



Florida Department of  
**TRANSPORTATION**

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY  
ADDENDUM**

**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**

**August 2022**



**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY ADDENDUM  
IN SUPPORT OF THE ATLANTIC AVENUE (SR 806)  
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL (PD&E) STUDY  
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT NO. 440575-3-22-02  
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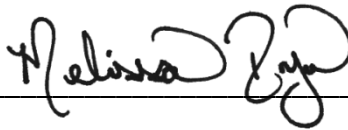
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This addendum details the results of a Phase I cultural resources assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of improvements to State Road (SR) 806/Atlantic Avenue in Delray Beach, Palm Beach County, Florida. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 4, is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate improvements to a segment of SR 806/Atlantic Avenue from SR 91/Florida's Turnpike to Jog Road (**Figure 1**). In January 2021, SEARCH conducted a CRAS of a 1.8-mile (2.9-kilometer) segment of the corridor (Kerns et al. 2021). Following the completion of the 2021 CRAS, the project limits were expanded to the east and west along Atlantic Avenue, and to the north and south along Jog Road (**Figure 2**). The current report provides supplemental information on the proposed undertaking and serves as an addendum to the 2021 survey report titled *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue from SR 91/Florida's Turnpike to Jog Road Project Development and Environmental Study, Palm Beach County, Florida* (Kerns et al. 2021; DHR# 2021-0322). The area surveyed for the current addendum was 91.73 acres (37.1 hectares) within the Atlantic Avenue and Jog Road rights-of-way.

To encompass potential improvements, the area of potential effects (APE) was defined to include the existing operational rights-of-way and was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the operational rights-of-way or no more than 328 feet (100 meters) from the right-of-way lines. The archaeological survey was limited to the proposed improvement locations within the footprint of the existing roadway, and the architectural history survey was conducted within the entire APE.

The current archaeological survey included pedestrian survey of the Atlantic Avenue and Jog Road rights-of-way. Extensive ground disturbance caused by previous roadway construction, applied impervious surfaces, and extant buried utilities has resulted in extensive disturbances in the proposed corridor. No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the APE. No further archaeological survey is recommended.

The architectural survey for the current addendum resulted in the identification and evaluation of two historic resources within the Atlantic Avenue PD&E APE. One is a previously recorded historic resource group, Kings Point Golf and Country Club–West (8PB20180), and one is a newly recorded historic building, 15061–15081 South Jog Road (8PB19604). Resource Group 8PB20180 was previously evaluated during the 2021 study and found to be ineligible for the NRHP; however, the APE for the current addendum contains a portion of the resource group that was not surveyed during the 2021 study. Based on the results for the current survey, Resource Group 8PB20180 has not gained historical significance and remains ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The newly recorded building (8PB19604) lacks the architectural distinction and the significant historical associations necessary to be considered for individual listing in the NRHP and is recommended ineligible. No further architectural survey is recommended.

No NRHP-eligible or -listed resources were identified within the Atlantic Avenue PD&E APE. In SEARCH's opinion, the proposed construction will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

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## INTRODUCTION

This addendum details the results of a Phase I cultural resources assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of improvements to State Road (SR) 806/Atlantic Avenue in Delray Beach, Palm Beach County, Florida. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 4, is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate improvements to a segment of SR 806/Atlantic Avenue from SR 91/Florida's Turnpike to Jog Road (**Figure 1**). In January 2021, SEARCH conducted a CRAS of a 1.8-mile (mi) (2.9-kilometer [km])-long segment of the corridor (Kerns et al. 2021). Following the completion of the 2021 CRAS, the project limits were expanded to the east and west along Atlantic Avenue, and to the north and south along Jog Road (**Figure 2**). The current report provides supplemental information on the proposed undertaking and serves as an addendum to the 2021 survey report titled *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue from SR 91/Florida's Turnpike to Jog Road Project Development and Environmental Study, Palm Beach County, Florida* (Kerns et al. 2021; DHR# 2021-0322). The area surveyed for the current addendum was 91.73 acres (ac) (37.1 hectares [ha]) within the Atlantic Avenue and Jog Road rights-of-way.

The area of potential effects (APE) was developed to consider any visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that the project may have on historic resources. The APE was defined to include the existing operational rights-of-way and was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the operational rights-of-way or no more than 328 feet (ft) (100 meters [m]) from the right-of-way lines. The archaeological survey was limited to the proposed improvement locations within the footprint of the existing roadway, and the architectural history survey was conducted within the entire APE.

During the 2021 CRAS, the archaeological survey consisted of a pedestrian survey due to the conditions within the operational rights-of-way. The potential for archaeological sites was considered low because the APE contains existing roadway, buried utilities, and drainage infrastructure. Extensive previous ground disturbance caused by buried utilities and previous roadway construction have left no portion of the APE undisturbed. The frequency and concentration of marked utilities, presence of impervious surfaces, and drainage infrastructure was verified by a pedestrian survey of the APE. The conditions within the APE are identical to those in the 2021 CRAS. No subsurface archaeological testing was conducted during this supplemental CRAS due to the disturbed conditions within the 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

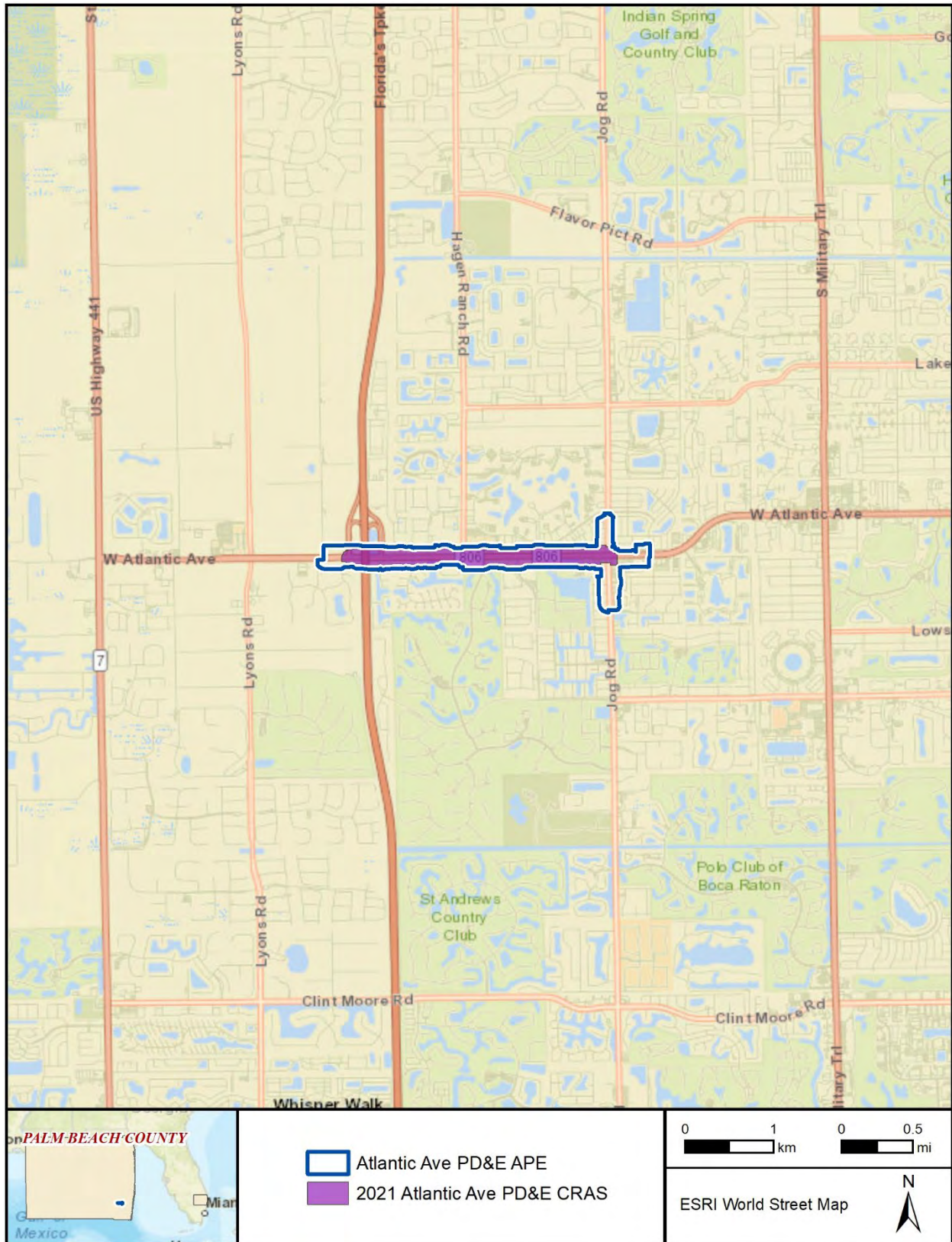


Figure 1. Location of the APE, Palm Beach County, Florida.

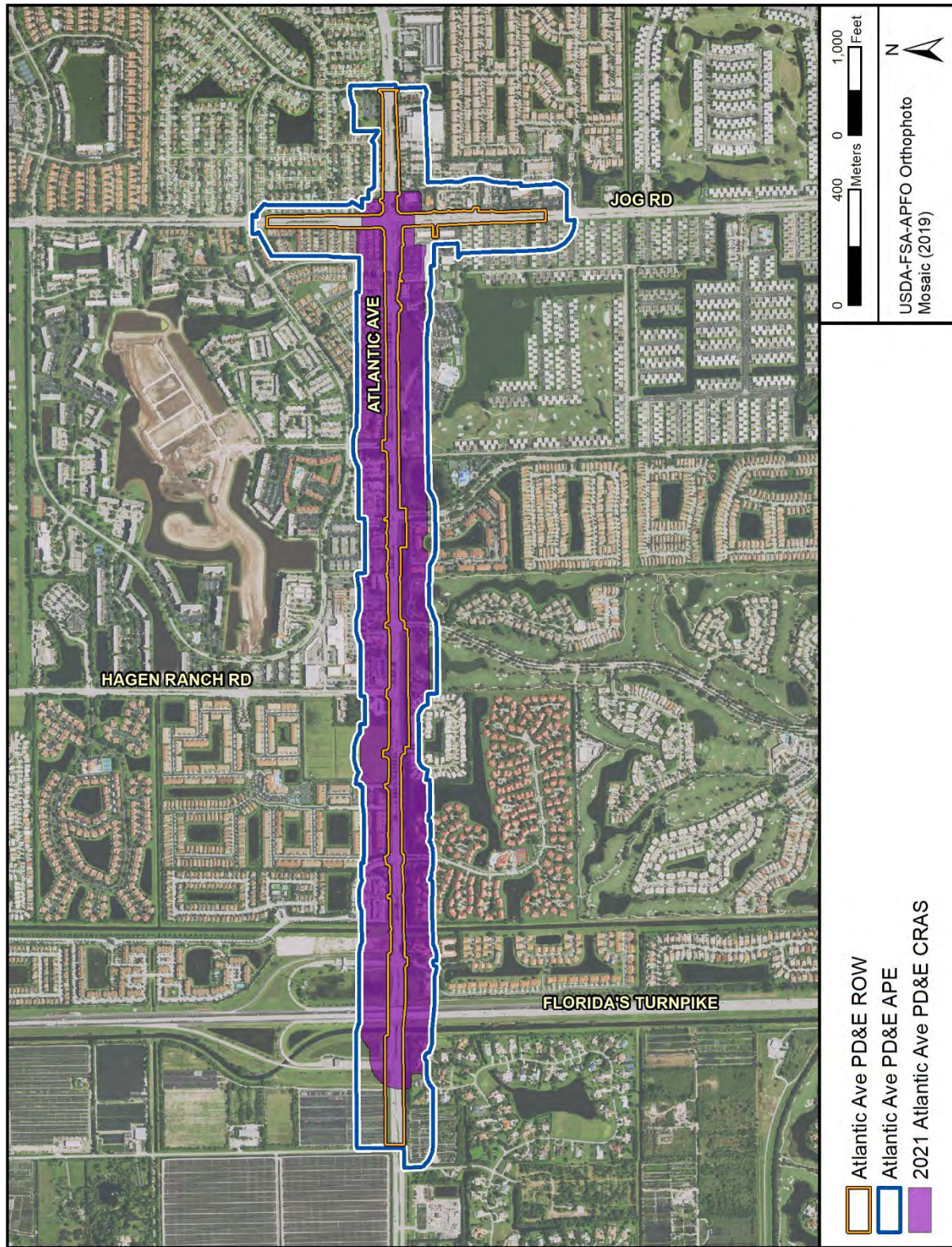


Figure 2. Location of the ROW and APE.

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) and 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 1974, as amended. The study also complies with the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106 found in 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*).

Melissa Dye, MA, RPA, served as the archaeological Principal Investigator for this project and Jason Newton, MA, MLIS, served as architectural history Principal Investigator. The report was written by Ms. Dye, Mr. Newton, and Ashley Parham, DPhil. The fieldwork was conducted by Mr. Newton. Varna Boyd, MA, RPA, conducted the quality control review, and Ali Sundook, BA, edited and produced the document.

## PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

### LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

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The project area is in a residential and commercially developed area within the City of Delray Beach in southeastern Palm Beach County, Florida (see **Figure 2**). The project area is within Sections 15, 17, 20, 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 elevation within the relatively flat project corridor is 18 ft (5.5 m) to 20 ft (6.1 m) above mean sea level. Soils consist of poorly drained Basinger, Immokalee, and Myakka fine sands (0 to 2% slopes) throughout the APE (**Figure 3**).

### PALEOENVIRONMENT

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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 of 394 feet (ft; 120 meters [m]) below current sea level 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 over the past 4,000 years.

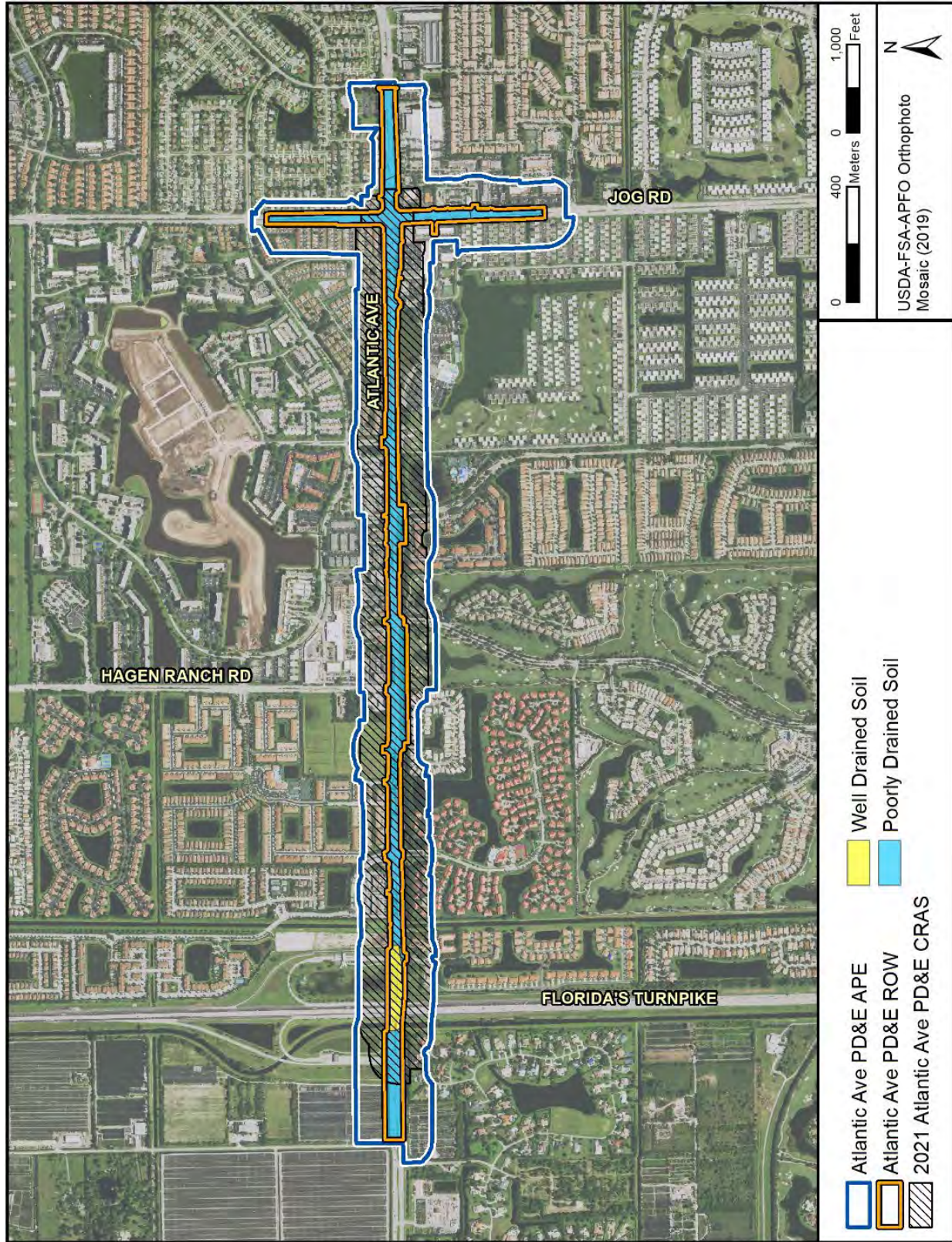


Figure 3. Soil drainage characteristics within the APE.



## HISTORIC OVERVIEW

### NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE HISTORY

#### Precontact Cultural Periods

Although 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, there is no firm evidence for people inhabiting the Everglades region during the Paleoindian period (Milanich 1994). 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.

Given the low potential for the identification of intact archaeological deposits within the operational right-of way, a full discussion of the precontact history of Palm Beach County is beyond the scope of this report. Rather than providing a full narrative discussion of the precontact history of the area, **Table 1** provides a summary of the precontact and postcontact 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
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.

## POSTCONTACT HISTORY

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### 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, individuals who had escaped from slavery in 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 those escaping from slavery to form their own settlements and often prevented them from recapture (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 slaveholding 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 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 ac (65 ha) of free land provided the person would live on the land for five years and farm a minimum of 5.0 ac (2 ha). Nearly 200,000 ac (80,973 ha) 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 ac (53 ha) 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 ac (65 ha) 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 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 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 Sundy 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 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).



Figure 4. Atlantic Avenue and Ocean Boulevard in 1956.

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 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

A review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) database (updated April 2022) indicates that five previous surveys have been conducted within the Atlantic Avenue PD&E 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 (Jones and Sims 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 (Beiter 2005). FMSF Survey No. 14770 was conducted at interchanges of SR 91/Florida’s Turnpike, including the interchange with SR 806/Atlantic Avenue (Keel 2007). None of the surveys overlap the entire APE. SEARCH conducted a CRAS in 2021 in support of the current Atlantic Avenue PD&E project, which included archaeological pedestrian survey and recording of historic structures along the Atlantic Avenue right-of-way. No shovel tests were excavated within the current project location. **Table 2** summarizes the previous surveys, which are shown in **Figure 5**.

The FMSF review also indicates that three historic bridges and three historic linear resources have been recorded within the project APE (**Table 3**). 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. SEARCH evaluated the three canals during the 2021 CRAS and did not revisit the canals during the current survey.

**Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted within the Atlantic Avenue PD&E 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	Lucy D. Jones and Cynthia L. Sims
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
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	Frank Keel
TBD	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for SR 806/Atlantic Avenue from SR 91/Florida’s Turnpike to Job Road Project Development and Environment Study in Palm Beach County, Florida	2021	Kerns et. al.

**Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Atlantic Avenue PD&E APE.**

<b>Resource Groups</b>			
<b>FMSF No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Period of Significance</b>	<b>SHPO Recommendation</b>
8PB07704	E-2W Canal	1956	Ineligible for NRHP
8PB07705	E-3 (L-34) Canal	1920	Ineligible for NRHP
8PB07707	E-2E Canal	1920	Ineligible for NRHP
<b>Historic Bridge</b>			
<b>FMSF No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>SHPO Recommendation</b>
8PB07701	FDOT Bridge No. 930130	1956; Destroyed	Ineligible for NRHP
8PB07702	FDOT Bridge No. 930158	1956; Destroyed	Ineligible for NRHP
8PB07706	FDOT Bridge No. 930389	1956; Destroyed	Ineligible for NRHP

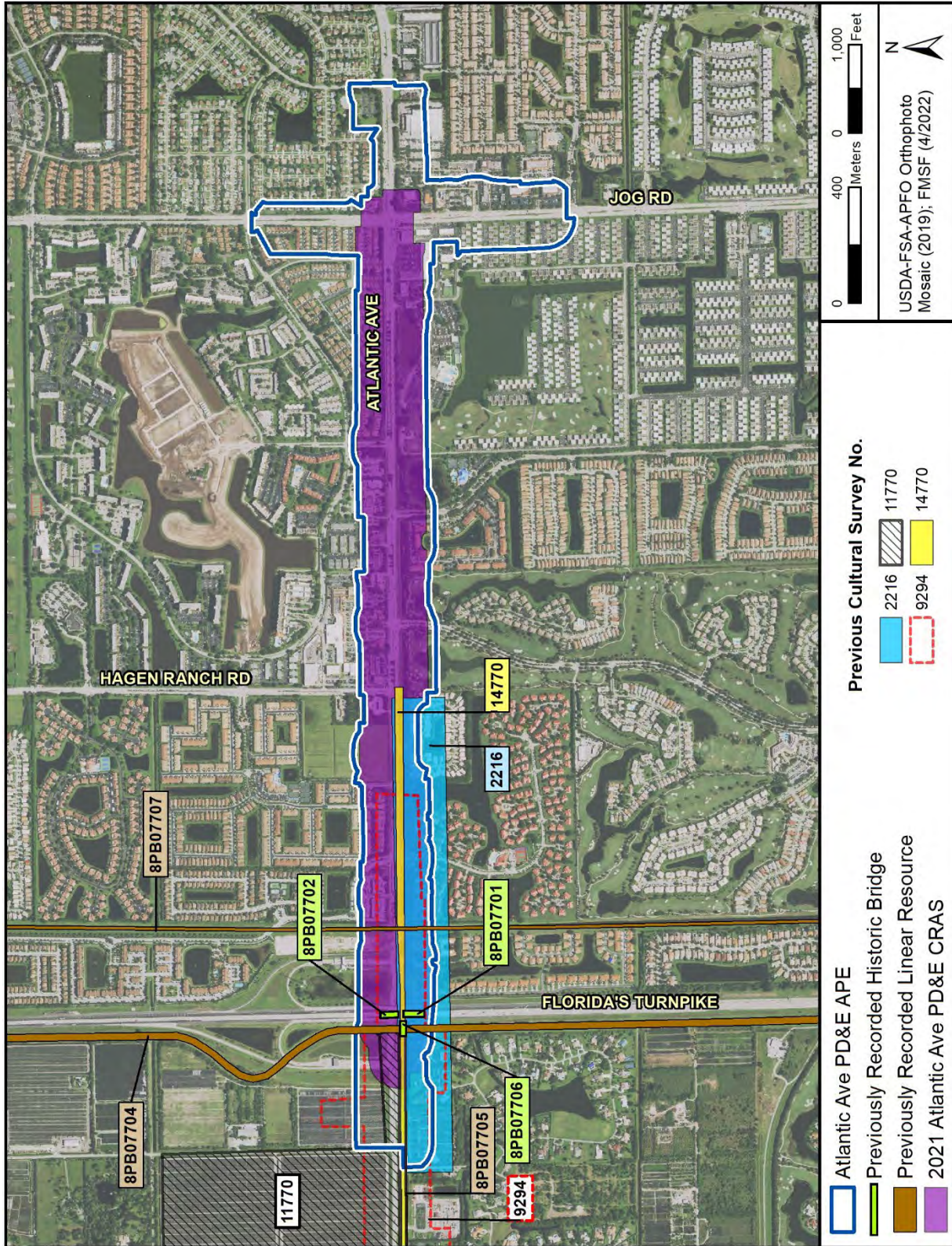


Figure 5. Previously conducted cultural resource studies and previously recorded cultural resources within the APE.

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## HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

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SEARCH examined historic maps and aerial photographs to identify past land use in the vicinity of the Atlantic Avenue PD&E APE. The earliest detailed maps consulted were General Land Office (GLO) survey maps. Government land surveyors created GLO maps during the nineteenth century as part of the surveying, platting, and sale of public lands. In Florida, these maps characteristically show landscape features such as vegetation, bodies of water, roads, and Spanish land grants. 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 46 South, Range 42 East created in 1845 shows no clear signs of development within the APE (GLO 1845).

No change is evident within the APE by 1890 when the closest settlement to the APE is Hypoluxo to the northeast (Asher and Adams 1871; Leslie-Judge Company 1880; Mitchell 1860; Norton 1890). In 1900, the Florida East Coast Railroad and the settlement of Delray were outside the APE to the east (Rand McNally and Company 1900). A 1917 state highway map shows a road following a similar path as present-day SR 806/Atlantic Avenue (Florida State Road Department [FSRD] 1917). By 1926, the road is within the APE, and by 1935, a state highway map labels this road Highway 198 (FSRD 1926, 1935).

A 1949 topographic map shows SR 806 and labels Atlantic Avenue on its present-day alignment. Additionally, one improved and five unimproved north–south roads intersect the highway within the APE. Canals oriented north–south and east–west intersected the APE and often followed the roadways. Eleven structures, including two large buildings in the western section, are within the APE and largely situated along either side of SR 806 (**Figure 6**) (US Geological Survey [USGS] 1949).

Aerial photographs taken in 1961 show the Florida Turnpike on its present alignment crossed the western half of the APE. The two large buildings discussed above are no longer apparent. An on-ramp and off-ramp for the Turnpike and SR 806 intersected within the APE. Numerous irrigation canals are throughout the APE and the surrounding area, indicating that much of this land was for agricultural use. At least 18 buildings are within the APE. Six artificial ponds are evident east of Jog Road (**Figure 7**) (USGS 1961).

By 1970, SR 806/Atlantic Avenue had been widened. Six unimproved roads and nine improved roads intersect the APE, and nine buildings are within the APE. Numerous canals are illustrated within the APE (**Figure 8**) (USGS 1970).

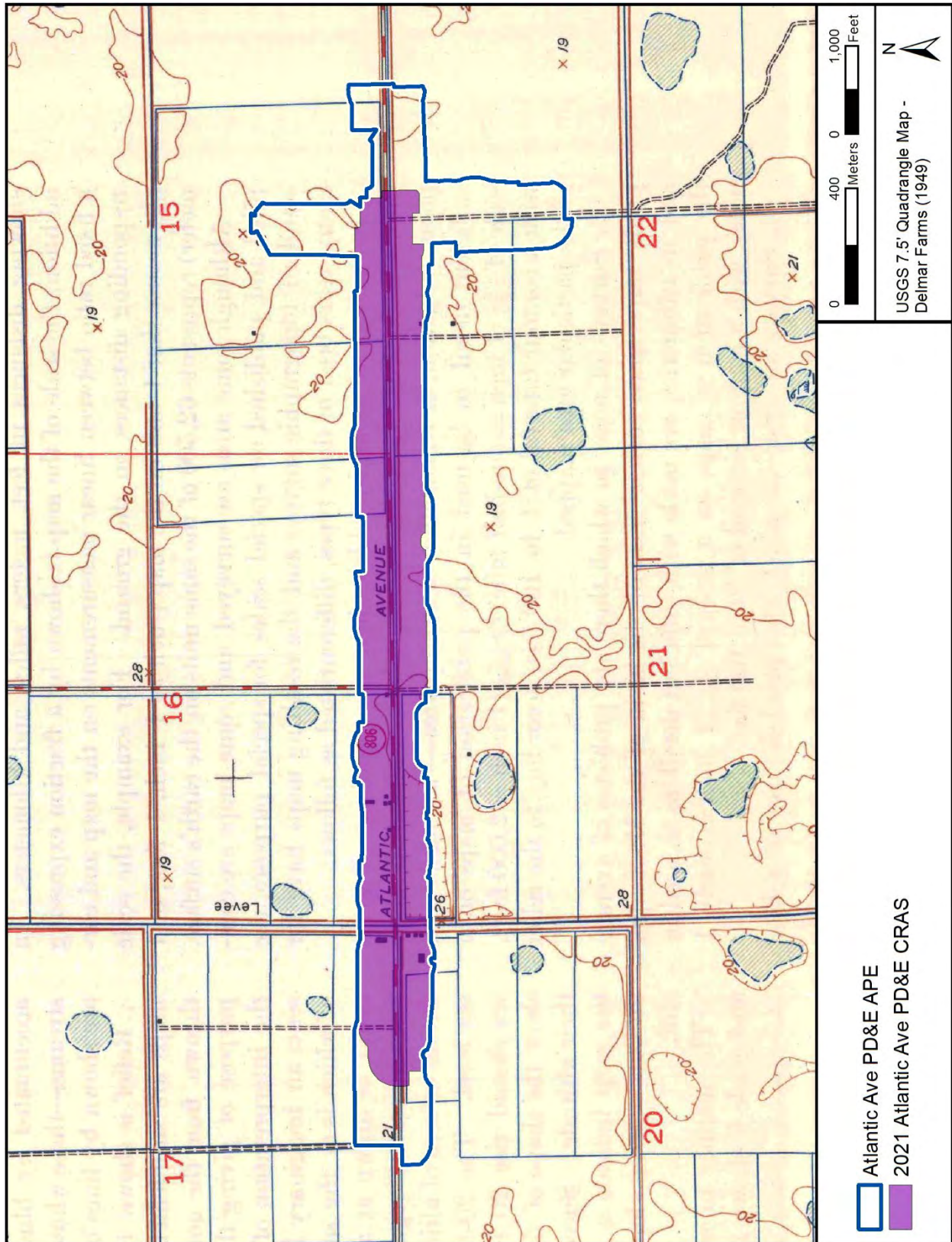


Figure 6. Delmar Farms, Florida, USGS topographic map (USGS 1949).

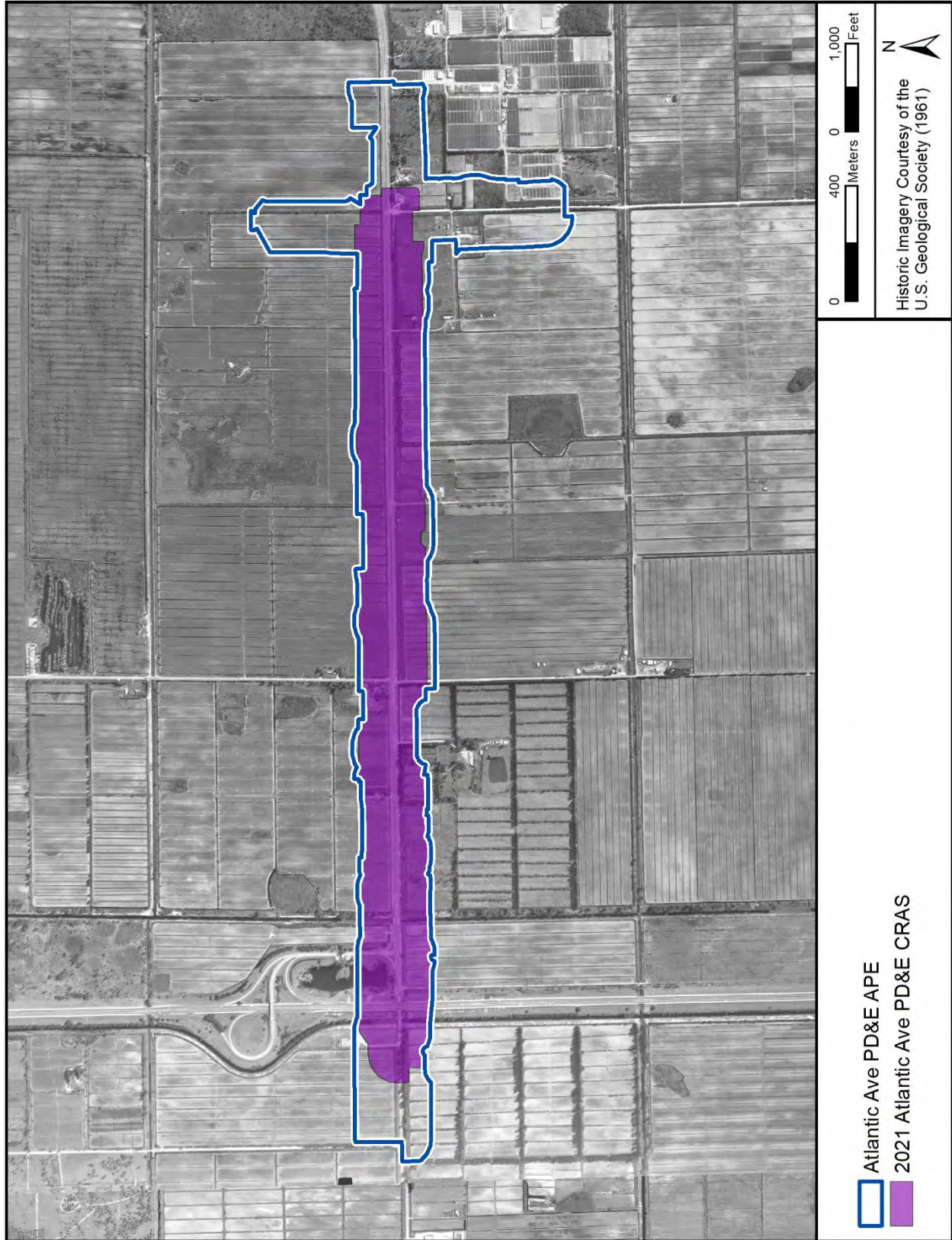


Figure 7. USGS aerial photographs of Florida (USGS 1961).

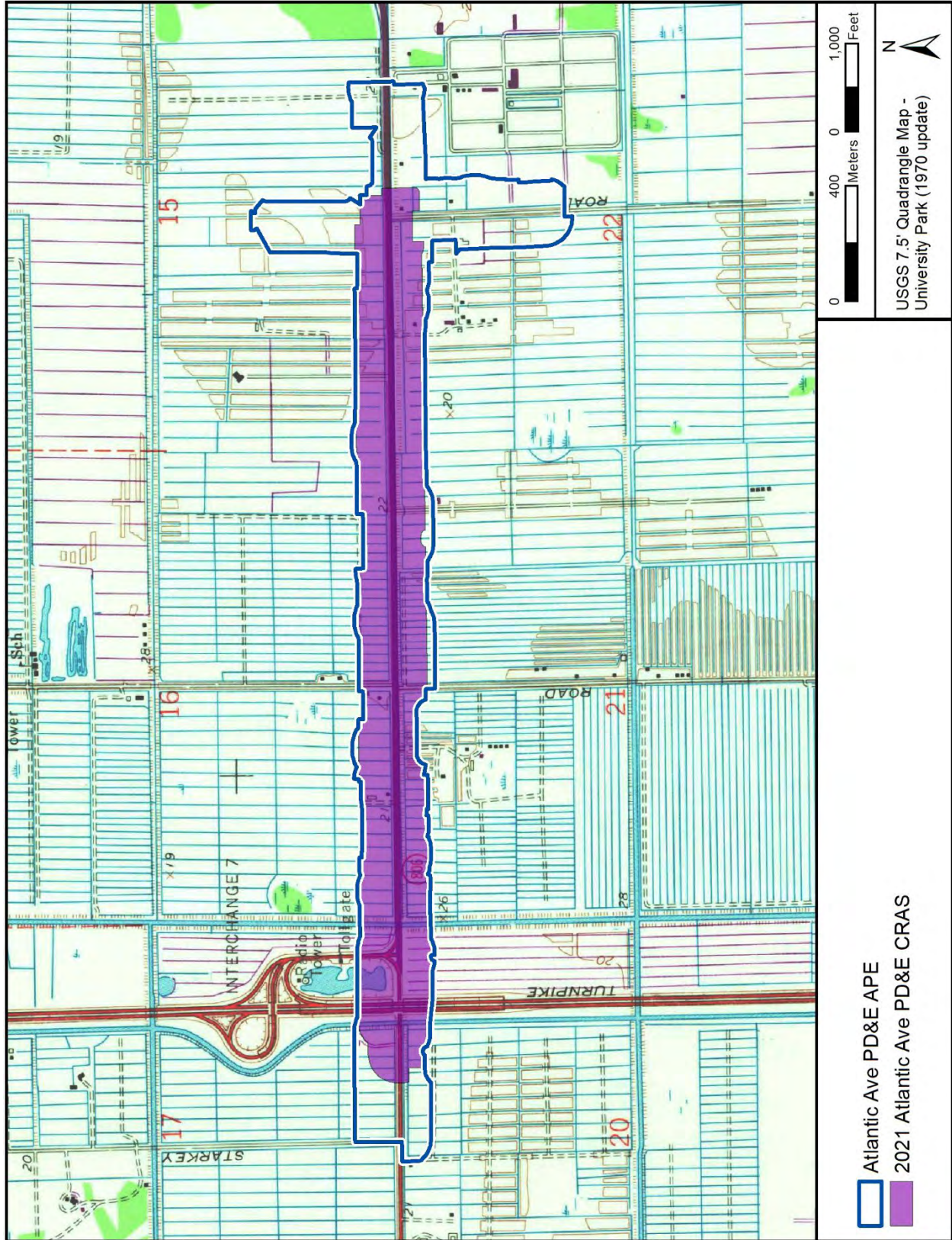


Figure 8. University Park, Florida, USGS topographic map (USGS 1970).

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## RESEARCH DESIGN

### PROJECT GOALS

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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 Native American occupation or use within the APE (archaeological or historic sites, historic resources, 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 Native American 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 resources. The original township plat maps, early aerial photographs, and other relevant sources were checked for information pertaining to the existence of historic structures or buildings, sites of historic events, and historically occupied or noted Native American settlements within the project limits.

### NRHP CRITERIA

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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.

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## **CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL**

Based on an examination of environmental variables (e.g., soil drainage, access to wetlands and marine resources, relative elevation), as well as the results of previously conducted surveys, the potential for precontact archaeological sites was considered low because the APE contains existing roadway, buried utilities, and drainage infrastructure. Extensive previous ground disturbance caused by buried utilities and previous roadway construction have left the APE disturbed. The APE was judged to have a low potential for intact historic-period archaeological sites. The potential for unrecorded historic structures and buildings was considered high due to the historic development of the project area.

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## **SURVEY METHODS**

### **Archaeological Field Methods**

The archaeological fieldwork consisted of pedestrian survey and surface inspection to document evidence of possible archaeological occurrences or archaeological sites. Due to the significant previous disturbance within the Atlantic Avenue PD&E APE, the presence of multiple buried utilities and drainage infrastructure, and the low probability of archaeological resources, subsurface testing was not conducted. Digital photography was used to document existing conditions within the project area.

### **Architectural Field Methods**

The architectural survey for the project followed standard procedures for the location, investigation, and recording of historic resources. In addition to a search of the FMSF for previously recorded historic properties resources within the project area, SEARCH reviewed USGS quadrangle maps for resources that were constructed prior to 1978. 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. SEARCH carefully considered date of construction, design, architectural features, condition, integrity of the resource, and how the resources relate to the surrounding landscape.

## **Laboratory Methods**

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

## **Curation**

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

## **Certified Local Government Consultation**

Because this project is in Palm Beach County, a Certified Local Government (CLG), SEARCH initiated consultation with Christian Davenport, the CLG representative for the county during the 2021 CRAS. 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. Due to the changes of the project limits, a follow-up to CLG coordination was conducted in support of this addendum. On August 19, 2022, Melissa Dye, MA, RPA, emailed Mr. Davenport and provided a map of the revised APE. As of the time of this submittal, no response has been received from Palm Beach County.

## **Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries**

Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of Native American and historic archaeological sites; however, the possibility exists that evidence of cultural resources may yet be encountered within the project limits. Should any 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 precontact or historic pottery, stone tools, bone or shell tools, historic trash pits, and historic building foundations. Should potential cultural artifacts or features be uncovered during the excavation of the project area, representatives of FDOT, District 4, will assist in the identification and

preliminary assessment of the resources. 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 SURVEY RESULTS

Due to the conditions within the APE, the archaeological fieldwork consisted of a pedestrian survey within the operational right-of-way because field conditions (impervious surface and marked buried utilities) prohibited the excavation of subsurface tests. Extensive ground-disturbing activities related to buried utilities were observed (**Figure 9**). No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the APE. No further archaeological survey is recommended in support of the proposed Atlantic Avenue PD&E APE.



**Figure 9. Representative views of the Atlantic Avenue PD&E APE. Atlantic Ave facing west (top left) and east (top right). S. Jog Road facing south (bottom left) and north (bottom right).**

## ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

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The architectural survey resulted in the identification of two historic resources within the APE that required evaluation or reevaluation. One is a previously recorded historic resource group, Kings Point Golf and Country Club–West (8PB20180), and one is a newly recorded historic building, 15061–15081 South Jog Road (8PB19604) (**Figure 10**). Although Resource Group 8PB20180 was previously evaluated during the 2021 study, the additional APE for the current addendum along Jog Road contains a portion of the resource group that was not surveyed during the 2021 study. This portion of the resource group was surveyed as part of this addendum, and an updated discussion for 8PB20180 is included below. The APE also was evaluated for potential historic districts intersecting the APE. The field review determined that there is not a sufficient concentration of historic resources in this area; therefore, there is no potential for a historic district within the APE.

The SHPO concurrence letter for the 2021 study is included as **Appendix A**. Descriptions and evaluations are provided below for both resources identified within the APE. FMSF forms and their associated maps and photographs are provided in **Appendix B**. The survey log sheet is provided in **Appendix C**.

### NRHP Evaluations

#### *Building*

##### *8PB19604, 15061–15081 South Jog Road*

Resource 8PB19604 is a newly recorded strip mall building located at 15061–15081 South Jog Road in Section 22 of Township 46 South, Range 42 East, as shown on the 2021 *University Park, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 10**). Built ca. 1973, Resource 8PB19604 is a one-story, commercial building with a rectangular plan set atop a concrete slab foundation (**Figure 11**). The building has a flat roof covered with built-up materials, with a mansard-style roof extension along the east side. The concrete block building features stucco on the exterior. Fenestration consists of fixed metal-frame windows with one-light, two-light, and ribbon configurations. The building is a strip mall and features six separate storefront entries at the east facade, consisting of two double commercial metal-frame doors and four single metal-frame doors. Rear entries to each unit are located on the west facade and feature metal doors. There is a covered sidewalk along the eastern front of the building, a wood pavilion with break area on the north side, and a wood picket fence enclosing an open patio area on the rear west of the building. Distinguishing features include the mansard-style roof overhang, Corinthian pilasters, banding above the entries, corner quoins, and decorative stucco reliefs on the front facade. Parking is located on the east and west sides of the building. The building is in a suburban, commercial setting and is in good condition.

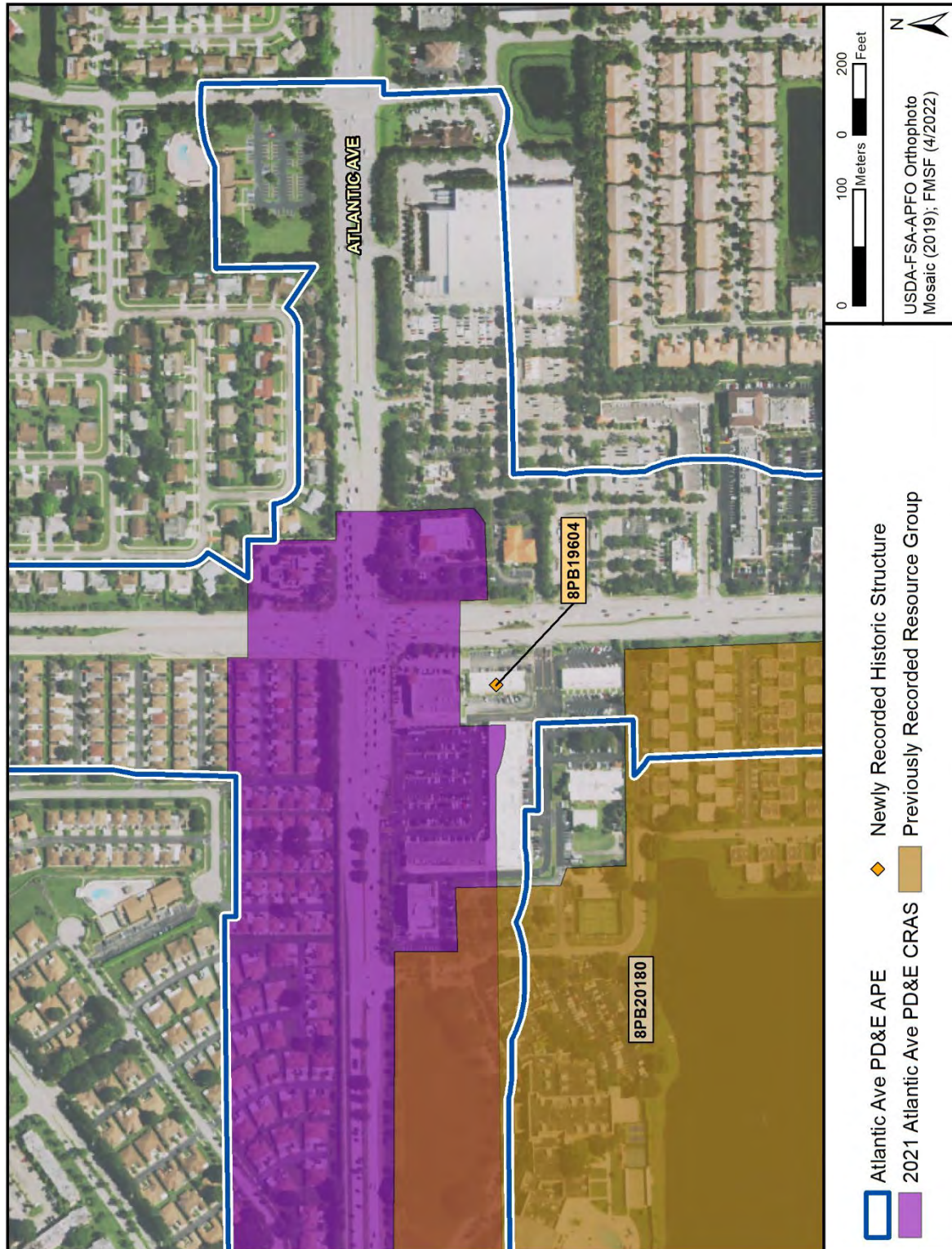


Figure 10. Newly evaluated and reevaluated historic resources within the APE.



Figure 11. Resource 8PB19604, facing northwest.

### Assessment

Resource 8PB19604 is a common strip mall that represents an approach to commercial design found throughout Florida during the post-war period and beyond. Based on the historic context, it is SEARCH’s opinion that the building is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not evocative of a particular style and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. The resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. The resource is not significant under Criterion C because it displays commercial architecture that does not possess high artistic value and is not a remarkable example of the style. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Because 8PB19604 lacks the minimum criteria for listing, SEARCH recommends this resource as ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource to a historic district.

## Resource Group

### ***8PB20180, Kings Point Golf and Country Club–West***

Kings Point Golf and Country Club–West (8PB20180) is a previously recorded resource group in Palm Beach County, Florida. The portion of the resource group within the current project APE is in Section 22 of Township 46 South, Range 42 East, as seen on the 2021 *University Park, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The numerous parcels that make up the entirety of the 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. The northern portion of the resource group along Atlantic Avenue was within the APE for the 2021 study and the resource group was recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The SHPO concurred with this finding on February 5, 2021 (see **Appendix A**). The previous survey also documented three individual resources within the 8PB20180: Kings Point Par-3 Pro Shop (8PB20177), Kings Point West Administration Building (8PB20178), and Kings Point Main Clubhouse (8PB20179). The SHPO also concurred with the ineligibility recommendations for these three resources. For additional information on these three resources, or for a more detailed description and history of the entire resource group, please refer to the 2021 CRAS report (Kerns et al. 2021). The current description focuses only on the additional portion of the resource group within the current APE.

The additional portion of the resource group surveyed for the current addendum contains 62 historic Masonry Vernacular condominium buildings constructed ca. 1973 (**Figure 12**). These buildings are accessed via several short streets that branch from Seville Boulevard. There is no through access to any of these streets from Jog Road, and the condominium buildings are separated from Jog Road by tall hedges. The condominium buildings are similar in size, style, and decorative elements. Each building consists of two separate units, both of which feature screened, shed-roof porches, some of which have been enclosed. They have concrete block structural systems with stucco on the exterior and are set atop concrete slab foundations. The roofs are flat and covered with built-up materials, but mansard-style roof extensions covered in metal that is shaped and colored to give the appearance of tile are present around all sides, creating overhanging eaves. The entry doors to the units are typically either the original metal doors with a multi-light jalousie window, or replacement metal doors with a single pane of glass. Fenestration consists of aluminum, three- or four-light awning windows, typically paired or tripartite, and metal, single-hung sash windows with one-over-one light configurations, single and paired. Ornamentation is limited on these buildings, but there is staggered brick veneer on some of the corners, and the brick veneer is occasionally painted a different color from the stucco. Operable metal awnings are also present on some of the windows. The yards appear well-maintained, with tropical foliage and paved sidewalks leading to the unit entries. The main clubhouse and entry to the resource group are located to the northwest of these condominium buildings, and the lake and golf course are located to the west, as are additional condominium buildings. The buildings appear well-maintained and are in good condition.

Because the 62 historic condominium buildings within the APE are nearly identical, this study instead updated the overall resource group discussion and FMSF resource group form to address these additional buildings. FMSF structure forms were not completed for the individual buildings. This methodology was decided upon in consultation with Alyssa McManus, Architectural Historian and Compliance Reviewer at the SHPO, and was decided upon based on the nature of the resource group and its NRHP ineligibility status. Resource Group 8PB20180 was evaluated as NRHP-ineligible during the 2021 study due to lack of notable historical associations and architectural and landscape distinction. The current addendum identified no additional features, history, or information that would change the previous determination. Therefore, SEARCH recommends that the Kings Point Golf and Country Club–West (8PB20180) remain ineligible for listing in the NRHP.



**Figure 12. Representative views of Resource Group 8PB20180 within the APE. Top left, streetscape of Seville B Street, facing east; top right, sidewalk between condominium buildings, facing east; middle left, representative view of condominium building along Seville A Street, facing southwest; middle right, representative view of condominium building along Seville A Street, facing southeast; bottom left, rear of condominium building along Seville B Street, facing southeast; bottom right, streetscape of Seville A Street, facing southwest.**

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This addendum details the results of a CRAS in support of the Atlantic Avenue improvements project in Palm Beach County, Florida. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 4, is conducting a PD&E Study to evaluate improvements to a segment of SR 806/Atlantic Avenue from SR 91/Florida's Turnpike to Jog Road (see **Figure 1**). In January 2021, SEARCH conducted a CRAS of a 1.8-mi (2.9-km)-long segment of the corridor (Kerns et al. 2021). Following the completion of the 2021 CRAS, the project limits were expanded to the east and west along Atlantic Avenue and to the north and south along Jog Road. This document serves as an addendum to the previous CRAS report SEARCH completed in support of the Atlantic Avenue PD&E study in 2021 (Kerns et al. 2021; FMSF Survey No. TBD).

The current archaeological survey included pedestrian survey of the Atlantic Avenue and Jog Road rights-of-way. Extensive ground disturbance caused by previous roadway construction, applied impervious surfaces, and extant buried utilities have left the proposed corridor disturbed. No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the APE. No further archaeological survey is recommended.

The architectural survey for the current addendum resulted in the identification and evaluation of two historic resources within the Atlantic Avenue PD&E APE. One is a previously recorded historic resource group, Kings Point Golf and Country Club–West (8PB20180), and one is a newly recorded historic building, 15061–15081 South Jog Road (8PB19604). Although Resource Group 8PB20180 was previously evaluated during the 2021 study and found to be ineligible for the NRHP, the additional APE for the current addendum along Jog Road contains a portion of the resource group that was not surveyed during the 2021 study. Based on the results for the current survey, Resource Group 8PB20180 has not gained historical significance since that time and remains ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The newly recorded building (8PB19604) lacks the architectural distinction and the significant historical associations necessary to be considered for individual listing in the NRHP and is recommended ineligible. No further architectural survey is recommended.

No NRHP-eligible or -listed resources were identified within the Atlantic Avenue PD&E APE. In SEARCH's opinion, the proposed construction will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

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**APPENDIX A.**

**SHPO CONCURRENCE LETTER FOR THE 2021 CRAS REPORT**





*Florida Department of Transportation*

RON DESANTIS  
GOVERNOR

3400 West Commercial Boulevard  
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309

KEVIN J. THIBAUT, P.E.  
SECRETARY

January 29, 2021

Timothy A. Parsons, Ph.D.,  
Director and State Historic Preservation Officer  
Florida Division of Historical Resources  
Florida Department of State  
R.A. Gray Building  
500 South Bronough Street  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Attn: Dr. Adrienne Daggett

RE: Cultural Resource Assessment Survey  
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

Dear Dr. Daggett,

Enclosed please find one copy of the report titled *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*. This report presents the findings of a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the improvements to a 1.8-mile (2.9-kilometer) long segment of State Road (SR) 806/Atlantic Avenue from SR 91/Florida's Turnpike to Jog Road. This project proposes to widen this section from a four-lane, divided facility to a six-lane, divided facility.

The project area of potential effects (APE) was defined to include the existing operational right-of-way of SR 806/Atlantic Avenue from the Turnpike to Jog Road. The APE 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).

This CRAS was conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, as amended, found in 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*). The studies also comply with Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code and Section 267.12, Florida Statutes, Chapter 1A-32. All work was performed in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 8 of FDOT's PD&E Manual (revised July 2020), FDOT's Cultural Resources Management Handbook, and the standards

*Cultural Resources Assessment Survey  
Atlantic Avenue PD&E Study  
FM No. 440575-3-22-02  
Palm Beach County, Florida*

stipulated in the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) *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 also complies with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 U.S.C.), which incorporates the provisions of the *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, as amended, and the *Archeological and Historic Preservation Act* of 1979, as amended.


The archaeological survey consisted of a pedestrian survey within the project operational right-of-way plus a 50-foot (15.2-meter) buffer on either side of SR 806/Atlantic Avenue at the request of the client to take into consideration any future right-of-way acquisition. No artifacts or archaeological features were uncovered during this survey.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of nine historic resources within the SR 806/Atlantic Avenue APE. Three of these resources were previously recorded canals (8PB07704, 8PB07705, and 8PB07707). The newly recorded resources comprised one resource group (8PB20180), one bridge (8PB20174), and four structures (8PB20175 and 8PB20177-8PB20179). All nine historic resources are ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

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

I respectfully request your concurrence with the findings of the enclosed report. If you have any questions or need further assistance, please contact me at (954) 777-4324 or Lynn Kelley at (954)-777-4334.

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:  
  
1942EE83B10D4E7...

Ann Broadwell  
District Four Environmental Administrator

Attachment

cc: file

*Cultural Resources Assessment Survey  
Atlantic Avenue PD&E Study  
FM No. 440575-3-22-02  
Palm Beach County, Florida*

The Florida State Historic Preservation Officer finds the attached Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report complete and sufficient and  concurs /  does not concur with the recommendations and findings provided in this cover letter for SHPO/FDHR Project File Number 2021-0322. Or, the SHPO finds the attached document contains \_\_\_\_\_ insufficient information.

In accordance with the Programmatic Agreement among the ACHP, SHPO and FDOT Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida, if providing concurrence with a finding of No Historic Properties Affected for a project as a whole, or to No Adverse Effect on a specific historic property, SHPO shall presume that FDOT may approve the project as de minimis use under Section 4(f) under 23 CFR 774.

SHPO Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, Deputy SHPO

2/5/2021

for

Timothy A. Parsons, PhD, Director

Date

Florida Division of Historical Resources





**APPENDIX B.**

**FMSF RESOURCE FORMS**





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

Site#8 PB19604
Field Date 7-18-2022
Form Date 7-18-2022
Recorder #

[X] Original
[ ] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 15061-15081 South Jog Road Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS Addendum SR 806/Atlantic Ave PD&E Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building [ ]structure [ ]district [ ]site [ ]object
Ownership: [X]private-profit [ ]private-nonprofit [ ]private-individual [ ]private-nonspecific [ ]city [ ]county [ ]state [ ]federal [ ]Native American [ ]foreign [ ]unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 15061-15081 Direction S Street Name Jog Street Type Road Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) W side between Atlantic Ave and Linton 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 [X]no [ ]unknown County Palm Beach
Township 46S Range 42E Section 22 1/4 section: [ ]NW [ ]SW [ ]SE [ ]NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 00-42-46-22-12-001-0000 Landgrant
Subdivision Name Kings Point Plaza Pl 1 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 [X]approximately [ ]year listed or earlier [ ]year listed or later
Original Use Shopping center/Mall From (year): 1973 To (year): 2022
Current Use Shopping center/Mall From (year): 1973 To (year): 2022
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: [ ]yes [X]no [ ]unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: [X]yes [ ]no [ ]unknown Date: Nature UNK date, some windows/doors replaced
Additions: [ ]yes [X]no [ ]unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Partners of Kings Point, Ltd., since 1996.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? [ ]yes [ ]no [X]unknown Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style Commercial Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. Mansard 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. Sheet metal:corrugated 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Fixed metal-frame 1-light, 2-light, and ribbon

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
East front features mansard style roof, Corinthian pilasters, banding above the entries, quoins on the corners, and decorative stucco reliefs.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Parking lots to E and W; wood pavilion with break area at the N; wood picket fence enclosing two of the rear entries for patio area at W

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

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. \_\_\_\_\_Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. \_\_\_\_\_

## Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Six separate storefront entries on the E: two double commercial metal-frame doors and four single doors

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

Covered sidewalk at E; wood pavilion with break area at N; wood picket fence enclosing open patio area at W

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

## Narrative Description of Resource

Resource 8PB19604 is a one-story Commercial strip mall with a rectangular plan set on a concrete slab foundation. The roof is flat with a Mansard-style extension on the east elevation. The east, front facade features several decorative elements.

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

## RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  yes  no  insufficient informationAppears 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, 8PB19604 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 ResearchRecorder 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.



8PB19604\_a Facing Northwest



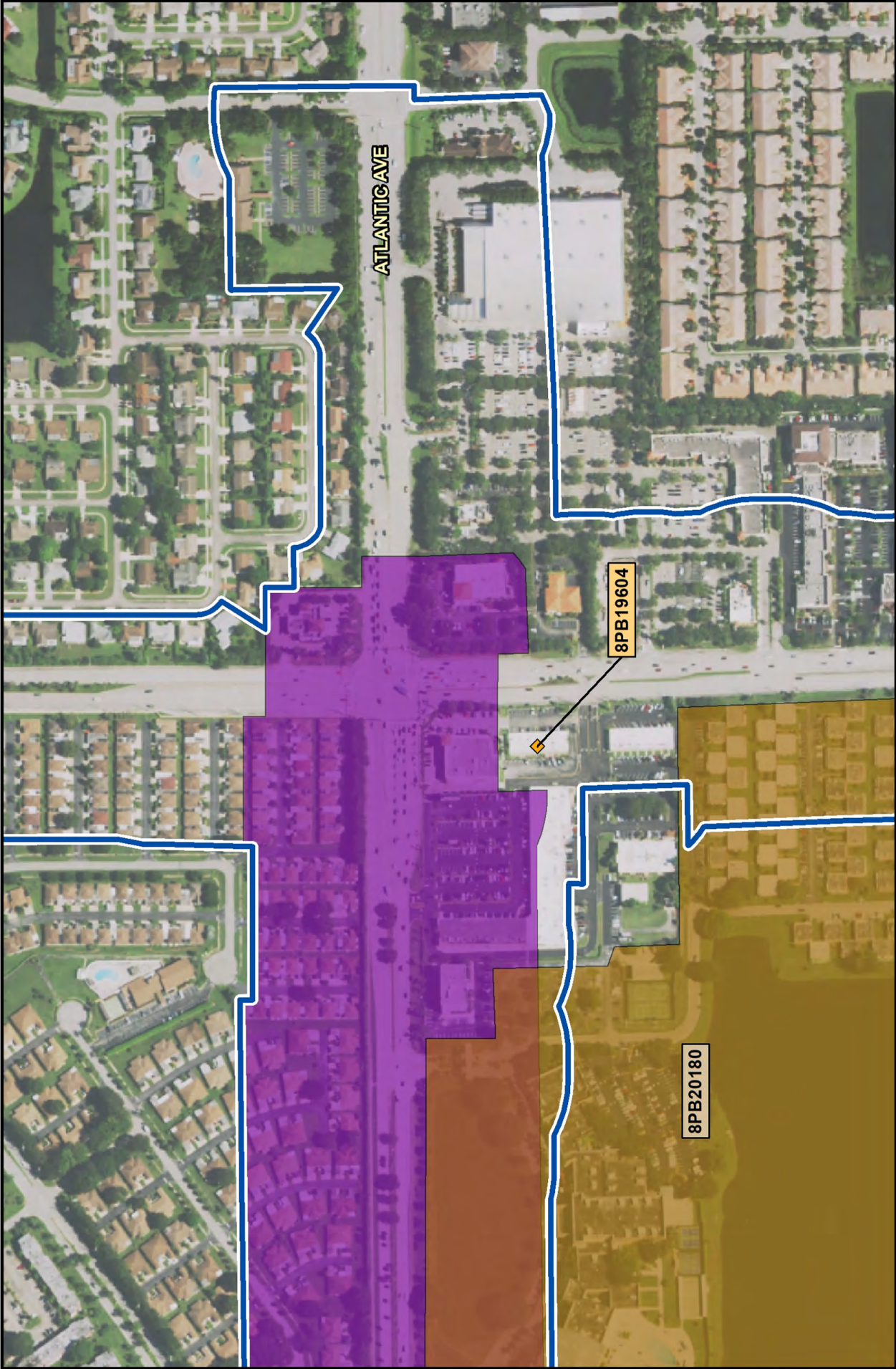
8PB19604\_b Facing Northwest







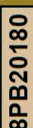
8PB19604\_c Facing North

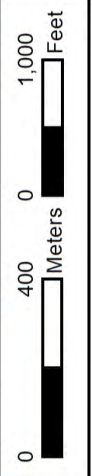
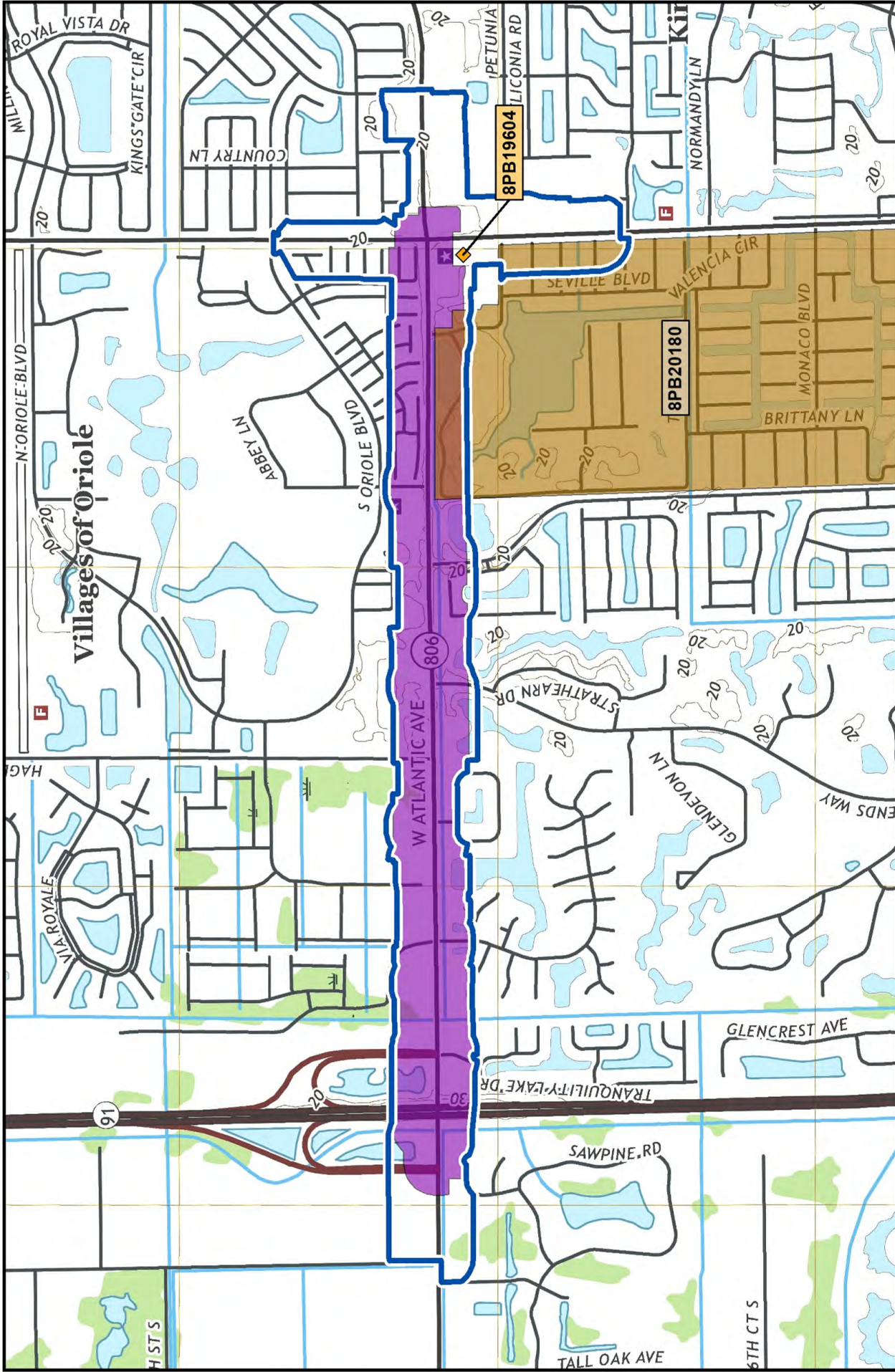


8PB19604\_d Facing Northeast



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto  
Mosaic (2019); FMSF (4/2022)

-  Atlantic Ave PD&E APE
-  Newly Recorded Historic Structure
-  Previously Recorded Historic Resource Group
-  8PB19604
-  8PB20180



N  
 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map -  
 University Park (2018); FMSF (4/2022)

- Atlantic Ave PD&E APE
- 2021 Atlantic Ave PD&E CRAS
- ◆ Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Previously Recorded Resource Group







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

Site #8 PB20180
Field Date 7-18-2022
Form Date 7-19-2022
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).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- Historic district
Archaeological district
Mixed district
Building complex
Designed historic landscape
Rural historic landscape
Linear resource

Resource Group Name Kings Point Golf and Country Club - West
Project Name CRAS Addendum SR 806/Atlantic Ave PD&E
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 7000 W Atlantic Avenue
City/Town Delray Beach
County or Counties Palm Beach
Name of Public Tract
USGS 7.5' Map(s)
Verbal Description of Boundaries

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

**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 0 # of non-contributing 1026  
 Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)  
 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description** (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)  
 The small portion of 8PB20180 within the current APE features 62 single-story, Masonry Vernacular, two-unit condo buildings all sharing a similar size and style. These buildings are accessed via several short streets branching off from Seville Blvd.

**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  
 Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research  
 1) 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)

<b>Required Attachments</b>	<p><b>1 PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED</b></p> <p><b>2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED &amp; LABELED</b></p> <p><b>3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES</b> - Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.</p> <p><b>4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS</b> (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.</p>
-----------------------------	--



8PB20180\_a Facing East



8PB20180\_b Facing East



8PB20180\_c Facing Southeast



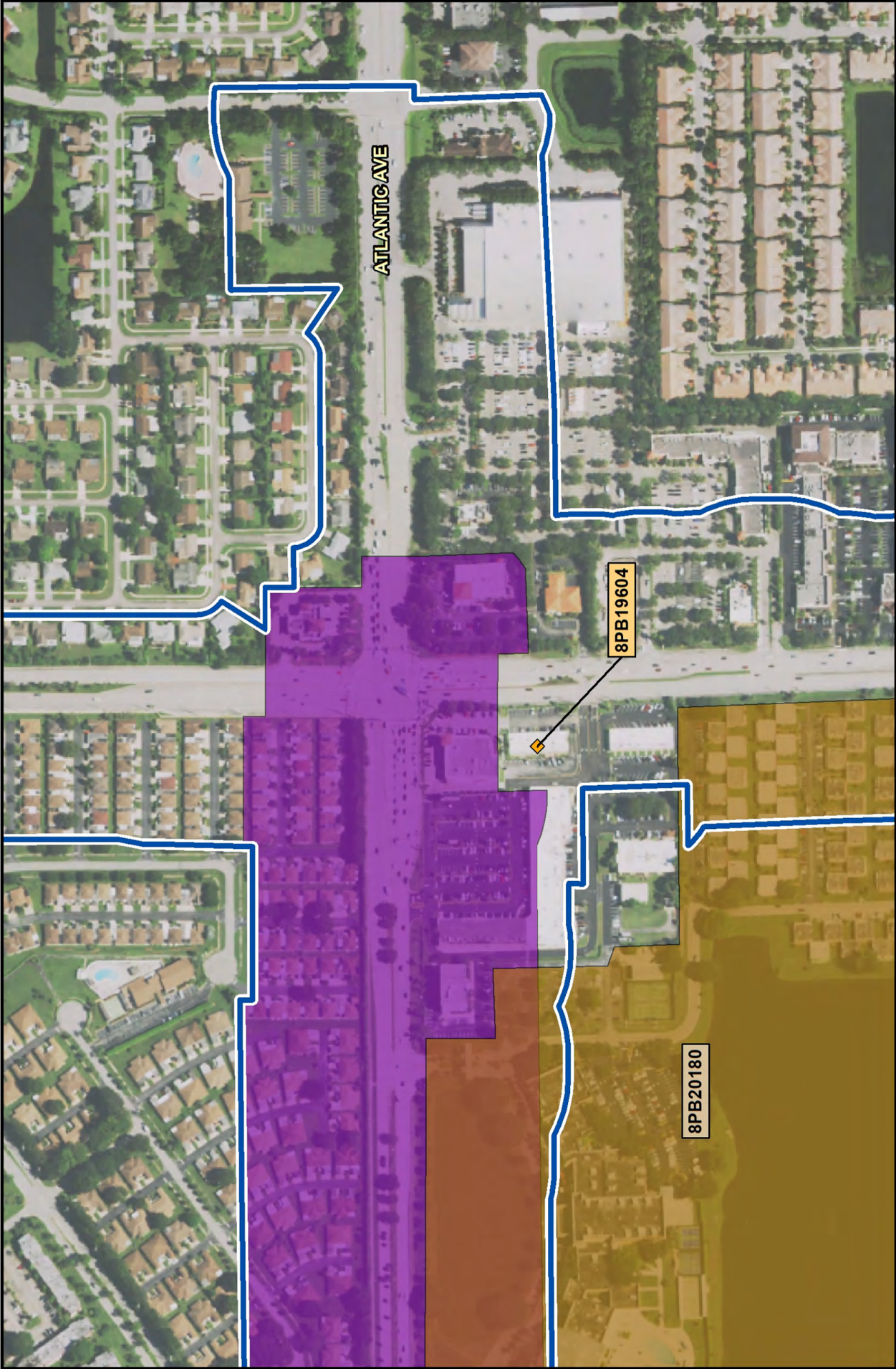
8PB20180\_d Facing Southeast







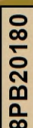
8PB20180\_e Facing Southwest

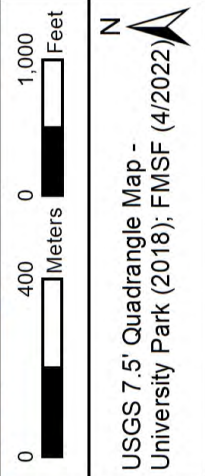
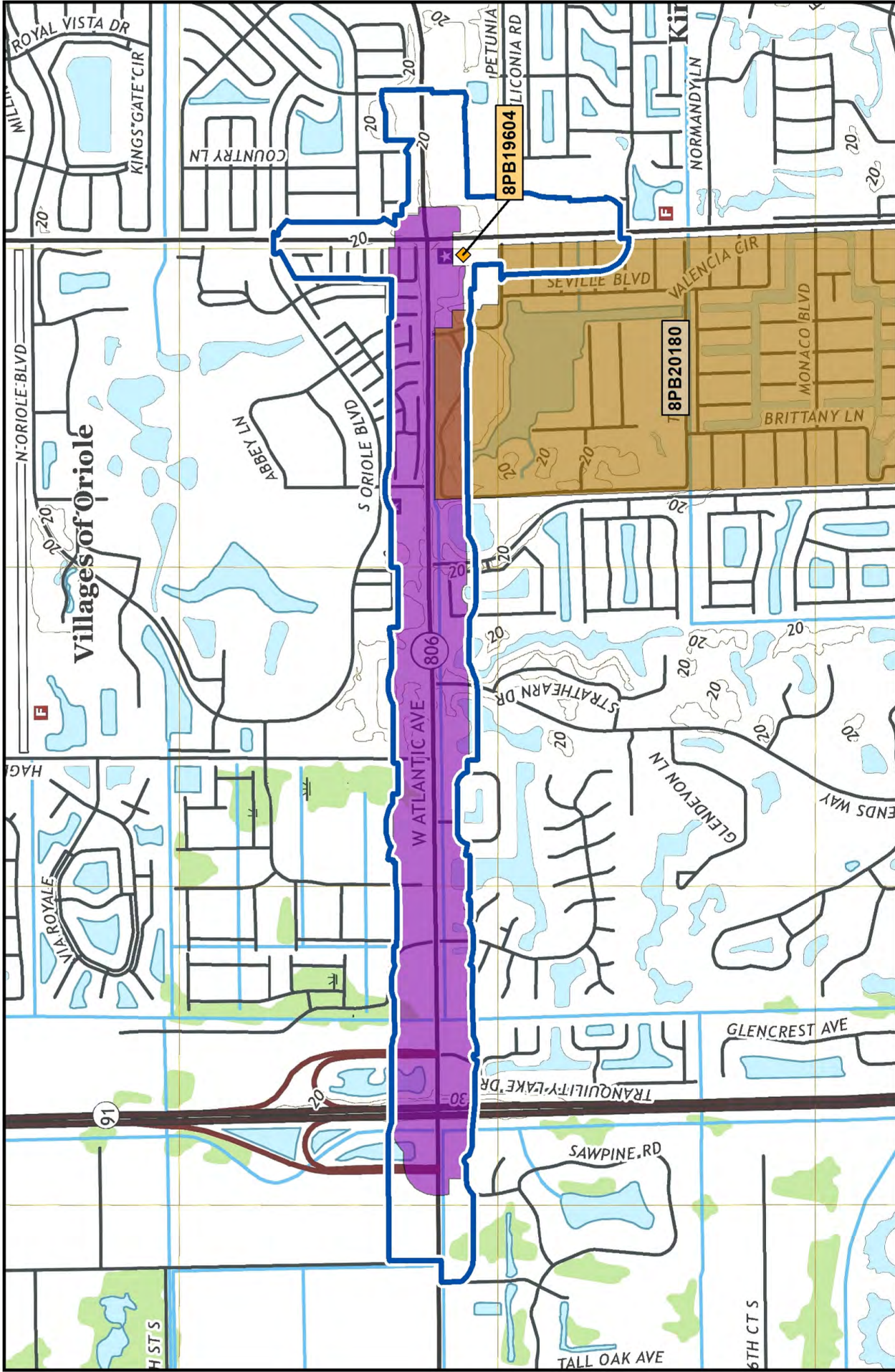


8PB20180\_f Facing Southwest



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto  
Mosaic (2019); FMSF (4/2022)

-  Atlantic Ave PD&E APE
-  Newly Recorded Historic Structure
-  Previously Recorded Historic Resource Group
-  8PB19604
-  8PB20180



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map - University Park (2018); FMSF (4/2022)

- Atlantic Ave PD&E APE
- 2021 Atlantic Ave PD&E CRAS
- ◆ Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Previously Recorded Resource Group



**APPENDIX C.**

**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)

TCRAS Addendum in Support of the Atlantic Avenue (SR 806) PD&amp;E Study.

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

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Addendum in Support of Atlantic Avenue (SR 806) Project Development and Environmental (PD&amp;E) Study, Palm Beach County, Florida.

### Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Dye, Melissa3. Parham, Ashley2. Newton, Jason

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Publication Year 2022Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 40

### 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. FM#440575-3-22-01

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Mechelle KernsAffiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research

City \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Atlantic Avenue3. Jog Road

5. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

2. SR 806

4. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 4Address/Phone/E-mail 3400 West Commercial Blvd. Ft. Lauderdale, Fl 33309Recorder of Log Sheet Melissa DyeDate Log Sheet Completed 8-24-2022Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project?  No  Yes: Previous survey #'s (FMSF only) TBD

## Project Area Mapping

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

1. Palm Beach

3. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Name UNIVERSITY PARKYear 2018

4. Name \_\_\_\_\_

Year \_\_\_\_\_

2. Name \_\_\_\_\_

Year \_\_\_\_\_

5. Name \_\_\_\_\_

Year \_\_\_\_\_

3. Name \_\_\_\_\_

Year \_\_\_\_\_

6. Name \_\_\_\_\_

Year \_\_\_\_\_

## Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 7-18-2022 End 7-18-2022 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares 91.73 acresNumber of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 2

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

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Pedestrian survey for archaeology; documentation of historic 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  local property or tax records  other historic maps  LIDAR
 Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)  library-special collection  newspaper files  soils maps or data  other remote sensing
 Site File property search  Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)  literature search  windshield survey
 Site File survey search  local informant(s)  Sanborn Insurance maps  aerial photography
 other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

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

Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.
 surface collection, controlled  shovel test-other screen size  block excavation (at least 2x2 m)  metal detector
 surface collection, uncontrolled  water screen  soil resistivity  other remote sensing
 shovel test-1/4" screen  posthole tests  magnetometer  pedestrian survey
 shovel test-1/8" screen  auger tests  side scan sonar  unknown
 shovel test 1/16" screen  coring  ground penetrating radar (GPR)
 shovel test-unscreened  test excavation (at least 1x2 m)  LIDAR
 other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated?  Yes  No

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

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

8PB20180

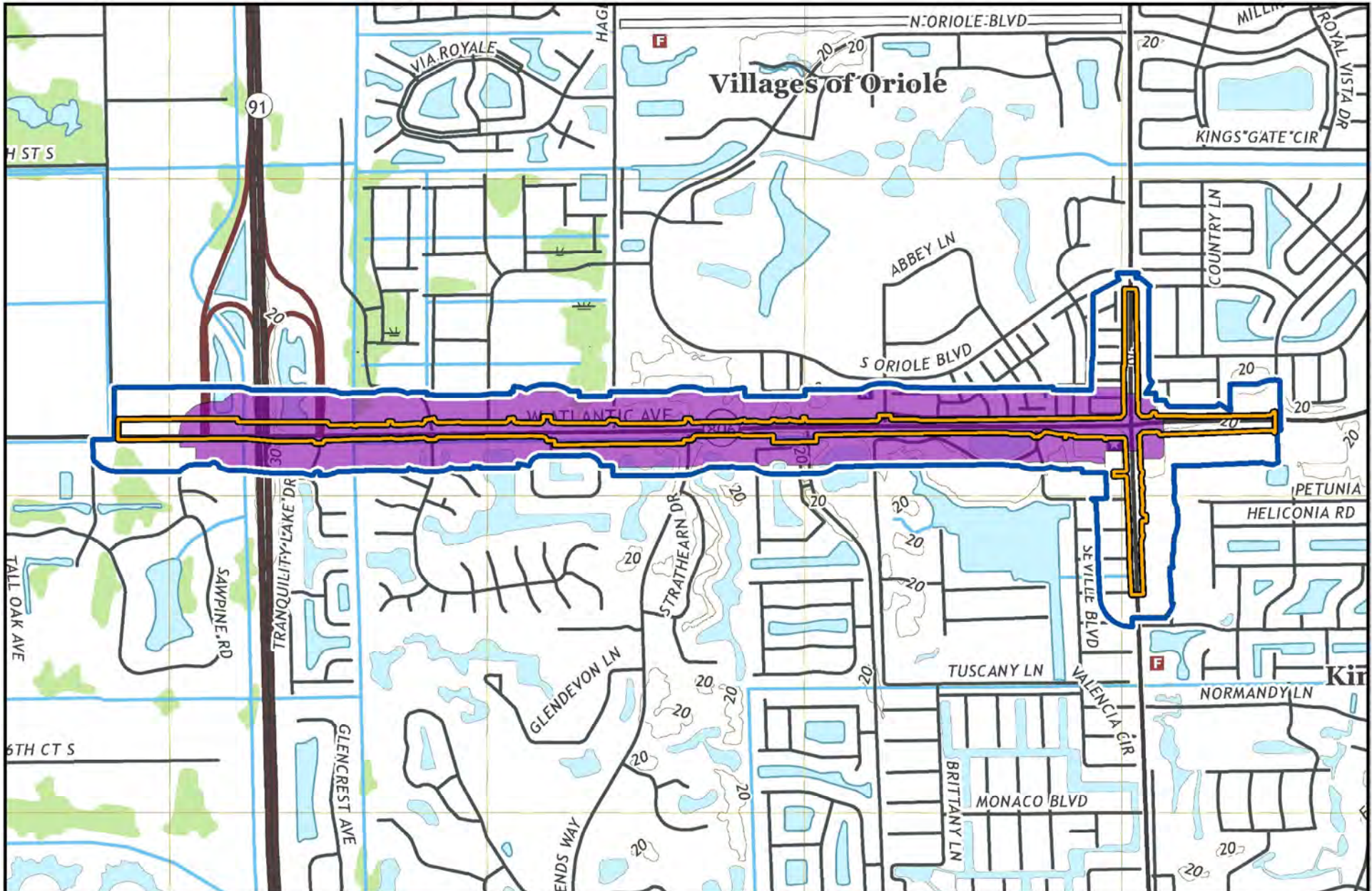
List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)


8PB19604

Site Forms Used:  Site File Paper Forms  Site File PDF Forms

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY
Origin of Report:  872  Public Lands  UW  1A32 # \_\_\_\_\_  Academic  Contract  Avocational
 Grant Project # \_\_\_\_\_  Compliance Review: CRAT # \_\_\_\_\_
Type of Document:  Archaeological Survey  Historical/Architectural Survey  Marine Survey  Cell Tower CRAS  Monitoring Report
 Overview  Excavation Report  Multi-Site Excavation Report  Structure Detailed Report  Library, Hist. or Archival Doc
 Desktop Analysis  MPS  MRA  TG  Other: \_\_\_\_\_
Document Destination: Plottable Projects Plotability: \_\_\_\_\_



-  Atlantic Ave PD&E APE
-  Atlantic Ave PD&E ROW
-  2021 Atlantic Ave PD&E CRAS



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map - University Park (2018)

