



Florida Department of
TRANSPORTATION

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT
(PD&E) STUDY**

ATLANTIC AVENUE (SR 806)

**FROM FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE (M.P. 1.748)
TO JOG ROAD (M.P. 3.560)**

**FINANCIAL PROJECT ID: 440575-3-22-02
EFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION DECISION MAKING (ETDM) NUMBER: 14423
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Prepared for:

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DISTRICT 4
3400 West Commercial Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309**

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**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY FOR
SR 806/ATLANTIC AVENUE FROM SR 91/FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE
TO JOG ROAD PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT STUDY,
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT NO. 440575-3-22-02
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PREPARED FOR

**SCALAR CONSULTING GROUP, INC. AND
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DISTRICT 4
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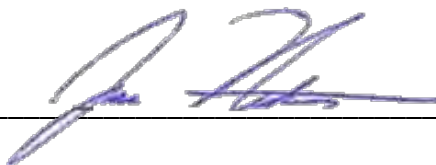
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of improvements to State Road (SR) 806/Atlantic Avenue in Delray Beach, Palm Beach County, Florida. The proposed project is located within Sections 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, and 22 of Township 46 South, Range 42 East. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 4, is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate improvements to a 1.8-mile (2.9-kilometer) long segment of SR 806/Atlantic Avenue from SR 91/Florida's Turnpike to Jog Road. The project proposes to widen this section of SR 806/Atlantic Avenue from a four-lane divided facility to six lanes, as well as add sidewalks and bicycle lanes. This project is state funded.

This roadway widening project may require the acquisition of additional right-of-way. To encompass all potential improvements, the area of potential effects (APE) for the archaeological survey was defined to include the existing operational right-of-way of SR 806/Atlantic Avenue from the SR 91/Turnpike to Jog Road plus a 50-foot (15.2-meter) buffer on either side of SR 806/Atlantic Avenue. This measure was adopted at the request of the client to take into consideration any future right-of-way acquisition. The APE for historical resources was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the operational right-of-way, or a distance of no more than 328 feet (100 meters). The historic structure survey was conducted within the entire APE.

The archaeological survey consisted of a pedestrian survey within the archaeological APE, as field conditions precluded the excavation of subsurface tests due to marked buried utilities and extant impervious surface. No artifacts were recovered, and no archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the APE. No further archaeological survey is recommended in support of the proposed SR 806/Atlantic Avenue improvements.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of nine historic resources within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE. Of those nine historic resources, three are previously recorded resources and six are newly recorded resources. The three previously recorded resources are all canals (8PB07704, 8PB07705, and 8PB07707). All three canals are individually ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). However, there is currently insufficient information to determine if the canals would be contributing to the unevaluated Lake Work Drainage District Canal System (8PB13748). No adverse effects on these canals are anticipated as part of this undertaking. The improvements will not involve rerouting of the canals, disruption of the canals, widening of the canals, loss of width to the canals, or the severing of the canals from other waterways. Their current use, function, and appearance will not be affected.

The six newly recorded historic resources consist of one resource group (8PB20180), one bridge (8PB20174), and four structures (8PB20175 and 8PB20177–8PB20179). All six of these newly recorded resources are ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The four structures feature common design styles and lack the architectural distinction and significant historical associations necessary for listing. The bridge is a simple, fixed, concrete slab bridge with no notable

engineering features or historical associations. The resource group is one of many retirement communities/golf and country clubs constructed in South Florida during the post-World War II period and beyond, and also lacks the necessary architectural features or historical associations to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. No existing or potential historic districts were identified. No further architectural history survey is recommended.

Given the results of the CRAS, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed SR 806/Atlantic Avenue widening project will have no adverse effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	iii
Table of Contents.....	v
List of Figures	vii
List of Tables	viii
Introduction	1
Project Location and Environment	4
Location and Modern Conditions	4
Paleoenvironment	4
Historic Overview.....	6
Regional Prehistory and History	6
Paleoindian Period (12,000–10,000 BP)	6
Native American Culture History	6
Post-Contact History	7
Early European Exploration	7
First Spanish Period.....	8
The British and Seminoles in Florida.....	8
Second Spanish Period.....	9
American Territory and Early Statehood	10
Background Research	13
Florida Master Site File Review.....	13
Historic Map and Aerial Photograph Review.....	14
Research Design.....	20
Project Goals.....	20
NRHP Criteria	20
Cultural Resource Potential	21
Survey Methods.....	21
Archaeological Field Methods	21
Architectural Field Methods	21
Laboratory Methods	22
Curation.....	22
Informant Interviews	22
Certified Local Government Consultation	22
Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries.....	22
Results.....	23
Archaeological Resources	23
Architectural Resources	23
Architectural Styles Represented in the APE.....	29
NRHP Evaluations.....	31
Linear Resources	31
Historic Bridge.....	34

Resource Group 35
Conclusion and Recommendations 38
References Cited 40

Appendix A: FDHR Survey Log Sheet
Appendix B: FMSF Resource Forms

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	The SR 806/Atlantic Avenue project location, Delray Beach, Palm Beach County, Florida.	2
Figure 2.	The SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE on the University Park, Florida topographic map.	3
Figure 3.	Soil drainage of the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE.....	5
Figure 4.	Atlantic Avenue and Ocean Boulevard in 1956.	12
Figure 5.	Previous surveys and recorded resources within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE. .	15
Figure 6.	1949 USGS topographic map of Delmar Farms, Florida.	17
Figure 7.	1961 USGS aerial photographs of Florida.	18
Figure 8.	1970 USGS topographic map of University Park, Florida.	19
Figure 9.	Identified historic resources within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE shown on an aerial map.	24
Figure 10.	Identified historic resources within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE shown on a topographic map.....	25
Figure 11.	Resource 8PB20177, an example of Masonry Vernacular, view facing northeast.....	29
Figure 12.	Resource 8PB20175, an example of the Neo-eclectic style, view facing north.	30
Figure 13.	Resource 8SE07704 as seen from SR 806/Atlantic Avenue within the APE, facing north (left) and facing south (right).	31
Figure 14.	Resource 8SE07705 as seen along the south side of SR 806/Atlantic Avenue within the APE, facing east (left) and facing west (right).	32
Figure 15.	Resource 8SE07707 as seen from SR 806/Atlantic Avenue within the APE, facing northwest (left) and facing south (right).	33
Figure 16.	Resource 8PB20174, facing northwest.	34
Figure 17.	Representative views of Resource Group 8PB20180. Top left, main entry, facing north; top right, par-3 golf course, facing south; bottom left, condominiums along Monaco Court, facing north; bottom right, shuffleboard court, facing east....	36
Figure 18.	Representative views of Resource Group 8PB20180. Top left, front of 8PB20179, facing southeast; top right, rear of 8PB20179, facing northeast; bottom left, front of 8PB20178, facing southwest; bottom right, 8PB20177, facing west.	37

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Archaeological Periods of Southeast Florida.	6
Table 2.	Previous Cultural Resource Surveys within 1.0 Mile (1.6 Kilometers) of the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE.	13
Table 3.	Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE. ...	14
Table 4.	Historic Resources Recorded within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE.	27
Table 5.	Major Architectural Styles within the SR 806/ Atlantic Avenue APE.....	29

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of improvements to State Road (SR) 806/Atlantic Avenue in Delray Beach, Palm Beach County, Florida (**Figure 1**). The proposed project is located within Sections 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, and 22 of Township 46 South, Range 42 East. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 4, is proposing improvements to a 1.8-mile (2.9-kilometer) long segment of SR 806/Atlantic Avenue from SR 91/Florida's Turnpike to Jog Road. The project proposes to widen the existing four-lane road to six lanes and add sidewalks and bicycle lanes. This project is state funded.

The project area of potential effects (APE) was developed to consider any visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that the project may have on historic properties. This roadway widening project may require the acquisition of additional right-of-way. To encompass all potential improvements, the APE for the archaeological survey was defined to include the existing operational right-of-way of SR 806/Atlantic Avenue from the SR 91/Turnpike to Jog Road plus a 50-foot (15.2-meter) buffer on either side of SR 806/Atlantic Avenue (**Figure 2**). The APE for historical resources was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the operational right-of-way, or a distance of no more than 328 feet (100 meters). The historic structure survey was conducted within the entire APE.

The purpose of the state-funded survey was to locate, identify, and bound any archaeological resources, historic structures, and potential districts within the project's APE and assess their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This study was conducted to comply with Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code. All work was performed in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 8 of the FDOT's Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Manual (revised July 2020), as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) recommendations for such projects, as stipulated in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operations Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals*. The Principal Investigator for this project meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716-42). This study complies with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 U.S.C.), which incorporates the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979, as amended. The study also complies with the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106 found in 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*).

Mechelle Kerns, PhD, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator of Archaeology for this project, and Jason Newton, MS, served as the Principal Investigator of Architectural History. The report was written by Robin Gallagher, MA, RPA, Mr. Newton, and Allen Kent, PhD. The fieldwork was conducted by Alex Builes, MA, RPA. Melissa Dye, MA, RPA, conducted the quality-control review, and Rasha Slepow, BS, edited and produced the document.

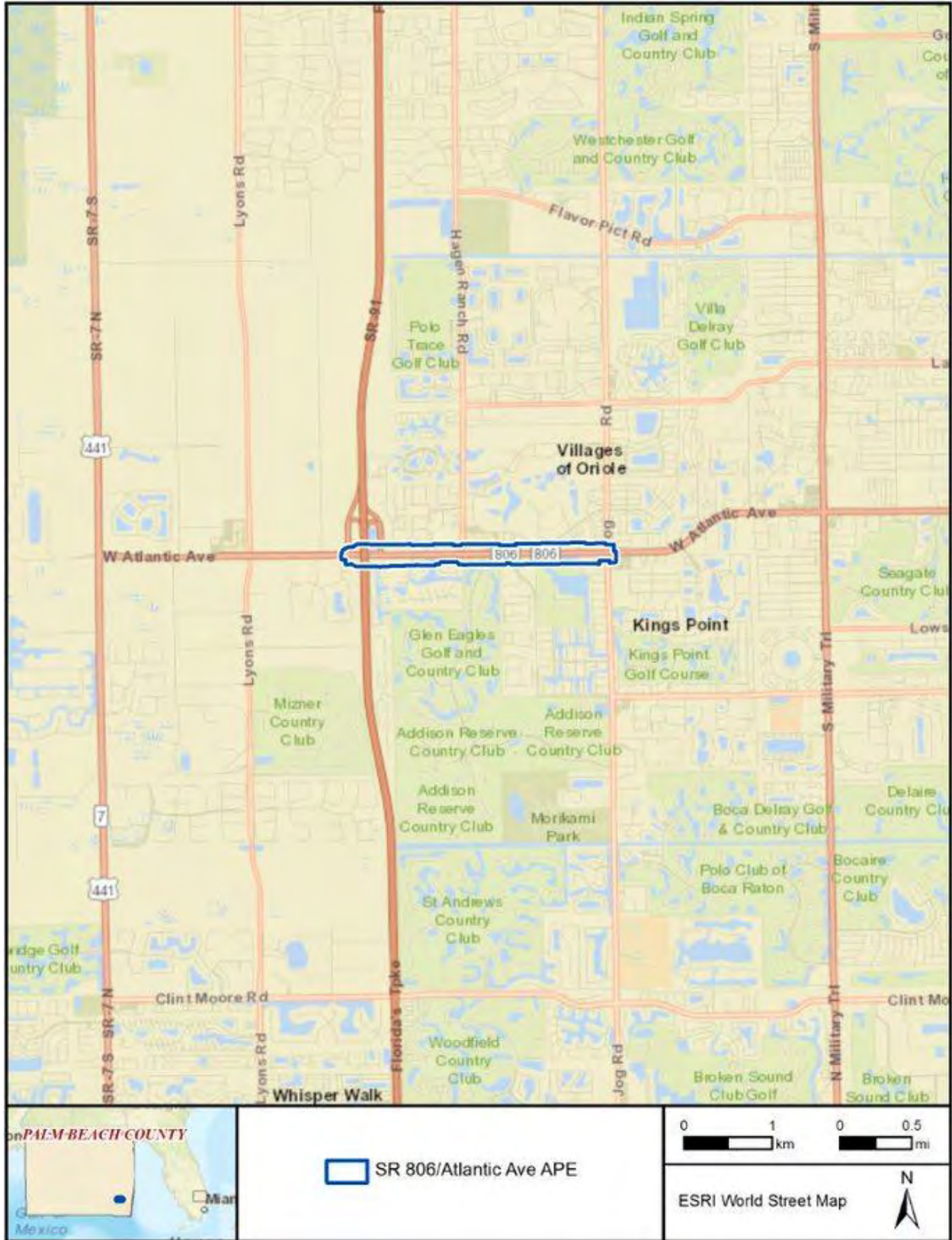


Figure 1. The SR 806/Atlantic Avenue project location, Delray Beach, Palm Beach County, Florida.

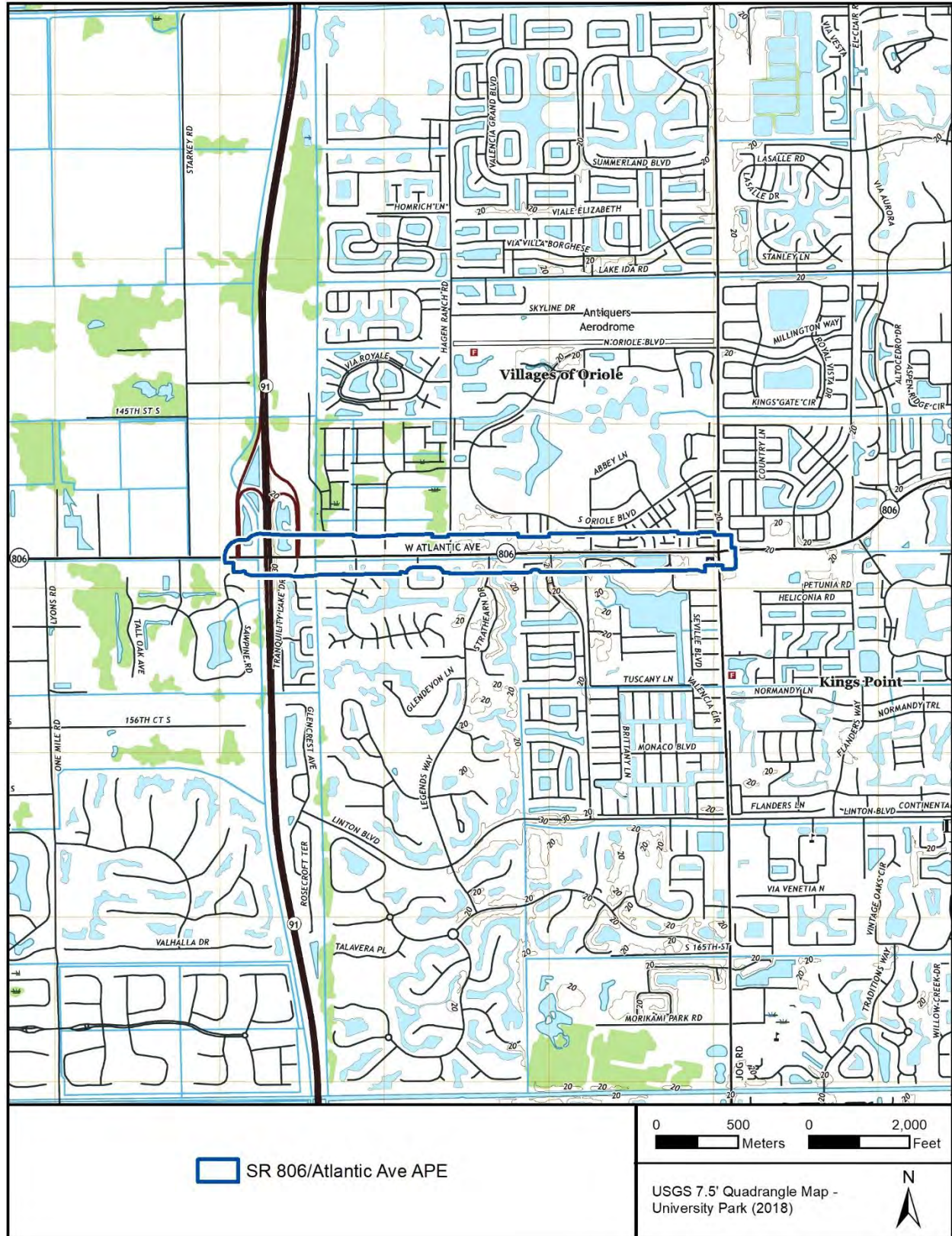


Figure 2. The SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE on the University Park, Florida topographic map.

PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

Palm Beach County is located in southeast Florida and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades to the west. The project corridor is an approximately 1.8-mile (2.9-kilometer) long existing four-lane roadway located within the Gold Coast-Florida Bay District in the City of Delray Beach, southeastern Palm Beach County, Florida. The APE is located within Sections 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, and 22 of Township 46 South, Range 42 East. This area is an interface, known as the central flatlands, between the coastal ridge along the Atlantic Coast and the Everglades (US Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service [USDA-SCS] 1978). The project corridor starts approximately 743 feet (226 meters) west of SR 91/Florida's Turnpike and follows SR 806/Atlantic Avenue eastward, terminating just east of Jog Road. Residential and commercial developments are located along both sides of the existing transportation corridor. The elevation within the relatively flat project corridor is 18 feet (5.5 meters) to 20 feet (6.1 meters) above mean sea level (amsl).

Geologically, the project corridor is located in the Atlantic Coastal Ridge on the Pleistocene epoch Anastasia Formation characterized by sand overlying limestone (Scott et al. 2001). The limestone in this area is classified coquina, a sedimentary rock formed of shell and sand (USDA-SCS 1978). The predominate soil type within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue project corridor consists of Myakka fine sand (0 to 2 percent slopes), and the landform is categorized as drainageways on flatwoods overlying marine terraces; this soil type is very poorly drained (US Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service [USDA-NRCS] 2020) (**Figure 3**).

The modern boundary of the Everglades is approximately 3.0 miles (4.8 kilometers) to the west of the project corridor. The soils change from sand to the mucky herbaceous organic soils associated with the freshwater marshes that occupy much of the landmass in this region. The project corridor is approximately 5.0 miles (8.0 kilometers) from the Atlantic Ocean, and the immediate area is dotted with freshwater ponds and lakes. However, the hydrology of Palm Beach County has been drastically altered with the construction of four major canals (West Palm Beach, Hillsboro, North New River, and Miami Canals), which traverse the county connecting Lake Okeechobee to the ocean. Numerous smaller canals have been constructed to drain water for development, first for agriculture and, since the second half of the twentieth century, to enable suburban and urban development.

PALEOENVIRONMENT

Between 18,000 to 12,000 years before present (BP), Florida was a much cooler and drier place than it is today. Melting of the continental ice sheets led to a major global rise in sea level (summarized for long time scales by Rohling et al. 1998) that started from a low stand



Figure 3. Soil drainage of the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE.

of -120 meters at 18,000 BP. The rise was slow while glacial conditions prevailed at high latitudes but became very rapid in the latest Pleistocene and earliest Holocene. It became warmer and wetter rather rapidly during the next three millennia. By about 9000 BP, a warmer and drier climate began to prevail. These changes were more drastic in northern Florida and southern Georgia than in southern Florida, where the “peninsular effect” and a more tropically influenced climate tempered the effects of the continental glaciers that were melting far to the north (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975, 1980). Sea levels, though higher, were still much lower than at present; surface water was limited, and extensive grasslands probably existed, which may have attracted mammoth, bison, and other large grazing mammals. By 6000–5000 BP, the climate had changed to one of increased precipitation and surface water flow. By the late Holocene, ca. 4000 BP, the climate, water levels, and plant communities of Florida attained essentially modern conditions. These have been relatively stable with only minor fluctuations during the past 4,000 years.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

REGIONAL PREHISTORY AND HISTORY

Paleoindian Period (12,000–10,000 BP)

Although prehistoric native peoples entered Florida at least 12,000 years ago, and while there is abundant archaeological evidence for an early occupation of northern and central Florida (Milanich 1994), there is no firm evidence for people inhabiting the Everglades region during the Paleoindian period. Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades did not exist, as sea levels were much lower than at present and surface water was limited. Instead, extensive grasslands probably existed, which may have attracted mammoth, bison, and other large grazing mammals. This landscape inhibited intensive human habitation except perhaps along the coast; however, any coastal sites have been inundated by higher sea levels.

Native American Culture History

Given the low potential for the identification of intact archaeological deposits within the operational right-of way, a full discussion of the prehistory of Palm Beach County is beyond the scope of this report. Rather than providing a full narrative discussion of the prehistory of the area, **Table 1** provides a summary of the prehistoric and historic chronology of southeast Florida. General culture overviews pertinent to the project area can be found in sources such as Bense (1994), Milanich (1994), and Willey (1949). Additional references are provided in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Archaeological Periods of Southeast Florida.

Calendrical Dates	Archaeological Stage	Periods or Cultures	References
AD 1500-1750	Protohistoric	East Okeechobee IV	Carr et al. 1995; Kennedy et al. 1991
AD 1000–1500	Mississippian	East Okeechobee III	Carr et al. 1995; Kennedy et al. 1991; Wheeler 1992

Table 1. Archaeological Periods of Southeast Florida.

Calendrical Dates	Archaeological Stage	Periods or Cultures	References
AD 800–1000	Woodland	East Okeechobee II	Carr et al. 1995; Kennedy et al. 1991
500 BC–AD 800		East Okeechobee I	Carr et al. 1995; Kennedy et al. 1991
2000–500 BC	Late Archaic	Glades	Carr et al. 1995; Schwadron et al. 2006
5000–2000 BC	Middle Archaic	Florida Archaic Stemmed Complex	Milanich 1994; Carr 2006; Schwadron et al. 2006
8000–5000 BC	Early Archaic	Kirk/Bolen	Milanich 1994; Carr 1986
11,000–8000 BC	Paleoindian	Clovis	Anderson 1990; Dunbar 2006

Due to the presence of historic resources within the project APE, a brief historic context for Palm Beach County with Delray Beach is provided below. Additional detail regarding historic development within the project area is provided in the Historic Map and Aerial Review section.

POST-CONTACT HISTORY

Early European Exploration

Palm Beach County’s historical roots extend back to the earliest days of Spain’s sixteenth-century explorations of Florida. Florida served as an important stage for early European exploration of North America. Some historians believe that the Italian captain, John Cabot, may have sailed south along the coast during his explorations in 1498 (Dovell 1952:19; Eriksen 1994). There also is evidence that Spanish slave traders might have raided the indigenous villages of coastal Florida; when Juan Ponce de León came to Florida, he found a local who understood Spanish. Ponce de León left Puerto Rico on March 3, 1513, with a fleet of three ships. After sailing on a northwesterly course for 30 days, the ships landed either north of Cape Canaveral (Milanich 1995:107-108) or south of the Cape in the vicinity of modern-day Melbourne Beach on April 2, 1513 (Eriksen 1994; Gannon 1996:17-20).

Despite already being occupied and inhabited for thousands of years by indigenous groups, Ponce de León claimed discovery of Florida. Ponce called this land *La Florida* since it was sighted during the Feast of Flowers (*Pascua Florida*) (Milanich 1995:108). He remained at his initial landing place for six days before pulling anchor and sailing south toward Jupiter Inlet, landing to obtain water and firewood. The fleet rode the counter currents of the Gulf Stream to Biscayne Bay and eventually rounded the southern tip of the peninsula (Gannon 1996:17-20; Milanich 1995:107-109).

After the arrival of the Spanish, the French became involved in Florida. In 1564, Fort Caroline was established near present-day Jacksonville. The colony suffered from lack of supplies and poor relations with the Utina natives. Jean Ribault was sent from France with supplies and a contingent of 600 soldiers and settlers to reinforce the fort (Tebeau 1981). However, the French and Spanish were in direct competition for Florida, and the Spanish king, Phillip II, sent Admiral Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to destroy Fort Caroline and reclaim the land for Spain.

First Spanish Period

Menéndez established a base somewhere in the vicinity of present-day St. Augustine and began to periodically attack the French. In response, Ribault formulated a plan to attack St. Augustine from the sea and organized a group of French ships to carry this out. However, the ships ran aground during a hurricane at Matanzas Inlet to the south of St. Augustine. With 500 soldiers, Menéndez took advantage of the loss of the French fleet and attacked the poorly defended colony at Fort Caroline on September 20, 1565. Almost all of the settlers were massacred except for approximately 60 women and children who were captured (Gannon 1993:7). About 50 other settlers escaped Menéndez and sailed for France. Fort Caroline was claimed by the Spanish and renamed San Mateo (Milanich and Hudson 1993:241).

The St. Augustine settlement was maintained, and a string of Spanish missions were established west across Florida towards Tallahassee in an attempt to consolidate Spain's control over Florida. By Christianizing natives, Menéndez hoped to make loyal Spanish subjects of them (Tebeau 1981). Chosen for its strategic location, St. Augustine existed as a military outpost and as a base for missionaries who worked at converting the native population to Catholicism. Military operations took place in the form of land patrols to keep other colonial powers (such as France and Britain) from infringing on the Spanish claim. Spanish military ships would also use St. Augustine as a base of operations for protecting the gold-laden ships that passed through the Florida Straits en route to Spain from Mexico and South America. Menéndez also wanted to protect the coasts; to accomplish this, he planned to establish garrisons and missions at the mouths of major rivers, many of which he wrongly assumed were interconnected (Tebeau 1981). Spanish soldiers established Fort Santa Lucia at Jupiter Inlet on December 13, 1565, but shortly thereafter, they abandoned the fort due to supply shortages. Conditions had become so unbearable that the men ate their shoes, belts, snakes, rats, and dwarf palmettos for sustenance. Not surprisingly, the soldiers mutinied, bringing to an end the small Spanish outpost in Palm Beach County (Gannon 1983:44; Lyon 1976:140,150). The Spanish did not pay further attention to the region, focusing their efforts on St. Augustine.

The British and Seminoles in Florida

By 1684, the Spaniards' ability to finance and manage their various ventures in the New World was faltering; support from the homeland was on the decline. The English, who had settled in Charleston, South Carolina, had begun to influence the Native Americans to overthrow the Spanish in Florida (Tebeau 1981). In their effort to take the town of St. Augustine, the English destroyed the missions north of the city in 1702, but failed to take the stone fort into which 1,500 townspeople took refuge for two months.

The British continued to vie for the Spanish colony, but not until the Seven Years' War with Spain and England on opposing sides did the British realize their dream. At the end of the war in 1763, the British traded their recent conquest of Havana to Spain for the Florida peninsula. The new acquisition was divided along the Apalachicola River into East and West Florida. Britain took

possession of Florida in July 1763 and held control until 1783; after taking over, the British demolished most of the Spanish missions (Wright 1975). Prior to British rule, the native population in north Florida had been declining. The native population had been ravaged by war and disease, which allowed the Creeks from Georgia and the Carolinas to migrate into the area. In 1765, these migrating natives were referred to with the Spanish term *cimarrone*, or “wild” and “runaway,” in the field notes accompanying de Brahm’s 1765 map of Florida. The *cimarrone* moved into wild, unsettled territories and were indistinguishable from the natives settled in the vicinity of St. Augustine (Fairbanks 1973). The term “Seminole” is thought to have derived from this reference (Fernald and Purdum 1992).

The Seminoles prospered in Florida, raising cattle and growing their traditional crops of corn, beans, squash, and tobacco, as well as crops such as sweet potatoes and melons borrowed from the Spaniards (Fairbanks 1973). The Seminoles established permanent towns from the Apalachicola River to the St. Johns River. Instead of the mission system of the Spanish, the British set up several trading posts in Florida. Seminoles traded deer, wild cattle, and furs in exchange for guns, iron tools, cloth, and a variety of ornamental jewelry (Fairbanks 1973). During this time, runaway Black slaves from the Carolina colonies fled to Florida and sought refuge either in a Black colony outside St. Augustine, where they were to become farmers and, occasionally, soldiers, or in the Seminole settlements in the interior of the colony. The Seminoles helped runaways form their own settlements and often prevented slave-catchers from recapturing them (Fairbanks 1973).

Second Spanish Period

The American colonies declared their independence from British rule in 1776. Georgia and South Carolina required their citizens to take a strict oath of loyalty to the causes of the American colonies, thus forcing many British loyalists to seek shelter in British East Florida (Wright 1976). The terms of the Treaty of Paris, which ended the war between Britain and the newly formed United States, gave control of Florida back to Spain.

During the Second Spanish period, Spain continued the British system of controlling the Seminoles through trade and supply. Rum became a common trade good, and credit was extended to the Seminoles, who were unable to produce enough skins to balance their accounts because of the decreased deer population. Seminole land was often accepted as payment (Fairbanks 1973). Also, the Seminoles’ friendly manner toward escaped slaves angered the slave-holding border states of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Mississippi; a factor that would eventually culminate in the Seminole wars. Two groups of white residents resided in Spanish-controlled Florida. One group was loyal to Spain and consisted of individuals that had helped the colony resist the American intrusions. These Loyalists were later rewarded with land grants. The second group were Americans who had moved into Florida at the invitation of the Spanish colonial government; however, they were not especially sympathetic to the Spanish cause (Mahon 1985).

Clashes between Euro-American settlers residing along Florida’s northern border and Seminoles occurred with increasing frequency during the first decade of the nineteenth century. Border

incidents resulting in the loss of American lives led to the appointment of General Andrew Jackson as head of an effort to bring the Seminoles under control. The result was the First Seminole War. General Jackson, known to the Seminoles as “Sharp Knife,” invaded Spanish Florida and destroyed Seminole towns. In March 1818, Jackson led a force of 3,500 men, the majority of whom were Creek warriors, against the Seminoles. Short of both guns and ammunition, the Seminoles were no match. Jackson’s forces quickly swept across north Florida and captured the area from St. Marks to Pensacola within five months. In August 1818, in an attempt to stabilize diplomatic relations with Spain, the United States returned lands captured by Jackson. In 1819, a treaty of cessation was arranged between the United States and Spain. This was followed by another treaty, ratified February 22, 1821, making Florida a US territory.

American Territory and Early Statehood

Jackson was appointed Governor and organized the Territory of Florida into two counties, Escambia and St. Johns. The legislative council for Florida met in Pensacola in 1822, and again in St. Augustine in 1823 (Tebeau 1981). The First Seminole War ended with the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, which stipulated that all Native Americans in Florida move onto a reservation in the middle of the state. The Payne's Landing Treaty of 1832 reversed the previous agreement and required the Seminoles to relinquish their land within three years and move to reservations on native territories in the western United States. The Seminole leaders were divided over whether or not to accept the treaty, and tensions among the Seminole on the reservation increased (Tebeau 1981). This led to the Second Seminole War, a bloody battle that drastically reduced Native American land in the territory. Prior to the Second Seminole War, the Seminole Reservation boundary spanned from modern-day Marion County in the north to northern portions of Hardee, Highland, and Okeechobee Counties in the south. At the war’s conclusion, the Seminole reservation shifted south where the northern most point included the southeastern half of Hardee County and stretched to the northern end of Whitewater Bay in Everglades National Park. The reservation’s eastern boundary encompassed the western edge of Palm Beach County and spanned to the Gulf Coast in the west (Mahon 1985:390-391).

After the costly and lengthy Second Seminole War, the federal government passed the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 to encourage the settlement of Florida. On August 4, 1842, any free head of family or single male over the age of 18 who could bear arms was eligible for 160 acres of free land provided the person would live on the land for five years and farm a minimum of 5.0 acres. Nearly 200,000 acres of federal land south of present-day Gainesville was offered up to prospective settlers (Covington 1957:106-118). The government passed the act in part to promote settlement of the Florida wilderness, but also to create a civilian buffer to help keep natives confined to their South Florida reservation. People settled along the Manatee, the Alafia, and the Peace Rivers, and along the shores of Tampa Bay. Settlers were a mix of people from the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and North Florida. Others were pioneers who had already moved into the area, including soldiers, and who did not own land. Many of the people who took advantage of the act were of limited means, poorly educated, and searching for a better way of life. They staked out claims, built homes, planted crops, let their cattle range, and raised families (Brown 1991:65-67; Covington 1961:41-52).

Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse became Palm Beach County's first permanent settlement (McGoun 1998:21). Situated on the Fort Jupiter reservation, natural causes and war stymied the construction of the lighthouse. Construction began in 1853, but the inlet silted shut in 1854, forcing 500 tons of construction materials to be shipped down the Indian River in small boats. Two years later, the Third Seminole War brought construction to a halt (McCarthy 1990:33). Finally, on July 10, 1860, at a cost of \$60,859.98, workers finished the lighthouse, and Thomas Twiner, the lighthouse keeper, lit the light (Holland 1972:128; McGoun 1998:24). The Civil War began a year later, and Confederate sympathizers extinguished the light in an attempt to thwart Union ships catching blockade runners (McCarthy 1990:33-34). The light was re-established in 1866. Despite the belief that lighthouse keepers worked in near isolation, they established intimate links with residents of Jupiter, a Palm Beach County town established in the 1880s. Many of the teachers who taught at Jupiter's one-room schoolhouse married Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse keepers and permanently settled in the area (Holland 1972:128).

Like much of the central and southern part of the state, most homesteaders first began settling in Palm Beach County after the Civil War (Arsenault and Mormino 1988:162-165). Captain Elisha Newton Dimick, known as the founder of Palm Beach, arrived in 1876, settling in the vicinity of present-day Whitehall (Pandula 1989:132). Four years later, Irving R. Henry homesteaded 130 acres in what would become the business section of West Palm Beach (Federal Writers' Project 1939:314; US Department of the Interior 1997). Others followed in Dimick's and Henry's footsteps, and enough people lived in the area for Valorus Orlando Spencer to establish the Lake Worth post office on May 21, 1880 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:46; McGoun 1998:27-28). Judge A. E. Heuser, an early resident, named present-day Riviera Beach "Oak Lawn" when he established a post office in 1889 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962:72; Morris 1995:207).

The establishment of the South Palm Beach County area followed similar patterns to that of the western parts of the county. In the late 1880s, Captain George Gleason of Jacksonville purchased the area that would eventually become part of what is now known as Delray Beach at a price of \$1.25 per acre. By 1894, Gleason would make a profitable return on his investment, selling 160 acres to Michigan Postmaster and later US Congressman William Linton for \$25 an acre. Linton convinced his friends and fellow adventurers David Swinton and Major Boynton to also take part in the deal, but as Boynton envisioned a hotel as the prime objective of his take of the property, Linton and Swinton wanted to take a more community-centered approach to their tracts. Linton and Swinton returned to their native Saginaw in order to entice potential investors. Promoting their wilderness find as an economically favorable farming opportunity, the two men returned to Florida with several interested hopefuls (Simon 1999:2).

The new settlers included Fason Baker, Kemp Burton, Adolph Hofman, Peter Leurs, and Otto Shroder, who faced the task of clearing the dense land in order to make the area conducive for farming (Simon 1999:5). During the first few years of establishment, the town was known as Linton and enjoyed a relatively sound growth, even through the hardships of early South Florida living. The late 1890s, however, brought about various disasters that negated the community's previous efforts. A severe freeze, a devastating hurricane, and founder William Linton's impending financial trouble brought setbacks to the community. Fewer people found Linton an

attractive settlement; in order to distance the town from its former problems, it was renamed Delray after a suburb of Detroit. The name change had the desired effect, as 150 citizens resided in Delray in 1900 and the number rose to 250 in 1910 (Simon 1999:16).

Turning from an isolated community to a well-crafted town, Delray now boasted commercial growth. Atlantic Avenue became the center of commerce and agriculture, with the development of general stores, bakeries, and the construction of a post office and local bank. In 1911, the City of Delray was incorporated, and John Shaw Sundry became the first elected mayor. By 1920, the population of Delray rose to 1,051 (Janus Research, Inc. 1999:19). Described as the “Golden Age” in Delray Beach architecture, the 1930s became the pinnacle years of architectural style and culture. Artists, writers, and poets found Delray Beach an attractive beachside establishment and therefore made the area a winter retreat. Nationally known cartoonist and creator of the popular “Toonerville Trolley” comic strip Fontaine Fox, political cartoonist for the *Miami Herald* W. J. Pat Enright, sports columnist Joe Williams, and the *Saturday Evening Post* columnist Nina Wilcox Putnam all called Delray Beach home (Credle-Rosenthal 2003:48-50).

From the time of its inception in 1896 through the 1930s and 1940s, Ocean Boulevard (present-day SR A1A), played an important role in the development of Delray Beach history. The scenic highway was not only a link to other parts of the eastern coast, but its surrounding architecture reflected the changes occurring in Delray Beach. By the 1920s, Ocean Boulevard consisted primarily of private residences. The boulevard also catered to its beachside traffic by adding angled parking for visitors (Credle-Rosenthal 2003:39). When it became feared that Ocean Boulevard would be moved in 1927, the Palm Beach County League of Women Voters publicly renounced the proposed restructuring and succeeded in stopping the plan. In 1931, the group formed the Ocean Boulevard Protection Association in order to permanently protect A1A as a scenic and public highway. During the late 1930s and 1940s, Ocean Boulevard began to turn to more commercial and civic establishments, such as the Delray Beach Swimming Pool, the Café Luna Rosa Restaurant, and the Seacrest Hotel. After the hurricane of 1947, much of Ocean Boulevard was devastated; by 1956, the city had rebuilt most of the devastated area (**Figure 4**).

A post-World War II population boom of the late 1940s and 1950s became a time of rapid restructuring and growth in Delray Beach. As veterans returned home, the housing market flooded. This need for permanent housing turned the once trendy winter retreat of artists and poets into a year-round residential community. Delray Beach’s proximity to the air fields in Boca Raton and West Palm Beach also made the city an attractive settlement for military families. The modification to the Intracoastal Waterway, either through embayment or canal construction, was a



Figure 4. Atlantic Avenue and Ocean Boulevard in 1956.

clear indication of the development that was to come. Within 15 years, most of the property between SR A1A and the Intracoastal Waterway was developed into single-family communities. Development also occurred along the beach strand between the Atlantic Ocean and SR A1A with the construction of additional housing and numerous hotels and condominiums (Credle-Rosenthal 2003; Johnson 2000).

By the mid-1980s, downtown Delray Beach and especially the area around Atlantic Avenue had deteriorated. With the exodus of prominent businesses, the once prosperous area fell into disarray. Seeing the decline of such an important historic district as an immediate crisis, local leaders began to organize a campaign to rejuvenate the city center. By the 1990s, a rehabilitation and downtown development program was introduced, beginning with the massive revamping of the Old School Square (Johnson 2000:2). The building became the centerpiece of the movement to beautify the city and re-introduce the citizens of Delray to their unique architectural past. Today, Delray Beach stands as an important and successful model for Florida preservation efforts.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data from October 2020 were reviewed to identify any previously recorded cultural resources within 1.0 mile (1.6 kilometers) of the project APE. The FMSF review indicates that six previous cultural resource surveys have been conducted within 1.0 mile (1.6 kilometers) of the current project area (**Table 2**). Of these, the most relevant to the current project are FMSF Survey Nos. 2216, 9294, 11770, and 14770, all of which overlap portions of the current APE.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys within 1.0 Mile (1.6 Kilometers) of the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Reference
2216	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of SR-806 (Atlantic Avenue) in Palm Beach County, Florida	1990	George R. Ballo and Roy Adlai Jackson
9294	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 806 (Delray Road/Atlantic Avenue) from East of State Road 7 (US 441) to East of Florida's Turnpike in Palm Beach County, Florida	2003	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
11770	Report on an Archeological and Historical Assessment of the Whitworth Estates PUD, LLC Property on Atlantic Avenue, Palm Beach County, Florida (DHR 2005-3646)	2005	Gary Beiter's Consulting Service, LLC
14770	A Cultural Resources Assessment for Florida's Turnpike SunNav Southern Arterial Dynamic Sign Message (DMS) Project. Broward, Dade and Palm Beach Counties, Florida	2007	PBS&J
18016	Cultural Resources Assessment Survey for State road 91 (Florida's Turnpike from Sawgrass Expressway to Atlantic Avenue Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study	2009	Janus Research, Inc.
10184	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of State Road 802 (Lake Worth Road) From Jog Road to Military Trail	2004	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Highlighted surveys fall within the APE.

FMSF Survey No. 2216 was conducted along SR 806/Atlantic Avenue between the intersections of Starke Road and El Clair Ranch Road (Ballo and Jackson 1990). FMSF Survey No. 9294 was a Phase I survey conducted along SR 806/Atlantic Avenue from east of SR 7/ US 441 to east of SR 91/Florida’s Turnpike (Panamerican Consultants, Inc. 2003). FMSF Survey No. 11770 was an archaeological and historical assessment of the Whitworth property, which is partially located in the western portion of the APE, adjacent to the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue right-of-way (Gary Beiter’s Consulting Service, LLC 2005). FMSF Survey No. 14770 was conducted at interchanges of SR 91/Florida’s Turnpike, including the interchange with SR 806/Atlantic Avenue (Post, Buckley, Schuh, and Jernigan, Inc. [PBS&J] 2007). None of the surveys overlap the entire APE.

The FMSF review also indicates that three historic bridges and three historic linear resources have been recorded within the project APE (**Table 3; Figure 5**).

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE.

<i>Historic Bridges</i>			
FMSF No.	Name	Year Built	SHPO Evaluation
8PB07701	Bridge No. 930130	1956; Destroyed	Ineligible for NRHP
8PB07702	Bridge No. 930158	1956; Destroyed	Ineligible for NRHP
8PB07706	Bridge No. 930389	1956; Destroyed	Ineligible for NRHP
<i>Linear Resources</i>			
FMSF No.	Name	Period of Significance	SHPO Evaluation
8PB07704	E-2 Canal (or E-2W Canal)	1956	Ineligible for NRHP
8PB07705	E-3 Canal (or L-34 Canal)	1920	Ineligible for NRHP
8PB07707	E-2 Canal	1920	Ineligible for NRHP

All three bridges (Florida Bridge No. 930389 [8PB07706]), Florida Bridge No. 930158 [8PB07702], and Florida Bridge No. 930130 [8PB07701]) were determined ineligible for the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and all three have since been demolished and are noted as destroyed in the FMSF. The three linear resources also have been recorded within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE, all of which are canals. Resources 8PB07705 and 8PB07707 have been determined ineligible for the NRHP by the SHPO. A segment of 8PB07704 located approximately 5.0 miles (8.0 kilometers) north of the current project area was determined to have insufficient information to make a proper NRHP eligibility determination in February 2020 (Guagnini 2020a). However, the portion of 8PB07704 within the current project APE was previously determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP in 2003 and again in 2009 (Jones 2003b; Janus Research, Inc. 2009b).

The FMSF database also indicates that no archaeological sites or historic cemeteries have been previously recorded within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE.

HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined in order to identify past land use in the vicinity of the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE. The earliest detailed maps consulted were General

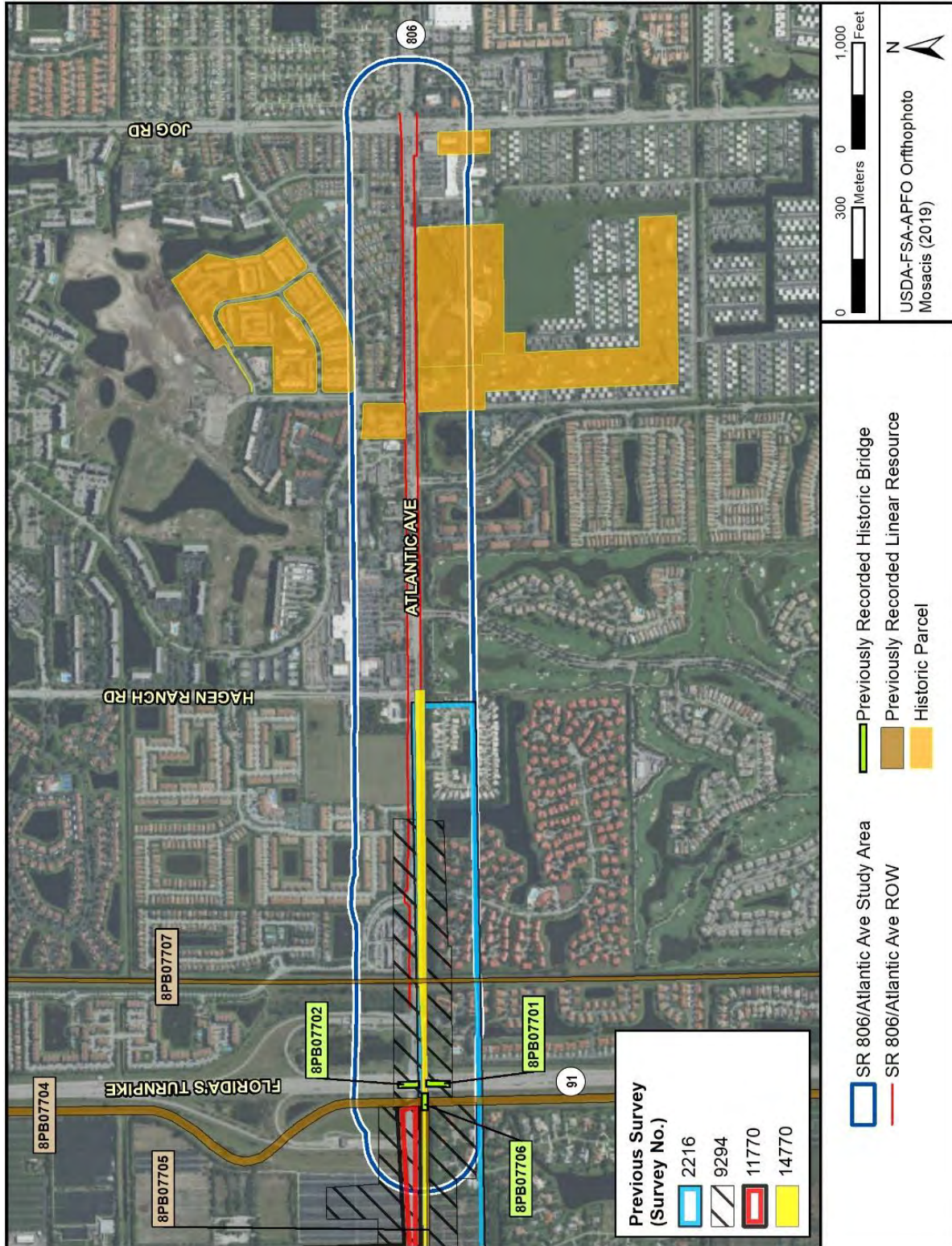


Figure 5. Previous surveys and recorded resources within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE.

Land Office (GLO) survey maps created by government land surveyors during the nineteenth century as part of the surveying, platting, and sale of public lands. The level of detail in GLO maps varies, with some also depicting structures, Native American villages, railroads, and agricultural fields. A GLO map of Florida Township 46 South, Range 42 East created in 1845 shows no clear signs of development within the APE (GLO 1845). Only naturally occurring features are illustrated on this map, including an area of “bay scrub” in the western portion of the APE; no lines of transportation, homesteads, or other evidence of settlement are apparent. This trend continued into the late nineteenth century, as an 1890 map of Dade County labels no settlements in the area; no railroads or roads had been extended to this portion of Florida, and the closest settlement to the APE is Hypoluxo to the northeast (Norton 1890).

This changed by the early twentieth century, in large part due to the introduction of Henry Flagler’s Florida East Coast Railway that helped created new settlements along its corridor (Turner 2008). A 1917 state highway map shows the railroad running down the east coast of the state; though no named settlement is noted at Delray, a road following a similar path as present-day SR 806/Atlantic Avenue is illustrated traveling inland from the coast and the railroad (Florida State Road Department [FSRD] 1917). The 1926 highway map does label Delray, and the westbound roadway clearly followed the route of today’s SR 806/Atlantic Avenue, turning to the west-southwest and then turning back west, taking it on a path through the APE (FSRD 1926). By 1935, this road was labeled Highway 198 (FSRD 1935).

A 1949 topographic map confirms that the highway, here labeled SR 806 and Atlantic Avenue, traveled east-west through the APE in the same manner as it does today (**Figure 6**) (US Geological Survey [USGS] 1949). Additionally, one improved and four unimproved north-south roads intersect the highway within the APE. Canals set up in patterns that likely indicate irrigation for farming also cross into the APE; these canals travel north-south and east-west, often following the roadways. Eleven structures, including two large buildings in the western section, are evident within the APE and are largely situated along either side of SR 806.

Aerial photographs taken in 1961 show several new developments (**Figure 7**) (USGS 1961). The Florida’s Turnpike had been constructed by this point and is evident crossing north-south through the western portion of the APE; as such, some of the structures apparent in this area on the 1949 topographic map, including the two large buildings mentioned above, are no longer evident. An on-ramp and off-ramp for the Turnpike and SR 806 also are evident within the APE. The number of irrigation canals had grown significantly and are seen throughout the APE and the surrounding area, indicating that much of this land was in agricultural use. Homesteads on these agricultural lands are evident on either side of SR 806, with at least four buildings falling within the APE along the highway. These features are confirmed on a 1970 topographic map (**Figure 8**) (USGS 1970). Numerous, patterned canals are illustrated throughout the area and crossing into the APE, the Turnpike crosses through the western portion, and four structures clearly fall within the project boundaries. It also appears that SR 806/Atlantic Avenue had undergone improvements, possibly including widening.

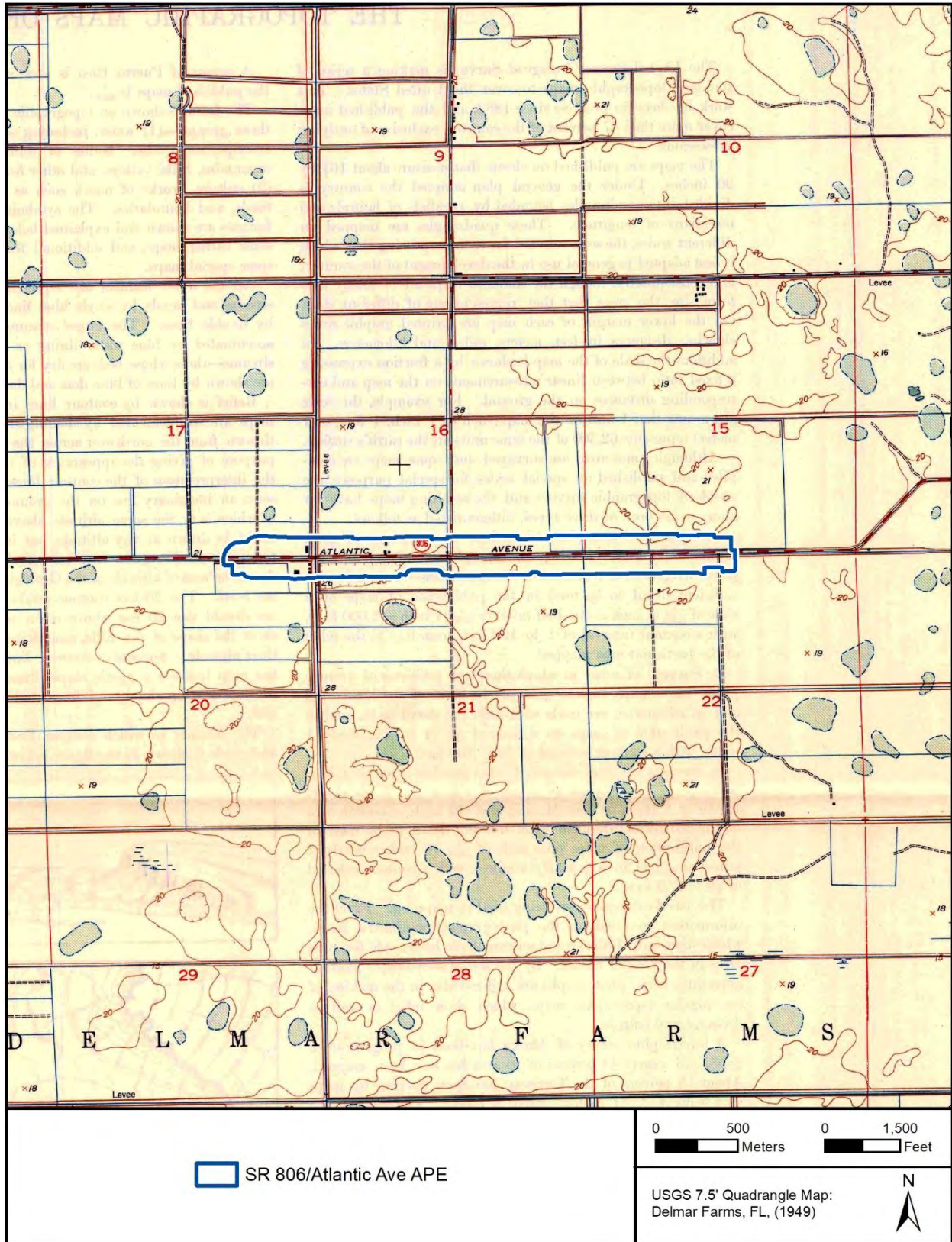


Figure 6. 1949 USGS topographic map of Delmar Farms, Florida.

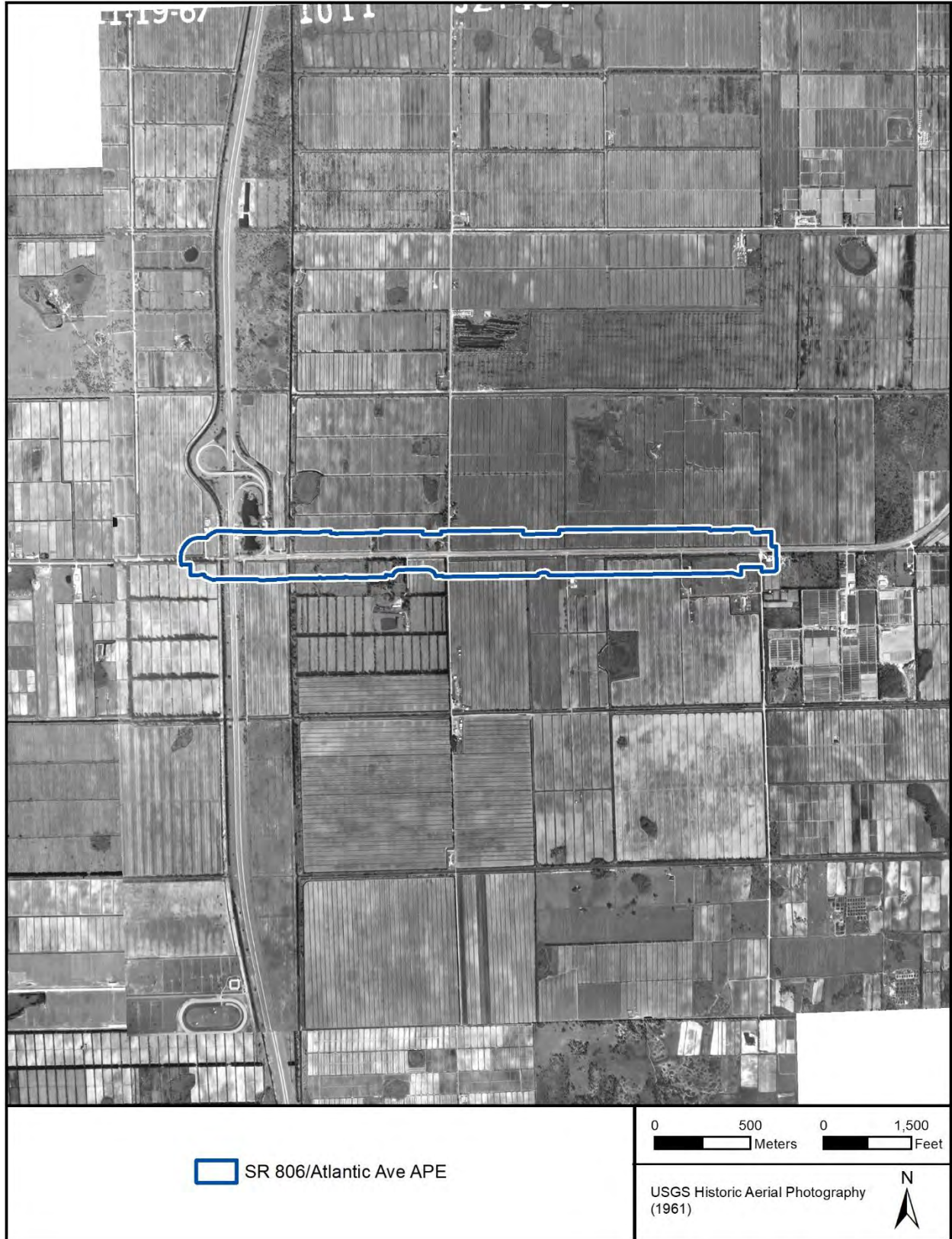


Figure 7. 1961 USGS aerial photographs of Florida.

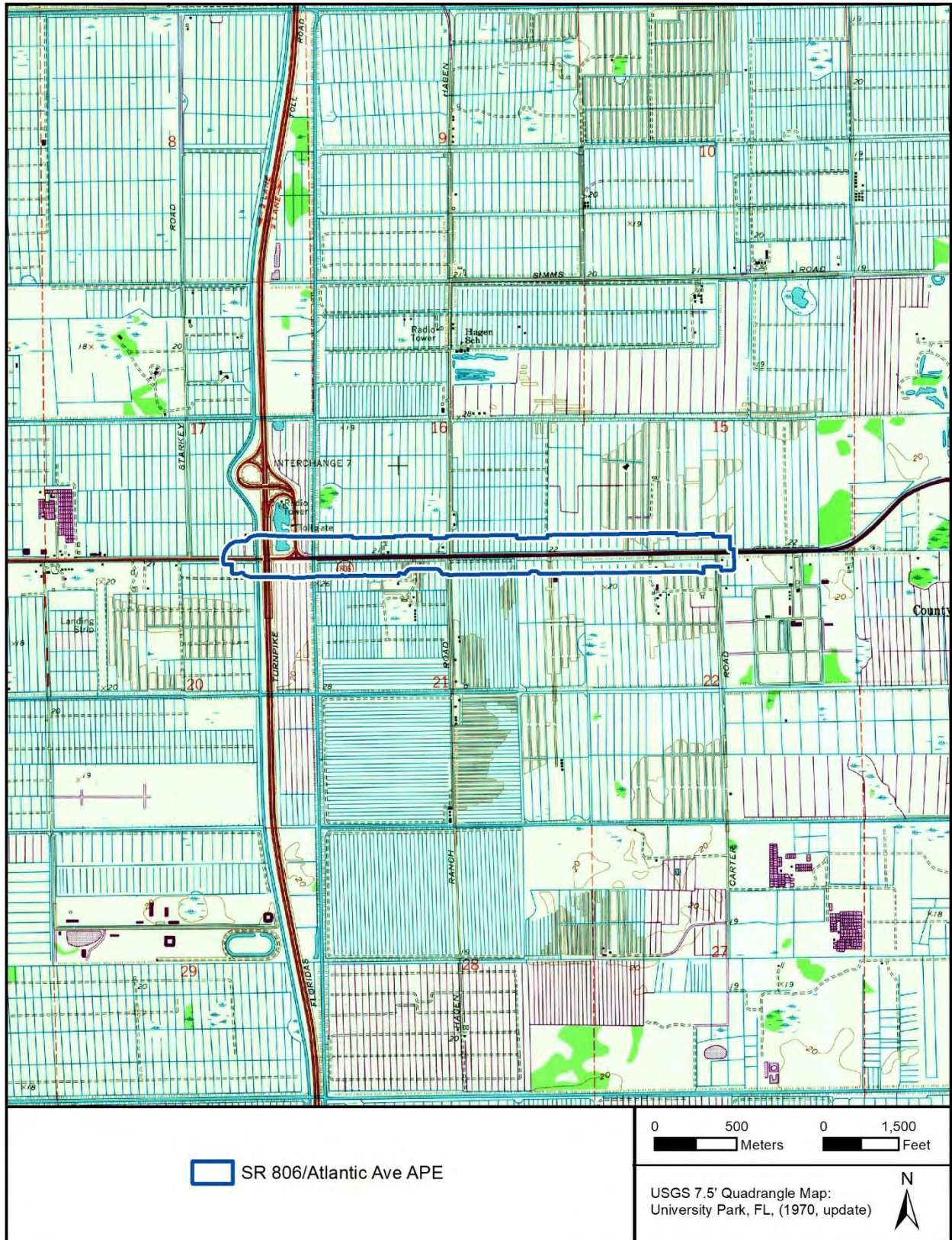


Figure 8. 1970 USGS topographic map of University Park, Florida.

RESEARCH DESIGN

PROJECT GOALS

A research design is a plan to coordinate the cultural resource investigation from inception to the completion of the project. This plan should minimally account for three things: (1) it should make explicit the goals and intentions of the research; (2) it should define the sequence of events to be undertaken in pursuit of the research goals; and (3) it should provide a basis for evaluating the findings and conclusions drawn from the investigation.

The goal of this cultural resource survey was to locate and document evidence of historic or prehistoric occupation or use within the APE (archaeological or historic sites, historic structures, or archaeological occurrences [isolated artifact finds]), and to evaluate these for their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The research strategy was composed of background investigation, a historical document search, and field survey. The background investigation involved a perusal of relevant archaeological literature, producing a summary of previous archaeological work undertaken near the project area. The FMSF was checked for previously recorded sites within the project corridor, which provided an indication of prehistoric settlement and land-use patterns for the region. Current soil surveys, vegetation maps, and relevant literature were consulted to provide a description of the physiographic and geological region of which the project area is a part. These data were used in combination to develop expectations regarding the types of archaeological sites that may be present and their likely locations (site probability areas).

The historical document search involved a review of primary and secondary historic sources as well as a review of the FMSF for any previously recorded historic structures. The original township plat maps, early aerial photographs, and other relevant sources were checked for information pertaining to the existence of historic structures, sites of historic events, and historically occupied or noted aboriginal settlements within the project limits.

NRHP CRITERIA

Cultural resources identified within the project APE were evaluated according to the criteria for listing in the NRHP. As defined by the National Park Service (NPS), the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

NRHP-eligible districts must possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. NRHP-eligible districts and buildings must also possess historic significance, historic integrity, and historical context.

CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Based on an examination of environmental variables (soil drainage, access to fresh water, wetlands and marine resources, relative elevation), as well as the results of previously conducted surveys, the potential for prehistoric archaeological sites to be present within the project APE was considered to be generally low. The APE consists of extant operational right-of-way, contains buried utilities, and a considerable portion of the APE is covered with impervious surface. No prehistoric sites have been identified in proximity to the project APE. The right-of-way within which the proposed improvements will be built has undergone extensive disturbance due to road construction and maintenance, as well as the installation of underground utilities; this was confirmed in the field by marked utilities. The SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE also was considered to have a low potential for prehistoric and historic-period archaeological resources due to the very poorly drained soils in the APE and the extent of previous subsurface disturbance within operational right-of-way.

SURVEY METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The Phase I field survey consisted of 80 attempted shovel tests and a systematic pedestrian survey. The potential for archaeological sites was considered low as the APE consists of operational right-of-way. Extensive previous ground disturbance, caused by buried utilities and previous roadway construction, have left no portion of the APE undisturbed. This was evident in the field at the time of survey due to the frequency and concentration of marked utilities. Much of the operational right-of-way is covered by impervious surface.

Architectural Field Methods

The architectural survey for the project utilized standard procedures for the location, investigation, and recording of historic properties. In addition to a search of the FMSF for

previously recorded historic properties within the project area, USGS quadrangle maps were reviewed for structures that were constructed prior to 1976. The field survey inventoried existing buildings, structures, and other aspects of the built environment within the project APE. The location of each historic resource was recorded with a Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS)-enabled Global Positioning System (GPS) unit and plotted on USGS quadrangle maps and on project aerials. All identified historic resources were photographed with a digital camera, and all pertinent information regarding the architectural style, distinguishing characteristics, and present condition was recorded on FMSF resource forms. Upon completion of fieldwork, forms and photographs were returned to the SEARCH offices for analysis. Date of construction, design, architectural features, condition, and integrity of the resource, as well as how the resources relate to the surrounding landscape, were carefully considered.

Laboratory Methods

No artifacts were recovered as a result of this survey, and no laboratory analysis was required.

Curation

The original maps and field notes are presently housed at the Hollywood, Florida, office of SEARCH. The original maps and field notes will be turned over to the FDOT, District 4, upon project completion; copies will be retained by SEARCH.

Informant Interviews

Due to the limited scope of this project, no informant interviews were needed. Information on the project corridor and surrounding development was available from the City of Delray Beach Department of Planning, Zoning, and Historic Preservation Division.

Certified Local Government Consultation

Because this project is located in Palm Beach County, a Certified Local Government (CLG), SEARCH initiated consultation with Christian Davenport, the CLG representative for the county. On January 12, 2021, SEARCH archaeologist Robin Gallagher, MA, RPA, emailed Mr. Davenport to discuss the project and inquire whether the county might have any concerns related to cultural resources associated with the project. In the email, Ms. Gallagher provided the project maps to Mr. Davenport for review. On January 12, 2021, Mr. Davenport replied and stated there were no concerns related to cultural resources associated with this project.

Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries

Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; however, the possibility exists that evidence of cultural resources may yet be encountered within the project limits. Should evidence

of unrecorded cultural resources be discovered during construction activities, all work in that portion of the project area must stop. Evidence of cultural resources includes aboriginal or historic pottery, prehistoric stone tools, bone or shell tools, historic trash pits, and historic building foundations. Should questionable materials be uncovered during the excavation of the project area, representatives of the FDOT, District 4, will assist in the identification and preliminary assessment of the materials. If such evidence is found, the FDHR will be notified within two working days.

In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are uncovered within the project area, all work in that area must stop. The FDOT, District 4, Cultural Resources Coordinator must be contacted. The discovery must be reported to local law enforcement, who will in turn contact the medical examiner. The medical examiner will determine whether or not the State Archaeologist should be contacted per the requirements of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes.

RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Due to the conditions within the APE, the archaeological fieldwork consisted of a pedestrian survey within the operational right-of-way plus a 50-foot (15.24-meter) buffer, as field conditions (impervious surface and marked buried utilities) prohibited the excavation of subsurface tests. Extensive ground-disturbing activities related to buried utilities and development have left no portion of the corridor undisturbed. No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the APE. No further archaeological survey is recommended in support of the proposed SR 806/Atlantic Avenue improvements.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of nine historic resources within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE. Of those nine historic resources, three are previously recorded resources and six are newly recorded resources (**Figures 9 and 10; Table 4**).

The three previously recorded resources are all canals, two of which have been determined individually ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP by the SHPO (8PB07705 and 8PB07707) (Jones 2003a; Janus Research, Inc. 2009a). A section of the third canal (8PB07704), located approximately 5.0 miles (8.0 kilometers) north of the current project area, was determined to have insufficient information to make a proper NRHP eligibility determination in February 2020 (Guagnini 2020a). However, the portion of 8PB07704 within the current project APE was previously determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP in 2003 and again in 2009 (Jones 2003b; Janus Research, Inc. 2009b).

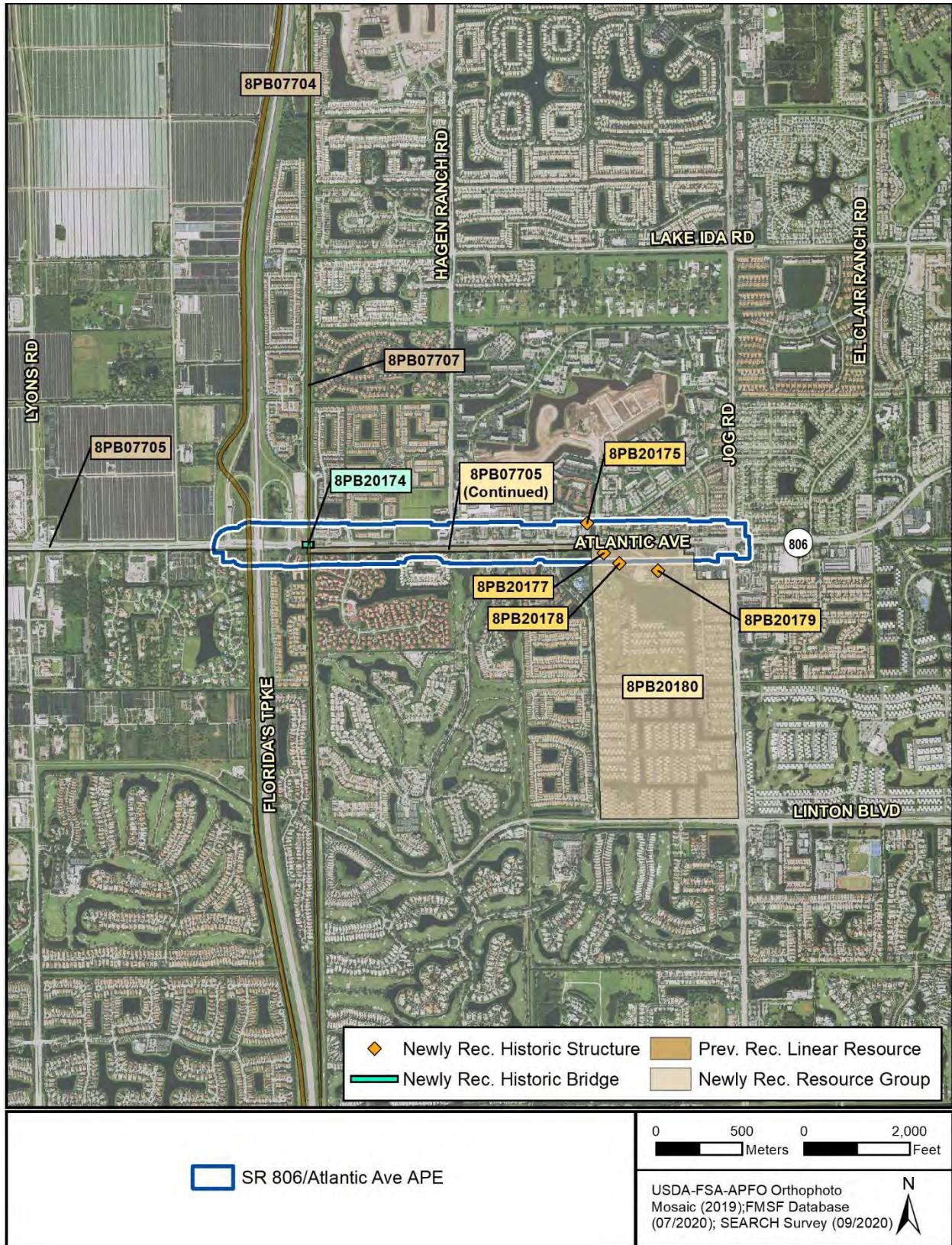


Figure 9. Identified historic resources within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE shown on an aerial map.

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Table 4. Historic Resources Recorded within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE.

FMSF Information		Resource Location			Resource Description						Resource Evaluation	
FMSF Number	Original or Updated Site File	Name/Address	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification
8PB07704	Update	E-2W Canal	University Park (1983)	T46S/R42E/S17 and S20	Canal	Canal	N/A	1956	See below for description and assessment.	See report.	Ineligible	See report.
8PB07705	Update	E-3 (L-34) Canal	University Park (1983)	T46S/R42E/S20 and S21	Canal	Canal	N/A	ca. 1920	See below for description and assessment.	See report.	Ineligible	See report.
8PB07707	Update	E-2E Canal	University Park (1983)	T46S/R42E/S20 and S21	Canal	Canal	N/A	1956	See below for description and assessment.	See report.	Ineligible	See report.
8PB20174	Original	FDOT Bridge No. 930032	University Park (1983)	T46S/R42E/S16, S17, S20, and, S21	Roadway Bridge	Roadway Bridge	N/A	1965	See below for description and assessment.	See report.	Ineligible	See report.
8PB20175	Original	14925 Cumberland Drive	University Park (1983)	T46S/R42E/S16	Government Offices	Government Offices	Neo-eclectic	ca. 1975	One-story, irregular-plan Neo-eclectic government office building set on a concrete slab foundation. The roof is mostly flat, but with a low-pitch gable section in the center and mansard on the south elevation. The mansard roof overhangs extend roughly three-quarters of the way down the facade on the two rectangular projections on the south, with decorative coral rock below. The remainder of the exterior is clad in stucco. The main entrance is centered on the south facade, is recessed in between the two projections, and is comprised of double metal-framed sliding automatic commercial-style doors. A large eastern wing was constructed ca. 1982. Fenestration consists of metal, fixed, two-light windows as well as two-light windows with a fixed top and awning below.	Additions: a large eastern wing with a separate mass was constructed ca. 1982 and is connected to the original structure via a flat-roof extension.	Ineligible	Lacks significant historical associations and loss of integrity.
8PB20177	Original	Kings Point Par-3 Pro Shop/ 245 Tuscany Lane	University Park (1983)	T46S/R42E/S22	Golf Pro Shop	Golf Pro Shop	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1973	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a concrete slab foundation. The mansard roof is covered with build-up materials on the flat portion with composition shingles along the sides. The exterior is clad in stucco and fenestration consists of paired 1/1 SHS metal windows. There is a full-length carport on the west side used to house golf carts. The main entry is on the south side, is central to the facade, and features a replacement metal and glass commercial door. There is a secondary entrance on the north side with jalousie door. The building has a simple form and little ornamentation.	The front door has been replaced.	Ineligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

Table 4. Historic Resources Recorded within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE.

FMSF Information		Resource Location			Resource Description						Resource Evaluation	
FMSF Number	Original or Updated Site File	Name/Address	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification
8PB20178	Original	Kings Point West Administration Building/ 7000 W. Atlantic Avenue	University Park (1983)	T46S/R42E/S22	Office Building	Office Building	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1974	One-story, rectangular-shaped Masonry Vernacular office building set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The mansard roof is covered with build-up materials on the flat portion with composition shingles along the sides. The exterior fabric is stucco and features quoins, awnings on the windows, and embossed stucco reliefs between windows of front (east) facade. The windows are replacement vinyl SHS with 9/6 light configurations. The main entry is on the east side, is central, and features double metal-framed glass commercial-style doors with large sidelights atop the elevated entry porch.	The windows and doors have been replaced.	Ineligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB20179	Original	Kings Point Main Clubhouse/ 7000 W Atlantic Avenue	University Park (1983)	T46S/R42E/S22	Clubhouse	Clubhouse	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1974	Two-story, expansive, irregular-plan, Masonry Vernacular building set on a concrete slab foundation. The mansard roof is covered with build-up materials on the flat portion with composition shingles along the sides. The exterior is clad in stucco and features quoins, conc. sills, pilasters, banding, and cornices. The windows include: metal SHS 6/6 paired; eight-light casement; Fixed: 21-light paired, 12-light single and paired, eight-light paired, nine-light paired, one-light single and paired. The main entry is on the north facade and features several automatic and manual metal-framed glass commercial-style doors with large windows above, and a large port cochere. The building features several wings containing various amenities for the county club, including a theatre on the west side, a restaurant, gym, library, indoor pool, and salon. It was substantially renovated ca. 2007.	Renovation of the structure ca. 2007-2008.	Ineligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB20180	Original	Kings Point Golf and Country Club - West/ 7000 W. Atlantic Avenue	University Park (1983)	T46S/R42E/S22	Golf Course and County Club	Golf Course and County Club	N/A	1973	See below for description and assessment.	See report.	Ineligible	See report.

The six newly recorded historic resources consist of one resource group, one bridge, and four structures. All six of these newly recorded resources are ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The four structures feature common design styles and lack the architectural distinction and significant historical associations necessary for listing. The bridge is a simple, fixed, concrete slab bridge with no notable engineering features or notable historical associations. The resource group is one of many golf and country clubs constructed in South Florida during the post-World War II period (post-1945) and also lacks the necessary architectural/landscape features or historical associations to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The three historic canals, the bridge, and the resource group are discussed in greater detail below, as the presentation of their attributes in a table was deemed insufficient. No existing or potential historic districts were identified during the survey. The four remaining historic structures are described and evaluated in **Table 4**. An FDHR survey log sheet is located in **Appendix A**. FMSF resource forms were completed for all nine resources and are provided in **Appendix B**.

Architectural Styles Represented in the APE

The SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE contains architectural styles that represent the development of architecture in America during the twentieth century. **Table 5** provides the major architectural styles in the APE along with the number and percentages of resources of each style.

Table 5. Major Architectural Styles within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE.

Architectural Style	Number of Examples	Percentage
Masonry Vernacular	3	33.33%
Neo-eclectic	1	11.11%
No Style	5	55.55%

Masonry Vernacular

There are three buildings within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE that can be categorized as Masonry Vernacular (**Figure 11**). Much like the Frame Vernacular style, Masonry Vernacular buildings were designed on a basis of local need, material availability, and tradition. Materials of this style include brick, cement block, oolitic limestone, Ocala block, hollow clay tile, stucco, and stone, amongst others. Decoration is often sparse. However, examples of Masonry Vernacular may be influenced by a variety of high styles. Characteristics of the Masonry Vernacular style vary widely based on location, need, and experience. The style is further characterized by:

- Masonry construction;
- Simple, geometric forms;
- Relatively unadorned exterior;



Figure 11. Resource 8PB20177, an example of Masonry Vernacular, view facing northeast.

- Some variation of stone, concrete, brick, or stucco as the exterior material; and
- Design meant to take advantage of the environment and site (McAlester 2013).

Neo-Eclectic

There is one building within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE that can be categorized as Neo-eclectic (**Figure 12**). Neo-eclectic architecture began to rise in popularity in the 1970s in the United States and appears to have been initially introduced by builders of modest houses who began to sense the resurgent interest in more traditional designs (McAlester 2013). This architectural style is considered postmodern and began as a response to the simplification and innovation that accompanied modernist architecture, such as the Mid-Century modern and Ranch-style houses that dominated American residential design and construction after World War II (Arellano 2019). Neo-Eclectic architecture sought to combine elements that revived various traditional styles such as Mediterranean, Victorian, Colonial, Tudor, Mansard, French, and Classical Revival styles. Therefore, Neo-eclectic architecture combines a wide array of decorative techniques taken from an assortment of different house styles and is typified by a blend of historical and contemporary designs in order to create a custom look (Old House Web 2020). The style is further characterized by:



Figure 12. Resource 8PB20175, an example of the Neo-eclectic style, view facing north.

- Two or more stories;
- Imitated historic styles;
- Multiple roof lines;
- Brick or stone veneer;
- Large footprint;
- Open interior spaces; and
- Applied decorative features (Alaska Department of Natural Resources 2015).

No Style

There are four resources and one resource group within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE that can be categorized as having no style. This term is generally applied to structures, objects, districts, cemeteries, or previously recorded resources that do not display one singular style or to which style does not pertain.

NRHP EVALUATIONS

Linear Resources

8PB07704, E-2W Canal

E-2W Canal (8PB07704) is a previously recorded linear resource within Palm Beach County. The small segment within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE is located in Sections 17 and 20 of Township 46 South, Range 42 East, as shown on the 1983 *University Park, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. Within the APE, the canal crosses under SR 806/Atlantic Avenue and features grassy earthen banks (**Figure 13**). The canal runs in a north-south direction, parallel to Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) on the west side of the roadway. It is located in a suburban area of mixed residential development and farmland. The canal averages approximately 75 feet (22.9 meters) in width and approximately 830 feet (253 meters) of the canal's length is located within the project APE. The canal continues north and south outside of the APE (see **Figures 9** and **10**).

Assessment

E-2W Canal was originally dug in 1956 during the construction of Florida's Turnpike. Another canal, the E-2E Canal (8PB07707) was constructed at the same time along the eastern side of the Turnpike. In its entirety, the canal runs from roughly Okeechobee Boulevard in the north to the Hillsboro Canal in the south. Spoil from the canal's construction was used to elevate the Turnpike's roadbed. Several sections of the E-2W Canal have been previously recorded, including the segment within the current APE. Although the canal has been previously determined individually ineligible for listing in the NRHP, it also has been determined to have insufficient information to determine its eligibility as a contributing resource to the unevaluated Lake Worth Drainage District Canal System (8PB13748) (Guagnini 2020a). The canal features typical design elements and construction techniques associated with canals that were built for drainage purposes. It is a common canal representative of similar drainage canals found throughout South



Figure 13. Resource 8SE07704 as seen from SR 806/Atlantic Avenue within the APE, facing north (left) and facing south (right).

Florida. Due to its commonality and lack of significant engineering features or notable historical associations, the portion of the E-2W Canal (8PB07704) within the APE is recommended individually ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. However, there is currently insufficient information to determine if the canal would be a contributing resource to the unevaluated Lake Worth Drainage District Canal System (8PB13748).

8PB07705, E-3 (L-34) Canal

E-3 (L-34) Canal (8PB07705) is a previously recorded linear resource within Palm Beach County. The small segment within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE is located in Sections 20 and 21 of Township 46 South, Range 42 East, as shown on the 1983 *University Park, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. Within the APE, the canal runs in an east-west direction, parallel to SR 806/Atlantic Avenue on the south side of the roadway (**Figure 14**). It is located in a suburban area of mixed residential, commercial, and agricultural development. The canal averages approximately 50 feet (22.9 meters) in width, and approximately 1.1 miles (1.8 kilometers) of the canal's length is located within the project APE. The canal has been split into two unconnected sections by Florida's Turnpike, with the western segment's east terminus located at its confluence with the E-2W Canal (8PB07704) and eastern segment's west terminus located at its confluence with the E-2E Canal (8PB07707). The segment of the E-3 (L-34) Canal to the west of the Turnpike continues west outside of the APE. However, the segment on the eastern side of the Turnpike now terminates approximately 1.0 mile (1.6 kilometers) east of its confluence with the E-2E Canal (see **Figures 9 and 10**), and only a small drainage ditch continues east along the south side of SR 806/Atlantic Avenue after this point.

Assessment

E-3 (L-34) Canal (8PB07705) was originally constructed ca. 1920 by the Lake Worth Drainage District for drainage and water control purposes. The canal features typical design elements and construction techniques associated with canals that were built for drainage purposes. It is a common canal representative of similar drainage canals found throughout South Florida.



Figure 14. Resource 8SE07705 as seen along the south side of SR 806/Atlantic Avenue within the APE, facing east (left) and facing west (right).

Furthermore, the canal has been split in two segments by the Turnpike and also has been reduced in width along the portion to the east of the Turnpike within the project APE. Due to its commonality and lack of notable engineering features, as well as its extensive modifications, the portion of the E-3 (L-34) Canal (8PB07705) within the APE is recommended individually ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. However, there is currently insufficient information to determine if portions of the canal within the APE could still contribute to the unevaluated Lake Worth Drainage District Canal System (8PB13748).

8PB07707, E-2E Canal

E-2E Canal (8PB07707) is a previously recorded linear resource within Palm Beach County. The small segment within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE is located in Sections 16, 17, 20, and 21 of Township 46 South, Range 42 East, as shown on the 1983 *University Park, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. Within the APE, the canal crosses under SR 806/Atlantic Avenue and features grassy earthen banks (**Figure 15**). The canal runs in a north-south direction, parallel to Florida's Turnpike (SR 91), to the east of the roadway. It is located in a suburban area of mixed residential and commercial development. The canal averages approximately 75 feet (22.9 meters) in width, and approximately 830 feet (253 meters) of the canal's length is located within the project APE. The canal continues north and south outside of the APE (see **Figures 9 and 10**).

Assessment

Like the E-2W Canal (8PB07704) to the west, the E-2E Canal (8PB07707) runs parallel to Florida's Turnpike. Originally, the E-2E Canal was a small drainage canal constructed by the Lake Worth Drainage District ca. 1921. During the construction of Florida's Turnpike, the original canal was substantially altered and split into two canals, one on each side of the Turnpike (Janus Research, Inc. 2009). Spoil from the canal's alterations was used to elevate the Turnpike's roadbed. E-2E Canal is clearly visible on the 1940 aerial photograph, whereas the E-2W Canal to the west was clearly not extant at that time (USDA 1940).



Figure 15. Resource 8SE07707 as seen from SR 806/Atlantic Avenue within the APE, facing northwest (left) and facing south (right).

E-2E Canal has been previously recorded in several locations along its length, including within the current APE. In 2010, the E-2E Canal within the current APE was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO (Janus Research, Inc. 2009a). However, it has more recently been found to have insufficient information to determine its eligibility as a contributing resource to the unevaluated Lake Work Drainage District Canal System (8PB13748) (Guagnini 2020b). The canal features typical design elements and construction techniques associated with canals that were built for drainage purposes. It is a common canal representative of similar drainage canals found throughout South Florida. Due to its commonality, lack of significant engineering features, and alterations, the portion of the E-2E Canal (8PB07704) within the APE is recommended individually ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. However, there is currently insufficient information to determine if the canal would be a contributing resource to the unevaluated Lake Worth Drainage District Canal System (8PB13748).

Historic Bridge

8PB20174, FDOT Bridge No. 930032

FDOT Bridge No. 930032 (8PB20174) is a newly recorded historic bridge that carries SR 806/Atlantic Avenue across E-2E Canal (see **Figure 10**). The bridge lies within Sections 17 and 20 of Township 46 South, Range 42 East, as shown on the 1983 *University Park, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The bridge carries two eastbound and two westbound lanes of traffic, as well as a westbound turn lane. The bridge is a simple, fixed, unadorned, concrete slab structure with three spans and modern metal railings. It measures approximately 61 feet (18.6 meters) in total length and 100 feet (30.5 meters) in width (**Figure 16**). It is located in a suburban setting and remains in good condition.



Figure 16. Resource 8PB20174, facing northwest.

Assessment

Based on historical aerial photographs, there was an earlier, smaller roadway bridge in this location dating to at least 1952 (USDA 1952), though it was likely older. The current bridge was originally constructed as two bridges and replaced this earlier bridge around 1965. These two bridges carried opposite lanes of traffic, and they appear to have been constructed in conjunction with other roadway improvements to SR 806/Atlantic Avenue and the Turnpike on-ramp that also were taking place at that time. In 2001, the two bridges were reconstructed and combined to make a single structure. However, the most recent bridge information available at the FDOT

still lists the current bridge as having an original build date of 1965, with a reconstruction date of 2001 (FDOT 2020).

Resource 8PB20174 was not included in the latest state-wide bridge survey (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. [ACI] 2012). Based on available information and field research, 8PB20174 does not appear to meet the minimum criteria for NRHP eligibility. Resource 8PB20174 does not possess sufficient historical significance under Criterion A and is not indicative of a particular era nor is it associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Resource 8PB20174 is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Furthermore, 8PB20174 is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of engineering and architectural distinction. Resource 8PB20174 is a three-span concrete slab bridge that represents a typical approach to bridge design in Florida, as well as the United States in general. Furthermore, Resource 8PB20174 is a modest example of a concrete slab bridge and does not possess high artistic value, nor does it embody any distinctive methods of construction. The bridge is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Finally, the bridge was substantially altered when it was reconstructed in 2001, as the original two ca. 1965 bridges were combined into one single structure at that time. Therefore, Resource 8PB20174 has lost its historic appearance and integrity. Due to its common standardized design and the substantial loss of historic integrity, it is the opinion of SEARCH that FDOT Bridge No. 930032 (8PB20174) does not meet the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource to an existing or potential historic district.

Resource Group

8PB20180, Kings Point Golf and Country Club–West

Kings Point Golf and Country Club–West (8PB20180) is a newly recorded resource group within Palm Beach County, Florida. The portion of the resource group located within the current project APE is situated in Section 22 of Township 46 South, Range 42 East, as seen on the 1983 *University Park, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The numerous parcels that make up this resource group are roughly bounded by SR 806/Atlantic Avenue on the north, Michelangelo Boulevard on the west, Linton Boulevard on the south, and Jog Road on the east. Resource 8PB20180 has served as a golf course and county club since its initial construction in 1973. A large number of condominium buildings also comprise the resource group. In its entirety, the resource group, which includes the western portion of Kings Point Golf and Country Club, is just more than 300 acres in size and features 1,020 individual condominium buildings, a large main clubhouse that also contains condominiums, a smaller secondary clubhouse, an 18-hole par-3 golf course and pro shop building, administration building, maintenance building, three pools, four tennis courts, and a shuffleboard court (**Figure 17**). Based on a review of historical aerial photographs and Palm Beach County Property Appraiser data, all of these notable individual elements that make up the resource group are historic, having been constructed in 1973 or 1974. Three individual structures that contribute to the resource group are located within the current project APE and were documented as part of this study: Kings Point Par-3 Pro Shop (8PB20177), Kings Point West



Figure 17. Representative views of Resource Group 8PB20180. Top left, main entry, facing north; top right, par-3 golf course, facing south; bottom left, condominiums along Monaco Court, facing north; bottom right, shuffleboard court, facing east.

Administration Building (8PB20178), and Kings Point Main Clubhouse (8PB20179). This resource group comprises the western segment of Kings Point Golf and Country Club. A separate collection of properties located to the east on the opposite side of Jog Road makes up Kings Point Executive Golf Course and associated condominiums and amenities.

Resource 8PB20177 was built ca. 1973 and serves as the pro shop for the par-3 golf course. The Masonry Vernacular building is one-story with a rectangular plan. It features a mansard roof with built-up material on the flat portion and composition shingles along the edge. The exterior fabric is stucco and it sits atop a concrete slab foundation. A full-length carport is located on the west side and is used to cover the golf carts. Resource 8PB20178, built ca. 1974, is a one-story, rectangular-plan, Masonry Vernacular building with a mansard roof. Resource 8PB20178 sits on a separate parcel immediately to the east of Resource 8PB20177 and serves as the administration building for the country club. The exterior of this concrete block structure is clad in stucco, and it sits atop a continuous concrete block foundation.

Resource 8PB20179 was built ca. 1974 and consists of an expansive two-story, irregular-plan, Masonry Vernacular building that serves as the main clubhouse for the country club. The building

houses many amenities available to condominium owners and their guests, including a large 1,283-seat theatre attached on the west side, and many wings containing a restaurant, a gym, a library, an indoor pool, and a salon (Kings Point Golf and Country Club 2019a). The building features a mansard roof and the exterior is clad with stucco. Ornamentation includes quoins, concrete sills, pilasters, banding, and cornices. The main entry is located on the north and features a large port cochere with a mansard roof. The parcel containing Resource 8PB20179 also comprises two pools, two tennis courts, a shuffleboard court, parking lots, and the smaller administration building to the west (8PB20178). **Figure 18** shows all three of these individual resources within the project APE that contribute to Resource Group 8PB20180.

Construction began on Resource Group 8PB20180 in the early 1970s as a retirement community with a golf and country club and numerous affordable, age-restricted condominiums. The par-3 golf course located at Kings Point Golf and Country Club–West was designed by golf course architect Robert Trent Jones Sr. and is a 2,100-yard US Golf Association (USGA)-rated course with holes 60 yards to 180 yards (Kings Point Golf and Country Club 2019b). Upon opening in 1973, Kings Point was originally surrounded by agricultural fields. Since its inception, the community



Figure 18. Representative views of Resource Group 8PB20180. Top left, front of 8PB20179, facing southeast; top right, rear of 8PB20179, facing northeast; bottom left, front of 8PB20178, facing southwest; bottom right, 8PB20177, facing west.

has been home to a large Jewish diaspora from the northeastern United States. In 1974, Temple Emeth, the first Jewish Synagogue in Delray Beach, was founded by group of new residents living at the Kings Point Development (Delray Beach Historical Society 2011). Extensive renovations were done to the par-3 golf course between 2007 and 2008. Regrassing, laser-leveling, and numerous other upgrades and enhancements were made to the course. The main clubhouse was also renovated around this time (Kings Point Golf and Country Club 2019a).

Assessment

Based on the historic context, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource Group 8PB20180 is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. This retirement community and country club is one of numerous such facilities that have been constructed in Palm Beach County and throughout South Florida, and such communities continue to be constructed today. The golf course was not constructed during the "Golden Age" of golf course architecture from the early teens through the late 1930s (Florida Historic Golf Trail 2020). Furthermore, the resource group is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. The resource group is also not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural distinction. Although the three buildings documented within the APE all feature mansard roofs, giving them a similar appearance, they are Masonry Vernacular buildings and do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor do they possess high artistic value. Although the par-3 course located within the resource group was designed by well-known golf course architect Robert Trent Jones Sr., there are hundreds of extant golf courses that can claim this same distinction. During the course of his life, Robert Trent Jones Sr. designed or re-designed more than 500 golf courses in 45 US states and 35 countries, up until the year before his death in 2000, and so examples of his work are ubiquitous. Although the par-3 course within Resource Group 8PB20180 was designed by this architect, it is not one of his notable works, and is not significant enough to elevate the resource group to NRHP eligibility. Finally, Resource Group 8PB20180 is not eligible under Criterion D as it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. It is the opinion of SEARCH that Kings Point Golf and Country Club–West (8PB20180) is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a historic district.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of a Phase I CRAS conducted in support of improvements to SR 806/Atlantic Avenue in Palm Beach County, Florida (see **Figure 1**). The FDOT, District 4, is proposing improvements to SR 806/Atlantic Avenue from west of SR 91/Florida's Turnpike to east of Jog Road. The proposed improvements include widening the existing four-lane road to six lanes and adding sidewalks and bicycle lanes. The project limits begin at approximately 743 feet (226 meters) west of SR 91/Florida's Turnpike and continue to east of Jog Road.

The archaeological survey included 80 attempted shovel tests within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue operational right-of-way. Extensive ground disturbance caused by previous roadway construction, applied impervious surfaces, and extant buried utilities have left no portion of the proposed corridor undisturbed. No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the APE. No further archaeological survey is recommended.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of nine historic resources within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE. Of those nine historic resources, three are previously recorded resources and six are newly recorded resources. The three previously recorded resources are all canals (8PB07704, 8PB07705, and 8PB07707). All three canals are individually ineligible for listing in the NRHP. However, there is currently insufficient information to determine if the canals would be contributing to the unevaluated Lake Work Drainage District Canal System (8PB13748). No adverse effects on these canals are anticipated as part of this project. The improvements will not involve rerouting of the canals, disruption of the canals, widening of the canals, loss of width to the canals, or the severing of the canals from other waterways. Their current use, function, and appearance will not be affected.

The six newly recorded historic resources consist of one resource group (8PB20180), one bridge (8PB20174), and four structures (8PB20175 and 8PB20177–8PB20179). All six of these newly recorded resources are ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The four structures feature common design styles and lack the architectural distinction and significant historical associations necessary for listing. The bridge is a simple, fixed, concrete slab bridge with no notable engineering features or historical associations. The resource group is one of many retirement communities/golf and country clubs constructed in South Florida during the period and beyond, and also lacks the necessary architectural features or historical associations to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. No existing or potential historic districts were identified. No further architectural history survey is recommended.

It is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed improvements to SR 806/Atlantic Avenue will have no adverse effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

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APPENDIX A.

FDHR SURVEY LOG SHEET

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

CRAS for the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue from SR 91/Florida's Turnpike to Jog Road PD&E Study, Palm Beach County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue from SR 91/Florida's Turnpike to Jog Road Project Development and Environment Study, Palm Beach County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page)

- 1. Kerns, Mechelle
- 2. Newton, Jason
- 3. Kent, Allen
- 4. Gallagher, Robin

Publication Year 2021

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 46

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

Report on file at SEARCH, Newberry, Florida. SEARCH Project No. T20124. Financial Management No. 440575-3-22-02.

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Mechelle Kerns

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Hollywood

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

- 1. SR 806
- 2. Atlantic Avenue
- 3. SR 91
- 4. Florida's Turnpike
- 5. Jog Road
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____

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

Name _____ Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 4

Address/Phone/E-mail 3400 West Commercial Blvd, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309, 954-486-140

Recorder of Log Sheet Jason Newton Date Log Sheet Completed 1-5-2021

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
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

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

- 1. Name UNIVERSITY PARK Year 2018
- 2. Name _____ Year _____
- 3. Name _____ Year _____
- 4. Name _____ Year _____
- 5. Name _____ Year _____
- 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 9-24-2020 End 9-25-2020 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 173.20 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

Pedestrian archaeological survey; documentation of historical resources within the APE.

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 []local informant(s) []Sanborn Insurance maps [X]aerial photography
[]other (describe): _____

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

[]Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.
[]surface collection, controlled []shovel test-other screen size []block excavation (at least 2x2 m) []metal detector
[]surface collection, 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
[]other (describe): _____

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

[]Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used.
[]building permits []demolition permits []neighbor interview []subdivision maps
[]commercial permits [X]windshield survey []occupant interview [X]tax records
[]interior documentation [X]local property records []occupation permits []unknown
[X]other (describe): Historical aerial photography

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? [X]Yes []No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 3 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 6

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

PB07704, PB07705, PB07707

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

PB20174, PB20175, PB20177, PB20178, PB20179, PB20180

Site Forms Used: []Site File Paper Forms [X]Site File PDF Forms

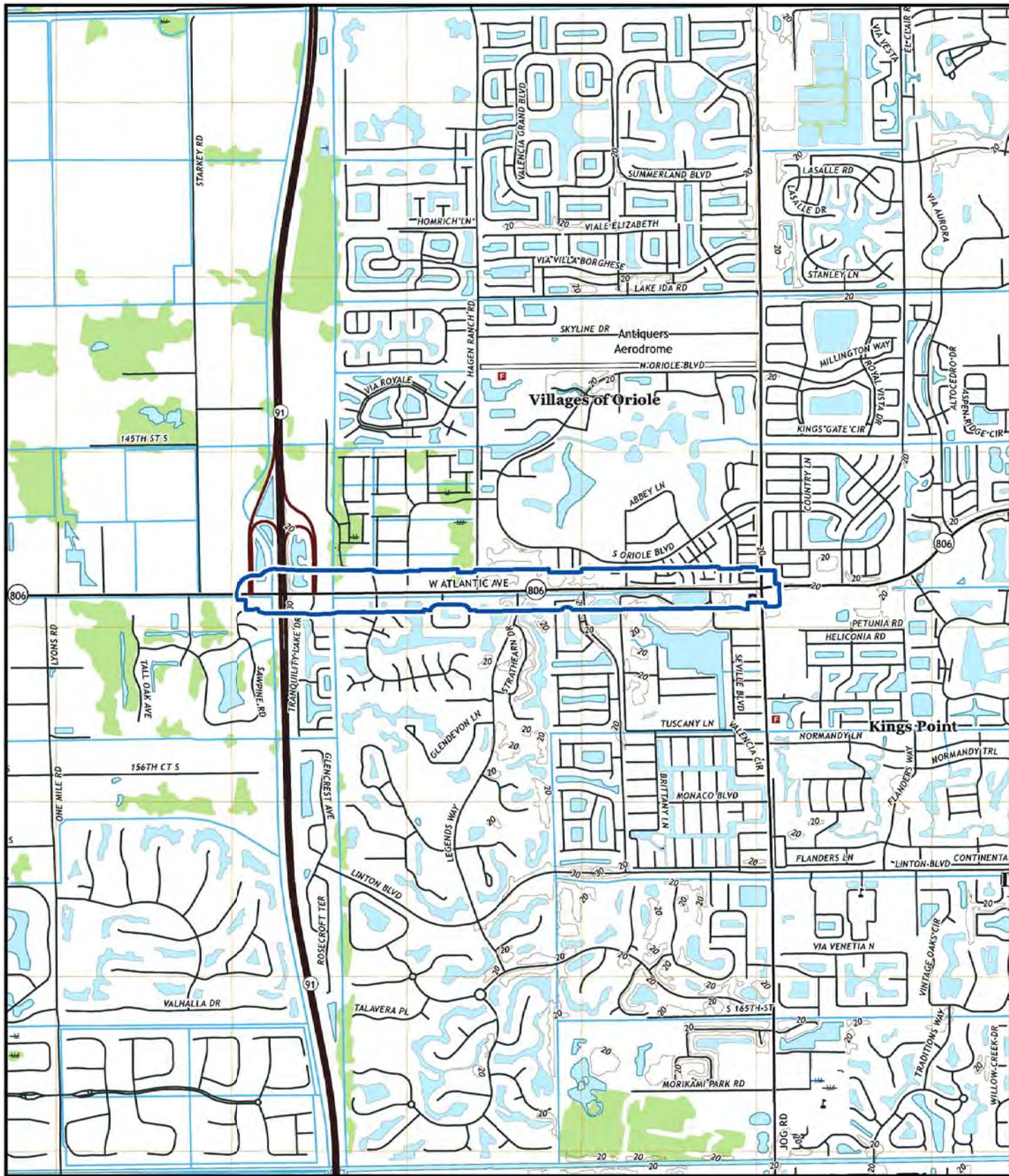
REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY

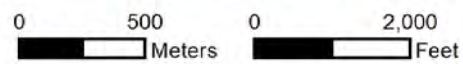
SHPO USE ONLY

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: _____



 SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map -
 University Park (2018)



APPENDIX B.

FMSF RESOURCE FORMS



RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
 Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PB07704
 Field Date 9-24-2020
 Form Date 9-25-2020
 Recorder# _____

Original
 Update

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs). National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated to the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- Historic district (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- Archaeological district (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- Mixed district (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- Building complex (NR category usually "building(s)": multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- Designed historic landscape (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see National Register Bulletin #18, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- Rural historic landscape (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- Linear resource (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of rural historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name E-2W Canal Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 806/Atlantic Ave from SR 91 to Jog Rd FMSF Survey # _____
 National Register Category (please check one): building(s) structure district site object
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable): canal railway road other (describe): _____
 Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction

Address: _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Delray Beach In Current City Limits? yes no unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Palm Beach
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 1) Township 46S Range 42E Section 17 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township 46S Range 42E Section 20 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name UNIVERSITY PARK USGS Date 1983
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
 Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
 Landgrant _____
 Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Within the APE, the canal runs in a north-south direction, parallel to Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) on the west side of the roadway. It crosses under Atlantic Ave (SR 806) in the APE. Approximately 830 feet of the canal is within the APE.

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 National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)				

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1956 [] approximately [] year listed or earlier [] year listed or later
Architect/Designer(last name first): Builder(last name first):
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)
1. Modern (Post 1950) 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) The E-2W Canal is part of the Lake Worth Drainage District and was constructed in 1956 in conjunction with Florida's Turnpike. This drainage canal and runs adjacent to the west side of the Turnpike. Spoil from the canal was used to elevate the roadbed.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) Previous FMSF forms for 8PB07704. On file at the FDHR.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? [] yes [] no [x] insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) Due to its common nature and the lack of significant engineering features, 8PB07704 is individually ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, it may still contribute to the unevaluated Lake Work Drainage District Canal System (8PB13748).
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 All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s T20124
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Newton, Jason Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/754-206-1056/jason.newton@searchinc.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

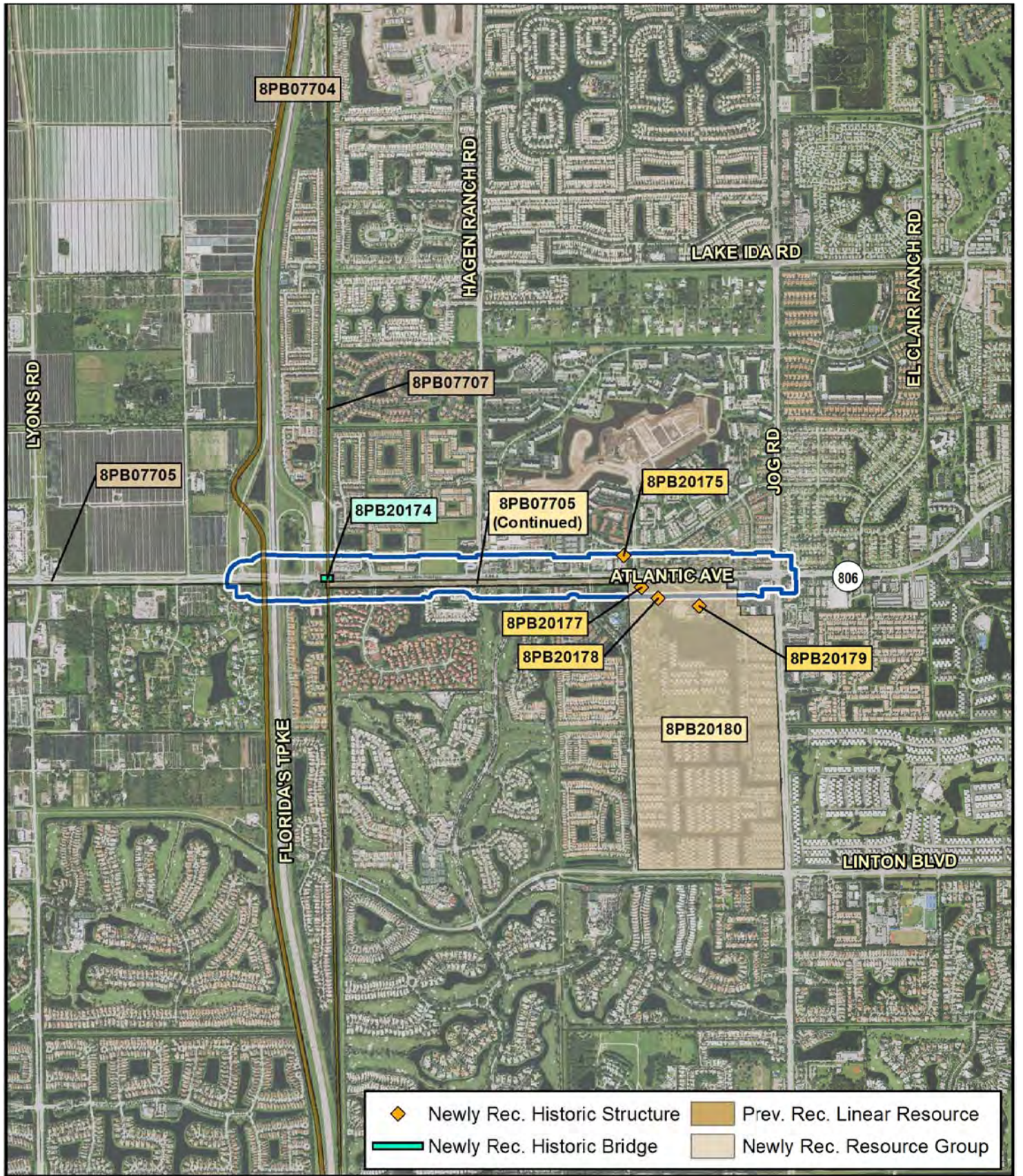
- 1 PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources) Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



8PB07704_a Facing North



8PB07704_b Facing South

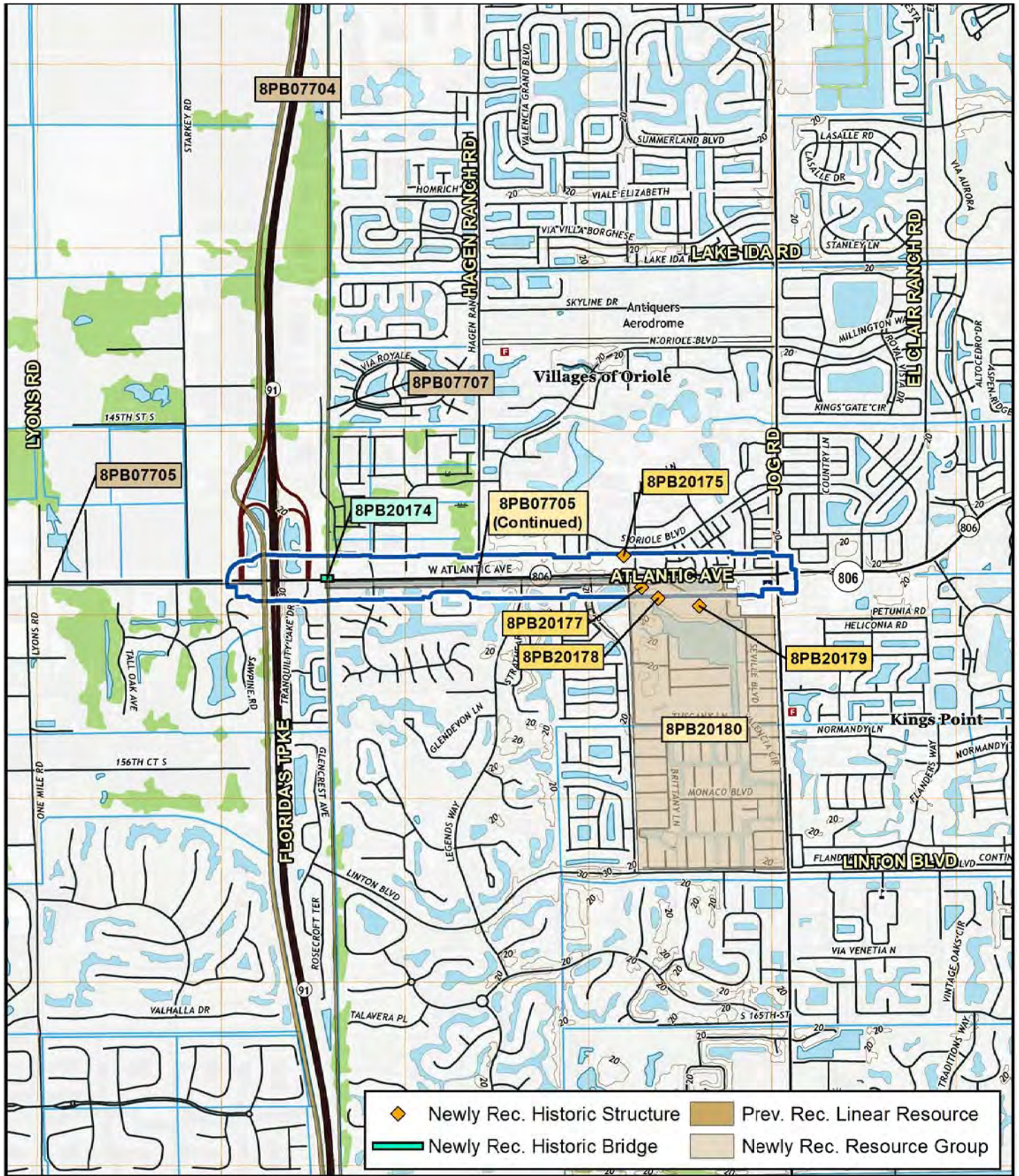


SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto
 Mosaic (2019); FMSF Database
 (07/2020); SEARCH Survey (09/2020)





 SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:
University Park, FL (2018); FMSF
Database (07/2020); SEARCH
Survey (09/2020)





RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PB07705
Field Date 9-24-2020
Form Date 9-25-2020
Recorder#

Original
Update

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs). National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated to the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- Historic district (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
Archaeological district (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
Mixed district (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
Building complex (NR category usually "building(s)": multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
Designed historic landscape (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see National Register Bulletin #18, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
Rural historic landscape (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
Linear resource (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of rural historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name E-3 (L-34) Canal Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS SR 806/Atlantic Ave from SR 91 to Jog Rd FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): building(s) structure district site object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): canal railway road other (describe):
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address:
City/Town (within 3 miles) Delray Beach In Current City Limits? yes no unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Palm Beach
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 46S Range 42E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
2) Township 46S Range 42E Section 21 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
3) Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
4) Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name UNIVERSITY PARK USGS Date 1983
2) Name USGS Date
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location)
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Within the APE, the canal runs in an east-west direction for roughly 1.1 miles along the south side Atlantic Ave (SR 806). It is split in two segments by the turnpike and is eventually reduced to a drainage ditch toward the eastern portion of the APE.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Rows include NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, KEEPER - Determined eligible, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1920 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): _____ Builder(last name first): _____

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0

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

- 1. WW I & Aftermath 1917-1920 3. _____
- 2. Boom Times 1921-1929 4. _____

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) The E-3 (L-34) Canal was constructed ca. 1920 by the Lake Worth Drainage District for drainage and water control. Several modifications have taken place along its length, including being cut off from itself where it intersects Florida's Turnpike.

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) Historic aerial photography

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) 2003, FMSF form for 8PB07703 completed by Panamerican Consultants, Inc., on file at the FDHR.

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.) Due to its common nature, alterations, and lack of significant engineering features, 8PB07705 is individually ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, it may still contribute to the unevaluated Lake Work Drainage District Canal System (8PB13748).

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 All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s T20124
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Newton, Jason Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/754-206-1056/jason.newton@searchinc.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

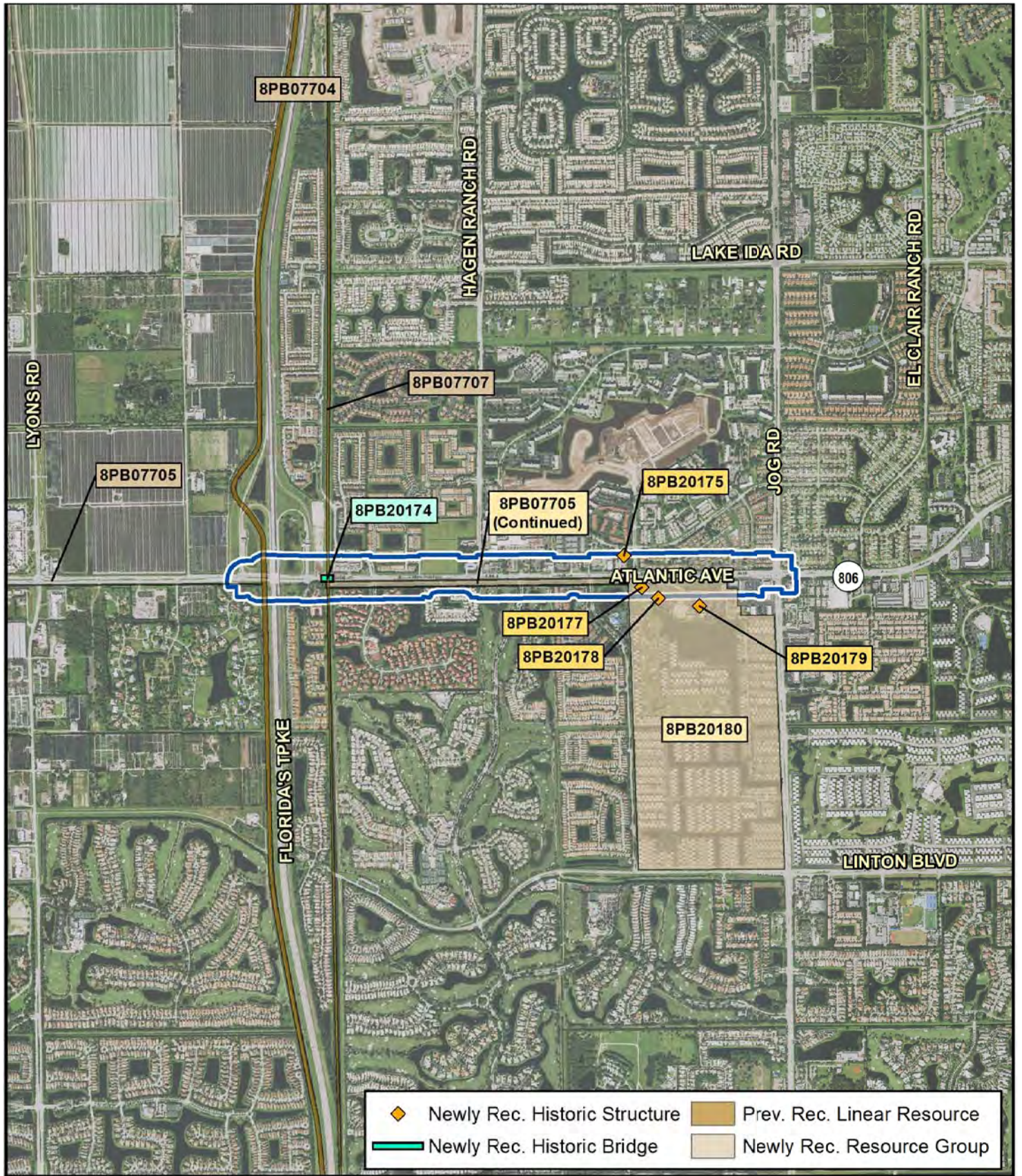
- 1** PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
- 2** LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
- 3** TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
- 4** PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



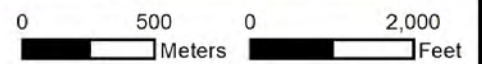
8PB07705_a Facing West



8PB07705_b Facing East

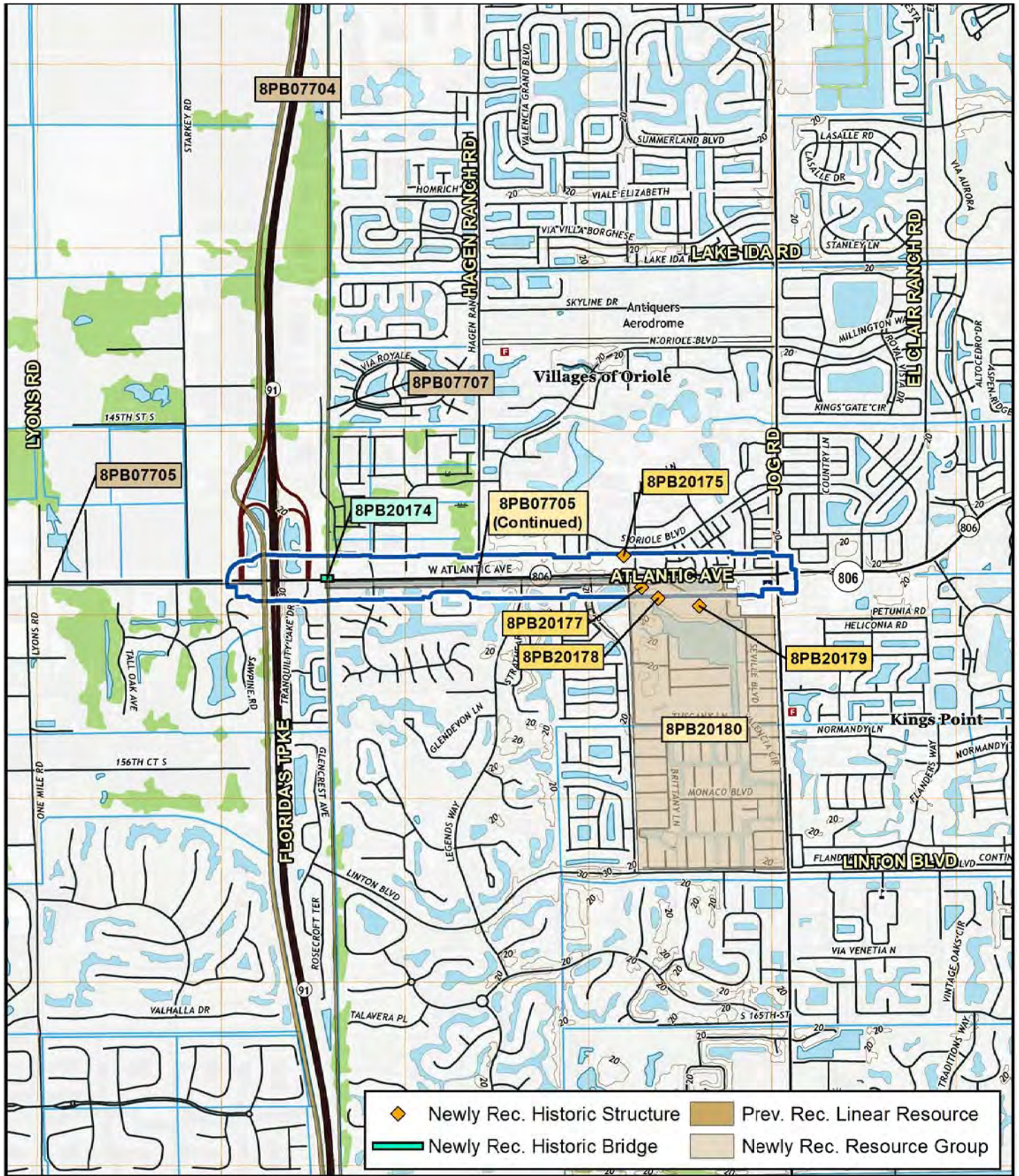


SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto
Mosaic (2019); FMSF Database
(07/2020); SEARCH Survey (09/2020)





 SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:
 University Park, FL (2018); FMSF
 Database (07/2020); SEARCH
 Survey (09/2020)





RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PB07707
Field Date 9-24-2020
Form Date 9-25-2020
Recorder#

Original
Update

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs). National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated to the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- Historic district (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
Archaeological district (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
Mixed district (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
Building complex (NR category usually "building(s)": multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
Designed historic landscape (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see National Register Bulletin #18, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
Rural historic landscape (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
Linear resource (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of rural historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name E-2E Canal Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS SR 806/Atlantic Ave from SR 91 to Jog Rd FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): building(s) structure district site object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): canal railway road other (describe):
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address:
City/Town (within 3 miles) Delray Beach In Current City Limits? yes no unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Palm Beach
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 46S Range 42E Section 16 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
2) Township 46S Range 42E Section 17 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
3) Township 46S Range 42E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
4) Township 46S Range 42E Section 21 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name UNIVERSITY PARK USGS Date 1983
2) Name USGS Date
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location)
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Within the APE, the canal runs in a north-south direction, parallel to Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) approximately 250 feet east of the roadway. It crosses under Atlantic Ave (SR 806) in the APE. Approximately 830 ft of the canal is located within the APE.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Rows include NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, KEEPER - Determined eligible, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1921 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): _____ Builder(last name first): _____

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0

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. _____ 4. _____

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) The E-2E Canal is part of the Lake Worth Drainage District and was constructed in 1956 in conjunction with Florida's Turnpike. It serves as drainage and mostly runs adjacent to the east side of the Turnpike, although it is set farther out within the APE.

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) Historic aerial photography

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) 2009, FMSF form for 8PB07707 completed by Janus Research, on file at the FDHR.

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.) Due to its common nature, alterations, and lack of significant engineering features, 8PB07707 is individually ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. However, it may still contribute to the unevaluated Lake Work Drainage District Canal System (8PB13748).

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 All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s T20124
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Newton, Jason Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/754-206-1056/jason.newton@searchinc.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- 1** PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
- 2** LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
- 3** TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
- 4** PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



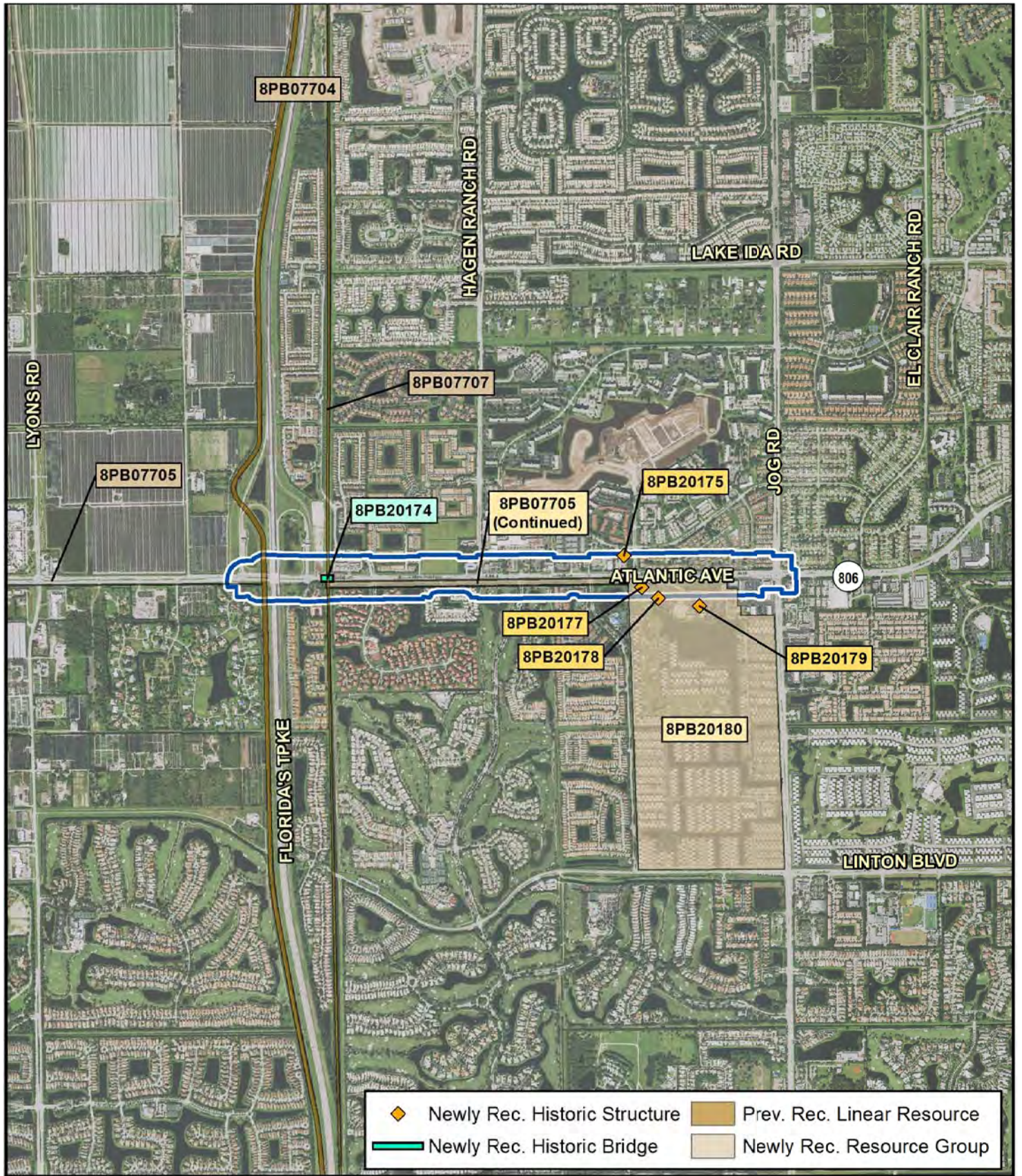
8PB07707_a Facing Northwest



8PB07707_b Facing Southwest



8PB07707_c Facing South



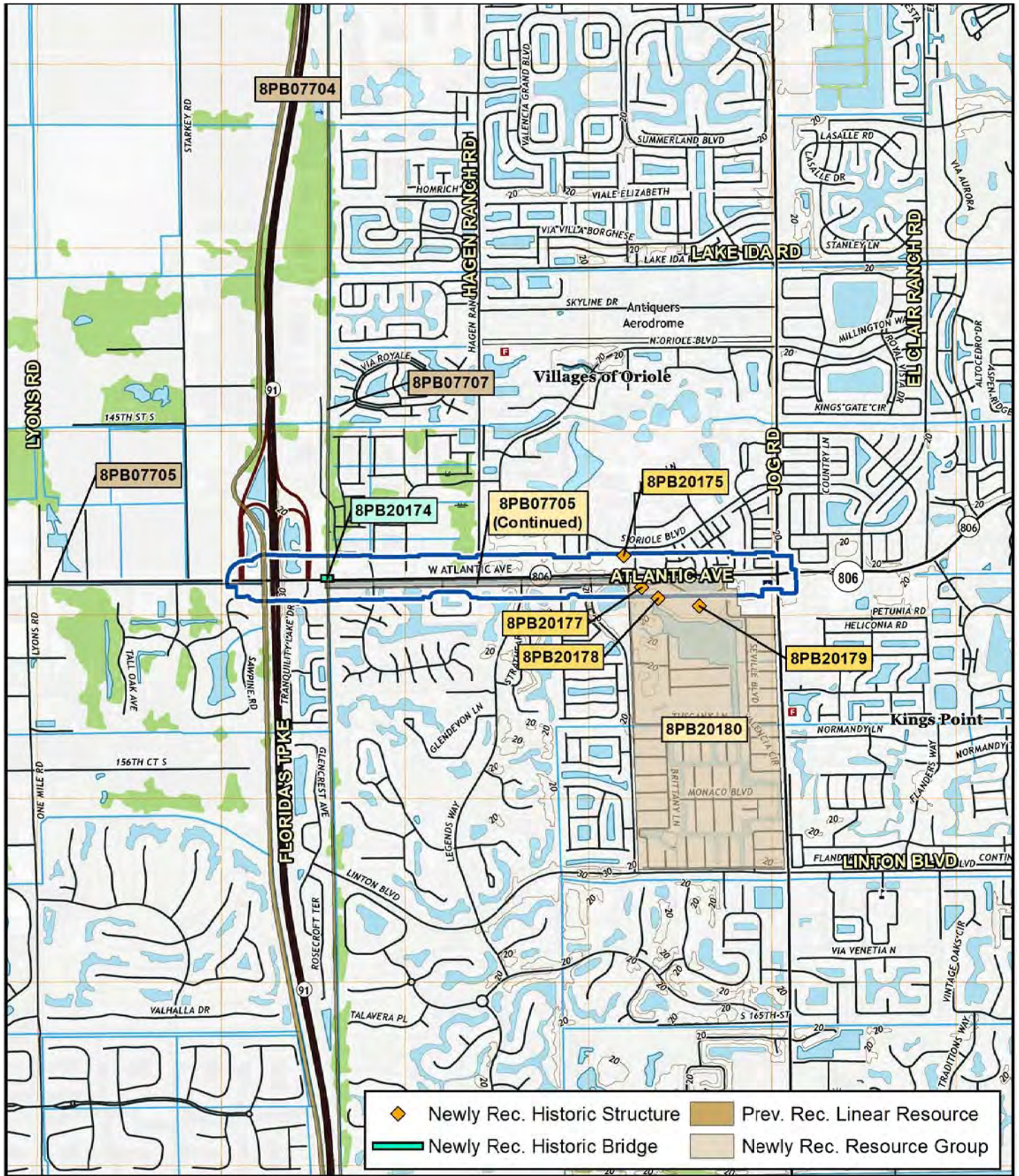
- ◆ Newly Rec. Historic Structure
- Newly Rec. Historic Bridge
- Prev. Rec. Linear Resource
- Newly Rec. Resource Group

SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019); FMSF Database (07/2020); SEARCH Survey (09/2020)





 SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:
 University Park, FL (2018); FMSF
 Database (07/2020); SEARCH
 Survey (09/2020)





HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 **PB20174**
Field Date 9-24-2020
Form Date 9-25-2020
Recorder # _____
FDOT Bridge # 930032

Original
 Update

Consult *Guide to the Historical Bridge Form* for detailed instructions

Bridge Name(s) FDOT Bridge No. 930032 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name CRAS SR 806/Atlantic Ave from SR 91 to Jog Rd Survey # (DHR only) _____
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Route(s) Carried/Feature(s) Crossed SR 806/Atlantic Ave over E-2E Canal
USGS 7.5 Map Name UNIVERSITY PARK USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) Delray Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Polk
Township 46S Range 42E Section 17 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Township 46S Range 42E Section 20 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting Northing
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Year Built 1965 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Still in use? yes no restricted use (describe) _____
Prior Fords, Ferries, or Bridges at this Location

There was an earlier, smaller roadway bridge in this location dating to at least 1952 based on historical aerials. The current bridge was originally two bridges that replaced this earlier bridge in 1965.

Bridge Use: original and current with dates (standard descriptions: auto, railway, pedestrian, fishing pier, abandoned)
Auto

Ownership history
State _____

Designers/Engineers Unknown
Builders/Contractors Unknown

Text of Plaque or Inscription
N/A

Narrative History (How did bridge come to be built? How was it financed?, etc.)
The current bridge was originally 2 bridges that carried opposite lanes of traffic and was constructed in 1965 in conjunction with roadway improvements to Atlantic Ave and the turnpike on-ramp. It was reconstructed in 2001 and made into a single bridge.

DESCRIPTION

GENERAL
Overall Bridge Design 1. Slab 2. _____

Overall Condition excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous

Style and Decorative Details

The bridge is a simple, fixed, unadorned, concrete slab structure with three spans and modern metal railings.

Tender Station Description
N/A

Alterations: Dates and Descriptions
The bridge was reconstructed in 2001 and two bridges were made into one. The railings and deck are comprised of modern materials.

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)

SUPERSTRUCTURE

Spans: Total Number 3 Total Length(ft) 61Main Spans: Number 3 Length(ft) 20 Width(ft) 100 Roadway width(ft) 82Main Span Design slabMain Span Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____

Approach Spans: Number _____ Length(ft) _____ Width(ft) _____ Roadway width(ft) _____

Approach Span Design _____

Approach Span Materials 1. _____ 2. _____

Deck Materials 1. Asphalt 2. Concrete

SUBSTRUCTURE

Abutment Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____Abutment Description Canal banks under bridge are concretePier Materials 1. Masonry 2. _____Pier Description Simple concrete piers

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FDOT database search | <input type="checkbox"/> Fla. Archives / photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> informal archaeological inspection |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search | <input type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> formal archaeological survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methods (specify) <u>aerial photography</u> | | | |

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes no insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural/engineering distinction, 8PB20174 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a historic district.

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 & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
 Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s T20124
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Newton, Jason Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
 Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/754-206-1056/jason.newton@searchinc.com
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' TOPO MAP WITH BRIDGE LOCATION CLEARLY MARKED
- ② PHOTO OF BRIDGE

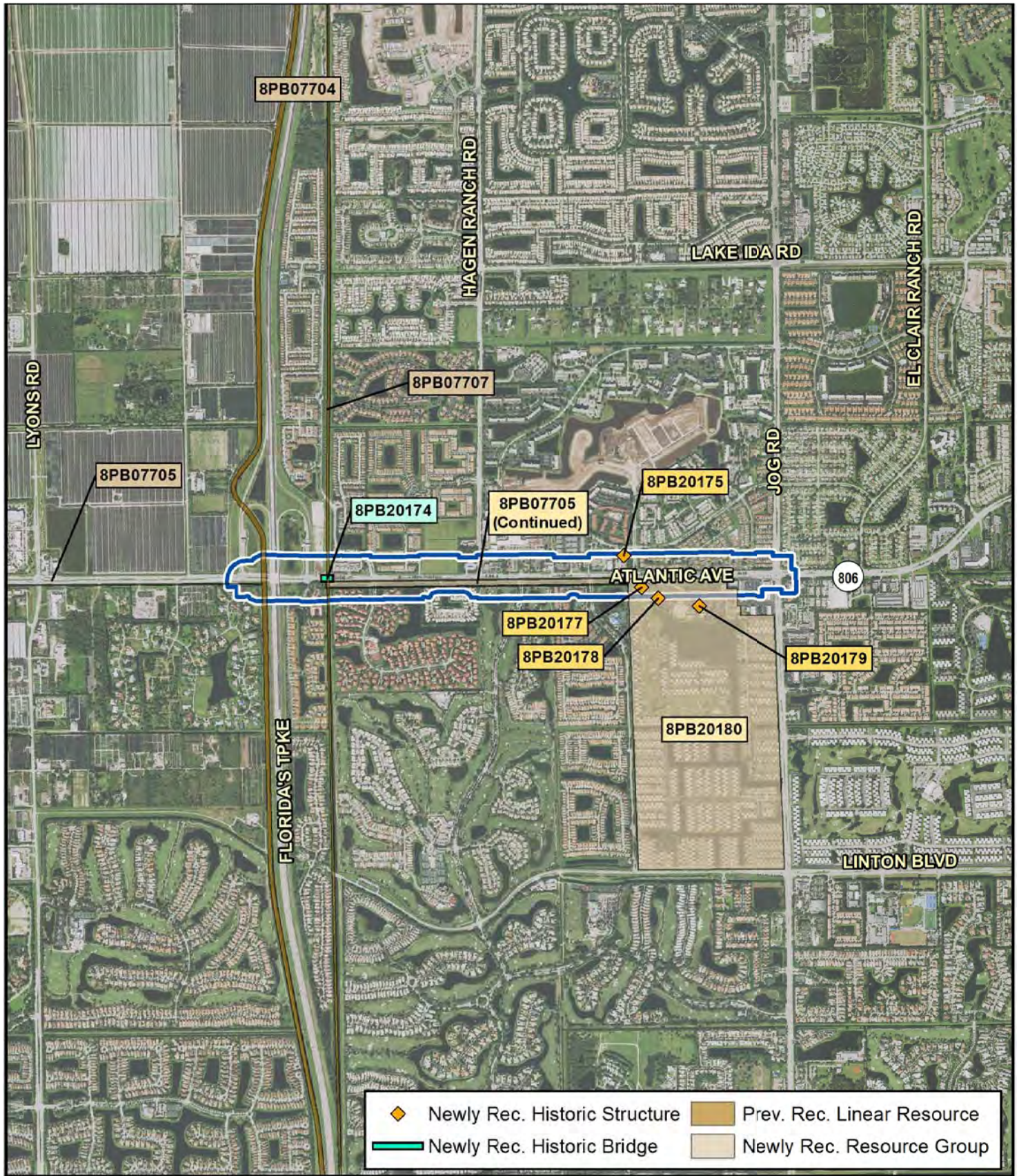
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



8PB20174_a Facing Southwest



8PB20174_b Facing Northwest

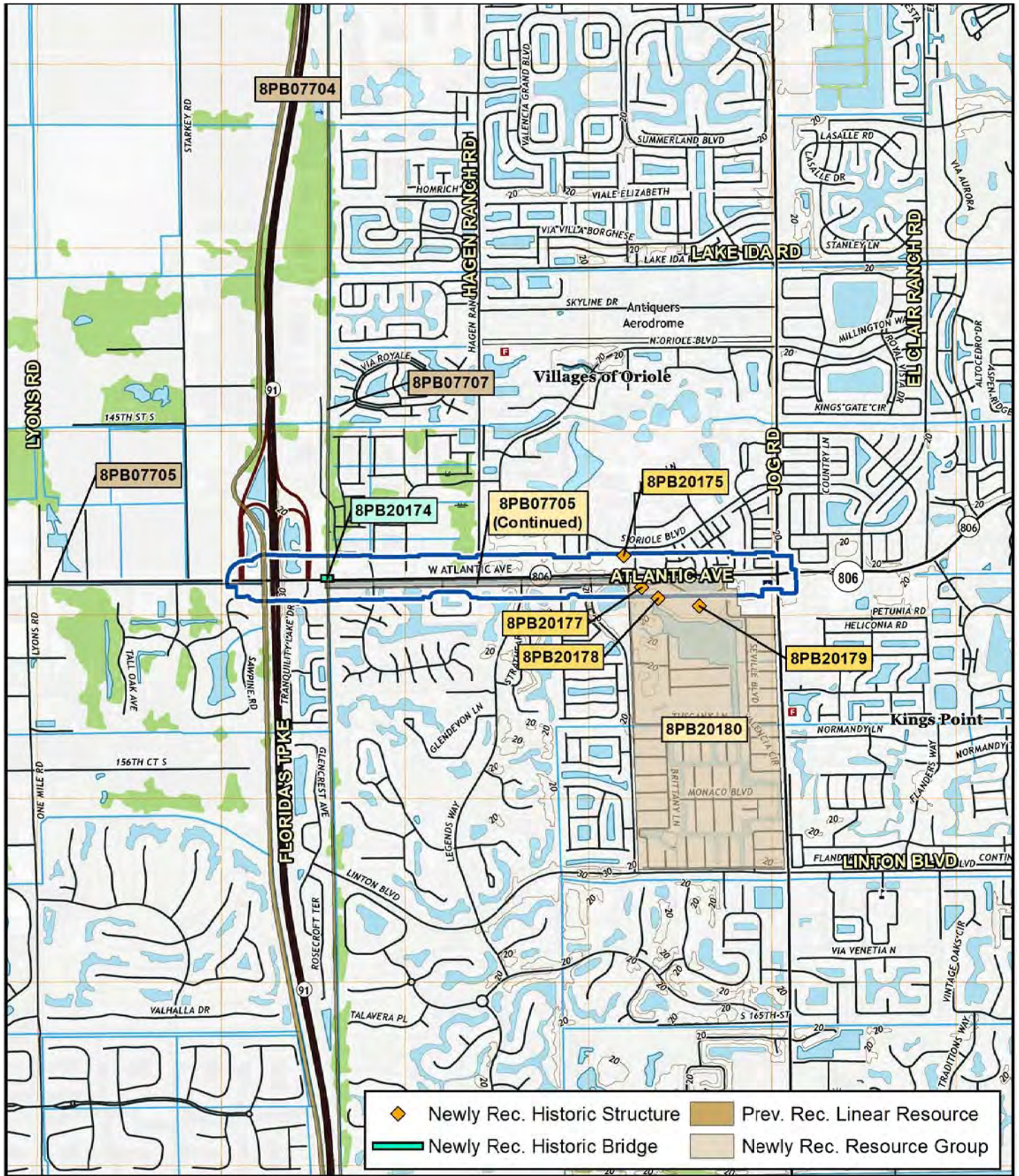


SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019); FMSF Database (07/2020); SEARCH Survey (09/2020)





 SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:
 University Park, FL (2018); FMSF
 Database (07/2020); SEARCH
 Survey (09/2020)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PB20175**
Field Date 9-24-2020
Form Date 9-25-2020
Recorder # _____

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) 14925 Cumberland Drive Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 806/Atlantic Ave from SR 91 to Jog Rd 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: 14925 Cumberland Drive
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW corner of Cumberland Dr and S Oriole Blvd
USGS 7.5 Map Name UNIVERSITY PARK USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Delray Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Palm Beach
Township 46S Range 42E Section 16 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00-42-46-15-02-001-0020 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name VILLAGES OF ORIOLE Block _____ N/A Lot _____ N/A
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting Northing
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1975 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Government Offices From (year): 1975 To (year): 2020
Current Use Government Offices From (year): 1975 To (year): 2020
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature UNK date, windows and doors replaced
Additions: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-1982 Nature large eastern wing addition
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Palm Beach County

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Other Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Block-concrete 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. Mansard 3. Gable
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. Shingle, unspecified 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Metal fixed 2-light; metal 2-light with fixed top portion with awning portion below.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
South front extensions of building feature mansard style roof extending down the facade with coral rock below.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Concrete parking lots located to S and W

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. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details) S side, recessed, double metal-framed sliding automatic glass commercial-style doors

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) N/A

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

Narrative Description of Resource Resource 8PB20175 is a Neoclectic style, 1-story government building with an irregular plan set on a concrete slab foundation. A concrete block ancillary wing with flat roof was connected to the east side of the original structure ca. 1982.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [x] 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) Pedestrian/Windshield Survey

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) Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and the non-historic addition affecting its integrity, 8PB20175 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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 All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerial File or accession #'s T20124 2) Document type Maintaining organization Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Newton, Jason Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/754-206-1056/jason.newton@searchinc.c 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.



8PB20175_a Facing Northeast



8PB20175_b Facing North



8PB20175_c Facing North



8PB20175_d Facing Northwest



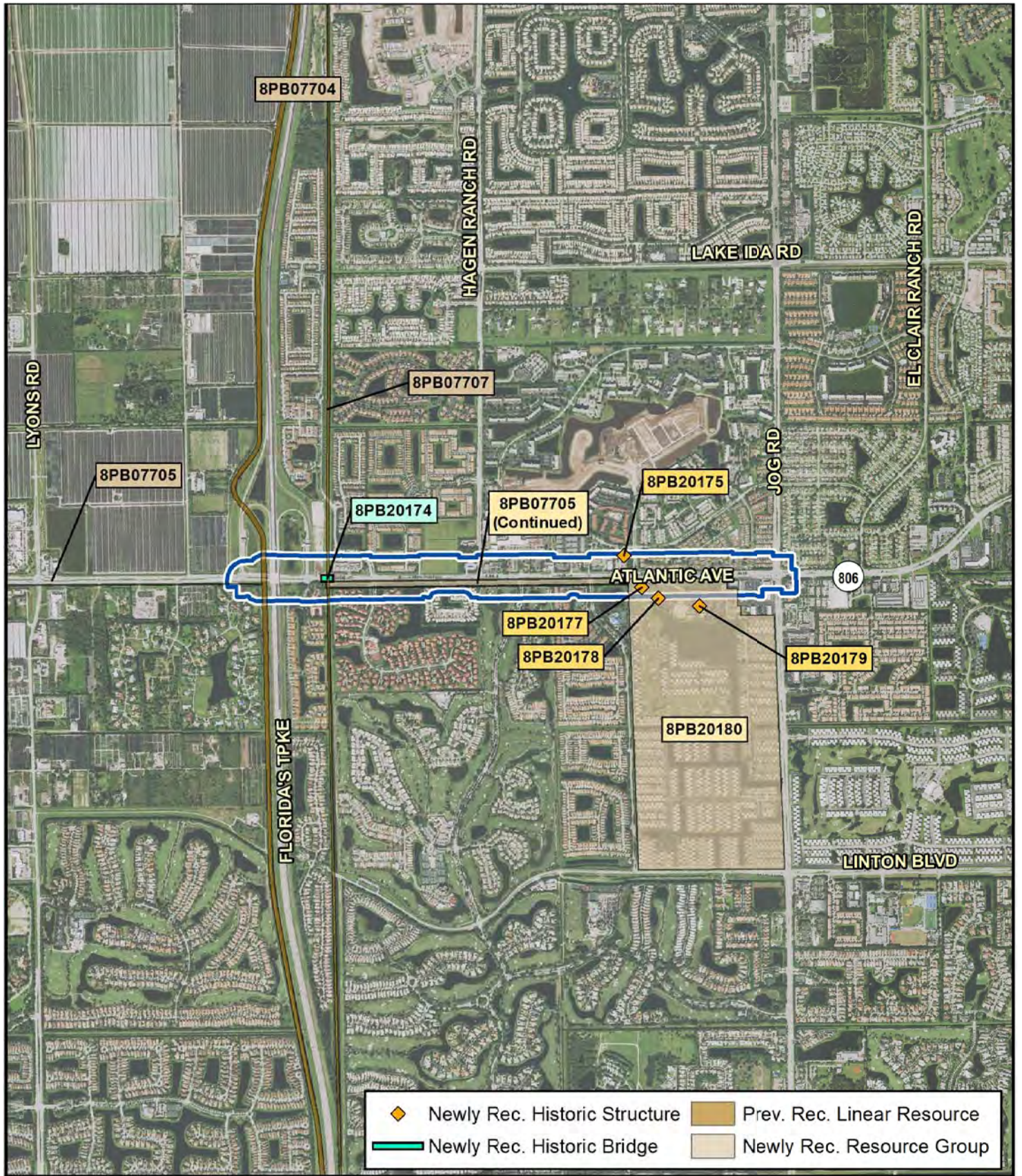
8PB20175_e Facing East



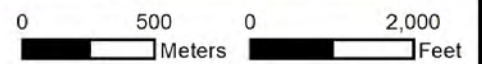
8PB20175_f Facing Southeast



8PB20175_g Facing Northwest

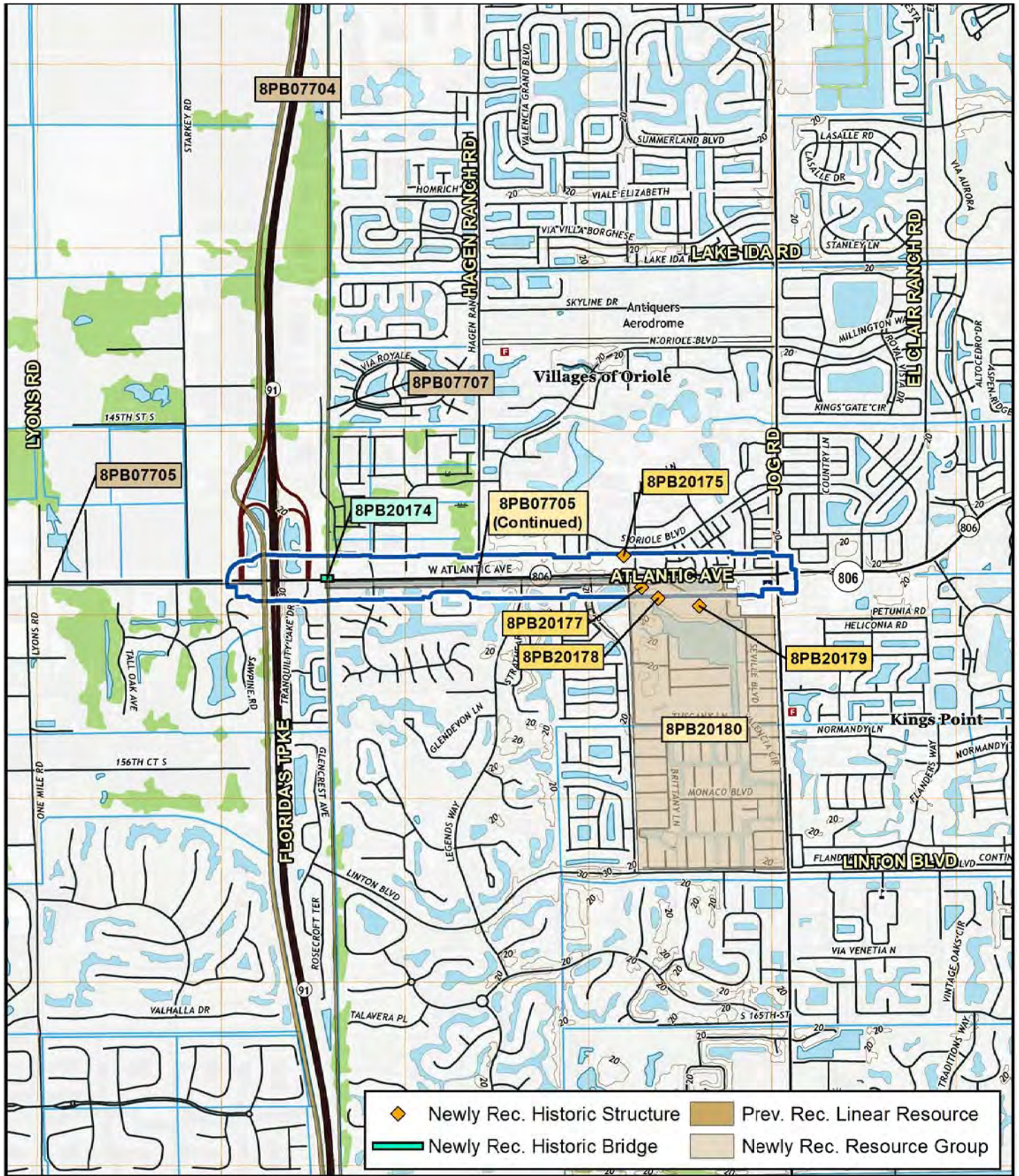


SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019); FMSF Database (07/2020); SEARCH Survey (09/2020)





 SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:
 University Park, FL (2018); FMSF
 Database (07/2020); SEARCH
 Survey (09/2020)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PB20177**
Field Date 9-24-2020
Form Date 9-25-2020
Recorder # _____

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) Kings Point Par-3 Pro Shop Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 806/Atlantic Ave from SR 91 to Jog Rd 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 6900A Direction W Street Name Atlantic Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) S side between Michelangelo Blvd and Seville Terr
USGS 7.5 Map Name UNIVERSITY PARK USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Delray Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Palm Beach
Township 46S Range 42E Section 22 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00-42-46-22-01-000-0011 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name KINGS POINT Block _____ N/A Lot _____ N/A
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting Northing
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1973 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Commercial From (year): 1973 To (year): 2020
Current Use Commercial From (year): 1973 To (year): 2020
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature UNK date, front door replaced
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Current Owner: Kings Point Recreation Corp., purchased in 2019 from Kings Point Housing Corp.

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. Mansard 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. Composition shingles 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

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

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Carport on the west side used to park golf carts

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
This parcel also contains the 18-hole, par-3 golf course for the Kings Point Golf and Country Club.

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. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details) S side, central, replacement metal and glass commercial door; secondary entrance on N with jalousie door

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) N/A

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

Narrative Description of Resource Resource 8PB20177 is a Masonry Vernacular, 1-story building with a rectangular plan and a mansard roof. There is an integral carport on the west side. This building serves as the pro shop for the par-3 golf course, which is on the same parcel.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [x] 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) Pedestrian/Windshield Survey

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) Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8PB20177 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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 All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerial File or accession #'s T20124
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Newton, Jason Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/754-206-1056/jason.newton@searchinc.c (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.



8PB20177_a Facing West



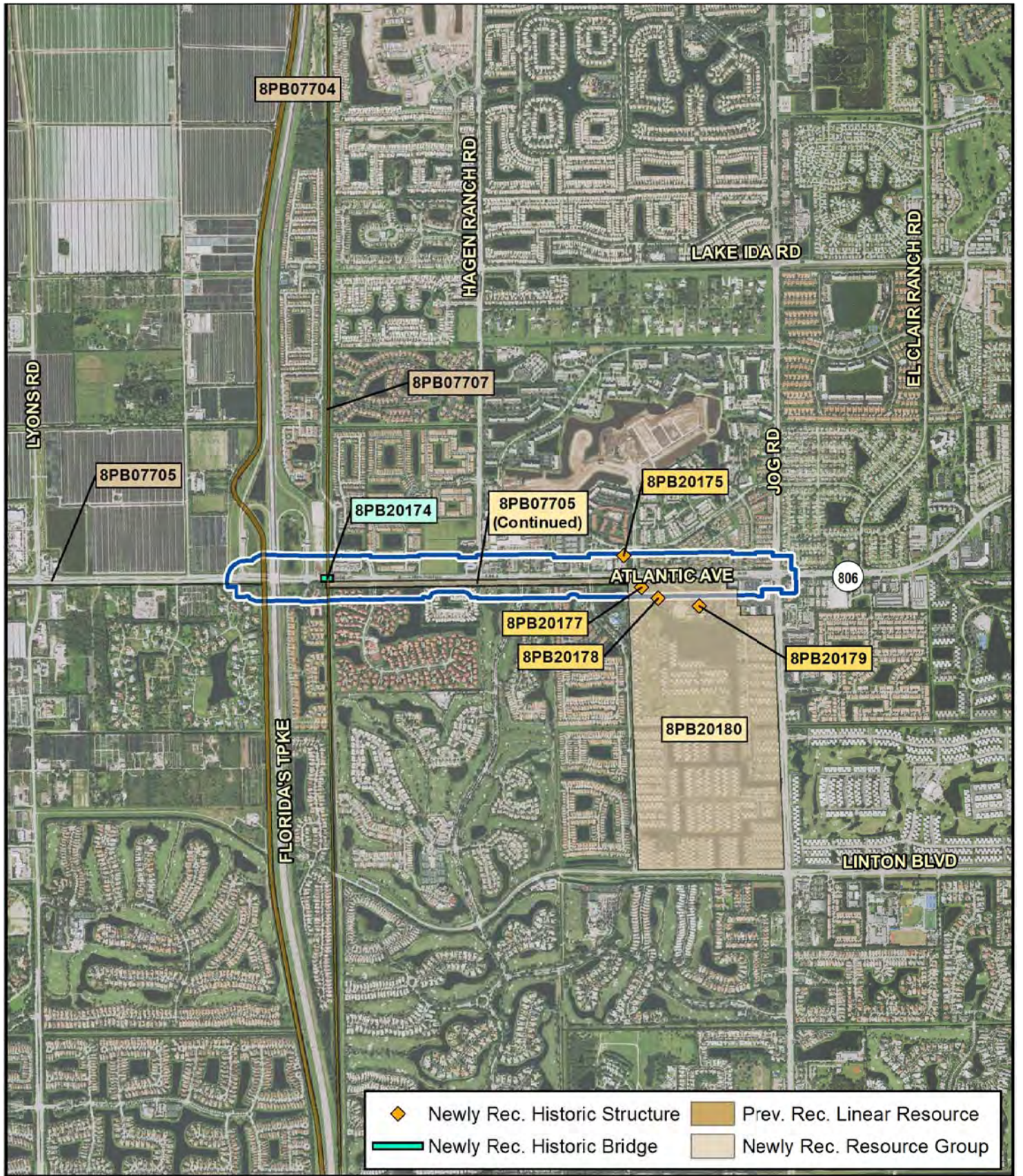
8PB20177_b Facing Southwest



8PB20177_c Facing East



8PB20177_d Facing Northeast

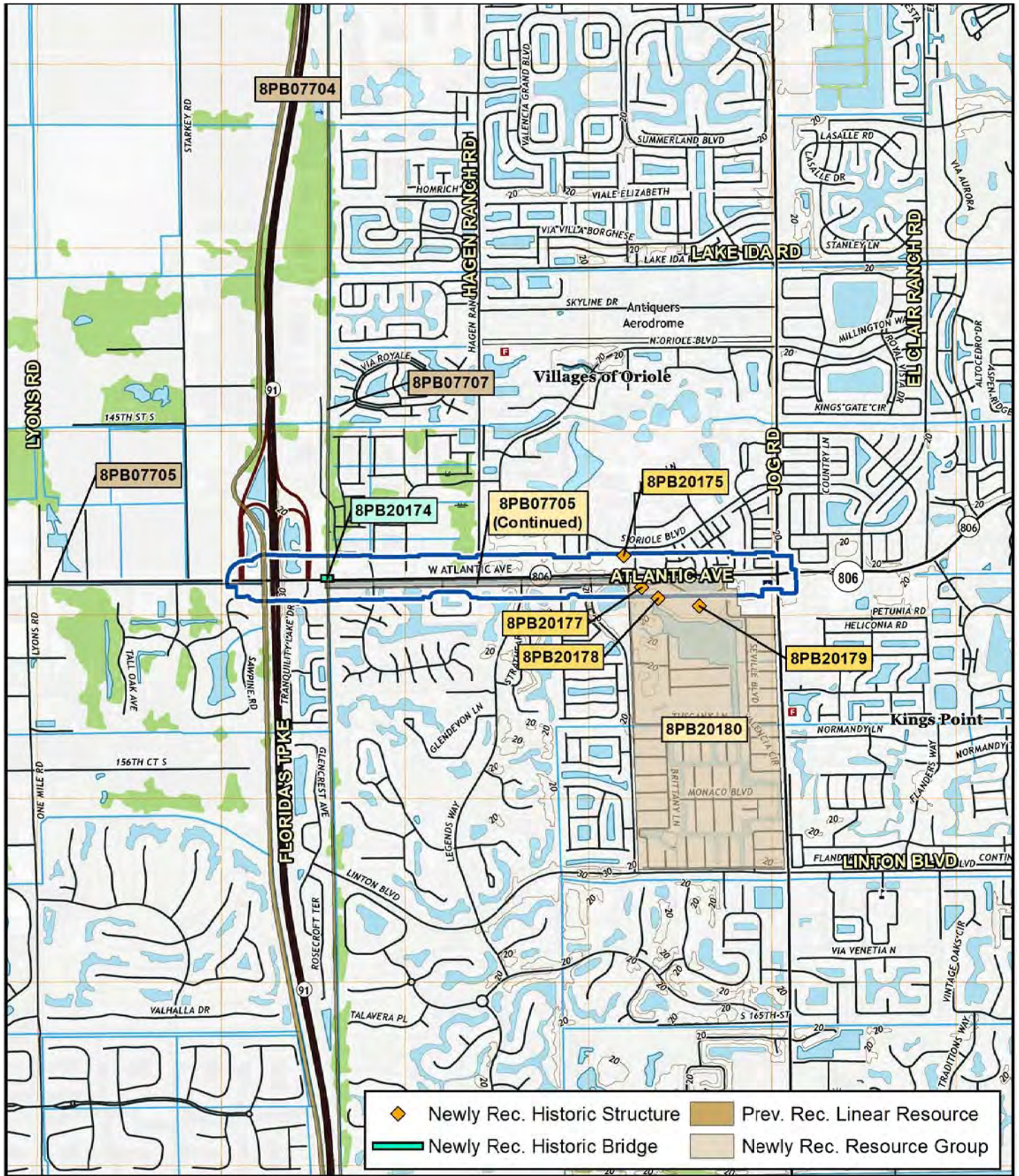


SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto
 Mosaic (2019); FMSF Database
 (07/2020); SEARCH Survey (09/2020)





SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:
University Park, FL (2018); FMSF
Database (07/2020); SEARCH
Survey (09/2020)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PB20178**
Field Date 9-24-2020
Form Date 9-25-2020
Recorder # _____

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) Kings Point West Administration Building Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 806/Atlantic Ave from SR 91 to Jog Rd 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 6900 Direction W Street Name Atlantic Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) S side between Michelangelo Blvd and Seville Terr
USGS 7.5 Map Name UNIVERSITY PARK USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Delray Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Palm Beach
Township 46S Range 42E Section 22 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00-42-46-22-01-000-0012 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name KINGS POINT Block _____ N/A Lot _____ N/A
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting Northing
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1974 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Office From (year): 1974 To (year): 2020
Current Use Office From (year): 1974 To (year): 2020
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature UNK date, windows/doors replaced
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Currently owned by Kings Point Recreation Corp.

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. Mansard 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. Composition shingles 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Replacement vinyl SHS 9/6

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Quoins, awnings on windows, embossed stucco reliefs between windows of front (east) facade

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
This parcel also contains the large, main club house building to the east (8PB20179).

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)

E side, central, double metal-framed glass commercial-style doors with large sidelights

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

E side, central, elevated entry porch

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

Narrative Description of Resource

Resource 8PB20178 is a Masonry Vernacular, 1-story building with a rectangular plan and a mansard roof. The windows and doors have been replaced. This building serves as the administration building for Kings Point West.

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) Pedestrian/Windshield Survey

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)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8PB20178 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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 All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s T20124
2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Newton, Jason Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/754-206-1056/jason.newton@searchinc.c
(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.



8PB20178_a Facing Southwest



8PB20178_b Facing South



8PB20178_c Facing Southeast



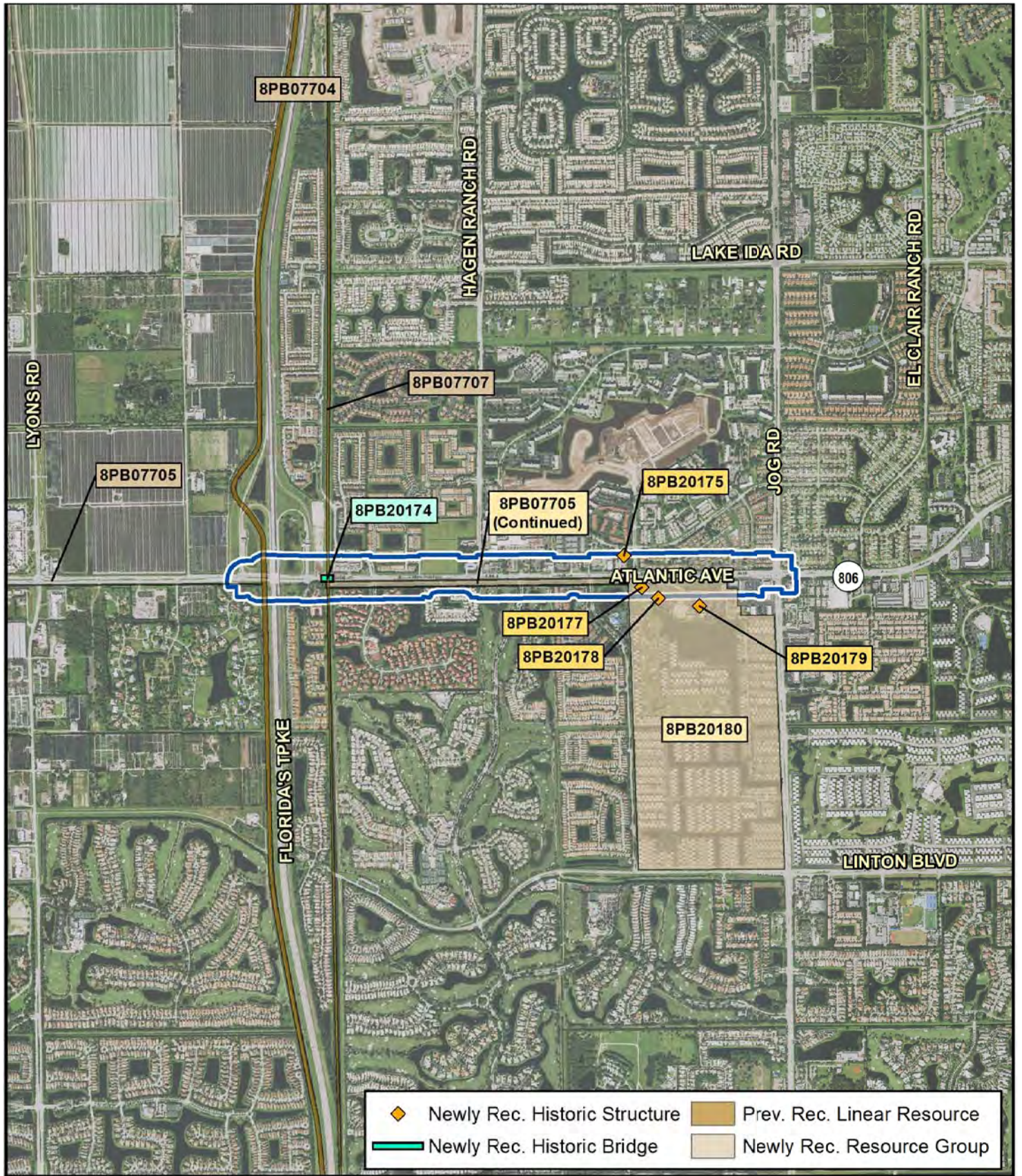
8PB20178_d Facing North



8PB20178_e Facing Northwest



8PB20178_f Facing West



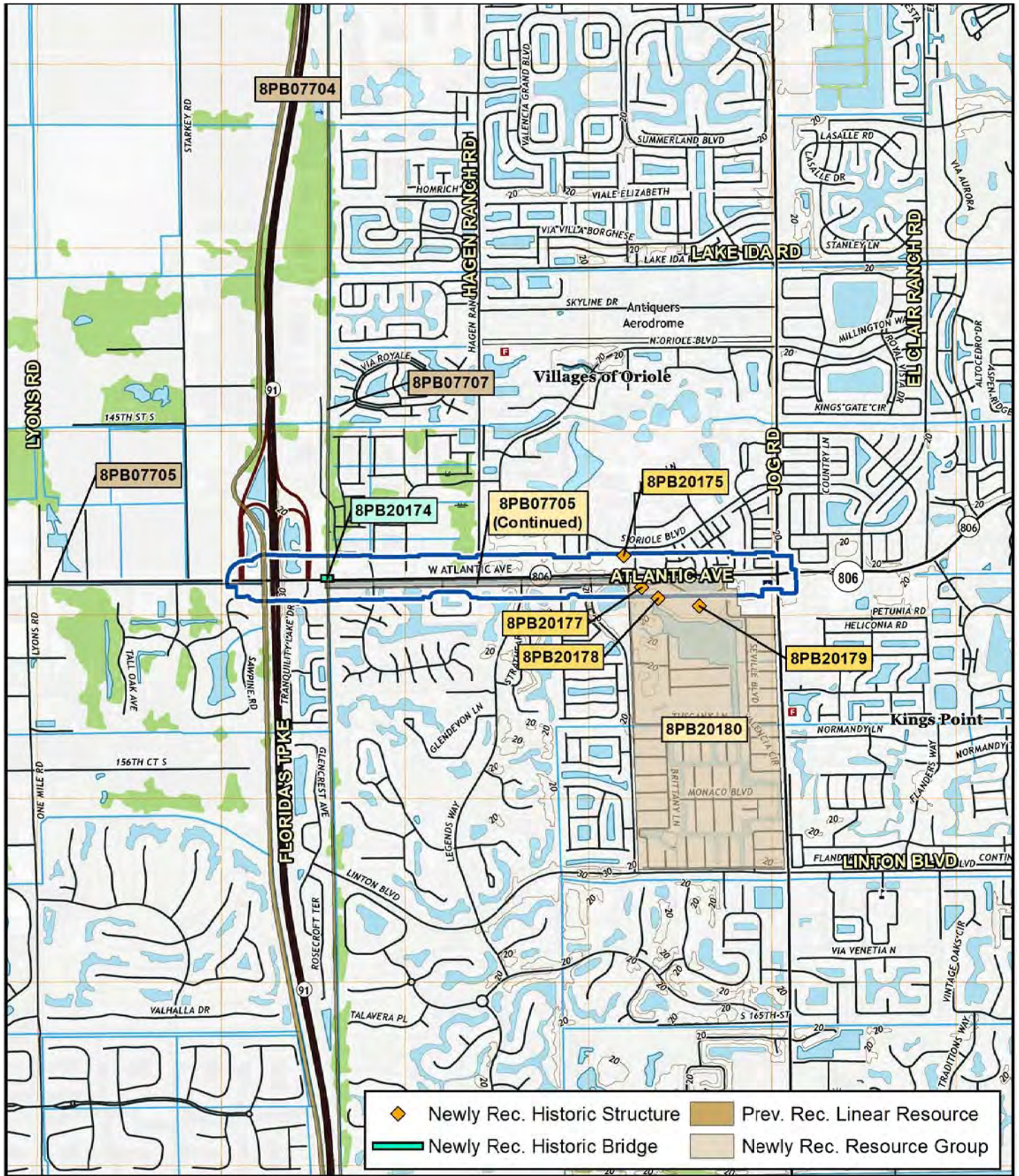
- ◆ Newly Rec. Historic Structure
- Newly Rec. Historic Bridge
- Prev. Rec. Linear Resource
- Newly Rec. Resource Group

SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019); FMSF Database (07/2020); SEARCH Survey (09/2020)





 SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:
 University Park, FL (2018); FMSF
 Database (07/2020); SEARCH
 Survey (09/2020)





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PB20179**
Field Date 9-24-2020
Form Date 9-25-2020
Recorder # _____

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) Kings Point Main Clubhouse Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 806/Atlantic Ave from SR 91 to Jog Rd 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 7000 Direction W Street Name Atlantic Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) S side between Michelangelo Blvd and Seville Terr
USGS 7.5 Map Name UNIVERSITY PARK USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Delray Beach In City Limits? yes no unknown County Palm Beach
Township 46S Range 42E Section 22 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00-42-46-22-01-000-0012 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name KINGS POINT Block _____ N/A Lot _____ N/A
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting Northing
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1974 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Clubhouse From (year): 1974 To (year): 2020
Current Use Clubhouse From (year): 1974 To (year): 2020
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: 1-1-2007 Nature Extensive interior/exterior renovation
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Currently owned by Kings Point Recreation Corp as well as multiple condominium owner associations.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Mansard 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. Composition shingles 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Metal SHS 6/6 paired; 8-light casement; Fixed: 21-light paired, 12-light single and paired, 8-light paired, 9-light paired, 1-light single and paired

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Quoins, conc. sills, pilasters, banding, and features many wings containing a theatre on the W side, restaurant, gym, library, indoor pool, and salon.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
This parcel also contains 2 pools, 2 tennis courts, a shuffleboard court, parking lots, and smaller administration building to the west (8PB20178).

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. Slab 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details) N side, several automatic & manual metal-framed glass commercial-style doors w/ large windows above; large port cochere

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S side at W end facing pool, large covered porch with flat roof; port cochere with entry porch at N

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

Narrative Description of Resource Resource 8PB20179 is a large, Masonry Vernacular, 2-story building with an irregular plan and a mansard roof. It features several wings containing various amenities for the county club, and was substantially renovated ca. 2007.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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) Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8PB20179 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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 All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerial File or accession #'s T20124
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Newton, Jason Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/754-206-1056/jason.newton@searchinc.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.



8PB20179_a Facing Southeast



8PB20179_b Facing Northeast



8PB20179_c Facing North



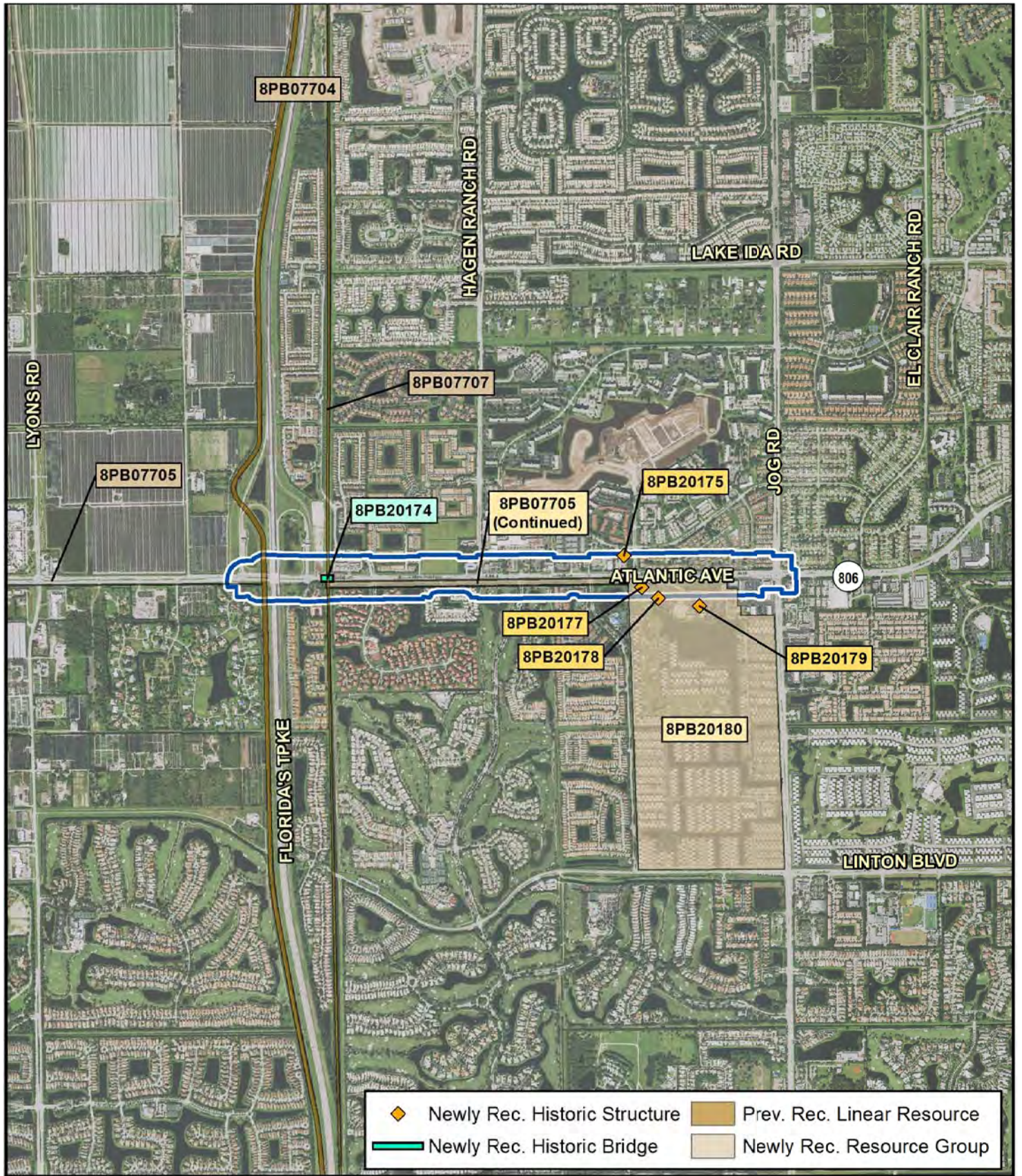
8PB20179_d Facing South



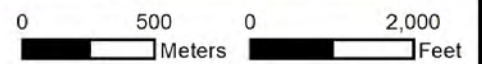
8PB20179_e Facing Southeast



8PB20179_f Facing Southwest

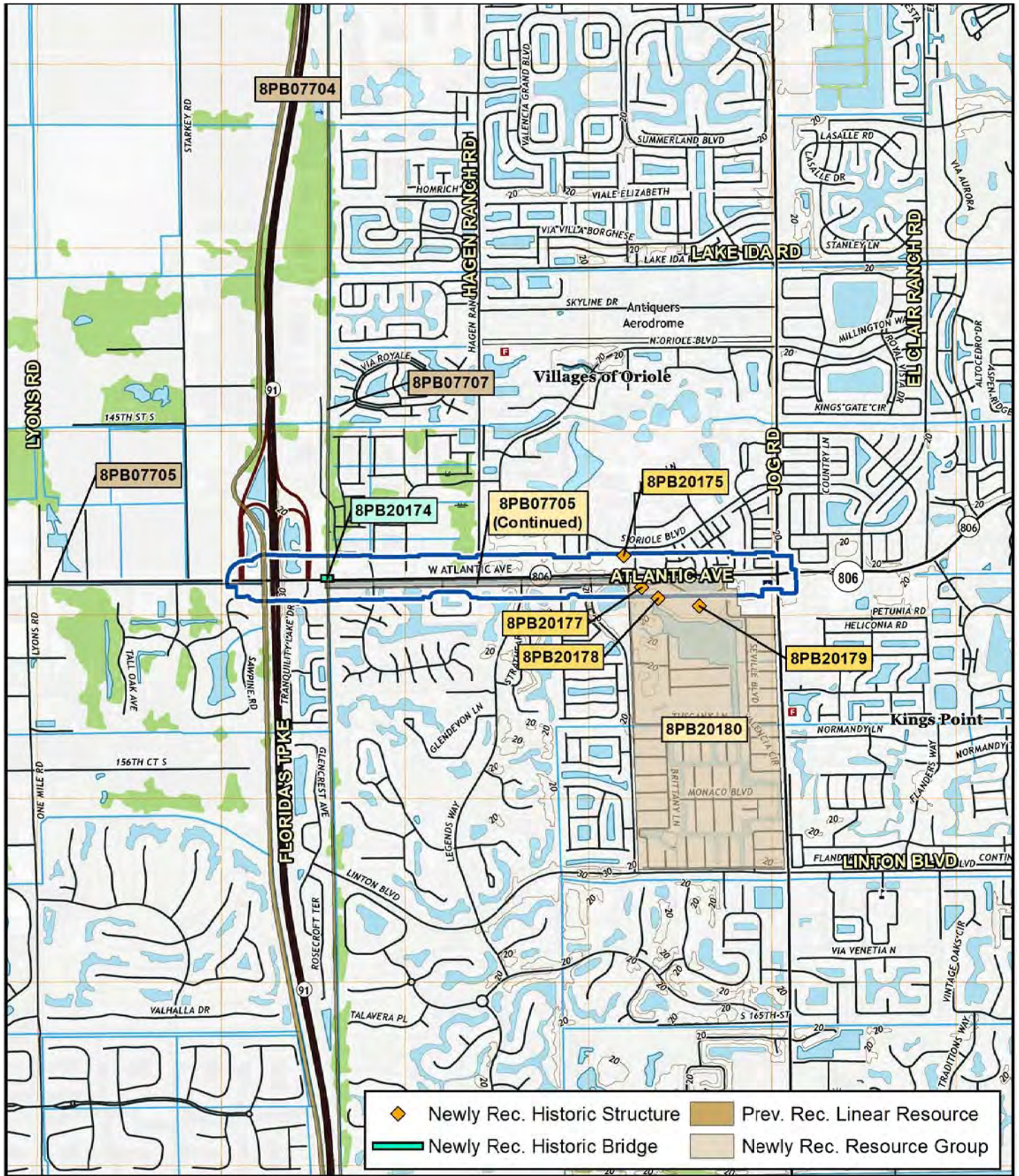


SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto
Mosaic (2019); FMSF Database
(07/2020); SEARCH Survey (09/2020)





 SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:
 University Park, FL (2018); FMSF
 Database (07/2020); SEARCH
 Survey (09/2020)





RESOURCE GROUP FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 PB20180
 Field Date 9-24-2020
 Form Date 9-25-2020
 Recorder# _____

Original
 Update

Consult the *Guide to the Resource Group Form* for additional instructions

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. **Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).** National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated with the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- Historic district** (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- Archaeological district** (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- Building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of structure or historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name Kings Point Golf and Country Club - West Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 806/Atlantic Ave from SR 91 to Jog Rd FMSF Survey # _____
 National Register Category (please check one): building(s) structure district site object
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable): canal railway road other (describe): _____
 Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 7000 W Atlantic Avenue
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Delray Beach In Current City Limits? yes no unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Palm Beach
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 1) Township 46S Range 42E Section 22 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name UNIVERSITY PARK USGS Date 1983
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
 Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
 Landgrant _____
 Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

The resource group parcels are roughly bounded by Atlantic Avenue on the north, Michelangelo Blvd on the west, Linton Blvd on the south, and Jog Road on the east.

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 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)	Date _____ Init. _____ Date _____

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1973 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1026 # of non-contributing 0
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)
1. Modern (Post 1950) 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)
This resource group consists of an 18-hole, par-3 golf course, pools and tennis courts, large main clubhouse, secondary clubhouse, pro shop, administration building, maintenance building, and 1,020 residential condo buildings.

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 photography

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

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.)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8PB20180 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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 All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s 20124
2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Newton, Jason Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/754-206-1056/jason.newton@searchinc.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED 3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES - Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address. 4 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.
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8PB20180_a Facing North



8PB20180_b Facing South



8PB20180_c Facing South



8PB20180_d Facing Northeast



8PB20180_e Facing South



8PB20180_f Facing West



8PB20180_g Facing North



8PB20180_h Facing West



8PB20180_i Facing Southeast



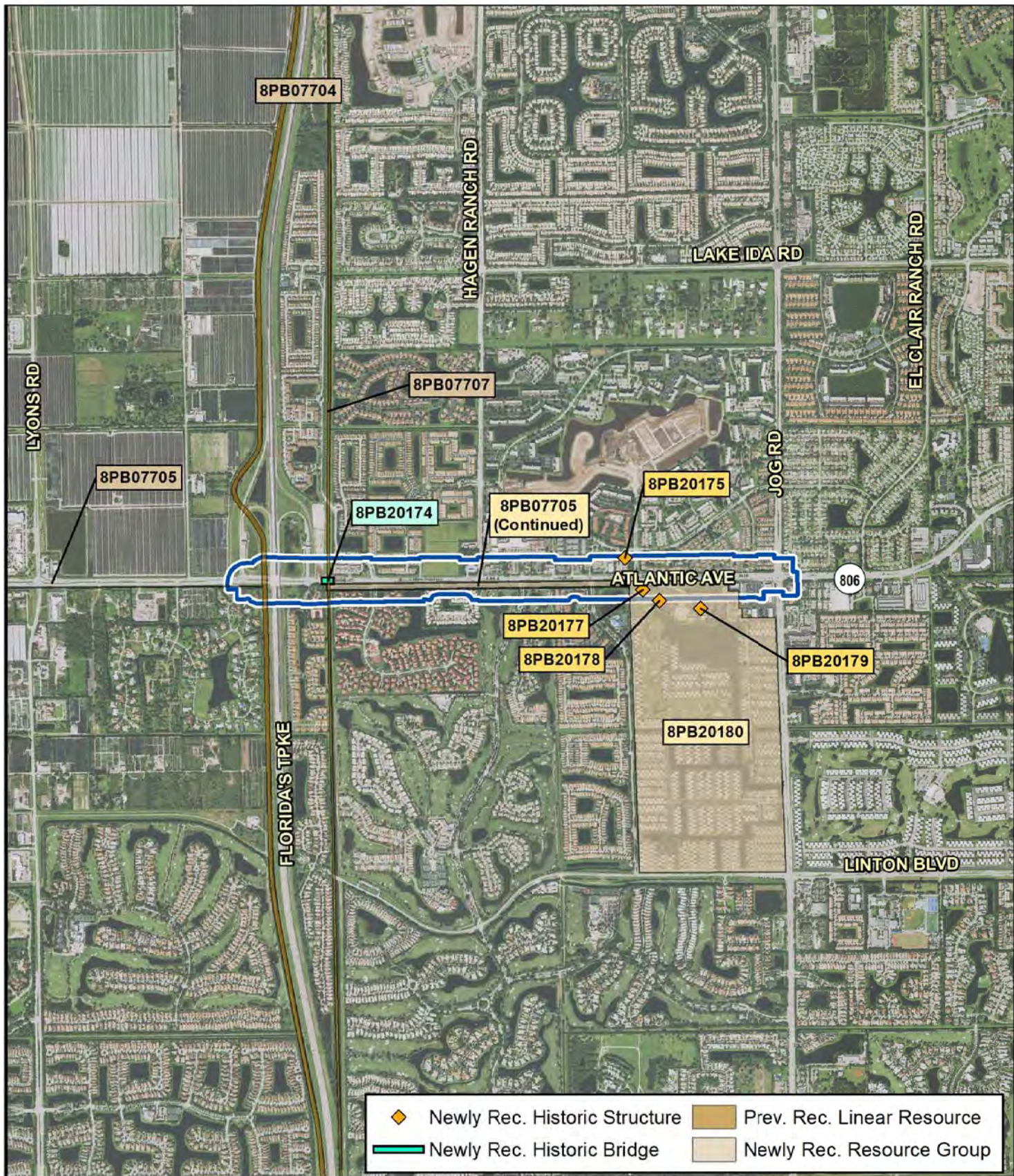
8PB20180_j Facing West



8PB20180_k Facing West

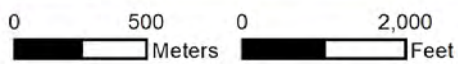


8PB20180_l Facing North



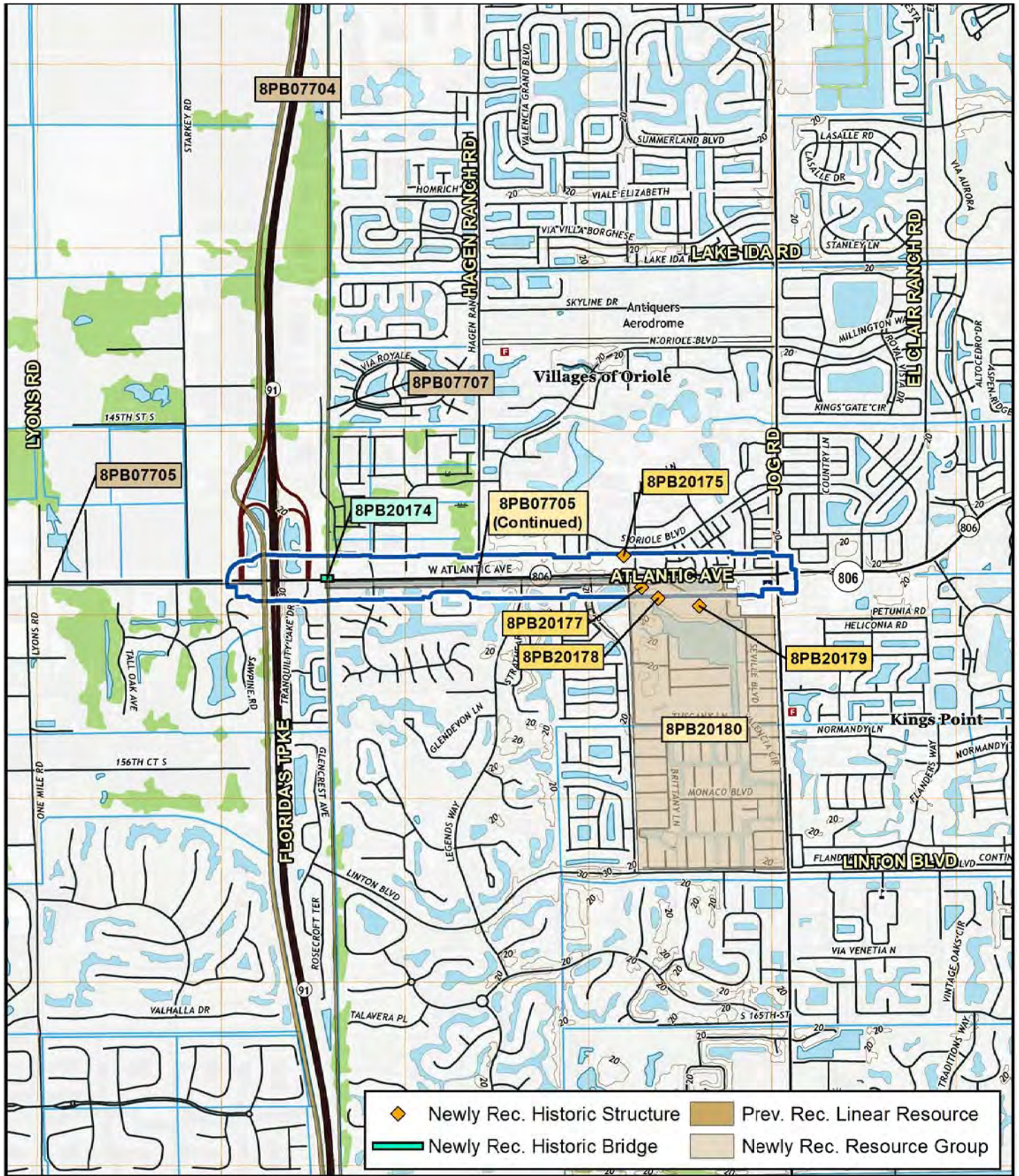
- Newly Rec. Historic Structure
- Prev. Rec. Linear Resource
- Newly Rec. Resource Group
- Newly Rec. Historic Bridge

SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



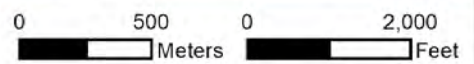
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019); FMSF Database (07/2020); SEARCH Survey (09/2020)





- ◆ Newly Rec. Historic Structure
- Newly Rec. Historic Bridge
- Prev. Rec. Linear Resource
- Newly Rec. Resource Group

SR 806/Atlantic Ave APE



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:
 University Park, FL (2018); FMSF
 Database (07/2020); SEARCH
 Survey (09/2020)

