

7. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT



**RECEIVED
FACILITIES COMPLIANCE**

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February 21, 2008

**Department of Planning,
Zoning & Building**
2300 North Jog Road
West Palm Beach, FL 33411-2741
(561) 233-5000

Planning Division 233-5300
Zoning Division 233-5200
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Mr. Fred Gaske, Director
Division of Historical Resources
Bureau of Archaeological Research
500 S. Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

RE: REQUEST FOR SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Dear Mr. Gaske:

Palm Beach County is requesting that you evaluate the potential eligibility of an archaeological site(s) for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Our Facilities Development & Operations Department is reviewing possibilities for development of a beachfront park on property that is currently referred to as the Milani Property.

The project area is located in the Town of Highland Beach and is divided by Ocean Boulevard. The eastern portion of the property is 2.7 acres and the western portion contains 2.6 acres. The address of the project area is 4701 South Ocean Boulevard. The Palm Beach County Property Appraiser Control Numbers are 24-43-47-09-00-001-0050 and 24-43-47-09-00-001-0060. Both sides of the project area are listed as being part of the Boca Midden/ Boca Weir Site (8PB12). As you are aware, these sites are part of the larger resource group referred to as the Spanish River Midden Mound Group (8PB9636).

To assess the importance of this historic resource, the Town of Highland Beach has hired Florida History LLC. To this end, Florida History has produced an excellent report titled *"An Archaeological and Historical Reconnaissance Survey of the Milani Park Project Area in Palm Beach County, Florida"*. The results of this survey are presented in a clear and professional manner. Because of this, the County concurs with the results. However, there is some debate as to the interpretation of the report. The point in question is if the remaining portion of the site would be eligible for inclusion to the NRHP under Criteria D. The County is suggesting that due to the degree of existing development that has occurred on the larger resource group, the small amount of the site that remains in the property in question is now diminished to the point that Criteria D would not apply.

The County is proposing a park with beach accesses with a lesser amount of archaeological interpretation. Understand there is an on-going debate about the extent of recreational programming for this project between the Town and the County. The main point of contention is the amount of parking being provided for potential beach users. Most recently, in a Planning Council workshop (not Town Council) it was stated that the County should eliminate beach access altogether and develop the property solely as an archaeological interpretive park which would not provide any beach access. While the thought of a solely archaeological interpretive park is very exciting, I am not sure how accurate this



would be since the Native Americans, and later the Japanese from the Yamato Colony, were coming to the site in order to access the beach and its resources. Further, the use of the park for this sole purpose may actually increase the perceived non-archeological impacts on adjacent properties that are driving the concerns of the amount of parking being provided. The good news is that while there is debate about the programming for the park, this is one of those rare occasions that either way the archeological and historic resource will not only be protected, but also interpreted.

Please know that regardless of your decision, the County is fully prepared to mitigate all adverse effects that the proposed park may cause to the historic resources that are present. In support of this, two courses of action are being proposed. The boardwalks, beach accesses, and small building that are called for by the County's plan will be constructed upon fill effectively capping the historic resources and in that way limiting the potential for any adverse effects to occur to the resource. In the event that excavation is required in support of these structures, the County will complete testing in those specific areas and either relocate the features out of areas with human remains and/or mitigate the impacts with the State's approval. All permits applied for and proposed resource management plans submitted for approval will reflect the results of the additional testing. The County has committed to these courses of actions at public meetings. Lastly, I have been assured that no State or Federal monies are being used in the development of this park.

Thank you for your time and consideration on this matter and I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,



Christian Davenport, MA, RPA
Palm Beach County Archaeologist

C: The Honorable Commissioner Mary McCarty
The Honorable Harold R. Hagelmann, Mayor of Highland Beach
Dale S. Sugerman, Town Manager, Highland Beach
Audrey Wolf, Director Facilities Development & Operations
Barbara Alterman, Esq. Director Planning Zoning and Building
Dr. Ryan Wheeler, State Archaeologist
Bill Steele, Seminole, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Dr. Paul Jones, President, Florida History LLC

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FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
 Kurt S. Browning
 Secretary of State
 DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Mr. Christian Davenport, MA, RPA
 Palm Beach County Archaeologist
 2300 N. Jog Road
 West Palm Beach Florida 33411

February 28, 2008

Dear Mr. Davenport:

I am in receipt of your request for an evaluation of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of resources within the Milani Park Project Area, particularly the Boca Weir Site (8PB56), a portion of the Spanish River Complex resource group (8PB9636). The report to evaluate this site, prepared for the City of Highland Beach by Florida History LLC, is excellent, providing a good description of the site and many possible research questions concerning its potential to yield important information. Particularly of interest is the presence of human remains, and the site's apparent association with a transitional prehistoric culture and the historic Japanese Yamato Colony. In regard to significance, the site appears to be eligible for NRHP consideration under Criterion D.

In your letter you raise concerns about the amount of disturbance the site has suffered, questioning whether it has enough integrity to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. In 1994, Dr. Judith Bense prepared a multiple property submission cover for the Upper St. Johns River Valley in which she points out the resilience of midden mound sites and convincingly argues their ability to yield important information even if significantly disturbed: "These sites can take substantial damage and still contain significant archaeological deposits in the lower or peripheral strata . . . [E]ven . . . extreme disturbances . . . can leave extremely significant portions of the site intact."

The site, therefore, appears to be eligible to be considered for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D because of its potential to yield important information on a wide variety of topics. Such research would also provide ample opportunities for interpretation to the public. The Division of Historical Resources would be happy to assist the County in trying to identify ways to use the site as a park while taking measures to preserve its historical and archaeological resources.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Barbara Mattick, Chief of the Bureau of Historic Preservation at 1-800-847-7278 or 850-245-6364.

Sincerely,

Frederick P. Gaske

Frederick P. Gaske, Director
 and State Historic Preservation Officer

500 S. Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

<input type="checkbox"/> Director's Office (850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6436	<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Research (850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436	<input type="checkbox"/> Historic Preservation (850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437	<input type="checkbox"/> Historical Museums (850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433
<input type="checkbox"/> South Regional Office (561) 416-2115 • FAX: 416-2149	<input type="checkbox"/> North Regional Office (350) 245-6435 • FAX: 245-6437	<input type="checkbox"/> Central Regional Office (813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340	



Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.
4800 S.W 64th Ave, Suite 107 Davie, FL 33314
Phone: 954-792-9776 Fax: 954-792-9954
Email: archlgcl@bellsouth.net Web: www.flarchaeology.com

Milani Park Archaeological Management Plan

Project Setting

Milani Park is a 5.39 acre parcel located in the town of Highland Beach in Palm Beach County. The parcel is located on a barrier island abutting the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Intercoastal Waterway on the west. The park parcel is divided into an eastern and western segment by A-1-A. The western segment is characterized by fill and wetlands. The eastern portion is an elevated series of dunes grading up to 19 feet NGVD. The eastern parcel has dense vegetation – much of it non-native.

Previous Research

The Milani Park parcel encompasses a portion of prehistoric archaeological site resource group 8PB9636 (Wheeler 1998). The site extends from the park's eastern parcel northward about 1000 feet encompassing several private parcels. The site probably extends westward beneath A-1-A. The site is characterized by an extensive black earth and shell midden.

The site has been the focus of numerous studies and investigations (Furey 1972, Wheeler 1998). Furey uncovered human remains on both the eastern parcel and within a small area of the western part of the western parcel prior to it being covered by fill. In 2000, ACI conducted phase I testing on the eastern parcel and encountered human remains in a redeposited context. Most recently, the Milani Park parcel was assessed by Florida History LLC (2008), the latter with assistance from Palm Beach County Archaeologist, Christian Davenport. Two areas with human remains were discovered during shovel testing (see attached figure*).

Project Goal

Palm Beach County proposes to create a beach access park with minimal structural/infrastructure amenities that include a public restroom, a walkway with a wooden boardwalk stairway from the primary dune to the beach, and public parking (to be located on the parcel west of A-1-A).

Archaeological Management Goals

- To minimize any potential adverse impacts to any significant archaeological deposits and archaeological features within the park.
- To remove and/or minimize any potential adverse impacts to unmarked human graves.
- To provide public interpretation of the Milani Park archaeological site.

Archaeological Action Plan

- Conduct phase 1 shovel tests within the footprint of the proposed restroom building. If significant archaeological deposits and/or human remains are encountered then a new building location will be selected so as to avoid and minimize impacting any significant archaeological resources or human remains.
- Archaeological testing and monitoring will be conducted at the location of the dune crossing to the beach. Erosion has already occurred there exposing strata of shell midden. This area will be stabilized as part of the walkway/stairs construction.
- Construct walkway system on top of fill instead of constructing a wooden boardwalk so that excavations and ground disturbing activities can be minimized and eliminate all excavations for boardwalk piers/posts, except at beach crossing.
- All parking will be placed on the western parcel on top of existing fill. All improvements will be constructed within the fill zone.
- All subsurface disturbances will be subject to monitoring by an archaeologist. If any significant archaeological materials or features are encountered they will be documented. If any human remains are uncovered during monitoring, testing, or clearing than the provisions of Florida Statue 872.02, the Unmarked Human Graves Act, will apply.
- All exotic plant removal will be done by hand labor and herbicides. No heavy equipment will be used to clear and push vegetation, and otherwise disturb subsurface sediments.
- All demolition of existing masonry, walls, etc. will be done above ground without removal of foundations whenever possible. The existing in-ground swimming pool will remain and will be filled. All demolition will be subject to archaeological monitoring.
- The Milani archaeological site will be interpreted with signage.

* Please note that maps showing the location of such sites may not be included in documents of public record.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

Milani Park
Highland Beach, Florida
Environmental Description

This memorandum provides a brief environmental description of the Milani Park property located in the Town of Highland Beach.

The site is located near the south end of the town and is bisected by A1A. East of A1A, the site is the location of an old homesite. The house has been removed, but there are still cultural features, such as a pool and a garage, on the site. In addition to recent cultural features, the site is the location of Indian middens. The site is heavily vegetated with native and some exotic vegetation. The eastern most portion of the site is the beach with a rock outcrop. The dune in this area is in good to excellent condition. The enclosed 1999 Preliminary Environmental Site Evaluation by Palm Beach County Parks and Recreation provides a more detailed analysis of the vegetation present.

Most of the property on the eastern portion is located seaward of the Coastal Construction Control Line. All construction will have to comply with the requirements of the state's coastal construction control program.

The portion of the property on the west side of A1A contains an isolated mangrove wetland at the northern end. The remainder of the property is upland and previously was densely covered by the exotic Australian Pine. These have been removed and the upland area now is an open area characterized by mulch, and herbaceous plants.

The wetland limits were previously approved by the US Army Corps of Engineers(USACOE) and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection(FDEP) in 2000. These jurisdictionals have since expired. The design for the western portion of the site will have to consider the wetland hydroperiod and providing an upland buffer. In 2000 field visits were held with both agencies onsite.

In 2000, the following endangered and threatened species were observed during preliminary field review:

Wildlife

West side A1A

Green heron, Species of Special Concern- Florida

East side A1A

Two staked and labeled turtle nests (appeared to be turtle nests)

- Green turtle (endangered status) nest- except it had been dug up.

-Loggerhead (threatened status) nest

The State and Federal government protect both species.

Plants(east and west side of A1A)

Burrowing four o' clock- This plant is listed as endangered by the Florida Department of Agriculture Plant Industry (FDA). A permit may be required by the FDA to impact these plants.

In 2006, a de minimus authorization was obtained from the FDEP to clean up unattached deadwood and exotics within the isolated mangrove wetland.

**PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL SITE EVALUATION
MILANI PROPERTY
JULY, 1999**

**PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL SITE EVALUATION
MILANI PROPERTY
July, 1999**



**Palm Beach County Parks & Recreation
Park Planning & Design**

MILANI PROPERTY PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

I. PURPOSE

A preliminary environmental evaluation was conducted in June, 1999 for the 5.25 acre Milani property. The purpose was to define, delineate, and appraise the existing vegetative communities in order to determine the most appropriate land use for the site. It is the intent of Park Planning & Design to either avoid areas of high environmental quality and sensitivity or minimize impacts by focusing on developing those areas which are highly or severely disturbed by invasive exotic vegetation.

II. PROJECT LOCATION

The project area is located on Highway A1A, in Highland Beach, Palm Beach County (see Location Map).

III. NATURAL FEATURES

Two major natural vegetative communities, as defined in the "Inventory of Native Ecosystems in Palm Beach County" by Iverson and Austin, were identified on-site. These include Mangrove Swamp (0.5 acre), and Coastal Dune and Strand (0.5 acre). In addition to these two classifications, (3.6 acres) of severely disturbed area was identified. This we have defined as infested (>60% dominance) with one or more plant species named as Rank I or II in the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council's (FLEPPC) list of "Florida's Most Invasive Species". Also noteworthy, a .65 acre cleared area with a hardened surface at the extreme south end of the property west of A1A (see Photo Plot 1 and Figure 1) was not given a vegetative community designation.

The overall disturbance levels of all three vegetative communities are categorized by the following rankings, as defined in the "Palm Beach County Parks & Recreation Natural Areas Management Plan, 1991":

1. Lightly Disturbed: <10 % of the natural community is comprised of invasive exotic vegetation. A community with this level of disturbance requires a low or preventative level of effort in order to maintain its viability.
2. Moderately Disturbed: 10 - 40 % of the natural community is comprised of invasive exotic vegetation. A reasonable initial clean-up followed by periodic maintenance is all that is usually required to restore a community with this level of disturbance.
3. Heavily Disturbed: 40 - 60 % of the natural community is comprised of invasive exotic vegetation. Only a high level of effort in clearing and replanting may be affective in restoring a community afflicted with this level of disturbance.

4. **Severely Disturbed**: Greater than 60% of the natural community is comprised of invasive exotic vegetation such that little or no viable habitat remains. Little can be done to restore this community short of complete clearing and replanting.

The field determined rankings of the two natural vegetative communities are discussed in the Part V-Conclusions section of this report.

See Figure 1 for the approximate boundaries of all three vegetative communities on-site. Below are descriptions of each community.

1. Mangrove Swamp (MG)

Soils

The two soil types located on-site according to the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) are described below:

Kesson Mucky Sand, Tidal

This is the dominant soil type found on-site. It is a deep, nearly level, very poorly drained, soil with slopes less than 1%. Typically, the surface layer is black muck about 6 inches thick. The next 6 inches is dark gray fine sand mixed with shell fragments. The substratum to a depth of 80 inches is grayish brown and light gray fine sand mixed with shell fragments. Under natural conditions, the Kesson soil remains saturated, permeability is moderately rapid, and fluctuating tides cover the surface twice daily. The ecological community is mangrove swamp, consisting mainly of red and black mangroves, with white mangroves growing in some areas.

Arents-Urban Land Complex, 0 to 5% Slopes

A small portion western end of the mangrove swamp comprised of this soil type. It is a complex of nearly level, somewhat poorly drained, sandy soils and urban land. The soils formed in thick layers of sandy fill material that were placed over low, wet mineral soils to make the areas suitable for urban use. This percentage of Arents and Urban land varies in this complex but is commonly 60 to 75% Arents and 25 to 40% Urban land. Arents consist of lawns, vacant lots, golf courses, undeveloped areas, and other open land. Urban land consists of areas covered by streets, sidewalks, parking lots, buildings, and other structures. The soil material is generally rapidly permeable in all layers. The available water capacity is low or very low. The organic-matter content and natural fertility are low in most places.

See Soil Map (Figure 2) for details.

Hydrology

This is the only natural vegetative community on the property west of AIA. It is a small (0.5 acre), non-tidal (freshwater), basin mangrove forest along the northern boundary. Since this area is landlocked, its hydrology is dependent upon rainfall and surrounding run-off, and the tidal flushing usually associated with estuarine mangrove communities is absent. Since mangroves are facultative halophytes, salt water is not a physical requirement.

Mangroves have special adaptations (salt-excluding and/or salt-secreting mechanisms) which allow them to thrive in waters of high salinity. The reason mangrove ecosystems do not develop in strictly freshwater environments is that salinity is the limiting factor in reducing competition from most other plant species. Prior to surrounding development, this mangrove area was obviously once part of a larger tidal system. When it was cut off from influence of tides, its canopy was probably dense and mature enough to limit the encroachment of other freshwater wetland plants, both exotic and native.

Flora

The canopy is comprised almost exclusively of large (>30') red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*) trees. The understory is mostly open, with the native Leather Fern (*Acrostichum danaeifolium*), and the exotic invasive Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) dominating. Leather Fern is the only plant noted on-site listed by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDA) (listed as "Commercially Exploited"). Ground cover is virtually non-existent within the standing water. See Natural Areas Map (Figure 1) for details.

Fauna

The only wildlife observed during two on-site field investigations were mourning doves (*Zenaida macroura*), common grackles (*Quiscalus quiscula*), a red-bellied woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*), and an exotic brown anole (*Anolis sagrei sagrei*).

2. Coastal Dune and Strand (BHST)

Soils

Beaches

This is the only soil type located in the coastal dune and strand according to the SFWMD/USGS soil survey. This soil consists of narrow strips of tide-washed sand along the Atlantic coastline. Most areas have no vegetation, but the inland edge may be sparsely covered with railroad vine, sea oats and seashore Bermuda grass. Depth of the water table is highly variable (0-6 feet), depending on the distance from the water, the height of the beach, the effect of storms, or the time of year. See Soil Map (Figure 2) for details.

Flora

The on-site dune system is not well-formed due to erosion. The foredune is essentially non-existent and devoid of typical southeast coast foredune vegetation such as sea oats (*Uniola paniculata*), dune sunflower (*Helianthus debilis*), and sea purslane (*Sesuvium portulacastrum*). Only a minor amount of dune elder (*Iva imbricata*) and railroad vine (*Ipomoea pes-caprae*) is found in this nearly absent zone. The backdune is fairly steep and dominated by a moderately narrow strip of mainly sea grape (*Coccoloba uvifera*) along the eastern half, followed by mostly invasive exotics such as Brazilian pepper and half-flower (*Scaevola sericea*) along the western half. Intermixed with the seagrape in the backdune is Spanish bayonet (*Yucca aloifolia*) and century plant (*Agave americana*), a non-invasive exotic. The forest zone (maritime hammock), west of the backdune, has been replaced by exotic vegetation and is described later in the "Severely Disturbed" section.

See Natural Areas Map (Figure 1) for details.

Fauna

Due to the absence of a well-formed foredune, the usual wide variety of animals typically found utilizing beach dune communities is reduced. However, many shore birds such as laughing gulls (*Larus atricilla*), willets (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*), and sanderlings (*Calidris alba*) can still be found using the upper beach (open sand). In addition, the upper beach is documented to be a high-density nesting area for endangered and threatened sea turtles.

3. Severely Disturbed (DS)

The severely disturbed areas can be divided into two distinct regions, DS1 on the western side A1A, and DS2 on the eastern side.

Soils

The two soil types found in these areas according to the USDA Soil Survey are the dominant Arents-Urban Land Complex (DS1, DS2) and Beaches (DS2). Both have been described previously in the other vegetative communities sections. See Soil Map (Figure 2) for details.

Flora

DS1 (1.7 acre) has obviously experienced some selective clearing in the recent past. The dominant tree found in this area is Australian pine (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), a rank I FLEPPC invasive exotic. The only large native trees in DS1 are a few mastic (*Masticodendron foetidissimum*) located on the western end. Other rank I and II invasive exotics occupying the understory and groundcover strata are carrotwood (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*), earleaf acacia (*Acacia auriculiformis*), shefflera (*Schefflera actinophylla*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), half-flower (*Scaevola sericea*), and wedelia (*Wedelia trilobata*). Infrequently scattered throughout the understory are native large shrubs such as sea grape (*Coccoloba uvifera*), white mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa*). Natives inhabiting the sparse ground cover include rouge plant (*Rivinia humilis*), wild coffee (*Psychotria nervosa*), ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), wild balsam apple (*Momordica charantia*), and painted leaf (*Poinsettia cyathophora*).

DS2 (2.1 acres) consists of many exotic but non-invasive landscape plants such as copper leaf (*Acalypha wilkesiana*), banyan (*Ficus benghalensis*), wild pineapple (*Bromelia pinguin*), natal-plum (*Carissa grandiflora*), and Philodendron (*Philodendron* spp.). FLEPPC invasive exotics include Brazilian pepper and half-flower (both existing especially at the eastern end, abutting the backdune), Australian pine, pothos (*Epipremnum pinnatum*), and oyster plant (*Rhoeo spathacea*). The most prominent native tree in DS2 is probably cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*). See Natural Areas Map (Figure 1) for details.

Fauna

The only vertebrate animal species observed within these areas was the exotic brown

anole (*Anolis sagrei sagrei*). Animal activity within these areas is lower than would be expected in the natural communities which were replaced.

IV. ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURES

The Milani property (mostly DS2) is located at the south end of a large beach midden according to the August, 1972 Master of Arts Thesis by John F. Furey, Jr., "The Spanish River Complex: Archeological Settlement Patterning in the Eastern Okeechobee Sub-area, Florida", and other reports. It is one of the last undeveloped properties along the midden. This area was continually occupied for about 1000 years, beginning with the Jeaga and Jobe' aboriginal tribes. Excavations conducted during the aforementioned study revealed ceramics, bone, shell, and stone artifacts, European artifacts, human skeletal material, and shark teeth.

A Noteworthy observation from this environmental assessment is the existence of century plant (*Agave americana*) within the backbone (as previously mentioned in Section III-Natural Features), since it is documented that Native Americans historically used this plant for rope. The plant, a non-native, is believed to originate from the West Indies and/or other parts of tropical America.

V. CONCLUSION

The following levels of disturbance (as defined in Section III) were determined for the two natural communities:

Mangrove Swamp:	Moderately Disturbed
Coastal Dune and Strand:	Highly Disturbed

Although ecologically viable mangrove ecosystems provide a variety of habitats for many animal species, the on-site mangrove community is fundamentally non-functional due to its small, disjunctive, non-tidal nature. A healthy mangrove ecosystem provides nursery areas for marine invertebrates such as Florida spiny lobsters (*Panulirus argus*), various shrimp, and fishes. In addition, functioning mangrove swamps typically provide feeding grounds, breeding areas, and nesting habitat for a diverse number of avifauna such as herons, egrets, ibises, bitterns, and spoonbills. Clearly this is not the case with the on-site mangrove community because its size is minimal and not contiguous with the intracoastal waterway to the west. Given this, it is still recommended that the mangrove swamp be preserved and enhanced since it does have a number of impressively large red mangroves with some ecological and aesthetic value. In addition, a permit would be required from the jurisdictional wetland regulatory agency in order to propose any development in the mangrove swamp.

The highly disturbed dune needs to be enhanced by removing invasive exotic vegetation and replanting with natives. Also, the dune can possibly be restored by constructing and maintaining a functioning foredune. Any development within the coastal dune and strand community should probably be restricted to dune crossovers. Areas of existing impact on

the dune should be first targeted for any proposed crossover. For the construction of crossovers (or any other structure), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection would need to be contacted for permitting. Any lights proposed within this area (or DS2, or possibly even west of A1A) would fall under the County's Sea Turtle Lighting Ordinance and would need to be reviewed and approved by the Palm Beach County Department of Environmental Resources Management (ERM). Since the park site is within the jurisdictional limits of the Town of Highland Beach, vegetation removal permits from ERM will not be required, although the Town may have some environmental requirements.

The severely disturbed area provides the greatest opportunity for development. DS1 (1.7 acre), when combined with the non-vegetated area (.65 acre) at the south end of the property west of A1A, offers a sizeable area for parking and/or other construction. Desirable vegetation infrequently scattered within DS1, such as mastics, white mangroves, and sea grapes, may either be preserved (constructed around) or relocated.

The heavily vegetated DS2 could be enhanced by the removal of all invasive exotic vegetation and subsequent replacement with native maritime hammock species. Since many of the exotics are non-invasive, it is not imperative that they all be removed. An earthen pathway which currently exists from A1A to the beach could be improved and utilized for access to the beach. Regardless, there are enough areas of high impact on DS2 to provide potential development such a boardwalks or other structures, although some preservation of the site could be considered due to the documented archeological and historical significance.

MILANI PROPERTY
NATURAL AREAS MAP

NATURAL AREAS ACREAGE

MG: .5 AC.
DS1: 1.7 AC.
DS2: 1.9 AC.
BHST: .5 AC.

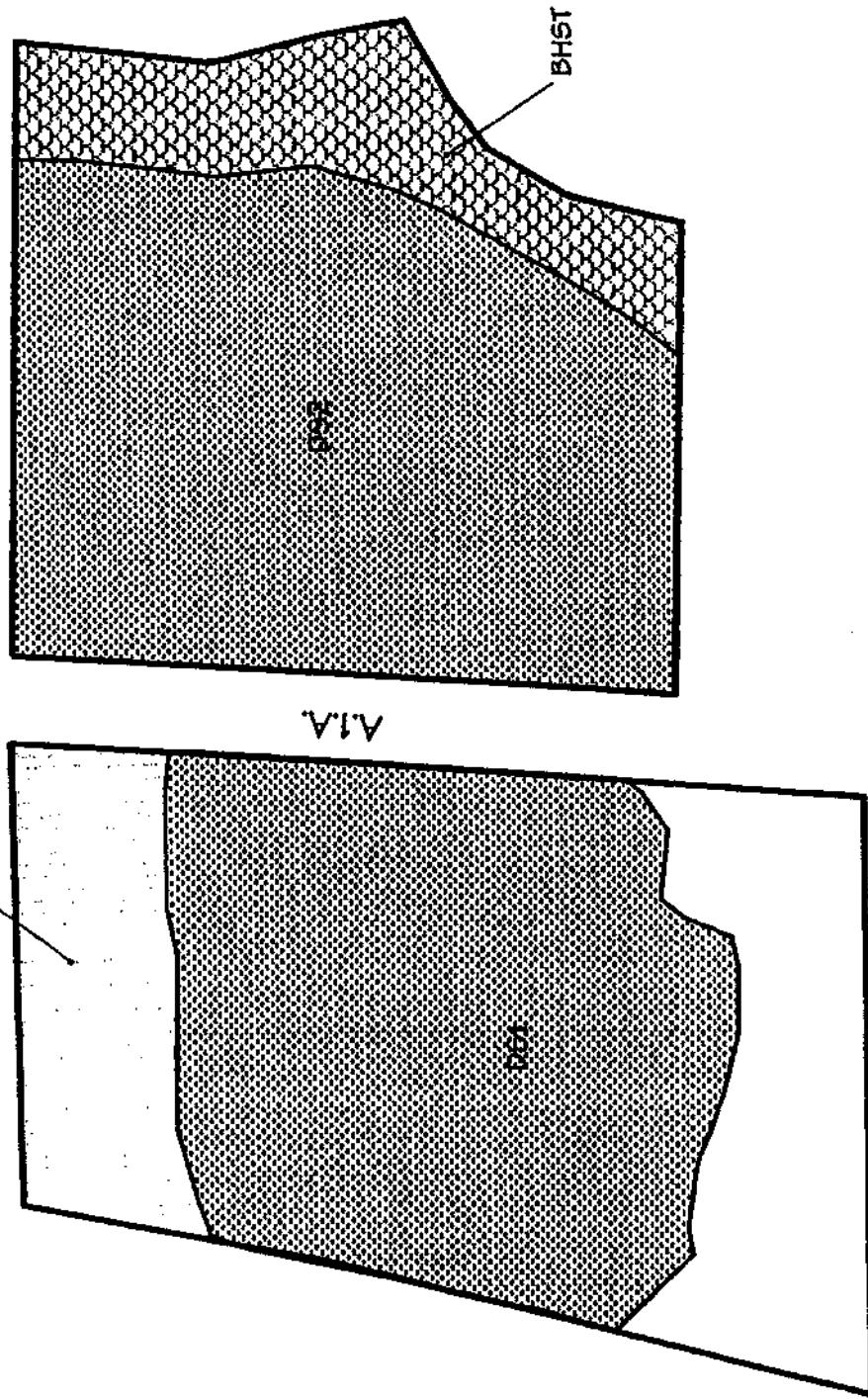
FIGURE 1

COASTAL DUNE AND STRAND
(BHST)
SEVERE DISTURBED (DS)
MANGROVE (MG)

SOURCE: P.B.C. PARKS AND REC.

60 0 60 100 Feet

N
PARKS AND RECREATION DEPT.
PLANNING AND DESIGN DIVISION



MILANI PROPERTY SOILS MAP

FIGURE 2

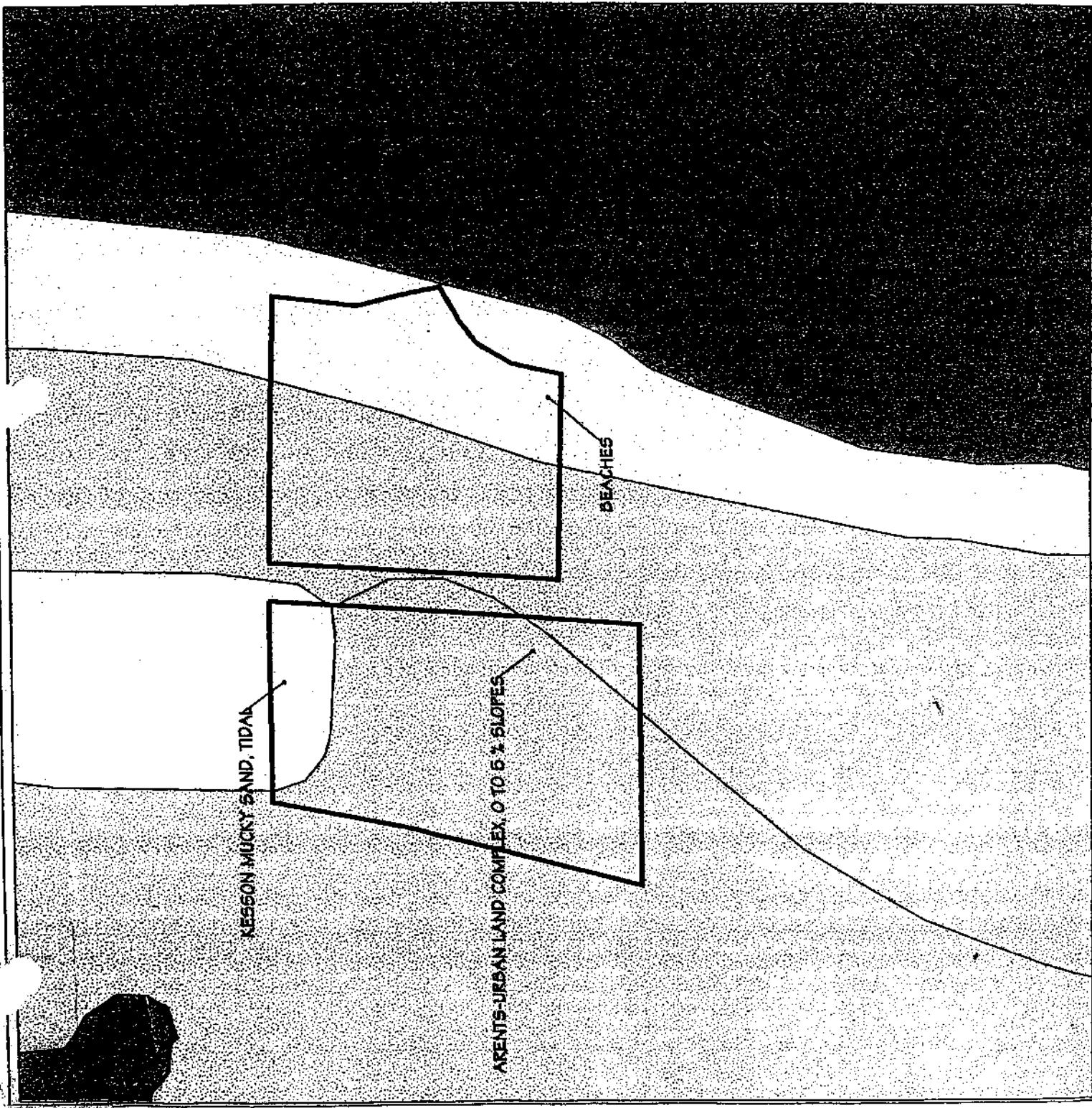
Property Boundary



Source:
SFWMD/U.S.G.S.

80 0 80 160 Feet
Scale Bar

N
W
E
S
PARKS AND RECREATION DEPT.
PLANNING AND DESIGN DIVISION



MILANI PARCEL

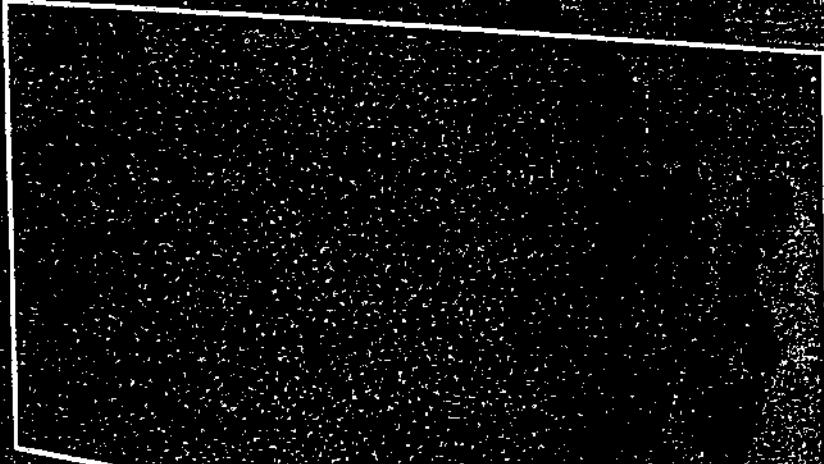
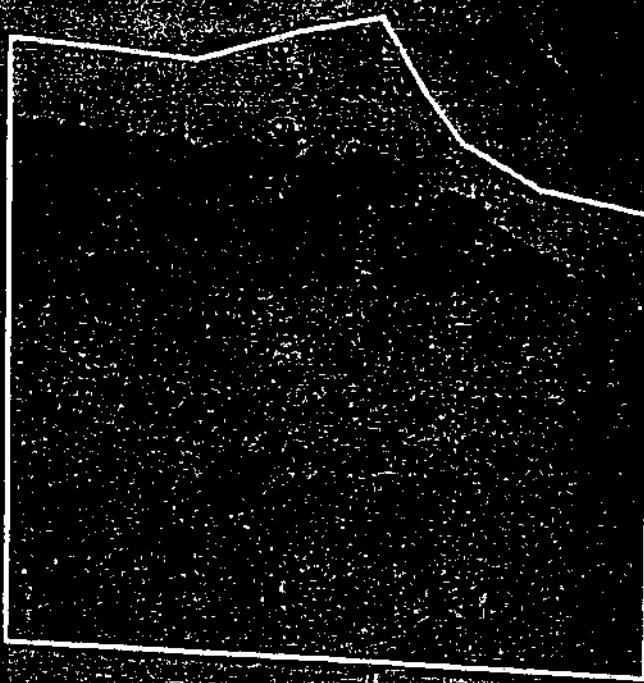


PHOTO PLOTS

MARLBOROUGH
COUNTY
MASS.
CREATION DEPT.
DESIGN DIVISION

SCALE: 1" = 100'
IMAGE DATE: 1995

**MILANI PROPERTY
WEST OF A1A**

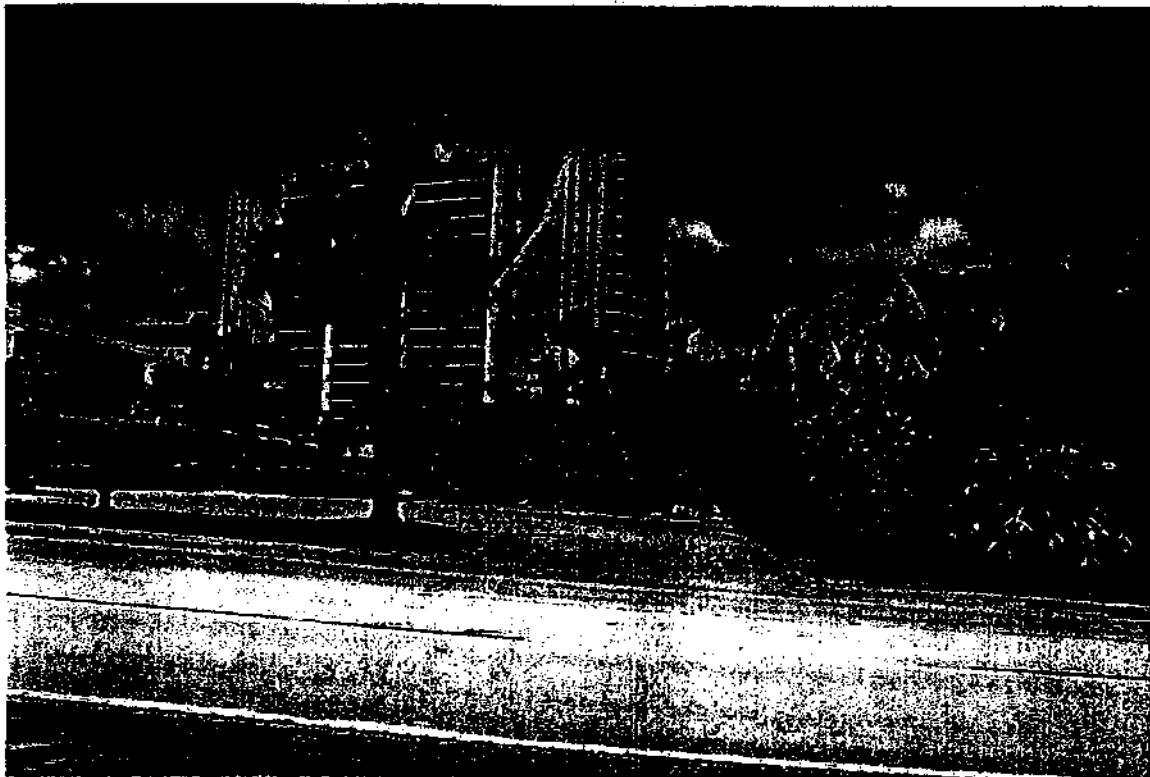


Photo Plot 1



Photo Plot 2

**MILANI PROPERTY
WEST OF A1A**



Photo Plot 3



Photo Plot 4

**MILANI PROPERTY
WEST OF A1A**



Photo Plot 5



Photo Plot 6

**MILANI PROPERTY
WEST OF A1A**



Photo Plot 7



Photo Plot 8

**MILANI PROPERTY
WEST OF A1A**



Photo Plot 9



Photo Plot 10

**MILANI PROPERTY
EAST OF A1A**



Photo Plot 11

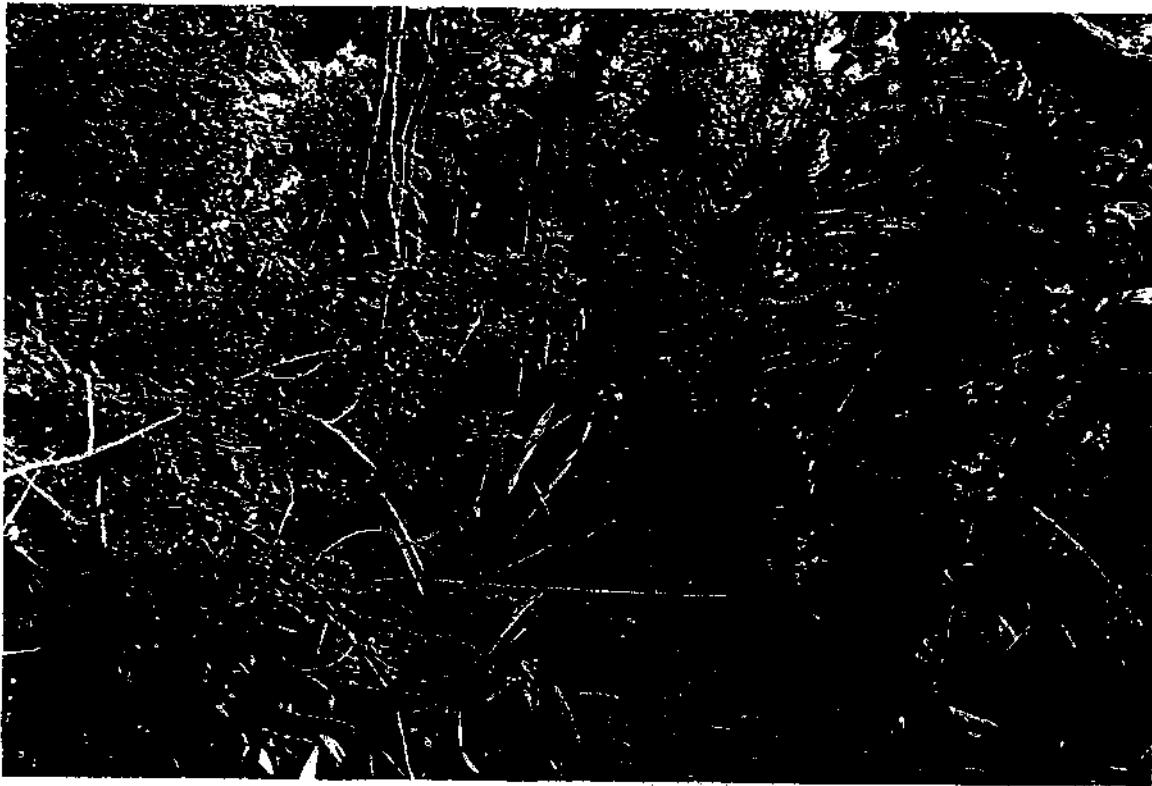


Photo Plot 12

**MILANI PROPERTY
EAST OF A1A**



Photo Plot 13

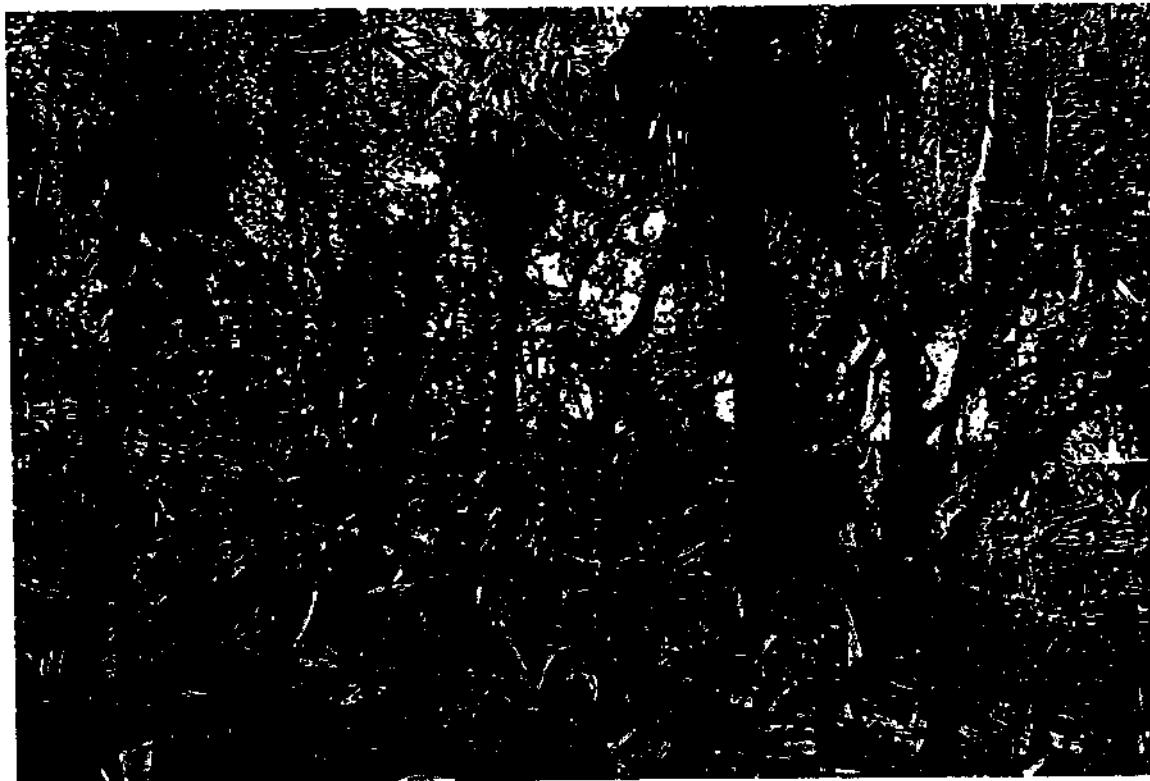


Photo Plot 14

**MILANI PROPERTY
EAST OF A1A**



Photo Plot 15



Photo Plot 16

**MILANI PROPERTY
EAST OF A1A**

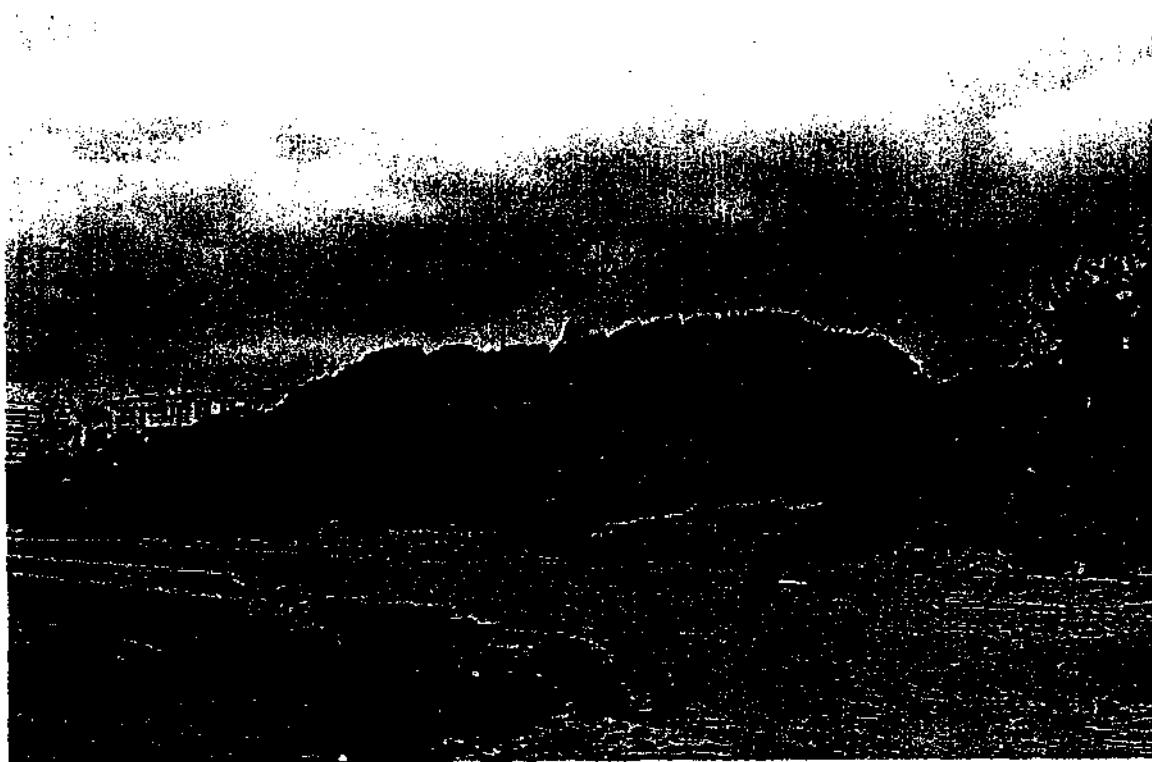


Photo Plot 17



Photo Plot 18

**JURISDICTIONAL WETLAND
DETERMINATION**



Jeb Bush
Governor

APR 03 2001

Department of Environmental Protection

Southeast District
P.O. Box 15425
West Palm Beach, Florida 33416

RECEIVED
APR 06 2001
GEE & JENSON
Job #

David B. Struhs
Secretary

Palm Beach County Facilities Development
And Operations Department
c/o Mr. John Chesher, P.E.
3323 Belevedere Road, Bldg. 503
West Palm Beach, FL 33406

RE: Non-binding Jurisdictional Wetland Determination
File No.: 50-0178176-001
PCN: 24-43-47-09-00-001-0060
Approximately 1/2 mile north of NW Spanish River Blvd. and Ocean Blvd. (Westside of A1A)

Dear Mr. Chesher:

On December 12, 2000, the Department received your request that a non-binding jurisdictional determination be performed on a 5.25 acre site, located north of NW Spanish River Blvd. on Ocean Blvd. (A-1-A), Highland Beach, Section 9, Township 47 South, Range 43 East, Latitude 26,23',30", Longitude 80,04',09".

A review of the aerial photograph of the subject site as well as a site visit was conducted by Department staff on July 21, 2000. Based on this information, the Department agrees with the wetland jurisdictional boundaries as depicted on the attached documents. Any work in these wetlands, including clearing and filling, will require authorization from DEP. Department staff are available to assist you in determining the level of authorization needed and what steps are involved.

Please be advised that this correspondence is an informal pre-application jurisdictional determination and does not in any way bind the Department or its employees, nor does it convey any legal rights, expressed or implied. Persons obtaining this informal pre-application jurisdictional determination are not entitled to rely upon it for purposes of compliance with provisions of law or Department rules. A binding jurisdictional can be obtained by petitioning the Department for a jurisdictional declaratory statement pursuant to FAC Rule 62-340.300 or by applying for an environmental resource permit.

A copy of this letter also has been sent to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) for review. The USACOE may require a separate authorization. Failure to obtain this authorization prior to construction could subject you to enforcement action by that agency. You are hereby advised that authorizations also may be required by other federal, state, and local entities. This authorization does not relieve you from the requirements to obtain all other required permits and authorizations.

If you have any questions, please contact Victor Neugebauer at 561-681-6655.

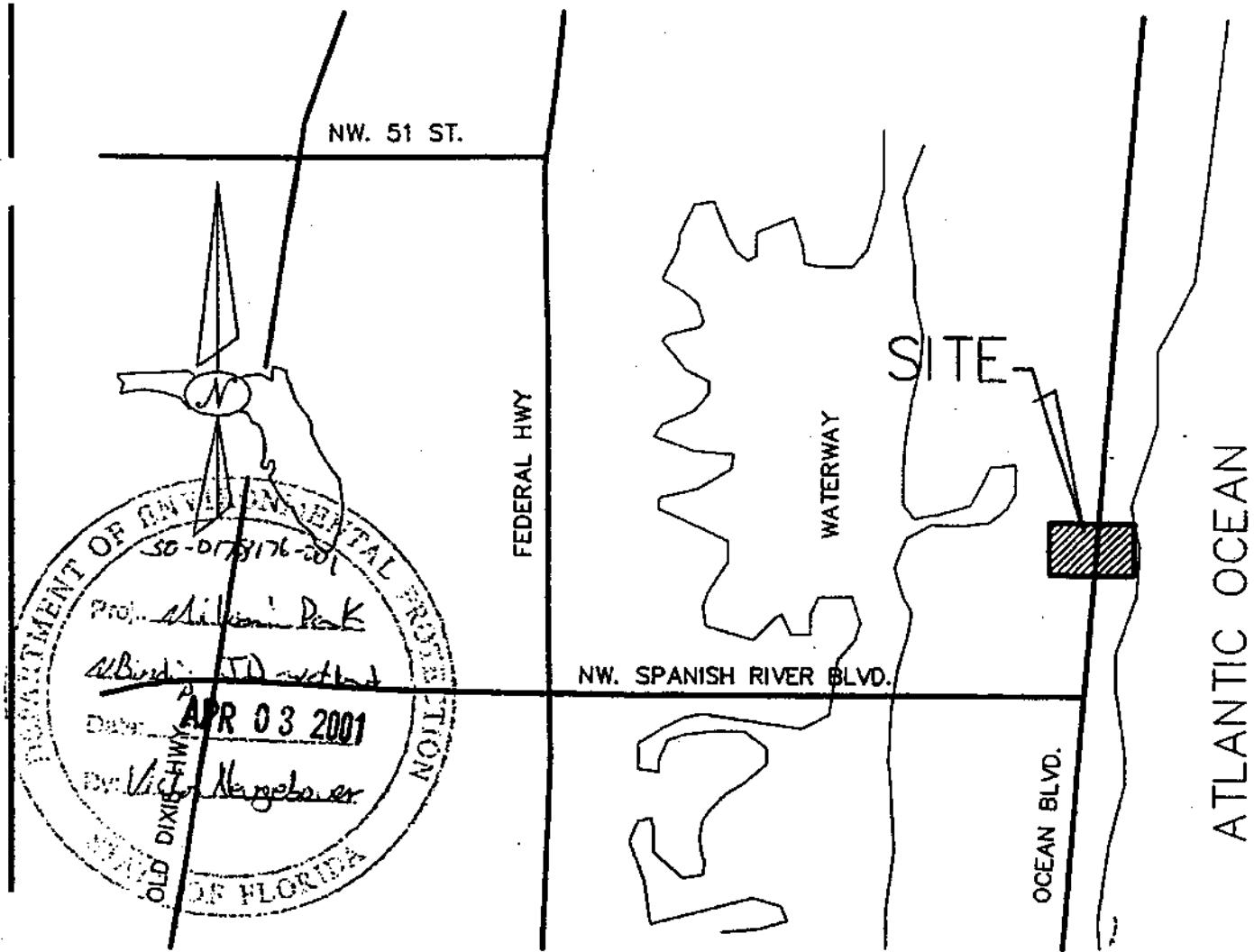
Sincerely,

Timothy Rach
Timothy Rach
Environmental Manager
Submerged Lands & Environmental
Resources Program

cc: USACOE-WPB
Janette Wojcik, Gee & Jenson, One Harvard Circle, West Palm Beach, FL 33409
Paul Engel, Boca Highland Center, Inc., 4801 S. Ocean Blvd., Highland Beach, FL 33487
Jim Barnes, PBC-CID

"More Protection, Less Process"

Printed on recycled paper.



ABBREVIATIONS

R/W	— RIGHT-OF-WAY	R	— RADIUS
PRM	— PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENT	△	— CENTRAL ANGLE
PCP	— PERMANENT CONTROL POINT	L	— ARC LENGTH
FND.	— FOUND	P.B.	— PLAT BOOK
CONC.	— CONCRETE	O.R.B.	— OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK
C.B.S.	— CONCRETE BLOCK STRUCTURE	D.B.	— DEED BOOK
CL	— CENTERLINE	IR/C	— #4 IRON ROD WITH BROWN & PHILLIPS, INC.
BL	— BASELINE	P.O.B.	— POINT OF BEGINNING
(P)	— PLAT BEARING OR DISTANCE	P.O.C.	— POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
(M)	— MEASURED BEARING OR DISTANCE	NGVD	— NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM
(C)	— CALCULATED BEARING OR DISTANCE	PBCo.	— PALM BEACH COUNTY
(D)	— DEeded BEARING OR DISTANCE		
C.L.F.	— CHAIN LINK FENCE		
W.F.	— WOOD FENCE		

REVISION: REVISED LEGAL DESCRIPTION. 10/16/00

REVISION: REVISED LEGAL DESCRIPTION & ADDRESSED COMMENTS. 9/20/00



BROWN & PHILLIPS, INC.

PROFESSIONAL SURVEYING SERVICES
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION # L8 6473
3970 RCA BOULEVARD, SUITE 7005, P.B.G. FLORIDA 33410
(561) 775-9337, (561) 626-7866 FAX

VICINITY MAP

MILANI PARK WETLAND

DRAWN: DKW	PROJ. No. 00-032
CHECKED: TB	SCALE: 1"=40'
FIELD BOOK:	DATE: SEPT. 2000
PAGES:	SHEET 1 OF 3

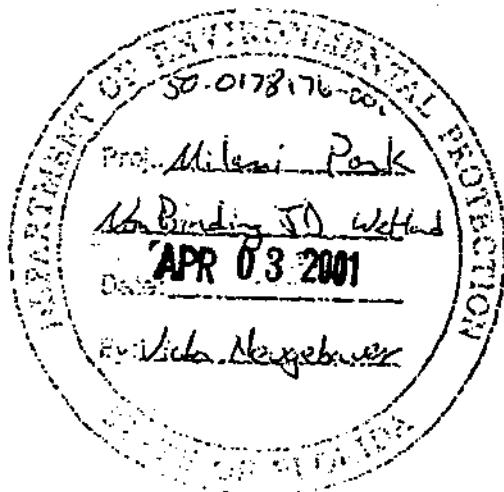
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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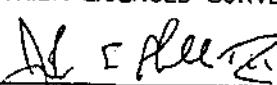
Commencing at the intersection of the West Right-of-way line of State Road A-1-A and a line parallel with and 300 feet Northerly from (measured at right angles to) the South line of the North Half (N 1/2) of said Government Lot 1, said point being in the arc of a curve concave to the East, having a radius of 28,697.90 feet; thence Northerly along said curve to the right and West Right-of-way line of State Road A-1-A through a central angle of 00°39'37" for 330.65 feet to the Point of Beginning; thence N46°07'40"E for 4.86 feet; thence N02°35'23"E for 80.00 feet; thence N16°38'56"W for 0.49 feet to a point on the said West Right-of-way line; thence continue N16°38'56"W for 19.51 feet; thence N80°55'16"W for 23.53 feet; thence S88°26'45"W for 76.03 feet; thence N89°53'57"W for 76.51 feet; thence S89°44'31"W for 25.07 feet; thence S14°25'58"W for 33.44 feet; thence S11°48'42"W for 43.94 feet; thence S19°16'48"E for 28.17 feet; thence N29°07'43"E for 21.39 feet; thence N00°27'39"W for 22.36 feet; thence N28°14'29"E for 18.13 feet; thence N83°54'31"E for 8.16 feet; thence S04°41'52"W for 19.41 feet; thence S04°31'24"E for 29.07 feet; thence S47°18'49"W for 14.30 feet; thence S37°37'38"W for 14.31 feet; thence S77°51'05"E for 39.34 feet; thence S58°32'08"E for 11.64 feet; thence S87°23'39"E for 37.96 feet; thence N62°36'24"E for 42.66 feet; thence S89°14'44"E for 39.21 feet; thence N82°34'11"E for 33.98 feet; thence N46°07'40"E for 2.78 feet to the Point of Beginning.

Containing 24,053 square feet (0.55 acres), more or less.

Bearing Basis: N89° 21'42"E along the South line of the North Half of Government Lot 1.



THE DESCRIPTION SKETCH AND THE DESCRIPTION TEXT COMPRIZE THE COMPLETE LEGAL DESCRIPTION. THE LEGAL DESCRIPTION IS NOT VALID UNLESS BOTH ACCOMPANY EACH OTHER. REPRODUCTIONS OF THIS DOCUMENT ARE NOT VALID WITHOUT THE ORIGINAL SIGNATURE AND THE ORIGINAL RAISED SEAL OF THE FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER NOTED BELOW.


 JOHN E. PHILLIPS III
 PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
 STATE OF FLORIDA No. 4826
 DATE: 6/18/01

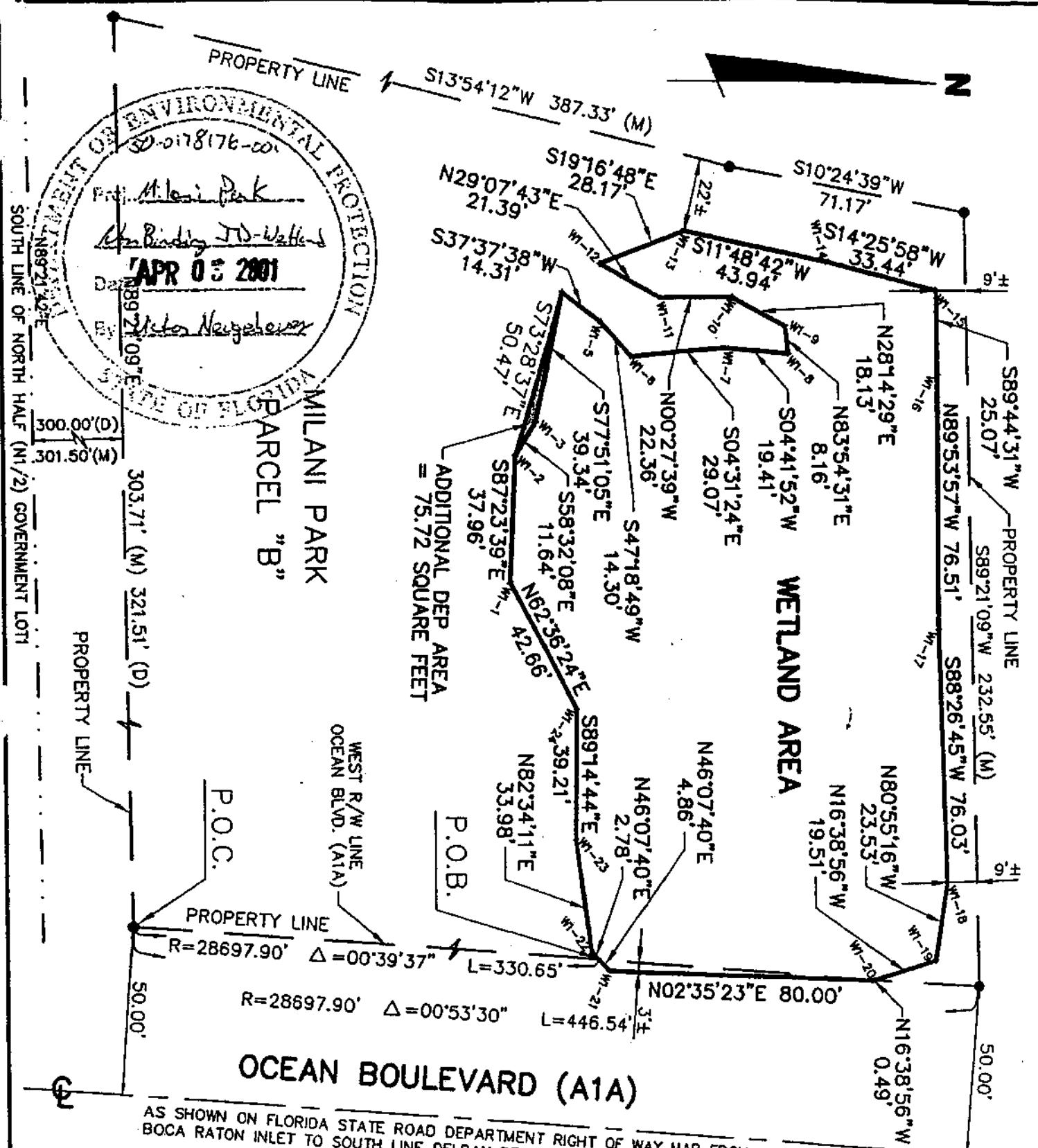


BROWN & PHILLIPS, INC.
 PROFESSIONAL SURVEYING SERVICES
 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION # LB 6473
 3970 RCA BOULEVARD, SUITE 7005, P.B.G. FLORIDA 33410
 (561) 775-9337, (561) 626-7866 FAX

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

MILANI PARK WETLAND

DRAWN: DKW	PROJ. No. 00-032
CHECKED: TB	SCALE: 1"=40'
FIELD BOOK:	DATE: SEPT. 2000
PAGES:	SHEET 2 OF 3



BROWN & PHILLIPS, INC.

PROFESSIONAL SURVEYING SERVICES
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SKETCH OF ACCOMPANY
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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CHECKED: TB	SCALE: 1"=40'
FIELD BOOK:	DATE: SEPT. 2000
PAGES:	SHEET 3 OF 3



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
JACKSONVILLE DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS
400 NORTH CONGRESS AVENUE, SUITE 130
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA 33401

December 7, 2000

Regulatory Division
South Permits Branch
200004893 (JF-RM)

Milani Park
C/o Gee and Jenson
ATTN: Janette Wojciak
One Harvard Circle
West Palm Beach, Florida 33401

Dear Agent:

Reference is made to a jurisdictional determination for Milani Park, located on Ocean Drive, in **Section 9, Township 47 south, Range 43 east, Palm Beach County, Florida.**

The delineation shown on the attached map has been verified by Ronald C. Miedema and represents the approximate upland/wetland boundary for purposes of determining the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jurisdictional line. If any changes in the location of this project are necessary, another jurisdictional determination should be conducted. It is your responsibility to obtain State, local or other Federal approvals for your project, if required.

Please be advised that this jurisdictional delineation shown reflects current policy and regulations and is valid for a period no longer than 5 years from the date of this letter. If after the 5-year period this jurisdictional determination has not been specifically revalidated by the Corps of Engineers, it shall automatically expire. Any reliance upon jurisdictional correspondence beyond that time frame may lead to incorrect planning and design efforts as well as possible violations of current Federal laws and/or regulations. You may revalidate or update the jurisdiction guidance as appropriate for your project duration. Any revalidation or updating will then reflect current Federal laws and regulations.

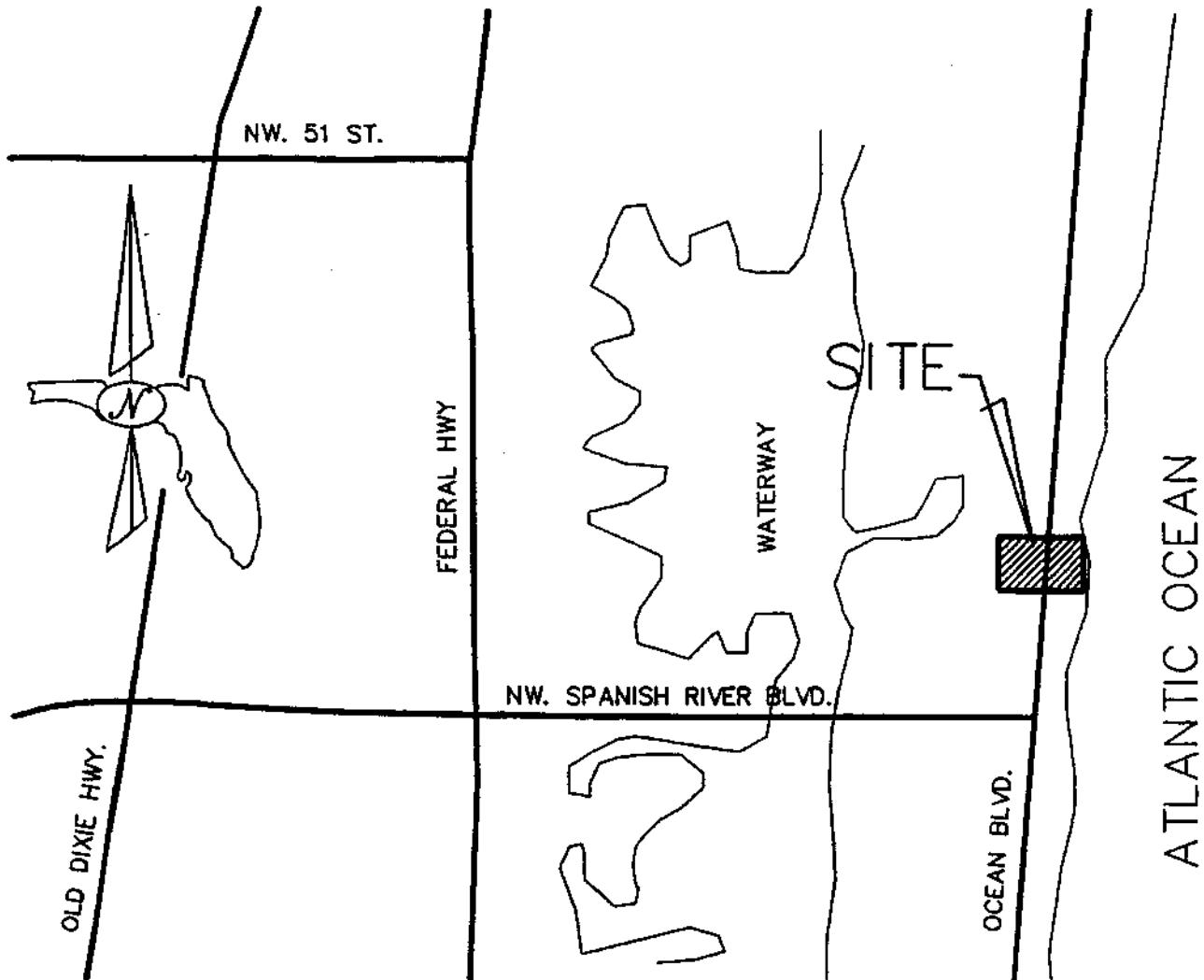
The jurisdictional areas are regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbor Act of 1899. Any activities undertaken in these areas may require

Department of the Army authorization. Other federal, state or local permits may also be required.

Thank you for your cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Program. If you have any questions, please contact Ronald C. Miedema at the above letterhead or by telephone at (561) 683-2917 or fax 4941.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Paulsen }
cc Linda S. Ferrell
Chief, South Permits Branch



ABBREVIATIONS

R/W	- RIGHT-OF-WAY	R	- RADIUS
PRM	- PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENT	△	- CENTRAL ANGLE
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W.F.	- WOOD FENCE		

REVISION: REVISED LEGAL DESCRIPTION. 10/16/00

REVISION: REVISED LEGAL DESCRIPTION & ADDRESSED COMMENTS. 9/20/00

200004893 CTE-R-1



BROWN & PHILLIPS, INC.
 PROFESSIONAL SURVEYING SERVICES
 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION # LB 6473
 3970 RCA BOULEVARD, SUITE 7005, P.B.G. FLORIDA 33410
 (561) 775-9337, (561) 626-7866 FAX

VICINITY MAP 12/7/00

MILANI PARK WETLAND

DRAWN: DKW	PROJ. No. 00-032
CHECKED: TB	SCALE: 1"=40'
FIELD BOOK:	DATE: SEPT. 2000
PAGES:	SHEET 1 OF 3

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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RAISED SEAL OF THE FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND
MAPPER NOTED BELOW.

J. E. Phillips
JOHN E. PHILLIPS III
PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
STATE OF FLORIDA No. 4826
DATE: 16/18/00

700044853 CTE-RW

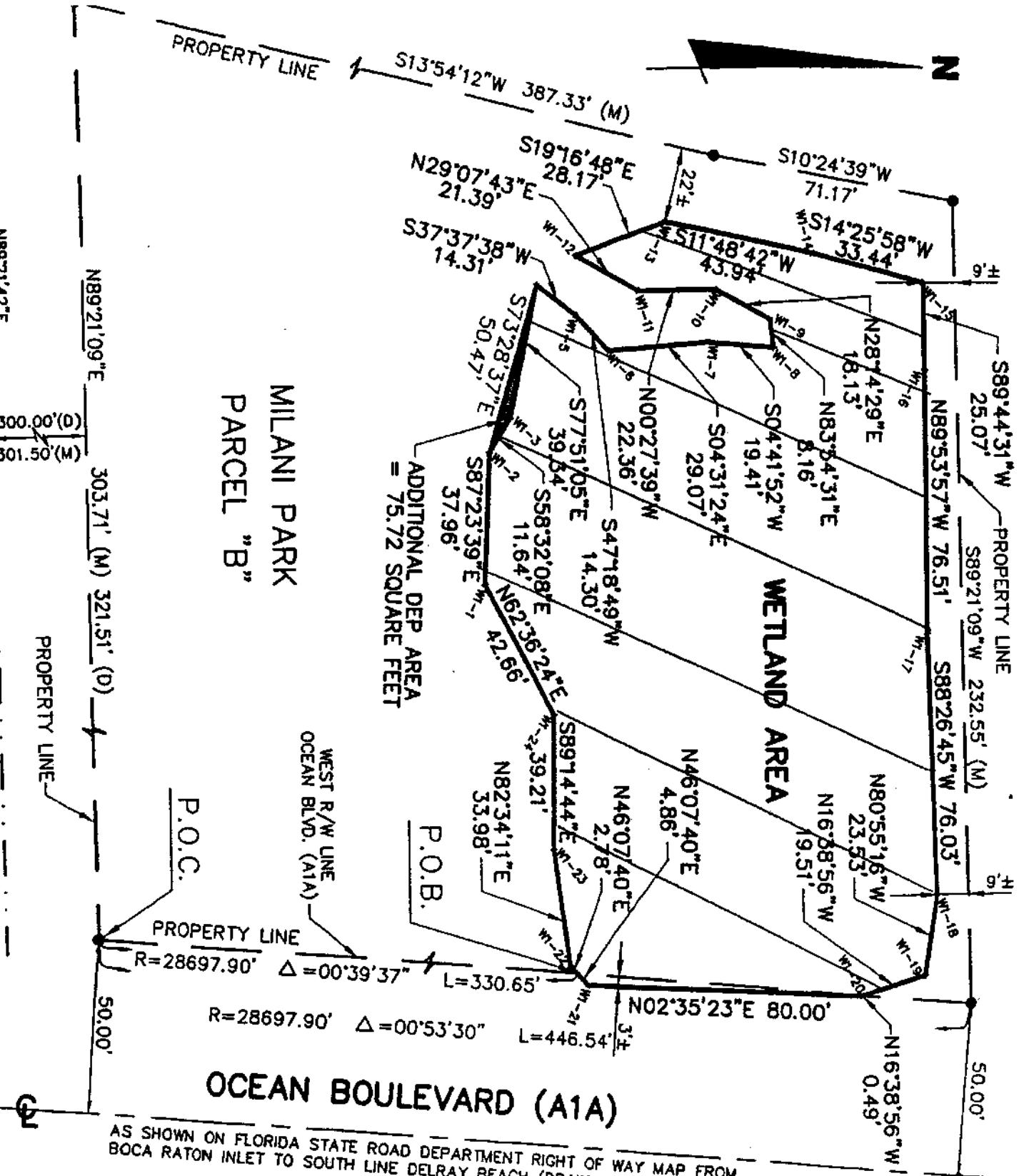


12/17/00
BROWN & PHILLIPS, INC.
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYING SERVICES
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION # LB 6473
3970 RCA BOULEVARD, SUITE 7005, P.B.G. FLORIDA 33410
(561) 775-9337, (561) 626-7866 FAX

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

MILANI PARK WETLAND

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PAGES:	SHEET 2 OF 3



OCEAN BOULEVARD (A1A)

AS SHOWN ON FLORIDA STATE ROAD DEPARTMENT RIGHT OF WAY MAP FROM
BOCA RATON INLET TO SOUTH LINE DELRAY BEACH (DRAWING NO. 93060-2103)

200004893 CTF-PM

The logo for BRC (British Retail Consortium) is located in the bottom right corner. It consists of a stylized 'B' icon followed by the letters 'BRC' in a bold, sans-serif font.

BROWN & PHILLIPS, INC.
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYING SERVICES
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION # LB 6473
3970 RCA BOULEVARD, SUITE 7005, P.B.G. FLORIDA 33413
(561) 775-9337, (561) 626-7866 FAX

SKETCH OF ACCOMPANY
LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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PAGES:	SHEET 3 OF 3

**PROPOSED EXOTIC PLANT SPECIES
REMOVAL CONTROL PLAN**

**Milani Park
Proposed Exotic Plant Species Removal/Control Plan**

The proposed exotic plant species removal plan shall be accomplished in Phases as delineated on the attached Exhibit. The following species will are classified as exotics to be removed:

Exotic Species List

Australian Pine, Casuarina equisetifolia
Brazilian pepper, Schinus terebinthifolius
Earleaf acacia, Acacia auriculiformis
Kudzu, Pueraria montana
Melaleuca, Melaleuca quinquenervia
Small leaved climbing fern, Lygodium microphyllum
Air potato, Dieffenbachia bulbifera
Carrotwood, Cupaniopsis anacardioides
Schefflera, Shefflera actinophylla

Phase 1(Construction Area)-West side of A1A

This area consists of all construction areas including a 30-ft. buffer zone. Refer to site plan for the construction boundaries.

The primary exotic species within Phase 1 is Australian Pine, Casuarina equisetifolia. These trees will be cut down and the stumps ground. Brazilian pepper and acacia are also some of the exotic species present and will be removed using the same method. Removal of exotics shall be accomplished in such a manner to minimize impacts to existing native vegetation.

Phase 2(Construction area), Phase 3 Wetland Preserve (including upland buffer setback), and Phase 4

Exotic plant species within Phases 2, 3, and 4 will not be removed using heavy equipment. Trees and shrubs will be chainsawed and removed in sections. A combination of hand and chemical methods will be utilized dependant upon the species to be removed. Exotic species such as mature Brazilian pepper and Australian pine will be cut and the stump treated with herbicide in accordance with application guidelines. Only herbicides permitted and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Environmental Protection Department (DEP) shall be utilized and in accordance with application guidelines. All herbicides shall be used in strict accordance with EPA and /or special use labeling. Only State certified herbicide applicators will be allowed to do this work. Prior to use of the herbicides, the contractor will obtain all the necessary permits.

Seedling exotics shall be removed by hand.

Methods for exotic removal within the wetland preserve area (including upland buffer setback) shall be approved by DEP and the Corps of Engineers prior to the initiation of removal.

Removal of exotics shall be accomplished in such a manner to minimize impacts to existing native vegetation, and to the archeological features found on site.

Follow up maintenance shall be conducted as necessary to monitor and control the re-emergence of exotic species. All new growth will be removed by hand.

All vegetation removed shall be disposed of properly offsite.

No Herbicide Spray Zone

No spraying of herbicides will be allowed east of the backdune line. This line will be determined in the field by a biologist/or landscape architect.

Milani Park
Proposed Exotic Plant Species Removal/Control Plan

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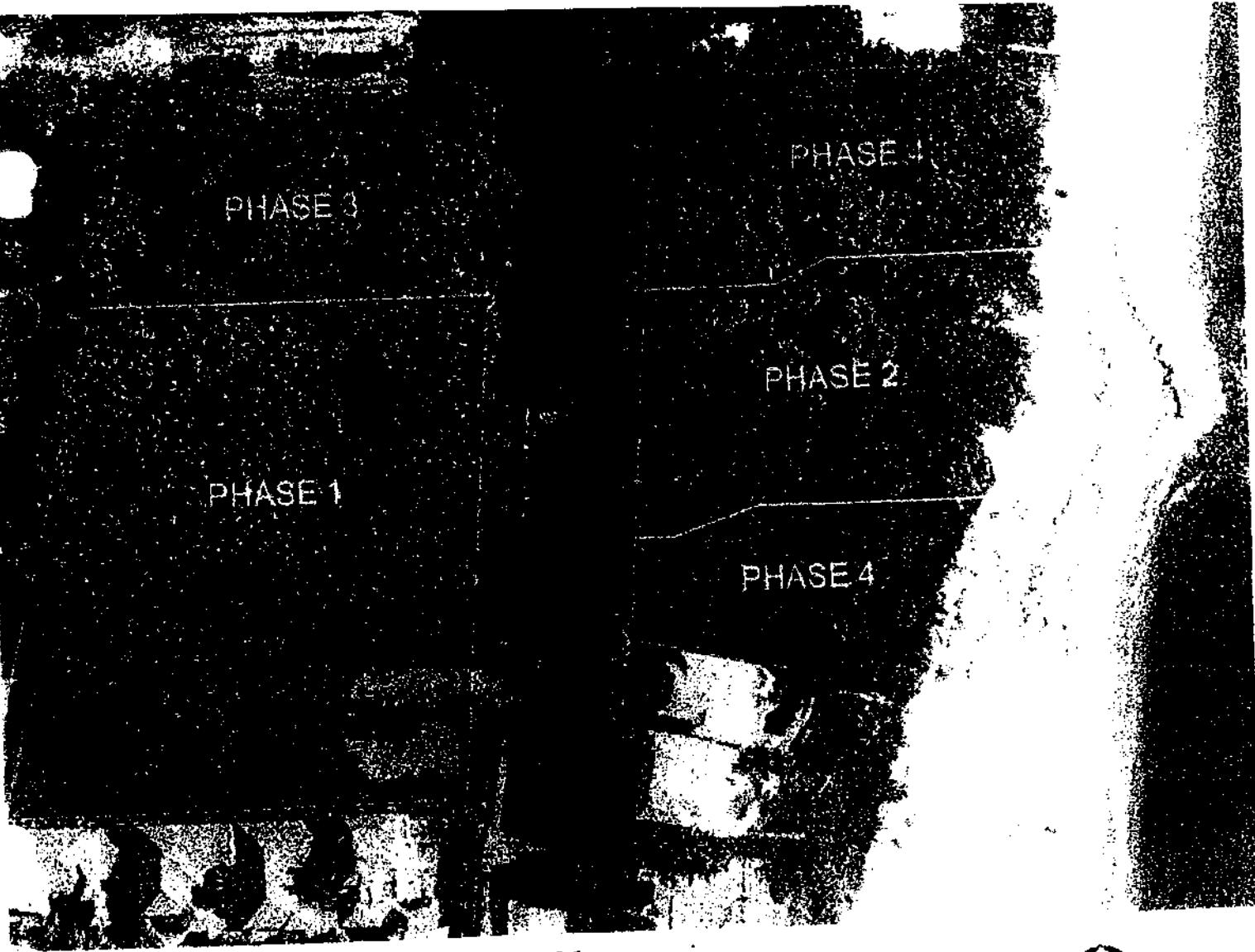
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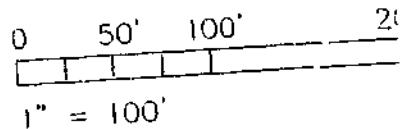


EXOTIC REMOVAL PHASING PLAN

REFER TO SURVEY FOR EXACT BOUNDARY LOCATIONS.
REFER TO MILANI PARK PROPOSED EXOTIC REMOVAL PLAN
DOCUMENTATION FOR PHASE BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS.



NORTH



**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
SURVEY**

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of the President
Office of the Provost
Office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs
Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs
Office of the Vice President for Research
Office of the Vice President for External Affairs
Division of Institutional Resources
Division of Library and Information Services
Division of Learning
Division of Administrative Services

MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA CABINET

State Board of Education
Secretary of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund
Administrator, Conservation
Florida Land and Water Adjudicatory Commission
State Board
Division of Bond Finance
Department of Revenue
Department of Law Enforcement
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
Department of Veterans' Affairs

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Katherine Harris
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

August 8, 2000

**Maria Formoso
Facilities Development and Operations
Palm Beach County
3323 Belvedere Road, Bldg. 503
West Palm Beach, FL 33406**

Dear Ms. Fornoso,

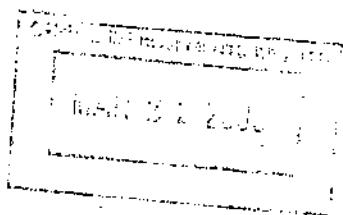
Thank you for this opportunity to comment on Palm Beach County's Milani Park and the Boca Weir (8PB56) archaeological site that exists within the park boundary. As you know this is an important cultural resource, which was the subject of several studies by Florida Atlantic University. It is one of the few remnants of a once much larger site, and has provided us with a good picture of the Native American inhabitants of the Highland Beach area. The Native American village, represented by at least two sand burial mounds and the large earth and shell midden, was situated along the inlet of the now extinct Spanish River. These were probably the people that the Spanish knew as the Jeaga in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There are still significant archaeological strata at the site, including features and deposits related to the village or community that once occupied this place, as well as human remains that represent the burial of the dead.

The size, configuration, and location of Milani Park provides a good opportunity to preserve and interpret the Native American past of Palm Beach County. Many local residents and visitors to the community are probably unfamiliar with the once extensive archaeological site that occupied this area, and will be excited to learn about this part of Florida's past. As always, our office is interested in the protection, preservation and interpretation of archaeological sites and we are willing to provide any additional technical assistance. Palm Beach County should be very proud of its efforts to preserve its natural and cultural resources, and hopefully Milani Park will be added to the list of important sites that are managed by the county for public use.

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
OF THE MILANI PROPERTY
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Performed for
Palm Beach County
Board of County Commissioners

March 2000



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA**

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
OF THE MILANI PROPERTY
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Performed for
Palm Beach County
Board of County Commissioners
Palm Beach, Florida

Performed by
Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
Sarasota, Florida

Marion Almy - Principal Investigator
Steve Koski - Project Archaeologist

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) conducted a cultural resources assessment survey of the proposed Milani Park property in Palm Beach County, Florida to locate and identify any cultural resources within the project area, and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The archaeological survey was conducted in December of 1999.

Findings

Background research and a review of the Florida Site File (FSF) indicated that at least one archaeological site (8PB56), and perhaps the southern-most portion of another (8PB55), had been recorded in the proposed park area. ACI's field survey documented the presence of significant archaeological resources in the proposed park area. These resources provide a unique opportunity to incorporate, into the development of a public park project, elements and information about the rich prehistory and archaeology of South Florida. Technical recommendations for the appropriate planning, design, construction, and operation of a park facility with archaeological resources are included in this report. They provide a basis by which the County, its consultant team, and appropriate advisory committees, may together bring to fruition the development of a truly unique recreational and archaeological resource.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the archaeological survey was two-fold: 1) to locate, identify, and assess the condition and significance of the remaining aboriginal resources within the 5.25 acres of the proposed Milani Park (Figure 1.1); and 2) to provide Palm Beach County with recommendations to assist in planning, using and managing the site as a passive recreation park (Personal communication with James Barnes).

1.2 Environmental Setting

The Milani Park property, consisting of approximately 5.25 acres, is located in Township 47 South, Range 43 East, Section 9, within Highland Beach city limits, Palm Beach County, Florida (Figure 1.2). The park is adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean and divided by Ocean Boulevard (A1A) into an east and west parcel. The majority of acreage is in the west parcel. The Spanish River and an extensive mangrove marsh were once located west of A1A, and it has been reported that an inlet into the Atlantic Ocean was once located a short distance to the south of the park (Furey 1972) (Figure 1.3). These natural features have been extensively modified by dredging and filling for the Intracoastal Waterway and residential development.

The topography on the west parcel is nearly level and is categorized as tidal marsh (USDA 1978). With the exception of the northern-most part of this parcel consisting of a mangrove marsh, the entire parcel has been denuded of native vegetation and filled with more than 60 cm of marl. The parcel is currently overgrown with predominantly Australian Pine.

The topography of the east parcel consists of a gently sloping beach with a limestone outcropping (Jap Rock), and a back sand dune with a somewhat steeply sloping scarp facing the beach. The land slopes more gently to the west toward A1A. The soil type, however, is described as Palm Beach Urban Land Complex, consisting of Palm Beach Sand and Urban land (USDA 1978). Elevations range from nearly 20 ft above mean sea level (AMSL) on the crest of the back dune to less than 5 ft AMSL on the west parcel.

It is apparent that at least two residential structures once occupied the east parcel; one was at 4715 Ocean Boulevard, and the other on the lot immediately north. Ruinous structural elements in the form of two east/west walls, a pool, and other foundation and structural remains are still present (Figure 5.2). The construction, maintenance and demolition of these structures have caused considerable impacts to portions of the proposed park; nonetheless, relatively undisturbed areas remain.

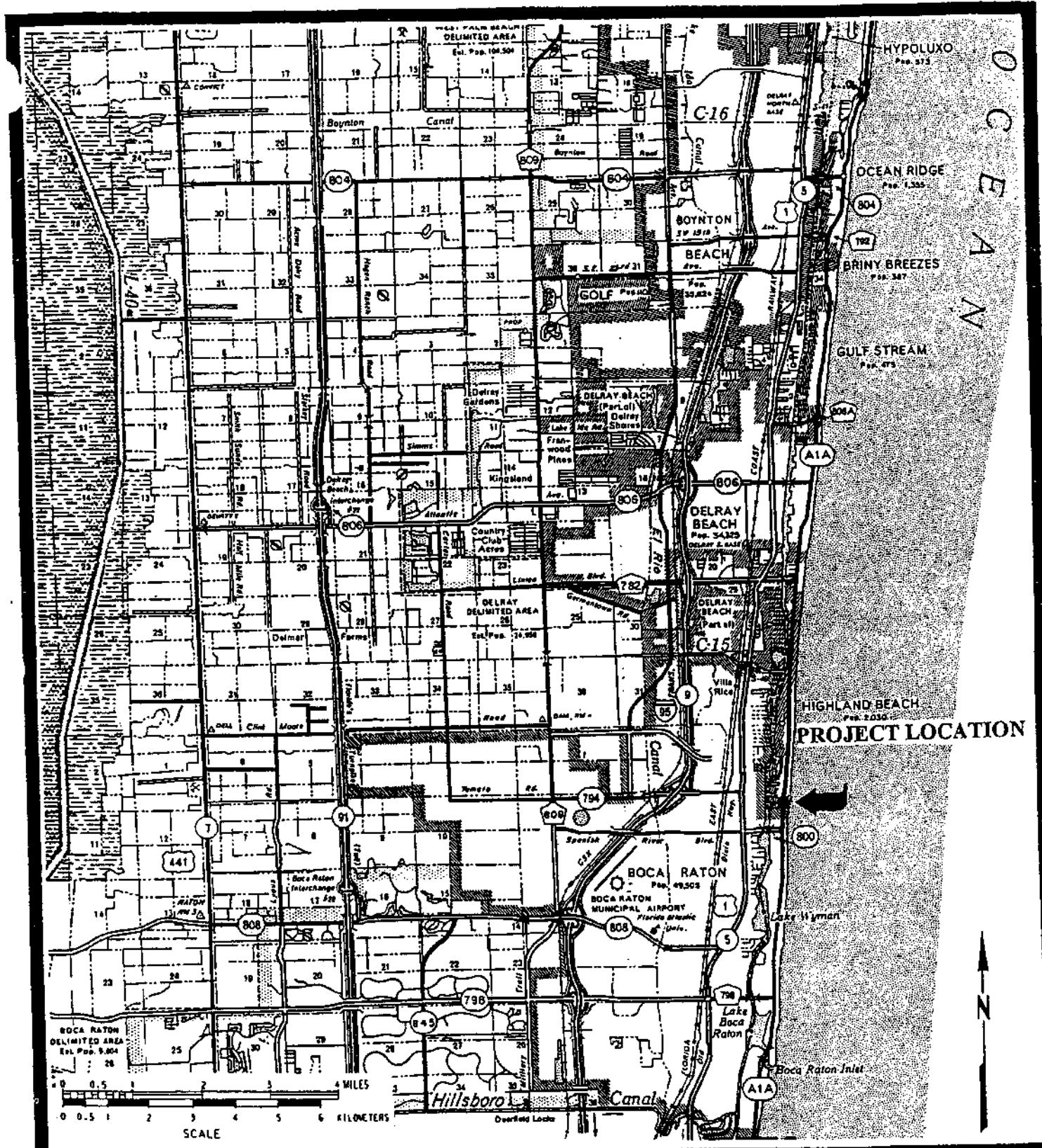


Figure 1.1. Location of Proposed Milani Park. General Highway Map, Palm Beach County (FDOT 1975).



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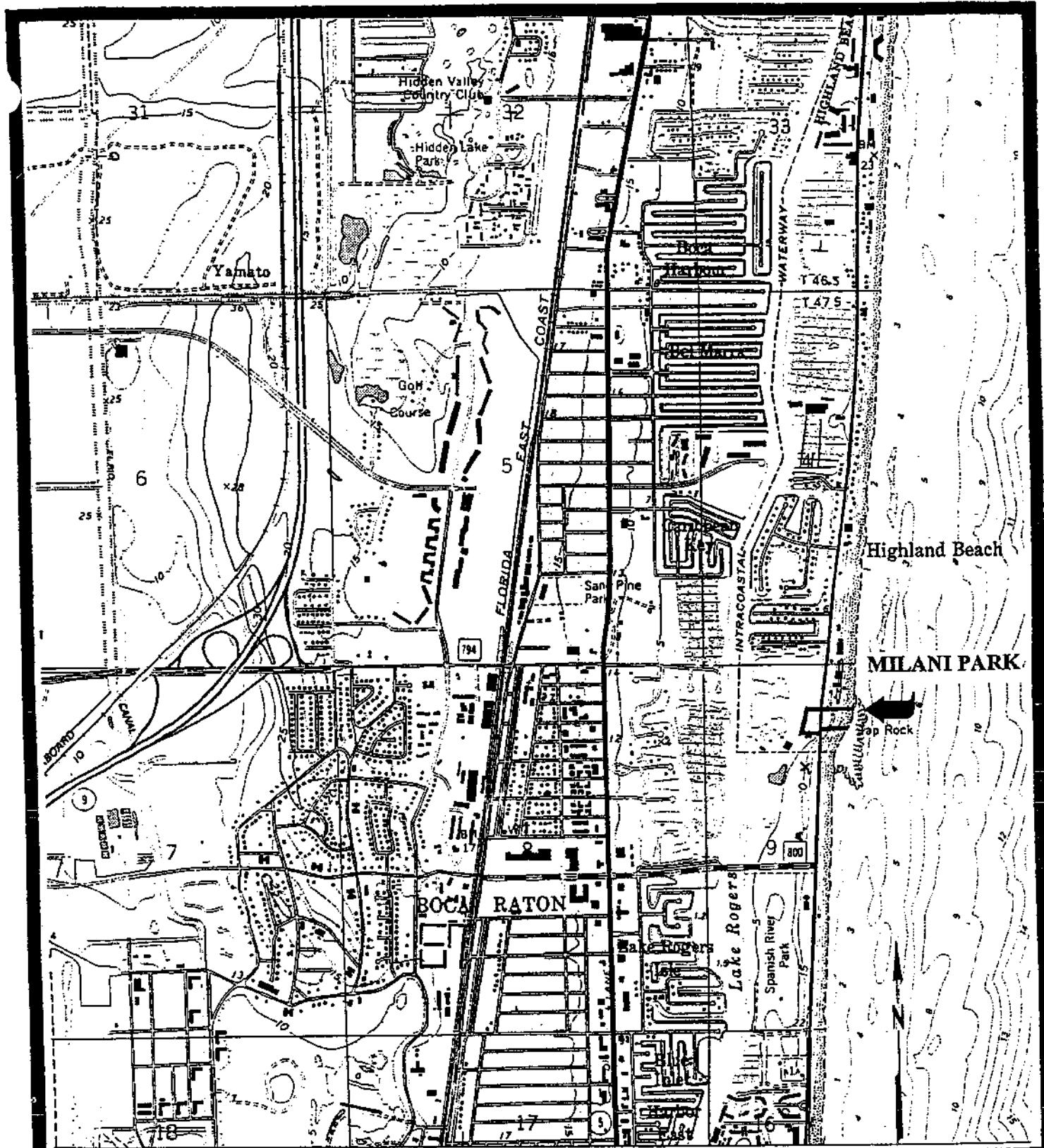


Figure 1.2. Environmental Setting of Proposed Milani Park. Township 47 South, Range 43 East, Section 9 (USGS Delray Beach, Fla. 1962, PR 1983). Scale 1:24,000.

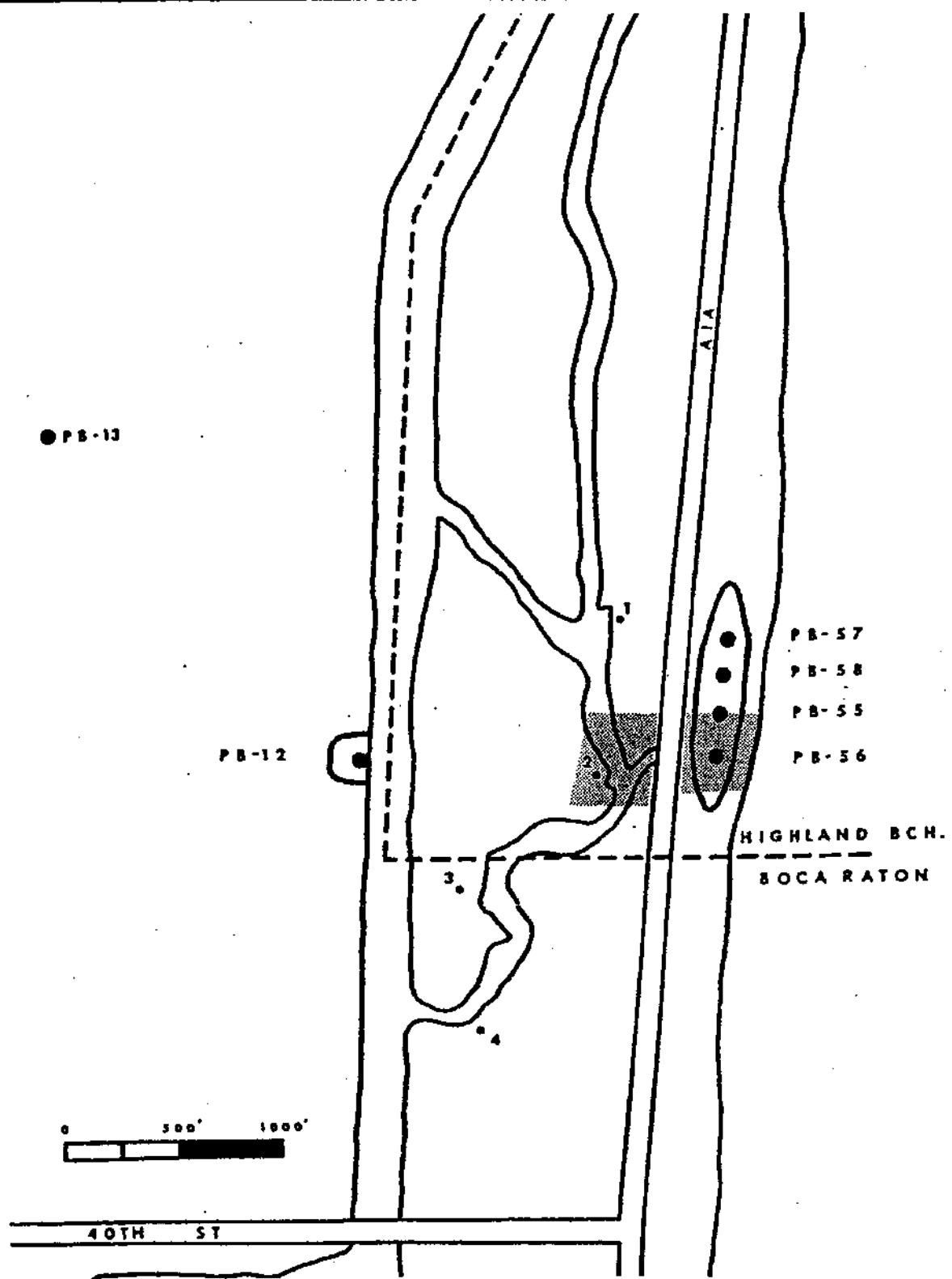


Figure 1.3. Location of Spanish River Mound and Midden Group and Old Spanish River (from Furey 1972). Note location of archaeological sites and collection units 1-4. Gray area denotes proposed Milani Park.



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The vegetation of the east parcel consists of small amounts of beach vegetation on the upper beach slope, such as dune elder and railroad vine, with sea grape, and Brazilian Pepper predominating the most eastern portion of the back dune. Many Brazilian Pepper trees are also located in the central portion where previous clearing has taken place. Several large banyan are present, as well as a few cabbage palm. Other plants observed were wild coffee, Spanish bayonet, century plant, and wild pineapple. Philodendron cover the ground throughout most of the east parcel and a dense cluster of small plants occupies an area in the southeast portion. A more detailed list of plant species is included in the county's Environmental Site Evaluation of the Milani property (Palm Beach County Parks and Recreation Planning and Design 1999).

Okeechobee Area. The Riviera Complex, for instance, was reported to have had sand earthworks (Goggin n.d., Small 1927).

The East Okeechobee Area is distinguished in the archaeological record by non-ceramic artifacts such as *Busycon* adzes and picks typical of the Indian River and St. John's Areas, and trade items like greenstone celts and plummets. Also, bone points and hair pins are not uncommon, and a few display incised decorations (Wheeler 1992; Kennedy *et al.* 1991).

Site types in the East Okeechobee Area are generally oyster shell or black earth mounds. Both villages and camp sites have been located, with the largest sites being along the coast, but small coastal procurement sites have also been recorded. Sand earthworks and sand burial mounds are also well documented (Carr *et al.* n.d.). Almost all recorded sites are located in what are, or once were, hardwood hammocks; coastal sites being located in tropical hammocks and inland sites generally located in "low" hammocks. According to Carr *et al.* (n.d.), there were several adaptive advantages associated with these ecosystems that made them attractive to groups in the East Okeechobee Area, and southern Florida in general. First, hammock vegetation, especially that of low, or "hydric" hammocks, produces a great amount of edible fruits and seeds. Hammock species such as cabbage palm, pigeon plum, *Ficus aurea* (strangler fig) and *Ficus citrifolia*, sea grape, "fox grapes," laurel and live oaks, persimmon and dahoo holly were probably imported to the native Indians (Austin 1980). In addition, large numbers of potential game animals, including deer, are attracted to hammocks during mast (acorns) producing season.

In summary, "integration of the archaeological and ethnohistorical data demonstrates the existence of a complex coastal adaptation in Palm Beach County during the protohistoric period (Wheeler 1990:16)."

A brief description of archaeological periods identified for the East Okeechobee Area follows.

2.3 East Okeechobee Area Archaeological Periods

2.3.1 Paleo-Indian

The Paleo-Indian stage is the earliest cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 12,000-7500 B.C. (Milanich 1994). Archeological evidence for Paleo-Indians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate projectile points. The Florida peninsula, some 10-12,000 years ago was quite different than today. The climate was cooler and drier. Vegetation was typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas being the most common (Milanich 1994:40). Since sea levels were as

much as 35 m (115 ft) below present levels, it is probable that many of the sites dating from this time period have been inundated (Ruppé 1980; Scholl *et al.* 1969).

Paleo-Indian people probably lived in migratory bands. Their subsistence was based upon hunting and gathering, including the now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna. Since the climate was cooler and much drier, it is likely that these nomadic bands traveled between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water, exploiting seasonally available resources. This has been referred to as the Oasis hypothesis (Dunbar 1991). These watering holes would have attracted the animals which the Indians hunted, thus providing food and drink. The best documented excavation of a site of this period is the Harney Flats Site located in Hillsborough County (8HI507) on the west coast of Florida. This site has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleo-Indian lifeways suggests that Paleo-Indian settlement may "not have been related as much to seasonal changes as generally postulated for the succeeding Archaic period," but instead movement was perhaps related to the scheduling of "tool-kit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water," among other factors (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). During the late Paleo-Indian period, the large lanceolate Suwannee and Simpson points were replaced by the smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake types (Milanich 1994:53).

Sites of the Paleo-Indian period are not known in the East Okeechobee Area. However, fossil beds in the Vero Beach and Melbourne area have produced human remains in context with Pleistocene fauna (Murphy 1990). Farther south on the east coast, recent discoveries in Dade County at the Cutler Fossil Site south of Miami and near Biscayne Bay, provide more data (Carr 1981, 1986). Here, a solution feature containing the bones of many fossil animals was found with two early projectile points. Carbon-14 dates indicate the site was inhabited some 9700 years ago during the very late Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic period.

2.3.2 Archaic

Following the Paleo-Indian period, which gradually ended as climatic changes occurred and the Pleistocene megafauna died out, is the Archaic period (7500 B.C. - 500 B.C.). Archaeologists have subdivided the Archaic into three periods: Early Archaic (7500-5000 B.C.), Middle Archaic (5000-3000 B.C.), and Late Archaic (3000-500 B.C.) (Milanich 1994). The beginning of the Archaic is denoted by interrelated environmental and cultural changes. The environmental changes associated with the end of the Pleistocene necessitated modification of the extant prehistoric settlement patterns and subsistence strategies. Whereas the Paleo-Indians depended more heavily upon the Pleistocene megafauna and the relatively few watering holes, Archaic populations hunted smaller game and learned to exploit a broader range of resources such as the shellfish. These adaptive changes resulted in an increase in the number and types of archeological sites. The effects of the changing environment can be seen in the variation in site locations. Though Early Archaic materials are often found in association with Paleo-Indian deposits, especially around water sources, other Early Archaic sites are located in areas devoid of Paleo-Indian components.

Early Archaic sites are usually recognized by the presence of projectile points, as well as a wide variety of stone tool types. Early Archaic populations continued to locate their sites around available fresh water sources which were becoming more common due to rising eustatic pressure. This probably resulted in larger sites that were occupied for longer periods of time. No early Archaic period sites are recorded in the East Okeechobee Area.

During the Middle Archaic, wetter conditions prevail. Sea levels began to rise and pine forests and swamps, including the Everglades and Lake Okeechobee, probably emerged. The climate changed to one of more pronounced seasonality. Settlement was increasingly focused within coastal and riverine locales (Milanich 1994:64). Subsistence was based on hunting, fishing, shellfish collecting, and plant gathering. The previously proposed theory that Archaic populations practiced a seasonal migration pattern between the interior and the coast has also been called into question by recent investigations. Evidence from the southwest Florida coast indicates that some Middle Archaic sites were occupied during all seasons of the year (Russo 1991).

Milanich (1994:81) suggests that Early and Middle Archaic peoples used aquatic environments for burial. The Windover site, located near Titusville, north of the East Okeechobee Area, contained primary and flexed burials within a peat pond. These were held in place with wooden stakes and the interments included grave goods such as textiles and worked bone, shell, and wood (Doran and Dickel 1988; Jones 1981). Another site, the Gauthier cemetery, was situated within a slough between a pond and Lake Poinsett, and the burials were also primary and flexed (Carr and Jones 1981; Sigler-Eisenberg 1984). Underwater interments have also been recovered from the Middle Archaic Bay West and Republic Groves sites (Beriault *et al.* 1981; Wharton *et al.* 1981). In addition, the Windover and Bay West Sites had an adjacent land site, a midden. Finally, burials within freshwater shell midden deposits have been identified at the Tick Island site within the St. Johns River basin, north and east of the project area.

The Middle Archaic sites recorded throughout the state include large base camps, smaller special-use campsites, quarries, and burial areas. The most common sites are the smaller campsites which were most likely used for hunting or served as special use extractive sites for such activities as gathering nuts or other botanical materials. Nut collecting stations would have been used seasonally. Quarry sites were where the aboriginal population mined the stone for their tools. Little is known about the Middle Archaic in the East Okeechobee Area. The West Ridge Site (8BD1119 on Pine Island Ridge) is the only "mid-Archaic site known in southeast Florida." It is characterized by a thin scatter of chert flakes and several projectile points, and may have been a lithic workshop (Carr 1988).

During the Late Archaic, ca. 3000 to 1200 B.C., populations increased and became more sedentary. The manufacture of broad bladed, stemmed projectile points of the Middle Archaic continued. A greater reliance on marine resources is indicated at coastal sites by the accumulation of middens. Subsistence strategies and technologies reflect the beginning of an

adaptation to these resources. Also, during the Late Archaic (also referred to as Ceramic Archaic or Orange period in Peninsular Florida), the earliest pottery, a fiber-tempered ware, was introduced.

In the East Okeechobee Area and southeast Florida, sites dating as early as 2000 B.C. have been recorded, and the Late Archaic appears to be common at Everglades sites (Carr 1981). Recently, a Late Archaic period cemetery (Santa Maria, 8DA2132), located south of the Miami River on an oolith limestone ridge, has yielded evidence of previously unknown mortuary traits in southeast Florida for the Late Archaic. Burials were interred in natural solution features in the limestone. Limestone rocks were also found piled on top of the graves (Carr *et. al* 1984:186).

Along the Atlantic coast, sites such as Markham Mound in Broward County (Mowers and Williams 1972), and Pahokee Ridge #1 (8PB6292) and #2 (8PB6297) in Palm Beach County have provided evidence of fiber tempered pottery. However, Griffin (1989:193) notes that "nowhere in South Florida have sites of this period yet been discovered which can approach the size, and apparently the population density, of those in the valley of the St. Johns River and the adjacent coastal lagoons."

2.3.3 East Okeechobee Period I (750 B.C. - A.D. 800)

This period which developed from the Late Archaic, is characterized by increased regionalism, population growth, and socio-cultural complexity as was much of Florida (Bullen 1959, 1970). The movement toward a sedentary life style probably continued and some archaeologists speculate that it was reinforced by the introduction of cultigens (Sears 1982; and Furey 1972). The archaeological record indicates that fiber-tempered pottery was slowly replaced by temperless wares (St. Johns series) and sand-tempered ceramics (Glades and Belle Glade wares) (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Typically, the ceramics were undecorated, and Belle Glade Plain, a variety of sand-tempered ceramics, dominates the ceramic assemblage at East Okeechobee sites of this time period. Palm Beach sites, with East Okeechobee Area Period I components, include Shrunk track sites (8PB7944, -7945), the Loxahatchee River Corridor Site (8PB7946) and the lowest levels of Jupiter Inlet I (8PB34). At the Spanish River complex, Belle Glade Plain appears to dominate the ceramic assemblage (Carr *et al.* n.d.:24).

2.3.4 East Okeechobee II and III Period

From about A.D. 800 until perhaps A.D. 1000, Carr *et al.* (n.d.) speculated that the East Okeechobee Area is identified in the archaeological record by the presence of St. Johns Plain and St. John Check-stamped ceramics, and a decrease in the use of Belle Glade Plain pottery, particularly in the southern part of the East Okeechobee Area. Interestingly, during this relatively short archaeological period, St. Johns Plain, a type of ceramic which becomes a dominate type later, is absent. This is clearly documented at the Riviera Site (8PB30) by

Wheeler (1992), and interestingly, in the Boca Raton area there is an increase of Sand-tempered Plain ceramics as Belle Glade ceramics decrease before the arrival of St. Johns ceramics. The East Okeechobee Period III (A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1200) is identified with St. Johns Check Stamped sherds, an increase in Sand-tempered Plain, and a decrease in Belle Glade Plain. The period terminates with the introduction of European trade goods about A.D. 1500. Similar to other cultural areas in Florida, more sedentary and complex societies emerge, and the size and number of sites increase (Milanich 1994).

2.3.5 East Okeechobee IV Period

In the archaeological record, Carr identifies this period as having the same aboriginal ceramic sequence as East Okeechobee III, and notes that St. Johns Check Stamped sherds dominate midden sites. European goods are also present. It may be that the large amounts of St. Johns ceramics indicate that the Jeaga, the aboriginal tribe encountered by Europeans in what is today Palm Beach County, were under the domination of their northern neighbors (Carr *et al.* n.d.:25).

Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:238) also suggest that during the East Okeechobee Periods III and IV, the region was inhabited by the historic Ais and Jeaga Indians. The Jeaga, the smaller of the two groups, probably were a northern group who lived in the general St. Lucie County area, and the Ais inhabited the area to the south, including Palm Beach County. Both groups are known almost entirely from the narrative of Jonathan Dickinson, a Quaker who was shipwrecked in 1696.

2.4 European Contact

By 1700, the Ais, Jeaga, and Tequesta, who lived on the southeast coast, were in decline. Some archaeologists theorized that the population of Indians, in the early sixteenth century, probably numbered 5000 to 7500. By 1763, when the British gained control of Florida, the number had declined to several hundred (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:237). These tribal remnants were reported to have migrated to Cuba with the Spanish. However, it is likely that Sturtavant's so called "Spanish Indians" became part of the Seminoles or Creeks who migrated into Florida in the early 1800s to escape American expansion in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama.

A detailed discussion of the Spanish contact period and following historic periods, *ca.* 1513-1855 has been provided to Palm Beach County by Carr *et al.* (n.d.:26-56) in the Archaeological and Historical Assessment of Riverbend Park, Palm Beach County, and is not repeated here as it is not germane to the archaeological assessment of the proposed Milani Park property.

3.0 MILANI PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.1 Introduction

The cultural resources located within Milani Park (east and west parcels) are a component of the well-known and documented archaeological complex referred to as the Spanish River Complex by Furey (1972), and now identified by the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research as the Spanish River Midden and Mound Group (8PB9636).

3.2 Spanish River Midden and Mound Group

According to Dr. Ryan Wheeler (1998):

8PB9636 is being defined as a site group in order to minimize confusion regarding previously defined and plotted sites in the Highland Beach area. All of the site components . . . are contiguous elements of a shell and black earth midden, with a burial mound/burial area at its northernmost end. The "Spanish River Midden and Mound Group," as defined here, is a major portion of the Spanish River Complex defined by Furey (1972). The Boca Raton Midden (8PB12) and the Barnhill Mound/Boca Raton Sand Mound (8PB13) are distinct, discontiguous sites of the Spanish River Complex, and are not included with 8PB9636.

The site and designation "Spanish River Midden and Mound Group" (8PB9636) includes five sites of the Spanish River Complex (PB11, PB57, PB103, PB55, and PB56). Boca Raton Beach Midden 4 (8PB10) is an earlier designation that corresponds to the midden component of this group, though this number has been infrequently used. 8PB9636 is not intended to replace the earlier site numbers. All of the components of this site group fall within Township 47S/Range 43E/Section 9 (1998).

Appendix A contains a copy of Dr. Wheeler's analysis of the complex, and Figure 1.3 provides general locational data.

3.3 Boca Weir Site (8PB56) and Boca Beekman (8PB55)

Specifically, the prehistoric resource included in the Spanish River Midden and Mound Group and located in Milani Park include 8PB56, the Boca Weir Site and most likely the southern-most portion of the Boca Beekman Site (8PB55). The Florida Site File form characterizes 8PB56 as:

“... the southernmost section of a large beach midden located in Highland Beach, Palm Beach County, Florida. The midden is part of a two mile long ridge formed by a barrier beach. To the west is a mangrove swamp through which the Spanish River formerly flowed. This area has been extensively modified by the digging of the intercoastal canal, dredging for mosquito control and modern construction. In prehistoric and historic times an inlet to the ocean existed south of the midden. This created a lagoonal environment between the midden and the mainland.

East of the midden is the Atlantic Ocean. Beachrock fronts the ocean along the coast and an outcrop known as Jap Rock is southeast of the midden. The barrier beach is underlain by this beachrock formation” (Information on this site form was adapted from Furey 1972).

Dr. Wheeler adds in his 1998 summary that based on the 1972 excavation, the site “... showed occupation from Glades I through Glades III (ca. A.D. 500 - 1600 [East Okeechobee Area I-IV periods]) times, as well as possible short-term Seminole occupation, also human remains are known to be present on the site.”

The human remains were recovered by Furey from west of A1A in Collection Units 2 and 3 (“collection areas in which surface finds were clustered”) in a shallow but extensive shell midden (Figure 1.3). He also found human remains in the east parcel, but only “on the south side of the driveway.... All bone encountered was not in the midden but in the top soil.” Furey added that the well preserved state of the bone and its scattered distribution led to the assumption that pot hunters had been at work, as the Weirs sometimes reported finding large holes dug by treasure hunters in the area south of their driveway. Also, Mahlon Weir reported burials were found near the southwest corner of their house when a septic tank was installed (Furey 1972:68) (Figure 5.2). The presence of disarticulated human remains in the sandy top soil south of the now-removed driveway was confirmed during Archaeological Consultants, Inc.’s December 1999 subsurface testing.

Little information about the Boca Beekman Site is available. The Florida Site File reports that it is located about 50 yards north of Jap Rock “... along with Boca Weir, Boca Snead, and Boca Alyward...” Its size is noted as “Lt1 acre” (presumably less than an acre in size) and described as an altered midden from which sherds and bone were recovered, by Florida Atlantic University.

3.4 Summary

In summary, Furey’s research at the Boca Weir site indicated that it was “... continually occupied for a period of about 1,000 years.” During this continuum from the East Okeechobee Area Periods I, II, III, and IV, population increased, socio-political development

became more complex, and changes in subsistence and burial practices occurred in the Spanish River Complex (Furey 1972:vi). The rich array of bone, shell, and shark tooth tools, ceramic types, and diverse food remains have provided important archaeological information for the identification and investigation of the Spanish River Midden and Mound Group as well as the understanding of the East Okeechobee Area (Carr et al. n.d.). ACI's 1999 shovel testing also confirmed the presence of midden deposits which include apparently undisturbed components of this significant archaeological resource throughout the east parcel of proposed Milani Park.

A description of ACI's field methodology, results, and recommendations follow.

4.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Field methodology was preceded by background research which included a review of previous investigations at the Boca Weir site and the Spanish River Midden and Mound Complex, as contained within Milani Park (Furey 1972, 1977; Wheeler 1998), and other cultural resource assessment reports and studies pertinent to Palm Beach County and the East Okeechobee Area (Goggin n.d., 1947; Carr *et al.* n.d; Sears 1982; Kennedy and Iscan 1987; Wheeler 1990; Jackson and Browning 1991; Kennedy *et al.* 1991; McMurray 1992; and ACI 1994).

As a result of this effort, an on-site meeting with Mr. Jim Barnes, Project Manager for Palm Beach County, and a pedestrian reconnaissance of the east and west parcels, a program of subsurface testing was initiated. The purpose of this effort, which included systematic testing at 25 m intervals, and judgmentally, was two-fold: 1) to locate, identify, and assess the condition of remaining aboriginal resources within the proposed Milani Park land; and 2) to provide Palm Beach County with recommendations to assist them in planning, using, and managing the 5.2 acres as a passive recreation park.

Shovel test pits were circular and measured approximately .5 m (20 in) in diameter by at least 1 m (3.3 ft) in depth. All soil removed from the test pits was screened through 6.3 mm (.25 in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were plotted on the aerial map and, following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all test pits were refilled.

4.1 Laboratory Methods and Curation

Artifacts were cleaned and sorted by artifact class. Tools were examined for evidence of usage and subjected to a limited technological analysis. Aboriginal ceramics were classified into commonly recognized ceramic wares and types based upon observable characteristics such as paste and surface treatment.

Artifacts will be curated at Archaeological Consultants, Inc. in Sarasota, unless Palm Beach County requests other arrangements.

4.2 Unexpected Discoveries

It was planned that if human burial sites such as a prehistoric cemetery, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts were disturbed in the course of testing, provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872, FS (Florida's Unmarked Burial Law; copy in

Appendix C) would be followed. However, it was anticipated that any such finds would not be disturbed as a result of the archaeological survey of proposed Milani Park.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

Archaeological field survey included both ground surface reconnaissance and systematic and judgmental shovel testing. As a result of these efforts, 30 shovel test pits were dug in proposed Milani Park. The location of each shovel test pit, a description of the materials recovered or observed, and details of the stratigraphy are presented in Figures 5.1 and 5.2, and in Table 5.1, respectively. The table is located in Appendix A.

5.2 East Parcel (Figure 5.2)

In general, evidence of prehistoric occupation was found throughout much of the land located east of A1A. Test pits revealed a disturbed sandy top soil underlain by a black dirt and marine shell midden of variable density. In the northwest and midwest part of this parcel (test pits 19, 11, 10, 17, and 20) midden was encountered beginning anywhere from the surface to about 30 cm (11.8 in) below the disturbed sand. The midden, which exhibited variable strata, extended to more than a meter (3.3 ft) below the present surface. The strata yielded varying amounts of dirt and sand, marine shell, animal bone fragments, and plain and check stamped ceramic sherds; shell tools were also found.

To the south, test pits 14, 16, 15, 8, and 7 revealed a relatively dense marine shell and black dirt midden buried beneath almost a meter (3.3 ft) of topsoil; within this topsoil, near test pits 9 and 14, the presence of disarticulated human bone was confirmed by ACI in the upper 60 cm. No human remains were noted in test pit 16, which was in the vicinity where skeletal material was reported by Malhon Weir when a septic tank was installed (Furey 1972:69) (Figure 5.2). Likewise, ACI's test pit 15, located just north of Furey's unit 995L205 which yielded disarticulated human bone fragments, revealed no human bone. These data appear to confirm Furey's previously noted randomness (lack of a concentrated area[s]) of human skeletal remains in the top soil (1972:68-70) (Figure 5.3).

While areas of intact deposits were identified, variable degrees of disturbance were also observed throughout much of the northern two-thirds of the parcel. These disturbances are the result of the construction of A1A, residential development, and demolition of what appears to have been two residential structures. Remains include walls, asphalt drive, existing concrete block garage, and a pool. Other structural elements and demolition debris are located in the central and eastern portions of the parcel where the Weir's residence was once situated.

The eastern-most portion of this parcel adjacent to the beach is quite disturbed between the surface and about 40 cm (15.7) below surface where a concreted, sandy marl was

VILLANI PARK PARCEL

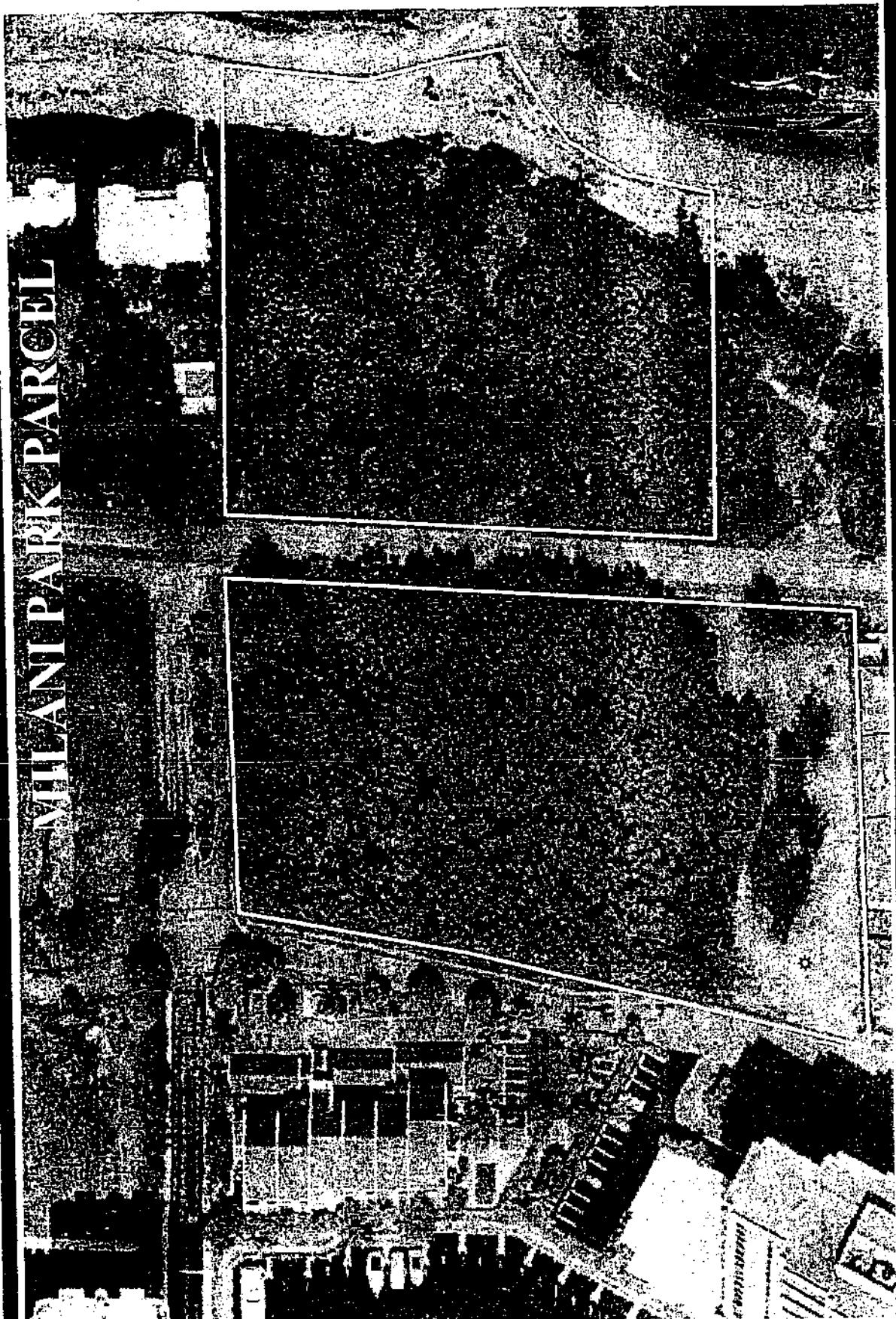


Figure 5.1. Distribution of Shovel Test Pits in East and West Parcels (Palm Beach County Aerial Map 1995). Scale 1"=100'.



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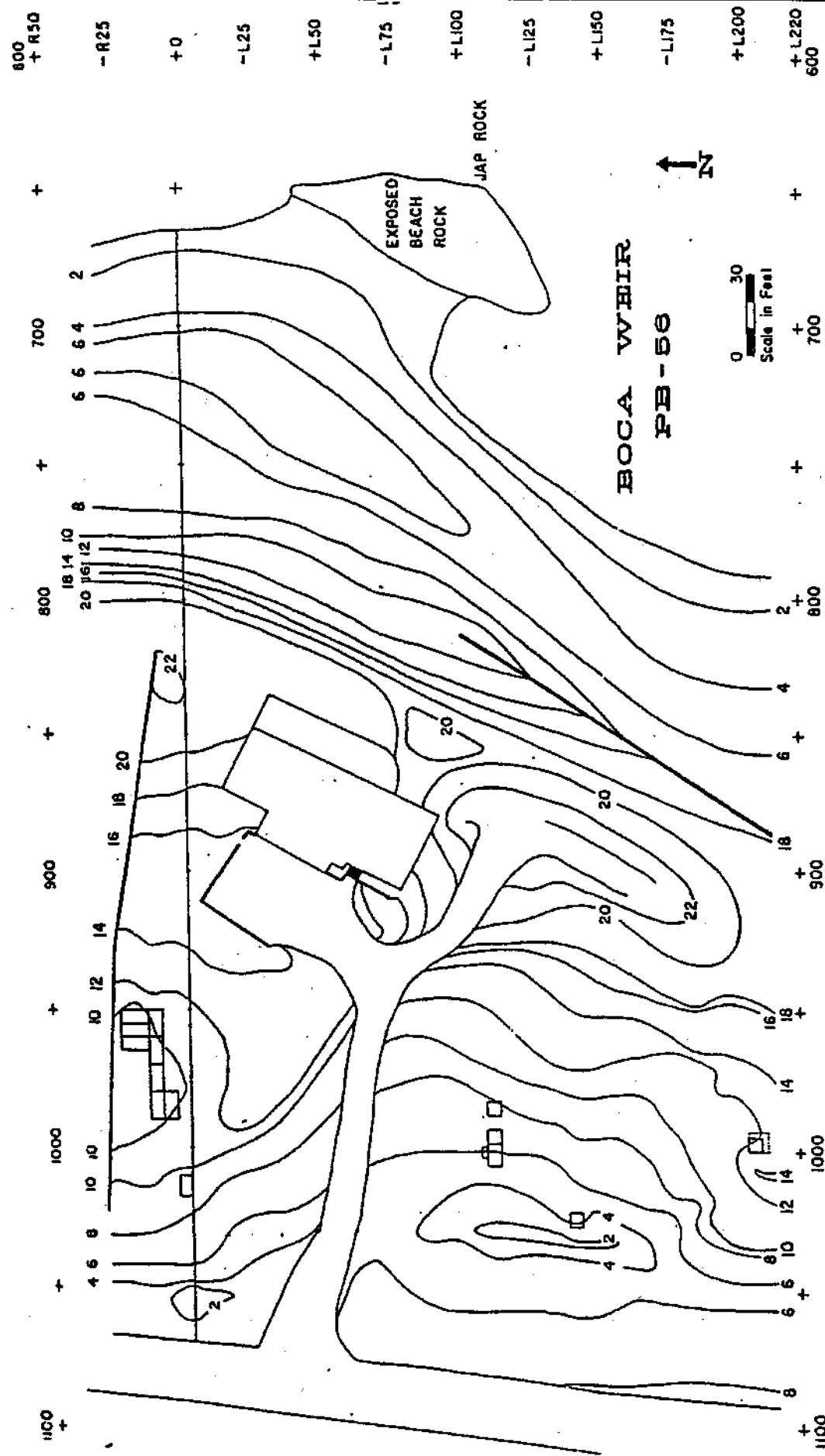


Figure 5.3. East Parcel-Location of Furey's 1972 Excavation Units.



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encountered in test pits 1, 2, 3, and 7. This is likely the area where Furey remarks A1A was once situated.

5.3 West Parcel

The east and west parcels were divided by the construction of A1A a number of years ago. In prehistoric and historic times, an inlet to the ocean existed south of the Boca Weir Midden (Figure 1.3). The resulting environment was altered during construction of the Intercoastal Waterway. Today, the entire west parcel has been further altered by clearing and filling (Figure 5.2). Eight test pits, 23 - 30, revealed almost a meter (3.3 ft) of sandy, shelly fill. The area is now vegetated in Australian pine and covered by marl. While ACI's test pits did not penetrate the underlying strata, the negative results may not be significant, as Furey discovered human remains in disturbed midden material in his Collection Unit 2, and aboriginal burials at Collection Unit 3 (1972:66-67) (Figure 1.3). While the 1972 Collection Units 1, 3, and 4 were located well-outside the west Milani Park parcel, Collection Unit 2 was within the proposed west Milani Park parcel. Thus, the potential for midden burials and/or scattered, disarticulated bone, once associated with a burial area along the Old Spanish River, should not be ignored.

5.4 Summary

Cultural remains documented during the 1999 subsurface testing are similar to those Furey recorded almost 30 years ago, and include portions of undisturbed midden representing approximately 1000 years of aboriginal occupation in the East Okeechobee Area. While the items listed and briefly described in Table 5.1 (Appendix A) are not unique, taken together they provide significant information for the study of Palm Beach County's rich prehistory and the archaeology of South Florida. Every effort should be made to protect remaining deposits, and minimize impacts to any prehistoric resources, disturbed or in situ, as future scientific inquiry may be able to utilize all types of data in reconstructing the past.

Recommendations for protection and preservation of these resources follows.

6.0 ~~F~~ RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological resources contained in proposed Milani Park provide a unique opportunity to incorporate, into the development of a public park project, elements and information about the rich prehistory and archaeology of South Florida. Technical recommendations for the appropriate planning, design, construction, and operation of a park facility with archaeological resources, as included below, provide a basis by which the County, its consultant team, and appropriate advisory committees, may together bring to fruition the development of a truly unique recreational and archaeological resource.

6.1 Retain Professional Archaeologist

As early in the planning process as feasible, the services of a professional archaeologists should be retained to participate in the development of a management plan that will include the planning, construction, and maintenance measures to protect archaeological resources on this unique property.

6.2 Contact Representative(s) of South Florida Native American Group

Consultation and involvement with Native Americans in the Milani Park planning process are recommended. There are two federally recognized Native American Tribes in South Florida; in addition, there are other Native American groups who may wish to be consulted. Dr. Ryan Wheeler at the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research can provide guidance with this issue and Florida Statute 872.05 which governs the disturbance and/or removal of unmarked human remains. Because certain federal legislation requires consultation with Native American groups, and Florida Statute 872.05 involves consultation if human remains are disturbed, it will be prudent to invite Native American involvement in the planning stage of this local project.

6.3 Utilize Fill if Native Americans Concur

The presence of buried, undisturbed midden and evidence of disarticulated human skeletal remains in the sandy top soil of the east parcel, and the possibility of encountering similar materials in the west parcel under the marl covering, argues for filling much of the proposed park with clean (not midden) material. This will bury and preserve aboriginal resources and facilitate the park's development and use. The placement of fill should involve discussion with a professional archaeologist, and avoid adversely impacting native vegetation.

6.4 Monitor Removal of Existing Vegetation, Structures, and Features

Prior to undertaking the recommended filling, a professional archaeologist should be consulted in regard to planning and monitoring all removal of vegetation, structures, and features. In this way, impacts to the midden can be minimized and human remains can be carefully and respectfully left in place. As much native vegetation as feasible should be left in place to minimize disturbance to the midden and retain the natural beauty of the Atlantic coast.

6.5 Monitor Construction

Depending on the amount of fill utilized and the type(s) of structures and features planned for the park, it will be advisable to have a professional archaeologist on-site during any ground-altering activities. This will protect the sensitive nature of the deposits and minimize interruptions to construction schedules.

6.6 Interpret the Site

The materials excavated in 1972, and the culture material remaining in the proposed Milani Park site are important to the study and interpretation of the prehistory of Palm Beach County and the East Okeechobee Archaeological Area. A professional archaeologist can develop text, concepts, and recommendations for interpretative kiosks which might focus on the Jeaga, Ais, and Tequesta Indians, as well as the arrival of the Spanish, and latter European presence in Palm Beach County. The kiosks can provide an inviting, educational opportunity for park visitors. Kiosks can be located both on the east and west parcels, and a small pamphlet could be included with the interpretative display. Such an effort not only enhances the park, but can be considered a mitigative measure offsetting previous disturbances to this Native American site.

6.7 Consider a National Register Nomination and State Funding

Based on previous work at Boca Weir and ACI's verification of significant remaining deposits and features, the county should consider nomination of the archaeological remains in Milani Park to the NRHP. Ms. Barbara Mattick of the Bureau of Historic Preservation in Tallahassee, handles NRHP nominations in Florida. She can provide assistance to Palm Beach County. A copy of an abbreviated Guide to Completing a NRHP nomination for archaeological sites is included in Appendix D.

The Florida Department of State has several grants-in-aid programs which can assist municipalities and counties in protecting and interpreting significant historic and archaeological sites. Mr. Fred Gaske, Chief of the Bureau of Historic Preservation, can assist

the county in determining if the proposed Milani Park is a good candidate for the grants program.

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APPENDIX A: Table 5.1
Overview of Stratigraphy and Recorded Materials

TP	FS	Stratigraphy	Cultural Material	Depth (cmbs)	Comments
Surface	1	n/a	1 STP sherd, 1 shell tempered plain sherd 10 faunal frags: deer, turtle, fish	surface	found along erosion scarp at dune crest and path to beach.
1	-	0-15 cm, disturbed brown soil with limestone 15-25 cm, compact marl with limestone	none	-	cultural material likely below marl fill as in TP 7
2	-	0-10 cm, disturbed brown soil with limestone 10-15 cm, compact marl with chunks of limestone	none	-	cultural material likely below marl
3	-	same as TPs 1 and 2, compact marl under brown sand	none	-	cultural material likely below marl
4	2,3,4	0-90 cm, gray/brown coarse grained sand 90-100 cm, light brown sand 100-130 cm, brown sand	FS 2, light density of shell 8 faunal frags: boney fish, turtle FS 3, perforated ark shell, brick frag., water worm sandstone. 50 faunal: numerous sea turtle, boney fish, shark FS 4, 2 STP sherd 40 faunal frags: boney fish, shark	0-30 cmbs 30-90 cmbs 90-130 cmbs	Evidence of disturbance from remnants of residential structure in general vicinity. Light density of oyster, lucine, ark shells
5	5,6	0-70 cm, medium gray sand 70-90 cm, light brown sand 90-130+ cm, dark gray to black sand	FS 5, 1 turtle bone, very little shell FS 6, 1 STP sherd, 1 perforated ark shell 65 faunal frags: numerous sea turtle, few boney fish, deer longbone	0-90 cm 90-130 cm	moderate density of shell midden with shell, bone, and ceramics from 70-130+ cm. Sandy matrix with very light density above 70 cm
6	7	0-40 cm, dark gray/brown sand 40-130 cm, light brown sand	6 nails (1 cut, 5 wire) 1 perforated ark shell 4 faunal frags: boney fish, turtle	40-70 cmbs	construction refuse 0-40 cm shell, metal, bone 40-70 cm

Table 5.1. Overview of Stratigraphy and Recorded Materials. East Parcel (test pits 1 - 21), West Parcel (test pits 22-30).

Key: TP - Test Pit; FS - Field Specimen Number; STP - Sand-tempered Plain,
cm - centimeters; bs - below surface



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TP	FS	Stratigraphy	Cultural Material	Depth (cmbs)	Comments
7	8	0-20 cm, concreted marl 20-110 cm, dark gray/brown sand 110-130, black midden	2 STP shards (fine grit) 1 perforated ark shell 22 faunal frags: boney fish, fossilized stingray spine	90-130 cmbs	moderate density of midden 110-130 cm
8	9	0-30 cm, brown sand 30-90 cm, lighter brown sand 90-130 cm, slightly darker brown sand	1 unmodified shark tooth (small) 1 oval water worn sandstone pebble 36 faunal frags: boney fish, turtle, small mammal, bird	50-130 cmbs	cultural material from 50-130+ cm higher density below 90 cm in light shell midden with oyster, sea clam, lucine, ark shells
9	10	0-70 cm, dark gray/brown sand 70-100+ cm, dark gray to black sand with midden shell	1 gastropod cutting edge tool 1 perforated ark shell 1 oval water worn sandstone with natural whole 40 faunal frags: large shark, boney fish, bird, turtle	60-100 cmbs	dense bone 70-100 cm test pit where several human element fragments identified from 50-70 cm. Black dirt midden begins at 70-100+ cm
10	11	0-120+ cm, very dark brown/gray midden with moderate to dense shell	ceramics 2 STP shards, 5 St. Johns Plain abrading stone; 2 perforated ark shells 1 notched oval shell conglomerate 1 sandstone pebble 45 faunal frags: bony fish, turtle, deer	60-120 cmbs	Deep midden, mostly oyster. Midden from near surface to +120 cm.
11	12	0-20 cm, disturbed dark brown sand 20-25 cm, concreted marl 25-120+ cm, very dark gray/brown midden soil with moderate to dense shell	ceramics (17) 4 St. Johns check stamped body sherd 1 flat rim Belle Glade, 7 Belle Glade Plain 1 flat rim STP, 4 STP body sherd 6 perforated ark shells, 1 perforated bivalve 55 faunal frags: boney fish, shark, sea turtle, deer	25-120 cmbs	dense deep midden

Table 5.1 (continued). Overview of Stratigraphy and Recorded Materials. East Parcel (test pits 1 - 21), West Parcel (test pits 22-30).
 Key: TP - Test Pit; FS - Field Specimen Number; STP - Sand-Tempered Plain;
 cm - centimeters; bs - below surface



sarasota, florida

TP	FS	Stratigraphy	Cultural Material	Depth (cmbs)	Comments
12	13	0-30 cm, mottled gray/brown sand 30-70 cm, brown sand with light shell and bone 70-110 cm, slightly lighter brown sand	1 tile, 1 brick, 1 clear glass 3 perforated ark ceramics (4), 1 small STP rounded rim 2 STP body sherd, 1 Belle Glade 5 faunal frags: shark, sea turtle	0-30 cm 30-110 cm	concrete blocks observed in south wall from 60-120+ cm
13	-	0-90 cm, extremely disturbed soil with construction rubble	none	-	area of extreme disturbance and reworking of soil
14	18	0-30 cm, mottled brown/dark 30-70 cm, brown sand 70-80 cm, slightly lighter brown sand 80-180+ cm, dense black midden	15 faunal frags: shark, boney fish	70-100 cmbs	TP where human femur fragment identified, disarticulated and isolated
15	15	0-110 cm, medium brown sand 110-130 cm, darker brown sand with moderate density of shell	19 faunal frags: boney fish, sea turtle, crab claw	90-130 cmbs	light density of bone from 90-110 cm higher frequency of bone with some shell from 110-130+ cm
16	14	0-90 cm, gray/brown sand 90-130 cm, dark gray/brown sand with light density of shell	1 oval water worn sandstone 1 pumice frag. 8 faunal frags: boney fish	70-120 cmbs	light density of shell, mostly oyster from 90-130+ cm
17	17	0-30 cm, dark brown sand 30-100 cm, dark brown sand and dense midden	4 shards, 2 STP, 1 St. Johns check stamped, 1 St. Johns Plain 2 perforated dark shells, 2 perforated clam bivalves 2 flat water worn sand stone 6 faunal frags: boney fish, shark	70-90 cmbs	some bone collected, all ceramics collected dense midden from 30-100+ cm
18	-	0-60 cm, construction/demolition rubble	none	-	impenetrable below 60 cm
19	-	0-40 cm, brown sand 40-50+ cm, dense midden	did not collect	-	dug to identify starting depth of midden at 40+ cm

Table 5.1 (continued). Overview of Stratigraphy and Recorded Materials. East Parcel (test pits 1-21), West Parcel (test pits 22-30).

Key:
TP - Test Pit; FS - Field Specimen Number; STP - Sand-tempered Plain;
cm - centimeters; bs - below surface



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TP	FS	Stratigraphy	Cultural Material	Depth (cmbs)	Comments
20	-	0-40 cm, disturbed brown sand with midden material 40+ cm, dense midden	did not collect		dug to identify starting depth of midden at 40+ cm
21	16	0-80 cm, gray/brown sand with light density of cultural material 80+ cm, dense dark gray/brown midden	STP shard oval water worn sandstone 1 faunal frag; boney fish	70-80 cmbs	dense midden below 80 cm
22	-	0-25 cm, disturbed gray/brown sand 25 cm, asphalt	none		portions of old driveway
23	-	0-60 cm, compact marl fill	none	-	west parcel
24	-	0-60 cm, compact marl fill	none	-	west parcel
25	-	0-40 cm, sand with crushed beach shell, fill 40-70 cm, gray clayey sand	none	-	west parcel
26	-	0-60 cm, compact marl fill	none	-	west parcel
27	-	0-60 cm, compact marl fill	none	-	west parcel
28	-	0-70 cm, sandy marl fill	none	-	west parcel
29	-	0-60 cm, compact marl fill	none	-	west parcel
30	-	0-50 cm, compact marl fill	none	-	west parcel

Table 5.1 (continued). Overview of Stratigraphy and Recorded Materials, East Parcel (test pits 1 - 21), West Parcel (test pits 22-30).
 Key: TP - Test Pit; FS - Field Specimen Number; STP - Sand-tempered Plain;
 cm - centimeters; bs - below surface



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**APPENDIX B: Florida Site File (FSF) Forms
8PB55 and 8PB56**

Spanish River Midden and Mound Group (PB 10, PB 11, PB 55, PB 56, PB 57, PB 103, and PB 9636)

In a new site form (8PB9636), Ryan Wheeler discusses defining the new "Spanish River Midden and Mound Group" as follows:

8PB9636 is being defined as a site group in order to minimize confusion regarding previously defined and plotted sites in the Highland Beach area. All of the site components...are contiguous elements of a shell and black earth midden, with a burial mound/burial area at its northernmost end. The "Spanish River Midden and Mound Group," as defined here, is a major portion of the Spanish River Complex defined by Furey (1972). The Boca Raton Midden (8PB12) and the Barnhill Mound/Boca Raton Sand Mound (8PB13) are distinct, discontiguous sites of the Spanish River Complex, and are not included within 8PB9636.

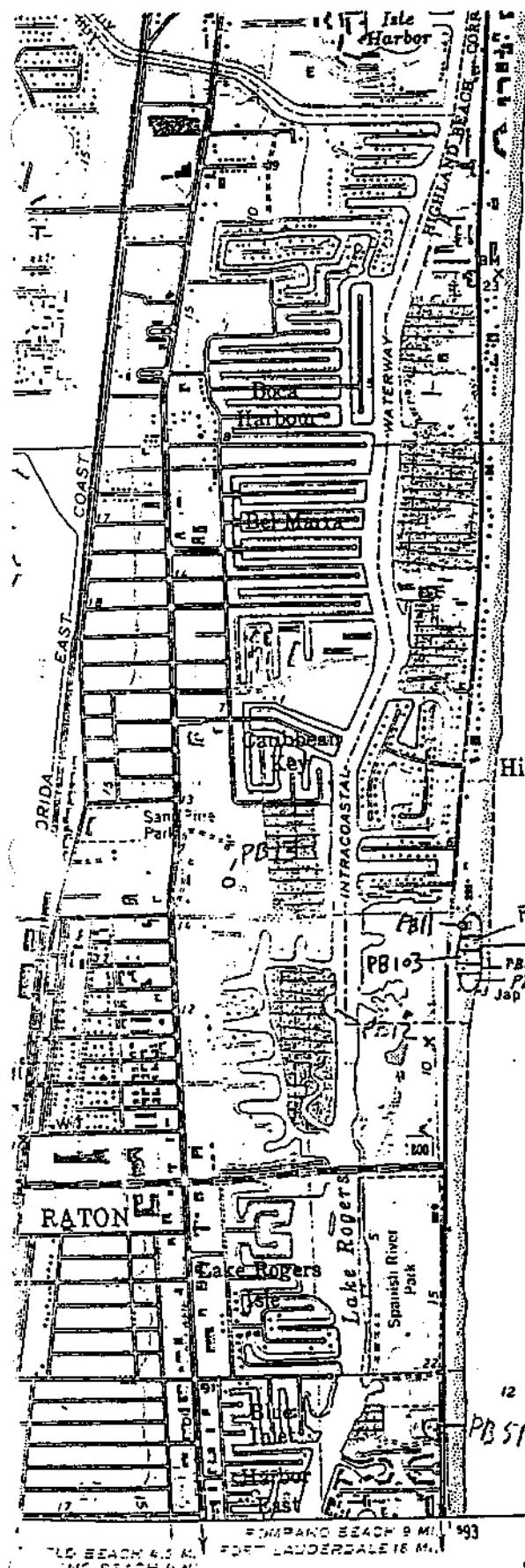
The site and designation "Spanish River Midden and Mound Group" (8PB9636) includes five sites of the Spanish River Complex (PB11, PB57, PB103, PB55, & PB56). Boca Raton Beach Midden 4 (8PB10) is an earlier designation that corresponds to the midden component of this group, though this number has been infrequently used. 8PB9636 is not intended to replace the earlier site numbers. All of the components of this site group fall within Township 47S/Range 43E/Section 9 (1998).

Solutions:

1. The **PB10 file is now a closed file**, no more site forms will be added to it. PB10's plot will be removed from the Site File's USGS map. A photocopy of the old plot will be left in the file folder. This situation would be too confusing to attempt to correct by any other method than closing this file, and starting a new file **PB 9636** with unambiguous site information and a definite site plot.
2. These sites (**PB11, PB 55, PB 56, PB 57 and PB 103**) will be included both as part of the "Spanish River Midden and Mound Group" under the encompassing number **PB 9636** and under their own site numbers and names. See the folders of all these site numbers, for site forms and recent information on each mound and midden area.

Consult the Site File if you need to submit updates. In order to update these sites, a site form will be filled out for each individual site. Only fill out an update form for PB 9636 if you have surveyed the entire mound and midden group and have additional information on the group for the Site File.

Laura Robbins Schell per MFS
03/02/99



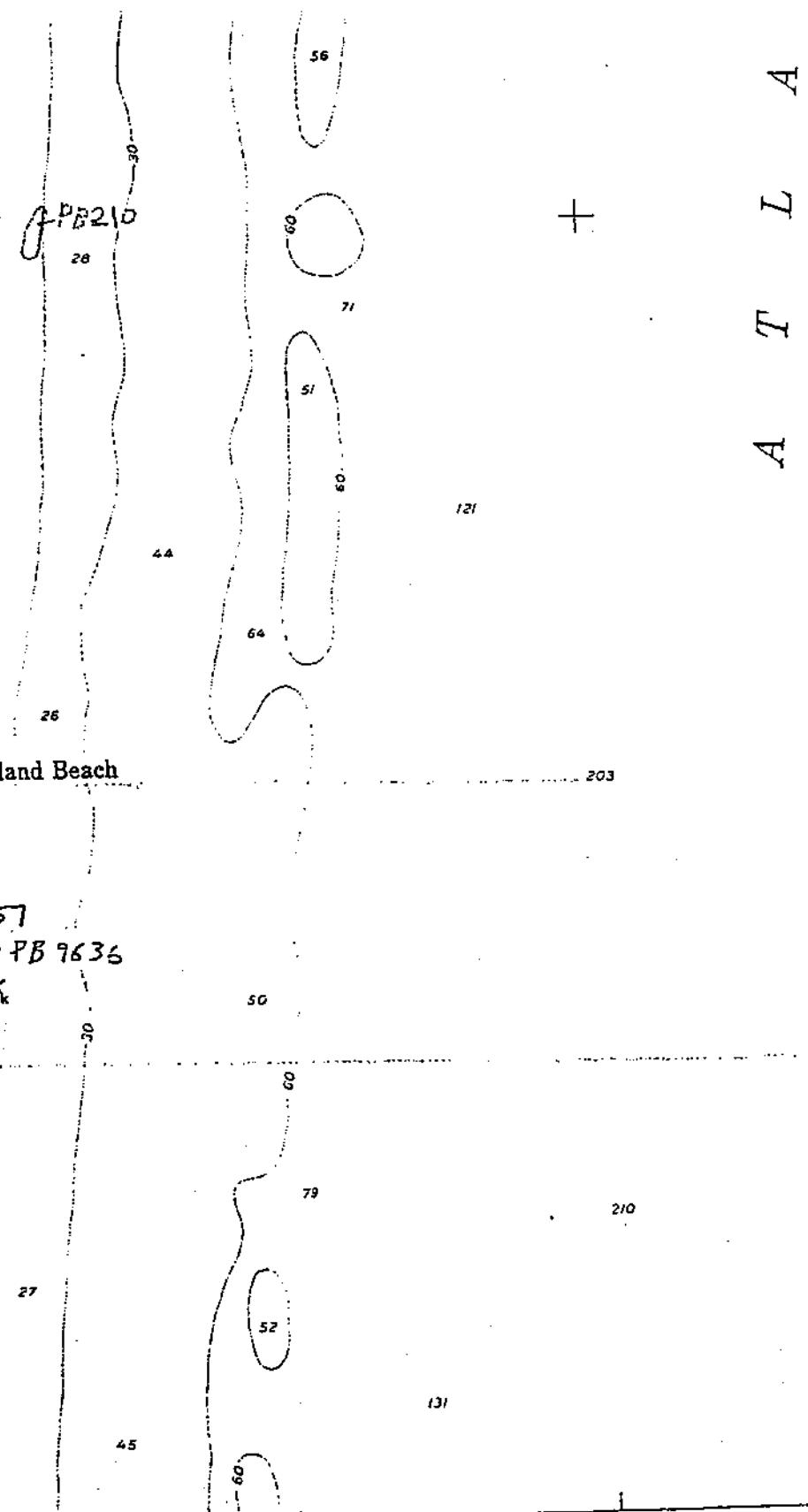
SCALE 1:24000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE



FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE new

FDAHFM 802=

8PB55 1009= = Palm Beach 808= =
Boca Beekman 830= = 930= =
906= = 899= =

Site 916= = Building 916= = Structure 916= = Object 916= = District 916= =

Beekman family;

Boca Raton, FL

902= =

2.5 mi N of the intersection of A1A & Palmetto Park Rd; this site
along with Boca Weir, Boca Snead & Boca Aylward begin
approx 50yds N of Sap Rock 813= =

816= =

Kennedy, William J. (Professor);

FAU

820= = private 848= = 914= =

980= =

Federal 982= = State 982= = Local 982= = County 982= =

839= =

FAU 804= = 828= = 832= =

860= =

USGS Delray Beach 7.5 min 1962 (PR 1969 & 1973) 809= =

T47S, R43E, S09, NW, NE, NE

812= =

26 23 38 N 80 03 57 W

800= =

17 593180 2919430

890= =

1|7| 891= = 5|9|3|1|8|0| 892= = 2|9|1|9|4|3|0| 893= =

<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent 863 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated 863 = =	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered 858 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Restored(XDate: X 1858 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Good 863 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins 863 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered 858 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved(XDate: X 1858 = =
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair 863 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed 863 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed 858 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site 858 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Redeposited 863 = =			

<input type="checkbox"/> Zoning 878 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation 878 = =
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development 878 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Fill 878 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration 878 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Dredge 878 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Borrowing 878 = =	
<input type="checkbox"/> _____	878 = =

879 = =

<input type="checkbox"/> Bombing Range Ridge 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Gulf Coastal Lagoons 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Osceola Plain 814 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Brooksville Ridge 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Gulf Coastal Lowlands 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Polk Upland 814 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Swamps 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Intraridge Valley 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Rock Ridge Hills 814 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> DeSoto Plain 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Henry Ridge 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Valley 814 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Estuaries 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Lakeland Ridge 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Winter Haven Ridge 814 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Gordonville Ridge 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Upland 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Zephyrhills Gap 814 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Gulf Barrier Chain 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Wales Ridge 814 = =	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Atlantic Coastal Ridge 814 = =

926 = =

824 = = 825 = = 825 924 = = 925 = = 837 = =

LT 1 acre 833 = = 934 = =

<input type="checkbox"/> Adamsville-Pompano 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Fresh water swamp 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Pompano, high-Pompano 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Arredondo-Fi Meade-Astatula 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Fresh water swamp and marsh 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Pomello-Myakka-Tavares 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Arredondo-Kendrick 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Immokalee-Myakka-Pompano 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Pomello-Paola-St Lucie 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Astoria-St Lucie 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Immokalee-Pomello 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Pomello-St Lucie 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Astoria-St Lucie 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Madeland-Palm Beach 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Scranton, var-Ona-Placid 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Astoria-Tavares-Basinger 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Mine pits and dumps 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Sunniland-Bradenton 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Astor 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Myakka-Astatula-Tavares 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Swamp 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Basinger-Placid 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Myakka-Immokalee-Basinger 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Tavares-Adamsville 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Basinger-Pompano-Swamp 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Myakka-Immokalee-Pomello 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Tavares-Adamsville 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Blighton-Lochloosa-Kendrick 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Myakka-Placid-Swamp 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Tavares-Basinger-Candler 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Bradenton-Salt water swamp 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Myakka-Pomello-Basinger 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Tavares-Myakka 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Brighton-Placid 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Ona-Myakka 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Tavares-Myakka-Pomello 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Brighton-Terra Ceia 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Pomello-Basinger-St Lucie 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Terra Ceia 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Broward-Bradenton-Manatee 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Paisley-Bushnell 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal marsh and swamp- Coastal beach ridges 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Candler-Paola-Tavares 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Placid-Basinger 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban land 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Candler-Tavares 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Placid-Swamp 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Wabasso-Bradenton-Myakka 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Chobe-Deiray 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Pompano-Charlotte-Deiray 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Wabasso-Elred-Oldsmar 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Deiray-Manatee-Pompano 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Pompano-Deiray 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Wabasso-Felda 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Felda-Pompano-Wabasso 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Pompano, high-Felda 836 = =	

Palm Beach, urban land - Canaveral 836 = =

948 = =

unk

831 = =

03100-1111 03090202; Atlantic Ocean

810 = =

5; Coastal strand

834 = =

relatively undisturbed 962 = = minor 962 = = moderate 962 = = major 962 = = totally destroyed 962 = =

tree disturbance 963 = = borrow pit 963 = = sand mining 963 = =
 wind erosion 963 = = boat dock 963 = = agricultural 963 = =
 pipe line 963 = = parking lot 963 = = residential development 963 = =
 _____ 963 = =

Single artifact 838 = = Artifact scatter 838 = = Fort 838 = =
 Mound 838 = = Earthworks 838 = = Mill 838 = =
 Burial Mound 838 = = Cemetery 838 = = Historic structure/
 Temple Mound 838 = = Mission 838 = = associated debris 838 = =
 Mound complex 838 = = UW: Shipwreck 838 = = Indeterminate 838 = =
 Midden 838 = = UW: Refuse 838 = = Unknown 838 = =
 Shell midden 838 = = UW: Habitation 838 = = _____ 838 = =

Agricultural 850 = = Government 850 = = Park 850 = = Transportation 850 = =
 Commercial 850 = = Industrial 850 = = Private Residence 850 = = Other (specify):
 Educational 850 = = Military 850 = = Religious 850 = = _____ 850 = =
 Entertainment 850 = = Museum 850 = = Scientific 850 = = _____ 850 = =

Sherds; Bones

875 = =

870 = =

FAU Acc No 3

880 = =

FAU 9-17 880 = =

Paleo-Indian 840 = = Weedon Island 840 = = Spanish 840 = =
 Archaic 840 = = Englewood 840 = = American 840 = =
 Deptford 840 = = Safety Harbor 840 = = _____ 840 = =
 Perico Island 840 = = Glades 840 = = _____ 840 = =

Paleo-Indian 842 = = Historic, 15th century 842 = =
 Archaic 842 = = Historic, 16th century 842 = =
 Woodland 842 = = Historic, 17th century 842 = =
 Mississippian 842 = = Historic, 18th century 842 = =
 _____ 842 = = Historic, 19th century 842 = =
 _____ 842 = = Historic, 20th century 842 = =
 _____ 842 = =

844 = =

846 = =

General 907 = = Selective 907 = = Controlled 907 = = Unknown 907 = = 907 = =

shovel test 908 = = test excavation 908 = = coring 908 = =

extensive excavation 908 = = auger test 908 = = unknown 908 = =

other 908 = = none 908 = =

Exact loca unk; plotted per vague verbal description 835 = =

Insuff info in FDAHRM files; not plotted on USGS topo 835 = =

Preservation recommended 835 = =

No further work necessary 835 = =

835 = =

Furey 1972 920 = = 920 = =

Archival 922 = = Map 922 = = Informant 922 = =

Aerial Photo 922 = = Field Search 922 = = 922 = =

Pre-Columbian 845 = = 16th Century 845 = = 18th Century 845 = = 20th Century 845 = =

15th Century 845 = = 17th Century 845 = = 19th Century 845 = =

Aboriginal 910 = =

Community Planning 910 * =

Landscape 910 = =

Sculpture 910 = =

Archaeology 910 = =

Conservation 910 = *

Architecture 910 = =

Social/Humanitarian 910 = *

Prehistoric 910 = =

Economics 910 = *

Law 910 = =

Theater 910 = =

Archaeology Historic 910 = =

Education 910 = *

Literature 910 = *

Transportation 910 = =

Agriculture 910 = =

Engineering 910 = =

Military 910 = *

Other (specify):

Architecture 910 = =

Exploration & 910 = *

Music 910 = *

910 = *

Art 910 = =

Settlement 910 = =

Philosophy 910 = =

910 = *

Commerce 910 = =

Industry 910 = =

Political/Govt. 910 = =

910 = =

Communications 910 = =

Invention 910 = =

Religion 910 = =

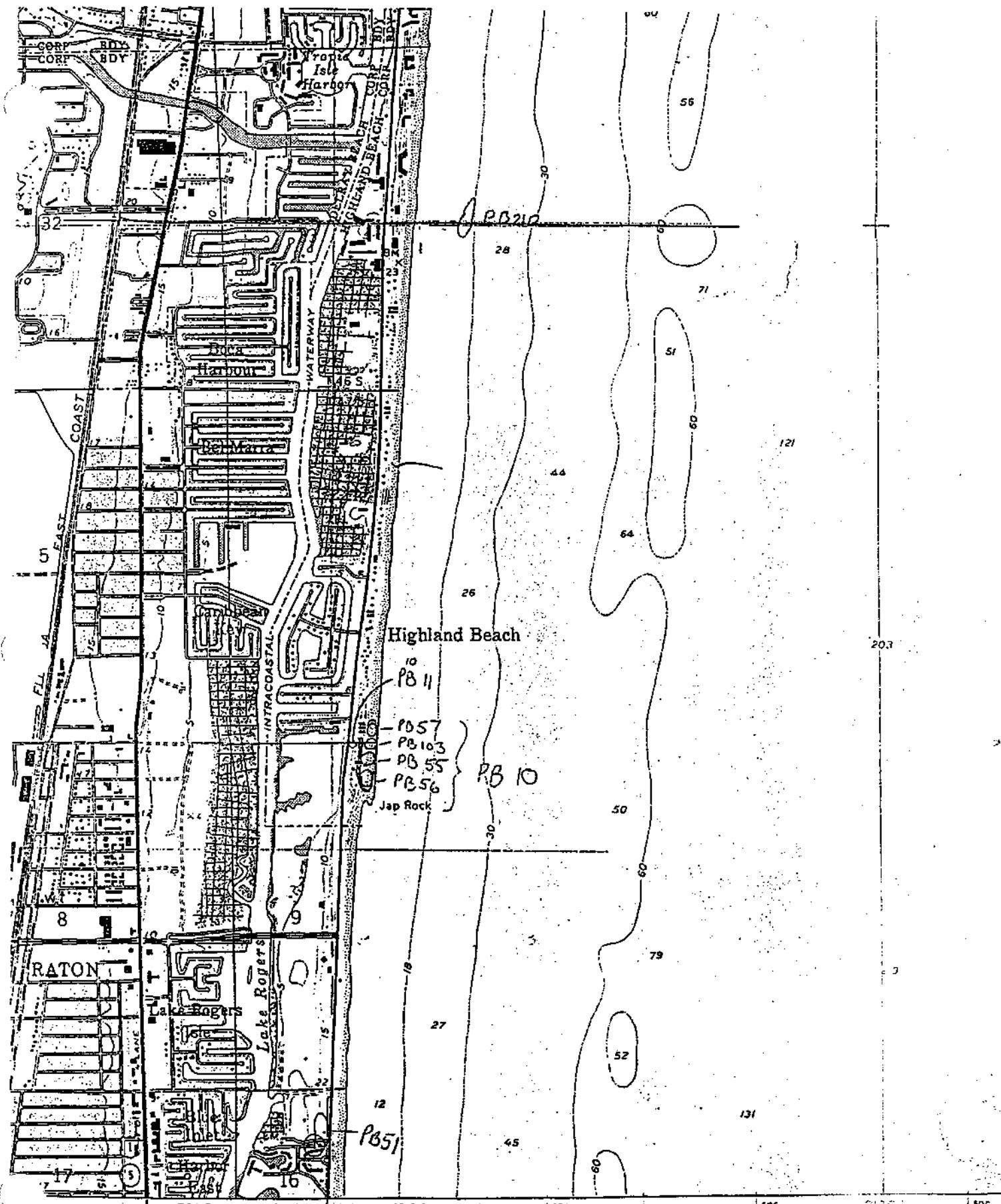
910 = =

Science 910 = =

910 = =

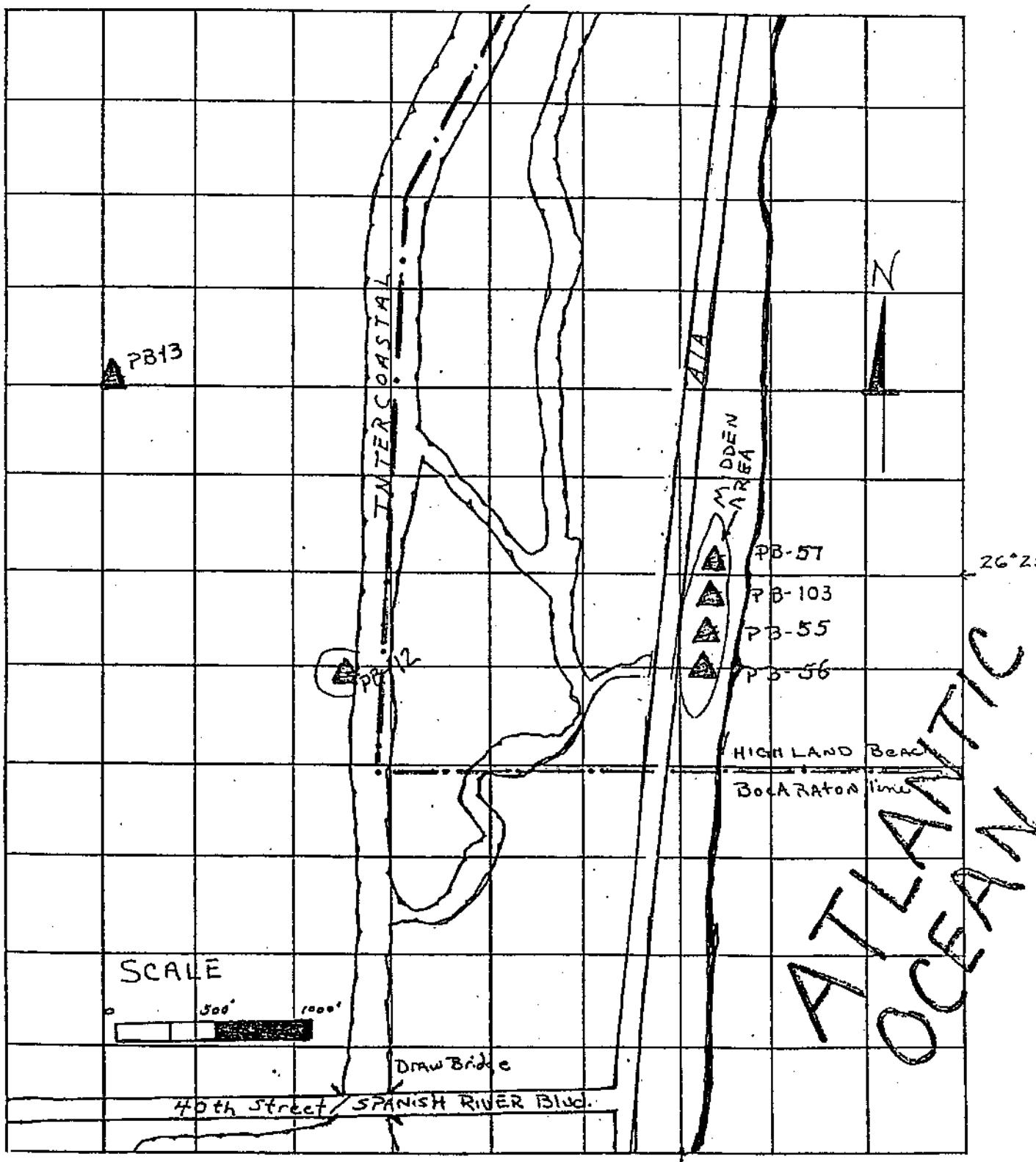
surface scatter & unprofessional excavations 862 = =

935 = =



A T L A S

SITE MAP



Scale 1 in = 750'
(Indicate North with Arrow on Map)

FLORIDA MASTER
SITE FILE

FDAHMR 802==

Site No. 8 PB 55 1009==
Site Name Boca Beekman 830==
Other Name(s) for Site 930==
Other Nos. for Site 906==
NR Classification Category: Site (aboriginal midden) 916==
County Palm Beach 808==

Instructions for locating site (or address) 2.5 miles North of the intersection of A1A and Palmetto Park road. This site along with Boca Weir, Boca Snead and Boca Alward begin approximately 50 yards North of Jap rock PB 55 is located in between Pb 56 and Pb 103 to the north.
813==

Location: 1 1 868==
subdivision name block no. lot no.

Owner of Site: Name Beekman family Their attitude is unfavorable toward: excavation.

Address 902==

Occupant, Tenant, or Manager:

Name ;

Address 904==

Reporter (or local contact):

Name Broward County Archaeological Society ;

Address 816==

Recorder:

Name & Title Dr. William J. Kennedy (Archaeologist) ;

Address Dept. Chairman FAU, Boca Raton Fl. Dept.of Anth. 818==

Survey Date 61 820== Type Ownership Private 848==

Inventory Status 914==

All Survey(s), Excavation(s) or Collection(s): (*enter activity/title of project or survey/ name/date/repository*)
Large collection of sherds, also burials- these have been returned to the Broward County Archaeology Society

FAU NUMBERS ACCESSION # 3 9-17 839==

Recording Station FAU 804==

Specimens (Inventory Numbers) Acc # 3 FAU # 9-17 870==

Specimens (Present Repository of Materials) FAU 880==

Date of Visit to Site 61 828== Recording Date 61 832==

Photographic Record Numbers

860==

Location of Site (Specific):

General Highway Map Palm Beach

Map Reference (incl. scale & date) County, Florida Feb. 1949 scale 1" 1 mi 809==

Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sec.	1 1/4 Sec.	1 1/4 1/4 Sec.	
T 47 S	R 43 E	5	NW	NE	NE	812==
T47S	R43E	S09				

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A POLYGON LOCATING THE PROPERTY

LATITUDE

LONGITUDE

Point	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
°	'	"		°	'	"
°	'	"		°	'	"
°	'	"		°	'	"
°	'	"		°	'	"
°	'	"		°	'	"

OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

26	23	38	N	80	03	57	W
26	24	90	N	80	04	00	W

800==

UTM Coordinates: 17 593180 2919430 890==

Zone Easting

Northing

Description of Site:

Original Use(s) of Site aboriginal midden 838==

Site Size (approx. acreage of property) less than 1 acre 833==

Condition of Site:

Check one

Excellent 863== Deteriorated 863==
 Good 863== Ruins 863==
 Fair 863== Unexposed 863==
 Redeposited 863==

Integrity of Site:

Check one or more

Altered 858== Restored () (Date:) 858==
 Unaltered 858== Moved () (Date:) 858==
 Destroyed 858== Original Site 858==

Condition of Site (Remarks): ()

() 863==

Threats to Site:

Check one or more

Zoning () () 878==
 Development () () 878==
 Deterioration () () 878==
 Borrowing () () 878==
 Other (See Remarks below): 878==

Transportation () () 878==
 Fill () () 878==
 Dredge () () 878==

Threats to Site (Remarks):

879==

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DATA SUPPLEMENT

Description of Site (cont.)

Landform ocean beach ridge Atlantic Coastal Ridge 814==

Elevation 20+ ft. 25 824== Est. Depth of Deposit ? 837==

Drainage excellent 03090202; Atlantic Ocean
810==

Soil Association(s)/Series Palm Beach, urban land - Canaveral
836==

Vegetation beach hammock 5; Coastal strand
834==

Water Source unk Intercoastal; Atlantic Ocean, possibly dune 831==
fresh water lenses

Visible Site Features

876==

Artifacts Collected or Observed sherds, skeletal remains

875==

Cultural Classification:

Culture/Phase _____ 840==

Developmental Stage _____ 842==

Probable Dates: Beginning 844== Ending 846==

Remarks and Recommendations

835==

Major Bibliographic References see (J. Furey's unpublished masters
thesis FAU 1972)
920==

Present Use (check one or more as appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Government 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Park 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation 850==
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial 850==	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence 850==	Other (Specify): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Military 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> 850==
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> 850==

Period (check one or more as appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian 845==	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century 845==	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century 845==	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century 845==
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century 845==	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century 845==	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century 845==	

Areas of Significance (check one or more as appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture 910==
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeology	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian 910==
Prehistoric 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Economics 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Law 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater 910==
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology	<input type="checkbox"/> Education 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation 910==
Historic 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Military 910==	Other (Specify): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Exploration & Settlement 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Music 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> 910==
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> 910==
<input type="checkbox"/> Art 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Politics/Govt. 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> 910==
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce 910==		<input type="checkbox"/> Religion 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> 910==
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications 910==		<input type="checkbox"/> Science 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> 910==

Description (Evidence): surface scatter and unprofessional excavations

862==

Present & Original Physical Appearance (use continuation sheet if necessary)

935==

FLORIDA MASTER
SITE FILE

FDAHMRM 802 = =

Site No. 8PB55 1009 = = County Palm Beach 808 = =

Site Name Boca Beekman 830 = =

Other Name(s) for Site Spanish River Complex 930 = =

Other Nos. for Site 906 = =

Other Master Site File Nos. for Site 899 = =

NR Classification Category Site 916 = =

Address of Site 4611 S. Ocean Blvd., Highland Beach, FL 33431 905 = =

Instructions for locating site At intersection of US1 and Spanish River Blvd in Boca Raton, turn east to A1A and north to site in Highland Beach

813 = =

Vicinity of Highland Beach

Location: City Lot 12 868 = =
subdivision name block no. lot no.

Owner of Site:
Name Beekman, Milton M. and Yvonne M.
Address 4611 S. Ocean Blvd., Highland Beach, FL 33431 902 = =

Occupant, Tenant, or Manager:

Name ;
Address 904 = =

Reporter (or local contact):

Name Smith, Sanford ;
Address HBRPB 816 = =

Recorder:

Name Kennedy, William J.
Address Florida Atlantic University 818 = =

Survey Date 8105 820 = = Type Ownership Private 848 = =

Name of Project (under which site was recorded) FAU 980 = =

Classification of Project: Check One

Federal 982 = = State 982 = = Local 982 = = County 982 = =

Inventory Status 914 = =

Previous Survey(s), Excavation(s) or Collection(s): (enter activity/title of project or survey/name/date/repository)

839 = =

Recording Station HBRPB 804 = =

Date of Visit to Site 828 = = Recording Date 832 = =

Photographic Record Numbers 860 = =

Location of Site (Specific):
Map Reference (incl. scale & date)

USGS Delray Beach 7.5 MIN 1962
(PR 1969 & 1973)

809 = =

Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sec.	1/4 1/4 Sec.	1/4 1/4 1/4 Sec.	
T47S	R43E	09	NW	NE	NW	812 = =

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A POLYGON LOCATING THE PROPERTY

LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
Point	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
.
.
.
.
.

OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER OF A PROPERTY OF
LESS THAN TEN ACRES

800 = =

UTM Perimeter:	Zone	Easting	Northing

890 = =

UTM Coordinates: 17 891 = = 593075 892 = = 2919380 893 = =
zone easting northing

Condition of Site:

Check One

Excellent 863 = = Deteriorated 863 = =
 Good 863 = = Ruins 863 = =
 Fair 863 = = Unexposed 863 = =
 Redeposited 863 = =

Integrity of Site:

Check One or More

Altered 858 = = Restored()Date: X 1858 = =
 Unaltered 858 = = Moved()Date: X 1858 = =
 Destroyed 858 = = Original Site 858 = =

Condition of Site (Remarks): () Residence occupies site

() 863 = =

Threats to Site:

Check One or More

Zoning() X 1878 = = Transportation() X 1878 = =
 Development() X 1878 = = Fill() X 1878 = =
 Deterioration() X 1878 = = Dredge() X 1878 = =
 Borrowing() X 1878 = =
 Other(See Remarks Below): 878 = =

Threats to Site (Remarks):

879 = =

Spanish River Midden and Mound Group
(PB 10, PB 11, PB 55, PB 56, PB 57, PB 103, and PB 9636)

In a new site form (8PB9636), Ryan Wheeler discusses defining the new "Spanish River Midden and Mound Group" as follows:

8PB9636 is being defined as a site group in order to minimize confusion regarding previously defined and plotted sites in the Highland Beach area. All of the site components...are contiguous elements of a shell and black earth midden, with a burial mound/burial area at its northernmost end. The "Spanish River Midden and Mound Group," as defined here, is a major portion of the Spanish River Complex defined by Furey (1972). The Boca Raton Midden (8PB12) and the Barnhill Mound/Boca Raton Sand Mound (8PB13) are distinct, discontiguous sites of the Spanish River Complex, and are not included within 8PB9636.

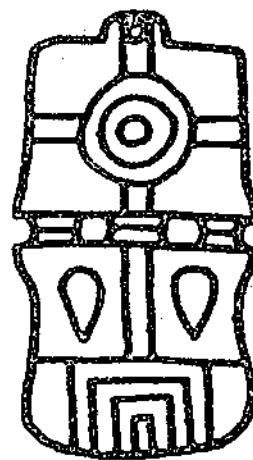
The site and designation "Spanish River Midden and Mound Group" (8PB9636) includes five sites of the Spanish River Complex (PB11, PB57, PB103, PB55, & PB56). Boca Raton Beach Midden 4 (8PB10) is an earlier designation that corresponds to the midden component of this group, though this number has been infrequently used. 8PB9636 is not intended to replace the earlier site numbers. All of the components of this site group fall within Township 47S/Range 43E/Section 9 (1998).

Solutions:

1. The PB10 file is now a closed file, no more site forms will be added to it. PB10's plot will be removed from the Site File's USGS map. A photocopy of the old plot will be left in the file folder. This situation would be too confusing to attempt to correct by any other method than closing this file, and starting a new file PB 9636 with unambiguous site information and a definite site plot.
2. These sites (PB11, PB 55, PB 56, PB 57 and PB 103) will be included both as part of the "Spanish River Midden and Mound Group" under the encompassing number PB 9636 and under their own site numbers and names. See the folders of all these site numbers, for site forms and recent information on each mound and midden area.

Consult the Site File if you need to submit updates. In order to update these sites, a site form will be filled out for each individual site. Only fill out an update form for PB 9636 if you have surveyed the entire mound and midden group and have additional information on the group for the Site File.

The
FLORIDA
ANTHROPOLOGIST

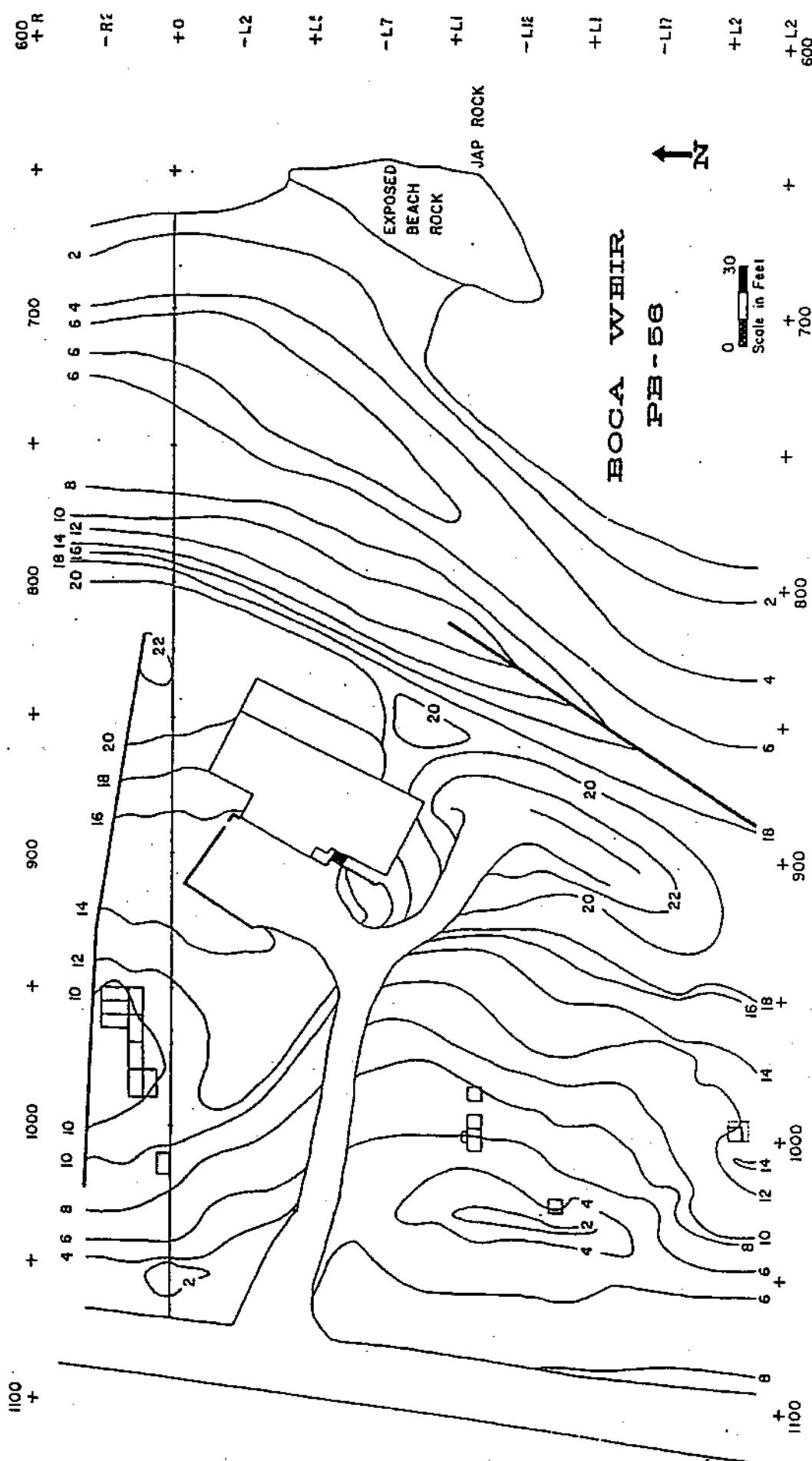


PUBLISHED BY THE
FLORIDA ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

VOLUME 30

SEPTEMBER 1977

NUMBER 3



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DATA SUPPLEMENT

Description of Site (cont.)

Landform beach ridge Atlantic Coastal Ridge 814==

Elevation 22' above sea ²⁵ 824== Est. Depth of Deposit four feet 837==

Drainage Excellent 83090202; Atlantic Ocean

810--

Soil Association(s)/Series not applicable Palm Beach, urban
land - Canaveral 836==

Vegetation (see John F. Furey's unpublished Masters thesis FAU)

5; Coastal strand 834==

Water Source Salt (Atlantic Ocean) fresh-dune lenses, 831--

Visible Site Features _____

876--

Artifacts Collected or Observed bone, lithics, and ceramics see Furey's thesis

Sherds: Glades, Belle Glade, St. Johns, Pasco, Savannah;
Lithics; bone 875--

Cultural Classification:

Culture/Phase Glades series, Belle Glade series, St. Johns series 840==
Pasco Series, Savannah Series

Developmental Stage _____ 842=

Probable Dates: Beginning _____ 844= Ending _____ 846=

Remarks and Recommendations:

Major Bibliographic References. John F. Fury, Jr. MA. Unpublished Masters thesis

FAUL 1922

920

Present Use (check one or more as appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Government 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Park 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation 850==
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial 850==	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence 850==	Other (Specify): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Military 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> 850==
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> 850==

Period (check one or more as appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian 845==	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century 846==	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century 845==	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century 848==
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century 845==	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century 846==	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century 845==	

Areas of Significance (check one or more as appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture 910==
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeology 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human 910==
Prehistoric 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Economics 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Law 910==	Italian 910==
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Education 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater 910==
Historic 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Military 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation 910==
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Exploration & Settlement 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Music 910==	Other (Specify): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy 910==	910==
<input type="checkbox"/> Art 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Politics/Govt. 910==	910==
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce 910==		<input type="checkbox"/> Religion 910==	910==
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications 910==		<input type="checkbox"/> Science 910==	910==

Description (Evidence): surface scatter and test pitting

862==

Present & Original Physical Appearance (use continuation sheet if necessary)

Boca Weir (PB-56) is the southernmost section of a large beach midden located in Highland Beach, Palm Beach County, Florida. The midden is part of a two mile long ridge formed by a barrier beach. To the west is a mangrove swamp through which the Spanish River formerly flowed. This area has been extensively modified by the digging of the intercoastal canal, dredging for mosquito control and modern construction. In prehistoric and historic times an inlet to the ocean existed south of the midden. This created a lagoonal environment between the midden and the mainland.

East of the midden is the Atlantic Ocean. Beachrock fronts the ocean along the coast and an outcrop known as Jap Rock is southeast of the midden. The barrier beach is underlain by this beachrock formation. (Adapted from Furey's thesis).

935==

FLORIDA MASTER
SITE FILE

FDAH RM 802==

Site No. 8 PB 56 1009==
Site Name Boca Weir 830==
Other Name(s) for Site 930==
Other Nos. for Site 906==
NR Classification Category: Site 916==
County Palm Beach 808==

Instructions for locating site (or address) 2.5 miles North of the intersection of A1A and Palmetto road. This site, along with Boca Beekman, Boca Snead, and Boca Aylward begin approximately 25 yards North of Jap Rock

813==

Location: / / 868==
subdivision name block no. lot no.

Owner of Site: Name Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon S. Weir

Address 902==

Occupant, Tenant, or Manager:
Name

Address 904==

Reporter (or local contact):
Name Broward County Archaeological Society

Address 816==

Recorder:
Name & Title John F. Fury, Jr. M.A. (Archeologist)

Address 818==

Survey Date 61 820== Type Ownership Private 848==

Inventory Status 914==

All Survey(s), Excavation(s) or Collection(s): (enter activity/title of project or survey/
name/date/repository)

There is a large collection of material that has been returned to
the Broward County Archaeological Society.
FAU numbers : Accession #3 18-49 & 79-82

839==

Recording Station FAU 804==

Specimens (Inventory Numbers) 870==

Specimens (Present Repository of Materials) FAU numbers: 18-49, and 79-82
Accession # 3 880==

Date of Visit to Site 61 828== Recording Date 61 832==

Photographic Record Numbers

860==

Location or Site (specific):

Map Reference (incl. scale & date) Central Highway Map - Broward County, Florida Feb. 1949 scale 1" = 1 mi. 809--

Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sec.	1/4 1/4 Sec.	1/4 1/4 1/4 Sec.
T 47 S	R 43E	5 S 09	NW	NE	NE SW

812--

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A POLYGON LOCATING THE PROPERTY
 LATITUDE 26 24 00 N LONGITUDE 80 04 00 W

Point	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
	26	24	00 .. N	80	04	00 .. W
	°	°	"	°	°	"
	°	°	"	°	°	"
	°	°	"	°	°	"

OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF
 LESS THAN TEN ACRES

26 ° 23' 34" N 80 ° 03' 58" W
 800--

UTM Coordinates: 17 593100 2919200
 Zone Easting Northing 890--

Description of Site:

Original Use(s) of Site Midden 838--

Site Size (approx. acreage of property) 1 acre 833--

Condition of Site:

Check one

Excellent 863-- Deteriorated 863--
 Good 863-- Ruins 863--
 Fair 863-- Unexposed 863--
 Redeposited 863--

Integrity of Site:

Check one or more

Altered 858-- Restored ()(Date: 858--
 Unaltered 858-- Moved ()(Date: 858--
 Destroyed 858-- Original Site 858--

Condition of Site (Remarks): ()(Excavations by the Broward County Archaeological

Society; Excavations by John Fury 1971 (see FAU unpublished Masters thesis 863--

Threats to Site:

Check one or more

Zoning ()(878--
 Development ()(878--
 Deterioration ()(878--
 Borrowing ()(878--
 Other (See Remarks below): 878--

Transportation ()(878--
 Fill ()(878--
 Dredge ()(878--

Threats to Site (Remarks): For the most part the site has been destroyed through erosion and previous excavation

879--

Map Reference (incl. scale & date) County Florida Feb. 1949 scale $\frac{1}{2}$ "=1 mi. 809--

Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sec.	1/4 1/4 Sec.	1/4 1/4 1/4 Sec.
T 47 S	R 43 E	S 09	NW	NE	NE SW

UTM Coordinates: 17 593110 3919330 890==

Description of Site:

Original Use(s) of Site Midden 838--

Site Size (approx. acreage of property) 1 acre 833==

Condition of Site:		Integrity of Site:	
Check one		Check one or more	
<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	863--	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	863--
<input type="checkbox"/> Good	863--	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	863--
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	863--	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed	863--
		<input type="checkbox"/> Redeposited	863--
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered 858--	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered 858--	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed 858--	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Restored ((Date:)) 858--	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved ((Date:)) 858--	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site 858--	

Condition of Site (Remarks): Excavations by the Broward County Archaeological Society; Excavations by John Fury 1971 (see FAU unpublished) 863-- Masters thesis

Threats to Site:

Check one or more			
<input type="checkbox"/> Zoning ()	() 878--	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation ()	() 878--
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development ()	() 878--	<input type="checkbox"/> Fill ()	() 878--
<input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration ()	() 878--	<input type="checkbox"/> Dredge ()	() 878--
<input type="checkbox"/> Borrowing ()	() 878--		
 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (See Remarks below):		878--	

Threats to Site (Remarks): For the most part the site has been destroyed through erosion and previous excavation

879

Statement of Significance:

The Boca Weir site, 8PB56, is the southernmost section of a large beach midden located in Highland Beach, Florida. The midden is composed of four additional sites: Boca Beekman (8PB55), Boca Aylward (8PB57), Boca Snead (8PB103, formerly 8PB58), and Boca Raton Beach Burial Mound (8PB11), which was subject to a salvage excavation in 1980. These sites are part of what Furey has termed the Spanish River Complex which also includes Boca Raton Midden (8PB12), Boca Raton Sand Mound (8PB13), and four collection units. The seven sites and four units constitute the known settlement pattern for the area referred to as the Spanish River Complex, the largest to be identified in the southeast coastal area of Florida.

While early explorers and settlers referred to the Tequesta in the south and the Jeaga and Jobé to the north, little is known of these Indians or of their relation to the Boca Raton-Highland Beach complex where there was a continuous occupation for 1000 years. According to some authorities a change occurred in the subsistence base in south Florida during the Glades I period, believed to have been caused by the introduction of agriculture. This produced an economic change in the coastal Belle Glade settlement pattern. This change, noted in many middens along the Florida east coast, according to Furey, represented a diffusion of the economic-ceremonial complex from the Lake Okeechobee area where mound burials were practiced.

948 = =

unk

831 = =

03100 | + + + 03 090202; Atlantic Ocean

810 = =

5; Coastal strand

834 = =

relatively undisturbed 962 = = minor 962 = = moderate 962 = = major 962 = = totally destroyed 962 = =

tree disturbance 963 = = borrow pit 963 = = sand mining 963 = =

wind erosion 963 = = boat dock 963 = = agricultural 963 = =

pipe line 963 = = parking lot 963 = = residential development 963 = =

963 = =

Single artifact 838 = = Artifact scatter 838 = = Fort 838 = =

Mound 838 = = Earthworks 838 = = Mill 838 = =

Burial Mound 838 = = Cemetery 838 = = Historic structure/

Temple Mound 838 = = Mission 838 = = associated debris 838 = =

Mound complex 838 = = UW: Shipwreck 838 = = Indeterminate 838 = =

Midden 838 = = UW: Refuse 838 = = Unknown 838 = =

Shell midden 838 = = UW: Habitation 838 = = 838 = =

Agricultural 850 = = Government 850 = = Park 850 = = Transportation 850 = =

Commercial 850 = = Industrial 850 = = Private Residence 850 = = Other (specify):

Educational 850 = = Military 850 = = Religious 850 = = 850 = =

Entertainment 850 = = Museum 850 = = Scientific 850 = = 850 = =

Sherds: Glades, Belle Glade, St Johns, Pasco, Savannah; Lithics; Bone

875 = =

870 = = FAU Acc No 3

FAU 18-49 & 79-82 880 = =

880 = =

Paleo-Indian 840 = = Weedon Island 840 = = Spanish 840 = =

Archaic 840 = = Englewood 840 = = American 840 = =

Deptford 840 = = Safety Harbor 840 = = 840 = =

Perico Island 840 = = Glades 840 = = 840 = =

Paleo-Indian 842 = = Historic, 15th century 842 = =

Archaic 842 = = Historic, 16th century 842 = =

Woodland 842 = = Historic, 17th century 842 = =

Mississippian 842 = = Historic, 18th century 842 = =

Historic, 19th century 842 = =

Historic, 20th century 842 = =

842 = =

<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent 863 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated 863 = =	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered 858 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Restored(XDate: X) 858 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Good 863 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins 863 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered 858 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved(XDate: X) 858 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Fair 863 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed 863 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed 858 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Original Site 858 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Redeposited 863 = =			

fair (various archaeological excavations have taken place) 863 = =

<input type="checkbox"/> Zoning 878 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation 878 = =
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Development 878 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Fill 878 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration 878 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Dredge 878 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Borrowing 878 = =	
<input type="checkbox"/>	878 = =

879 = =

<input type="checkbox"/> Bombing Range Ridge 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Gulf Coastal Lagoons 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Osceola Plain 814 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Brooksville Ridge 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Gulf Coastal Lowlands 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Polk Upland 814 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Swamps 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Intraridge Valley 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Rock Ridge Hills 814 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> DeSoto Plain 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Henry Ridge 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Western Valley 814 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Estuaries 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Lakeland Ridge 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Winter Haven Ridge 814 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Gordonville Ridge 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Upland 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Zephyrhills Gap 814 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Gulf Barrier Chain 814 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Wales Ridge 814 = =	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Atlantic Coastal Ridge 814 = =

926 = =

824 = = 825 = = 924 = = 925 = = 837 = =

1 acre 833 = = 934 = =

<input type="checkbox"/> Adamaville-Pompano 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Fresh water swamp 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Pompano, high-Pompano 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Arredondo-Ft Meade-Astatula 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Fresh water swamp and marsh 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Pomello-Myakka-Tavares 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Arredondo-Kendrick 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Immokalee-Myakka-Pompano 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Pomello-Paola-St Lucie 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Astatula-St Lucie 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Immokalee-Pomello 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Pomello-St Lucie 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Astatula-St Lucie 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Made land-Palm Beach 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Scranton, var-Ona-Placid 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Astatula-Tavares-Basinger 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Mine pits and dumps 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Sunniland-Bradenton 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Astor 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Myakka-Astatula-Tavares 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Swamp 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Basinger-Placid 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Myakka-Immokalee-Basinger 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Tavares-Adamaville 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Basinger-Pompano-Swamp 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Myakka-Immokalee-Pomello 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Tavares-Adamaville 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Biloxton-Lochloosa-Kendrick 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Myakka-Placid-Swamp 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Tavares-Basinger-Candler 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Bradenton-Salt water swamp 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Myakka-Pomello-Basinger 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Tavares-Myakka 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Brighton-Placid 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Ona-Myakka 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Tavares-Myakka-Pomello 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Brighton-Terra Ceia 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Pomello-Basinger-St Lucie 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Terra Ceia 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Broward-Bradenton-Manatee 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Paisley-Bushnell 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal marsh and swamp- 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Candler-Paola-Tavares 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Placid-Basinger 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal beach ridges 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Candler-Tavares 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Placid-Swamp 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban land 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Chobe-Delray 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Pompano-Charlotte-Delray 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Wabasso-Bradenton-Myakka 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Delray-Manatee-Pompano 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Pompano-Delray 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Wabasso-Eldred-Oldamar 836 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Felda-Pompano-Wabasso 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Pompano, high-Felda 836 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Wabasso-Felda 836 = =

Palm Beach, urban land - Canaveral 836 = =

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE new

FDADM 802==

8PB56	1009==	Palm Beach	808==
Boca Weir	830==		930==
	906==		899==

Site 916== Building 916== Structure 916== Object 916== District 916==

Weir, Mr. & Mrs. Mahlon S.;
Boca Raton, FL 902==
2.5 mi N of the intersection of AIA & Palmetto Rd; this site
along with Boca Beekman, Boca Sned, & Boca Aylward begin approx
25yds N of Jap Rock 904==

816==

Furey, John F. (Graduate student);
FAU 818==
|||| 820== private 848== 914==

980==

Federal 982== State 982== Local 982== County 982==

839==

FAU 804== |||| 828== |||| 832==

860==

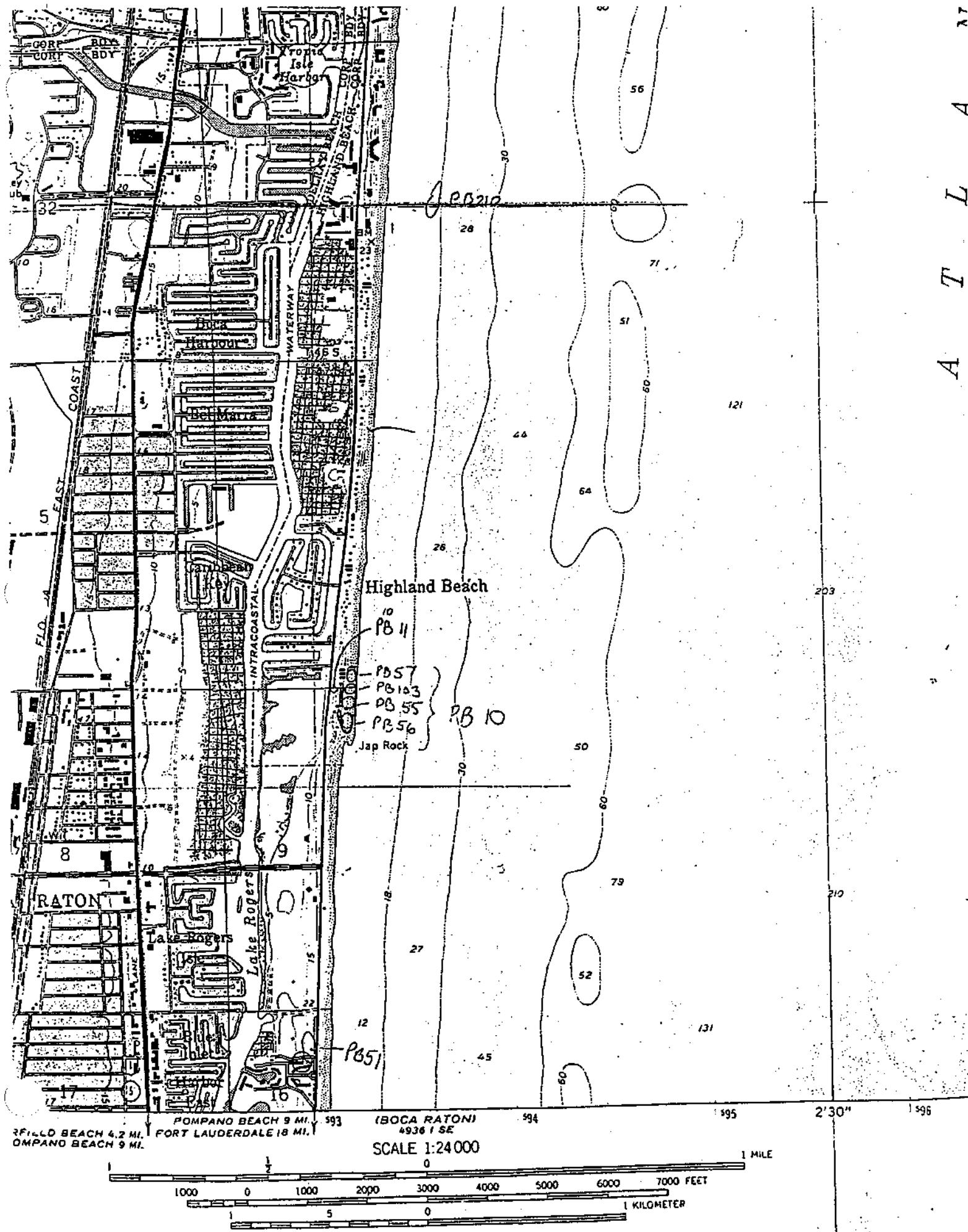
USGS Delray Beach 7.5 min 1962 (PR 1969 & 1973) 809==

T47S, R43E, S09, NW, NE, NE 812==

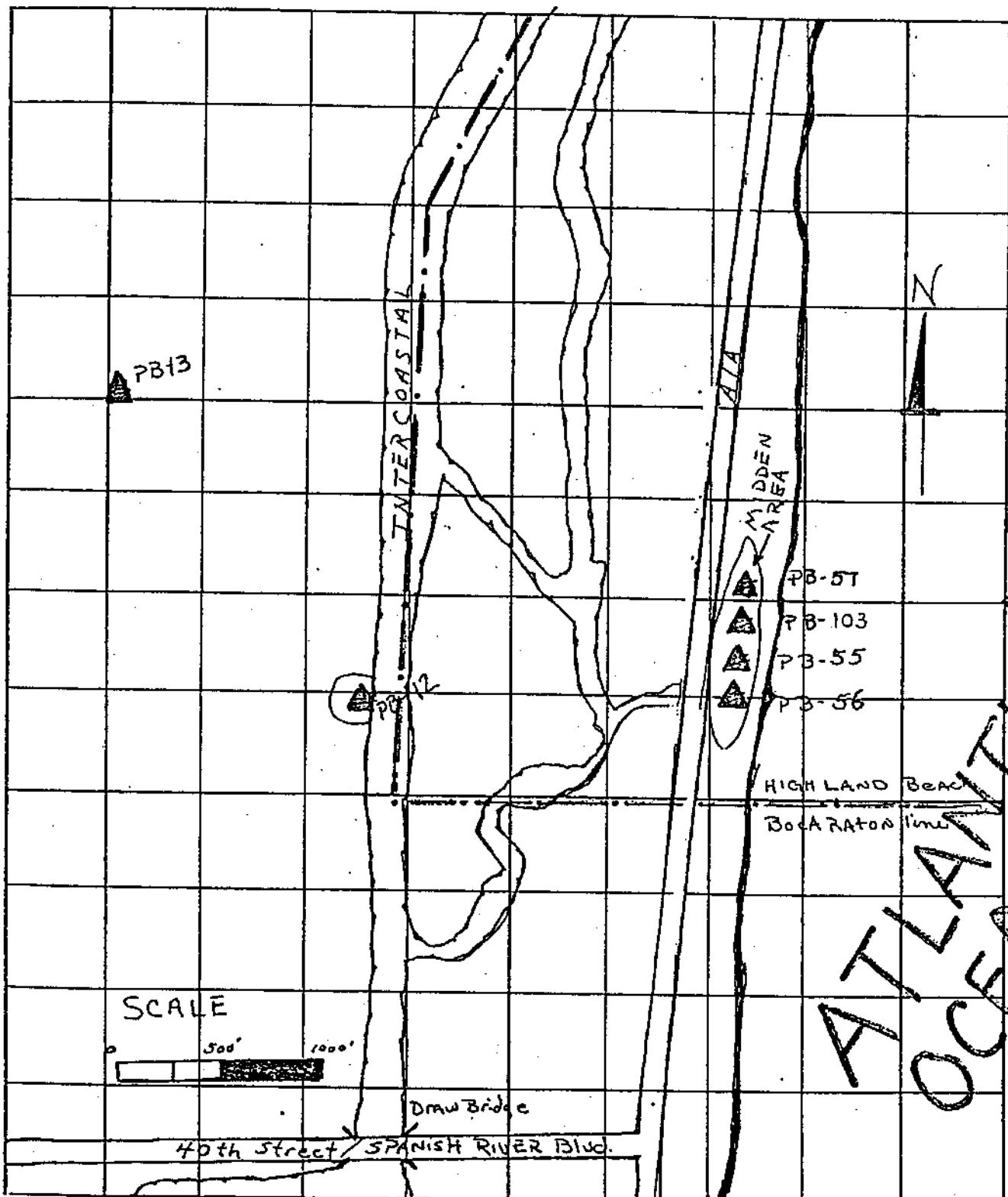
26 23 34 N 80 03 58 W 800==

17 593160 2919330 890==

1|7| 891== 59|3|1|6|0| 892== 2|9|1|9|3|3|9| 893==



SITE MAP



Scale 1 in = 750'
(Indicate North with Arrow on Map)

Present Use (check one or more as appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Government 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Park 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation 850==
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial 850==	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence 850==	Other (Specify): _____ 850==
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Military 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ 850==
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific 850==	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ 850==

Period (check one or more as appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian 845==	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century 845==	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century 845==	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century 845==
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century 845==	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century 845==	<input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century 845==	

Areas of Significance (check one or more as appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Community Planning 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture 910==
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeology	<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Law 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human: Italian 910==
Prehistoric 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Economics 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater 910==
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology	<input type="checkbox"/> Education 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Military 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation 910==
Historic 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Music 910==	Other (Specify): _____ 910==
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Exploration & Settlement 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ 910==
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Politics/Govt. 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ 910==
<input type="checkbox"/> Art 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ 910==
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce 910==		<input type="checkbox"/> Science 910==	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ 910==
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications 910==			

Description (Evidence): surface scatter and test pitting

862==

Present & Original Physical Appearance (use continuation sheet if necessary)

Boca Weir (PB-56) is the southernmost section of a large beach midden located in Highland Beach, Palm Beach County, Florida. The midden is part of a two mile long ridge formed by a barrier beach. To the west is a mangrove swamp through which the Spanish River formerly flowed. This area has been extensively modified by the digging of the intercoastal canal, dredging for mosquito control and modern construction. In prehistoric and historic times an inlet to the ocean existed south of the midden. This created a lagoonal environment between the midden and the mainland.

East of the midden is the Atlantic Ocean. Beachrock fronts the ocean along the coast and an outcrop known as Jap Rock is southeast of the midden. The barrier beach is underlain by this beachrock formation. (Adapted from Furey's thesis).

935==

844 = =

846 = =

General 907 = = Selective 907 = = Controlled 907 = = Unknown 907 = = 907 = =

shovel test 908 = = test excavation 908 = = coring 908 = =

extensive excavation 908 = = auger test 908 = = unknown 908 = =

other 908 = = none 908 = =

Exact loca unk; plotted per vague verbal description 835 = =

Insuff info in FDAHRM files; not plotted on USGS topo 835 = =

Preservation recommended 835 = =

No further work necessary 835 = =

site has been mostly destroyed through erosion & previous excavation 835 = =

Furey 1972 920 = = 920 = =

Archival 922 = = Map 922 = = Informant 922 = =

Aerial Photo 922 = = Field Search 922 = = 922 = =

Pre-Columbian 845 = = 16th Century 845 = = 18th Century 845 = = 20th Century 845 = =

15th Century 845 = = 17th Century 845 = = 19th Century 845 = =

Aboriginal 910 = = Community Planning 910 = = Landscape 910 = = Sculpture 910 = =

Archaeology 910 = = Conservation 910 = = Architecture 910 = = Social/Humanitarian 910 = =

Prehistoric 910 = = Economics 910 = = Law 910 = = Theater 910 = =

Archaeology Historic 910 = = Education 910 = = Literature 910 = = Transportation 910 = =

Agriculture 910 = = Engineering 910 = = Military 910 = = Other (specify):

Architecture 910 = = Exploration & 910 = = Music 910 = = 910 = =

Art 910 = = Settlement 910 = = Philosophy 910 = = 910 = =

Commerce 910 = = Industry 910 = = Political/Govt. 910 = = 910 = =

Communications 910 = = Invention 910 = = Religion 910 = = 910 = =

Science 910 = = 910 = = 910 = =

surface scatter & test pitting 862 = =

(over)

935 = =

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DATA SUPPLEMENT
Page 2

Major Bibliographic References Furey, John F. Jr., 1972, The Spanish River Complex: Archaeological Settlement Patterning in the Eastern Okeechobee Sub-Area, Florida

920 = =

Source from which site is known:

<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Archival</u>	922 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Aerial Photo</u>	922 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Map</u>	922 = =	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Field Search</u>	922 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Informant</u>	922 = =	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Other</u>	922 = =

Period (check one or more as appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Pre-Columbian</u>	845 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>16th Century</u>	845 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>18th Century</u>	845 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>20th Century</u>	845 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>15th Century</u>	845 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>17th Century</u>	845 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>19th Century</u>	845 = =		

Areas of Significance (check one or more as appropriate)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Aboriginal</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Community Planning</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Landscape</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Sculpture</u>	910 = =
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Archaeology</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Conservation</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Architecture</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Social/Humanitarian</u>	910 = =
<u>Prehistoric</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Economics</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Law</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Theater</u>	910 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Archaeology Historic</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Education</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Literature</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Transportation</u>	910 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Agriculture</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Engineering</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Military</u>	910 = =	<u>Other (specify):</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Architecture</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Exploration &</u>		<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Music</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/>	910 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Art</u>	910 = =	<u>Settlement</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Philosophy</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/>	910 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Commerce</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Industry</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Politics/Govt.</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/>	910 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Communications</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Invention</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Religion</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/>	910 = =
				<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Science</u>	910 = =	<input type="checkbox"/>	910 = =

Description (Evidence): Ceramics, lithics, bone and shell reported.

862 = =

Present & Original Physical Appearance (use continuation sheet if necessary)

Construction of A1A to west partially removed a section of the midden which is part of a two mile long ridge formed by a barrier beach. Most of the midden is covered by house lots and excavation could only be conducted on the Weir property. In prehistoric and historic times an inlet to the ocean existed south of the midden. This created a lagoonal environment between the midden and the mainland which has been extensively modified by the digging of the Intracoastal Canal. The northern half of the lot is covered by a dense growth of low spiny plants and coconut trees. The southern half of the lot is a typical coastal hammock. Furey 1972: 7-8.

935 = =

Statement of Significance:

The Boca Weir site, 8PB56, is the southernmost section of a large beach midden located in Highland Beach, Florida. The midden is composed of four additional sites: Boca Beekman (8PB55), Boca Aylward (8PB57), Boca Snead (8PB103, formerly 8PB58), and Boca Raton Beach Burial Mound (8PB11), which was subject to a salvage excavation in 1980. These sites are part of what Furey has termed the Spanish River Complex which also includes Boca Raton Midden (8PB12), Boca Raton Sand Mound (8PB13), and four collection units. The seven sites and four units constitute the known settlement pattern for the area referred to as the Spanish River Complex, the largest to be identified in the southeast coastal area of Florida.

While early explorers and settlers referred to the Tequesta in the south and the Jeaga and Jobé to the north, little is known of these Indians or of their relation to the Boca Raton-Highland Beach complex where there was a continuous occupation for 1000 years. According to some authorities a change occurred in the subsistence base in south Florida during the Glades I period, believed to have been caused by the introduction of agriculture. This produced an economic change in the coastal Belle Glade settlement pattern. This change, noted in many middens along the Florida east coast, according to Furey, represented a diffusion of the economic-ceremonial complex from the Lake Okeechobee area where mound burials were practiced.

Site No. 8PB56

Site Name Boca Weir Midden

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE DATA SUPPLEMENT

Description of Site (cont.)

Landform or Physiographic Zone Anastasia formation 814 = =

Topographical Setting beach ridge 926 = =

Elevation:

Max. In meters: 824 = = Min. in meters: 825 = =
Max. In feet: 22 Min. in feet: 2 925 = =

Depth of Deposit: 31' + 4' 837 = =

Site Size (approx. acreage of property) 200' x 225' 833 = =

Site Size (est. in sq. meters) 4200 934 = =

Soil Association Quartzipsammements - Urban Land Association 836 = =

Soil Series Palm Beach Urban Complex 948 = =

Drainage 810 = =

Water Source 831 = =

Vegetation 7, Coastal Strand 834 = =

Degree of Site Destruction:

<input type="checkbox"/> relatively undisturbed	<u>962 = =</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> major	<u>962 = =</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> minor	<u>962 = =</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> totally destroyed	<u>962 = =</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moderate	<u>962 = =</u>		

Site Disturbances:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tree disturbance	<u>963 = =</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> borrow pit	<u>963 = =</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> sand mining	<u>963 = =</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> wind erosion	<u>963 = =</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> boat dock	<u>963 = =</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> agricultural	<u>963 = =</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> pipeline	<u>963 = =</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> parking lot	<u>963 = =</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> residential development	<u>963 = =</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> other	<u>963 = =</u>				

Original Use(s) of Site Midden

838 = =

Present Use (check one or more as appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	850 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	850 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	850 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	850 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	850 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	850 = =	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	850 = =	Other (specify):	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	850 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	850 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	850 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> 850 = =	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	850 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	850 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	850 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> 850 = =	

Visible Site Features Landscaping

876 = =

Artifacts Collected or Observed Sherds 1525 Glades Plain, 1286 Belle Glade Plain, 204 St. Johns Plain, 194 St. Johns Check Stamped, 3 ea. Wakulla Check Stamped, Surfside Incised, Savannah Fine Cordmarked, and Opa Lacka Incised, 2 Dunn's Creek Red and 1 Englewood Incised. Lithics: Plummet, stone; Bone: 8 socketed bone points, 2 conical points, 6 awls & pins, 5 misc. Shell: 9 Busycon picks, 10 Busycon hammers, 7 misc. picks, 3 Busycon Adze, 4 celts, 4 celt blank, 1 ground chisel, 1 gouge; 175 shark teeth.

875 = =

Specimens (Inventory Numbers)

870 = =

Specimens (Present Repository of Materials)

880 = =

Cultural Classification:

Culture/Phase Belle Glade

840 = =

Developmental Stage

842 = =

Probable Dates: Beginning +500

844 = =

Ending +1500

846 = =

Collection Strategy:

<input type="checkbox"/> general	907 = =	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> controlled	907 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> other	907 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> selective	907 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	907 = =		

Subsurface Investigation:

<input type="checkbox"/> shovel test	908 = =	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> test excavation	908 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> coring	908 = =
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> extensive excavation	908 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> auger test	908 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	908 = =
<input type="checkbox"/> other	908 = =	<input type="checkbox"/> none	908 = =		

Remarks and Recommendations Suggest archaeological district status for Spanish River Complex

835 = =

Accessible: yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no

Status: occupied unoccupied work in progress

UPDATE

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Archives, History
and Records Management
DS-HSP:JA
Rev. 11-78

FLORIDA MASTER
SITE FILE

FDAHRM 802 = =

Site No. 8PB56 1009 = = County Palm Beach 808 = =

Site Name Boca Weir Midden 830 = =

Other Name(s) for Site Spanish River Complex 930 = =

PB11, PB12 & PB13

Other Nos. for Site Complex also includes PB55, PB57 & PB103 906 = =

Other Master Site File Nos. for Site 899 = =

NR Classification Category Site 916 = =

4715

Address of Site 4705 S. Ocean Blvd., Highland Beach, Fl. 905 = =

Instructions for locating site At intersection of US 1 and Spanish
River Blvd. (NW 40th St.) turn east to AIA and north to
4705 S. Ocean Blvd., Highland Beach, FL.

813 = =

Vicinity of Highland Beach

Location: City Lot 4 868 = =

subdivision name

block no.

lot no.

Owner of Site:

Name Milani, C. D.

Address Box 790, Thornhill, Ontario, Canada

902 = =

Occupant, Tenant, or Manager:

Name

Address

904 = =

Reporter (or local contact):

Name Smith, Sanford

Address HBRPB

816 = =

Recorder:

Name Furey, John F. -

Address Florida Atlantic University

818 = =

Survey Date 8104 820 = = Type Ownership Private 848 = =

Name of Project (under which site was recorded) FAU Dep't of Anthropology,
Dr. Leland Ferguson 980 = =

Classification of Project: Check One

 Federal 982 = = State 982 = = Local 982 = = County 982 = =

Inventory Status 914 = =

Previous Survey(s), Excavation(s) or Collection(s): (enter activity/title of project or survey/name/date/repository)
Excav/The Spanish River Complex/Furey, John F./1972/FAU

839 = =

Recording Station HBRPB 804 = =

Date of Visit to Site 828 = = Recording Date 832 = =

Photographic Record Numbers Plates 1 through 22 (Master's Thesis).
35 mm copy negative available HBRPB 860 = =

Location of Site (Specific): USGS Delray Beach 7.5 1962
Map Reference (incl. scale & date) PR 1969 and 1973

809 = =

Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sec.	1/4 1/4 Sec.	1/4 1/4 1/4 Sec.	
T47S	R43E	09	NW	NE	SW	812 = =

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A POLYGON LOCATING THE PROPERTY
LATITUDE LONGITUDE

Point	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•	•

OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER OF A PROPERTY OF
LESS THAN TEN ACRES

800 = =

Zone	Easting	Northing
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•

890 = =

UTM Coordinates: 17 891 = = 593100 2919200
zone easting northing

892 = = 2919210 893 = =

Condition of Site:

Check One

Excellent 863 = = Deteriorated 863 = =
 Good 863 = = Ruins 863 = =
 Fair 863 = = Unexposed 863 = =
 Redeposited 863 = =

Private excavation, FAU

Integrity of Site:

Check One or More

Altered 858 = = Restored(Date:) 1858 = =
 Unaltered 858 = = Moved(Date:) 1858 = =
 Destroyed 858 = = Original Site 858 = =

Condition of Site (Remarks): ()

() 863 = =

Threats to Site:

Check One or More

Zoning() 878 = = Transportation() 1878 = =
 Development() 1878 = = Fill() 1878 = =
 Deterioration() 1878 = = Dredge() 1878 = =
 Borrowing() 1878 = =
 Other(See Remarks Below): 878 = =

Threats to Site (Remarks): Sale of property to condominium developer

879 = =

**APPENDIX C: Florida Statute 872.05 and
Rule Chapter 1A-44**

The 1999 Florida Statutes

[View Statutes](#)[Order Statutes](#)[Online Sunshine](#)[Print View](#)[Title XLVI](#)[Chapter 872](#)CRIMES Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves [View Entire Chapter](#)

872.05 Unmarked human burials.--

(1) **LEGISLATIVE INTENT.**--It is the intent of the Legislature that all human burials and human skeletal remains be accorded equal treatment and respect based upon common human dignity without reference to ethnic origin, cultural background, or religious affiliation. This section applies to all human burials, human skeletal remains, and associated burial artifacts not otherwise protected under chapter 497 or other state law and found upon or within any public or private land in the state, including submerged lands.

(2) **DEFINITIONS.**--As used in this section:

(a) "Archaeologist" means a person who is registered by the Society of Professional Archaeologists with an emphasis in field research or who, in the judgment of the State Archaeologist, meets the training and experience requirements necessary for such registration.

(b) "District medical examiner" means a person appointed under s. 406.06, s. 406.15, or s. 406.17.

(c) "Division" means the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State.

(d) "Human skeletal analyst" means a person who possesses a postgraduate degree in human skeletal biology, human forensic osteology, or other related area of physical anthropology and who has a minimum of 1 year of laboratory experience in human skeletal analysis and reconstruction.

(e) "State Archaeologist" means the person employed by the division pursuant to s. 267.061(4).

(f) "Unmarked human burial" means any human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts or any location, including any burial mound or earthen or shell monument, where human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are discovered or believed to exist on the basis of archaeological or historical evidence, excluding any burial marked or previously marked by a tomb, monument, gravestone, or other structure or thing placed or designed as a memorial of the dead.

(3) **NOTIFICATION.**--

(a) Any person who knows or has reason to know that an unmarked human burial is being unlawfully disturbed, destroyed, defaced, mutilated, removed, excavated, or exposed shall immediately notify the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction in the area where the unmarked human burial is located.

(b) Any law enforcement agency that finds evidence that an unmarked human burial has been unlawfully disturbed shall notify the district medical examiner pursuant to subsection (4).

(4) DISCOVERY OF AN UNMARKED HUMAN BURIAL OTHER THAN DURING AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION.--When an unmarked human burial is discovered other than during an archaeological excavation authorized by the state or an educational institution, all activity that may disturb the unmarked human burial shall cease immediately, and the district medical examiner shall be notified. Such activity shall not resume unless specifically authorized by the district medical examiner or the State Archaeologist.

(a) If the district medical examiner finds that the unmarked human burial may be involved in a legal investigation or represents the burial of an individual who has been dead less than 75 years, the district medical examiner shall assume jurisdiction over and responsibility for such unmarked human burial, and no other provisions of this section shall apply. The district medical examiner shall have 30 days after notification of the unmarked human burial to determine if he or she shall maintain jurisdiction or refer the matter to the State Archaeologist.

(b) If the district medical examiner finds that the unmarked human burial is not involved in a legal investigation and represents the burial of an individual who has been dead 75 years or more, he or she shall notify the State Archaeologist, and the division may assume jurisdiction over and responsibility for the unmarked human burial pursuant to subsection (6).

(c) When the division assumes jurisdiction over an unmarked human burial, the State Archaeologist shall consult a human skeletal analyst who shall report within 15 days as to the cultural and biological characteristics of the human skeletal remains and where such burial or remains should be held prior to a final disposition.

(5) DISCOVERY OF AN UNMARKED HUMAN BURIAL DURING AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION.--

(a) When an unmarked human burial is discovered as a result of an archaeological excavation and the archaeologist finds that the unmarked human burial represents the burial of an individual who has been dead less than 75 years, the archaeologist shall notify the district medical examiner, and all activity that may disturb the unmarked human burial shall cease until the district medical examiner authorizes work to resume.

(b) If such unmarked human burial represents the burial of an individual who has been dead 75 years or more, archaeological activities may not resume until the State Archaeologist has been notified of the unmarked human burial.

(c) Within 15 days after the discovery of an unmarked human burial, the archaeologist conducting the excavation shall report to the State Archaeologist his or her opinion regarding the cultural and biological characteristics of the unmarked human burial and where human skeletal remains and associated burial artifacts should be held prior to a final disposition. The division may assume jurisdiction over and responsibility for the unmarked human burial pursuant to subsection (6).

may assume jurisdiction over and responsibility for an unmarked human burial in order to initiate efforts for the proper protection of the burial and the human skeletal remains and associated burial artifacts. Whenever the division assumes jurisdiction over and responsibility for an unmarked human burial, the State Archaeologist shall:

(a) Determine whether the unmarked human burial is historically, archaeologically, or scientifically significant. If the burial is deemed significant, reinterment may not occur until the remains have been examined by a human skeletal analyst designated by the State Archaeologist.

(b) Make reasonable efforts to identify and locate persons who can establish direct kinship, tribal, community, or ethnic relationships with the individual or individuals whose remains constitute the unmarked human burial. If possible, the State Archaeologist shall consult with the closest related family member or recognized community leaders, if a community or ethnic relationship is established, in determining the proper disposition of the remains found in the unmarked human burial.

(c) If he or she is unable to establish a kinship, tribal, community, or ethnic relationship with the unmarked human burial, determine the proper disposition of the burial and consult with persons with relevant experience, including:

1. A human skeletal analyst.

2. Two Native American members of current state tribes recommended by the Governor's Council on Indian Affairs, Inc., if the remains are those of a Native American.

3. Two representatives of related community or ethnic groups if the remains are not those of a Native American.

4. An individual who has special knowledge or experience regarding the particular type of the unmarked human burial.

If the State Archaeologist finds that an unmarked human burial is historically, archaeologically, or scientifically significant and if the parties with whom he or she is required under this subsection to consult agree, the human skeletal remains and the associated burial artifacts thereof shall belong to the state with title thereto vested in the division.

(7) REPORT REQUIRED.--The archaeologist and human skeletal analyst involved in the archaeological excavation and scientific analysis of an unmarked human burial shall submit a written report of archaeological and scientific findings as well as a summary of such findings, in terms that may be understood by laypersons, to the State Archaeologist within 2 years after completion of an excavation. The division shall publish the summary within 1 year after its receipt and shall make such report available upon request.

(8) PUBLIC DISPLAY.--

(a) Associated burial artifacts may be made available on loan by the division for educational purposes to institutions that have demonstrated an ability to provide safe, proper, and respectful care.

(b) The division shall develop guidelines and adopt rules regarding the public display of human remains. Such guidelines and rules shall not restrict legal, medical, or educational use of human skeletal remains, or the display of human skeletal remains in a manner not objectionable to groups with a kinship, tribal, community, or ethnic relationship to the individual whose remains are displayed.

(9) EXCAVATION NOT REQUIRED.--This section does not require excavation of an unmarked human burial unless circumstances require excavation to prevent destruction of the human skeletal remains.

(10) VIOLATION AND PENALTIES.--

(a) Any person who willfully and knowingly disturbs, destroys, removes, vandalizes, or damages an unmarked human burial is guilty of a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084.

(b) Any person who has knowledge that an unmarked human burial is being disturbed, vandalized, or damaged and fails to notify the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction in the area where the unmarked human burial is located is guilty of a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(c) This subsection shall not apply to any person acting under the direction or authority of the division or to any person otherwise authorized by law to disturb, destroy, or remove an unmarked human burial.

History.--s. 1, ch. 87-154; s. 219, ch. 91-224; s. 2, ch. 93-114; s. 1410, ch. 97-102.

district medical examiner (DME, the coroner) will determine whether the remains are under the DME's jurisdiction or that of the State Archaeologist. Activities shall not resume unless authorized by the district medical examiner or State Archaeologist. The telephone number of the State Archaeologist is (904) 487-2299; FAX (904) 488-3353.

PENALTIES

If the DME finds that the unmarked human burial may be involved in a legal investigation or represents the burial of an individual who has been dead less than 75 years, the DME shall assume jurisdiction of such burial. If the DME finds that the burial is not involved in a legal investigation and represents the burial of an individual who has been dead 75 years or more, he shall notify the State Archaeologist. The State Archaeologist shall consult a human skeletal analyst who shall report within 15 days as to the cultural and biological characteristics of the human skeletal remains and where such burial or remains should be held prior to final disposition. The State Archaeologist follows the procedures in Florida Department of State Rule IA-44, Florida Administrative Code, in determining the final disposition of the burial or remains.

WHAT HAPPENS

Any person who willfully and knowingly disturbs an unmarked burial or burials, or destroys, mutilates, defaces, injures, or removes any burial mound, cairn, or shell mound containing human skeletal remains or associated artifacts or other structures or things placed or designed for a memorial, or disturbs the contents of a tomb or grave is guilty of a third degree felony punishable by up to five years in prison and up to \$5,000 fine for each offense.

Any person who has knowledge that an unmarked human burial is being disturbed, vandalized, or damaged and fails to notify the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction in the area is guilty of a second degree misdemeanor punishable by up to 60 days in jail and up to \$500 in fines.

Report violations to your local law enforcement agency or the State Archaeologist. (904) 487-2299 State Archaeologist

Brochure produced jointly by

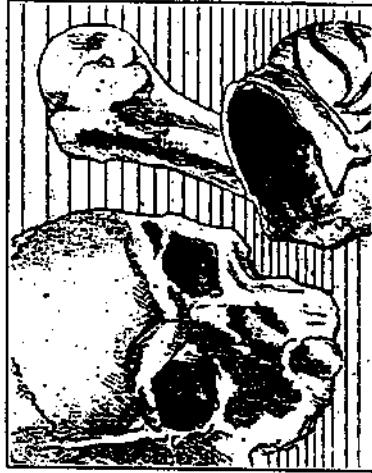
Florida Anthropological Society, Inc.
Post Office Box 5442
Gainesville, Florida

and

Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research
Division of Historical Resources
Department of State

with the assistance of
TIMESITE RG Archaeology Society
A Chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society
Marion Almy, Louis Teair, and Jim Miller - Editors
Theodore Morris - Design

FLORIDA'S UNMARKED BURIAL LAW



872.05

Florida Statutes



No's Stealing From You!

INTRODUCTION

Florida has joined with the Federal Government and other states in the passage of laws dealing with the protection of archaeological sites.

Rapidly increasing development and illicit digging activities have resulted in the

destruction of valuable prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and materials. Of particular concern are sites containing native American Indian and other historically significant burials not in marked cemeteries.

In Florida such sites are protected by law. Chapter 872, Florida Statutes (F.S.), protects human burials on public and private property. Federal law also protects native American graves and remains in certain circumstances.

Chapter 267, F.S., and Public Law 96-353 protect all archaeological sites on state and federally-owned lands, respectively. Also trespass and vandalism laws (810.19 and 806.11, F.S.) help protect archaeological sites.

LEGISLATIVE INTENT

Chapter 872, F.S., decrees that all human burials and human skeletal remains be accorded equal treatment and respect based upon common human dignity without reference to ethnic origin, cultural background or religious affiliation. This applies to all human burials, human skeletal remains and associated burial artifacts, found upon or within any public or private land in the state, including submerged lands, and excluding native American burials on Federally-owned lands protected by the Native American Indian Graves Repatriation Act. Section 872.05, F.S. ("Florida's Unmarked Human Burial Act"), mandates that all types of human burial sites including Indian mounds, "lost"

historic and prehistoric etc. unmarked burials be responsibly treated once they are discovered, and that certain procedures specified in the law be followed. The law is intended to ensure the protection of burials in place, rather than their excavation, although removal is sometimes necessary.

DEFINITIONS

An "unmarked human burial" is any human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts or any location, including any burial mound or earthen or shell monument, where human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are discovered or believed to exist on the basis of archaeological or historical evidence, excluding any burial marked or previously marked by a tomb, monument, grave-stone, or other structure or thing placed or designated as a memorial of the dead. [NOTE: The excluded burials are considered "marked human burials" coming under the jurisdiction of 872.02, F.S.]

An "artifact" is any object made or used by people.

When an unmarked human burial is discovered, all activity that may disturb the unmarked human burial shall cease immediately, and the

WHAT TO DO

Help protect unmarked human burial sites by reporting them to the State Archaeologist, who is also the Chief of the Bureau of Archaeological Research in the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources (BAR). Site forms may be obtained by writing or calling (904) 487-2299 [the BAR's Florida Site File].

Also, any person who knows or has reason to know that an unmarked human burial is being unlawfully disturbed, destroyed, defaced, mutilated, removed, excavated, or exposed must immediately, notify the local law enforcement agency (sheriff/police) with jurisdiction where the unmarked human burial is located.



An "associated burial artifact" is any artifact intentionally buried with human remains, or identified as a possession of an accidentally buried individual.

CHAPTER 1A-44
PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING AND
DETERMINING JURISDICTION OVER UNMARKED
HUMAN BURIALS

1A-44.001 Definitions. (Repealed)

1A-44.002 Scope. (Repealed)

1A-44.003 Procedures to Be Followed When Unmarked Human Burials Are Discovered During Archaeological Excavations Authorized by the Division or Conducted by an Archaeologist Employed by an Accredited Institution.

1A-44.004 Procedures to Be Followed When Unmarked Burials Are Discovered Other Than During Archaeological Excavations Authorized by the Division or Conducted by an Archaeologist Employed by an Accredited Institution.

1A-44.005 Criteria for Determining Whether the Division Assumes Jurisdiction and Duties of the State Archaeologist and Others When the Division Assumes Jurisdiction Over and Responsibility for an Unmarked Human Burial.

1A-44.006 Ownership.

1A-44.003 Procedures to Be Followed When Unmarked Human Burials Are Discovered During Archaeological Excavations Authorized by the Division or Conducted by an Archaeologist Employed by an Accredited Institution.

(1) All activity that might disturb the burial beyond those investigations required to ascertain the age of the burial must cease pending authorization to continue from either the State Archaeologist or the District Medical Examiner, whomever has jurisdiction.

(2) The archaeologist in charge of the excavations shall immediately determine, as closely as possible, the age of the remains, i.e., how much time has passed since the remains were interred.

(3) If the archaeologist in charge of the excavations determines that the remains may be less than 75 years old, the archaeologist shall notify the District Medical Examiner within seven days.

(4) If the State Archaeologist is notified that the District Medical Examiner relinquishes jurisdiction over the burial, the State Archaeologist shall determine within 15 days in accordance with the criteria specified in section 1A-44.005 whether the division shall assume jurisdiction.

(5) If the archaeologist in charge of the investigations determines that the burial is greater than 75 years old, the archaeologist shall notify the State Archaeologist within seven days.

(6) Archaeological activities may resume after the State Archaeologist has been notified.

(7) In all cases, whether or not the District Medical Examiner assumes jurisdiction, the archaeologist conducting the excavations shall submit a report to the State Archaeologist within 15 days of the discovery of the burial that

- (a) describes the burial and any associated artifacts;
- (b) gives the archaeologist's opinion of the age and cultural affiliation of the burial;
- (c) describes the biological characteristics of the remains;

and

(d) recommends where the skeletal remains and any associated artifacts should be held pending final disposition. *Specific Authority 267.031(1) FS. Law Implemented 267.061, 872.05 FS. History—New 6-9-92.*

1A-44.004 Procedures to Be Followed When Unmarked Burials Are Discovered Other Than During Archaeological Excavations Authorized by the Division or Conducted by an Archaeologist Employed by an Accredited Institution.

(1) All activity that may disturb the burial shall cease immediately and may not resume until authorized by the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist, whomever has jurisdiction.

(2) Within seven days, the individual in charge of the activity that led to the discovery shall notify the District Medical Examiner. While seven days are allowed for notification, activity that may disturb the burial shall cease immediately pending notification and authorization to proceed.

(3) If the State Archaeologist is notified that the District Medical Examiner relinquishes jurisdiction, the State Archaeologist shall determine within 15 days according to the criteria specified in 1A-44.005 whether to assume jurisdiction.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring excavation of human skeletal remains unless excavation is required to prevent destruction of the remains. *Specific Authority 267.031(1) FS. Law Implemented 267.061, 872.05 FS. History—New 6-9-92.*

1A-44.005 Criteria for Determining Whether the Division Assumes Jurisdiction and Duties of the State Archaeologist and Others When the Division Assumes Jurisdiction Over and Responsibility for an Unmarked Human Burial.

(1) The decision of whether the Division shall assume jurisdiction shall be based on whether the remains may be expected to receive protection or respectful treatment in the absence of the division's jurisdiction.

(2) The State Archaeologist shall determine whether the unmarked human burial is historically, archaeologically, or scientifically significant according to the following criteria:

- (a) Whether the remains have archaeological integrity; or
- (b) Whether the remains are sufficiently preserved to yield information upon examination by a skeletal analyst; or
- (c) Whether the remains are of a type that would yield useful historical or archaeological information.

(3) The State Archaeologist shall determine potential threats to the burial.

(4) The State Archaeologist shall arrange for protection of the burial from further disturbance in its original location or if protection in the original location cannot be provided, arrange for alternative treatment according to the following procedures:

(a) Remove the remains from their original location by means of excavation conducted in accordance with proper archaeological standards.

(b) When human remains are determined to be historically, archaeologically, or scientifically significant:

- (i) designate an archaeologist and a human skeletal analyst to examine and report on the remains;
- (ii) recommend that the division maintain jurisdiction over the remains until the decision regarding final disposition is

implemented.

(5) Within one year of the date that the division assumes jurisdiction, the State Archaeologist shall consult with appropriate individuals regarding the proper disposition as set forth in s. 872.05(6), including reburial when appropriate, of the remains.

(a) The State Archaeologist may consult with appropriate individuals by telephone, in person, or in writing for recommendations regarding the proper disposition of the remains.

(b) The State Archaeologist shall consider such recommendations in deciding on final disposition.

(c) The State Archaeologist's decision on final disposition as advised by the committee shall be implemented within three years of the date of the decision.

(6) In the event that an unmarked human burial must be excavated because protection cannot be accomplished, the cost of excavation, analysis, and reporting are the responsibility of the party whose activities would disturb the remains if they were not excavated.

(7) The archaeologist conducting excavations of an unmarked human burial for which the division has assumed jurisdiction shall submit to the State Archaeologist:

(a) a preliminary report of findings as well as copies of all field records within one month of the conclusion of the field work; and

(b) a final report of findings as well as copies of any additional records resulting from the analysis and interpretation within two years of the conclusion of the field work.

(8) The division may take possession of human remains and associated burial artifacts for which it has assumed jurisdiction, if, in the opinion of the State Archaeologist, such possession is necessary for the protection of the remains and artifacts.

Specific Authority 267.031(1) FS. Law Implemented 267.061, 872.05 FS. History—New 6-9-92.

1A-44.006 Ownership.

(1) If the State Archaeologist finds that an unmarked human burial is historically, archaeologically, or scientifically significant and if the parties with whom he is required to consult agree in writing, the human skeletal remains and the associated burial artifacts shall belong to the state with title vested in the division.

(2) If title to an unmarked human burial is vested in the division, the division shall:

(a) within 30 days notify in writing the owner of the property from which the burial was removed that the division has taken title.

(b) ensure that if final disposition involves curation the human skeletal remains and associated burial artifacts are curated in a safe, proper, and respectful manner.

(c) if requested, make the remains and associated artifacts available for scientific study by qualified scholars.

(d) if requested, loan reproductions or originals of associated burial artifacts for educational purposes to institutions that have demonstrated an ability to provide safe, proper, and respectful care.

Specific Authority 267.031(1) FS. Law Implemented 267.031(3), 267.061, 872.05 FS. History—New 6-9-92.

**APPENDIX D: Archaeological Nominations to NRHP,
an Abbreviated Guide**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOMINATIONS

An Abbreviated Guide To Completing A Nomination Proposal Form for the Nomination of an Archaeological Property to the National Register of Historic Places

Anyone preparing a National Register nomination should refer to bulletins which give instructions concerning the completion of nomination forms. These are provided free of charge by the National Park Service, and some may be available from the Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation. There are four bulletins, in particular, which are useful for those preparing nominations for archaeological properties:

Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form,

Bulletin 36: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archeological Sites and Districts (This includes useful information regarding prehistoric sites too.).

Bulletin 12: Definition of National Register Boundaries for Archeological Properties, and

Bulletin 20: Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the National Register of Historic Places.

These bulletins provide detailed instructions, including discussion of some of the concepts employed. A nominator should also refer to "Guidelines for the Preparation of the Florida National Register Nomination Proposal," a condensed version of Bulletin 16 which shows the format used by the Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation. The following is a simplified outline of the basic components that should be included in an archaeological nomination. It is arranged in the order that the information should be provided.

SECTION 1: NAME OF PROPERTY - The historic name is the one by which the property will be listed. The site number is available from the Florida Site File (telephone 904-487-2299).

SECTION 2: LOCATION

1. Describe as closely as possible, using road or natural feature references
2. If it is important to keep the location of the site confidential, check the "not for publication" box. The reason for checking this box should be given in the Summary for Section 7.
3. Codes will be provided by the Bureau of Historic Preservation.

SECTION 3: OWNER AWARENESS STATEMENT - A privately owned property cannot be listed without the consent of the owner or his/her representative. However, if the owner's permission is denied, a nomination may be submitted for the purpose of obtaining a formal determination of eligibility for listing. The owner's signature here assures that he/she is aware that the nomination has been proposed. Owner consent is not required for publicly owned properties to be nominated, but it is always good to seek it from the governmental officials in charge of the property.

SECTION 4: LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY - as listed in the County Property Appraiser's office.

SECTION 5: CLASSIFICATION

1. Ownership of Property - Check as many boxes as apply.
2. Category of Property
 - a. Archaeological properties will usually be either a site or a district.
 - b. Check district if the resources have more than one site number.
3. Number of Resources within Property
 - a. Contributing resources are those that date from the time period that has been determined significant for the site, and are intact enough to yield valuable information.
 - b. Noncontributing resources are those that do not relate to the significance of the site or are too altered or disturbed (e.g. a modern day shed or house or a site that may be old enough, but has been completely destroyed by bulldozing).
4. Name of related multiple property listing - This applies only to properties being submitted using the Multiple Property Submission format. If you are not using this format, put "n/a".
5. Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register - This will usually apply to a district that includes a resource that is already listed. If there is none, put "0".

SECTION 6: FUNCTION OR USE -

1. Historic Functions - For prehistoric sites, this may be difficult to identify. Put what you believe the site to have been used for (e.g. habitation site, base camp, quarry site, etc.). For historic sites, put what the site was used for during the time of its significance (e.g. dwelling, mill, well, etc.). Refer to Bulletin 16 for proper terminology.
2. Current Functions - This refers to the present use of the site. Many times it is now part of a park, a vacant lot, or in a conservation area. Refer to Bulletin 16.

SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION

A. Summary: A concise statement of what you are nominating

1. Type of site (individual site or district)
2. Location of site (specifically and name of county and state)
3. Size of site, depth (if underwater)
4. Number and type of resources included, indicating which are contributing and which are noncontributing (e.g. "Contributing resources include 3 mounds and 1 midden. A shed, built in the early 1950s is noncontributing.")
5. If the location is not to be made public (you checked the "Not for publication" box), give reasons (e.g. potential for vandalism or pothunting).

B. Setting

1. Describe the present setting (e.g. isolated, on a river, in the middle of a residential neighborhood, etc.).
2. Describe the setting during the time of the period of significance. Is it the same as or different from the present setting?
3. For underwater sites, explain if the water is too dark for taking photographs.

C. Site Investigations

1. Discuss when the site was discovered and any previous work at the site (e.g. C.B. Moore, field schools over the years, etc.).
2. Describe the work done in regard to the nomination (latest work).
 - a. Field methodology used
 - b. Discuss findings or results of these investigations.
 - 1) Description
 - 2) Discussion of or a list of artifacts (summary list, if very extensive). Indicate which strata held which artifacts.
- c. For districts with many sites, only the most important ones need to be discussed in detail. Synthesize or summarize the information about the other sites.

SECTION 8: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Filling in the blanks and checking the boxes:

- A. Applicable National Register Criteria - Most archaeological sites are significant under Criterion D because of their potential to yield important information which addresses specific research questions. Criteria A, B, and C may be applicable if historic resources are present.
- B. Areas of Significance - Check Archaeology and any other ones that may be applicable.
- C. Period(s) of Significance - The dates should coincide with the dates that have been scientifically associated with the site and relate to the aspects of the site that are significant. For historic sites, this may be very specific, sometimes even down to a specific day. Prehistoric sites usually have a broad range of years defined by the dates assigned to the associated culture periods.
- D. Significant Dates - This usually applies to historic archaeological sites. If there is no specific date, put "n/a".
- E. Significant Person - Put "n/a" in this space, unless there is a specific individual person importantly associated with the site, and you are claiming Criterion B.
- F. Cultural Affiliation - This section must be completed for archaeological nominations. Put the associated culture(s) and their accepted dates (e.g. Archaic 8,000-1,000 B.C., American Period 1821-Present). This will usually correspond to the Period(s) of Significance.
- G. Architect/Builder - This applies only to buildings and structures in the historic period. For prehistoric sites, put "n/a"; if it is an historic resource, but the architect and/or builder is not known, put "unknown".
- H. Criteria Considerations - Most of these do not apply to archaeological sites, even if it is a burial site. If a shipwreck has been raised and/or moved to another site, however, B should be checked.

Narrative Section of the Statement of Significance

- A. Summary: Begin with a concise statement of why the site is significant:
 - 1. "(Blank) is significant (locally, on a statewide level, and/or nationally) under Criterion (A, B, C, and/or D) in the area(s) of (Archeology: Prehistoric, Historic-Aboriginal, and/or Historic-Non-Aboriginal, and any other applicable areas, as given in Bulletin 16.)
 - 2. Give the reasons the site is significant (e.g. "It is significant as the only known ..., as an excellent example of ...")
- B. Historic Context/Archaeological Context
 - 1. If the site is an historic site, provide the background history that leads up to the significance of what you are nominating.
 - 2. If prehistoric, discuss the culture period(s), e.g. Paleo-Indian, Safety Harbor, Weeden Island, including a discussion of their defining characteristics.
- C. Historic Significance (if it is an historic site)
 - 1. Give the specific history of the subject and discuss why it is significant.
 - 2. Demonstrate why the site is significant under the criteria and in the areas of significance you claimed in the Summary.
- D. Archaeological Significance
 - 1. If using Criterion D (most archaeological sites are significant under D), show how the site has the potential to yield important information that addresses specific research questions.
 - 2. Identify the questions. These may be from your own knowledge, other archaeologists familiar with the region, and/or from the draft version of Archaeological Contexts that is available from the Bureau of Archaeological Research. Discuss how the site could provide information to address those specific questions.
 - 3. Criteria A, B, and C may be used, but they are usually limited to use in regard to historic sites.
- E. Architectural and/or Engineering Context - If the site includes a contributing building or structure, briefly discuss what its style is and the history of the style.
- F. Architectural and/or Engineering Significance - Show how the subject is "a good example of..., the best..., and/or the oldest ... etc." of the style or type discussed in the context.

SECTION 9: BIBLIOGRAPHY OR REFERENCES CITED - Use American Anthropological Association (AAA) style.

SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

- 1. It is very important to provide clearly defined and justified boundaries. Their definition can be based on:
 - a. Legal boundaries and/or
 - b. Results of tests (as described in the section on the field methodology) and/or
 - c. Natural boundaries (e.g. water, swamp) and/or
 - d. Manmade boundaries (e.g. roads, buildings, railroad)

2. The Verbal Boundary Description can consist of a reference to a map (e.g. "The boundary is shown as the heavy line on the accompany map entitled, ...")
3. UTM references - If the site is less than 10 acres, a single point in the middle of the site is sufficient. If 10 acres or larger, a polygon with at least three sides should be drawn around the site and UTM coordinates for each point should be provided.

ATTACHMENTS

A. Photographs

1. Must be black and white
2. Size: 3x5 or 4x6, at least (4x6 preferred)
3. Views
 - a. Overall view of site
 - b. Anything emphasized in the text (e.g. profiles)
 - c. Representative artifacts
4. Information for each photograph
 - a. Name of site
 - b. (city), county, state
 - c. Name of photographer
 - d. Date photograph taken
 - e. Location of the negative
 - f. Identification of what the photo is showing, including the direction the camera is facing (e.g. E profile of test pit #2, camera facing E)
 - g. Number of photo (e.g. Photo 1 of 4)
5. DO NOT PUT ANY STICKERS OR MARKS IN INK ON THE BACK OF ANY PHOTOGRAPH. Use "Post-It" notes or write only the number of the photograph, SMALL AND IN PENCIL on the back. Then provide the information on a separate sheet of paper, being sure that the information can be associated with the correct photograph.
6. Provide 2 copies of each photograph.

B. Site Plan

1. Clearly show the boundaries of the nominated property. It should illustrate what you described in the Verbal Boundary Description section.
2. Indicate where test areas are and any other areas of disturbance.
3. If used to define the boundary (See Section 10: Geographical Information), it must be to a scale of 1" = 200'.
4. Include a North arrow and the scale.
5. Provide a key for any symbols used on the map.
6. Visually differentiate between what are contributing and what are noncontributing resources.
7. It may be useful to indicate your datum point and the grid you used.

C. A clean (unmarked) USGS (United States Geological Survey) quadrangle. Please also send a photocopy of the part of the map showing the location of the site.

Please Note: Some properties contain both archaeological and historic architectural components. The Bureau's guide to completing the form should be consulted for instructions specifically related to architectural resources. The combined information should be put on a single form.

A copy of a completed nomination to serve as an example can be provided upon request.

Prepared by
Barbara E. Mattick
Historic Preservationist Supervisor
Florida National Register Coordinator
Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation
1995

Form Date 2/28/00**Survey Log Sheet**

Florida Master Site File

Version 2.0 9/97

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

FMSC USE ONLY

FMSC Survey #

Recorder of Log Sheet Lee Hutchinson**Identification and Bibliographic Information**Survey Project (Name and project phase) Milani Park, Phase IIs this a continuation of a previous project? No Yes Previous survey #Report Title (exactly as on title page) A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey
of the Milani Property, Palm Beach County, FloridaReport Author(s) (as on title page-individual or corporate) Marion Almy, Steve Koski

Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Publication Date (month/year) 1/2000 Total Number of Pages in Report (Count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 35Publication 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 Consultants, Inc.

P.O. Box 5103, Sarasota, FL 34277-5103

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author(s)) Steve KoskiAffiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) Archaeological Consultants, Inc.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). Previously recorded sites, recreational
development

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

Name Palm Beach County 561-233-0222Address/Phone 3323 Belvedere Road, Bldg. 503, West Palm Beach, FL 33406Counties (List each one in which field survey was done-do not abbreviate) Palm BeachUSGS 1:24,000 Map(s): Names/Dates: Delray Beach, Fla. 1962, PR 1983Remarks (Use supplementary sheet(s) if needed) Two previously recorded sites: 8PB55 & 8PB56

Description of Survey Areas					
Dates for Fieldwork: Start	<u>12/8/99</u>	End	<u>12/10/99</u>	Total Area Surveyed (fill in one)	hectares _____ acres _____
Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed	<u>1</u>				
If Corridor (fill in one for each)	Width	meters	feet	Length	kilometers _____ miles _____
Types of Survey (check all that apply)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archaeological <input type="checkbox"/> architectural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> historical/archival <input type="checkbox"/> underwater <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____				

Survey Log Sheet of the Florida Master Site File

Research and Plan Methods

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

<input type="checkbox"/> Florida Archives (Gray Building)	<input type="checkbox"/> library research - (local/public)	<input type="checkbox"/> local property or tax records	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> windshield survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)	<input type="checkbox"/> library-special collection- (non local)	<input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> aerial photography
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF site property search	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> literature search	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF survey search	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local informant(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Insurance maps	
<input type="checkbox"/> other (describe): _____			

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.

 Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.

<input type="checkbox"/> surface collection, controlled	<input type="checkbox"/> other screen shovel test (size: _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> block excavation (at least 2x2 m)
<input type="checkbox"/> surface collection, uncontrolled	<input type="checkbox"/> water screen (finest size: _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> soil resistivity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shovel test-1/4" screen	<input type="checkbox"/> posthole tests	<input type="checkbox"/> magnetometer
<input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-1/8" screen	<input type="checkbox"/> auger (size: _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> side scan sonar
<input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-1/16" screen	<input type="checkbox"/> coring	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-unscreened	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> test excavation (at least 1x2 m)	
<input type="checkbox"/> other (describe): _____		

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.

<input type="checkbox"/> building permits	<input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits	<input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview	<input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps
<input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exposed ground inspected	<input type="checkbox"/> occupant interview	<input type="checkbox"/> tax records
<input type="checkbox"/> interior documentation	<input type="checkbox"/> local property records	<input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> other (describe): _____			

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Historic and prehistoric background research; archaeological field survey; test pits dug 10 and 25 meter intervals; most test pits measured 50 x 50 x 100 cm; soil screened strata recorded, location of artifacts recorded, test pits refilled and plotted aerials, report prepared

Survey Results (Check if survey results are included)

Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No If Yes, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 2 Newly Recorded Sites 0

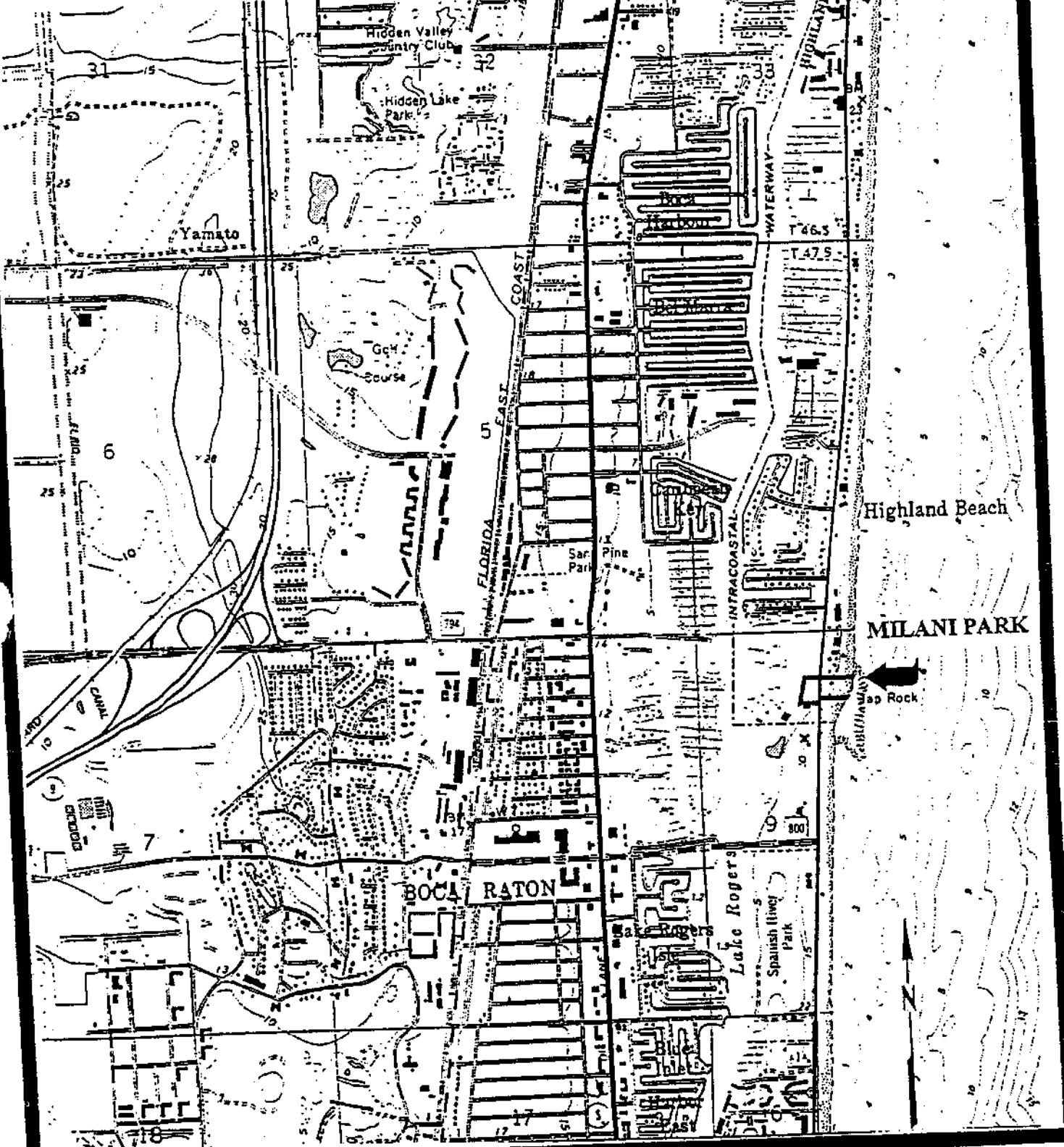
Previously Recorded Site #'s (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) 8PB55 and 8PB56

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. 0

Site Form Used: SmartForm FMSF Paper Form Approved Custom Form: Attach copies of written approval from FMSF Supervisor and Supervisor-signed form.

1. Do you use a survey log sheet?	2. Do you use a survey log sheet?	3. Do you use a survey log sheet?
4. Do you use a survey log sheet?	5. Do you use a survey log sheet?	6. Do you use a survey log sheet?
7. Do you use a survey log sheet?	8. Do you use a survey log sheet?	9. Do you use a survey log sheet?

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



Milani Park Project Area; Township 47 South, Range 43 East,
Section 9 (USGS Delray Beach, Fla. 1962, PR 1983). Scale 1:24,000.