CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY FOR

COVE ROAD FROM SR 76 (KANNER HIGHWAY) TO SR 5 (US 1)

MARTIN COUNTY

Financial Project ID: 441700-1-22-02

Prepared for:

Florida Department of Transportation
District 4
3400 W Commercial Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309

February 2024

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by FDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated May 26, 2022 and executed by FHWA and FDOT.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 4, Janus Research conducted a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for Cove Road from SR 76 (Kanner Highway) to SR 5/US 1, Martin County, Florida (FPID: 441700-1-22-02). The objective of this survey was to identify cultural resources within the project area of potential effect (APE) and assess their eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (National Register) according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

The proposed improvements include widening Cove Road from Kanner Highway to Federal Highway from a two-lane undivided to a four-lane divided roadway with accommodations for bicyclists and pedestrians through the entire project limits. Stormwater management needs will be determined, and the addition of roadway lighting will be considered. Intersection improvements within the project limits will also be evaluated to accommodate anticipated future traffic needs.

This assessment complies with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966* (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 -- *Protection of Historic Properties* (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004); Stipulation VII of the *Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida* (Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, effective September 27, 2023); Section 102 of the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969*, as amended (42 USC 4321 et seq.), as implemented by the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508); Section 4(f) of the *United States (U.S.) Department of Transportation Act of 1966*, as amended (49 USC 303 and 23 USC 138); and the revised Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (F.S.)*. This assessment meets the standards embodied in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (February 2003) and Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), *Florida Administrative Code*. In addition, this report was prepared in conformity with standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 8 (*Archaeological and Historical Resources*) of the FDOT *Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual* (effective July 1, 2023). All work also conforms to professional guidelines set forth in the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716, as amended and annotated). Historic linear resource evaluation was conducted in accordance with the *FDOT Historic Linear Resource Guide*. Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

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No archaeological sites were identified within the archaeological APE. Nine shovel tests were excavated. No cultural material was recovered.

The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of ten historic resources within the project APE: the previously recorded Kanner Highway (8MT1532) and nine newly recorded buildings (8MT2120-8MT2128). The segment of Kanner Highway (8MT1532) within the current APE was determined National Register–ineligible by the SHPO on June 19, 2012. An updated Florida Master Site File (FMSF) form was not prepared for the resource because it does not exhibit physical changes nor a change in eligibility. The nine newly recorded buildings exhibit common design types found throughout Florida and exhibit modifications. Research revealed no significant historical associations with any of the structures. For these reasons, all the buildings are considered ineligible for listing on the National Register.

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 4, Janus Research conducted a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for Cove Road from SR 76 (Kanner Highway) to SR 5/US 1, Martin County, Florida (FM No.: 441700-1-22-02). The objective of this survey was to identify cultural resources within the project area of potential effect (APE) and assess their eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (National Register) according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

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Project Description

This project involves the proposed widening of Cove Road, from State Road (SR) 76/Kanner Highway to SR 5/US 1/Federal Highway in Martin County, Florida. This 3.2-mile segment of Cove Road is a two-lane, undivided, rural roadway with 12-foot-wide travel lanes. A six-foot sidewalk is located on the north side of the roadway for the entire project limits and a six-foot

sidewalk is located on the south side of the roadway from Kanner Highway to Atlantic Ridge Drive and from west of Montego Cove to Federal Highway. There are no existing bike lanes or shared-use paths within the project limits. Signalized intersections within the project limits are located at Kanner Highway, Atlantic Ridge, Legacy Cove Circle/Classical Way, Willoughby Boulevard, and Federal Highway. Martin County also classifies Cove Road as a major arterial roadway.

The proposed improvements include widening Cove Road from Kanner Highway to Federal Highway from a two-lane undivided to a four-lane divided roadway with accommodations for bicyclists and pedestrians through the entire project limits. Stormwater management needs will be determined and the addition of roadway lighting will be considered. Intersection improvements within the project limits will also be evaluated to accommodate anticipated future traffic needs.

The project area is located in Sections 26, 33, 34, 35, and 43 of Township 38 South, Range 41 East, and Sections 4 of Township 39 South, Range 41 East on the Indiantown SE (1953 Photorevised [PR] 1970), Gomez (1948 PR 1967), and St. Lucie Inlet (1948 PR 1970) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps. Fieldwork was conducted in the project area in January 2024.

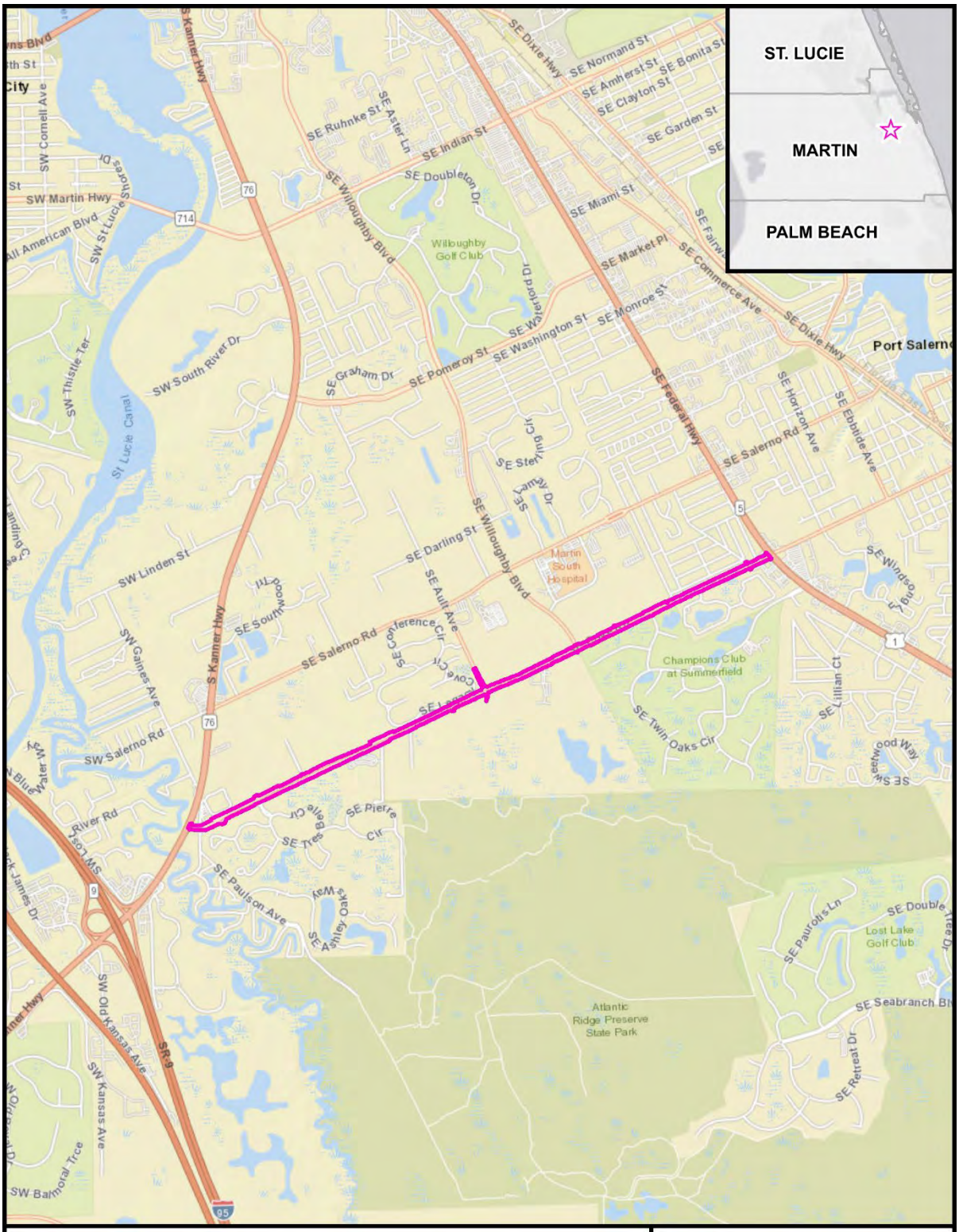

Figure 1: General Location of the Project Area

Cove Road PD&E Study
(FPID: 441700-1-22-02)

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

According to 36 CFR 800.16(d), the APE is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of the undertaking as well as its geographical setting. The APE must include measures to identify and evaluate both archaeological and historical resources. Normally, archaeological and other below-ground resources will be affected by ground disturbing activities and changes in ownership status. Structural resources and other above ground sites, however, are often impacted by those activities as well as alterations to setting, access and appearance. Therefore, the survey methodologies for these two broad categories of resources differ.

The project corridor consists of a modern roadway (e.g. curbs, sidewalks, and signalization). The project APE was determined by evaluating the improvements that will be implemented as part of the proposed project and considered the developed character of the area containing the improvements. The APE for archaeological resources typically focuses on identifying and evaluating resources within the geographic limits of the proposed action and its associated ground disturbing activities. The development of the archaeological APE also considers the modified character of the area containing the project improvements. Structural resources and other above ground resources can be impacted by ground disturbing activities as well as alterations to setting, access, and appearance.

The APE for archaeological resources consisted of the footprint of subsurface improvements and proposed ROW (Figures 2a-b). The APE for historic resources consisted of a 150-foot buffer from the proposed ROW and current ROW in areas where no additional ROW is proposed (Figures 2a-b). Historic parcels which intersected the historic resources APE but did not contain a historic building within the boundaries of the APE were excluded.

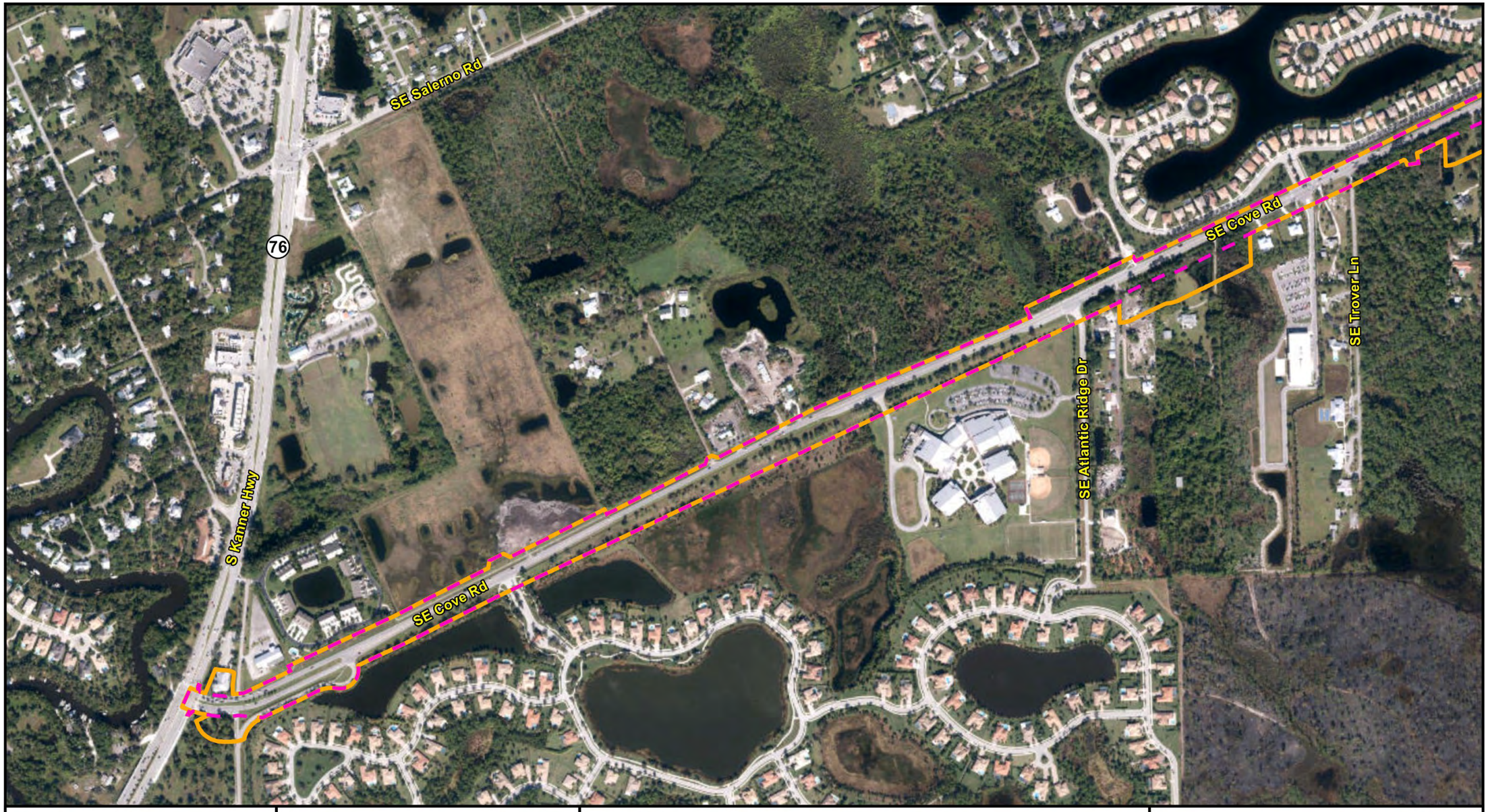

Figure 2a: Project APE (Map 1 of 2)

Cove Road PD&E Study (FPID: 441700-1-22-02)

Archaeological APE

Historic Resources APE

Martin County

Meters 0 50 100

Feet 0 250 500

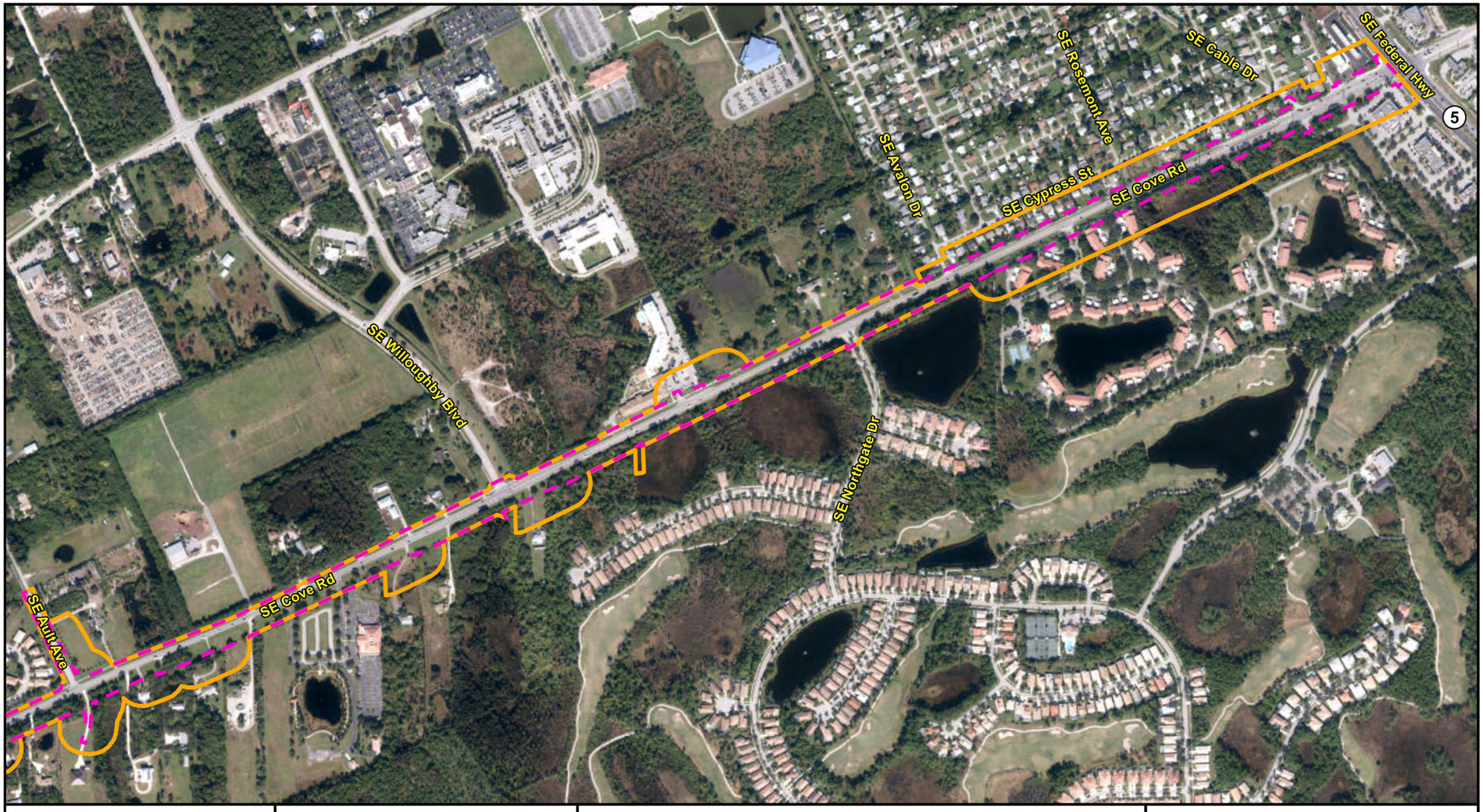

Figure 2b: Project APE (Map 2 of 2)

Cove Road PD&E Study (FPID: 441700-1-22-02)

Archaeological APE

Historic Resources APE

Martin County

Meters 0 50 100

Feet 0 250 500

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environmental and ecological factors through time had a direct influence on the choice of sites for occupation by precontact populations and early historic settlers. Thus, geologic, hydrologic, and meteorological processes that may have affected the project area and its biotic resources are important elements in the formulation of a settlement/subsistence model for precontact and early historic peoples. Present day environmental variables are used to reconstruct past conditions that influenced early human occupation of the project area, and so are included in this study.

Paleoenvironment and Macro-Vegetational Change

Pollen records from across the greater southeastern U.S. document deglacial warming and the replacement of boreal forest with mixed deciduous forests and scrub communities after ca. 18 thousand years ago (kya) (Watts 1980; Delcourt and Delcourt 1988; Delcourt 2002). After ca. 17 kya, Willard and colleagues (2007) recognize a strong warming trend that facilitated increased precipitation, pine forest expansion, and the re-establishment of lacustrine conditions in Paleolake Edgar. Similar records of deglacial hydrological change and mesic forest expansion have been reported from Lake Tulane (Grimm et al. 2006), Page-Ladson sink (Perrotti 2018), Sheelar Lake, Mud Lake, and Scott Lake (Watts 1980). These patterns intensified after ca. 14.7 kya, contemporaneous with the earliest records of human habitation from Page-Ladson sink (Halligan et al. 2016).

Initial human habitation and deglacial shifts in peninsular vegetation after ca. 15 kya co-occurred with major pulses of meltwater influx and sea-surface-temperature increases recorded in oxygen isotope values of foraminifera in the northern Gulf of Mexico (Williams 2009). Lithostratigraphic studies at several sites along the deeply submerged Florida shelf margin have identified relic estuarine and supratidal coastal landforms between 80 and 65 m water depth that date between 14.5 and 13.5 kya (Jarrett et al. 2005; Locker et. al. 1996; Locker et al. 2016). Geophysical, sedimentological, and paleontological work at these now-inundated relic coastal landforms demonstrates that sea-level rise during the early deglacial period was stepped, with multi-century still-stands that facilitated the development of ecologically productive environments such as estuarine reefs and barrier islands. While no archaeological evidence has been recovered from these deep-water relic environments, sampling has been minimal, and there is little to discourage the inference that ancestral Native American peoples inhabited deglacial coastal environments.

Paleoenvironmental records for the period ca. 12.9 – 11.6 kya document an episode of climatic instability across the Atlantic basin, known widely as the Younger Dryas (YD), that led to regional aridity, reduced temperatures, and lowered water tables (Hansen 2006; Willard et al. 2007). Paradoxically, the pollen and macrobotanical records from Lake Tulane suggest increased precipitation and elevated lake levels during the Younger Dryas brought on by the disruption of the Gulf Stream and enhanced storm activity (Grimm et al. 2006; also see Toomey et al. 2017). Irrespective of the variability in climate during this interval, wetland systems and mesic forests that became established on the Florida peninsula during the earlier phases of

deglaciation persisted into the early Holocene epoch (Willard et al. 2007; Watts 1980), a trend that almost certainly influenced human settlement patterns and the development of divergent technological assemblages descendent from the Clovis tradition (Anderson and Sassaman 2011:56-59; Anderson et al. 2010; Goodyear 2010).

Following the Younger Dryas climatic anomaly pollen records from numerous lake deposits along Florida's central ridge (e.g., Mud Lake, Scott Lake, Lake Tulane) and karst sinks west of the central ridge (e.g., Paleolake Edgar, Page-Ladson, Little Salt Spring) suggest that the Florida peninsula experienced a warming trend with continued aridity that led to the expansion of oak woodland, scrub, and prairie habitats during the early Holocene (Brown and Cohen 1985; Grimm et al. 2006; Hanson 2006; Perrotti 2018; Watts 1969, 1971; Willard et al. 2007). Despite this climatic aridity, spring-fed surface waters experienced steady increases in water levels driven indirectly by rapidly rising sea-level (Perrotti et al. 2018; Watts 1969, 1971). Multi-proxy paleoecological records from lake deposits of the Harris chain of lakes (Lake Harris, Apopka, Griffin, Eustis, and Dora) document shallow-water/marsh conditions, frequent drying, and the importance of high-alkalinity aquifer groundwater to lake water budgets during the early Holocene ca. 10.6 – 6.6 kya (Arnold et al. 2018; Donar et al. 2009; Kenney et al. 2016).

The mid-Holocene (ca. 6.5 – 3 kya) brought about dramatic reorganization of peninsular ecosystems. Continued sea-level rise, warming winters, and increased precipitation facilitated the establishment of peat-producing marshes and swamps (Donders 2014; Watts 1969, 1971, 1975), the expansion of southern pine forests (Grimm et al. 2006; Watts 1980), and the development of deep-water conditions in peninsular lake systems (Arnold et al. 2018; Kenney et al. 2016). This pattern intensified over the late-Holocene (ca. 3 kya to present) as the modern El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle became established—leading to periodic increases in dry season precipitation and the extension of regional hydroperiods (Donders 2014; Lammertsma et al. 2015; Pearce et al. 2013; Pollock et al. 2016). Superimposed on the late-Holocene trend of increased warmth and precipitation are century-scale oscillations between wetter and drier conditions. The clearest climatic patterns include a warm and wet interval ca. AD 800 to 1200 known widely as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly and a cooler arid interval ca. AD 1300 to 1700 known as the Little Ice Age (Lammertsma et al. 2015; Polk et al. 2013), though the effect of these intervals on peninsular forest cover and habitat distributions appears minor relative to climatic forcing during the early- and mid-Holocene.

Regional Environment

The project APE is located within the Eastern Valley physiographic province (White 1970: Map 1-C). The Eastern Valley is broad and flat, extending south from the St. Mary's Meander Plain (Scott 1978:10). Elevations for this region average around 6 meters to 14 meters (20 feet to 45 feet) above mean sea level with some areas as high as 21 meters (70 feet) above mean sea level. However, the elevation of the project area is lower, averaging 10 feet on the western edge to 15-18 feet on the eastern side. The Eastern Valley serves as a transitional zone between the areas of higher relative relief in northern Florida and the flatter areas to the south (White 1970:110).

Outcrops of silicified limestone or chert, often sought out by prehistoric people as raw material sources for the manufacture of stone tools, do not occur near Martin County (Lane et al. 1980). The closest known outcrops lie to the west along the Peace River in the central part of the state (Upchurch et al. 1982).

Martin County is underlain by Caloosahatchee Marl formation, which dates to the Pliocene age and consists of sand and shell (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1981:113). Across most of the county, Pamlico Sand lies above the Caloosahatchee Formation, and is the basic material in which most of the mineral soils have formed.

Water resources consist of both ground and surface water. The principal groundwater aquifer is the Floridan, which occurs under artesian conditions with slowly permeable clays and sands forming a confining layer that effectively prevents the vertical movement of water from the surficial aquifer to the Floridan aquifer (Lane 1980). Surface sand deposits contain the surficial aquifer, which is recharged through local rainfall. Most of Martin County and northern Palm Beach County is drained through intermittent streams, creeks, rivers, closed depressions, and grassy sloughs (USDA 1981:3-4). There are also extensive areas of surface water near the coast and Lake Okeechobee to the west. The project area is just east of the St. Lucie River, which has two forks, the North and South Forks. The latter, which is closer to the project corridor, is a short stretch of river while the North Fork is much longer.

Physical Environment of the Project Area

A review of the General Land Office (GLO) historic plat maps (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 1845, 1854, 1887) and associated surveyor's notes (FDEP 1851) was conducted to examine past environmental conditions within the vicinity of the project area in the 19th century. Cove Road runs along the southern border of the Hanson Grant. The plat map reads, "John M. Hanson & Others -Area 16,006 Acres" (FDEP 1887; Figure 3). This land grant was issued by the Supreme Court in January 1842 (FDEP 1845). There is a body of water labeled "Halpatty-okee River" traversing through the land grant north-south that runs just west of the project area (FDEP 1845). It is illustrated as an offshoot of the St. Lucie River. There are also numerous ponds illustrated in the project area. The surveyor's notes describe a grassy pond, other ponds, and oak along the project corridor (FDEP 1851).

Aerial photographs from 1950, 1966, and 1974 (University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2023) were reviewed to examine land use within the vicinity of the archaeological APE during the 20th century. The aerial photograph from 1950 depicts Cove Road and other roads in the area, but there are no structures present in the vicinity (Figure 4). The corridor is very wet with numerous ponds surrounding Cove Road. Hardly any vegetation can be seen along the road.

In the 1966 aerial photograph, a few houses are visible on Cove Road but it remains quite undeveloped (Figure 5). The area still has ponds and wetlands, although not as many as there were, and vegetation is still sparse. On the western edge of the project area, where SW Gaines Avenue intersects with Cove Road, there are possible hammocks. This portion of the project

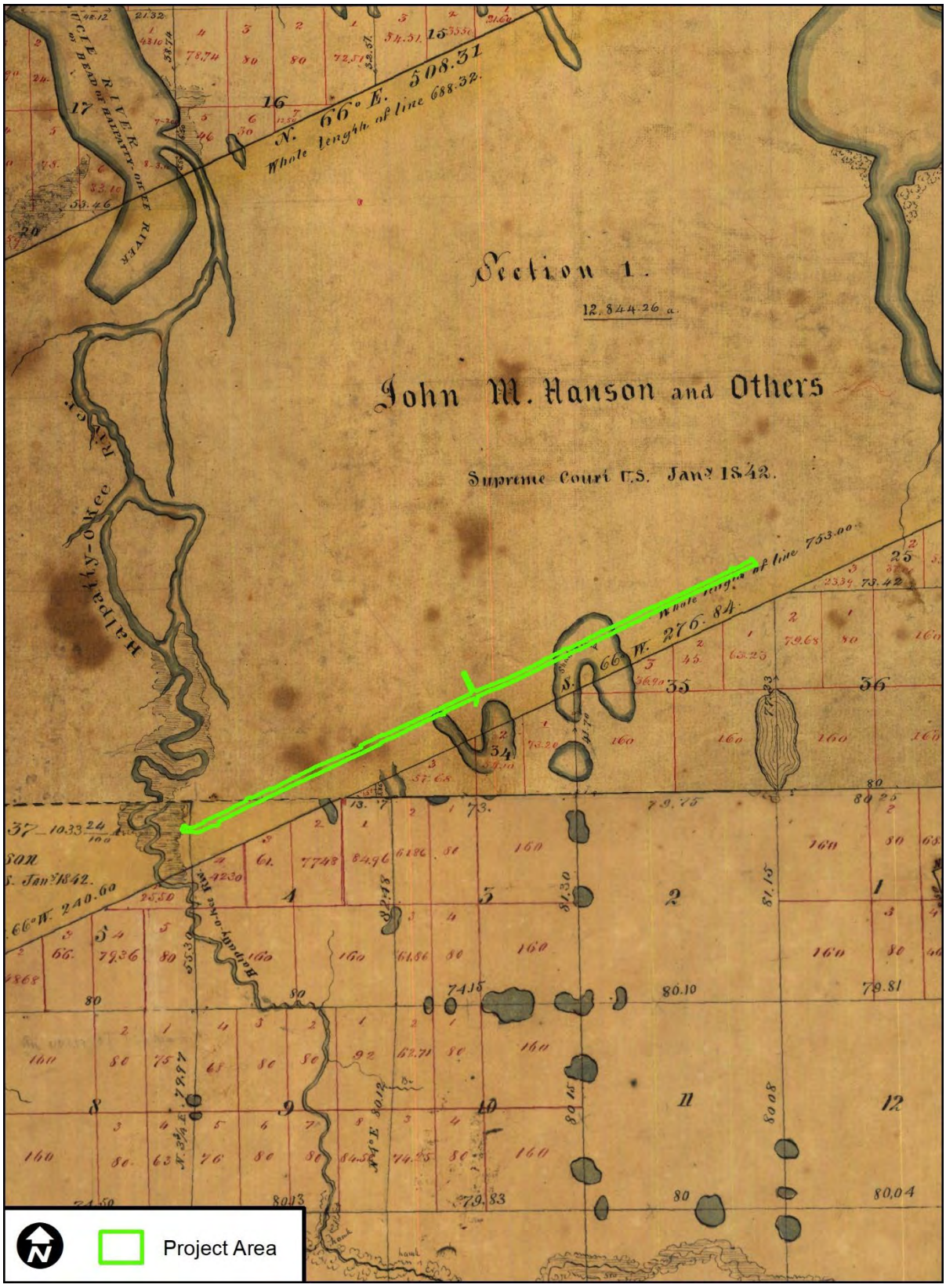

Figure 3: Project Area Illustrated on the Original 1842 GLO Plat Map

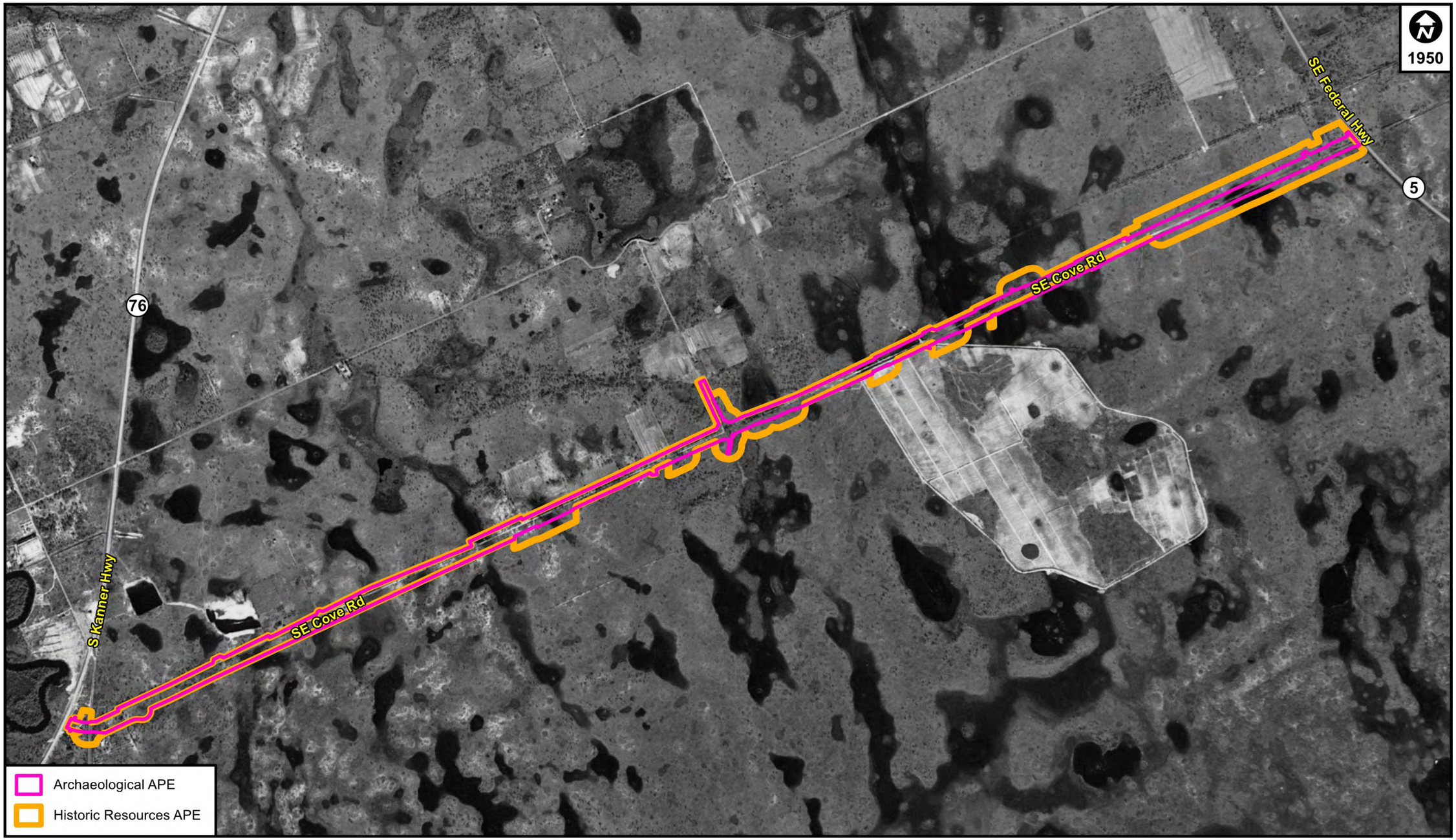

Figure 4: Project Area on an Aerial from 1950

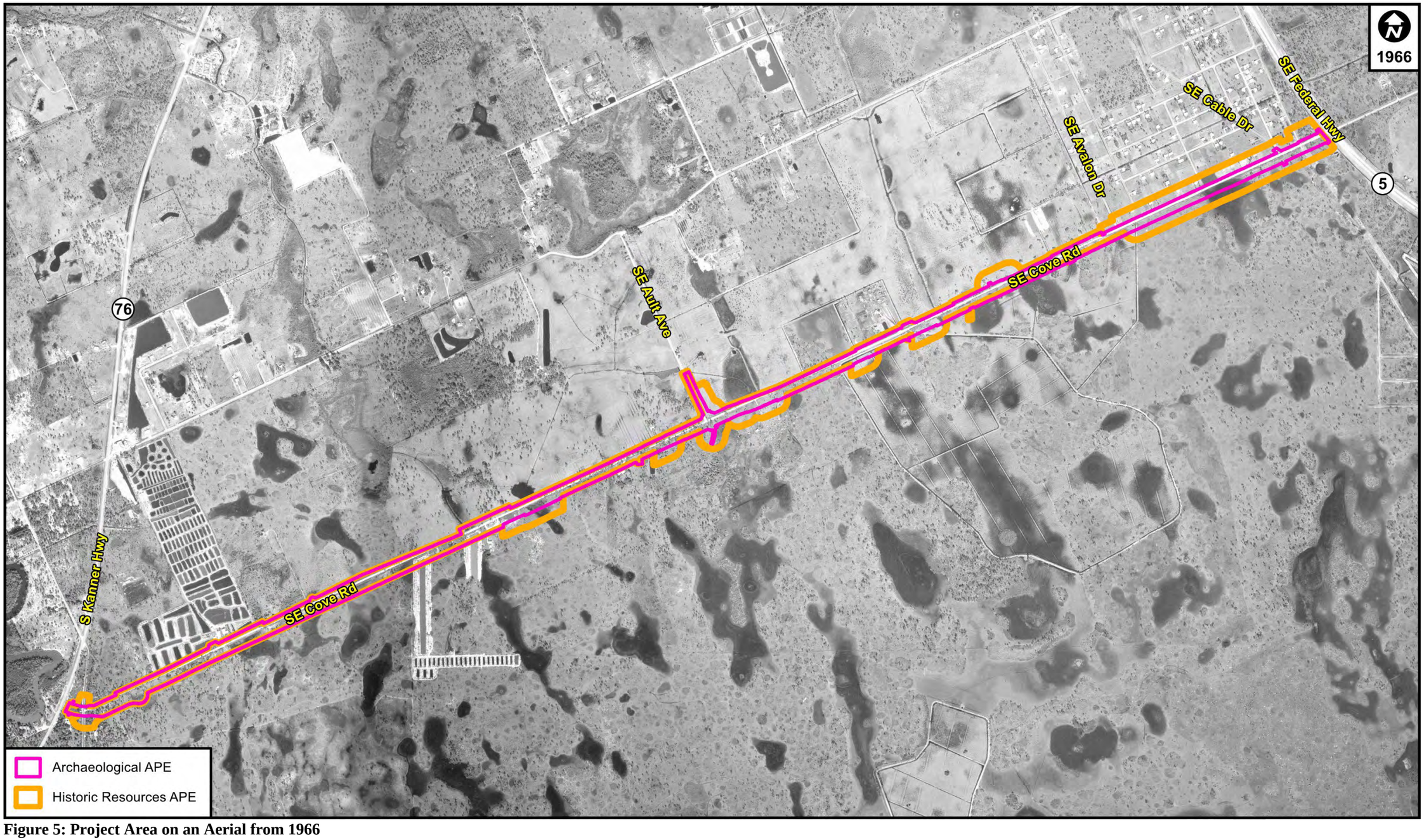

Figure 5: Project Area on an Aerial from 1966

Figure 6: Project Area on an Aerial from 1974

area is approximately 250 feet from a fork of the St. Lucie River. Close to this region, a fish hatchery is visible on the west side of the project corridor (USDA 1981). In 1974, there are some more houses on the eastern edge of the project area. Other than the possible hammocks on the western edge of the project parcel, there are no other visible hammocks within the project area on any of the aerial photographs.

The *Soil Survey of Martin County Area, Florida* (USDA 1981) was reviewed to help determine the predevelopment environment, assess the level of modification, and identify natural features within the project corridor indicative of increased archaeological site potential. Soils within the project APE are mainly poorly drained soils associated with flatwoods and depressions. Soils where the fish hatchery is located are categorized as Arents or fill material. Drainage characteristics and environmental association for each detailed soil type within the APE are included in Table 1 and they are illustrated in Figure 7.

Table 1. Soil Characteristics within the Archaeological APE

Drainage Characteristic	Soil Type	Environmental Association
Poorly drained	Lawnwood fine sand	Found in broad areas of flatwoods. Natural vegetation includes slash pine with sawpalmetto, galberry, and waxmyrtle in the understory
	Lawnwood fine sand, depressional	Found in depressions in the flatwoods. Areas are ponded more than 6 months a year. Natural vegetation includes St. Johnswort, ferns, and water tolerant grasses
	Waveland sand	Found in broad areas of flatwoods. Natural vegetation includes slash pine with sawpalmetto, galberry, and fetterbush in the understory
	Waveland sand, depressional	Found in depressions in the flatwoods. Areas are ponded for 6-9 months a year. Natural vegetation includes St. Johnswort, needlerush, ferns, and water tolerant grasses
Somewhat poorly drained to moderately well drained	Arents	N/A. Consists of fill material that was excavated and then spread over the surface of wet mineral soils

Source: USDA 1981: 19-21; 33-34

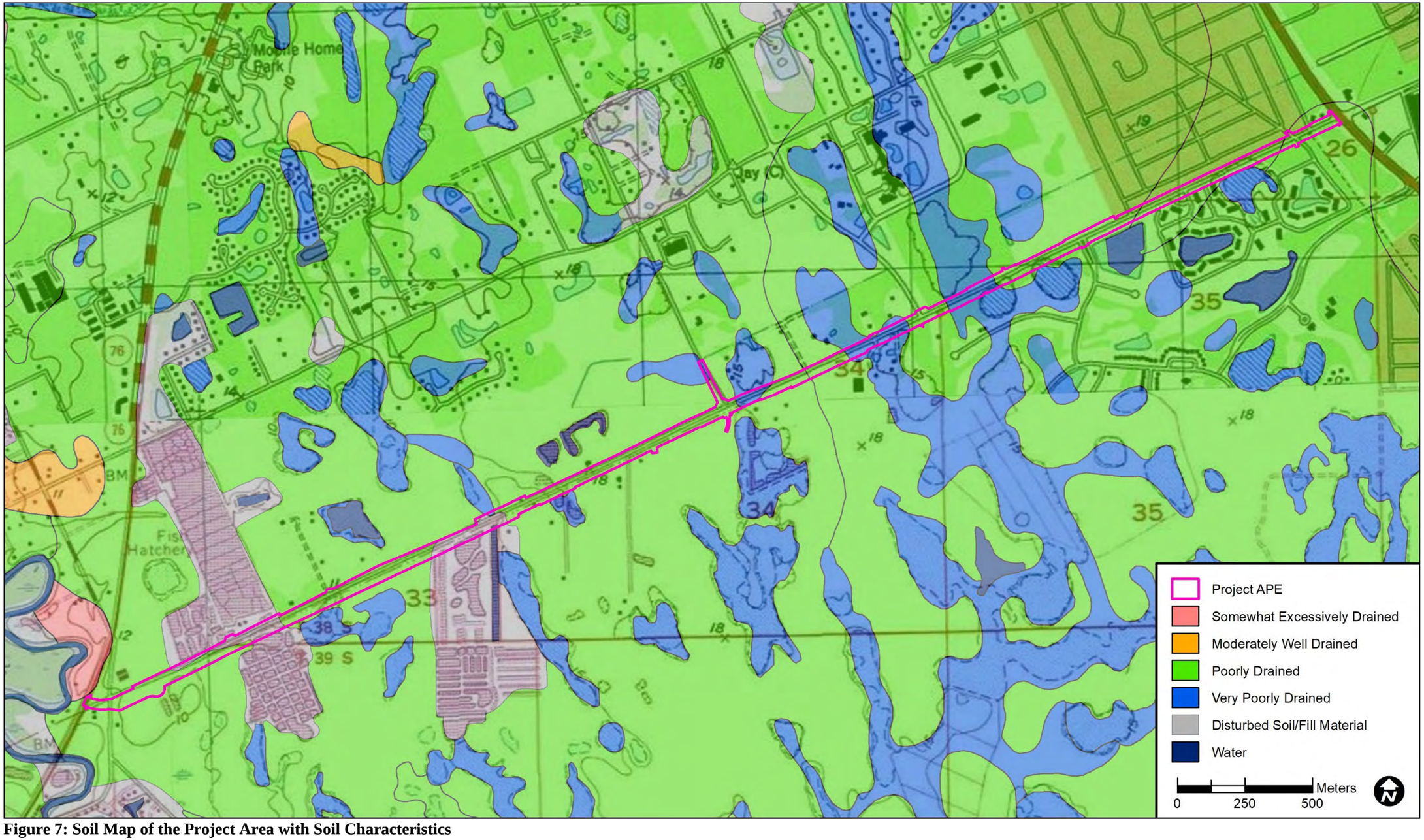

Figure 7: Soil Map of the Project Area with Soil Characteristics

PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

Native peoples have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. The earliest cultural stages are pan-Florida in extent, while later cultures exhibited unique cultural traits. Jerald Milanich and Charles Fairbanks (1980) synthesized the earlier work of John Goggin (1947, 1949, 1952), Irving Rouse (1951), Ripley Bullen (1972), and others. Milanich (1994) updated and revised much of the work he and Fairbanks presented earlier. The following discussion of the precontact chronology of the project area is included to provide a framework within which the local archaeological record can be understood.

Paleoindian Period (c. 14,550–11,700 cal yr BP)

The earliest period of precontact cultural development dates to when people first arrived in Florida. These first inhabitants, who occupied Florida during the late Pleistocene and transition into the Holocene, are known as the Paleoindians or Paleoamericans (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). The antiquity of their presence in Florida, and in the greater American Southeast, remains contested as new evidence is recovered and dating methods are refined.

However, there is sufficient data to confirm that these early groups coexisted with the now-extinct megafauna of the Pleistocene, including mammoth, mastodon, giant ground sloth, dire wolf, and extinct bison, horse, and tapir species (Anderson et al. 2015; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Halligan 2012; Hemmings 1999; Hemmings et al. 2014, Marrinan and Peres 2019; McFadden et al. 2012). Sloth Hole (8JE121), an inundated site on the Aucilla River, provided some of this data, including diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts in association with megafaunal remains and a carved mastodon ivory tool fragment that yielded a radiocarbon date of 11,050 ±50 cal yr BP (Hemmings 2004). Sloth Hole is thought to be one of the three oldest Clovis sites in the Americas (Halligan 2019:44). At the Alexon Bison Kill (8JE570) site in the Wacissa River, a non-diagnostic projectile point tip found embedded in the frontal bone of an extinct *Bison antiquus* skull is evidence of Paleoindian hunting (Dunbar 2016:28-29;70). Optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating revealed dates of between 12,600 cal yr BP and 13,700 cal yr BP for Paleoindian levels at the Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329) site (Dunbar 2016:118; Rink et al. 2012). At the Page-Ladson (8JE591) site in the Aucilla River, archaeologists recovered remains of extinct fauna, some with evidence of butchering, and Paleoindian artifacts several meters deep in sediment that was radiocarbon dated to 14,550 cal yr BP (Dunbar 2016:30; Halligan 2019:43; Halligan and Farr 2022). Numerous additional Florida sites have yielded both diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts and Pleistocene megafauna, but most of them were not found in primary context.

The climate of Florida during the late Pleistocene was cooler and drier than at present, and sea level was as much as 160 feet (49 meters) lower (Dunbar 2002, 2006; Milanich 1994:38–41). The climate was windy, cool, and arid (Kutbach and Wright 1985:178–180; Wright 1981:121, 123). The Florida peninsula was also approximately twice as wide as at present, and therefore many sites are likely to be present on the formerly exposed continental shelf that is now submerged due to higher sea levels, particularly in paleochannels or sinkholes within Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico (Dunbar 1988; Dunbar et al. 1988; Faught 2019; Goodyear and Warren

1972; Goodyear et al. 1980; Ruppe 1980; Thulman 2019). Evidence of coastal adaptations by Paleoindians has not yet been identified, and such data would need to come from currently submerged sites because all terrestrial sites would have been well inland during the time of Paleoindian occupation (Anderson et al. 2015:12; Dunbar 2016:25; Halligan 2019; Halligan and Farr 2022).

Many of the Paleoindian artifact finds in Florida have been surface finds, often identified by collectors, especially divers (Anderson et al. 2015:15; Dunbar 2016:46; Thulman 2009:243). The greatest density of these individual artifact finds, as well as known Paleoindian sites, is associated with the rivers and karst river basins of north and north-central Florida where the Floridan aquifer and chert-bearing limestone are both near the surface (Dunbar et al. 1988; Dunbar 1991, 2016:46). Diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts have been recovered in or along rivers, including the Santa Fe, Silver, Oklawaha, Chipola, Aucilla, and Wakulla, along with the remains of extinct Pleistocene faunal species. These ancient faunal remains are commonly found preserved in the highly mineralized waters of the area's springs and rivers.

In addition to those sites found offshore, or in karstic rivers and caves, several deeply buried and stratified inland sites have been investigated that provided initial data on stratigraphy, chronology, and artifact typology. The Paradise Park (8MR92) site (sometimes referred to as Silver Springs, although that name is assigned to the Paleoindian underwater cavern site in the headsprings) provided key information regarding Florida's cultural sequence (Anderson et al. 2015; Dunbar 2016). Wilfred Neill (1958) found Clovis points (Dunbar 2016) within the deepest stratigraphic layer, separated from the middle Woodland upper level, Late-Archaic ceramic-bearing level, and preceramic Archaic levels. The Harney Flats site (8HI507; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987) was another important inland site with deep stratification, although the Early Archaic and Paleoindian components could not be separated with the field methodology employed. Harney Flats is also one of several large Paleoindian occupation sites in Florida that are situated several meters above basin bottoms (Thulman 2019).

Several models regarding the locations of Paleoindian sites hinge on the importance of access to fresh water, raw materials for tool construction, or the predation of Pleistocene megafauna. Based on site locations at shallow portions of rivers, Waller (1970) suggested that Paleoindians preyed upon large Pleistocene mammals at shallow fords and river crossings. The Oasis Model suggested that in the cooler and drier Pleistocene environment, the presence of potable water was much more restricted, and sites were located near oases, such as large artesian springs, where water, prey, and plant resources would have been available (Daniel 1985:264; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:169; Dunbar and Waller 1983; Neill 1964; Waller and Dunbar 1977). Thulman's (2009) analysis supported the Oasis Model by concluding that freshwater availability, using proxy data from recent drought years, most strongly correlated with reported Paleoindian point distributions. Dunbar has suggested that each of these theories could be valid in different environmental, climatic, and/or geographic locations, depending upon the relative abundance of resources (Dunbar 2016:184). Thulman (2019) agrees that these models do not necessarily conflict and can be used to predict site locations or understand the use of the paleo-landscape.

Researchers have also previously noted the association of site locations with accessible chert quarries for making stone tools (Dunbar and Waller 1983; Goodyear 1979; Goodyear et al.

1983). This connection with chert availability relates to Gardner's (1977) model proposing that Paleoindians established their territories in relation to bases at quarries, which provided the stone for creation of their distinctive projectile points and other lithic tools (Anderson et al. 2015:18). Anderson has expanded upon this tethering hypothesis to suggest that Paleoindians may have reached the southeastern United States and developed staging areas from which they could expand into new territory but also return in times of scarcity or as needed. This model suggests some level of organization above the level of a band and could also account for the growing regionalization that becomes apparent by the late Paleoindian period (Anderson et al. 2015:24-25).

Stone artifacts make up most of the Paleoindian site assemblages, likely at least in part based on preservation bias. Early Paleoindian artifacts were often made from high-quality chert, with an increase in the use of lesser-quality material toward the Late Paleoindian period and the subsequent Archaic (Anderson et al. 2015:12-13). Most stone tools and debitage found at Paleoindian sites in Florida were locally quarried, and research near Crystal River suggests a previously unknown offshore chert quarry cluster is likely present in that area. This Bay Bottom chert type is prevalent in Paleoindian sites, but less so in later contexts, when it may have been submerged (Austin et al. 2018).

The most distinctive Paleoindian artifacts are the lanceolate-shaped bifacially flaked stone points. Recent reevaluations of point typology have suggested revisions to Bullen's (1975) initial classifications using statistical analysis of basal morphology rather than generalized verbal descriptions (Dunbar 2016; Thulman 2007, 2012). Initially considered rare in Florida, both the excurvate and waisted forms of the fluted Clovis points that represent Paleoindian presence across most of the United States have been found in Florida, including at the Paradise Park (8MR92) and Sloth Hole (8JE121) sites. The Page-Ladson point, an excurvate biface with pointed to slightly rounded ears and basal thinning, was found at the Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329), Page-Ladson (8JE591), and Half Mile Rise Sink (8TA98) sites. Dates from the Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329) Site suggest a minimum age of 13,500 cal yr BP; Page-Ladson may be one of the oldest point types in the state. A Simpson point preform was found along with the Page-Ladson point at the Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329). This point type is recurvate with a very contracted haft and is often highly thinned by overshot flaking, suggesting more appropriate use as a knife than a projectile (Dunbar 2016; Thulman 2007). Lozenge-shaped points with flat or rounded bases, reminiscent of the Miller type from elsewhere in the eastern United States, have been identified at the Guest Mammoth (8MR130) and Harney Flats (8HI507) sites (Dunbar 2016:44). Dunbar (2016) has proposed a new Harney point type that is also likely a knife rather than a projectile. This type is excurvate or slightly recurvate with a large basal concavity, downward-pointing ears, and a beveled and ground base. The widely recognized Suwannee projectile point type has a diversity of forms that allows for sub-classifications based on basal concavity, straight or waisted forms, and other basal variations; any cultural or temporal distinctions in these Suwannee point variations are unknown at this time (Dunbar 2016). Suwannee points are mostly unfluted, but usually laterally thinned with pressure flaking at the base. Ryan-Harley (8JE1004), Norden (8GI40), and Harney Flats (8HI507) are examples of Paleoindian sites yielding Suwannee points (Dunbar 2016:41, 95-99). Late Paleoindian Dalton points, including beveled varieties, have also been identified in Florida (Dunbar 2016).

Most chronologies of the Paleoindian period in Florida have suggested that Suwannee and Simpson forms postdated the Clovis occupation (Anderson et al. 2015). However, Page-Ladson points likely represent a pre-Clovis tool type in Florida, and the identification of a Simpson preform in association with these points suggests that Simpson points may also be a pre-Clovis technology (Dunbar 2016). Suwannee points may in fact post-date Clovis points, but they have been found in association with megafauna that were thought to have been extinct by the Younger Dryas climatic cooling epoch. The Southeast may have been a warm thermal enclave where megafauna survived past their extinction in other parts of the country (Dunbar and Thulman 2019:107). Conversely, Suwannee points may predate Clovis or be contemporaneous with them (Dunbar 2016:36, 155, 164). The distribution of Simpson and Suwannee points corresponds to the likely limits of the Southeastern warm thermal enclave, and so those points may represent a technological adaptation suited to the particularly diverse plant and animal species available in that biome (Dunbar 2016:193; Dunbar and Thulman 2019:108). No sites with distinct Simpson, Suwannee, and Clovis strata have been found to illuminate relative dating of these point types (Dunbar 2016:35; Halligan 2019). If Suwannee points do represent a late Paleoindian occupation of Florida, they suggest the beginning of regionalization, as their unfluted forms diverge from the continuation of points using fluted technology elsewhere in the eastern U.S.

Other stone and bone technology have also been recovered from Paleoindian sites, such as Harney Flats (8HI507; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:41–97), Paradise Park (8MR92; Neill 1958), and other northern Florida sites (Purdy 1981:8–32). These Paleoindian tools tend to be unifacial and plano-convex, with steeply flaked, worked edges (Purdy 1981; Purdy and Beach 1980:114–118). Bifacial and "hump-backed" unifacial scrapers, blade tools, and retouched flakes, including spokeshaves, have been found at these sites (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:62–81, 86–87; Purdy 1981). However, some tools are little more than flakes or blades that were struck from cores, used, and subsequently discarded (Milanich 1994:51). In addition to the stone artifacts, Paleoindian assemblages have contained ivory shafts and foreshafts. Some lanceolate projectile points would have been hafted to these shafts and then to a wooden spear shaft (Milanich 1994:48-49). Organic material culture found at Paleoindian sites includes bone, stone, and ivory beads; bone and ivory projectile points and an ivory harpoon; as well as bone pins and barbs; these raw materials came from both megafauna and mid-sized animals such as deer (Dunbar 2016:210-228). A full understanding of Paleoindian material culture is impeded by the limits of preservation.

The prevailing view of the Paleoindian culture, based on the relative uniformity of the known tool assemblage and the small size of most of the known sites, is that of a nomadic hunting and gathering existence, in which now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna were exploited. However, evidence from the Ryan-Harley (8JE1004) and Norden (8GI40) sites, occupied by the makers of waisted Suwannee points, suggest that Paleoindians may have trapped nocturnal animals, and exploited not only megafauna, but also fish, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals of varying sizes (Dunbar 2016:185-186, 228). The Fowler Street Bridge site (8HI393c) showed butchering marks on the carapace from an extinct land tortoise, and excavations at the Page-Ladson Site (8JE591) revealed evidence of human use of horses, bison, tapir, llamas, mastodons, mammoths, and domestic dogs (Marrinan and Peres 2019:163-166). Tools made from both megafaunal and mid-sized animal bone at other sites add to the evidence for Paleoindian use of various faunal resources, and general foraging was likely practiced as well (Dunbar 2016:185-186; 210-228). In the late Paleoindian period, as the environment was changing with the climate and the

extinction of proboscidean keystone species, more diverse plant resources would have become available (Anderson et al. 2015; Dunbar 2016).

Researchers have divided the Paleoindian period into three subperiods: the Early, Middle, and Late Paleoindian periods (Anderson et al. 1996; Dunbar 2016). In a recently developed chronology, sites dating to before approximately 13,250 cal yr BP would be classified as Early Paleoindian, or Pre-Clovis, and may include the manufacturers of the Page-Ladson points. Middle Paleoindian sites date between approximately 13,250 cal yr BP and 12,850 cal yr BP, during the period when the use of fluted Clovis points was widespread. The Late Paleoindian period would coincide with the start of the Younger Dryas climactic period, between approximately 12,850 cal yr BP and 11,700 cal yr BP (Anderson et al. 2015). During the late Paleoindian period, variation in point types across geographical areas suggests the beginning of the regionalization that would characterize later periods of human occupation in the American Southeast.

Archaic Period (11,700–3,200 cal yr BP)

The Archaic period of cultural development was characterized by a shift in adaptive strategies stimulated by the onset of the Holocene and the establishment of an increasingly modern climate. It is believed to have begun in Florida around 11,700 cal yr BP. This period is further divided into three sequential periods: the Early Archaic (11,700–8,900 cal yr BP), the Middle Archaic (8,900–5,800 cal yr BP), and the Late Archaic (5,800–3,200 cal yr BP). The Late Archaic can be subdivided into the Preceramic Late Archaic (5,800-4,600 cal yr BP) and the Orange Period (4,600–3,200 cal yr BP) (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:66; Faught and Pevny 2019).

Early Archaic (11,700–8,900 cal yr BP)

Cultural changes began during the late Paleoindian period with the onset of the Holocene, corresponding with changes in projectile-point types, specifically from lanceolate to side-notched and corner-notched forms. An evaluation of regional differences in the diagnostic Early Archaic notched Bolen points from the eastern United States suggested that the knowledge of side- and corner-notching technology was likely spread through social networks relatively quickly. Point makers seem to have applied notching and other modifications to their own regional Late Paleoindian Dalton point varieties (Thulman 2019b:122-136). Projectile points such as Greenbriar, Union, and Hardaway may represent transitional forms between Paleoindian and Bolen points (Farr 2006:109; Faught and Pevny 2019). Thulman (2019b:135-136) posits that in Florida, corner-notched Bolen varieties were more common to the north and west of the Suwannee River, and side-notching was dominant to its east and south. Notching may have served to increase the durability of points, allowing users to resharpen and reuse them for longer durations (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Goodwin et al. 2013:63-65).

Other Early Archaic lithic tools include the Edgefield and Hendrix scrapers, Waller knives, Aucilla adzes, Dalton-like adzes, small, triangular spokeshaves or endscrapers with hafting capabilities, limestone dimpled stones, hammerstones, and more rarely, groundstone for plant resource processing (Dunbar 2016:180-181; Faught and Pevny 2019:81-83; Goodwin et al. 2013). At the Alexsuk site (8HE426) in Hernando County, likely a base camp during the Early Archaic, bifacial tools, hafted endscrapers, and diverse multifunctional flake-based tools

appear to have been used for processing game and other organic materials (Janus Research 2022). The increased diversity of the Early Archaic tool assemblage implies expanded subsistence strategies and the use of additional raw materials and technologies suited to a changing environment. Additionally, it represents the adoption of a larger toolkit with specific tools for different functions, rather than fewer portable multi-use tools (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Faught and Pevny 2019; Goodwin et al. 2013).

Subsistence data is sparse for the Early Archaic, but blood residue analysis of Early Archaic tools from the 8LE2105 site and other nearby sites on the Cody Scarp in Leon and Jefferson counties positively identified large and mid-sized animal proteins from bear, bovine (most likely bison), and deer, as well as antigens from smaller species such as rabbits, pigeons or doves, and waterfowl. Tools positive for antigens include a resharpened Bolen point, an endscraper, an Aucilla adze, a humpbacked plane, Waller knives, a sidescraper, and a bifacial adze (Faught and Pevny 2019; Goodwin et al. 2013:64, 224). Surprisingly, blood residue was found on some tools at 8LE2105 typically used for woodworking; these may have been repurposed for food processing or for working bone or antler as well as wood (Goodwin et al. 2013:219). Additionally, the Early Archaic component at the Alexsuk site had a specialized rabbit processing area based on the results of blood residue and lithic technological organization analyses (Janus Research 2022).

Organic material culture found at Early Archaic sites includes wooden stakes, tool handles, and points made from deer antlers, deer bone pins, a possible drinking vessel made from a deer skull found at the Page-Ladson Site (8JE591), and a wooden boomerang, wooden mortar, and incised deer antler from the Little Salt Spring Site (8SO18) (Clausen et al. 1979; Faught and Pevny 2019:83; Moore and Schmidt 2009:68; Thulman 2019a:19). At Warm Mineral Springs (8SO19), a bone tool and debitage, modified shark's teeth tools, and an antler wrench or atlatl weight were identified (Clausen et al. 1975; Moore and Schmidt 2009:68). During the Early Archaic, the first clear evidence of woodworking of the type required for building watercraft was found: adzes and wedge-like tools found in association with chopped and worked wood at the Early Archaic/Bolen component of the Page-Ladson (8JE591) site (Dunbar 2016:40, 180-181, 234; Faught and Pevny 2019:81-82).

Bolen points and other Early Archaic diagnostic tools are often found at sites with Paleoindian components, suggesting that Early Archaic peoples and Paleoindians shared similar lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:33–34; Faught and Waggoner 2012). Numerous Florida sites have both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components, and often these components cannot be differentiated stratigraphically (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Sites having both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components have been identified mainly at natural springs, sinkholes, and areas with extensive perched water sources in the northern half of the state. Perched water availability may have increased through the Early Archaic as the climate became wetter, but the transition between the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods was characterized by drought and water tables lower than later periods. The Little Salt Spring (8SO18) and Warm Mineral Springs (8SO19) sites have Paleoindian and Early Archaic components submerged on underwater ledges that would have been available for occupation when water levels were lower (Clausen et al. 1975; Clausen et al. 1979; Dunbar 2016:24; Faught and Pevny 2019). Many Early Archaic sites are likely to be submerged on the present-day continental shelf.

The distribution of Early Archaic sites is wider than that of Paleoindian materials (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Faught and Pevny 2019; Halligan and Farr 2022; Janus Research 1999:58–61; Neill 1964). A recent sea level rise curve prepared for archaeological research of offshore sites (Joy 2018) suggests that almost 65,500 square km of land would have been newly submerged due to an influx of meltwater over the approximately 800 years surrounding the transition between Paleoindian and Early Archaic times (Faught and Pevny 2019). The increase in terrestrial Early Archaic diagnostic finds and sites over Paleoindian ones is not wholly due to the loss of habitable land, but also to denser populations. Greater social organization is also posited for the Early Archaic. Band-level groups may have been less mobile than their predecessors, and the Late Paleoindian trend of using lower-quality cherts and more expedient tools continued into the Early Archaic (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Early Archaic populations continued to mainly depend upon locally obtained stone for tool making, aside from outlier Early Archaic sites not located near quarries sites, such as the Cutler Fossil site (8DA2001) and Helen Blazes (8BR27; Faught and Pevny 2019; Goodwin et al. 2013; Janus Research 2022). The later makers of the Kirk Serrated points seem to have had an even broader range, helped by the expanded availability of wetlands across the landscape (Dunbar 2016; Thulman 2019a:17).

One Early Archaic wetland site that does not have a Paleoindian component is the Windover Pond site near Titusville in Brevard County (Dickel 2002; Doran 2002). This site is a precontact cemetery consisting of over 160 burials in the natural anaerobic peat deposits of what was, during the Early Archaic, a woody marsh (Stone et al. 1990:177). The site has produced normally perishable items such as samples of cloth in which the dead were wrapped before burial, preserved brain and other soft tissue, and samples of proteins and mitochondrial DNA. Palaeobotanical evidence suggests bottle gourd use, fruit consumption, and potentially medicinal plant use, as well as the use of sabal palm, saw palmetto, and other plant fibers for weaving baskets and textiles (Andrews et al. 2002; Doran 2002:20). Atlatl hooks, weights, and handles; bone and antler projectile points; burnishers, awls, pins, needles, perforators, and punches; wooden stakes, mortar and pestle, and rods; and other tools and decorative objects were recovered at this site, illuminating material cultural that would be lost on most terrestrial sites (Adovasio et al. 2002:166-190; Doran 2002:11-22; Penders 2002:97-120). Windover also illustrates that at least some Early Archaic populations had developed an intensive exploitation strategy focused on inland aquatic resources supplemented by terrestrial game (Dickel and Doran 2002:54). Radiocarbon dates indicate that the interments were made in discrete episodes of short duration between 7900 and 9000 cal yr BP. This pattern indicates that a single social group used the pond to bury their dead in one small area, the location of which was somehow marked or memorized. Eventually, increasingly wetter conditions likely made peat burial in the pond bottom too difficult (Doran and Dickel 1988).

It should be noted that some researchers argue that the Windover Site should instead be considered an early Middle Archaic burial site, and that cremation was more typical of Early Archaic burial traditions (Faught and Waggoner 2012). Cremains have been found at two Early Archaic components of sites in North Florida, Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329) and Grassy Cove II (8WL68) (Faught and Pevny 2019; Faught and Waggoner 2012; Thulman 2019b:128). These same researchers suggest that the makers of the Kirk, Wacissa, Arredondo, and

Hamilton point types, which differ starkly from notched points in hafting methods and other attributes, were a Middle Archaic population who lived in Florida after a period between approximately 10,200 and 9000 cal yr BP, when Florida was uninhabited or only sparsely occupied.

Middle Archaic (8,900–5,800 cal yr BP)

Throughout the Middle Archaic, environmental and climatic conditions became progressively more like modern conditions, which would appear by the end of the period. During this period, rainfall increased, surface water became much less restricted and, as a result, vegetation patterns changed. Pollen evidence from Florida and south-central Georgia indicates that after about 4000 BC, a gradual change in forest cover took place, with oaks in some regions giving way to pines or mixed forests. The vegetation communities that resulted from these changes, which culminated by 3000 BC, are essentially the same as those found in historic times before widespread modern land alteration took place (Watts 1969, 1971; Watts and Hansen 1988).

The Middle Archaic period was characterized by larger populations and a gradual shift toward shellfish, fish, and other food resources from freshwater and coastal wetlands as a significant part of their subsistence strategies (Milanich 1994:75–84; Watts and Hansen 1988:310). Although some Middle Archaic sites are now submerged, the first evidence of true coastal adaptations dates to this period. The fact that coastal sites have been found is likely due to sea levels approaching modern-day, albeit not yet at current levels (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Saunders and Russo 2011). The oldest dugout canoe recovered in Florida, from the DeLeon Springs (8VO30) site, dates to the Middle Archaic (ACI/Janus Research 2001; Wheeler et al. 2003). Shell fishing, and in many cases intensive shell fishing of snails, mussels, oysters, conchs, clams, and other freshwater and coastal species, occurred across Florida. Shell fishing sites occur in coastal southwest Florida, the Hillsborough River drainage basin, northwest Florida, in South Florida sites such as Little Salt Spring, and along the St. Johns River and Atlantic Lagoon in northeastern Florida (Milanich 1994; Randall 2015; Saunders and Russo 2011). Terrestrial and wetland vertebrates, as well as wild plant resources, also contributed to Middle Archaic subsistence (Randall 2015).

The Middle Archaic artifact assemblage is characterized by several varieties of stemmed, broad-blade projectile points, including the Newnan point and the less common Alachua, Levy, Marion, Putnam, Culbreath, and Thonotosassa points, often generically referred to as Florida Archaic Stemmed (FAS) points (Austin 2006; Bullen 1968, 1975; Milanich 1994). Aside from Newnan points, most of these types are considered crudely made, but their thick stems may have been important for hafting in sockets secured by mastic (Farr 2006; Faught and Waggoner 2012:162). In addition to stemmed points, cores, true blades, modified and unmodified flakes, ovate blanks, hammerstones, “hump-backed” unifacial scrapers, and sandstone “honing” stones are also associated with the Middle Archaic (Clausen et al. 1975; Purdy 1981). The microlithic tool assemblage from the Middle Archaic Lake Monroe Outlet Midden site (8VO53) included Jaketown perforators, scrapers, and needles, which were likely used for working wood and bone based on use wear. The lithic component of the site was physically separated from the shell midden (ACI/Janus Research 2001).

Thermal alteration, a technique to facilitate stone tool production, reached its peak during the Middle to Late Archaic periods. This technique was used most frequently on silicified coral, a raw material that Middle Archaic cultures began using in chipped stone technologies with greater frequency (ACI/Janus Research 2001; Austin 2006; Austin and Ste. Claire 1982:104; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1981, 1987; Purdy 1971, 1981:78). Recent excavations at the Alexsuk site (8HE426) revealed a broader range of lithic sources exploited in the Middle and Late Archaic compared with Paleoindian and Early Archaic components at the same site, especially in the tool assemblage. The lower diversity of raw materials in the debitage assemblage is evidence that these tools may have arrived through trade (Janus Research 2022).

Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations, including in coastal, riverine, and interior forested environments. Certain large sites with diverse tool assemblages and large amounts of debitage, such as the Senator Edwards site (8MR122) in Marion County, have been interpreted as base camps (Purdy 1975; Purdy and Beach 1980). Smaller sites with tools and debitage have been interpreted as special-use camps for tool repair or food processing (Milanich 1994). Quarry sites typically have higher densities of lithic debitage from all stages of the toolmaking process, as well as more expedient tools. Conversely, formal hafted bifacial tools used for multiple purposes tend to be found farther from quarries. Forested sites in interior Florida, such as the West William Site (8HI509) in Hillsborough County, may have represented seasonal congregation areas. West Williams contained fauna remains, pit features, and structural remains (Austin et al. 2001:10). These patterns suggest a mobile population practicing general foraging in the warmer and wetter environment, particularly at inland sites, as well as adaptability to strategies best suited for the variable environments of mid-Holocene-era Florida (Austin 2006:155-179). However, other studies have provided evidence of sedentism as early as the Middle Archaic, with some sites along the Atlantic and southwest Florida coasts being occupied year-round (Randall 2015; Russo and Quitmyer 2008; Sipe and Hendrix 2005, 2007).

Wetland cemeteries, including the slough burials at Little Salt Spring (8SO18) in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979), the pond burials at the Bay West site (8CR200) in Collier County (Beriault et al. 1981), and the Republic Grove (8HR4) site in Hardee County (Wharton et al. 1981), have also provided information on perishable antler, wood, and bone tools (Dunbar and Thulman 2019:115-116). Terrestrial cemeteries have also been identified, such as at the Gauthier site (8BR93) in Brevard County about six miles from the coast. Interments were made by creating a shallow depression in the soil and laying bodies in it, at times, one on top of another. Artifacts found with the flexed burials include limestone throwing-stick weights, antler "triggers" from throwing sticks, projectile points, tubular Busycon shell beads, ornaments of bone, and worked shark teeth that had probably been hafted and used as knives or scrapers (Carr and Jones 1981).

The initiation of intentional construction of shell and earthen mounds and middens is also first seen in the Middle Archaic, including by intensive shellfishers of the northeastern Florida Mount Taylor culture, which continued into the Late Archaic (Goggin 1952, Randall 2015). The early shell sites were linear ridges created through repeated periods of deposition and subsequent capping and reuse (Randall 2015). Some early ridges were later abandoned, and additional shell ridges and earthen mounds were built within broader territories. These sites

appear to have been occupied year-round, and they have yielded evidence of shell tool technology, including adzes, axes, celts, gouges, vessels, beads, and other decorative objects (Randall 2015:138-139). Both local and extralocal people were interred in early Mount Taylor shell and sand-capped burial mounds, such as at Tick Island (8VO25), and the interments were potentially ritually distinct; some showed evidence of violence. Lithic materials from West Florida, coastal shell from the Atlantic and Gulf, and stone beads and bannerstones made of raw materials originating from outside of Florida have been found, and such exchange would increase in the Late Archaic (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Randall 2015).

Late Archaic (5,800–3,200 cal yr BP)

During the Late Archaic period, there was a general shift in settlement and subsistence patterns emphasizing an even greater use of wetland and marine food resources than in previous periods. This shift was related to the natural development of food-rich wetland habitats in river valleys and along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts (Bense 1994). The regionalization of precontact cultures also increased as human populations furthered their adaptions to specific environmental zones.

Extensive Late Archaic middens are found along the northeastern coast inland waterways from Flagler County north, along the coast of southwestern Florida from Charlotte Harbor south into the Ten Thousand Islands, and in the braided river-marsh system of the central St. Johns River, especially south of Lake George. The importance of the wetlands in these regions to precontact settlements was duplicated in other coastal regions, especially the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast and the northwest (Milanich 1994:85).

Late Archaic populations increased their exploitation of estuarine, riverine, and coastal resources such as shellfish and reduced their dependence upon terrestrial resources in their subsistence regimes. The Lake Thornhill phase of Mount Taylor continued to incorporate the built landscape of past communities into new mounds, ridges, and sheet midden features. New burial traditions involved the construction of sand mounds, and alternating brown and white sands or shell layers placed to cap episodes of use or burials. Social and trade networks intensified and broadened geographically during the Late Archaic, but trade in toolstone specifically may have decreased as shell tools replaced the need for stone (Randall 2015, Anderson and Sassaman 2012). In addition to a mound constructed over a single interment, the presence of exotic grave goods suggests differentiation in status among individuals during the first half of the Late Archaic (Gilmore 2016).

Large and sometimes complex shell rings built in the coastal regions across Florida may represent population centers or gathering locations for feasting and ceremonial activities during the Late Archaic. These rings were typically horseshoe or U-shaped, and were sometimes constructed by adding onto earlier shell ridges. The earliest shell ring, the circular Oxeye ring (8DU7478), revealed a date of 4800 cal BP at its base. The Horr's Island complex in southwest Florida (8CR37–8CR42 and 8CR206–8CR211) contains a shell ring, linear middens, and small associated mounds, as well as evidence of domiciles and hearths. The Joseph Reed shell ring (8MT13) represents this site type during the latter part of the Late Archaic in southeastern Florida. Evidence suggests that at least in some cases, these communal shell ring building projects were

completed relatively quickly. They continued or intensified into the ceramic Archaic in some areas but ceased after the Archaic period (Gilmore 2016; Russo and Heide 2002; Saunders and Russo 2011, Saunders and Wrenn 2014; Sassaman 2008).

Late Archaic period sites, such as middens adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico and smaller sites back from the coast proper have been identified in the North and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast regions. A Late Archaic component was found on Bird Island (8DI52), with shell tools, a shell cache, modified bone, exotic soapstone, and fiber-tempered pottery. Now an island just off the Gulf Coast, it was on the mainland next to a freshwater/brackish marsh environment at the time of occupation (McFadden 2014). Coastal sites appear more common in these regions and include the Culbreath Bayou, Canton Street (Bullen et al. 1978), and Apollo Beach (Warren 1968) sites. Many Late Archaic sites in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region are probably either inundated or were destroyed around the turn of the century (Goodyear and Warren 1972; Goodyear et al. 1980; Warren 1964, 1970; Warren and Bullen 1965). The once numerous shell middens of all periods were mined for road materials for towns like Bradenton and Tampa (Milanich 1994:100-101).

The Interstate 75 archaeological surveys and excavations located several sites with Late Archaic components in the wetlands of the Hillsborough River drainage basin. One of these, the Wetherington Valley Site (8HI473), is a re-used quarry first used during the Early Archaic (Chance 1981, 1982). A cluster of unusual Late Archaic sites was identified in Pasco County (Estabrook et al. 2001). The sites within this cluster, referred to as the Enclave sites, contain freshwater midden remains and represent a rarely seen inland site type. The evidence recovered indicates a heavy reliance on aquatic resources and suggests that coastal dietary practices were carried into the interior (Estabrook et al. 2001). Other inland sites include the Deerstand (8HI483), Ranch House/Eight Mile Strip (8HI452), and Marita (8HI558) sites (Daniel 1982; Estabrook and Newman 1984).

Consumption of freshwater and marine shellfish is well documented for Middle and Late Archaic populations, but terrestrial faunal food sources were recovered from the interior upland west-central Florida West Williams (8HI509) and Enclave C (8PA1269) sites, including white-tailed deer, aquatic and land turtles, alligator, sirens, rabbit, muskrat, birds, and numerous small mammals and fish (Austin et al. 2001; Austin et al. 2009). Subsistence trends in the Late Archaic involve greater use of aquatic resources and decline in mammalian ones. Coastal regions were populated, and seasonality studies at sites such as the Hill Cottage Midden at the Palmer Site (8SO2) and Horr's Island (8CR208) in southwest Florida indicate year-round occupations and at least semi-sedentary lifestyles (Russo and Quitmyer 2008). However, sites like West William and Enclave C show that populations were adaptable to different environments and likely continued general foraging strategies at short-term occupations into the Late Archaic. The variability of lifeways may have allowed for increased regionalization, as well as flexibility during climatic changes (Austin et al. 2009).

Numerous Late Archaic sites have also been found in the Florida panhandle. Fired clay objects are often found at Late Archaic sites in this area, some of which have surface treatments. Evidence of a microlithic industry, extralocal lithics, and soapstone/steatite bowls have also been found in some of these sites (Saunders and Russo 2011). However, these artifact types are not exclusive

to the Florida panhandle or to the Late Archaic period. Late Archaic sites in northwest Florida have often been attributed to an Elliott's Point phase, a local manifestation of Louisiana's Poverty Point culture. However, researchers have recently called the definition of such a phase into question based on lack of evidence for more than a potential trade relationship with Poverty Point, also not exclusive to northwest Florida (Austin et al. 2014; Mikell 2017; White 2003).

By the Late Archaic, a dugout canoe making industry was well established and widespread through Florida. The boats were typically created using fire to hollow out pine logs (Randall 2015). These well-made canoes were long, averaging 7 m, with upward sloping and tapered ends, and were suited for fast transport of relatively light loads, including along narrow creeks and streams. The workmanship of the mostly Late Archaic period dugout canoes found at Newnan's Lake and elsewhere point to the inception of the canoe making tradition in the Middle Archaic or earlier (Wheeler et al. 2003). Lake Newnan contained over 100 dugout canoes; it and similar sites have been interpreted as caches deposited at key points where terrestrial trails interfaced with the riverine, lacustrine, and coastal pre-Columbian water transportation networks (Duggins 2019).

Riverine middens in the East and Central cultural regions have produced artifacts that illustrate aspects of Late Archaic subsistence technology, such as the throwing stick, the use of which is indicated by the presence of steatite throwing-stick weights and stemmed projectile points. Russo (1992:198) suggests that, along the coast, fine-mesh nets were also used to catch fish from the estuarine tidal creeks. Also common in these midden sites were shell picks and hammers, as well as bone tools, such as pins, awls, and points (Milanich 1994:92-93). Stone bifaces of the Culbreath, Lafayette, Clay, and Levy types are also markers of the Late Archaic (Gilmore 2016:42).

Based on current evidence, it appears that relatively large numbers of Late Archaic peoples lived in some regions of the state but not in others. For example, large sites of this period are uncommon in the interior highland forests of northwestern Florida and northern peninsular Florida, regions where Middle Archaic sites are common. The few Late Archaic sites found in these areas are either small artifact scatters or components in sites containing artifacts from several other periods. This dearth of sites in the interior forests suggests that non-wetland locales either were not inhabited year-round, were only inhabited by small populations, or were used by people who were more mobile than the sedentary or semi-sedentary coastal populations (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Milanich 1994:87).

Orange Period (4600-3500 cal BP)

By about 5000 cal BP, the firing of clay pottery, a type known archaeologically as Stallings ware, had been developed in coastal Georgia and South Carolina. By around 4600 cal BP, the technology reached northeast Florida, likely through preexisting trade routes (Gilmore 2016; Sassaman 2004). Orange pottery appears to be most prolific in Northeast Florida and its St. Johns and Indian River drainages, but it was also spread through much of the state. It has been found in southwest Florida as far as the Ten Thousand Islands, in the Okeechobee area at sites such as Fort Center, in the North Peninsular and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast areas; and near Pensacola Bay in the northwest Florida panhandle, where it is sometimes called Norwood pottery (Cockrell 1970; Cordell 2004; Division of Archives, History, and Records

Management 1970; Gilmore 2016; McMichael 1982; Russo 1991; Saunders and Wrenn 2014; Widmer 1974).

Orange ceramics were tempered with plant fibers, most frequently Spanish moss (*Tillandisia usneoides*), although palmetto may also have been used in some areas. The fibers were often burnt out during the firing process, creating cavities in the lightweight pottery. However, when the fibers are retained and preserved, they can also be used for direct radiocarbon dating (Cordell 2004; Gilmore 2015; White 2003). Fiber-tempered pottery is a convenient maker for the second half of the Late Archaic, known as the Orange Period (Milanich 1994:86, 94).

Many Orange period sites are ephemeral, and data regarding the construction of relatively permanent structures is lacking. Data from sites near Silver Glen Springs in northeast Florida suggest that short-term habitation sites may have been arranged in a circular pattern, with a series of spaced circular clusters with small plazas around a larger plaza. In addition to shell rings, mounds, shell fields, and non-shell sites have been found. In the middle St. Johns region, Orange period shell mounds and rings were typically constructed away from preceramic residential sites, but at least four large Orange period mound sites – Silver Glen, Harris Creek, Old Enterprise, and Orange Mound – were built by expanding upon and adding new mounds or ridges to preceramic burial mounds. However, burial in mounds or shell rings does not seem to have been conducted during the Orange period (Gilmore 2016).

An initial chronology was developed by Ripley Bullen (1955, 1972) that divided the Orange period into subperiods based on characteristics including manufacturing technology, surface decoration, tempering, and vessel forms, but this chronology has since been disproven. Orange Plain and Incised pottery (Sassaman 2003), the addition of sand and sponge spiculate temper along with fiber temper in Orange ceramic pastes (Cordell 2004, Russo and Heide 2004, Jenks 2006), and both hand modeling and coiling technology (Endonino 2013) appear throughout the Orange period. Sassaman (2003:9) indicates that "…the four major subperiods of Bullen's sequence (i.e., Orange 1-4) collapse down into one (Orange 1)." Variations in Orange period ceramic paste, form, and decoration do not represent temporal changes.

Instead of representing chronological change, differences in Orange pottery appear to be related to cultural context. Orange Plain, Orange Incised, and Tick Island Incised, a rarer Orange type found mainly in the middle St. Johns River valley and in southwest Florida, have been dated to the same time periods (Gilmore 2015, Gilmore 2016). Decorated incised wares, along with similarly decorated bone pins, are concentrated at shell rings, mounds, and other sites with monumental architecture. Orange Plain wares constitute a larger percentage of assemblages in domestic contexts (Gilmore 2016; Randall 2015:255; Sassaman 2003). Orange Incised rectilinear designs tend to be highly variable, while Tick Island ceramics are more standardized in their curvilinear design (Gilmore 2016:158-159). At Silver Glen Run, incisions were also applied at different stages of production on decorated ceramics found at mounds versus those found in non-mound areas. At one locus within the Silver Glen Run site complex, a series of oversized shellfish roasting pits had been excavated and filled in with various layers of materials, including shell and plain pottery, but mostly lacking typical midden contents. Gilmore (2016:112-117) has suggested that eventually pits in this area were dug and immediately ritually refilled in this area, potentially representing inverted mounds. After the

area was capped with a clean layer of shell, decorated pottery begins to be deposited, suggesting the former domestic area had begun to assume a ceremonial role.

Decorated Orange pots were mostly created with the coiling method, while plain wares tended to be hand-modeled (Endonino 2013; Gilmore 2016). Vessel shapes and sizes were varied, with the largest and thickest vessels occurring at mounds, and the smallest ones in domestic contexts. Various attributes of the Orange period ceramics found at large mound centers suggest that the centers hosted gatherings of diverse feast participants.

In addition to fibers, Orange ceramic pastes sometimes include sponge spicules, quartz sand, mica, or limestone to varying degrees. Variation in minority tempers or inclusions appears to be related to the geographic origins of production rather than representing transitional wares between the Late Archaic and various Woodland pottery traditions. Spiculate concentrations were also found to be elevated in mound contexts as opposed to domestic ones (Cordell 2004; Gilmore 2016). Analysis of the pastes of ceramics found at Silver Glen Run provided evidence that participants in the feasting and mound construction rituals came from as many as 200 km away on the Gulf coast of southwest Florida (Gilmore 2016).

Data regarding pottery use from select sites complicates the picture of early pottery adoption further. Soot obtained from non-fiber tempered pottery types, such as the St. Johns sponge spicule tempered pottery at the Harris Creek site (8VO24) on Tick Island in Volusia County, indicates that these wares were produced and used contemporaneously with Orange fiber-tempered and semi-fiber-tempered wares. At Harris Creek, stylistic and techno-functional differences between the fiber- and semi-fiber-tempered wares compared with the purely spiculate tempered wares suggest a more ceremonial use for the former pots and a more utilitarian cooking function for the latter examples (Jenks 2006). Additionally, both sand tempered and spiculate tempered pottery have been recovered from the Late Archaic Joseph Reed Shell Ring (8MT13) site, suggesting that these wares may have been used in South Florida much earlier than previously thought (Russo and Heide 2002, 2004). Further research is needed to elucidate the nature and sequence of ceramic technology adoption across Florida during and after the Late Archaic.

The broad geographic extent of fiber-tempered pottery does not imply that its producers or users were a monoculture. As more research is completed and regional differences among Late Archaic peoples in Florida are recognized, it is likely that specific regional manifestations will be defined, and likely closely linked to the post-500 BC regional cultures of the Formative period discussed below.

Formative and Mississippian Periods (500 BC–AD 1513)

The Formative Period represents a time when changes in pottery and technology occurred throughout Florida. The specific changes in pottery traditionally used by archaeologists to mark the beginning of this period include the replacement of fiber-tempered pottery with sand-tempered, limestone-tempered, and chalky-paste ceramics. Three different projectile point styles (basally-notched, corner-notched, and stemmed) also occur in some areas in contexts contemporaneous with these new ceramic types. This profusion of ceramic and tool traditions

suggests population movement and social interaction between culture areas. The earliest known major occupations of southern Florida date to this period (Bullen et al. 1968; Sears 1982).

The regional diversity that marked this period has been primarily attributed to local adaptation to varied ecological conditions within the state. Traditionally, it has been described archaeologically in terms of cultural periods based on variations in ceramic types.

Glades Cultural Tradition, East Okeechobee and Jupiter

The study area is in what Milanich calls the "East Okeechobee subregion" of the Glades area (Milanich 1994:301). Carr and Beriault (1984) and Wheeler (2000) call it the "East Okeechobee Area." Pepe has provided a summary of the East Okeechobee and the archaeology of the Loxahatchee River (Pepe et al. 1998). This summary is included in the following discussion.

East Okeechobee ceramics are almost overwhelmingly without decoration of any kind until the arrival of St. Johns Check-Stamped. The numerous incised sand-tempered types that are used so successfully in the Everglades Area for relative dating of sites are almost completely absent from East Okeechobee, especially as one moves farther north within the area. In general, the types Belle Glade Plain, Sand-tempered Plain, and St. Johns Plain and Check-stamped make up the bulk of all ceramic artifacts found, with Sand-tempered Plain being the most frequently recovered. Other types, such as Savannah Fine Cord-marked, Surfside Incised, Engelwood Incised, Opa Locka Incised, Dunn's Creek Red, Carrabelle Punctated, Little Manatee Zoned Shell Stamped, St. Johns Simple Stamped, Weeden Island Incised, and Sarasota Incised have been recovered in very small amounts in the area and probably represent trade wares (Pepe in Pepe et al. 1998).

Non-ceramic artifacts that distinguish East Okeechobee are *Busycon* adzes and picks typical of the Indian River and St. John's Areas (Wheeler 1993). Trade items occasionally recovered are also typical of these areas and include greenstone artifacts like celts and plummets. Bone artifacts, such as points and hairpins, are not uncommon and a few have been recovered that display incised decorations (Wheeler 1992a, Kennedy et al. 1993).

Burials that have been encountered and reported seem to show no general preference for burial type, such as primary, extended, bundle, etc. Isolated burials have been noted even in village midden contexts (Kennedy et al. 1993; Malcomb DuBois, personal communication 1994). However, it is probable that the lack of discernable temporal and spatial patterns is due to a lack of general evidence and research in the area (Pepe in Pepe et al. 1998).

Site types are generally oyster shell or black earth middens. Both villages and campsites have been located, with the largest sites being along the coast. Small coastal procurement sites also have been recorded, though. The Singer Island Site (8PB214), for instance, is located on a barrier island and seems to have served as both a site of procurement of sea turtles and other marine fauna and as a lookout point for the salvaging of shipwrecked European vessels (Dickel 1988). A variant of the shell midden, which can be called shellworks, is also known in coastal portions of Martin and Palm Beach Counties. For example, The Joseph Reed Mound (8MT13)

is a shell ring located on Jupiter Island. Douglass (1881) also reported on suspected shellworks at Jupiter Inlet I (8PB34). Another type of shell midden present in East Okeechobee can be called shell scatters. Sand earthworks also have been occasionally noted, such as at the Riviera Complex mentioned earlier and possibly the Loxahatchee Earthwork Complex (8PB49) and Jupiter Inlet Complex (Douglass 1881). Sand burial mounds, such as the Highland Beach Burial Mound (8PB11), the Nebot Site (8PB219), the Palm Beach Inlet Mound (8PB29), Palm Beach 4 (8PB26), and 8PB4 of the Boca Raton Complex, are not uncommon and usually are associated with coastal village complexes. Some, such as the Highland Beach Mound, are, or were, quite extensive, containing large numbers of burials. A. E. Douglass (1881–1885), an early explorer and amateur archaeologist, also reported excavating in a burial mound associated with the Jupiter Inlet Complex, although recent attempts to find this mound proved unsuccessful. Local informants report that the mound was present into the current century until leveled by development (Kevin Hemstock, personal communication 1994–2000).

Almost all recorded habitation 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. Several adaptive advantages associated with these ecosystems made them quite attractive to the native people of East Okeechobee and southern Florida in general. First, hammock vegetation, especially that of low, or "hydric," hammocks, produces a great amount of edible fruits and seeds (Ewel 1990). In addition, large numbers of potential game animals, including deer, are attracted to hammocks during mast (acorn) producing season. Low hammocks are usually tree islands surrounded by water or other ecosystems. Camping or living in such a place would allow easy access to drinking water and other ecosystems for foraging. Hammocks also are generally moist enough so that fires, especially campfires, would not have been a potential problem. Flooding would not have been a problem either, as hammocks usually occupy fairly high ground. Hammocks in their natural state are often free of underbrush or herbs of any kind. This would make movement easy and provide almost ready-made work and living areas. Finally, many hammock soils contain clay deposits, important for the manufacture of ceramic vessels (Pepe in Pepe et al. 1998).

Goggin's (1947) Glades chronology is not useful for East Okeechobee. Pepe (Pepe in Carr et al. 1995; Pepe in Pepe et al. 1998) has proposed a new chronology, specific to this area. It must be noted that the only radiocarbon dates recorded in the area have come from the Jupiter Inlet area and the following chronology is based mainly on sites in the Jupiter area. Thus, the chronology will be most successfully applied to sites found along the Loxahatchee River.

East Okeechobee I (750 BC–ca. AD 800)
This period is characterized by the use of undecorated sand-tempered pottery, such as at the numerous sites along the upper Loxahatchee River (Kennedy, Lewis et al. 1991; Kennedy et al. 1994; Carr, Steele, Pepe and Spears-Jester 1995; Carr, Steele, Pepe and Perez 1995; Pepe and Carr 1996a; Pepe and Carr 1996b; Pepe et al. 1998), and in basal levels of Jupiter Inlet I (8PB34) (Kennedy et al. 1993). Belle Glade Plain is a minor type. Other types of pottery are absent or make up only trace amounts of total assemblages from this period. It is important to note that this period is marked by an absence of St. Johns pottery. This seems to demonstrate a direct transition from the Glades Archaic rather than the Orange. These trends are in keeping

with the Sand-tempered Plain tradition of most of southern Florida during this time (Pepe 1999).

As with the Glades Archaic, sites seem to be concentrated in the interior wetlands rather than on the coast. However, the upper Loxahatchee River sites seem to demonstrate that, unlike the earlier Glades Archaic, East Okeechobee I sites may be found along the upper reaches of rivers and streams. These sites probably represent camps that were occupied seasonally and not located in exactly the same place every year. This would explain the extended length and unevenly distributed middens of most of the upper Loxahatchee sites. Coastal sites such as Jupiter Inlet I were probably occupied seasonally as well during this time (Pepe in Pepe, Steele, and Carr 1998).

East Okeechobee II (ca. AD 800–ca. 1000)
This relatively short period is marked by the appearance of St. Johns Plain ceramics as documented at Jupiter Inlet I (8PB34) and Suni Sands (8PB7718). It is during this period that this area can finally be distinguished from the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp due to an almost complete lack of decorated pottery in East Okeechobee and a relatively dramatic increase in such wares in the latter areas (Pepe 1999).

The noticeable lack of St. Johns ceramics in the interior sites mentioned for the last period testifies to a change in settlement patterns for East Okeechobee II. It appears that settlements in this period were concentrated along the coast for the first time (excepting earlier Orange settlements), probably on a permanent basis (Pepe in Pepe, Steele, and Carr 1998).

East Okeechobee III (ca. AD 1000–ca. 1500)
A radiocarbon date from Jupiter Inlet I (8PB34) indicates that the marker type for this period, St. Johns Check-Stamped, is first apparent at about AD 1000 (Kennedy et al. 1993). In all parts of East Okeechobee though, this period is marked by a substantial increase in the St. Johns ceramic series, until St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Check-Stamped eventually become the dominant types. Because of this, by about AD 1250, East Okeechobee cannot be distinguished ceramically from the Indian River District farther north along the Atlantic coast (Pepe 1999). The dramatic increase of the St. Johns series in East Okeechobee can be seen at the Riviera Site (8PB30) (Wheeler 1992b). East Okeechobee III ends with the appearance of European goods. A tentative date in line with other areas in southern Florida for sustained European contact would be circa AD 1500 (Pepe in Pepe, Steele, and Carr 1998).

East Okeechobee IV (ca. AD 1500–1700)
This period is marked by essentially the same ceramics as the previous period except for the addition of European goods. The St. Johns series is dominant and the Riviera Site (8PB30) (Wheeler 1992b) suggests that St. Johns Check-Stamped may actually be the most dominant ware. The tribe encountered in East Okeechobee by Europeans at this time was called the Jeaga. It is possible that the Jeaga were under the political dominance of the Calusa, a tribe centered on the southwestern coast of Florida (Fontaneda in True 1944). However, the large amounts of St. Johns pottery and other artifacts from the Indian River and St. Johns Areas in East Okeechobee sites during this time suggest at least cultural dominance by these northern areas instead. As mentioned before, Dickinson also observed that the Jeaga were forced to hand

over his shipwrecked cargo to the Ais, their neighbors to the north. Thus, it would seem that if the Calusa did exert any control over the Jeaga, it was minimal or sporadic and was not nearly as strong as was that exerted by the Ais and perhaps the Timucua farther to the north (Pepe in Pepe, Steele, and Carr 1998).

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The following overview traces the historical development of the area from the early 20th century through the modern era. This overview intends to provide expectations regarding the potential for historic resources within the project APE and provide information to help evaluate the significance of any such resources.

Within the APE, one historic roadway, Kanner Highway (8MT1532) intersects with Cove Road. The portion of Kanner Highway in the project APE was constructed circa 1904. Therefore, the historical overview begins in the early 20th century to take into consideration the historic development of the project area.

Spanish-American War Period/Turn-of-the-Century (1898–1916)

At the turn-of-the-century, Florida's history was marked by the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898. As Florida is the closest state to Cuba, American troops were stationed and deployed from the state's coastal cities. Harbors in Tampa, Pensacola, and Key West were improved as more ships were launched with troops and supplies. "The Splendid Little War" was short in duration, but evidence of the conflict remained in the form of improved harbors, expanded railroads, and military installations (Miller 1990).

In 1904, Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward initiated significant reforms in Florida's politics. Several of Broward's major issues included the Everglades drainage project, railroad regulation, and the construction of roads. During this time, railroads were constructed throughout the state and automobile use became more prevalent. Improved transportation in the state opened the lines to export Florida's agricultural and industrial products (Miller 1990). As various products such as fruits and vegetables were leaving the state, people were arriving in Florida. Some entered as new residents and others as tourists. Between 1900 and 1910, the state population increased from 528,542 residents to 752,619. At this time, St. Lucie and Palm Beach counties were established, indicative of the increasing numbers of people moving to the east coast of the state. During this time period, Martin County was part of Palm Beach County. A result of the growing population in Florida, roadways were increasingly constructed, including Kanner Highway which reached from the east coast into the interior of the state.

Rapid and widespread growth was the theme of this period in Florida history. Thousands of miles of railroad tracks were laid, including the Florida East Coast (F.E.C.), Atlantic Coast Line, and Seaboard Air Line railroads. While agriculture, especially the citrus industry, had become the backbone of Florida's economy, manufacturing and industry began growing during the beginning of the century. Fertilizer production, boat building, and lumber and timber products were strong secondary industries (Weaver et al. 1996:3).

World War I and Aftermath Period (1917–1920)

The World War I and Aftermath Period of Florida's history begins with the United States' entry into World War I in 1917. Wartime activity required the development of several training facilities in the state, and protecting the coastlines was a priority at this time. Although the

conflict only lasted until November 1918, the economy was boosted greatly by the war. An indirect economic benefit of the war was an increase in agricultural production, as beef, vegetables, and cotton were in great demand (Miller 1990).

While Florida industrialization and agriculture flourished, immigration and housing development slowed during the war. Tourism increased as a result of the war in Europe, which forced Americans to vacation domestically. Tycoons such as Henry Flagler and Henry Plant were building hotels and railroads for people desiring winter vacations in sunny Florida. These magnates took an interest in the improvements and promotion of Florida in an effort to bring in more tourist dollars.

The end of the war marked a time for increased road building and repair. This was due largely to the fact that cars were being built at a faster pace and tourism was peaking. The Dixie Highway was actually a combination of existing roads that were labeled as such to entice tourists. The Dixie Highway efforts were the brainchild of developer, Carl Fisher, who first introduced his idea of a north-south interstate in 1914 at the American Roads Congress held in Atlanta. In 1915, the system was named the Dixie Highway and towns and villages began a spirited campaign for the new interstate system to pass through their towns. The final route passed through Fort Pierce, Stuart, and Lake Worth, following the general route of modern-day US Highway 1 (FDHR 2002). A FDOT roadway map from 1917 lists the Kanner Highway as a graded roadway.

Florida Boom Period (1920–1930)

After World War I, Florida experienced unprecedented growth. Many people relocated to Florida during the war to work in wartime industries or were stationed in the state as soldiers. Bank deposits increased, real estate companies opened in many cities, and state and county road systems expanded quickly. Earlier land reclamation projects created thousands of new acres of land to be developed. Real estate activity increased steadily after the war's end and drove up property values. Prices on lots were inflated to appear more enticing to out-of-state buyers. Every city and town in Florida had new subdivisions platted and lots were selling and reselling for quick profits. Southeastern Florida, including cities such as Miami and Palm Beach, experienced the most activity, although the boom affected most communities in central and South Florida (Weaver et al. 1996:3).

Road building became a statewide concern as it shifted from a local to a state function. These roads made even remote areas of the state accessible and allowed the boom to spread. On a daily basis up to 20,000 people were arriving in the state. Besides the inexpensive property, Florida's legislative prohibition on income and inheritance taxes also encouraged more people to move into the state. Some of the historic roadways in Martin County were initially constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries including Kanner Highway which is within the current project APE.

A review of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Tract Book Records (n.d) indicate that some of the land was privately owned but some was also owned by the

Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company, which was associated with the Disston Purchase (Table 2).

Table 2. Land Apportionment in the Project APE

Section	Portion Owned	Owner	Date of Deed or Sale
Township 38 South, Range 41 East			
26	Lot 1	Sumner W. Estes	September 9, 1913
33	Lot 2	Phillip P. Scott	June 26, 1913
	All but Lot 2	Florida Coast Line Canal & Transport Co.	September 24, 1890
34	Lots 1-3	Florida Coast Line Canal & Transport Co.	September 24, 1890
	Lots 4-5	Cora E. Field	January 2, 1914
35	Lots 4-5	Sumner W. Estes	September 9, 1913
	Lots 1-3 and West ½ of SW ¼ and East ½ of SW ¼	Florida Coast Line Canal & Transport Co.	September 24, 1890 and December 1, 1906
43	No Entries	No Entries	No Entries
Township 39 South, Range 41 East			
4	All	Florida Coast Line Canal & Transport Co.	September 24, 1890

Population growth spurred the creation of new counties during this period. The Stuart Commercial Club, which later became the Stuart Chamber of Commerce, took on the campaign for division from Palm Beach County starting in 1924 when they developed a county division committee (Martin County n.d.). The decision was made to name the county after the incumbent governor, John Wellborn Martin, who then helped the committee pass the necessary legislation for the division of Martin County. The bill creating Martin County was passed in May of 1925.

The Boom period began to decline in August 1925, when the F.E.C. Railway placed an embargo on freight shipments to South Florida. Ports and rail terminals were overflowing with unused building materials. In addition, northern newspapers published reports of fraudulent land deals in Florida. In 1926 and 1928, two hurricanes hit southeastern Florida, killing hundreds of people and destroying thousands of buildings. The collapse of the real estate market and the subsequent hurricane damage effectively ended the boom. The 1929 Mediterranean fruit fly infestation that devastated citrus groves throughout the state only worsened the recession (Weaver et al. 1996:4).

By the time the stock market collapsed in 1929, Florida was suffering from an economic depression. Construction activity had halted and industry dramatically declined. Subdivisions platted several years earlier remained empty and buildings stood on lots partially-finished and vacant (Weaver et al. 1996).

Depression and New Deal Period (1930–1940)

This era of Florida's history begins with the stock market crash of 1929. As previously discussed, there were several causes for the economic depression in Florida, including the grossly inflated real estate market, the hurricanes, and fruit fly infestation. During the Great Depression, Florida suffered significantly. Between 1929 and 1933, 148 state and national banks collapsed, more than half of the state's teachers were owed back pay, and a quarter of the residents were receiving public relief (Miller 1990).

As a result of hard economic times, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated several national relief programs. Important New Deal-era programs in Florida were the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The WPA provided jobs for professional workers and laborers, who constructed or improved many roads, public buildings, parks, and airports in Florida. The CCC improved and preserved forests, parks, and agricultural lands (Miller 1990). In Martin County, these programs built a post office in Fort Pierce and a Coast Guard building on South Beach on Hutchinson Island and worked to improve the St. Lucie Canal (Rights 1994:163). Five of the municipal governments within Martin County, including Indiantown, folded during this period, and by 1940 only Stuart remained incorporated.

During this decade, railroad companies declined. An increase in travel and shipments via automobiles, buses, and planes decreased dependence on railways. More companies went bankrupt, and three thousand miles of tracks were abandoned between 1927 and 1940. Multiple lines of the F.E.C. were closed and mainline services reduced. The Labor Day Hurricane of 1935 eliminated its connection to Key West. By 1930, Martin County had been established and was included in that year's census with a total of 5,111 people. By the 1940 census, Martin County had a population of 6,295.

World War II and the Post-War Period (1940–1950)

From the end of the Great Depression until after the close of the post-war era, Florida's history was inextricably bound with World War II and its aftermath. It became one of the nation's major training grounds for the various military branches including the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Prior to this time, tourism had been the state's major industry and it was brought to a halt as tourist and civilian facilities, such as hotels and private homes, were placed into wartime service. The influx of thousands of servicemen and their families increased industrial and agricultural production in Florida, and also introduced these new residents to the warm weather and tropical beauty of Florida.

In 1942, the U.S. Army established Camp Murphy in Martin County. Camp Murphy was a signal corps training facility and top-secret radar training facility. The Camp consisted of over 1,000 buildings scattered over 7,996 acres. However, by 1944 the Camp was deactivated and most of the buildings were moved. Even though Camp Murphy was a short-lived installation, it brought important economic stimulus to the area and would attract new visitors and residents after the war. In 1950, the Camp was sold to the state for use as a state park. Eventually, it was named Jonathon Dickinson State Park (ACI 2018).

Railroads once again profited, since servicemen, military goods and materials needed to be transported. However, airplanes were now becoming the new form of transportation, and Florida became a major airline destination. The highway system was also being expanded at this time. The State Road Department constructed 1,560 miles of highway during the war era (Miller 1990).). In 1945, as a result of the "Great Renumbering" of Florida state roads, US Highway 1 became State Road 5, whereas it had previously been identified at the state level as State Road 4. Since then, it has been known as US Highway 1/State Road 5 (Bethea n.d.).

At the conclusion of World War II, Florida's economy was almost fully recovered. Tourism quickly rebounded and once again became a major source of the state's economy. Additionally, former military personnel found the local climate amenable and remained in Florida permanently after the war. These new residents greatly increased the population in the 1940s (Miller 1990). In the 1950 census, Martin County had a population of 7,807 (US Census Bureau 1995).

Modern Period (1950–Present)

The Modern Period in Florida is marked by the shift of economic development and political influence moving from the north and Panhandle region to south Florida. Generally, most pre-World War II development occurred in the northern region, which is reflected in the statistics and location of the population centers (Pensacola, Tallahassee, and Jacksonville). The political power in Florida before World War II was typically dominated by north Florida politicians. However, after World War II, development in the state began to center in the southern portion of the state and eventually outpaced the northern portion of the state.

Reflecting the importance of tourism in the state and the influx of new residents, infrastructure improvements were important in the Modern Period. In 1956, Congress enacted the National Defense Interstate Highway Systems Act that authorized significant federal spending to build a series of limited access interstate highways throughout the country. In Florida, the interstate system provided for 1,475 miles of expressway in Florida. Three major interstates connected the state: Interstate 10, Interstate 75 and Interstate 95 (FDHR 2002). The major roadways of Federal Highway/US 1 and Dixie Highway continued to be important thoroughfares. Dixie Highway was especially popular for tourist-related infrastructure including motels, gas stations, and tourist camps.

In 1949, Florida Governor Fuller Warren initiated the preliminary plans for a turnpike. In 1953, businessman Charles B. Costar led a group of citizens to lobby state officials to create Florida's first toll road. The legislature then created the Florida State Turnpike Authority, which had the ability to plan, design, and construct bond-financed toll roads. The tolls from Turnpike customers were used to repay the bonds. Costar was also instrumental in creating the bond financing that led to the "Florida Turnpike Act" which Governor Dan McCarty signed into law on June 11, 1953. Costar served as the chairman of the early Turnpike Committee of the Miami-Dade Chamber of Commerce. Once the Turnpike Authority was formed, Governor McCarty appointed Earl P. Powers as the first Turnpike Authority Chairman. Powers would hold this position until Governor McCarty's death in 1953 (Florida's Turnpike Enterprise

2007). In 1957, the major stretch of the Turnpike opened, hugging the Atlantic coast for a distance of 108 miles between Fort Pierce (MP 152) to the Golden Glades interchange in north Miami (MP 44 originally) (Janus Research 2012). The second phase of Turnpike construction began in 1959 when Governor Leroy Collins turned his attention to what he believed was an excellent chance for the toll road to be extended from Fort Pierce to Orlando. With the state's population greatly expanding in the 1960s, Governor Collins approved the sale of over $80 million worth of bonds to finance the extension from its original terminus in Fort Pierce onward to Wildwood (Florida's Turnpike Enterprise 2007). The final extension of the Turnpike was completed in 1964.

During this period, Martin County experienced increased automobile traffic, expanded road systems, the construction of new interstate highways, suburban sprawl, the decay of older commercial centers, and the construction of new strip malls along major roads (Historic Property Associates, Inc. 1997:17). Also in Martin County, several canals were also constructed during this period in order to facilitate drainage and open more land for housing and agricultural development. These canals drained many square miles of land in Martin County into the St. Lucie Estuary, one of the largest brackish water bodies on the east coast of Florida. Urban and agricultural development and its accompanying drainage canal network have greatly expanded the St. Lucie Estuary's watershed (Sime 2005). In the 1960 census, the population of Martin County was 16,932. By 1970, the population had increased to 28,035.

Growth occurred within the project area over the course of this period, as seen in the 1950, 1966, and 1974 historic aerial photographs (Figures 4-6). In 1950, the land adjacent to the APE corridor was almost entirely undeveloped. A cleared area with laid out blocks can be seen on the south side of the road, but it was never developed into a neighborhood as seen in later aerials (Figure 5). In the 1950s, Ken Wright purchased hundreds of acres of land along Cove Road to expand his tropical fish business (Luckhardt 2012). Wright had been operating a 10-acre facility on Casa Avenue, north of the APE, since 1948. The breeding stock were purchased from around the world, including Venezuela, Indonesia, Brazil, India, China, and Mexico, and fish were crossbred at the farm. Wright’s business also included rare imported birds and tropical plants. The business was very successful, and the Roosevelt Aquarium in New York ordered at least 200 fish per week. The fish farm ceased operating in the early 2000s. The ponds on the south side of Cove Road were infilled and developed by 2010. The northern ponds were infilled by 2012 and are currently being developed into a residential neighborhood. Research did not reveal when the business’ storefront on Casa Avenue in Stuart closed, but it was prior to 2008. That location’s ponds were visible in modern aerials until 2022, when the parcel was developed into a shopping mall.

In 1954, the Hibiscus Park subdivision at the northeast section of the APE began to be constructed, and it is visible in the 1966 aerial (Figure 5). The buildings located within the APE first appear on this aerial. Grids of ponds at Ken Wright’s Tropical Fish Farm were located on the north and south of Cove Road at the western end of the APE, and they were expanded further by 1974 (Figure 6). Hibiscus Park continued to be developed with non-historic infill in the late 1970s and was completed by 1986. Most of the residential development along Cove Road took place in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Land previously used by the fish farm was infilled and developed with residential neighborhoods. In 1996, a bridge carrying

US 1 over the St. Lucie River was constructed. The 2010 census found the population of Martin County to be 146,318.

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Evaluations of archaeological or historic resources' significance cannot be made without proper attention to the resources' placement within the context of other resources in the area. The work of previous investigators was reviewed in order to gather information about types of precontact archaeological sites, early historic archaeological sites, and historic resources that could be expected to occur within the project APE. In addition, a search of pertinent literature and records of the surrounding region was conducted, including archaeological and historical assessments of other tracts of land near the project APE.

Research included a search of the FMSF, unpublished CRM reports, and other pertinent literature. The FMSF search serves as a guide to the field investigations by identifying the possible locations of any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project area and providing expectations regarding the potential historic significance of any such sites. The FMSF serves as an archive and repository of information about Florida's recorded cultural resources. It represents an inventory of resources for which available information exists and describes their condition at a particular point in time. Because the inventory of resources is not all-inclusive on a statewide basis, gaps in data may exist. The FMSF is only as accurate and as comprehensive as the information that is submitted, and users should be cognizant of the sometimes uneven quality of the information. The FMSF is an important planning tool that assists in identifying potential cultural resources issues and resources that may warrant further investigation and protection. It can be used as a guide but should not be used to determine the FDHR/SHPO official position about the significance of a resource.

A search of the FMSF identified four previous cultural resource surveys that contain part of the project area (Table 3); however, the majority of the project limits have not been comprehensively surveyed for archaeological resources or recently surveyed for historic resources. During the two county-wide archaeological surveys conducted (Carr et al. 1995; manuscript #4101 and Carr et al. 1998; manuscript #6039), no testing was conducted near the project area.

The *Historic Architectural Survey of Martin County, Florida* (Historic Property Associates 1997) surveyed the Port Salerno vicinity to the east but they did not survey the project area specifically.

During *A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Tres Belle Tract, Martin County, Florida* (Johnson 2003), an area adjacent to the south side of Cove Road on the western end of the study corridor was surveyed. Eight shovel tests were dug in the northwest corner of their project tract. No archaeological material or sites were discovered, nor were any historic structures recorded.

Table 3. Previously Conducted Surveys Within the Project APE

Survey No.	Title	Author(s)	Publication Date
4104	An Archaeological Survey of Martin County, Florida	Carr, Robert S.; Linda Jester, and Jim Pepe	1995
4818	Historic Architectural Survey of Martin County, Florida	Historic Property Associates	1997
6039	A Phase II Archaeological Survey of Martin County	Carr, Robert S., Chris Eck, and James Pepe	1998
8823	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Tres Belle Tract, Martin County, Florida	Johnson, Robert	2003

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

A search of the FMSF identified no previously recorded archaeological sites within or adjacent to the archaeological APE. There are no recorded archaeological sites within a mile radius of the project area.

Previously Recorded Historic Resources

A search of the FMSF identified one previously recorded historic resource within the APE, a linear resource (Table 5). The linear resource within the current APE is Kanner Highway (8MT1532). It was previously recorded within the current APE during the 2010 *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, SR 76 (Kanner Highway) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study from West of CR 711 (Pratt Whitney Road) to East of Cove Road, Martin County, Florida* (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. 2011). It was determined ineligible for the National Register by the SHPO on June 19, 2012.

Potential Historic Resources

A search of the Martin County property appraiser records and a review of aerial photographs from 1950, 1966, and 1974 (University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2022; FDOT, Surveying and Mapping Office 2022) was conducted to identify any additional unrecorded resources located within the historic resources APE. Fourteen parcels with "actual year built" (AYRB) dates of 1976 or earlier indicative of the potential presence of historic buildings were identified within the project APE. Nine of the 14 parcels contained buildings which intersected the historic resources APE. No additional historic bridges, cemeteries, railroads, canals, or other potentially unrecorded historic linear resources or resource groups were identified within the historic resources APE during the background research.

PROJECT RESEARCH DESIGN AND SITE LOCATION MODEL

An archaeological site potential analysis provides a model for the probability that an area will contain a site. In addition to the locations of previously recorded sites, four environmental variables are typically used to predict site potential: distance to fresh water, distance to hardwood hammocks, relative elevation, and soil type (soil drainage).

Fresh water is a vital resource for all living beings, including humans and other animals. Water would have been available from the fork of the St. Lucie River, which is located approximately 250 feet from the western edge of the project area, and from numerous ponds and wetlands in the archaeological APE. The project area is relatively flat at approximately 10-18 feet above sea level.

The presence of hammock vegetation serves as a reliable indicator of site location in Florida, and the use of hammocks during the precontact and historic periods is well documented. There were possible hammocks located on the western edge of the project corridor, as seen on the 1966 and 1974 aerial photographs.

In general, archaeological sites are associated with better drained soils. The soils within the project area are mainly poorly drained soils associated with flatwoods and depressional areas.

Prior to development, the APE was flatwoods with scattered wetlands. Based on the review of past environmental variables, the majority of the archaeological APE was determined to have a low probability for containing intact archaeological sites. On the western edge of the project corridor, where there were possible hammocks and a river is in close proximity, there is a moderate probability for archaeological sites (Figure 8).

In Florida, historic period sites frequently occur with precontact archaeological sites. The review of the historic plat maps and surveyor's notes identified no military forts, encampments, battlefields, homesteads, or historical Native American villages or within the vicinity of the project area. The project area has low archaeological site potential for historic archaeological sites.

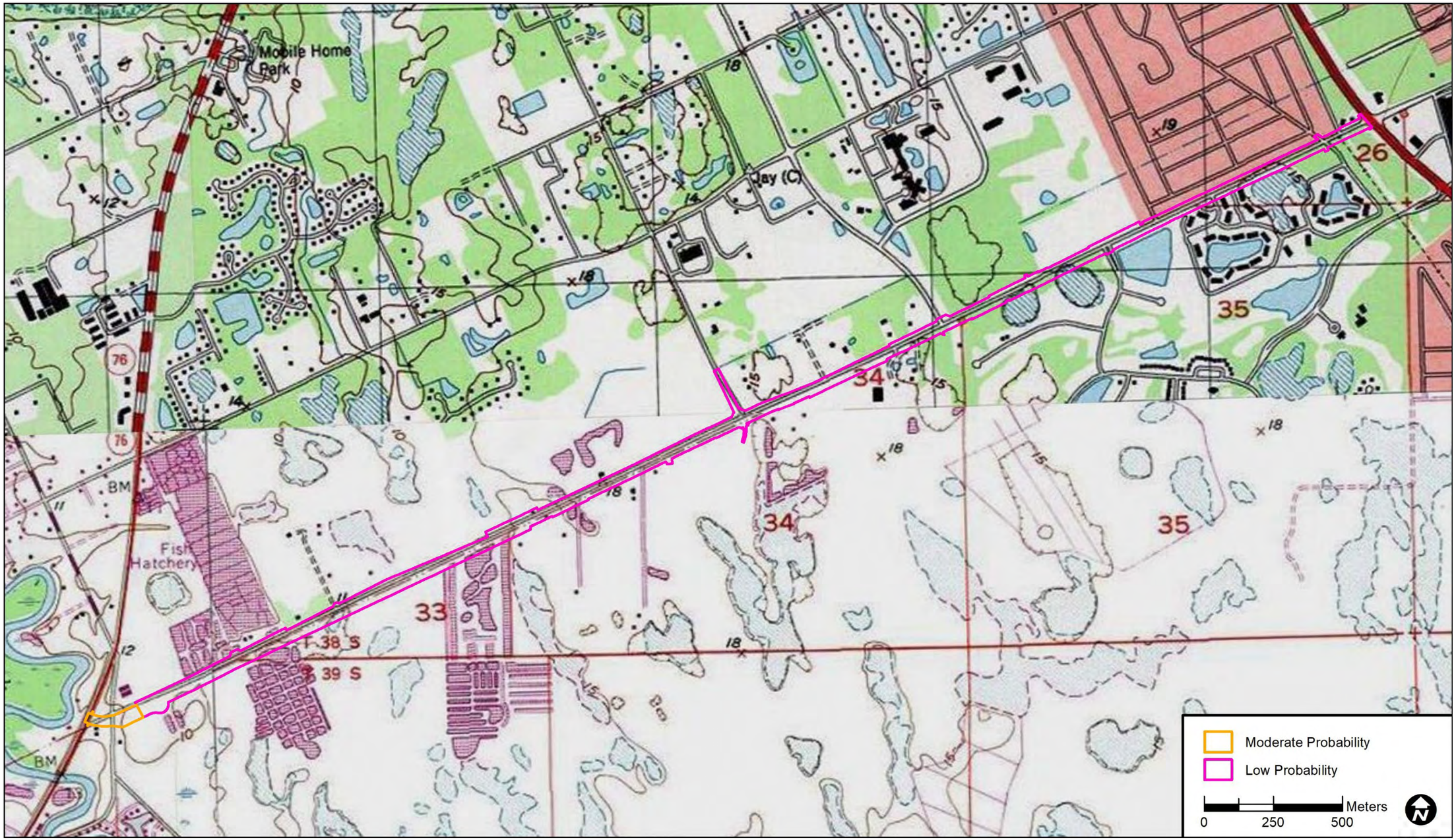

Figure 8: Archaeological Probability Zones in the Project Area

METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The archaeological field survey consisted of a visual inspection of exposed ground to look for evidence of archaeological sites. Subsurface testing consisted of round shovel tests that were approximately 20 inches (50 centimeters) in diameter and dug to a minimum depth of 39 inches (1 meter) unless obstructed by bedrock, compact hardpan, clay, or inundated by ground water. All excavated soil was screened through 1/4-inch (0.64-centimeter) hardware cloth suspended from portable wooden frames. At least 10 percent of the archaeological APE was tested in keeping with DHR requirements.

Standard archaeological methods for recording field data were followed throughout the project. The identification number, location, stratigraphic profile, and soil descriptions were recorded for every shovel test excavated. The locations of all tests were plotted on field aerial maps of the archaeological APE and recorded with Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS)-enabled hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) units (UTM-NAD83).

Historic Resources Survey Methods

A historic resources field survey was conducted to ensure that any resource built during or prior to 1976 within the historic resources APE was identified, mapped, and photographed. The historic resources survey used standard field methods to identify any historic resources. Any resources within the APE received a preliminary visual reconnaissance and any resource with features indicative of 1976 or earlier construction materials, building methods, or architectural styles was photographed and noted on an aerial photograph.

For each resource identified in the preliminary assessment, forms were filled out with field data, including notes from site observations and research findings. The estimated dates of construction, distinctive features, and architectural styles were noted. The information contained on any form completed for this project was recorded onto a digital form at Janus Research. Photographs were taken with a high-resolution digital camera. A log was kept to record the resource's physical location and compass direction of each photograph. FMSF forms were prepared for all newly identified historic resources.

Each resource's individual significance was then evaluated for its potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. Historic physical integrity was determined from site observations, field data, and photographic documentation. Each resource's present condition, location relative to other resources, and distinguishing neighborhood characteristics were observed in order to accurately assess National Register Historic District eligibility.

Local Informants and Certified Local Government Coordination

Local informants often provide valuable information which is otherwise not available through official records or library collections. A review of the August 28, 2023 list of Certified Local

Governments (CLG) available through the FDHR's website (FDHR 2023) revealed that Martin County is a CLG with authority in the current project APE. The CLG contact, Mr. Jordan Pastorius, was contacted via email on January 18, 2024. As of January 31, 2024, no response has been received from Mr. Pastorius.

RESULTS

Archaeological Resources

No archaeological sites were identified within the archaeological APE. Nine shovel tests were excavated. A map of field conditions and the locations of shovel tests may be found in Appendix A. No cultural material was recovered.

The archaeological APE consists of the Cove Road ROW, which is adjacent to residential and commercial areas. The available areas to excavate were limited by fiber optic cable lines, water lines, signal utilities, hardscape, and wet ditches (Figures 9-11). No tests could be placed within the moderate probability area but a pedestrian survey was conducted. Nine shovel tests were excavated in the rest of the archaeological APE in the central and eastern portions of the project area (Figures 12-14; Appendix A). Vegetation along the roadway consisted of Brazilian pepper, cabbage palm, long leaf pine, and oaks.

Soils in the archaeological APE were often disturbed, with mottled soils and compact fill observed (Table 4; Figures 15-16). Soils generally consist of gray or brown sand from 0–40 cmbs, mottled gray and dark gray sand from 40–70 cmbs, and pale gray sand from 70-100 cmbs. Water was often reached between 60-85 cmbs (Figure 15).

Figure 9:Moderate Probability Area, North Side of Cove Road, Showing Fiber Optic Cable and Water Line, facing West-Southwest

Figure 10: North Side of Cove Road Illustrating a Wet Ditch, a Spoil Berm with a Fiber Optic Cable and Sidewalk, facing West-Southwest

Figure 11: South Side of Cove Road near US-1 Showing Fiber Optic Cable and Signal Utilities, facing Northeast

Figure 12: Archaeological APE from Shovel Test No. 3 Towards Eastern End of Project Area, facing Southwest

Figure 13: Archaeological APE from Shovel Test No. 5, South Side of Cove Road, facing Northeast

Figure 14: Archaeological APE from Location of Shovel Test No. 7, on West Side of Project Area, facing Southwest

Figure 15: Soil Profile of Shovel Test No. 3, facing Northwest

Figure 16: Soil Profile of Shovel Test No. 5, facing Northwest

Table 4: Soil Stratigraphy and Results of Shovel Test Excavation Within the Archaeological APE

ST No.	Stratigraphic Profile	Results
1	Pale brown sand 0-38 cmbs Mottled gray and dark gray sand 38-62 cmbs Pale gray sand, 62-100 cmbs	No artifacts recovered
2	Very dark gray sand, 0-33 cmbs Pale brown sand, 33-54 cmbs Water @ 54 cmbs	
3	Dark brownish gray sand 0-39 cmbs Gray sand, 39-45 cmbs Dark brownish gray sand, 45-52 cmbs Water @ 52 cmbs	
4	Very dark brownish gray sand with roots 0-44 cmbs Rock impasse @ 44 cmbs	
5	Brownish gray topsoil, 0-17 cmbs Mottled gray and darkish gray sand, 17-61 cmbs Pale gray sand, 61-85 cmbs Water @ 85 cmbs	

ST No.	Stratigraphic Profile	Results
6	Brownish gray topsoil, 0-17 cmbs Mottled gray and darkish gray sand, 17-52 cmbs Dark gray sand 52-61 cmbs Light gray sand, 61-100 cmbs	No artifacts recovered
7	Pale brown sand/compact fill 0-15 cmbs Mottled banded brown and gray sand/compact fill 15-56 cmbs Compact fill, 66 cmbs	
8	Brownish gray damp sand, 0-61 cmbs Compact clay @ 61 cmbs	
9	Brown sand, 0-16 cmbs Pale gray sand, 16-49 cmbs Pale brownish gray sand, 49-72 cmbs Water @ 72 cmbs	

Historic Resources

The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of ten historic resources within the project APE: the previously recorded Kanner Highway (8MT1532) and nine newly recorded buildings (8MT2120-8MT2128) (Table 5). The segment of Kanner Highway (8MT1532) within the current APE was determined National Register–ineligible by the SHPO on June 19, 2012. An updated FMSF form was not prepared for the resource because it does not exhibit physical changes nor a change in eligibility. The nine newly recorded buildings exhibit common design types found throughout Florida and exhibit modifications. Research revealed no significant historical associations with any of the structures. For these reasons, all the buildings are considered ineligible for listing on the National Register.

Narrative descriptions and photographs of the historic resources are included below. The locations of the identified historic resources in relation to the historic resources APE are depicted in Figure 17a-c. FMSF forms for the nine newly recorded resources are included in Appendix B.

Table 5: Historic Resources Within the Current Project APE

FMSF No.	Site Name/Address	Year Built	Resource Type	National Register Eligibility
8MT1532	Kanner Highway	c. 1904	Historic Roadway	Determined Ineligible for Listing on the National Register by the SHPO within the current project APE
8MT2120	5798 SE Pine Avenue	c. 1974	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8MT2121	3280 SE Cypress Street	c. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8MT2122	3250 SE Cypress Street	c. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8MT2123	3230 SE Cypress Street	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8MT2124	3130 SE Cypress Street	c. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8MT2125	3070 SE Cypress Street	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8MT2126	2950 SE Cypress Street	c. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8MT2127	2930 SE Cypress Street	c. 1972	Contemporary	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8MT2128	1870 SE Cove Road	c. 1971	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible

Figure 17a: Identified Historic Resources (Map 1 of 3)

Cove Road PD&E Study (FPID: 441700-1-22-02)

Historic Resources APE
Historic Linear Resource
8MT00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
8MT00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Martin County

0 250 500 Feet

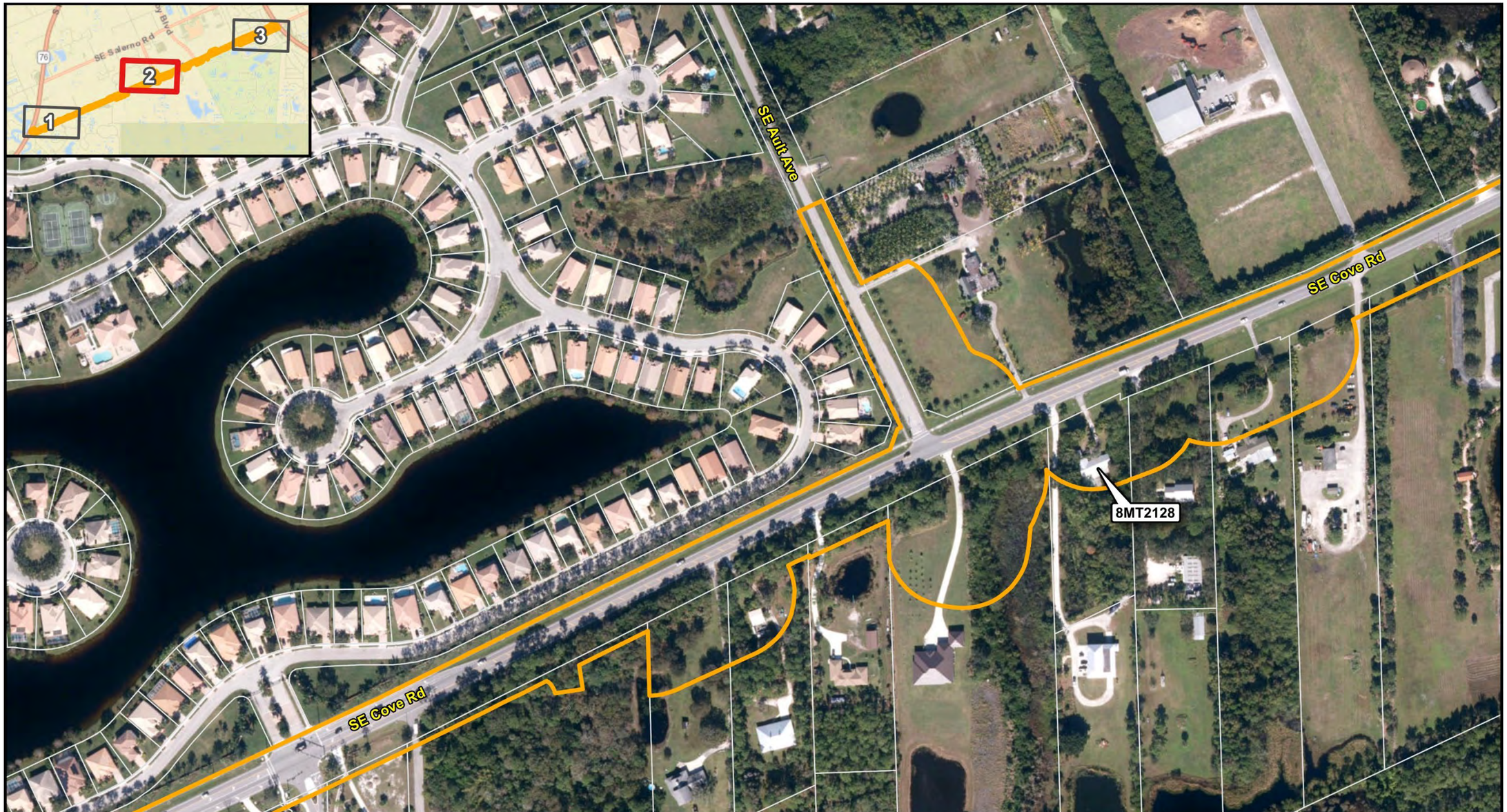

Figure 17b: Identified Historic Resources (Map 2 of 3)

Cove Road PD&E Study (FPID: 441700-1-22-02)

Historic Resources APE
Historic Linear Resource
8MT00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
8MT00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Martin County

0 250 500 Feet

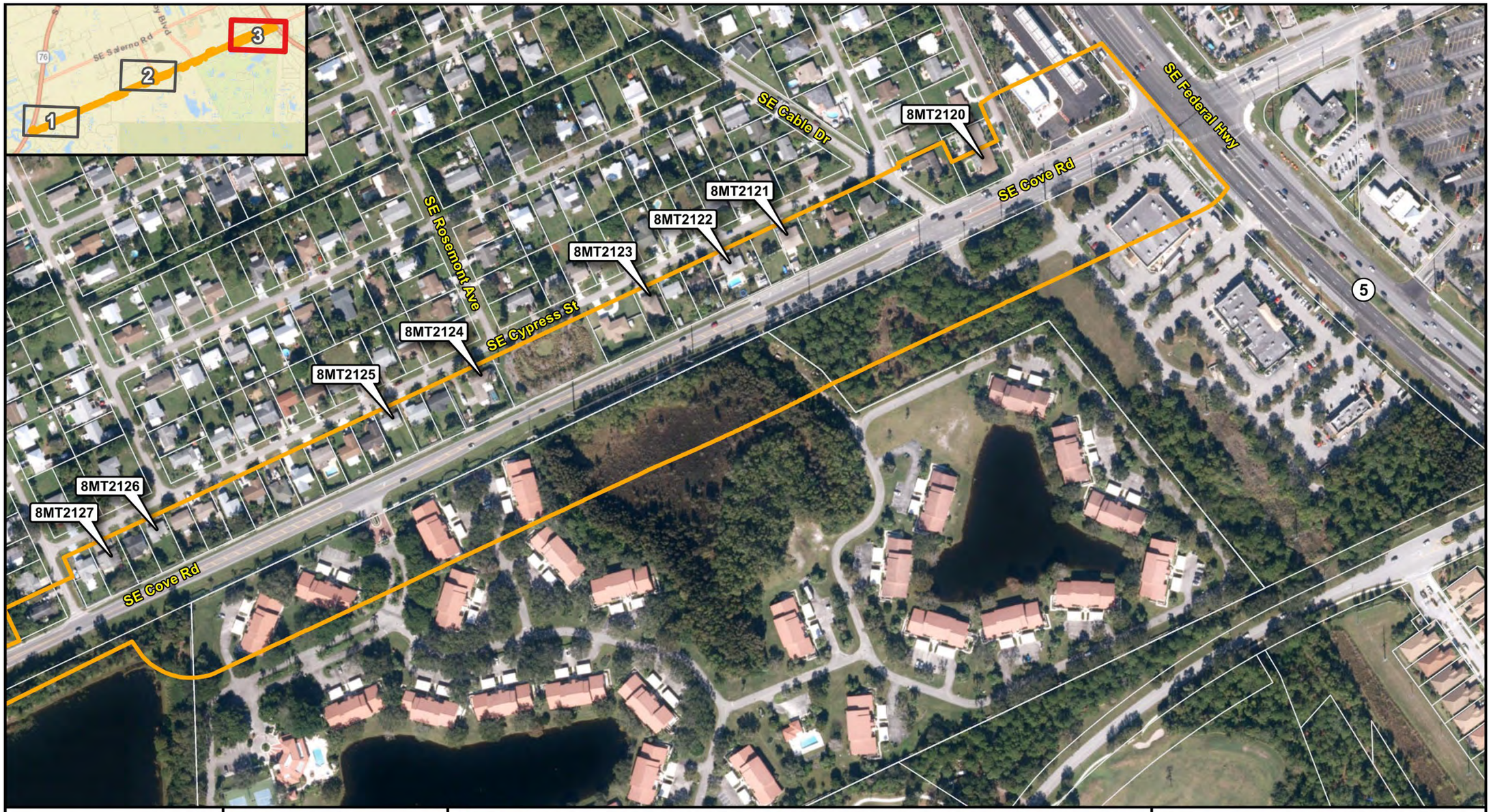

Figure 17c: Identified Historic Resources (Map 3 of 3)

Cove Road PD&E Study (FPID: 441700-1-22-02)

Historic Resources APE
Historic Linear Resource
8MT00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
8MT00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Martin County

0 250 500 Feet

Previously Recorded Historic Resource Determined National Register-Ineligible

Figure 18: Kanner Highway (8MT1532) Within the APE, At Intersection with SE Cove Road, Determined National Register-Ineligible, facing North

8MT1532 Kanner Highway

The portion of Kanner Highway within the current project area is located in Section 43 of Township 38 South, Range 41 East on the Indiantown SE (1953 PR 1970) USGS quadrangle map, in Martin County, Florida. Within the APE, Kanner Highway extends northeast-southwest for approximately 100 feet at the intersection with SE Cove Road. Within the APE, Kanner Highway is the large intersection of the divided six-lane Kanner Highway and the divided two-lane Cove Road (Figure 18). The roadway has shoulders, sidewalks, and crosswalks. There are modern pavement markings, signalization, and signage, within the APE.

Kanner Highway was first cut in 1904 by Francis Platt, who named the road Annie Stuary Road. The roadway would later be named Gaines Highway in honor of County Commissioner H.N. Gaines, who helped pave the road. The pre-1917 FDOT road map shows the roadway as being "graded." It was renamed again to its current name, Kanner Highway, after Judge A.O. Kanner when the road was improved again. The route of the highway was changed near the South Fork of the St. Lucie River (ACI 2010).

The portion of Kanner Highway within the project APE was documented during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, SR 76 (Kanner Highway) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study from West of CR 711 (Pratt Whitney Road) to East of Cove Road, Martin County, Florida* (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. 2011). It was determined ineligible for the

National Register by the SHPO on June 19, 2012 due to a lack of integrity and historical significance. An updated FMSF form was not prepared as the resource does not exhibit physical changes or a change in eligibility since it was last recorded.

Newly Recorded Historic Resources Considered National Register-Ineligible

Figure 19: 5798 SE Pine Avenue (8MT2120), built ca. 1974, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing West-northwest

8MT2120 5798 SE Pine Avenue

The ca. 1974 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 5798 SE Pine Avenue is in Section 43 of Township 38 South, Range 41 East of the St. Lucie Inlet (1948 PR 1970) USGS quadrangle map, in Martin County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a shingle side-gabled roof (Figure 19). The exterior is stucco with stone cladding at the front corners of the building. Windows observed on the structure include single-hung-sash one-over-one windows and awning windows. The main entrance is located on the east facade and is accessed via an open porch beneath the roof overhang.

The structure at 5798 SE Pine Avenue exhibits a common architectural style found in South Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

Figure 20: 3280 SE Cypress Street (8MT2121), built ca. 1960, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Southeast

Figure 21: Outbuilding of 3280 SE Cypress Street (8MT2121) Within the APE, built pre-1974, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Southeast

8MT2121 3280 SE Cypress Street

The ca. 1960 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 3280 SE Cypress Street is in Section 43 of Township 38 South, Range 41 East of the St. Lucie Inlet (1948 PR 1970) USGS quadrangle map, in Martin County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a shingle side-gabled roof and stucco exterior (Figure 20). Windows observed on the structure include awning windows. The main entrance is located on the northwest facade and is accessed via an open porch beneath the roof overhang. The rear shed building within the APE appears on a 1974 aerial. It contains multiple porch additions and appears to be used as a workshop (Figure 21).

The structure at 3280 SE Cypress Street exhibits a common architectural style found in South Florida. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

Figure 22: 3250 SE Cypress Street (8MT2122), built ca. 1960, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Southeast

Figure 23: Outbuilding of 3250 SE Cypress Street (8MT2121) Within the APE, built pre-1966, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Northeast

8MT2122 3250 SE Cypress Street

The ca. 1960 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 3250 SE Cypress Street is in Section 43 of Township 38 South, Range 41 East of the St. Lucie Inlet (1948 PR 1970) USGS quadrangle map, in Martin County, Florida. The building is an irregular structure with a shingle cross-gabled roof and stucco exterior (Figure 22). Windows observed on the structure include replacement single-hung-sash one-over-one windows. The main entrance is located on the northwest facade and is accessed via an open porch beneath the roof overhang. The rear shed building within the APE appears on a 1966 aerial. It appears to have been converted into a suite or air-conditioned workshop (Figure 23).

The structure at 3250 SE Cypress Street exhibits a common architectural style found in South Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

Figure 24: 3230 SE Cypress Street (8MT2123), built ca. 1958, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing South

8MT2123 3230 SE Cypress Street

The ca. 1958 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 3230 SE Cypress Street is in Section 43 of Township 38 South, Range 41 East of the St. Lucie Inlet (1948 PR 1970) USGS quadrangle map, in Martin County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a shingle side-gabled roof (Figure 24). The exterior is stucco with wood siding along where the garage has been enclosed. Windows observed on the structure include replacement single-hung-sash one-over-one windows and 12-light sliding windows. The main entrance is located on the northwest facade and is accessed via an open porch beneath a metal awning overhang.

The structure at 3230 SE Cypress Street exhibits a common architectural style found in South Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

Figure 25: 3130 SE Cypress Street (8MT2124), built ca. 1960, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Southeast

8MT2124 3130 SE Cypress Street

The ca. 1960 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 3130 SE Cypress Street is in Section 43 of Township 38 South, Range 41 East of the St. Lucie Inlet (1948 PR 1970) USGS quadrangle map, in Martin County, Florida. The building is an irregular structure with a metal cross-gabled roof (Figure 25). The exterior is stucco. Windows observed on the structure include replacement single-hung-sash one-over-one windows and sliding windows, flanked by decorative shutters. The main entrance is located on the northwest facade and is accessed via an open porch beneath the roof overhang.

The structure at 3130 SE Cypress Street exhibits a common architectural style found in South Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

Figure 26: 3070 SE Cypress Street (8MT2125), built ca. 1958, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Southeast

8MT2125 3070 SE Cypress Street

The ca. 1958 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 3070 SE Cypress Street is in Section 43 of Township 38 South, Range 41 East of the St. Lucie Inlet (1948 PR 1970) USGS quadrangle map, in Martin County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a metal side-gabled roof and a shed roof over the porch (Figure 26). The exterior is stucco with stone surrounding the door. Windows observed on the structure include replacement single-hung-sash one-over-one windows and sliding windows. The main entrance is located on the northwest facade and is accessed via an open porch.

The structure at 3070 SE Cypress Street exhibits a common architectural style found in South Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

Figure 27: 2950 SE Cypress Street (8MT2126), built ca. 1960, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Southeast

8MT2126 2950 SE Cypress Street

The ca. 1960 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 2950 SE Cypress Street is in Section 43 of Township 38 South, Range 41 East of the St. Lucie Inlet (1948 PR 1970) USGS quadrangle map, in Martin County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a shingle side-gabled roof (Figure 27). The exterior is stucco. Windows observed on the structure include replacement sliding windows. The main entrance is located on the northwest facade and is accessed via the carport.

The structure at 2950 SE Cypress Street exhibits a common architectural style found in South Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

Figure 28: 2930 SE Cypress Street (8MT2127), built ca. 1972, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing South

8MT2127 2930 SE Cypress Street

The ca. 1972 Contemporary-style residence located at 2930 SE Cypress Street is in Section 43 of Township 38 South, Range 41 East of the St. Lucie Inlet (1948 PR 1970) USGS quadrangle map, in Martin County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a shingle front-gabled roof (Figure 28). The exterior is stone with wood siding in upper gable. Windows observed on the structure include replacement one-over-one single hung sash windows. The main entrance is located on the northwest facade and is accessed via the open porch. The porch is sheltered by a secondary front-gabled roof supported by three stone-clad pillars.

The structure at 2930 SE Cypress Street exhibits a common architectural style found in South Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

Figure 29: 1870 SE Cove Road (8MT2128), built ca. 1971, Considered National Register-Ineligible, facing Southwest

8MT2128 1870 SE Cove Road

The ca. 1971 Masonry Vernacular residence located at 1870 SE Cove Road is in Section 34 of Township 38 South, Range 41 East of the Gomez (1948 PR 1967) USGS quadrangle map, in Martin County, Florida. The building is an "L"-shaped structure with a metal cross-gabled roof (Figure 29). The exterior is stucco with a scored stone design along the porch. Windows observed on the structure include awning windows flanked by decorative shutters. The main entrance is located on the north facade and is accessed via the open porch. The porch is sheltered by both the side and front-gabled roof overhangs.

The structure at 1870 SE Cove Road exhibits a common architectural style found in South Florida. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

CONCLUSIONS

At the request of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 4, Janus Research conducted a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for Cove Road from SR 76 (Kanner Highway) to SR 5/US 1, Martin County, Florida (FPID: 441700-1-22-02). The objective of this survey was to identify cultural resources within the project APE and assess their eligibility for listing in the National Register according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

No archaeological sites were identified within the archaeological APE. Nine shovel tests were excavated. No cultural material was identified.

The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of ten historic resources within the project APE: the previously recorded Kanner Highway (8MT1532) and nine newly recorded buildings (8MT2120-8MT2128). The segment of Kanner Highway (8MT1532) within the current APE was determined National Register–ineligible by the SHPO on June 19, 2012. An updated FMSF form was not prepared for the resource because it does not exhibit physical changes nor a change in eligibility. The nine newly recorded buildings exhibit common design types found throughout Florida and exhibit modifications. Research revealed no significant historical associations with any of the structures. For these reasons, all the buildings are considered ineligible for listing on the National Register.

Unanticipated Finds

Although unlikely, should construction activities uncover any archaeological material, it is recommended that activity in the immediate area be stopped while a professional archaeologist evaluates the material. If human remains are found during construction or maintenance activities, Chapter 872.05, *F.S.* applies and the treatment of human remains will conform to Chapter 3 of the FDOT *CRM Handbook*, Section 7-1.6 of the *FDOT's Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction,* and Stipulation XI of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, which require that all work cease immediately in the area of the human remains. Chapter 872.05 states that, when human remains are encountered, all activity that might disturb the remains shall cease and may not resume until authorized by the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist. The District Medical Examiner has jurisdiction if the remains are less than 75 years old or if the remains are involved in a criminal investigation. The State Archaeologist may assume jurisdiction if the remains are 75 years of age or more.

If previously unidentified historic properties are discovered before or during construction, the potential to affect historic properties changes after the Section 106 review has been completed, or if unanticipated impacts to historic properties occur during construction, then the consultation process outlined in Stipulation VII of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement will be followed in accordance with 36 CFR Section 800.13 and Stipulation X of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement.

Curation

FMSF forms (Appendix B) and Survey Log (Appendix C) are curated at the Florida Master Site File in Tallahassee, along with a copy of this report. Field notes and other pertinent project records are temporarily stored at Janus Research and returned to the client, as appropriate.

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APPENDIX A:

SHOVEL TESTS AND FIELD CONDITIONS

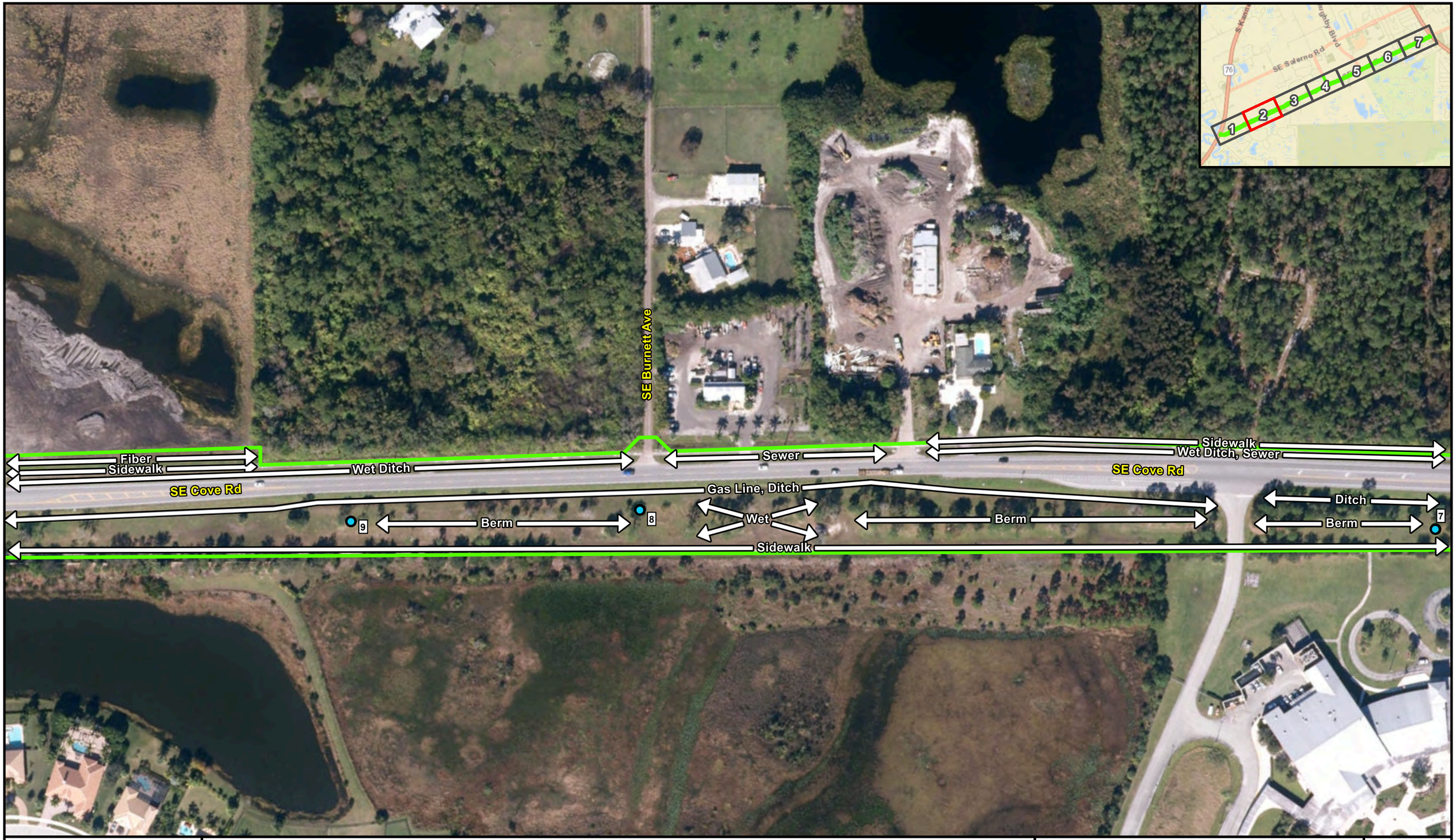
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Negative Shovel Test

Martin County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 1



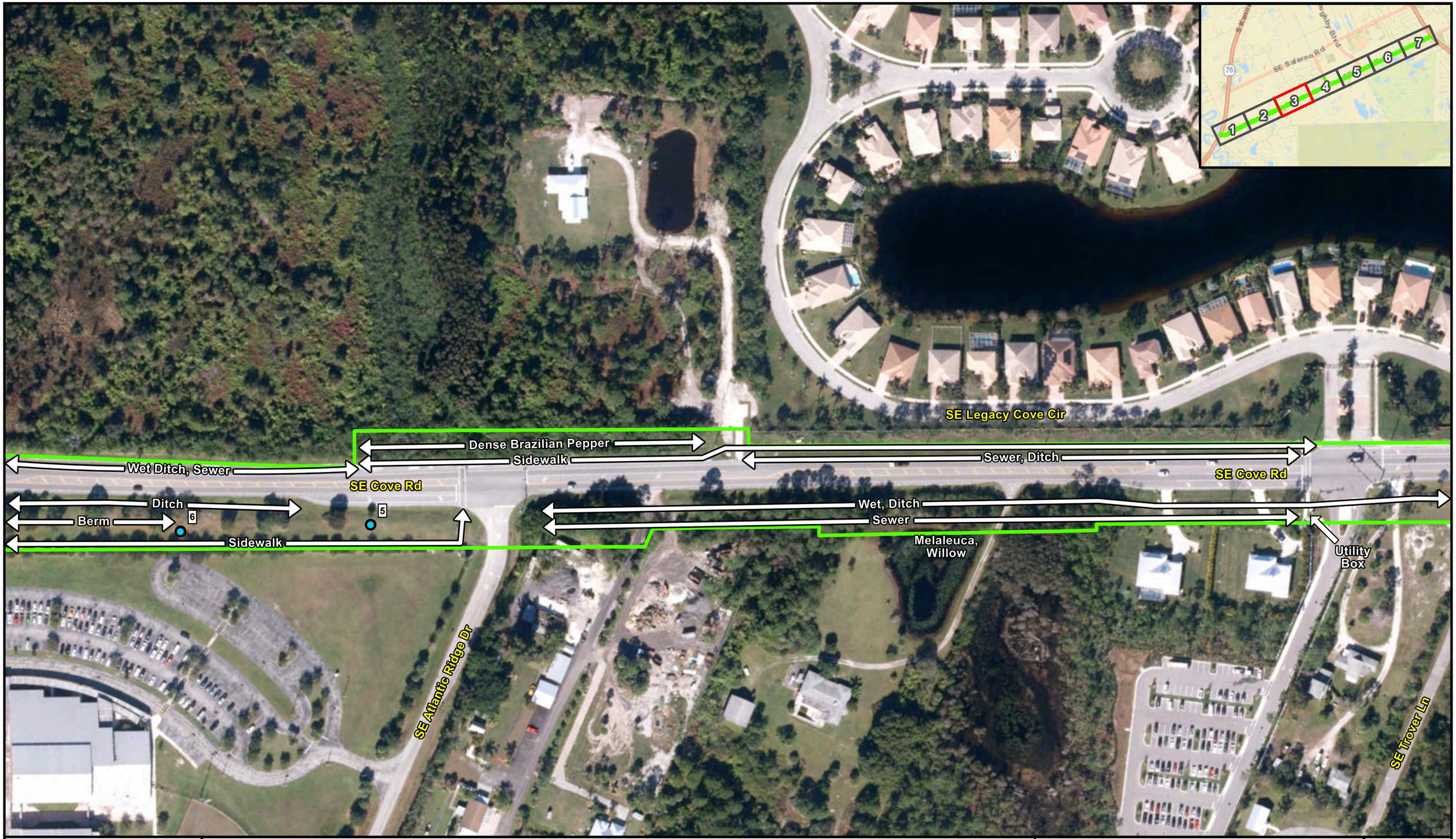
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Negative Shovel Test

Martin County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 2



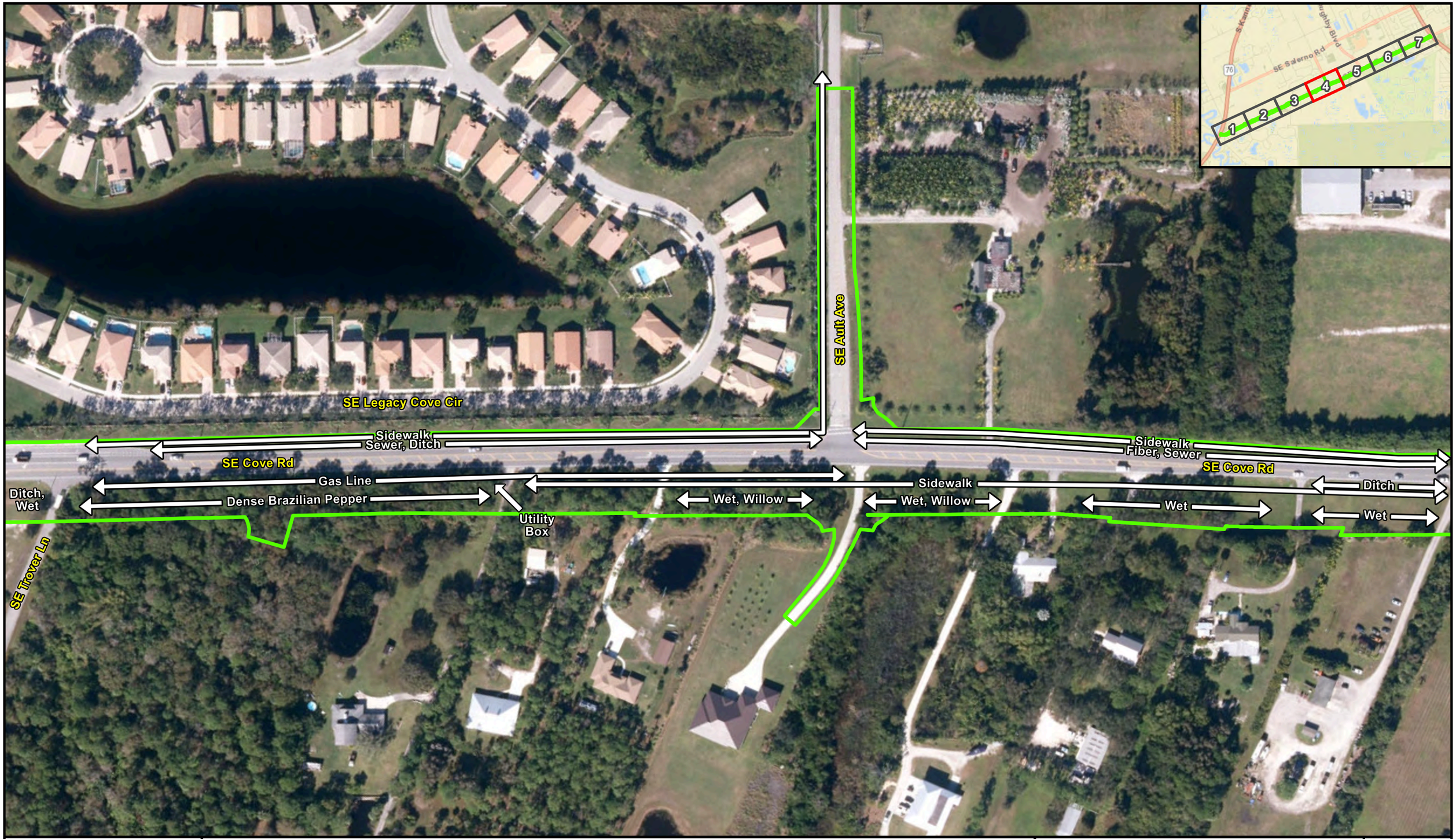
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Negative Shovel Test

Martin County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 3



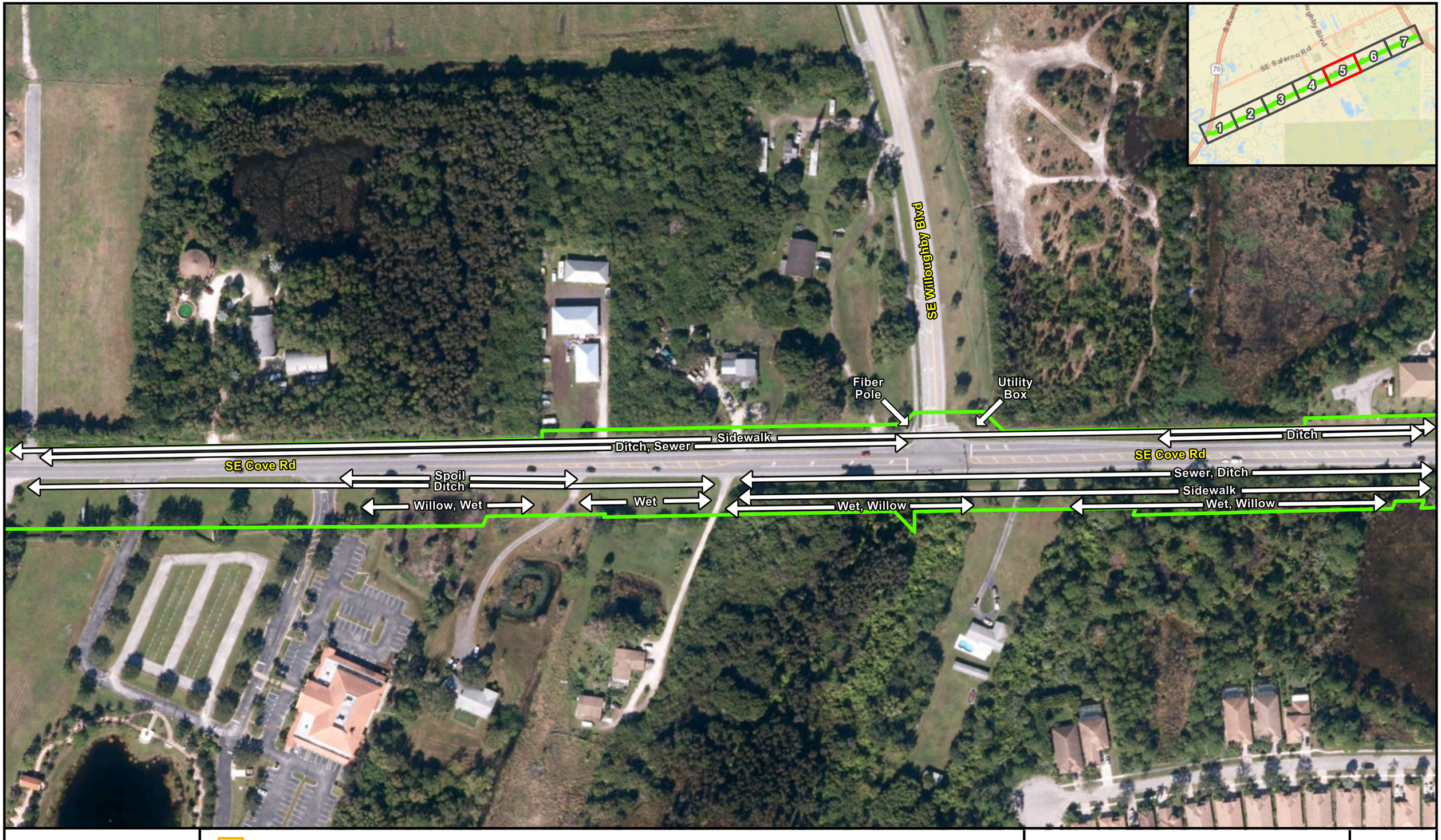
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Negative Shovel Test

Martin County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 4



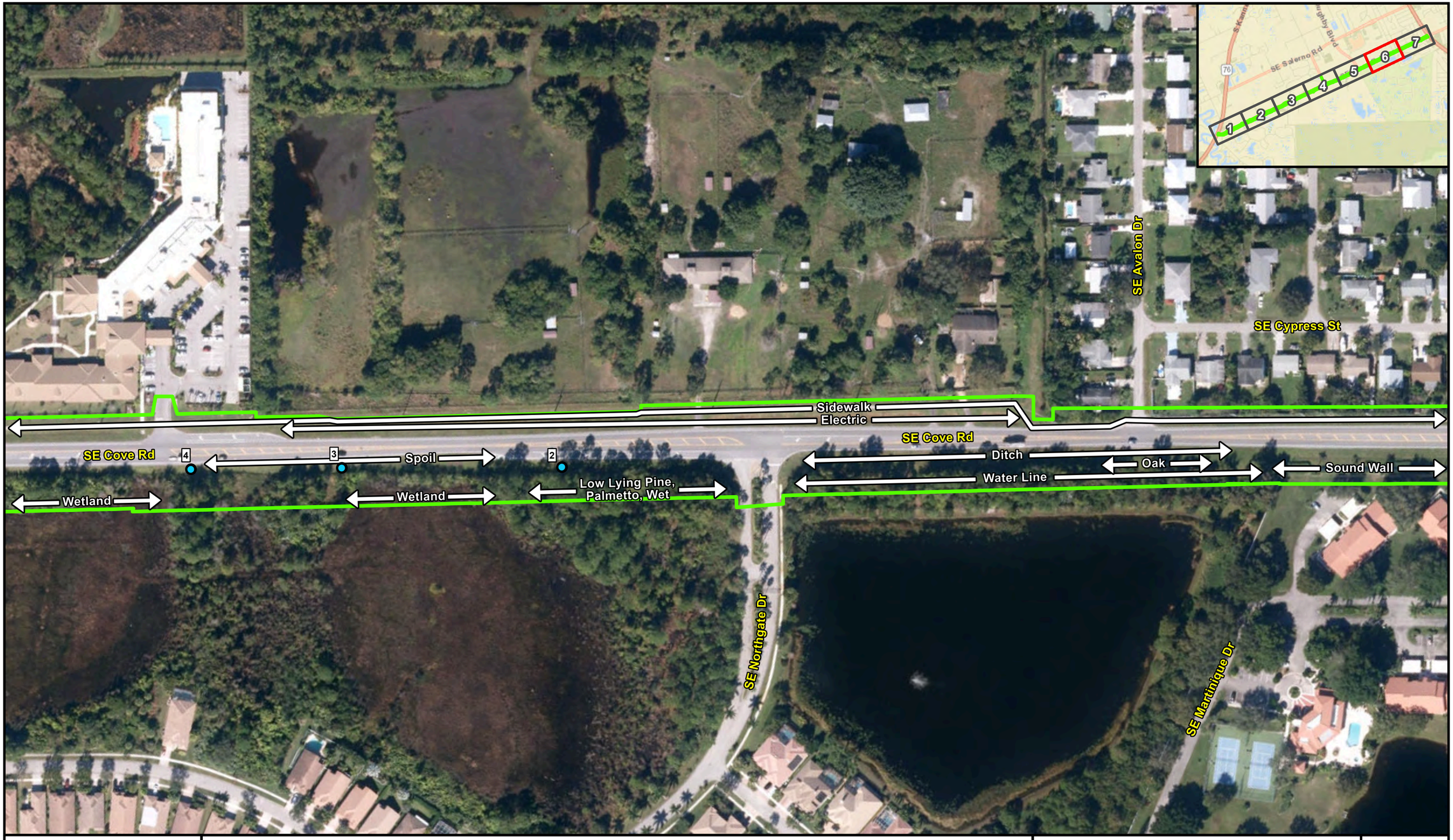
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Negative Shovel Test

Martin County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 5



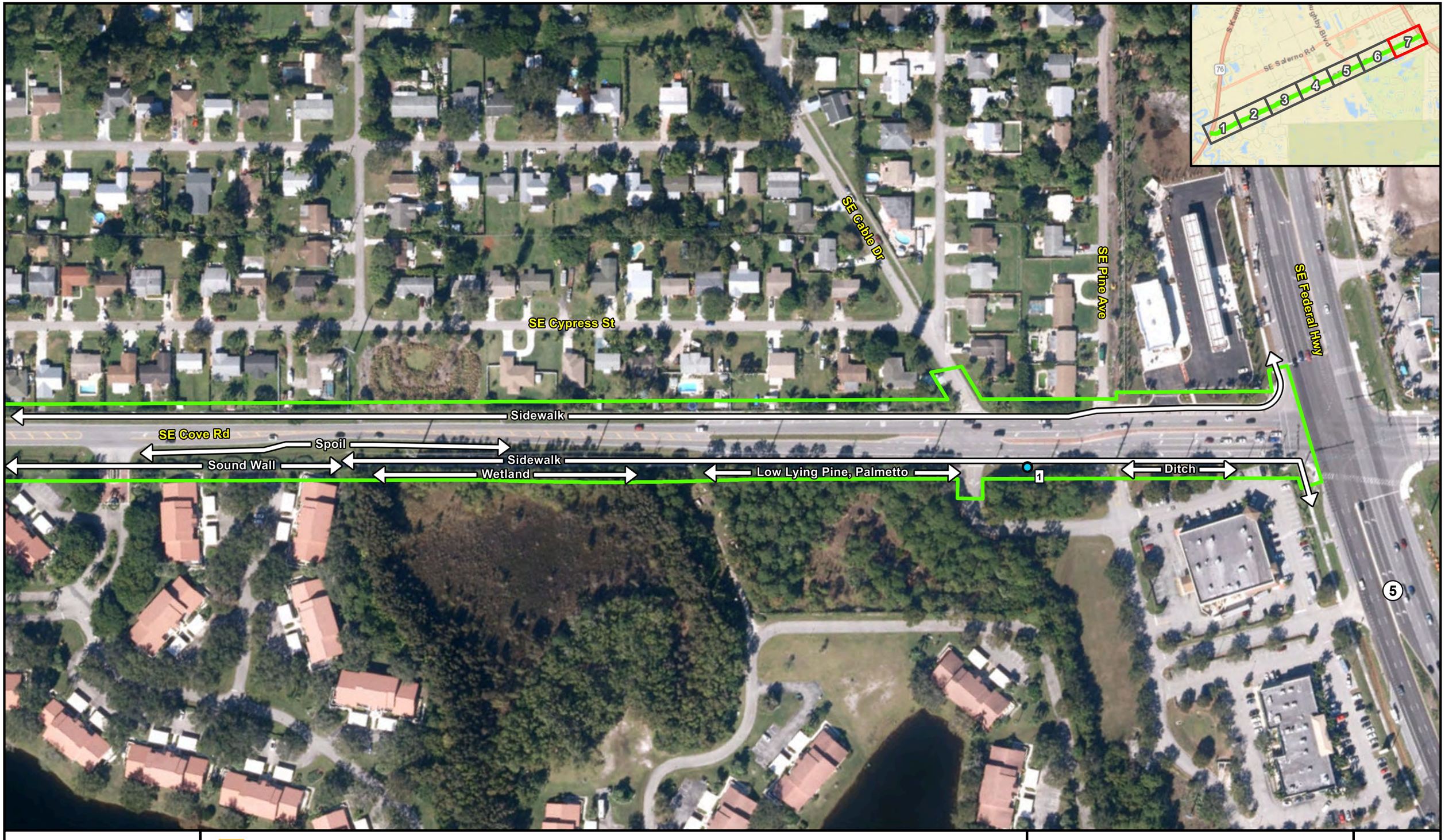
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Negative Shovel Test

Martin County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 6



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Negative Shovel Test

Martin County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 7

APPENDIX B:

FMSF FORMS

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 MT02120
Field Date 1-3-2024
Form Date 1-22-2024
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 5798 SE Pine Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS for Cove Road from SR 76 to SR 5 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
5798	SE	Pine	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) At W corner of SE Pine Ave and SE Cove Road
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. LUCIE INLET — USGS Date 1970 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Stuart — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Martin
Township 38S — Range 41E — Section 43 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 54-38-41-002-031-00100-3 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Hibiscus Park — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 5 7 8 4 6 4 — Northing 3 0 0 1 4 6 8
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1974 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1974 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2024
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature Shutters.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Awning; 1/1 SHS; some obscured by shutters.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Stone cladding at corners.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MT02120

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located right of center on main, east facade; accessible through open entry porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Open porch is sheltered by roof overhang.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a side-gabled roof; exterior is stucco with stone cladding at the corners; windows are flanked by accordion shutters.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☐other methods (describe) _____
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Masonry Vernacular style residence exhibits a common style in South Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 MT02121
Field Date 1-3-2024
Form Date 1-22-2024
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3280 SE Cypress Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS for Cove Road from SR 76 to SR 5 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	3280	SE	Cypress	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between SE Cable Dr and SE Avalon Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. LUCIE INLET USGS Date 1970 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Stuart In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Martin
Township 38S Range 41E Section 43 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 54-38-41-002-027-00040-4 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Hibiscus Park Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 5 7 8 3 2 3 Northing 3 0 0 1 4 3 5
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1960 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2024
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Front door, unknown date.
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Rear addition, 2016
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Awning.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Paired windows.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

Rear shed building is historic, appears on 1974 aerial; has W and S lean-to additions.

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MT02121

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located right of center on main, northwest facade; accessible through open entry porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Open porch is sheltered by roof overhang.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a side-gabled roof; exterior is stucco. The shed outbuilding, which is in the APE, has a gable roof with shed roof lean-to additions and a stucco exterior.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☐other methods (describe) _____

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Masonry Vernacular style residence exhibits a common style in South Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 MT02122
Field Date 1-3-2024
Form Date 1-22-2024
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3250 SE Cypress Street — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS for Cove Road from SR 76 to SR 5 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	3250	SE	Cypress	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between SE Cable Dr and SE Avalon Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. LUCIE INLET — USGS Date 1970 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Stuart — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Martin
Township 38S — Range 41E — Section 43 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 54-38-41-002-027-00060-9 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Hibiscus Park — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 5 7 8 2 7 9 — Northing 3 0 0 1 4 1 5
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1960 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2024
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature Windows, roof
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

1/1 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Dual-pitched gable roof; cross gable over door.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

Rear shed building, which appears to have been converted into a suite, is historic, appears on 1966 aerial.

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MT02122

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located right of center on main, northwest facade; accessible through open entry porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Open porch is sheltered by front-gabled roof overhang.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a side-gabled roof crossed by a front-gabled roof; exterior is stucco. The shed outbuilding, which is in the APE, has a gable roof and a stucco exterior; appears to have been converted to a suite.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☐other methods (describe) _____

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Masonry Vernacular style residence exhibits a common style in South Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 MT02123
Field Date 1-3-2024
Form Date 1-22-2024
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3230 SE Cypress Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS for Cove Road from SR 76 to SR 5 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☒private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	3230	SE	Cypress	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between SE Cable Dr and SE Avalon Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. LUCIE INLET USGS Date 1970 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Stuart In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Martin
Township 38S Range 41E Section 43 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 54-38-41-002-027-00090-3 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Hibiscus Park Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 5 7 8 2 3 8 Northing 3 0 0 1 4 0 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1958 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2024
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows, garage enclosed.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Wood siding 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

1/1 SHS; 12-pane sliding.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Metal awnings over door and windows; garage has been enclosed.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MT02123

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located right of center on main, northwest facade; accessible through open entry porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Open entry porch is sheltered by metal awning.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a side-gabled roof; exterior is stucco with horizontal wood siding along the enclosed garage; windows and door are shaded by metal awnings; windows have been replaced.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☐other methods (describe) _____
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Masonry Vernacular style residence exhibits a common style in South Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 MT02124
Field Date 1-3-2024
Form Date 1-29-2024
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3130 SE Cypress Street — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS for Cove Road from SR 76 to SR 5 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	3130	SE	Cypress	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between SE Cable Dr and SE Avalon Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. LUCIE INLET — USGS Date 1970 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Stuart — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Martin
Township 38S — Range 41E — Section 43 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 54-38-41-002-027-00170-6 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Hibiscus Park — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 5 7 8 1 0 3 — Northing 3 0 0 1 3 3 8
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1960 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2024
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature Windows, door, roof.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

1/1 SHS; sliding; fanlight in door.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Decorative shutters.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MT02124

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located right of center on main, northwest facade; accessible through open entry porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Open entry porch is sheltered by roof overhang.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a cross-gabled roof; exterior is stucco; windows are flanked by decorative shutters and have been replaced.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☐other methods (describe) _____
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Masonry Vernacular style residence exhibits a common style in South Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 MT02125
Field Date 1-3-2024
Form Date 1-29-2024
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3070 SE Cypress Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS for Cove Road from SR 76 to SR 5 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	3070	SE	Cypress	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between SE Cable Dr and SE Avalon Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. LUCIE INLET USGS Date 1970 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Stuart In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Martin
Township 38S Range 41E Section 43 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 54-38-41-002-027-00210-8 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Hibiscus Park Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 5 7 8 0 3 7 Northing 3 0 0 1 3 1 3
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1958 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2024
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows, roof.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Stone 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. Sheet metal:standing seam 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

1/1 SHS; sliding.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Paired windows; stone cladding around doorway.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MT02125

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located slightly right of center on main, northwest facade; accessible through open porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Open porch is sheltered by a shed roof separate from the primary roof; roof is supported by two posts.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☐good ☒fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a side-gabled roof with a shed roof over the porch; exterior is stucco with a trim of stone cladding around the front door; windows have been replaced.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☐other methods (describe) _____

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Masonry Vernacular style residence exhibits a common style in South Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 MT02126
Field Date 1-3-2024
Form Date 1-29-2024
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2950 SE Cypress Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS for Cove Road from SR 76 to SR 5 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
2950	SE	Cypress	Street	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between SE Cable Dr and SE Avalon Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. LUCIE INLET USGS Date 1970 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Stuart In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Martin
Township 38S Range 41E Section 43 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 54-38-41-002-027-00310-7 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Hibiscus Park Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 577870 Northing 3001240
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1960 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2024
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Replacement sliding.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Entrance at rear of carport; carport pillar has "screen" pattern with spaces between blocks.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MT02126

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located right of center on main, northwest facade; accessible through carport.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Porch and carport are both located under primary side-gabled roof; roof is supported by two rectangular pillars.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a side-gabled roof; exterior is stucco; windows are shaded by metal awnings; front door is located at the rear of carport.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☐other methods (describe) _____
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Masonry Vernacular style residence exhibits a common style in South Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 MT02127
Field Date 1-3-2024
Form Date 1-29-2024
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2930 SE Cypress Street — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS for Cove Road from SR 76 to SR 5 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
2930	SE	Cypress	Street	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between SE Cable Dr and SE Avalon Dr
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. LUCIE INLET — USGS Date 1970 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Stuart — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Martin
Township 38S — Range 41E — Section 43 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 54-38-41-002-027-00330-3 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Hibiscus Park — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 577835 — Northing 3001221
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1972 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1972 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2024
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature Front door, windows
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stone 2. Wood siding 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Replacement 1/1 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Contemporary-style; low-pitched roof; stone cladding with wood siding in upper gable; rectangular gable vent.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MT02127

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located slightly left of center on main, northwest facade; accessible through open porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Open porch is located on left side of main facade; sheltered by secondary front-gabled roof; roof is supported by three stone-clad pillars.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Contemporary-style house has a front-gabled roof with a secondary front-gabled roof over the porch; exterior is stone with wood siding in upper gable; windows have been replaced.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☐other methods (describe) _____

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Masonry Vernacular style residence exhibits a common style in South Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 MT02128
Field Date 1-3-2024
Form Date 1-29-2024
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1870 SE Cove Road — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS for Cove Road from SR 76 to SR 5 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	1870	SE	Cove	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between SE Northgate Dr and SE Trover Ln
USGS 7.5 Map Name GOMEZ — USGS Date 1967 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Stuart — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Martin
Township 38S — Range 41E — Section 34 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 34-38-41-001-000-00170-6 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 5 7 6 4 0 4 — Northing 3 0 0 0 4 8 5
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1971 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1971 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2024
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan L-shaped — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Awning.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Faux-stone scored stucco around door; decorative shutters.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

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

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 MT02128

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located right of center on building's main, north facade; accessible through open porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Porch is located set into crux of "L", sheltered by both side-gabled and front-gabled roof.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a side-gabled roof crossed by a front-gabled roof; exterior is stucco with scored stucco in stone pattern around door; decorative shutters flank windows.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☐other methods (describe) _____

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The Masonry Vernacular style residence exhibits a common style in South Florida and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for the National Register.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1._____ 3._____ 5._____
2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

APPENDIX C:

SURVEY LOG

Ent D (FMSF only) _____

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

CRAS for Cove Road from SR 76 (Kanner Highway) to SR 5 (US 1)

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for Cove Road from SR 76 (Kanner Highway) to SR 5 (US 1), Martin County, FL

Report Authors (as on title page) 1. Janus Research 3. _____ 2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Year 2024 **Number of Pages in Report** (do not include site forms) _____

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

Janus Research, 1107 N. Ward Street, Tampa, FL 33607

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Pepe, James and Streelman, Amy

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Janus Research City Tampa

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

1. Cove Road 3. US Highway 1 5. _____ 7. _____
2. SR 76/Kanner Highway 4. Martin County 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name District 4 of FDOT Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 4

Address/Phone/E-mail 3400 W. Commercial Blvd., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309

Recorder of Log Sheet Janus Research **Date Log Sheet Completed** 1-15-2024

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? ☒No ☐Yes: **Previous survey #s (FMSF only)** _____

Project Area Mapping

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

1. Martin 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

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

1. Name INDIANTOWN SE Year 1970
2. Name ST. LUCIE INLET Year 1970
3. Name _____ Year _____
4. Name _____ Year _____
5. Name _____ Year _____
6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 1-11-2024 End 1-16-2024 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____hectares _____acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) **Width:** _____meters _____feet **Length:** _____kilometers 3.20 miles

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Phone 850.245.6440, Fax 850.245.6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Pedestrian survey and subsurface testing. A total of 9 shovel tests were excavated.

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

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

☐other (describe): _____

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

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

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

☐other (describe): _____

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

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

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

☐other (describe): _____

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒Yes ☐No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 0 **Count of Newly Recorded Resources** 3

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

None.

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

8MT2120-8MT2122.

Site Forms Used: ☐Site File Paper Forms ☒Site File PDF Forms

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

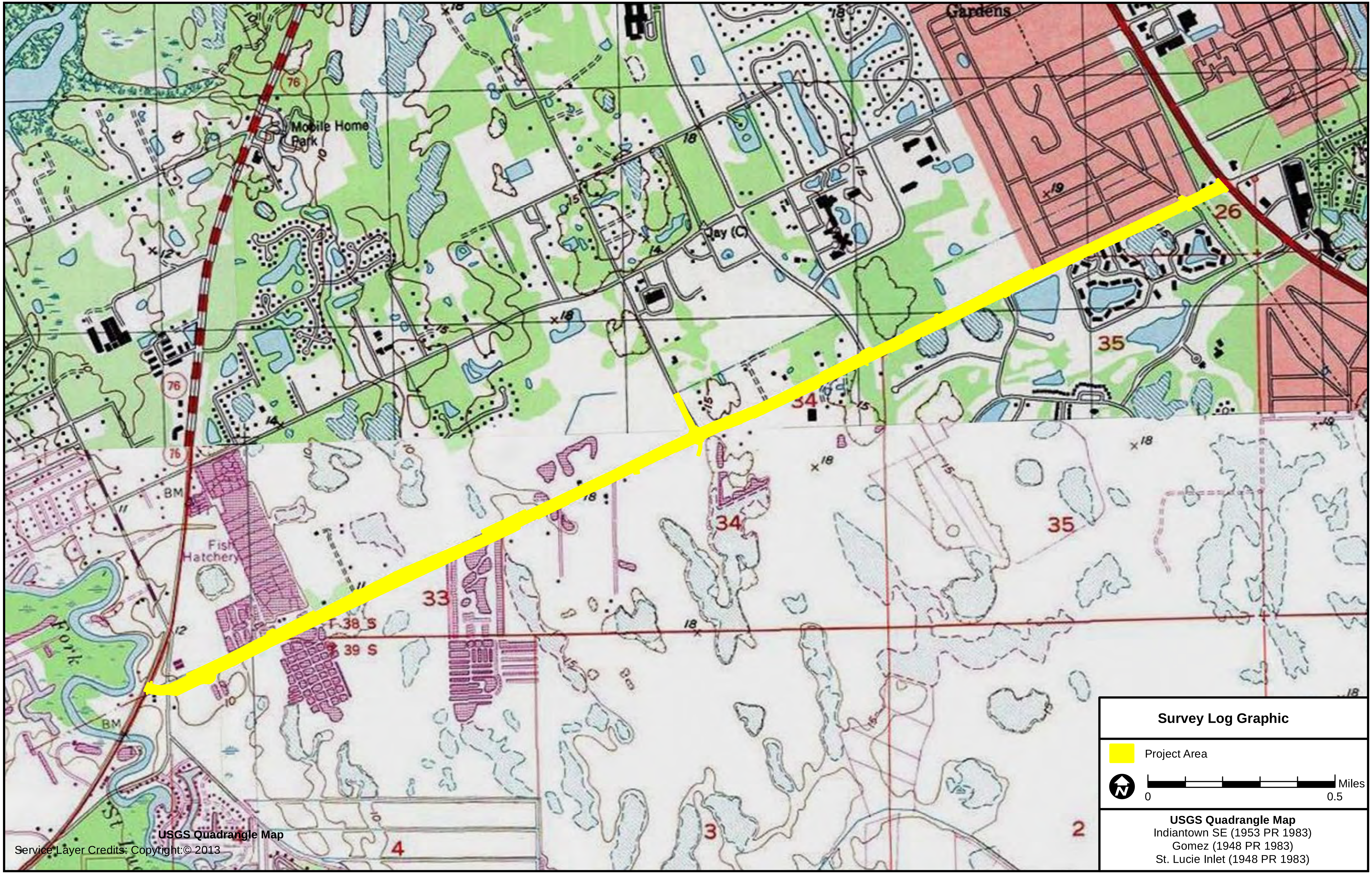
SHPO USE ONLY **SHPO USE ONLY** **SHPO USE ONLY**

Origin of Report: ☐872 ☐Public Lands ☐UW ☐1A32 # _____ ☐Academic ☐Contract ☐Avocational
☐Grant Project # _____ ☐Compliance Review: CRAT # _____

Type of Document: ☐Archaeological Survey ☐Historical/Architectural Survey ☐Marine Survey ☐Cell Tower CRAS ☐Monitoring Report
☐Overview ☐Excavation Report ☐Multi-Site Excavation Report ☐Structure Detailed Report ☐Library, Hist. or Archival Doc
☐Desktop Analysis ☐MPS ☐MRA ☐TG ☐Other: _____

Document Destination: Plottable Projects **Plotability:** _____

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R.A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440, Fax 850.245.6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com


Gardens
Mobile Home Park
Jay (C)
Fish Hatchery
BM
26
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USGS Quadrangle Map
Service Layer Credits: Copyright:© 2013
Survey Log Graphic
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USGS Quadrangle Map
Indiantown SE (1953 PR 1983)
Gomez (1948 PR 1983)
St. Lucie Inlet (1948 PR 1983)