



**SR 9/I-95 (FROM MP 18.420 TO  
MP 19.158) AT LANTANA ROAD  
(FROM HIGH RIDGE ROAD TO  
ANDREW REDDING ROAD)**

Palm Beach County, Florida  
FPID No.: 413258-1-22-02 | ETDM# 14338

**PD&E Study**



**Cultural Resource Assessment Survey**



March 2020

# CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

SR 9/I-95 (From MP 18.420 to MP 19.158) at Lantana Road  
(From High Ridge Road to Andrew Redding Road)  
Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study

Palm Beach County, Florida

FM# 413258-1-22-02 | ETDM# 14338 | FAP# TBD

Prepared for  
Florida Department of Transportation – District Four  
Fort Lauderdale, Florida



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March 2020

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 14, 2016 and executed by the Federal Highway Administration and FDOT

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the State Road 9 (SR-9)/Interstate 95 (I-95) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study was undertaken by Janus Research in cooperation with GOAL Associates, Inc. for the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 4 in 2019. 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 criteria set forth in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 60.4. This CRAS addresses Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) agency comments requiring a comprehensive survey of the project area documenting all cultural resources and assessing their National Register eligibility.

The PD&E Study is proposing improvements to the Lantana Road interchange. This project will evaluate the potential modification of existing entrance and exit ramps serving the Lantana Road interchange within the project limits. Widening and turn lane modifications will be evaluated along Lantana Road to facilitate the ramp modifications and improve the access and operation of the corridors upstream and downstream from the interchanges.

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 Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR), the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the FDOT Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida* (Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, effective March 2016, amended June 7, 2017); 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 *Department of Transportation Act of 1966*, as amended (49 USC 303 and 23 USC 138); the revised Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (F.S.)*; and 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 Manual* (effective June 14, 2017). 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).

Principal Investigators meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture. Archaeological investigations were conducted under the direction of James P. Pepe, M.A., RPA. Historic resource investigations were conducted under the direction of Amy Groover Streelman, M.H.P.

No newly or previously recorded archaeological resources were identified within the archaeological APE during the current survey. No subsurface testing was conducted due to the presence of hardscape, landscaping, ditches, berms, and buried utilities.

The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of a total of fifteen historic resources. Of the fifteen resources, one is previously recorded and fourteen are newly recorded. The previously recorded resource, Seaboard Air Line Railroad (8PB12917) has been determined National Register-eligible outside of the current project APE. While it has been recorded within the APE, the segment within the APE has not been evaluated by SHPO. An updated Florida Master Site File (FMSF) form has been completed for this resource and is included in **Appendix A**. The current survey considers the segment of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad (8PB12917) within the APE to be National Register-eligible under Criterion A in the categories of Transportation and Community Planning and Development.

The fourteen newly recorded resources (8PB18592-8PB18605) are standing structures. Of those, thirteen are of Masonry Vernacular style, and one is Mid-Century Modern. One of these structures, First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601) is considered National Register-eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as it is a well-intact and rare example of Mid-Century Modern architecture in the Lantana area.

The remaining thirteen newly recorded standing structures (8PB18592-8PB18600, 8PB18602-8PB18605) do not possess sufficient significant historical associations to meet National Register criteria for listing individually. Furthermore, these Masonry Vernacular structures are representative of a common style in South Florida and exhibit moderate or extensive exterior alterations which affect their historic integrity. Therefore, these newly recorded standing structures are considered National Register-ineligible under the current study. The FMSF forms prepared for all newly recorded resources are attached in **Appendix A**.

A visual assessment in the area within and adjacent to the project APE found that these areas are comprised mainly of modest, Masonry Vernacular, single-family homes and commercial properties constructed in the late 1950s and 1960s. Most of the residential structures have sustained several alterations, most often including but not limited to replacement of windows,

doors, roofs and enclosed carports and porches. Many have also sustained additions which further compromised the historic integrity of these structures. The few historic commercial properties within the APE which line the main thoroughfare of W Lantana Road and surrounding side streets such as Ridge Road, have also sustained several alterations including new storefront windows, replaced materials, and door replacements. This visual assessment did not indicate that there are any potential historic districts within the current project APE.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District Four, is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study that proposes improvements to State Road (SR 9)/Interstate 95 (I-95) (from MP 18.420 to MP 19.158) at Lantana Road (from High Ridge Road to Andrew Redding Road) Interchange.

This CRAS for the SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study was undertaken by Janus Research in cooperation with GOAL Associates, Inc for the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District Four. 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 criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

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 Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR), the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the FDOT Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida* (Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, effective March 2016, amended June 7, 2017); 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 *Department of Transportation Act of 1966*, as amended (49 USC 303 and 23 USC 138); the revised Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (F.S.)*; and 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 Manual* (effective June 14, 2017). 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).

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M.A., RPA. Historic resource investigations were conducted under the direction of Amy Groover Streelman.

## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

SR 9/I-95 is the main Interstate Highway on the East Coast of the United States serving areas from Florida to Maine. Within the State of Florida, SR 9/I-95 is a major state transportation resource critical in the facilitation of statewide travel, and is included in the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) established by the Florida Legislature in 2003, for its role in supporting the State's economy and mobility.

SR 9/I-95 has experienced increasing traffic volumes since its completion in Palm Beach County in 1980: fueled largely by population and economic growth within the County. The FDOT has responded to this increased transportation demand with various interventions to improve operations and safety along the SR 9/I-95 mainline including, adding a High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lane and auxiliary lanes from south of Linton Boulevard to north of PGA Boulevard in the 1990s and 2000s, and minor interchange improvements at eight interchange locations within this segment of SR 9/I-95.

In December 2015, the FDOT completed the SR 9/I-95 Interchange Master Plan for Palm Beach County to identify short-term and long-term needs at the interchange locations within the County through the 2040 design year horizon. This Master Plan included design concepts to address traffic spillback onto SR 9/I-95, improve interchange operations, reduce congestion, and increase safety at 17 interchanges from Linton Boulevard to Northlake Boulevard. SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road Interchange was one of the interchange locations evaluated as part of the I-95 Interchange Master Plan.

A Concept Development Report (CDR) was completed for this interchange as part of the I-95 Interchange Master Plan Study for Palm Beach County. The CDR identified several preliminary short-term and long-term improvements at the SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road Interchange including:

- Dual right-turn lanes for the SR 9/I-95 southbound off-ramp
- Dual eastbound left-turn lanes from Lantana Road to the SR 9/I-95 northbound on-ramp
- Additional westbound through lane between the SR 9/I-95 southbound off-ramp and High Ridge Road
- Additional eastbound through lane between the SR 9/I-95 northbound off-ramp and Andrew Redding Road

- Improvements at various intersections along Lantana Road including High Ridge Road, Andrew Redding Road, Sunset Road and Shopping Center Drive

Within Palm Beach County, the Transportation Planning Agency (TPA) adopted a vision to transform the County into a place where bicycling is a safe and convenient transportation option and an attractive form of recreation for residents and visitors alike by 2035. In keeping with this vision, Palm Beach County adopted the Master Comprehensive Bicycle Transportation Plan (MCBTP) with recommendations to include/improve bicycle facilities throughout Palm Beach County. Lantana Road from Jog Road to Dixie Highway was identified as one of the corridors for inclusion in the Priority Bicycle Network.

This PD&E Study is being conducted to evaluate concepts that improve interchange operations and safety, accommodate future transportation demand at the Lantana Road Interchange, and provide bicycle accommodations along Lantana Road within the project limits.

## 1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road interchange is located within the Town of Lantana in Palm Beach County, Florida, between the 6th Avenue South (1.54 miles to the north) and the Hypoluxo Road (1.04 miles to the south) interchanges. The interchange provides access to the Palm Beach County Park/Lantana Airport, Hypoluxo Island, Lantana Scrub Natural Area, and the Lantana Lake Worth Health Center. The study interchange is a typical diamond interchange and the limits along Lantana Road extend from High Ridge Road to Andrew Redding Road. The South Florida Rail Corridor (SFRC)/CSX Railroad runs parallel along the west side of SR 9/I-95 in this area and crosses below an elevated section of Lantana Road.

SR 9/I-95 near the Lantana Road interchange is a ten-lane divided urban interstate, providing four general purpose lanes and one High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lane in each direction. Auxiliary lanes are provided in both the northbound and southbound direction within the study area. At the Lantana Road interchange, SR 9/I-95 crosses below an elevated section of Lantana Road. SR 9/I-95 is a SIS designated highway as well as an emergency evacuation route.

Within the project limits, Lantana Road is primarily a four-lane urban principal arterial under the jurisdiction of Palm Beach County, with two through lanes in each direction. At the interchange location, Lantana Road is elevated over SR 9/I-95 and the South Florida Rail Corridor/CSX Railroad. There is one dedicated left-turn lane in each direction to access the SR 9/I-95 on-ramps and two through lanes in each direction. A single free-flow right-turn lane is also provided in both eastbound and westbound directions along Lantana Road to serve the SR 9/I-95 on-ramps.

Sidewalks are provided along both sides of Lantana Road; however, bicycle lanes do not exist. The segment of Lantana Road from SR 9/I-95 to SR 5/US-1 is designated as an emergency evacuation route.

Land use adjacent to the interchange is predominantly commercial with some industrial, institutional and residential uses. The adjacent signalized intersections within the project limits are: High Ridge Road west of SR 9/I-95 southbound ramps, and Shopping Center Drive and Andrew Redding Road east of SR 9/I-95 northbound ramps.

The proposed improvements will include operational and safety improvements to the Interchange including capacity improvements along Lantana Road, additional turning lanes at the SR 5/I-95 ramp terminal intersections and signal improvements. The project will also include improvements to sidewalks, ADA ramps, guide signs, and designated bicycle lanes. The project location map is shown in **Figure 1-1**.

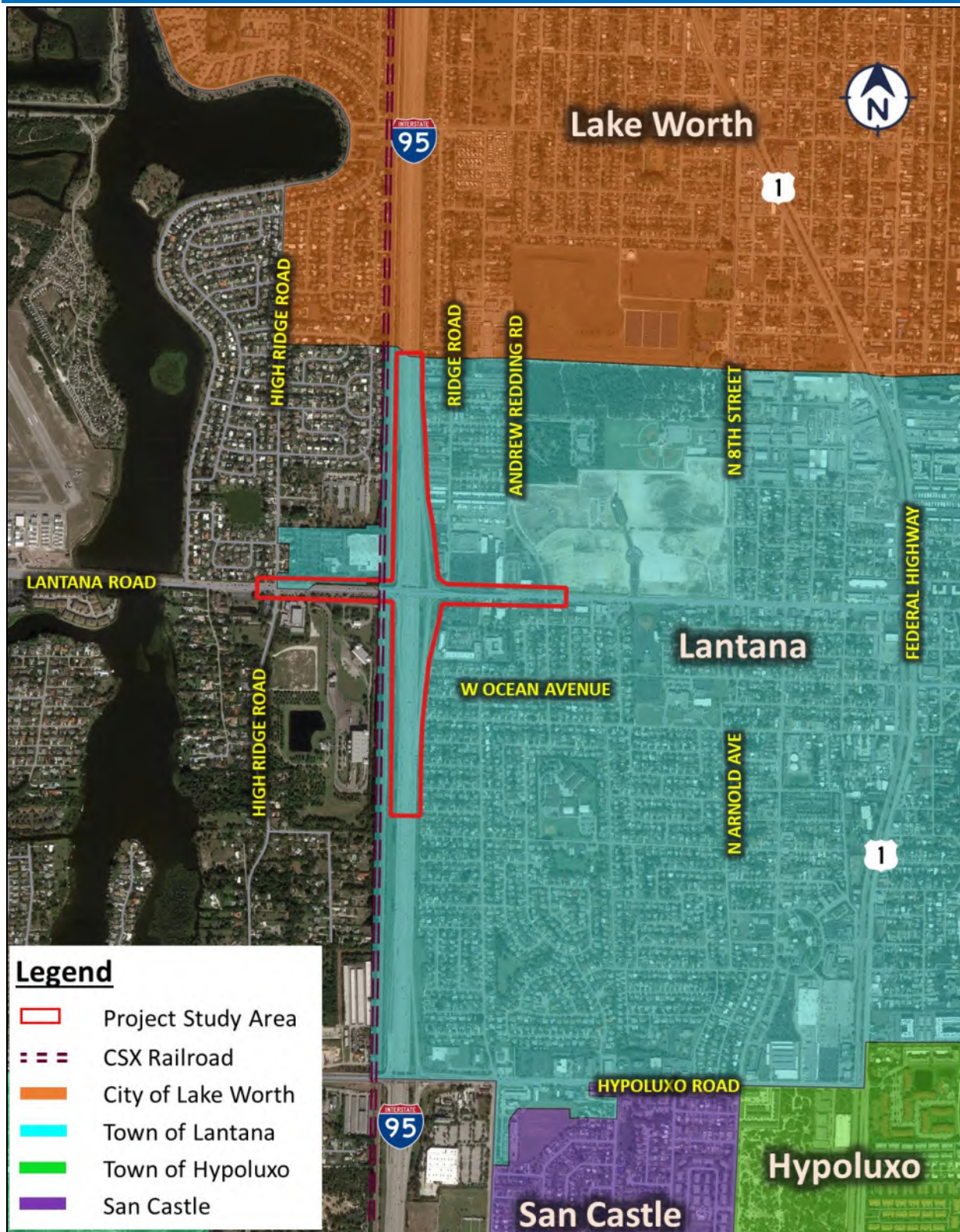


Figure 1-1 Project Location Map



## 1.3 PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of the project is to enhance the overall traffic operations and safety at the existing interchange of SR 9/I-95 and Lantana Road. The study will evaluate alternatives that eliminate traffic spillback onto SR 9/I-95, enhance interchange operations and safety, reduce congestion, while providing for multimodal accommodations at this interchange location. The study will also consider accommodation for potential extension of I-95 Managed Lanes through Palm Beach County. The needs for this project are further described in the following sections:

### 1.3.1 Transportation Network

Lantana Road is a county roadway (CR 812) that provides access to the Town of Lantana and Hypoluxo Island via East Ocean Avenue (Lantana) Bridge. To the west, Lantana Road provides access to the Palm Beach County Park/Lantana Airport and the City of Atlantis. Although Lantana Road is not a designated road in the state's SIS, SR 9/I-95 is a part of the SIS system. The SIS includes Florida's important transportation facilities that support the State's economy and mobility. Improved interchange operations at Lantana Road will help to reduce traffic spillback onto I-95 thereby enhancing connectivity among the local and regional network.

### 1.3.2 Multimodal Interrelationships

The SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road interchange accommodates east-west sidewalks on the north and south sides of Lantana Road, from High Ridge Road to Shopping Center Drive, extending beyond both intersections. Bicycle lanes are not provided in both directions along Lantana Road within the project limits. The TPA Master Comprehensive Bicycle Transportation Plan (MCBTP) includes recommendations to improve bicycle facilities throughout Palm Beach County. The MCBTP recommends a "Detailed Corridor Study" along Lantana Road. Additionally, the MCBTP designates segments of High Ridge Road as "Bike Level of Service (LOS) Threshold Met" and "Shoulder Candidate." As part of the study, provision of bike lanes would be evaluated along Lantana Road.

Four schools are located within approximately one mile of the interchange: Barton Elementary School, Lantana Elementary School, Lantana Middle School, and Palm Beach Maritime Academy. There are no Palm Tran transit bus stops within the project limits. However, bus stops are located on Lantana Road west of High Ridge Road and east of Andrew Redding Road. Adding improvements to bicycle and pedestrian facilities at the intersections within the study area will increase the safety of the local community pedestrian users traveling the corridor.

### 1.3.3 Capacity and Transportation Demand

The SR 9/I-95 southbound ramps within the study area currently operate at an overall LOS E during the A.M. peak hours, while the northbound ramps operate at a LOS C. During the P.M. peak hours, the southbound ramps operate at LOS D, and the northbound ramps operate LOS C. If no improvements are made to the I-95/Lantana Road interchange, it is forecasted that by 2045, both the southbound and northbound ramps will operate at LOS F for both the A.M. and P.M. peak hours.

Due to the current need to increase capacity, the proposed interchange improvements are included in the Palm Beach County TPA 2040 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) as part of the 2020-2040 Desires Plan. Funding for Design (Preliminary Engineering and PD&E) are planned to be available in 2026-2030 and Construction in 2031-2040. The interchange improvements are also included in the SIS Cost Feasible Plan 2024-2040. The interchange is also included in the I-95 Interchange Master Plan.

### 1.3.4 Safety

Crash data was collected from the FDOT Crash Analysis Reporting System (CARS) for the ramp terminal intersections and approaches from 2011 to 2015. A total of 175 crashes were identified during the five-year analysis period. The predominant types of crashes were rear-end (74%), sideswipe (7%) and angle crashes (6%), which is consistent with typical congested operating conditions. As stated above, providing improvements for different modes of transportation within the study area will help to improve safety by alleviating congestion.

### 1.3.5 Emergency Evacuation

Based on Palm Beach County's Evacuation Routes and Zones Map, Lantana Road is classified as an evacuation route from SR 9/I-95 to SR 5/US-1. Therefore, improvements to the interchange of I-95 and Lantana Road, along with improvements to nearby intersections, will decrease evacuation times by increasing connectivity between eastern and western towns/cities and SR 9/I-95. Additionally, emergency response times will be decreased by the proposed improvements.

## 1.4 PLANNED AND ONGOING ADJACENT PROJECTS

Transportation plans from the state, county, city and municipal level were reviewed to identify projects that impact the SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study Area. Transportation plans that were reviewed as part of this study include: FDOT District 4 Five Year Work Program, Palm Beach County TPA 2040 LRTP, Palm Beach County Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and Palm Beach County MCBTP. A number of planned or ongoing projects were identified within the influence area of the SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study. Table 5-1 below provides a summary of these projects.

Table 1-1 Ongoing and Adjacent Projects			
Project #	Project Name	Work Mix	Fiscal Year
427516-2	SR 9/I-95 From Gateway Boulevard to Lantana Road	Resurfacing	2020
444202-1	I-95 Managed Lanes from Linton Blvd. to 6th Ave	PD&E Study	2024
413257-1	SR 9/I-95 at Hypoluxo Road	PD&E	2020
436963-1	SR 9/I-95 at 6th Avenue South	PD&E / P.E.	2020
444340-1	SR 9 @ 6th Avenue South	Landscaping	2022
20230001	Lantana Road from Hagen Ranch to SR 9/I-95	Resurfacing	2023
N/A	Water Town Commons Development	Mixed-Use Development	Ongoing

Lantana Road is also included as a priority corridor in the Palm Beach County adopted MCBTP), with recommendations for bicycle lanes along Lantana Road from Jog Road to Dixie Highway.

## 2.0 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The alternatives considered as part of the SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study include a No-Action Alternative, Transportation System Management & Operations (TSM&O) Alternative, and three Build Alternatives. The Alternatives are described below:

### 2.1 NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No-Action Alternative assumes no proposed improvements to the study intersection and serves as a baseline for comparison against the Build Alternatives. It will, however, include ongoing construction projects and all funded or programmed improvements scheduled to be opened to traffic in the analysis years being considered. These improvements must be part of the Department's adopted Five-Year Work Program, Palm Beach TPA cost feasible LRTP, transportation elements of Local Government Comprehensive Plans (LGCP), or developer-funded transportation improvements specified in approved development orders.

### 2.2 TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

The TSM&O Alternative considers minor improvements to enhance operations and safety without the addition of through lanes. TSM&O includes low-cost improvements such as adding turn lanes at intersections, adjusting signal phasing and timings, and considering opportunities to enhance alternative travel modes. It also includes implementation of intelligent transportation systems (ITS) technologies. The Build Alternatives developed for this study will also incorporate TSM&O improvements. The proposed TSM&O improvements to be incorporated as part of the Build Alternatives include:

- Incident Management CCTV Cameras
- Wrong Way Detection Technology
- Vehicle Detection System
- Dynamic Message Signs on Lantana Road east and west of SR 9/I-95

TSM&O improvements will only alleviate some operational, geometric and safety deficiencies along some portions of the study area. Their implementation alone does not meet the purpose and need for this project. TSM&O improvements are only viable in combination with the Build Alternatives that are discussed in the next section of this report.

## 2.3 BUILD ALTERNATIVE 1

Build Alternative 1 considered for this Study is generally based on the preliminary conceptual design recommended as part of the I-95 Interchange Master Plan Study. This alternative maintains the existing Tight Urban Diamond Interchange (TUDI) configuration and provides the following improvements to accommodate the design year traffic demand (See **Figure 2-1.**):

- Additional eastbound and westbound through lanes between High Ridge Road and Andrew Redding Road.
- Triple right turn lanes and dual left-turn lanes for the SR 9/I-95 northbound and southbound off-ramps.
- Dual eastbound and westbound right turn lanes onto SR 9/I-95 southbound and northbound on-ramps respectively.
- Dual eastbound left-turn lanes from Lantana Road to the SR 9/I-95 northbound on-ramp.
- Eliminate eastbound left-turn movement and provide directional median opening at the Sunset Road intersection.
- Improvements at various intersections along Lantana Road including High Ridge Road, Andrew Redding Road, Sunset Road and Shopping Center Drive.

## 2.4 BUILD ALTERNATIVE 2

Build Alternative 2 reconfigures the existing Tight Diamond Interchange into a Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI) configuration (See **Figure 2-2.**). The diverging diamond concept requires drivers to briefly cross to the left, or opposite side of the road at carefully designed crossover intersections. Drivers travel for a short distance, then cross back to the traditional or right side of the road. This unconventional design allows free-flow movements for the left and right turns to and from the I-95 ramps onto Lantana Road without crossing the path of opposing traffic. The crossover is made at the signal where the opposing traffic flows split the signal green time. The major advantage of this type of interchange is that the left turning vehicles do not require a signal phase which makes this a two-phased signal system with more green time for the opposing traffic. In addition, the DDI has fewer conflict points (i.e. 14 for DDI, 26 for TUDI) resulting in significant safety and operational improvement at the interchange. Turn lane improvements at the various intersections along Lantana Road including High Ridge Road, Sunset Road and Andrew Redding Road are similar to Build Alternative 1.

### 2.4.1 Preferred Alternative

Based on the analysis and evaluation of several key evaluation parameters including traffic operations, safety benefits, access impacts, utility impacts, right of way impacts, environmental impacts, construction costs as well as public comments, Build Alternative 2 with the Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI) configuration had the highest score due to the significantly higher safety and traffic operational benefits it provides to offset its relatively higher construction cost. **As such, Build Alternative 2 is recommended as the Preferred Alternative for this PD&E Study.**

The following improvements will also be implemented as part of the interchange reconfiguration, with the preferred alternative:

- Replace the existing Lantana Road bridge over SR 9/I-95 and the two ramp bridges
- Provide dual right-turn lanes and dual left-turn lanes for the SR 9/I-95 northbound and southbound off-ramps.
- Provide dual eastbound and westbound right-turn lanes onto I-95 southbound and northbound on-ramps respectively.
- Provide dual eastbound and westbound left-turn lanes from Lantana Road to the I-95 northbound on-ramp.
- Widen Lantana Road between High Ridge Road and Andrew Redding Road to provide 3 lanes in each direction
- Eliminate eastbound left-turn movement and provide directional median opening at the Sunset Road intersection.
- Provide exclusive southbound and northbound right-turn lane along High Ridge Road
- Widen right-turn lane at Sunset Road to accommodate WB62FL Design Vehicles
- Provide bicycle lanes and 6-foot sidewalks along Lantana Road in each direction.

## 2.5 BUILD ALTERNATIVE 3

Build Alternative 3 reconfigures the existing tight diamond interchange into a Single Point Urban Interchange (SPUI) configuration (See **Figure 2-3**). The SPUI concept consolidates the two intersections of a TUDI into one single intersection. This allows left turning traffic from both directions of the intersecting roadways to turn simultaneously without crossing the path of the opposing left-turns. Since traffic passing through the SPUI is controlled by a single signal, vehicles can clear the intersection much more quickly compared to a TUDI. The major advantages of SPUI are improved operational efficiency and safety. This can be attributed to the single, three-phase traffic signal and less conflict points compared to the TUDI. In addition, the SPUIs also allow for wider turns, easing movement for heavy trucks. The turn lane improvements at the various intersections along Lantana Road including High Ridge Road, Sunset Road, Shopping Center Drive, and Andrew Redding Road are similar to Build Alternative 1.

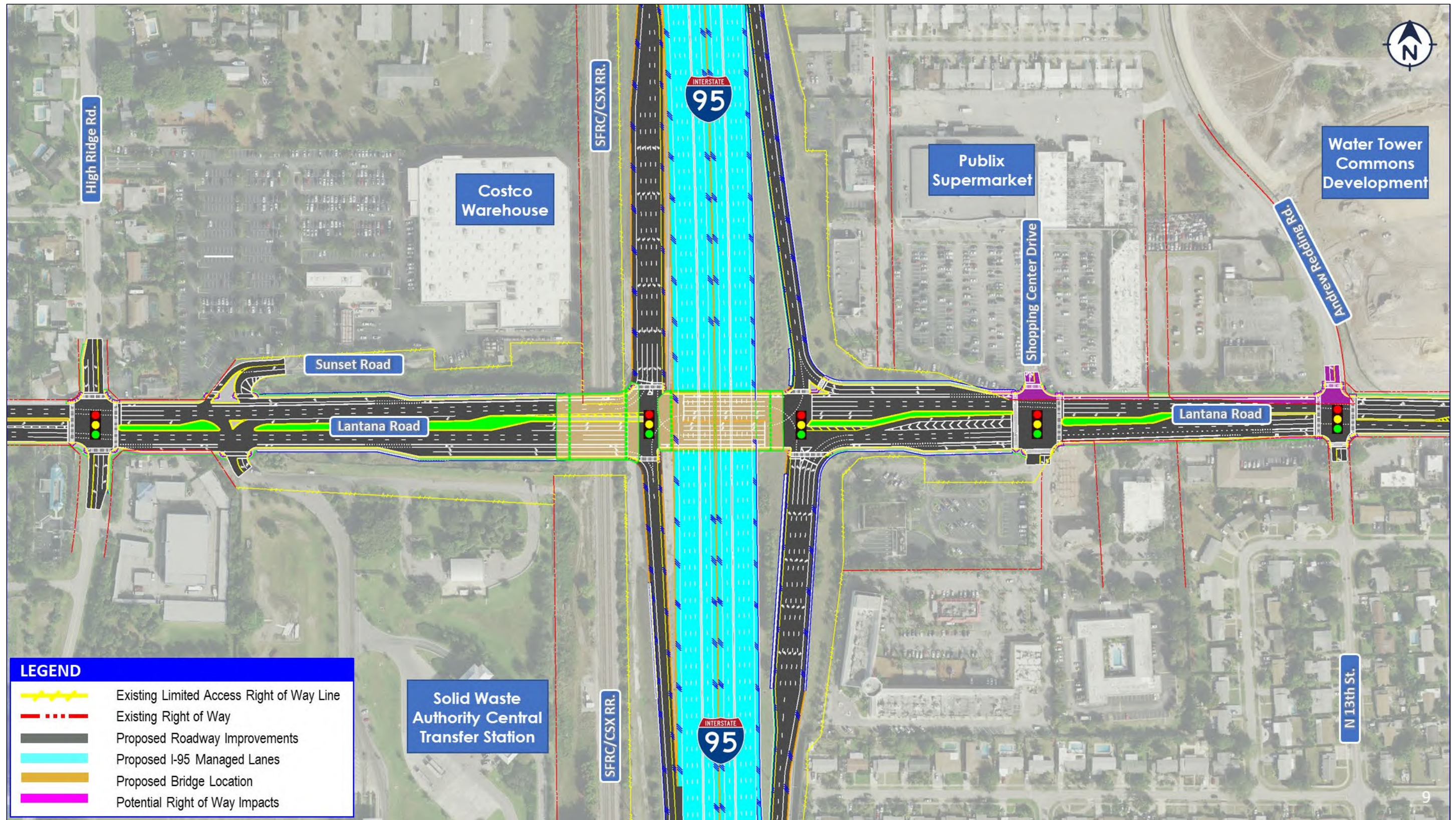


Figure 2-1 Build Alternative 1: Tight Urban Diamond Interchange (TUDI)



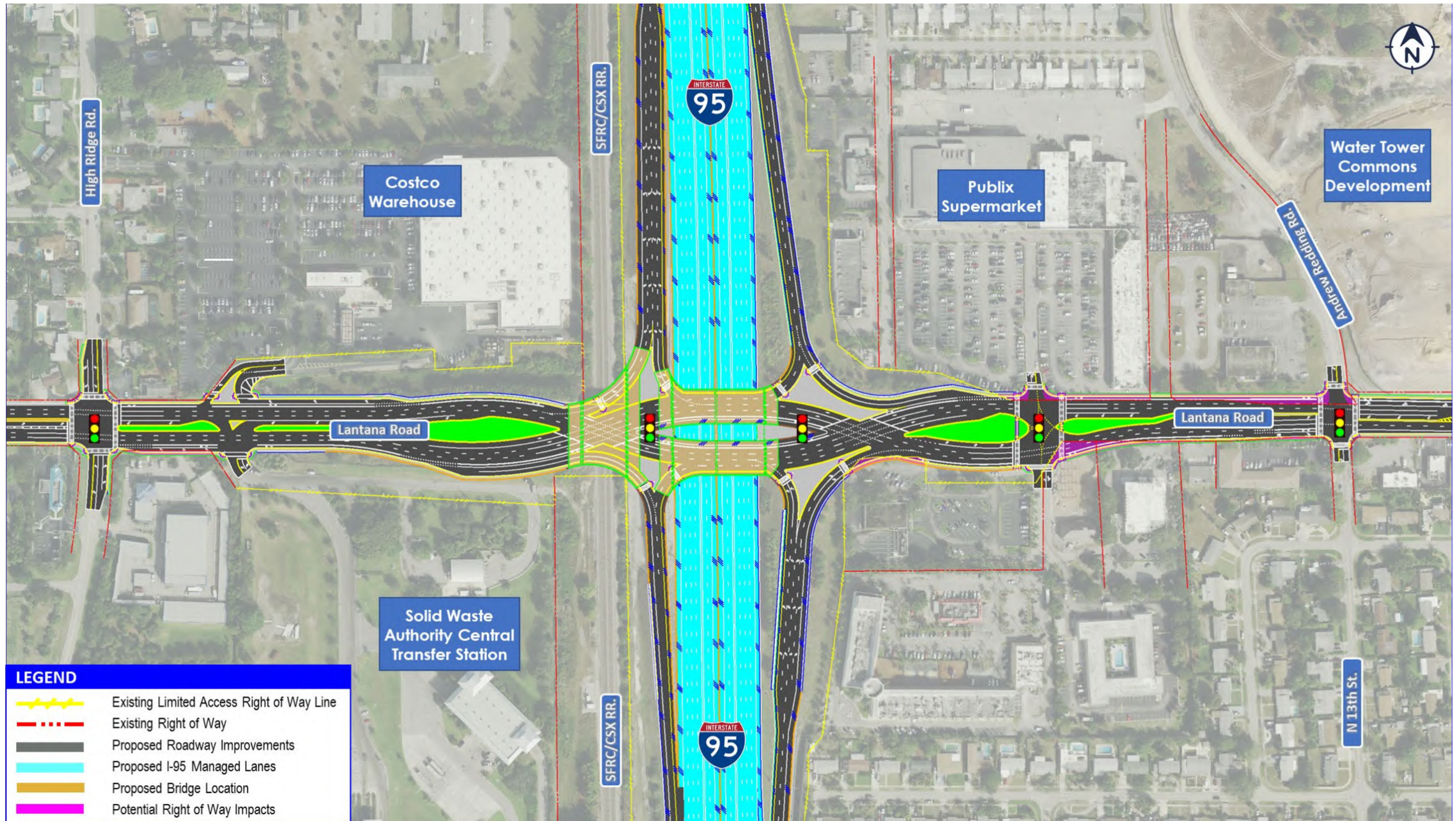


Figure 2-2 Build Alternative 2: Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI)

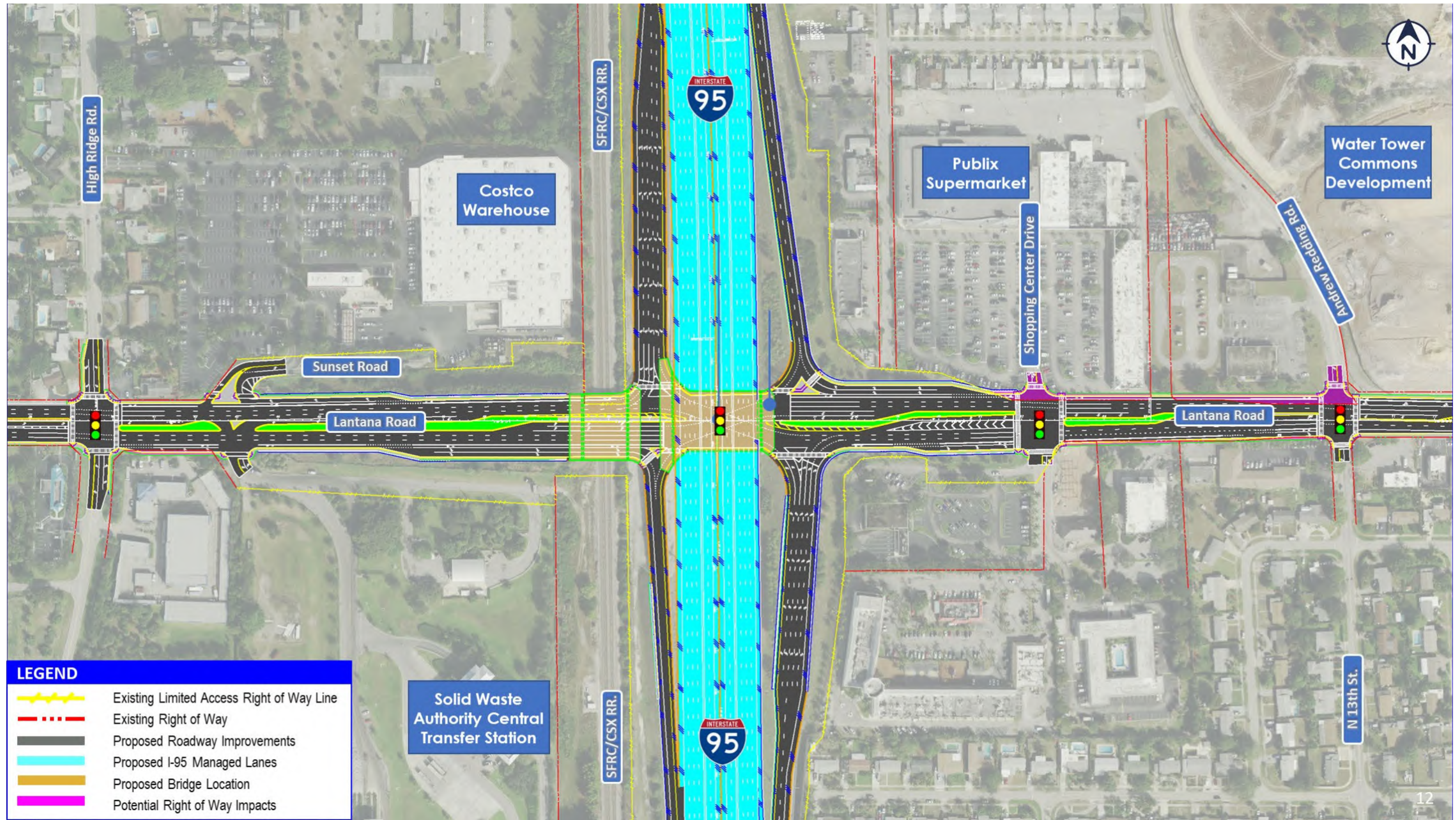


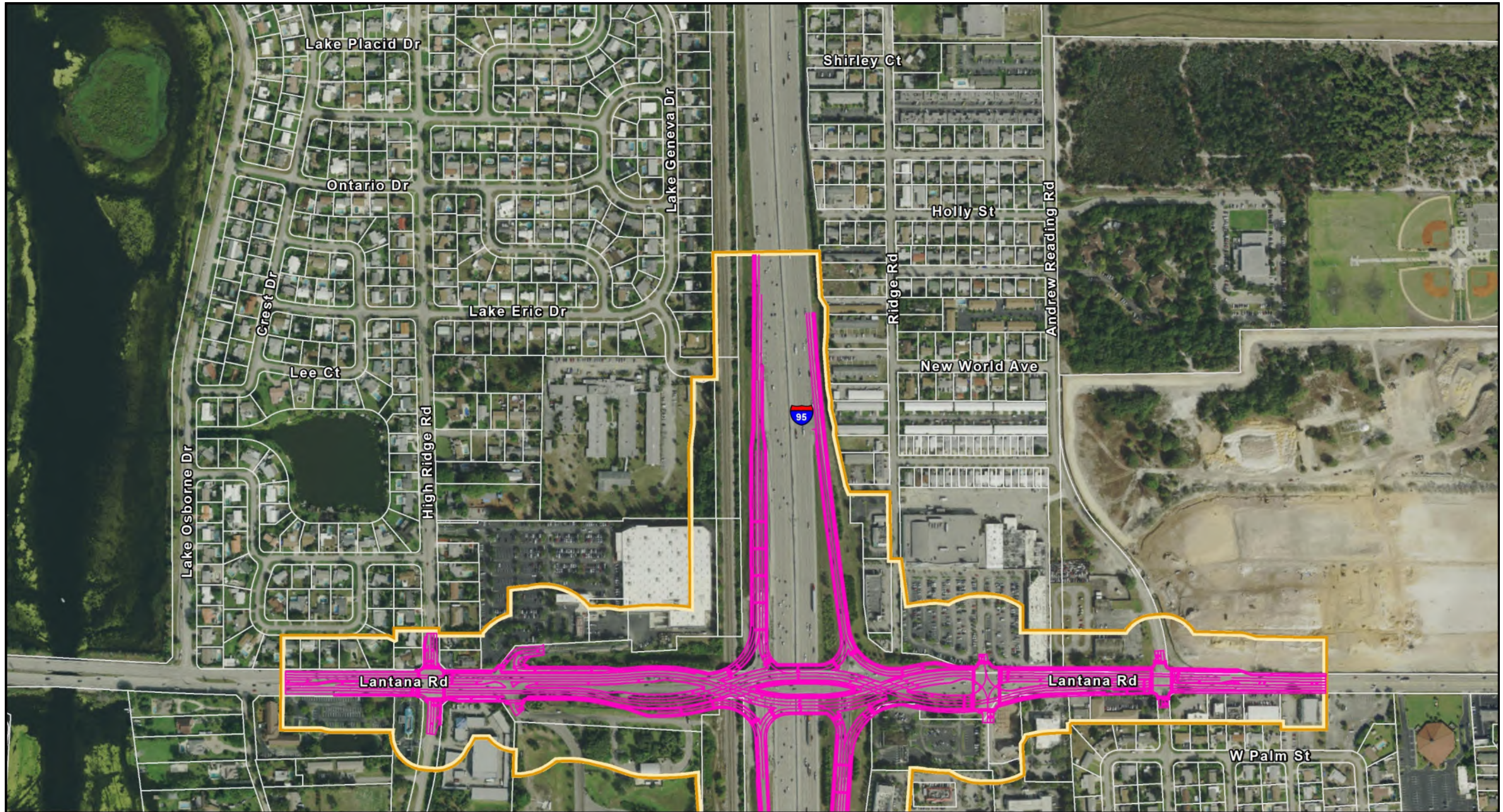
Figure 2-3 Build Alternative 3: Single Point Urban Interchange (SPUI)

### 3.0 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 are often impacted by those activities as well as alterations to setting, access, and appearance.

The archaeological APE focuses on identifying and evaluating resources within the geographic limits of the proposed improvements and its associated ground disturbing activities within the proposed right of way (ROW). The archaeological APE, therefore, consists of the footprint of the subsurface improvements (**Figures 3-1a–3-1b**).

The historic resources APE is defined as the area within which potential effects of the improvements could be observed. It takes into consideration the scope of the proposed work that will occur as part of all of the alternatives and the developed urban nature of the study area. Therefore, the historic resources APE for at grade improvements consists of the footprint of the proposed improvements within the existing and proposed ROW and extends into adjacent parcels up to a distance of 150 feet from the footprint. The historic resources APE for areas with low-level elevated improvements consists of the footprint of proposed improvements and extends 250 feet from the footprint (see **Figures 3-1a-3-1b**).

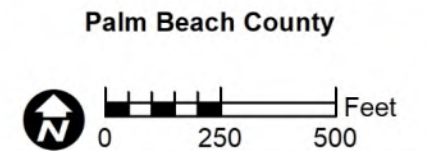


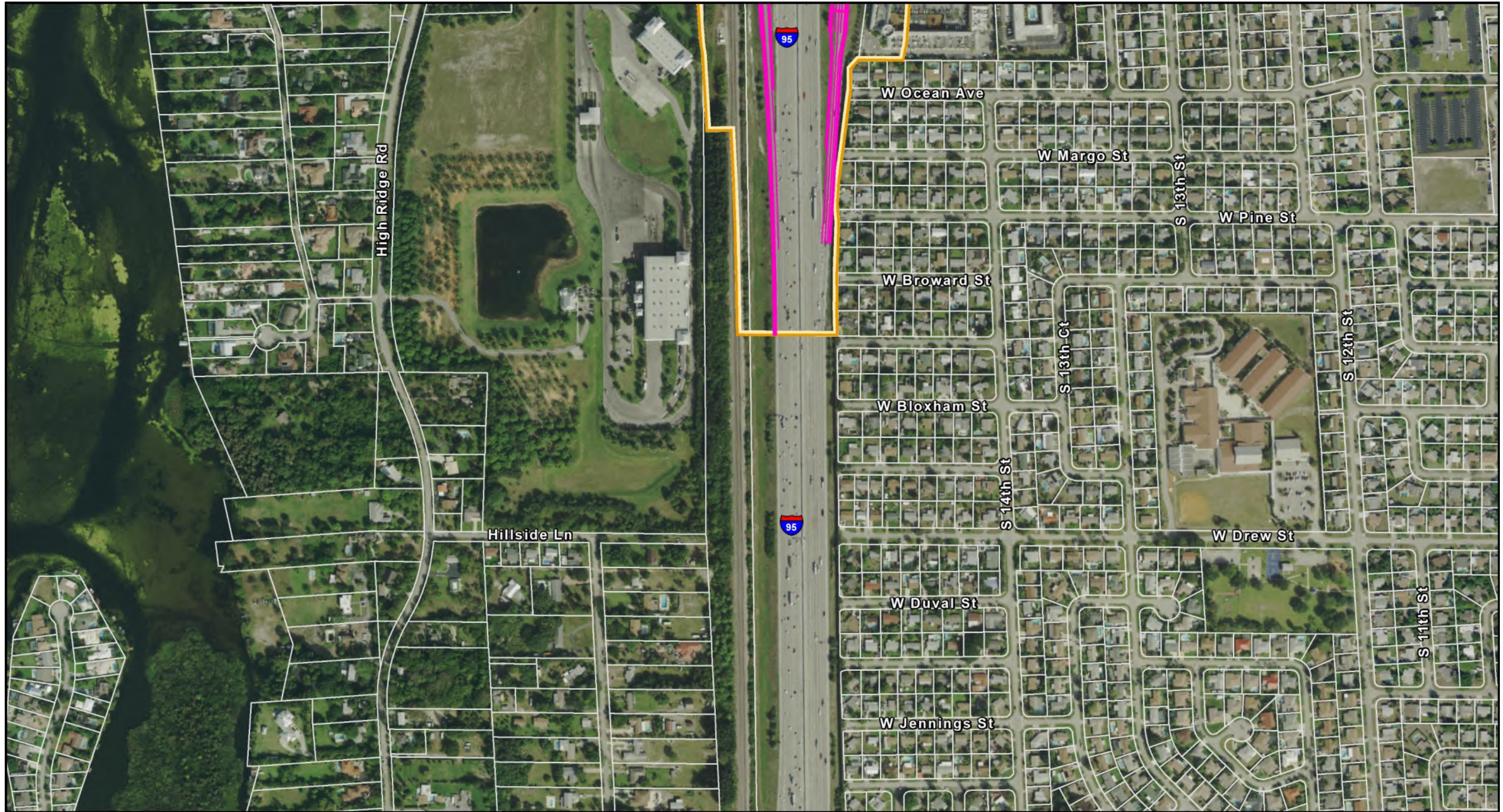
**Figure 2-1a: Project APE  
 (Map 1 of 2)**

*SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road  
 PD&E Study (413258-1-22-02)*

- Project Footprint
- Historic Resources APE

Note: The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of the subsurface improvements.



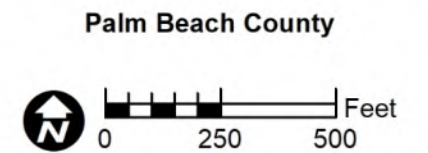


**Figure 2-1b: Project APE  
(Map 2 of 2)**

SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road  
 PD&E Study (413258-1-22-02)

- Project Footprint
- Historic Resources APE

Note: The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of the subsurface improvements.



## 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environmental and ecological factors through time have had a direct influence on the choice of occupation sites by precontact populations and early historic settlers. Therefore, factors such as geologic, hydrologic, and meteorological processes that may have affected the APE and its biotic resources are important elements in the formulation of a settlement/subsistence model for precontact and early historic peoples.

### 4.1 PALEOENVIRONMENT AND MACRO-VEGETATIONAL CHANGE

Although a comprehensive paleoenvironmental reconstruction is beyond the scope of this report, a brief description of the large-scale climatic and hydrologic conditions that have occurred since 31,050 BC is provided. This description is drawn primarily from the work of W. A. Watts (1969, 1971, 1975, and 1980) and Watts and Hansen (1988). Carbone (1983) has promoted the reconstruction of local paleoenvironments, or small-scale environmental change, with an effort towards developing regional paleoenvironmental mosaic landscapes. Vegetation and animals (including humans) either adapt to local areas (micro-habitats) or move to preferred locations. The descriptions given here provide some indication of the ecological context of precolumbian groups at different times, in particular the environmental limitations. However, these descriptions are general and cannot be used to reconstruct the microhabitats of the project APE.

Since the termination of the Pleistocene Epoch at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, roughly 11,550 BC, Florida has undergone significant climatic and environmental change. Notable changes in climate and subsequently in flora and fauna required human groups to adapt to their surroundings. These adaptations resulted in cultural changes in their hunting/foraging strategies and seasonal migration patterns. Within the archaeological record, these changes can be observed by differences in settlement patterns, midden composition, refuse disposal patterns, and the kinds of stone tools or pottery made.

The first 5,000 years or so of the Holocene were marked by rapid rises in southern Florida sea levels. This inhibited the development of estuaries along the Gulf Coast and may have had the same impact on the Atlantic coast (Griffin 1988). However, even though sea levels were rising, they were still considerably lower than present levels. This, combined with low interior water tables, resulted in arid conditions for the interior of southern Florida (Watts 1983; Watts and Hansen 1988). The marshes and swamps for which southern Florida are famous had not yet been formed (Webb 1990).

At about 3,050 BC, give or take 1,000 years, sea levels had risen to within a few meters of their current levels (Griffin 1988). Increased rainfall resulted in the formation of Lake Okeechobee, the Everglades, and other modern ecosystems (Watts and Stuiver 1980; Brooks 1984:38; Gleason et al. 1984:311). The relative sea level stability combined with freshwater discharge allowed for the development of coastal estuaries (Widmer 1988). Around 750 BC, the rising sea level had slowed to the point that some modern beach ridges in southern Florida, like Cape Sable, began to form. Increased precipitation in the interior made cypress common in many areas, including the Big Cypress Swamp, and made droughts in the Everglades less common (Griffin 1988). The southern rim of Lake Okeechobee reached its maximum height about this time (Brooks 1984:38). Vegetation reached its present distributional patterning and estuaries were fully formed and supplied by enough freshwater drainage to become highly productive (Widmer 1988; Griffin 1988).

## 4.2 REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The project APE is located largely within the Atlantic Coastal Ridge physiographic region. The Atlantic Coastal Ridge is bordered on the west by the Eastern Valley and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. It consists of relict beach ridges formed by wind and wave action along the shore. The part of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge on the mainland is a narrow, elongated ridge that extends the entire length of the county. Natural vegetation consists of cabbage palm, sand pine, saw palmetto, scrub oak, rosemary, and shrubs (White 1970). Elevation ranges from 0–60 ft. above sea level (ASL). Elevations within the APE are relatively low, between 16 and 20 feet ASL.

The APE to the west of High Ridge Road is located in the Everglades physiographic region (White 1970:Plate 1-C). The Everglades region is characterized by low, poorly drained flatland that represents the shallow, flat bottoms of Pleistocene seas. Elevations range from sea level along Florida Bay to approximately 10 feet in the northern end of the Everglades.

The surface lithology of Palm Beach County is composed of undifferentiated deposits of sand and clay of Pleistocene and Recent age, which are underlain by thick deposits of limestone and dolomite. Outcrops of silicified limestone, or chert, were often exploited by precontact peoples as raw material sources for the manufacture of stone tools, do not occur near Palm Beach County (cf. Lane et al. 1980). The closest known outcrops lie to the west along the Peace River in the central part of the state (Scott 1978; Upchurch et al. 1982).

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. Because of low hydraulic gradients, movement of water within this zone is very slow. Water is discharged from the aquifer through lateral seepage to streams or lakes, evapotranspiration, or movement downward to the Floridan aquifer where sinkhole development has breached the underlying confining layer of clay (Lane 1980; Lane et al. 1980).

### 4.3 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE PROJECT APE

A review of the General Land Office (GLO) historic plat maps (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 1859, 1872, 1901) and surveyors' field notes (FDEP 1845, 1858, 1871-72) was conducted to examine past environmental conditions within the vicinity of the APE. The plat maps show the APE in an area labeled as "Spruce Pine Scrub." A grass pond is shown on the plat map and described on the surveyors' notes at the intersection of I-95 and Lantana Road. A sawgrass pond is described near the western terminus of APE along Lantana Road. The 1859 plat map for Township 44 South, Range 43 East shows a large pond at this location; however, this pond is not shown on the 1872 plat map for Township 45 South, Range 43 East. The plat maps show Lake Osborne to the west of the APE. I-95 is on a narrow feature described in the surveyors' notes as a low savannah. No hammocks are shown on the plat maps or noted on the surveyors' notes within or adjacent to the APE.

Aerial photographs from 1964, 1968, 1969, 1973, 1975, 1986, and 1991 (FDOT, Surveying and Mapping Office 1996–2019; University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 1999–2016) were reviewed to examine land use within the vicinity of the archaeological APE during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The 1964 photograph shows Lantana Road as a two-lane road through a partially developed area. The railroad is extant by this time. The APE to the east of SR 9/I-95 appears somewhat drier than the west side. Some natural vegetation remains in the APE, particularly in the areas where I-95 will later be constructed. Little development is evident through the 1960s and early 1970s. The 1975 photograph shows SR9/I-95 as well as a large area of ground disturbance associated with the widening of Lantana Road to its current configuration and the construction of the overpass at the interchange. This area of ground disturbance covers the entire width of the APE from east of High Ridge Road to the entrance of the Lantana Shopping Center. Natural vegetation has been removed from the APE by this time. The APE on the 1986 and 1991 photographs appears similar to current conditions.



The *Soil Survey of Palm Beach County, Florida* (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1978) was reviewed to help determine the predevelopment environment, assess the level of modification, and identify natural features within the archaeological APE indicative of increased archaeological site potential. The APE is located within the St. Lucie-Urban Land-Paola general soil association. These excessively drained soils are found on low ridges and knolls along the coast, mostly in urban areas. The natural vegetation is sand pine, scrub oak, sawpalmetto, rosemary, cacti, and native greases (USDA 1978:3). The majority of the APE is located in modified soils associated with urban development. Drainage characteristics and environmental associations for each detailed soil type within the APE are included in **Table 4-1**.

<b>Drainage Characteristics</b>	<b>Soil Type</b>	<b>Environmental Associations</b>
<b>Excessively Drained</b>	Paola sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Found on long, barrow, dune-like ridges near the Atlantic Coast. Natural vegetation consists of sand pine and an understory of scrub oak, palmetto, and rosemary.
	St. Lucie sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Found on long, narrow, dune-like coastal ridges and on isolated knolls. Natural vegetation consists of sand pine, scrub oak, sawpalmetto, rosemary, cacti, reindeer moss, and sparse clumps of pineland threeawn and natalgrass.
<b>Excessively Drained</b>	St. Lucie-Urban land complex	This complex consists of St. Lucie sand and urban land. The St. Lucie sand is found in playgrounds, yards, and vacant lots. Urban land is covered by hardscape and structures.
<b>Well Drained</b>	Quartzipsamments, shaped	These are deep, sandy soils in areas where the natural soil has been heavily modified and filled.
<b>Somewhat Poorly Drained</b>	Arents-Urban land complex	This complex consists of sandy fill and urban land. The fill is spread on low wet areas to support urban development. Urban land is covered by hardscape and structures.
<b>Poorly Drained</b>	Myakka sand	Found in broad flatwoods. Natural vegetation consists of slash pine, sawpalmetto, inkberry, fetterbush, pineland threeawn, and other native grasses.
<b>N/A</b>	Urban land	These areas are at least 60 percent covered by hardscape and structures.

USDA 1978: 11, 12, 24, 25, 30, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42

## 5.0 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. The following discussion of the precontact time period of the general project corridor is included in order to provide a framework within which the local archaeological record can be understood.

### 5.1 PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (12,000-7,500 BC)

Human occupation of Florida began toward the end of the last glacial epoch of the Pleistocene. The earliest inhabitants of Florida are known archaeologically as “Paleoindians.” They are usually described as highly mobile hunter-gatherers who traveled in small family bands. The prevailing view of the Paleoindian culture, a view based on the 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. Settlement patterns were restricted by availability of fresh water and access to high-quality stone from which the specialized Paleoindian tool assemblages were made. Waller and Dunbar (1977) and Dunbar and Waller (1983), from their studies of the distribution of known Paleoindian sites and artifact occurrences, have shown that most sites of this time period are found near karst sinkholes or spring caverns.

The majority of Paleoindian sites in Florida consist of surface finds. The most widely recognized Paleoindian tool in Florida is the Suwannee point, typically found along the springs and rivers of northern Florida. Other points, including Simpson and Clovis points, are found in lesser numbers. Other Paleoindian stone tools tend to be unifacial and plano-convex, with steeply flaked, worked edges (Purdy and Beach 1980:114-118 and Purdy 1981), bifacial and “hump-backed” unifacial scrapers, blade tools, and retouched flakes, including spokeshaves (Purdy 1981; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:62-81, 86-87). Some tools are little more than flakes or blades that were struck from cores, used, and discarded (Milanich 1994:51).

By the end of the Paleoindian period, the climate had become warmer and wetter. It is possible that at this time the modern wetlands of southern Florida began to emerge. Sea levels began a fairly rapid rise, shrinking the available land mass through coastal inundation. These dramatic climate changes, and possible pressure from Paleoindian hunters, led to the extinction of the Pleistocene megafauna and other species.

## 5.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD (7,500-500 BC)

During the Archaic period, climate and sea levels gradually stabilized and southern Florida began to take on its current appearance. The Archaic period is known for the adaptations made by Florida's earliest inhabitants to the modernizing climate and landscape. At the beginning of the Archaic, lifeways in Florida were quite similar to those of the preceding Paleoindian period. However, by the end of the Archaic, Florida's natives had developed more sedentary lifestyles, made many technological innovations, the most important of which was the invention of pottery, and began to differentiate themselves into distinct regional subcultures. Florida's Archaic is divided into an Early, Middle, and Late sub-periods, each of which have recognized horizons that are limited to restricted geographic areas and / or times.

### 5.2.1 Early Archaic (7,500-5,000 BC)

By the beginning of the Early Archaic sub-period, the Pleistocene megafauna and other characteristic fauna had become extinct. The settlement patterns and tools of Early Archaic people in Florida were initially very similar to those of the preceding Paleoindian period. As the Early Archaic progressed, more wetland habitats within southern Florida began to emerge. The Windover Pond site in Brevard County provides dramatic evidence of Early Archaic material culture and burial practices, although, since the site has no correlates, it is unclear how representative it is of other Early Archaic sites in southern Florida (Dickel 2002). Within southern Florida, sites dating to this time period are rare. The Cutler Fossil site (8DA2001) in the Deering Estate, Miami-Dade County, is one definite Early Archaic site (Carr 1986). Other possible Early Archaic sites in southern Florida include Sunset Lakes (8BD3176), Blue Cow (8BD2150) (Davis and Carr 1993), and Silver Lakes (8BD1873) (Carr et al. 1991).

By the end of the Early Archaic, local environments were becoming more subtropical. For instance, evidence from the Cutler Fossil Site (8DA2001) in the Deering Estate, Miami-Dade County, suggests a forested environment surrounded by open, savannah-like grasslands and open marshes and wetlands (Emslie and Morgan 1995:81). Additionally, interior ponds had begun to form (Carr 2002:194-195; Wheeler 2004:7) although the Kissimmee River was probably not yet in existence (Austin 1996:67). Sea levels throughout the Early Archaic were also still lower than modern levels.

Most of what is known about Early Archaic subsistence comes from highly preserved materials recovered from the anaerobic muck of the Windover Pond site in Brevard County. The Windover analysis (Andrews et al. 2002) indicates that Early Archaic peoples utilized the fibers of sabal

palm, saw palmetto, and other plants in the weaving of baskets and textiles. 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).

Artifacts typical of the Early Florida Archaic are extremely rare in southern Florida. It is unclear if this is because there was very little use of southern Florida during the Early Archaic or if there was a unique southern Florida toolkit for the Early Archaic that has yet to be defined.

### **5.2.2 Middle Archaic (5,000-3,000 BC)**

The Middle Archaic can be seen as an environmental and cultural bridge between the Early Archaic and the Late Archaic. During the intervening Middle Archaic, the environment of southern Florida approached that of modern times, becoming increasingly moist, while the climate grew more stable. The human populations in turn began to develop distinct regional adaptations to the changing environmental conditions. For the first time, such distinct regional adaptations and cultures appeared across all of Florida, including the southern portion of the peninsula. Along the southwest coast, populations developed year-round adaptations to the developing estuaries, producing large shell middens and constructing shell mounds in the process. Within southern Florida, Middle Archaic populations began to adapt to the developing Everglades ecosystem as well as the more dispersed wetland resources to the north of what is now Lake Okeechobee. The unique adaptation to the interior marshlands of southern Florida that can be seen developing during the Middle Archaic has been labeled the Glades or Everglades Archaic (Pepe 2000:32; Pepe and Jester 1995:19; Wheeler 2004; Wheeler et al. 2002:143-144) and is discussed in more detail in the following description of the Late Archaic Period.

During the Middle Archaic, the environment of southern Florida became less arid, thereby supporting a much broader range of animal and plant resources. Broad wetlands, lakes and rivers began to develop and sea levels began to stabilize. In fact, by the end of the Middle Archaic, sea levels had reached almost modern levels (Dixon 1999; Littman 2000). Large coastal shell middens dating to the Middle Archaic are known for the southwestern coast of Florida, providing ample evidence of fully developed estuaries there during these times (Russo 1991; Torrence 1996). Within the interior, peat formation became widespread toward the end of this period, eventually giving rise to the Everglades ecosystem.

The Middle Archaic artifact assemblage is not well documented but includes Florida Archaic Stemmed (FAS) and related points. Thonotosassa points, related to FAS points but larger, thicker,

and more crudely made, have also been found in southern Florida at sites dating to the Middle Archaic (David Dickel, personal communication with James Pepe 2007; Farr 2006:91). Within southern Florida, an example of this point was noted at Ryder Pond (8LL1850). Wooden artifacts known from the Middle Archaic include dugout canoes and a variety of wooden stakes and other tools recovered from wet sites. Finally, although a variety of shell tool types are known from Middle Archaic sites, the main shell tool type known for southern Florida during this time is the *Strombus* celt (Wheeler 1994).

Several Middle Archaic sites have been identified on sandy ridges along the eastern edge of the Everglades. Sites such as Ranch Ridge (8BD1119) and Hiatus #2 (8BD3283) consist of scatters of lithic artifacts, including Middle Archaic point types and lithic debitage. Other probable Middle Archaic sites located in the Everglades, such as Bass Creek / Blockbuster #1 (8BD2878) and Cheetum (8DA1058), may represent early manifestations of the aforementioned Glades Archaic culture. All are, or were, hammock tree island sites surrounded by what would have been marshlands before modern drainage and other disturbances.

### 5.2.3 Late Archaic (3,000-500 BC)

By the beginning of the Late Archaic, all of the modern physiographic regions and ecosystems of southern Florida were present in essentially their modern forms. This includes the entire Kissimmee-Lake Okeechobee-Everglades drainage system. Although the environment of southern Florida had achieved some sense of stability, the archaeological record of this period is much more dynamic. Different ideas and perhaps, human populations, were moving into the area during this time. As a result, there is a great deal of variability between Late Archaic sites in southern Florida.

Until recently, variations of Bullen's chronology for the Late Archaic Orange culture in northeastern Florida were generally used for the Late Archaic in southern Florida. Using this scheme, fiber-tempered pottery, the earliest pottery type known for all of North America, was considered to be a marker for the pottery of the Late Archaic. The generally accepted chronological sequence for the Late Archaic was expressly unilineal, with plain (undecorated) fiber-tempered pottery, followed by decorated fiber-tempered pottery, replaced finally by plain pottery that was not tempered with fibers (Bullen 1954, 1955, 1972). It was also understood that sand was eventually added as a tempering agent to fiber-tempered pottery. Orange pottery tempered with both fiber and sand is sometimes referred to as "semi-fiber tempered." The application of this chronology to southern Florida seemed to indicate that most of the area,

especially the Everglades, was sparsely settled during the Late Archaic due to the general absence of Orange pottery at sites (Griffin 2002:146-149; Widmer 1988:201-201).

More recent investigations question the use of the “standard” fiber-tempered sequence for the Late Archaic in southern Florida and suggest that, at some sites or in some areas, the earliest pottery present may be Sand-tempered Plain or thick, chalky wares. Recent investigations of a late Archaic period site in Jupiter, the Joseph Reed Shell Ring, resulted in a tentative new chronology for the Late Archaic in southeastern Florida (Russo and Heide 2002). A period labeled Late Archaic I is proposed that is marked by fiber-tempered and / or semi-fiber tempered plain pottery. During the next proposed period, Late Archaic II, only chalky ware pottery, possibly early St. Johns Plain, is predicted to occur. The next proposed period, Late Archaic III, is distinguished by the presence of plain sand-tempered pottery along with the chalky pottery.

Pepe and Jester (1995:19) propose that there are two, distinct Archaic traditions in southeastern Florida. In this model, the fiber-tempered pottery tradition is largely a coastal phenomenon associated with shell mound building, while the aceramic Archaic or “Glades Archaic” is a more widespread tradition, perhaps giving rise to the distinctive regional culture of the Tequesta and their ancestors (see also Pepe 2000:29-32; Russo and Heide 2002:80; and Wheeler et al. 2002:143-144).

Many of the ubiquitous faunal bone middens located in the interior wetlands of southern Florida date to Late Archaic times, despite the fact that many of them lack pottery of any kind. These sites are notoriously difficult to date because, not only do they often lack chronologically diagnostic artifacts, but most of the faunal bone at the sites lacks collagen, the datable material in bone samples sent to radiocarbon labs. Nevertheless, many sites clearly have aceramic components that underlie pottery-bearing strata, logically indicating that these aceramic components most likely date at least as far back as the Late Archaic. Ongoing research by the National Park Service in the Big Cypress National Preserve and Everglades National Park has identified dense aceramic faunal bone middens yielding radiocarbon dates between 2850 and 1550 BC (Michael Russo, personal communication with James Pepe 2007; Schwadron 2006).

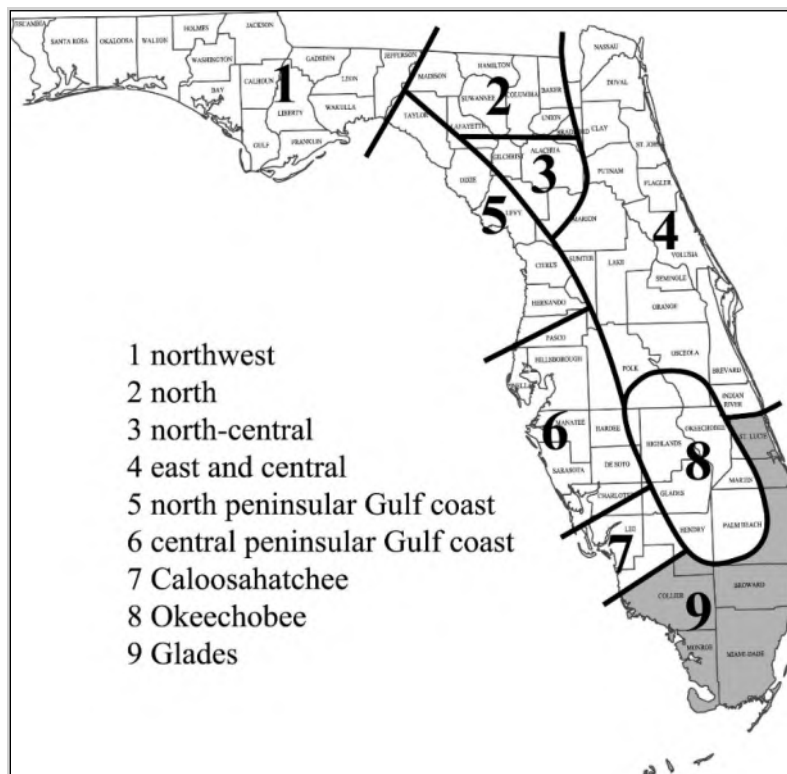
### **5.3 FORMATIVE PERIOD (500 BC-AD 1513)**

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. The ceramic tradition for southern Florida, characterized by sand-tempered bowls with incurvate rims, is known as the Glades or Everglades cultural tradition.

As defined by Milanich (1994:298), the Glades cultural region includes all of South Florida “east and south of the Caloosahatchee and Okeechobee regions. It includes most of St. Lucie County, “the Everglades, a largely sawgrass marsh in Hendry, Palm Beach, Broward, Dade, and Monroe counties; the Big Cypress Swamp west of the Everglades in Collier County; and extensive saltwater marshes and mangrove forests once found along both coasts, now almost totally destroyed in Broward and Dade counties” (Figure 5-1).



**Figure 5-1 Glades Cultural Region**

### 5.3.1 Glades Culture

Environmentally, the interior portions of the Everglades area are dominated by inundated or formerly inundated humic or peat soils which are drained by massive sheet-flow instead of river channeling. The Atlantic coast, which has developed from beach dune deposition, has a few rivers cutting through the Atlantic Coastal Ridge and a coast-parallel lagoon system.

John Goggin established a ceramic sequence for the Glades region on the basis of work he conducted from the 1930s to early 1950s (Goggin 1939; Goggin n.d.). Subsequent research has refined his basic chronological framework (Griffin 1988; Griffin et al. 1982). **Table 5-1** is based on Griffin’s 1988 work and presents the most thorough chronological framework for southern Florida. Summaries of the ceramic markers associated with each period are provided, as well. It is important to note that the information provided in this table is most applicable to the heartland of the Glades archaeological area: the Big Cypress Swamp, Everglades, and coastal portions of southern Florida to the south of Lake Okeechobee.

Table 5-1 Glades Cultural Sequence		
Periods	Dates	Distinguishing Characteristics
Glades I early	500 BC-AD 500	First appearance of sand-tempered pottery; no decoration
Glades I late	AD 500-750	First appearance of decorated pottery: Fort Drum Incised, Fort Drum Punctated, Cane Patch Incised, Gordon’s Pass Incised, Opa Locka Incised, Sanibel Incised; sand-tempered plain persists
Glades IIa	AD 750-900	Appearance of Key Largo Incised and Miami Incised; sand-tempered plain and Opa Locka Incised persist; none of the earlier decorated types are present
Glades IIb	AD 900-1100	Sand-tempered plain and Key Largo Incised persist; Matecumbe Incised appears; none of the earlier decorated types are present; certain rim modifications (incised lip arcs and lip crimping and grooving) also appear for the first time
Glades IIc	AD 1100-1200	Almost no decorated ceramics; some grooved lips but no more lip arcs or crimped rims; Plantation Pinched appears
Glades IIIa	AD 1200-1400	Plantation Pinched is no longer present; Sand-tempered plain and grooved lips persist; appearance of Surfside Incised and St. Johns Check Stamped



Table 5-1 Glades Cultural Sequence		
Periods	Dates	Distinguishing Characteristics
Glades IIIb	AD 1400–1513	Glades Tooled, sand-tempered plain and St. Johns Check Stamped are present, Surfside Incised and grooved lips are not present
Glades IIIc	AD 1513–ca.1700	Same as previous period with the addition of historic artifacts

Source: Griffin 1988:124–142

Glades period sites include those at Gordon’s Pass (Goggin 1939), Goodland Point (Goggin 1950), Marco Island (Van Beck and Van Beck 1965), Useppa Island (Milanich et al. 1984), Horr’s Island (McMichael 1982), Sanibel Island (Fradkin 1976), and the Turner River site (Sears 1956). An interesting feature of these large coastal sites is the progressive movement of habitation areas toward the water (Cushing 1896; Goggin 1950; Sears 1956), and indications are that dwellings may have been built to extend out over the water. Inland sites consist of shell and dirt middens along major watercourses (Laxson 1966) and small dirt middens containing animal bone and ceramic sherds in oak/palm hammocks or palm islands associated with freshwater marshes. The coastal Glades subsistence pattern is typified by the exploitation of fish and shellfish, wild plant food, and inland game, while Glades sites in the Big Cypress Swamp show a greater, if not exclusive, reliance on interior resources.

## 6.0 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The intent of this section is to identify the possible locations of any historic sites within the cultural assessment project area and to provide a background for the determination of their historical potential. To this end, books, maps, and manuscripts located at the University of South Florida Special Collections Department, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Division of State Lands, and Janus Research were examined. Interviews with local informants were conducted.

### 6.1 EUROPEAN CONTACT AND COLONIAL PERIOD (1513-1821)

The earliest contact between the native populations and the Europeans occurred through slave hunting expeditions (Cabeza de Vaca 1542: Chapter 4). Official credit for the European discovery of Florida belongs to Juan Ponce de León, whose voyage of 1513 took him along the eastern coast of the peninsula (Tebeau 1971:21). Other Spanish explorers followed Juan Ponce de León, and over the next 50 years the Spanish government and private individuals financed expeditions hoping to establish a colony in “La Florida.” In 1565, King Philip II of Spain licensed Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to establish a settlement in St. Augustine, Florida. Settlements with associated missions were established at St. Augustine, San Mateo (Ft. Caroline) and Santa Elena, along with smaller outposts and missions located in Ais, Tequesta, Calusa, and Tocobaga territory (Gannon 1965:29).

According to Milanich (1978:68), the failure of the Spanish missions among the southern Florida native populations was due partially to the groups’ subsistence pattern, which required seasonal movement for maximum resource exploitation. Consequently, for the remainder of the First Spanish period (1565–1763), southern Florida was virtually ignored as the Spanish concentrated their efforts in the northern half of the peninsula.

By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Native American population of South Florida had declined considerably due to disease, slave raids, intertribal warfare, and attacks from a new group of Native Americans, the Seminoles. The Seminoles, descendants of Creek Indians, moved into Florida during the early eighteenth century to escape the political and population pressures of the expanding American colonies to the north (Wright 1986:218).

By the end of the eighteenth century, the Seminoles had become the dominant Native American group in the state. Groups of fugitive African American slaves also had settled among the Seminoles by the early nineteenth century. Armed conflict with pioneers, homesteaders, and

eventually the United States Army resulted in the removal of most of the Seminoles from Florida. This action forced the withdrawal of the remaining Seminole population to the harsh environment of the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp by the late nineteenth century (Brown 1991:5–19).

## **6.2 THE TERRITORIAL AND STATEHOOD PERIOD (1821-1860)**

As more European-American settlers moved into the region, conflicts arose with the Seminole people over available land. Pressure began to bear upon the government to remove the Seminoles from northern Florida and relocate them farther south. The Treaty of Moultrie Creek (1823) restricted the Seminole people to approximately four million acres of land in the middle of the state, running south from Micanopy to just north of the Peace River (Mahon 1967: Rear foldout map). The Seminoles did not approve of this treaty because they were reluctant to move from their established homes to an area that they felt could not be cultivated. Other treaties soon followed such as Payne’s Landing (1832) and Fort Gibson (1833), which called for Seminole emigration to the western territories (Mahon 1967:75–76, 82–83). These treaties fostered Seminole resentment of settlers that would culminate in the Second Seminole War in 1835.

The Second Seminole War had a deleterious effect on new settlement in Florida. To encourage settlement in the middle portion of the territory after the war, the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 offered settlers 160 acres of land at no cost, provided they built a house, cleared five acres, planted crops, and resided on the land for five years. Any head of a family or single man over 18 years of age and able to bear arms, was eligible to receive a homestead. This act, plus the end of the Second Seminole War, created a small wave of immigration by Anglo-American pioneers to central Florida. Most of these immigrants were Anglo-American farmers and cattle ranchers, or “crackers,” from the southeastern United States. The first people to live in the area surrounding Lantana came as a result of the Armed Occupation Act (Gaby 1993).

## **6.3 CIVIL WAR AND POST WAR PERIOD (1860-1897)**

With the beginning of the Civil War, cattle were needed to help feed the Confederate Army. Herds from as far south as central Florida were driven to railheads near the Georgia border. However, cattle ranchers discovered they could sell their herds in Cuba for a greater profit and began dealing with blockade-runners. The Union attempted to stop all shipping from Florida ports, but blockade-runners were too abundant. Cattle ranchers from all over Florida drove their

cattle to Punta Rassa to be shipped to Cuba for payment in Spanish gold. It is not known how many cattle were shipped from the port during the Civil War. However, after the war cattle continued to be shipped; it is reported that in the decade between 1870 and 1879, more than 165,000 head were shipped (Grismer 1949).

Hypoluxo Island was named by Margretta and Hannibal Pierce in 1872 supposedly after the Seminole name for the island meaning “water all around, no get out.” However, the name Hypoluxo is also made up of the Greek root “hypo” meaning under or below average and the Latin word for light, “lux”. A post office was established in 1886 at the homestead of postmaster Andrew W. Garnett. Garnett and two other men from Kentucky, Ed Hamilton and Jim Porter, became the first residents of Hypoluxo. Hamilton and Garnett were also carriers on the barefoot mail route and Hypoluxo today bills itself as the “Home of the Barefoot Mailman” in their honor (HSPBC 2009b). The first “Barefoot Mailman”, E.R. Bradley, had lived in the Lantana area since 1877. The barefoot route was a 66-mile long mail delivery route along the shores of the Atlantic Ocean from Palm Beach to Miami. This dangerous route took three days to complete with a short distance of it traveled by boat and the rest done by walking barefoot (Best 2011).

Early pioneers of the island that was to become Palm Beach began to grow coconuts in 1878 after a ship named the “Providencia” washed ashore with a shipment of coconuts. A pineapple farm was begun in 1879 and word quickly spread to the north of the beauty of Palm Beach with a hotel named the Coconut Grove House opening in 1880 (Town of Palm Beach 2019).

In the 1880s, interest in the resources of South Florida increased due in large part to people like Hamilton Disston and Henry B. Plant. By 1881, the State of Florida faced a financial crisis involving a title to public lands. On the eve of the Civil War, land had been pledged by the Internal Improvement Fund to underwrite railroad bonds. After the War, when the railroads failed, the land reverted to the State. Almost \$1 million was needed by the state to pay off the principal and accumulated interest on the debt, thereby giving clear title. Hamilton Disston, son of a wealthy Philadelphia industrialist, contracted with the State of Florida in two large land deals: the Disston Drainage Contract and the Disston Land Purchase. The Drainage Contract was an agreement between Disston and the State in which Disston and his associates agreed to drain and reclaim all overflow lands south of present-day Orlando and east of the Peace River in exchange for one-half the acreage that could be reclaimed and made fit for cultivation. The Disston Land Purchase was an agreement between Disston and the State in which Disston agreed to purchase Internal Improvement Fund Lands at \$0.25 an acre to satisfy the indebtedness of the fund. A contract was signed on June 1, 1881 for the sale of 4,000,000 acres for the sum of \$1 million, the estimated debt owed by the Improvement Fund. Disston was allowed to select tracts of land in lots of

10,000 acres, up to 3,500,000 acres. The remainder was to be selected in tracts of 640 acres (Davis 1938:206–207). Before he could fulfill his obligation, Disston sold half of this contract to a British concern, the Florida Land and Mortgage Company, headed by Sir Edward James Reed (Tischendorf 1954:123).

Disston changed Florida from a wilderness of swamps, heat, and mosquitoes into an area ripe for investment. During 1881 and 1882, channels were dug between the lake systems to the north and the Kissimmee River (Tebeau 1971:288). The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company was responsible for opening up Lake Okeechobee to the Gulf of Mexico by dredging a channel to the Caloosahatchee River. Disston and his associates received 1,652,711 acres of land under the Drainage Contract, although they probably never permanently drained more than 50,000 acres (Tebeau 1971:280). Drainage operations began at this time and the Florida Land and Improvement Company and Kissimmee Land Company were formed to help fulfill the drainage contract (Hetherington 1980:6).

The Disston Land Purchase and Disston Drainage Contract were not very well liked among many of Florida's residents. They resented the \$0.25 per acre price Disston paid under the land contract, as they were required to pay \$1.25 per acre under the terms of the Homestead Act of 1876. Claims also were made that Disston was receiving title to lands that were not swamplands or wetlands (Tebeau 1971:278).

In August 1881, at the same time Disston's companies were beginning their work, the legislature granted a state charter to the privately-owned Florida Coast Line Canal & Transportation Company to construct a continuous waterway from the St. Johns River to Miami; the intracoastal channel would provide a sheltered, inland passage for shallow-draft vessels. The charter granted the company 3,840 acres of land for every mile of canal built. Construction began in 1883 on a 5-foot-deep, 50-foot-wide, intracoastal channel connecting coastal bays, rivers, and lakes (Buker 1975:117). Although the canal company dredged almost continuously from 1883 until the 268-mile channel was completed in 1912, the firm's waterway operations were never successful. While the channel was still under construction, the company faced a formidable challenge from competing transportation interests expanding into South Florida (Buker 1975:120).

George H.K. Charter settled on two and a half miles along the ocean shore in what is now Manalapan in 1882. Charter grew coconuts and in 1887 became a mailman for the Barefoot route. Charter sold his property for \$7,500 to Nathan Field of New Jersey in 1891. Field through his Hypoluxo Beach Company built a 2 ½-story inn along the ocean shore in 1894 named Manalapan Cottage after a tribe of Indians from New Jersey. In 1896, Field had Hypoluxo Beach platted and started selling off lots (HSPBC 2009b).

Lake Worth was first known as Jewell, a community located between West Palm Beach and Lantana on Lake Worth, Jewell became a stop along the FEC Railway with a post office in 1889. Jewell had first been settled by African-American Fannie Jones James and her husband Samuel James who lived on 186 acres stretching from present-day Dixie Highway to Lake Worth (HSPBC 2009d).

Captain Morris Benson Lyman moved with his family to Lantana Point in 1887 and bought land for a 160-acre homestead. Lyman was not the first settler of Lantana but he is considered the founder of the town as he started several businesses in the area. A post office which also served as a general store and trading post called the Indian Trading Post was established in 1892 with a public school established in the community in 1894. Captain Lyman originally named the settlement Lantana Point after the abundance of the flower in the area and shortened the name to Lantana following the creation of the post office. The FEC Railway reached Lantana in 1896 and produce from the area was shipped to the north by rail four cars at a time from a packing house located west of Lake Osborne. The Lyman family also owned a large freighter which was used to transport produce and supplies back and forth from Lantana to Jacksonville (Best 2011).

South of the project area the development of Boynton Beach began with Major Nathan Boynton buying 400 acres south of Lantana in 1894. The settlement quickly prospered due to the development of the East Coast Canal in 1895 which connected with Lake Worth to the north and the arrival of the FEC in 1896. Boynton's post office was also established in 1896 and an express train was developed to run during shipping season to send produce quickly to northern markets. By 1900, 83 people were residents of Boynton. Ocean Ridge to the east of Boynton Beach also began to develop due to Major Boynton's efforts when he had the Boynton Beach Hotel built south of what is today Ocean Avenue which first opened in 1897. Boynton and Congressman William S. Linton soon formed the Michigan Home Colonization named after their native state. This colony quickly flourished with citrus, pineapples, and tomatoes being among the crops grown (BBHS 2015).

Henry Flagler visited the area around Lake Worth for the first time in 1893. He declared the land a "veritable paradise" and a small land boom happened as a result of his agents buying land in the area. Flagler later in 1893 then had West Palm Beach platted and extended the FEC Railway to the town in 1894. This coincided with the opening of the Royal Poinciana Hotel which was located on the western shore of Lake Worth on Palm Beach directly east of West Palm Beach. The Royal Poinciana was built as a winter retreat for wealthy Northern tourists and was the world's largest resort when built. The hotel dining room could seat as many as 1,600 guests and the Royal Poinciana was billed as the world's largest wooden structure. Flagler then had an

oceanfront hotel built on Palm Beach which opened in 1896 as the Palm Beach Inn and would later be renamed the Breakers in 1901 (HSPBC 2009d).

West Palm Beach also developed thanks to Flagler and his FEC Railway. He had the town laid out in a grid made up of 48 blocks and began to sell off lots in February of 1894. Later that year in November, residents voted to incorporate with Flagler himself offering land and money for public buildings and churches. West Palm Beach grew to a population of over 1,000 by 1895 but two fires in early 1896 destroyed most of the commercial district. The fires resulted in a change to the building codes of the commercial center as new structures could not be made out of wood. Rather, any new buildings had to be made out of either stone, brick, or brick veneer (HSPBC 2009).

Development and settlement increased after the freezes of 1894 and 1895 that killed citrus crops, vegetables, and coconut palms throughout much of the state. This event in part caused Henry M. Flagler to extend the FEC Railway 70 miles south to Miami, where no damaging frosts had occurred (Shepard Associates 1981:1–10). The completion of the railroad to Miami in 1896 launched the most significant period in the region's development. The railroad brought farmers from the north, and agriculture was developed. Other businesses also began to emerge (Historic Property Associates 1995:39–42).

<b>Section</b>	<b>Portion Owned</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Date of Deed or Sale</b>
<b>4</b>	Lots 1, 2, SE ¼ of NE ¼ and NE ¼ of SE ¼	James E. Hamilton	March 20, 1892
	SW ¼ of NE ¼ and W ½ of SE 1/4	Charles W. Pierce	January 21, 1893
	W ½ of NW ¼ and W ½ of SW ¼	Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company	September 24, 1890
	SE ¼ of SE ¼	Andrew W. Garnett	April 1, 1892
<b>5</b>	Lots 1-5 and 8	Ezra A. Osborn and Elnathan T. Field	September 3, 1885
	Lots 2, 6 and 7 and W ½ of Section	Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company	September 24, 1890
	Lot 9	Alvin C. Vandmeter	April 26, 1920
<b>32</b>	Lots 1 and 5	George Fox	April 18, 1892

Table 6-1 Land Apportionment in the Project Area as Recorded in the Florida Tract Book Records			
Section	Portion Owned	Owner	Date of Deed or Sale
	W ½ of Section	Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company	September 24, 1890
33	E ½; E ½ of W ½ and Lot 2	Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company	September 24, 1890
	Lot -/-	Ezra A. Osborn and Elnathan T. Field	September 3, 1885
	W ½ of SW ¼	Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company	February 2, 1891

Source: Florida Tract Book Records

## 6.4 SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR PERIOD AND 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).

John Newton Clarke, an early settler of the Lake Worth area, applied for a 139-acre homestead in 1897 west of West Palm Beach along a lake called Lake Clarke he named after himself. Clarke planted pineapples and built a packinghouse to ship his produce but never actually lived at the property. The business was successful in the late 1890s into the early 1900s but the pineapple market collapsed by 1915. (HSPBC 2009c).

Henry Flagler moved to Palm Beach in 1902 after Whitehall was completed. Whitehall was built as a wedding gift for Flagler’s third wife, Mary Lily Kenan and Flagler and Kenan spent winters at the opulent residence until Flagler passed away in 1913. The New York Herald proclaimed shortly after Whitehall was completed in 1902 that the Beaux Arts estate was "more wonderful than any palace in Europe, grander and more magnificent than any other private dwelling in the world." Whitehall today houses the Henry Morrison Flagler Museum (PB73) and was National Register-listed in 1972. Flagler’s Breakers Hotel was then destroyed by fire in 1903 but was quickly rebuilt for the winter season (HSPBC 2009). Palm Beach would officially incorporate in 1911 after it was



discovered that West Palm Beach to the west was attempting to annex the island of Palm Beach later that year (Town of Palm Beach 2019).

West Palm Beach continued to grow in the late 1890s to early 1900s thanks to the FEC Railway and changes in the town's building codes prohibiting the construction of wooden structures. West Palm Beach boasted a water and electric plant, a sewer system, a city dock, a library, schools, post office, and a gridded street system. The town grew large enough for the Florida State Legislature to declare West Palm Beach a city in 1903. Palm Beach County was then officially established in 1909 and West Palm Beach was established as the county seat (City of West Palm Beach 2019).

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. 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 (Miller 1990).

The settlement of Boynton, south of the project area, developed due to an unusual circumstance when the Norwegian ship Coquimbo crashed off the coast of Boynton in 1909. Residents of Boynton retrieved a shipment of lumber off the ship. This lumber was auctioned to settlers and was used to build many of the early wood framed houses in Boynton. In 1911, a bridge was built over the East Coast Canal connecting Ocean Avenue, a main thoroughfare in town, with the beach (HSPBC 2009).

Fannie Jones James sold most of the 186 acres she owned in Jewell to the Palm Beach Farms Company in 1911. This company then proceeded to buy several hundred acres in the surrounding area along with thousands of acres in the Everglades. The owners of Palm Beach Farms Company formed Bryant and Greenwood which aggressively marketed the land they owned throughout the U.S. and Canada. Five-acre tracts of farmland in the Everglades were offered for \$250 each with a free 25x25 lot included for free at Lucerne on the western shore of Lake Worth. Many investors soon realized that their land in the Everglades was uninhabitable and moved onto their free land in Lucerne (HSPBC 2009).

The Lyman family who first settled in Lantana ran several businesses in the area in the late 1800s-early 1900s. Local Native Americans traded at the Lyman's General Store up until 1910. The largest business was the Lantana Fish Company which commonly caught 100,000-pounds of fish

a day. The business of catching and selling oysters became the leading industry for the town (Lantana Public Library 2016).

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, 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).

## **6.5 WORLD WAR I AND AFTERMATH PERIOD (1916-1919)**

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 in Europe decreased due to the war, which forced Americans to vacation domestically. Tycoons such as Henry Flagler and Henry Plant were building the hotels and railroads for people desiring winter vacations in sunny Florida. These magnates took an interest in the improvements and promotion of Florida in order to bring in more tourists. The end of the war marked a slight increase in population, and Flagler and Okeechobee counties were created at this time. The completion of the West Palm Beach Canal (PB10331), determined National-Register eligible in 2016, in 1917 led to a dramatic decrease of the water level of Lake Clarke. This lake which had stretched from Southern Boulevard into the City of Lake Worth became marshland and potentially inhabitable (HSPBC 2009d).

## **6.6 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. 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. Up to 20,000 people were arriving in the state daily. Besides the inexpensive property, Florida's legislative prohibition on income and inheritance taxes also encouraged more people to move into the state (Weaver et al. 1996:3).

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. Lot prices became 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).

Lantana incorporated in 1921 with 100 residents living within a one square mile area. Women had only been granted the right to vote through the 19th Amendment in 1920 but the first two mayors of Lantana were women. Ellen M. Anderson became the first female mayor of a town in Palm Beach County in 1921 when she was chosen by the town commission to serve and Mary S. Paddock was elected by residents as the next mayor of Lantana (Best 2011). A nearly 800-foot wooden bridge was built connecting Lantana and Hypoluxo Island in 1925. This bridge served as the first connection between Lantana and Hypoluxo Island, which could only be previously reached by boat and a subsequent hike through a mangrove swamp (Janus Research 2003). Boynton prospered in the 1920s as buildings were wired for electricity and a water treatment plant was built. The Boynton Women's Club (PB98) was designed by renowned South Florida architect Addison Mizner in 1926 and was National Register-listed in 1979 (HSPBC 2009b).

Parcels along the western shores of Lake Worth which were platted as a part of Palm Beach Farms in the 1910s were developed beginning in the 1920s when Lawrence C. Swain bought 320 acres with intentions of creating a community for the middle working-class. Homestead lots were first sold in 1925 for \$225 and the Town of Greenacres City was formed around the shores of Lake Worth in 1926 with a population of about 1,250. These lots which were a part of Plat II a half-mile west of Military Trail became the "Original Section" of the Greenacres development. However, two separate hurricanes in 1926 and in 1928 destroyed most of the town and residents over the next few years began to move out (City of Greenacres 2018).

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; together, the hurricanes killed more than 2,000 people and destroyed 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 already 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).

While the F.E.C. Railway started an embargo on freight shipments in South Florida, the Seaboard Air Line Railway began to expand as a direct competitor to F.E.C. Railway. In 1923, the President of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, S. Davies Warfield, initiated a move to extend a line from the existing Coleman Station in Sumter County, Florida, to West Palm Beach, with the ultimate goal of connecting the line to Miami. After Warfield organized the quick purchase of over 160,000 acres of ROW, construction began on the West Palm Beach branch in the summer of 1924. Over two hundred four miles of nearly straight track from Coleman to West Palm Beach was completed the following fall of 1925. Immediately following this expeditious construction, work on the line connecting West Palm Beach and Miami was initiated (Railway Review 1925: 165-168).

The Florida Inland Navigation District was created by the state legislature in 1927 to make waterways such as Lake Worth navigable. This piece of legislation helped to open up educational opportunities for the Lake Worth area as well as provide public access for all who wished to travel via Lake Worth (Town of Lantana 2019).

## **6.7 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).

Due to the tough 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. (Miller 1990).

The Depression affected most areas of the state's economy. Beef and citrus production declined, manufacturing slowed, and development projects were stopped. Even the railroad industry felt the pressures of the 1930s and had to reduce service and let go of personnel. In addition, the increasing use of the automobile lessened the demand for travel by rail. Despite the Depression, tourism remained an integral part of the Florida economy during this period. New highways made automobile travel to Florida easy and affordable and more middle-class families were able to vacation in the "Sunshine State" (Miller 1990).

Commodore Harold Stirling Vanderbilt, a descendant of the famed railroad and shipping family, left Palm Beach in 1930 due to the hurricane of 1928. He purchased 500 feet of oceanfront property east of the project area and built Eastover (PB71), listed on the National Register as the Vanderbilt House in 2001. Vanderbilt chartered and incorporated the area around his estate as the Town of Manalapan in 1931 named after the Manalapan Cottage built on Hypoluxo Island by Nathan Field in 1894 (HSPBC 2009b). The Manalapan name is thought to have come from a New Jersey township with the same name or from the Native American word meaning "good bread." (Town of Manalapan 2018).

Property values decreased drastically in the 1930s in the area during the Depression years. However, progress was still made in Palm Beach County in the 1930s. Florida's first community college, today known as Palm Beach Community College, opened in West Palm Beach in 1933 and Morrison Field, now Palm Beach International Airport, was dedicated in 1936 and is located northwest of the project area (HSPBC 2009).

## **6.8 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. Florida became one of the nation's major military training grounds for the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Morrison Field in West Palm Beach was leased as an Army Air Corps base with an Air Transport Command center being established at the air field in 1942. Thousands of servicemen worked and lived in West Palm Beach during World War II (HSPBC 2009).

Palm Beach County Park Airport in Lantana located about one mile west of the APE was opened before World War II as a training complex for the U.S. Army Air Corps. The U.S. Government determined that the location of the airport was ideal for patrolling the Atlantic Ocean shore for German submarines (Thompson 2018).

Prior to World War II, 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 servicemen and their families appreciated the state's warm weather and tropical beauty and the presence of thousands of military personnel caused the state's industrial and agricultural production to boom. Thousands of soldiers returning from service in World War II moved to Florida and contributed to the post-war boom of South Florida. Tourism quickly rebounded and once again became a major source of the state's economy (Miller 1990)

During this time, railroads 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).

The marshland area surrounding Lake Clarke in between West Palm Beach and Lake Worth first began to be settled in the 1930s with two families planting mango groves. However, in 1946, businessmen Francis C. McKenzie and Roy Dilling bought out the families and then marketed and sold lots in a development known as Florida Mango Grovelets. West Palm Beach attorney William Travers was able to buy lots from the State of Florida along Lake Clarke and had the lake dredged. Travers sold lots from \$100 to \$300 per acre beginning in 1949 with slow sales until Palm Beach County Commissioner Lake Lytal, who lived along the lakeshore, was able to get a bridge built across the West Palm Beach Canal (HSPBC 2009c).

Lawrence C. Swain, who had developed Greenacres City, died in 1944 and ten months later, 125 residents of the city successfully asked for the Florida Legislature to dissolve the city's charter. However, soldiers returning from World War II fought the dissolution in court and got the Greenacres City charter reinstated with a reincorporation of the city in 1947. Today, through annexation, the renamed City of Greenacres covers about six square miles (City of Greenacres 2018).

## **6.9 MODERN PERIOD (1950-PRESENT)**

The post-war growth and development of South Florida continued into the 1950s and 1960s. Thousands of workers, tourists, and retirees moved to Palm Beach County for its warm climate. Morrison Field was discontinued for service as a military airfield after being reactivated for use in the Korean War in the early 1950s and was reopened for commercial use as Palm Beach International Airport in 1966 (Best 2011).

Within the project area, A.G. Holley Hospital was constructed in 1950 in Lantana as a state-operated tuberculosis hospital. The main hospital building was designed in the Art Deco style. It

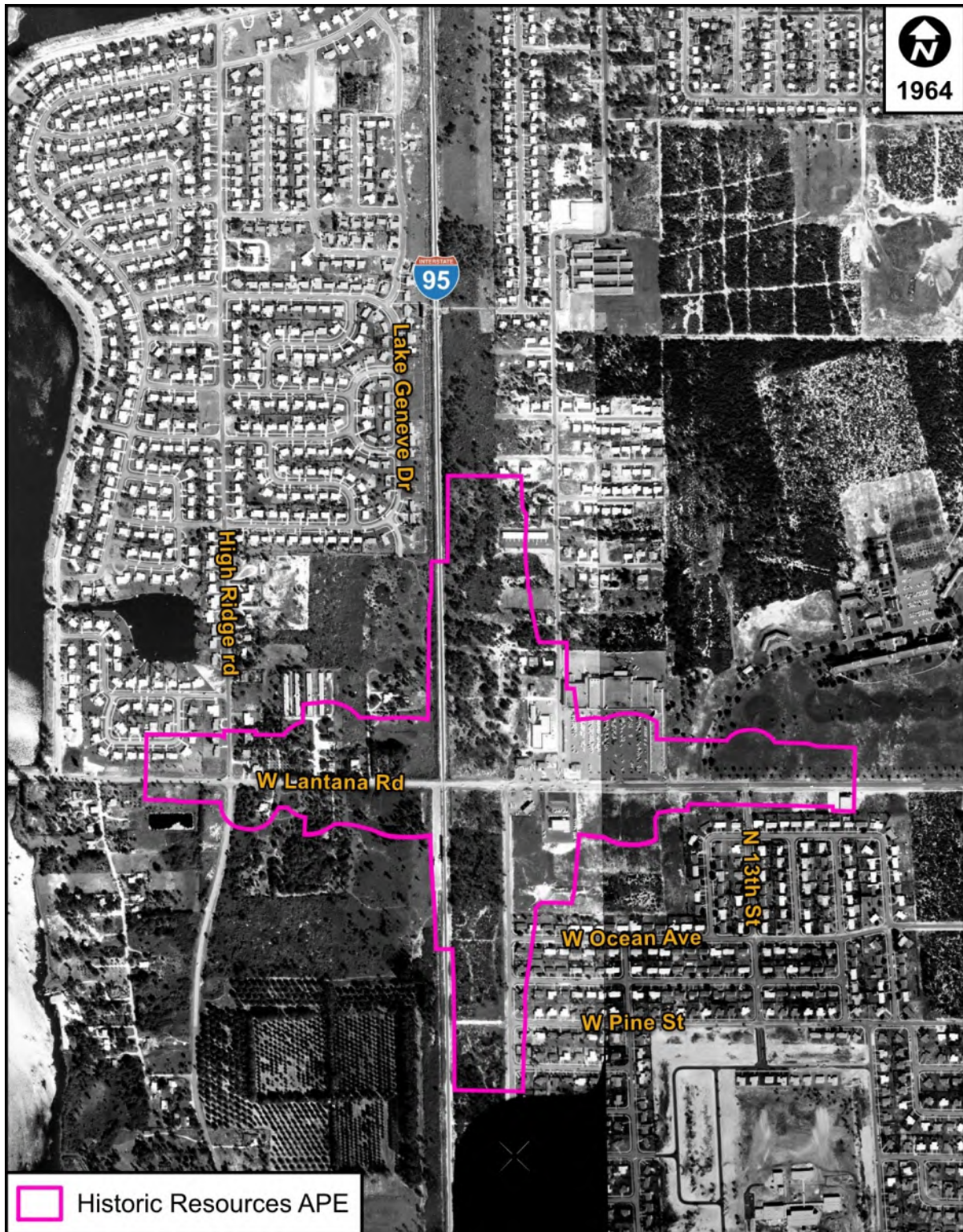
was built to serve 500 patients and provide living accommodations for hospital staff. It was the second of four state tuberculosis hospitals built in the state between 1938 and 1952. Lantana developed rapidly during this period as a result of the hospital and the majority of the development within the project area took place within fifteen years of the establishment of the hospital (Best 2011). Lake Osborne Estates subdivision located west of I-95, just within the Lake Worth city limits, and the Lantana Height subdivision were both developed beginning in the 1950s. Lake Osborne Estates is visible in the northwest corner of the 1964 aerial. Lantana Heights is visible to the southeast directly across from A.G. Holley Hospital (**Figure 6-1**).

Palm Springs, north of Lantana, was first used as a 700-acre dairy farm. The Village of Palm Springs was incorporated in 1957 as 2.5 square miles between Lake Clarke Shores and Greenacres with nothing having yet been developed on the land. However, by 1958, developers bought up the farmland and 800 homes had been built in Palm Springs (The Village of Palm Springs, 2019).

An 834-acre area of land to the west of the APE, known as Mulberry Farms, was owned by Frank and Julia Lewis. The land was used for raising cattle and chickens and growing citrus as well as mulberry trees to produce silk. Mulberry Farms was sold in 1958 to Nathan Hunt and Paul Kintz who developed the land as one of the first country club communities in Palm Beach County. The former farmland was chartered as the City of Atlantis in 1959 named after the famed lost mythological city. Much of Atlantis today is owned and operated by the Atlantis Country Club and the Lost City Golf Club. Atlantis today has about 2,000 residents and is bounded by L-14 Canal to the north, Lantana Road to the south, S Congress Avenue to the east, and Military Trail to the west (HSPBC 2009a).

Anne E'Del Deacon was appointed as a municipal judge within Lantana in 1956. She served as the first female judge in Palm Beach County and the fourth female judge in the state. The Town of Hypoluxo was incorporated as a more than half-mile area on the shore of the Intracoastal Waterway in 1959. Despite the name, the town is not located on Hypoluxo Island but rather directly across the Intracoastal Waterway to the west (HSPBC 2009b).

Lantana became known to many in the 1970s and 1980s as the headquarters of the National Enquirer tabloid magazine. The publisher of the magazine, Generoso Pope, started an annual tradition of putting the "World's Largest Christmas Tree" in front of the headquarters at Christmas time which brought thousands of visitors and tourists from around the United States and the world into Lantana. The tradition lasted from 1971 when the headquarters were moved to Lantana until 1988 when Pope died. The newspaper later moved their offices in 2000 to Boca Raton (Best 2011).





### Figure 6-1 A 1964 Historic Aerial Photograph of the Project APE

In 1967, the Seaboard Air Line Railroad was merged with its competitor the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad to form the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad. A later merger with the Chessie system in the 1980s formed the CSX Corporation. A segment of the Seaboard Air Line (CSX) Railroad (8BD4649) falls within the project APE, as it runs parallel to I-95 within the APE. (Mann 1983: 128)

During these years, the construction of I-95 affected many communities along Florida's east coast. Miles of fractured highway were incorporated into what would become the main vein of Florida's east coast. Construction of I-95 in southern Florida progressed throughout the 1960s (Janus Research 2007:63). By the mid-1970s, most of the highway was complete from the Georgia State Line to Ft. Pierce and from Palm Beach Gardens to Miami. The construction of I-95 within the project area is visible in the 1975 historic aerial, as well as the effects it had on surrounding development (**Figure 6-2**). The 1986 aerial photograph indicates that the neighborhoods and commercial areas within the project area were well built out and appears much as it does today (**Figure 6-3**).



Figure 6-2 A 1975 Historic Aerial Photograph of the Project APE

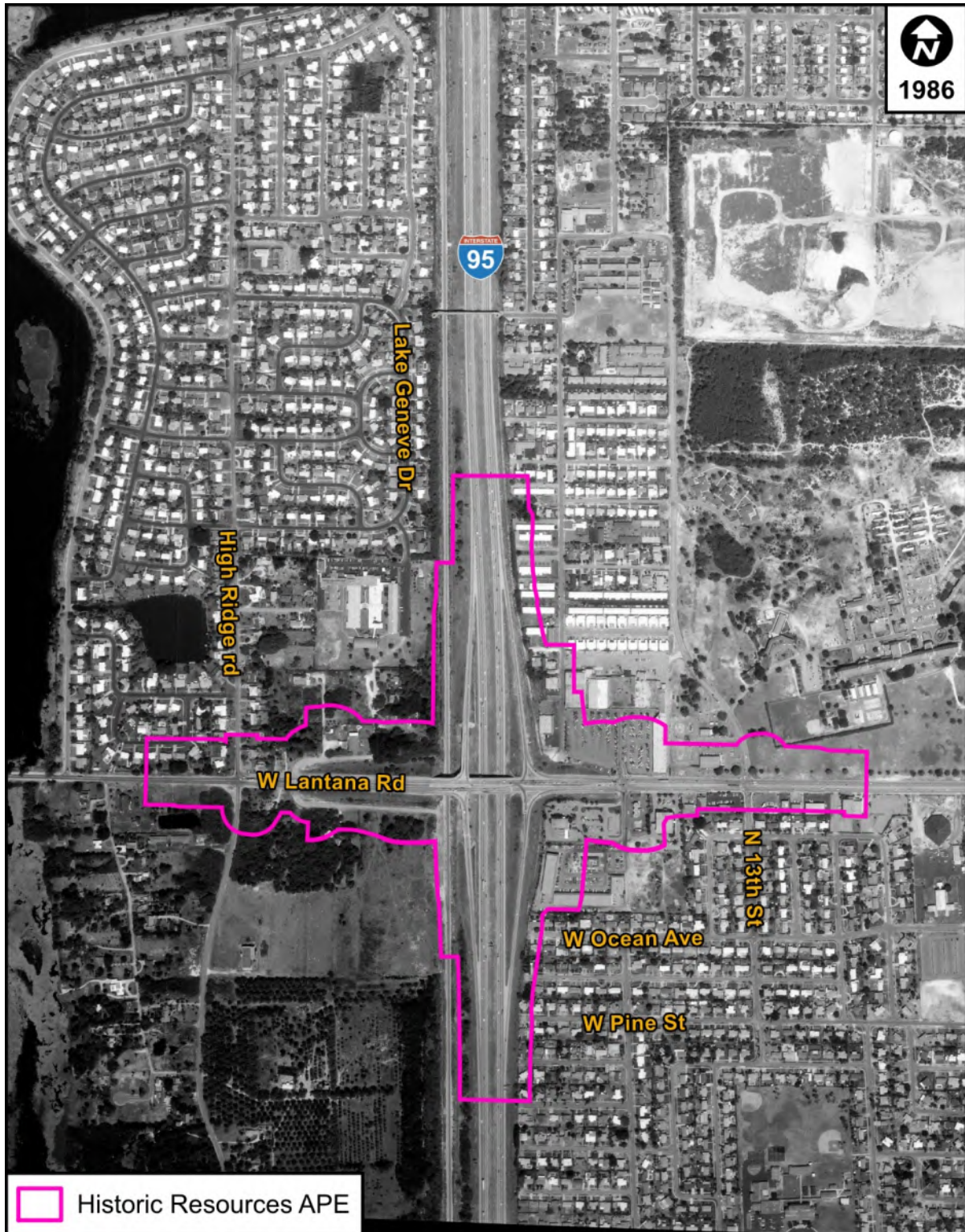


Figure 6-3 A 1986 Historic Aerial Photograph of the Project APE

## 7.0 FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

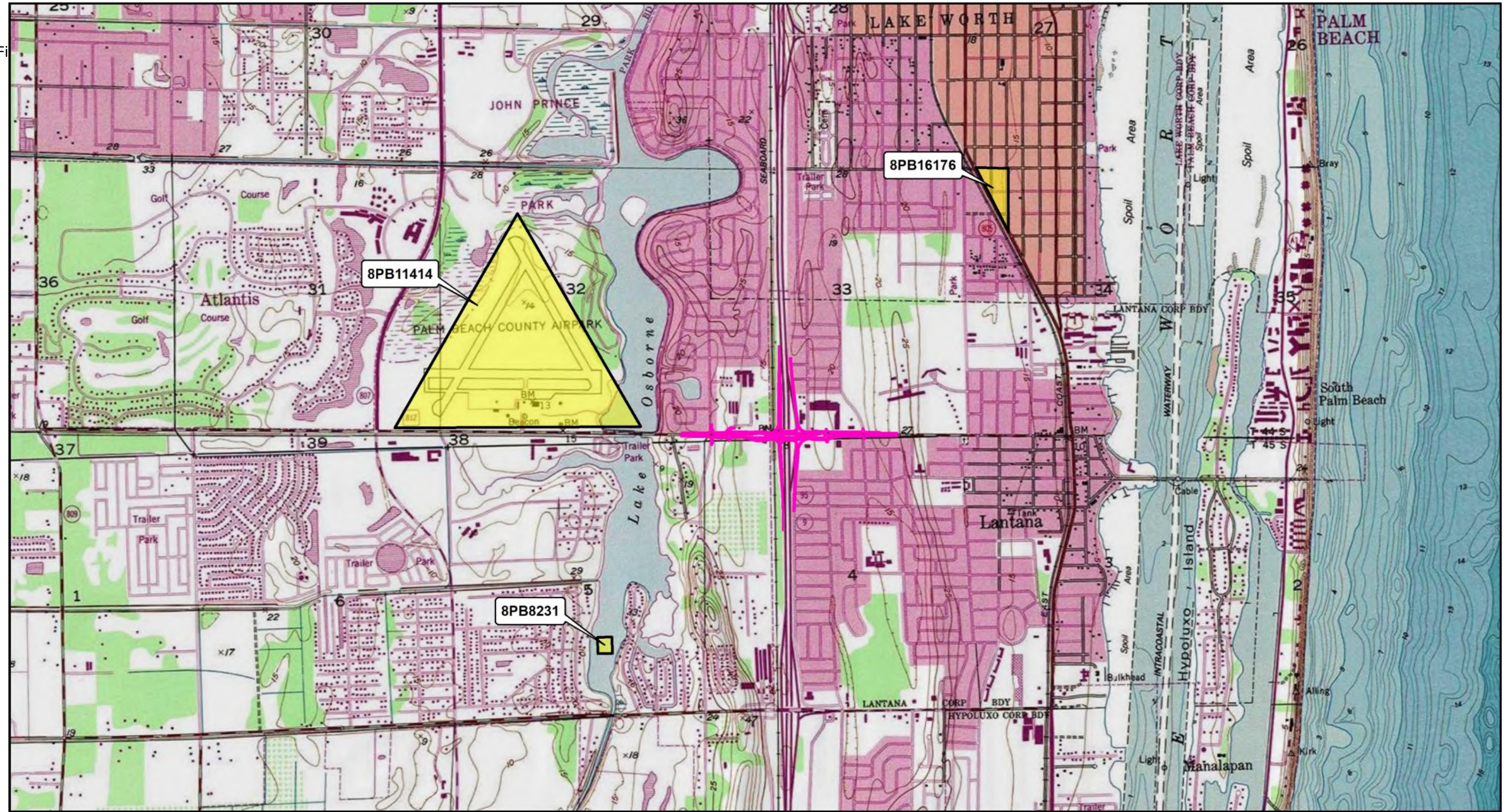
A comprehensive review of previous surveys, FMSF data, Palm Beach County Property Appraiser records, and other relevant historical research materials was conducted to determine the potential for National Register-listed, National Register-eligible, and potentially National Register-eligible cultural resources within the project APE. 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's official position about the significance of a resource.

### 7.1 PREVIOUSLY CONDUCTED CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEYS

There has not been a comprehensive CRAS of the project APE. The FMSF GIS data identified two previously conducted cultural resource surveys that partially intersect the APE. FMSF Manuscript No. 5844 (Janus Research 1999) is associated with a cultural resource assessment survey of the Tri-Rail at-grade alignment. No archaeological testing was conducted as the APE was confined to railroad tracks. FMSF Manuscript No. 14000 (Janus Research 2006) is associated with a large-scale transportation project. None of these efforts comprehensively surveyed the project APE.

### 7.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The FMSF GIS data did not identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within or adjacent to the archaeological APE. Three archaeological sites were identified by the FMSF GIS data within one mile of the APE (**Figure 7-1**). The Lake Osborne Canoe (8PB8231) is recorded as a general vicinity site in the waters of Lake Osborne, approximately 0.80 miles southwest of the APE, and has not been evaluated by the SHPO. Although the Palm Beach County Park Airport (8PB11414) was recorded as an archaeological site adjacent to the west side of Lake Osborne, this is a 20<sup>th</sup> century airport with no archaeological components. It has been evaluated by the SHPO as ineligible for inclusion in the National Register. The Winn Dixie (8PB16176) was documented as a precolumbian mound complex approximately 0.90 miles northeast of the APE and has not been evaluated by the SHPO. It was recorded based on information provided by a local informant and no artifacts were recovered from the site. A search of local and in-house data did not identify any locally-designated sites or zones within or adjacent to the archaeological APE.



<p><b>Figure 7-1: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within One Mile of the Archaeological APE</b></p>	<p>SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road                  PD&amp;E Study (413258-1-22-02)</p>	<p>— Project Footprint                  ■ Archaeological Site</p>	<p><b>USGS Quadrangle Map:</b>                  Lake Worth (1945 PR 1983)</p>	<p><b>Palm Beach County</b></p>
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### 7.3 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES

A search of the FMSF identified two previously recorded historic resources within the APE: The A.G. Holley Hospital (8PB11420) and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad (8PB12917). The A.G. Holley Hospital was demolished, and no indication of the resource remains within the current project APE. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad has been previously recorded outside of the APE and determined National Register-eligible by the SHPO under Criterion A in the categories of Transportation and Community Planning and Development. An updated FMSF form was completed for this resource and is attached in **Appendix A**.

### 7.4 POTENTIAL HISTORIC RESOURCES

A search of the Palm Beach County Property Appraiser data and GIS information identified 14 parcels intersecting the historic resources APE with actual year built (AYRB) dates of 1971 or prior. These fourteen parcels contained historic standing structures, all of which were recorded during the architectural field review.

A review of aerial photographs from 1964, 1975, and 1986 (FDOT, Surveying and Mapping Office 2014) was conducted to identify any unrecorded historic resources located within the historic resources APE. The 1964 aerial photographs shows the developed residential areas, west of what is now I-95. Commercial development east of I-95 near the A.G. Holley Hospital is visible including the shopping center and Wells Fargo bank building. This is consistent with the AYRB dates identified within the property appraiser data. One building present on the 1964 aerial, within the APE has been demolished. The 1975 shows the construction of I-95 within the APE and its effect on surrounding development. By 1986 the neighborhoods and commercial areas east and west of I-95 are well built out which is also consistent with property appraiser date. No historic bridges, cemeteries, or other potentially unrecorded historic resources were identified within the historic resources APE during the background research.

## 8.0 PROJECT RESEARCH DESIGN AND SITE LOCATION MODEL

The background research and literature review, in conjunction with pertinent environmental variables, contributed to the formulation of project-specific field methods designed to locate and evaluate previously unrecorded archaeological sites within the archaeological APE. Four environmental factors are typically used to help predict site locations: distance to fresh (potable) water, distance to hardwood hammocks, topography, and soil type (soil drainage).

Fresh water is an important resource. This variable would have been of greater importance during the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods (12,000–5000 BC) when the perched water system was more restricted. Fresh water would have been accessible to the APE from ponds described in the surveyors' notes as well as Lake Osborne shown on the plat maps to the west of the APE.

The presence of tree islands or hardwood hammocks also serve as reliable indicators of site location in southern Florida. Their use by precontact, Seminole and modern hunters, campers and permanent residents is well documented. One obvious reason for their use is that they are not prone to flooding, except during episodes of very high water. Yet, hammocks are moist enough to retard the development and spread of fires. The thick foliage of hammocks also provides a great deal of shade as well as serving to moderate temperatures year-round. The thick canopies of hammocks also provide good shelter during periods of heavy weather. Mature hammocks are noted for a lack of ground cover vegetation due to the closed canopy above shading out younger trees, herbs and shrubs. Thus, mature hammocks offer enough open space for habitation and activity areas. Many fruits, nuts and tubers are available in hammocks that are important as human food sources as well as for their ability to attract game animals. The review of plat maps, surveyors' notes, and aerial photographs did not identify any hammocks in the APE. The topography within the APE is relatively flat. Elevations range between 16 and 20 feet ASL.

The characteristics of soils have been used successfully by researchers to formulate predictive models for precontact site location. In general, soils with an organic pan, with underlying marl or clays, and with slow to moderate internal drainage tend to retain water or be inundated. Although wet areas can contain abundant wildlife and plant resources, they make poorer habitation areas when better-drained locations are available. The majority of the APE contains modified soils associated with urban development.

In southern Florida, historic period sites frequently co-occur with precontact archaeological sites. This is often the result of environmental conditions found desirable by both groups: better-drained upland knolls near transportation routes (i.e., historic trails and major rivers). Because

so little of the pre-urban environment remains, government survey plat maps and surveyor's notes were used to identify pre-urbanization environmental features that could possibly contain or be associated with precontact sites or historic period sites. The review of historic plat maps and surveyors' notes did not identify any military forts, roads, encampments, battlefields, homesteads, or historical Native American villages or trails within or adjacent to the archaeological APE.

Probability zones along existing roads can be affected by underground utilities and the resulting effects of road construction, which often include berms and ditches. Areas that may have originally been moderate or high site potential zones and are directly affected by modern development may decrease in potential due to soil disturbance. Based on the review of past environmental variables and the modified nature of the project corridor, the APE exhibits a low probability of containing intact archaeological sites.



## 9.0 METHODS

### 9.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

The archaeological field survey consisted of a visual inspection of exposed ground to look for evidence of archaeological sites. Additionally, the pedestrian survey included recording the location of buried utilities. No subsurface testing was feasible within the archaeological APE due to the presence of hardscape, landscaping, ditches, berms, and buried utilities. Archaeological testing is not conducted within utility corridors for several reasons: the area has been disturbed by the excavation and burial of the utility, concern for the safety of archaeological field teams, and potential for substantial fines if a utility is damaged. Standard archaeological methods for recording field data was followed throughout the project. Current field conditions were recorded on maps of the project APE included in **Appendix B**.

### 9.2 HISTORIC RESOURCES FIELD METHODS

An architectural historian and historic technician conducted a historic resources survey in order to ensure that resources built during or before 1971 within the project APE were identified, properly mapped, and photographed. The historic resources survey used standard field methods to identify and record historic resources. Resources within the APE received a preliminary visual reconnaissance. Resources with features indicative of 1971 or earlier construction materials, building methods, or architectural styles were noted on aerial photographs.

For each identified historic resource, FMSF forms were filled out with field data, including notes from site observations and research findings. The estimated date of construction, distinctive features, and architectural style were noted. Photographs were taken with a high-resolution digital camera. A log was kept recording the building's physical location and compass direction of each photograph.

In addition to a search of the FMSF, Palm Beach County Property Appraiser information was also used to approximate building construction dates within the project APE. Together, the GIS Data Sets and property appraiser information usually yield the dates of the majority of the historic resources located within the project APE. The project architectural historian identifies any resource not accounted for by this information in the field based on the aforementioned methods.

Each resource's individual significance was then evaluated for its potential eligibility for listing in the National Register. Historic physical integrity was determined from site observations, field

data, and photographic documentation. Local information was consulted to assist in the research for known significant historical associations.

Concentrations of historic resources within the APE for the project were noted in terms of the potential for inclusion in a historic district. Each resource's present condition, location relative to other resources, and distinguishing neighborhood characteristics were noted and photographed for accurate assessment of National Register Historic District eligibility.

### **9.3 LOCAL INFORMANTS AND CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT COORDINATION**

In accordance with Chapter 1A-46, attempts were made to contact and interview local informants. Local informants may often provide valuable information which is otherwise not available through official records or library collections. The City of Lantana is not listed on the August 7, 2018 list of Certified Local Governments (CLG) posted on the FDHR website (FDHR 2018). However, Palm Beach County, which contains the project limits, is a CLG. Therefore, Mr. Christian Davenport, County Archaeologist, was contacted via e-mail on December 19, 2019. Mr. Davenport responded on December 19, 2019 and stated that there are no locally designated resources in the area or any known sites.

## 10.0 RESULTS

### 10.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

No newly or previously recorded archaeological resources were identified within the archaeological APE. The pedestrian survey confirmed the modified nature of the archaeological APE and did not identify any features indicative of increased archaeological potential. No subsurface testing was conducted due to the presence of hardscape, landscaping, ditches, berms, and buried utilities. Representative photographs showing the archaeological APE are included in **Figures 10-1 through 10-4**. Current conditions within the archaeological APE are noted on maps included in **Appendix B**.



**Figure 10-1** View of Archaeological APE Along Lantana Road to the East of High Ridge Road, facing East



**Figure 10-2** View of Archaeological APE Along Lantana Road to the West of N 13th Street, facing East



**Figure 10-3** View of Archaeological APE Along Southern Lantana Road and West of I-95, facing East



**Figure 10-4** View of Archaeological APE East Side of I-95 North, facing South

## 10.2 HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS

The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of a total of fifteen historic resources. Of the fifteen resources, one is previously recorded and fourteen are newly recorded. The previously recorded resource, Seaboard Air Line Railroad (8PB12917), has been recorded within the current project APE; however, it was not evaluated by SHPO. An updated FMSF form was completed for this resource. The fourteen newly recorded resources are all historic structures (8PB18592-8PB18605). New FMSF forms were completed for all newly recorded resources.

The 0.70-mile segment of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad (8PB12917) was part of a previously recorded segment in 2010 which was not evaluated by SHPO. The previous survey determined that there was insufficient information to evaluate the resource for eligibility. Several segments of the rail line outside of the current project APE with similar characteristics have been determined National Register-eligible within recent years. This segment is considered eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Transportation.

Fourteen newly recorded historic resources were also identified within the APE. Of these fourteen newly recorded resources, one, First Federal Savings and Loan Association (Chase Bank)

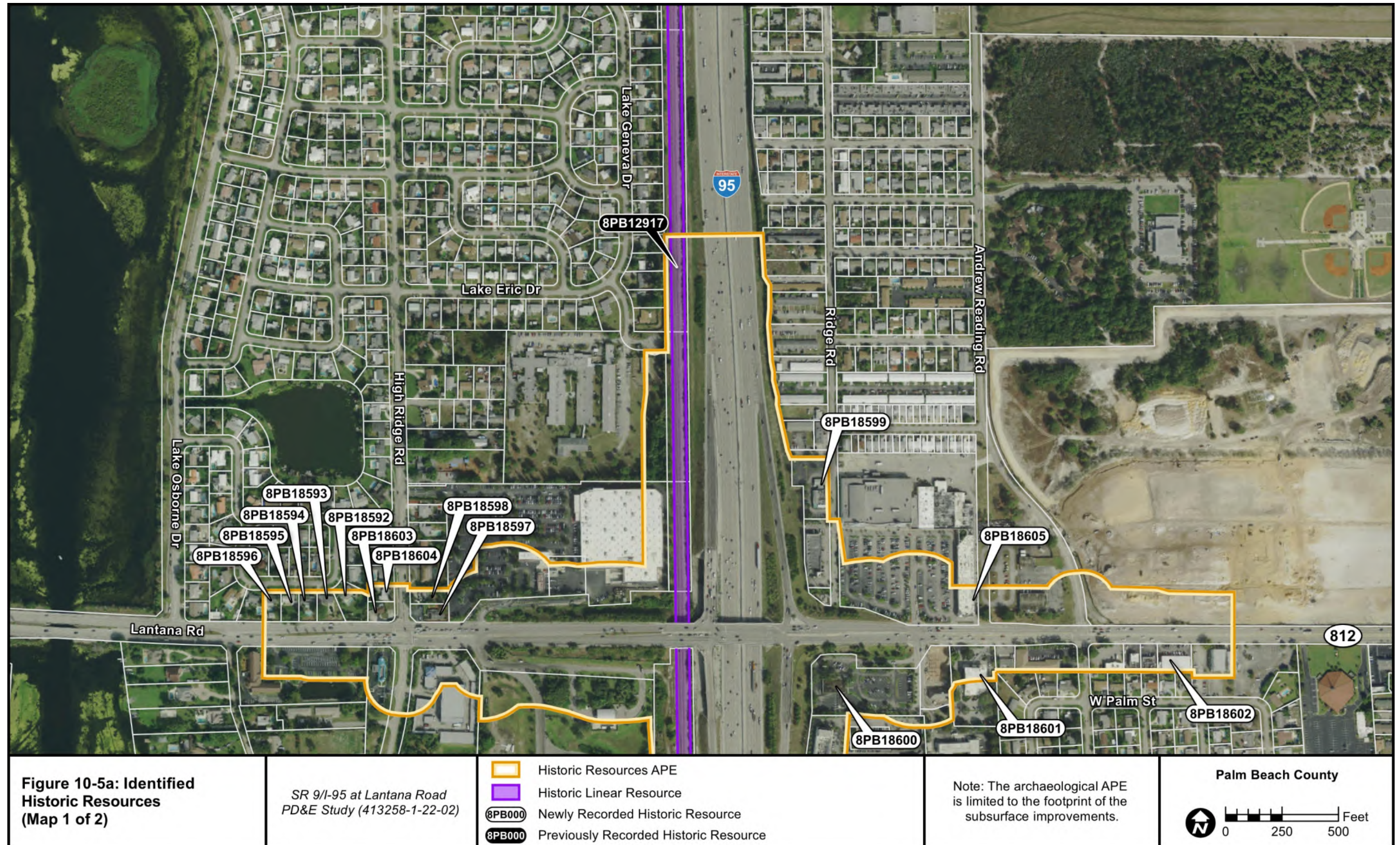
(8PB18601) at 1300 W Lantana Road is considered eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for Architecture, as it exhibits unique architecture and design for the area.

The remaining thirteen newly recorded historic resources exhibit common architecture and design types found throughout South Florida. Research conducted during this study did not uncover any known associations with significant people or events. Furthermore, several of these resources exhibit modifications that affect their historic physical integrity. Therefore, these thirteen newly recorded historic resources (8PB18592-8PB18600, 8PB18602-8PB18605) are considered ineligible for listing in the National Register either individually or as part of a historic district.

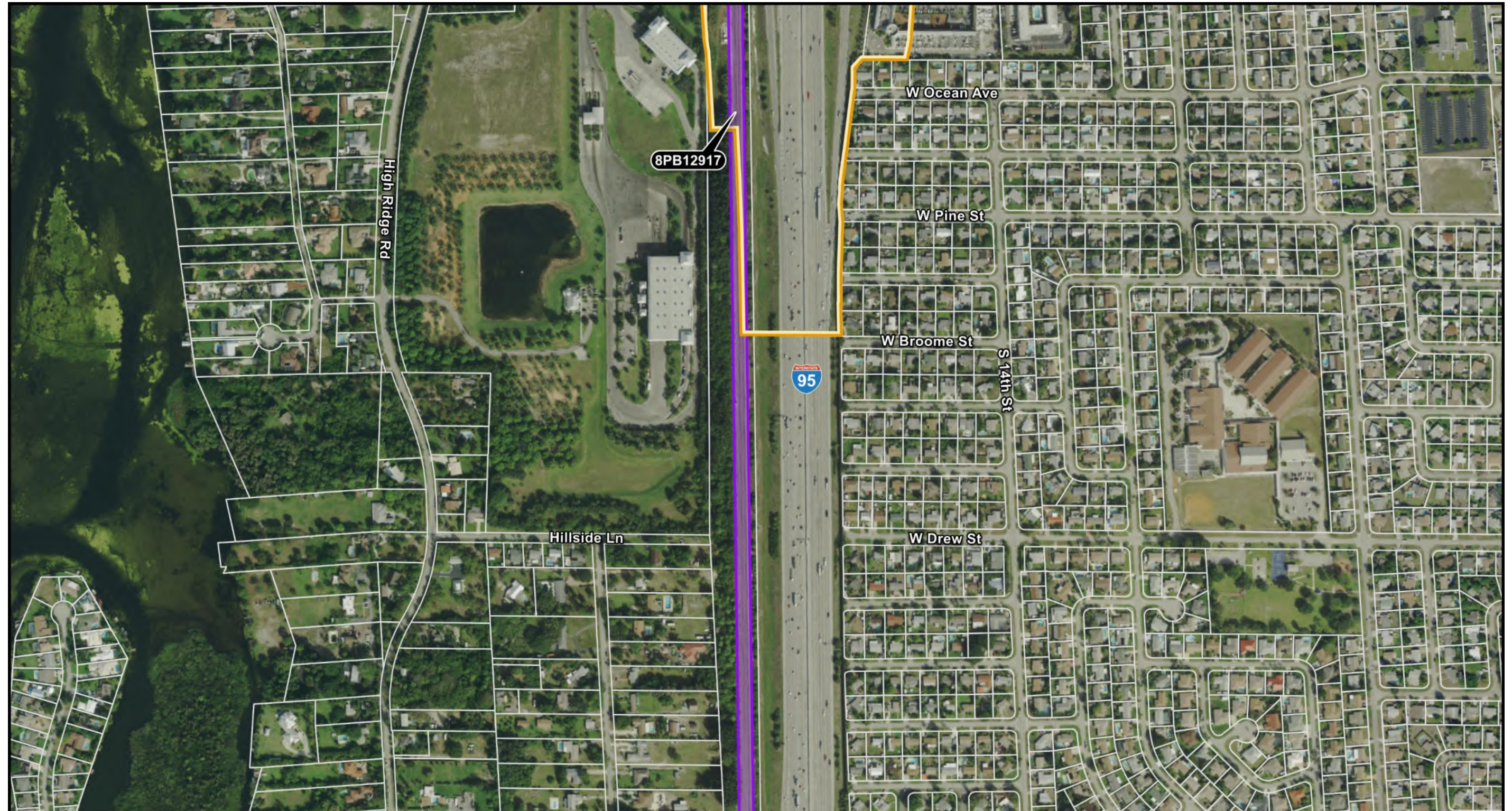
Identified Historic Resource Maps showing the locations of all extant resources within the APE are included as **Figures 10-5a-b**. **Table 10-1** lists all historic resources identified within the project APE. The previously recorded resource is listed first, and the newly recorded resources, second. Newly recorded resources are sorted in ascending order by FMSF number. Narrative descriptions are included for each historic resource. All FMSF forms completed as part of this study are included in **Appendix A**.





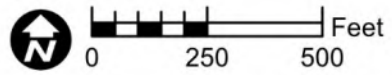
Table 10-1 Identified Historic Resources within the Historic Resources APE				
FMSF No.	Site Name/Address	Year Built	Type/Style	National Register Status
8PB12917	Seaboard Air Line Railroad	c. 1925	Resource Group/Railroad	Determined Eligible
8PB18592	2109 Lake Bass Circle	c. 1959	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8PB18593	2111 Lake Bass Circle	c. 1959	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8PB18594	2113 Lake Bass Circle	c. 1957	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8PB18595	2115 Lake Bass Circle	c. 1957	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8PB18596	2117 Lake Bass Circle	c. 1959	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible

Table 10-1 Identified Historic Resources within the Historic Resources APE				
FMSF No.	Site Name/Address	Year Built	Type/Style	National Register Status
8PB18597	1969 W Lantana Road	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8PB18598	1914 High Ridge Road	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8PB18599	607 Ridge Road	c. 1965	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8PB18600	1500 W Lantana Road	c. 1963	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8PB18601	First Federal Savings and Loan Association/ 1300 W Lantana Road	c. 1964	Mid-Century Modern	Considered Eligible
8PB18602	First Baptist Church of Lantana/ 1126 W Lantana Road	c. 1967	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8PB18603	2016 High Ridge Road	c. 1964	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8PB18604	2015 High Ridge Road	c. 1955	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible
8PB18605	Lantana Shopping Center/1422 W Lantana Road	c. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Considered Ineligible







<p><b>Figure 10-5b: Identified Historic Resources (Map 2 of 2)</b></p>	<p>SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&amp;E Study (413258-1-22-02)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Historic Resources APE</li> <li> Historic Linear Resource</li> <li> Newly Recorded Historic Resource</li> <li> Previously Recorded Historic Resource</li> </ul>	<p>Note: The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of the subsurface improvements.</p>	<p><b>Palm Beach County</b></p> 
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### 10.2.1 Resources Determined and Considered National Register–Eligible



**Figure 10-6 Seboard Air Line Railroad (8PB12917), c. 1925, determined National Register-eligible, facing Southeast**

#### **8PB12917 Seboard Air Line Railroad**

This approximately 0.70-mile segment of the Seboard Air Line Railroad (8PB12917) within the current project APE is located in Section 33 of Township 44 South, Range 43 East and Section 4 of Township 45 South, Range 43 East of the Lake Worth (1983) USGS quadrangle map in the Town of Lantana, Palm Beach County, Florida (**Figure 10-6**). The segment within the APE runs in a north/south direction, passing beneath and extending for approximately 0.35 miles north and south of W Lantana Road, passing beneath it. It consists of two set of standard gauge tracks on gravel ballast. The second set of tracks was added in recent years as a part of the Tri-Rail system. This segment was previously recorded in 2010 but has not been evaluated by the SHPO.

The Seboard Air Line Railroad was established in the 1880s and consisted of numerous branches in Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina. In 1923, the President of the Seboard Air Line Railroad, Mr. S. Davies Warfield, initiated a move to extend a line from the existing Coleman station in Sumter County, Florida to West Palm Beach, with the ultimate goal of connecting the line to Miami. After Warfield organized the quick purchase of over 160,000 acres of right-of-way,

construction began on the West Palm Beach branch in the summer of 1924. Over 204 miles of nearly straight track from Coleman to West Palm Beach were completed the following fall of 1925. Immediately following this expeditious construction, work on the line connecting West Palm Beach to Miami was initiated, and by the end of the year the line was extended from Miami to Homestead. The segment of the railroad within the project APE appears to be a portion of the original line from West Palm Beach to Miami and was constructed circa 1925 (Mann 1983: 128).

In 1967, the Seaboard Air Line Railroad was merged with its competitor, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, to form the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad. In 1982, the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad merged with Louisville & Nashville Railroad to become the Seaboard System Railroad. These two railroads have been in common ownership by the Seaboard Coast Line Industries, whose entire railroad subsidiaries were known as the Family Line Systems. Eventually, Seaboard Coast Line Industries merged with the Chessie System, creating the CSX corporation which combined the Family Line System and the Seaboard System Railroad. In 1986, the Chessie units were merged into the Seaboard System Railroad, creating CSX Transportation (Kenneally 2007).

The segment of rail within the current APE was recorded in 2010 by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. and Janus Research as a part of the *FEC Amtrak Passenger Rail Project Volume I: CRAS, FEC Mainline in Brevard, Duval, Flagler, Indian River, Martin, Palm Beach, St. Johns, St. Lucie, and Volusia (FMSF Manuscript No. 19159)* (Panamerican Consultants, Inc. and Janus Research, 2010). It was not evaluated by SHPO. A segment of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad (8PB12917) was recorded by Janus Research in 2005 as a part of the *CRAS of the I-95 PD&E Study from Palmetto Park Road to South of Linton Boulevard* (FMSF Manuscript No. 14489) (Janus Research 2005). The segment is located approximately 14 miles south of the project area. Upon evaluation, the SHPO determined that there was insufficient information to make a determination of eligibility. Another segment of this resource, approximately 8.5 miles north of the project area was recorded in 2016 as a part of the *CRAS of Tamarind Avenue from Palm Beach Lakes Boulevard to Banyan Boulevard Palm Beach County, Florida* (FMSF Manuscript No. 23117) (SEARCH 2016). This segment was determined eligible for listing in the National Register by SHPO on August 9, 2016. A part of the same rail line, with similar features and setting as the segment within the APE was recorded in 2017 by Janus Research as a part of the *CRAS of SR 9/I-95 at SR 80/Southern Boulevard Project Development and Environment Study* (FMSF Manuscript No. 23926) (Janus Research 2017). SHPO determined the rail segment National Register-eligible on April 14, 2017. Because the segment of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad (8PB12917) within the current project APE is similar to previously recorded segments that have been determined eligible and it maintains its original route, despite the addition of a second set of tracks, and maintains its

historic use as a railroad, it is considered eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning & Development and Transportation.



**Figure 10-7** First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601), c. 1964, considered eligible for listing in the National Register, facing Southeast



**Figure 10-8** North façade of First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601), facing South

**8PB18605** **First Federal Savings and Loan Association**

First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8DA18601) is located at 1300 W Lantana Road on the south side of W Lantana Road between N 13<sup>th</sup> Street and I-95 at 1300 W Lantana Road in Section 4 of Township 45 South, Range 43 East on the Lake Worth (1983) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map, in the Town of Lantana, Palm Beach County, Florida (**Figure 10-7, 10-8**). This building was constructed in 1964 and operated a branch of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Lake Worth from the time of its construction to 1987. From circa 1987 to 2001 the building operated as a branch of Great Western Bank and as Washington Mutual Bank from 2001 to 2009. In the 2009, Chase Bank purchased Washington Mutual Bank and this location was rebranded as Chase Bank, as it remains today. The building is of Mid-Century Modern style. It has a cross-shaped plan consisting two stories and stuccoed concrete block walls. The second story projects from the north façade of the building. It has four flat roof extension on each corner of the building which are supported by two-story stuccoed columns and cover concrete pads that lead to the entrances on the north, southeast, and southwest.

The fenestration is original and consists of metal one-light fixed commercial windows on the first story and boxed metal one-light windows on the second story. The boxed window projections are constructed of concrete and covered in textured stucco (**Figure 10-9**). The main entrance is

on the north façade and located on under the second story projection. Stuccoed concrete canopies lead to entrances on the north and east facades. A staircase on the northeast corner of the building accesses an entrance on the second story. A concrete drive through canopy was constructed on the west façade of the building circa 1986. The overall site consists of the bank building and the asphalt parking lot which extends from W Lantana Road, south to the building, then south from the building to the adjacent motel parking lot. The lot also abuts the building on the east and west extending to adjacent parcels. Parking spaces are located to the north, south, and east of the building. Originally the parking lot consisted of parking spaces on each side of the building with three rows of spaces on the north and two rows on the south. It included some trees along the boundaries and some landscaped parking lot islands in the north and south parking lots. The parking lot was expanded and altered circa 1975 with the addition of two rows of parking spaces and a large landscaped island in the south parking lot. Parking on the west side of the building was removed with the addition of the drive-through canopy circa 1986.



**Figure 10-9** Boxed windows and concrete entry canopy on east façade of First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601), facing West

The First Federal Savings and Loan Association building (8PB18601) was built in 1964 as the Lantana branch of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Lake Worth (**Figure 10-10**). The bank had multiple locations throughout Palm Beach County and operated until it was acquired by Great Western Bank in 1987. The Lantana branch was the third location for the bank.

Groundbreaking ceremonies took place on March 23, 1964 and the building was completed by December of the same year. First Federal Savings and Loan Association moved their advertising, public relation, personnel, purchasing, internal audit, machine records, accounting, real estate, and collections department to the new location (*The Palm Beach Post*, December 1, 1964) (*The Palm Beach Post*, March 23, 1964). It remained as the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Lake Worth until the bank was acquired by Great Western Bank in 1987, which was in turn acquired by Washington Mutual Bank in 2001 and Chase Bank in 2009, which it remains today.

The building was designed by Palm Beach architects Carroll R. Peacock and Howarth L. Lewis, whose firm, Peacock and Lewis, was established by Peacock in 1961. Peacock and Lewis became one of the largest firms in Palm Beach County and was an important part of the development in the county from the 1960s to 1980s. While they initially began as primarily residential architects, they eventually took on more commercial and public projects. They went on to design the Flagler Center Office Complex, a fire station in West Palm Beach, the Palm Beach County Governmental Center, a post office, healthcare facilities, elementary schools, and buildings for Palm Beach Junior College, establishing their presence as one of the most prominent and accomplished firms in the area. Although the two founders are no longer with the firm, Peacock and Lewis remains as an important architecture firm in the area (*The Palm Beach Post*, October 26, 1987) (Peacock and Lewis, 2019).

The First Federal Saving and Loan Association building (8PB18601) was constructed by the Arnold Construction Company, a long-standing construction company that was established in the 1920s and were involved in projects all over the state such as the new Florida Capitol Building and the Teaching Hospital and the Medical Science Building at the University of Florida. Locally, the company was involved in projects such as the Lake Park Town Hall, the Palm Beach County Airport, and the Palm Beach Junior College (also designed by Peacock and Lewis) (*The Palm Beach Post*, September 26, 1965) (*The Palm Beach Post*, October 29, 1966) (*The Palm Beach Post*, January 4, 2009). The interior was designed by Jack Davidson of Palm Beach (*The Palm Beach Post*, March 23, 1964). Davidson established his interior design firm, Jack Davidson, Inc. in the 1950s and operated it until he retired in 1993 (*The Palm Beach Post*, July 23, 1998).



**Figure 10-10** Photograph of First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601) as it appeared in the 1960s (Photo from post card, accessed from <https://www.amazon.com/Federal-Association-Original-Vintage-Postcard/dp/B00P6RFG8I>)

The construction of the bank came fourteen years after the construction A.G. Holley Hospital, which served as the state tuberculosis sanitarium and was a catalyst for development along West Lantana Road. Although Lantana was established in 1921, there was little development near present-day I-95. The A.G. Holley and its ancillary structures were the westernmost buildings in Lantana (Best 2011). Shortly after the development of the hospital, aerials indicate that Lake Osborne Estates was established west of present-day I-95. The majority of development took place in the late 1950s to late 1960s. The establishment of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association branch in Lantana was likely a result of the growth of neighborhoods such as Lake Osborne Estates to the west and Lantana Heights to the southeast (**Figure 10-11**). In 1975, I-95 was constructed through the area, leading to further growth and development.





**Figure 10-11 1968 Aerial depicting location of First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601) and surrounding development.**

This building is an excellent example of Mid-Century Modern style architecture in the Lantana area with modernistic elements, such as the boxed windows, eyebrow ledges, concrete entry

canopies, projecting second story, coffered flat roof extensions, an open exterior staircase, and use of textured stucco. Mid-Century Modern architecture was a prevalent style of architecture from the late 1940s to the early 1970s. The style was extremely popular in South Florida, especially within the Miami and Fort Lauderdale areas and made significant contributions to the architecture and overall character of the region (Modern South Florida 2019). The Miami Modern (or MiMo) movement was born out of the Mid-Century Modern style and was exclusive to South Florida (Nash and Robinson 2004). Among bank building in particular, banks often used their architecture to make statements of strength and vision to the future. Since the Mid-Century Modern style and its subsets were often considered indicative of the future and Space Age, many banks adopted this style, making bold statements to attract customers (Mid-Century Banks). Several of the elements of the First Federal Savings and Loan building (8PB18601) are prevalent both in Mid-Century Modern and in Miami Modern architecture. Elements similar to those found in the MiMo architecture movement further south include the textured stucco, boxed windows, concrete canopies, and eyebrow ledges (Janus 2007) (Nash and Robinson 2004).

The majority of buildings constructed on the west side of Lantana near the former hospital are Masonry Vernacular structures and have been significantly altered. Although some have some Mid-Century Modern elements, none are designed as Mid-Century Modern buildings, except for First Federal Savings and Loan Association. FMSF search of the area reveals that no other Mid-Century Modern buildings have been recorded in Lantana. Considering the lack of Mid-Century Modern resources in the area, and the inclusion of Miami Modern elements that were more prevalent on buildings further south, the First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601) is a rare example of this type of resource in Lantana.

The First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601) possesses a high degree of historic integrity. The exterior plan of the building has not been altered and maintains the same footprint. Stylistic elements such as the boxed windows, textured stucco, open exterior staircase, concrete canopies, and coffered flat roof extensions have been maintained. The only significant alteration to the building are the drive-through canopy added on the west façade of the building area, however, this does not significantly detract from the historic form and historic qualities of the building and can be removed. The only change to the site overall is the 1975 expansion of the parking lot and the addition of some landscaped parking lot islands and trees. As previously stated, the majority of resources within this area have been significantly altered and do not possess a high degree of integrity.

First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601) located at 1300 W Lantana Road is considered eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C in the category of

Architecture as it is a unique example of Mid-Century Modern Architecture in the Lantana area with elements such as boxed windows, textured stucco, concrete canopies, and coffered flat roof extensions.

### 10.2.2 Resources Considered National Register–Ineligible



**Figure 10-12 East Side of I-95 South of Hollywood Boulevard, facing Northwest**

#### **8PB18592     2109 Lake Bass Circle**

This Masonry Vernacular residence is located at 2109 Lake Bass Circle in Section 32 of Township 44 South, Range 43 East on the Lake Worth (1983) USGS quadrangle map in Palm Beach County, Florida (**Figure 10-12**). This rectangular, one-story structure was constructed circa 1959 as a private residence. It is a concrete block structure with a continuous concrete block foundation, a stucco exterior. The structure has metal three-light awning windows, some of which are paired. The original portion of the structures has a gabled roof, while additions have both shed and flat roofs. Roofing material consists of composition shingles, composition roll and built up roofing. The main entry is located on an open concrete porch on the north façade under a shed roof extension. This residence has alterations to doors circa 2000 and two additions which include a flat roof addition on the W façade circa 1968 and a shed roof addition on the southwest corner circa 1986.

This residence exhibits a common design type found throughout South Florida. It has undergone alterations and has multiple additions which have compromised its historic integrity. The structure has no known historical significance or associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.



**Figure 10-13 East Side of I-95 South of Hollywood Boulevard, facing Northwest**

**8PB18593     2111 Lake Bass Circle**

This Masonry Vernacular residence is located at 2111 Lake Bass Circle in Section 32 of Township 44 South, Range 43 East on the Lake Worth (1983) USGS quadrangle map in Palm Beach County, Florida (**Figure 10-13**). This one-story structure was constructed circa 1959 as a private residence. It is a concrete block structure with an irregular exterior plan, continuous concrete block foundation, and a stucco exterior. The structure has replacement vinyl one-over-one single-hung sash windows, some of which are paired. There is a wide-gabled roof over the main block of the house with a flat roof over the carport and southwest portion of the residence. Roofing material consists of built-up roofing. The main entry is located on the west façade under the carport roof. The porch features a breeze-block half wall and a flat roof which is integrated with the carport. Ancillary features include an attached carport on the west façade and a non-historic swimming pool south of the structure. This residence has replaced windows circa 2000 and no observed additions.

This residence exhibits a common design type found throughout South Florida. It has undergone alterations which have compromised its historic integrity and has no known historical significance or associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.



**Figure 10-14** East Side of I-95 South of Hollywood Boulevard, facing Northwest

**8PB18594**     **2113 Lake Bass Circle**

This Masonry Vernacular residence is located at 2113 Lake Bass Circle in Section 32 of Township 44 South, Range 43 East on the Lake Worth (1983) USGS quadrangle map in Palm Beach County, Florida (**Figure 10-14**). This one-story residence was constructed circa 1957 as a private residence. It is a concrete block structure with an irregular exterior plan, continuous concrete block foundation, and a stucco exterior. The structure has replaced metal one-over-one single-hung sash windows. The main block of the house is under a wide-gabled roof with a wide overhang over the entrance. There is a flat roof on the southwest addition. Roofing material consists of built-up roofing. The main entry is located on the north façade open concrete porch under the gable roof overhang. There are concrete and stucco planters on the north façade. An attached carport is located on the west façade and is integrated with the gabled roof.

This residence exhibits a common design type found throughout South Florida. It has undergone alterations and has one addition, diminishing its historic integrity. The structure has no known historical significance or associations. As a result of diminished integrity and lack of historic associations, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.



**Figure 10-15 East Side of I-95 South of Hollywood Boulevard, facing Northwest**

**8PB18595     2115 Lake Bass Circle**

This Masonry Vernacular residence is located at 2115 Lake Bass Circle in Section 32 of Township 44 South, Range 43 East on the Lake Worth (1983) USGS quadrangle map in Palm Beach County, Florida (**Figure 10-15**). This one-story residence was constructed circa 1957 as a private residence. It is a concrete block structure with a rectangular exterior plan, continuous concrete block foundation, and a stucco exterior. The structure has replaced vinyl, one-over-one, single-hung sash windows with eight-over-eight inserts. The main block of the house is under a gabled roof with a wide overhang covering the entrance and entry porch. There is a flat roof on the southeast enclosed garage. Roofing material consists of metal covered in an elastomeric coating over the main block and a combination of built-up roofing and composition roll. The main entrance is located on the north façade open concrete porch under the shed roof extension.

There is a stuccoed half-wall at the entrance. A flat-roof enclosed garage is located on the southeast corner of the structure.

This residence exhibits a common design type found throughout South Florida. It has undergone alterations and has an enclosed garage, diminishing its historic integrity. The structure has no known historical significance or associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.



**Figure 10-16 2117 Lake Bass Circle (8PB18596), c. 1959, facing South**

**8PB18596     2117 Lake Bass Circle**

This Masonry Vernacular residence is located at 2117 Lake Bass Circle in Section 32 of Township 44 South, Range 43 East on the Lake Worth (1983) USGS quadrangle map in Palm Beach County, Florida (**Figure 10-16**). This one-story residence was constructed circa 1959 as a private residence. It is a concrete block structure with a rectangular exterior plan, continuous concrete block foundation, and a stucco exterior. The structure has original metal, four-light awning windows, some of which are paired. There is a gabled roof on the main block of the house and a flat roof on the enclosed garage. Roofing material consists of composition shingles and composition roll. The main entrance consists of a replacement metal panel door located on the north façade concrete porch under the shed roof extension with squared brick supports. There is also a shed roof porch on the south façade which does not appear original. A flat-roof enclosed

garage is located on the west façade of the structure. There is a non-historic gabled guest house south of the residence.

This residence exhibits a common design type found throughout South Florida. It has undergone alterations and has an enclosed garage, diminishing its historic integrity. The structure has no known historical significance or associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.



**Figure 10-17** 1969 W Lantana Road (8PB18597), c. 1958, facing East

**8PB18597     1969 W Lantana Road**

This Masonry Vernacular school building is located at 1969 W Lantana Road in Section 32 of Township 44 South, Range 43 East on the Lake Worth (1983) USGS quadrangle map in Palm Beach County, Florida (**Figure 10-17**). This one-story building was constructed circa 1958 as a private residence and now serves as a pre-school and daycare. It is a concrete block structure with a rectangular exterior plan, continuous concrete block foundation, and a stucco exterior. Visible fenestration consists of vinyl, one-over-one, single hung sash windows with six-over-six inserts. The majority of windows are obscured by fencing. There is a gabled roof on the main block of the building with composition shingles and a flat roof on the additions consisting of built up materials. The main entrance consists of a replacement metal panel door with a rectangular light located on the east façade concrete porch under a flat roof extension. There is no porch visible



from the road. The building has a north flat roof addition c. 1964, a northwest flat roof addition c. 1969, and a west flat roof addition c. 1986. There is a non-historic playground located to the north and east of the building.

This building exhibits a common design type found throughout South Florida. It has undergone alterations and multiple additions, which have diminished its historic integrity. The structure has no known historical significance or associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.



**Figure 10-18** 1914 High Ridge Road (8PB18598), c. 1958, facing East

**8PB18598**     **1914 High Ridge Road**

This Masonry Vernacular residence is located at 1914 High Ridge Road in Section 32 of Township 44 South, Range 43 East on the Lake Worth (1983) USGS quadrangle map in Palm Beach County, Florida (**Figure 10-18**). This one-story residence was constructed circa 1958 and is a concrete block structure with a rectangular exterior plan, continuous concrete block foundation, and a stucco exterior. Fenestration consists of metal, three-light awning windows and metal, one-over-one, single-hung sash windows, some of which are paired. Windows on the west façade have clam shell awnings. The original west façade is not visible from the road due to the west flat roof addition c. 1964 which extends across the entire west façade and includes an integrated garage.

There is a gabled roof on the main block of the house and roofing material consists of composition shingles and composition roll. The main entrance is located on the west façade and consists of a replacement metal panel door under a clam shell awning. There are no visible porches. The south end of the west façade is obscured by vegetation. There is a flat roof shed located northeast of the building.

This residence exhibits a common design type found throughout South Florida. It has undergone alterations and one large addition, diminishing its historic integrity. The structure has no known historical significance or associations. As a result, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.



**Figure 10-19 Riggins Crabhouse, c. 1965, facing Northwest**

**8PB18599      Riggins Crabhouse**

This one-story, Masonry Vernacular restaurant is located at 607 Ridge Road in Section 33 of Township 44 South, Range 43 East on the Lake Worth (1983) USGS quadrangle map in Palm Beach County, Florida (**Figure 10-19**). This circa 1965 structure consists of a one-story main block and three additions. It is a concrete block structure which rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. There are three additions: a west façade gable addition c. 1986, a south façade shed roof addition c. 1991, and a north façade gable roof addition c. 1999. The north gable roof addition appears to be a separate building connected by a gabled, fully enclosed walkway.

Exterior material includes stucco and T1-11 siding. All visible windows are metal one-light fixed commercial windows, which are not original. Several windows are not visible from the road. The main block has a flat roof with built-up materials, while the additions have gabled and shed roofs with composition shingles or composition roll, respectively. The main entrance is located on the southwest corner under a shed roof and is not fully visible from the road. Distinguishing features include stuccoed, faux rafter tails on the east façade and a mural on the north gabled addition.

This resource exhibits a common design type found throughout South Florida. It has also undergone alterations and multiple additions which have compromised its historic integrity. In addition, it has no known historical significance or associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.



**Figure 10-20 1500 W Lantana Road (8PB18600), c. 1963, facing Southeast**

**8PB1600      1500 W Lantana Road**

This one-story, Masonry Vernacular bank building is located at 1500 W Lantana Road in Section 4 of Township 44 South, Range 43 East on the Lake Worth (1983) USGS quadrangle map in Palm Beach County, Florida (**Figure 10-20**). This building, constructed c. 1963, has a rectangular plan with no additions. It is a concrete block structure which rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. Exterior material is entirely comprised of stucco. It has metal, one-light fixed

commercial windows which are not original. There are no observed additions. An attached drive-through canopy was added c. 1968. The main entry is located on the north facade under a curved concrete awning. Roofing consists of a flat roof with built-up materials. Distinguishing features include a curved concrete awning, stucco pilasters, and stucco ornament on the west façade.

This resource exhibits a common design type found throughout South Florida. It has also undergone alterations which have compromised its historic integrity. In addition, it has no known historical significance or associations. As a result, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.



**Figure 10-21 First Baptist Church of Lantana (8PB18602), c. 1963, facing Southeast**

**8PB18602      First Baptist Church of Lantana**

This two-story, Masonry Vernacular church is located at 1126 W Lantana Road in Section 4 of Township 44 South, Range 43 East on the Lake Worth (1983) USGS quadrangle map in Palm Beach County, Florida (**Figure 10-21**). This building was constructed in 1967 and has served as a church during its entire existence. The church has a rectangular plan with one flat roof addition on the southeast corner of the building c. 2002. It is a concrete block structure which rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. Exterior material includes a combination of stucco and brick veneer on the first story and exclusively stucco on the second story. Fenestration consists of metal three-light and four-light awning windows and metal two-over-two windows.

Several windows are obscured by hurricane shutters. The main entrance consists of two replacement metal panel doors. It is located on the north facade behind a stucco wall with a decorative breeze block forming a brise soliel and openings leading to the main entrance. There is a walkway along the north façade of the building covered by a concrete awning which is curved with the path of the walkway. Roofing consists of a flat roof with built-up materials. Distinguishing features include the concrete canopy over the walkway, decorative breeze block brise soliel, brick veneer, stucco pilaster strips, and header course windowsills.

This resource exhibits a common design type found throughout South Florida. It has also undergone alterations and an addition, which have compromised its historic integrity. In addition, it has no known historical significance or associations. As a result, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.



**Figure 10-22 2016 Lantana Road (8PB18603), c. 1964, facing Northeast**

**8PB18603      2016 Lantana Road**

This Masonry Vernacular residence is located at 1916 Lantana Road in Section 32 of Township 44 South, Range 43 East on the Lake Worth (1983) USGS quadrangle map in Palm Beach County, Florida (**Figure 10-22**). This one-story residence was constructed circa 1964 and is a concrete block structure with an irregular exterior plan and a continuous concrete block foundation.

Exterior materials consist of brick veneer with T1-11 siding the gables. Fenestration consists of metal, one-over-one, single-hung sash windows and one thirty-two-light fixed structural glass block window. All windows appear replaced. There is a flat roof addition on the north facade of the house c. 1968. An integrated carport is located on the west side of the house with an entrance to the house at the rear of the carport. Roofing consists of a gabled roof with composition shingles over the main block of the house and a flat roof with composition roll on the north addition. The main entrance is located on the south façade open concrete porch. The porch is under the gable roof overhang and is supported by decorative metal porch supports. There is a metal shed roof porch on the northeast corner of the house.

This residence exhibits a common design type found throughout South Florida. It has undergone alterations and large addition, diminishing its historic integrity. The structure has no known historical significance or associations. As a result, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.



**Figure 10-23 2015 High Ridge Road (8PB18604), c. 1955, facing West**

**8PB18604      2015 High Ridge Road**

This Masonry Vernacular residence is located at 2015 High Ridge Road in Section 32 of Township 44 South, Range 43 East on the Lake Worth (1983) USGS quadrangle map in Palm Beach County, Florida (**Figure 10-23**). This one-story residence was constructed circa 1964 and is a concrete

block structure with an irregular exterior plan and a continuous concrete block foundation. Exterior material is primarily stucco. Fenestration consists of metal, three-light awning and replacement vinyl, one-over-one single hung sash with eight-over-eight inserts. A flat roof addition was added on the southwest corner of the house c. 2007. An integrated garage is located on the north façade of the house. There is a wide-gabled roof over the main block of the house and a flat roof on the southwest flat roof addition, both comprised of composition roll. The main entrance is located on the east façade open concrete porch. The porch is under a gable roof extension and is surrounded by metal railing.

This residence exhibits a common design type found throughout South Florida. It has undergone alterations and one addition, diminishing its historic integrity. The structure has no known historical significance or associations. As a result, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.



**Figure 10-24** Lantana Shopping Center (8PB18605), c. 1960, facing Northeast



**Figure 10-25** Storefront occupied by Publix in Lantana Shopping Center (8PB18605), c. 1960, facing North

**8PB18605**     **Lantana Shopping Center**

This one-story, Masonry Vernacular shopping center is located at 1126 W Lantana Road in Section 4 of Township 44 South, Range 43 East on the Lake Worth (1983) USGS quadrangle map in Palm Beach County, Florida (**Figure 10-24**). This building was constructed in 1960 as a shopping center. It has an L-shaped plan which is made up of twenty-two store fronts. A Publix grocery store occupies the largest storefront (**Figure 10-25**). The shopping center is a concrete block structure which rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. Exterior material consists primarily of replaced stucco. Windows are metal one-light fixed commercial and are not original. The main entrances to each storefront are on a covered walkway with squared stucco supports. There is a flat roof across the entire shopping center with built-up materials. Much of this shopping center is outside of the APE, including the Publix portion. The portion within the APE includes approximately one-third of the storefronts on the eastern rectangular portion as depicted in **Figure 10-26**.



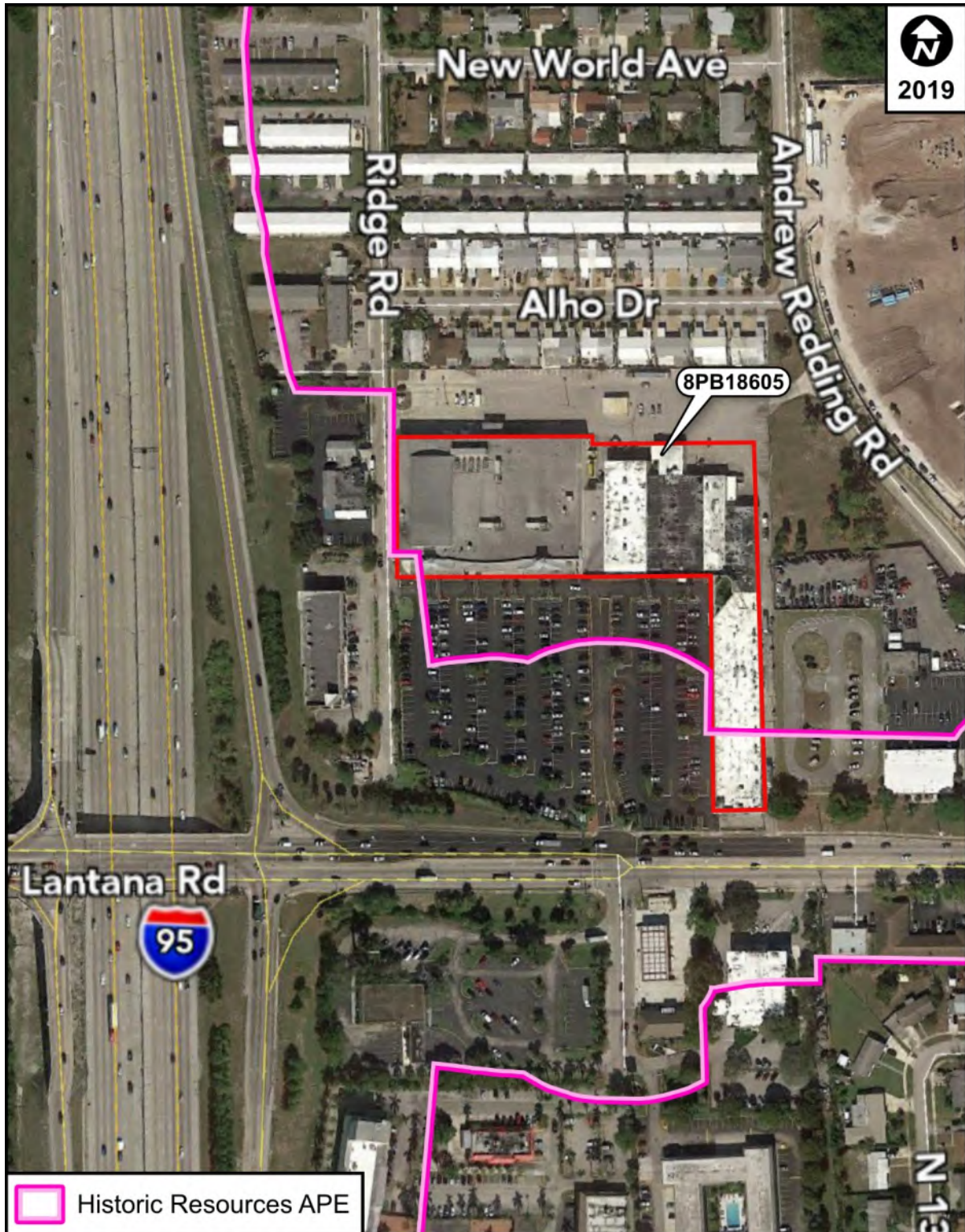


Figure 10-26 A 2019 aerial depicting the Lantana Shopping Center (8PB18605) in relation to the APE

This resource exhibits a common design type found throughout South Florida. It has also undergone extensive alterations, which have compromised its historic integrity. In addition, it has no known historical significance or associations. As a result, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D, both individually and as part of a historic district.

## 11.0 CONCLUSIONS

The objective of the CRAS for SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study 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. This CRAS also addresses ETDM agency comments requiring a comprehensive survey of the project area documenting all cultural resources and assessing their National Register eligibility.

No newly or previously recorded archaeological resources were identified within the archaeological APE during the current survey. The pedestrian survey confirmed the modified nature and low archeological potential of the archaeological APE. No subsurface testing was conducted due to the presence of hardscape, landscaping, ditches, berms, and buried utilities

The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of a total of fifteen historic resources. Of the fifteen resources, one is previously recorded and fourteen are newly recorded. The previously recorded resource has been determined National Register–eligible outside of the current project APE: Seaboard Air Line Railroad (8PB12917) within the current project APE. The segment of this resource, within the project APE was recorded in 2010 but was not evaluated by the SHPO. Therefore, an updated FMSF form was completed for this resource and is included in **Appendix A**. The current survey considers the segment of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad (8PD12917) within the current project APE to be National Register–eligible under Criterion A in the categories of Transportation and Community Planning and Development.

The fourteen newly recorded resources (8PB18592-8PB18605) are standing structures. Of those, thirteen are Masonry Vernacular style buildings and one is Mid-Century Modern. Only one of the fourteen newly recorded resources is considered to be National Register-eligible: First Federal Savings and Loan Association (Chase Bank) (8PB18601) at 1300 W Lantana Road. This building is a well-intact example of Mid-Century Modern architecture. It is a rare example of this style of architecture within the Lantana area, in which there are few well-intact Mid-Century Modern style structures. Due to its high integrity and significance as a rare example of this style of architecture in the area, the First Federal Savings and Loan Association (Chase Bank) (8PB18601) at 1300 W Lantana Road is considered eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

The remaining thirteen newly recorded standing structures (8PB18592-8PB18600, 8PB18602-8PB18605) do not possess sufficient significant historic associations to meet National Register criteria for listing individually. These resources are Masonry Vernacular in style, a common style across South Florida. In addition, each of these resources exhibit moderate or extensive exterior

alterations which affect their historic integrity. Therefore, these newly recorded standing structures are considered National Register–ineligible, either individually or as a part of a district, under Criterion A, B, C, and D. The FMSF forms prepared for all newly recorded and updated previously recorded historic resources are attached in **Appendix A**.

A visual assessment in the area within and adjacent to the project APE found that these areas comprised mainly of modest, Masonry Vernacular, single-family homes and commercial properties constructed in the late 1950s and 1960s. Most of the residential structures have sustained several alterations, most often including but not limited to replacement of windows, doors, roofs and enclosed carports and porches. Further, many have also sustained additions which further compromise a structure’s history integrity. Most historic commercial properties within the APE have also sustained several alterations including new storefront windows, front façade alterations, additions and window and door replacements. This visual assessment did not indicate that there are any potential historic districts within the current project APE.

## 11.1 UNANTICIPATED FINDS & POST REVIEW DISCOVERIES

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 has 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 800.13 and Stipulation X of the Section 106 Programmatic Agreement.

## 11.2 CURATION

Original site file forms (**Appendix A**), photographs, and a survey log (**Appendix C**) are curated at the FMSF in Tallahassee, along with a copy of this report. Field notes and other pertinent project records are temporarily stored at Janus Research until their transfer to the FDOT storage facilities.

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **Newly Recorded and Updated Previously Recorded FMSF Forms**



**HISTORY & DESCRIPTION**

Construction Year: 1925 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer: \_\_\_\_\_ Builder: \_\_\_\_\_

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing \_\_\_\_\_

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)

- 1. Boom Times 1921-1929 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Twentieth C American 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

This segment of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad was constructed c 1925 as part of the overall Seaboard Air Line System. It consists of two sets of standard gauge tracks on gravel ballast.

**RESEARCH METHODS (check 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 historic photos interior inspection HABS/HAER record search
- other methods (specify) Aerial Photographs

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

Janus Research, 2017. CRAS Re-Eval of SR 9/I-95 at SR 808 (Glades Road), FMSF Manuscript #24528. On file, Florida Department of Historical Resources, Department of State, Tallahassee.

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

This rail line maintains was a part of the overall Seaboard Air Line System. It maintains its original use as a railroad. It also maintains its original route despite an added set of tracks for Tri-Rail in recent years.

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

- 1. Community planning & developm 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Transportation 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 maps 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 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com  
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

**Required Attachments**

- ❶ PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
- ❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
- ❸ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES - Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.
- ❹ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)  
When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

# PHOTOGRAPH

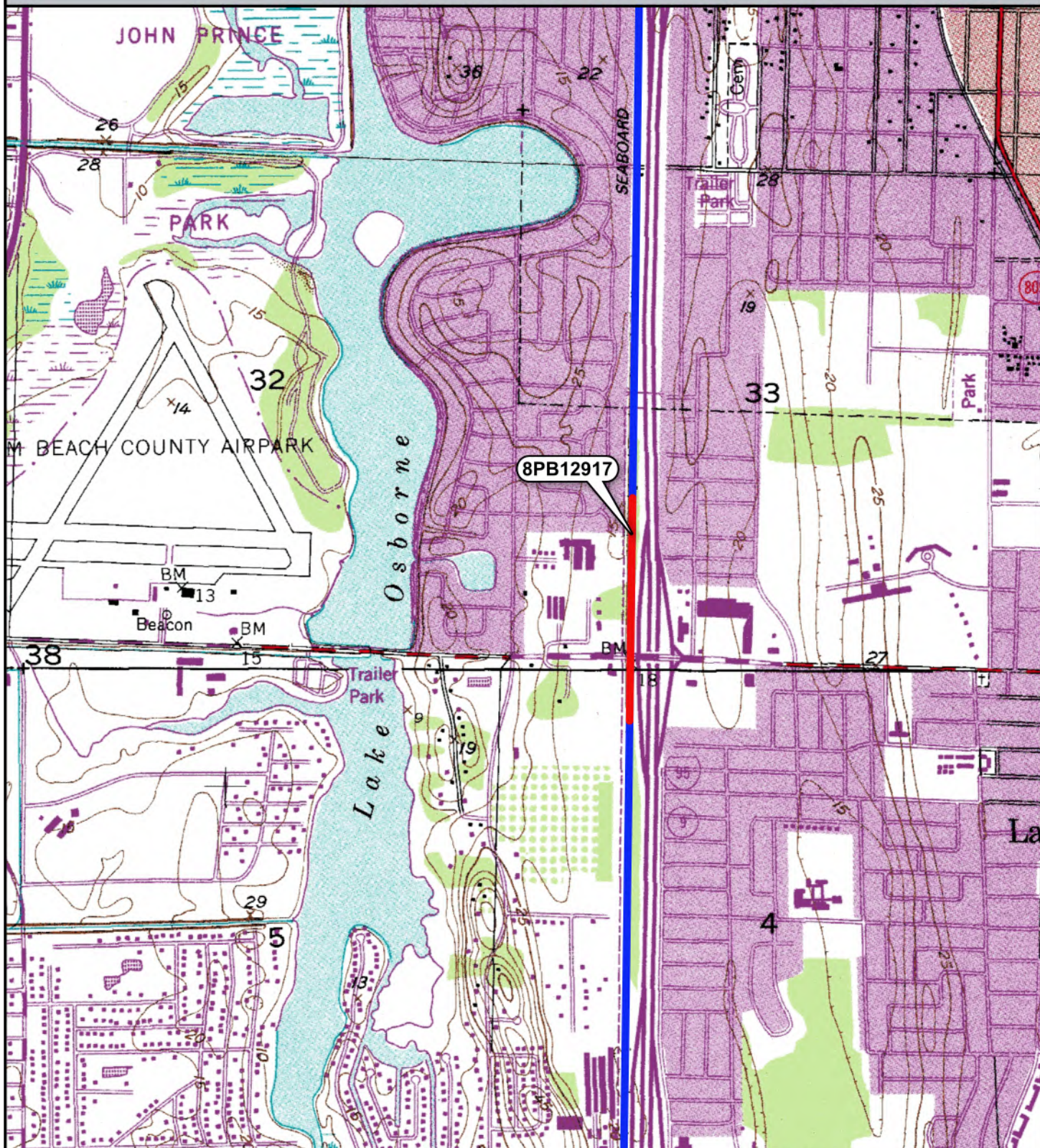


# SKETCH MAP







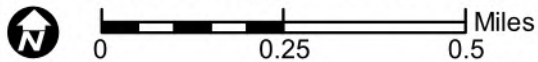
USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



8PB12917

-  Historic Linear Resource
-  Historic Linear Resource within Historic Resources APE

Location of 8PB12917  
USGS Quadrangle: Lake Worth (1945 PR 1983)





# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PB18592**  
Field Date 11-20-2019  
Form Date 12-2-2019  
Recorder # 1

Original  
 Update

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) 2109 Lake Bass Circle Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study 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 2109 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name Lake Bass Street Type Circle Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) SE side of Lake Bass Circle  
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE WORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Worth In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Palm Beach  
Township 44S Range 43E Section 32 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 00-43-44-32-06-019-0090 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name Lake Osborne Estates Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 5921162 Northing 29411127  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1959 To (year): -  
Current Use Residence, private From (year): - To (year): 2019  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-2000 Nature Replaced door  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-1968 Nature W flat roof add; SW shed roof add c 1986  
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. Flat 3. Shed  
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Composition roll 3. Built up  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Shed extension 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
Metal 3-light awning, some paired  
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Clam shell awnings, paired windows  
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
Attached metal carport on NW facade

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date _____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date _____	Init. _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	Date _____		
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)			

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N facade metal panel door under shed roof extension

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

N facade open concrete porch under shed roof extension

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [x] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

This Masonry Vernacular residence has alterations to doors c 2000. There is one W flat roof addition c 1968 and one SW shed roof addition c 1986. A metal carport is attached on the NW facade. It is located in the Lake Osborne Estates Subdivision.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [ ] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

This building has been altered, has multiple additions and exhibits a common style found in South Florida. Due to a lack of historic integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in 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. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 maps 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 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 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.

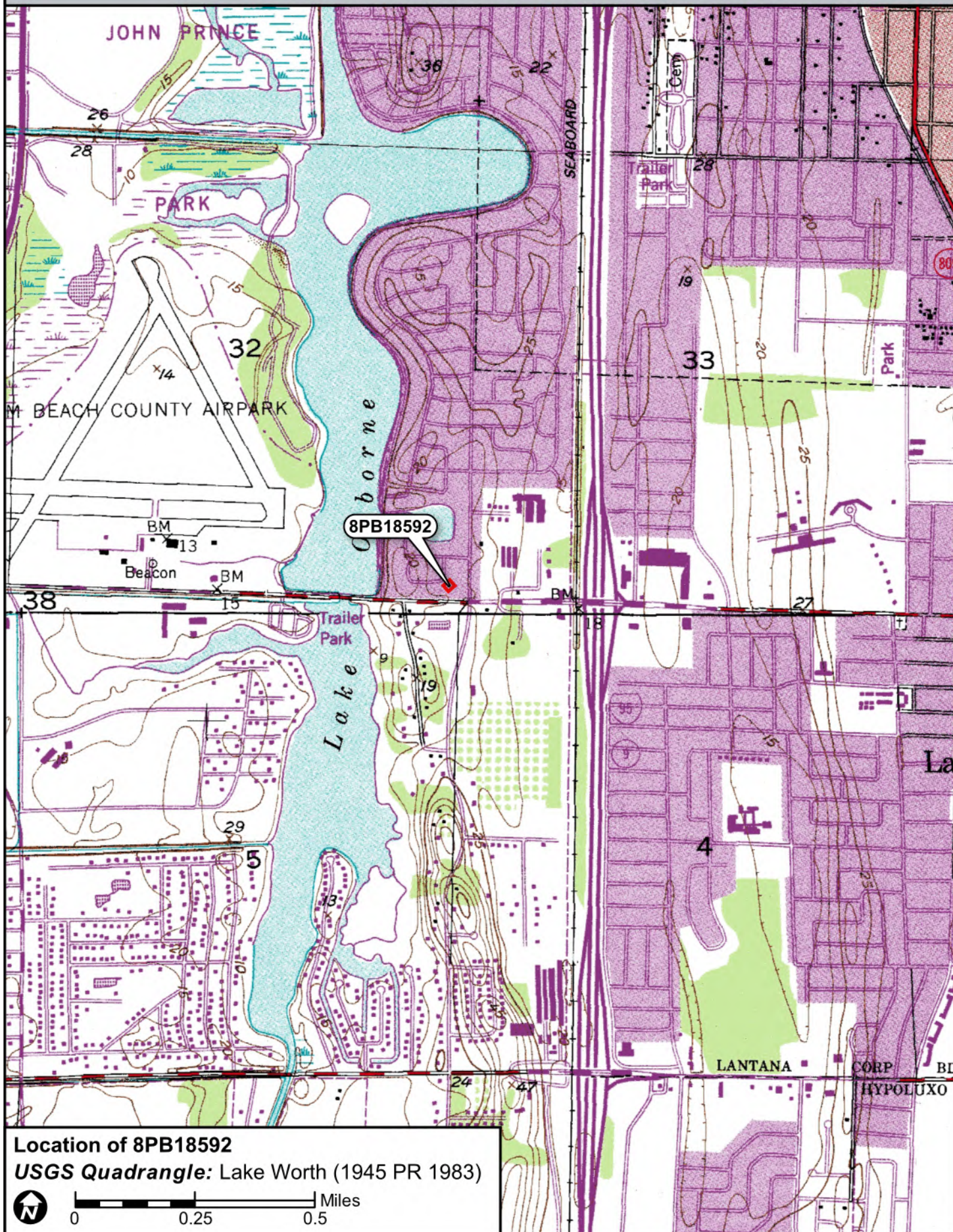
PHOTOGRAPH



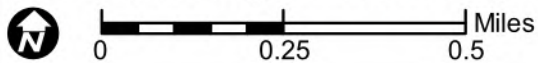
SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8PB18592  
USGS Quadrangle: Lake Worth (1945 PR 1983)





# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PB18593**  
Field Date 11-20-2019  
Form Date 12-2-2019  
Recorder # 1

Original  
 Update

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) 2111 Lake Bass Circle Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study 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 2111 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name Lake Bass Street Type Circle Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) S side of Lake Bass Circle S of Lake Bass Drive  
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE WORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Worth In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Palm Beach  
Township 44S Range 43E Section 32 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 00-43-44-32-06-019-0100 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name Lake Osborne Estates Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 5921136 Northing 2941120  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1959 To (year): -  
Current Use Residence, private From (year): - To (year): 2019  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-2000 Nature Replaced windows  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature None observed  
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. Gable 2. Flat 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
Vinyl 1/1 SHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Breeze block half wall, wide gable, decorative shutters

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
1. Attached carport on NW corner, integrated with porch roof 2. Non-historic swimming pool S of house

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date	_____	Init.	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	Date	_____		
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

W facade metal panel door under carport/porch roof

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

N facade concrete porch with breeze block half-wall, under flat roof which is integrated with carport

Condition (overall resource condition):  excellent  good  fair  deteriorated  ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

This Masonry Vernacular residence has alterations to windows c 2000. There are no additions. A metal carport is attached on the NW facade. It is located in the Lake Osborne Estates Subdivision.

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_  Check if Archaeological Form Completed

**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)                 | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection                            | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory   | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records                   | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files  | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview       | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)                    | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos  | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection      | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>Aerial Photography</u> |   |   |  |

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)

This building has been altered and exhibits a common style found in South Florida. Due to a lack of historic integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in 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 maps 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 33607 / (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.

PHOTOGRAPH

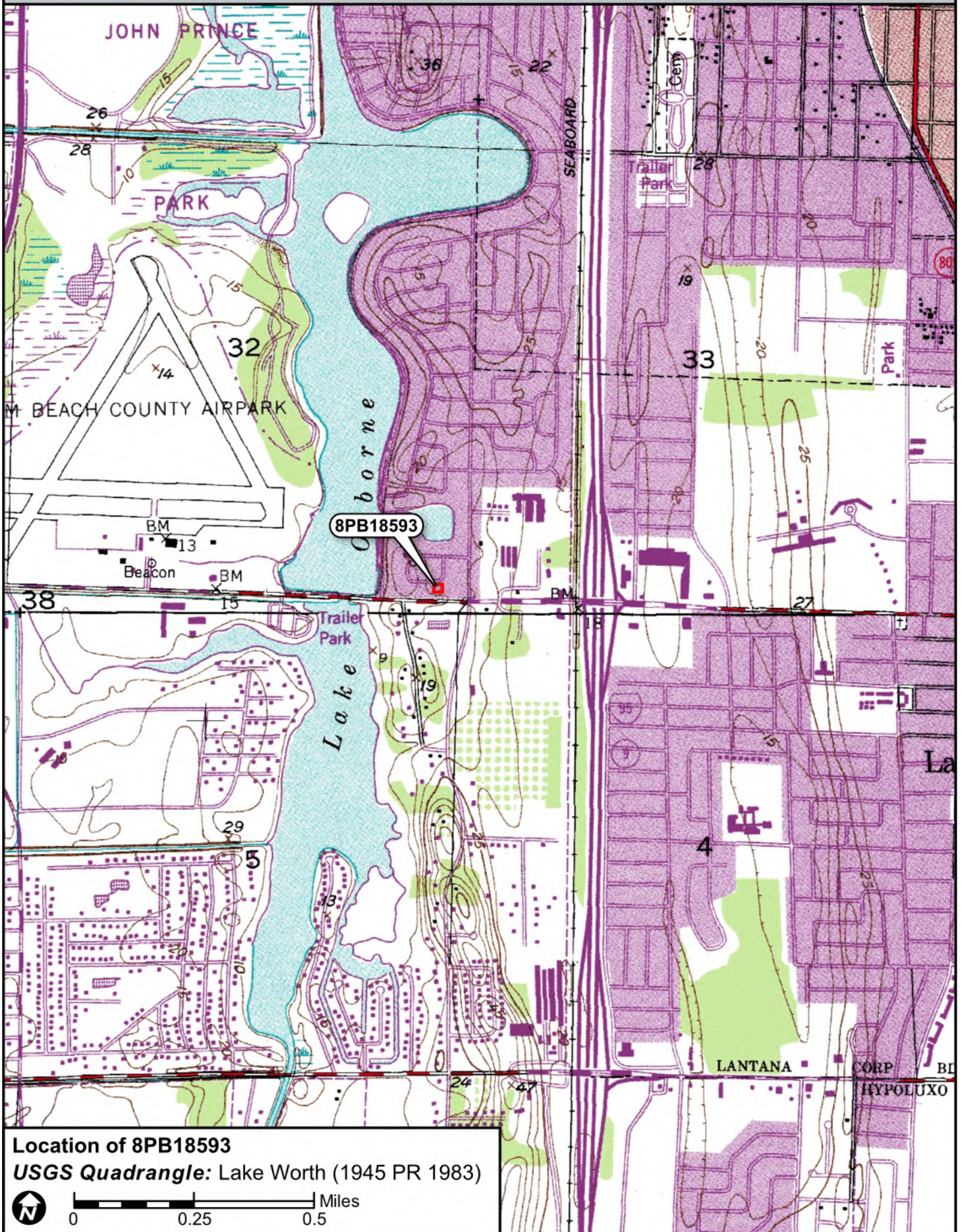


SKETCH MAP

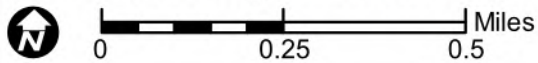




USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8PB18593  
USGS Quadrangle: Lake Worth (1945 PR 1983)





# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PB18594**  
Field Date 11-20-2019  
Form Date 12-2-2019  
Recorder # 3

Original  
 Update

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) 2113 Lake Bass Circle Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study 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 2113 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name Lake Bass Street Type Circle Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) S side of Lake Bass Circle S of Lake Bass Drive  
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE WORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Worth In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Palm Beach  
Township 44S Range 43E Section 32 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 00-43-44-32-06-019-0110 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name Lake Osborne Estates Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 592111 Northing 2941121  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1957  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1957 To (year): -  
Current Use Residence, private From (year): - To (year): 2019  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-1990 Nature Replaced windows/doors  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-1964 Nature SW flat roof add  
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. Gable 2. Flat 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
Metal 1/1 SHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Breeze block, concrete block planters, wide gable, decorative shutters

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
Attached carport with rear utility on NW corner, integrated with gable roof

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date	_____	Init.	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	Date	_____		
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N facade metal panel door under carport/porch roof

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

N facade concrete porch with breeze block half-wall, under flat roof which is integrated with carport

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [x] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

This Masonry Vernacular residence has alterations to windows and doors c 1990. There is a SW flat roof addition c. 1964. It has an integrated carport on the NW facade. It is located in the Lake Osborne Estates Subdivision.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [ ] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

This building has been altered and exhibits a common style found in South Florida. Due to a lack of historic integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in 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. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 maps 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 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 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.

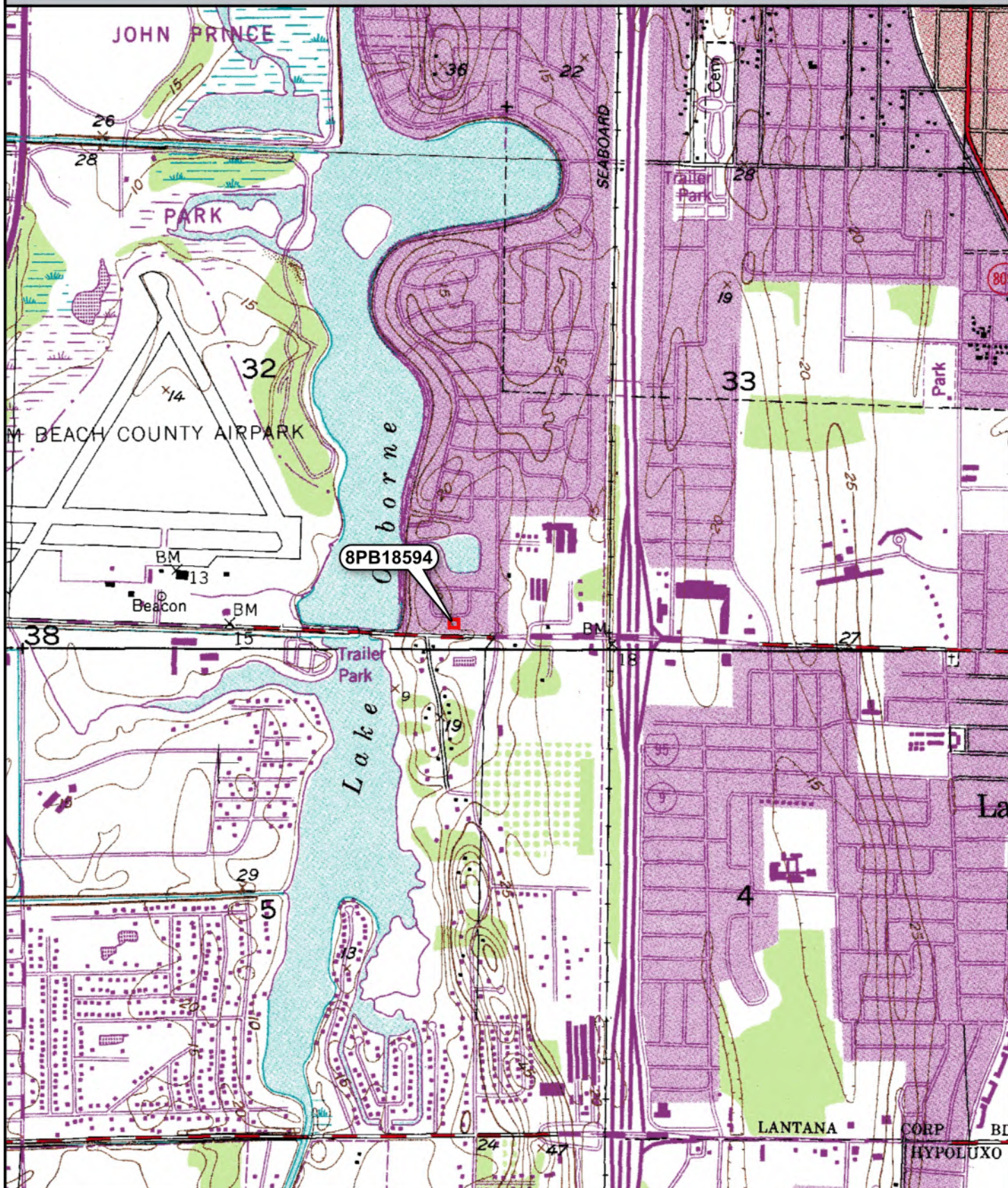
PHOTOGRAPH



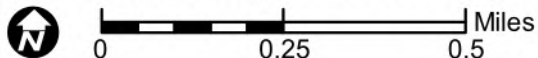
SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8PB18594  
USGS Quadrangle: Lake Worth (1945 PR 1983)





# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PB18595**  
Field Date 11-20-2019  
Form Date 12-2-2019  
Recorder # 4

Original  
 Update

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) 2115 Lake Bass Circle Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study 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 2115 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name Lake Bass Street Type Circle Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) S side of Lake Bass Circle S of Lake Bass Drive  
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE WORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Worth In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Palm Beach  
Township 44S Range 43E Section 32 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 00-43-44-32-06-019-0120 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name Lake Osborne Estates Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 592085 Northing 2941121  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1957  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1957 To (year): -  
Current Use Residence, private From (year): - To (year): 2019  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-2019 Nature Replaced windows/doors  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-1970 Nature SE enclosed garage  
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. Flat 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. Composition roll 3. Coated metal  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
Metal 1/1 SHS with 8/8 inserts; metal 4-light awning

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Metal roof coated in elastomeric paint mimicking roof tiles, decorative vents, half wall, decorative metal security bars on enclosed garage

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
Shed at SW corner of house

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date _____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date _____	Init. _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	Date _____			
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N facade on open concrete porch under shed roof extension

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

1. N facade concrete porch with breeze block half-wall 2. Enclosed garage screened in on SE corner 3. Shed roof porch on S facade

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [x] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

This Masonry Vernacular residence has alterations to windows and doors c 2019. There is a SE flat roof enclosed garage c. 1970. There is a large shed roof porch on the S facade. It is located in the Lake Osborne Estates Subdivision.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [ ] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

This building has been altered and exhibits a common style found in South Florida. Due to a lack of historic integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in 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. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 maps 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 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

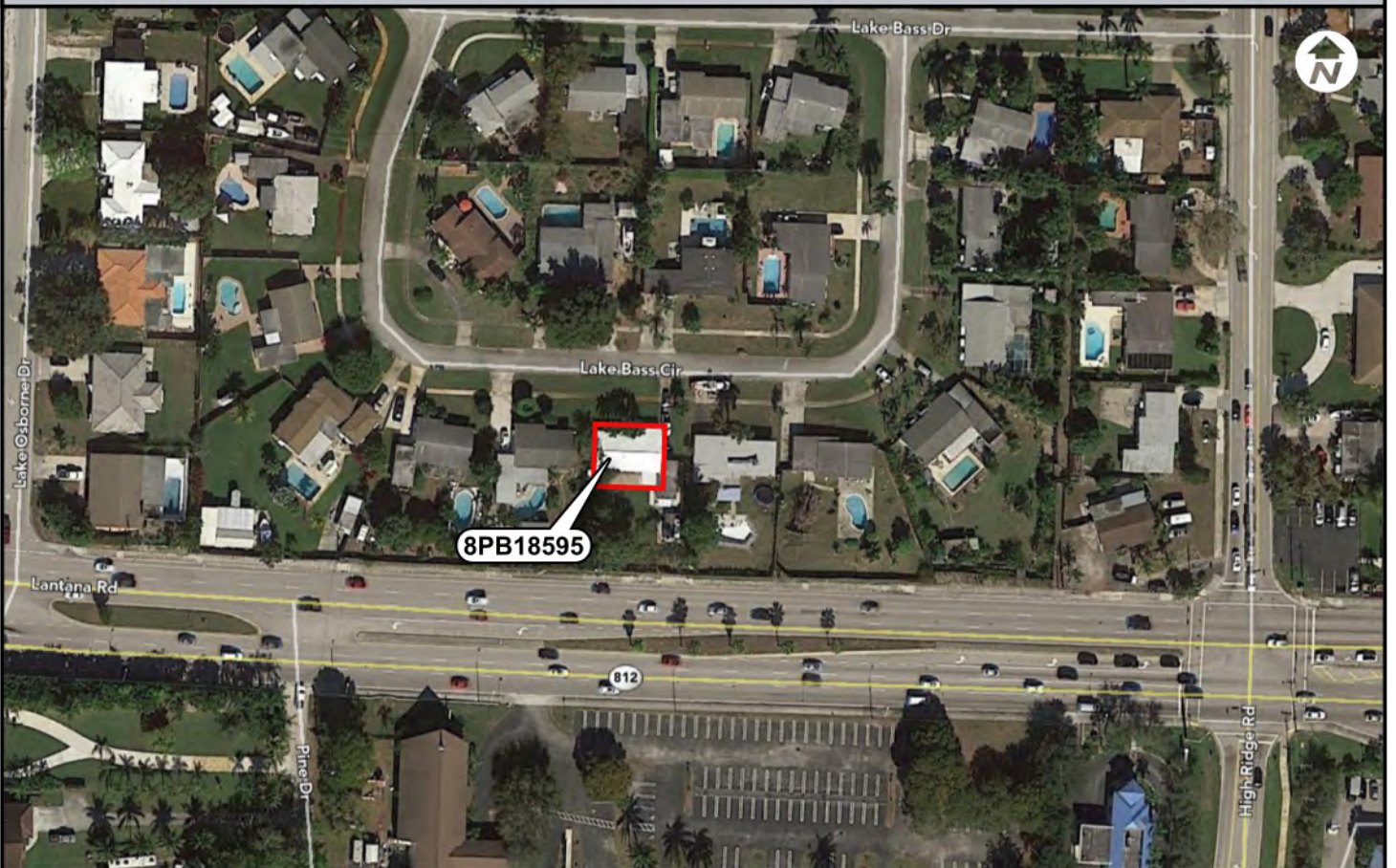
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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.

PHOTOGRAPH

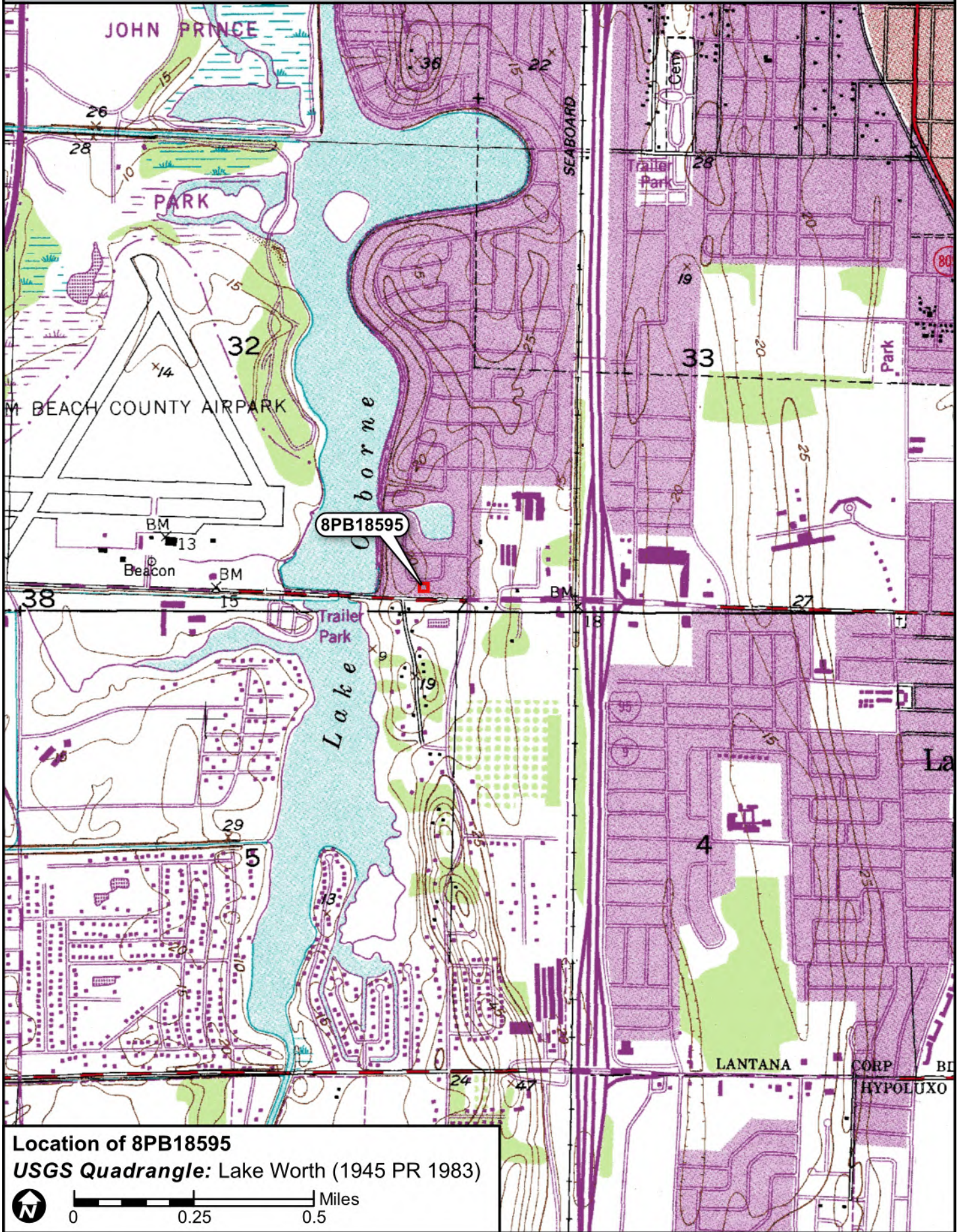


SKETCH MAP



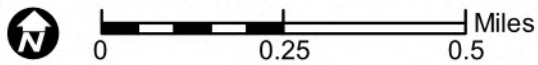


USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



8PB18595

Location of 8PB18595  
USGS Quadrangle: Lake Worth (1945 PR 1983)





# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PB18596**  
Field Date 11-20-2019  
Form Date 12-2-2019  
Recorder # 5

Original  
 Update

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) 2117 Lake Bass Circle Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study 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 2117 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name Lake Bass Street Type Circle Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) S side of Lake Bass Circle S of Lake Bass Drive  
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE WORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Worth In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Palm Beach  
Township 44S Range 43E Section 32 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 00-43-44-32-06-019-0130 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 592064 Northing 2941122  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1958 To (year): -  
Current Use Residence, private From (year): - To (year): 2019  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-1990 Nature Replaced door  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-1970 Nature W enclosed garage.  
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. Flat 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Composition roll 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
Metal 4-light awning

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Stamped stucco planters, squared brick porch supports, decorative shutters

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
1. Non-historic swimming pool S of house 2. Large non-historic gabled guest house S side of parcel

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details) N facade on concrete porch under shed roof extension

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) 1. N facade concrete porch with squared brick supports 2. Shed roof porch on S facade

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [x] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular residence has alterations to doors c. 1990. There is a SW flat roof enclosed garage c. 1970. A large non-historic guest house is on the S side of the parcel. It is located in the Lake Osborne Estates Subdivision.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [ ] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building has been altered and exhibits a common style found in South Florida. Due to a lack of historic integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in 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. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 maps 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 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 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.

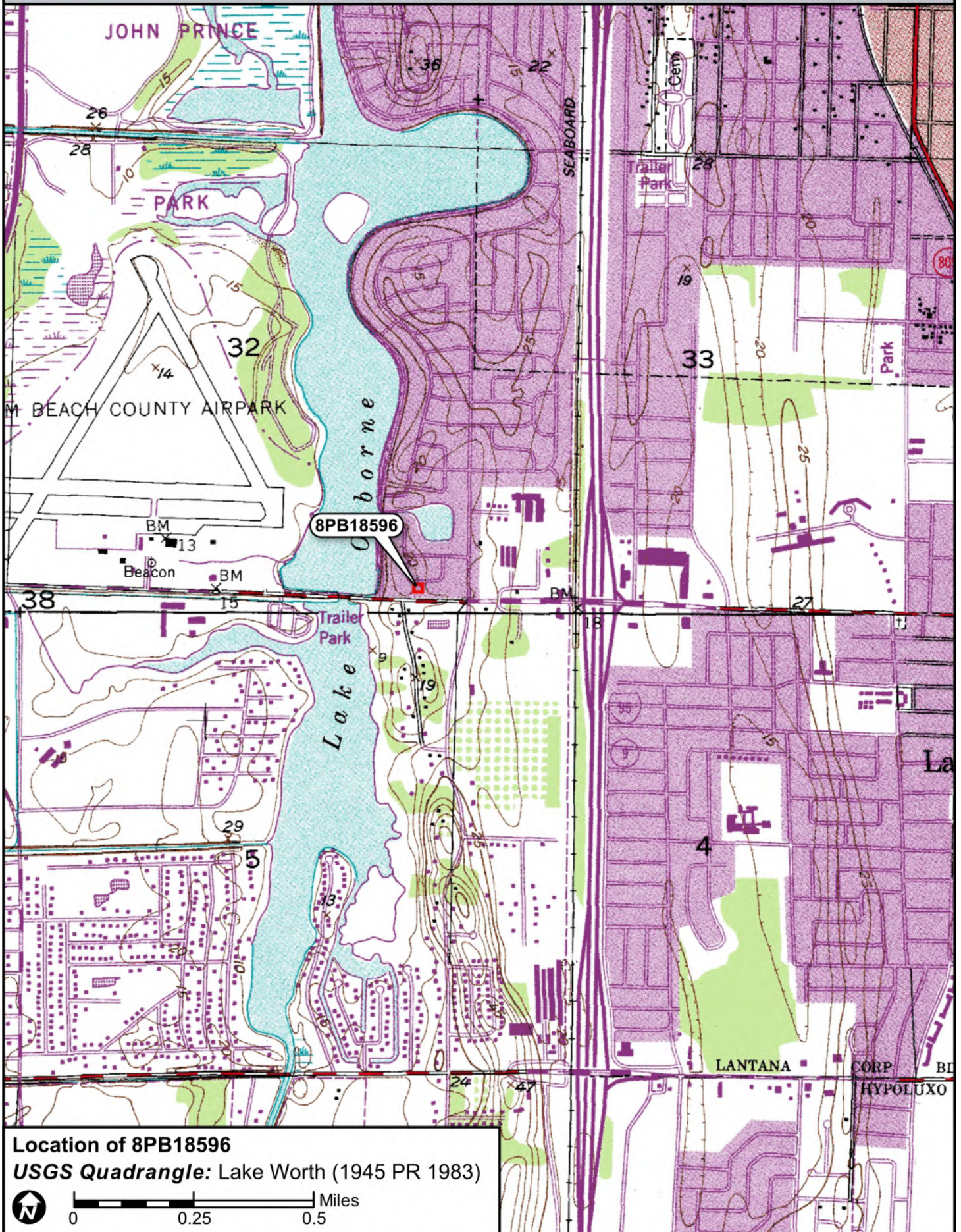
PHOTOGRAPH



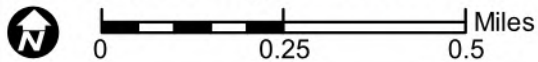
SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8PB18596  
USGS Quadrangle: Lake Worth (1945 PR 1983)





# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PB18597**  
Field Date 11-20-2019  
Form Date 12-2-2019  
Recorder # 6

Original  
 Update

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) 1969 W Lantana Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study 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 1969 Direction W Street Name Lantana Street Type Road Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) NE corner of W Lantana Rd and High Ridge Rd  
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE WORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Worth In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Palm Beach  
Township 44S Range 43E Section 33 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 40-43-44-33-00-000-7190 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 592286 Northing 2941095  
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 Residence, private From (year): 1958 To (year): -  
Current Use Residence, private From (year): - To (year): 2019  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-2000 Nature Replaced windows/doors  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-1964 Nature N flat;1969 NW flat;1986 W flat add  
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. Flat 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Composition roll 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
Vinyl 1/1 SHS with 6/6 inserts, several obscured

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Textured stucco

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
1. Non-historic playground to N and E

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W facade on walkway under flat roof extension, not original main entrance

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

None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [x] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

This Masonry Vernacular building has alterations to windows and doors c 2000. There is a N flat roof add c 1964, a NW flat add c 1969 and a W flat add c 1986. A fence obscures the majority of the building from the road.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [ ] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

This building has been altered, has multiple additions, and exhibits a common style found in South Florida. Due to a lack of historic integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in 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. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 maps 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 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 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.

PHOTOGRAPH

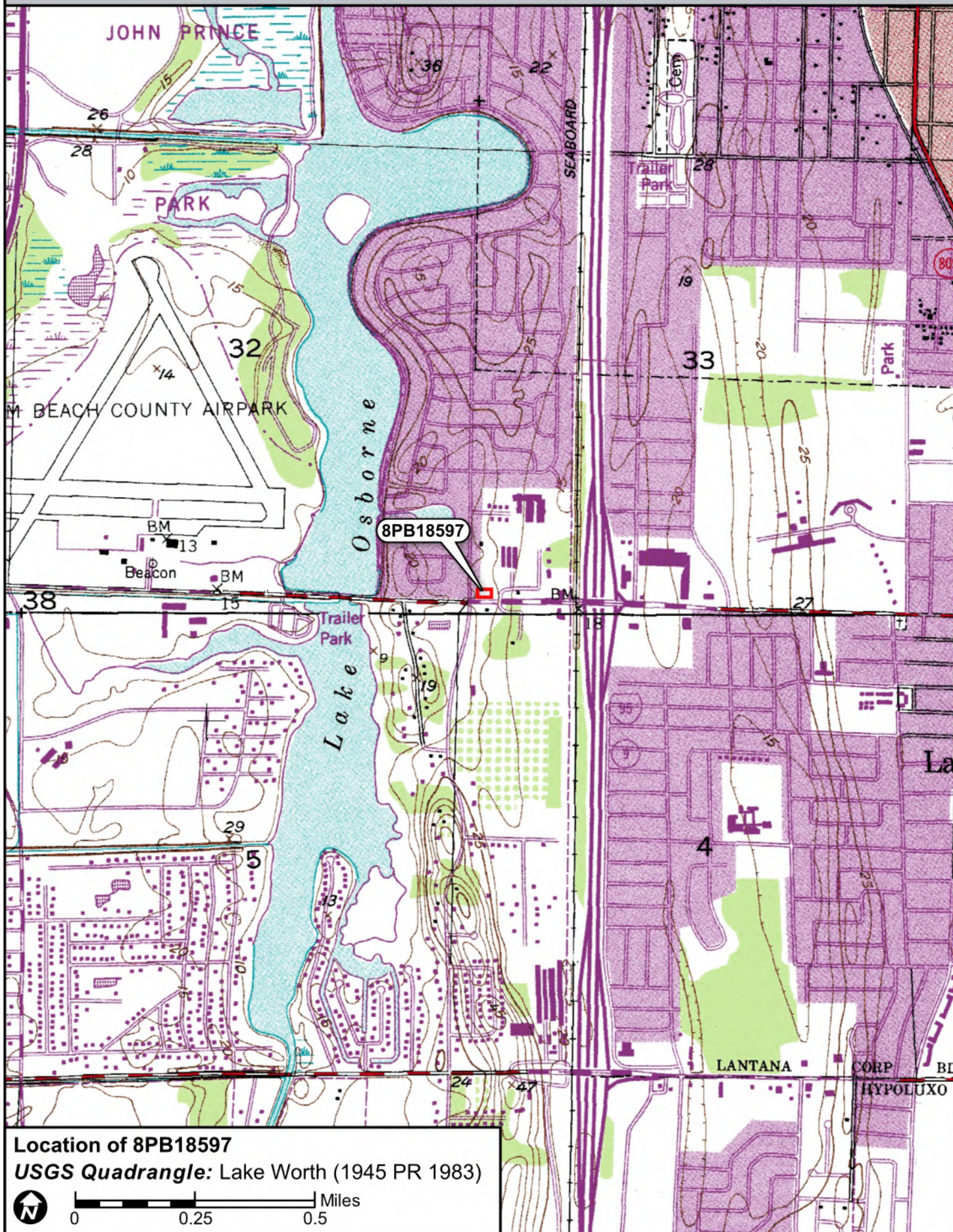


SKETCH MAP

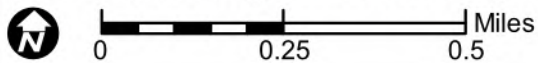




USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8PB18597  
USGS Quadrangle: Lake Worth (1945 PR 1983)





# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PB18598**  
Field Date 11-20-2019  
Form Date 12-2-2019  
Recorder # 7

Original  
 Update

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) 1914 High Ridge Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study 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 1914 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name High Ridge Street Type Road Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side of High Ridge Road N of Lantana Road  
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE WORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lantana In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Palm Beach  
Township 44S Range 43E Section 33 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 00-43-44-33-00-000-7160 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 592270 Northing 2941124  
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 Residence, private From (year): 1958 To (year): -  
Current Use Residence, private From (year): - To (year): 2019  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-1990 Nature Replaced some windows/doors  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-1964 Nature W flat roof addition  
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. Flat 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Composition roll 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
Metal 3-light awning, metal 1/1 SHS  
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Clam shell awnings, wide overhangs on flat roof add  
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
Flat roof shed NE of house

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

**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

W facade metal panel door under clam shell awning

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

None observed

Condition (overall resource condition):  excellent  good  fair  deteriorated  ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

This Masonry Vernacular residence has alterations to doors and windows c 1990. There is one flat roof addition on the W facade c 1964. There is a carport integrated in flat roof addition.

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) Aerial Photography

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)

This residence has been altered and exhibits a common style found in South Florida. Due to a lack of historic integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in 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 maps 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 33607 / (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.

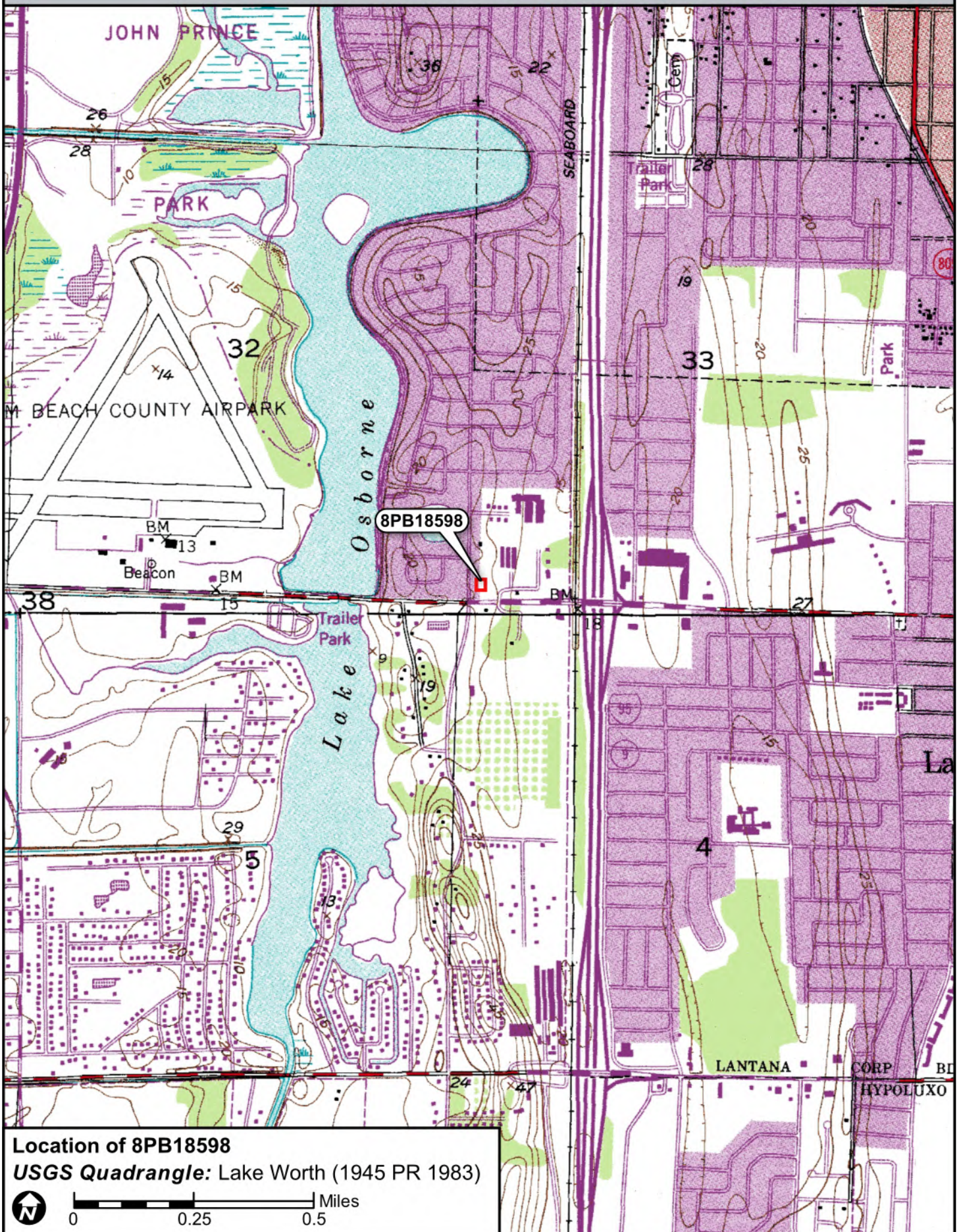
PHOTOGRAPH



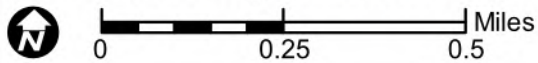
SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8PB18598  
USGS Quadrangle: Lake Worth (1945 PR 1983)





# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PB18599**  
Field Date 11-20-2019  
Form Date 12-2-2019  
Recorder # 7

Original  
 Update

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) Riggins Crabhouse Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study 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

Address: 607 Ridge Road  
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) W side of Ridge Road S of Green Lane  
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE WORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lantana In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Palm Beach  
Township 44S Range 43E Section 33 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 40-43-44-33-20-003-0010 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 592809 Northing 2941239  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Restaurant From (year): 1965 To (year): -  
Current Use Restaurant From (year): - To (year): 2019  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-2000 Nature Replaced doors and windows  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-1986 Nature W gable add;1991 S shed add;1999 N gable  
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. T1-11 Siding  
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. Gable 3. Shed  
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. Composition shingles 3. Composition roll  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
Metal 1-light fixed

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Faux stuccoed rafter tails on E facade, wide overhang on original flat roof section, wood siding, mural on N gable addition

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
None observed

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Obscured from road

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

Entry porch and eating area on SW corner

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [x] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

This Masonry Vernacular restaurant has alterations to windows and doors c. 2000. It has a W gable roof add c 1986, a S shed roof add c 1991 and a N gable roof add connected by a gabled hyphen on the N facade.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [ ] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

This building has been altered, has multiple additions, and exhibits a common style found in South Florida. Due to a lack of historic integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in 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. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 maps 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 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

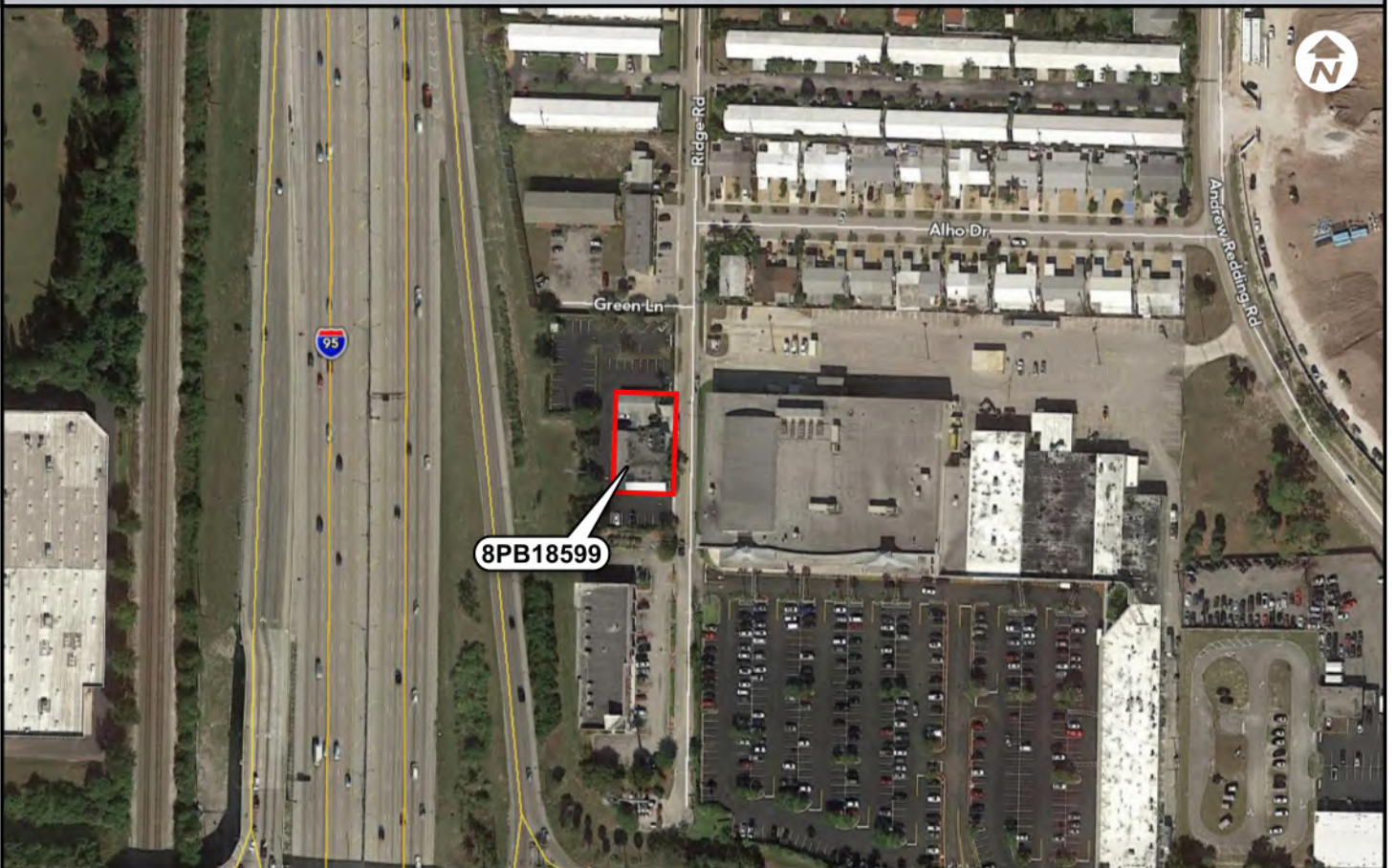
- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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.

PHOTOGRAPH



SKETCH MAP

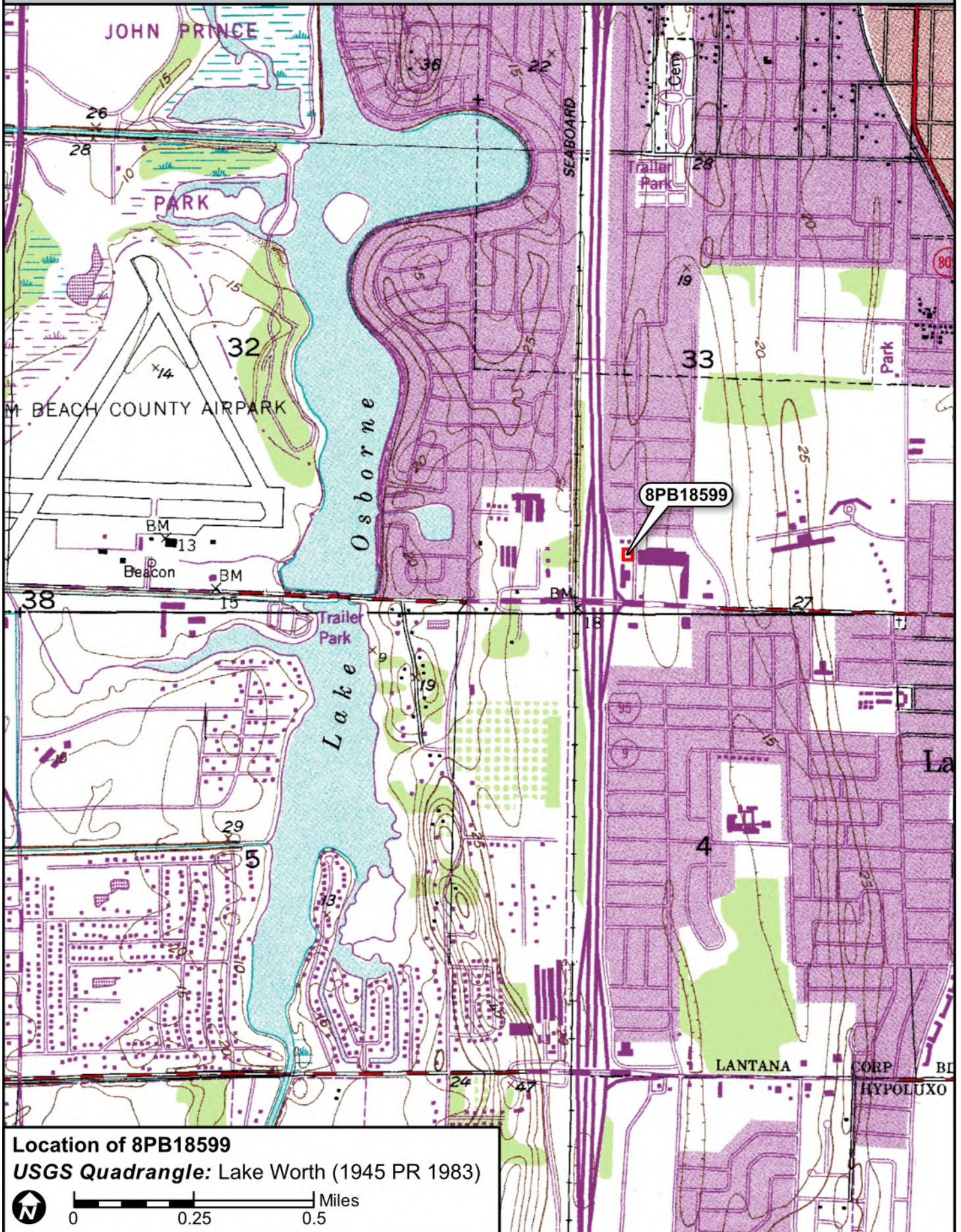




PHOTOGRAPH

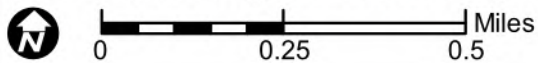


USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



8PB18599

Location of 8PB18599  
USGS Quadrangle: Lake Worth (1945 PR 1983)





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

Site#8 PB18600
Field Date 11-20-2019
Form Date 12-2-2019
Recorder # 9

[X] Original
[ ] Update

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) 1500 W Lantana Road Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building [ ]structure [ ]district [ ]site [ ]object
Ownership: [ ]private-profit [ ]private-nonprofit [ ]private-individual [ ]private-nonspecific [ ]city [ ]county [ ]state [ ]federal [ ]Native American [ ]foreign [ ]unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 1500 Direction W Street Name Lantana Street Type Road Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) S side of W Lantana Road E of I-95
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE WORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lantana In City Limits? [X]yes [ ]no [ ]unknown County Palm Beach
Township 44S Range 43E Section 4 1/4 section: [ ]NW [ ]SW [ ]SE [ ]NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 40-43-45-04-05-002-0010 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone [ ]16 [X]17 Easting 592819 Northing 2940986
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1963 [X]approximately [ ]year listed or earlier [ ]year listed or later
Original Use Bank From (year): 1963 To (year): -
Current Use Bank From (year): - To (year): 2019
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: [ ]yes [X]no [ ]unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X]yes [ ]no [ ]unknown Date: 1-1-1968 Nature Drive-through added;c. 2000 repl. w/d
Additions: [ ]yes [X]no [ ]unknown Date: Nature None observed
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 [X]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. Flat 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Metal 1-light fixed

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Stucco pilasters, curved concrete awning over entry, stucco ornament on W facade

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Drive-through awning on SE corner of building

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO listing criteria, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

N facade double metal/glass commercial doors under curved concrete awning

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

None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource**

This Masonry Vernacular bank building has alterations to windows and doors c. 2000. It has a drive-through awning attached on the SE corner. This bank was previously The First State Bank of Lantana an is now a Wells-Fargo branch.

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) Aerial Photography

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

The Palm Beach Post. Advertisement for The First State Bank of Lantana. The Palm Beach Post, West Palm Beach, Florida, January 6, 1967, page 8.

**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)**

This building has been altered and exhibits a common style found in South Florida. Due to a lack of historic integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in 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 maps 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 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com  
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

**Required Attachments**

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ 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.

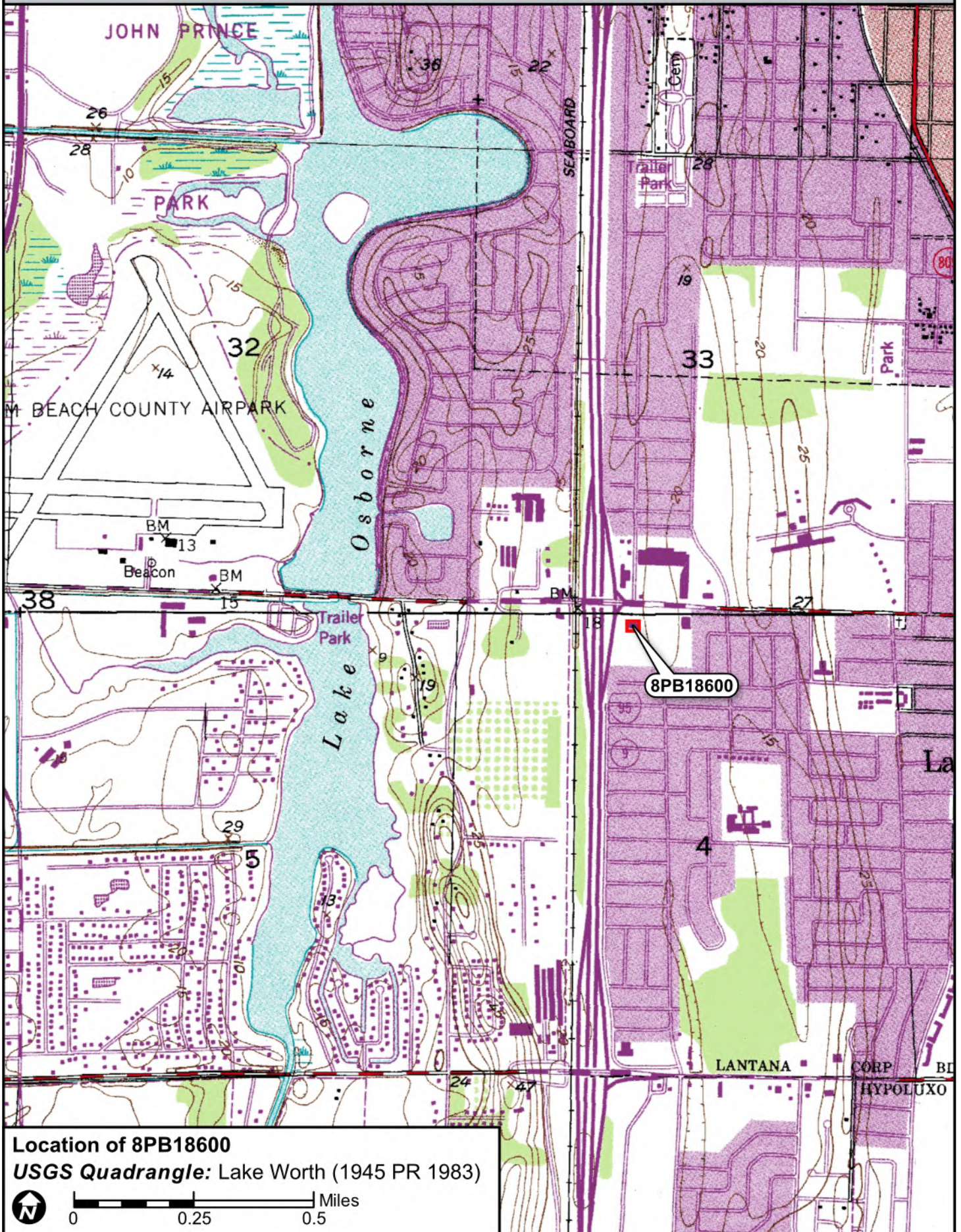
PHOTOGRAPH



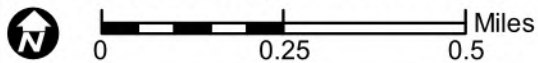
SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8PB18600  
USGS Quadrangle: Lake Worth (1945 PR 1983)





# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PB18601**  
Field Date 11-20-2019  
Form Date 12-2-2019  
Recorder # 10

Original  
 Update

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) First Federal Savings & Loan Association Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study 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 1300 Direction W Street Name Lantana Street Type Road Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) S side of W Lantana Road W of N 13th Street  
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE WORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lantana In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Palm Beach  
Township 44S Range 43E Section 4 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 40-43-45-04-05-002-0040 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 593007 Northing 2940989  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1964  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Bank From (year): 1964 To (year): -  
Current Use Bank From (year): - To (year): 2019  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-1986 Nature W facade attached drive-through awning  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature None observed  
Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Lake Worth 1964-1987; Great Western Bank 1987-2001; Washington Mutual Bank 2001-Present

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Mid-Century Modern Exterior Plan Greek cross Number of Stories 2  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Flat extension 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
Metal 1-light fixed

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Boxed windows, eyebrow ledges, concrete canopies, coffered flat roof extensions, open exterior staircase, textured stucco, projecting second story

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
Drive-through awning on W facade added c 1986.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N facade double metal/glass commercial doors on concrete pad under second story projection, concrete entry canopy

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

None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [x] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

See continuation sheet.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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? [x] yes [ ] no [ ] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

See continuation sheet.

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 maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

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Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St, Tampa, FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 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.



SITE NAME: First Federal Savings and Loan Association

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8DA18601) is located on the south side of W Lantana Road between N 13<sup>th</sup> Street and I-95 at 1300 W Lantana Road in Section 4 of Township 45 South, Range 43 East on the Lake Worth (1983) United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map, in the City of Lantana, Palm Beach County, Florida (Figure 1). This building was constructed in 1964 and operated a branch of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Lake Worth from the time of its construction to 1987. From circa 1987 to 2001 the building operated as a branch of Great Western Bank and as Washington Mutual Bank from 2001 to 2009. In the 2009, Chase Bank purchased Washington Mutual Bank and this location was rebranded as Chase Bank, as it remains today. The building is of Mid-Century Modern style. It has a cross-shaped plan consisting two stories and stuccoed concrete block walls. The second story projects from the north façade of the building. It has four flat roof extension on each corner of the building which are supported by two-story stuccoed columns and cover concrete pads that lead to the entrances on the north, southeast, and southwest.



**Figure 1: First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601), c. 1964, is considered eligible for listing in the National Register, facing Southeast**

The fenestration is original and consists of metal one-light fixed commercial windows on the first story and boxed metal one-light windows on the second story. The boxed window projections are constructed of concrete and covered in textured stucco. The main entrance is on the north façade and located on under the second story projection. Stuccoed concrete

SITE NAME: First Federal Savings and Loan Association

canopies lead to entrances on the north and east facades. A staircase on the northeast corner of the building accesses an entrance on the second story. A concrete drive through canopy was constructed on the west façade of the building circa 1986. The overall site consists of the bank building and the asphalt parking lot which extends from W Lantana Road, south to the building, then south from the building to the adjacent motel parking lot. The lot also abuts the building on the east and west extending to adjacent parcels. Parking spaces are located to the north, south, and east of the building. Originally the parking lot consisted of parking spaces on each side of the building with three rows of spaces on the north and two rows on the south. It included some trees along the boundaries and some landscaped parking lot islands in the north and south parking lots. The parking lot was expanded and altered circa 1975 with the addition of two rows of parking spaces and a large landscaped island in the south parking lot. Parking on the west side of the building was removed with the addition of the drive-through canopy circa 1986.



**Figure 2: North façade of First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601), facing South**

SITE NAME: First Federal Savings and Loan Association



**Figure 3: South façade of First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601), facing South**

SITE NAME: First Federal Savings and Loan Association



**Figure 4: Boxed windows and concrete entry canopy on east façade of First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601), facing West**

SITE NAME: First Federal Savings and Loan Association



**Figure 5: Entry under coffered flat roof extension on southeast corner of First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601), facing Northwest.**

SITE NAME: First Federal Savings and Loan Association



**Figure 6: Northeast corner of First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601), second story entry and open exterior staircase, facing Southwest**



**Figure 6: First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601) as it appeared in the 1960s (Photo from post card, accessed from <https://www.amazon.com/Federal-Association-Original-Vintage-Postcard/dp/B00P6RFG8I>)**

SITE NAME: First Federal Savings and Loan Association

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The First Federal Savings and Loan Association building (8PB18601) was built in 1964 as the Lantana branch of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Lake Worth. The bank had multiple locations throughout Palm Beach County and operated until it was acquired by Great Western Bank in 1987. The Lantana branch was the third location for the bank. Groundbreaking ceremonies took place on March 23, 1964 and the building was completed by December of the same year. First Federal Savings and Loan Association moved their advertising, public relation, personnel, purchasing, internal audit, machine records, accounting, real estate, and collections department to the new location (*The Palm Beach Post*, December 1, 1964) (*The Palm Beach Post*, March 23, 1964). It remained as the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Lake Worth until the bank was acquired by Great Western Bank in 1987, which was in turn acquired by Washington Mutual Bank in 2001 and Chase Bank in 2009, which it remains today.

The building was designed by Palm Beach architects Carroll R. Peacock and Howarth L. Lewis, whose firm, Peacock and Lewis, was established by Peacock in 1961. Peacock and Lewis became one of the largest firms in Palm Beach County and was an important part of the development in the county from the 1960s to 1980s. While they initially began as primarily residential architects, they eventually took on more commercial and public projects. They went on to design the Flagler Center Office Complex, a fire station in West Palm Beach, the Palm Beach County Governmental Center, a post office, healthcare facilities, elementary schools, and buildings for Palm Beach Junior College, establishing their presence as one of the most prominent and accomplished firms in the area. Although the two founders are no longer with the firm, Peacock and Lewis remains as an important architecture firm in the area (*The Palm Beach Post*, October 26, 1987) (Peacock and Lewis, 2019).

The First Federal Savings and Loan Association building (8PB18601) was constructed by the Arnold Construction Company, a long-standing construction company that was established in the 1920s and were involved in projects all over the state such as the new Florida Capitol Building and the Teaching Hospital and the Medical Science Building at the University of Florida. Locally, the company was involved in projects such as the Lake Park Town Hall, the Palm Beach County Airport, and the Palm Beach Junior College (also designed by Peacock and Lewis) (*The Palm Beach Post*, September 26, 1965) (*The Palm Beach Post*, October 29, 1966) (*The Palm Beach Post*, January 4, 2009). The interior was designed by Jack Davidson of Palm Beach (*The Palm Beach Post*, March 23, 1964). Davidson established his interior design firm, Jack Davidson, Inc. in the 1950s and operated it until he retired in 1993 (*The Palm Beach Post*, July 23, 1998).


SITE NAME: First Federal Savings and Loan Association

**You are invited to use the facilities of**

**Directors:**  
 Dr. E. G. Boone,  
Chair. of the Board  
 R. E. Branch,  
President  
 R. E. Garnett  
 L. W. Myers  
 Fred G. Benson  
 L. Frank McGee

**Officers Serving  
 you from Lantana:**

Elaine Botsky,  
Vice President  
 C. D. Drake,  
Vice President  
 Ellis H. Johnson,  
Vice President  
 Maynard C. Hamblin,  
Asst. V.P.  
 Margery E. Gaty,  
Asst. V.P.  
 Ella I. Brooks,  
Asst. V.P.  
 Elizabeth E. Micken,  
Asst. V.P.



**1300 OSBORNE ROAD, LANTANA, FLORIDA**

**HOME LOANS -  
 INSURED SAVINGS**

**the newest  
 office of  
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 of Lake Worth . . .  
 now with  
 3 convenient  
 locations to  
 serve you.**



MAIN OFFICE - 200 LAKE AVE., LAKE WORTH  
 BRUNSWICK BRANCH OFFICE, 200 SOUTH FEDERAL HWY.  
 R. E. BRANCH, President

**1300 OSBORNE ROAD  
 LANTANA**

**Figure 6: First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601), Advertisement in the December 1, 1964 issue of *The Palm Beach Post* shortly after opening (Accessed via Newspapers.com)**

The construction of the bank came fourteen years after the construction A.G. Holley Hospital, which served as the state tuberculosis sanitarium and was a catalyst for development along West Lantana Road. Although Lantana was established in 1921, there was little development near present-day I-95. The A.G. Holley and its ancillary structures were the westernmost buildings in Lantana (Leming 2011). Shortly after the development of the hospital, aerials indicate that Lake Osborne Estates was established west of present-day I-95. The majority of development took place in the late 1950s to late 1960s. The establishment of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association branch in Lantana was likely a result of the growth of neighborhoods such as Lake Osborne Estates to the west and Lantana Heights to the southeast (Figure 8). In 1975, I-95 was constructed through the area, leading to further growth and development.



SITE NAME: First Federal Savings and Loan Association



Figure 8: 1968 Aerial depicting location of First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601) and surrounding development.

## SITE NAME: First Federal Savings and Loan Association

This building is an excellent example of Mid-Century Modern style architecture in the Lantana area with modernistic elements, such as the boxed windows, eyebrow ledges, concrete entry canopies, projecting second story, coffered flat roof extensions, an open exterior staircase, and use of textured stucco. Mid-Century Modern architecture was a prevalent style of architecture from the late 1940s to the early 1970s. The style was extremely popular in South Florida, especially within the Miami and Fort Lauderdale areas and made significant contributions to the architecture and overall character of the region (Modern South Florida 2019). The Miami Modern (or MiMo) movement was born out of the Mid-Century Modern style and was exclusive to South Florida (Nash and Robinson 2004). Among bank building in particular, banks often used their architecture to make statements of strength and vision to the future. Since the Mid-Century Modern style and its subsets were often considered indicative of the future and Space Age, many banks adopted this style, making bold statements to attract customers (Mid-Century Banks). Several of the elements of the First Federal Savings and Loan building (8PB18601) are prevalent both in Mid-Century Modern and in Miami Modern architecture. Elements similar to those found in the MiMo architecture movement further south include the textured stucco, boxed windows, concrete canopies, and eyebrow ledges (Janus 2007) (Nash and Robinson 2004).

The majority of buildings constructed on the west side of Lantana near the hospital are Masonry Vernacular structures and have been significantly altered. Although some have some Mid-Century Modern elements, none are designed as Mid-Century Modern buildings, except for First Federal Savings and Loan Association. FMSF search of the area reveals that no other Mid-Century Modern buildings have been recorded in Lantana. Considering the lack of Mid-Century Modern resources in the area, the First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601) is a rare example of this type of resource in Lantana.

The First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601) possesses a high degree of historic integrity. The exterior plan of the building has not been altered and maintains the same footprint. Stylistic elements such as the boxed windows, textured stucco, open exterior staircase, concrete canopies, and coffered flat roof extensions have been maintained. The only significant alteration to the building are the drive-through canopy added on the west façade of the building area, however, this does not significantly detract from the historic form and historic qualities of the building and can be removed. The only change to the site overall is the 1975 expansion of the parking lot and the addition of some landscaped parking lot islands and trees. As previously stated, the majority of resources within this area have been significantly altered and do not possess a high degree of integrity.

First Federal Savings and Loan Association (8PB18601) located at 1300 W Lantana Road is considered eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C in the category of Architecture as it is a unique example of Mid-Century Modern Architecture in the Lantana area with elements such as boxed windows, textured stucco, concrete canopies, and coffered flat roof extensions.

SITE NAME: First Federal Savings and Loan Association

### C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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SITE NAME: First Federal Savings and Loan Association

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PHOTOGRAPH



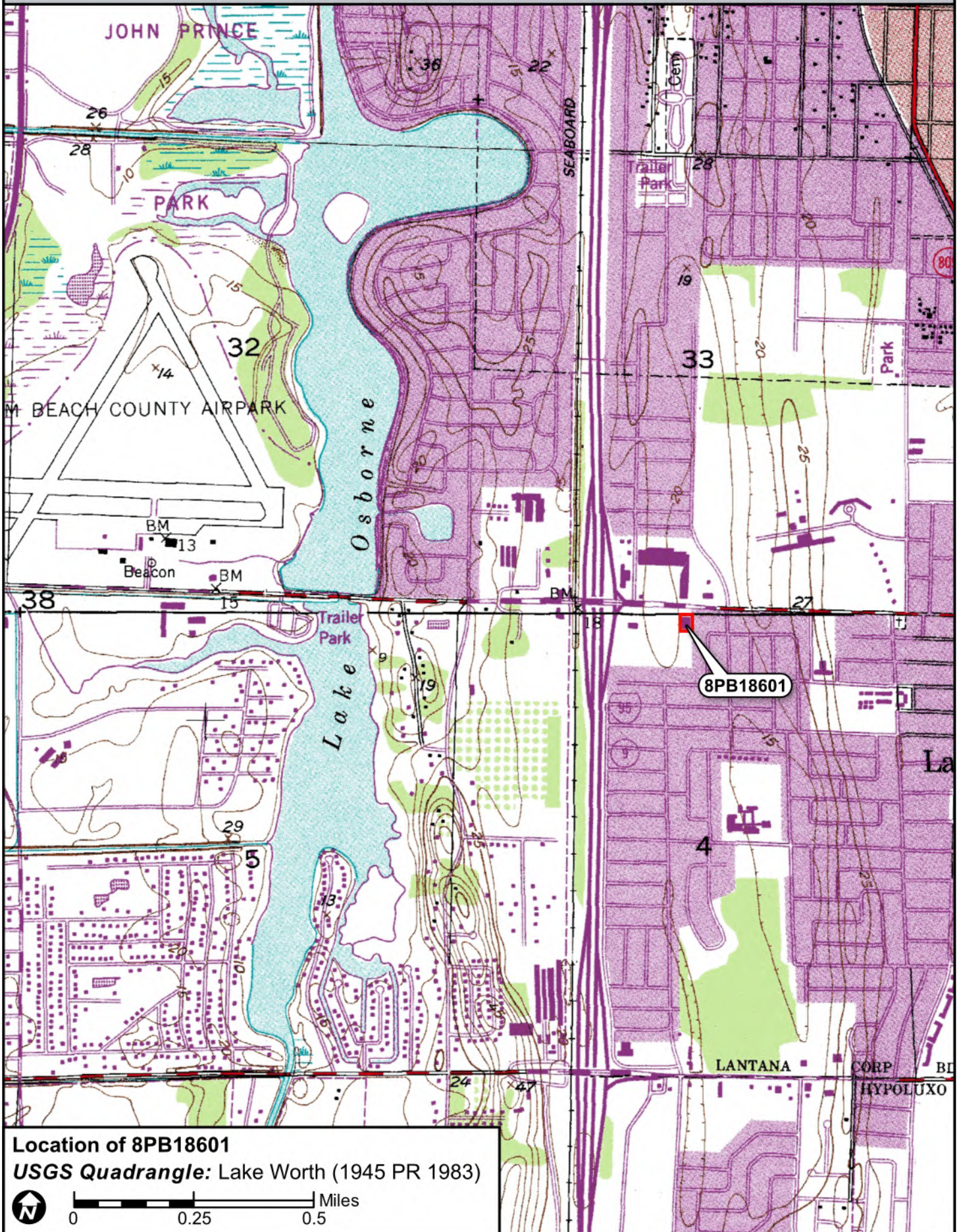
SKETCH MAP



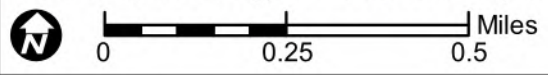
PHOTOGRAPH



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8PB18601  
USGS Quadrangle: Lake Worth (1945 PR 1983)





# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PB18602**  
Field Date 11-20-2019  
Form Date 12-2-2019  
Recorder # 10

Original  
 Update

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) First Baptist Church of Lantana Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study 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 1126 Direction W Street Name Lantana Street Type Road Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) S side of W Lantana Road E of N 13th Street  
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE WORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lantana In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Palm Beach  
Township 44S Range 43E Section 4 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 40-43-45-04-04-001-0070 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 593347 Northing 2941008  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1967  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Church/Temple/Synagogue From (year): 1967 To (year): -  
Current Use Church/Temple/Synagogue From (year): - To (year): 2019  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-1980 Nature Replaced doors  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-2002 Nature SE flat roof addition  
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 2  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Brick 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
Metal 3-light awning, metal 4-light awning, metal 2/2 SHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Decorative breeze block brise soleil, brick veneer, curved concrete canopy, stucco pilaster strips, header course windows sills

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
None observed

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



DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)
N facade double metal panel doors on walkway/porch under concrete awning

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
N facade concrete walkway and porch under curved concrete awning with round metal supports, partially covered by stucco wall and decorative breeze block brise soleil.

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [x] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource
This Masonry Vernacular church building has alterations to doors c 1980. There is a two story flat roof addition on the SE corner of the building c 2002. The building has various Mid-Century Modern elements.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [ ] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)
This building has been altered and exhibits a common style found in South Florida. Due to a lack of historic integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in 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. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 maps 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 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 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.

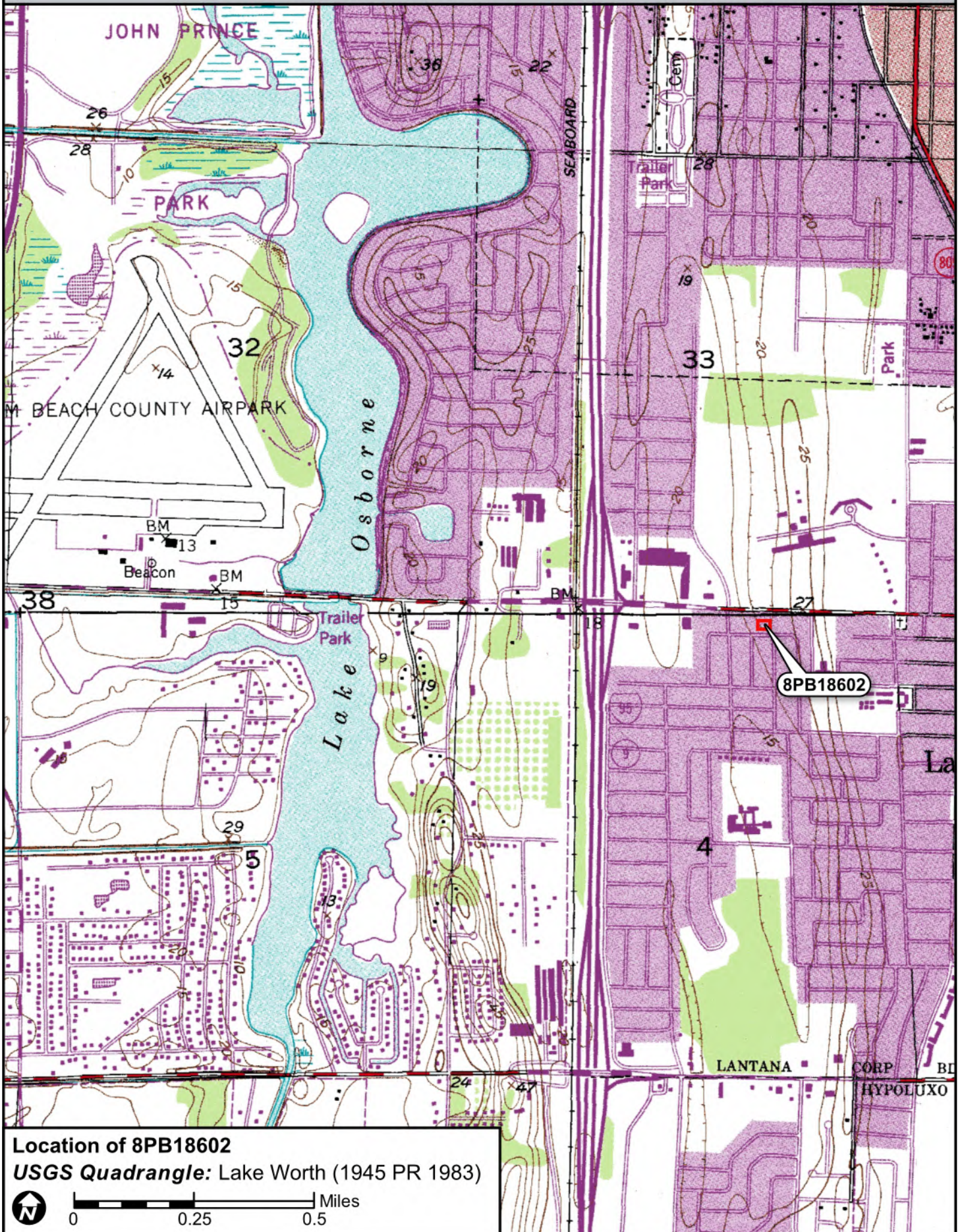
PHOTOGRAPH



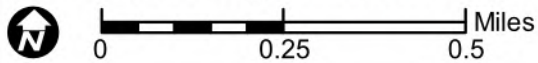
SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8PB18602  
USGS Quadrangle: Lake Worth (1945 PR 1983)





# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PB18603**  
Field Date 11-20-2019  
Form Date 12-2-2019  
Recorder # 12

Original  
 Update

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) 2016 Lantana Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study 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 2016 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name Lantana Street Type Road Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE WORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lantana In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Palm Beach  
Township 44S Range 43E Section 32 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 00-43-44-32-06-019-0010 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 592209 Northing 2941104  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1964  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1964 To (year): -  
Current Use Residence, private From (year): - To (year): 2019  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-1990 Nature Replaced windows/doors  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-1968 Nature N flat roof addition  
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. Brick 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. T1-11 siding  
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Composition roll 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
Metal 1/1 SHS, 32-light structural glass block

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
T1-11 siding in gables, decorative metal porch supports, brick veneer, painted header course window sills

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
Integrated carport with rear utility on the W facade

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

1. S facade on open concrete porch under gable roof overhang

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

1. S facade concrete porch with decorative metal supports 2. Metal shed roof porch on NE corner

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [x] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

This Masonry Vernacular residence has alterations to windows and doors c. 1990. There is a NW flat roof addition c. 1968. There is an integrated carport on the W facade with a rear utility and secondary entrance to the residence.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [ ] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

This building has been altered and exhibits a common style found in South Florida. Due to a lack of historic integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in 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. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 maps 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 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 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.

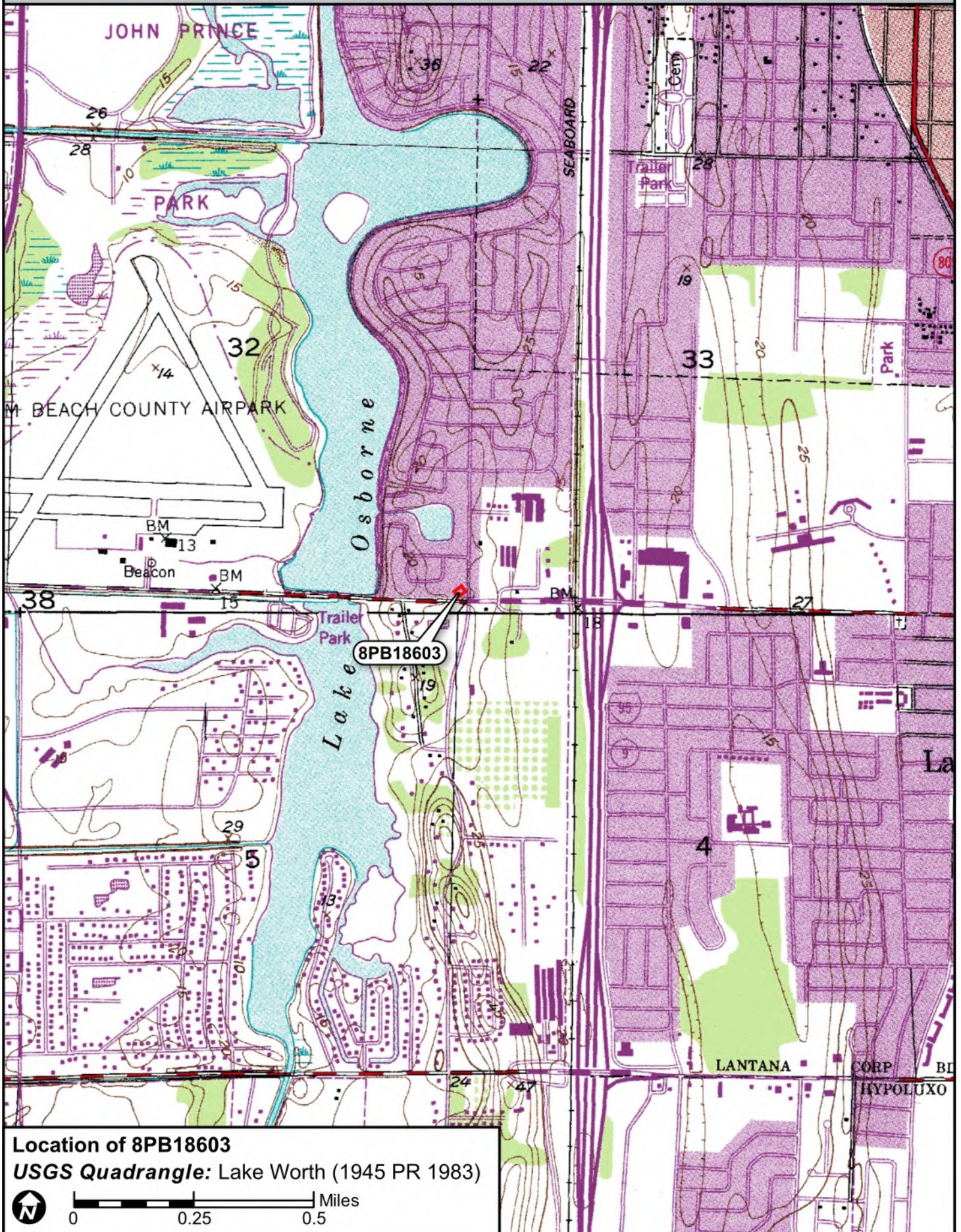
PHOTOGRAPH



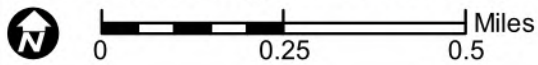
SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8PB18603  
USGS Quadrangle: Lake Worth (1945 PR 1983)





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

Site#8 PB18604
Field Date 11-20-2019
Form Date 12-2-2019
Recorder # 13

[X] Original
[ ] Update

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) 2015 High Ridge Road Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building [ ]structure [ ]district [ ]site [ ]object
Ownership: [ ]private-profit [ ]private-nonprofit [ ]private-individual [ ]private-nonspecific [ ]city [ ]county [ ]state [ ]federal [ ]Native American [ ]foreign [ ]unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 2015 Direction Street Name High Ridge Street Type Road Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE WORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lantana In City Limits? [ ]yes [X]no [ ]unknown County Palm Beach
Township 44S Range 43E Section 32 1/4 section: [ ]NW [ ]SW [ ]SE [ ]NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 00-43-44-32-06-019-0020 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone [ ]16 [X]17 Easting 592216 Northing 2941127
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 [X]approximately [ ]year listed or earlier [ ]year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1955 To (year): -
Current Use Residence, private From (year): - To (year): 2019
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: [ ]yes [X]no [ ]unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X]yes [ ]no [ ]unknown Date: 1-1-2000 Nature Replaced door and some windows
Additions: [X]yes [ ]no [ ]unknown Date: 1-1-2007 Nature SW flat roof addition
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 [X]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. Shed 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Metal 3-light awning, Vinyl 1/1 SHS with 8/8 inserts
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Metal railing on porch, wide gables with overhang, stuccoed planter box
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Integrated garage on N facade

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO listing criteria, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.



DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

E facade on open concrete porch under gable roof overhang

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

E facade concrete porch with metal railing under gable roof overhang

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [x] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

This Masonry Vernacular residence has alterations to windows and doors c. 2000. There is a SW flat roof addition c. 2007. There is an integrated garage on the N facade.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [ ] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

This building has been altered and exhibits a common style found in South Florida. Due to a lack of historic integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in 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. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 maps 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 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 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.

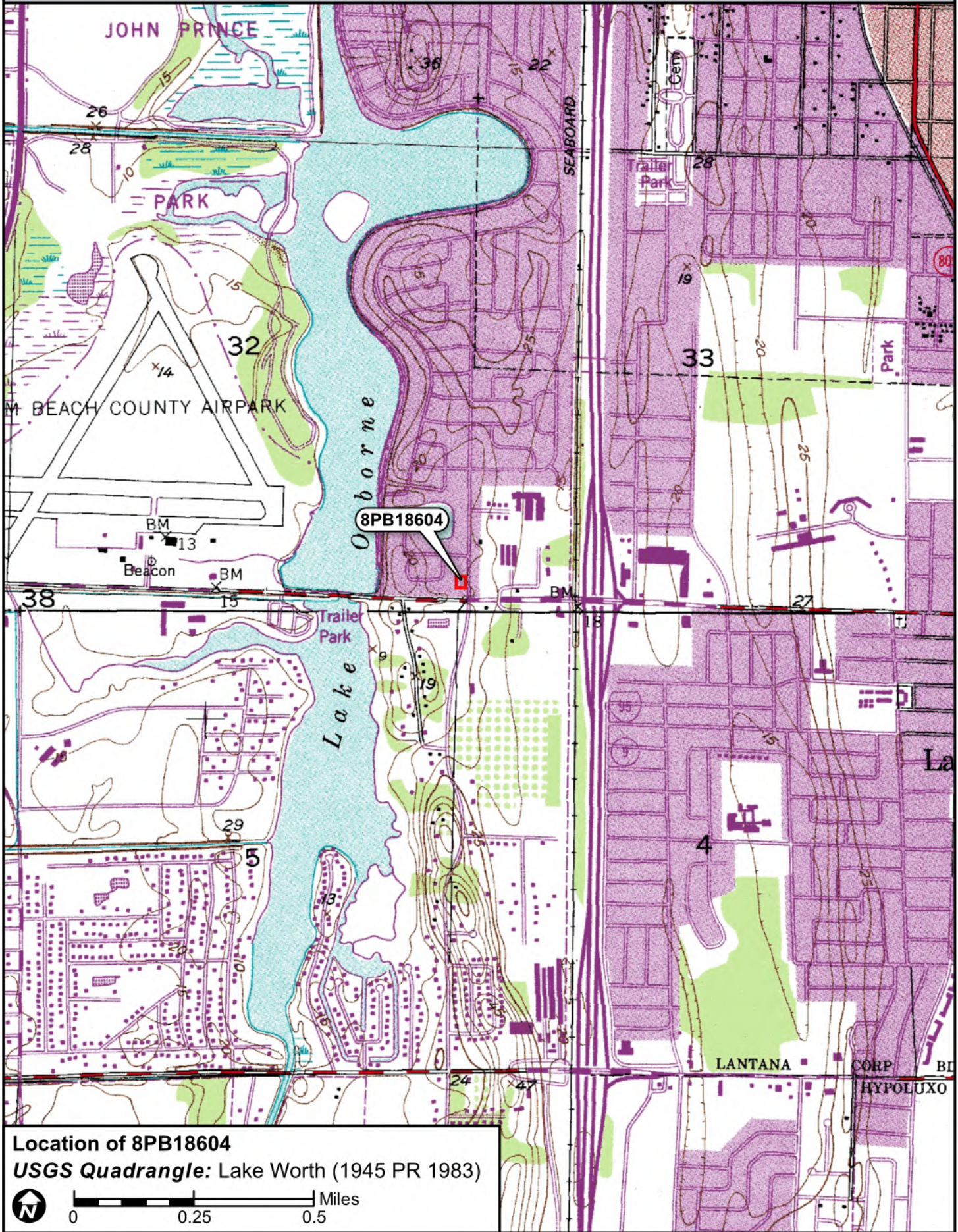
PHOTOGRAPH



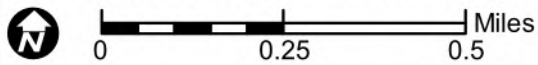
SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8PB18604  
USGS Quadrangle: Lake Worth (1945 PR 1983)





# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PB18605**  
Field Date 11-20-2019  
Form Date 12-2-2019  
Recorder # 13

Original  
 Update

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) Lantana Shopping Center Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road PD&E Study 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 1589 Direction W Street Name Lantana Street Type Road Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE WORTH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lantana In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Palm Beach  
Township 44S Range 43E Section 33 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 00-43-44-32-06-019-0020 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 592216 Northing 2941127  
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 Shopping center/Mall From (year): 1955 To (year): -  
Current Use Shopping center/Mall From (year): - To (year): 2019  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: 1-1-2000 Nature Replaced w/d, stucco  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature None observed  
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. Flat 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
Metal 1-light fixed commerical  
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Stucco ornament, sign boards, scored stucco, faux towers  
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
None observed

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Entrances to each storefront are located on a covered walkway

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

None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): [ ] excellent [x] good [ ] fair [ ] deteriorated [ ] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

This Masonry Vernacular shopping center has an L-shaped plan and is comprised of twenty-two storefronts. It has alterations to windows, doors, materials and added stucco ornament c. 2000.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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 [x] no [ ] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

This building has been altered and exhibits a common style found in South Florida. Due to a lack of historic integrity, the building is considered ineligible for listing in 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. 2. 3. 4. 5. 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 maps 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 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 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.

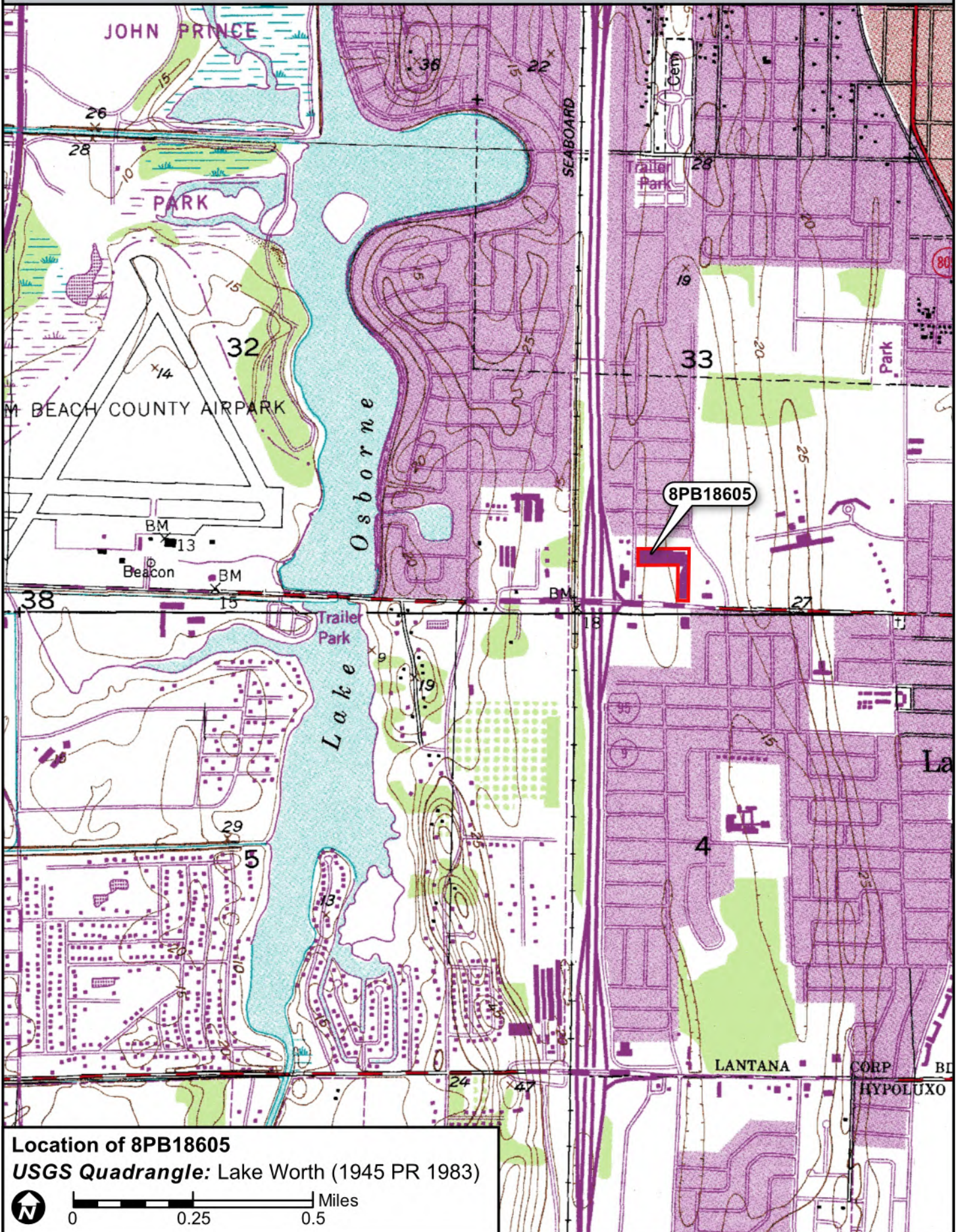
PHOTOGRAPH



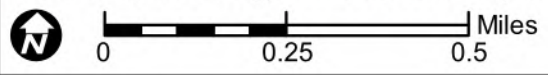
SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



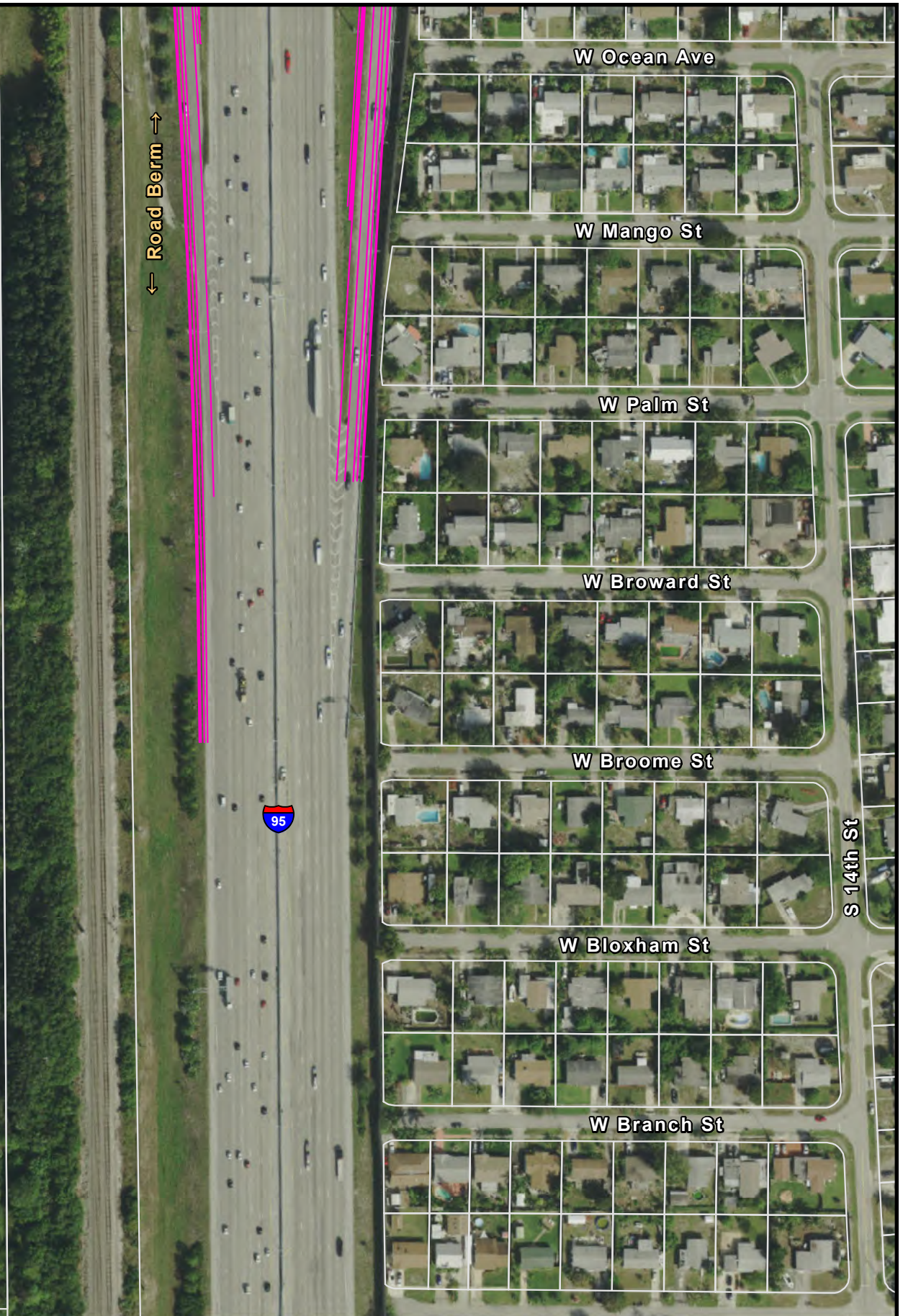
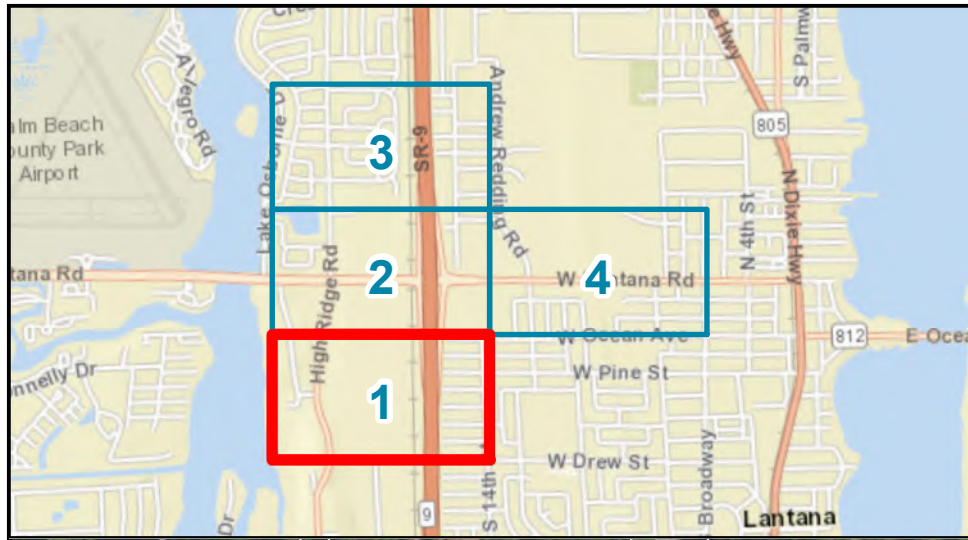
Location of 8PB18605  
USGS Quadrangle: Lake Worth (1945 PR 1983)



## **APPENDIX B**

### **Current Conditions Within the Archaeological APE**

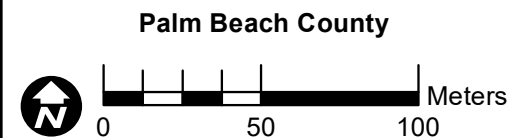




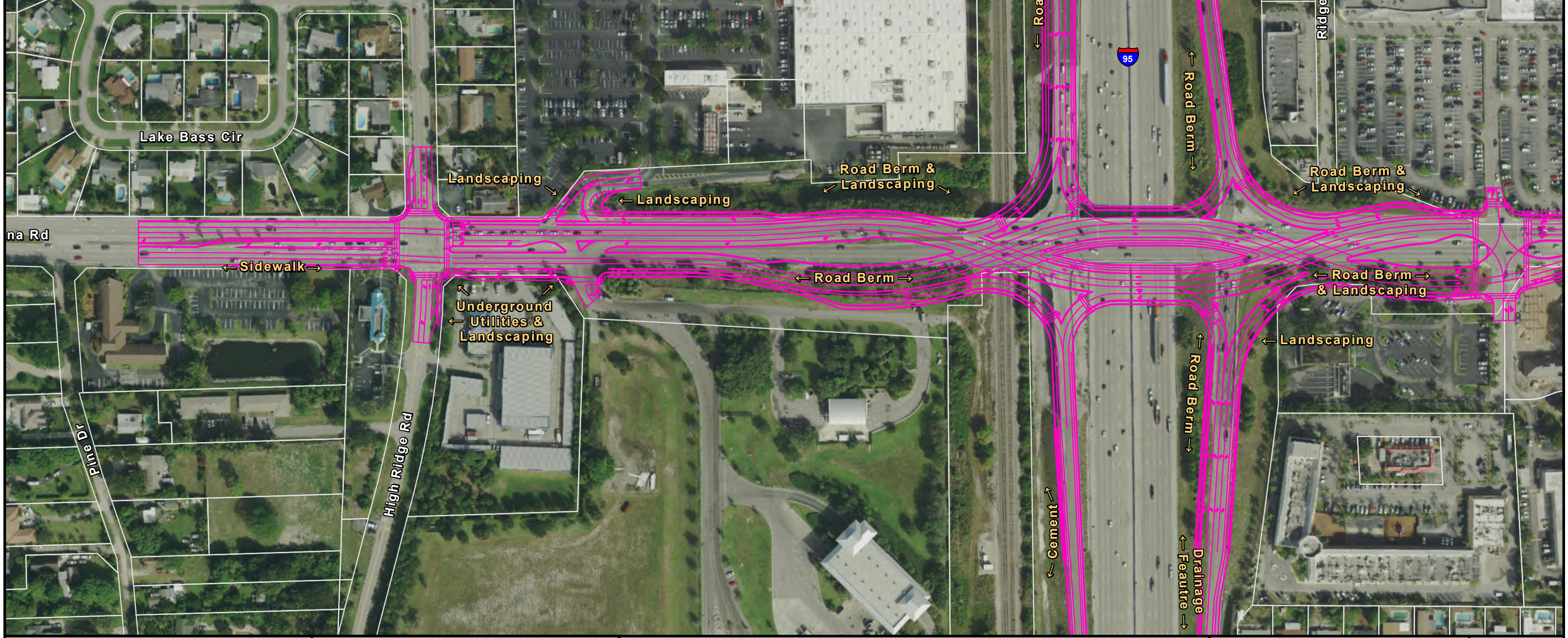
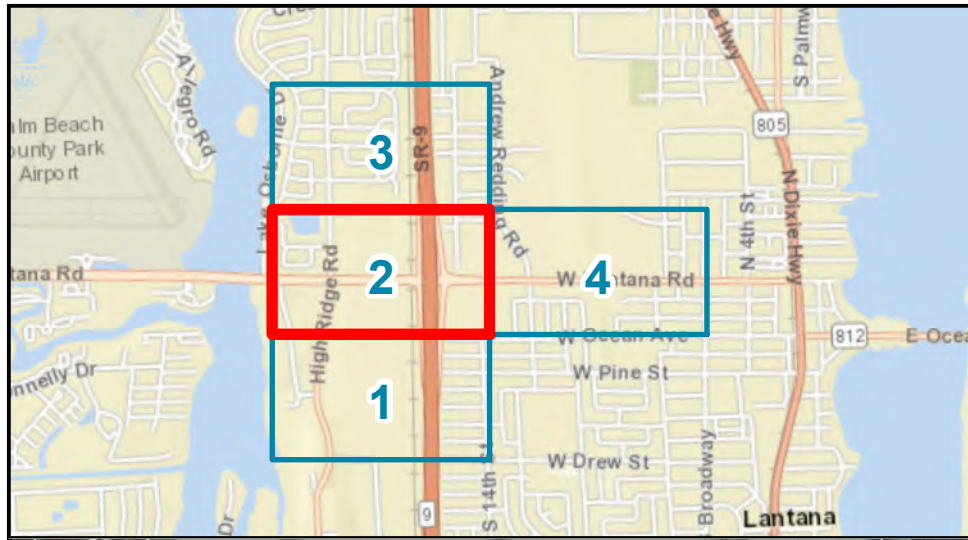
**Current Conditions Within the Archaeological APE**

*SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road  
PD&E Study (413258-1-22-02)*

— Footprint of Improvements



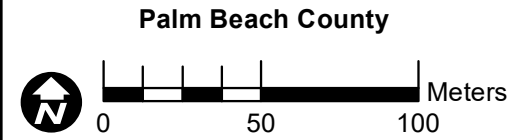
**Map 1**



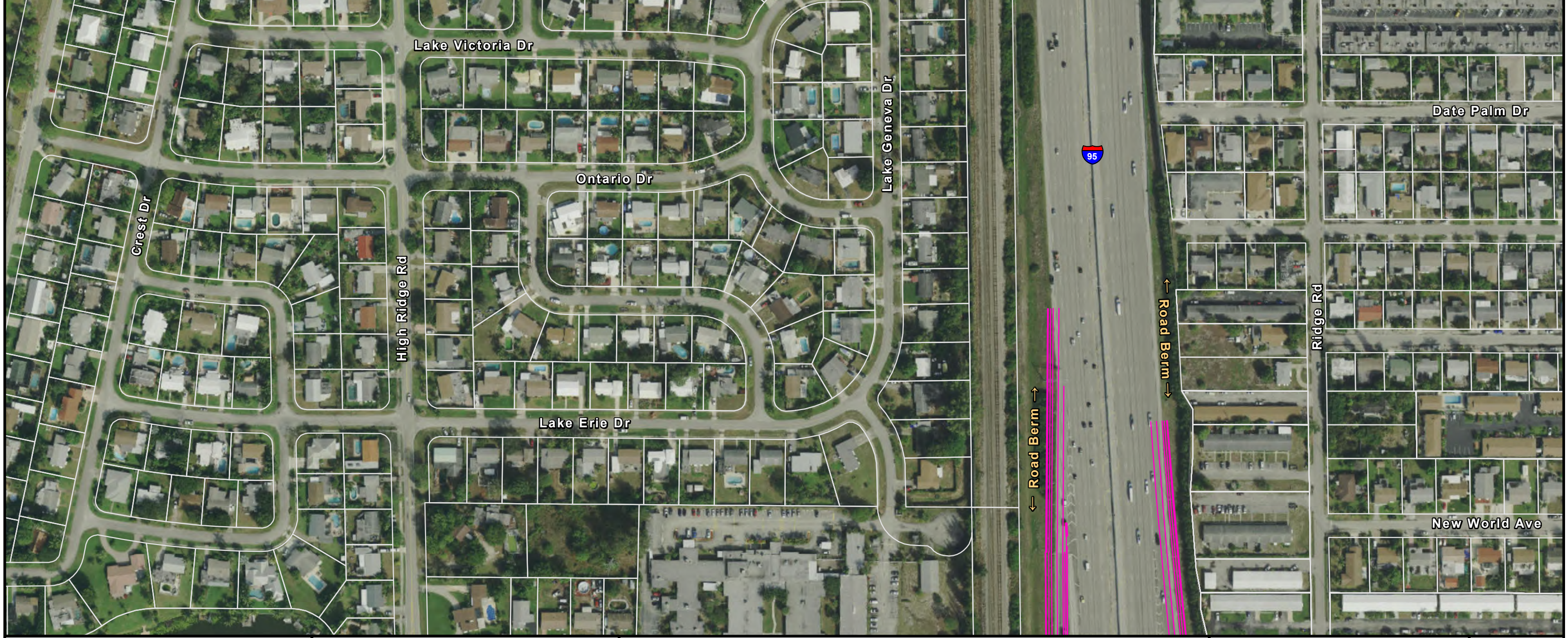
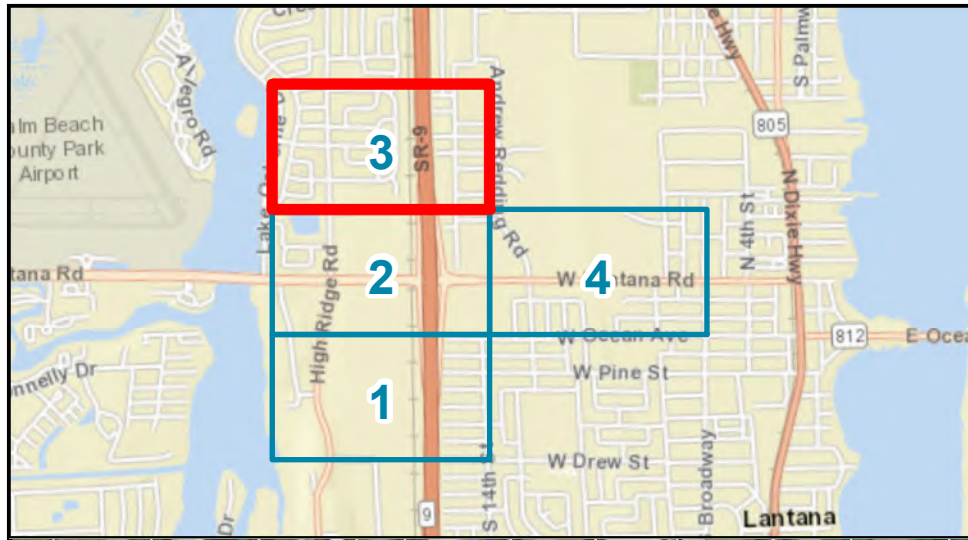
— Footprint of Improvements

Current Conditions Within the Archaeological APE

SR 9/1-95 at Lantana Road  
PD&E Study (413258-1-22-02)



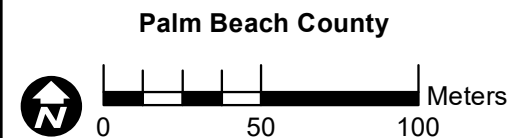
Map 2



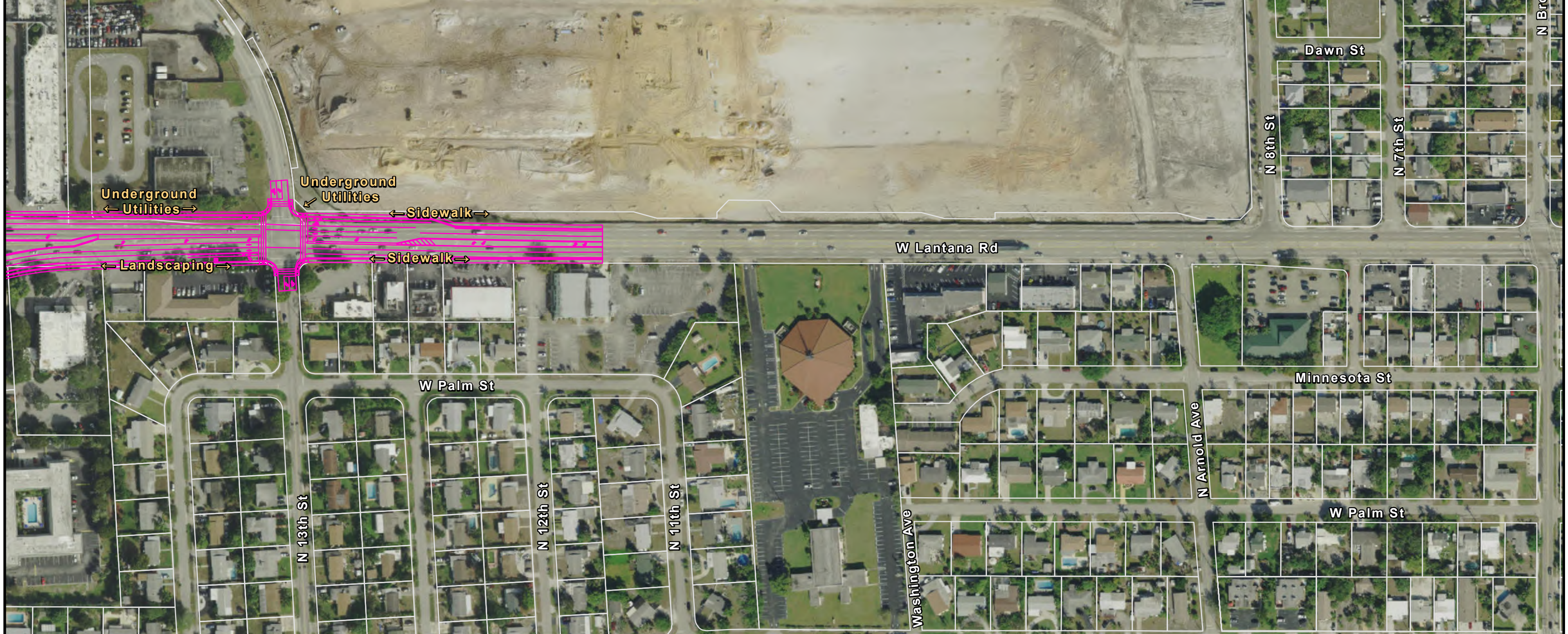
**Current Conditions Within  
the Archaeological APE**

*SR 9/1-95 at Lantana Road  
PD&E Study (413258-1-22-02)*

— Footprint of Improvements



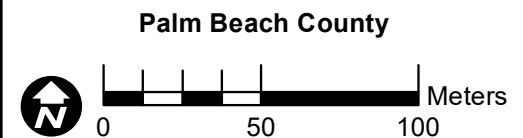
**Map  
3**



**Current Conditions Within the Archaeological APE**

*SR 9/1-95 at Lantana Road  
PD&E Study (413258-1-22-02)*

— Footprint of Improvements



**Map  
4**

## **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)

SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, Palm Beach County

### Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the SR 9/I-95 at Lantana Road Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, Palm Beach County, Florida

### Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Janus Research 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Publication Year 2019

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 118

### 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 Streelman, Amy; Pepe, James

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. I-95 3. High Ridge Road 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Lantana Road 4. Andrew Redding Road 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name Lynn Kelley Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 4

Address/Phone/E-mail 3400 W. Commercial Boulevard, Ft Lauderdale, FL 33309/954.486.1400

Recorder of Log Sheet Janus Research Date Log Sheet Completed 12-16-2019

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. Palm Beach 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Name LAKE WORTH Year 1983 4. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

## Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 8-9-2019 End 11-20-2019 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares 97.00 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Desktop analysis and pedestrian survey. No subsurface testing was feasible.

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

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

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

[ ]Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.
[ ]surface collection, controlled [ ]shovel test-other screen size [ ]block excavation (at least 2x2 m) [ ]metal detector
[ ]surface collection, uncontrolled [ ]water screen [ ]soil resistivity [ ]other remote sensing
[ ]shovel test-1/4" screen [ ]posthole tests [ ]magnetometer [X]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
[X]other (describe): Desktop analysis

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 [X]windshield survey [ ]occupant interview [ ]tax records
[ ]interior documentation [X]local property records [ ]occupation permits [ ]unknown
[X]other (describe): Visual inspection of the APE

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? [X]Yes [ ]No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 1 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 14

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

8PB12917

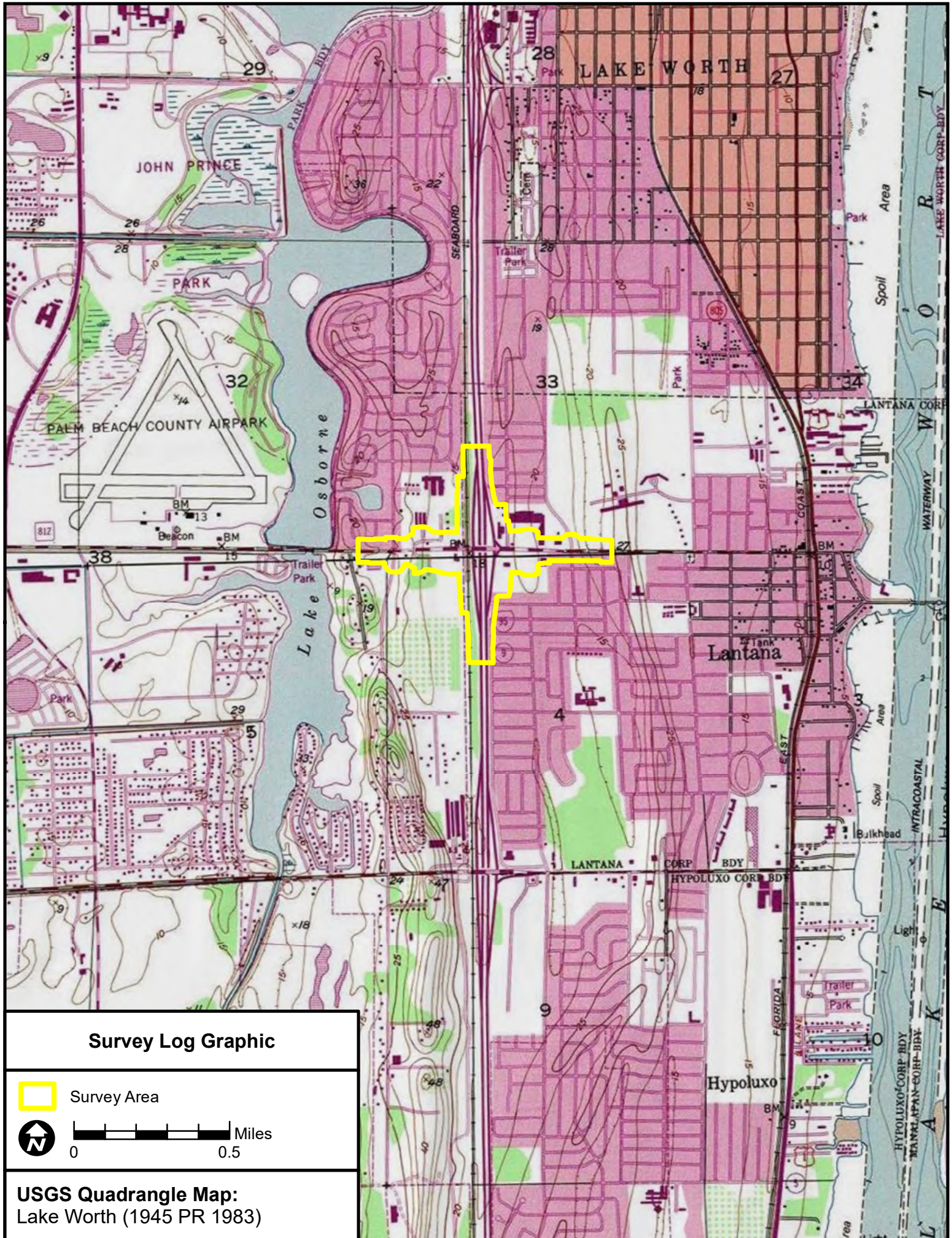
List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)

8PB18592-8PB18605


Site Forms Used: [ ]Site File Paper Forms [X]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: \_\_\_\_\_



**Survey Log Graphic**

 Survey Area

  Miles  
0 0.5

**USGS Quadrangle Map:**  
Lake Worth (1945 PR 1983)