

FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study
SR A1A Over Sebastian Inlet – Bridge 880005
Bridge Replacement
Indian River County and Brevard County, Florida

Financial Project ID: 445618-1-22-02
Federal Aid Number: D420 075B
ETDM Number: 14433

PREPARED FOR



Florida Department of Transportation
District Four
3400 West Commercial Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309

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

November 2022

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Prepared for:
Florida Department of Transportation
District Four
3400 West Commercial Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309

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February 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) of the State Road (SR) A1A Sebastian Inlet Bridge (FDOT Bridge No. 880005) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study in Brevard and Indian River counties, Florida was undertaken by Janus Research at the request of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 4. This survey and report were also prepared under 1A-32 Archaeological Research Permit No. 2021.50 (Appendix A), issued by the Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR) on May 5, 2021. The project limits are approximately one mile long. The purpose of the CRAS of the SR A1A Sebastian Inlet Bridge was to locate and evaluate potential archaeological and historic resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assess eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) according to criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

This assessment complies with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966* (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 -- *Protection of Historic Properties* (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004); Stipulation VII of the *Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR), the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and the FDOT Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida* (Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, effective March 2016, amended June 7, 2017); Section 102 of the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969*, as amended (42 USC 4321 et seq.), as implemented by the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508); Section 4(f) of the *Department of Transportation Act of 1966*, as amended (49 USC 303 and 23 USC 138); the revised Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (F.S.)*; and the standards embodied in the FDHR’s *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (February 2003), Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*, and Rule 1A-32 (*Archaeological Research*), *FAC*. In addition, this report was prepared in conformity with standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 8 (*Archaeological and Historical Resources*) of the *FDOT Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual* (effective July 1, 2020). All work also conforms to professional guidelines set forth in the *Secretary of Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716, as amended and annotated).

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

One previously recorded archaeological site and one archaeological occurrence were identified within the project APE. One previously recorded archaeological site could not be relocated. Seventy-two (72) shovel tests were excavated within the archaeological APE, six of which identified an expansion of the Micco Beach Site (8BR125) and one of which was considered an archaeological occurrence. Some portions of the archaeological APE, including the recorded location of an unnamed archaeological site (8IR34), could not be

subjected to subsurface testing due to the presence of existing roadways, berms, pavement, sidewalks, swamps or marshes with standing water, and buried utilities. There is insufficient information to evaluate the National Register eligibility of the Micco Beach Site (8BR125), most of which is outside of the archaeological APE. There is also insufficient information to evaluate the National Register eligibility of Site 8IR34 due to the paucity of the available information and the inability to conduct archaeological testing in the area.

Historical research and field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of four resources comprised of one previously identified historic bridge (James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge, 8BR3148/8IR1493), one previously identified historic roadway (SR A1A, 8BR2544/8IR1500) and two newly identified historic landscapes (Sebastian Inlet State Park, 8BR4206/8IR1877; and Swimming Lagoon, 8BR4433). The James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge (8BR3148/8IR1493) was constructed in 1964 and was determined individually National Register–eligible in 2012 by the Florida SHPO as a result of the 2010 *Historic Highway Bridges of Florida* study (ACI 2010a) conducted by Archaeological Consultants, Incorporated (ACI) on behalf of the FDOT Office of Environmental Management. The James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge was determined National Register–eligible under Criterion C for its Engineering. The bridge is an early example of the use of prestressed concrete in Florida. The current study finds that the bridge remains eligible for the National Register.

A portion of SR A1A (8IR1500) in Indian River County south of the current project was determined ineligible by the SHPO in 2010 (ACI 2010b). A portion of the Brevard County section of SR A1A north of the project area was determined ineligible by the SHPO in October 2020 (SEARCH 2020). The portion of the resource within the current project APE is similar to the portions determined ineligible in 2010 and 2020. Historical research and field survey has not revealed any additional information to suggest the resource is eligible for the National Register, therefore, the portion of SR A1A within the current project area is considered National Register ineligible.

The newly identified Sebastian Inlet State Park (8BR4206/8IR1877) and Swimming Lagoon (8BR4433) are associated with the post-World War II development of publicly-owned recreational areas that occurred throughout the state of Florida. These resources, along with several other state parks and infrastructure, were part of a rapid expansion of the state park system that occurred in the mid to late twentieth century. The landscape at Sebastian Inlet State Park is not human-designed or unique. In addition, the only historic-aged historic structure, the McClarty Treasure Museum (ca. 1969) is located outside of the current project APE. The Swimming Lagoon, located within the Sebastian Inlet State Park, is also typical of other swimming lagoons in the state and is not a unique or significant design. Based on the lack of historical associations, both the Sebastian Inlet State Park and the Swimming Lagoon are considered ineligible for the National Register both individually and as contributing resources to a historic district.

An updated FMSF form was not completed for the James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge (8BR3148/8IR1493) as its eligibility has not changed and it has not been altered since its most recent recordation. Updated FMSF forms for SR A1A (8BR2544/8IR1500) were completed since the current segments have not been previously evaluated. FMSF forms were

completed for the two newly-identified resources. The completed FMSF forms are included in Appendix B.

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- Appendix B: Florida Master Site File Forms
- Appendix C: Survey Log Sheet

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) of the State Road (SR) A1A Sebastian Inlet Bridge (FDOT Bridge No. 880005) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study in Brevard and Indian River counties, Florida was undertaken by Janus Research at the request of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 4. This survey and report were also prepared under 1A-32 Archaeological Research Permit No. 2021.50 (Appendix A), issued by the Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR) on May 5, 2021. The project limits are approximately one mile long. The purpose of the CRAS of the SR A1A Sebastian Inlet Bridge was to locate and evaluate potential archaeological and historic resources within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assess eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) according to criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

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2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The FDOT District 4 is conducting a PD&E Study to evaluate the replacement of the Sebastian Inlet Bridge (FDOT Bridge No. 880005) crossing the Sebastian Inlet located at the Indian River County and Brevard County Boundary (Figure 1). The Sebastian Inlet Bridge, also known as the James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge, was constructed in 1964 to carry SR A1A across the Sebastian Inlet. The bridge is approximately 1,500 feet long with 19 spans, the longest of which is approximately 180 feet long. The bridge vertical clearance is 39 feet and horizontal clearance is 150 feet between the bridge fenders. The Inlet provides access for vessels between the Indian River Lagoon and the Atlantic Ocean and is approximately 525 feet wide at the bridge. The bridge is located within FDOT and Sebastian Inlet District (SID) right-of-way (ROW) and is adjacent to the Sebastian Inlet State Park. The Inlet was created from privately owned uplands. In 1919 the SID was formed to maintain the Inlet and owns the submerged lands under the bridge.

The project limits extend approximately one mile along SR A1A from Mile Post (MP) 21.945 north to MP 22.665 of Roadway ID 88070000 in Indian River County continuing north from MP 0.00 north to MP 0.307 of Roadway ID 70060000 in Brevard County. The project area is located in Sections 17 and 20 of Township 30 South, Range 39 East on the Sebastian (1941 Photorevised [PR] 1970) United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle Map. Included below is a map depicting the general project area (Figure 1).

The existing bridge has two 12-foot travel lanes and 2-foot shoulders. The approach roadway has two 12-foot travel lanes. North and south of the bridge, paved shoulders are 2- to 4-feet wide. South of the bridge, shoulders are marked as designated bicycle lanes. There are currently no pedestrian or bicycle facilities located within the bridge approaches or on the bridge, creating a gap in the multimodal network along SR A1A. An 8-foot shared use path, separated from SR A1A, is located on the west side of the roadway north and south of the bridge.

This project was evaluated through FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process as project No. 14433. An ETDM Programming Screen Summary Report containing comments from the Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT) was published on June 3, 2020. The ETAT evaluated the project's effects on natural, physical, cultural, social, and economic resources.

The project includes the evaluation of Build and Rehabilitation alternatives for the bridge and the No-Action (No-Build) alternative, replacement of the existing under deck observation/fishing piers, and the addition of bicycle and pedestrian facilities across the bridge. The underdeck observation/ fishing piers are located under the north and south portions of the bridge. Build alternatives will include evaluation of the bridge vertical clearance as required by the US Coast Guard (USCG).



PROJECT LOCATION

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY
 SR-A1A OVER SEBASTIAN INLET - BRIDGE 980005 - BRIDGE REPLACEMENT
 INDIAN RIVER COUNTY AND BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

FIGURE 1

FINANCIAL PROJECT ID: 445618-1-22-02

FEDERAL AID NO.: D420 075B

ETDM NO.: 14433

Purpose & Need

2.1.1 Project Purpose

The primary purpose of this project is to address the structural and functional deficiencies of the existing James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge (FDOT Bridge No. 880005) over the Sebastian Inlet. The project will also address the gap in system linkage for bicyclists and pedestrians.

2.1.2 Project Need

The bridge was inspected by FDOT District 4 on November 14, 2018, following Hurricane Florence. Based on this evaluation the bridge was rated as structurally deficient with a sufficiency rating of 51.6 and a health index of 79.8. FDOT's work program requires that structurally deficient bridges, once identified, have corrective actions (repair or replacement) initiated within six years.

Structurally deficient bridges are not considered unsafe for public use unless the bridge is also closed. Bridges with a health index of less than 85 require repairs or replacement.

2.1.3 Modal Interrelationships

There are currently no pedestrian or bicycle facilities across the bridge, creating a gap in the multimodal network along SR A1A. North and south of the bridge, SR A1A includes a separated 8-foot shared use path on the west side of the roadway. South of the Sebastian Inlet, 4-foot bike lanes are marked on both side of the roadway. North of the Inlet, shoulders are 2 to 4-feet wide and not marked as bike lanes.

The *Indian River County Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan* (IRCMPO, 2015) recommends sidewalks be added on both sides of SR A1A from Windsor Boulevard to the County Line at the Sebastian Inlet to supplement the existing marked bike lanes. In addition, SR A1A has been designated as a segment of the East Coast Greenway which provides a multimodal connection from Maine to Florida along the east coast of the United States. The Florida Greenway Trails System Plan (FDEP, 2018) states that the East Coast Greenway strives to provide a "high quality, safe, and motor vehicle free trail experience" for the users along the route.

3.0 ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

The PD&E Study considers a range of alternatives that meet the purpose and need of the project while balancing engineering requirements, environmental impacts, and public input. Project alternatives include the No-Action (No Build), Transportation Systems Management & Operations (TSM&O), Rehabilitation, and Build Alternatives.

The development of alternatives and the associated environmental effects were evaluated according to FDOT PD&E manual and FDM and were undertaken in a collaborative process utilizing input from the Department, stakeholders, and the study team. A detailed discussion of each alternative evaluated is summarized below. A comparative evaluation of the alternatives has been conducted using a multi-criteria qualitative and quantitative analysis as part of the PD&E Study. A more detailed discussion is provided below.

Previous Planning Studies

FDOT performed an assessment to evaluate the feasibility of replacing the existing bridge as part of a planning level activity. The results of the feasibility study are reported in the Bridge Replacement Feasibility Report (April 2020). This study conducted evaluations to determine ROW requirements, as well as the feasibility of phased construction of a proposed bridge and the approach to maintenance of traffic. Additional feasibility study activities included:

- Traffic Data
- Operational Analysis
- Benthic Survey of the Sebastian Inlet
- Vessel Survey
- Section 4(f) Research Memo
- Preliminary Geotechnical Review

No-Action (No-Build) Alternative

The No-Action alternative is an alternative solution that assumes the retainment of existing conditions within the projects limits and would not have any direct impacts to the physical, natural, cultural, and social environments. Continuous maintenance is performed to make the bridge safe to use. Although this alternative does not meet the purpose and need for the project, it will remain under consideration and serve as a baseline for comparison against other alternatives throughout the PD&E Study.

Transportation Systems Management and Operations Alternative (TSM&O)

The TSM&O alternative consists of short-term improvements aimed at extending the service life of the bridge or optimizing the performance of the existing facility. However, they do not address the structural deficiency of the bridge. The TSM&O alternative does not meet the purpose and need for the project.

Future Conditions

Future traffic volumes were developed as part of the feasibility study and documented in the *Traffic Counts and Traffic Projections* report (March 2020). The growth rates were calculated based on analysis of historical traffic counts and 2040 population and employment data.

A study area growth rate of 1.0% was selected and applied to the existing (2019) Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) volumes to project future AADT. Future traffic volumes were computed for Opening Year (2025) and Design Year (2045) for both weekday and weekend scenarios during AM and PM peak hours. Future intersection turning movement volumes were also calculated. The alternatives evaluated in the March 2020 report included the No-Action and one Build Alternative. Since this is a bridge replacement project and the capacity along SR A1A will be maintained, future traffic volumes for both alternatives were projected to be the same.

As part of the PD&E Study, a *Project Traffic Analysis Report* (January 2020) was prepared to:

- Validate that the 2-lane capacity will sufficiently accommodate future traffic demand
- Evaluate the two intersections along the project corridor that are access points to/from the Sebastian Inlet State Park
- Perform safety analysis

Build Alternative(s)

Build Alternatives were developed and evaluated based on the following criteria:

- Ability to satisfy the purpose and need for the project
- Vertical and horizontal navigational clearances
- Bridge, roadway, and Sebastian Inlet State Park entrance geometry
- Natural, social, cultural, and physical environment impacts
- Section 4(f) impacts
- Section 106 criteria of the NHPA
- Required ROW
- Project costs
- Avoidance of bridge closure during construction

A key criterion for the Alternatives development is the vertical and horizontal clearances of the bridge. A navigation needs analysis memorandum was submitted to the USCG and a preliminary clearance determination was received which stated a desired minimum vertical clearance of 65-feet above mean high water (MHW) for a fixed bridge and 125-foot minimum horizontal clearance.

Based on the USCG response, a vertical clearance evaluation was completed to demonstrate a bridge vertical clearance of less than 65-feet, as preliminarily determined by the USCG, provides for reasonable needs of navigation at the Sebastian Inlet. Also considered were the purpose and need for the project, impacts to the north and south Sebastian Inlet State Park entrances, character of the Sebastian Inlet, bathymetry, surrounding resources, maintenance of the Sebastian Inlet and adjacent waterways, and connectivity to the Intracoastal Waterway (ICW).

The proposed typical section developed during the feasibility study was modified during the PD&E Study. The proposed typical section includes:

- Two 12-foot travel lanes
- Two 8-foot shoulders

- Two 12-foot shared use paths

3.1.1 Rehabilitation Alternative

A Rehabilitation Alternative was considered because it was anticipated that the bridge would be considered National Register-eligible, based on a previous National Register determination by the SHPO.

A determination of whether rehabilitation can be completed to an acceptable level in a feasible and prudent manner is a function of its ability to perform adequately in both structural and functional areas.

If the bridge is rehabilitated to meet the purpose and need for the project, at minimum, it must:

- Meet current FDOT Design Standards
- Be widened by adding shoulders and bicycle pedestrian facilities
- Provide a 75-year service life
- Maintains existing vertical and horizontal clearances
- Maintain traffic during construction
- Minimize impacts to the natural cultural and physical environments

Whether the bridge is rehabilitated to its existing condition or not, this option does not meet the purpose and need for the project and the bridge remains structurally and functionally deficient. Based on the results of the rehabilitation alternative analysis, this alternative was removed from further consideration.

3.1.2 Build Alternative 1

Build Alternative 1 includes a new bridge on the existing alignment. This alternative requires the installation of a temporary bridge to maintain traffic and avoid bridge closing or lengthy detours.

South of the bridge, proposed Build Alternative 1 improvements include:

- The beginning of the temporary bridge
- Reconfiguration of the southern Sebastian Inlet State Park entrance including the addition of an exit right turn lane
- A southbound acceleration lane from the south Sebastian Inlet State Park entrance
- Lengthened storage of the southbound right turn lane into the Sebastian Inlet State Park
- Continuation of the shared use path on the west side of the bridge and roadway
- Addition of a shared use path on the east side of the bridge and roadway that extends to the public parking lot located on the east side of SR A1A
- Addition of a crosswalk crossing SR A1A at the south Sebastian Inlet State Park entrance

North of the bridge, proposed Build Alternative 1 improvements include:

- The end of the temporary bridge
- Reconfiguration of the north Sebastian Inlet State Park entrance including the addition of an exit right turn lane
- Lengthened storage of the southbound right turn lane into the Sebastian Inlet State Park

- Continuation of the shared use path on the west side of the bridge and roadway
- Addition of a shared use path on the east side of the bridge and roadway terminating at the north Sebastian Inlet State Park entrance
- Addition of a crosswalk crossing SR A1A at the north Sebastian Inlet State Park entrance
- Reconfiguration of the SID Access Road

All bridge improvements are located within existing FDOT ROW. Approximately 2.03 acres of ROW is required to meet current design standards for clear zone and maintenance associated with bridge approaches, roadway, Sebastian Inlet State Park entrances, and shared use path improvements.

3.1.3 Build Alternative 2

Build Alternative 2 includes a new bridge alignment that is shifted to the east of the centerline of the existing bridge. The western limit of the new bridge is generally located near the western limit of the existing bridge.

South and north of the bridge, the proposed Build Alternative 2 improvements are the same as Build Alternative 1 except that a temporary bridge is not required.

All bridge improvements are located within existing FDOT ROW. Approximately 1.0 acre of ROW is required to meet current design standards for clear zone and maintenance associated with bridge approaches, roadway, Sebastian Inlet State Park entrances, and shared use path improvements.

Because the new bridge will be constructed in phases, the existing bridge will remain in place while the east portion of the new bridge is constructed. This new construction will include the shared use path, shoulder, and northbound travel lane.

Once construction of the east portion of the new bridge is completed, traffic will be diverted to the newly constructed portion of the bridge. The existing bridge will then be demolished followed by construction of the west side of the bridge completing the new bridge.

3.1.4 Build Alternative 3

Build Alternative 3 includes a new bridge on an alignment that is shifted to the west of the centerline of the existing bridge. The eastern limit of the new bridge is generally located near the eastern limit of the existing bridge.

South and north of the bridge, the proposed Build Alternative 3 improvements are the same as Build Alternative 1 except that a temporary bridge is not required.

All bridge improvements are located within existing FDOT ROW. Approximately 1.22 acres of ROW is required to meet current design standards for clear zone and maintenance associated with bridge approaches, roadway, Sebastian Inlet State Park entrances, and shared use path improvements.

Because the new bridge will be constructed in phases, the existing bridge will remain in place while the west portion of the new bridge is constructed. This new construction will include the shared use path, shoulder, and southbound travel lane.

Once construction of the west portion of the new bridge is completed, traffic will be diverted to the newly constructed portion of the bridge. The existing bridge will then be demolished followed by construction of the east side of the bridge completing the new bridge.

4.0 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

In order to comply with federal and state regulations, a CRAS is conducted to identify all historic and archaeological resources that may be affected by the project improvements. The CRAS is a major task required as part of the Section 106 process. An APE must be established in order to determine the physical area in which cultural resources will be identified. For this CRAS, the APE was determined by considering the type of improvements being proposed and the potential effects these improvements could have on cultural resources.

The APE for historic resources includes all historic properties immediately adjacent to the proposed improvements, for a distance of up to 200 feet. The APE for the proposed ponds includes all adjacent historic properties up to 100 feet from the proposed pond ROW (Figure 2). This was deemed sufficient given the nature of the proposed improvements and the character of the area.

The archaeological APE focuses upon identifying and evaluating resources within the geographic limits of the proposed action and its associated ground disturbing activities. Therefore, the archaeological APE for this project encompasses the areas proposed for ground disturbance for all alternative alignments and potential pond sites. The archaeological APE included the current FDOT ROW where project improvements are proposed and the parcels that would need to be acquired and converted to ROW for this project (Figure 2).

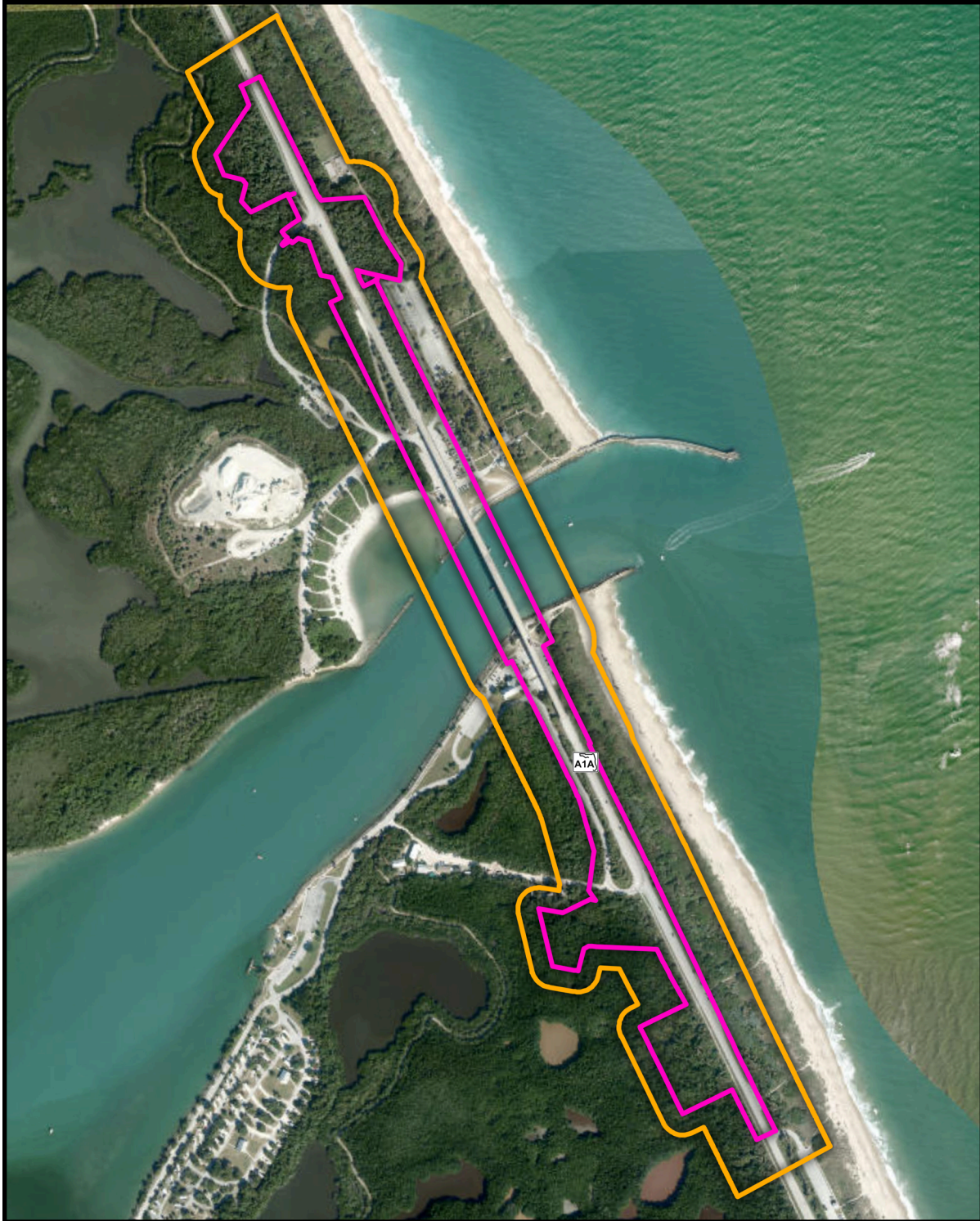




Figure 2: Project APE

-  Archaeological Resources APE
-  Historic Resources APE

SR A1A Over Sebastian Inlet (FDOT Bridge 880005)
PD&E Study (FM No. 445618-1-22-02)



5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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

Paleoenvironment and Macro-Vegetational Change

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

Since the termination of the Pleistocene Epoch at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, roughly 11,500 BC, Florida has undergone significant climatic and environmental changes. Notable changes in climate and subsequently in flora and fauna required human groups to adapt to their surroundings. These adaptations resulted in cultural changes in their hunting/foraging strategies and seasonal migration patterns. Within the archaeological record, these changes can be observed by differences in settlement patterns, midden composition, refuse disposal patterns, and the kinds of stone tools or pottery made.

The first 5,000 years or so of the Holocene (8,000 BC–present) were marked by rapid rises in southern Florida sea levels. This inhibited the development of estuaries along the Gulf Coast and may have had the same impact on the Atlantic coast (Griffin 1988). However, even though sea levels were rising, they were still considerably lower than present levels. This, combined with low interior water tables, resulted in arid conditions for the interior of southern Florida (Watts 1983; Watts and Hansen 1988). The marshes and swamps for which southern Florida are famous had not yet been formed (Webb 1990).

At about 3,000 BC, give or take 1,000 years, sea levels had risen to within a few meters of their current levels (Griffin 1988). Increased rainfall resulted in the formation of Lake Okeechobee, the Everglades, and other modern ecosystems (Watts and Stuiver 1980; Brooks 1984:38; Gleason et al. 1984:311).

Regional Environment

The project APE is located on barrier islands separated by the Sebastian Inlet and associated with the Atlantic Coastal Ridge physiographic province (White 1970: Map 1-C). The Atlantic Coastal Ridge consists of relict beach ridges and extends along the Atlantic Ocean from the Florida/Georgia state line to Homestead in Miami-Dade County. The broad and flat

Eastern Valley extends to the west of the Ridge in the vicinity of the project area. Elevation along the Atlantic Coastal Ridge averages approximately 10 to 15 feet (3 to 4.5 meters [m]). Within the project area, elevations in the lowest areas are approximately at mean sea level, and the highest elevations are in areas artificially elevated for bridge approaches. Elevations approach approximately 9 feet (3 m) above mean sea level along the edges of the beach dunes, but most of the APE is between 1-6 feet (0-2 meters) above mean sea level. The APE is relatively low for the physiographic province.

Outcrops of silicified limestone or chert, often sought out by prehistoric people as raw material sources for the manufacture of stone tools, do not occur in this area (Lane et al. 1980). The closest known outcrops lie to the west along the Peace River in the central part of the state (Scott 1978; Upchurch et al. 1982). Shell was the material of choice for the manufacture of prehistoric tools in this area.

Water resources consist of both ground and surface water. The principal groundwater aquifer is the Floridan, which occurs under artesian conditions with slowly permeable clays and sands forming a confining layer that effectively prevents the vertical movement of water from the surficial aquifer to the Floridan aquifer (Lane 1980). Surface sand deposits contain the surficial aquifer, which is recharged through local rainfall. Because of low hydraulic gradients, movement of water within this zone is very slow. Water is discharged from the aquifer through lateral seepage to streams or lakes, evapotranspiration, or movement downward to the Floridan aquifer where sinkhole development has breached the underlying confining layer of clay (Lane 1980; Lane et al. 1980). The project area is between the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian River, an estuarial lagoon. Freshwater flows into the Indian River from the Sebastian River on the mainland across from the Sebastian Inlet. The Indian River lagoon, as well as many marshes, ponds, and small streams are nearby, but the area is tidally influenced and most of the available water in the immediate area is likely to be brackish.

Physical Environment of the Project APE

A review of General Land Survey (GLO) historic plat map and surveyor's field notes for Township 30 South, Range 39 East (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 1844; 1845; 1859a; 1859b) was conducted to look at past environmental conditions of the project area. The barrier island was labeled as "Mangrove Island" in 1844, and then as "Poor Pine Barrens and Scrub along the Coast and worthless Mangrove Islands along the River" in 1845. By 1859, the island had been divided into lots. The surveyor's notes from 1859 described streams, meanders, and mangroves along the Indian River near the project APE and scrub and beach along the Atlantic Ocean. No inlet or other connection between the Atlantic Ocean and Indian River in this area was noted on these maps or notes.

A review of historic aerials from 1943, 1951, 1958, and 1968 (FDOT, Surveying and Mapping Office 2021; University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 1996-2021) was conducted to examine land use within the APE during the mid-1900s. The 1943 historic aerial showed that the area was undeveloped and covered in trees and other scrub-like vegetation. The Sebastian Inlet was wider than it is in its current configuration. A road ran along the edge of the beach east of the project area. The 1951 aerial showed very little

change to the area to the south of the inlet within the project APE. To the north of the inlet a corridor of vegetation had been cleared, likely in preparation of the construction of SR A1A. The configuration of the inlet had changed slightly from dredging and the buildup of sand in areas on the north and south sides of the inlet. The roadway near the beach remained. By the time of the 1958 aerial, the roadway to the north of the inlet had been constructed. Other small roadways had been built along the water, primarily to the west of the project area. One road crossed the project area on the south side of the inlet through the recorded location of an archaeological site, 8IR34. The inlet appears to be at its widest in 1958. By 1968, SR A1A and the bridge over Sebastian Inlet had all been constructed. To the north of the inlet, numerous structures associated with the Beaujean (or Beaugeane) Fish Camp (Rouse 1951) had been built between the roadway and the beach. Despite a few more road cuts, most of the area west of the SR A1A roadway was still covered in vegetation. However, the construction of the roadway had removed much of the natural vegetation in the project APE.

An early soil survey of the area, *Soil Survey of the Indian River Area* (Mooney and Baldwin 1913:676) described the barrier island as having low parallel ridges averaging between 15-20 feet above sea level, with intervening troughs, low mangrove swamps, and flat salt marsh. They also noted the salinity of the lagoons on the lee side of the barrier islands. The project area was plotted within Palm Beach Sand and Tidal Marsh. Palm Beach sand was a sandy and loamy soil comprised of both sand and shell, typically located on flat hammocks or ridges on the barrier island. It was excessively well drained to well drained, with subsoils that resembled hardpan. It supported typical vegetation of saw palmetto and tropical to subtropical hammocks with shrubs and trees such as coconut, rubber, live oak, and cabbage palmetto trees. The soil became marly and poorly drained near adjacent salt marshes (Mooney and Baldwin 699-701). Tidal Marsh is low, flat, very poorly drained, and saline or brackish from tidal fluctuations; its extent was expanding at the time of the soil survey (Mooney and Baldwin 1913:713). The 1913 soil survey includes shell mounds of aboriginal origin as a soil type, often found in areas with dense hardwood growth and mined for road construction or used as garden plots. No shell mounds were mapped within the project area (Mooney and Baldwin 713-714).

A review of the *Soil Survey of Brevard County, Florida* (USDA 1974) identified one soil association and three detailed soil types within the project corridor. The project area is within two soil associations: Canaveral-Palm Beach-Welaka association and Tidal Marsh-Tidal Swamp association (USDA 1974:7,11). The area containing the Canaveral-Palm Beach-Welaka association is on mostly level to slightly sloping ridges with the Atlantic coast to the east and sloughs running adjacent to the ridges on the west side. Soils are sandy with shell fragments and moderately well to excessively drained, and can be subject to drought. Natural vegetation includes saw palmetto, scrub live oak, runner oak, cactus, and sea grape. The mucky soils to the west of the ridge are within the Tidal Marsh-Tidal Swamp association, characterized by mangrove swamps or salt marshes. The drainage characteristics and environmental association for each detailed soil type are included in Table 1.

A review of the *Soil Survey of Indian River County, Florida* (USDA 1987) identified one soil association and three detailed soil types within the project corridor. The project area is within the Canaveral-Captiva-Palm Beach association (USDA 1987-10-11). This area along the Atlantic coast and barrier islands contains dune-like ridges that are mostly level or gently

sloping. The sandy soils support saw palmetto, live oak, cabbage palm, wild coffee, wax myrtle, and sea grape, as well as Spanish bayonet and sea grape on the higher ridges. They are deep, sandy soils with many fine shell fragments. One of the soil types found in the project area is associated with disturbed areas containing fill. The drainage characteristics and environmental association for each detailed soil type are included in Table 1.

Vegetated areas within portions of the archaeological APE remain, especially within the Sebastian Inlet State Park. The SR A1A roadway has been widened and modernized since 1968 and utilities have been installed along its shoulders. Park amenities, such as roadways, parking lots, and guard houses have been built. Park buildings have been equipped with electricity, sewer, water, and telecommunications utilities. A large portion of the current project APE consists of existing paved roadways, roadway and bridge berms, and sidewalks. The existing ROW contains areas of buried utilities, junction boxes, and signage.

Table 1: Soil Characteristics Within the Archaeological Area of Potential Effect

Natural Drainage Characteristics	Soil Type	Environmental Association
Excessively Drained	Palm Beach Sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (Indian River County)	Sand and shell soils on dune-like coastal ridges adjacent to beaches. Natural vegetation is cabbage palm, scrub oak, saw palmetto, sea grape, and prickly pear cacti.
	Palm Beach Sand (Brevard County)	Sand and shell soils on nearly level and gently sloping dune-like coastal ridges. Saw palmetto, cactus, scrub live oak, sea grape, and sea oat clusters make up the natural vegetation.
Somewhat Poorly Drained	Canaveral-Anclote Complex, Gently Undulating (Brevard County)	Canaveral soil a moderately well drained sand and shell soil. It supports saw palmetto and scrub live oaks on ridges and sand cordgrass in sloughs. Anclote sand is nearly level, very poorly drained, and usually found on floodplains or drainageways and covered with grasses or hardwood trees.
	Quartzipsammments, 0 to 5 percent slopes (Indian River County)	Former sloughs, marshes, depressions, and swamps that have been filled with sand or mixed shell/sand soils from earthmoving operations, typically to allow for urban development.
Poorly Drained	Captiva fine sand (Indian River County)	Within narrow and long sloughs between dune-like ridges and mangrove swamps. Sandy soils with small amounts of shell that support cabbage palm, tamarind, Australian pine, wax myrtle, strangler fig, wild coffee, and leatherleaf fern.
Very Poorly Drained	Bessie Muck, Tidal (Brevard County)	Hydric muck soils in tidal marshes on marine terraces.

Sources: USDA 1974:7,11,13,15,16,33,43; USDA 1987:10,11,25-27,34,35

6.0 PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

Native peoples have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. The earliest cultural stages are pan-Florida in extent, while later cultures exhibited unique cultural traits. The following discussion of the precontact time period in the vicinity of the APE is included in order to provide a framework within which the local archaeological record can be understood.

Paleoindian Period (12,000–7500 BC)

The earliest period of precontact cultural development dates from the time people first arrived in Florida. The greatest density of known Paleoindian sites in Florida is associated with the rivers of northern and north-central Florida where distinctive lanceolate projectile points and bone pins have been found in abundance in and along the Santa Fe, Silver, and Oklawaha Rivers (Dunbar and Waller 1983). The majority of these have been found at shallow fords and river crossings where Native Americans presumably ambushed Pleistocene mammals. The bones of extinct species such as mammoth, mastodon, and sloth are commonly found preserved in the highly mineralized waters of the area's springs and rivers. There is now sufficient data to confirm that the Paleoindians coexisted with these now-extinct mammals (Marrinan and Peres 2019). The earliest radiocarbon dates associated with human artifacts from good contexts indicate people were living in north Florida by at least 11,050 BP (Hemmings 2004). Sloth Hole (8JE121) from the Aucilla River in Jefferson County provided this early date on a carved mastodon ivory tool fragment; it is thought to be one of the three oldest Clovis sites in the Americas (Halligan 2019:44). Additional sites have contained evidence of Paleoindian hunting, such as a projectile tip embedded within the frontal bone of an extinct *Bison antiquus* skull and evidence of butchering on extinct faunal remains (Dunbar 2016:28-30;70).

The climate of Florida during the late Pleistocene was cooler and drier, and the level of the sea was as much as 160 feet (49 meters) lower (Milanich 1994:38–41; Dunbar 2002, 2006). The Florida peninsula was twice as wide as at present, and rising sea levels are assumed to have inundated many coastal sites dating to the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods on the now-submerged continental shelf (e.g., Ruppe 1980; Goodyear and Warren 1972; Goodyear et al. 1980; Dunbar et al. 1988; Thulman 2019a; Faught 2019). It is difficult to determine the dependence of Paleoindian groups on estuarine and littoral resources because little is known of these submerged archaeological sites.

The prevailing view of the Paleoindian culture, a view based on the relative uniformity of the known tool assemblage and the small size of most of the known sites, is that of a nomadic hunting and gathering existence, in which now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna were exploited. However, sites such as the Ryan-Harley (8JE1004) site in Jefferson County and the Norden Site (8GI40) in Gilchrist County suggest Paleoindians may have trapped nocturnal animals and exploited fish, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals of varying sizes. The Fowler Street Bridge Site (8HI393c) showed butchering marks on the carapace from an extinct land tortoise, and excavations at the Page-Ladson Site (8JE591) revealed evidence of human use of horses, bison, tapir, llamas, mastodons, mammoths, and domestic dogs (Marrinan and Peres 2019:163-166). Tools made from both megafaunal and mid-sized animal bone at other sites add to the evidence for Paleoindian use of various faunal resources, and general foraging was likely practiced as well (Dunbar 2015:185-186;210-228).

Settlement patterns were restricted by availability of fresh water and access to high-quality stone from which the specialized Paleoindian tool assemblages were made. Waller and Dunbar (1977) and Dunbar and Waller (1983), from their studies of the distribution of known Paleoindian sites and artifact occurrences, have shown that most sites of this time period are found near karst sinkholes or spring caverns. Thulman's (2009) analysis using proxy data from recent drought years supported the theory that freshwater availability was most strongly correlated with reported Paleoindian point distributions. Excavations in Hillsborough County contributed to the development of increasingly sophisticated models of early hunter-gatherer settlement (e.g., Daniel 1985; Chance 1983), which account for the adaptive responses of human populations to both short and long-term environmental change. These models suggest that some Paleoindian groups may have practiced a more sedentary lifestyle than previously believed (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). For instance, evidence from the Harney Flats site (8HI507) in the Hillsborough River drainage basin indicated that Suwannee points were being manufactured from locally available materials. Deeply buried and stratified inland sites such as the Harney Flats site (8HI507) and Paradise Park site (8MR92) in Marion County have provided key information regarding stratigraphy, typology, and artifact chronology (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Neill 1958).

The majority of Paleoindian sites in Florida consist of surface finds. Stone artifacts make up most of the Paleoindian site assemblages, likely at least in part based on preservation bias. Early Paleoindian artifacts were often made from the high-quality chert, with an increase in the use of lower quality material toward the latter end of the Paleoindian period (Anderson et al. 2015:12-13).

The most distinctive Paleoindian artifacts are the lanceolate-shaped, bifacially flaked stone points. Suwannee points, as well as Clovis and Simpson points, were long the most recognized Paleoindian points in Florida. Recent reevaluations of point typology have suggested revisions to Bullen's (1975) initial classifications based mainly on statistical analysis of basal morphology rather than generalized verbal descriptions (Thulman 2007; Thulman 2012; Dunbar 2016). Initially considered rare in Florida, both the excurvate and waisted forms of the fluted Clovis points that represent Paleoindian presence across most of the United States have been found in Florida. The excurvate Page-Ladson point or knife may be one of the oldest types in the state based on context at the Wakulla Springs Lodge site (8WA329) in Wakulla County. Lozenge shaped points similar to the Miller type from elsewhere in the eastern U.S., an excurvate Harney knife, and late Paleoindian Dalton points have also been found in Florida. The widely recognized Suwannee projectile point type has a diversity of forms that allows for sub-classifications based on basal concavity, straight or waisted forms, and other basal variations; any cultural or temporal distinctions in these Suwannee point variations are unknown at this time (Dunbar 2016).

No sites with distinct Simpson, Suwannee, and Clovis strata have been found to illuminate relative dating of these point types (Dunbar 2016:35; Halligan 2019). The Southeast may have been a warm thermal enclave where megafauna survived past their extinction in other parts of the country (Dunbar and Thulman 2019:107). The distribution of Simpson and Suwannee points corresponds to the likely limits of such a Southeastern warm thermal enclave. Therefore, Suwannee points, Simpson points, or both point types may represent the beginnings of

Paleoindian regionalization and technological adaptations suited to the particularly diverse plant and animal species available in the local biome (Dunbar 2016:193; Dunbar and Thulman 2019:108).

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

Archaic Period (7500–500 BC)

The Archaic period of cultural development was characterized by a shift in adaptive strategies stimulated by the onset of the Holocene and the establishment of increasingly modern climate and biota. It is generally believed to have begun in Florida around 7500 BC (Milanich 1994:63). This period is further divided into three sequential periods: the Early Archaic (7500–5000 BC), the Middle Archaic (5000–3000 BC), and the Late Archaic (3000–500 BC). Mount Taylor phases characterize the Middle and Late Archaic in this area. The Late Archaic is subdivided into the Preceramic Late Archaic (3000–2000 BC) and the Orange Period (2000–500 BC).

6.1.1 Early Archaic (7500–5000 BC)

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

Other Early Archaic lithic tools include the Edgefield and Hendrix scrapers, Waller knives, Aucilla adzes, Dalton-like adzes, small, triangular spokeshaves or endscrapers with hafting capabilities, limestone dimpled stones, hammerstones, and more rarely, groundstone for plant resource processing (Dunbar 2016:180-181; Faught and Pevny 2019:81-83; Goodwin et al. 2013). The increased diversity of this assemblage implies expanded subsistence strategies and use of additional raw materials and technologies suited to a changing environment. Additionally, it represents the adoption of a larger toolkit with specific tools for different functions, rather than fewer multi-use tools (Faught and Pevny 2019; Goodwin et al. 2013; Carter and Dunbar 2006).

Subsistence data is sparse for the Early Archaic, but blood residue analysis of Early Archaic tools from the 8LE2105 site and other nearby sites on the Cody Scarp in Leon and Jefferson counties positively identified large and mid-sized animal proteins from bear, bovine (most likely bison), and deer, as well as antigens from smaller species such as rabbits, pigeons or doves, and waterfowl. Tools positive for antigens include a resharpened Bolen point, an endscraper, an Aucilla adze, a humpbacked plane, Waller knives, a sidescraper, and a bifacial adze (Faught and Pevny 2019; Goodwin et al. 2013:64, 224).

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

Early Archaic diagnostic tools are often found at sites with Paleoindian components, suggesting that Early Archaic peoples and Paleoindians shared similar lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:33–34; Faught and Waggoner 2012). However, the distribution of Early Archaic sites is wider than that of Paleoindian materials (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Faught and Pevny 2019). A recent sea level rise curve prepared for archaeological research of offshore sites (Joy 2018) suggests that almost 65,500 square km of land would have been newly submerged due to an influx of meltwater over the approximately 800 years surrounding the transition between Paleoindian and Early Archaic times (Faught and Pevny 2019). The increase in terrestrial Early Archaic diagnostic finds and sites over Paleoindian ones is not wholly due to the loss of habitable land, but likely to denser populations. Greater social organization is also posited for the Early Archaic. Band-level groups may have been less mobile than their predecessors, and the Late Paleoindian trend of using lower quality cherts and more expedient tools continued into the Early Archaic (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Early Archaic populations remained mostly dependent upon locally obtained stone for tool making, aside from outlier Early Archaic sites not located near quarries sites, such as the Cutler Fossil site (8DA2001) and Helen Blazes (8BR27; Faught and Pevny 2019; Goodwin et al. 2013). The later makers of the Kirk Serrated points seem to have had an even broader

range, helped by the expanded availability of wetlands across the landscape (Dunbar 2016; Thulman 2019a:17).

One Early Archaic wetland site that does not have a Paleoindian component is the Windover Pond site near Titusville in Brevard County (Dickel 2002; Doran 2002). This site is a precontact cemetery consisting of over 160 burials in the natural peat deposits of what was, during the Early Archaic, a woody marsh (Stone et al. 1990:177). It is the most thoroughly excavated early precontact site in the East and Central archaeological area of Florida and has produced normally perishable items such as samples of cloth in which the dead were wrapped before burial, wood artifacts, preserved brain and other soft tissue, and samples of proteins and mitochondrial DNA. Radiocarbon dates indicate that the interments were made in discrete episodes of short duration between 6000 and 5000 BC. This indicates that a single social group used the pond to bury their dead in one small area, the location of which was somehow marked or memorized. Later, another group, probably the descendants of the first group, again used the pond for burial. After 5000 BC, increasingly wetter conditions most likely made it too difficult to bury people in the peat of the pond bottom (Doran and Dickel 1988). It should be noted that some researchers argue that the Windover Site should instead be considered an early Middle Archaic burial site, and that cremation was more typical of Early Archaic burial traditions (Faught and Waggoner 2012). These same researchers suggest that the makers of the Kirk, Wacissa, Arredondo, and Hamilton point types were a Middle Archaic population who lived in Florida after a period where it was uninhabited or only sparsely occupied.

6.1.2 Middle Archaic Period (5000–3000 BC)

Throughout the Middle Archaic, environmental and climatic conditions would become progressively more like modern conditions, which would appear by the end of the period, circa 3000 BC. During this period, rainfall increased, surface water became much less restricted and, as a result, vegetation patterns changed. The Middle Archaic period is characterized by increasing population and a gradual shift toward shellfish, fish, and other food resources from freshwater and coastal wetlands as a significant part of their subsistence strategy (Watts and Hansen 1988:310; Milanich 1994:75–84). Pollen evidence from Florida and south-central Georgia indicates that after about 4000 BC, a gradual change in forest cover took place, with oaks in some regions giving way to pines or mixed forests. The vegetation communities that resulted from these changes, which culminated by 3000 BC, are essentially the same as those found in historic times before widespread land alteration took place (Watts 1969, 1971; Watts and Hansen 1988).

Although some Middle Archaic sites are now submerged, the first evidence of true coastal adaptations dates to this period. This is likely due to sea levels approaching, albeit not yet at modern levels (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Saunders and Russo 2011). The oldest dugout canoe recovered in Florida, from the DeLeon Springs (8VO30) Site, dates to the Middle Archaic (ACI/Janus Research 2001; Wheeler et al. 2003). Shellfishing, and in many cases intensive shellfishing of snails, mussels, oysters, conchs, clams, and other freshwater and coastal species, occurred in coastal southwest Florida, the Hillsborough River drainage basin, northwest Florida, in South Florida sites such as Little Salt Spring, and along the St. Johns River and Atlantic Lagoon in northeastern Florida (Milanich 1994; Randall 2015; Saunders

and Russo 2011). Terrestrial and wetland vertebrates, as well as wild plant resources, also contributed to Middle Archaic subsistence (Randall 2015).

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

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

Wetland cemeteries, including the slough burials at Little Salt Spring (8SO18) in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979), the pond burials at the Bay West site (8CR200) in Collier County (Beriault et al. 1981), and the Republic Grove (8HR4) site in Hardee County (Wharton et al. 1981), have also provided information on perishable antler, wood, and bone tools (Dunbar and Thulman 2019:115-116). Terrestrial cemeteries have also been identified, such as at the Gauthier site (8BR93), located in Brevard County about six miles from the coast. Interments were made by creating a shallow depression in the soil and laying bodies in it, at times, one on top of another. Artifacts found with the flexed burials include limestone

throwing-stick weights, antler “triggers” from throwing sticks, projectile points, tubular *Busycon* shell beads, ornaments of bone, and worked shark teeth that had probably been hafted and used as knives or scrapers (Carr and Jones 1981).

6.1.3 Mount Taylor Culture

The initiation of intentional construction of shell and earthen mounds and middens is first seen in the Middle Archaic, including by intensive shellfishers of the northeastern Florida Mount Taylor culture, which continued into the Late Archaic (Goggin 1952; Randall 2015). The Mount Taylor period is traditionally divided into the Early Mount Taylor (c. 5400–3700 BC) and Thornhill Lake phases (c. 3700–2600 BC). Randall has identified three major episodes of shell site construction, two of which are within the Early Mount Taylor phase, and one that corresponds with the Thornhill Lake phase.

Mount Taylor shell site types, mostly constructed of mystery snail, apple snail, and freshwater mussel shells, included broad shell fields, shell ridges, and multiple mound complexes (Randall 2015:166, 205). The earliest shell sites were likely residential sites, equally spaced and organized in a linear fashion, suggesting an egalitarian social arrangement (Randall 2015:156, 210). Through routinized and potentially ritualized deposition, possibly including feasting, and repeated surface renewal or capping episodes, early Mount Taylor communities constructed linear ridges (Randall 2015). These early linear ridges, such as at the sites making up the Hontoon Dead Creek Complex as well as the Live Oak mound (8VO41), seem to have been intentionally constructed in distinct layers based on differences in composition by fragmentation (whole or crushed shell), shell species, the application of fire and/or inclusion of ash, and use of clean shell (lacking other types of midden deposits) (Randall 2015:216). Early ridges, often found relatively far from current water resources, were later abandoned, concluding the first major episode (c. 5400–4350 BC) of shell deposition recognized by Randall (2015:220,245-247).

Additional shell ridges and earthen mounds were built within broader territories during the second major period of construction, from approximately 4350–3700 BC (Randall 2015:247). The interment of human remains within these early burial mounds was a new development during this period. At the Harris Creek site (8VO24), the presence of post holes and processing of human remains in a mortuary context on this multiple mound complex suggested use of a charnel house (Jahn and Bullen 1978; Randall 2015:224-225). At Harris Creek and other cemeteries, lifelong residents of the area and those who came from outside of the Mount Taylor region were buried in ritually distinct ways (Randall 2015:247-249). Burial and residential contexts, including those with multiple pit features associated with shellfish processing and cooking, also have evidence of capping and site renewal using different colors and types of materials (Randall 2015:228-233). These sites also exhibited increased artifacts made of raw materials acquired through trade. They appear to have been occupied year-round, and they have yielded evidence of shell tool technology, including adzes, axes, celts, gouges, vessels, beads, and other decorative objects (Randall 2015:138-139). Florida Archaic Stemmed and unifacial stone tools, whelk and queen conch celts, gouges, axes, adzes, and containers, shell beads, drilled shark’s teeth, and wooden tool handles, paddles, and canoes were all part of the Mount Taylor material culture (Randall 2015:135-137).

Shellfish seem to have been the overwhelming staple of the Mount Taylor diet, but evidence of consumption of various fish, turtles, other reptiles, and a smaller number of birds and small to mid-sized mammals have also been recovered from Mount Taylor sites. Fruits, acorns and hickory nuts, starchy seeds, greens, gourds, and fungi were also eaten or otherwise utilized by Mount Taylor communities (Randall 2015:135-137).

6.1.4 Late Archaic Period (3000–500 BC)

After 3000 BC, there was a general shift in settlement and subsistence patterns emphasizing a greater use of wetland and marine food resources than in previous periods. This shift was related to the natural development of food-rich wetland habitats in river valleys and along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts (Bense 1994). The regionalization of precontact cultures also increased as human populations became adapted to specific environmental zones.

Extensive Late Archaic middens are found along the northeastern coast inland waterway from Flagler County north, along the coast of southwestern Florida from Charlotte Harbor south into the Ten Thousand Islands, and in the braided river-marsh system of the central St. Johns River, especially south of Lake George. The importance of the wetlands in these regions to precontact settlements was probably duplicated in other coastal regions, especially the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast and the Northwest (Milanich 1994:85). However, in these coastal areas, many of the Late Archaic sites are inundated (Warren 1964, 1970; Warren and Bullen 1965; Goodyear and Warren 1972; Goodyear et al. 1980).

Late Archaic populations increased their exploitation of estuarine, riverine, and coastal resources such as shellfish and the reduced dependence upon terrestrial resources in their subsistence regimes. Social and trade networks intensified and broadened geographically through the Late Archaic, but trade in tool stone specifically may have decreased as shell tools replaced the need for stone (Randall 2015; Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Late Archaic Elliott's Point sites in the Florida panhandle often contain baked clay objects, beads, evidence of a microlithic industry, extralocal lithics, and soapstone/steatite bowls, characteristic of Louisiana's Poverty Point culture, but earlier than that occupation (Saunders and Russo 2011).

The construction of large and sometimes complex shell rings in the coastal regions across Florida may represent population centers used for feasting and ceremonial activities during the Late Archaic, although they likely had multiple uses and meanings, as well as configurations. The Horr's Island complex in southwest Florida (8CR37–8CR42 and 8CR206–8CR211) contains a shell ring, linear middens, and small associated mounds, as well as evidence of domiciles and hearths. The Joseph Reed shell ring (8MT13) represents this site type during the latter part of the Late Archaic in southeastern Florida. These communal shell ring building projects continued or intensified into the ceramic Archaic in some areas but ceased after the Archaic period (Saunders and Russo 2011; Sassaman 2008).

Consumption of freshwater and marine shellfish is well documented for Middle and Late Archaic populations, but terrestrial faunal food sources were recovered from the interior upland west-central Florida West Williams (8HI509) and Enclave C (8PA1269) sites, including white-tailed deer, aquatic and land turtles, alligators, sirens, rabbits, muskrats,

birds, and numerous small mammals and fish (Austin et al. 2009). Subsistence trends in the Late Archaic involved greater use of aquatic resources and a decline in mammalian ones, and coastal regions were populated, potentially leading more sedentary lifestyles. However, sites like West William and Enclave C show that populations were adaptable to different environments and likely continued general foraging strategies at short term occupations into the Late Archaic. The variability of lifeways may have allowed for increased regionalization, as well as flexibility during climatic changes (Austin et al. 2009).

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

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

6.1.5 Mount Taylor – Thornhill Lake Phase

The Thornhill Lake Phase of the Mount Taylor culture (c. 3700–2600 BC) also roughly corresponds with the final episode of Mount Taylor shell construction identified by Randall (2015). During the Lake Thornhill phase of Mount Taylor, many pre-existing shell sites were abandoned, and a new landscape of mounds, ridges, and sheet midden features was constructed, although some Thornhill Lake features were built atop previous sites (Randall 2015:250). These features included conical burial mounds incorporating new patterns for interments, such as use of alternating brown and white sands to cap episodes of use or burials (Randall 2015:147-149, 252). Thornhill Lake phase burial mounds were often used for interments repeatedly, although at least one mound in Volusia County, Bluffton Mound (8VO23), contained a single burial on a base prepared with fire, over which the mound was built rapidly (Randall 2015:148). In some cases, the mounds were paired, which is a break from the more linear arrangements seen in earlier Mount Taylor sites (Randall 2015:252).

Extralocal exchange greatly increased during this period. Exotic items were regularly found in the Late Archaic mounds, sometimes as grave goods and other times as apparent caches (Randall 2015:148-149). Lithic materials from West Florida, coastal shell from the Atlantic

and potentially the Gulf, including from South Florida, and stone beads and bannerstones made of raw materials originating from outside of Florida have been found (Randall 2015:138-145, 250; Anderson and Sassaman 2012).

6.1.6 Orange Period

By about 2000 BC or slightly earlier, the firing of clay pottery was either invented in Florida or the technique diffused from coastal Georgia and South Carolina, where early dates for pottery have been obtained (Milanich 1994:86). It is possible that the technology arrived via the pre-existing trade networks established in the area (Randall 2015:254). At one time, it was thought that the earliest pottery-manufacturing culture in Florida was the Orange culture of the St. Johns region in northeast Florida. But evidence from southwest Florida indicates that fired clay pottery from northeastern and southwestern Florida is comparable to the early dates from sites in Georgia and South Carolina (Division of Archives 1970; Cockrell 1970; Widmer 1974; McMichael 1982; Russo 1991).

Orange period ceramics were tempered with plant fibers such as palmetto fiber or Spanish moss. The first use of pottery is well dated to the period from circa 2000 BC to 1000 BC, making fiber-tempered pottery a convenient horizon across the state. Although at first undecorated, various techniques were used to apply surface decoration, starting sometime around 1650 BC, providing an important tool for differentiating sites dating to the second half of the Late Archaic, known as the Orange Period (2000–500 BC) (Milanich 1994:86, 94). Table 2 illustrates the long-accepted Orange Period ceramic chronology.

Table 2: Orange Period Ceramic Chronology

Period	Dates
Orange 5	1000–500 BC
Orange 4	1200–1000 BC
Orange 3	1450–1250 BC
Orange 2	1650–1450 BC
Orange 1	2000 ^a –1650 BC

Source: Milanich (1994) based on Bullen (1955, 1972).

^a or slightly earlier.

However, data from sites in northeastern Florida has suggested a revised Orange period chronology (Sassaman 2003:5-14). Sassaman (2003:9) indicated that “...the four major subperiods of Bullen’s sequence (i.e., Orange 1-4) collapse down into one (Orange 1).” This revised chronology suggests that variations in Orange period ceramic paste, form, and decoration do not represent temporal changes. Instead, decorated incised wares tend to be found at shell rings and other sites with monumental architecture, while plain wares are more common in residential contexts (Randall 2015:255; Sassaman 2003).

Riverine middens in the East and Central cultural region have produced artifacts that illustrate aspects of Late Archaic subsistence technology, such as the throwing stick, use of which is indicated by the presence of steatite throwing-stick weights, or bannerstones, and

stemmed projectile points. Russo (1992:198) suggested that, along the coast, fine-mesh nets were also used to catch fish from the estuarine tidal creeks. Also common in these midden sites were picks and hammers made of shell, pins, points, and other tools made of bone (Milanich 1994:92-93).

Late Archaic period sites include middens adjacent to the Gulf, smaller sites back from the coast proper, and quarry sites (Chance 1981, 1982). A cluster of Late Archaic sites identified in Pasco County, the Enclave sites, contained freshwater midden remains and represent a rarely seen inland site type. The evidence recovered indicated a heavy reliance on aquatic resources and suggested that coastal dietary practices were carried into the interior (Estabrook et al. 2001).

Orange period sites in the East and Central region tended to avoid occupying the same sites as their predecessors, although Orange sites were often located near those earlier Mount Taylor shell and sand monuments. Orange period sites were typically organized in arcs, rings, or U shapes, and these landscape features seem to lack burials. Furthermore, sites from the Orange period lack evidence of extralocal items and trade networks that were present during the Thornhill Lake phase of the Mount Taylor cultural period (Randall 2015:149-150, 254-255). Within the region containing the project area, it is likely that the Orange period population was sparser than in other regions (Milanich 1994:251).

As more research is completed and regional differences among Late Archaic peoples in Florida are recognized, it is apparent that specific regional manifestations must be defined. These manifestations will undoubtedly be recognized as closely linked to the post-500 BC regional cultures of the Formative period discussed below.

Formative Period and Mississippian Periods (500 BC–AD 1513)

Changes in pottery and technology occurred in Florida during the Late Archaic period, also known as the Florida Transitional period; these changes mark the beginning of the Formative period. Fiber-tempered wares were replaced by sand-tempered, limestone-tempered, and chalky, sponge spicule-tempered ceramics. Three different projectile point styles (basally notched, corner-notched, and stemmed) occur in relatively contemporaneous contexts. This profusion of ceramic and tool traditions suggests population movement and social interaction between cultural areas.

Mississippian cultural development began in the central Mississippi Valley around AD 750 and was adopted by cultures in Florida between AD 800 and AD 1000. It was characterized by elaborate community developments including truncated pyramidal mounds, large plazas, and a chiefdom-level of socio-political organization. Other distinctive traits include small, triangular-shaped projectile points, the use of the bow, religious ceremonialism, increased territoriality and warfare, and, in some areas, development of agriculture (Milanich 1994:355–412).

6.1.7 East and Central Cultural Region

The study area is in the East and Central Florida region according to Milanich (1994; Figure 3). East and Central Florida is a region composed of the lower and central portions of the St.

Johns River, its tributaries, adjacent portions of the coastal barrier–salt marsh–lagoon system, and the Central Florida Lake District. These areas were occupied during the Formative period by what archaeologists call the St. Johns cultures. The early St. Johns I and II cultures developed out of the Orange culture of the Late Archaic period. In general, there was great continuity in this region from the time of the Orange Period peoples to the time of the various eastern Timucuan-speaking groups who lived there in the colonial period (Milanich 1994). Ashley (2012) provided a valuable discussion of St. Johns cultural interaction, exchange, and politics.

A chronology for the St. Johns culture sequence is shown in Table 3. The dates for these periods, it should be noted, correspond with other chronologies in northern Florida. This is due to shared traits among the groups of northern and eastern Florida. Primarily, ceramic changes, on which archaeologists base their chronologies, spread across northern Florida at approximately the same time. Also, the same pre-Columbian developments that influenced other cultures in the Southeast also affected the St. Johns cultures (Milanich 1994).

The project area is at the southern end of the East and Central cultural region, in what Milanich (1994:249) described as a transitional zone including Brevard, Indian River, and St. Lucie Counties. This area surrounds the Indian River coastal lagoon, the wetlands, streams, and lakes both inland and on the coast, and includes the barrier islands. Irving Rouse's (1951) chronology for the region employed the names Malabar I and Malabar II, which coincide temporally with the St. Johns I and II periods, respectively, and exhibited some of the same distinguishing features (Milanich 1994:249-250).

On the east coast of the Florida peninsula, a set of seasonality and settlement models have been forwarded based on studies performed on midden deposits on the St. Johns River and its associated estuary systems (Cumbaa 1976; Sigler-Eisenberg 1985; Sigler-Eisenberg and Russo 1986; Russo 1988; see also Ste. Claire 1990). These studies indicate that different forms of residential mobility can be suggested for different environmental areas and that the St. Johns peoples, like their Archaic predecessors, adapted to year-round exploitation of coastal environments. They continued to live along the St. Johns River and its tributaries, such as the Oklawaha River, down to western Brevard County, along the coastal lagoons and barrier islands, and around the numerous lakes near the St. Johns River and those in Orange, Lake, and northern Osceola counties (Milanich 1994:254). Within the Malabar area, evidence from sites such as Zarembo and Futch Cove suggests that small groups may have seasonally used coastal sites to hunt or collect specific resources, including coquina and other shellfish, fish, and birds. Larger sites, usually surrounded by wetlands were also present during this period (Milanich 1994:252-254).

Throughout the East and Central region, archaeological surveys and excavations have demonstrated that Orange Period and St. Johns I period components are found in the same locales, often at the same site (e.g., Bullen and Griffin 1952; Goggin 1952; Jahn and Bullen 1978; Newman and Weisman 1992; Russo et al. 1992; Wayne and Dickinson 1993; Weisman 1993). This continuity is illustrated in a study by James Miller (1991:155, 172), who plotted locations of all known Orange and St. Johns I sites on the St. Johns River from Lake George north. Miller's study also demonstrated similar settlement continuity between the St. Johns I

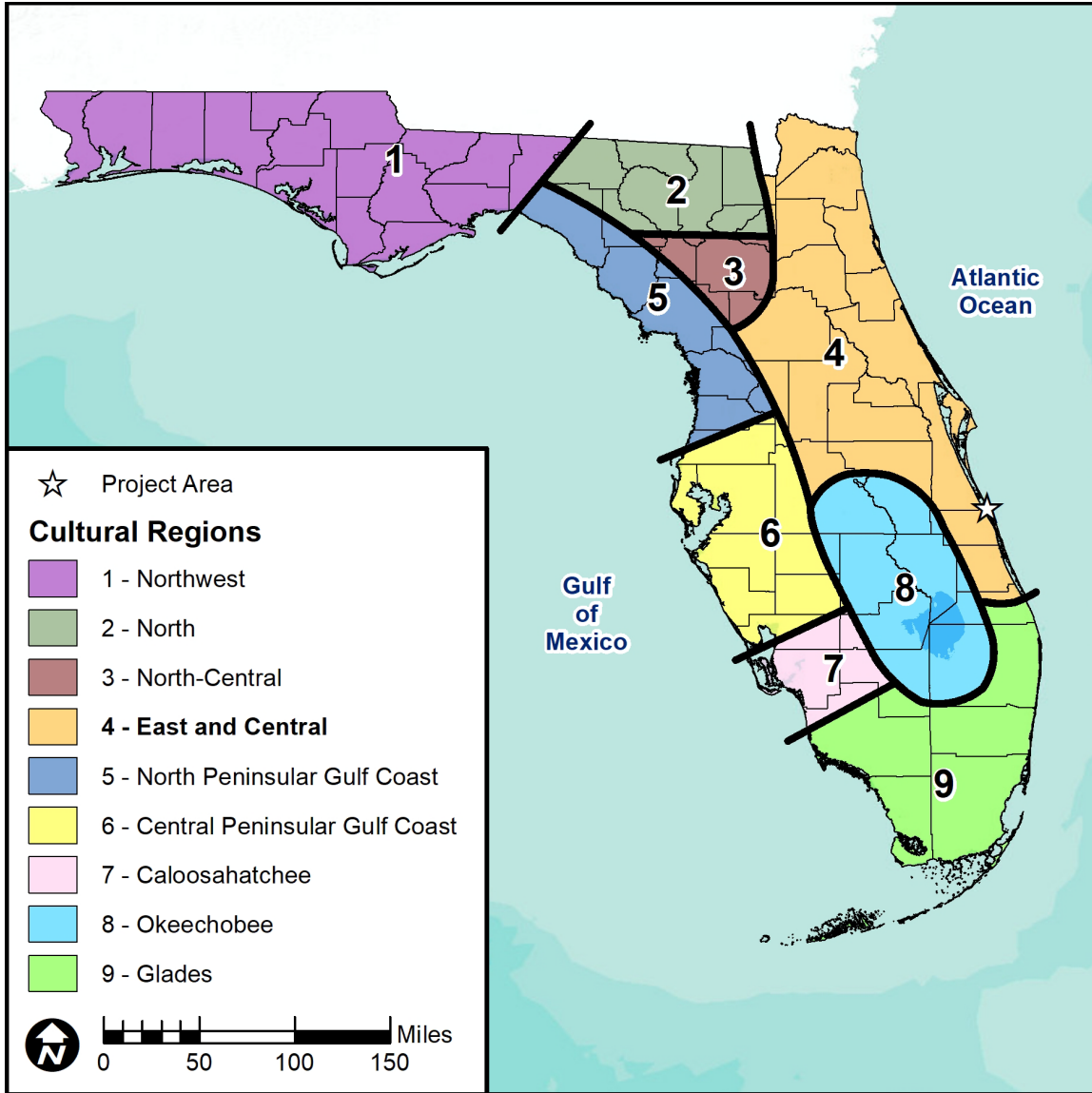


Figure 3: East and Central Cultural Region (Source: Milanich 1994)

Table 3: St. Johns Regional Chronology

Period	Dates
St Johns I	500 BC–AD 100
St. Johns Ia	AD 100–500
St. Johns Ib	AD 500–750
St. Johns IIa	AD 750–1050
St. Johns IIb	AD 1050–1513
St. Johns IIc	AD 1513–1565

Source: Milanich (1994)

and St. Johns II cultures (1991:172, 176). Such continuity is to be expected in a region where wetlands were so important (Milanich 1994:255).

Another trend observable in this region is a general population increase from the Orange Period into the St. Johns II period. Such an increase is strongly suggested by indices calculated by Miller that charted numbers of sites per century per period (Miller 1991:152, 180). These indices are especially suggestive of population increase during the St. Johns IIb period when agriculture is thought to have been important to local native economies, albeit not for those in the Malabar subarea. After about AD 1050, at least some of the St. Johns IIb period groups living along the St. Johns River developed complex socio-political structures similar to those of the contemporary Fort Walton, Pensacola, and Safety Harbor cultures of the Mississippian period (Milanich 1994:255–257).

Evidence from several sites strongly suggests that year-round St. Johns I settlements were present in the coastal zone and that such sites were often adjacent to special-use camps (Russo et al. 1989; Russo et al. 1992). The tools and other St. Johns I period artifacts associated with these sites were similar to those found associated with Orange Period sites. Examples include bone and shell tools, net weights, stone plummets, bottle gourd containers, distinctive chalky St. Johns ceramic wares, and occasional sand-tempered plain ceramics. Although surface decoration occurs on some of the St. Johns wares, the trend over time is for fewer decorated sherds during this period. Within the Malabar transitional area, a greater number of Sand-tempered Plain ceramics have been found, seemingly local productions by the same potters who were manufacturing the St. Johns wares. The prevalence of sand-tempered ceramics may have been at its highest in the middle years of the Malabar I/St. Johns I period (Milanich 1994:250–264; Sigler-Eisenberg et al. 1985:118-134). Alternatively, the ratios of St. Johns sponge-spicule tempered pastes to sand-tempered pastes may vary according to latitude rather than time period (Penders 2012:84-85).

Constructed sand burial mounds are present during the St. Johns I period, prior to AD 100, including within the Malabar area. Goggin (1952) described these mounds as low rises or truncated cones usually less than four feet high, although a few are almost 10 feet high. Deposits of red ochre or a similar mineral were often placed in these mounds. Primary flexed, extended, and secondary bundle interments are known in this period, the latter indicating the use of a charnel house (Milanich 1994:252, 260).

After AD 100, new ideas appear to have entered the region along with exotic items. Such objects, placed in caches in mounds or with individual burials, included mica and galena, copper-covered animal bones, wooden effigies, greenstone celts, quartz plummets, copper discs, copper earspools, and effigy pipes. Locally made Dunns Creek Red, St. Johns Plain, and St. Johns Check Stamped vessels were placed in the mounds (Milanich 1994:262). Village pottery continued to be dominated by St. Johns Plain ware, with Dunns Creek Red, Deptford, Swift Creek and, later, Weeden Island wares in the mounds (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

The St. Johns Ia period mounds tended to be larger than those of the earlier St. Johns I period, and all were constructed in the shape of truncated cones. In later mounds of this

period, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped vessels are also found. Log tombs containing numerous burials were found in two St. Johns Ia period sites (Bullen et al. 1967; LaFond 1972, 1983).

During the St. Johns Ib period, the diffusion of Weeden Island rituals and beliefs into the region is reflected in the types of exogenous ceramics found in the mounds. Additionally, some mounds contain vessels made with St. Johns chalky paste but in Weeden Island shapes and decorated with Weeden Island motifs. These copies of Weeden Island vessels sometimes depict animals, such as a duck effigy and other ceramics found in a mound at Tick Island (Goggin 1952:100; Moore 1894a: 58–63). By the end of the St. Johns Ib period, circa AD 750, native groups were living in villages and practicing horticulture, as was common throughout Florida at this time (Milanich 1994:262).

The appearance of St. Johns Check Stamped pottery marks the beginning of the St. Johns IIa and possibly the Malabar II period. While Malabar II sites do contain St. Johns Check Stamped pottery, as well as St. Johns Plain, Sand-tempered Plain, St. Johns Incised, and small numbers of extralocal wares, the ceramic chronology of the St. Johns region may not directly apply to the Malabar II subregion. More research is needed to determine the percentages of St. Johns Check Stamped pottery typical of Malabar II assemblages, and to what degree this differs between sites according to how far north or south they are situated (Penders 2012:85).

Although significant continuity existed between the St. Johns I and II periods, there is an increase in the number of sites or St. Johns II components within sites. Habitation of the barrier islands, in particular, appears to have increased through time (Penders 2012:87). Population increases in at least some locales within the St. Johns drainage resulted in the development of a more complex socio-political organization, much like that of contemporary Mississippian cultures to the north and northwest. There is evidence that at least one of the St. Johns IIb period mound sites interpreted as the center of a chiefdom was still occupied when European influences first reached Florida (Milanich 1994:263).

Subsistence practices among the St. Johns II peoples were very similar to those of the St. Johns I period. Evidence from two St. Johns IIb sites provided evidence of the use of maize, gourds, squash, acorns, hickory nuts, cabbage palm, may pop, grape, and saw palmetto, among other plants (Newsom 1986, 1987; Purdy 1991). Faunal samples from excavations at Hontoon Island (Wing and McKean 1987) were dominated by freshwater species such as snail, catfish, gar, bass, mullet, aquatic turtle, and alligator, as well as terrestrial species such as ducks, geese, gopher tortoise, rabbit, deer, and turkey. Most popular in the meat diet were freshwater snail, catfish, pond turtle, and gopher tortoise. All of the latter species could be taken with simple and efficient technologies: gathering snails and gopher tortoises by hand, using hook and line or nets for catfish, and catching turtles with traps or by hand (Milanich 1994:266).

In the southern end of the region, among the Malabar inhabitants, fish and mussels were important to the diet. During the Malabar II period, larger fish species have been identified in middens compared with Malabar I. Catfish, seatrout, Atlantic croaker, black drum, redfish,

porcupine fish, mullet, sharks, rays, bowfin, gar, bass, pickerel, turtles, and migratory ducks have also been found, supplemented by mammals including deer, raccoons, and rabbits (Milanich 1994:251; Penders 2012:86). Shellfish included quahog clam, coquina, whelk, crown conch, moon snail, venus clam, and oyster (Penders 2012:86).

In addition to Ashley's (2012) studies in northeastern Florida, knowledge of St. Johns II political and ceremonial life has come largely from mounds excavated by Clarence B. Moore (1894a, 1894b, 1896a, 1896b, and 1896c). His reports suggested that St. Johns IIa period mounds tended to be larger than those of the St. Johns I period, and that they continued to be used for kin-based interments. Some of these mounds had associated causeways (Bartram 1928:101–102; Goggin 1952:55; Laudonnière 1975:115, 137; Newsom 1986).

The St. Johns IIb is generally characterized by the appearance of some southeastern Mississippian traits, presumably resulting from socio-religious interaction with the Fort Walton and Safety Harbor cultures of Florida. During the St. Johns IIb period, at least some of the mounds were used as tombs for elite individuals. This suggests that areas in which these mounds are located had the largest populations and the most efficient economies, further indicating chiefdom level social organization. Some artifacts similar to those from Mississippian mounds have been recovered from St. Johns IIb period sites (Moore 1894a, 1894b; Brown 1985). Artifacts recovered from such mounds have included “killed” *Busycon* shells, greenstone celts, spatulate greenstone celts, ceramic biconical tubes, ceramic plant and animal effigy vessels, a limestone earspool with copper sheeting, a copper breast plate with “forked eye” motifs, a large wooden owl carving, and wooden carvings of an otter and a pelican (Moore 1894a; Bullen 1955:61; Purdy 1991:110, 119–120). However, it is likely that agriculture was never as important in the East and Central region as it was for Mississippian societies due to the reliance of the St. Johns peoples on coastal and wetland food resources (Milanich 1994:268). Furthermore, artifacts resulting from Mississippian trade networks are lacking in the Indian River area, suggesting that the Malabar II communities did not participate in these networks, or were intentionally isolated from them by the St. Johns II chiefdoms to the north (Penders 2012:96-97).

Within the Indian River region, Malabar mounds and middens often incorporated burials, but evidence of individual elites has not been found. Additionally, mounds in the Malabar cultural area tend to be located near habitation sites rather than separate from them. Some researchers have suggested the presence of monumental architecture in the area, but empirical evidence for Mississippian-style monumental construction is lacking (Penders 2012:89-93).

The St. Johns IIc period is marked by the introduction of European artifacts in some mounds. In the immediate project area, those mounds are attributed to the Ais. Some such mounds have burials arranged in an arced or circular fashion, oriented similarly to the spokes of a wheel. European artifacts as well as those made by Native Americans but using materials originating from Europeans, iron, copper, and gold have been found. The Ais mostly obtained such materials through salvage and wrecking of Spanish ships bearing treasure from Central America past Florida's East Coast by way of the Gulf Stream current. Although the Ais seem to have maintained their prior lifeways as hunters, fishers, and gatherers lacking

strong central organization or stratification. However, their access to cargo goods obtained from shipwrecks may have raised the status of the Ais leadership within Florida's trade networks and overall political context based on ethnohistoric accounts. The Ais generally rejected Spanish attempts to establish missions in their territory. However, like other Native American communities at the time of European contact, slavery, disease epidemics, and violence decimated the communities (Penders 2012:97-99).

Elsewhere in the East and Central cultural region during the St. Johns IIc period, native tribes included the Acuera of the Eastern Timucua in the Oklawaha River area (Deagan 1978; Milanich 1995:89), the Utina Timucua [Hann 1996:81 uses Outina] in the Palatka area, and the Mayaca near today's Osceola County. Several other Eastern Timucua groups are mentioned in sixteenth century accounts. These were not on the St. Johns River and their locations are uncertain. They include the Onachaquara and Omittagua provinces/villages, which are thought to have been east of the St. Johns River, and the Astina, who were on the west (Hann 1996; Milanich and Hudson 1993:196, 198-199). In general, gathering, hunting, and shellfish collecting continued as the primary subsistence mode for these groups, supplemented by the cultivation of corn, beans, tobacco, and other crops. Villages were located near freshwater streams, rivers, or lakes and were ruled by a chief.

John Goggin (1952) plotted early Contact Period Timucuan settlements along the St. Johns River. Near Jacksonville and St. Augustine was the territory controlled by the chief Saturiwa. South along the river, around the Palatka area, was another powerful chief who was an enemy of Saturiwa, Chief Utina. A third powerful chief was Potano, who ruled the Potano Indians in the more western territory near Gainesville and the Santa Fe River (Milanich 1995:88-90).

Chief Utina's main village was located in northwestern Putnam County near Grandin. Most other villages were along the St. Johns River and included Coya, Molona, Patuca, Chilili, and Enescape. The Spanish later established a mission to the Utina named San Antonio de Enescape, which may have been at the Mount Royal (8PU35) archaeological site (Milanich 1995). Other sites in the region with European trade goods include the Fort Mason Mound (8LA43) on the Oklawaha River (Moore 1896c; Deagan 1978), and the Southport Mound (8OS53; 8OS54; Mitchem et al. 1998) and the Beehive Hill mound (8OS1726; Janus Research 2000) in Osceola County, both of which are believed to be associated with the Mayaca.

7.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The following overview traces the historical development of the area from European settlement through the twentieth century. The intent of this overview is to serve as a guide to field investigations by identifying the possible locations of any historic cultural resources within the historic APE and to provide expectations regarding the potential historic significance of any such sites. It also provides a context with which to interpret any resources encountered during the study.

European Contact and Colonial Period (ca. 1513–1821)

Juan Ponce de León sighted the Florida coast and claimed it for Spain in the spring of 1513. It is likely that Ponce de León and his men briefly explored the Jupiter Inlet area late in April 1513. During their reconnaissance, the native Indians kept up almost constant attacks on the Spaniards. De León reports that on one occasion, the native force consisted of about 60 warriors. According to Ponce De León's description, the main village for the natives seems to have been near the Jupiter Inlet, probably today's DuBois Park (Herrera, in Davis 1935; True 1944a, 1944b; Wheeler 1992; Pepe in Pepe and Carr 2000:11).

For the next 50 years, there is little information available on the natives of the Jupiter area, or Spanish interest in it. This changed on St. Lucie's Day, December 13, 1565 when the Spanish established a fort, named Santa Lucia, on or near the Jupiter Inlet, possibly on a sand dune located on the eastern edge of the current Jupiter Lighthouse Reservation. Troops loyal to the Spanish Adelantado, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés constructed the fort. The soldiers had recently escaped a rebellion at a colony founded by Menéndez farther north among the Ais Indians in the vicinity of present-day Fort Pierce. After Santa Lucia was founded, the troops still loyal to Menéndez ferried the rebels from their camp on the north side of the St. Lucie Inlet to the new fort on the north side of the Jupiter Inlet. The natives near Fort Santa Lucia, known as the "Jeaga," were reportedly friendly at first and traded with the Spaniards (Lyon 1976; Pepe in Pepe and Carr 2000:12-14, 52).

The Jeaga eventually rebelled against the colonists. At first, the Spanish were able to scare off the natives by firing small guns that had been mounted on the fort. The Jeaga regrouped in better numbers and laid siege in an attack that lasted a total of four hours. Secondary sources suggests that potentially 1,000 natives were involved in this attack and 6,000 arrows were fired into the fort. The battle resulted in eight Spanish casualties (Lowery 1959). Although the number of Jeaga involved in the attack may be an exaggeration, it is certainly an indication that warriors from more than one village were involved in the assault. After this battle, the Europeans were subjected to daily attacks. Various reports list the total number of soldiers killed by native arrows at Santa Lucia at 15 or 16, with a number of others wounded. The Europeans were unable to leave the safety of the fort and eventually fell victim to starvation. For two weeks, the daily ration offered by the commander at Santa Lucia to his men consisted merely of a bowl of corn each. After the corn was eaten, they received nothing at all for four days. An artilleryman named Diego Lopez later reported in St. Augustine that his fellow soldiers had resorted to cannibalism in order to survive. However, no other accounts have been located that mention cannibalism during this episode of the fort's history. By the time a supply ship arrived at the fort on March 14, only 75 of the original 250 Spanish soldiers and French prisoners left by Menéndez at the original Ais colony were still alive.

These men were obviously desperate to escape. The original rebels rose up again, seized the ship, wounded the commander and his ensign, and forced them to sail with them south toward Cuba. Along the way, they met Menéndez and his fleet, heading north along the coast. Menéndez regained control of the ship and took it with him to St. Augustine (Lyon 1976; Pepe in Pepe and Carr 2000:12).

Although Santa Lucia was abandoned at this time, it is possible that a garrison may have been re-stationed there at some point (Pepe in Pepe and Carr 2000:13). Lowery reports that in 1858, survivors of the failed Tequesta mission along the Miami River took “refuge with the garrison at Santa Lucia” (1959:343). The large increase in population reportedly led to cannibalism.

Although there is some mention of the Jeaga or “Xega” in various documents and maps of the time (Lowery 1959; Lyon 1976), there is very little historic information that provides specific details of the Jupiter area during the century following the Fort Santa Lucia disaster (Pepe in Pepe and Carr 2000:14). Fontaneda, a long-time prisoner of the Calusa who was rescued by Menéndez in 1566, described the Indians of the area, although it is possible that he never actually visited Jupiter Inlet. He lists the Jeaga as a tribe and “Yove” as a native town (True 1944). A map of Blaeu from 1642 lists a “Rio Jega” or “Gega” (Andrews 1985). Another reference is by Gabriel Diaz de Calderon, the Bishop of Cuba who mentions both the “Geigas” and the “Jobeses” (Wenhold 1936).

The most significant ethnohistorical account of the Jobe comes from *Jonathan Dickinson’s Journal* (Andrews 1985), the account of the Quaker shipwreck survivor (Pepe in Pepe and Carr 2000:14). Dickinson’s first contact with the Jobe was on September 23, 1696, shortly after the wreck of the barkentine, *Reformation*, and the stranding of its passengers and crew. Following an initial interrogation by the cacique, the leader of the Jobe, and the salvaging of the ship’s goods, the ragged British band was forced to march to Jupiter Inlet. Here they were ferried over to the south side of the inlet to the Indian Village, Jobe. It is probable that the large shell midden that is Jupiter Inlet I (8PB35) is a remnant of this village. Dickinson’s records of the time spent in the village provide important glimpses into the Jobes’ way of life. It is difficult to assess the population of the village; however, Dickinson mentions that several hundred Indians, including men and women, engaged in the plundering of his ship. In considering this and Herrera’s statements concerning the 60 Indians who attacked Juan Ponce, it is not difficult to imagine a population of 100 to 200 men, women, and children for the settlement (Wheeler in Kennedy et al. 1993).

Although Dickinson referred to the natives at Jupiter Inlet as the Jobe (anglicized to “Hoe-Bay”), the names Jeaga, Jega, or Gega, persisted (Pepe in Pepe and Carr 2000:14). For example, the 1700 Visscher map labeled a bay in the approximate location of the Jupiter Inlet as the “Rio Gega” (Andrews 1985).

In 1704 and 1705, the English and their Indian allies largely destroyed the Spanish mission system in northern Florida. The removal of this protective barrier had disastrous effects on the Jobe and other peoples in southern Florida as it allowed raiding Creeks, Yamasee, and other English-armed Indians uncontested access to almost the entire colony. The “English

Indians” made frequent raids deep into southern Florida, killing many and carrying even more to Charleston where they were sold to the English as slaves. By 1710 or 1711, the situation had become so grim that the cacique of the Jobe and other leaders in southern Florida had gathered in the Keys requesting Spanish transportation to the residence in Cuba. As a result, the Spanish brought 270 to 280 Florida native refugees to Cuba along the word that more than 6,000 others were still waiting to come. Soon after arrival, up to 200 of these refugees along with most of their leaders, including the Jobe cacique, died as a result of epidemic disease. Because of this, and the great logistical problems and cost estimated to be incurred during the transplanting of the other refugees left in southern Florida, Juan Francisco, the governor of Cuba, suggested to the Spanish king that the natives be left in Florida (Hann 1991).

After this point, the Jobe and Jeaga largely disappear from recorded history. It is likely that they were virtually extinct or at least well on their way to extinction by the time the British took possession of Florida in 1763. The location of their village at Jupiter Inlet was recorded by French and Spanish cartographers as “Rio Jobbe” (Andrews 1985). The Juan de Liguera map of 1742 lists the village location as “Jove.” This map is also interesting in that it lists a place named, Gega, a little to the south of Jove on Lake Worth (Wheeler 1992). In 1763, William Roberts lists the “Rio Jego” as 5 leagues (15 miles) south of the “Rio Jobe” (Pepe in Pepe and Carr 2000:15).

The apparent confusion and discrepancies concerning the place names, Jobe (Hoe-Bay, Jobbe, Jove) and the Jeaga (Gega, Jega, Jego) during the First Spanish Period may not constitute contradictory evidence (Pepe in Pepe and Carr 2000:15). The sixteenth century reference to what is now the Palm Beach County area consistently mention the Jeaga or Xega as the name of the people and/or their province. Jobe or Yove is only mentioned as a town. In fact, although Fort Santa Lucia was probably located just across the Jupiter Inlet from the town of Jobe, Spanish accounts state that the Jeaga attacked the fort, and making no reference to the Jobe. But, by the late seventeenth century, Bishop Calderon in referring to the two groups of people, the Jobeses and the Geigas. Dickinson also uses the name, Hoe-Bay, in reference both to the people who captured his party and to the town which his party was held captive. He makes no mention of the Jeaga. In fact, almost all references from 1675 to the end of the First Spanish Period make some mention of the Jobe as a people or list Jobe as a place separate from Jeaga. The only exception seems to be Visscher’s map of 1700, which may have been based upon out-of-date of second-hand information. A possible explanation for all the evidence is that at the time of initial Spanish contact, Jobe, or Yove, was a town within a larger polity known as Jeaga. This would explain why the word, Jobe, is rarely used in correspondence and maps from the sixteenth century and why the accounts of Fort Santa Lucia only mention the Jeaga. At some point after this and Bishop Calderon’s 1675 letter, the people of the town of Jobe appear to be on more equal political footing with the Jeaga. This would explain references after this date, such as Dickinson’s account, that mention Jobe but do not mention Jeaga. This would also explain those references that mention both Jobe and Jeaga (Wheeler 2000).

During the brief British Period of Florida, maps make frequent reference to the Jupiter area, known to the British as “Grenville.” Some references are also available to indicate that the

Indian River was referred to as the “Grenville River” during this period. The term, Grenville, is a reference to a family of Loyalists who had numerous investments in Florida. Although it is probable that the Grenville family was granted land in the Jupiter area by the British crown, it is unclear whether members of the family ever settled there. However, later Spanish documents and possible archaeological evidence indicate that there as a least some limited form of British settlement in the Jupiter area (Andrews 1985:97, Kennedy, Lewis et al. 1991; Steele in Pepe, Steele, and Carr 1998; Romans 1962; Pepe in Pepe and Carr 2000).

North of the project area was the plantation of Andrew Turnbull (1768) at the Turnbull Plantation. Turnbull settled the area with indentured workers from the Minorcan Islands and named the settlement New Smyrna. For nine years the settlement grew and exported indigo and corn. However, working and living conditions were harsh and resulted in high mortality rates for the workers. In 1777, the remaining Minorcan workers abandoned New Smyrna and settled in St. Augustine. (Spencer 2003)

During the waning days of Spanish control over East Florida, the Spanish Governor, Jose Coppinger, granted numerous large land grants to Spanish citizens under authority of various laws. At the location of present-day Sebastian, at the confluence of the Sebastian River and the Indian River, was the grant of George Fleming. Fleming’s grant was for 20,000 acres. and was in recompense for Fleming’s service to the crown as a Captain in the St. Augustine Militia. Coppinger signed the grant in September 1816. The grant was confirmed by the US government on May 15, 1832 for Sophia Fleming, the widow of George Fleming. Historic maps dating to this time period and surveys conducted do not show any development associated with the Fleming grant. Other nearby grants were the Gomez Grant near Jupiter and the Delespine Grant north of the project area (Fryman 1973; Works Progress Administration 1941). At the same time, Governor Coppinger was granting large swaths of Spanish territory to its citizens, the US and Spain were brokering an agreement to hand East Florida over to the United States.

The Territorial and Statehood Period (1821–1860)

In 1821, after several years of negotiations with Spain, the U.S. acquired Florida as a territory. The population of the territory at that time was still centered in the northern areas around Pensacola, St. Augustine, and Tallahassee.

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

These treaties fostered Seminole resentment of settlers that would culminate in the Second Seminole War in 1835. The battle that marked the beginning of the war took place in present-day Sumter County. On December 28, 1835, Major Francis L. Dade and his 107 men were ambushed by Seminole Indians, and only three of Dade's soldiers survived the attack (Dade Battlefield n.d; n.p.).

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

Taking advantage of the lands offered by the Act, pioneers settled along the Indian River. Most settlers lived south of the Indian River Inlet, on the west side of the river, near the recently abandoned Fort Pierce. As in other Florida counties, some of the first settlers moved from southern states. These settlers included Col. Samuel H. Peck, a banker and physician from Savannah; Capt. Mills O. Burnham, the first settler to plant pineapples; and Ossian B. Hart, future governor of Florida. Several sailors, slaves, and carpenters lived among the planter families (Janus Research 2011a:26).

No Second Seminole War forts or battles occurred near the project area. The closest fort north of the current project area was Fort Taylor at Lake Winder. The closest fort south of the project area was Fort Jupiter. Troops passed through the area west of present-day Sebastian, but there were no forts or battles at Sebastian or near the current project area. However, steamboats were used along the Indian River to transport supplies to the US Military. (National Park Service 2008).

The Seminole Indians did not completely disperse from Florida during the war. Many Native Americans escaped capture by hiding in swamps, and quite a few Seminoles lived in the Fort Pierce area, south of the current project area. The new settlers lived peacefully with the neighboring Seminoles, until 1849 when Mr. Barker, a trading post operator, allegedly sold the Seminoles defective gun powder. In the town of Susanna, a band of Seminoles attacked Barker and his brother-in-law, Major Russell. Barker was killed and Russell was injured. A panic swept through the settler families and most of them left the next day for St. Augustine to protect the remaining settlers. In 1850, Fort Capron was established as a permanent military post. Built near the Russell home on the site of present-day St. Lucie, it remained in operation until 1859, the end of the third Seminole War. A military road connected Fort Brooke in Tampa to Fort Capron in St. Lucie, and was the only road connecting the East and West coasts for many years. Indrio Road now roughly follows this military trail. Once a military presence was established, many families moved back to Susanna, including Russell. The town became the county seat after St. Lucie County was renamed Brevard County in 1855 (Van Landingham 1976:9-10; Janus Research 2011a:27).

Major James Paine settled on 40 acres after completing his tour of duty at Fort Capron. His land was along the Indian River about one mile south of the fort. His family joined him in 1857. Around 1872, Alexander Bell and his family homesteaded from Taylor Creek south, near the Paine family. The area became St. Lucie Village, and the county seat of Brevard County during the 1870s (St. Lucie Historical Society n.d.).

A notable newcomer to the area was Thomas H. Dummett and his family. Dummett's oldest son, Douglas, introduced a new industry to the Indian River area when he planted large stands of citrus trees (Eriksen 1994:31). The Dummetts observed many wild citrus trees when they first settled, most of them having been spread by Native Americans and early Spanish settlers. Some, however, were the organized effort of Turnbull's colonists at New Smyrna during the British occupation (Rouse 1951:265–273). Through experimentation with grafting, along with the mild lagoon climate, Dummett's groves were able to survive the record-setting 1835 freeze that killed groves throughout the territory (Eriksen 1994:31). By 1865, Dummett's Indian River oranges were world famous. He began sharing his grafting and cultivation technology with many of the post-war settlers in the Indian River area and, by the late 1800s, his techniques had spread southward along the Indian River Lagoon (Eriksen 1994:33).

Indian River County and Brevard County's pattern of settlement was evident as early as the 1840s, and it steadily continued until the turn-of-the-century. The current Indian River County and Brevard County area was sparsely populated before 1850 (SEARCH 2004:8). During this time Indian River County did not yet exist, and communities such as Sebastian, Wabasso, Gifford, and Roseland were located within Brevard County, which became St. Lucie County in 1905 (Vero Beach 2011). In 1860, the Indian River region had a population of less than ten people per square mile and slaves counted as a third of this population. Most settlers engaged in subsistence farming, and cattle ranching made up the largest industry in the area (ACI 2004:2-12). Transportation to the region at this time was primarily achieved by boat. As more settlers began to arrive in the region, some steamboat service was offered along the length of the Indian River. Steamboats, such as the Pioneer, provided service to Sebastian in the late-1870s, and by 1890, there was a small fleet of steamboats working on the Indian River (Janus Research 2011:27).

South of the project area, Fort Jupiter was the site of two battles during the Second Seminole War and also during this period the fort was used sporadically throughout the War (Pepe, Steele, and Carr 1998).

Although there were no legal settlements in the Jupiter area during the Territorial Period, military documents from the 1850s indicate that a squatter named David Stone probably established a residence there in the 1840s (Pepe in Pepe and Carr 2000:18). Stone's residence is briefly described in a March 5, 1857 letter written by Captain Joseph Roberts: "Mr. Stone...has a house and garden on the south bank of the Jupiter River near the inlet" (Hughes 1992). Although Florida became the twenty-seventh state in 1845, things remained relatively unchanged in the project area because of its isolation.

On February 21, 1855, Fort Jupiter was re-established to the southeast of its previous location. "New Fort Jupiter" was on the southern shore of the Loxahatchee Estuary, east of the confluence of the South Fork of the Loxahatchee and just to the south of the tip of present day Pennock Point, in the current Jupiter Plantation development. The new fort was first used from February through November of 1855. At this point, the post was abandoned despite the fact that its construction had not yet been completed. This was due to the constant illness suffered by almost all of the soldiers who were stationed at the post during this period. During this period of the fort's use, those troops who had not deserted or became incapacitated by illness occupied most of their time with reestablishing roads and trails and repairing and rebuilding bridges to and from the fort (Hughes 1992).

One important development that came about due to the reestablishment of Fort Jupiter was the Jupiter Military Reservation. Accordingly, the Jupiter Military Reservation was established on May 14, 1855 and consisted of 9,066.80 acres of land. Within the bounds of the Jupiter Reservation were 61.5 acres that had been set aside for the construction of the Jupiter Lighthouse due to an order of President Franklin Pierce on October 22, 1854 (Hughes 1992). Much of the land within the current limits of the Town of Jupiter was also part of the Jupiter Military Reservation.

The Third Seminole War began on December 20, 1855, when a Seminole band attacked a small military surveying party in the Big Cypress Swamp. A direct effect this war had on the Jupiter area was to delay work on the Jupiter Lighthouse (Pepe in Pepe and Carr 2000:21). In September of 1856, a work party was organized to work on the lighthouse, but the unsettled state of Indian affairs in southern Florida prevented it from initiating the project (Bender & Associates 1996). One contributing factor to the work delay may well have been the fact that Fort Jupiter was not manned at this time (Hughes 1992). The renewed hostilities eventually lead to a reoccupation of Fort Jupiter beginning on March 14, 1857. The fort was then occupied almost continuously until the end of the war, in May of 1858 (Hughes 1992).

After the war, a new work party was organized for construction of the lighthouse and was ordered to Jupiter at the very end of 1858. After numerous additional delays, the lighthouse was eventually completed and began operation on July 1, 1860 (Bender & Associates 1996). Thomas Twiner served as the light's first keeper, and was the only legal resident of the Jupiter area at this time (Hughes 1992).

Civil War and Post War Period (1860-1898)

With the beginning of the Civil War, cattle were needed to help feed the Confederate Army. Herds from as far south as central Florida were driven to railheads near the Georgia border. However, cattle ranchers discovered they could sell their herds in Cuba for a greater profit and began dealing with blockade-runners. The Union attempted to stop all shipping from Florida ports, but blockade-runners were too abundant. Cattle ranchers from all over Florida drove their cattle to Punta Rassa to be shipped to Cuba for payment in Spanish gold. It is not known how many cattle were shipped from the port during the Civil War. However, after the war as cattle continued to be shipped, it is reported that in the decade between 1870 and 1879 over 165,000 head were shipped (Grismer 1949).

At the onset of the Civil War, the project area was sparsely populated. Blockade runners in the Indian River and Mosquito Lagoon were successful until the summer of 1863. Small skirmishes between Union blockades occurred near the project area. In March 1863, Union vessels, *Henry Andrew* and *Penguin* were venturing inland to extend the blockade. Three Union soldiers from the *Penguin* were killed in a small skirmish. Federal seizure of Confederate and British ships continued in the general project area as blockade runners tried to use the expansive waterways of the Indian River and Mosquito Lagoon to bring supplies into Confederate Florida (National Park Service 2008).

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

In the 1880s, interest in the resources of South Florida increased due in large part to people like Hamilton Disston and Henry B. Plant. By 1881, the State of Florida faced a financial crisis involving a title to public lands. On the eve of the Civil War, land had been pledged by the Internal Improvement Fund to underwrite railroad bonds. After the War, when the railroads failed, the land reverted to the State. Almost \$1 million was needed by the state to pay off the principal and accumulated interest on the debt, thereby giving clear title.

The Disston Land Purchase was an agreement between Disston and the state in which Disston agreed to purchase Internal Improvement Fund Lands at 25 cents an acre to satisfy the indebtedness of the fund. A contract was signed on June 1, 1881, for the sale of 4,000,000 acres for the sum of \$1 million, the estimated debt owed by the Improvement Fund. Disston was allowed to select tracts of land in lots of 10,000 acres, up to 3,500,000 acres. The remainder was to be selected in tracts of 640 acres (Davis 1938:206-207). Before he could fulfill his obligation, Disston sold half of this contract to a British concern, the Florida Land and Mortgage Company, headed by Sir Edward James Reed (Tischendorf 1954:123).

North of the project area, railway magnate Henry Plant extended his Atlantic Coast, St. Johns, and Indian River Railroad west from Enterprise to Titusville in 1885. Communities including Titusville along the railroad route formed a subscription company pledging \$30,000 in land or cash to ensure the railway was built. The Enterprise Branch was opened in 1886 and leased to the Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West (JTKW) Railroad. The JTKW had a 1,500-foot dock built out into the Indian River so steamboats which the company owned could reach its trains (FDHR 2021). This system became known as the "Tropical Trunk Line." Passengers would dock the ships to reach settlements further south down the Indian River. Citrus, pineapples, and fish were exported out of the Indian River Lagoon area to northern markets (Brevard County Historical Society 2018). The steamboats which plied the Indian River near the project area would then connect with the Celestial Railroad at Juno, south of the project area. The Celestial was part of the larger JTKW system which consisted of a network of rail lines and steamships that combined to carry freight and passengers to Titusville by a subsidiary company, the *Indian River Steamboat Company* (Shappee 1962).

Meanwhile, Henry Flagler's East Coast Lines (ECL) mainline extended south from Jacksonville to Daytona in 1889. Flagler incorporated the Florida Coast & Gulf Railway Company in 1892 and extended his tracks south to New Smyrna. Flagler organized the Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Indian River Railway which included the Enterprise Branch to lengthen the tracks to Lake Worth that same year. FEC track reached the communities of Roseland and Sebastian in 1893 and Flagler consolidated his railroad holdings renaming the lines the FEC Railway in 1894 (Janus Research 2012). However, the immediate project area remained isolated without an overland corridor and the inlet had not yet been formed. The small communities of Orchid and Enos were located on the barrier island south of the project area and the communities of Averill and Melbourne Beach were located north of the project area on the barrier island (Jacksonville S.A. and Matthews-Northrup Company 1893).

The general project area experienced a small population boom in the 1870s and 1880s as northerners moved south as a result of enticing advertisements and reports of improved health from the southern environment. In the Indian River area, citrus was an especially popular crop. However, devastating freezes in 1894 and 1895 destroyed many citrus orchards, pineapple patches, and vegetable gardens in the area. Even fish on the Loxahatchee were killed and seen floating on the surface of the water. Some settlers abandoned their homesteads as a result of their losses (Jackson 1915, Utz 1972). The project area remained predominantly rural and most transportation still occurred via waterways. Four lots in the project area (Section 20) were sold by the State of Florida in this time period (Table 4). David Gibson reportedly attempted to create an Inlet at the location of the present-day Sebastian Inlet as early as 1872. A US Geodetic Survey Map from 1881 shows an Inlet labeled “Gibson’s Cut” in the general area of the present-day Sebastian Inlet (Figure 4) (Sebastian Inlet District 2021). However, the Inlet would continuously close-up and thwart any attempt at keeping it open until the early twentieth century.

Table 4: Land Apportionment in the Project Area as Recorded in the Tract Book Records

Township 30 South, Range 39 East			
Section	Portion Owned	Owner	Date of Deed or Sale
17	Lots 1 and 2	John B. Beach	April 17, 1891
	Lot 3	Joseph F. Reed	October 20, 1883
	Lot 4	James R. Booth	May 20, 1885
20	Lots 1 and 2	David P. Gibson	May 9, 1885
	Lots 3 and 4	William M. Fee	March 31, 1884



Figure 4: 1880-1881 US Geodetic Survey showing “Gibson’s Cut” (circled in red) near the area of present-day Sebastian Inlet.

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

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

In 1904, Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward initiated significant reforms in Florida’s politics. Several of Broward’s major issues included the Everglades drainage project, railroad regulation, and the construction of roads. During this time, railroads were constructed throughout the state and automobile use became more prevalent. Improved transportation in the state opened the lines to export Florida’s agricultural and industrial products (Miller 1990). As various products such as fruits and vegetables were leaving the state, people were arriving in Florida. Some entered as new residents and others as tourists. Between 1900 and 1910, the state population increased from 528,542 residents to 752,619 (US Census Bureau 1995).

In 1899, the county seat for Dade County was moved from Juno back to Miami, reflecting the end of the economic boom that Juno and Jupiter had enjoyed during the heyday of the

Celestial Railroad and the Indian River steamer traffic. This move was also a sign that economic development in southern Florida was now effectively centered on Miami (Kennedy, Lewis et al. 1991).

In 1905, St. Lucie County was formed out of the southern portion of Brevard County. In 1900, the population of Brevard County was 5,158 residents and in the 1910 census, St. Lucie County had a population of 4,075 residents and Brevard County had a population of 4,717 residents (US Census Bureau 1995). These numbers reflect the increasing population in Florida at the turn of the century.

Near the project area, the Indian River Lagoon's water quality declined and local Brevard County residents advocated for the opening of the Sebastian Inlet as a remedy for the water quality issues. However, the US Army Corps of Engineers, responsible for maintaining navigable waterways, would not issue a permit for the opening and maintenance of the Sebastian Inlet.

Also near the project area, Pelican Island National Wildlife Refuge, was established by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1903. This was the first National Wildlife Refuge established in the country. The 5-acre island was widely recognized by the local community and the National Audubon Society as an important place for the Brown Pelicans in the Indian River Lagoon. The establishment of the National Wildlife Refuge was in reaction to the over-hunting of birds for their plumage and the impact the plumage trade was having on bird populations, especially in Florida (US Fish and Wildlife Service 2021).

World War I and Aftermath Period (1917–1920)

The World War I and Aftermath period of Florida's history begins with the United States' entry into World War I in 1917. Wartime activity required the development of several training facilities in the state, and protecting the coastlines was a priority. Although the conflict only lasted until November 1918, the economy was boosted greatly by the war. For example, the war brought industrialization to port cities such as Tampa and Jacksonville, where shipbuilding accelerated. These cities also functioned as supply depots and embarkation points. An indirect economic benefit of the war was an increase in agricultural production, as beef, vegetables, and cotton were in great demand (Miller 1990).

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

The end of the war marked a time for increased road building and repair. This was due largely to the fact that cars were being built at a faster pace and tourism was peaking. By 1917, the first bridge to span the Indian river was complete, providing a link to the communities of Merritt Island and the resort of Cocoa Beach (Erickson 1994).

North of the project area, the Mosquito Lagoon House of Refuge was used during World War I, and eventually World War II, as a look-out for enemy movements along the coast (National Park Service 2008).

Near the project area, in 1918, after years of advocating for official approval to re-open the Sebastian Inlet, the Sebastian Inlet Association was granted a federal permit to open the Inlet. Local residents, Roy O. Couch and Charles W. Sembler hired a dredge and began the process of opening the Inlet (Figure 5). Soon after the Inlet was opened it filled back in with sand. Local lore claims that locals who opposed its creation came in overnight and filled the Inlet back in with sand. By then, the permit to create the Inlet had expired and the Inlet Association had to again acquire approval from the US government to reopen the Inlet. In response, on May 23, 1919, the SID was formed to maintain the channel connecting the Indian River and the Atlantic Ocean (Sebastian Inlet District 2021).



Figure 5: January 1919 Photo of the Inlet (Courtesy of The Indian River County Historical Society)

Florida Boom Period (1920–1930)

After World War I, Florida experienced unprecedented growth. Many people relocated to Florida during the war to work in wartime industries or were stationed in the state as soldiers. Bank deposits increased, real estate companies opened in many cities, and state and county

road systems expanded quickly. Earlier land reclamation projects created thousands of new acres of land to be developed. Real estate activity increased steadily after the war's end and drove up property values. Prices on lots were inflated to appear more enticing to out-of-state buyers. Every city and town in Florida had new subdivisions platted and lots were selling and reselling for quick profits. Southeastern Florida, including cities such as Miami and Palm Beach, experienced the most activity, although the boom affected most communities in central and South Florida (Weaver et al. 1996:3).

Road building became a statewide concern as it shifted from a local to a state function. These roads made even remote areas of the state accessible and allowed the boom to spread. On a daily basis up to 20,000 people were arriving in the state. Besides the inexpensive property, Florida's legislative prohibition on income and inheritance taxes also encouraged more people to move into the state (Curl 1986).

A number of road systems were developed in the 1910s and early 1920s which ran through many of the East Coast states. These included the Atlantic Highway which ran from Fort Kent, Maine to Miami, Florida as well as the Dixie Highway which extended from Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan to Miami. These roadways were not numbered, had little to no signage, and often the same stretch of road could overlap or diverge into multiple highways. By the 1920s, roadways were considered too confusing for motorists to follow and the Joint Board on Interstate Highways was created to develop a system for numbering and signing national highways. A route for a national East Coast highway was then agreed upon in 1926 which generally followed along the Atlantic Coast as closely as possible. This route, which used most of the Atlantic Highway and ran from Fort Kent, Maine to Key West, Florida, was officially designated as US 1 in 1926 (FHWA 2017).

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

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

Close to the project area, Indian River County was formed from a northern portion of St. Lucie County which bordered Brevard County in May 1925. During this time period, in 1920, the Sebastian Inlet Commission was formed. The Commission was formed to explore the opening and maintenance of the Sebastian Inlet. The area around the Inlet was a well-known area for fishing, but the unpredictability of the Inlet was a major drawback to its utilization (Florida Today 1971). The Sebastian Inlet Commission worked to secure funds

and support for the opening and subsequent maintenance of the Inlet. In 1920, The SID was granted a permit to open the Inlet. As part of the project, improvements were made to the Inlet to help maintain it including coquina rock jetties (Figure 6) (Sebastian Inlet District 2021).



Figure 6: 1923 Photograph showing Barges of Coquina Rock for the 1923 Sebastian Inlet Improvements (*Photo Courtesy of the Sebastian Inlet District*)

The Great Depression and New Deal Period (1930-1940)

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

As a result of hard economic times, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated several national relief programs. Important New Deal-era programs in Florida were the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The WPA provided jobs for professional workers and laborers, who constructed or improved many roads, public buildings, parks, and airports in Florida. The CCC improved and preserved forests, parks, and agricultural lands (Miller 1990). Two nearby WPA projects was a Mural in the City Hall of Fort Pierce and in Cocoa, a post office building was constructed in 1929 with federal Treasury Department funding (Living New Deal 2021).

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

The Sebastian Inlet became an important location for the community during the Great Depression as it allowed for easier access to fishing grounds and became a popular location for recreation. The Inlet also encouraged some minor development in the area including a fish camp operated by Don Beaujean (Sebastian Inlet District 2021). However, the SID still struggled with maintaining the Inlet and by 1938, requested funds and assistance from the US Army Corps of Engineers to re-open the Inlet. The Inlet would remain open until 1941 when a severe storm closed it once again (Sebastian Inlet District 2021).

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

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

Railroads once again profited, since servicemen, military goods and materials needed to be transported. However, airplanes were now becoming the new form of transportation, and Florida became a major airline destination. The highway system was also being expanded at this time. The Florida State Road Department constructed 1,560 miles of highway during the war era (Miller 1990).

At the conclusion of World War II, Florida's economy was almost fully recovered. Tourism quickly rebounded and once again became a major part of the state's economy. Additionally, former military personnel found the climate amenable and moved to Florida permanently after the war. These new residents greatly increased the population in the 1940s (Miller 1990).

Florida's east coast experienced a large military build-up including along the location of the present-day Sebastian Inlet. After the Inlet re-closed in 1941, it did not reopen again until after World War II. Instead, the beach near and within the then-closed Inlet was utilized by the US Navy for amphibious training. Also along the beach, U-boat watch towers were constructed and manned by local civilians.

Other nearby military posts included one at Jupiter Inlet where an intelligence listening post was established. Referred to as "Station J," it intercepted German U-boat radio activity,

warned Allied ships, and then forwarded intercepted material to Washington for code breaking and translation. After the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941, the station began an intensive monitoring of enemy radio traffic. Thirty German U-boats were destroyed off the Florida coast in May of 1943 due to the Communications Radio Intelligence Unit at “Station J” (Historical Society of Palm Beach County 2009). North of the project area, the Melbourne Naval Air Station was used to train Navy pilots and members of the United States Naval Reserve (Women’s Reserves), also known as WAVES.

After World War II, the SID started efforts to once again open Sebastian Inlet. Using surplus ordinance from the US Navy, the Inlet was opened in 1947 and subsequent improvements included new jetties and bulwarks (Sebastian Inlet District 2021; Miami Herald 1947) (Figures 7-8).



Figure 7: 1947 Photograph Showing Surplus Navy Ordinance Being Utilized to Open the Sebastian Inlet (*Photograph Courtesy of the Sebastian Inlet District*)



Figure 8: Aerial from 1948 of the Newly-Opened Sebastian Inlet (*Aerial Courtesy of the Sebastian Inlet District*)

Modern Period (1950–Present)

The development of Florida during the modern period is marked by the rapid expansion of population. This is especially true for the current project area. Census records show that for 30 years the population increased exponentially in Brevard County. Between 1940 and 1950 the population grew from 16,142 residents to 23,653 residents. Between 1950 and 1960 the population increased by over 350% from (1950: 23,653; 1960: 111,435), and between 1960 and 1970 the population increased by 106.4 % (1960: 111,453; 1970: 230,006) (US Census Bureau 1995). The explosion in the permanent population in Brevard County reflects the rapid development of the federal installations in Brevard (and surrounding counties) and the supporting private industries. Indian River County also experienced significant growth in the Modern Period with the population exploding from 8,957 residents in 1940 to 11,872 residents in 1960. By 1970 there were 50,836 residents in the county (US Census Bureau 1995).

The population increase in Brevard County was largely spurred by the decision of the United States Air Force and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) chose Merritt Island and Cape Canaveral for the site of the development of interplanetary flight. The

decision was based on several factors including the predominant agricultural-use of Merritt Island, the rareness of hurricanes impacting in the area, and the existing presence of Patrick Air Force Base. On August 24, 1961, NASA Headquarters announced plans to purchase approximately 88,000 acres around the existing Cape Canaveral launch area (National Park Service 2008).

Closer to the project area, the Sebastian Inlet was continuously being improved throughout the Modern Period and remained open. For example, in 1952, approximately 65,000 yards of sand were removed from the Inlet to allow passage of larger boats (Orlando Sentinel 1952). There were also two jetties lengthened and raised. Perhaps the most notable improvement in the area was the construction of the current bridge, named the James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge/FDOT Bridge No. 880005, in 1964 (Figures 9-10). The opening of the bridge included a large celebration and spurred development in Southern Brevard County.



Figure 9: 1964 Aerial Showing the James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge (FDOT Bridge No. 880005) Under Construction, facing southeast (*Aerial Courtesy of the Sebastian Inlet District*).



Figure 10: 1965 Aerial showing the Bridge Opening Celebrations and the Inlet Improvements that had occurred, Including the Jetties on the South of the Swimming Lagoon, facing northwest (*Aerial Courtesy of the Sebastian Inlet District*)

During the Modern Period, the area around Sebastian Inlet was a popular fishing and recreation location. Development was limited to the northeast portion of the Inlet where a row of private homes were constructed on the east side of A1A between 1958 and 1968. In the late 1960s and 1970s, as a result of improvements to the jetties (Figure 11), new wave action occurred which began attracting surfers to the Inlet. Although there have been tensions between the surfers and anglers at this location, it continues to serve both communities (Florida Today 1970).

Beginning in 1969, the State of Florida received a donation of 7 acres from the MacLarty family and subsequently began purchasing and leasing surround land around the Inlet and by 1971 had established the Sebastian Inlet State Park. Today the Sebastian Inlet State Park encompasses almost 1,000 acres on both sides of the Inlet and includes two museums, camping, a swimming lagoon, passive beaches, and boat ramps (FDEP 2021).

By the 1990 census, Indian River County had 90,208 residents and Brevard County had 398,978 residents.



Figure 11: Aerial from August 4, 1970 showing the Improved Jetties, Which Would Result in Increased Use of the Area for Surfing, facing west (*Photography Courtesy of the Sebastian Inlet District*)

8.0 FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

A comprehensive review of previous surveys, Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data, Brevard County and Indian River County Property Appraiser records, and other relevant historical research materials was conducted to determine the potential for National Register–listed, National Register–eligible, and potentially National Register–eligible cultural resources within the project APE. The FMSF is an important planning tool that assists in identifying potential cultural resources issues and resources that may warrant further investigation and protection. It can be used as a guide but should not be used to determine the official position of the SHPO or the FDHR regarding the significance of a resource.

There are a total of twelve (12) surveys that have been conducted within one mile of the project APE. A total of four surveys (FMSF Survey No. 2391, 18921, 20416, and 20918) partially contained the project APE. Table 5 lists previous surveys conducted within one mile of the APE.

Table 5: Surveys Conducted Within One Mile of the Project APE

FMSF Survey No.	Report Title	Author(s)	Publication Date
1865	A Cultural Resources and Magnetometer Survey, Indian River County, Florida	OSM Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	1986
2391	Archaeological Assessment of Six Selected areas in Brevard County: a First Generation Model	University of West Florida	1990
12782	Archaeological Monitoring for Ranger Residence Trailer	P.L. Rand	2006
15701	Florida East Coast Shipwreck Project, Mel Fisher Center, Inc. 2002 Season Report	Mel Fisher Center, Inc.	2003
16520	Letter Report, Sebastian Inlet State Park Marina Drainfield Reconnaissance, Brevard County, Florida	Florida History, LLC	2009
18921	Archaeological Monitoring Results - Sebastian Inlet State Park Replacement of Cable for Wave Gauge	Terry O'Toole	2012
20202	Investigating Human Remains at the Micco Beach Site (8BR125), Sebastian Inlet State Park, Florida	Daniel M. Seinfeld	2013
20210	Report on a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) Investigation at site 8BR125 within the Sebastian Inlet State Park, Brevard County, Florida	Richard W. Estabrook	2012
20416	State Road A1A Bridge over Sebastian Inlet (Bridge No. 880005) Improvements to fishing Piers and Bridge, Indian River and Brevard Counties, FPID # 430534-1-52-01	Janus Research	2013

FMSF Survey No.	Report Title	Author(s)	Publication Date
20918	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Along State Road A1A and Archaeological Testing of Site 8IR985 in Indian River County, Florida	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	2000
24537	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for The Sebastian Inlet State Park Restrooms Renovations, Sebastian River State Park, Brevard County, Florida	Thomas Penders & Associates	2017
27125	South Seas Exploration, Inc. Geophysical Report Request for Dig & Identify Permit #2014.02, IR00030 – Indian River County, Florida	South Seas Exploration, Inc.	2017

The portion of the project APE within Brevard County was within one of the areas addressed in the University of West Florida's (1990; FMSF Manuscript No. 2391) *Archaeological Assessment of Six Selected Areas in Brevard County: A First Generation Model*. The survey noted the presence of the Micco Beach Site (8BR125), but did not conduct any site-specific research there. The survey concluded that the barrier island on the south end of Brevard County should be considered to have generally high archaeological site probability. This survey was not reviewed by the SHPO and does not constitute a comprehensive investigation of any of the six selected areas addressed in the report.

Archaeological Monitoring Results - Sebastian Inlet State Park Replacement of Cable for Wave Gauge (O'Toole 2012a; FMSF Manuscript No. 18921) consisted of forms reporting the results of monitoring by a trained Archaeological Resource Monitor (ARM) park staff member to the FDHR. The maps indicate that the park installed wave gauge cable from a location north of the project area which extended along a portion of the eastern edge of the current potential Pond 2A location. The FMSF update form that O'Toole (2012b) prepared indicated that he found approximately 200 sherds of pottery, including around 20 sherds that he identified as St. John's Checked Stamped. He also found shell, fish vertebrae and bones from small fauna, and a drilled shark's tooth. The limits of the monitoring effort extended north of the recorded limits of the Micco Beach archaeological site (8BR125), but the specific locations of the artifact finds were not reported.

The State Road A1A Bridge over Sebastian Inlet (Bridge No. 880005) Improvements to Fishing Piers and Bridge, Indian River and Brevard Counties, FPID # 430534-1-52-01 (Janus Research 2013) determined that the Sebastian Inlet Bridge is National Register-eligible. The presence of nearby archaeological sites 8BR125 and 8IR34 were noted, but the project did not have potential to affect them. The FDHR concurred with the determinations of this memorandum on October 21, 2013.

The Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Along State Road A1A and Archaeological Testing of Site 8IR985 in Indian River County, Florida (Panamerican Consultants, Inc. 2000; FMSF Manuscript No. 20918) surveyed a portion of SR A1A and a proposed bicycle path and swales south of the Sebastian River Inlet. No archaeological or historic resources were identified within the current project area during this survey, although the presence of the

IR34 archaeological site was mentioned as being located nearby. No correspondence with the FDHR or SHPO was included in the FMSF documentation for this survey. No other surveys conducted archaeological testing within the archaeological APE.

Archaeological Resources

A search of the FMSF identified 15 archaeological sites within one mile of the archaeological APE (Figure 12; Table 6). Two archaeological sites are partially within the project area. The Micco Beach Site (8BR125) was recorded along the eastern edge of potential Pond 2B. It is situated on the elevated ridge between the Indian River lagoon and the dunes along the Atlantic coastal beach. Currently, it is east of SR A1A, partially within a disturbed hammock environment and partly within an area cleared for recreation purposes. Irving Rouse (1951:210) reported that a local man had discovered human remains at the site shortly after the excavation of the Sebastian Inlet. Rouse visited the site in 1944 and noted the site within a grove of cabbage palms and overgrown grass, as well as the presence of the Beaujean Fish Camp. He described the sand and shell midden as having a 250-foot (76-meter) diameter and a depth of 5 feet (1.5 m). The site is an oyster and coquina shell and sand midden was tentatively assigned to the Malabar I (or St. Johns I) period based on the plain varieties of St. Johns and Glades wares, found in roughly equal quantities. Bone tools and faunal remains were recovered in addition to the human remains found on site.

The Central Florida Anthropological Society (1967) investigated the Micco Beach Site (8BR125), although they did not recognize it as the same site recorded by Rouse. The Society excavated approximately 225 square feet (21 sq m) of the site to as deep as around 4 feet (1.2 m). The excavators reported encountering coquina, periwinkle, and oyster shell, fish, turtle, crab, and mammal bone within the black dirt midden strata in the upper 1.5 feet (0.5 m) of the site. A stratum of loose coquina shell separated the upper midden from another midden layer, and hearth features were encountered at the basal levels. They also encountered pottery concentrations and several post holes near the base of the mounded area. The over 2200 pottery sherds recovered during the 1967 excavations included St. Johns Plain and Check-Stamped, brushed and plain sand-tempered orange ware, and Sand-tempered Plain types. The check-stamped ceramics were found even at the lowest depths, suggesting a Malabar II/St. Johns II period occupation. Drilled vertebrae and animal teeth, several varieties of bone pins, a stone plummet, a bone fish hook, bone projectile points, and a deer antler whistle were recovered. Ground stone tools, shell tools, and bone tools were all represented. According to the field map, the units were excavated 19 yards (17 m) east of a sand road, which can be seen along the east side of the current APE on a historic aerial from 1968. Therefore, the excavations were conducted outside of the current archaeological APE to the east.

Daniel Seinfeld of the Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR) visited the site when human remains were encountered during the construction of a concessions building and wheelchair ramp in 2012. Only a single Sand-tempered Plain ceramic sherd and some shell and faunal remains were found, as well as the remains of at least four individuals. Seinfeld (2012) indicated that the area where the burials were was not within a midden context and lacked any associated pottery. He suggested that the burials may date to an earlier Archaic occupation of the site.

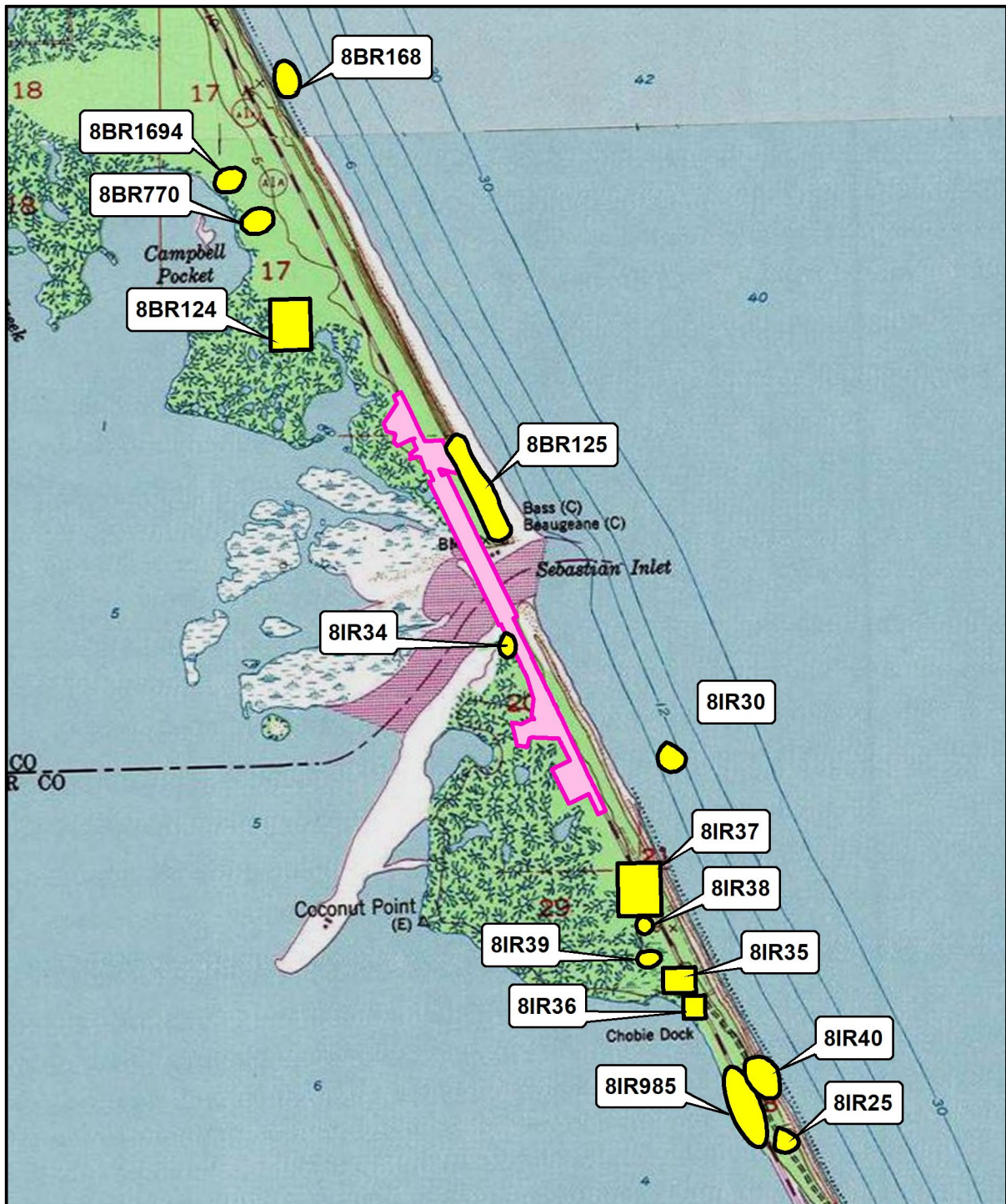
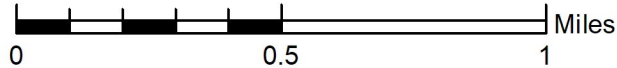


Figure 12: Archaeological Sites within 1 Mile of the Archaeological APE

SR A1A/Sebastian Inlet Bridge (#880005) Replacement
(445618-1-22-01)

- Archaeological APE
- Archaeological Site



USGS Quadrangles:
Sebastian (1949 PR 1970) and
Sebastian NW (1949 PR 1970)

Thomas Penders (2017) recovered a small assemblage of prehistoric pottery and indeterminate faunal bone during a survey conducted in advance of restroom improvements at the park. The ceramics included three St. Johns Plain body sherds, a Glades Plain rim sherd, and two Sand-tempered Plain body sherds. The area of the site at the restrooms was already significantly disturbed and mixed with 20th century or later material.

Based on the above previous investigations, the Micco Beach Site (8BR125) contains a Malabar II/St. Johns II period component. However, it may be a multi-component site with occupations as early as the preceramic Archaic or the Late Archaic Orange period represented, potentially including Malabar I/St. Johns I components as well. The SHPO has not evaluated the eligibility of the Micco Beach Site (8BR125) for listing in the National Register.

An unnamed site (8IR34) is within the archaeological APE on the southwestern side of the Sebastian Inlet Bridge. Irving Rouse (1951:210) recorded this site as 8BR126 during his survey of Indian River archaeology. It became IR34 after the boundaries of Indian River County were redrawn. The site was described as an approximately 10-foot-deep (3 m) midden composed of sand and shell, and covered by sod. One St. Johns Plain ceramic sherd, five Glades Plain sherds, and one sherd of European origin were recovered. Rouse suggested a Malabar I period affiliation for 8IR34. The information available about this site is limited, and the SHPO has not evaluated its National Register eligibility.

Table 6: Previously Identified Archaeological Sites Within One Mile of the Project APE

FMSF #	Site Name	Site Type	National Register Evaluation*
8BR124	Unnamed (NN)	Prehistoric burial mound	Not evaluated
8BR125	Micco Beach	Shell midden and burial site with potential Archaic, Orange, Malabar I/St. Johns I, and Malabar II/St. Johns II components	Not evaluated
8BR168	Iron Ballast Wreck	Historic early 19 th century Shipwreck	Not evaluated
8BR770	Campbell Pocket Spring	Historic American well site	Not evaluated
8BR1694	O'Toole/Woehle site	Isolated prehistoric ceramic/potential prehistoric shell site	Not evaluated
8IR25	Cato	Prehistoric shell midden with burials; possibly Late Archaic Orange period	Not evaluated
8IR30	Pines Wreck	Historic 18 th century shipwreck	Not evaluated
8IR34	NN	Prehistoric shell midden, potentially Malabar I/St. Johns I period; minor historic component	Not evaluated
8IR35	NN	Conical sand mound; no artifacts recovered	Not evaluated
8IR36	NN	Series of prehistoric shell and black earth mounds or middens	Not evaluated
8IR37	NN	Series of prehistoric shell and faunal mounds or middens, likely Malabar II/St. Johns II period	Not evaluated

FMSF #	Site Name	Site Type	National Register Evaluation*
8IR38	NN	Small shell mound or midden	Not evaluated
8IR39	NN	Prehistoric midden	Not evaluated
8IR40	NN	Malabar II/St. Johns II period shell midden	Not evaluated
8IR985	Chobie Midden	Prehistoric shell and black earth midden, possibly Malabar I/St. Johns I period	Not evaluated

Previously Recorded Historic Resources

The FMSF search revealed one previously recorded historic bridge and one previously recorded historic roadway that extends into the historic APE, the James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge (8BR3148/8IR1493), and SR A1A (8IR1500). Both resources extend into Indian River and Brevard Counties, but SR A1A has only been previously recorded (and evaluated) in Indian River County.

The James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge (8BR3148/8IR1493) was constructed in 1964 and was determined individually National Register-eligible in 2012 by the Florida SHPO as a result of the 2010 *Historic Highway Bridges of Florida* study (ACI 2010a) conducted by Archaeological Consultants, Incorporated (ACI) on behalf of the FDOT Office of Environmental Management. The James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge was determined National Register-eligible under Criterion C for its Engineering. The bridge is an early example of the use of prestressed concrete in Florida.

A portion of SR A1A (8IR1500) in Indian River County south of the current project was determined ineligible by the SHPO in 2010 (ACI 2010b). The portion of the resource within the current project APE is similar to the portion determined ineligible in 2010. A portion of the Brevard County section of SR A1A (8BR2544) north of the project area was determined ineligible by the SHPO in October 2020 (SEARCH 2020).

Potential Historic Resources

A search of the Brevard County Property Appraiser data and the Indian River County Property Appraiser Data identified no parcels intersecting the historic resources APE with actual year built (AYRB) dates of 1973 or prior.

Aerial photographs from 1943, 1951, 1958, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1980, 1983, 1984, and 1993 (FDOT, Surveying and Mapping Office 2019; University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2019) were reviewed to examine land use within the vicinity of the historic resources APE during the 20th century. The earliest aerials, 1943 and 1951, show the rural, isolated nature of the project area including the variability of the opening at the Inlet. Potential trails run parallel to the beach but do not cross the inlet itself (Figures 13-14). By the 1958 aerial, a roadway is shown on the northern end of the project area, the portion within Brevard County, while the southern half (Indian River County) remains only a trail. There is still not a crossing of the inlet (Figure 15). By 1968, the area was significantly more developed with the current Sebastian Inlet Bridge crossing the inlet and a maintained inlet channel. SR A1A is paved on both sides of the Inlet. The development patterns remained

similar, with most development occurring north of the Inlet. A short row of private homes were constructed between 1958 and 1968 between the east side of SR A1A and the Atlantic Ocean. This is also the time period when the Swimming Lagoon was established as a designated swimming area, based on the placement of jetties on the southern border of the area (Figure 16). The aerial from 1974 shows development associated with the Sebastian Inlet State Park including the rest area just south of the historic resources APE. The settlement north of the Inlet, however, was smaller as a result of the establishment of the Sebastian Inlet State Park at that location (Figure 17).

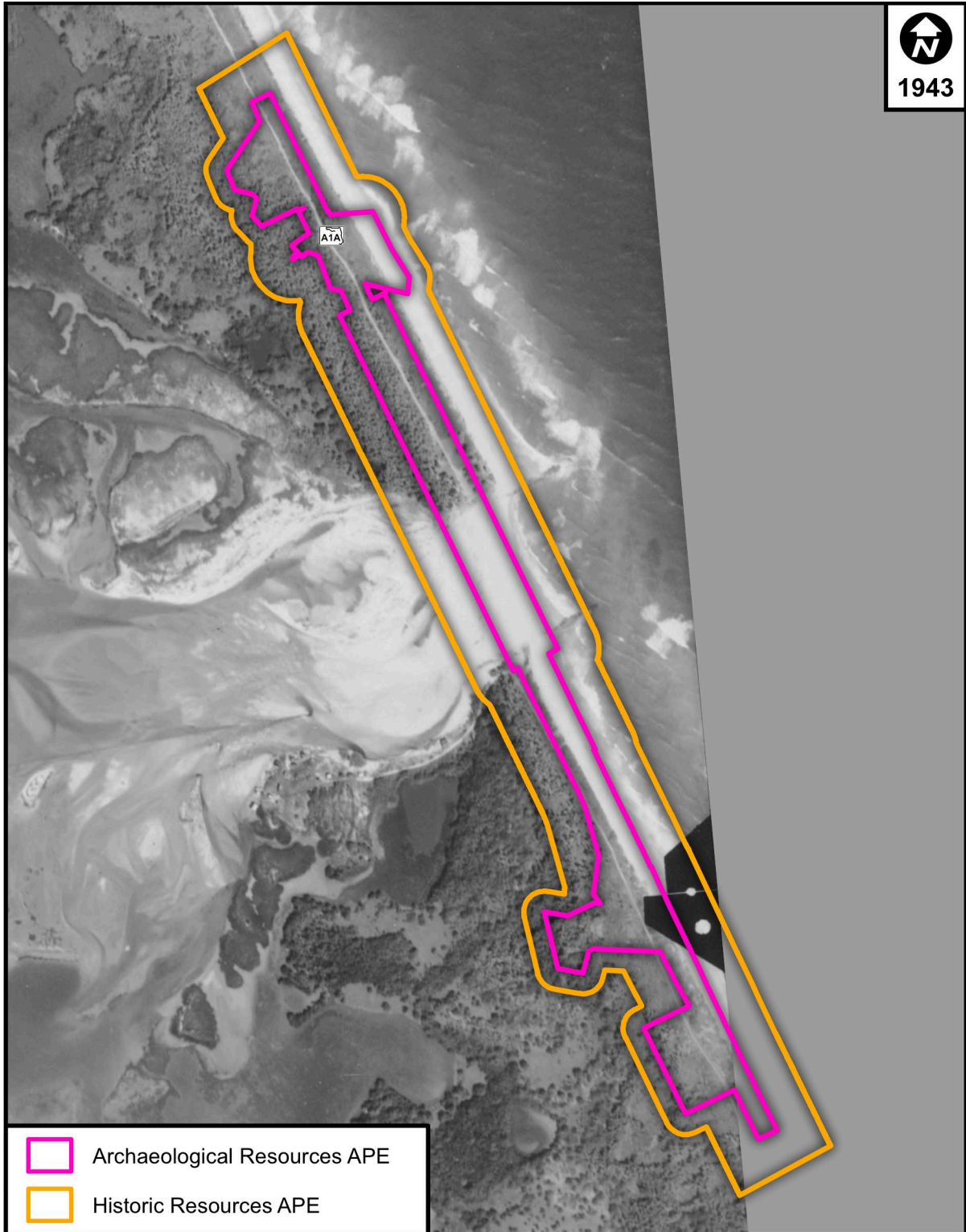


Figure 13: Historic Aerial from 1943 Showing the Project APE

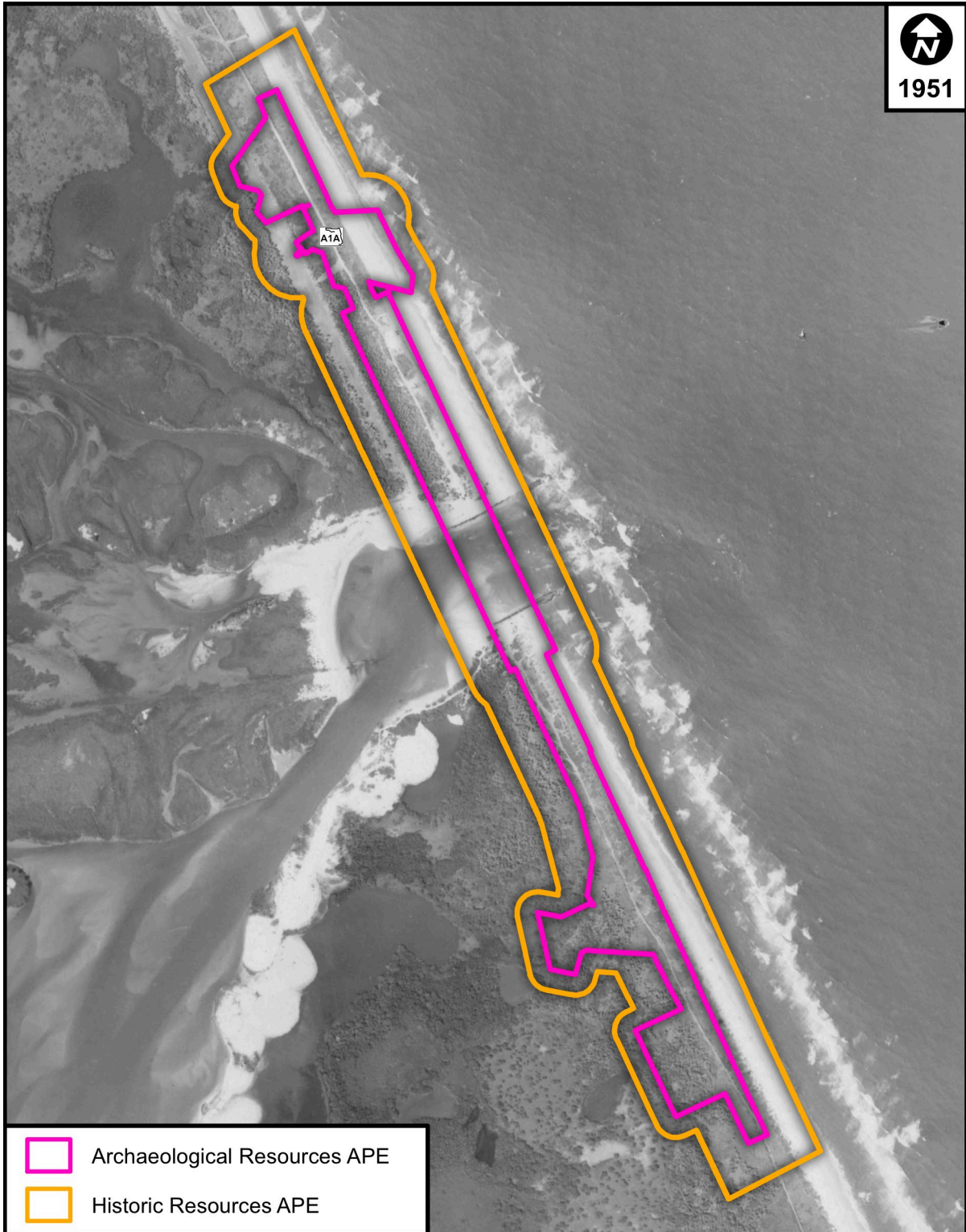


Figure 14: Historic Aerial from 1951 Showing the Project APE



Figure 15: Historic Aerial from 1958 Showing the Project APE

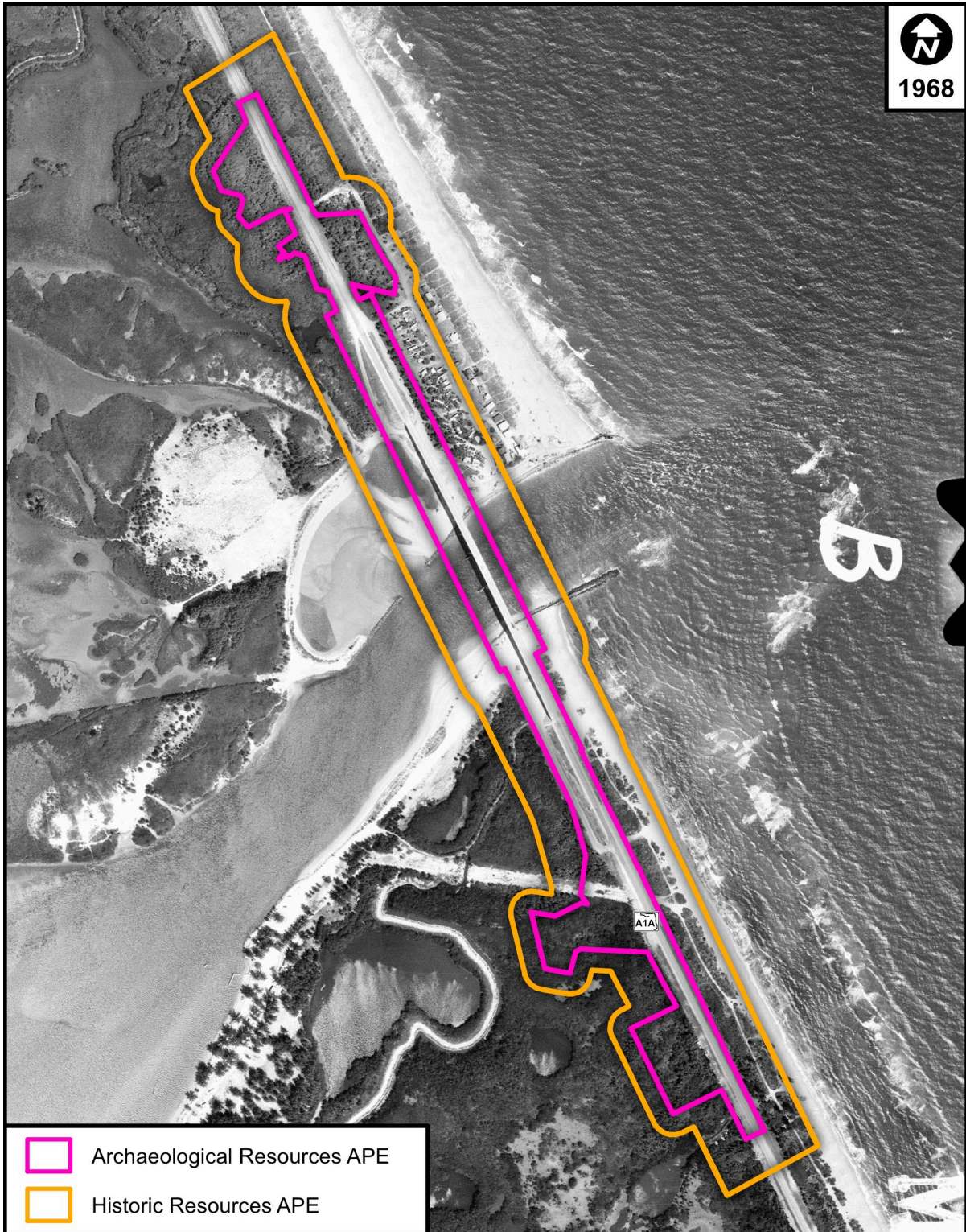


Figure 16: Historic Aerial from 1968 Showing the Project APE

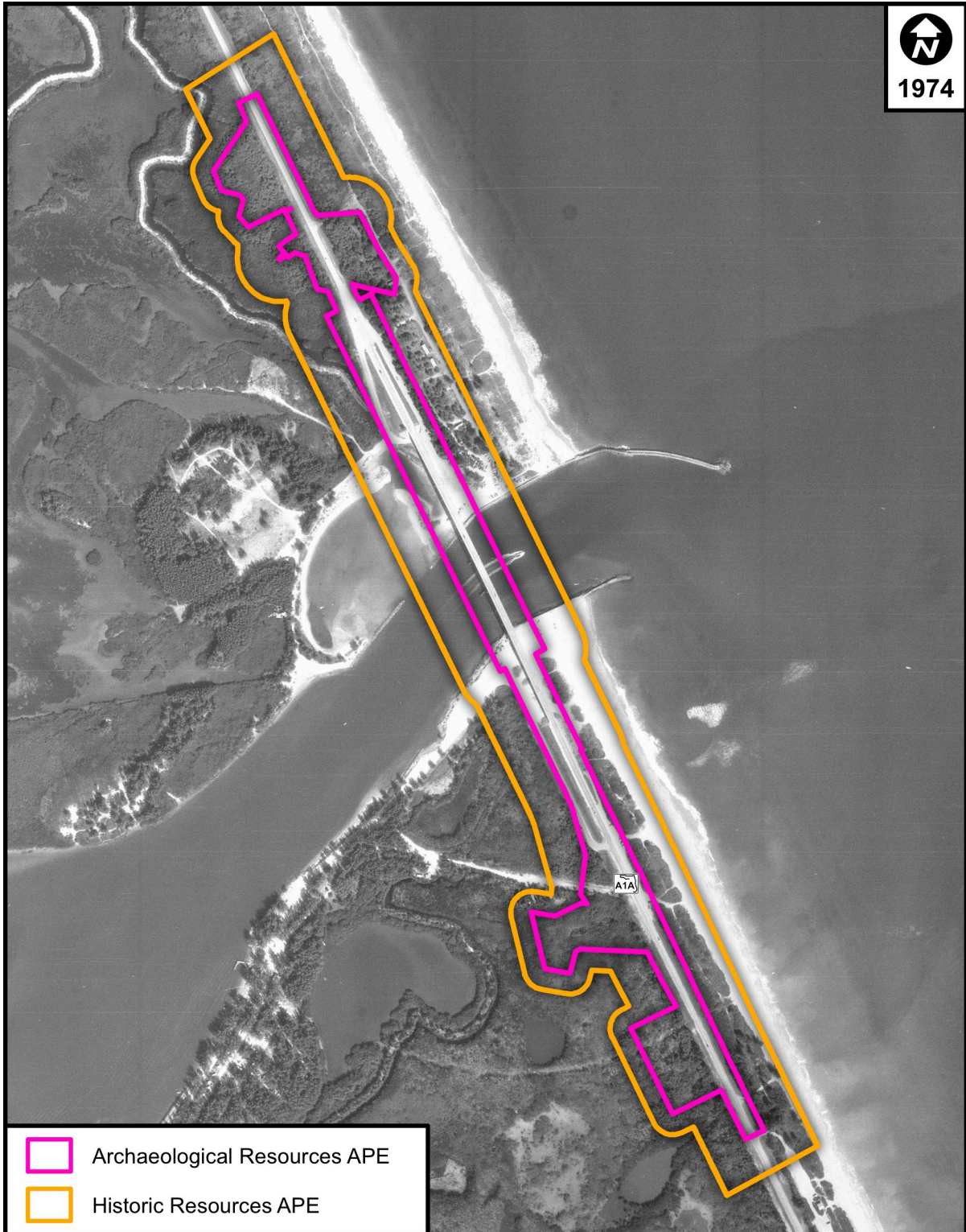


Figure 17: Historic Aerial from 1974 Showing the Project APE

9.0 PROJECT RESEARCH DESIGN AND SITE LOCATION MODEL

Because a portion of the archaeological APE is located within the Sebastian Inlet State Park, a research design (Janus Research 2021) was coordinated with BAR as part of an application for a 1A-32 Archaeological Research Permit. BAR approved the research design and issued 1A-32 Permit No. 2021.050 on May 5, 2021 (Appendix A). The description below is adapted from the approved research design.

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

Precontact Archaeological Site Location Model

Fresh water is obviously an important resource, as the need for water is universal. This variable would have been of greater importance during the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods (12,000–5000 BC) when the perched water system was more restricted. Access to water during these early periods would have been from sinkholes and aquifer-fed rivers. Fresh water may have been accessible in the project area within small ponds and wetlands to the west of the project area. The Sebastian River fed freshwater in to the Indian River Lagoon on the mainland across from the current Sebastian Inlet as well.

The characteristics of soils have been used successfully by several researchers in the formulation of predictive models for precontact site location. Soil characteristics were reviewed during the discussion of the physical environment of the project corridor and detailed soil types currently and formerly located within the project corridor are included in Table 1. Excessively drained soils were present along the relict dune on the eastern edge of most of the APE, including within the eastern half of proposed Pond 2A. The portion of the project area south of the southern entrance to the Sebastian Inlet State Park, including proposed ponds 1A and 1B, was located in poorly drained soil. Somewhat poorly drained soil is present along the edges of the Sebastian Inlet, on the eastern half of the project area south of the Sebastian Inlet, and in most of the project area north of the Sebastian Inlet. The western edge of the project area in Brevard County and the western half of proposed Pond 2B contained very poorly drained soil. Much of the project area has also been subjected to land disturbance associated with the construction of the bridge, roadway, and park infrastructure or amenities.

The presence of hardwood hammocks, also serve as reliable indicators of site locations in Florida since they provide a variety of resources that would have been used by the original inhabitants of this region. The GLO plat maps and surveyor's notes described the project area as "Poor Pine Barrens and Scrub along the Coast and worthless Mangrove Islands along the River". Mid-20th century aerials showed that the area was mostly wooded prior to the construction of the SR A1A roadway.

Based on the above background research, areas that are within or adjacent to previously recorded archaeological sites were considered to have high archaeological site probability, as were areas within potential hammocks adjacent to water. Dune areas that are not adjacent to water were considered to have moderate archaeological potential. Low and wet areas in marshes or mangroves, as well as areas within beaches that were created through the dredging of the inlet were considered to have low archaeological potential.

Historic Archaeological Site Location Model

In southern Florida, historic period sites frequently co-occur with precontact archaeological sites. This is often the result of environmental conditions found desirable by both groups: better-drained upland knolls near transportation routes (i.e., historic trails and major rivers). The review of historic plat maps and surveyors' notes did not identify any military forts, roads, encampments, battlefields, homesteads, or historical Native American villages or trails within the archaeological APE. A review of historic aerials indicates that aside from a road along the beach, no development occurred until after 1958. The Beaujean Fishing Camp was noted on early FMSF forms for the Micco Beach Site (8BR125). The Sebastian USGS Quadrangle map from 1941, photorevised in 1970, labeled two camps in the area north of the Sebastian Inlet: Bass and Beaugeane. Structures were visible on the 1968 historic aerial to the east of the project area in Brevard County. Aside from potential late historic refuse associated with the fishing camps, the area was considered to have low historic archaeological resource potential.

10.0 METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The archaeological field survey included a surface inspection and subsurface testing. Surface inspection consisted of a visual inspection of exposed ground to look for evidence of mounds, middens, or other structural evidence of human occupation. A careful surface inspection was undertaken in areas of minimal vegetation and/or upturned soil such as recent clearings and animal burrows. Subsurface testing consisted of 72 round shovel tests that were approximately 20 inches (50 centimeters) in diameter. Shovel tests were excavated to a minimum depth of 39 inches (1 meter) except where the water table or impenetrable limestone or other obstructions required their early termination. All excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch (0.64 centimeter) hardware cloth suspended from portable wooden frames.

The project area was divided into archaeological probability zones determined to have high, moderate, and low archaeological site potential. High probability zones were tested at approximately 25-meter intervals, and moderate probability zones were tested at approximately 50-meter intervals. At least 10 percent of the low probability archaeological APE was tested, per FDHR requirements. Closer interval shovel tests were excavated surrounding positive shovel tests, except where the project limits or roadway prevented such tests to determine site boundaries.

Field notes on each excavated test were recorded; field conditions and the locations of all tests were plotted on field aerial maps and/or site sketches. The locations of shovel tests were recorded with Wide Area Augmentation (WAAS)-enabled hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) units (UTM-NAD83). Standard archaeological methods for recording field data were followed throughout the project. The identification number, location, stratigraphic profile, and soil descriptions were recorded for every shovel test excavated. Field notes also included artifact counts, provenience information, and descriptions of any cultural features encountered during testing. All collected material was placed in sealable plastic bags marked with appropriate provenience information. All artifact bags were assigned Field Specimen (FS) numbers in the field.

In total, 72 shovel tests were excavated within the archaeological APE. Including both tests excavated at regular intervals and tests excavated at closer intervals surrounding positive shovel tests, fifty-three (53) tests were excavated within high probability zones, eighteen (18) tests were within moderate probability zones, and one test was in a low probability zone. As defined, most of the area designated as having low probability could not be tested due to field conditions, including standing water and fill soils. Some of the area designated as having high or moderate probability was also not testable due to hardscape, berms, or underground utilities.

10.1.1 Sunshine 811 Call Center Coordination

As needed and as required by the Underground Facility Damage Prevention and Safety Act (Chapter 556, F.S.), prior to the beginning of the archaeological survey, tickets were entered in the Sunshine 811 system to coordinate marking of underground utilities within the APE. AT&T telecommunications lines were marked along the east side of SR A1A from the

southern end of the project limits to just south of the entrance to the state park, along the state park entrance road in Indian River County, and along the east side of the ROW in Brevard County.

Archaeological testing is not conducted within utility corridors for several reasons: the area has been disturbed by the excavation and burial of the utility, concern for the safety of archaeological field teams, and potential for substantial fines if a utility is damaged.

Laboratory Methods

10.1.2 Pre-Columbian Ceramics

All ceramics recovered during the excavations were returned and processed in the laboratory facilities at Janus Research. All ceramic artifacts were removed and bagged separately to ensure that they were available for analysis. All ceramics were carefully brushed clean of sand and dirt, and allowed to air-dry. The sherds recovered were sufficiently hard so that additional stabilization of these artifacts was not required.

All ceramic sherds were subjected to detailed ceramic analysis. Each sherd was examined both macroscopically and under an American Optical 7x to 42x binocular microscope to determine the kind of temper used, to identify any major aplastic inclusions, and to observe any interior and/or exterior surface treatments. Distinctive aplastics include quartz sand and grit, sponge spicules, ferruginous inclusions, and grog that may represent poorly ground clay lumps. All observations were made from freshly broken edges. The counts, proveniences, weights, traditional ceramic types, and methods of surface decoration were recorded, as well as information regarding the section of each vessel represented, in order to facilitate classification and comparative analysis.

The major ceramic types recovered during this investigation follow those in Luer and Almy (1982), Willey (1949), and Cordell (1992). The ceramic types are described as follows:

Sand-tempered plain: Sand-tempered pottery is one of the most common types of precontact ceramics identified in Florida. Tempered with sand ranging from fine quartz sand to coarse quartz grit, these sherds are often undecorated, but decorative variants (e.g., incised, punctate) are sometimes recovered. While this category is not a formal type, its use has become widely accepted. This category now subsumes Glades plain and Glades Gritty ware. It is found at sites dating from the Florida Transitional phase through the Historic era (Luer and Almy 1982), and is not a good chronological indicator.

St. Johns Plain: St. Johns ceramics are found at sites throughout most of peninsular Florida. This type was first described in South Florida as Biscayne Chalky ware (Goggin 1940). However, the St. Johns name has now come into common use. A soft, chalky feel and the presence of sponge spicules in the paste are the identifying characteristics of this type. The core of St. Johns sherds is often dark gray or black, and the surface tan to buff.

St. Johns ceramics were at one time considered to be a trade item produced along the St. Johns River in northeast Florida (Crusoe 1971:41; Sears 1982:25–27). Research along the Gulf Coast of Florida, however, suggests that the St. Johns ceramics also may have been

locally made using regional clay resources. Supporting this hypothesis are the results of a study of “chalky” paste pottery sherds from across Florida by Borremans and Shaak (1986). Borremans and Shaak (1986:128) established that all of the pottery contains sponge spicules, the genera of sponges represented in the pottery is distributed statewide, and that the presence of spicules in pottery is not an indicator of area of manufacture. Just as with sand-tempered plain pottery, St. Johns Plain is traditionally considered a poor chronological indicator because it was produced for such a long time with little apparent change (ca. 500 BC–AD 1513).

10.1.3 Faunal Remains

Most of the faunal remains from the site were rinsed under tap water and allowed to air dry. All faunal specimens were classified to the lowest taxonomic class possible using skeletal specimens in the Janus Research type collection for comparison. As some of the bone was very fragmentary, analysis consisted only of weight by taxon. Additionally, it is likely that much of the faunal material recovered was not culturally deposited.

10.1.4 Historic Artifacts

Historic artifacts were first sorted by raw material type, then identified and tabulated in order to determine a site's chronological placement and function. Standard references for historic artifacts as well as primary sources materials such as catalogues and manufacturer's production information were used to help identify artifacts. Ceramics were classified by such attributes as ware type and morphology/function. Similarly, glass was classified in reference to such attributes as color, vessel form and function, and manufacture marks such as seams and lip treatment.

Historic Resources Field Methods

An architectural historian conducted a historic resources survey in order to ensure that each resource built during or before 1974 within the project APE was identified, properly mapped, and photographed. The historic resources survey used standard field methods to identify and record historic resources. All resources within the APE received a preliminary visual reconnaissance. Any resource with features indicative of 1970s or earlier construction materials, building methods, or architectural styles was noted on aerial photographs and a USGS quadrangle map.

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

Each resource's individual significance was then evaluated for its potential eligibility for listing in the National Register. Historic physical integrity was determined from site observations, field data, and photographic documentation. Property tax records and other local sources of information were consulted to assist in the research for known significant historical associations.

Concentrations of historic resources within the project APE were noted in terms of assessing the potential for historic districts. Each resource's present condition, location relative to other resources, and distinguishing neighborhood characteristics were noted and photographed for accurate assessment of National Register historic district eligibility. Historic research also was conducted in order to evaluate the area's historic and architectural significance. Individual resources within the APE that were deemed potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register were documented and researched.

Local Informants and Certified Local Government Coordination

In accordance with Chapter 1A-46, attempts were made to contact and interview local informants. Local informants may often provide valuable information which is otherwise not available through official records or library collections.

A search of the FDHR Certified Local Government list (as of July 23, 2021) verified that no CLGs are located within the current project area (FMSF 2021). Therefore, no CLGs were contacted as part of the current effort.

11.0 RESULTS

Archaeological Results

The CRAS of the Sebastian Inlet Bridge Replacement identified no newly recorded archaeological sites within the archaeological APE during the current survey. The field survey identified an extension of one previously recorded archaeological site, the Micco Beach Site (8BR125), and one archaeological occurrence (AO 1). One previously recorded archaeological site (8IR34) was not relocated during the survey. The archaeological sites and occurrence are described in detail below. A completed FMSF form for the Micco Beach Site (8BR125) is included in Appendix B.

Areas that were unavailable for subsurface testing included existing roadways, shoulders, parking lots, sidewalks, areas with underground utilities such as the AT&T telecommunications cables and others associated with the guard house within the recorded location of 8IR34, as well as those with standing water, mostly mangrove swamps (Figures 18-21). Figures 22a-b indicate the approximate locations of the shovel tests, the zones of archaeological probability defined for the archaeological APE, and some of the existing conditions preventing subsurface testing.



Figure 18: Sidewalk in High Probability Zone North of Brevard County Entrance to the Sebastian Inlet State Park on the West Side of SR A1A, Facing North-Northwest



Figure 19: Standing Water and Black Mangroves in Low Probability Zone Within Proposed Pond 1A, Facing Southwest



Figure 20: White Mangrove Swamp in Low Probability Zone Within Proposed Pond 1B, Facing West



Figure 21: Area Containing Fill Under the Bridge on the North Side of Sebastian Inlet in a Low Probability Zone, Facing South

11.1.1 Archaeological Resources Identified Within the Project APE
8IR34 **Unnamed**

No testing could be conducted within the limits of the previously recorded 8IR34 site. 8IR34 is recorded within the northeast and southeast quarters of Section 20, Township 30 South, Range 39 East on the Sebastian (1941 PR 1970) USGS Quadrangle in Indian River County, Florida (Figure 22a). It is located at an elevation of between 0-2 m (2-6 feet) above mean sea level. The site is south of the Sebastian Inlet and west of SR A1A. The portion of Site 8IR34, as recorded in the FMSF, that is within the archaeological APE includes a paved parking lot, a paved park road, and a sodded area where underground utilities serving the guard house have been installed. The area is characterized as Quartzipsamments, 0-5% slopes, a somewhat poorly drained soil that results from land modification within former wetlands, and indicates a significant level of disturbance (USDA 1987). The surface inspection did not identify any evidence of the site, and shovel testing was not possible due to the pavement and utilities. Based on the paucity of available information on Site 8IR34 and the inability to test within the site, there is insufficient information to make a defensible determination of National Register eligibility. The age of the site is indeterminate based on the previously reported artifact assemblage. It may be a Malabar I/St. Johns I period midden with a minor historic component. Figure 23 shows the existing field conditions within the portion of 8IR34 that is within the archaeological APE. No new information was available to update the FMSF form.

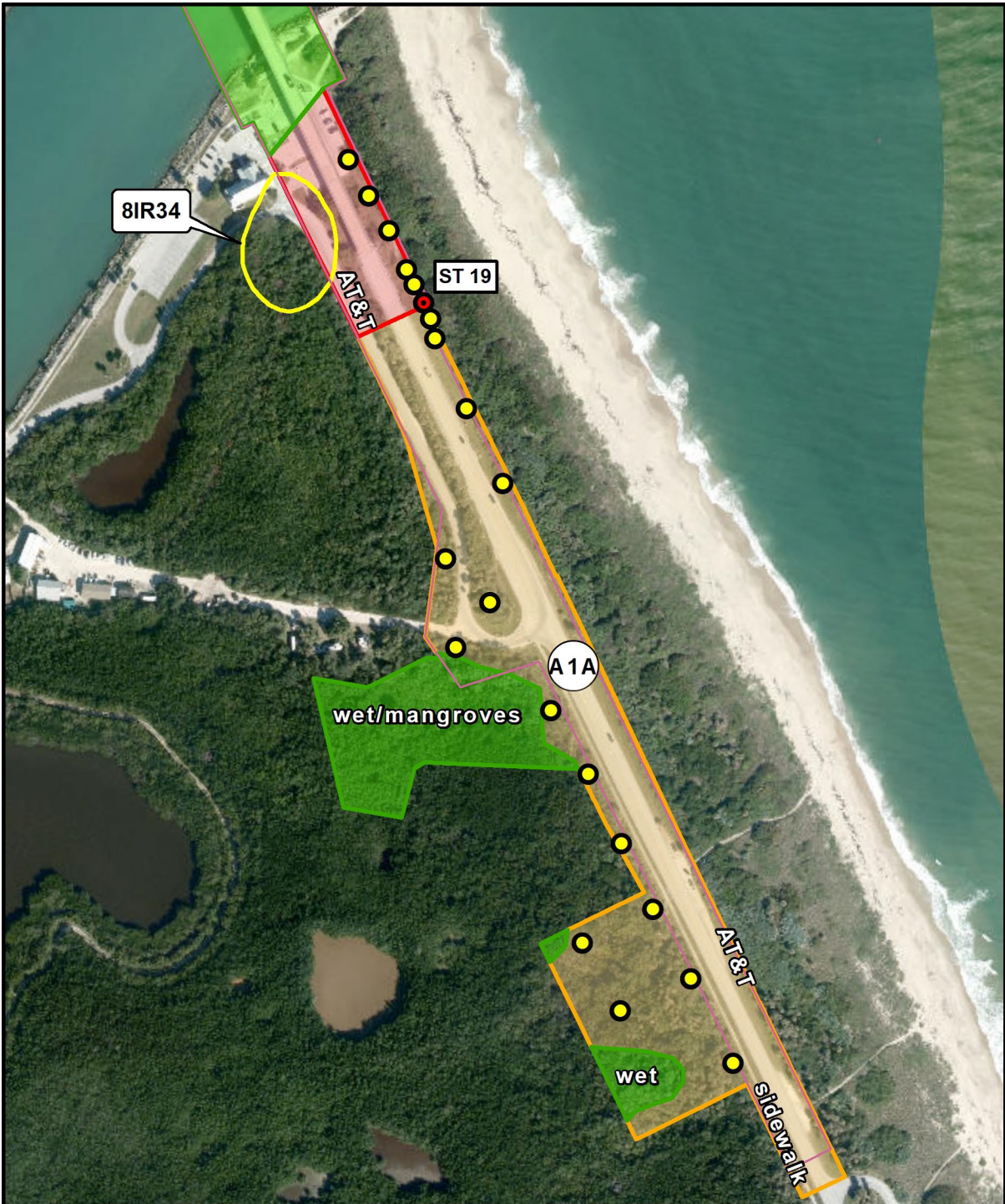


Figure 22a: Archaeological Probability Zones and Shovel Test Locations

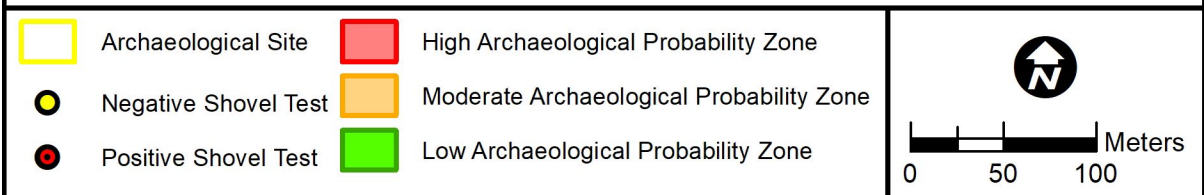




Figure 22b: Archaeological Probability Zones and Shovel Test Locations

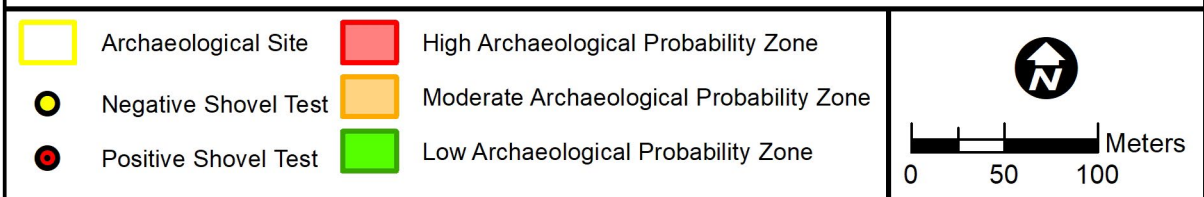




Figure 23: Hardscape and Buried Utilities within the Recorded Location of 8IR34, Facing North

8BR125 Micco Beach

The Micco Beach Site (8BR125) is located in the northeast quarter of Section 20 in Township 30 South, Range 39 East and the southeast quarter of Section 17 in Township 30 South, Range 29 East on the Sebastian (1941 PR 1970) USGS Quadrangle Map in Brevard County, Florida (Figure 22b). Elevations within the previously recorded site range between 1-5 m (3-20 feet) above mean sea level. The previously recorded portion of the site is generally on higher ground than the portions found during the testing for this survey. The site is located on a relict dune ridge west of the beach and east of both the SR A1A roadway and the marshy land east of the Indian River lagoon. Most of the site is within Palm Beach sand, an excessively drained sandy soil containing shell found on nearly level and gently sloping dune-like coastal ridges (USDA 1974). The site extends slightly into the Canaveral-Anclote Complex, Gently Undulating soil type. This complex contains moderately well drained Canaveral sandy and shelly soil found on ridges and within sloughs, as well as the very poorly drained and mostly level Anclote sand that is typically found on floodplains or in drainageways (USDA 1974). Only a small portion of the site extension identified during this survey is within the Canaveral-Anclote complex soil type.

During testing, extensions of this site were identified by seven positive shovel tests, extending the northern portion of the western limits of the previously recorded site by

approximately 50 m. Considering the updated site boundaries, the total site area is approximately 42,565 sq m (10.52 acres). The site boundaries may be partly conjectural, as our testing was bounded by the project limits at times and the specific methods to determine the original site boundaries are unclear. Where possible, the site boundaries were established by negative shovel tests at 25-m and 12.5-m intervals.

Shovel Tests 5 (Figure 24) and 6 were the southernmost tests that yielded prehistoric artifacts. Shovel Test 5 was bounded to the south by 25-m and 12.5-m tests, but only one test at 12.5 m could be conducted to the west. The APE boundary, as well as a fence and parking lot, limited the testing to the east. Shovel Test 6, north of Shovel Test 5, was also limited by the APE boundaries and a fence line to the north and east (Figure 25). It was bounded by 12.5-m and 25-m tests to the west. In Shovel Test 5, two Sand-tempered Plain sherds were found in the upper 25 cm of the test. The stratigraphy consisted of very dark gray loamy sand with a small amount of shell in the upper 25 cm, gray sand between 25-60 cm, and light brown sand with shell hash to 85 cm deep, where water prevented deeper excavation. The stratigraphy encountered in Shovel Test 6 was different, with light gray sand and roots in the upper 30 cm, gray sand between 30-45 cm, dark gray sand with shell to 73 cm deep, and very light gray sand with shell and marl to 103 cm deep. One St. Johns Plain pottery sherd was recovered within the upper 10 cm, above metal nails encountered between 15-30 cm. This portion of the site was near a fenceline that separated the road ROW from the park boundary, and there was evidence of recent disturbance, including wires that were exposed on the ground surface. The area contained palmettos, cabbage and sabal palms, and seagrape vegetation.



Figure 24: Shovel Test 5, Facing North



Figure 25: Extension of Micco Beach Site (8BR125) From Shovel Test 6, with Adjacent Fence and Parking Lot and Cabbage Palm Vegetation, Facing North

Shovel Test 12 was included in the site boundaries, but only some potentially historic ceramic and glass refuse was encountered in this very disturbed area. The stratigraphy consisted of gray sand with roots to 57 cm deep and light and dark gray mottled sand to 107 cm deep, where the water table was encountered. Most of this material was left on site, but whiteware and glass with the Duraglas logo were noted. This test could only be bounded with 12.5-m tests to the north, west, and south before the edges of the APE prevented further testing.

Positive Shovel Tests 25 and 28 were within 12.5 meters of one another and were bounded by 12.5- and 25-m interval shovel tests to the north and the roadway to the west. During initial testing, the project limits did not allow for bounding tests to the east, but when the limits were expanded to encompass a potential pond site, additional testing to the east of these tests identified no more evidence of the site. Pottery was found near the surface and faunal bone seen throughout Shovel Test 25. Its soil profile contained 40 cm of dark gray sand over mottled gray and pale brown sand with shell hash to the water table, which was reached at 90 cm deep. In Shovel Test 28, grayish brown sand with roots was encountered to 60 cm deep, and pale brown/light gray sand with shell to 100 cm deep. Pottery was found in the upper 20 cm of both tests, including two St. Johns Plain sherds in Shovel Test 25 and one Sand-tempered Plain sherd in Shovel Test 28 (Figure 26). This area contained hammock vegetation, including oak, gumbo limbo, cabbage palm, and sea grape (Figure 27).



Figure 26: Shovel Test 28, Facing Northeast



Figure 27: View from Shovel Test 28 with Hammock Vegetation and Fence Separating the Wooded Area from the Road ROW, Facing West

Two more positive shovel tests were identified within the proposed Pond 2A area, closer to the previously recorded boundary of the Micco Beach Site (8BR125). These tests, Shovel Test 37 (Figure 28) and Shovel Test 41, yielded a single Sand-tempered Plain pottery sherd each. Shovel 37 had gray sand with dense roots in the upper 13 cm, brownish gray sand to 48 cm deep, and pale brown sand with roots to 100 cm deep. The pottery sherd and quahog shell were encountered between 60-70 cm deep. In Shovel Test 41, gray sand was encountered in the upper 50 cm, and gray sand mottled with light gray sand extended to the bottom of the shovel test at 100 cm deep. The ceramic sherd and faunal material were found between 30 and 70 cm deep. These tests were bounded at 12.5-meter and 25-meter intervals wherever possible within the APE. The area contained sea grape, palm, strangler fig, and cabbage palm vegetation (Figure 29).



Figure 28: Shovel Test 37, Facing North

The total ceramic assemblage within the extension of the Micco Beach Site (8BR125) included nine sherds of pottery, with no more than two sherds found within any single shovel test. Except for in shovel tests 37 and 41, the pottery was recovered from the upper 20-30 cm. In total, five Sand-tempered Plain body sherds, three St. Johns Plain body sherds, and one historic whiteware base were recovered (Table 7).

Of the small faunal bone and shell assemblage collected (54.6 g in total), gastropod shells, a mollusc shell, ponderous ark, quahog, raccoon, turtle, and unidentified bone were found (Table 8). The raccoon remains in particular are likely modern and unrelated to the archaeological site. No potential human remains were encountered during the survey.



Figure 29: View from Shovel Test 37 in Hammock Vegetation including Strangler Fig within the Expanded Limits of the Micco Beach Site (8BR125), Facing North

Table 7: Prehistoric Ceramic Assemblage at 8BR125

Shovel Test No.	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Description
5	0-25	2	11.3	Sand-tempered Plain, body sherds
6	0-30	1	6.5	St. Johns Plain, body sherd
25	0-20	2	15.3	St. Johns Plain, body sherds
28	0-20	1	4	Sand-tempered Plain, body sherd
37	60-70	1	5	Sand-tempered Plain, body sherd
41	30-70	1	9.2	Sand-tempered Plain, body sherd

Table 8: Faunal Assemblage at 8BR125

Shovel Test No.	Depth (cmbs)	Common Name	Count	Weight (g)
5	0-25	Gastropod	5	5
5	0-25	Mollusc	1	2.3
25	0-20	Probable raccoon	1	2
25	0-20	Raccoon	3	3.6
25	0-20	Unidentified bone	n/a	9.7

Shovel Test No.	Depth (cmbs)	Common Name	Count	Weight (g)
28	0-20	Ponderous ark	1	9.8
28	0-20	Turtle	1	0.5
28	0-20	Unidentified bone	n/a	4.1
37	60-70	Probable quahog	1	3.3
37	60-70	Quahog	1	13.7
41	30-70	Unidentified bone	n/a	0.6

In addition to the whiteware sherd found in Shovel Test 12, a light green body fragment and a light green bottle base were among the sample of potentially historic artifacts. Metal fragments found in Shovel Test 6, a nail fragment, and iron fragment, and a fragment of strap iron, were mainly evidence of the disturbance in that area, since they were found below the prehistoric ceramic sherd in that test.

Based on the results of the testing, the archaeological APE appears to be located along the western edge of the Micco Beach Site (8BR125). Especially within the shovel tests that contained prehistoric artifacts closest to SR A1A (Shovel Tests 5, 6, 25, and 28), artifacts were found only near the surface and evidence of disturbance was present, including mottled soils and metal artifacts found deeper than the prehistoric component. These areas are also within the somewhat poorly drained Canaveral-Anclote soil type, whereas the majority of the site contains excessively drained Palm Beach sand. Shovel Tests 5, 6, 25, and 28 are also on much lower elevations (3-4 feet, or approximately 1 m amsl) compared with the elevations found at the previously recorded portion of the Micco Beach site, which are mostly between 3-6 m (10-20 feet) amsl.

The artifact recovery within the portion of the archaeological APE that is closer to the recorded limits of the Micco Beach Site (8BR125) remained sparse, at only a total of two sherds in two tests. However, these sherds were found deeper in the soil matrix, which also contained shell remains similar to those previously noted at the site, such as quahog. Shovel Tests 37 and 41 are still lower in elevation than most of the Micco Beach Site (8BR125), but they are in an area with Palm Beach sand. No intact midden was encountered in these tests, and moderate disturbance was noted in the general area. These tests likely represent the lower western edge of the Micco Beach Site (8BR125).

It is very likely that much of the prehistoric archaeological material identified during this survey had been redeposited within the archaeological APE. Of the 37 shovel tests excavated on the northeast side of the Sebastian Inlet Bridge, only six were positive for prehistoric artifacts. Negative shovel tests were interspersed between these scattered artifact finds. While there remains potential that similar material could be present within this portion of the archaeological APE, the denser portion of the site appears to be outside of the archaeological APE to the east.

Based on the artifact assemblage identified during this survey, this portion of the Micco Beach site (8BR125) can only be dated to the Malabar I (St. Johns I) cultural period or later, with a very small mid-to-late 20th century component. Previous investigations have encountered evidence of a possible preceramic Archaic component as well as a Malabar II

(St. Johns II) component. Although the site as expressed within the archaeological APE is not significant, intact human burials, hearth and post mold features, and a more diverse and dense artifact assemblage have been identified in other areas of the site during previous survey work. Those portions of the site are outside of the archaeological APE for the current project, and therefore no information regarding the current state of integrity or further research potential can be ascertained for the larger site based on this survey. Therefore, a definitive determination of National Register eligibility for this site cannot be made at this time. However, if the larger Micco Beach Site were to be determined National Register-eligible in the future, the small portion of the site identified during this survey would not contribute to its significance.

AO 1

Archaeological Occurrence #1 was identified in Shovel Test 19 on the northeast side of SR A1A in the southeast quarter of Section 20 in Township 30 South, Range 39 East on the Sebastian (1949 PR 1970) USGS Quadrangle in Indian River County, Florida (Figure 30). The site is located at an elevation of 2 m (6 feet) amsl. The area contains Palm Beach Sand, 0-5% slopes, an excessively drained soil typically found on dune-like coastal ridges adjacent to beaches (USDA 1987). This archaeological occurrence consisted of a single chert flake and a shard of clear glass. A few shell fragments were also collected. This material was found in the upper stratum of Shovel Test 19, which contained light gray sand with roots to 20 cm deep, pale brown sand with shell hash from 20-45 cm deep, pale brown and gray mottled sand from 45-75 cm deep, and very dark gray hardpan to 100 cm. The test was within a grassy area east the road and west of sea grape and cabbage palm dune vegetation. The material could have originated in the road fill. The archaeological APE did not accommodate bounding tests to the east and west, but tests to the north and south at 12.5- and 25-meter intervals were culturally sterile. Archaeological occurrences are not National Register-eligible.



Figure 30: Location of AO #1 on an Unpaved Access Road between the Sand Dunes to the East and the Bridge Berm to the West, Facing South

Historic Resources Survey Results

Historical research and field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of four resources comprised of one previously identified historic bridge (James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge, 8BR3148/8IR1493), one previously identified historic roadway (SR A1A, 8BR2544/8IR1500) and two newly identified historic landscapes (Sebastian Inlet State Park, 8BR4206/8IR1877; and Swimming Lagoon, 8BR4433). The James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge (8BR3148/8IR1493) was constructed in 1964 and was determined individually National Register–eligible in 2012 by the Florida SHPO as a result of the 2010 *Historic Highway Bridges of Florida* study (ACI 2010a) conducted by ACI on behalf of the FDOT Office of Environmental Management. The James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge was determined National Register–eligible under Criterion C for its Engineering. The bridge is an early example of the use of prestressed concrete in Florida. The current study finds that the bridge remains eligible for the National Register.

A portion of SR A1A (8IR1500) in Indian River County south of the current project was determined ineligible by the SHPO in 2010 (ACI 2010b). A portion of the Brevard County section of SR A1A north of the project area was determined ineligible by the SHPO in October 2020 (SEARCH 2020). The portion of the resource within the current project APE is similar to the portions determined ineligible in 2010 and 2020. Historical research and field survey has not revealed any additional information to suggest the resource is eligible for the National Register, therefore, the portion of SR A1A within the current project area is considered National Register ineligible.

The newly-identified Sebastian Inlet State Park (8BR4206/8IR1877) and Swimming Lagoon (8BR4433) (located within the boundaries of the Sebastian Inlet State Park) are associated with the post-World War II development of publicly-owned recreational areas that occurred throughout the state of Florida. These resources, along with several other state parks and infrastructure, were part of a rapid expansion of the state park system that occurred in the mid to late twentieth century. The landscape at Sebastian Inlet State Park is not human-designed or unique. In addition, the only historic-aged historic structure within the State Park, the McClarty Treasure Museum (ca. 1969), is located outside of the current project APE. The Swimming Lagoon, located within the Sebastian Inlet State Park, is also typical of other swimming lagoons in the state and is not a unique or significant design. Based on the lack of historical associations, both the Sebastian Inlet State Park and the Swimming Lagoon are considered ineligible for the National Register both individually and as contributing resources to a historic district.

An updated FMSF form was not completed for the James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge (8BR3148/8IR1493) as its eligibility has not changed and it has not been altered since its most recent recordation. Updated FMSF forms for SR A1A (8BR2544/8IR1500) were completed since the current segments have not been previously evaluated. FMSF forms were completed for the two newly identified resources. The completed FMSF forms are included in Appendix B.

Table 9 lists all identified historic resources and Figure 31 is an aerial map illustrating the location of identified historic resources. Narratives for the resources are included in the following section.

Table 9: Identified Historic Resources

FMSF No.	Site Name/Address	Year Built	Resource Type/Style	National Register Eligibility
8BR3148/8IR1493	James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge/FDOT Bridge No. 880005	c. 1964	Bridge/Concrete Beam and Girder	Determined Eligible
8BR2544/8IR1500	SR A1A	c. 1890	Historic Roadway	Considered Ineligible
8BR4206/8IR1877	Sebastian Inlet State Park	c. 1969	Historic Landscape	Considered Ineligible
8BR4433	Swimming Lagoon	c. 1964	Historic Landscape	Considered Ineligible

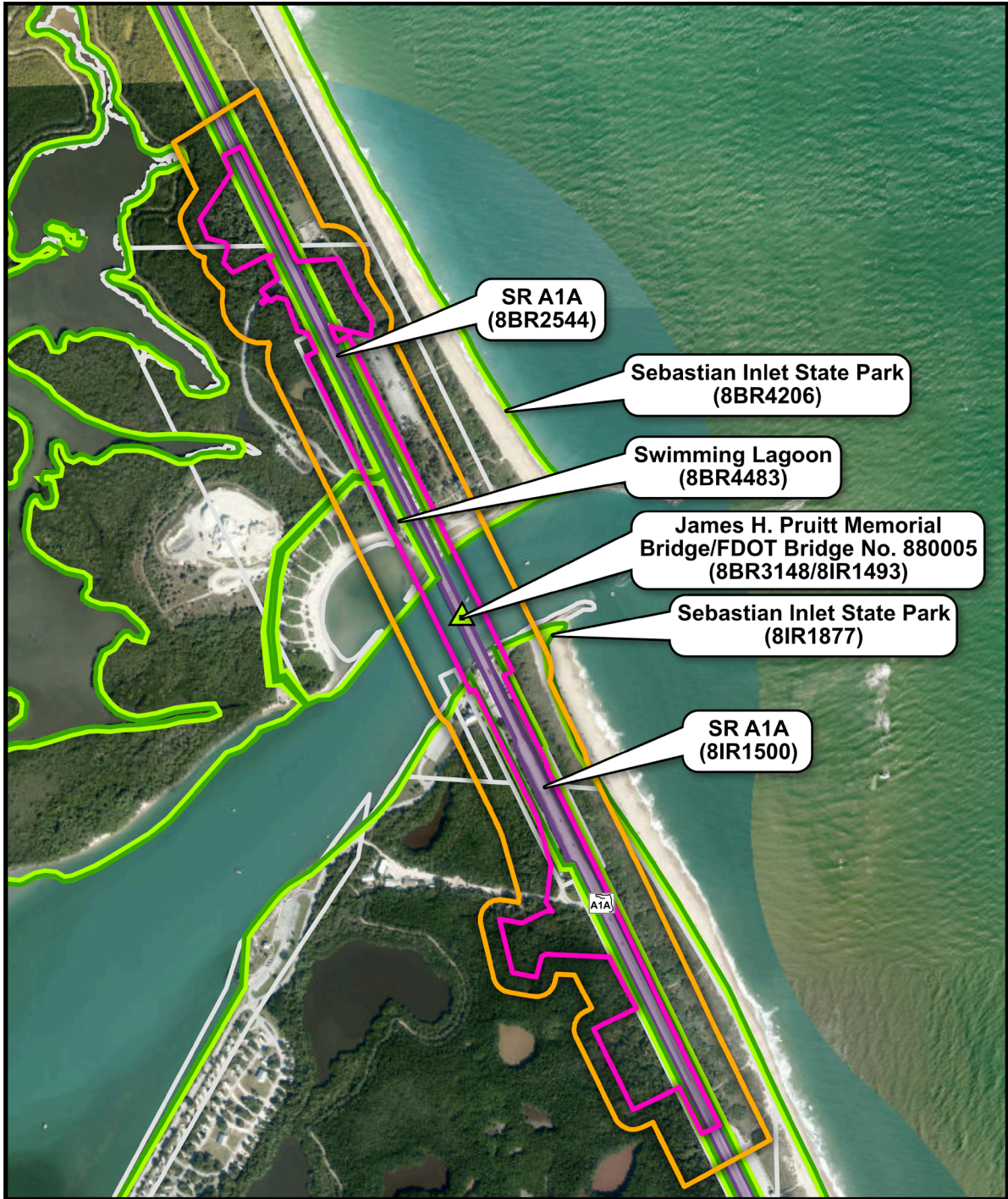





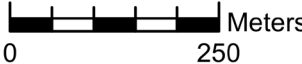


Figure 31: Identified Historic Resources

*SR A1A Over Sebastian Inlet (FDOT Bridge 880005)
PD&E Study (FM No. 445618-1-22-02)*

-  Historic Resources APE
 -  Historic Bridge
 -  Historic Linear Resource
 -  Historic Landscape
-   Meters

11.1.2 Resources Determined Eligible for Listing in the National Register



Figure 32: The Southern Portion (Indian River County) of the James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge/FDOT Bridge 880005 (8IR1493), Determined National Register eligible, facing North

BR3148/8IR1493 James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge/FDOT Bridge 880005

The James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge/FDOT Bridge No. 880005 carries SRA1A over the Sebastian Inlet. The bridge is located in Section 20 of Township 30 South, Range 39 East on the Sebastian (1970 PR 1996) USGS Quadrangle Map, Indian River County and Brevard County, Florida (Figures 32-33). This circa 1964 bridge is composed of 19 spans for a total length of 1,548 feet. The bridge is a concrete, prestressed concrete beam and girder design with cast-in-place reinforced concrete support piers. The bridge was designed by Bingdorf and Damerow engineers (Orlando Evening Star 1963) and the cost was \$70,000. The bridge was constructed for the State of Florida by the Cleary Brothers Construction Company. When it was constructed, the 1965 Legislature designated it as the Robert W. Graves Bridge. Mr. Graves was Chair of the Indian River County Commission when the bridge was constructed. In 2004, the bridge was renamed the James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge to recognize State Representative Pruitt's work to enhance the transportation connection between Indian River County and Brevard County (Figure 34). It is an early example of the use of prestressed concrete in bridges in Florida.

This bridge was documented by ACI for the FDOT Office of Environmental Management's 2010 *Historic Highway Bridges of Florida* study (ACI 2010a). The report recommended that this bridge is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its Engineering as it is an early example of the use of prestressed concrete construction in Florida. In 2012, the Florida SHPO concurred with the recommendation of eligibility. Field survey revealed that the bridge remains eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.



Figure 33: The Northern Portion (Brevard County) of the James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge/FDOT Bridge 880005 (8BR3148), Determined National Register Eligible, facing South



Figure 34: Plaque for the Establishment of the James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge/FDOT Bridge 880005 (8BR3148/8IR1493), Determined National Register Eligible, facing North

11.1.3 Resources Considered Ineligible for Listing in the National Register



Figure 35: SR A1A (8BR2544), Within the Project APE, Considered National Register Ineligible, facing South

8BR2544/8IR1500 SR A1A

The portion of SR A1A within the current project area is located in Section 20 of Township 30 South, Range 39 East on the Sebastian (1970 PR 1996) USGS Quadrangle Map. The portion of the roadway is near the town of Wabasso Beach, in Indian River County and Brevard County, Florida (Figures 35-36). As part of this project, approximately 1.1 miles of SR A1A was surveyed. In its entirety, SR A1A runs mostly along the Atlantic Ocean. The southern terminus of the roadway is located in Key West at the southern tip of Florida, and the northern terminus of the roadway is located in Fernandina Beach, just south of the Georgia border. It is the main thoroughfare through the majority of oceanfront towns in Florida. Within the APE, the width of the roadway varies between approximately 46 feet to 34 feet with two lanes and intermittent turn lanes. The roadway has modern asphalt, signage, and markings.

The construction of SR A1A dates to the 1890s. The earliest evidence of a road or trail along a portion of the current route of SR A1A is from a historic aerial from 1943. The small trail that is visible in 1943 aerial appears wider along the Brevard County section. However, historic maps from that time period do not include the trail or label a roadway at that location. Most likely the trail was rarely used as the Inlet at that time was unreliable and the trail ended at the Inlet (when it was open). A newspaper article from 1963 referred to the extension of SR A1A north to the Sebastian Inlet (referring to the portion of the roadway in Indian River County, south of the Inlet) beginning in August of that year (Orlando Evening Star 1963). Historical descriptions of early portions of SR A1A describe it as a dirt or dirt grade road, probably paved with oyster shell, marl, and limerock along certain sections (Miley 1976).



Figure 36: SR A1A (8IR1500), Within the Project APE, Considered National Register Ineligible, facing North

In 1945, as part of the nation's highway renumbering system, the Atlantic Coastal Highway (the route which would become SR A1A) was assigned the number SR 1 as it was the easternmost major north-south thoroughfare. However, this numbering system caused confusion because of its similarity to the nearby U.S. Route 1, which mainly ran on the west side of the Intracoastal Waterway, but in some cases was on the same side as SR 1. To eliminate this confusion, on November 27, 1946 the State Road Department (now known as the FDOT), adopted a resolution to re-designate State Road 1 as SR A1A (Busscher n.d.). According to the Department minutes, this was "to eliminate the confusion which the motoring public is experiencing by mistaking State Road No. 1 for U.S. Highway No. 1, and at the same time to retain the numeral one for the State's most easterly north-south road, and for whatever benefit it may have for the citizens and property owners along the route in question" (Busscher n.d.). According to a Florida Times-Union article, published on November 28, 1946, at the time of the official SR A1A designation, the road stretched from Jacksonville to the north, and with frequent interruptions, traveled along the Atlantic coast to Miami to the south (Busscher n.d.).

SR A1A played an important role in the development and transportation system of Indian River County and Brevard County, as it was a major north-south thoroughfare. Although portions of SR A1A retain some of its original historic character and appearance, development throughout the twentieth century has significantly altered large portions of the roadway. Within the APE for the project, there is no physical evidence that the road is historic. Improvements that have affected the historic physical integrity of the road include modernization including widening, asphalt paving, markings and signage. In 2010 ACI recorded and evaluated a 5.47 mile segment of SR A1A in Indian River County, located south of the current project area. ACI recommend that the segment of the roadway was ineligible for the National Register based on its lack of historic integrity. In a letter dated August 8, 2010, the Florida SHPO concurred that the entire length of SR A1A in Indian

River County was ineligible for the National Register. Given the lack of historic physical integrity due to alterations and improvements both on and along the roadway, and the lack and any remaining engineering features or other physical evidence that the road is historic, the current section of SR A1A is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.

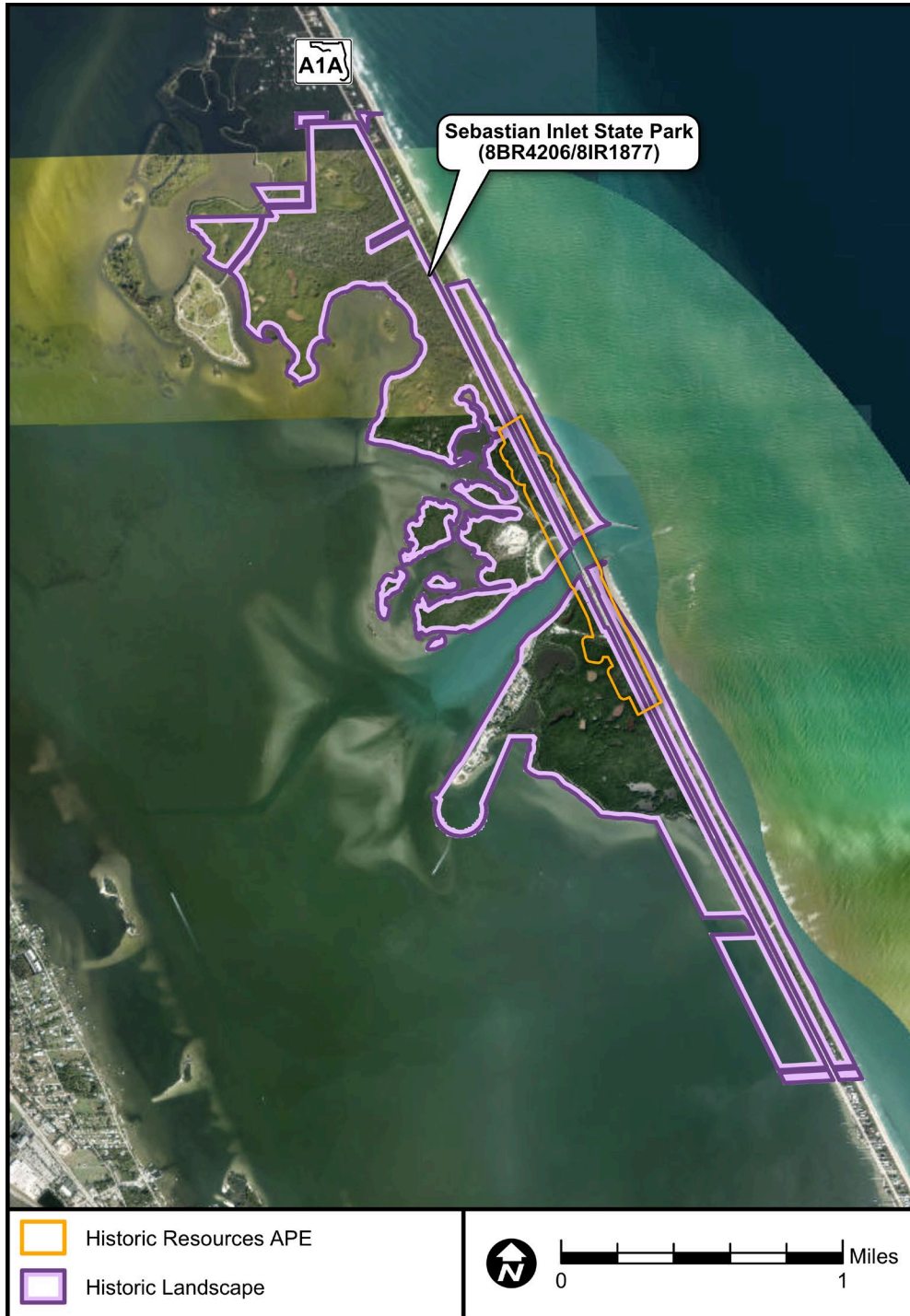


Figure 37: Current Aerial (2021) of the Sebastian Inlet State Park Boundaries and the Current Project APE

8BR4206/8IR1877 Sebastian Inlet State Park

The Sebastian Inlet State Park is located in both Brevard County and Indian River County. Within Brevard County it is located in Sections 7-8, 17-18 and 20 of Township 30 South, Range 39 East on the Sebastian (1970 PR 1996) USGS Quadrangle Map. The portion within Indian River County is located in Sections of Township 30 South, Range 39 East on the Sebastian (1970 PR 1996) USGS Quadrangle Map. The portion within the current project APE is in Sections 17 and 20 of Township 30 South, Range 39 East on the Sebastian (1970 PR 1996) USGS Quadrangle Map. The Sebastian Inlet State Park is located east of the Indian River from the CDPs of Micco and Roseland (Figure 37). The entire Park is comprised of 971 acres (823 terrestrial acres and 148 submerged acres), which are largely undeveloped.

The Sebastian Inlet State Park was first established in 1969 with 7 acres donated by Robert P. and Dodo W. McLarty. The McLarty's also founded the McLarty Treasure Museum at the location of a Spanish-era shipwreck archaeological site. The museum was donated to the State by the McLartys as a venue for interpreting and displaying artifacts recovered from the site on the property. This building is outside of the current project APE. Over the next several years, the State of Florida acquired additional nearby land through purchase and leases (Sebastian Inlet State Park 2008).

The location of the Sebastian Inlet State Park was historically an undeveloped area that was inaccessible due to the formation of the Sebastian Inlet at different times since the late-nineteenth century. Although SR A1A traverses the Park in a north/south direction, it did not cross the Sebastian Inlet until the mid-twentieth century. Figure 13 shows the project area and the area that would eventually become the Sebastian Inlet State Park in 1943. No development is visible in the aerial and SR A1A is unpaved and very narrow. The modern opening of the Sebastian Inlet occurred after World War II. After World War II, recreational use of the area increased, and it eventually became a popular destination for sport fishing. An aerial from 1951 shows the Inlet had been improved with small jetties and some evidence of trails suggesting some recreational use was occurring. However, no structures were visible and SR A1A remained a small, unpaved trail (Figure 14). By the 1968 aerial (Figure 16), some development had occurred on the northeast side of the Sebastian Inlet and the current FDOT Bridge 880005 had been constructed. The SR A1A highway had also been improved and now extended across the Sebastian Inlet, thus connecting Brevard County and Indian River County. Eventually the State of Florida would purchase or lease the entire area now within the current project area (except for the roadway ROW).

The development of the Sebastian Inlet State Park reflects the significant growth that occurred in Florida in the Post-World War II era. The economic and population boom that occurred after World War II allowed more Americans than ever to participate in recreational activities such as tourism, boating, fishing, and swimming. The state of Florida worked to expand public lands in this era as tourism became an important part of the state economy. The establishment of Sebastian Inlet State Park in 1969 was a component of the late-twentieth century efforts by the State of Florida to expand the Park system beginning in 1963 with the creation of the Outdoor Recreational Planning Committee and the Land Acquisition Trust Fund. In 1969, thirteen additional state park properties were established or their purchase was initiated. Further land acquisition funding was established in 1972 with a bond

issue and in 1979 with the establishment of the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Trust Fund (Florida Park Service Ranger Association 2021; Sebastian Inlet State Park 2008).

The Sebastian Inlet State Park was one of several state parks that were established in the late 1960s as a result of a new emphasis by the state for increasing public recreational lands. The Park reflects the post-war and late-nineteenth century efforts to meet the new demand in recreational facilities and activities. The Sebastian Inlet State Park has been improved over time, including the construction of infrastructure to support visitors and Park employees. However, none of the improvements are unique or noteworthy. The infrastructure in the Park has also been negatively impacted by storms. The Park system also removed private residences as property was acquired. The Sebastian Inlet State Park does not have any pre-Park architecture and does not have any significant human-designed landscape or planning. The state of Florida did not have a specific plan for post-World War II park development that would be considered significant and the current Park, while common to other parks established at the same time, does not have any unique manmade design or aesthetics that would make it significant. Based on the commonality of the resource, the Sebastian Inlet State Park is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register both individually and as a contributing resource to a historic district.



Figure 38: Current Aerial (2021) Showing the Swimming Lagoon (8BR4433), Considered National Register Ineligible

8BR4433 Swimming Lagoon

The Swimming Lagoon is located in Section 20 of Township 30 South, Range 39 East on the Sebastian (1970 PR 1996) USGS Quadrangle Map. The Swimming Lagoon is located within the boundaries of the Sebastian Inlet State Park, across the Indian River from the CDPs of Micco and Roseland (Figure 38). The Swimming Lagoon is approximately 14 acres and is composed of natural vegetation, sandy beach, water from the Sebastian Inlet and jetties that

form a partial enclosure of the southern boundary. The beach area has non-historic picnic tables.

The formation of the Swimming Lagoon appears to have been informal as it is natural lagoon formed by the currents of the Sebastian Inlet. Historic aerials show that the area of the lagoon as early as 1943 was forming as a result of natural and manmade forces in the closing and opening of the Sebastian Inlet, which occurred numerous times since the late-nineteenth century. However, the lagoon was not necessarily accessible as the wetlands that separated the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian River were at least partially inundated. The modern opening of the Inlet occurred after World War II and by the 1951 aerial the shape of the modern lagoon was clearly formed and the land that would provide access to the lagoon was also forming (Figure 14). Between 1958 and 1968, the lagoon was formally established with its modern shape and manmade jetties on the southern boundary, formalizing the area as a designated protected swimming area (Figure 39). The 1974 aerial shows continued development in the area surround the Swimming Lagoon (Figure 40). The development of the Swimming Lagoon is consistent with other development in the general area (east of SR A1A) in this same time period. This is also the time period when the Sebastian Inlet State Park was being established (first land acquisition occurred in 1969).

The development of the Swimming Lagoon and the Sebastian Inlet State Park reflects the significant growth that occurred in Florida in the Post-World War II era. The economic and population boom that occurred after World War II allowed more Americans than ever to participate in recreational activities such as tourism, boating, fishing, and swimming. The state of Florida worked to expand public lands in this era as tourism became an important part of the state economy.

The Sebastian Inlet State Park, and its associated Swimming Lagoon, was one of several state parks that were established in the late 1960s, as a result of a new emphasis by the state for increasing public recreational lands. The Swimming Lagoon reflects the post-war and late-nineteenth century efforts to meet a new demand in recreational opportunities. The Swimming Lagoon at Sebastian Inlet State Park has maintained its integrity but is not a unique or threatened resource. The establishment of dedicated swimming areas was a common practice in state parks throughout the state and the current Swimming Lagoon does not display any unique designs or materials. Based on the commonality of the resource, the Swimming Lagoon at the Sebastian Inlet is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register both individually and as a contributing resource to a historic district.



Figure 39: 1968 Historic Aerial showing the Development of the Swimming Lagoon including the Construction of Jetties along the Southern Border (Aerial Courtesy of FDOT 2021)

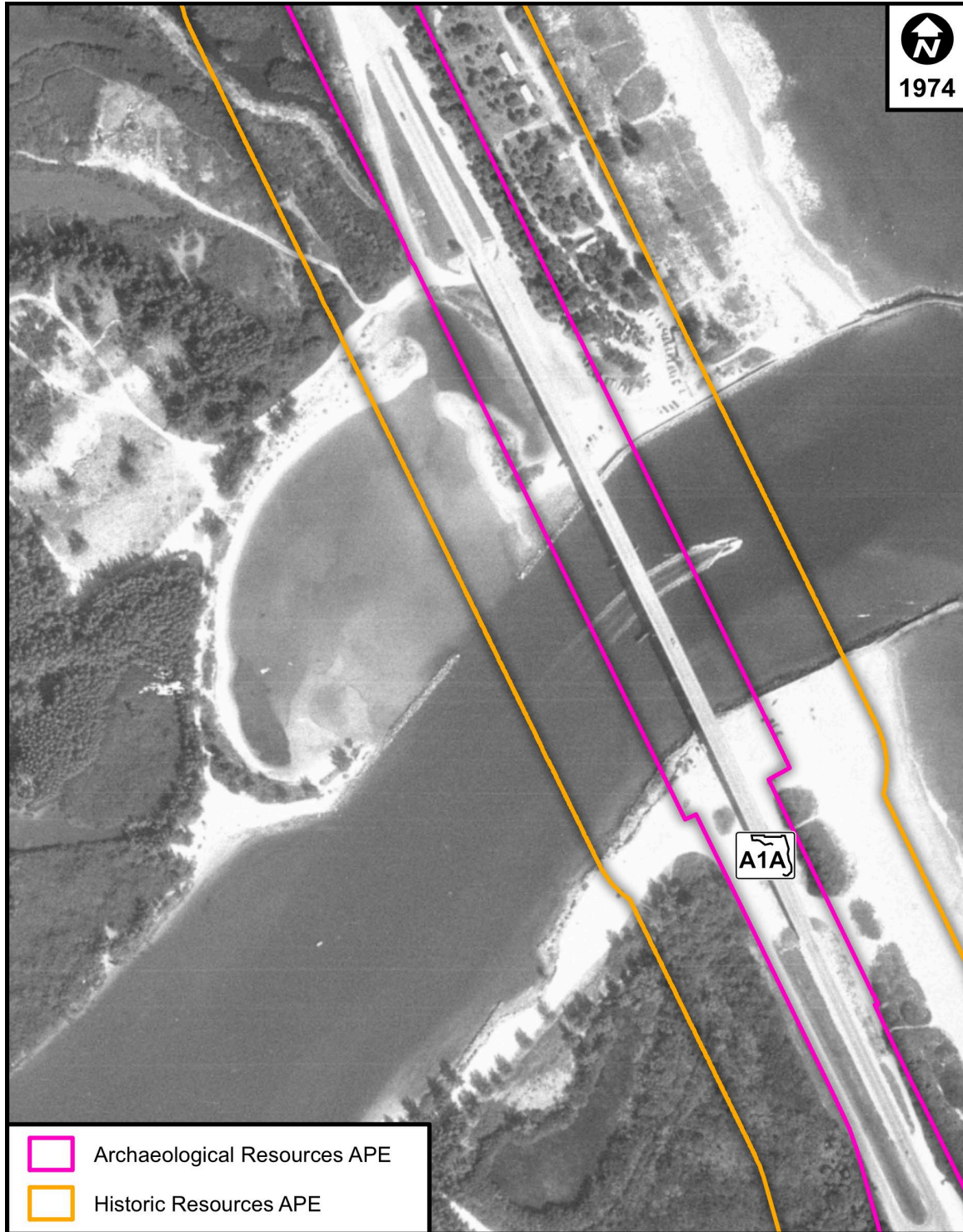


Figure 40: 1974 Historic Aerial showing the Development of the Swimming Lagoon
(Aerial Courtesy of FDOT 2021)

12.0 CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of the CRAS of SR A1A Sebastian Inlet Bridge was to locate and evaluate potential archaeological and historic resources within the APE and to assess eligibility for inclusion in the National Register according to criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

One previously recorded archaeological site and one archaeological occurrence were identified within the project APE. One previously recorded archaeological site could not be relocated. Seventy-two (72) shovel tests were excavated within the archaeological APE, six of which identified an expansion of the Micco Beach Site (8BR125) and one of which was considered an archaeological occurrence. Some portions of the archaeological APE, including the recorded location of an unnamed archaeological site (8IR34), could not be subjected to subsurface testing due to the presence of existing roadways, berms, pavement, sidewalks, swamps or marshes with standing water, and buried utilities. The portions of the Micco Beach Site (8BR125) within the archaeological APE are sparse, and in most areas are likely redistributed from the main site area east of the archaeological APE. There is insufficient information to evaluate the National Register eligibility of the entire Micco Beach Site (8BR125), most of which is outside of the archaeological APE. However, if the larger site were determined National Register-eligible, the portion of the site identified during this survey would not contribute to its significance. There is also insufficient information to evaluate the National Register eligibility of Site 8IR34 due to the paucity of the available information and the inability to conduct archaeological testing in the area.

Although only a sparse assemblage of artifacts, no intact midden, and no features were identified during the field survey, previous work in the area, especially at the Micco Beach Site (8BR125), has recovered more extensive archaeological material. Furthermore, intact human burials were identified at the Micco Beach Site (8BR125) in 2012. For this reason, and due to the inaccessibility for testing in other portions of the archaeological APE with elevated archaeological probability, such as at 8IR34, it is recommended that a professional Archaeologist conduct monitoring during construction of this project.

Historical research and field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of four resources comprised of one previously identified historic bridge (James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge, 8BR3148/8IR1493), one previously identified historic roadway (SR A1A, 8BR2544/8IR1500) and two newly identified historic landscapes (Sebastian Inlet State Park, 8BR4206/8IR1877; and Swimming Lagoon, 8BR4433). The James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge (8BR3148/8IR1493) was constructed in 1964 and was determined individually National Register-eligible in 2012 by the Florida SHPO as a result of the 2010 *Historic Highway Bridges of Florida* study (ACI 2010a) conducted by ACI on behalf of the FDOT Office of Environmental Management. The James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge was determined National Register-eligible under Criterion C for its Engineering. The bridge is an early example of the use of prestressed concrete in Florida. The current study finds that the bridge remains eligible for the National Register.

A portion of SR A1A (8IR1500) in Indian River County south of the current project was determined ineligible by the SHPO in 2010 (ACI 2010b). A portion of the Brevard County section of SR A1A north of the project area was determined ineligible by the SHPO in

October 2020 (SEARCH 2020). The portion of the resource within the current project APE is similar to the portions determined ineligible in 2010 and 2020. Historical research and field survey has not revealed any additional information to suggest the resource is eligible for the National Register, therefore, the portion of SR A1A within the current project area is considered National Register ineligible.

The newly-identified Sebastian Inlet State Park (8BR4206/8IR1877) and Swimming Lagoon (8BR4433) are associated with the post-World War II development of publicly-owned recreational areas that occurred throughout the state of Florida. These resources, along with several other state parks and infrastructure, were part of a rapid expansion of the state park system that occurred in the mid to late twentieth century. The landscape at Sebastian Inlet State Park is not human-designed or unique. In addition, the only historic-aged historic structure, the McClarty Treasure Museum (ca. 1969) is located outside of the current project APE. The Swimming Lagoon, located within the Sebastian Inlet State Park, is also typical of other swimming lagoons in the state and is not a unique or significant design. Based on the lack of historical associations, both the Sebastian Inlet State Park and the Swimming Lagoon are considered ineligible for the National Register both individually and as contributing resources to a historic district.

An updated FMSF form was not completed for the James H. Pruitt Memorial Bridge (8BR3148/8IR1493) as its eligibility has not changed and it has not been altered since its most recent recordation. Updated FMSF forms for SR A1A (8BR2544/8IR1500) were completed since the current segments have not been previously evaluated. FMSF forms were completed for the two newly-identified resources. The completed FMSF forms are included in Appendix B.

Unanticipated Finds

Should construction activities uncover any archaeological remains while an archaeological monitor is not present in the area, it is recommended that activity in the immediate area of the remains be stopped until a professional archaeologist evaluates the material.

In the event that human remains are found during construction or maintenance activities, Chapter 872.05 of the *Florida Statutes* will apply and FDOT's *Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction* requires that all construction cease. Chapter 872.05 states that, when human remains are encountered, all activity that might disturb the remains shall cease and may not resume until authorized by the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist. The District Medical Examiner has jurisdiction if the remains are less than 75 years old or if the remains are involved in a criminal investigation. The State Archaeologist may assume jurisdiction if the remains are 75 years of age or more.

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

Curation

FMSF forms (Appendix B) and photographs are curated at the FMSF, along with a copy of this report and Survey Log Sheet (Appendix C). Field notes and other pertinent project records are temporarily stored at Janus Research until their transfer to the FDOT storage facilities.

Per the requirements of the 1A-32 archaeological research permit issued for this project, all artifacts and related materials obtained from state-owned or controlled land will be conveyed to the BAR permit administrator for permanent curation or processing for loans. Copies of all notes, maps, photographs, and other field records that were prepared during the research conducted under this permit will also be transmitted to the BAR after the project is completed.

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Appendix A:

1A-32 Permit No. 2021.050



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Laurel M. Lee

Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PERMIT

Permit No. 2021.050

Field Begin Date: 2021-03-22 Field End Date: 2021-07-02

PERMITTEE/AUTHORIZED ENTITY:

JAMES PEPE
JANUS RESEARCH, INC.
1107 N. Ward St. Tampa, FL 33607

Report/Artifact Due Date: 2022-07-02

SRA1A/Sebastian Inlet Bridge Replacement

This permit is issued under the authority of Chapters 267.031 (1) and 267.12, Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Rule 1A-32, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), and is administered by the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR), Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR).

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

CRAS within project APE

LOCATION DESCRIPTION:

Sebastian Inlet State Park
DEP, Division of Recreation and Parks

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

1. The Principal Investigator listed above or another qualified archaeologist designated by the applicant shall be responsible for all archaeological investigations, production of a final report, and be on site during all fieldwork.
2. A copy of this permit shall be provided to the land managing agency (when applicable) and field personnel shall carry a copy during fieldwork.
3. The permittee shall (initial each item as indicated):
 - a. prepare a final report that meets standards and guidelines required by Rule 1A-46, F.A.C., including the necessary Florida Master Site File forms; JP
 - b. inform the BAR permit administrator that a report has been completed and submitted to the Division of Historical Resources; or submit a copy of the final report to the BAR permit administrator; JP
 - c. provide proper curation and conservation of recovered artifacts and other recovered site materials until such time as those artifacts and other site materials are conveyed to the BAR for curation; JP
 - d. convey all artifacts and related materials obtained from state-owned or controlled land to the BAR permit administrator for permanent curation or processing for loan; JP

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


Director's Office
(850) 245-6300 FAX: 245-6436

Archaeological Research
(850) 245-6444 FAX: 245-6452

Historic Preservation
(850) 245-6333 FAX: 245-6437

- e. convey copies of all notes, maps, photographs, videotapes, and other field records pertaining to research conducted under this permit to the BAR permit administrator following completion of the project *W.P.* ;
- f. and not remove from a stable environment artifacts and materials which the permit recipient is unable to properly curate and conserve before conveying to BAR. *W.P.*
4. The effective field investigation dates are subject to receipt of permission from the State Park Manager and from the DEP Division of Recreation and Parks, Bureau of Natural and Cultural Resources (attn: Wes Howell, Chief, Bureau of Natural & Cultural Resources, Florida Division of Recreation & Parks, 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., MS #530, Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000, 850 245 3104), and in some instances, the State/Federal dredge-and-fill permitting program. Those agencies likely will require work performance conditions relevant to their resource management and permitting responsibilities. A representative of the land managing agency will need to sign this permit document prior to BAR executing this permit (see page 3).
 5. Unless approved in writing by BAR, no work beyond that described in the "ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION" and attached to your application shall be performed.
 6. This permit is valid for up to one year following the requested report due date. Requests for approval for amendments to fieldwork, fieldwork end date and report/artifact due date are required during this time. Such requests may be made and approved by phone, email, or in writing during this time and do not require amendments to this document.
 7. In any release of information, including public presentations, media contacts, and the final written report, there shall be acknowledgement that the portion of the project involving state-owned and controlled land was conducted under the terms of an archaeological research permit issued by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Archaeological Research.
 8. If Unmarked Human Burials are discovered, permit recipient shall comply with the provisions of 872.05, F.S., and when appropriate, Rule 1A-44, F.A.C. Specifically, upon discovery of unmarked human remains, all activities that might further affect those remains shall be halted and the remains protected from further disturbance until an appropriate course of action has been determined by the local medical examiner or by the State Archaeologist, as appropriate.
 9. In issuing this permit, the State assumes no liability for the acts, omissions to act or negligence of the permittee, its agents, servants or employees; nor shall this permittee exclude liability for its own acts, omissions to act or negligence to the State.
 10. The permittee, unless the permittee is an agency of the State, agrees to assume all responsibility for, indemnify, defend and hold harmless the Division of Historical Resources from and against any and all claims, demands, or liabilities, or suits of any nature whatsoever arising out of, because of, or due to any act or occurrence of omission or commission arising out of the permittee's operations pursuant to this permit and shall investigate all claims at its own expense. In addition, the permittee hereby agrees to be responsible for any injury or property damage resulting from any activities conducted by the permittee.
 11. The parties hereto agree that the permittee, its officers, agents and employees, in performance of this permit, shall act in the capacity of an independent contractor and not as an officer, employee, or agent of the State.

The undersigned, as representative of the Permittee/Authorized Entity, understands and accepts the terms of this 1A-32 Archaeological Research Permit.



Signature

Date: April 5, 2021

The undersigned, as representative of the land managing agency for the managed area/state property described in the "LOCATION DESCRIPTION" section of this document, hereby permits the activity described above.

Wes Howell Digitally signed by Wes Howell
Date: 2021.04.08 13:49:59
-04'00'

Date: _____

Wes Howell, Chief, Bureau of Natural & Cultural Resources,
Florida Division of Recreation and Parks

This permit will not become effective until it has been executed by the Chief of BAR. Before BAR can execute this permit, the Permittee must have a land management representative (if applicable) sign in the space provided above. Please send the signed permit to the Permit Administrator at the address above.

A copy of the executed permit will be sent to you prior to commencing fieldwork.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Kathryn O'Donnell Miyar, Ph.D.
Chief, Bureau of Archaeological Research

Date of Issue _____

Enclosures:

- DHR Curation Guidelines
- DHR Conservation Field Guide
- DHR Destructive Analysis Protocol
- DHR Florida Master Site File Requirements
- DHR Report Compliance Requirements

Copies furnished to:
KM

Appendix B:

Florida Master Site File Forms

Original
 Update



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site # BR00125
Field Date 12-16-2021
Form Date 1-28-2022
Recorder # _____

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

Site Name(s) Micco Beach Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name CRAS of SR A1A/Sebastian Inlet Bridge #880005 Survey # (DHR only) _____
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name SEBASTIAN USGS Date 1970 Plat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) Sebastian In City Limits? yes no unknown County _____
Township 30S Range 39E Section 20 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Township 30S Range 38E Section 17 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # 30-3920-00-1

UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 554238 Northing 3082214
Other Coordinates: X: -80.45 degrees Y: 27.86 degrees Coordinate System & Datum latitude/longitude

Address / Vicinity / Route to:
Northeast of Sebastian Inlet, east of SR A1A within state park and slightly within FDOT ROW.

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Sebastian Inlet State Park

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES	FUNCTION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land (terrestrial)	<input type="checkbox"/> log boat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> campsite
<input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond (lacustrine)	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building	<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site
<input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek (riverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal (estuarine)	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater (marine)	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland (palustrine)	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks (historic)	<input type="checkbox"/> town (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> usually dry	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	<input type="checkbox"/> quarry (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink (subterranean)	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	
<input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> mill	
<input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	
	<input type="checkbox"/> mound, nonspecific	
	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	
	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shell midden	
	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound	
	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck	
	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features	
	<input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter	
	<input type="checkbox"/> well	

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
 1. Burials-prehistoric 2. Historic refuse

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL	NON-ABORIGINAL
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1513-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1600-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1700-1763
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish (nonspecific)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade	<input type="checkbox"/> Second Spanish 1783-1821
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> American Territorial 1821-45
<input type="checkbox"/> Caloosahatchee	<input type="checkbox"/> American Civil War 1861-65
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton	<input type="checkbox"/> American (nonspecific)
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades I	
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades II	
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades III	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond	
<input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malabar I	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Malabar II	
<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mississippian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor	
<input type="checkbox"/> Norwood	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Orange	
<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola	
<input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island	
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns (nonspecific)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II	
<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa	
<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole (nonspecific)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: Colonization	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 1st War To 2nd	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 3rd War & After	
<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek (nonspecific)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Early	
<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Late	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional	
<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island (nonspecific)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I	
<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II	
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric (nonspecific)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric non-ceramic	
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric ceramic	

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)
 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

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 if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)
The site within the archaeological APE for the Sebastian Inlet Bridge CRAS is sparse and mostly disturbed. However, human remains and more dense and diverse site remnants found in previous surveys suggest research potential in other site areas.
Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action
Recommend preservation of the site and archaeological monitoring of any proposed ground disturbing activities.

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

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

- no field check, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, exposed ground, posthole tests, auger tests, unscreened shovel

- screened shovel, screened shovel-1/4", screened shovel-1/8", screened shovel-1/16"

SITE BOUNDARY

- bounds unknown, none by recorder, literature search, informant report, remote sensing, exposed ground, posthole tests, auger tests, unscreened shovel, screened shovel, block excavations, estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

50-cm diameter shovel tests excavated at 25-m intervals and bounded at 12.5-m intervals or by roadway/project limits. 6 positive tests of 37 total tests excavated in area. 1/4" screen size. Excavated to 100 cm or to H20.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m2) 42,565 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Within APE, most ceramics were found in the upper 25 cm of tests. Artifacts as deep as 30-70 cm in two tests (37 and 41). Most in disturbed context, likely redistributed.

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): single component, multiple component, uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Likely St. Johns I/Malabar I component (all 8 sherds were undecorated). Minor 20th century historic glass and ceramic scatter at ST 12.

Integrity - Overall disturbance: none seen, minor, substantial, major, redeposited, destroyed-document!, unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Roadway construction, fence installation, utility installation, park road and amenity construction/further development/monitoring.

Surface collection: area collected m2 # collection units | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 35 count estimate Surface # Subsurface # 35

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

- unknown, unselective (all artifacts), selective (some artifacts), mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

- uncollected, general (not by subarea), unknown, controlled (by subarea), variable spatial control, other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

- A - Aboriginal ceramics, S - Bone-animal or unidentif, S - Ceramics-nonaboriginal, S - Glass, S - Metal

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left. A - category always collected, S - some items in category collected, O - observed first hand, but not collected, R - collected and subsequently left at site, I - informant reported category present, U - unknown

Artifact Comments

No more than 2 prehistoric ceramic sherds per test. Metal nails/strap metal below prehistoric component in ST 6. Most modern/potentially historic glass/ceramic left on site. Shell/bone

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

- 1. Sand-tempered Plain body sherds N= 5, 2. St. Johns Plain body sherds N= 3, 3. whiteware base N= 1, 4., 5., 6., 7., 8., 9.

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Swamp Name brackish backswamps Distance from site (m) 80
Natural community MARITIME HAMMOCK Topography Elevation: Min m Max m
Local vegetation palmettos, live oak, cabbage & sabal palms, seagrape, gumbo limbo, strangler fig
Present land use State Park, road ROW
SCS soil series Palm Beach sand; Canaveral-Anclote comp Soil association Canaveral-Palm Beach-Welaka

DOCUMENTATION

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

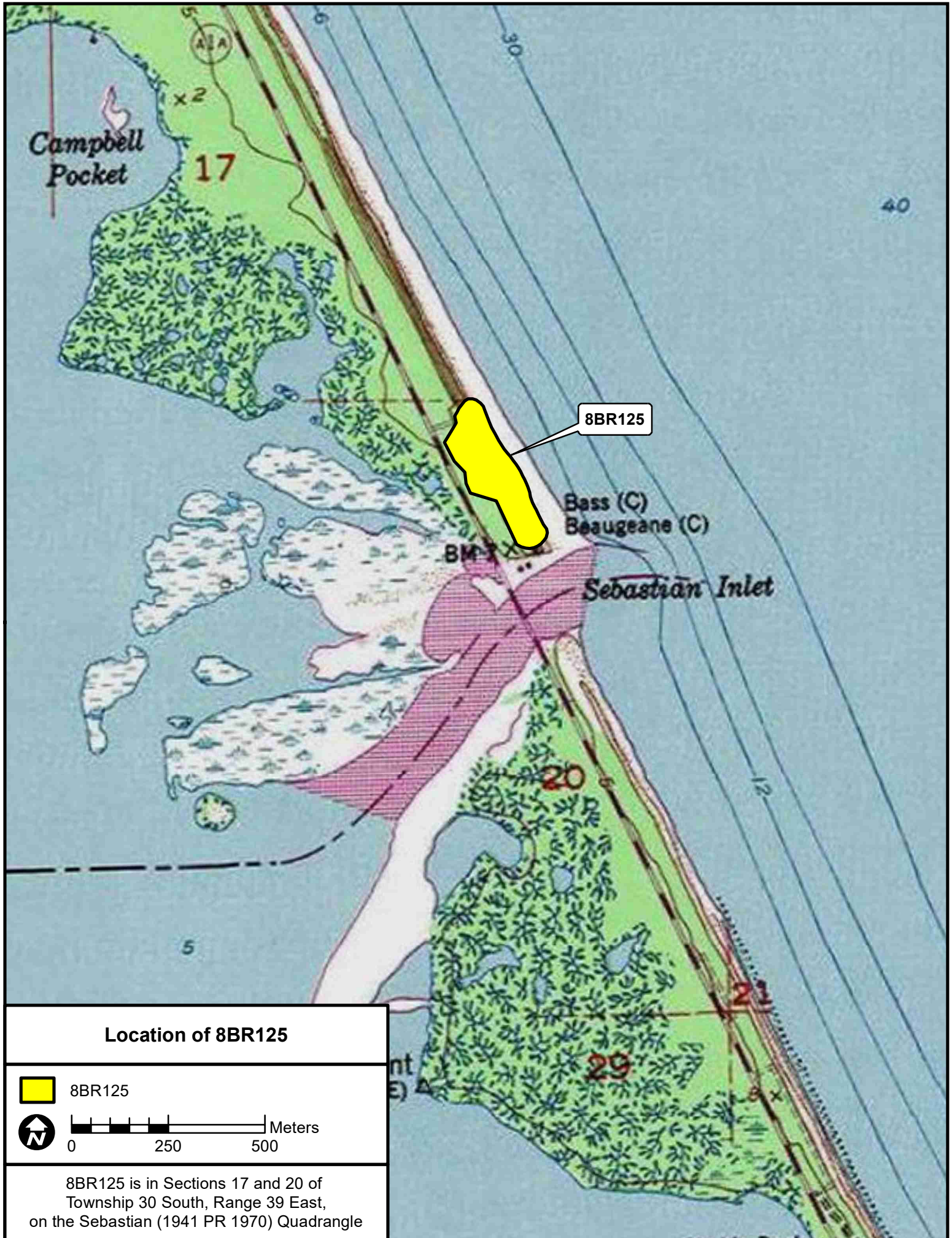
- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description field notes, maps, photos File or accession #'s
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name
Address / Phone / E-mail
Recorder Information: Name Janus Research Affiliation
Address / Phone / E-mail 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa, FL 33607 / 813-636-8200 janus@janus-research.com


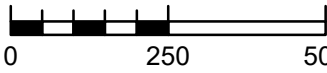
Required Attachments

PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.




Location of 8BR125

 8BR125

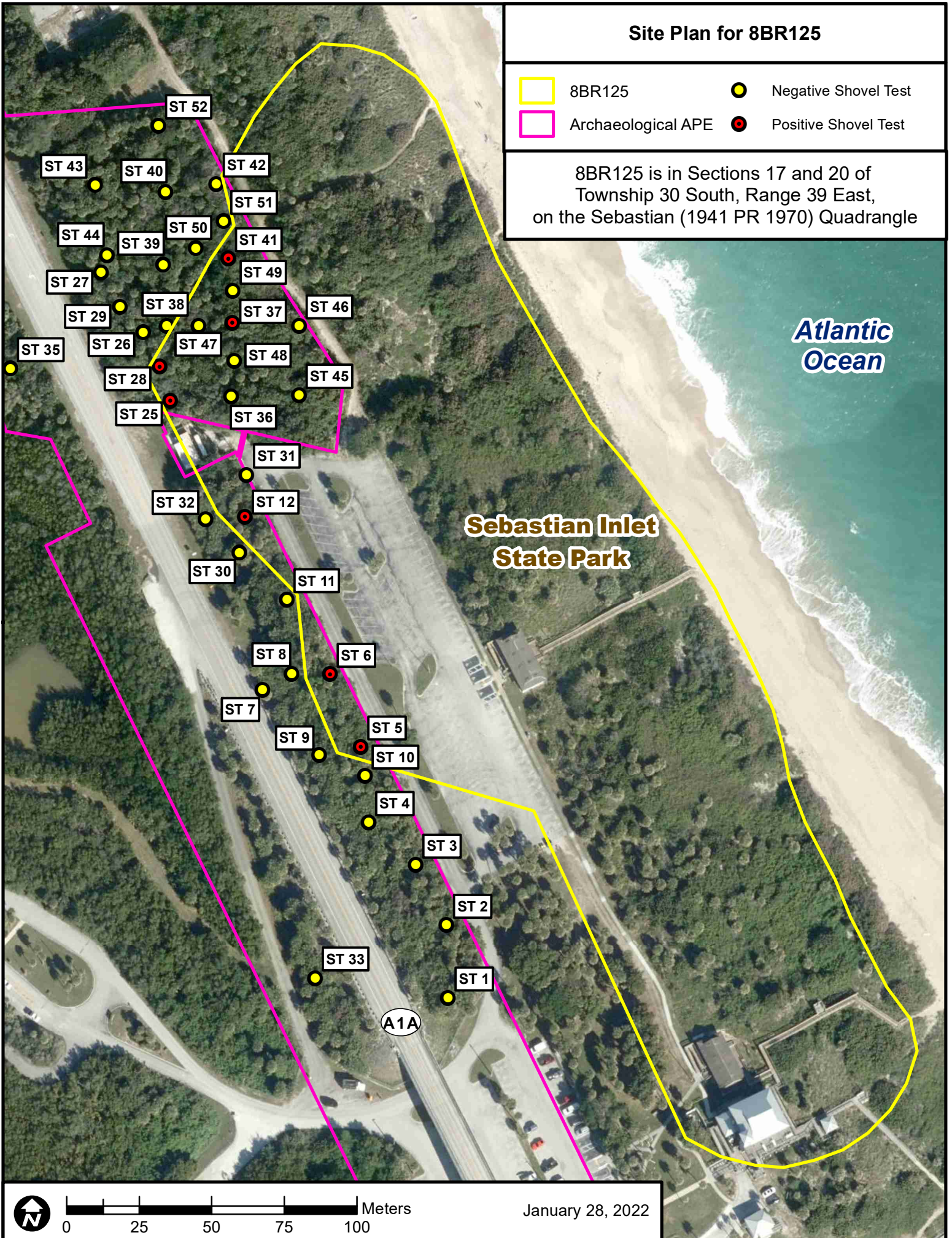
  Meters
0 250 500

8BR125 is in Sections 17 and 20 of
Township 30 South, Range 39 East,
on the Sebastian (1941 PR 1970) Quadrangle

Site Plan for 8BR125

-  8BR125
-  Negative Shovel Test
-  Archaeological APE
-  Positive Shovel Test

8BR125 is in Sections 17 and 20 of Township 30 South, Range 39 East, on the Sebastian (1941 PR 1970) Quadrangle



Atlantic Ocean

Sebastian Inlet State Park

A1A



January 28, 2022



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

Site #8 BR02544
Field Date 8-13-2021
Form Date 1-13-2022
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 SR A1A
Project Name SR A1A Sebastian Inlet Bridge
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:
City/Town Sebastian
County or Counties Brevard
Name of Public Tract
Township, Range, Section
USGS 7.5' Map(s)
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains criteria for NR listing and evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1943 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Architect/Designer: n/a Builder: n/a
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)
1. 3.
2. 4.

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

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)
[]

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 [X]no []insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

See continuation sheet

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

- 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.

SITE NAME: State Road (SR) A1A



Figure 1: SR A1A (8BR2544), Within the Project APE, Considered National Register Ineligible, facing South

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The portion of SR A1A within the current project area is located in Sections 17 and 20 of Township 30 South, Range 39 East on the Sebastian (1970 Photorevised [PR] 1996) United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle Map. The portion of the roadway is near the town of Wabasso Beach, in Indian River County and Brevard County, Florida (Figures 1-2). As part of this project, approximately 1.1 miles of SR A1A was surveyed. In its entirety, SR A1A runs mostly along the Atlantic Ocean. The southern terminus of the roadway is located in Key West at the southern tip of Florida, and the northern terminus of the roadway is located in Fernandina Beach, just south of the Georgia border. It is the main thoroughfare through the majority of oceanfront towns in Florida. Within the APE, the width of the roadway varies between approximately 46 feet to 34 feet with two lanes and intermittent turn lanes. The roadway has modern asphalt, signage, and markings.

SITE NAME: State Road (SR) A1A



Figure 2: SR A1A (8IR1500), Within the Project APE, Considered National Register Ineligible, facing North

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The construction of SR A1A dates to the 1890s. The earliest evidence of a road or trail along a portion of the current route of SR A1A is from a historic aerial from 1943. The small trail that is visible in 1943 aerial appears wider along the Brevard County section. However, historic maps from that time period do not include the trail or label a roadway at that location. Most likely the trail was rarely used as the Inlet at that time was unreliable and the trail ended at the Inlet (when it was open). A newspaper article from 1963 referred to the extension of SR A1A north to the Sebastian Inlet (referring to the portion of the roadway in Indian River County, south of the Inlet) beginning in August of that year (Orlando Evening Star 1963). Historical descriptions of early portions of SR A1A describe it as a dirt or dirt grade road, probably paved with oyster shell, marl, and limerock along certain sections (Miley 1976).

In 1945, as part of the nation's highway renumbering system, the Atlantic Coastal Highway (the route which would become SR A1A) was assigned the number SR 1 as it was the easternmost major north-south thoroughfare. However, this numbering system caused confusion because of its similarity to the nearby U.S. Route 1, which mainly ran on the west side of the Intracoastal Waterway, but in some cases was on the same side as SR 1. To eliminate this confusion, on November 27, 1946 the State Road Department (now known as the FDOT), adopted a resolution to re-designate State Road 1 as SR A1A (Busscher n.d.). According to the Department minutes, this was "to eliminate the confusion which the motoring public is experiencing by mistaking State Road No. 1 for U.S. Highway

SITE NAME: State Road (SR) A1A

No. 1, and at the same time to retain the numeral one for the State's most easterly north-south road, and for whatever benefit it may have for the citizens and property owners along the route in question" (Busscher n.d.). According to a Florida Times-Union article, published on November 28, 1946, at the time of the official SR A1A designation, the road stretched from Jacksonville to the north, and with frequent interruptions, traveled along the Atlantic coast to Miami to the south (Busscher n.d.).

SR A1A played an important role in the development and transportation system of Indian River County and Brevard County, as it was a major north-south thoroughfare. Although portions of SR A1A retain some of its original historic character and appearance, development throughout the twentieth century has significantly altered large portions of the roadway. Within the APE for the project, there is no physical evidence that the road is historic. Improvements that have affected the historic physical integrity of the road include modernization including widening, asphalt paving, markings and signage. In 2010 ACI recorded and evaluated a 5.47 mile segment of SR A1A in Indian River County, located south of the current project area. ACI recommend that the segment of the roadway was ineligible for the National Register based on its lack of historic integrity. In a letter dated August 8, 2010, the Florida SHPO concurred that the entire length of SR A1A in Indian River County was ineligible for the National Register. Given the lack of historic physical integrity due to alterations and improvements both on and along the roadway, and the lack and any remaining engineering features or other physical evidence that the road is historic, the current section of SR A1A is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.

C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

Busscher, Gina

n.d. *How Did A1A Get Its Name?*, Florida Department of Transportation.



Miley, Charles S.

1976 Miley's Memos. Ft. Pierce News Tribune, 17 Oct. 1976.

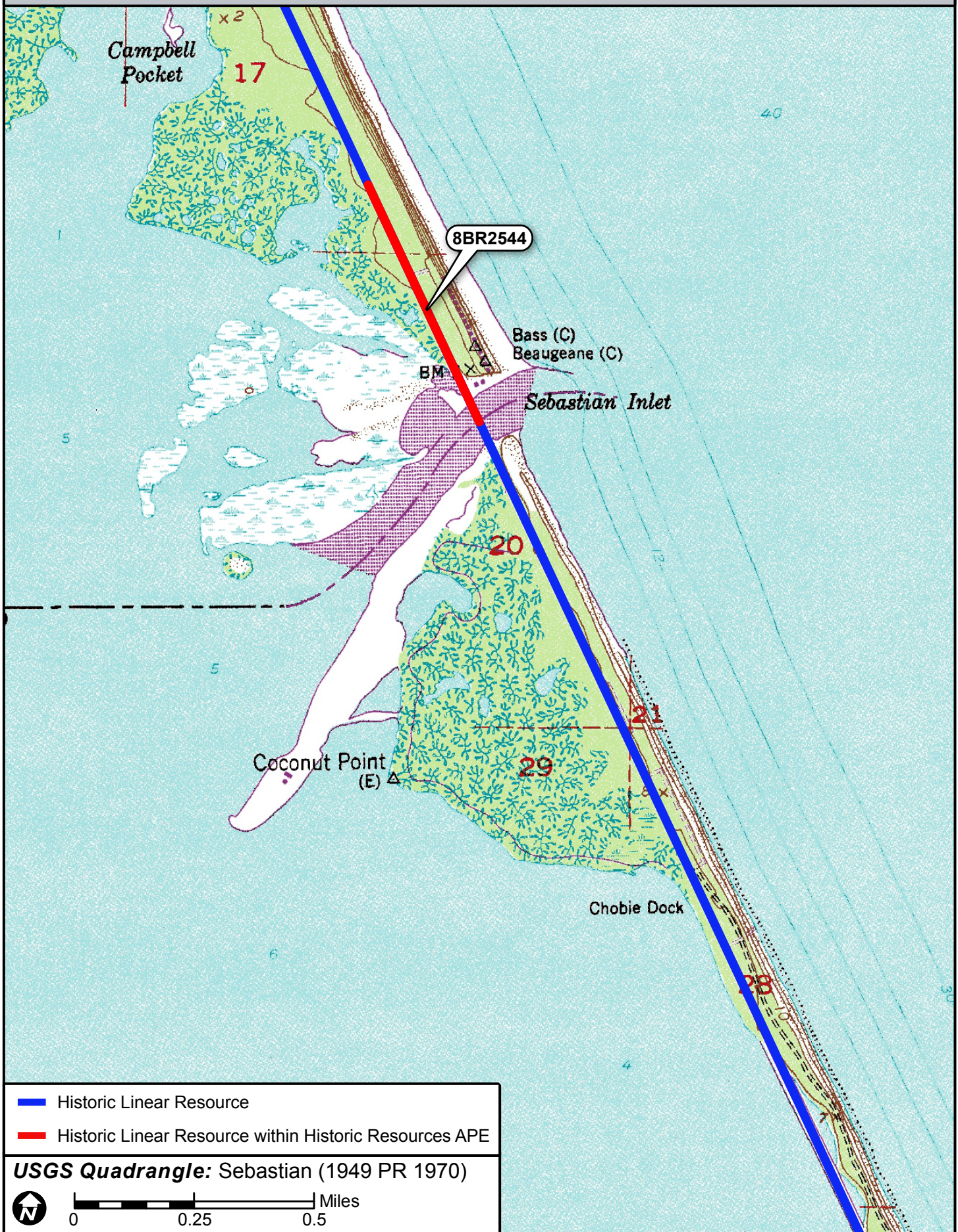
Orlando Evening Star

1963 "Inlet Span Ceremonies Set". In the October 24, 1963 edition. Accessed via newspapers.com



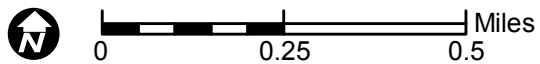
-  Historic Linear Resource
-  Historic Linear Resource within Historic Resources APE





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

USGS Quadrangle: Sebastian (1949 PR 1970)





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

Site #8 BR04206
Field Date 8-16-2021
Form Date 1-12-2022
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 Sebastian Inlet State Park
Project Name SR A1A Sebastian Inlet Bridge
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:
City/Town Sebastian
County or Counties Brevard
Name of Public Tract
USGS 7.5' Map(s)
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains criteria for NR listing and evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1969 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

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

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

- 1. _____ 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

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

See continuation sheet

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

[Empty box for Bibliographic References]

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 [X]no []insufficient information

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

See continuation sheet

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

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

Required Attachments

- 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.

SITE NAME: Sebastian Inlet State Park



Figure 1: Current Aerial (2021) of the Sebastian Inlet State Park Boundaries and the Current Project APE

SITE NAME: Sebastian Inlet State Park

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The Sebastian Inlet State Park is located in both Brevard County and Indian River County. Within Brevard County it is located in Sections 7-8, 17-18 and 20 of Township 30 South, Range 39 East on the Sebastian (1970 Photorevised [PR] 1996) United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle Map. The portion within the current project APE is in Sections 17 and 20 of Township 30 South, Range 39 East on the Sebastian (1970 PR 1996) USGS Quadrangle Map. The Sebastian Inlet State Park is located east of the Indian River from the Census Designated Places (CDP) of Micco and Roseland (Figure 1). The entire Park is composed of 971 acres (823 terrestrial acres and 148 submerged acres), which are largely undeveloped.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Sebastian Inlet State Park was first established in 1969 with 7 acres donated by Robert P. and Dodo W. McLarty. The McLarty's also founded the McLarty Treasure Museum at the location of a Spanish-era shipwreck archaeological site. The museum was donated to the State by the McLartys as a venue for interpreting and displaying artifacts recovered from the site on the property. This building is outside of the current project APE. Over the next several years, the State of Florida acquired additional nearby land through purchase and leases (Sebastian Inlet State Park 2008).

The location of the Sebastian Inlet State Park was historically an undeveloped area that was inaccessible due to the formation of the Sebastian Inlet at different times since the late-nineteenth century. Although A1A traverses the Park in a north/south direction, it did not cross the Sebastian Inlet until the mid-twentieth century. Figure 2 shows the project area and the area that would eventually become the Sebastian Inlet State Park in 1943. No development is visible in the aerial and A1A is unpaved and very narrow. The modern opening of the Sebastian Inlet occurred after World War II. After World War II, recreational use of the area increased, and it eventually became a popular destination for sport fishing. An aerial from 1951 shows the Inlet had been improved with small jetties and some evidence of trails suggesting some recreational use was occurring. However, no structures were visible and A1A remained a small, unpaved trail (Figure 3). Development was not visible on the 1958 aerial. By the 1968 aerial (Figure 4), some development had occurred on the northeast side of the Sebastian Inlet and the current FDOT Bridge 880005 had been constructed. The A1A highway had also been improved and now extended across the Sebastian Inlet, thus connecting Brevard County and Indian River County. Eventually the State of Florida would purchase or lease the entire area now within the current project area (except for the roadway ROW).

The development of the Sebastian Inlet State Park reflects the significant growth that occurred in Florida in the Post-World War II era. The economic and population boom that occurred after World War II allowed more Americans than ever to participate in recreational activities such as tourism, boating, fishing, and swimming. The state of Florida

SITE NAME: Sebastian Inlet State Park

worked to expand public lands in this era as tourism became an important part of the state economy. The establishment of Sebastian Inlet State Park in 1969 was a component of the late-twentieth century efforts by the State of Florida to expand the Park system beginning in 1963 with the creation of the Outdoor Recreational Planning Committee and the Land Acquisition Trust Fund. In 1969, thirteen additional state park properties were established or their purchase was initiated. Further land acquisition funding was established in 1972 with a bond issue and in 1979 with the establishment of the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Trust Fund (Florida Park Service Ranger Association 2021; Sebastian Inlet State Park 2008).

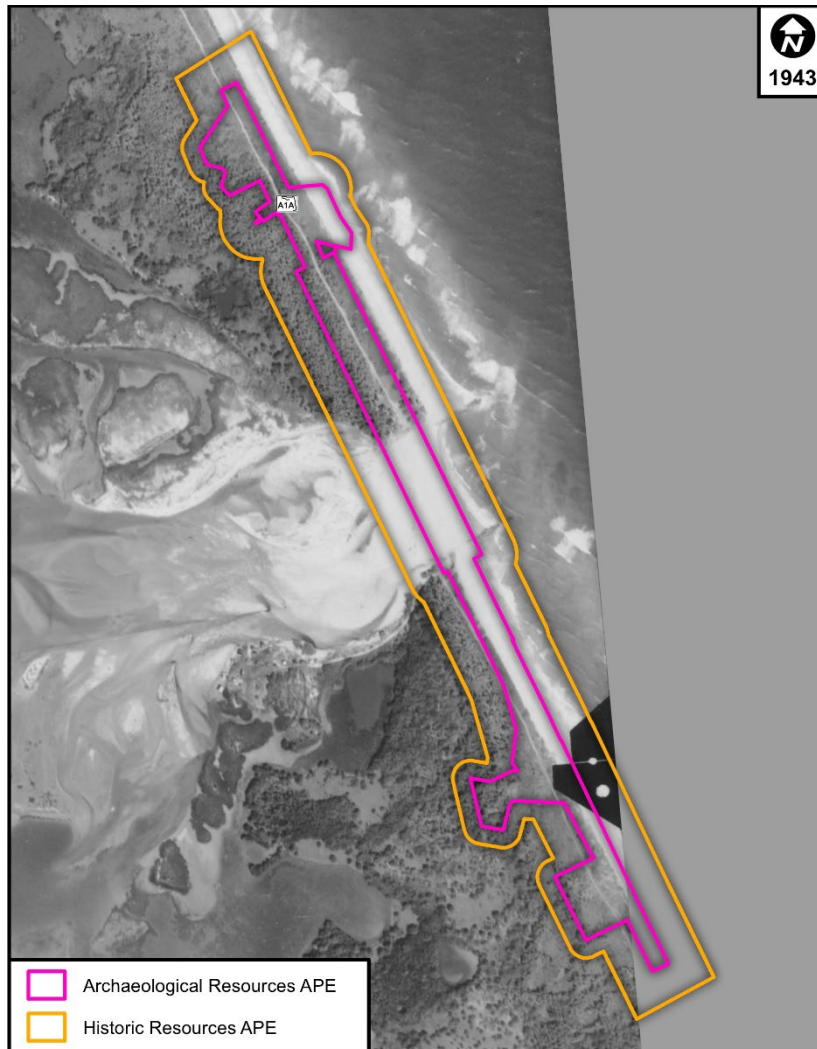


Figure 2: A Historic Aerial from 1943 shows the lack of development in the area that would eventually become Sebastian Inlet State Park

SITE NAME: Sebastian Inlet State Park

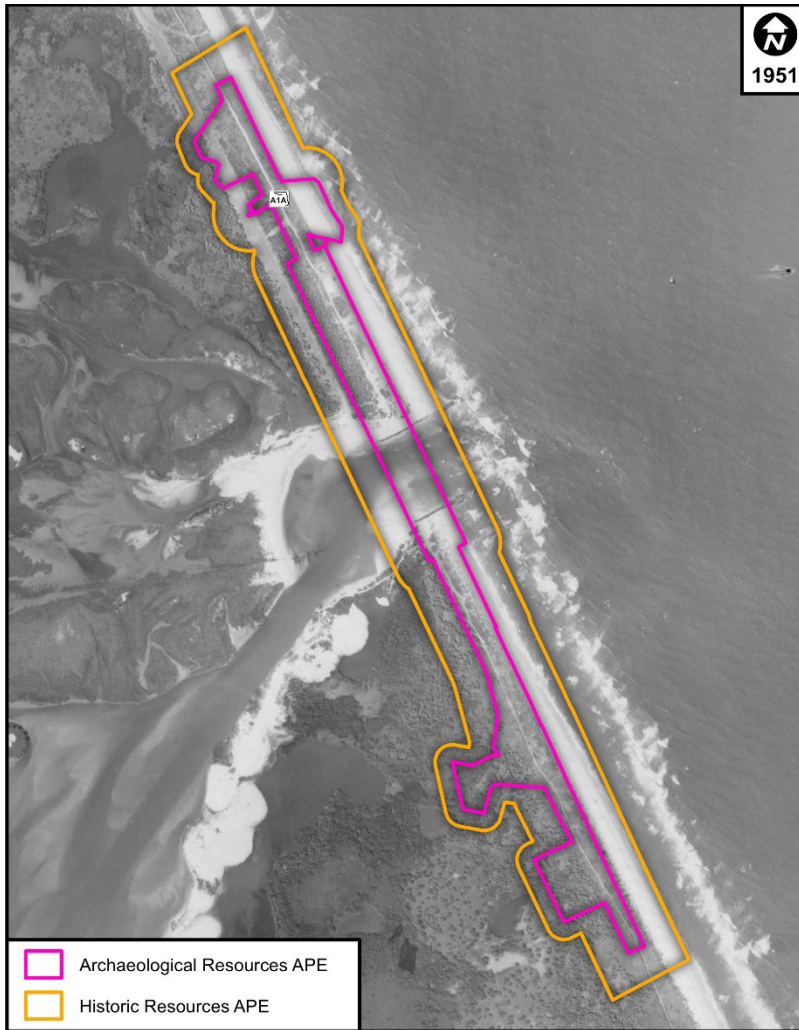


Figure 3: A Historic Aerial from 1951 shows the continued lack of development in the area that would eventually become Sebastian Inlet State Park. By this time the Inlet had been improved with some jetties.

SITE NAME: Sebastian Inlet State Park



Figure 4: A Historic Aerial from 1968 shows some development in the area northeast of the Inlet. By this time the swimming lagoon (southwest of the Inlet) had been established with jetties and FDOT Bridge No. 880005 had been constructed and A1A had been improved.

The Sebastian Inlet State Park was one of several state parks that were established in the late 1960s as a result of a new emphasis by the state for increasing public recreational lands. The Park reflects the post-war and late-nineteenth century efforts to meet the new demand in recreational facilities and activities. The Sebastian Inlet State Park has been improved over time, including the construction of infrastructure to support visitors and Park employees. However, none of the improvements are unique or noteworthy. The infrastructure in the Park has also been negatively impacted by storms. The Park system also removed private residences as property was acquired. The Sebastian Inlet State Park

SITE NAME: Sebastian Inlet State Park

does not have any pre-Park architecture and does not have any significant human-designed landscape or planning. The state of Florida did not have a specific plan for post-World War II park development that would be considered significant and the current Park, while common to other parks established at the same time, does not have any unique manmade design or aesthetics that would make it significant. Based on the commonality of the resource, the Sebastian Inlet State Park is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register both individually and as a contributing resource to a historic district.

C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

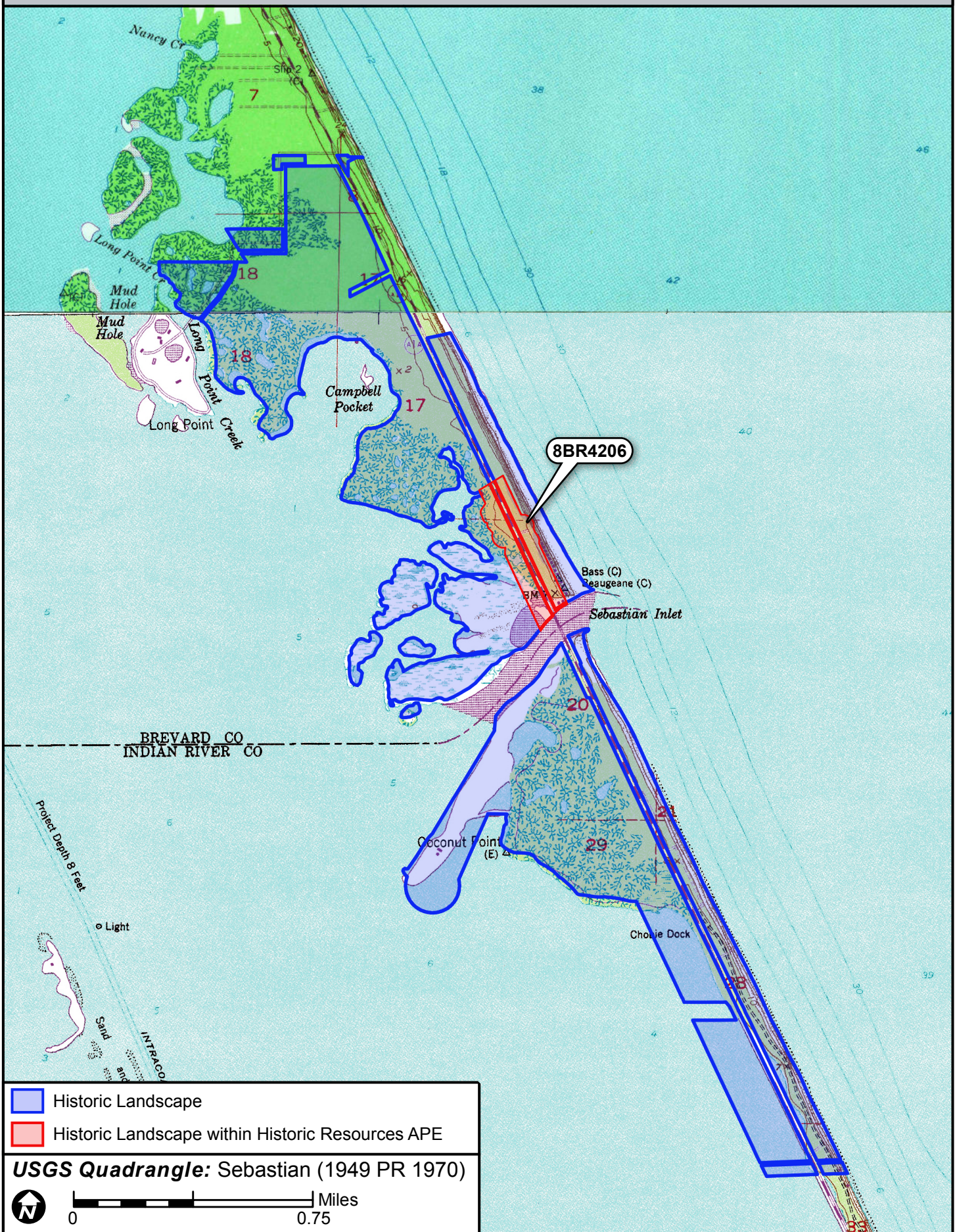
Florida Park Service Ranger Association

2021 "Florida State Park History", Accessed online at fpsra.org on January 11, 2022.

Sebastian Inlet State Park

2008 *Sebastian Inlet State Park Unit Management Plan*. Published by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Tallahassee, Florida.





Historic Landscape
 Historic Landscape within Historic Resources APE

USGS Quadrangle: Sebastian (1949 PR 1970)

Miles
 0 0.75



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

Site #8 BR04433
Field Date 8-13-2022
Form Date 1-11-2022
Recorder#

[X] 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
[X] Designed historic landscape
[] Rural historic landscape
[] Linear resource

Resource Group Name Swimming Lagoon
Project Name SR A1A Sebastian Inlet Bridge PD&E Study
National Register Category []building(s) []structure []district []site [X]object
Linear Resource Type []canal []railway []road [X]other (describe): swimming area
Ownership: []private-profit []private-nonprofit []private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county [X]state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:
City/Town (within 3 miles) Sebastian
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Brevard
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Sebastian Inlet State Park
1) Township 30S Range 39E Section 20
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name SEBASTIAN USGS Date 1996
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)
See continuation sheet

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains criteria for NR listing and evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1964 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Architect/Designer: n/a Builder: n/a
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)
1. 3.
2. 4.

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

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

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 [X]no []insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

See continuation sheet

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s
2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

- 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.

SITE NAME: Swimming Lagoon

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The Swimming Lagoon is located in Section 20 of Township 30 South, Range 39 East on the Sebastian (1970 Photorevised [PR] 1996) United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle Map. The Swimming Lagoon is located within the boundaries of the Sebastian Inlet State Park, across the Indian River from the Census Designated Places (CDP) of Micco and Roseland (Figure 1). The Swimming Lagoon is approximately 14 acres and is composed of natural vegetation, sandy beach, water from the Sebastian Inlet and jetties that form a partial enclosure of the southern boundary. The beach area has non-historic picnic tables.



Figure 1: Current Aerial (2021) Showing the Swimming Lagoon

SITE NAME: Swimming Lagoon

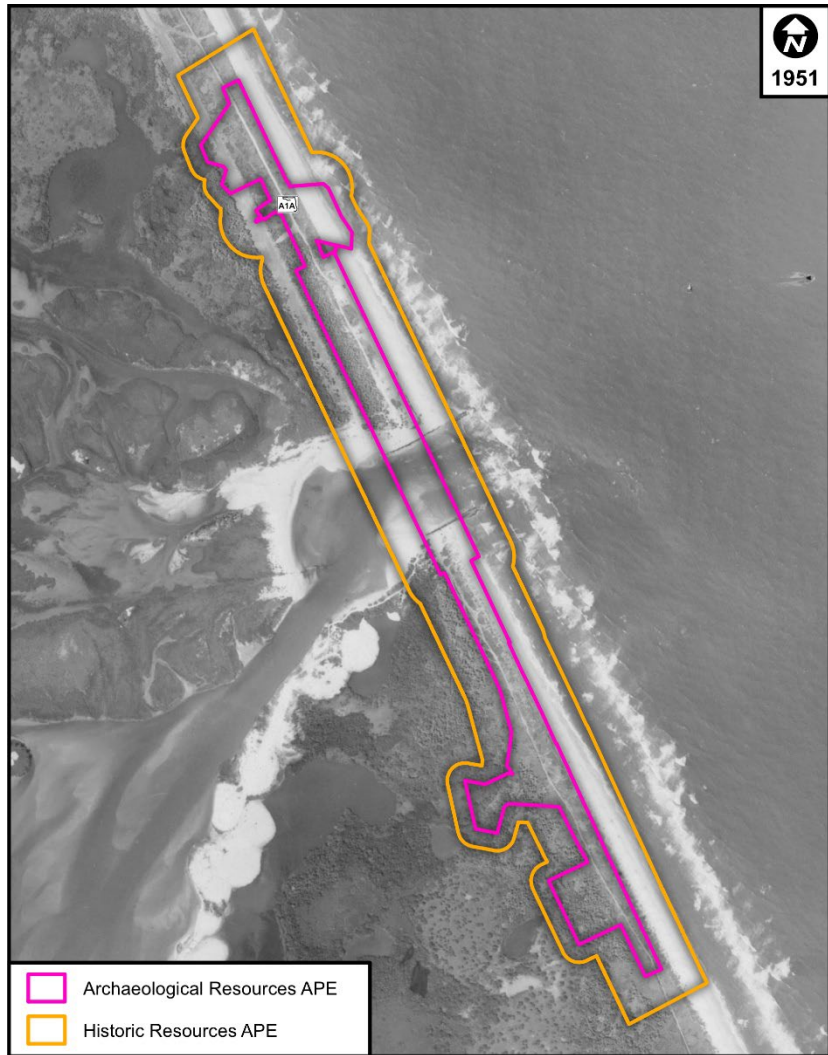


Figure 2: 1951 Aerial Showing the Natural Formation of the Swimming Lagoon from the Opening of the Sebastian Inlet

SITE NAME: Swimming Lagoon



Figure 3: 1968 Aerial Showing the Swimming Lagoon with Modern Improvements Including Jetties on the South Side

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The formation of the Swimming Lagoon appears to have been informal as it is natural lagoon formed by the currents of the Sebastian Inlet. Historic aerials show that the area of the lagoon as early as 1943 was forming as a result of natural and manmade forces in the closing and opening of the Sebastian Inlet, which occurred numerous times since the late-nineteenth century. However, the lagoon was not necessarily accessible as the wetlands that separated the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian River were at least partially inundated. The modern opening of the Inlet occurred after World War II and by the 1951 aerial the shape of the modern lagoon was clearly formed and the land that would provide access to the lagoon was also forming (Figure 2). Between 1958 and 1968, the lagoon was formally

SITE NAME: Swimming Lagoon

established with its modern shape and manmade jetties on the southern boundary, formalizing the area as a designated protected swimming area (Figure 3). The 1974 aerial shows continued development in the area surrounding the Swimming Lagoon (Figure 4). The development of the Swimming Lagoon is consistent with other development in the general area (east of SR A1A) in this same time period. This is also the time period when the Sebastian Inlet State Park was being established (first land acquisition occurred in 1969).

The development of the Swimming Lagoon and the Sebastian Inlet State Park reflects the significant growth that occurred in Florida in the Post-World War II era. The economic and population boom that occurred after World War II allowed more Americans than ever to participate in recreational activities such as tourism, boating, fishing, and swimming. The state of Florida worked to expand public lands in this era as tourism became an important part of the state economy. The establishment of Sebastian Inlet State Park in 1969 was a component of the late-twentieth century efforts by the State of Florida to expand the Park system beginning in 1963 with the creation of the Outdoor Recreational Planning Committee and the Land Acquisition Trust Fund. In 1969, thirteen additional state park properties were acquired or their purchase was initiated. Further land acquisition funding was established in 1972 with a bond issue and in 1979 with the establishment of the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Trust Fund (Florida Park Service Ranger Association 2021; Sebastian Inlet State Park Unit Management Plan 2008).

The Sebastian Inlet State Park, and its associated Swimming Lagoon, was one of several state parks that were established in the late 1960s as a result of a new emphasis by the state for increasing public recreational lands. The Swimming Lagoon reflects the post-war and late-nineteenth century efforts to meet new demand in recreational opportunities. The Swimming Lagoon at Sebastian Inlet State Park has maintained its integrity but is not a unique or threatened resource. The establishment of dedicated swimming areas was a common practice in state parks throughout the state and the current Swimming Lagoon does not display any unique designs or materials. Based on the commonality of the resource, the Swimming Lagoon at the Sebastian Inlet is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register both individually and as a contributing resource to a historic district.

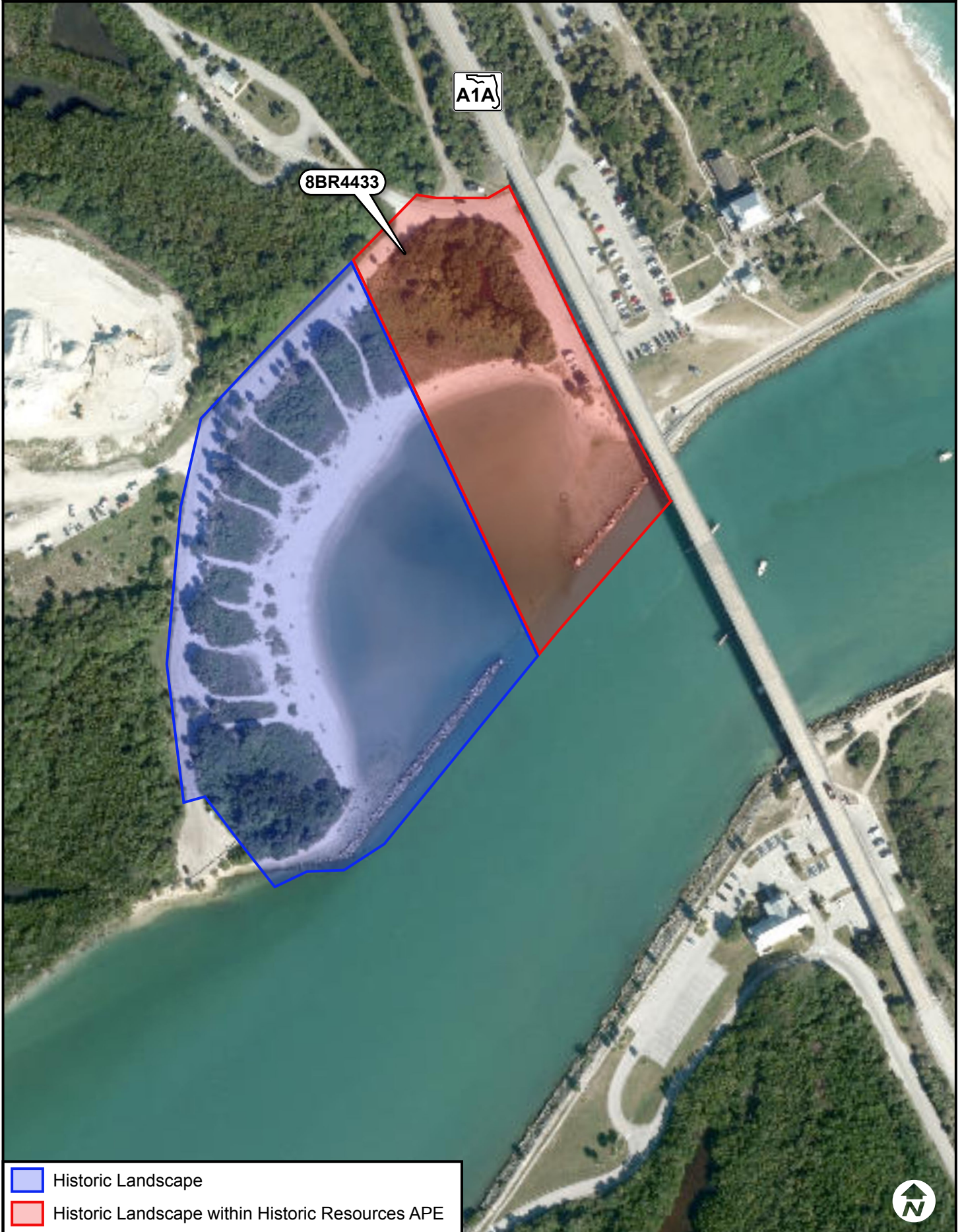
C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE



Florida Park Service Ranger Association

2021 "Florida State Park History", Accessed online at fpsra.org on January 11, 2022.

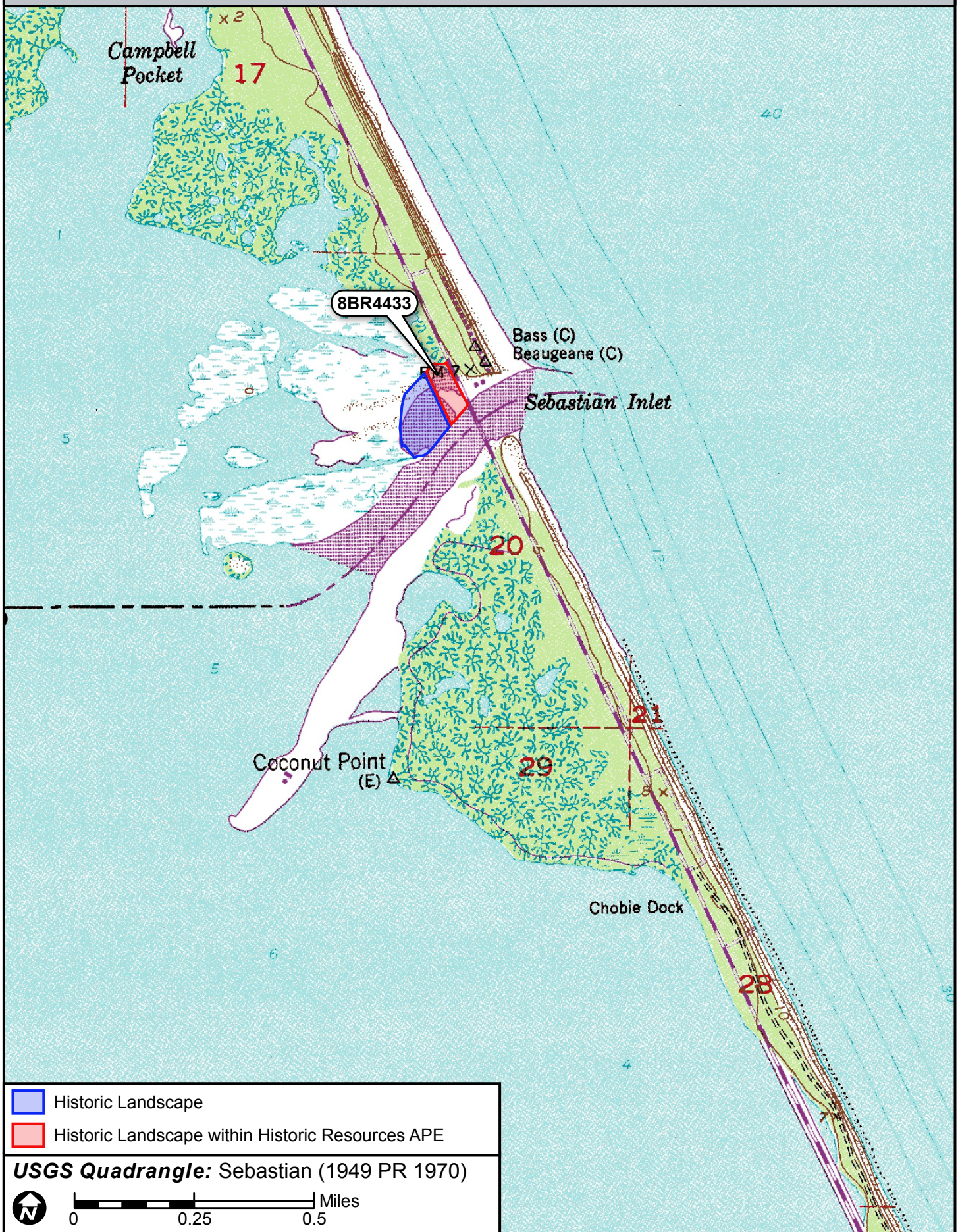
Sebastian Inlet State Park

2008 *Sebastian Inlet State Park Unit Management Plan*. Published by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Tallahassee, Florida.



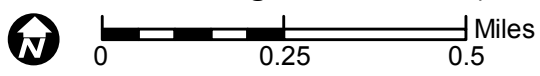
-  Historic Landscape
-  Historic Landscape within Historic Resources APE





- Historic Landscape
- Historic Landscape within Historic Resources APE

USGS Quadrangle: Sebastian (1949 PR 1970)





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

Site #8 IR01500
 Field Date 8-13-2021
 Form Date 1-13-2022
 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).** 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 SR A1A Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name SR A1A Sebastian Inlet Bridge 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:

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction

 City/Town (within 3 miles) Sebastian In Current City Limits? yes no unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Indian River
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 1) Township 30S Range 39E Section 20 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 SEBASTIAN USGS Date 1996
 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)
 See continuation sheet

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)			

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1924 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

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

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

- 1. _____ 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

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

See continuation sheet

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

[Empty box for bibliographic references]

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 [X]no []insufficient information

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

See continuation sheet

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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(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 - 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.

SITE NAME: State Road (SR) A1A



Figure 1: SR A1A (8IR1500), Within the Project APE, Considered National Register Ineligible, facing North

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The portion of SR A1A within the current project area is located in Sections 17 and 20 of Township 30 South, Range 39 East on the Sebastian (1970 Photorevised [PR] 1996) United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle Map. The portion of the roadway is near the town of Wabasso Beach, in Indian River County and Brevard County, Florida (Figures 1-2). As part of this project, approximately 1.1 miles of SR A1A was surveyed. In its entirety, SR A1A runs mostly along the Atlantic Ocean. The southern terminus of the roadway is located in Key West at the southern tip of Florida, and the northern terminus of the roadway is located in Fernandina Beach, just south of the Georgia border. It is the main thoroughfare through the majority of oceanfront towns in Florida. Within the APE, the width of the roadway varies between approximately 46 feet to 34 feet with two lanes and intermittent turn lanes. The roadway has modern asphalt, signage, and markings.

SITE NAME: State Road (SR) A1A



Figure 2: SR A1A (8BR2544), Within the Project APE, Considered National Register Ineligible, facing South

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The construction of SR A1A dates to the 1890s. The earliest evidence of a road or trail along a portion of the current route of SR A1A is from a historic aerial from 1943. The small trail that is visible in 1943 aerial appears wider along the Brevard County section. However, historic maps from that time period do not include the trail or label a roadway at that location. Most likely the trail was rarely used as the Inlet at that time was unreliable and the trail ended at the Inlet (when it was open). A newspaper article from 1963 referred to the extension of SR A1A north to the Sebastian Inlet (referring to the portion of the roadway in Indian River County, south of the Inlet) beginning in August of that year (Orlando Evening Star 1963). Historical descriptions of early portions of SR A1A describe it as a dirt or dirt grade road, probably paved with oyster shell, marl, and limerock along certain sections (Miley 1976).

In 1945, as part of the nation's highway renumbering system, the Atlantic Coastal Highway (the route which would become SR A1A) was assigned the number SR 1 as it was the easternmost major north-south thoroughfare. However, this numbering system caused confusion because of its similarity to the nearby U.S. Route 1, which mainly ran on the west side of the Intracoastal Waterway, but in some cases was on the same side as SR 1. To eliminate this confusion, on November 27, 1946 the State Road Department (now known as the FDOT), adopted a resolution to re-designate State Road 1 as SR A1A (Busscher n.d.). According to the Department minutes, this was "to eliminate the confusion which the motoring public is experiencing by mistaking State Road No. 1 for U.S. Highway

SITE NAME: State Road (SR) A1A

No. 1, and at the same time to retain the numeral one for the State's most easterly north-south road, and for whatever benefit it may have for the citizens and property owners along the route in question" (Busscher n.d.). According to a Florida Times-Union article, published on November 28, 1946, at the time of the official SR A1A designation, the road stretched from Jacksonville to the north, and with frequent interruptions, traveled along the Atlantic coast to Miami to the south (Busscher n.d.).

SR A1A played an important role in the development and transportation system of Indian River County and Brevard County, as it was a major north-south thoroughfare. Although portions of SR A1A retain some of its original historic character and appearance, development throughout the twentieth century has significantly altered large portions of the roadway. Within the APE for the project, there is no physical evidence that the road is historic. Improvements that have affected the historic physical integrity of the road include modernization including widening, asphalt paving, markings and signage. In 2010 ACI recorded and evaluated a 5.47 mile segment of SR A1A in Indian River County, located south of the current project area. ACI recommend that the segment of the roadway was ineligible for the National Register based on its lack of historic integrity. In a letter dated August 8, 2010, the Florida SHPO concurred that the entire length of SR A1A in Indian River County was ineligible for the National Register. Given the lack of historic physical integrity due to alterations and improvements both on and along the roadway, and the lack and any remaining engineering features or other physical evidence that the road is historic, the current section of SR A1A is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register.

C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

Busscher, Gina

n.d. *How Did A1A Get Its Name?*, Florida Department of Transportation.

Miley, Charles S.

1976 Miley's Memos. Ft. Pierce News Tribune, 17 Oct. 1976.

Orlando Evening Star

1963 "Inlet Span Ceremonies Set". In the October 24, 1963 edition. Accessed via newspapers.com



PHOTOGRAPH

8IR1500

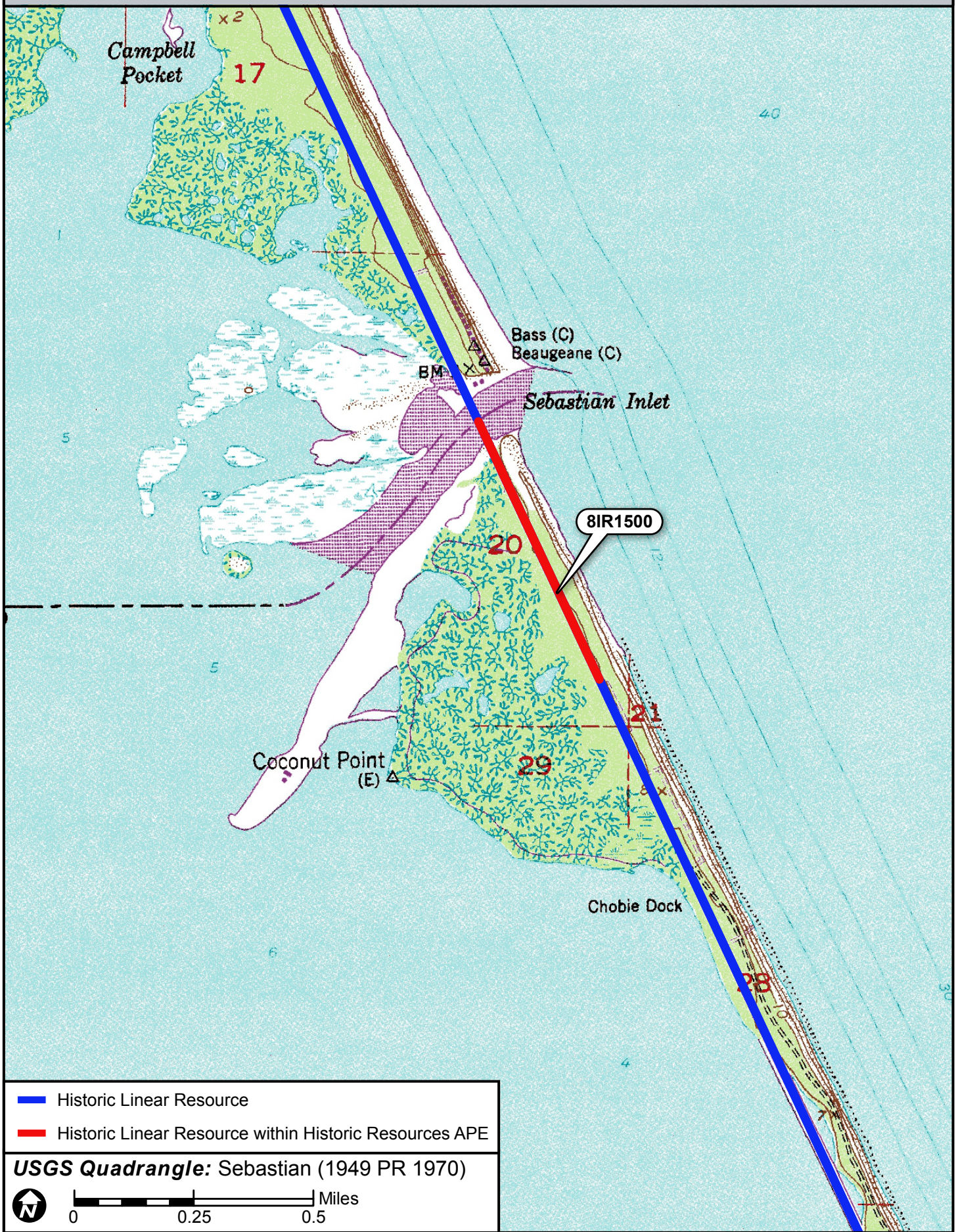


SKETCH MAP

8IR1500

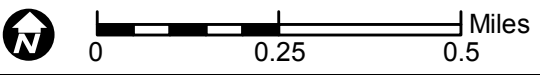
-  Historic Linear Resource
-  Historic Linear Resource within Historic Resources APE





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

USGS Quadrangle: Sebastian (1949 PR 1970)





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

Site # IR01877
Field Date 8-16-2021
Form Date 1-12-2022
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).** 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 Sebastian Inlet State Park Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name SR A1A Sebastian Inlet Bridge FMSF Survey # _____
 National Register Category (please check one): building(s) structure district site object
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable): canal railway road other (describe): historic landscape
 Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:

<u>Street Number</u>	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Street Name</u>	<u>Street Type</u>	<u>Suffix Direction</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

 City/Town (within 3 miles) Sebastian In Current City Limits? yes no unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Indian River
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 1) Township 30S Range 39E Section 21 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township 30S Range 39E Section 28-29 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 SEBASTIAN USGS Date 1996
 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)
See continuation sheet

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: 1969 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later

Architect/Designer: Builder:

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

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

- 1. 2. 3. 4.

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

See continuation sheet

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

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 [X]no []insufficient information

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

See continuation sheet

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

- 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.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 - 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.

SITE NAME: Sebastian Inlet State Park



Figure 1: Current Aerial (2021) of the Sebastian Inlet State Park Boundaries and the Current Project APE

SITE NAME: Sebastian Inlet State Park

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The Sebastian Inlet State Park is located in both Brevard County and Indian River County. Within Indian River County it is located in Sections 21, and 28-29 of Township 30 South, Range 39 East on the Sebastian (1970 Photorevised [PR] 1996) United States Geological Survey (USGS) Quadrangle Map. The portion within the current project APE is in Section 17 and 20 of Township 30 South, Range 39 East on the Sebastian (1970 PR 1996) USGS Quadrangle Map. The Sebastian Inlet State Park is located east of the Indian River from the Census Designated Places (CDP) of Micco and Roseland (Figure 1). The entire Park is composed of 971 acres (823 terrestrial acres and 148 submerged acres), which are largely undeveloped.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Sebastian Inlet State Park was first established in 1969 with 7 acres donated by Robert P. and Dodo W. McLarty. The McLarty's also founded the McLarty Treasure Museum at the location of a Spanish-era shipwreck archaeological site. The museum was donated to the State by the McLartys as a venue for interpreting and displaying artifacts recovered from the site on the property. This building is outside of the current project APE. Over the next several years, the State of Florida acquired additional nearby land through purchase and leases (Sebastian Inlet State Park 2008).

The location of the Sebastian Inlet State Park was historically an undeveloped area that was inaccessible due to the formation of the Sebastian Inlet at different times since the late-nineteenth century. Although A1A traverses the Park in a north/south direction, it did not cross the Sebastian Inlet until the mid-twentieth century. Figure 2 shows the project area and the area that would eventually become the Sebastian Inlet State Park in 1943. No development is visible in the aerial and A1A is unpaved and very narrow. The modern opening of the Sebastian Inlet occurred after World War II. After World War II, recreational use of the area increased, and it eventually became a popular destination for sport fishing. An aerial from 1951 shows the Inlet had been improved with small jetties and some evidence of trails suggesting some recreational use was occurring. However, no structures were visible and A1A remained a small, unpaved trail (Figure 3). Development was not visible on the 1958 aerial. By the 1968 aerial (Figure 4), some development had occurred on the northeast side of the Sebastian Inlet and the current FDOT Bridge 880005 had been constructed. The A1A highway had also been improved and now extended across the Sebastian Inlet, thus connecting Brevard County and Indian River County. Eventually the State of Florida would purchase or lease the entire area now within the current project area (except for the roadway ROW). All private structures have been removed except.

The development of the Sebastian Inlet State Park reflects the significant growth that occurred in Florida in the Post-World War II era. The economic and population boom that occurred after World War II allowed more Americans than ever to participate in recreational activities such as tourism, boating, fishing, and swimming. The state of Florida

SITE NAME: Sebastian Inlet State Park

worked to expand public lands in this era as tourism became an important part of the state economy. The establishment of Sebastian Inlet State Park in 1969 was a component of the late-twentieth century efforts by the State of Florida to expand the Park system beginning in 1963 with the creation of the Outdoor Recreational Planning Committee and the Land Acquisition Trust Fund. In 1969, thirteen additional state park properties were established or their purchase was initiated. Further land acquisition funding was established in 1972 with a bond issue and in 1979 with the establishment of the Conservation and Recreation Lands (CARL) Trust Fund (Florida Park Service Ranger Association 2021; Sebastian Inlet State Park 2008).

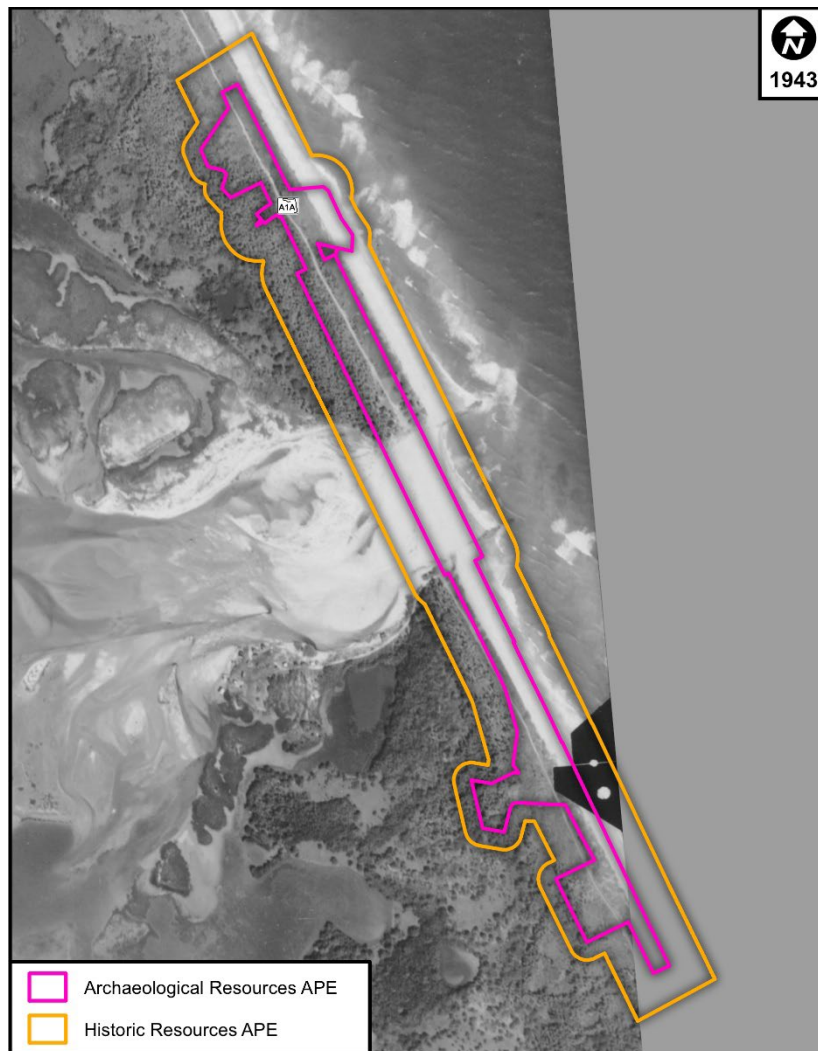


Figure 2: A Historic Aerial from 1943 shows the lack of development in the area that would eventually become Sebastian Inlet State Park

SITE NAME: Sebastian Inlet State Park

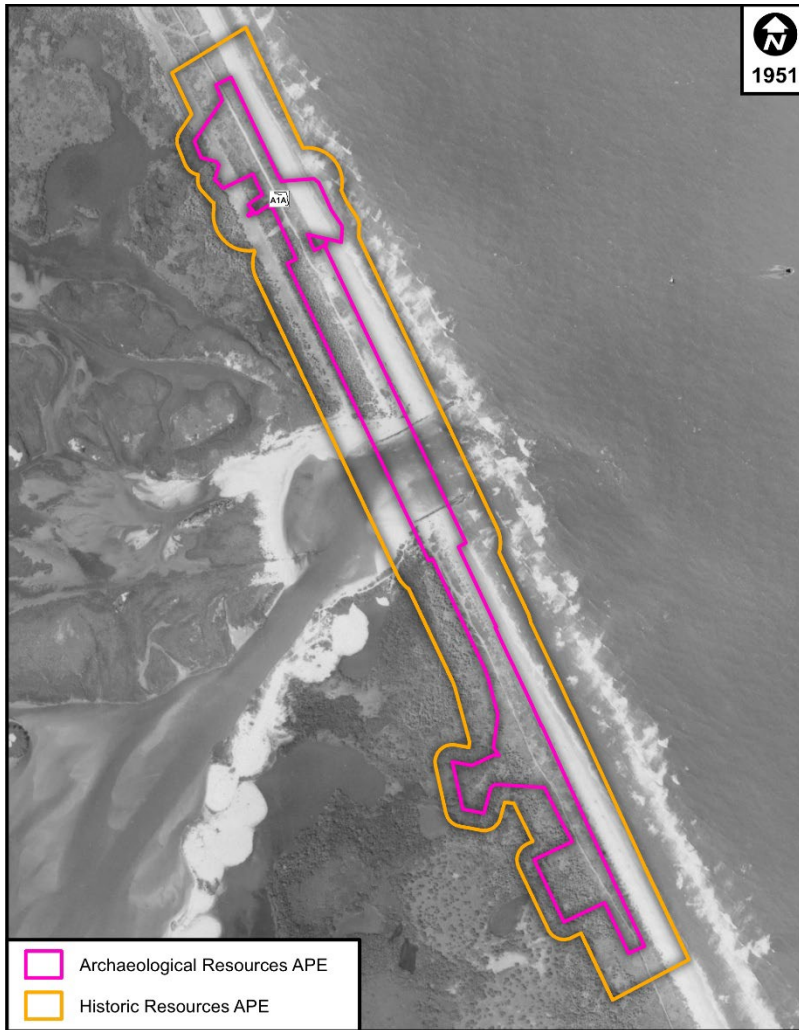


Figure 3: A Historic aerial from 1951 shows the continued lack of development in the area that would eventually become Sebastian Inlet State Park. By this time the Inlet had been improved with some jetties.

SITE NAME: Sebastian Inlet State Park



Figure 4: A Historic aerial from 1968 shows some development in the area northeast of the Inlet. By this time the swimming lagoon (southwest of the Inlet) had been established with jetties and FDOT Bridge No. 880005 had been constructed and A1A had been improved.

The Sebastian Inlet State Park was one of several state parks that were established in the late 1960s as a result of a new emphasis by the state for increasing public recreational lands. The Park reflects the post-war and late-nineteenth century efforts to meet the new demand in recreational facilities and activities. The Sebastian Inlet State Park has been improved over time, including the construction of infrastructure to support visitors and Park employees. However, none of the improvements are unique or noteworthy. The infrastructure in the Park has also been negatively impacted by storms. The Park system also removed private residences as property was acquired. The Sebastian Inlet State Park

SITE NAME: Sebastian Inlet State Park

does not have any pre-Park architecture and does not have any significant human-designed landscape or planning. The state of Florida did not have a specific plan for post-World War II park development that would be considered significant and the current Park, while common to other parks established at the same time, does not have any unique manmade design or aesthetics that would make it significant. Based on the commonality of the resource, the Sebastian Inlet State Park is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register both individually and as a contributing resource to a historic district.

C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

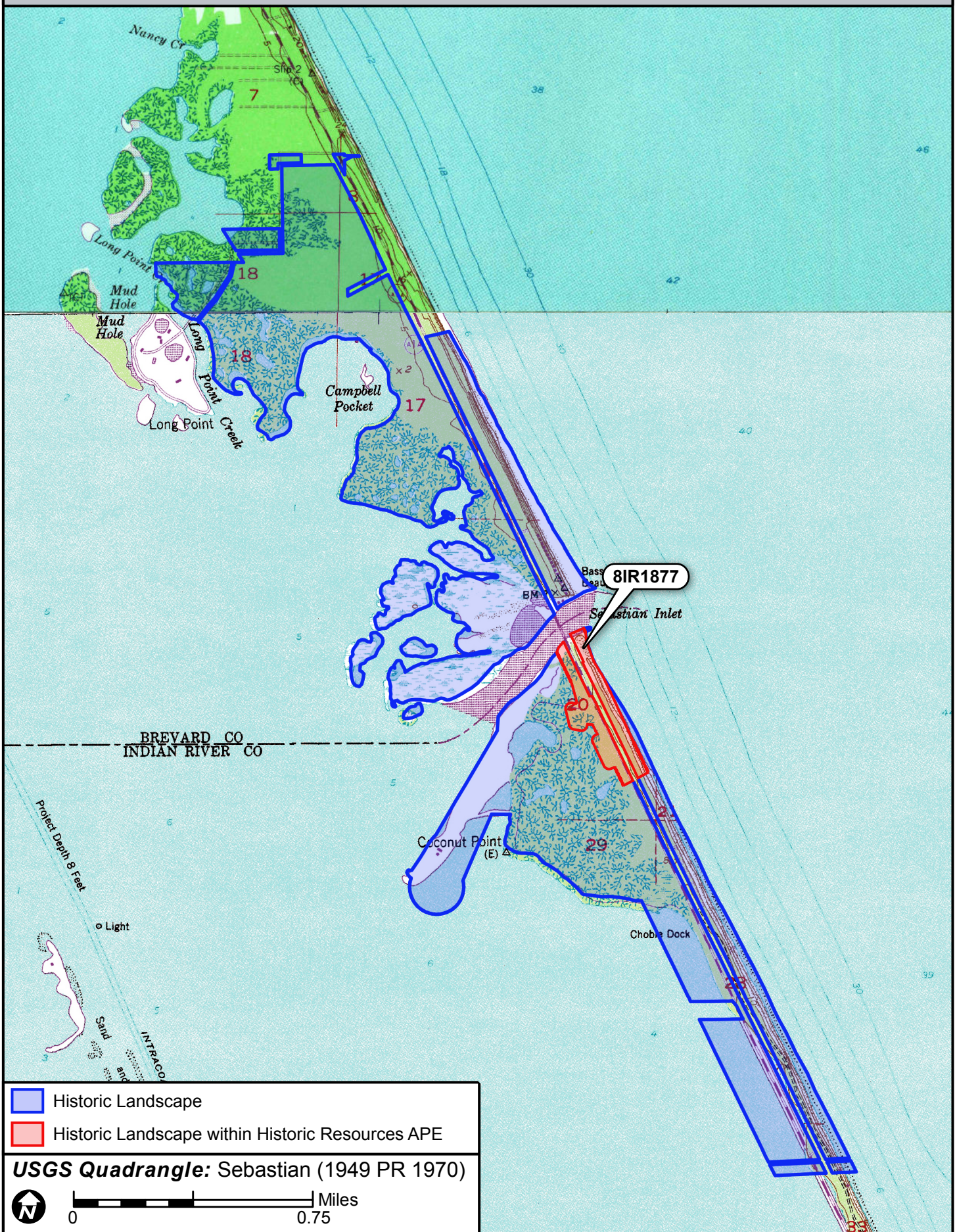
Florida Park Service Ranger Association

2021 "Florida State Park History", Accessed online at fpsra.org on January 11, 2022.

Sebastian Inlet State Park

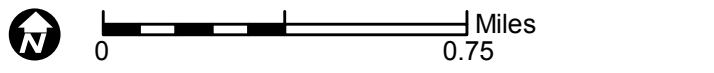
2008 *Sebastian Inlet State Park Unit Management Plan*. Published by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Tallahassee, Florida.





- Historic Landscape
- Historic Landscape within Historic Resources APE

USGS Quadrangle: Sebastian (1949 PR 1970)



Appendix C:
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)

SR A1A/Sebastian Inlet Bridge (FDOT Bridge No. 880005) Replacement PD&E

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resources Assessment Survey for the SR A1A/Sebastian Inlet Bridge (FDOT Bridge No. 880005) Replacement PD&E

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Janus Research

3. _____

2. _____

4. _____

Publication Year 2022

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 128

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

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

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

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Janus Research City Tampa

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

1. SR A1A

3. Micco Beach

5. _____

7. _____

2. Sebastian Inlet

4. _____

6. _____

8. _____

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

Name Lynn Kelley

Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 4

Address/Phone/E-mail 3400 W Commercial Blvd, Ft Lauderdale, FL 33309/954.777.4090

Recorder of Log Sheet Janus Research

Date Log Sheet Completed 1-28-2022

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. Brevard

3. _____

5. _____

2. Indian River

4. _____

6. _____

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

1. Name SEBASTIAN

Year 1996

4. Name _____

Year _____

2. Name _____

Year _____

5. Name _____

Year _____

3. Name _____

Year _____

6. Name _____

Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 8-13-2021 End 12-16-2021 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 87.34 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): archaeological architectural historical/archival underwater
damage assessment monitoring report other(describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

72 shovel tests (50-cm diameter) dug to 1 m or water at 25-m, 50-m, or judgmentally according to archaeological probability zone. 12.5-m tests to bound sites. Screened with 1/4" mesh. Inspection of the area of potential effect for historic resources.

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): Janus Research library

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

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

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

Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.
building permits demolition permits neighbor interview subdivision maps
commercial permits windshield survey occupant interview tax records
interior documentation local property records occupation permits unknown
other (describe): visual inspection of the project area

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? Yes No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 4 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 3

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

BR125, BR2544, IR1500

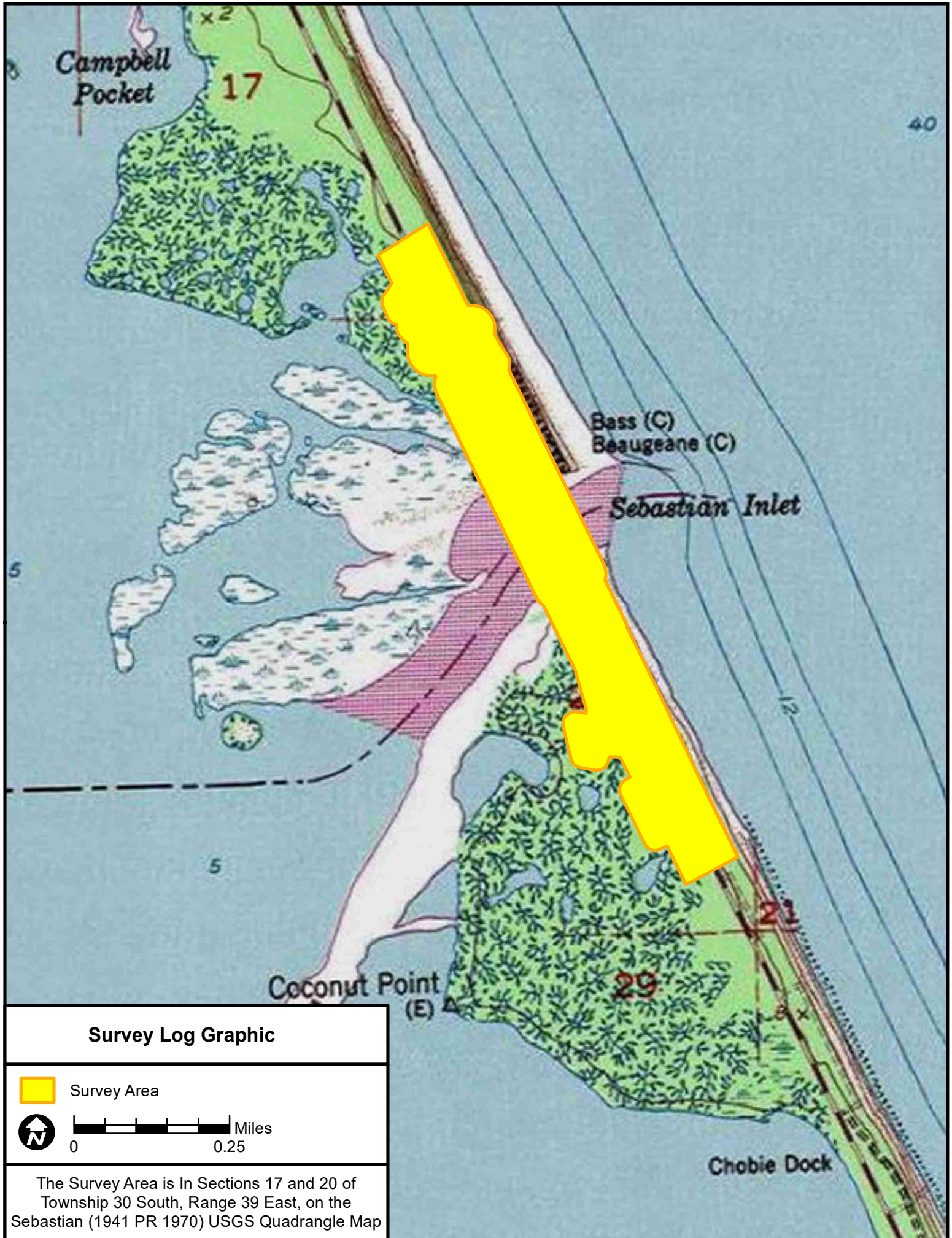
List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)

BR4206, IR1877, BR4433

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: <input type="checkbox"/> 872 <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands <input type="checkbox"/> UW <input type="checkbox"/> 1A32 # _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Academic <input type="checkbox"/> Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Avocational <input type="checkbox"/> Grant Project # _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance Review: CRAT # _____		
Type of Document: <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Historical/Architectural Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Cell Tower CRAS <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring Report <input type="checkbox"/> Overview <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation Report <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Site Excavation Report <input type="checkbox"/> Structure Detailed Report <input type="checkbox"/> Library, Hist. or Archival Doc <input type="checkbox"/> Desktop Analysis <input type="checkbox"/> MPS <input type="checkbox"/> MRA <input type="checkbox"/> TG <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		
Document Destination: <u>Plottable Projects</u> Plotability: _____		



Campbell
Pocket

17

40

Bass (C)
Beaugeane (C)


Sebastian Inlet


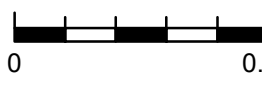
Coconut Point
(E)

29

Chobie Dock

Survey Log Graphic

 Survey Area

  Miles
0 0.25

The Survey Area is In Sections 17 and 20 of
Township 30 South, Range 39 East, on the
Sebastian (1941 PR 1970) USGS Quadrangle Map