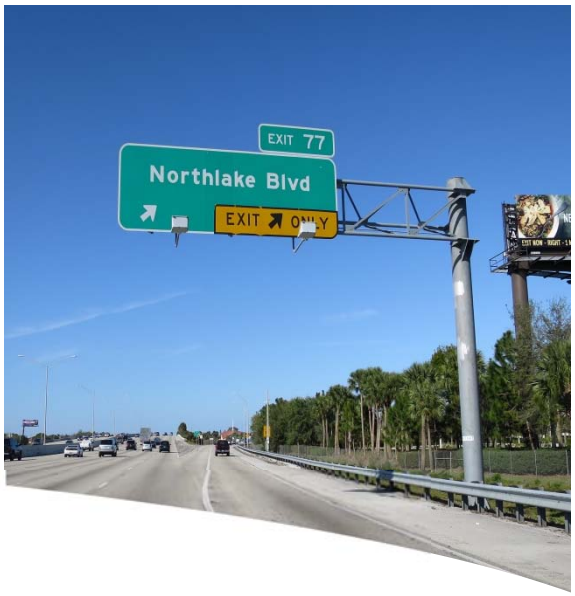
Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study
For SR 9/I-95 @ Northlake Boulevard Interchange
In Palm Beach County

Cultural Resources Assessment Survey

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by FDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 14, 2016 and executed by FHWA and FDOT.

FM No: 435803-1-22-02

ETDM No: 14182



June 2017

Florida Department of Transportation | District IV

3400 West Commercial Boulevard | Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309

Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study For SR 9/I-95 @ Northlake Boulevard Interchange In Palm Beach County Cultural Resources Assessment Survey Report

FM# 435803-1-22-02| ETDM# 14182

Prepared for

Florida Department of Transportation
District 4

Prepared by:

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In Association with
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West Palm Beach, Florida 33409

June 2017

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the Project Development and Environment Study (PD&E) for the SR-9/I-95 at Northlake Boulevard Interchange in Palm Beach County, Florida* (FM No. 435803-1-22-02) was undertaken by Janus Research in association with Stanley Consultants, Inc. at the request of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 4 in 2016.The objective of this survey was to identify cultural resources within the project area of potential effect (APE) and assess their eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (National Register) according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

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); 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); the revised Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (F.S.)*; and the minimum field methods, data analysis, and reporting standards embodied in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (February 2003), and Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), *Florida Administrative Code*. In addition, this report was prepared in conformity with standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 12 (*Archaeological and Historic Resources*) of the FDOT *Project Development and Environment Manual* (revised, September 2016). 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) and Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), *Florida Administrative Code*.

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 Kathleen S. Hoffman, Ph.D. Historic resource investigations were conducted under the direction of Amy Streelman, M.H.P.

The SR-9/I-95 at Northlake Boulevard interchange is located on SR-9/I-95 between the PGA Boulevard interchange (1.73 miles to the north) and the Blue Heron Boulevard (SR 708) interchange (1.76 miles to the south) within the City of Palm Beach Gardens in eastern Palm Beach County. No archaeological sites were identified during the current survey. The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of 11 historic resources, including one previously recorded historic linear resource and 10 newly identified historic buildings. The previously recorded Earman River Canal Branch (8PB16286) was determined National Register-ineligible by the SHPO in 2016.

The newly identified resources include 10 Masonry Vernacular and Frame Vernacular residential and commercial buildings (8PB17044, 8PB17104–8PB17112) constructed in the 1960s. These historic resources are examples of common design and style found throughout South Florida and do not possess sufficient historical or architectural significance for individual listing in the National Register. These resources do not meet National Register Criteria A, B, C, or D. The APE does not contain areas of contiguous historic resources which would comprise a National Register–eligible historic district. **Appendix A** contains the FMSF forms for the newly identified resources.

1.0 Introduction

This *CRAS for the PD&E for the SR-9/I-95 at Northlake Boulevard Interchange in Palm Beach County, Florida* (FM No. 435803-1-22-02) was undertaken by Janus Research in association with Stanley Consultants, Inc. at the request of the FDOT, District 4 in 2016. This interchange project proposes to improve interchange operations to address traffic spillback onto SR-9/I-95, reduce congestion, and increase safety. The objective of this survey was to identify cultural resources within the project APE and assess their eligibility for listing in the National Register according to criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

This assessment complies with Section 106 of the *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 FHWA, the ACHP, the FDHR, the SHPO, and the FDOT Regarding Implementation of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in Florida* (Section 106 Programmatic Agreement, effective March 2016); Section 102 of the *NEPA of 1969*, as amended (42 USC 4321 et seq.), as implemented by the regulations of the CEQ (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508); Section 4(f) of the *Department of Transportation Act of 1966*, as amended (49 USC 303); revised Chapter 267, *F.S.*; and the minimum field methods, data analysis, and reporting standards embodied in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (February 2003), and Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), *Florida Administrative Code*. In addition, this report was prepared in conformity with standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 12 (*Archaeological and Historic Resources*) of the FDOT *Project Development and Environment Manual* (revised, September 2016). 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) and Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), *Florida Administrative Code*.

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 Kathleen S. Hoffman, Ph.D. Historic resource investigations were conducted under the direction of Amy Groover Streelman, M.H.P.

The CRAS identified no archaeological sites and 11 historic resources, including one previously recorded historic linear resource (8PB16286) and 10 newly identified historic buildings (8PB17044, 8PB17104–8PB17112) were identified. None of these resources are considered National Register–eligible.

2.0 Project Summary

2.1 Project Description

The Project Development and Environment Study for I-95 at Northlake Boulevard was programmed under Financial Management (FM) number 435803-1-22-02 and the Final Programming Report was published on 5/27/2015 under Efficient Decision Transportation Making (ETDM) number 14182. Below is the ETDM Project Description, Purpose and Need from the Programming Report with an update to ETDM in Sections 1.4 and 1.5.

This interchange improvement is one of the seventeen studied as part of the *I-95 Interchange Master Plan*. This plan will reexamine 1) the 2003 *I-95 Interchange Master Plan Study* and 2) the SR-9/I-95 mainline project, which added a High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lane and auxiliary lanes from south of Linton Boulevard to north of PGA Boulevard in Palm Beach County and included minor improvements to eight interchanges. Overall, the *I-95 Interchange Master Plan* will recommend new short-term and long-term improvements to interchanges based on changes in traffic volumes and updated design standards. Short term improvements consisted of TSM&O improvements conducted by other projects and other agencies and were not part of the build alternative. Therefore, evaluation in the CRAS is not required.

The SR-9/I-95 at Northlake Boulevard interchange is located on SR-9/I-95 between the PGA Boulevard interchange (1.73 miles to the north) and the Blue Heron Boulevard (SR 708) interchange (1.76 miles to the south) within the City of Palm Beach Gardens in eastern Palm Beach County. This interchange project proposes to improve interchange operations to address traffic spillback onto the SR-9/I-95, reduce congestion, and increase safety. **Figure 2-1** shows the project location map and study area.

Based upon the traffic operations documented in the *I-95 (SR-9) Interchange at Northlake Boulevard in Palm Beach County Interchange Concept Development Report*, the following preliminary short-term and long-term improvements were identified for this interchange and carried into this PD&E Study for consideration:

2020 Opening Year (Short-Term) Improvements

- Add an additional left-turn lane (triple) on the SR-9/I-95 northbound off-ramp.
- Add an additional lane (dual) on the SR-9/I-95 northbound on-ramp and an auxiliary lane on northbound SR-9/I-95 to accommodate a free-flow westbound-to-northbound right-turn lane.
- Add an additional left-turn lane (triple) on the SR-9/I-95 southbound off-ramp.

- Add an additional westbound left-turn lane (dual) on Northlake Boulevard at Keating Drive.
- Restripe northbound approach of Gardens Towne Square (Keating Drive) to provide an additional left-turn lane (dual) and one shared through/right-turn lane.

2040 Design Year (Long-Term) Improvements

- Add an additional left-turn lane (quadruple) on the SR-9/I-95 southbound off-ramp.
- Add one eastbound and westbound through lane to Northlake Boulevard from Military Trail to MacArthur Boulevard.
- Restripe northbound approach of Gardens Towne Square (Keating Drive) to provide an exclusive left-turn lane, one through lane and an exclusive right-turn lane.
- Add an additional eastbound left-turn lane (dual) on Northlake Boulevard at Sunrise Drive/Sandtree Drive.
- Add an exclusive southbound right-turn lane on Sunrise Drive at Northlake Boulevard.

SR-9/I-95 is currently a ten-lane divided interstate freeway from north of the Blue Heron Boulevard interchange (southern limit) to north of the PGA Boulevard interchange (northern limit) providing four general purpose lanes and one High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lane in each direction. Auxiliary lanes are also provided in both the northbound and southbound directions between PGA Boulevard to the north and Blue Heron Boulevard to the south. North of Northlake Boulevard, SR-9/I-95 southbound provides one auxiliary lane between PGA Boulevard and Northlake Boulevard for a total of six southbound lanes. South of Northlake Boulevard, SR-9/I-95 provides one auxiliary lane in each direction between Blue Heron Boulevard and Northlake Boulevard resulting in a twelve-lane section. The existing right-of-way varies as it approaches the interchange, but the typical right-of-way ranges from approximately 300 to 725 ft. As part of the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) and one of two major expressways (Florida's Turnpike being the other) that connect the major employment centers and residential areas of Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties, SR-9/I-95 serves an important role in facilitating the north-south movement of traffic in Southeast Florida.

Under the jurisdiction of Palm Beach County, Northlake Boulevard is a six-lane divided urban other principal arterial. Northlake Boulevard at the SR-9/I-95 overpass has dual left-turn lanes and a single right-turn lane in both the eastbound and westbound directions to access the SR-9/I-95 on-ramps. The existing right-of-way varies from approximately 150 to 200 ft west of SR-

9/I-95 and 200 ft east of SR-9/I-95. Sidewalks and bicycle lanes are provided along both sides of Northlake Boulevard within the area of influence.

The interchange at SR-9/I-95 and Northlake Boulevard is a typical diamond configuration. Adjacent accessible signalized intersections relative to this interchange are located at Keating Drive (west), Roan Lane, and Sunrise Drive/Sandtree Drive (east). The interchange improvements (2040 Design Year Recommended Improvements) are likely to require additional right-of-way. Based on the Florida Department of Transportation's preliminary Long Range Estimate (LRE), the planning level construction cost estimate for the improvements was estimated at approximately $10.5 million. Detailed cost estimates and right-of-way requirements are part of the Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study.

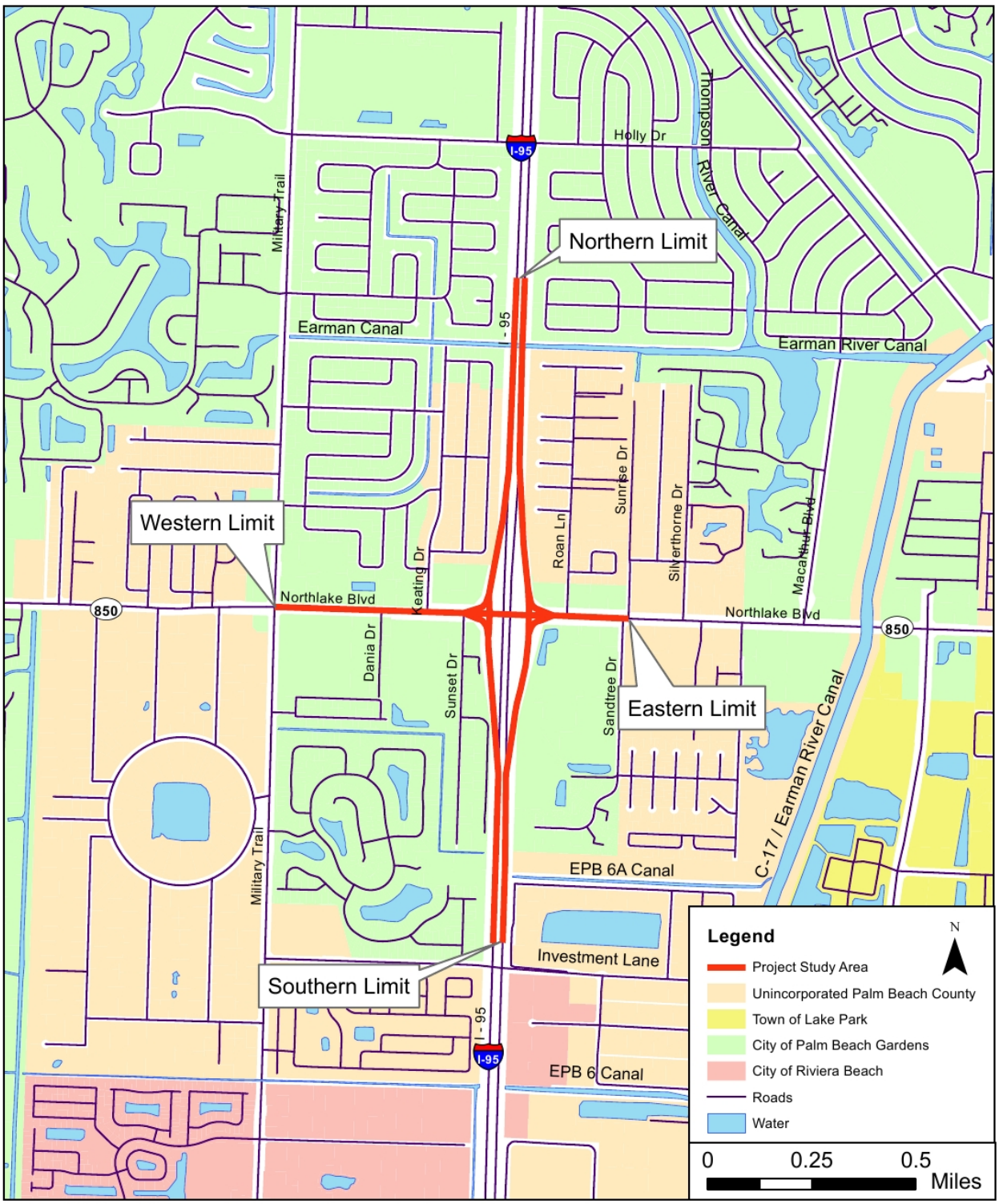

Figure 2-1 Project Location Map

2.2 Purpose and Need

The purpose of the project is to enhance overall traffic operations at the existing interchange of SR-9/I-95 and Northlake Boulevard by providing improvements to achieve acceptable Levels of Service (LOS) at the interchange in the future condition (2040 Design Year). Conditions along Northlake Boulevard are anticipated to deteriorate below acceptable LOS standards if no improvements occur by 2040; the interchange will have insufficient capacity to accommodate the projected travel demand. The purpose and need for the project is based on the following primary and secondary criteria, which was obtained from the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Summary Report (published May 2015).

2.2.1 Primary Criteria

2.2.1.1 Capacity/Transportation Demand: Improve Operational Capacity and Overall Traffic Operations (Level of Service)

Table 2-1
ETDM Existing and Future Intersection LOS

Intersection	Existing Year 2012/2013				Future Year 2040 No-Build			
	AM		PM		AM		PM	
	LOS	Delay (sec)	LOS	Delay (sec)	LOS	Delay (sec)	LOS	Delay (sec)
Keating Drive	C	23.4	D	47.9	E	59.1	F	102.2
SB Ramp Terminal	C	28.3	C	29.3	E	80.0	D	53.0
NB Ramp Terminal	D	53.2	D	36.0	E	60.4	E	78.5
Roan Lane	A	2.4	A	2.2	A	2.8	A	1.0
Sunrise-Sandtree Drive	D	35.6	F	80.7	F	83.2	F	103.8

The project is anticipated to improve traffic operations at the SR-9/I-95 and Northlake Boulevard interchange and study area roadways/intersections by implementing operational and capacity improvements to meet the future travel demand projected as a result of Palm Beach County population and growth.

Based upon the traffic operations analysis conducted for the SR-9/I-95 at Northlake Boulevard interchange and adjacent signalized intersections during the ETDM Screening and PD&E phase,

the existing and future AM and PM peak hour traffic conditions for the six study intersections along Northlake Boulevard are shown in **Table 2-1** above.

Although all of the intersections along Northlake Boulevard (except Sunrise Drive/Sandtree Drive) operate at LOS E or better under existing conditions, it should be noted that several of the individual through and turning movements at the intersections (which include the SR-9/I-95 on/off-ramp approaches) operate at LOS F during both the AM and PM peak periods. Without the proposed improvements, the intersections (except Roan Lane) are projected to experience excessive delays and operate at LOS F, which is below acceptable LOS standards, by the 2040 Design Year.

2.2.1.2 Growth Management: Accommodate Future Growth and Development

Commercial retail/office and residential land uses are located adjacent to the interchange. Commercial retail/office uses are located along Northlake Boulevard west of the SR-9/I-95 southbound ramps. Predominantly residential uses are located to the west of Congress Avenue, while residential and commercial retail uses are located to the east of SR-9/I-95. According to the Future Land Use Maps for Palm Beach County and the City of Palm Beach Gardens, the project area is to remain relatively unchanged.

The population within the vicinity of the interchange is anticipated to increase by 3% from 2005 to 2035, while the employment is expected to increase by approximately 96% from 2005 to 2035 northeast of the interchange. These projections are based on data derived from the Southeast Regional Planning Model (SERPM) Version 6.5 Managed Lanes Model (upgraded to include specific subarea improvements for the I-95 Interchange Master Plan.

As such, the proposed improvements will be critical in supporting growth within the vicinity of the interchange and the overall vision of the City of Palm Beach Gardens and Palm Beach County.

2.2.2 Secondary Criteria

2.2.2.1 Safety: Improve Safety Conditions

The *I-95 (SR-9) Interchange at Northlake Boulevard in Palm Beach County Interchange Concept Development Report* included a safety analysis of the project area. The following provides a summary of the crash data and analysis results for the three-year period from 2010 through 2012 for the ramp terminal intersections and approaches at the interchange. There were 51 crashes in

2010, 54 crashes in 2011, and 48 crashes in 2012, to total 153 crashes. The predominant crash type is rear-end crashes accounting for 82 crashes (54%) of the total crashes.

FDOT's high crash location reports (for the period 2010 through 2012) provide those locations that have a higher crash rate as compared to crash rates for similar statewide roadways. The high crash locations along SR-9/I-95 within the area of influence include:

- SR-9/I-95 Northbound Off-Ramp (2011)
- SR-9/I-95 mainline between mileposts 34.6 and 34.8 (2010)

The proposed improvements are anticipated to provide additional through and turn lanes, as well as interchange ramp improvements, to help reduce conflict points and the potential occurrence of collisions at the interchange.

2.2.2.2 Emergency Evacuation: Enhance Emergency Evacuation and Response Times

SR-9/I-95 and Northlake Boulevard (from SR-9/I-95 to SR A1A) serve as part of the emergency evacuation route network designated by the Florida Division of Emergency Management. Also designated by Palm Beach County as evacuation facilities, SR-9/I-95 and Northlake Boulevard (from SR-9/I-95 to SR A1A) are critical in facilitating traffic flows during emergency evacuation periods as they connect other major arterials and highways of the state evacuation route network. The project is anticipated to:

- Improve emergency evacuation capabilities by enhancing connectivity and accessibility to SR-9/I-95 and other major arterials designated on the state evacuation route network from the west and east, and
- Increase the operational capacity of traffic that can be evacuated during an emergency event.

2.3 Consistency with Transportation Plan Goals and Objectives

At the time of the ETDM Screening, Funding in the amount of $1,005,000 was programmed for the PD&E Study under Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 in both the FY 2015 - 2020 FDOT Work Program (FM #435803-1) and the FY 2015 - 2019 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) of the Palm Beach Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). While the interchange improvements at SR-9/I-95 and Northlake Boulevard were not included in the Cost-Feasible component of the Palm Beach MPO 2035 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP); two highway projects in the vicinity of the interchange were provided in the LRTP Needs component: 1) implementation of Managed Lanes

on SR-9/I-95 from the Palm Beach County/Broward County Line to Indiantown Road and 2) the proposed six-lane to eight-lane widening of Northlake Boulevard from Military Trail to SR A1A. The project was also not included in the current State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). Coordination will occur with the Palm Beach MPO during the PD&E Study to identify and include funding for the project in the Palm Beach MPO 2040 LRTP Cost-Feasible component and the FDOT STIP prior to requesting approval from the FDOT Office of Environmental Management (NEPA Assignment) per the December 14, 2016 agreement with USDOT and FHWA.

2.4 Update to the ETDM Purpose and Need: Capacity/Transportation Demand:

The traffic analysis conducted during the PD&E study further identified the long term deficiencies in the year 2040 and the need for operational improvements to meet the level of services standards. Delay extends up to two to three minutes at some intersections. In both the AM and PM peak hour, the southbound and northbound ramp terminals operate at level of service F. **Table 2-2** shows the existing and future LOS for No-Build conditions.

Table 2-2
Existing and Future Intersection LOS

Intersection	Existing (2015)				Future (2040 No-Build)			
	AM		PM		AM		PM	
	LOS	Delay (sec)	LOS	Delay (sec)	LOS	Delay (sec)	LOS	Delay (sec)
Military Trail	E	58.5	E	57.8	E	62.2	F	106.2
Keating Drive	C	25.5	E	66.7	F	81.4	F	175.0
SB Ramp Terminal	C	31.3	D	37.6	F	82.1	F	91.9
NB Ramp Terminal	E	71.2	D	57.2	F	88.5	F	130.7
Roan Lane	A	0.9	A	2.2	A	0.9	A	2.6
Sunrise Drive	E	67.5	F	82.2	E	62.8	F	110.3

2.5 Update to the ETDM Consistency with Transportation Plan Goals and Objectives

The project is listed in the following documents:

- Strategic Intermodal System Funding Strategy First Five Year Plan Multimodal FY 2016/2017 through 2020/2021 on page 18 as 4358031 SR-9/I-95 Northlake Boulevard Interchange, Modify Interchange, with $8000 in FY 2017 and $2,000,000 in FY 2021 for PD&E and PE phases; split into $1,900,000 State Managed and $108,000 District Managed.

- Strategic Intermodal System Funding Strategy Second Five Year Plan Multimodal FY 2021/2012 through 2025/2026 on page 10 as 4358031 SR-9/I-95 Northlake Boulevard Interchange, Modify Interchange, with $53,659,000 in FY 2022 and $16,317,000 in FY 2024 for ROW and construction (CON) phases; split into $69,976,000 State Managed and $108,000 District Managed funds.

- STIP Approved Plan: The project listed with PD&E funded at $2,288,158 prior to 2017, $306,230 in FY 2017; Preliminary Engineering $2,000,000 beyond FY 2020; Right of Way $84,242,395 beyond 2020; Grand Total of $86,836,786 funded.

- Palm Beach Metropolitan Planning Organization 5 Year Transportation Improvement Plan 2017-2021 TIP, as Amended 12/12/2016:

    - Page 15: 435803-1 Interchange Add Lanes; 4316451 Add turn lanes at Military Trail / Northlake Blvd.
    - Page 23: 435803-1 I-95/SR 9 at Northlake Blvd Interchange, Add lanes, PE Funds $2,000,000 in 2021.
    - Page 56: 2012517 Congress Ave from Northlake Blvd to Alt. AIA, new road construction, $10,760,000 in 2017 and 2019.
    - Page 62: Military Trail at Northlake Blvd add turn lanes, $1,200,000 funded in 2017.

- Palm Beach Metropolitan Planning Organization 2040 Long Range Transportation Plan list the project under the Local Stakeholder Project Request as I-95 Northlake Boulevard Interchange Modification from Keating Drive to Sunrise Drive, page 312; and in the Year

2040 Desires Plan - Unfunded Projects with Design (PE) $2,995,000, Right of Way $39,400,000, and Construction $25,610,000, on page 343.

- A Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) Amendment was scheduled for the Palm Beach MPO February 2017 TIP/LRTP update cycle.

2.6 Description of Recommended Alternative

The PD&E study process analyzed several factors related to the regional traffic growth, required traffic lanes to support the level of service standards, No Action and Build Alternatives to meet the required level of service standards, effects to the human and natural environment, costs and public comments. Based on the comprehensive evaluation, the Recommended Alternative is Alternative 1: Modified Concept.

Alternative 1 will modify the existing conventional tight diamond interchange.

- I-95 Off-Ramps will be widened to provide triple left turn lanes and triple right turn lanes; and the storage lengths will be extended.
    - For the I-95 northbound off-ramp, provide a second auxiliary lane for 1300 meter.
    - For the I-95 southbound off-ramp, provide a second auxiliary lane for 1300 feet.
- I-95 On-Ramps will have three lanes to receive one dedicated right turn lane and dual left turn lanes from Northlake Boulevard.
    - The I-95 northbound on-ramp has three lanes that will merge to two lanes, joining I-95 as two auxiliary lanes for 1200 ft, then merge to one lane after an additional 1200 ft, lane, then merge into I-95 approximately 3500 ft south of the auxiliary lane taper for the northbound exit to PGA Boulevard.
    - The southbound I-95 three lane on-ramp will not change.
- The I-95 mainline bridge over Northlake Boulevard does not require modification.
- At the interchange, Northlake Boulevard will have four (4) through lanes in the eastbound and westbound directions, two (2) left turn lanes and single lane free-flow right-turn lanes to the on-ramps.
- Pedestrians have full mobility along Northlake Boulevard with signalized pedestrian crossings. Bicycle lanes are provided within the Build Alternative project limits on Northlake Boulevard.
- Northlake Boulevard will have one additional lane for eastbound traffic from west of Keating Drive to Sandtree Drive to maintain traffic flow through the I-95 terminals.

- Northlake Boulevard will have one additional lane for westbound traffic from west of Keating Drive to east of Sandtree Drive to maintain traffic flow through the I-95 terminals.
- At Sunset Drive, closure of the northbound right turn should be considered to reduce vehicle conflicts. Access from Sunset Drive to Keating Drive through the shopping center and right of way and joint-use agreements should be considered during the design and right of way phase.
- At Roan Lane the eastbound left turn, median opening and traffic signal is removed.

Figure 2-2 Alternative 1: Modified Concept Interchange (Interchange Detail)

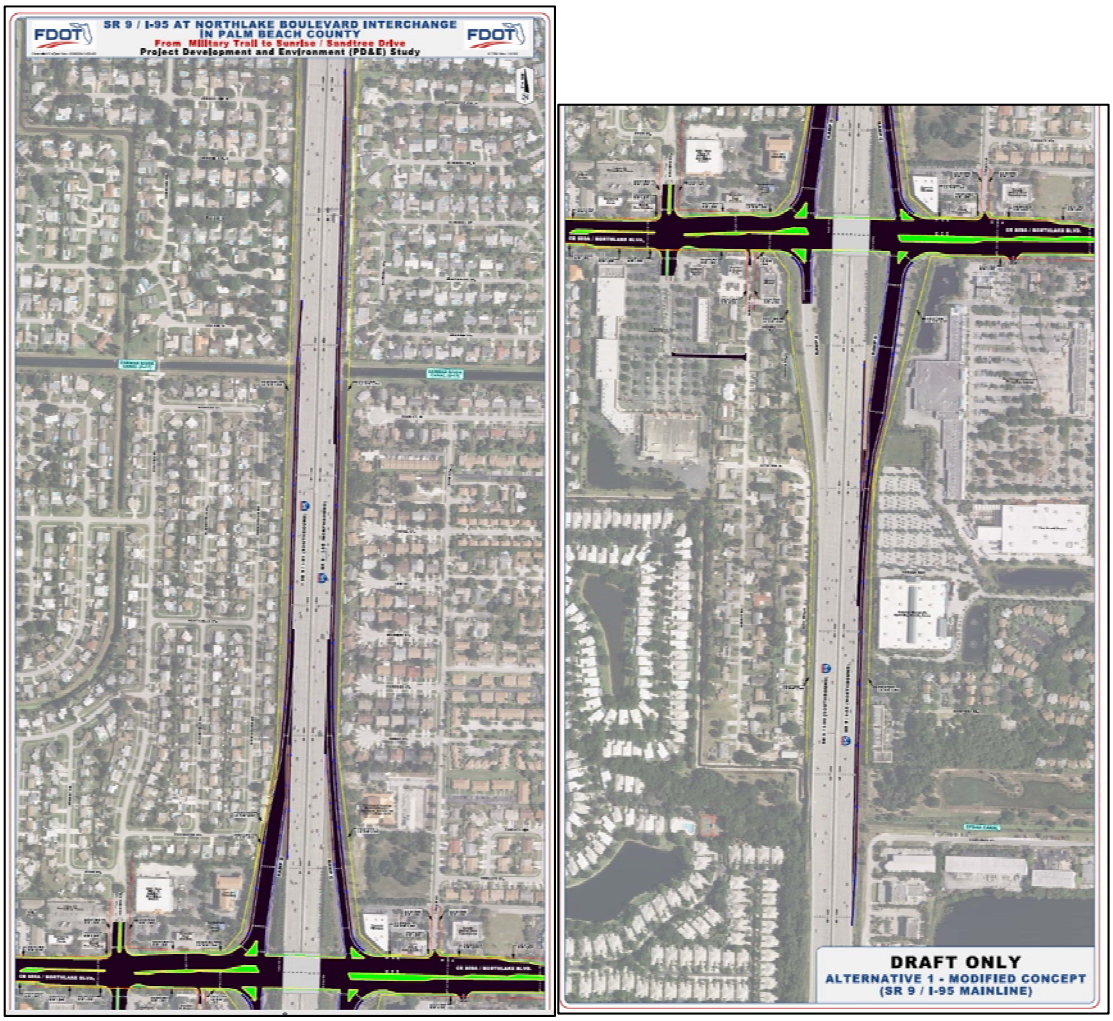

Figure 2-3 Alternative 1: Modified Concept Interchange (I-95 Mainline Ramps)

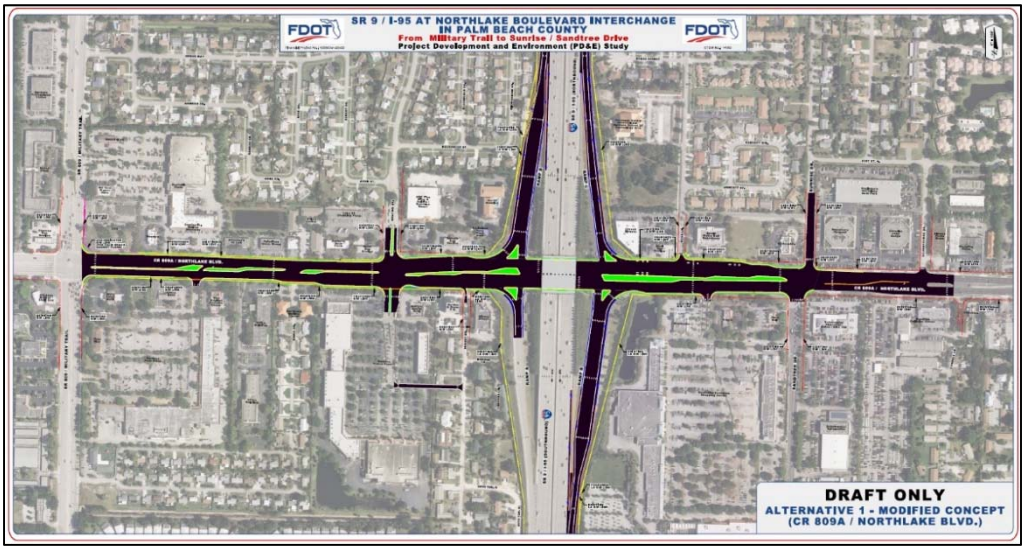

Figure 2-4 Alternative 1: Modified Concept Interchange (Northlake Blvd.)

3.0 Area of Potential Effect

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

The survey for archaeological sites typically focuses upon identifying and evaluating resources within the geographic limits of the proposed action and its associated ground disturbing activities. The APE, therefore, is confined to the footprint of those areas where subsurface construction activity will take place within existing and proposed road right-of-way (ROW) (**Figures 3-1a to 3-1g**).

The historic resources APE is defined as the area within which potential effects for the improvement could be observed. Where improvements are taking place at-grade and within existing ROW, the historic resources APE is confined to the footprint of the existing right-of-way. Where improvements extend into parcels adjacent to the roadway, the APE extends up to 150 feet from the edge of the at-grade improvements. The APE for the proposed road connecting Sunset Drive to Keating Drive through the shopping center parking located at 4198 Northlake Boulevard, is confined to the existing segment of the road within the parking lot and extends to include the parcel where the new segment of road will be constructed as well as the parcels adjacent to the north and south. In areas where there is an existing noise wall along portions of SR-9/I-95, the historic resources APE is confined to the existing road ROW within the noise walls. A portion of the noise wall is being relocated to accommodate an additional auxiliary lane on the SR-9/I-95 southbound off-ramp. Because additional ROW will be required for the relocation of the noise wall, the historic resource APE in this area was expanded to include seven parcels along the eastern side of Birmingham Drive. The historic resources APE is illustrated on **Figures 3-1a to 3-1h**.

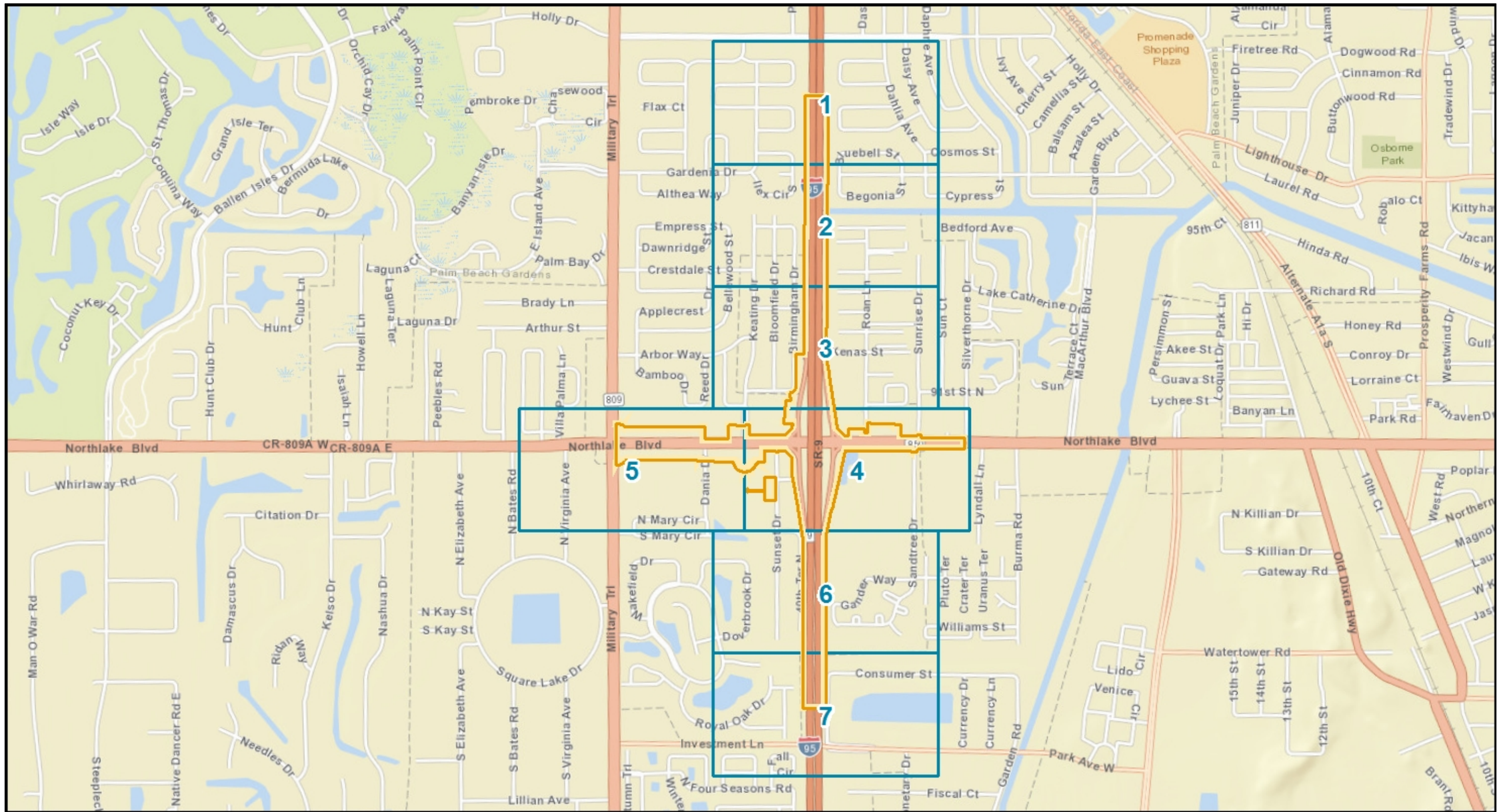

Figure 3-1a: Project APE (Overview Map)

SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (435803-1-22-02)

Historic Resources APE

Map

Palm Beach Gardens, Palm Beach County

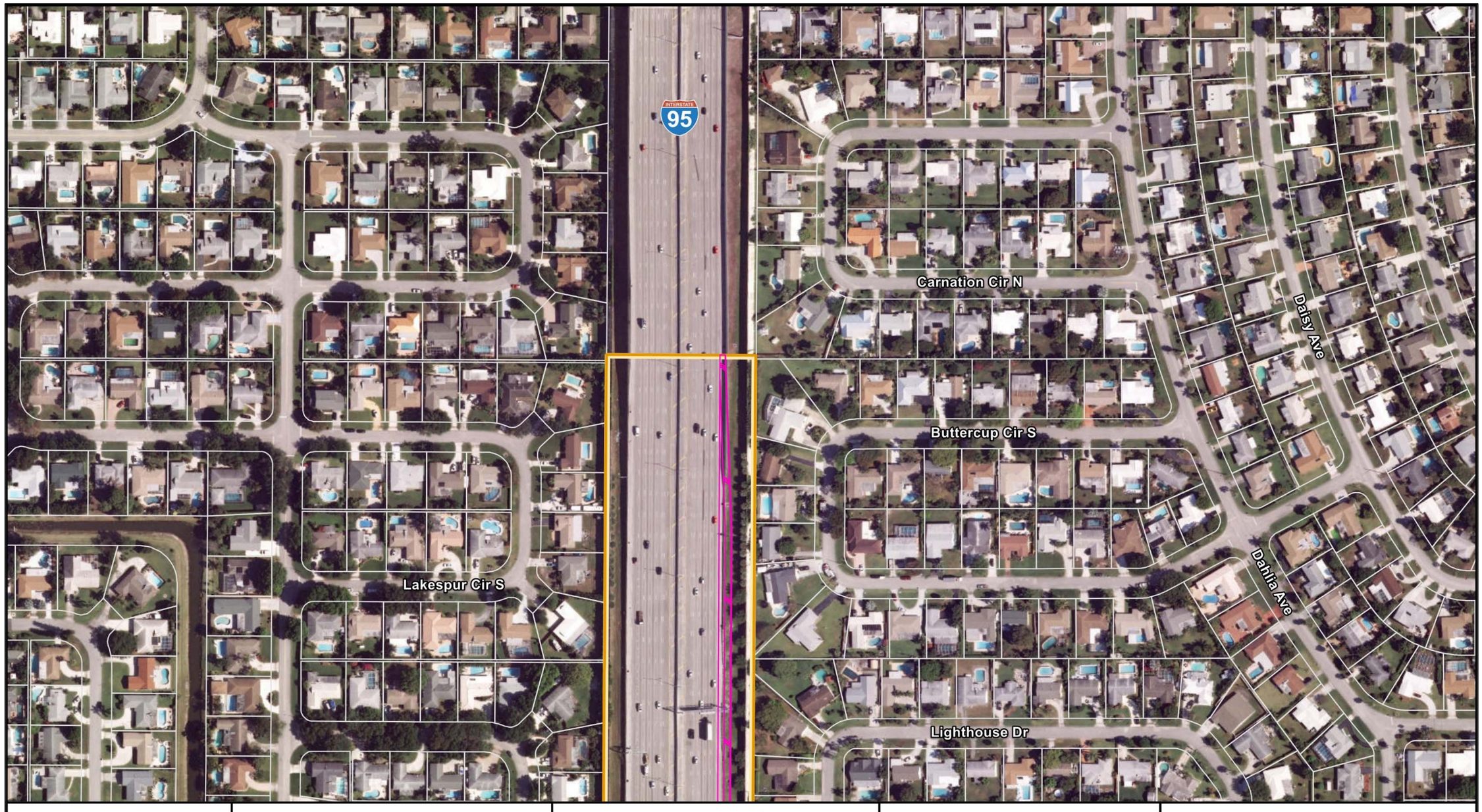

Figure 3-1b: Project APE (Map 1 of 7)

SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Interchange PD&E Study (FM No. 435803-1-22-02)

Footprint of Improvements
Historic Resources APE
Proposed ROW

Note: The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of those areas where subsurface construction activity will take place as well as the footprint of proposed road right-of-way.

City of Lake Worth, Palm Beach County

N

0 250 Feet

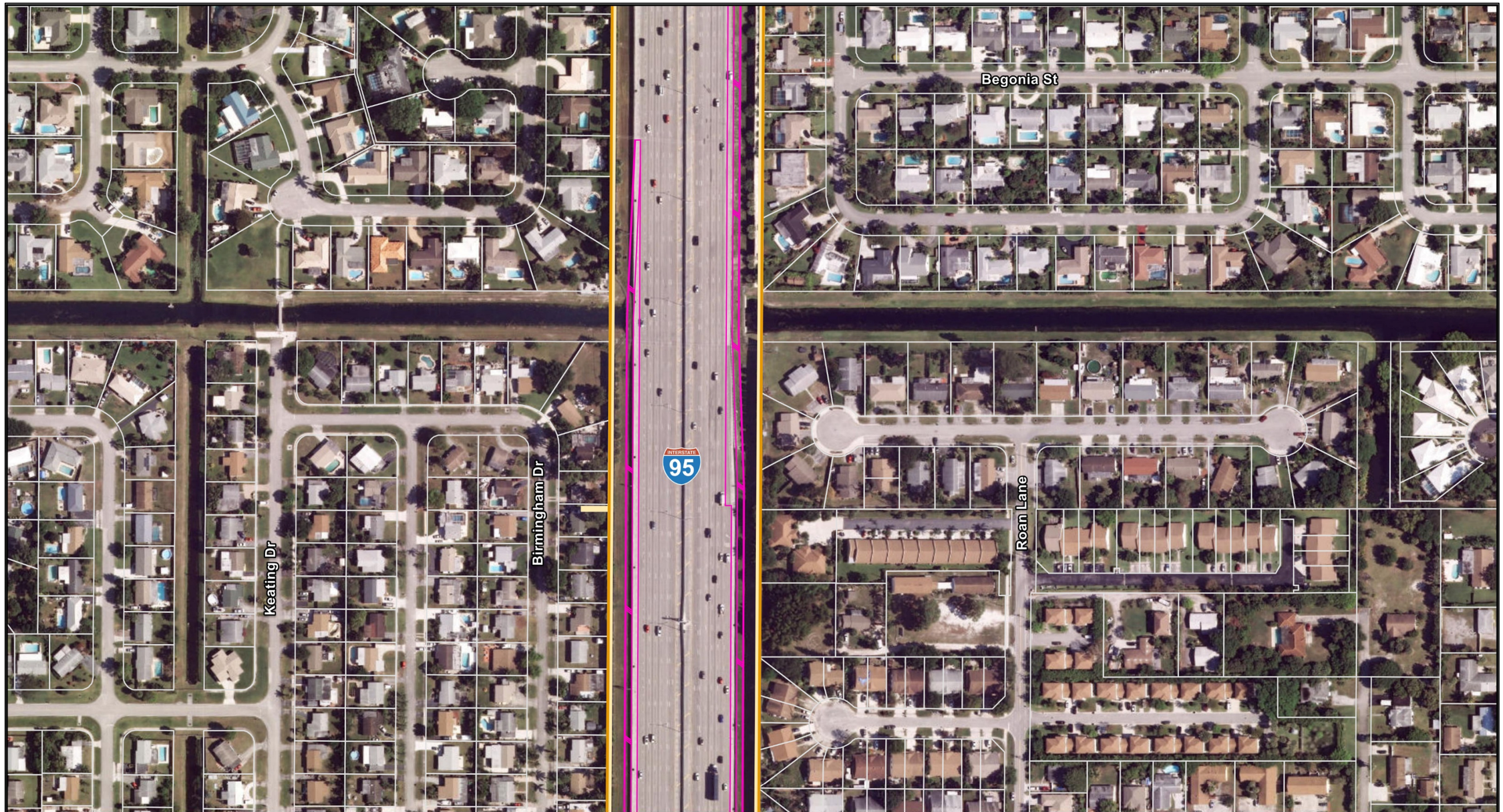

Figure 3-1c: Project APE (Map 2 of 7)

SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Interchange PD&E Study (FM No. 435803-1-22-02)

Footprint of Improvements
Historic Resources APE
Proposed ROW

Note: The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of those areas where subsurface construction activity will take place as well as the footprint of proposed road right-of-way.

City of Lake Worth, Palm Beach County

N

0 250 Feet

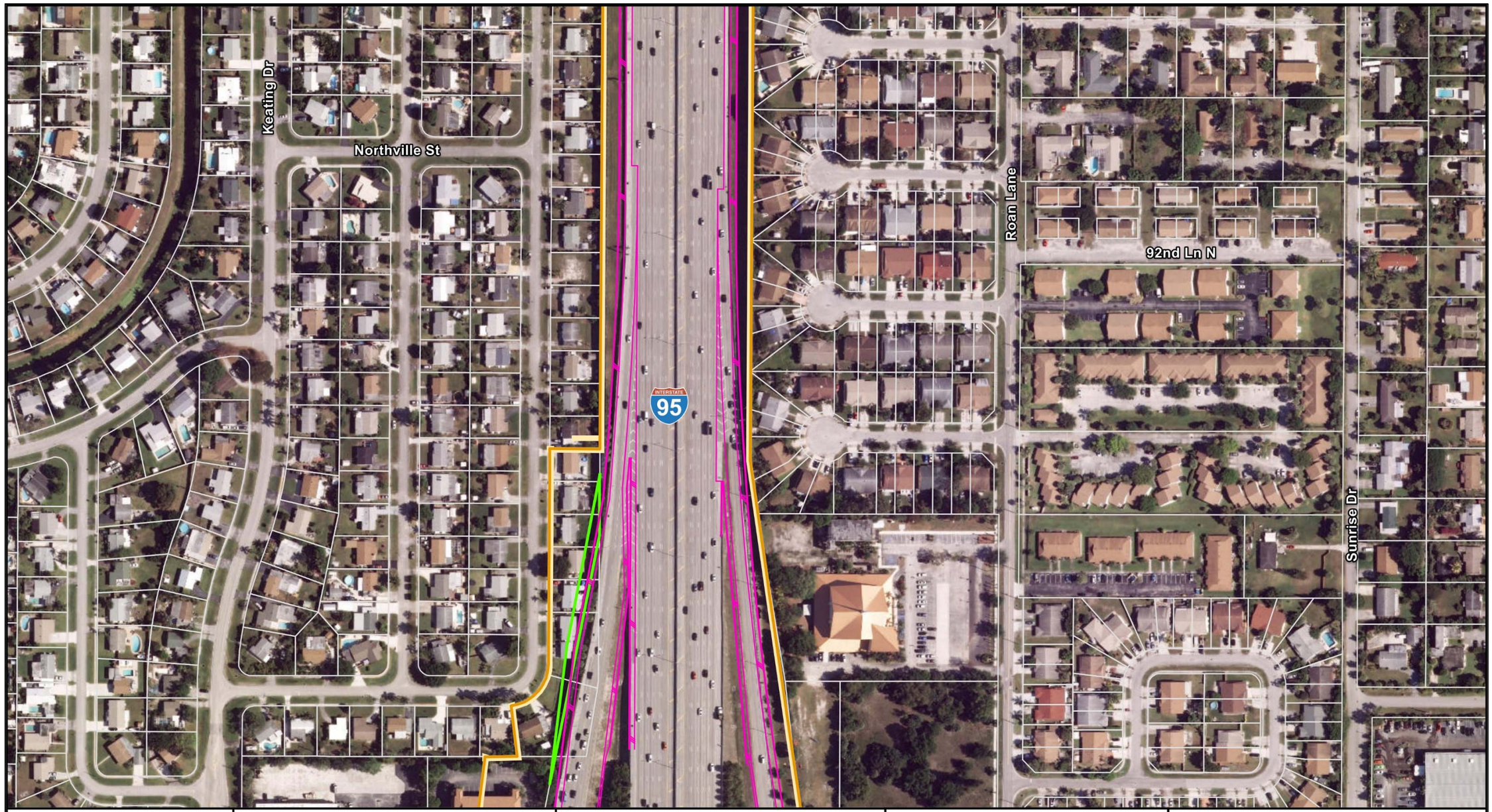

Figure 3-1d: Project APE (Map 3 of 7)

SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Interchange PD&E Study (FM No. 435803-1-22-02)

Footprint of Improvements
Historic Resources APE
Proposed ROW

Note: The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of those areas where subsurface construction activity will take place as well as the footprint of proposed road right-of-way.

City of Lake Worth, Palm Beach County

N

0 250 Feet

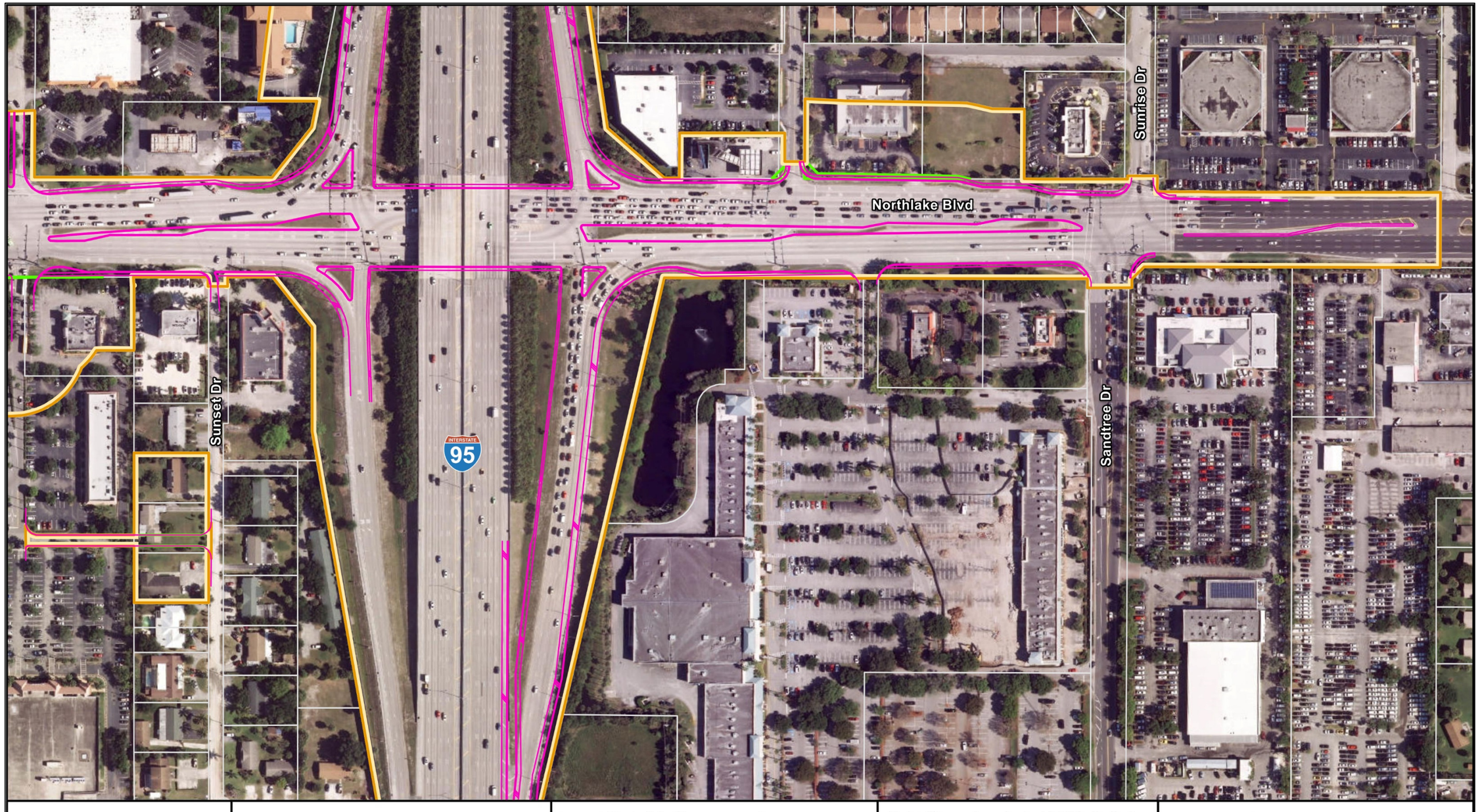

Figure 3-1e: Project APE (Map 4 of 7)

SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Interchange PD&E Study (FM No. 435803-1-22-02)

Footprint of Improvements
Historic Resources APE
Proposed ROW

Note: The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of those areas where subsurface construction activity will take place as well as the footprint of proposed road right-of-way.

City of Lake Worth, Palm Beach County

N

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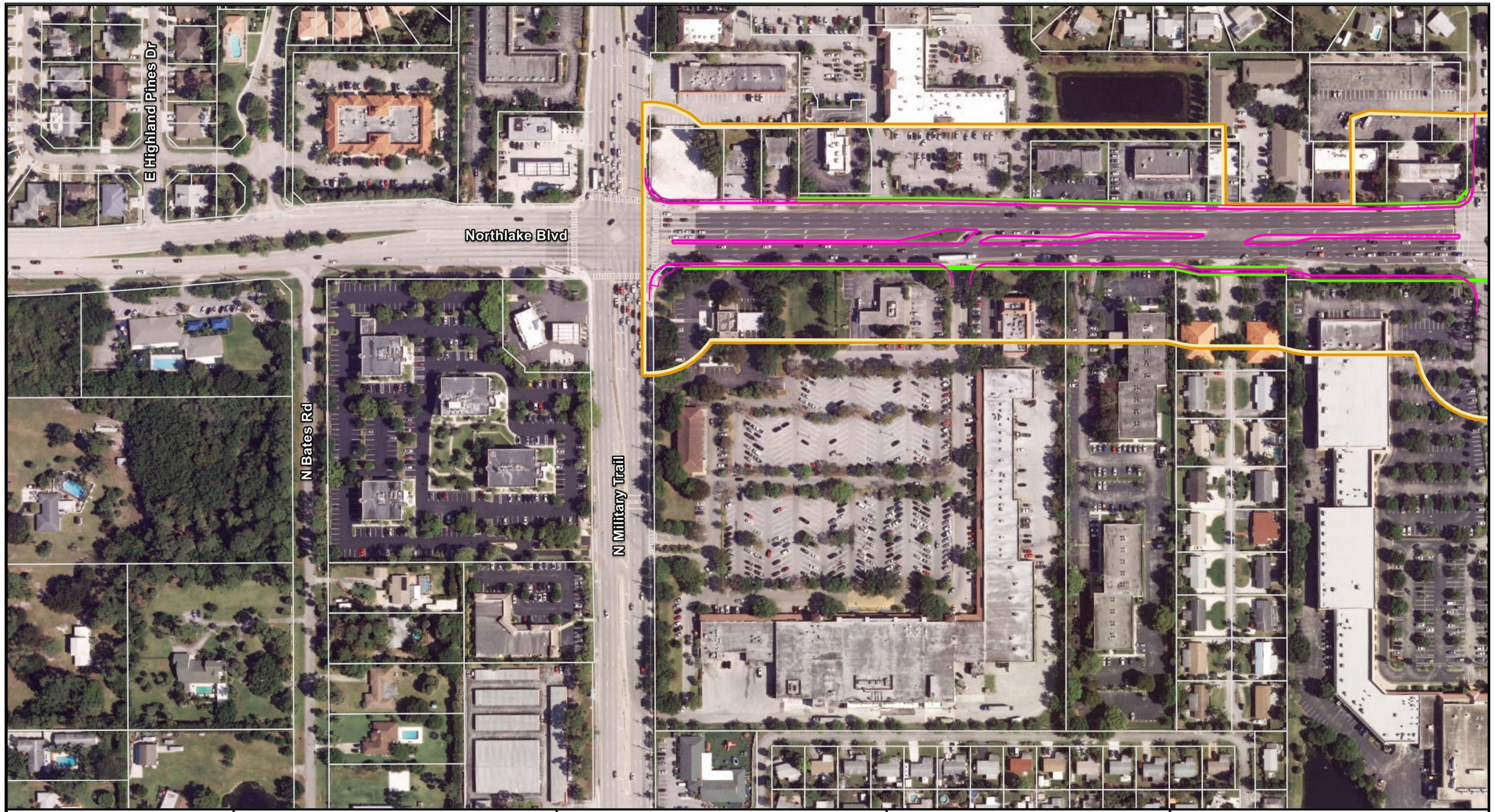

Figure 3-1f: Project APE (Map 5 of 7)

SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Interchange PD&E Study (FM No. 435803-1-22-02)

Footprint of Improvements
Historic Resources APE
Proposed ROW

Note: The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of those areas where subsurface construction activity will take place as well as the footprint of proposed road right-of-way.

City of Lake Worth, Palm Beach County

N

0 250 Feet

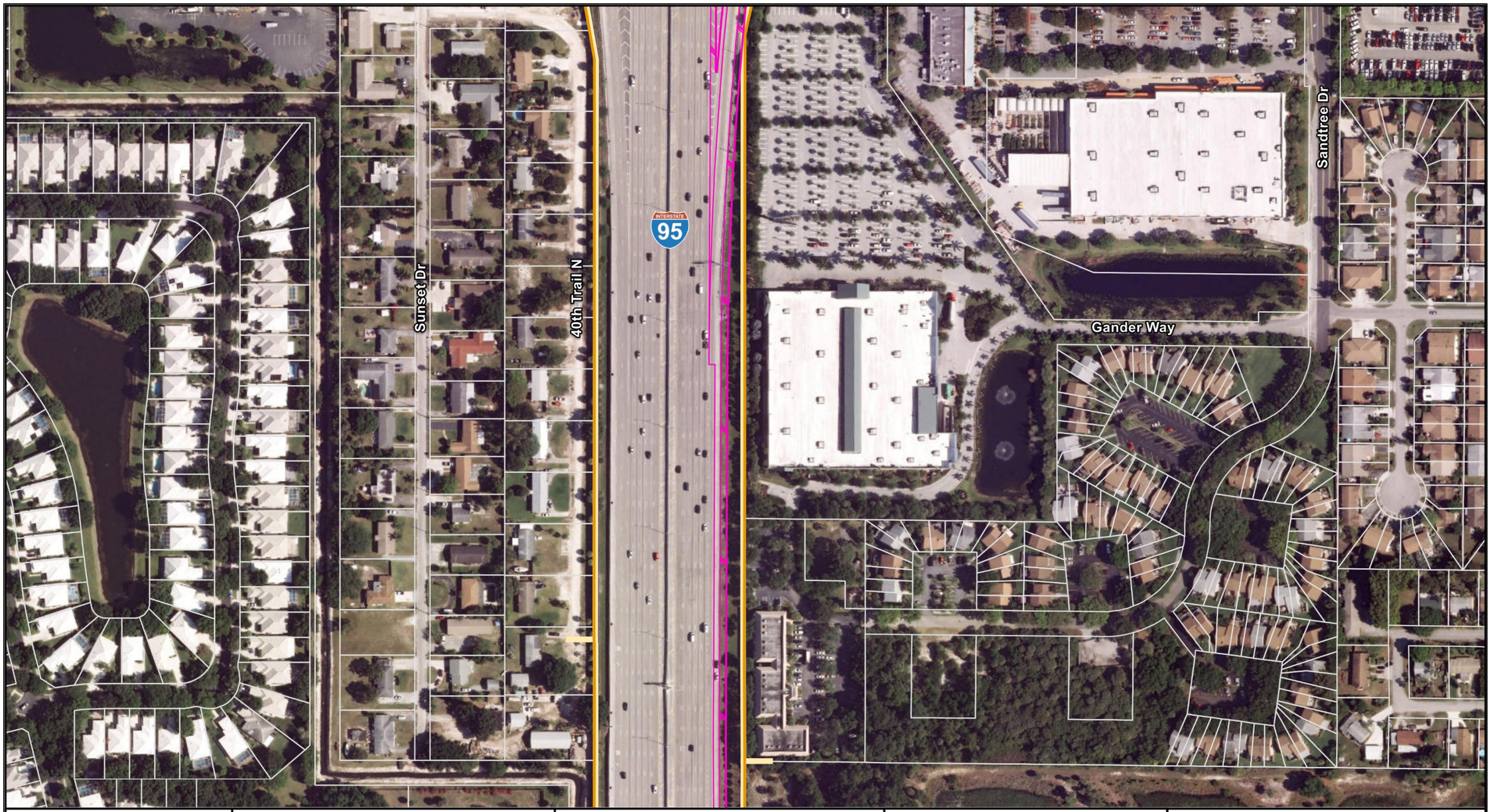

Figure 3-1g: Project APE (Map 6 of 7)	*SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Interchange PD&E Study (FM No. 435803-1-22-02)*	Footprint of Improvements Historic Resources APE Proposed ROW	**Note:** The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of those areas where subsurface construction activity will take place as well as the footprint of proposed road right-of-way.	**City of Lake Worth, Palm Beach County** N 0 250 Feet

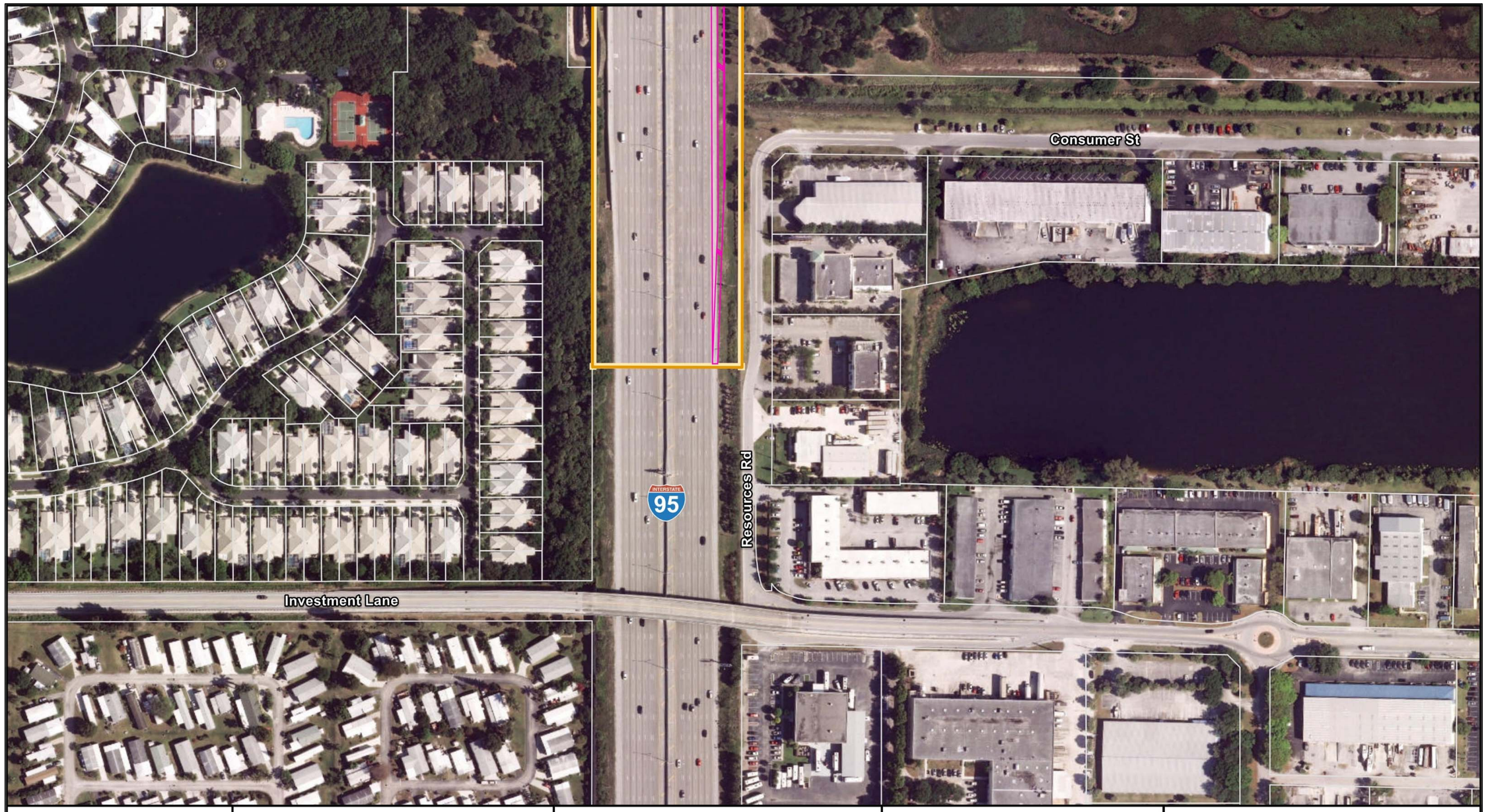

Figure 3-1h: Project APE (Map 7 of 7)

SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Interchange PD&E Study (FM No. 435803-1-22-02)

Footprint of Improvements
Historic Resources APE
Proposed ROW

Note: The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of those areas where subsurface construction activity will take place as well as the footprint of proposed road right-of-way.

City of Lake Worth, Palm Beach County

N

0 250 Feet

4.0 Environmental Setting

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

4.1 Paleoenvironment and Macro-Vegetational Change

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

Paleobotanical evidence suggests that between 31,050 and 11,550 BC, Florida was dry, windy, and cool (Whitehead 1973). By the early Holocene, roughly 11,550 BC, the climate in west-central Florida had warmed and it is likely that precipitation increased; as a result, the shallow, perched lake levels rose. At about 3,050 BC, sea levels had risen to within a few meters of their current levels (Griffin 1988). Increased rainfall resulted in the formation of Lake Okeechobee, the Everglades, and other modern ecosystems (Watts and Stuiver 1980; Brooks 1984:38; Gleason et al. 1984:311). The relative sea level stability combined with freshwater discharge allowed for the development of coastal estuaries (Widmer 1988). Around 750 BC, the rising sea level had slowed to the point that some modern beach ridges in southern Florida, like Cape Sable, began to form. Increased precipitation in the interior made cypress common in many areas, including the Big Cypress Swamp, and made droughts in the Everglades less common (Griffin 1988). The southern rim of Lake Okeechobee reached its maximum height about this time (Brooks 1984:38). Vegetation reached its present distributional patterning and estuaries were fully formed and supplied by enough freshwater drainage to become highly productive (Widmer 1988; Griffin 1988).

The climatic fluctuations that have occurred over the past 13,000 years have affected the way human groups were able to exploit resources. The Paleoindian and Early Archaic inhabitants would have found the area drier and access to water restricted, possibly only seasonally available

at perched water ponds, or in solution lakes (sinkholes). The Florida peninsula was wider as sea level was as much as 160 feet lower than present level (Milanich 1994:38). The continental shelf was exposed in what is now the Gulf of Mexico. Mixed forests of oak and pine probably dominated the lower, riparian areas and the higher, arid locations were covered with rosemary scrub and grass species.

By Late Archaic times, the environment of the region approached present conditions. With the incipient development of the Everglades, Lake Okeechobee, Lake Kissimmee, swamps, wetlands, and other drainages, water was no longer the limiting factor to site and resource location. The choice of site location was probably more a matter of finding a reasonably dry spot rather than a nearby water supply (Almy 1976, 1978; Grange et al. 1979). Sea levels were still fluctuating, but were approximately within three feet of current levels (Mörner 1969; Widmer 1983). Woodland Period culture groups exploited microhabitats that existed until modern logging, ranching, and land drainage practices were instituted.

4.2 Regional Environment

The project APE is located within the southern portion of the Eastern Valley physiographic region (White 1970: Map 1-C). The Eastern Valley is broad and flat, extending south a great distance from the St. Mary's Meander Plain (Scott 1978:10). The Eastern Valley features a long steep slope along the eastern edge of the Osceola Plain, starting as far north as Sanford and extending south until its terminus at Indiantown, southwest of the current project corridor. Elevations for this region average around 20 feet to 45 feet above mean sea level with some areas as high as 70 feet above mean sea level. The elevation in the area surrounding project corridor ranges between 13 feet and 16 feet. The flatness of the southern end of the Eastern Valley is second only to that of Everglades and serves as a transitional zone between the areas of higher relative relief in northern Florida and the flatter areas to the south (White 1970:110). Features associated with this province include the Everglades to the south, the Atlantic Ocean to the east, Lake Okeechobee to the west, and the Okeechobee and Osceola Plain to the northwest and north.

Outcrops of silicified limestone or chert, often sought out by precontact people as raw material sources for the manufacture of stone tools, do not occur in this area (Lane 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 precontact 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. Most of Martin County and northern Palm Beach County is drained through intermittent steams, creeks, rivers, closed depressions, and grassy sloughs (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1981:3-4). There are also extensive areas of surface water near the coast and Lake Okeechobee to the west.

4.3 Physical Environment of the Project APE

A review of the General Land Office (GLO) historic plat maps (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 1859a, 1859b) and surveyors' field notes (FDEP 1858a, 1858b) was conducted to examine past environmental conditions within the vicinity of the archeological APE. The historic surveyors' notes described the vicinity of the APE to the west of I-95 as pine flatwoods and prairie, and to the east as prairie and cypress swamp. No hammocks were illustrated on the plat maps or described in the surveyors' notes in the vicinity of the APE.

The historic plat maps were also reviewed for evidence of other early settlement. This review of the historic plat maps and surveyors' notes identified an unnamed road adjacent to the western terminus of the project corridor along SR 80, outside of the APE. Surveyors' notes documenting sections to the north of the APE refer to this road as "Old road leading from Ft. Jupiter to New River." No other roads, military forts, encampments, battlefields, homesteads, boat ramps, harbors, or historic Native American villages or trails were identified within the vicinity of the project area.

Aerial photographs from 1953, 1964, 1968, and 1969 (FDOT, Surveying and Mapping Office 2016; University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2016) were reviewed to examine land use within the vicinity of the APE during the 20th century. The 1953 aerial photographs only cover a portion of the project corridor along Northlake Boulevard, east of the current location of I-95, which had not been constructed at the time. The portion of the APE visible was low and flat with scattered ponds. No hammocks were visible within or adjacent to the APE. Ditches were visible to the north and south of Northlake Boulevard. By 1964, drainage and urban development had increased in the area surrounding the APE. The 1964 aerial photographs covered the entire area of the APE and did not show any hammocks along the area where I-95 is now located. I-95 was visible on the 1968 and 1969 aerials. The ditches to the north and south of Northlake Boulevard

were partially filled in for the development of the I-95 interchange. Soil disturbance within the APE had increased by the end of the 1960s. Currently, the archaeological APE consists of pavement, hardscape, landscaping, and underground utilities.

The *Soil Survey Palm Beach County Area, Florida* (USDA 1978) was reviewed to help determine the predevelopment environment, assess the level of modification, and identify natural features within the project corridor indicative of increased archaeological site potential. The APE is located largely within the Myakka-Immokalee-Basinger general soil association and the Basinger general soil association. A small portion of the APE is in the Quartzipsamments-Urban land general association. The Myakka-Immokalee-Basinger general soil association is poorly drained and composed of broad flatwood areas interspersed with grassy sloughs, shallow depressions, and ponds (USDA 1978:4). The Basinger general soil association is poorly drained and is composed of broad, low wetlands with scattered areas of slightly higher flatwoods and lower swampy or marshy areas (USDA 1978:7). The Quartzipsamments-Urban land general association contains soils that have been modified for urban development (USDA 1978: 3). The characteristics and environmental associations of the soils present in the APE are described in **Table 4-1**.

Table 4-1
Characteristics of Detailed Soil Types Within the Project APE

Drainage Characteristics	Soil Type	Environmental Association
Somewhat Poorly Drained	Arents-Urban land complex	Composed of sandy fill material and urban land placed over low, wet soils to make areas suitable for urban use. No natural vegetation is associated with this soil type.
Poorly Drained	Basinger fine sand	Located in broad grassy sloughs in the eastern part of the county. Natural vegetation consists of St. Johnswort; slash pine; southern bayberry; and scattered cypress, pineland three-awn, blue maidencane, broomsedge bluestem, and low panicum grasses.
	Immokalee fine sand	Located in broad flatwoods. Natural vegetation consists of slash pine, saw palmetto, inkberry, fetterbush, pineland three-awn, and other grasses.

Table 4-1 Characteristics of Detailed Soil Types Within the Project APE		
Drainage Characteristics	**Soil Type**	**Environmental Association**
Poorly Drained	Myakka-Urban land complex	These soils consist of Myakka fine sand and Urban land covered with streets, structures, and other urban features. Many areas have been modified by adding fill material over the original ground surface
Very Poorly Drained	Basinger and Myakka sands depressional	Located in shallow depressions. Natural vegetation consists of St. Johnswort, cypress and melaleuca trees, maidencane, needlegrass, sand cordgrass, and other water tolerant grasses and sedges.

Source: USDA 1978: 11–13, 14, 21, 24, 25

5.0 Precontact Overview

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

5.1 Paleoindian Period (12,000–7500 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.

The majority of Paleoindian sites in Florida consist of surface finds. The most widely recognized Paleoindian tool in Florida is the Suwannee point, typically found along the springs and rivers of northern Florida. Other points, including Simpson and Clovis points, are found in lesser numbers. Other Paleoindian stone tools are known from the Harney Flats site (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:41–97), the Silver Springs site in Marion County (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).

5.2 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. It is 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). The Late Archaic is subdivided into the Preceramic Late Archaic (3000–2000 BC) and the Orange Period (2000–500 BC).

5.2.1 Early Archaic (7500–5000 BC)

Cultural changes began around 8000 BC in the late Paleoindian times with less arid conditions, correlating to changes in projectile-point types, specifically from lanceolate to stemmed varieties. Beginning about 7500 BC, Paleoindian points and knives were replaced by a variety of stemmed tools, such as the Kirk, Wacissa, Hamilton, and Arredondo types (Milanich 1994:63).

Kirk points and other Early Archaic diagnostic tools are often found at sites with Paleoindian components, suggesting that Early Archaic peoples and Paleoindians shared similar lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:33–34). However, it appears that the distribution of Early Archaic artifacts is wider than that of Paleoindian materials. Sites having both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components have been largely restricted to natural springs and the extensive perched water sources of northern Florida. Early Archaic points are found in smaller numbers at upland sites in northern Florida where there is a lack of Paleoindian materials (Neill 1964).

5.2.2 Middle Archaic Period (5000–3000 BC)

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).

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, and Putnam points (Bullen 1968; Milanich 1994). In addition to these 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). Additionally, thermal alteration, a technique in stone tool production, reached its peak during the Middle to Late Archaic periods. Three common types of Middle

Archaic sites are known in Florida (Bullen and Dolan 1959; Purdy 1975), small special-use camps, large base camp, and quarry-related sites.

5.2.3 Late Archaic Period (3,000–500 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). By the Late Archaic period, a regionalization of precontact cultures began to occur as human populations became adapted to specific environmental zones. 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 or were only inhabited by small populations (Milanich 1994:87).

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 many of these coastal areas, such as Tampa Bay, many of the Late Archaic sites are inundated (Warren 1964, 1970; Warren and Bullen 1965; Goodyear and Warren 1972; Goodyear et al. 1980).

5.3 Formative Period (500 BC–AD 1513)

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

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

The regional diversity that marked this period has been primarily attributed to local adaptation to varied ecological conditions within the state. Traditionally, it has been described archaeologically in terms of cultural periods based on variations in ceramic types. The ceramic tradition for southern Florida, characterized by sand-tempered bowls with incurvate rims, is known as the Glades or Everglades cultural tradition.

The project APE is located in the Glades cultural region (Milanich 1994:301). As defined by Milanich (1994:298), the Glades cultural region includes all of south Florida "east and south of the Caloosahatchee and Okeechobee regions. It includes most of St. Lucie County, "the Everglades itself, a largely sawgrass marsh in Hendry, Palm Beach, Broward, Dade, and Monroe counties; the Big Cypress Swamp west of the Everglades in Collier County; and extensive saltwater marshes and mangrove forests ounce found along both coasts, now almost totally destroyed in Broward and Dade counties" (**Figure 5-1**).

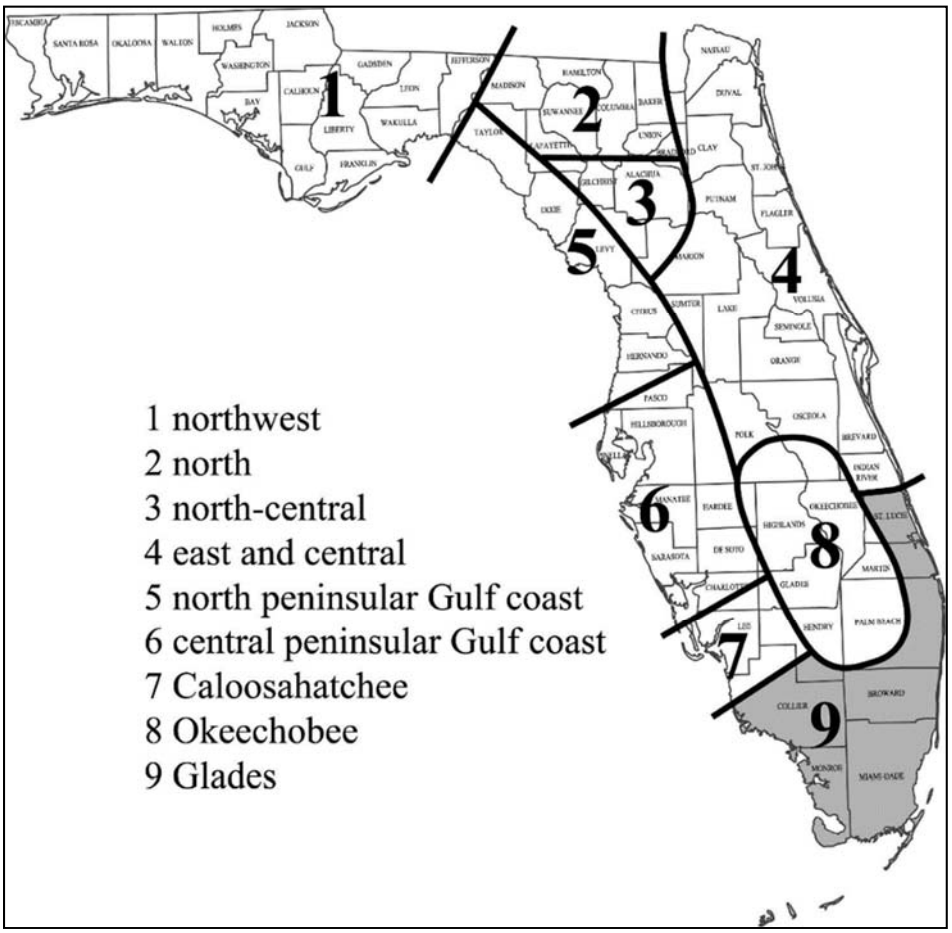

Figure 5-1 Glades Cultural Region (Source: Milanich 1994)

5.3.1 Glades Culture

John Goggin established a ceramic sequence for the Glades region on the basis of work he conducted from the 1930s to early 1950s (Goggin n.d.). Subsequent research has only served to refine his basic chronological framework. The most recent revision was presented by John Griffin (1988), who based his research on a series of radiocarbon dates from the Granada site in Dade County (Griffin et al. 1982) and research he conducted on the Bear Lake site in Everglades National Park. In presenting his revisions, Griffin makes a point to emphasize that the Glades sequence represents a chronology of stylistic and technological changes in ceramics to which other cultural traits have been added. **Table 5-1** is based on Griffin's 1988 work and presents the most thorough chronological framework for southern Florida. Summaries of the ceramic markers associated with each period are provided, as well.

Glades period sites include large coastal sites where dwellings may have been built to extend out over the water. Inland sites consist of shell and dirt middens along major watercourses (Laxson 1966) and small dirt middens containing animal bone and ceramic sherds in oak/palm hammocks or palm islands associated with freshwater marshes. The coastal Glades subsistence pattern is typified by the exploitation of fish and shellfish, wild plant food, and inland game, while Glades sites in the Big Cypress Swamp show a greater, reliance on interior resources.

Table 5-1
Glades Cultural Sequence

Period	Dates	Distinguishing Characteristics
Glades I early	500 BC–AD 500	First appearance of sand-tempered pottery; no decoration
Glades I late	AD 500–750	First appearance of decorated pottery: Fort Drum Incised, Fort Drum Punctated, Cane Patch Incised, Gordon's Pass Incised, Opa Locka Incised, Sanibel Incised; sand-tempered plain persists
Glades IIa	AD 750–900	Appearance of Key Largo Incised and Miami Incised; sand-tempered plain and Opa Locka Incised persist; none of the earlier decorated types are present
Glades IIb	AD 900–1100	Sand-tempered plain and Key Largo Incised persist; Matecumbe Incised appears; none of the earlier decorated types are present; certain rim modifications (incised lip arcs and lip crimping and grooving) also appear for the first time

Table 5-1 Glades Cultural Sequence		
Period	**Dates**	**Distinguishing Characteristics**
Glades IIc	AD 1100–1200	Almost no decorated ceramics; some grooved lips but no more lip arcs or crimped rims; Plantation Pinched appears
Glades IIIa	AD 1200–1400	Plantation Pinched is no longer present; Sand-tempered plain and grooved lips persist; appearance of Surfside Incised and St. Johns Check Stamped
Glades IIIb	AD 1400–1513	Glades Tooled, sand-tempered plain and St. Johns Check Stamped are present, Surfside Incised and grooved lips are not present
Glades IIIc	AD 1513–ca.1700	Same as previous period with the addition of historic artifacts

6.0 Historical Overview

The following overview traces the historical development of the general study area from the European settlement through the twentieth century. It also provides a context with which to interpret any resources identified during the survey.

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

Little is known about the terminus of the Glades culture and the early period of contact between the Native Americans and the European immigrants. The later precontact Glades groups appear to have been actively trading with other cultures to the north, as evidenced by the occurrence of exotic raw materials and ceramic designs similar to those seen farther north. Many historic Glades sites contain European artifacts and European-derived raw materials such as silver, iron, and gold.

Little settlement took place in southern Florida during the colonial period. Between 1565 and 1566, Spanish settlements or missions were established, predominantly in northern Florida. In 1567, Jesuit missionaries were sent to one of the large Tequesta villages located on Biscayne Bay. In 1568, a skirmish between the Spanish soldiers and the Tequesta Indians temporarily closed the mission. By the end of 1568, the mission reopened but in 1572, Jesuit authorities decided to abandon their missionary efforts in Florida. Another attempt to build a mission in southeastern Florida took place in 1743 when Franciscan missionaries from Cuba arrived at a Native American village located at the mouth of the Miami River. The village did not appear more receptive towards accepting Christianity and the mission was closed (Parks 1982:55–65).

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

6.2 The Territorial and Statehood Period (1821–1860)

In 1821, after several years of negotiations with Spain, the United States 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 was

brought to bear upon the government to remove the Seminoles from North Florida and relocate them farther south. This eventually resulted in the Seminole Wars. Initially, the conflict was centered near the Withlacoochee region but in 1838, U.S. troops moved south to pursue the retreating Seminoles into the Lake Okeechobee and Everglades regions. U.S. Navy Lt. Levi N. Powell was assigned the task of penetrating the Everglades (Mahon 1967:219-220). Powell established a depot on the Miami River and erected Fort Dallas in the approximate location of present-day downtown Miami. For three months, Fort Dallas was a base of operations as Powell led his men into the Everglades in search of the Seminoles (Gaby 1993:47).

In 1838, U.S. troops moved south to pursue the retreating Seminoles into the Lake Okeechobee and Everglades regions. After the Battle of Okeechobee and two battles along the Loxahatchee River, where the Army met the Seminoles in a standing battle, the Seminole retreated farther south in the direction of the New River and south of Jupiter. The Army followed in search of their trails and when a newly made Seminole trail was found, General Jesup ordered Major William Lauderdale to build a military trail from Ft. Jupiter to New River (Procyk 2012). Using the labor of 223 Tennessee volunteers and the U.S. 3rd Artillery Regiment, known as the "construction pioneers", a 63-mile trail for the soldiers and wagons was constructed circa 1838 along a pine ridge with a slightly higher elevation that the surrounding marsh (Bojanowski 2008; Procyk 2012). The trail is shown on the 1856 Military Map of the Peninsula of Florida South of Tampa Bay (Ives 1856). The modern Military Trail (SR 809) was named after this trail and is not within the project APE. Segments of the Military Trail in Palm Beach County are recorded in the FMSF as 8PB13795.

The Seminole wars ended in 1858 when Chief Bowlegs agreed to go to Oklahoma. It is estimated that only 300 Seminole remained in the Everglades after the war (Missall and Missall 2015:11). The wars 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 from the southeast United States.

6.3 Civil War and Post Civil War Period (1860-1898)

The onset of the Civil War disrupted serious development in Florida. Florida cattlemen became an important supplier of beef to the Confederate Army after the occupation of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Florida's governor, John Milton, organized a commissary service under James McKay and supervised collections from south Florida ranges (Gannon 1996: 241). In addition, the State supplied salt for tanning and meat preservation from coastline salt works. Although Florida was not involved in many Civil War battles, Union forces established control of the Florida coastline in 1863 (Miller 1990).

Florida suffered economic devastation at the Civil War's end and much of the state's agricultural production came to a halt (Miller 1990). Settlement increased slightly in central and southern Florida, but development was limited by a lack of transportation to the state's interior and the state's internal debt. Although the economy was in ruins, tax-supported public school and university systems were established. Some industries including lumbering and cattle ranching emerged during this period. Despite some economic activity, the overall condition was hard for most residents (Miller 1990).

The Post-Reconstruction era ushered in economic growth, prosperity, and population expansion for Florida. Transportation routes, primarily through the railroad's expansion along both coasts, encouraged the state's overall development. Agricultural products were now more easily shipped to out-of-state markets and building materials were shipped into the state. By 1890, agricultural products included lumber, cigars, turpentine, fertilizers, printing, shipbuilding, cattle ranching, and citrus production. Several cities and six new counties were established during the Post-Reconstruction period (Miller 1990).

In the 1880s, interest in south Florida's resources intensified and was promoted by businessmen Hamilton Disston, Henry Plant, and Henry Flagler. By 1881, the State of Florida faced a financial crisis involving title to the 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 one million dollars were needed by the state to pay off the principal and accumulated interest on the debt, thereby giving clear title. Outside businessmen saw Florida's potential and began purchasing the land for large projects. Hamilton Disston, son of a wealthy Philadelphia industrialist, contracted with the State of Florida in two large land deals: the Disston Drainage Contract and the Disston Land Purchase. The Drainage Contract was an agreement between Disston and the State in which Disston and his associates agreed to drain and reclaim all overflow lands south of present day Orlando and east of the Peace River in exchange for one-half the acreage that could be reclaimed and made fit for cultivation.

A contract was signed on March 10, 1881. Disston and his associates formed a company called the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company on July 20, 1881 (Davis 1938:205).

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

Disston changed Florida from a wilderness into an area ripe for investment. This enabled Henry Plant and Henry Flagler to expand their railroad lines south (Mann 1983:68; Harner 1973:18-23). Plant built and operated the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway on the west coast and Flagler built and operated the Florida East Coast Railroad on the east coast. Through the efforts of these men, areas south of Pensacola and Jacksonville were opened to development. All the development encouraged the beginning of Florida's tourist industry.

6.4 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 was 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 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 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 lines to export Florida's agricultural and industrial products.

Rapid and widespread growth was the theme of this period in Florida history. Between 1900 and 1910, the state population increased from 528,542 residents to 752,619. St. Lucie and Palm Beach counties were established and thousands of miles of railroad tracks were laid at this time. The

Florida East Coast, Atlantic Coast Line, and Seaboard Air Line railroads each had systems running throughout the state. While agriculture, especially the citrus industry, was the main source of Florida's economy, manufacturing and industry grew during the beginning of the century. Fertilizer production, boat building, and lumber and timber products were large industries (Weaver et al. 1996:3).

6.5 World War I and Aftermath Period (1917-1920)

Wartime activity required that several training facilities were set up in the state and protecting the coastlines was a priority at this time. Although the conflict only lasted until November of 1918, the economy was boosted by the war. Shipbuilding was accelerated. The war brought industrialization to Tampa and other port cities such as Jacksonville, where war ships were built. These cities also functioned as supply depots and embarkation points. As agricultural production increased, products such as beef, vegetables, and cotton were in great demand (Miller 1990). Immigration and housing development slowed during the war; however, tourism increased as the war in Europe forced Americans to vacation in the United States. At the conclusion of the war, railroad construction resumed. Railroad tycoons such as Henry Flagler and Henry Plant were not only building railroad facilities, but also erecting hotels for winter visitors. These magnates took an interest in the promotion and improvements in Florida in an effort to bring more people into the state. The end of the war marked a slight increase in population, and Flagler and Okeechobee counties were created at this time.

An indirect economic benefit of the war was an increase in agricultural production, as beef, vegetables, and cotton were in great demand (Miller 1990). Increased settlement and large-scale agricultural production proliferated in Palm Beach County (Historic Property Associates, Inc. 1997:8). In 1919, Harry Seymour Kelsey, a Boston entrepreneur, bought out some of the farmers in Prosperity, and all of the unsold land of Prosperity (Historical Society of Palm Beach County 2009a). In total, Kelsey purchased approximately 100,000 acres total between Jupiter and Riviera, including much of the future City of Palm Gardens (Historical Society of Palm Beach County 2009b), in which the current APE runs through. In 1920, Kelsey announced what would become of his vast land ownings, including resorts, farms, and a planned community (Historical Society of Palm Beach County 2009b). Kelsey Model Dairy Farm was constructed south of the Earman River, between today's A1A roadway and Prosperity Farms Road, and was one of the first dairies in Palm Beach County to offer delivery (Historical Society of Palm Beach County 2009b).

6.6 Florida Boom Period (1920–1930)

After World War I, Florida experienced unprecedented growth. Many people relocated to Florida during the war to work in wartime industries or were stationed in the state as soldiers. Bank deposits increased, real estate companies opened in many cities, and state and county road systems expanded quickly. 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 experienced the most activity, although the boom affected most communities in central and South Florida (Weaver et al. 1996:3). 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. Thousands of speculative homes and buildings were built during this time. Numerous developments were platted throughout the county, particularly along the coast in towns including West Palm Beach, Lake Worth, and Lantana.

During this period, the federal government was formulating plans that would determine local development patterns for decades to come. The USDA's Bureau of Public Roads, working in conjunction with the American Association of State Highway Officials, began preliminary planning for the national highway system in 1924. Like the earlier auto trails, the U.S. highways were laid out along existing intercity roads. State governments paid for road construction and upkeep along the designated routes. The federal government provided a unified numbering and signage system, but the newly designated U.S. highways did not receive preferential funding from the national government (U.S. Highways from U.S. 1 to U.S. 830 n.d.). A list of proposed routes was completed in late 1925 and the final list was approved on November 11, 1926.

The Boom period began its decline in August 1925. Ports and rail terminals were overflowing with unused building materials when the FEC Railway placed an embargo on freight shipments to South Florida. In addition, northern newspapers published reports of fraudulent land deals in Florida. The collapse of the Land Boom also brought about the demise of the Florida Coast Line Canal & Transportation Company. Although the company turned a profit in 1925, the corporation was in receivership by 1927 and the channel had fallen into disrepair. In January 1927, Congress adopted the River and Harbor Act authorizing the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to dredge the Intracoastal Waterway from Massachusetts to Florida utilizing existing channels. In November 1927, the Florida legislature created the Florida Inland Navigation District to issue bonds and acquire the canal company's ROW in preparation for turning the private waterway over to the

federal government. The Corps of Engineers finally took possession of the canal on December 11, 1929 (Buker 1975:117, 120–121).

In 1926 and 1928, two hurricanes hit southeastern Florida, killing hundreds of people and destroying thousands of buildings. When the 1928 hurricane swept across Palm Beach County, thousands of people lost their lives in the storm and thousands of others were left homeless. Real estate speculators pushing up land prices had a negative effect on the economy. When the Stock Market crashed in October 1929, Florida real estate was virtually worthless (Curl 1986:88; Palm Beach County n.d.; City of West Palm Beach Planning Department n.d.). The 1929 Mediterranean fruit fly infestation that devastated citrus groves throughout the state only worsened the recession (Weaver et al. 1996:4). By 1930, Palm Beach County residents were left with damaged houses and businesses and little money to rebuild.

6.7 Depression and New Deal Period (1930–1940)

Florida suffered significantly during the Great Depression. 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). The Depression affected most areas of the state's economy. Beef and citrus production declined, manufacturing slowed, and development projects were stalled. 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.

To combat the hard economic times, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated several national relief programs. Important New Deal–era programs in Florida were the Public Works Administration (PWA) and the Work Projects Administration (WPA). Between 1932 and 1935, the PWA provided emergency relief funds for improvements to the Intracoastal Waterway, creating more than 500 jobs in Florida (Buker 1975:123). The Port of Palm Beach was designated a federal port in 1933, and included in an expansion program. In 1935, the federal government took over maintenance of the port (Brink 1976:52). In Riviera Beach, the wooden bridge to Singer Island was rebuilt in 1935, although no significant development would take place on the island until after World War II (Maloney et al. 1998:2).

The WPA provided jobs for professional workers and laborers, who constructed or improved many roads, public buildings, parks, and airports in Florida (Janus Research 2007:42). The WPA was responsible for the construction of the airport in West Palm Beach. Due to the warm weather and beautiful coastlines, the area still remained a vacation spot for northern visitors, so

municipalities such as Palm Beach, Delray Beach, and Boca Raton recovered quickly from the Depression. During the 1930s, Prosperity Farms Road, located to the east of the current APE, was extended northward as a WPA venture to just south of the current Donald Ross Road, and continued to the east-west thoroughfare years later after World War II (Historical Society of Palm Beach County 2009a).

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

During World War II, Florida became one of the nation's major military training grounds. The U.S. Army established Air Corps bases in West Palm Beach and Boca Raton, which helped revive the local construction industry. Before the war, tourism had been the state's major industry, but it was brought to a halt as tourist and civilian facilities were placed into wartime service. Hotels and private homes were used as barracks; in Riviera Beach, servicemen stationed at nearby Camp Murphy were housed at Spanish Courts.

The influx of thousands of military personnel 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 profited transporting servicemen, military goods and materials, but airplanes were becoming an increasingly important form of transportation, and Florida became a major airline destination. The highway system was also being expanded at this time. The State Road Department constructed 1,560 miles of highway during the war (Miller 1990).

The Port of Palm Beach did not share in the wartime boom. Use of the port was curtailed because it could not accommodate new, large ships and it was not geographically situated to handle war goods (Brink 1976:52; Janus Research 2006:95). In addition, the coastal region was under the constant threat of attack from German U-boats. The Atlantic Refining Company's ship, *W.D. Anderson*, was torpedoed and sunk within view of Palm Beach in 1942 (Curl 1986:109–110; Janus Research 2006:95). German submarines were responsible for sinking 24 ships off Florida's coasts, with 16 ships being sunk from Cape Canaveral to Boca Raton between February and May of 1942 (Janus Research 2006:95). The Intracoastal Waterway proved particularly valuable during the war, providing a shipping channel safe from submarine attacks (Janus Research 2006:95).

At the conclusion of World War II, Florida's economy was almost fully recovered from the effects of the real estate bust and the Great Depression. Former military personnel found the local climate amenable and remained in Florida permanently after the war. These new residents greatly increased the population (Miller 1990). Tourism quickly rebounded and once again

became a major component of the state's economy. The Port of Palm Beach returned to full operations and saw its revenues increase when ferry service to Havana was established in 1946.

After the War, many soldiers who had been stationed in Florida chose to return to the area. This was true of black soldiers as well as white. From the end of World War II to the 1960s, Palm Beach County grew steadily (City of West Palm Beach Planning Department n.d.). A housing boom was once again evident as new residents erected homes in subdivisions that had been platted but left undeveloped through the real estate bust and Great Depression (City of West Palm Beach Planning Department n.d.).

6.9 Modern Period (1950–Present)

The project APE and vicinity were sparsely developed during the early 1950s and consisted predominantly of marsh with scattered residences and agricultural lands. Development began in the late 1950s when John D. MacArthur, a multi-millionaire insurance magnate and landowner, announced that he would develop approximately 4,000 acres and provide homes for 55,000 people in a new city he planned to name Palm Beach City. Permission to call the new development was denied, so MacArthur decided upon the name "Palm Beach Gardens" for his new venture and set about constructing the city out of dairy cattle grazing land. The current APE is located within the City of Palm Beach Gardens. The land of Palm Beach Gardens was acquired by MacArthur from the estate of Sir Harry Oakes and Prosperity farmer John Maheu. Previously in 1920, John Maheu and his family had settled in Prosperity and farmed along the side of Prosperity Farms Road from the 1920s to the 1950s. East of Prosperity Farms Road, Maheu dredged finger canals from the Intracoastal Waterway and subdivided his land as Maheu Estates. He then sold his land at the west side of the road to John D. MacArthur. MacArthur also developed the Cabana Colony, located outside of the APE, from part of the landholdings purchased from Maheu. In 1954, MacArthur paid $5.5 million dollars for 2,600 acres of land owned by the estate of Sir Harry Oakes, which was the land previously owned by Harry Seymour Kelsey (Palm Beach Gardens n.d.; Historical Society of Palm Beach County 2009c).

MacArthur envisioned Palm Beach Gardens to be a community with streets lined with trees and flowers, and invested his money in hundreds of waterways, rolling terrain, mature pine and shade trees, and foliage. He also insisted that city streets and construction go around mature trees instead of cutting them down. MacArthur is noted for relocating a 60-foot banyan tree weighing 75 tons to the entrance of Palm Beach Gardens on Garden Boulevard (the present MacArthur Boulevard) in 1961. Churches were first built within Palm Beach Gardens, as MacArthur wanted

to ensure that a variety of houses of worship were within the community to serve all faiths. Palm Beach Gardens grew to 1,800 residences in just over a year, with Arthur Rutenberg constructing many of the first houses in the community. Rutenberg built many homes on both the west and east coast of Florida from 1953 to 1959. By 1970, Palm Beach Gardens had a population of over 6,000 people (Palm Beach Gardens n.d.; Historical Society of Palm Beach County 2009c).

During the 1960s, MacArthur heard that the Professional Golfers Association (PGA) was looking for a new site for their offices and golf courses, and donated $2 million dollars to the project (Palm Beach Gardens n.d.). In March of 1965, the PGA clubhouse was completed. The City of Palm Beach Gardens hosted the PGA Championship in 1971 (Palm Beach Gardens n.d., PGA 2015.). The former PGA property, and current Ballen Isles Country Club, is located west of the current project APE between PGA Boulevard at the north and Northlake Boulevard at the south. In 1976, the PGA asked developer E. Llwyd Ecclestone, Jr. to find the organization a new building with golf courses for the expanding tournaments. Ecclestone suggested using the 2,300 acres of land he owned west of Florida's Turnpike in Palm Beach Gardens, which he had purchased from John D. MacArthur. In 1981, the PGA National Resort & Spa opened its doors (PGA National Resort & Spa 2015) on this land.

Throughout the 1960s, housing and commercial developments constructed west of Palm Beach County's center caused a shift in population as the economic base left urban areas and moved into the suburbs (Janus Research 2006:103). The current Military Trail (SR 809) is visible on a 1964 aerial and the first portion of SR 9/I-95 in Palm Beach County was built in 1966 between Okeechobee Boulevard to 45th Street. The Interstate was completed from Palm Beach Gardens to Miami in 1976. The construction of SR 9/I-95 shifted the traditional tourist route to the west as well (Janus Research 2006:103). Additionally, through the 1960s and 1970s, another wave of residents flooded Palm Beach County. The population increase of the time period was directly related to the fact that large corporations, such as IBM and Motorola, established their headquarters in the area

7.0 Florida Master Site File Search and Literature Review

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

A search of the FMSF data identified four previously conducted cultural resource surveys within the project APE. These surveys are described in **Table 7-1**. The most recent survey, the *CRAS for SR 9/I-95 at Central Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study from North of Northlake Boulevard (MP 36.575) to South of Donald Ross Rd (MP 38.775), PGA Boulevard from West of Military Trail to West of Lake Victoria Gardens Drive, and Central Boulevard from 1 Miles South of I-95 to 1 Mile North of I-95* (Janus Research 2016, FMSF Manuscript No. 23041), comprehensively covers the northernmost 0.6 miles of the footprint of improvements along I-95. The survey did not identify any archaeological and historic resources within the current survey limits.

Table 7-1
Surveys Conducted within the Project APE

Survey #	Report Title	Author(s)	Publication Date
8096	Gardens of Park Plaza	Carr, Robert S.	2001
10259	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey and Section 106 Review: Vertex-AAYW Cellular Tower	Pracht, Jodi B. and Carrie Scupholm	2004
14000	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Study South Florida East Coast Corridor Transit Analysis Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties	Janus Research	2006
23041	CRAS for SR 9/I-95 at Central Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study from North of Northlake Boulevard (MP 36.575) to South of Donald Ross Rd (MP 38.775), PGA Boulevard from West of Military Trail to West of Lake Victoria Gardens Drive, and Central Boulevard from 1 Miles South of I-95 to 1 Mile North of I-95	Janus Research	2016

7.1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources

A search of the FMSF identified no archaeological sites within or adjacent to the archaeological APE. The archaeological APE is not located within any archaeological zones described in the *Prehistoric Resources in Palm Beach County: A Preliminary Predictive Study* (Kennedy et al. 1991).

7.2 Previously Recorded Historic Resources

A search of the FMSF identified one previously recorded historic linear resource within the APE. The Earman River Canal Branch (8PB16286) is oriented east-west under I-95 near the northern terminus of the project corridor. This resource was identified by Janus Research during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) of SR 9/I-95 at Central Boulevard Interchange Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study: I-95 from North of Northlake Boulevard (MP 36.575) to South of Donald Ross Road (MP38.775), PGA Boulevard from Military Trail to West of Lake Victoria Gardens Drive, and Central Boulevard from 1.0 Miles South of I-95 to 1.0 Miles north of I-95* (Janus Research 2016). The Earman River Canal Branch (8PB16286) was constructed between 1953 and 1964 in connection with the mid-century residential development of Palm Beach Gardens. This resource has been evaluated by the SHPO as National Register–ineligible.

7.3 Unrecorded Historic Resources

A search of the Palm Beach County property appraiser data and GIS information identified 11 parcels adjacent to the historic resources APE with actual year built (AYRB) dates of 1969 or prior. No historic bridges, cemeteries, or other potentially unrecorded historic resources were identified within the historic resources APE during the background research.

7.4 Summary of ETDM Comments

The Florida Department of State (FDOS) reported one previously recorded resource, Military Trail (8PB13795) intersects Northlake Boulevard. This historic linear resource has not been evaluated by SHPO. FDOS also noted that since the project area has not been comprehensively surveyed, other resources of potential significance may be present. Due to the possible presence of cultural resources eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register within the project area, a Summary Degree of Effects (DOE) of Moderate has been assigned to the Historic and Archaeological Sites issue. Please note that no improvements to this resource are proposed and that this resource is not within the current APE.

8.0 Project Research Design and Site Location Model

The background research and literature review, in conjunction with pertinent environmental variables, contributed to the formulation of project-specific field methods designed to locate and evaluate previously unrecorded archaeological sites and historic structures within the project APE. 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.

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 would have been accessible to the project area from numerous ponds and sloughs scattered nearby.

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 archaeological APE and detailed soil types currently and formerly located within the archaeological APE are included in **Table 4-1**. The majority of the archaeological APE is located in poorly and very poorly drained soils in pine flatwoods, sloughs, and shallow depressions, or urban land containing fill.

The presence of tree islands or hardwood hammocks, also serve as reliable indicators of site location in southern Florida. The surveyors' notes described most of the archaeological APE as pine flatwoods and prairie to the west of I-95, and prairie and cypress swamp to the east of I-95. Aerial photographs from the mid-20th century showed that the archaeological APE and surrounding area had been drained, filled, and developed. No hammocks were identified within the archaeological APE during the review of historic plat maps and aerial photographs.

The preceding analysis of the soils, drainage, and environment of the archaeological APE confirmed that it has been subjected to extensive filling and land shaping associated with the construction of roadways and structures resulting from the urbanization and development of the area. The review of environmental data found no evidence of hammocks or tree island vegetation. Currently, the archaeological APE consists largely of a paved roadway surrounded by berms, swales, sidewalks, frontage with landscaping and utilities, and sound walls along I-95. The analysis of environmental factors and land use history suggested the archaeological APE has a low potential for containing intact archaeological sites.

9.0 Methods

9.1 Archaeological Field Methods

The archaeological field survey consisted of a pedestrian survey and visual inspection of the archaeological APE to look for environmental conditions indicative of higher archaeological site potential. Subsurface testing was not feasible within the APE due to the presence of existing pavement, sidewalk, berm, ditches, swales, landscaping, and underground utilities. Current environmental conditions and the location of buried utilities were recorded on 1 inch = 200 feet aerial mapping (**Appendix B**). 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.

9.2 Historic Resources Field Methods

An architectural historian conducted a historic resources survey to ensure that each resource built during or before 1969 within the historic resources APE was identified, properly mapped, and photographed. The historic resources survey used standard field methods to identify and record historic resources. Any resource with features indicative of 1960s 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, forms were filled out with field data, including notes from site observations and research findings. The estimated dates of construction, distinctive features, and architectural styles were noted. The information contained on any form completed for this project was recorded onto a digital form at Janus Research. Photographs were taken with a high resolution digital camera. A log was kept to record the building's physical location and compass direction of each photograph. FMSF forms were prepared for all newly identified historic resources.

For any resources identified, 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. Forms for previously recorded historic resources within the APE were updated if a determination of National Register eligibility had not been received by the SHPO. The information contained on any FMSF field form completed for resources within the APE was recorded on an electronic FMSF form. Photographs were taken with a high resolution digital

camera. A log was kept to record the resource's physical location and compass direction of each photograph.

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. Concentrations of historic resources, if present, within the historic resources APE were noted in terms of assessing the potential for historic districts.

9.3 Local Informants and Certified Local Government Coordination

In accordance with Chapter 1A-46, attempts were made to contact and interview local informants. Local informants may often provide valuable information which is otherwise not available through official records or library collections. Palm Beach County is listed on the August 12, 2016 list of Certified Local Governments (CLG) posed on the FDHR website (FDHR 2016). Mr. Christian Davenport, the Palm Beach County Archaeologist, was contacted via e-mail on February 1, 2017 to request his input on any known or suspected archaeological sites within the archaeological APE. On February 8, 2017, he noted that he had no concerns (Personal Communication with James Pepe, Janus Research).

10.0 Results

10.1 Archaeological Results

No newly or previously recorded archaeological resources were identified within the archaeological APE. The background research indicated that the archaeological APE is located within a developed area that exhibits low archaeological probability. The pedestrian survey determined that subsurface testing was not possible within archaeological APE due to the presence of pavement, sidewalk, berm, ditches, swales, landscaping, and underground utilities. Representative photographs showing the archaeological APE are included in **Figures 10-1 to 10-8** and current conditions were marked on aerial maps in **Appendix B**.

Figure 10-1 North Side of Northlake Boulevard from the Intersection with Military Trail, Showing Landscaping, Hardscape, and Buried and Overhead Utilities Within the ROW, Facing East

Figure 10-2 South Side of Northlake Boulevard from the Intersection with Keating Drive, Showing Landscaping, Hardscape, and Buried and Overhead Utilities Within the ROW, Facing West

Figure 10-3 East Side of Keating Drive from Northlake Boulevard, Showing Landscaping, Hardscape, and Buried and Overhead Utilities Within the ROW, Facing North Northwest

Figure 10-4 East Side of Sandtree Drive at Northlake Boulevard, Showing Landscaping, Hardscape, and Buried Utilities Within the Area of Proposed ROW Acquisition, Facing South

Figure 10-5 South Side of Northlake Blvd at Sandtree Drive, Showing Landscaping, Hardscape, and Buried and Overhead Utilities Within the ROW, Facing East

Figure 10-6 North Side of Northlake Blvd from the Intersection with Sunrise Drive, Showing Landscaping, Hardscape, and Buried and Overhead Utilities within the ROW, Facing West

Figure 10-7 East Side of SR 9/I-95 from Earman River Canal, Showing Ditch and Berm Construction, Sound Wall, Landscaping, Hardscape, and Buried Utilities within the ROW, Facing North

Figure 10-8 West Side of SR 9/I-95 Southbound Off-Ramp, Showing Ditch and Berm Construction, Landscaping, Hardscape, and Buried Utilities within the ROW, Facing North Northeast

10.2 Historic Resources Survey Results

The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of 11 historic resources, including one previously recorded canal and 10 newly identified buildings. The locations of all of the resources within the APE are shown in **Figures 10-9a** and **10-9b**. The National Register–ineligible Earman River Canal Branch (8PB16286) is a common canal type. The 10 newly identified historic buildings (8PB17044, 8PB17104–8PB17112) are Masonry Vernacular and Frame Vernacular residential and commercial buildings. None of the buildings are considered individually eligible for the National Register and none are located in an area which would comprise a National Register-eligible historic district. A discussion of the Palm Beach Square residential neighborhood where seven of the newly identified buildings are located is followed by a description of the 10 newly identified buildings. FMSF forms were prepared for these 10 historic resources (**Appendix A**). Although the search of the property appraiser data indicated the potential for one additional unrecorded historic resource, the survey confirmed that this parcel did not contain a historic building.

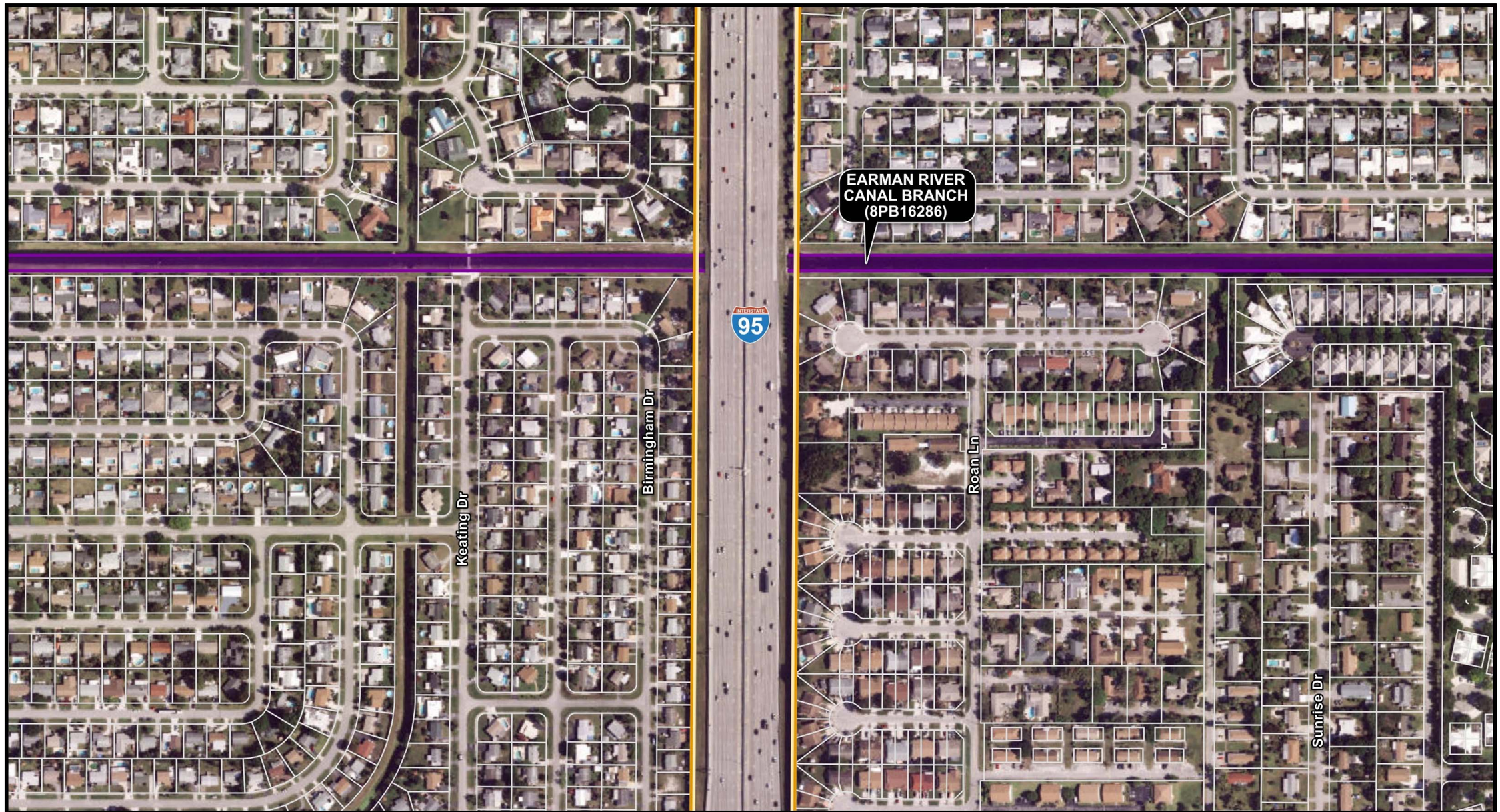

Figure 10-9a: Identified Historic Resources within the Historic Resources APE

SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (435803-1-22-02)

Historic Resources APE

Historic Resource Group

8PB000 Newly Recorded Historic Resource

8PB000 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Palm Beach Gardens, Palm Beach County

N

0 250 Feet

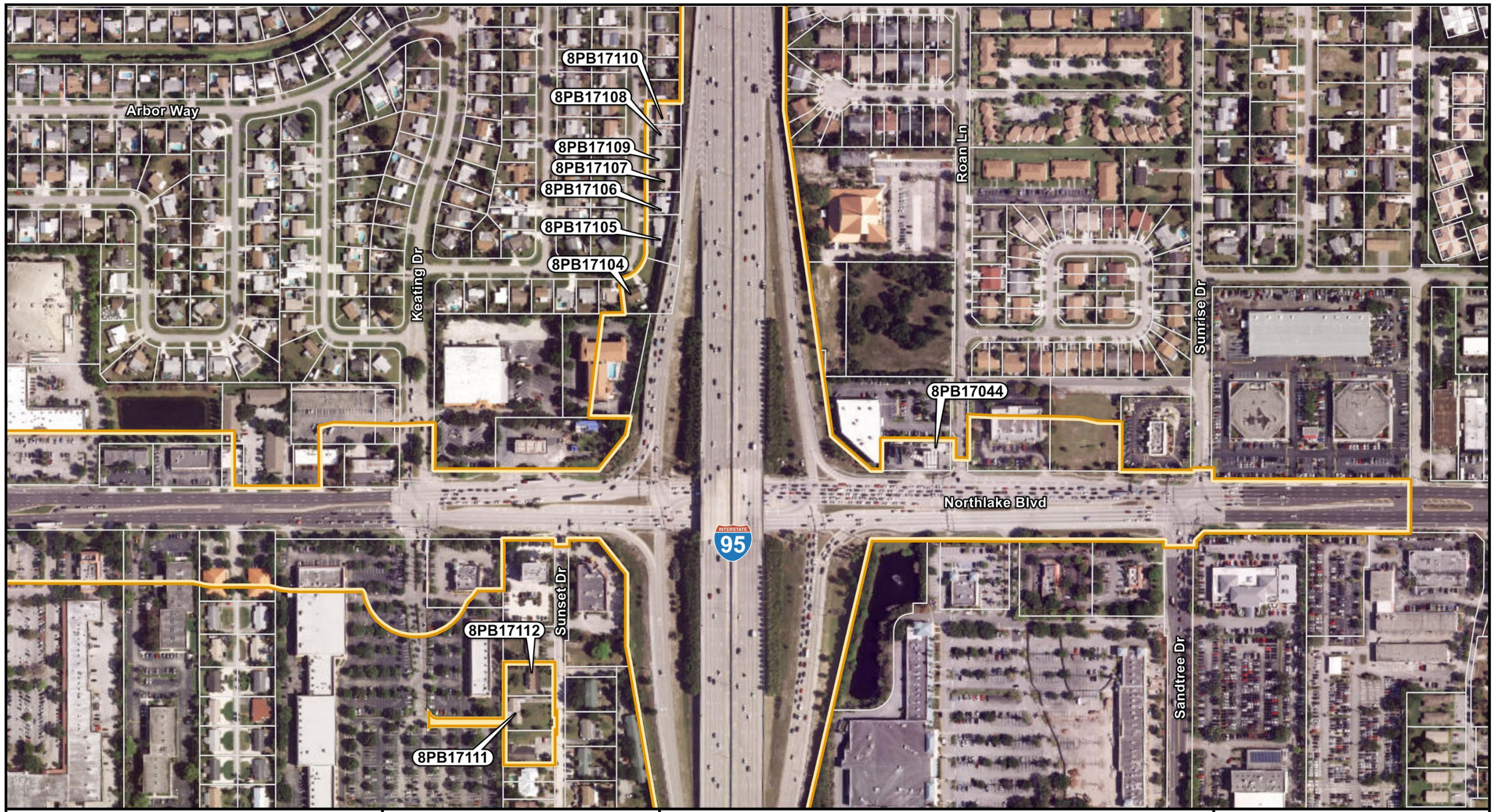

Figure 10-9b: Identified Historic Resources within the Historic Resources APE

SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (435803-1-22-02)

Historic Resources APE

Historic Resource Group

8PB000 Newly Recorded Historic Resource

8PB000 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Palm Beach Gardens, Palm Beach County

N

0 250 Feet

The historic APE extends into Unit 1 of the Palm Beach Square residential neighborhood at the northwest corner of SR-9/I-95 and Northlake Boulevard. Four buildings within the neighborhood were newly recorded as part of the study (8PB17104–8PB17110). A search of the Palm Beach Property Appraiser and a review of historic aerials indicated that this development contains a concentration of buildings with pre-1970 construction dates. Therefore, an expanded reconnaissance survey was conducted to determine the potential for a National Register–eligible historic district.

Developed by Keating Palm Beach Properties, Inc., Palm Beach Square is comprised of six individual sections platted between 1960 and 1962. The development is centered between North Military Trail, Earman River Canal Branch, SR 9/I-95, and Northlake Boulevard. Although post-war housing was an important trend in the development of residential neighborhoods, a temporal association alone is not sufficient for a grouping of post-war residences to be considered National Register–eligible. The neighborhood needs to also demonstrate relative importance, such as representing a new concept, one of the first of its type, a model that influenced other residential development, or be distinctive from similar developments (Mead & Hunt and Louis Berger, Inc 2012-29).

The Palm Beach Square neighborhood is not illustrative of a particular and significant aspect of post-war housing; it is not one of the first of its type, does not appear to have influenced other developments, did not introduce a new concept in housing/residential development, and cannot be differentiated from other similar examples. The neighborhood does not contain distinct landscape themes or planning patterns (**Figures 10-10–10-12**). Several housing plans are evident throughout the neighborhood, each of which is Masonry Vernacular in style, a highly prevalent approach to architectural design in Florida. Not only are these residences common, many display exterior modifications that compromise their integrity. Predominant integrity issues include the enclosure of carports/garages, a key defining element of post-war housing; application of modern stucco treatments; replacement of windows/doors; alteration of historic fenestration patterns; and incompatible additions. The Palm Beach Square development does not appear to meet National Register criteria for consideration as a National Register–eligible historic district due to its lack of historical and architectural significance.

Figure 10-10 Indistinct Landscape and Planning Elements of the Palm Beach Square Neighborhood Along Birmingham Drive, Outside of the Current APE, Facing Northeast

Figure 10-11 Indistinct Landscape and Planning Elements of the Palm Beach Square Neighborhood Along Bloomfield Drive from Northville Street, Outside of the Current APE, Facing Southwest

Figure 10-12 Earman River Canal Branch (8PB16286), Considered National Register-Ineligible, Facing East

8PB16286 Earman River Canal Branch

The Earman River Canal Branch (8PB16286) is a common canal type constructed in connection with mid-century residential development of Palm Beach Gardens (**Figure 10-12**). It was determined National Register–ineligible by the SHPO in 2016.

Figure 10–13 Shell Gas Station and Food Mart/3905 Northlake Boulevard (8PB17044), Considered National Register-Ineligible, Facing West

8PB17044 Shell Gas Station and Food Mart/3905 Northlake Boulevard

Shell Gas Station and Food Mart/3905 Northlake Boulevard (8PB17044) is a circa-1968 one-story Masonry Vernacular building with a concrete foundation, built-up flat roof, and replacement glass and metal windows and door (**Figure 10–13**). Exterior ornamentation includes textured stucco, molded stucco quoins, and overhanging eaves. A shed roof storage addition has been added to the north façade of the building. This gas station has also been updated with new gas pumps covered with a flat roof canopy with concrete supports, and a flat roof unsupported canopy connecting gas pumps with the main structure. This building is an example of common Masonry Vernacular-style commercial buildings found throughout South Florida and does not possess sufficient historical or architectural significance to be considered individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. Furthermore, it has sustained non-historic modifications that compromise its integrity.

Figure 10-14 4058 Rochester Street (8PB17104), Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing South

8PB17104 4058 Rochester Street

The Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 4058 Rochester Street (8PB17104) was constructed circa-1960 and features a side gable roof portion and west flat roof portion containing a one-bay parking garage (**Figure 10-14**). Walls are clad in a stucco treatment. Windows are original aluminum one-over-one single-hung sash. Those windows that flank the replacement panel door at the west façade are floor-to-ceiling. This residence is of common design and style found throughout South Florida and does not possess sufficient historical or architectural significance to be considered individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is located in the Palm Beach Square neighborhood, which is not considered a National Register–eligible historic district due to a lack of historical and architectural significance.

Figure 10-15 9152 Birmingham Drive (8PB17105), Considered National Register–Ineligible, facing Northeast

8PB17105 9152 Birmingham Drive

The Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 9152 Birmingham Drive (8PB17105) was constructed circa-1960 (**Figure 10-15**). An entrance porch is set beneath an extension of the main side gable roof at the west façade; a wood panel door accesses the house from this porch. Walls are clad in a stucco treatment. Windows are original aluminum one-over-one single-hung sash. A large two-bay gable roof garage was appended to the south wall of the house circa-1986. This building is an example of common design and style found throughout South Florida and does not possess sufficient historical or architectural significance to be considered individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. Furthermore, it has sustained non-historic modifications that compromise integrity. It is located in the Palm Beach Square neighborhood, which is not considered a National Register–eligible historic district due to a lack of historical and architectural significance.

Figure 10-16 9164 Birmingham Drive (8PB17106), Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northeast

8PB17106 9164 Birmingham Drive

The Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 9164 Birmingham Drive (8PB17106) was constructed circa-1960 and features a side gabled roof system with an east flat roof extension (**Figure 10-16**). Walls are clad in a stucco treatment A slight roof extension at the west façade incorporates the main entrance porch, which features simple rectangular wood supports and a replacement panel door. Windows are replacement aluminum six-over-six single-hung sash. A one-bay carport has been enclosed at the north end of the house. This building is an example of common design and style found throughout South Florida and does not possess sufficient historical or architectural significance to be considered individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. Furthermore, it has sustained non-historic modifications that compromise integrity. It is located in the Palm Beach Square neighborhood, which is not considered a National Register–eligible historic district due to a lack of historical and architectural significance.

Figure 10-17 9176 Birmingham Drive (8PB17107), Considered National Register–Ineligible, facing Northeast

8PB17107 9176 Birmingham Drive

This Masonry Vernacular style residence (8PB17107) was constructed circa-1960 and features a side gabled roof portion and west façade roof extension one-bay carport supported by metal poles (**Figure 10-17**). Beneath the carport roof line is a utility room. Walls are clad in a stucco treatment. The house is accessed by a simple wood door from within the carport. Window configurations were obscured by operable metal awnings at the time of the survey. This building is an example of common design and style found throughout South Florida and does not possess sufficient historical or architectural significance to be considered individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is located in the Palm Beach Square neighborhood, which is not considered a National Register–eligible historic district due to a lack of historical and architectural significance.

Figure 10-18 9188 Birmingham Drive (8PB17108), Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Northeast

8PB17108 9188 Birmingham Drive

This Masonry Vernacular style residence (8PB17108) was constructed circa-1960 and features a side gabled roof system and slight west façade roof extension that shelters the main entrance stoop (**Figure 10-18**). The main entrance door is wood panel with a single rectangular inset light. Walls are clad in a stucco treatment. Windows are multi-light jalousie. The integral carport at the north end of the building was is in the process of being enclosed at the time of the survey. This building is an example of common design and style found throughout South Florida and does not possess sufficient historical or architectural significance to be considered individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. Furthermore, it has sustained non-historic modifications that compromise its integrity. It is located in the Palm Beach Square neighborhood, which is not considered a National Register–eligible historic district due to a lack of historical and architectural significance.

Figure 10-19 9200 Birmingham Drive (8PB17109), Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing Southeast

8PB17109 9200 Birmingham Drive

This Masonry Vernacular style residence (8PB17109) was constructed circa-1960 and features a side gable roof portion and west façade roof extension porch with simple rectangular wood supports and a wood panel door with rectangular inset lights (**Figure 10-19**). Two flat roof additions have been appended to an original flat roof extension at the east. Walls are clad in a stucco treatment. Windows are replacement aluminum one-over-one single-hung sash. A carport has been enclosed at the north end of the house. This building is an example of common design and style found throughout South Florida and does not possess sufficient historical or architectural significance to be considered individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. Furthermore, it has sustained non-historic modifications that compromise its integrity. It is located in the Palm Beach Square neighborhood, which is not considered a National Register–eligible historic district due to a lack of historical and architectural significance.

Figure 10-20 9212 Birmingham Drive (8PB17110), Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing East

8PB17110 9212 Birmingham Drive

This Masonry Vernacular style residence (8PB17110) was constructed circa-1960 and features a side gable roof system (**Figure 10-20**). Walls are clad in a stucco treatment. The west façade is recessed and boxed-in to shade the main entrance; a replacement panel door is centrally set within the façade. Windows are replacement metal one-over-one single hung sash. This building is an example of common design and style found throughout South Florida and does not possess sufficient historical or architectural significance to be considered individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is located in the Palm Beach Square neighborhood, which is not considered a National Register–eligible historic district due to a lack of historical and architectural significance.

Figure 10-21 8941 Sunset Drive (8PB17111), Considered National Register–Ineligible, facing Northwest (Image Courtesy of Google Earth)

8PB17111 8941 Sunset Drive

This Frame Vernacular style residence (8PB17111) was constructed circa-1950 and features original side gable roof portions at the north and an east front gable roof extension entrance porch (**Figure 10-21**). Further details of this porch were obscured by landscaping. By 1969, gable roof additions and a flat roof rear porch were appended to the south wall of the residence. After 1969, a flat roof porch extension and carport were constructed at the east façade. Walls are clad in vertical wood siding. Windows are replacement aluminum four-light awning. This building is an example of common design and style found throughout South Florida and does not possess sufficient historical or architectural significance to be considered individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. Furthermore, it has sustained non-historic modifications that compromise its integrity. It is located in an area that lacks sufficient concentrations of historic resources to be considered a National Register–eligible historic district.

Figure 10-22 8909 Sunset Drive (8PB17112), Considered National Register–Ineligible, Facing West (Image Courtesy of Google Earth)

8PB17112 8909 Sunset Drive

This Masonry Vernacular style duplex (8PB17112) was constructed circa-1967 and features a main side gable roof system and west flat roof portion which contains a rear porch (**Figure 10-22**). Walls are clad in a stucco treatment. The east roof extension porch incorporates decorative wrought iron supports. Windows are replacement aluminum one-over-one single-hung sash. A replacement panel door with fanlight accesses each of the duplex units. This duplex is an example of common design and style found throughout South Florida and does not possess sufficient historical or architectural significance to be considered individually eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is located in an area that lacks sufficient concentrations of historic resources to be considered a National Register–eligible historic district.

11.0 Conclusions

The objective of the *CRAS for the PD&E for the SR-9/I-95 at Northlake Boulevard Interchange in Palm Beach County, Florida* (FM No. 435803-1-22-02) was to identify cultural resources within the project APE and assess their eligibility for listing in the National Register according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

No archaeological sites were identified during the current survey. Background research indicated that the archaeological APE has been heavily altered by urban development and has a low potential for containing archaeological sites. The pedestrian survey confirmed the low archaeological site potential of the archaeological APE.

The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of 11 historic resources, including one previously recorded historic linear resource (8PB16286) and 10 newly identified historic buildings (8PB17044, 8PB17104–8PB17112). The previously recorded Earman River Relief Canal Branch (8PB16286) was determined National Register–ineligible by the SHPO in 2016. The newly identified resources consist of Masonry Vernacular and Frame Vernacular residential and commercial buildings were constructed in the 1960s. These historic resources are examples of common buildings found throughout South Florida, have non-historic alterations that affect integrity, and do not possess sufficient historical or architectural significance to be considered eligible for individual listing in the National Register. These resources do not meet National Register Criteria A, B, C, or D and none are located in an area which would comprise a National Register-eligible historic district.

11.1 Unanticipated Finds

Although unlikely, should construction activities uncover any archaeological material, it is recommended that activity in the immediate area of the remains be stopped while 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 the treatment of human remains will be in conformity with Chapter 3 of the FDOT CRM Handbook, Section 7-1.6 of FDOT's Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, and the Section 106 PA which require which requires that all work cease immediately in the area of the human remains. Chapter 872.05 states that, when human remains are encountered, all activity that might disturb the remains shall cease and may not resume until authorized by the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist. The District Medical Examiner has jurisdiction if the remains

are less than 75 years old or if the remains are involved in a criminal investigation. The State Archaeologist has jurisdiction if the remains are 75 years of age or more.

11.2 Curation

Original forms (**Appendix A**) 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.

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APPENDIX A

(FMSF Forms)

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PB17044
Field Date 1-19-2017
Form Date 1-31-2017
Recorder # 9

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Shell Gas Station and Food Mart — Multiple Listing (DHR only) ____
Survey Project Name SR-9/I-95 @ Northlake Blvd Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) ____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	3905		Northlake	Boulevard	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) NW corner of Northlake Blvd and Roan Lane
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVIERA BEACH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map ____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Palm Beach Gardens — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Palm Beach
Township 42S — Range 43E — Section 18 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: ____
Tax Parcel # 52434218010000030 — Landgrant ____
Subdivision Name Elton — Block ____ — Lot ____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 589769 — Northing 2965611
Other Coordinates: X: ____ Y: ____ — Coordinate System & Datum ____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) ____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1968 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Auto repair/Gas station — From (year): 1968 — To (year): ____
Current Use Auto repair/Gas station — From (year): ____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use Convenience Store — From (year): ____ — To (year): ____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: ____ — Original address ____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: c. 2000's — Nature Gas pump canopies, windows/door replaced
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: c. 1990's — Nature Shed roof storage addition to North
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) ____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. ____ 3. ____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. ____ 3. ____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. ____ 3. ____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Flat extension 2. ____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal, fixed 1-light and storefront style windows

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Textured stucco with molded stucco quoins and over-hanging eaves

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Flat, built up canopy roof with concrete supports over gas pumps with connecting flat roof canopy between gas pumps and main structure.

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 PB17044

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Southeast, replaced metal and glass commercial door, poured concrete stoop running length of east and south facade
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) none observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This masonry vernacular gas station has been updated with new windows, doors, canopies, and pumps.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) modern and historic aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of common design/style for its location and era of construction. It is located in an area which does not contain sufficient concentrations of historic resources that could comprise a historic district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

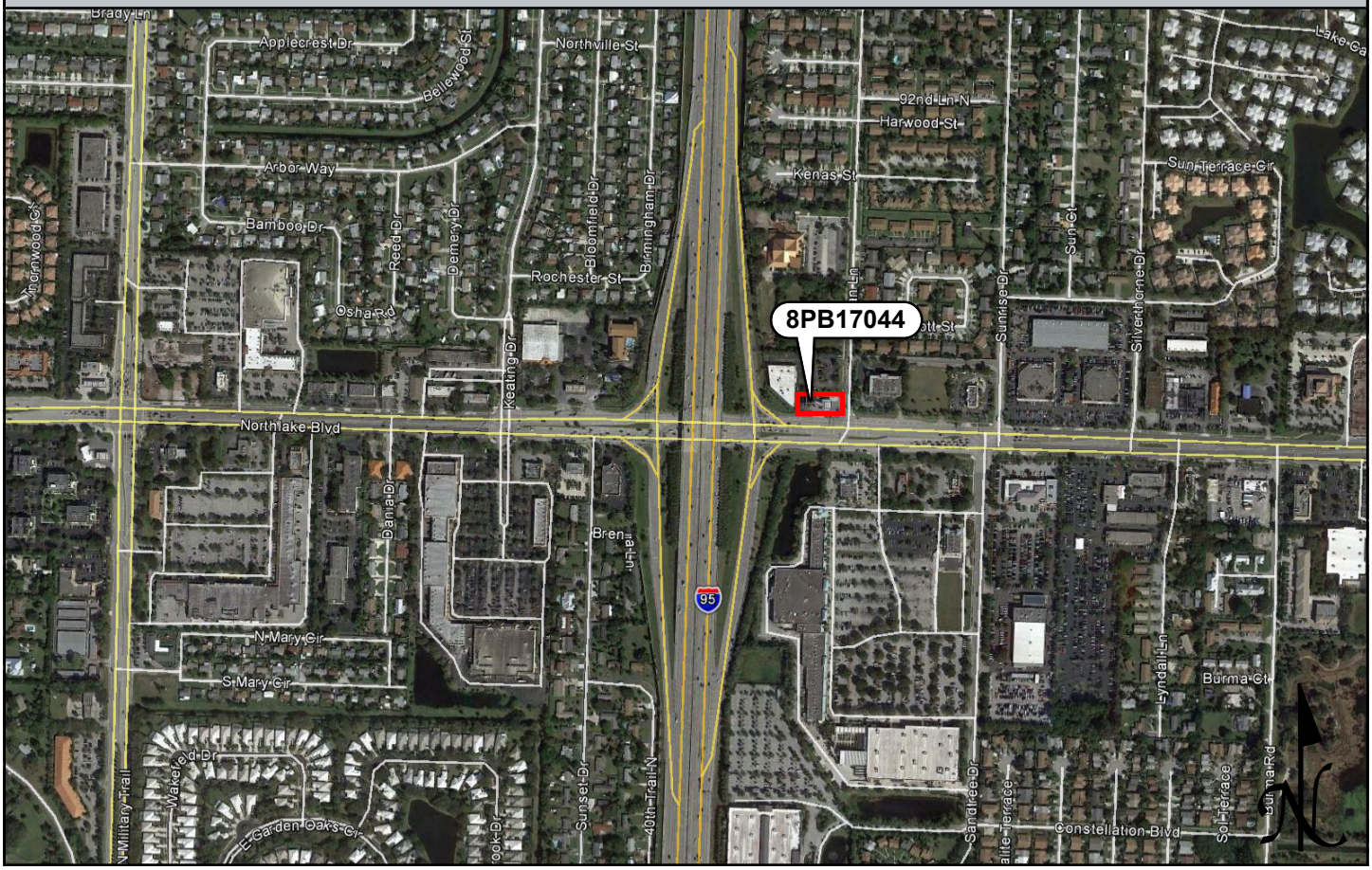
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa, FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

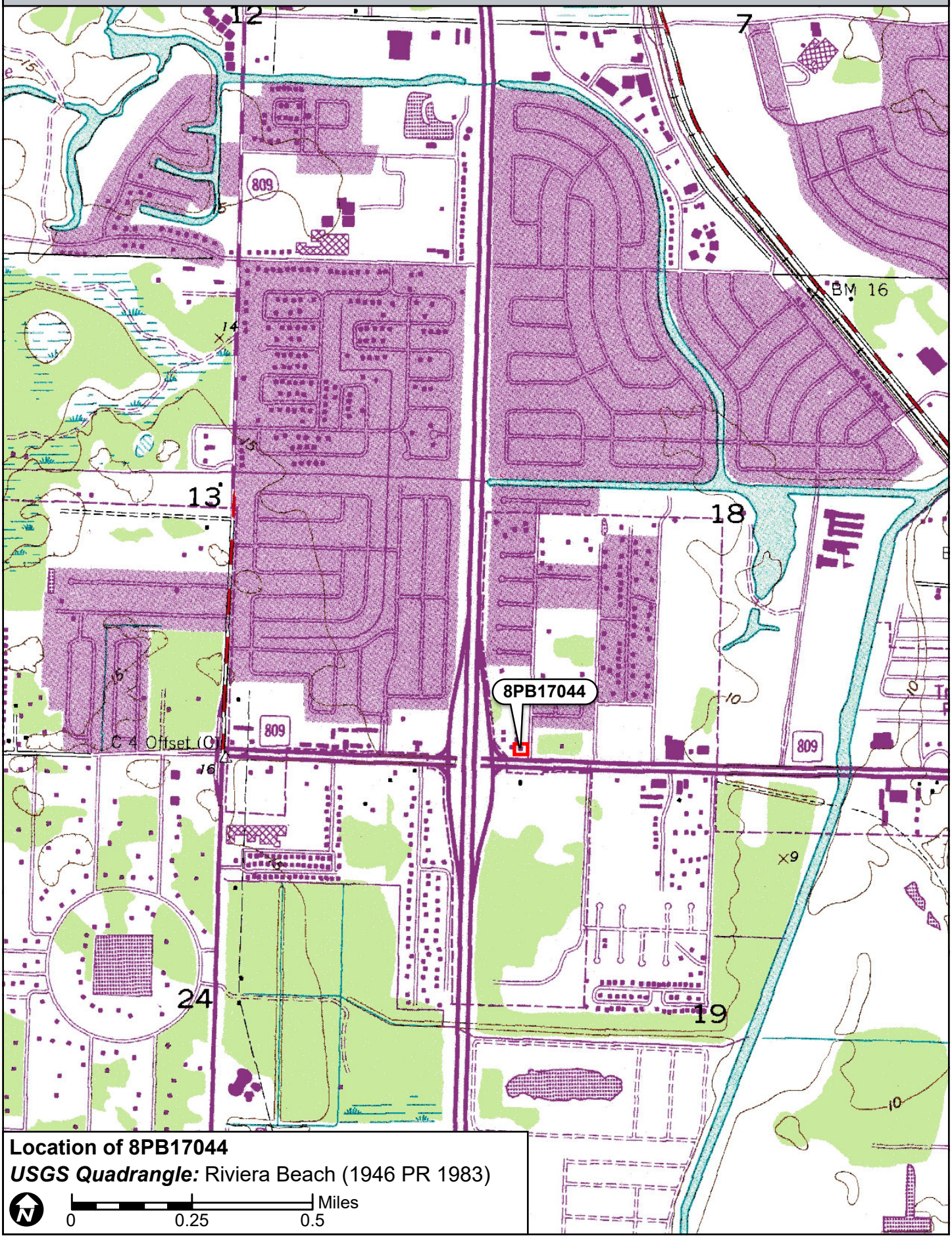
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



PHOTOGRAPH



Location of 8PB17044

USGS Quadrangle: Riviera Beach (1946 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PB17104
Field Date 4-4-2017
Form Date 4-10-2017
Recorder # 10

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4058 Rochester Street — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-9/I-95 @ Northlake Blvd Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
4058		Rochester	Street	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) SE intersection of Rochester St. & Birmingham Dr.
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVIERA BEACH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Palm Beach Gardens — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Palm Beach
Township 42S — Range 42E — Section 13 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00424213010010090 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Palm Beach Square — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 589539 — Northing 2965761
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1960 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: c. 1990s — Nature Door replaced; faux shutters
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

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

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Faux shutters

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

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 PB17104

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Replacement panel door set within north recessed entrance

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Aerials show an open concrete patio at the south elevation

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This MV style residence includes a side gabled portion and east flat roof extension integral one-bay garage. The full-length recessed entrance is at the north.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Modern and historic aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of common design/style for its location and era of construction. It is located in a subdivision that includes modified resources which does not illustrate an important trend in postwar housing and would not be a district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

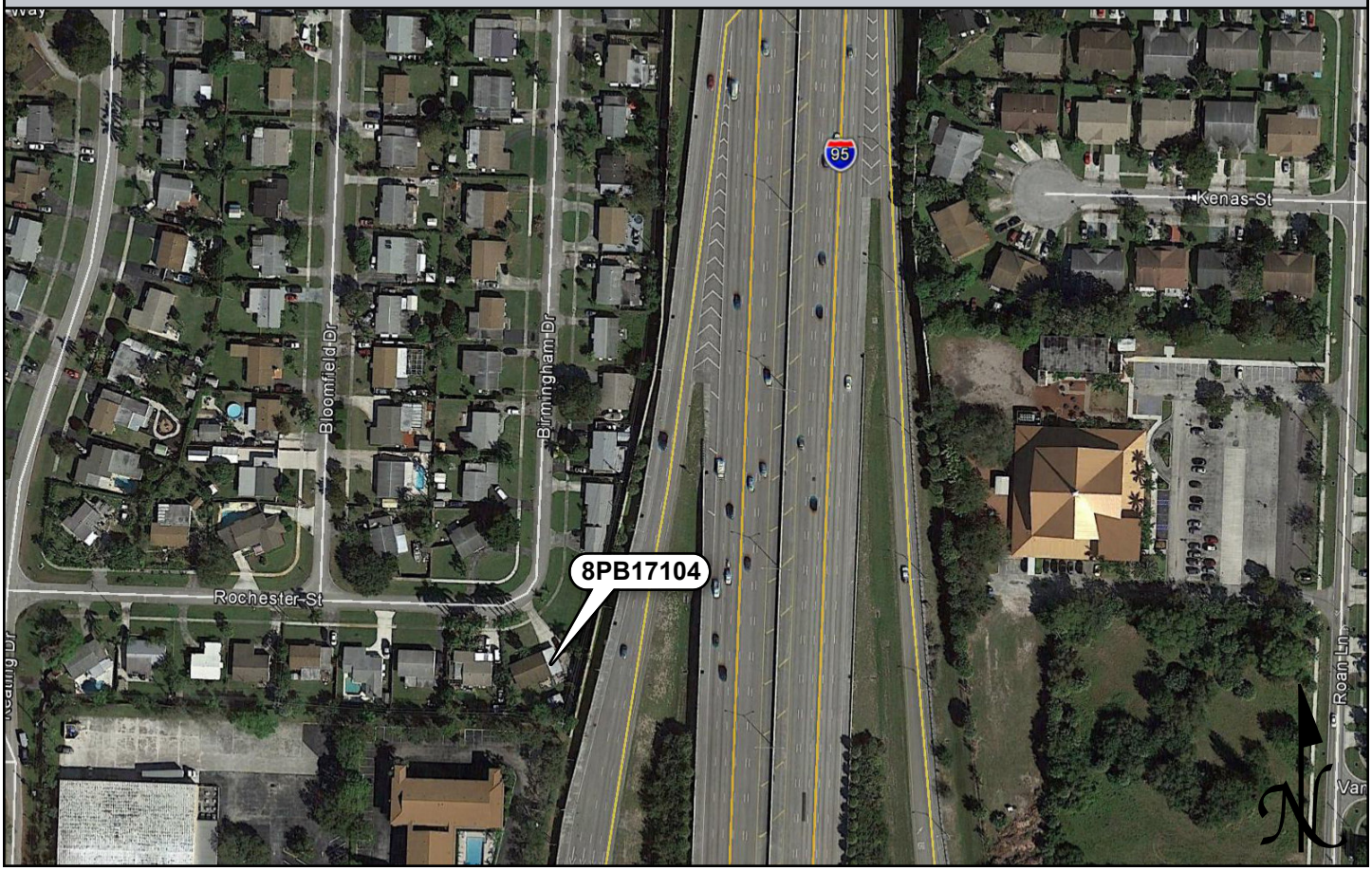
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa, FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

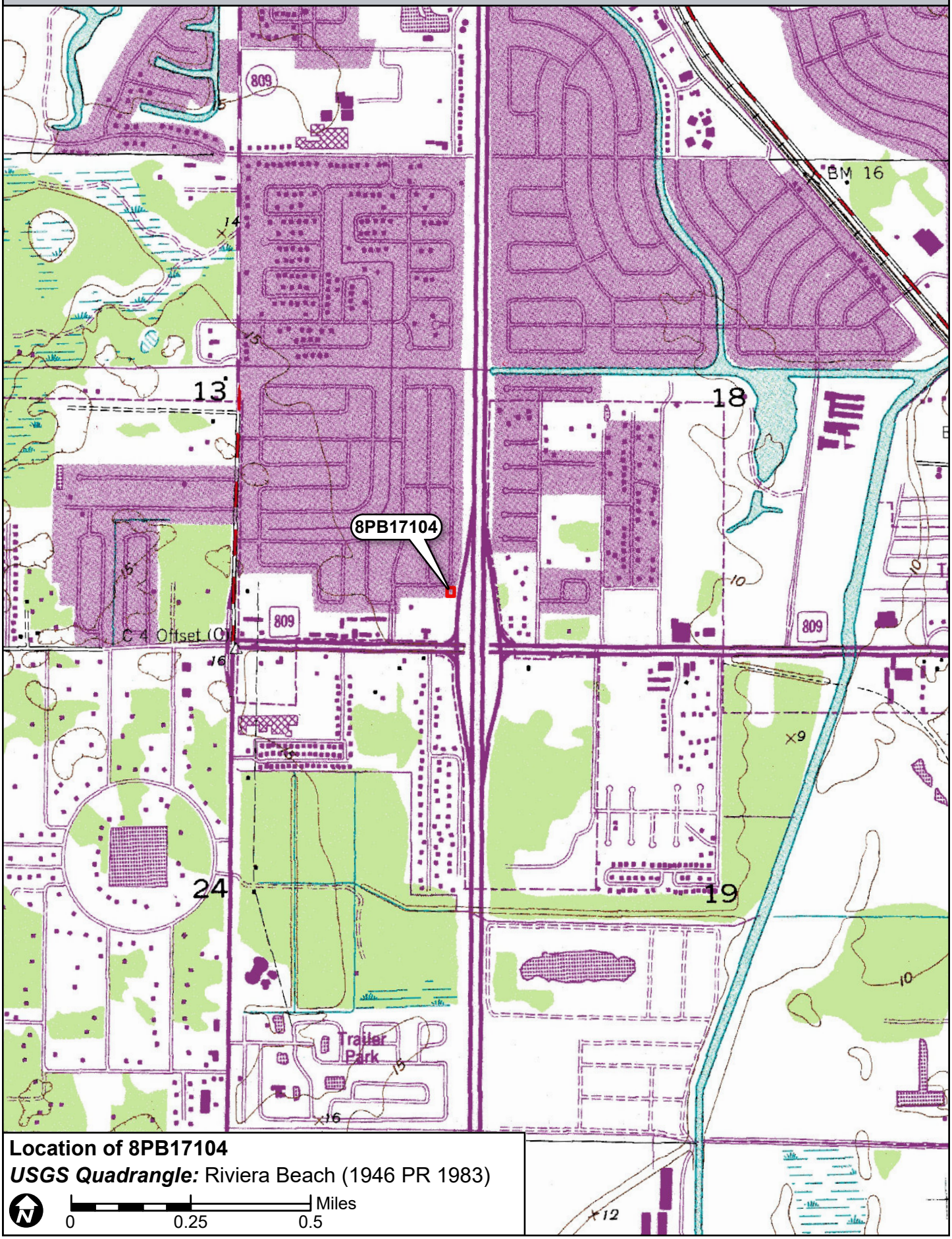
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



PHOTOGRAPH



Location of 8PB17104

USGS Quadrangle: Riviera Beach (1946 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PB17105
Field Date 4-4-2017
Form Date 4-10-2017
Recorder # 11

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 9152 Birmingham Drive — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-9/I-95 @ Northlake Blvd Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
9152		Birmingham	Drive	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side b/w Bloomfield Dr. & SR-9/I-95
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVIERA BEACH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Palm Beach Gardens — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Palm Beach
Township 42S — Range 42E — Section 13 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00424213010010110 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Palm Beach Square — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 589560 — Northing 2965816
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1960 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: c. 1986 — Nature South gable roof garage.
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

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

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Metal window awnings

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

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # PB17105

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Wood panel door set within west porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) West entrance porch beneath roof extension that is also part of an integral one-bay garage at the north

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This MV style residence has a side gabled roof with an east roof extension entrance porch and north end one-bay carport. A large gabled garage was appended at the south wall of the home c. 1986.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Modern and historic aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This modified building is of common design/style for its location and era of construction. It is located in a subdivision that includes modified resources which does not illustrate an important trend in postwar housing and would not be a district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

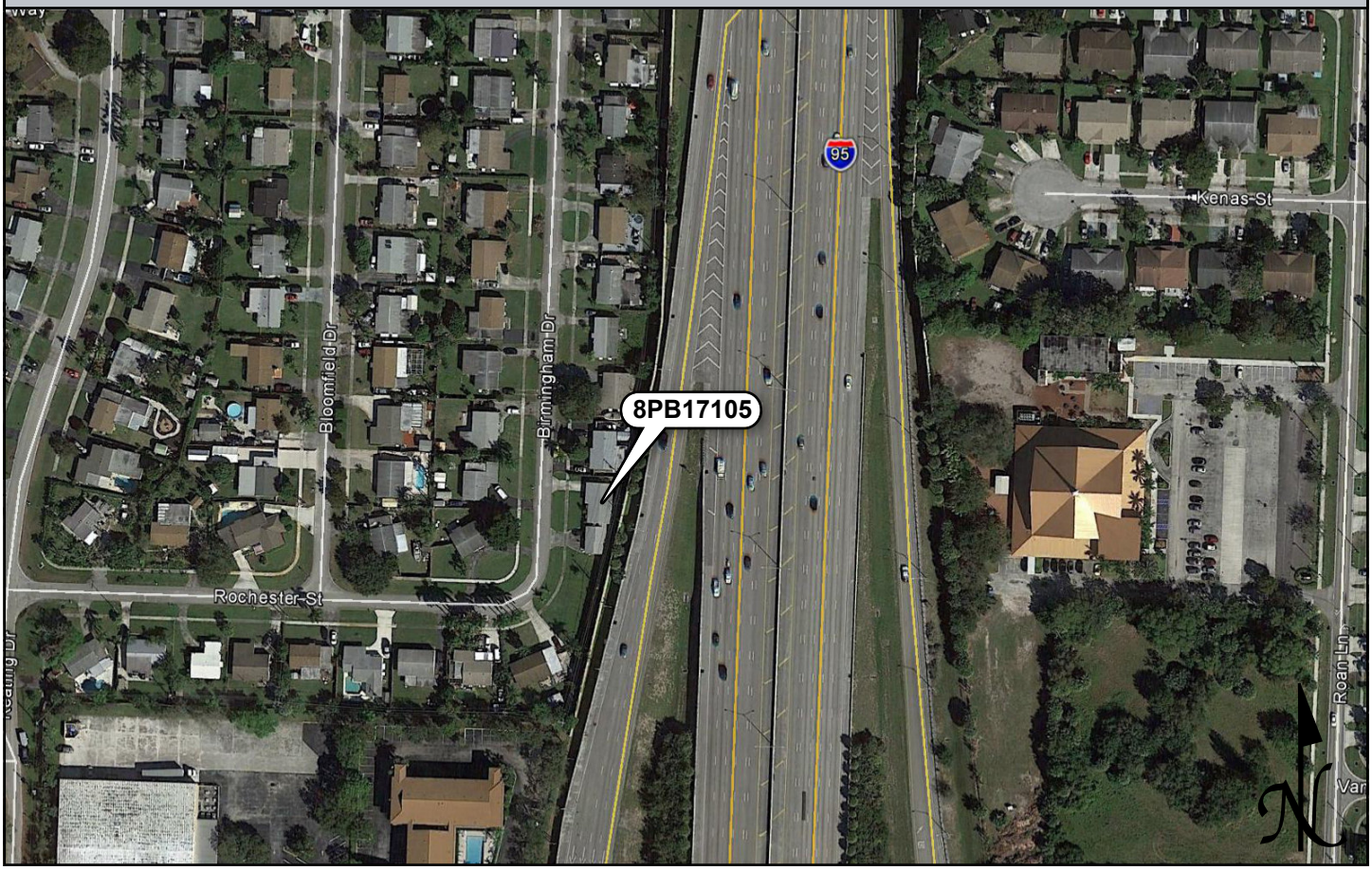
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa, FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

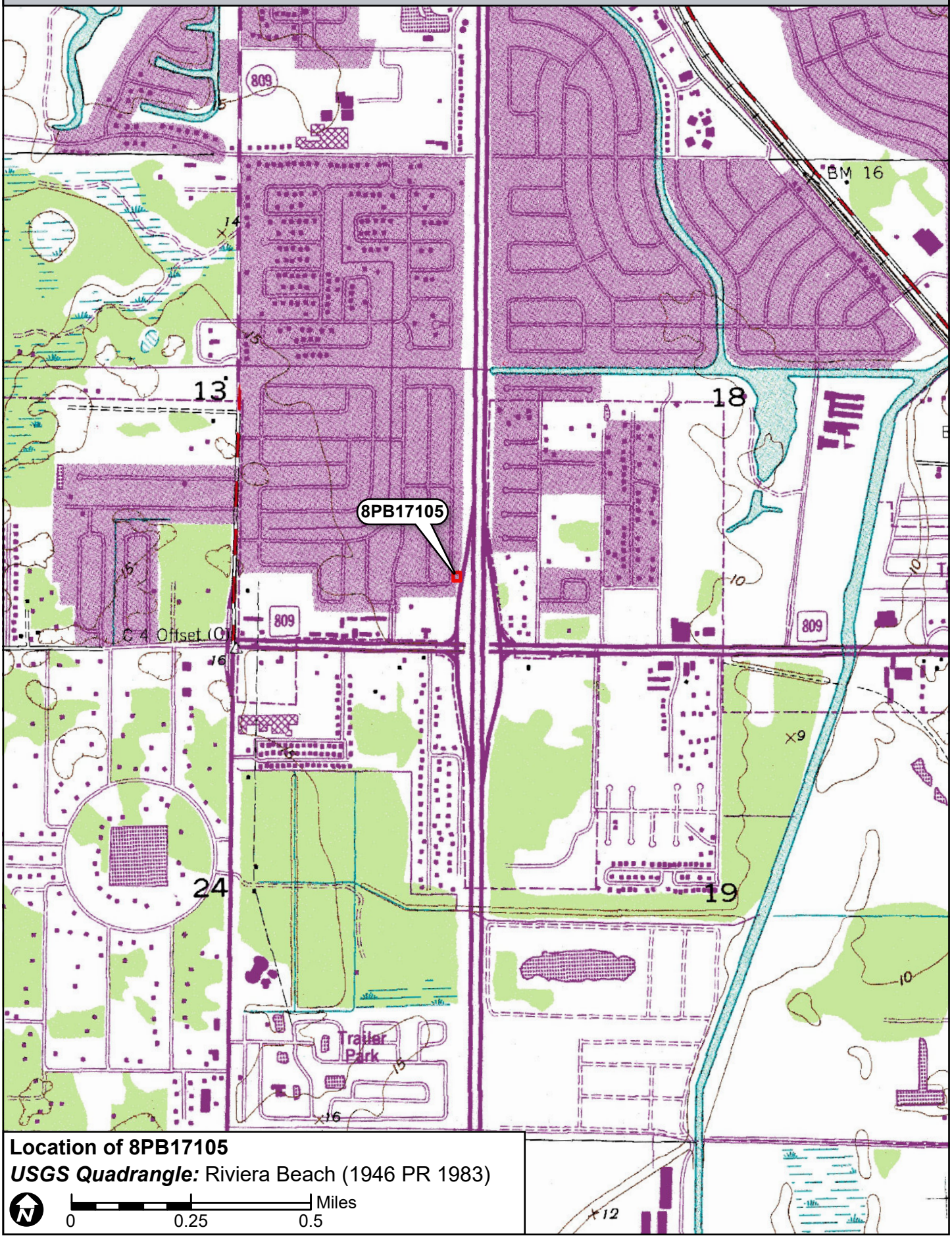
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



PHOTOGRAPH



Location of 8PB17105

USGS Quadrangle: Riviera Beach (1946 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PB17106
Field Date 4-4-2017
Form Date 4-10-2017
Recorder # 12

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 9164 Birmingham Drive — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-9/I-95 @ Northlake Blvd Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	9164		Birmingham	Drive	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side, b/w Bloomfield Dr. & SR-9/I-95
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVIERA BEACH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Palm Beach Gardens — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Palm Beach
Township 42S — Range 42E — Section 13 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00424213010010130 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Palm Beach Square — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 589562 — Northing 2965838
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1960 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1970s-1990s — Nature Enclosed carport; windows; door
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. Flat — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles — 2. Built-up — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Replacement aluminum 6/6 SHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Non-historic stucco window surround with stucco lintels; stucco heart motif appliques

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

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 PB17106

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Replacement panel door with security bars within entrance porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) West entrance porch beneath roof extension that includes simple rectangular wood supports

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This MV residence has a side gable roof, east flat roof portion, and west roof extension entrance porch. An integral one-bay carport has been enclosed at the north end of the building.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Modern and historic aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is modified and of common design/style for its location and era of construction. It is located in a subdivision that includes modified resources which does not illustrate an important trend in postwar housing and would not be a district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

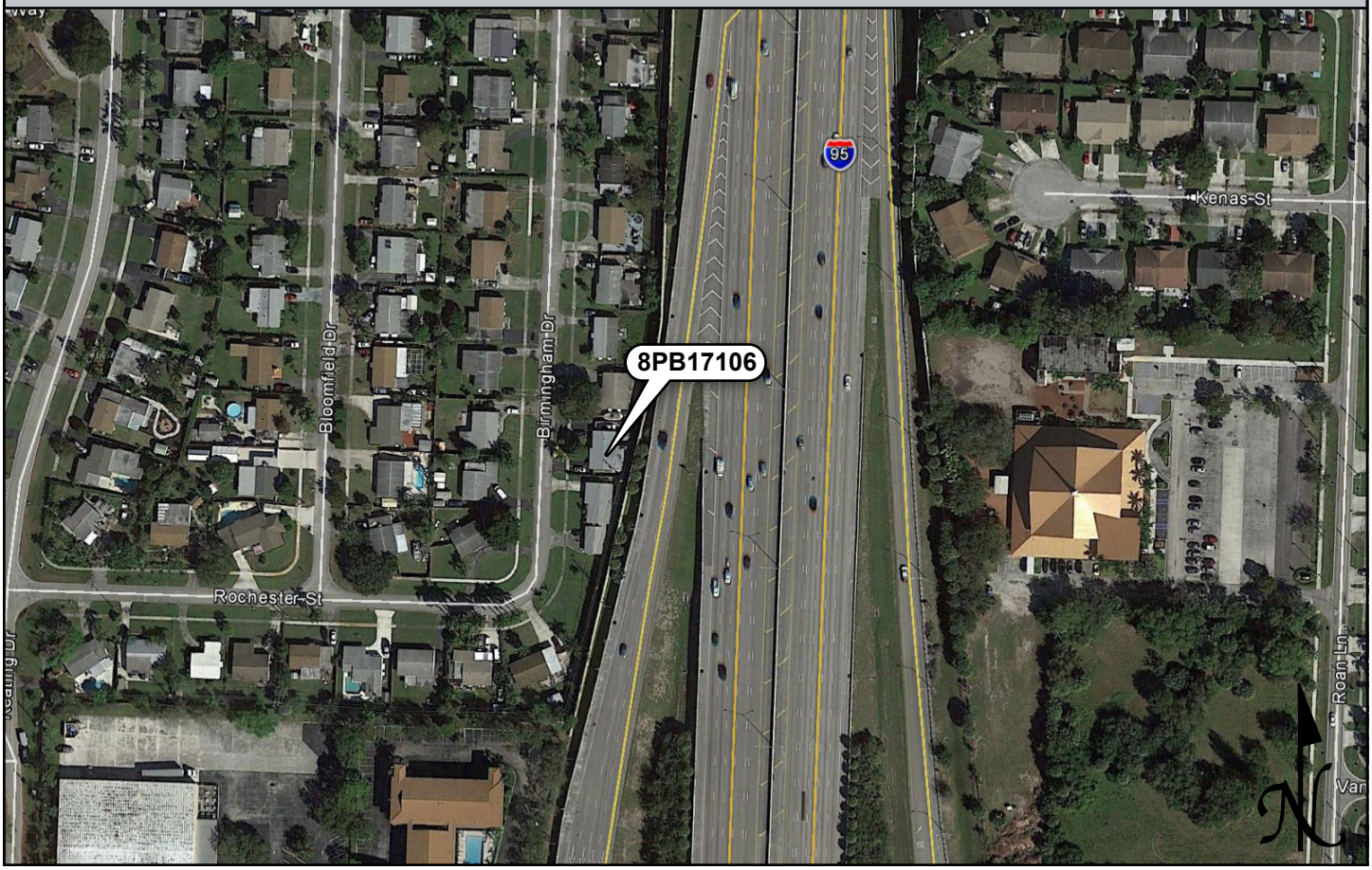
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa, FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

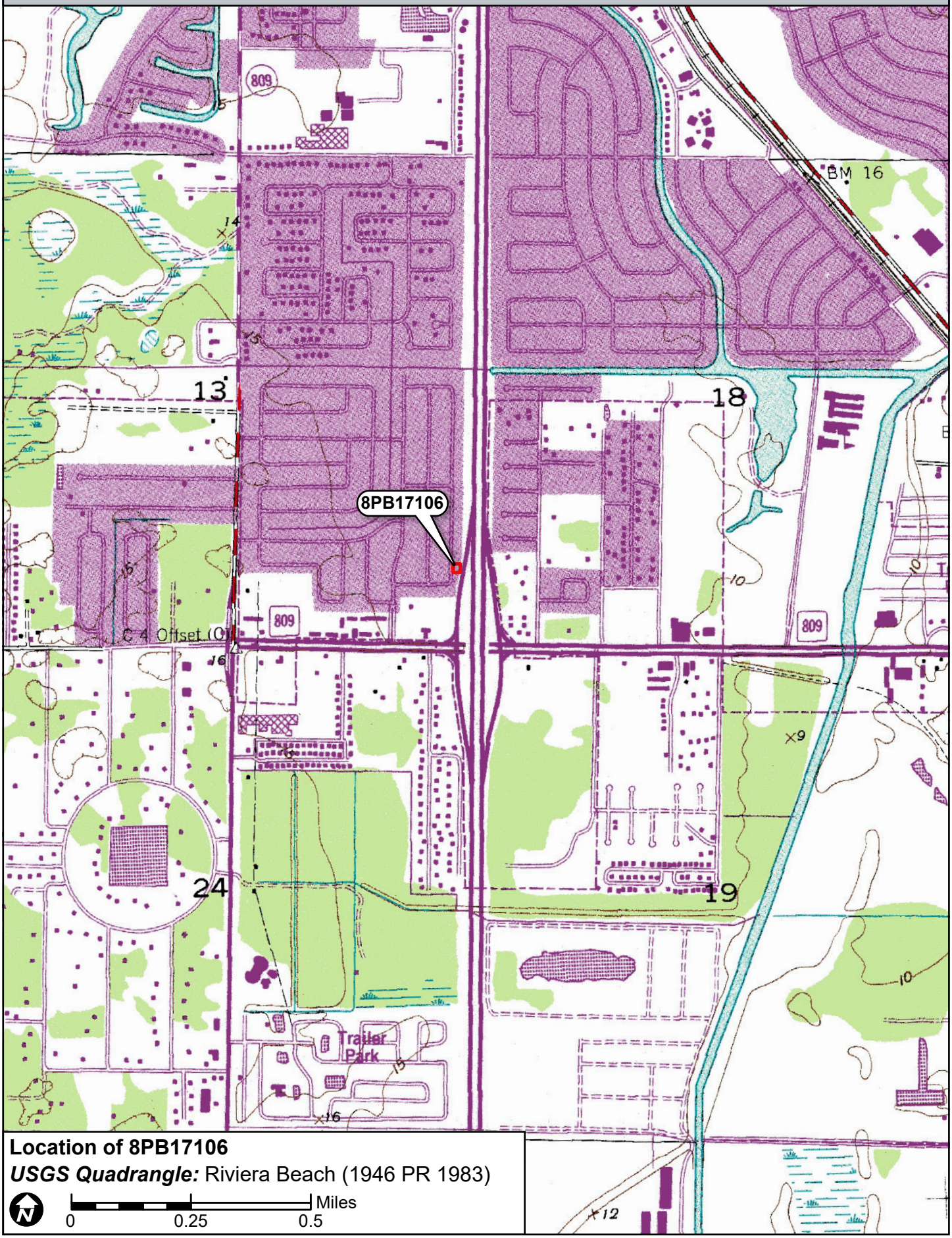
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



PHOTOGRAPH



Location of 8PB17106

USGS Quadrangle: Riviera Beach (1946 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PB17107
Field Date 4-4-2017
Form Date 4-10-2017
Recorder # 13

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 9176 Birmingham Drive Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-9/I-95 @ Northlake Blvd Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	9176		Birmingham	Drive	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side, b/w Bloomfield Dr. & SR-9/I-95
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVIERA BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Palm Beach Gardens In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Palm Beach
Township 42S Range 42E Section 13 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00424213010010140 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Palm Beach Square Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 589567 Northing 2965859
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1960 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c. 2000s Nature Possible west window enclosure
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

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

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Decorative panel at the west where window is possibly enclosed

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

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 PB17107

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Simple wood door beneath roof extension at west

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This MV style residence has a side gable roof and west roof extension that incorporates an integral one-bay carport. This carport is supported by metal poles and beneath the roof extension is a utility room.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Modern and historic aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of common design/style for its location and era of construction. It is located in a subdivision that includes modified resources which does not illustrate an important trend in postwar housing and would not be a district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

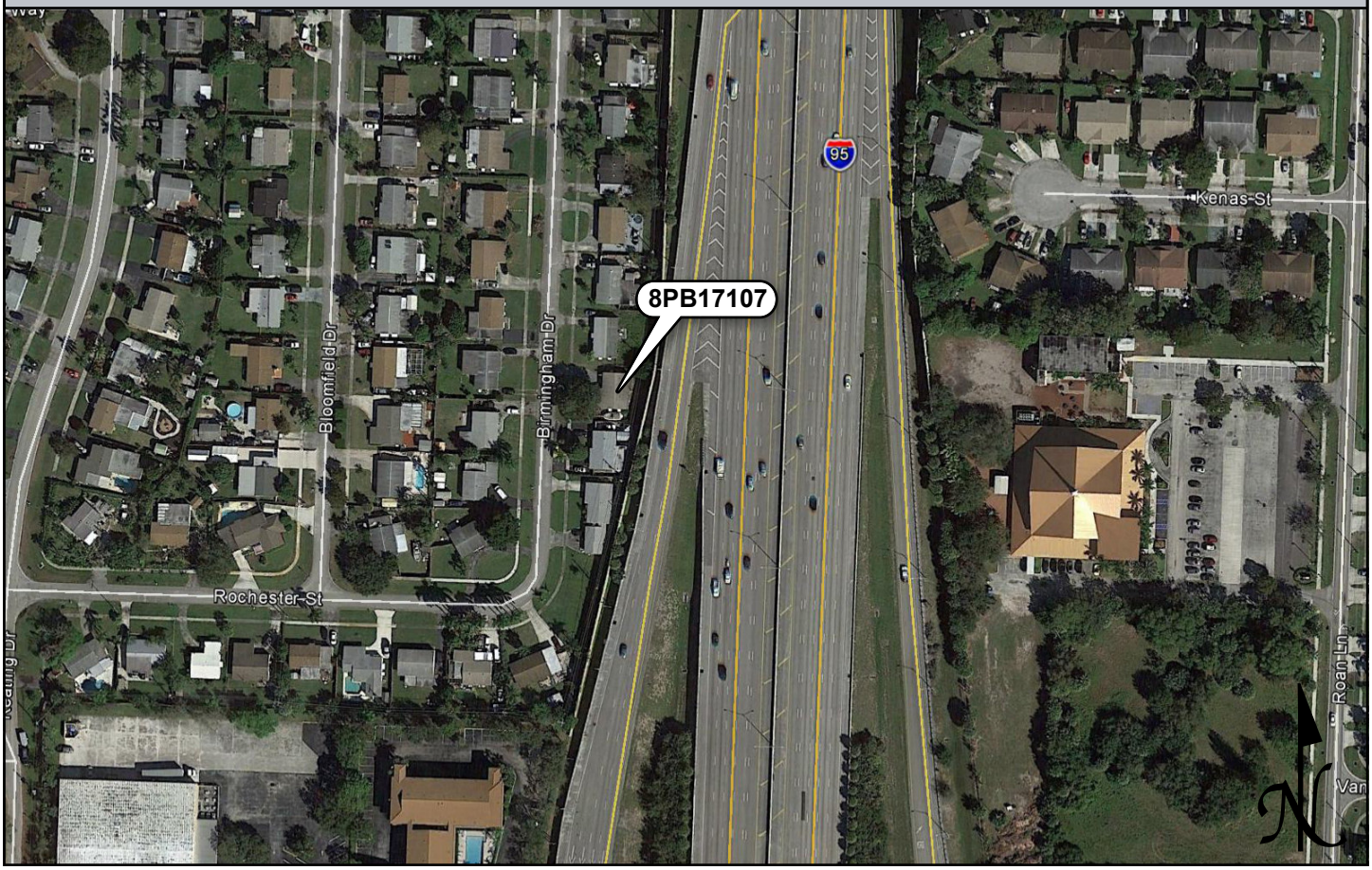
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa, FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

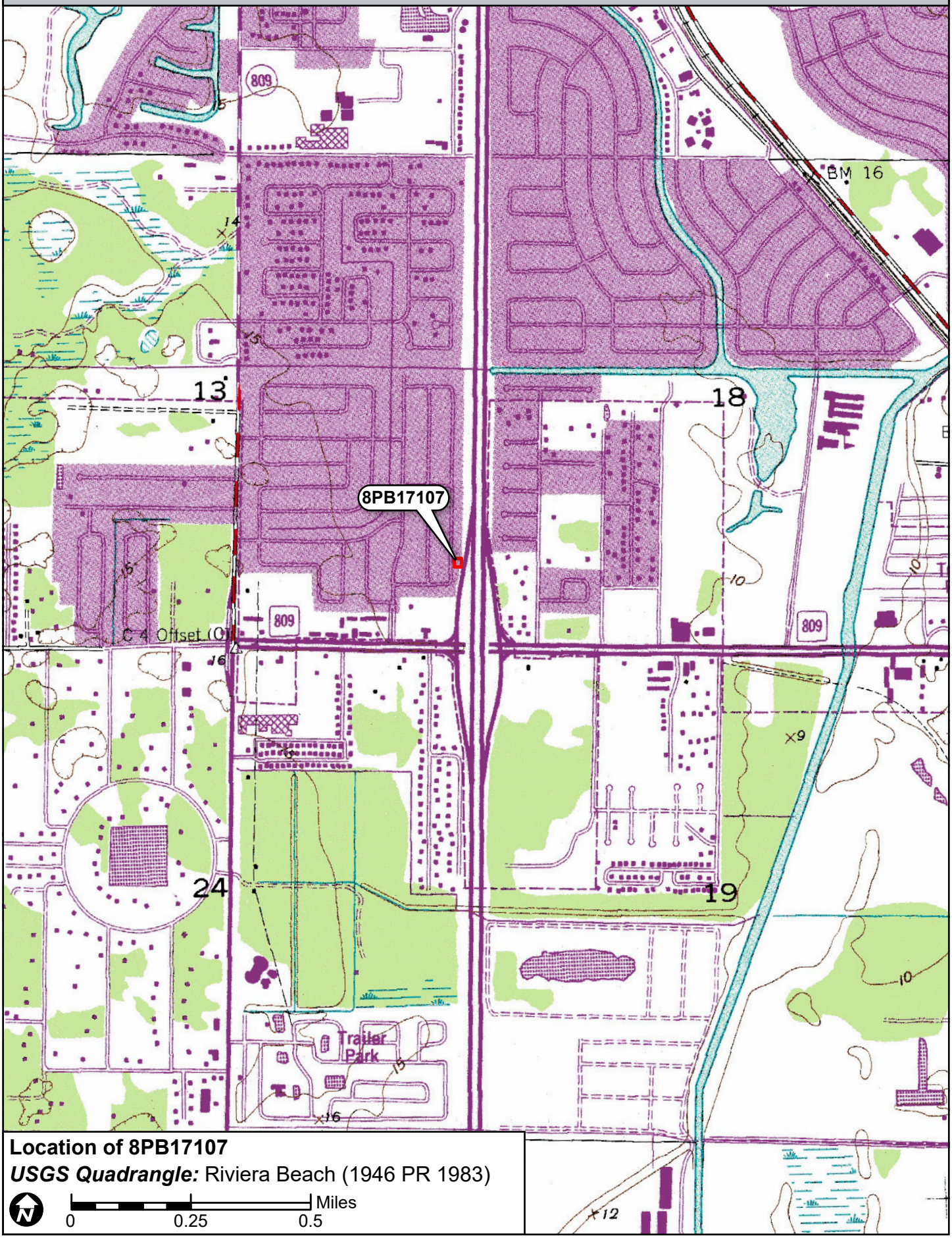
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



PHOTOGRAPH



Location of 8PB17107

USGS Quadrangle: Riviera Beach (1946 PR 1983)

Miles

0 0.25 0.5

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PB17108
Field Date 4-4-2017
Form Date 4-10-2017
Recorder # 14

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 9188 Birmingham Drive — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-9/I-95 @ Northlake Blvd Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
9188		Birmingham	Drive	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side, b/w Bloomfield Dr. & SR-9/I-95
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVIERA BEACH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Palm Beach Gardens — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Palm Beach
Township 42S — Range 42E — Section 13 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00424213010010150 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Palm Beach Square — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 589564 — Northing 2965879
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1960 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: c. 2017 — Nature Carport enclosed
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

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

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Simple and unadorned

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

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 PB17108

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Wood panel door with rectangular inset light beneath slight roof extension; entrance accessed by concrete stoop
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This MV style residence has a side gable roof and slight roof extension at the west main entrance. The north end carport is in the process of being enclosed.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Modern and historic aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is modified and of common design/style for its location and era of construction. It is located in a subdivision that includes modified resources which does not illustrate an important trend in postwar housing and would not be a district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

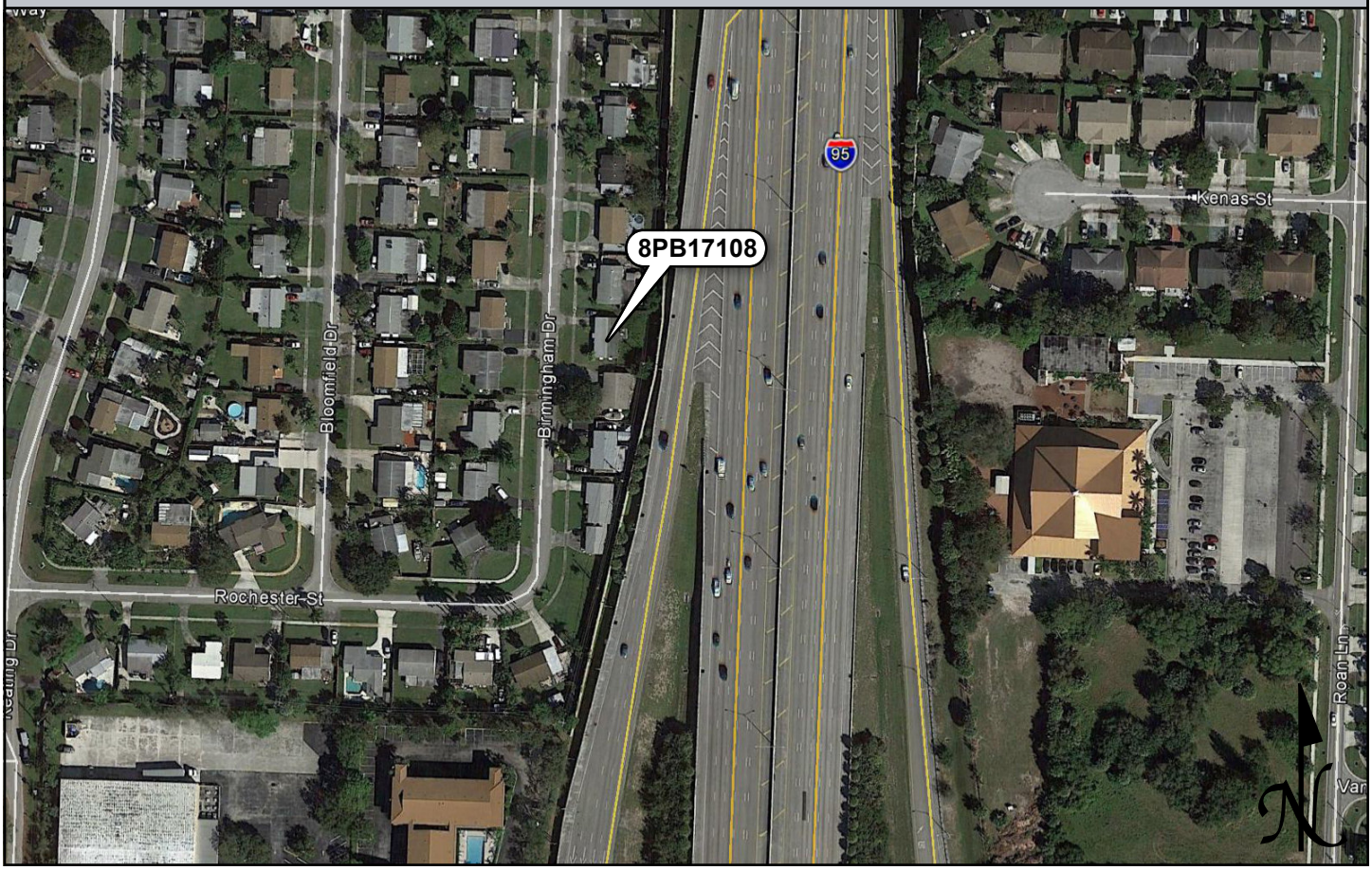
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa, FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

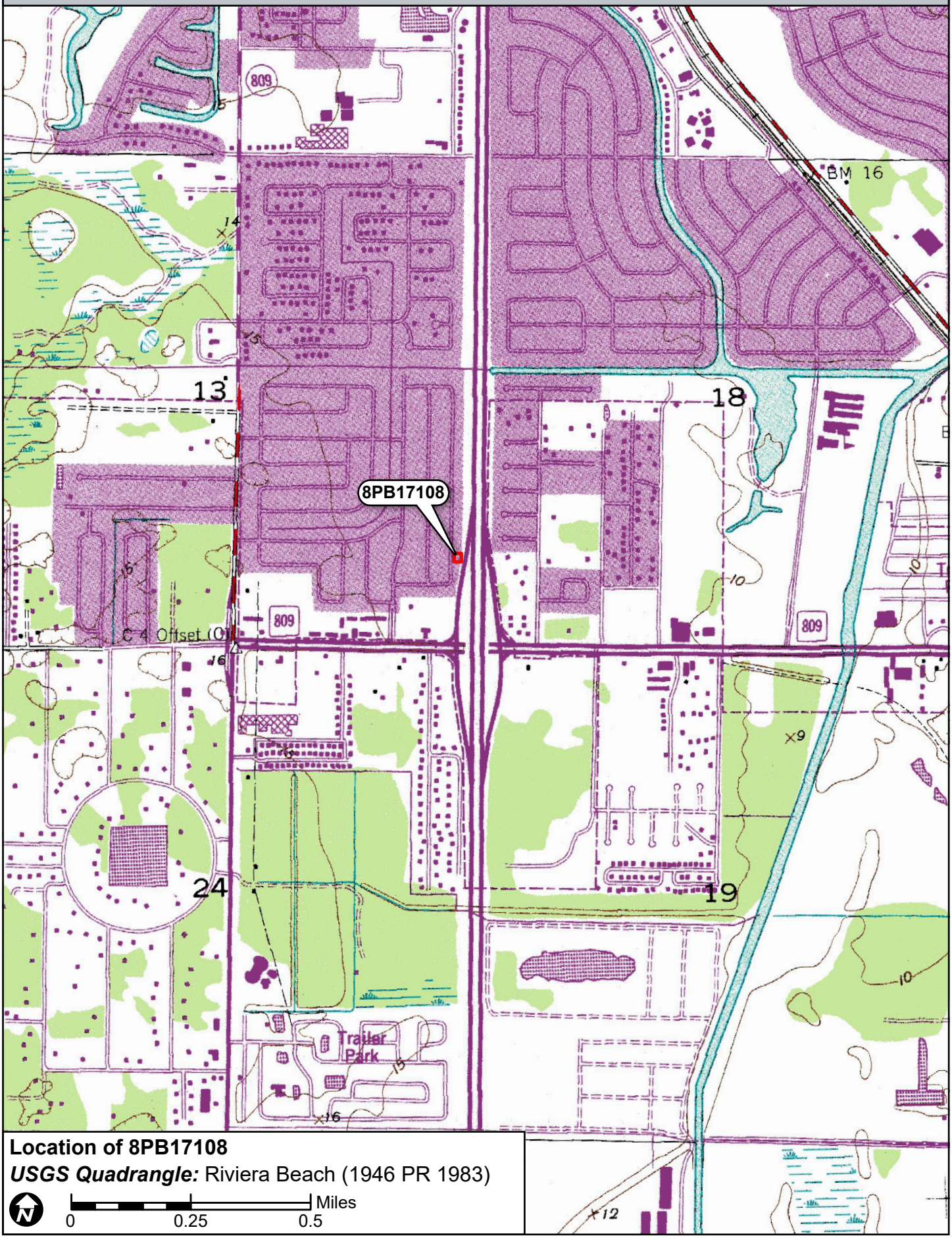
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



PHOTOGRAPH



Location of 8PB17108

USGS Quadrangle: Riviera Beach (1946 PR 1983)

Miles

0 0.25 0.5

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PB17109
Field Date 4-4-2017
Form Date 4-10-2017
Recorder # 15

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 9200 Birmingham Drive — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-9/I-95 @ Northlake Blvd Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
9200		Birmingham	Drive	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side, b/w Bloomfield Dr. & SR-9/I-95
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVIERA BEACH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Palm Beach Gardens — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Palm Beach
Township 42S — Range 42E — Section 13 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00424213010010160 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Palm Beach Square — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 589565 — Northing 2965897
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1960 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: c. 1990s — Nature Encl carport; windows repl; re-stuccoed
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1970s-1980s — Nature Two east flat roof portions
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Replacement aluminum 1/1 SHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Wood window surrounds with sills; stucco heart motif appliques; horizontal wood frame at gable ends

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

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # PB17109

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Within west porch there is a wood door with rectangular inset lights

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) West roof extension entrance porch with simple rectangular wood supports

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This MV style residence features a main side gable portion and historic east flat roof portion. There are two non-historic flat roof additions extending from the historic flat roof portion. A carport has been enclosed at the north of the building.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Modern and historic aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is modified and of common design/style for its location and era of construction. It is located in a subdivision that includes modified resources which does not illustrate an important trend in postwar housing and would not be a district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

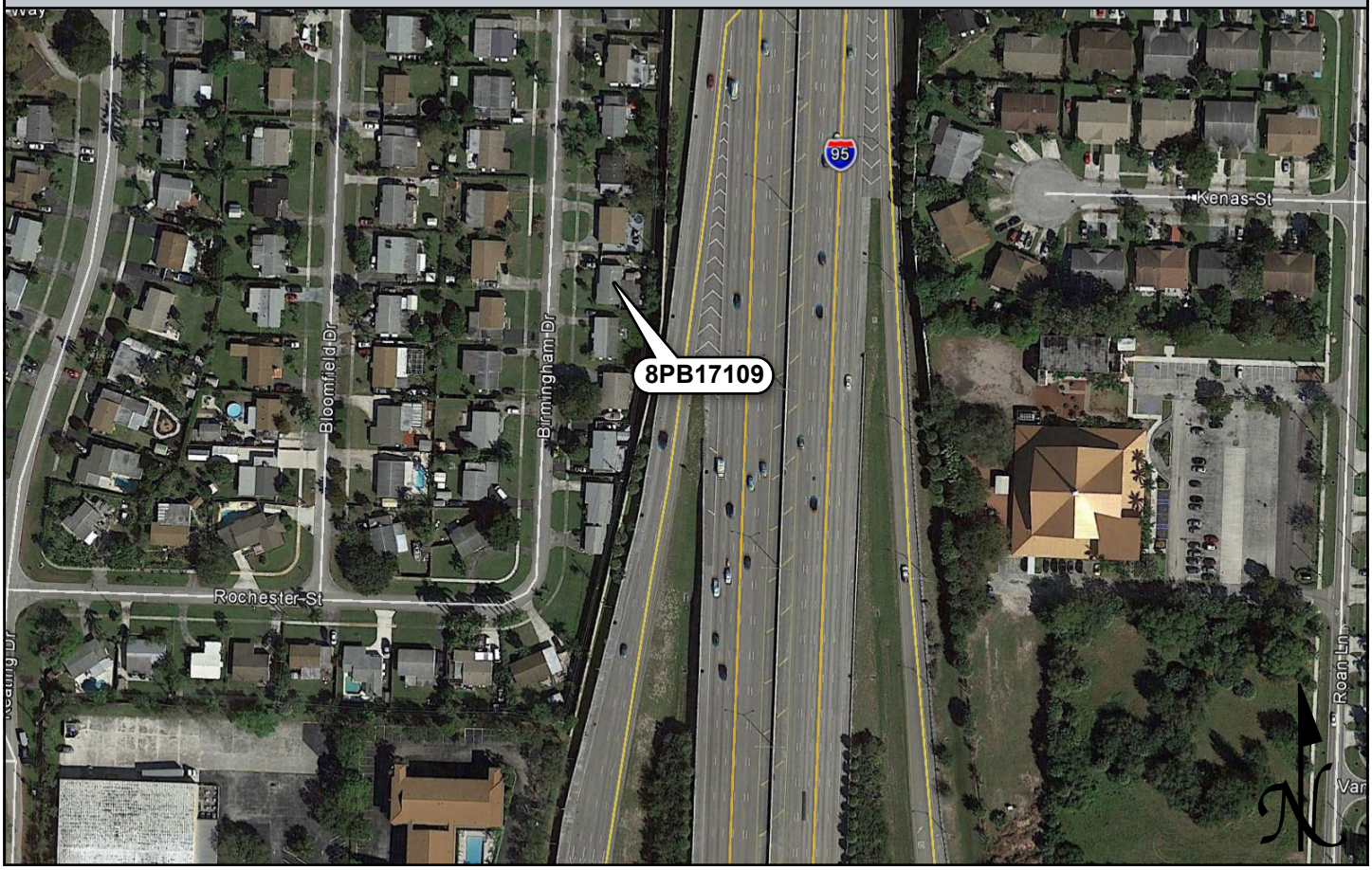
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa, FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

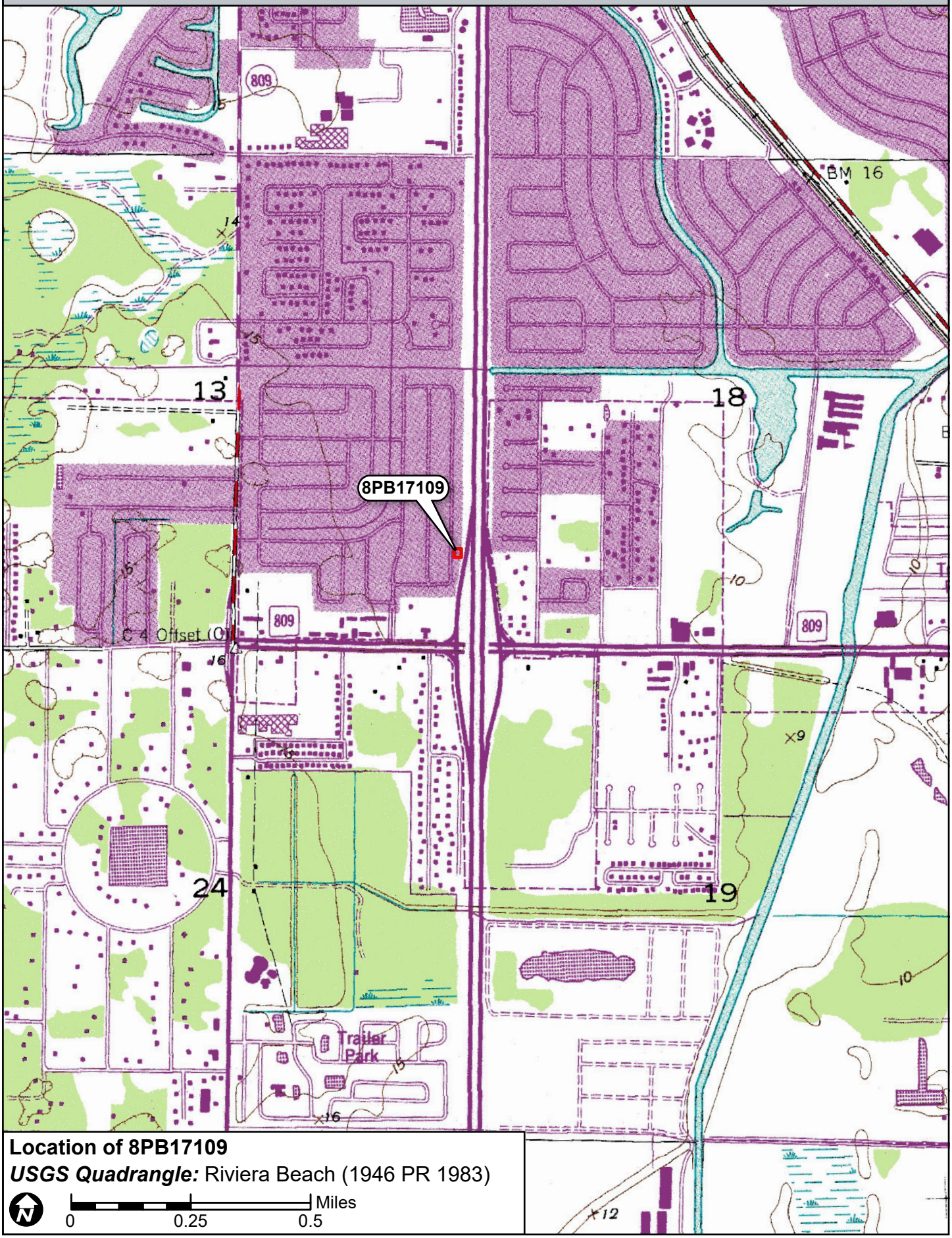
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



PHOTOGRAPH



Location of 8PB17109

USGS Quadrangle: Riviera Beach (1946 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PB17110
Field Date 4-4-2017
Form Date 4-10-2017
Recorder # 16

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 9212 Birmingham Drive Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-9/I-95 @ Northlake Blvd Interchange Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
9212		Birmingham	Drive	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side, b/w Bloomfield Dr. & SR-9/I-95
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVIERA BEACH USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Palm Beach Gardens In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Palm Beach
Township 42S Range 42E Section 13 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 00424213010010170 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Palm Beach Square Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 589566 Northing 2965920
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1960 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c. 1980s Nature Windows and door replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

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

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Thin vertical wood board at gable ends; boxed-in west facade

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

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # PB17110

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Replacement panel door recessed at west facade

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) None observed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This MV style residence has a side gable roof and recessed west entrance that is boxed-in with wall projections at the NW and SW corner.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Modern and historic aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of common design/style for its location and era of construction. It is located in a subdivision that includes modified resources which does not illustrate an important trend in postwar housing and would not be a district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

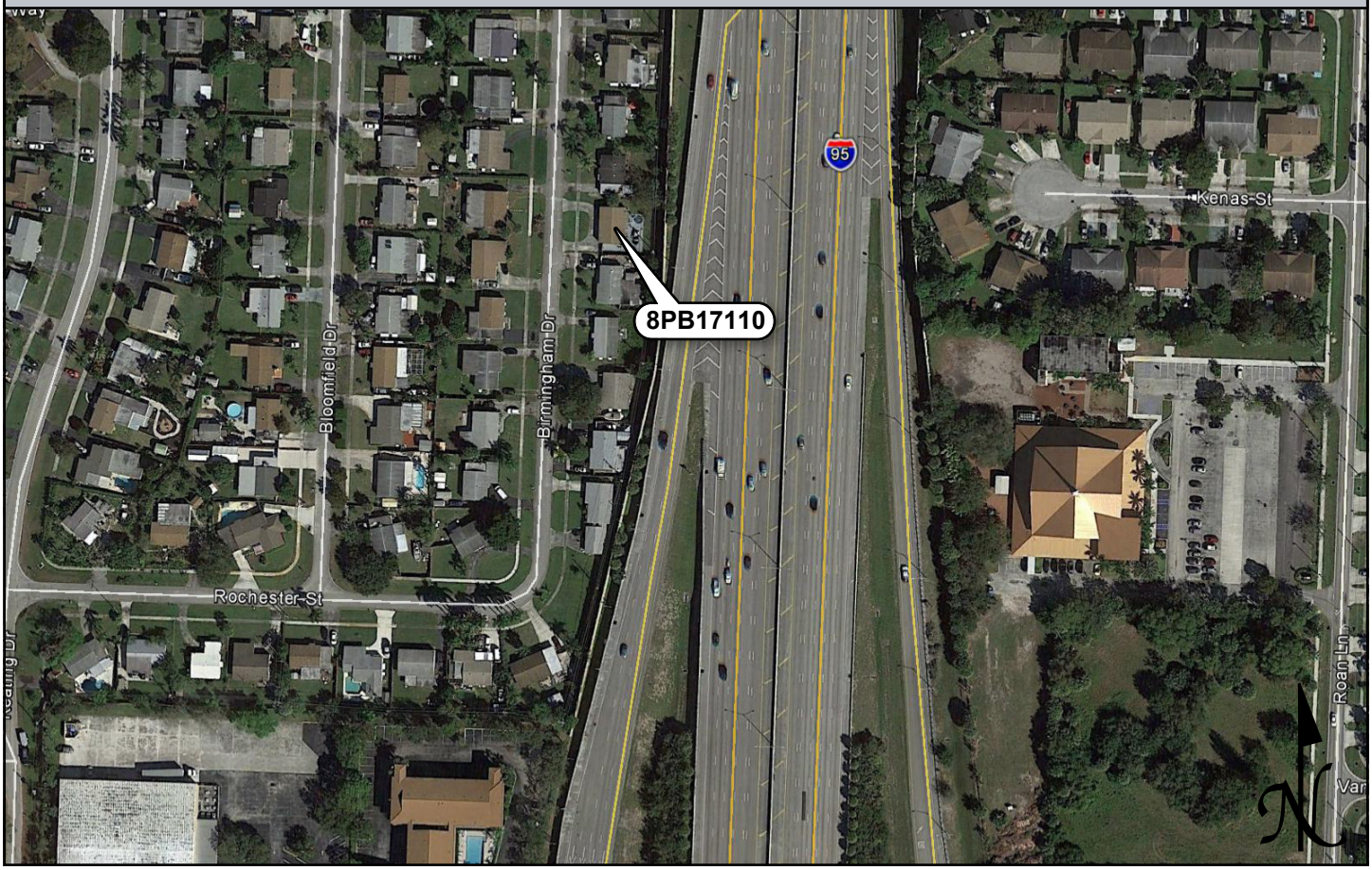
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa, FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

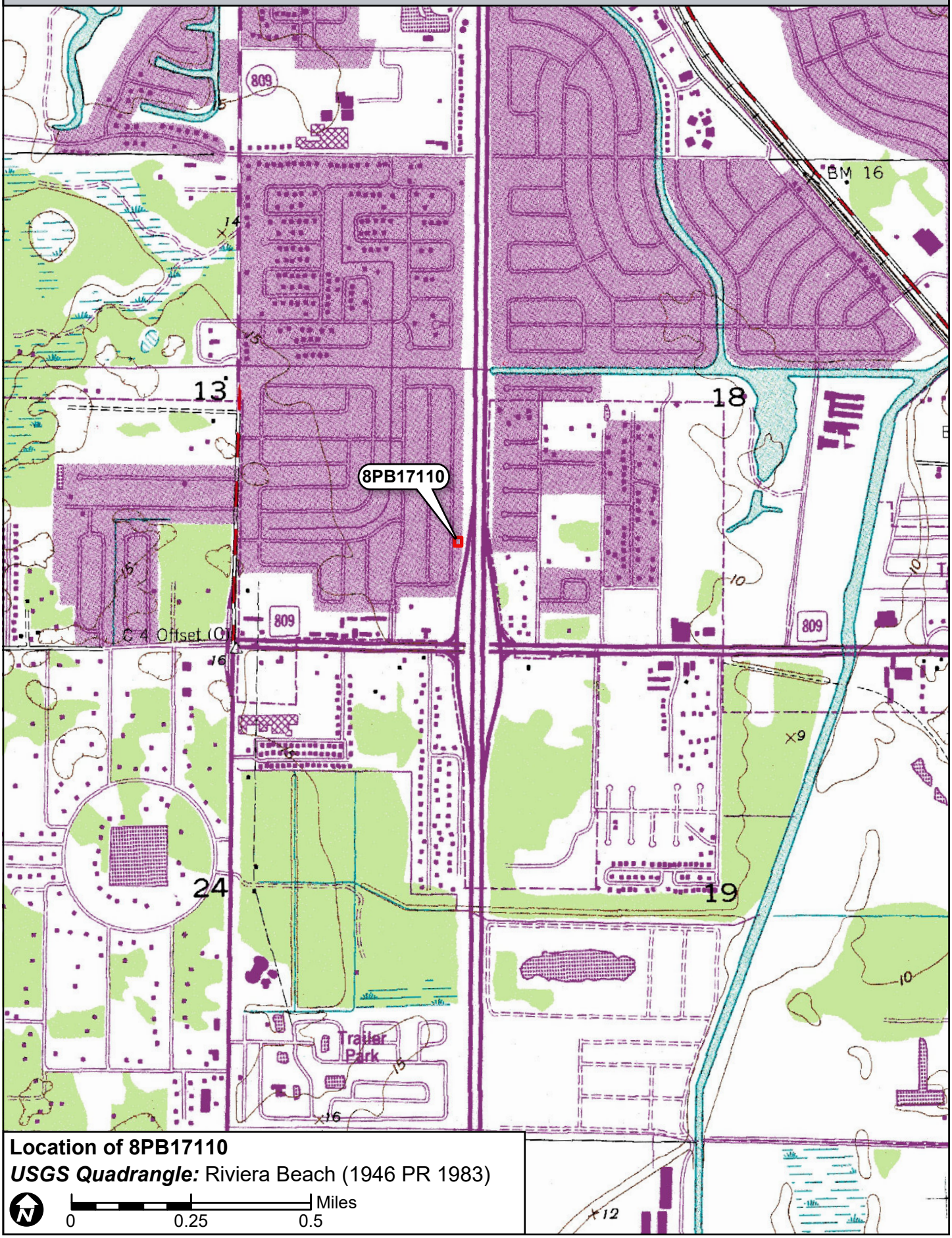
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



PHOTOGRAPH



Location of 8PB17110

USGS Quadrangle: Riviera Beach (1946 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PB17111
Field Date 4-4-2017
Form Date 4-13-2017
Recorder # 17

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 8941 Sunset Drive — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-9/I-95 @ Northlake Blvd Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
8941		Sunset	Drive	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) W. side, b/w Brenna Ln & 40th Trail N.
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVIERA BEACH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Palm Beach Gardens — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Palm Beach
Township 42S — Range 42E — Section 24 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 52424224040000210 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Guethle Sub — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 589423 — Northing 2965396
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1950 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: c. 1980s — Nature Windows replaced; faux wood shutters
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: 1964-1980s — Nature Multiple
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. Flat — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles — 2. Built-up — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Replacement aluminum 4-light awning

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Vertical wood siding; faux wood shutters

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

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # PB17111

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. _____ 2. Stemwall
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Door is set within the east porch but cannot be observed from the right of way

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) At the east is an original front gable extension entrance porch. A flat roof extension of the roof was appended at some point after 1969 according to aerials

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This FV style residence has an original side gable roof and E. front gable porch. By 1969, gabled additions and a flat roof rear porch were appended at the south wall. After 1969, a flat roof carport and porch extension were constructed.
Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Modern and historic aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This modified building is of common design/ style for its location and era of construction. It is located in an area that does not contain sufficient numbers of historic resources for consideration of a district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

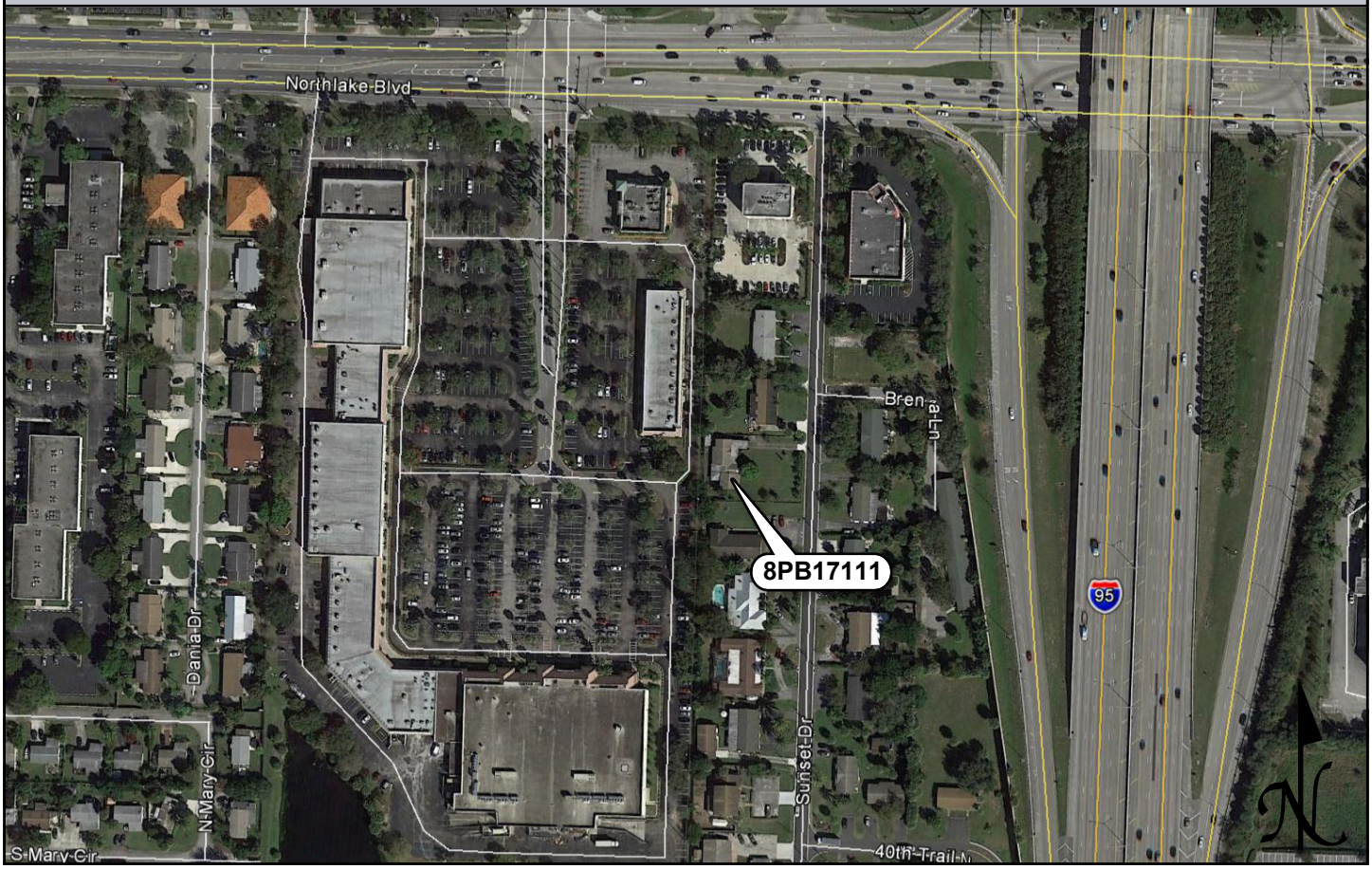
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa, FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

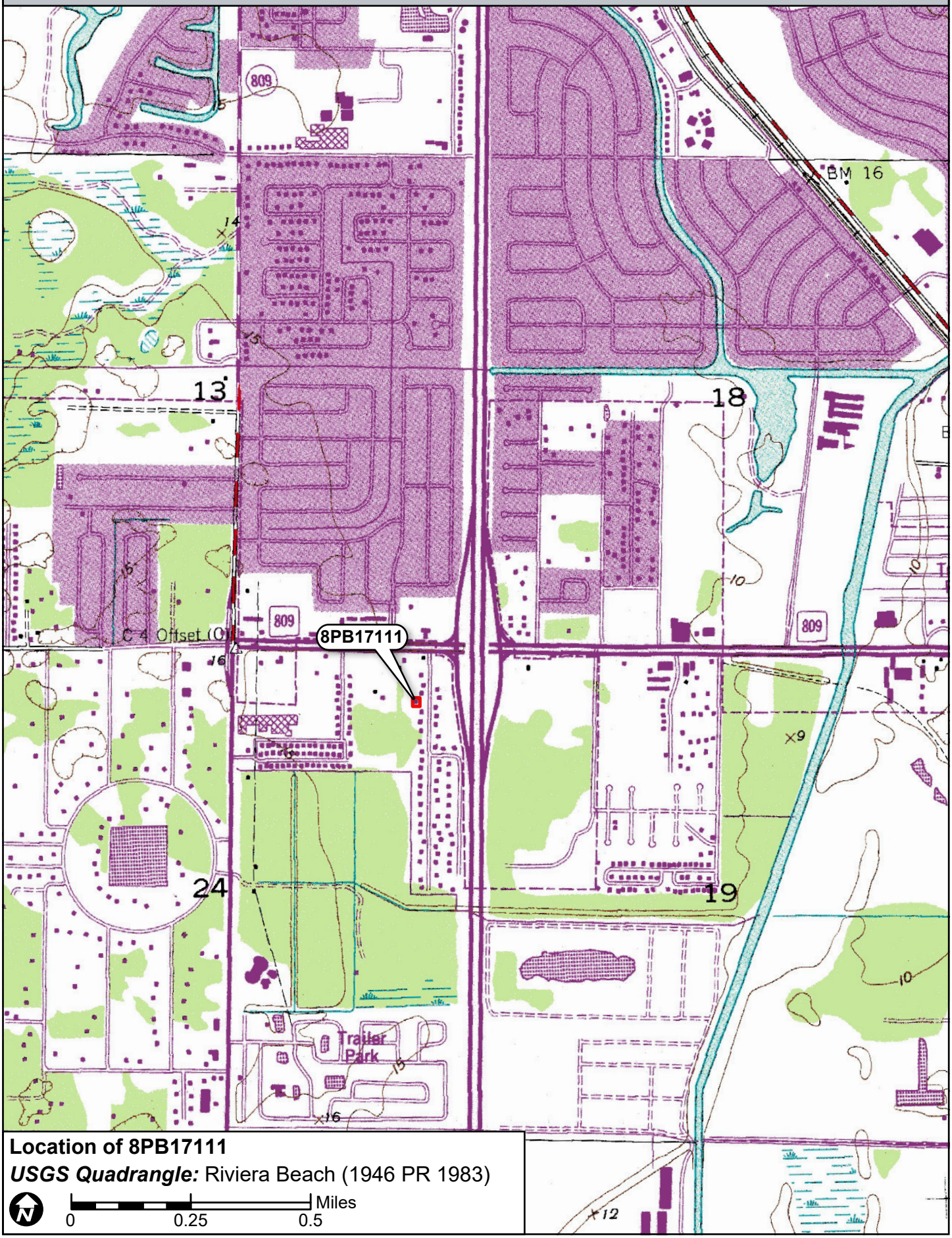
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



PHOTOGRAPH



Location of 8PB17111

USGS Quadrangle: Riviera Beach (1946 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 PB17112
Field Date 4-4-2017
Form Date 4-14-2017
Recorder # 18

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 8909 Sunset Drive — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-9/I-95 @ Northlake Blvd Interchange — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
8909		Sunset	Drive	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) W. side, b/w Northlake Blvd. & 40th Trail N.
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVIERA BEACH — USGS Date 1983 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Palm Beach Gardens — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Palm Beach
Township 42S — Range 42E — Section 24 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 52424224040000220 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Guethle Sub — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 589440 — Northing 2965424
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1967 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Duplex — From (year): 1967 — To (year): _____
Current Use Duplex — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2017
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: c. 1990s — Nature Windows/doors replaced
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Replacement vinyl 1/1 SHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Decorative wrought iron porch supports

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

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # PB17112

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Replacement panel doors with fanlights access each unit from within the east porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) East entrance porch beneath a slight roof extension; incorporates decorative wrought iron supports

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This MV style duplex features a main side gable roof system and west flat roof extension rear porch. A slight roof extension is set at the east entrance porch.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Modern and historic aerial photographs
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building is of common design/style for its location and era of construction. It is located in an area that does not contain sufficient numbers of historic resources for consideration of a district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

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

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

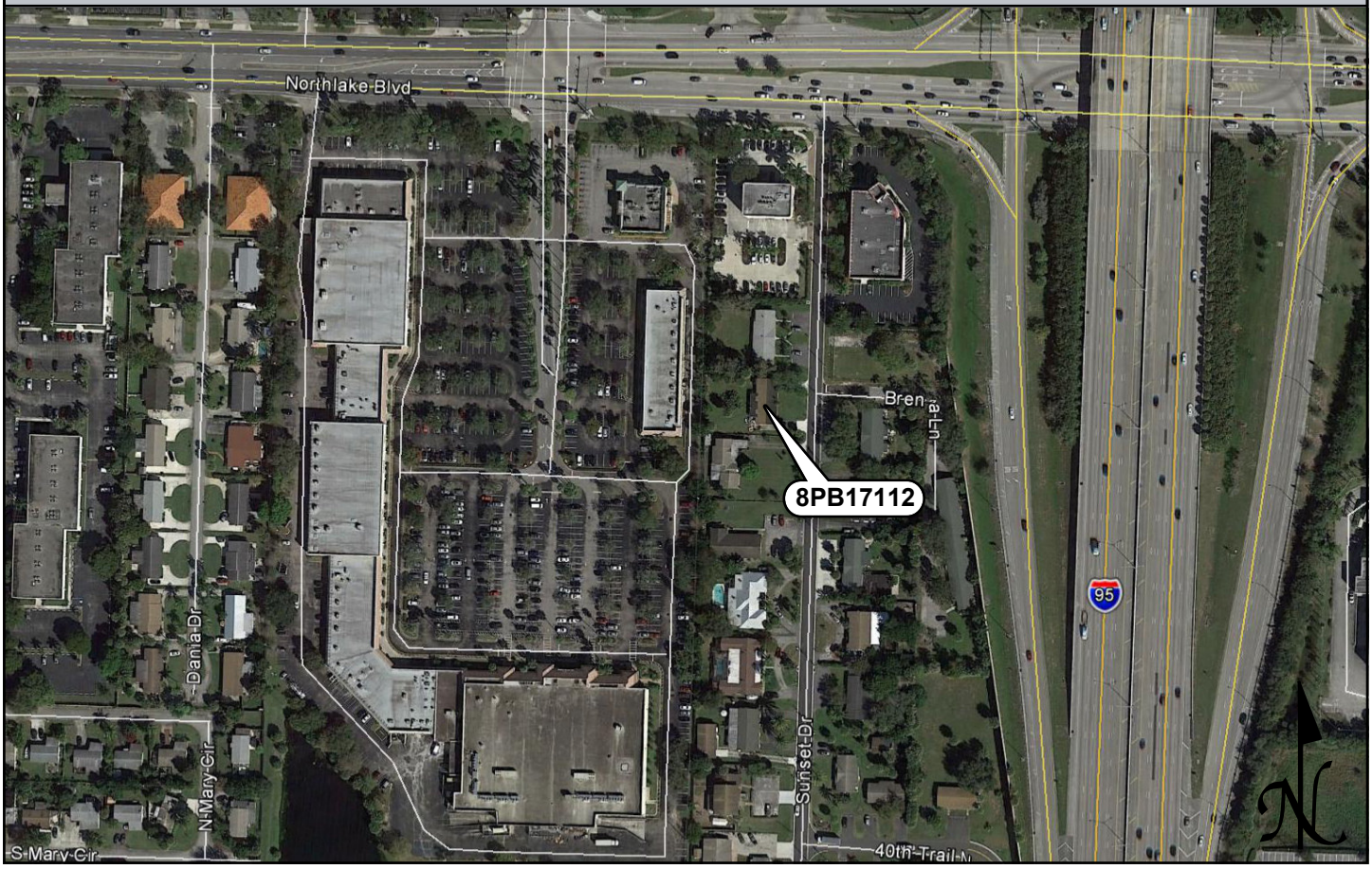
Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa, FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

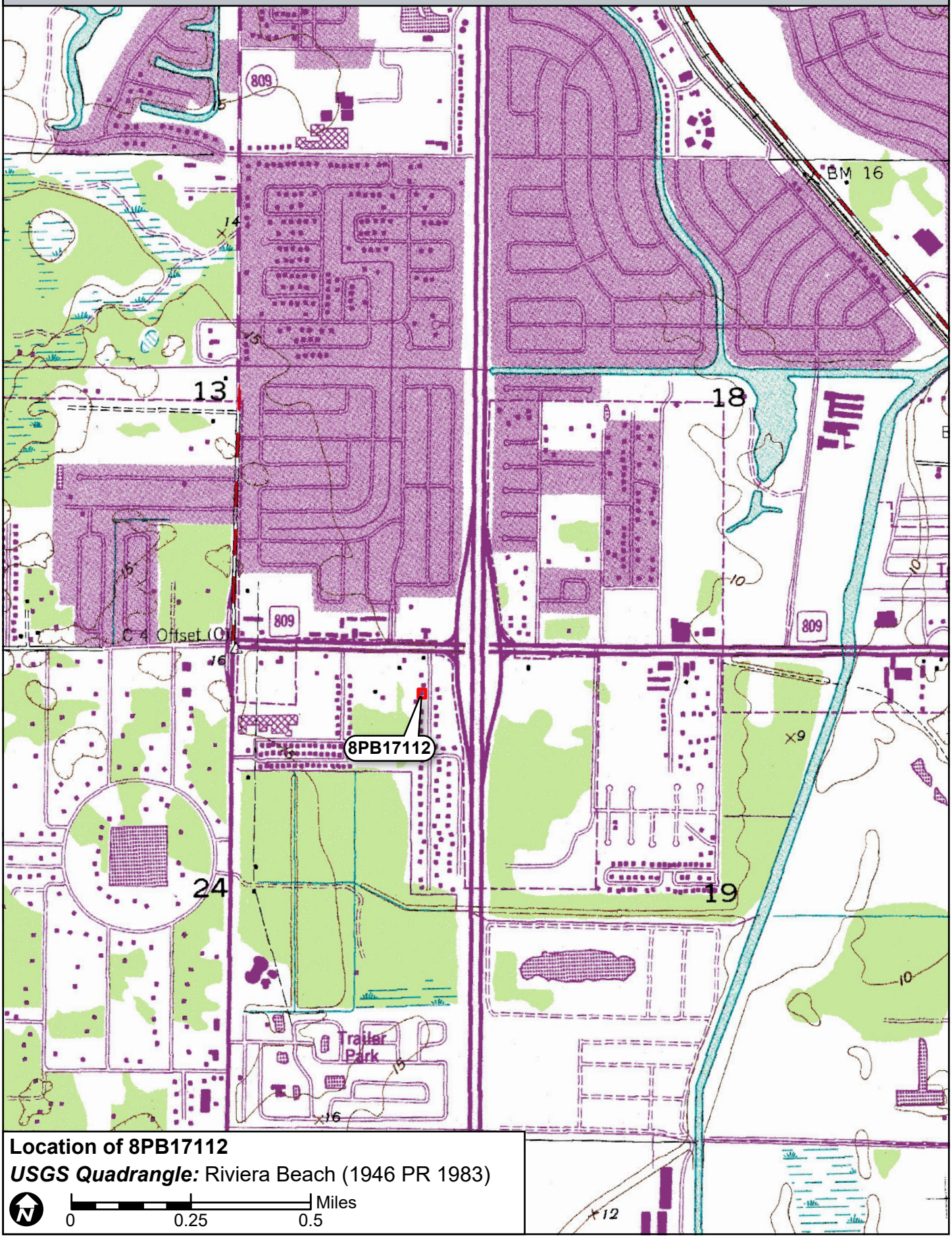
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



PHOTOGRAPH



Location of 8PB17112

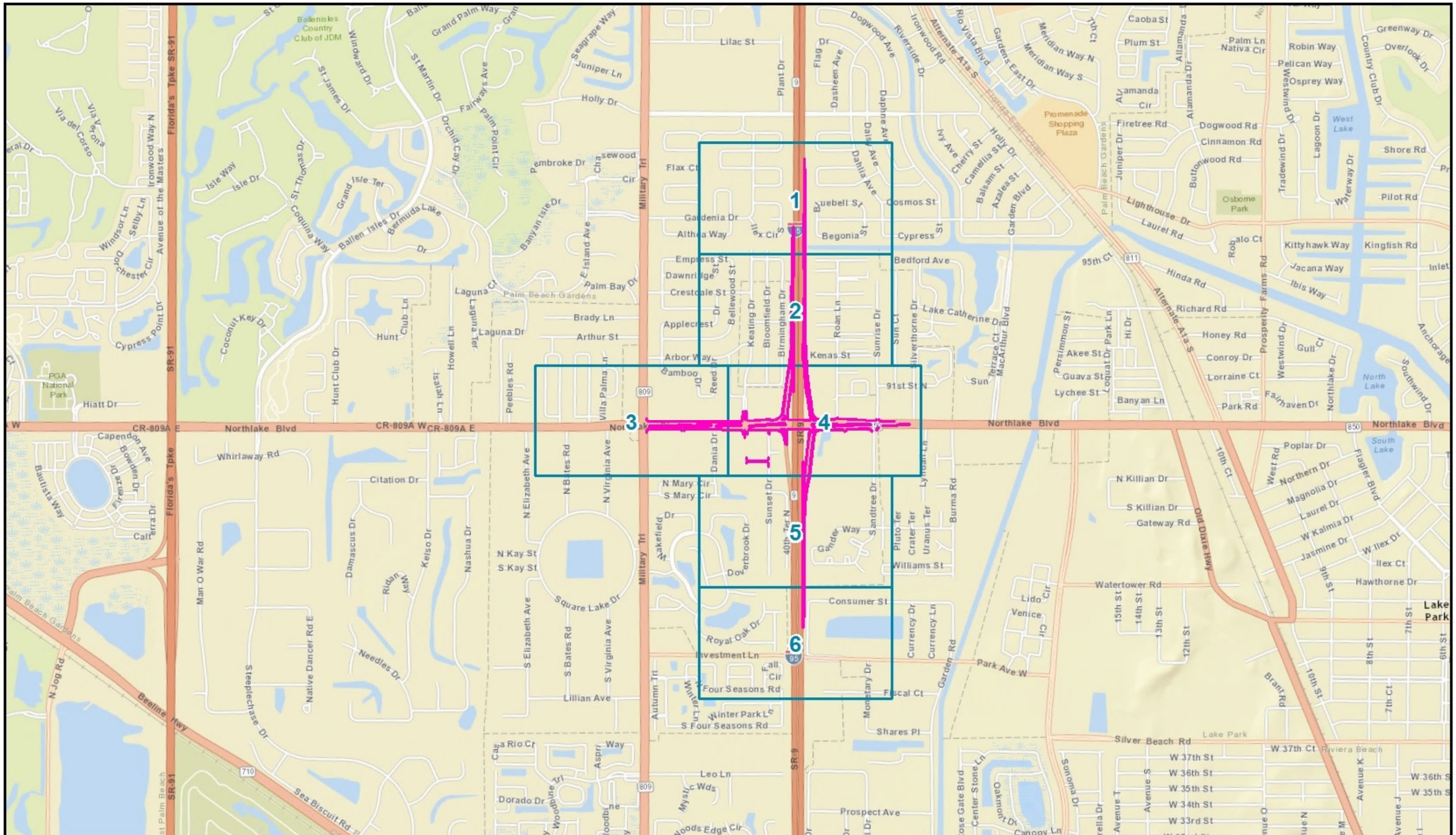
USGS Quadrangle: Riviera Beach (1946 PR 1983)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

APPENDIX B

(Current Conditions Maps)



SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (435803-1-22-02)

Current Condition Maps (Overview Map)

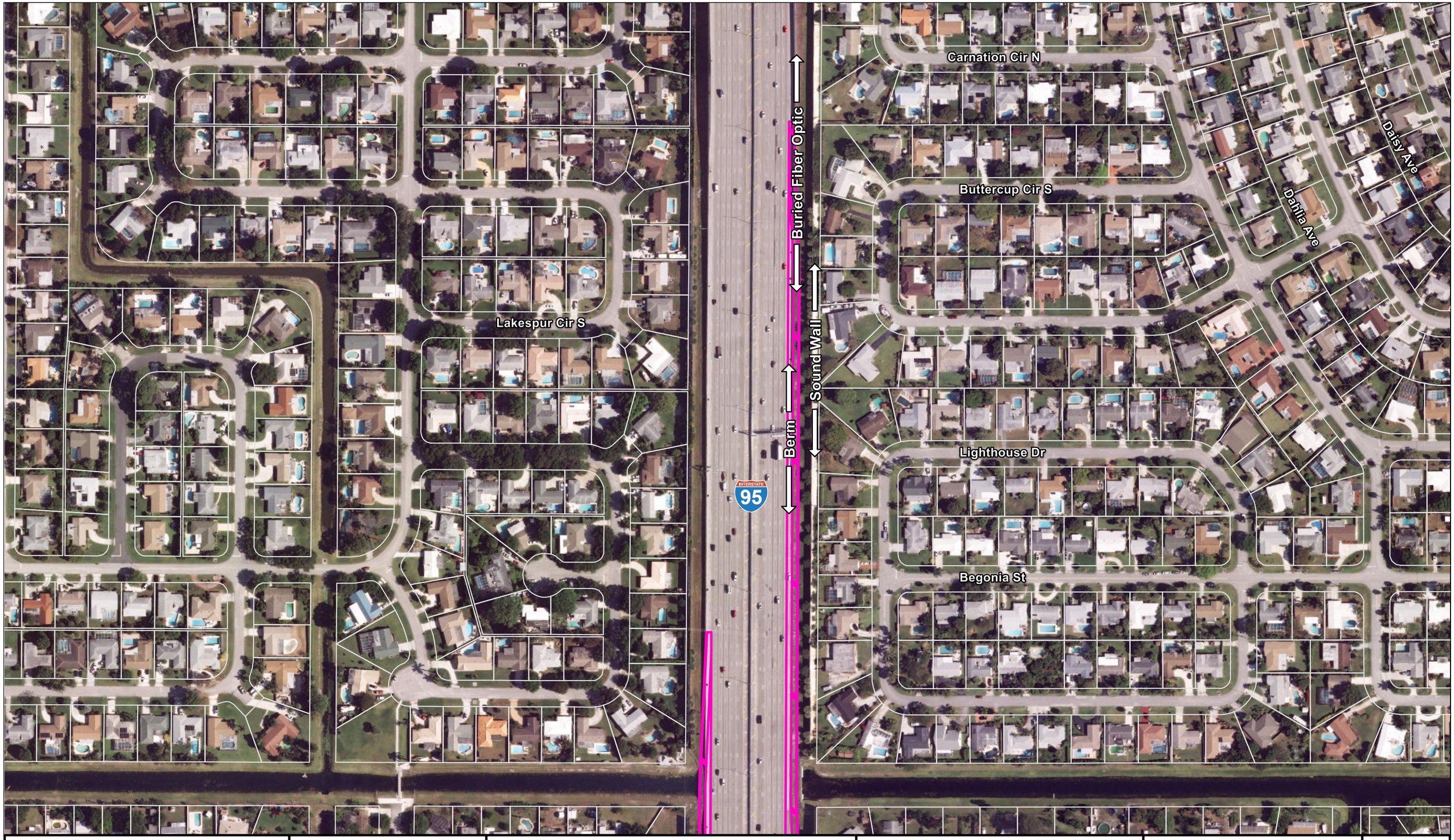
Footprint of Improvements

Map

Palm Beach Gardens, Palm Beach County

Miles

0 0.25



SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (435803-1-22-02)

Current Conditions Map

Footprint of Improvements

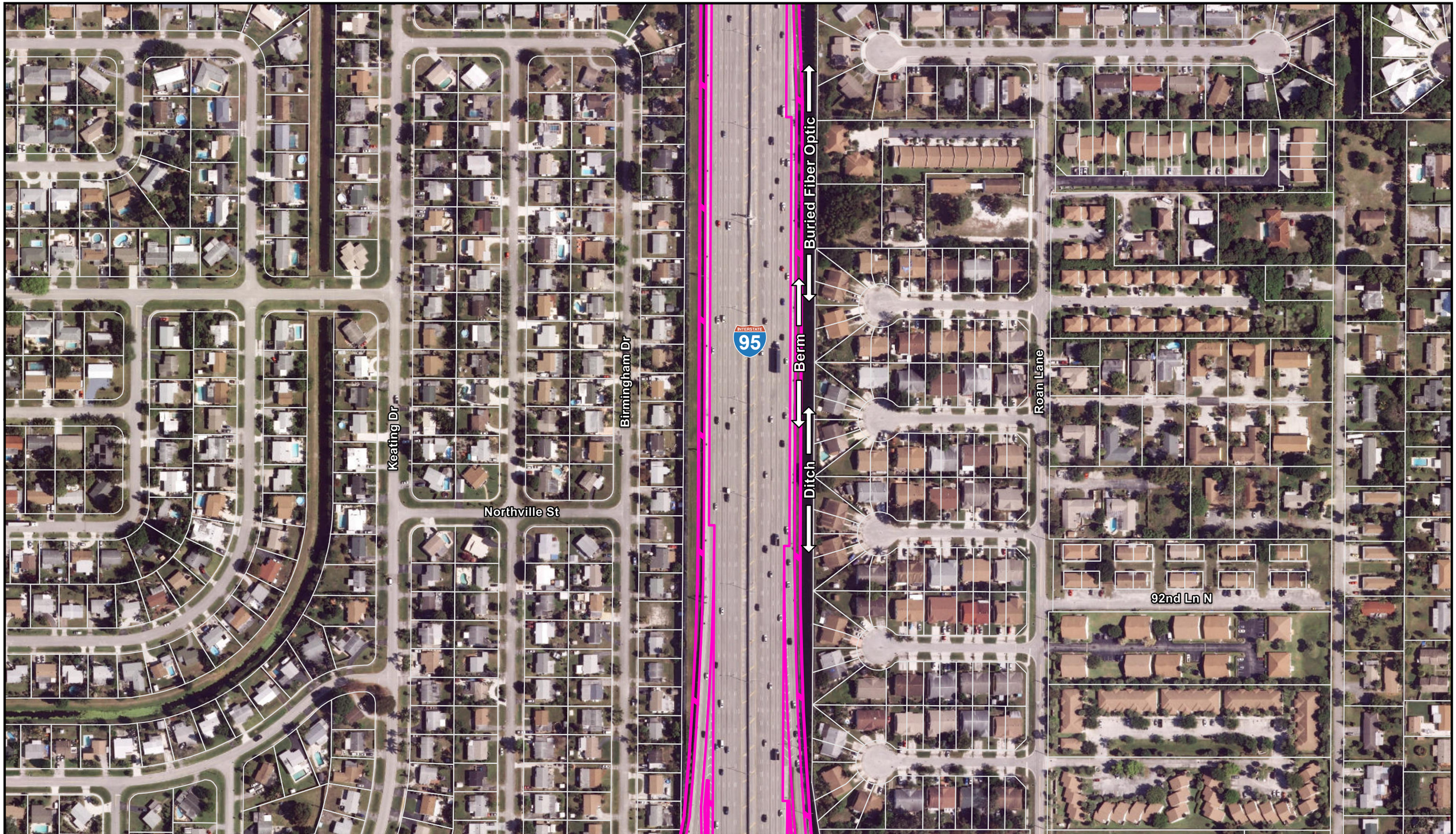
Note: The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of subsurface improvements within the existing and proposed ROW.

Palm Beach Gardens, Palm Beach County

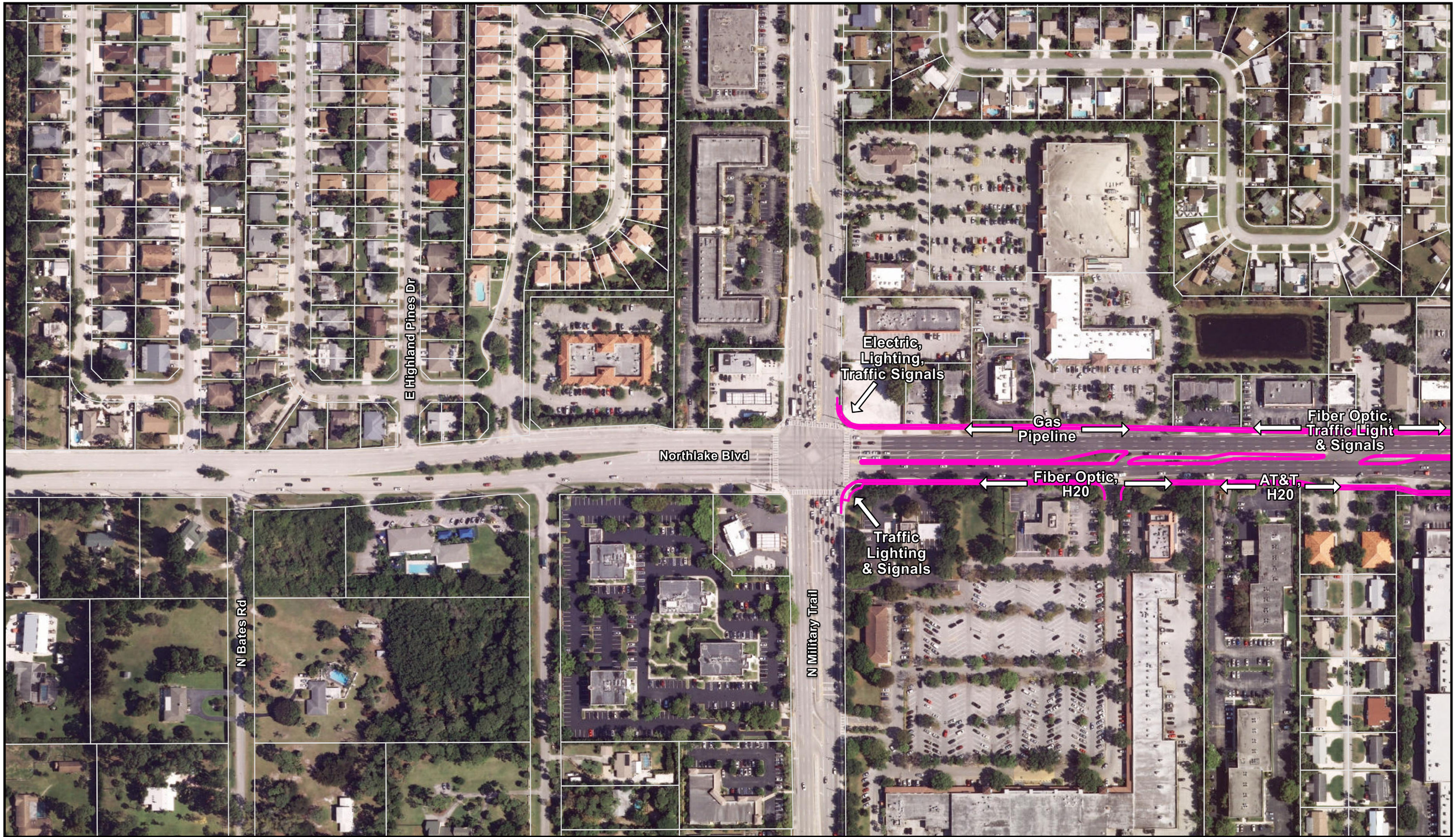
N

0 250 Feet

Map 1



SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (435803-1-22-02)	*Current Conditions Map*	Footprint of Improvements	Note: The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of subsurface improvements within the existing and proposed ROW.	**Palm Beach Gardens, Palm Beach County** N 0 Feet 250	**Map 2**



SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (435803-1-22-02)

Current Conditions Map

Footprint of Improvements

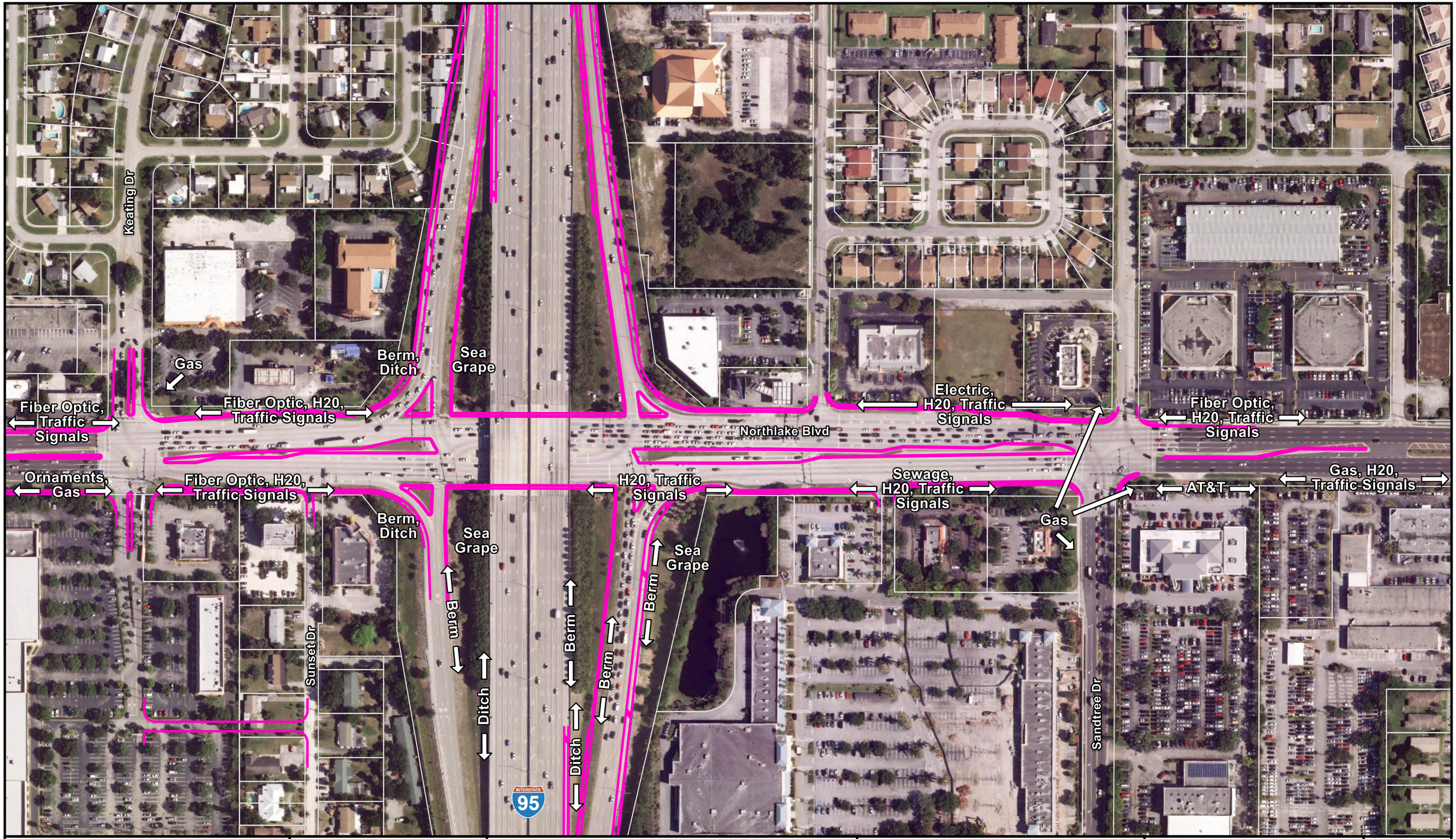
Note: The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of subsurface improvements within the existing and proposed ROW.

Palm Beach Gardens, Palm Beach County

N

0 Feet 250

Map 3



SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (435803-1-22-02)

Current Conditions Map

Footprint of Improvements

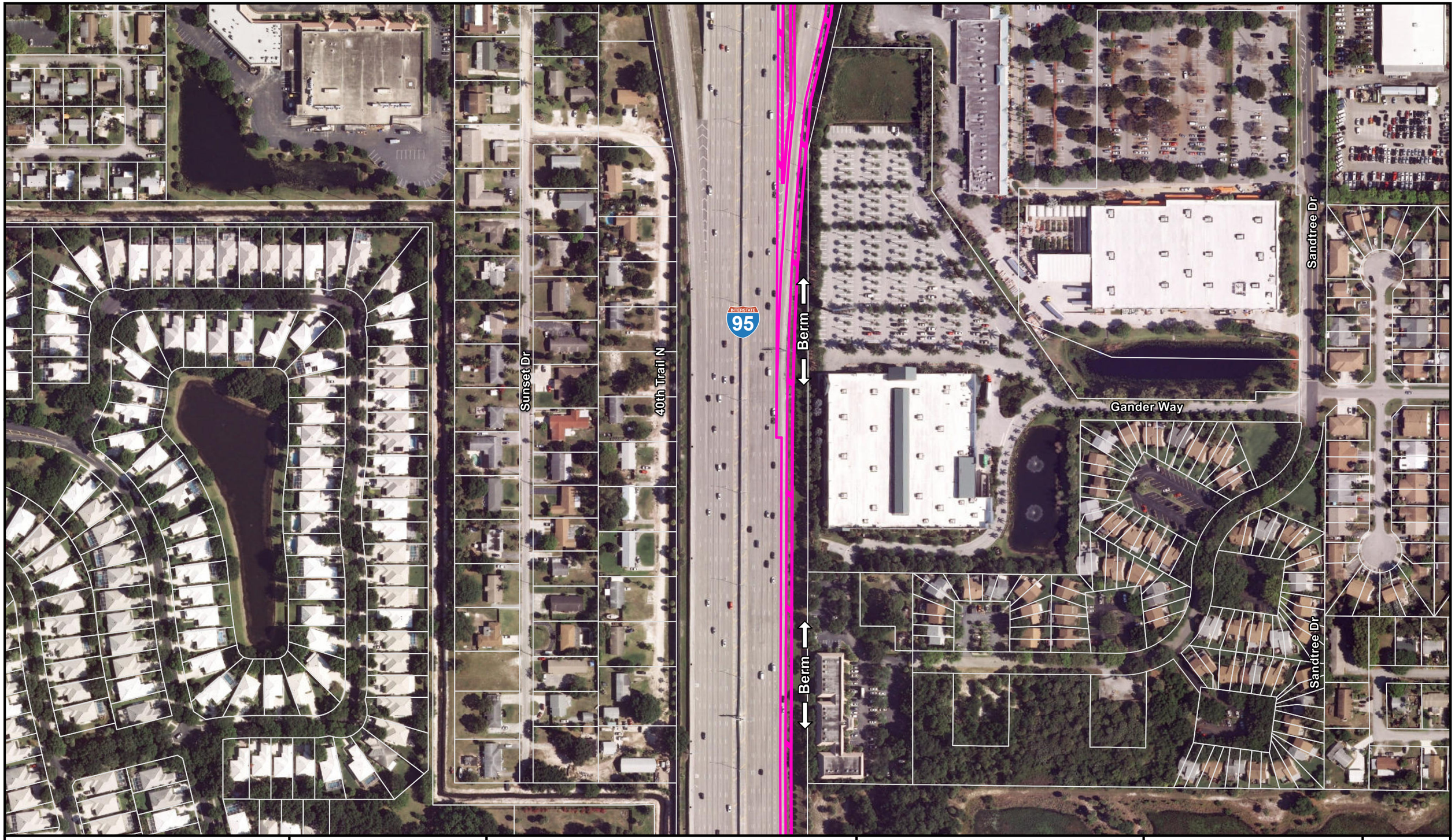
Note: The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of subsurface improvements within the existing and proposed ROW.

Palm Beach Gardens, Palm Beach County

N

0 250 Feet

Map 4



SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (435803-1-22-02)

Current Conditions Map

Footprint of Improvements

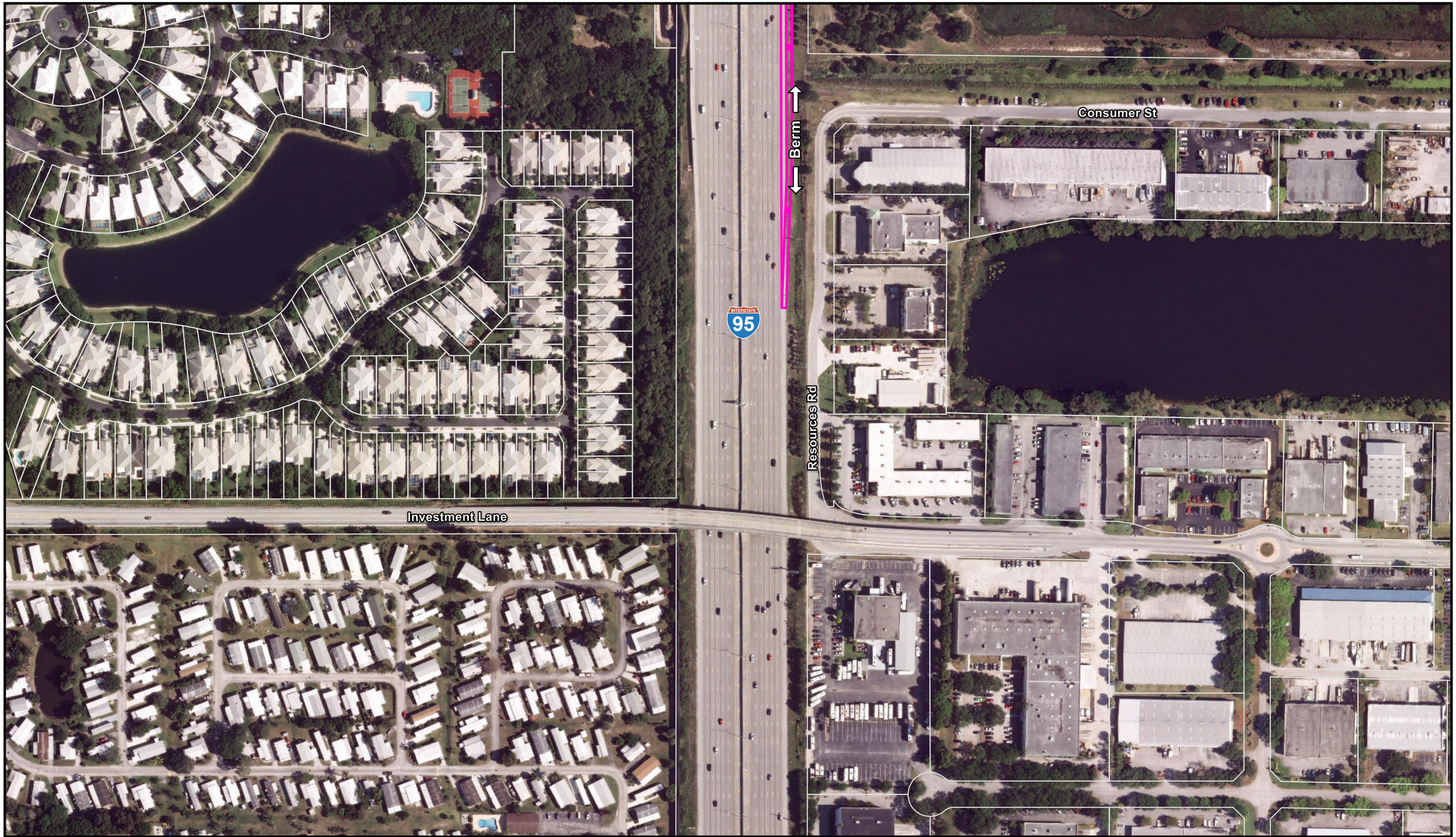
Note: The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of subsurface improvements within the existing and proposed ROW.

Palm Beach Gardens, Palm Beach County

N

0 250 Feet

Map 5



SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Boulevard Interchange PD&E Study (435803-1-22-02)

Current Conditions Map

Footprint of Improvements

Note: The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of subsurface improvements within the existing and proposed ROW.

Palm Beach Gardens, Palm Beach County

N

0 Feet 250

Map 6

APPENDIX C

(Survey Log)

Ent D (FMSF only)_____

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) CRAS PD&E Study for SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Blvd Interchange, Palm Beach County

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study for SR 9/I-95 at Northlake Boulevard Interchange in Palm Beach County Cultural Resource Assessment Survey

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

Publication Date (year) 2017 **Total Number of Pages in Report** (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 92

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 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. Palm Beach Gardens 3. I-95 5. _____ 7. _____
2. Northlake Boulevard 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name Lynn Kelley Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 4

Address/Phone/E-mail 3400 West Commercial Blvd., Fort Lauderdale, Florida, 33309

Recorder of Log Sheet Janus Research **Date Log Sheet Completed** _____

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

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Palm Beach 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

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

1. Name RIVIERA BEACH Year 1983
2. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____
4. Name _____ Year _____
5. Name _____ Year _____
6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 1-19-2017 End 4-4-2017 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares 102 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 2

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

Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Pedestrian survey of exposed ground for archaeological resources, survey and documentation of historic resources.

Preliminary Methods (check 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
☐Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)	☐library-special collection - *nonlocal*	☐newspaper files	☒soils maps or data
☒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 Library

Archaeological Methods (check 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)
☐surface collection, **un**controlled	☐water screen	☐soil resistivity
☐shovel test-1/4"screen	☐posthole tests	☐magnetometer
☐shovel test-1/8" screen	☐auger tests	☐side scan sonar
☐shovel test 1/16"screen	☐coring	☒pedestrian survey
☐shovel test-unscreened	☐test excavation (at least 1x2 m)	☐unknown

☒other (describe): desktop analysis

Historical/Architectural Methods (check 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	☐exposed ground inspected	☐occupant interview	☒tax records
☐interior documentation	☒local property records	☐occupation permits	☐unknown

☒other (describe): modern and historic aerial photographs

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ☒Yes ☐No

Count of Previously Recorded Sites 1 **Count of Newly Recorded Sites** 10

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) PB16286

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) PB17044, PB17104, PB17105, PB17106, PB17107, PB17108, PB17109, PB17110, PB17111, PB17112

Site Forms Used: ☐Site File Paper Form ☒Site File Electronic Recording Form

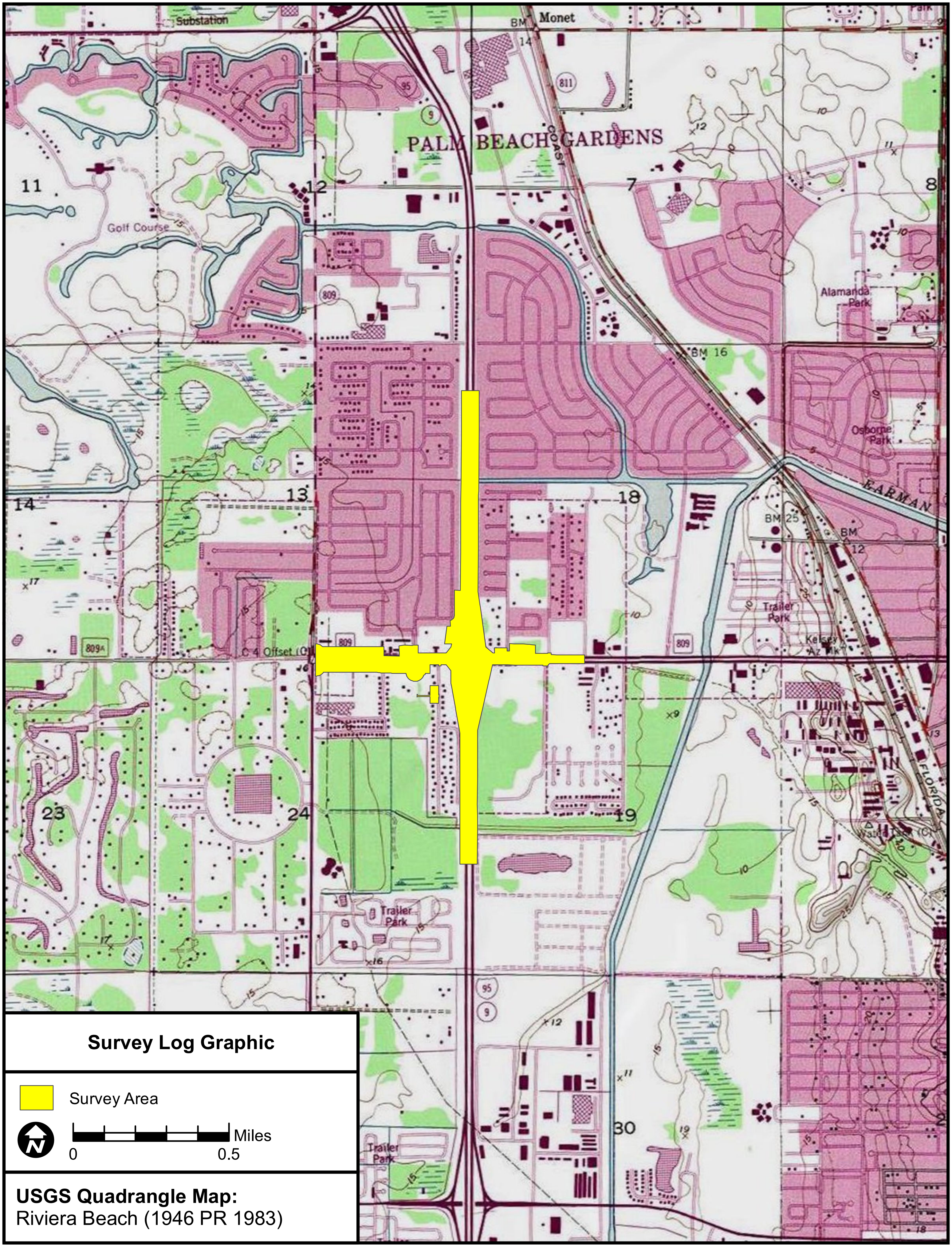
*****REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)*****

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

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

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

Document Destination: _____ **Plotability:** _____



Survey Log Graphic

USGS Quadrangle Map:
Riviera Beach (1946 PR 1983)