

Agenda Item #:

5E

**PALM BEACH COUNTY
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**

AGENDA ITEM SUMMARY

Meeting Date: 11/21/2006 ☐ Consent ☐ Regular
☐ Workshop ☒ Public Hearing

Department: Planning, Zoning, and Building Department
Submitted By: Planning, Zoning, and Building Department
Submitted For: Planning, Zoning, and Building Department

I. EXECUTIVE BRIEF

Motion and Title: Staff recommends motion to adopt: A resolution of the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) of Palm Beach County, Florida, enacting historic site designation for one (1) property.

Summary: The resolution will authorize the designation of one (1) historic property:


1. A segment of Old Indiantown Road that crosses through Philo Farms Subdivision lots A to T Inc/less Road right-of-way thru lots J, T, I & S (PCN:00-41-40-35-01-024-0010).

This property has been recommended for historic site designation by the County's Historic Resources Review Board (HRRB). If designated, this historic resource would be added to the Palm Beach County Register of Historic Places. In addition any alterations, demolition, renovations or other construction activity would require approval of a "Certificate of Appropriateness" and/or a "Certificate To Dig" from the County Archaeologist. District 1 (RB)

Background and Justification: During a public hearing on August 17, 2004 the BCC heard agenda item 5H which involved the historic designation and inclusion of the northern alignment of Old Indiantown Road to Palm Beach County's Register of Historic Places. The BCC designated the roadway but excluded a portion that was contained within this property. This was done to facilitate ongoing negotiations between the property owner and the County's Environmental Resource Management Division to purchase the property. The county never purchased the property but all the surrounding properties have since been purchased and incorporated into the Cypress Creek Conservation Area. The excluded section of the northern alignment of Old Indiantown Road is located in Philo Farms Subdivision lots A to T Inc/less Road right-of-way thru lots J, T, I & S containing 2.09 acres/tract 24. (Continued on page 3)

Attachments:

1. Resolution including maps showing the location of the segment of Old Indiantown Road
2. Designation Application and Report for the segment of Old Indiantown Road
3. Letter of Objection

Recommended By: 
Executive Director

10/23/04
Date

Approved By: W. Baker
Deputy County Administrator

11/13/04
Date

II. FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

A. Five Year Summary of Fiscal Impact:

Fiscal Years	20 <u>07</u>	20 <u>08</u>	20 <u>09</u>	20 <u>10</u>	20 <u>11</u>
Capital Expenditures	___	___	___	___	___
Operating Costs	___	___	___	___	___
External Revenues	___	___	___	___	___
Program Income (County)	___	___	___	___	___
In-Kind Match (County)	___	___	___	___	___
NET FISCAL IMPACT	==	==	==	==	==
# ADDITIONAL FTE POSITIONS (Cumulative)	___	___	___	___	___

Is Item Included In Current Budget? Yes ___ No ___
Budget Account No.: Fund ___ Department ___ Unit ___ Object ___

Reporting Category

B. **Recommended Sources of Funds/Summary of Fiscal Impact:** There is no direct fiscal impact on the Planning, Zoning and Building Department through the historical designation of the site.

C. **Departmental Fiscal Review:** Pat D'Agostino

III. REVIEW COMMENTS

A. **OFMB Fiscal and/or Contract Dev. and Control Comments:**
There is no fiscal impact associated with this agenda item.

James Smith 11-2-06
DD 103112 OFMB

Dr. J. Jacobine 11/6/06
Contract Dev. and Control
6/2/06 11/6/06

B. **Legal Sufficiency:**

Assistant County Attorney

C. **Other Department Review:**

Department Director

Background and Justification Continued: According to the Property Appraiser's Office the property is owned by Tree Brothers Ltd. This property is currently going through Zoning's development order review process. It is recommended that an area of 25 feet on either side of the road centerline be considered for designation to include the ditches, which occur along the sides of the road since they were used as borrows to create the road. If designated, this resource would be added to the existing historical designated Old Indiantown road resource which is already listed on Palm Beach County's Register of Historic Places. In accordance with the Unified Land Development Code (ULDC) Article 9, the HRRB has the authority to nominate and accept nominations for public and private properties for historic designation, and recommend historic designations to the BCC. The Palm Beach County Board of County Commissioners directed the staff of Palm Beach County Department of Planning, Zoning & Building to apply for the inclusion of the property onto Palm Beach County's Register of Historic Places. The HRRB conducted a public hearing to consider the proposed historic designation and on October 12, 2006 voted unanimously (5 to 0) to recommend historic designation for the segment of Old Indiantown road.

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RESOLUTION NO. R-2006-

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, ADOPTING THE HISTORIC SITE DESIGNATION FOR A SEGMENT OF OLD INDIANTOWN ROAD THAT CROSSES THROUGH PHILO FARMS SUBDIVISION LOTS A TO T INC/LESS ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY THRU LOTS J, T, I & S IN JUPITER, FLORIDA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners created the Historic Resources Review Board (HRRB) in Ordinance No. 93-4; and

WHEREAS, the HRRB has the power to recommend to the Board of County Commissioners the designation of historic sites and sites located in unincorporated Palm Beach County and County owned properties within municipalities; and

WHEREAS, Objective 4 of the Historic Preservation Element of the 1989 Palm Beach County Comprehensive Plan requires the County to "identify, preserve and protect, on a continuing basis, archaeological and historic resources owned by the County and its agencies;" and

WHEREAS, Article 9 of the Unified Land Development Code requires the County to administer and update an accurate inventory of historic resources in unincorporated Palm Beach County and County owned properties within municipalities; and

WHEREAS, Article 9 of the Unified Land Development Code provides mechanisms to promote historic preservation in the County by the designation of historic sites and districts; and

WHEREAS, Planning, Zoning & Building staff prepared a Designation Application and Report regarding the proposed designation of a segment of Old Indiantown Road; and

WHEREAS, the HRRB reviewed the Designation Application

and Report, held a public hearing on October 12, 2006 and recommended approval of historic designation of a segment of Old Indiantown Road.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, that:

1. The Board of County Commissioners hereby approves the historic site designation for a segment of Old Indiantown Road located within Philo Farms Subdivision lots A to T Inc/less Road right-of-way thru lots J, T, I & S in Jupiter, Florida. Two maps depicting the site and a description of the location of the district are attached to this resolution as Exhibit A.

2. This site will be identified as historically significant and listed on the Palm Beach County Register of Historic Places, and the resolution will be recorded in the official records of Palm Beach County.

3. The provisions of this resolution shall become effective upon adoption by the Board of County Commissioners.

The foregoing Resolution was offered by Commissioner
, who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded
by Commissioner , and upon being put to a vote, the
vote was as follows:

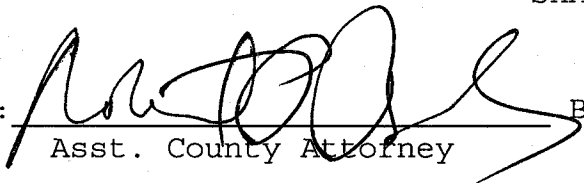
KAREN T. MARCUS, District 1	-
JEFF KOONS, District 2	-
WARREN H. NEWELL, District 3	-
MARY MACCARTY, District 4	-
BURT AARONSON, District 5	-
_____, District 6	-
ADDIE L. GREEN, District 7	-

The Chairman thereupon declared the Resolution duly
passed and adopted this ____ Day of _____, 2006.

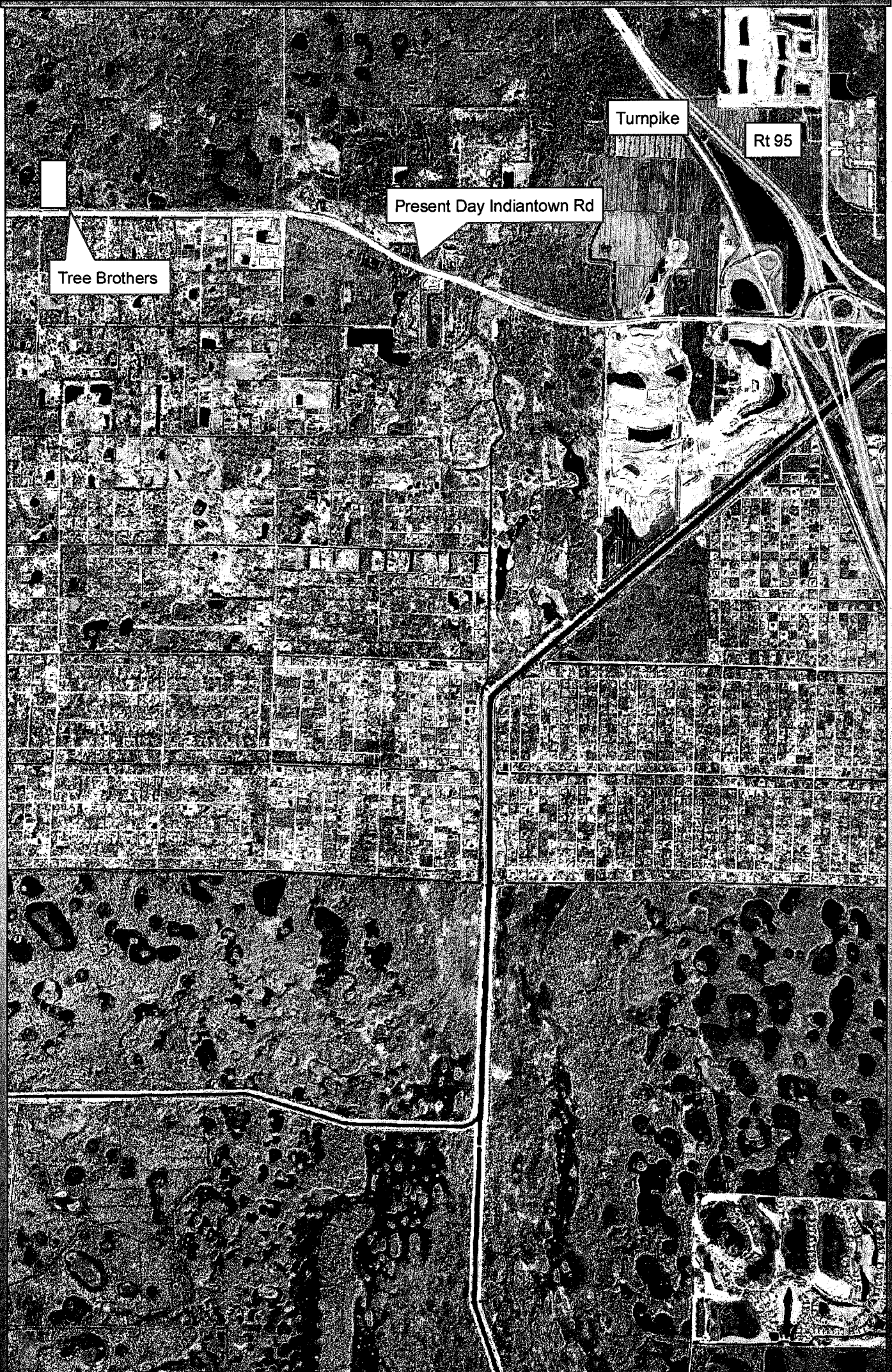
APPROVED AS TO FORM AND
LEGAL SUFFICIENCY

PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, BY ITS
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

SHARON BOCK, CLERK AND COMPTROLLER

BY:  BY: _____
Asst. County Attorney Deputy Clerk

Location of Tree Brothers Property



Revision Date:
Contact: P&C Planning
Filename: P28-G0_SearchForPOC.mxd

1:34,822

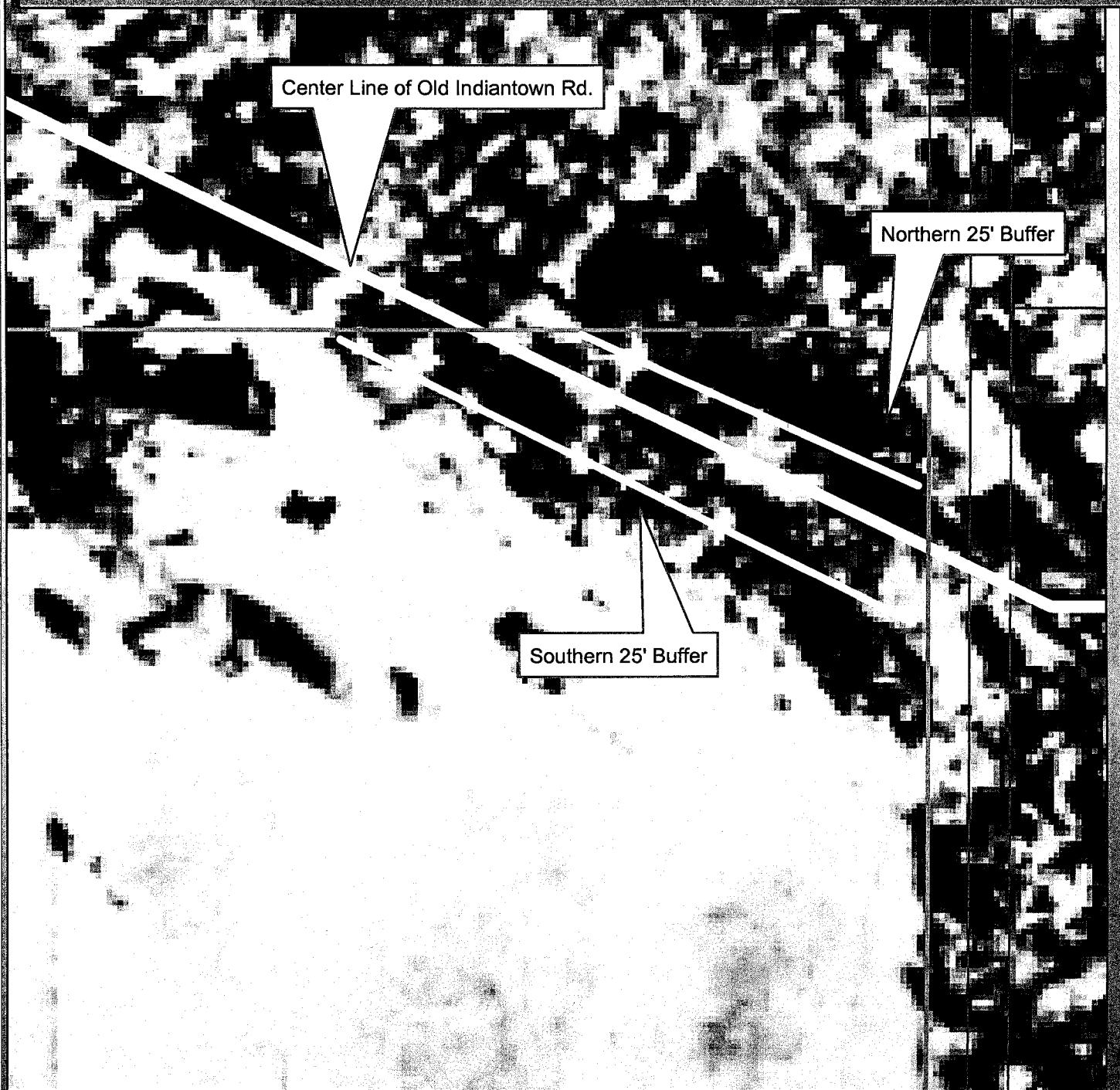


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60 Audubon Avenue
Vero Beach, FL 33595
Phone (888) 225-0300



Note: Map is not official, for presentation purposes only.

Proposed Historic Roadway to be Included in the Existing Historic Indiantown Road Site



Revision Date:
Contact: PBC Planning
Filename: PZB-GIS_SearchTool-POC.mxd

1:654



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100 Australian Avenue
West Palm Beach, FL 33406
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Note: Map is not official, for presentations purposes only.

Proposed Historic Roadway to be Included in the Existing Historic Indiantown Road Site



Revision Date:
Contact: PBC Planning
Filename: P2B-GIS_SearchToolPOC.mxd

Note: Map is not official, for presentations purposes only.

1:2,800



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Designation Application and Report
of
The Historic Resources Review Board
of
Palm Beach County
to the
Palm Beach Board of County Commissioners
regarding
Proposed Designation
of the
Old Indiantown Road Segment
Prepared in accordance with
Palm Beach Unified Land Development Code, Article 9
Prepared By: Planning, Zoning & Building Staff

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Background:

The majority of the northern alignment of Old Indiantown Road (1915-1955) was designated historic by Palm Beach County's Board of County Commissioners on August 17, 2004 and then subsequently added to the Palm Beach County's Register of Historic Places. The qualifying criterion for evoking a historic designation was Criteria "d". Criteria "d" [A resource under consideration for historic designation] "exemplifies historic, political, cultural, or economic trends of the community in history".

During the historic designation process the county and landowner were in negotiations for the county to purchase the entire property (now referred to as the Tree Brothers parcel) to be used for the placement of a firehouse. If this development plan had come to fruition the historic section of the Old Indiantown Road would not have been adversely effected by the proposed development. In order to expedite the sale and transfer of the property the segment of Old Indiantown Road that crosses the northeast corner of the Tree Brothers property was excluded from the historic designation. At some point after the remaining portions of the road were historically designated negotiations between the county and landowner to purchase the property failed.

May 24, 2006 county staff had a meeting with Kilday and Associates staff to go over concerns regarding the development plans for the Tree Brothers property. At the time county regulations called for a fence to surround the perimeter of the property. A fence would cross the road at two locations (northern and eastern property boundaries) and constitute an adverse effect to the integrity of the historic resource. No decision was made at that time as to what could be done to preserve this historic resource.

On August 15, 2006 during the commissioner comments section of weekly BCC meeting the Honorable Commissioner Karen Marcus, instructed staff to begin the process of designating the missing section of the northern alignment of Old Indiantown Road located on the Tree Brother's Property as historic.

On October 12, 2006 during a public hearing the County's Historic Resource Review Board (HRRB) voted to recommended the BCC invoke a historic designation for the excluded segment of the northern alignment of Old Indiantown Road. One letter of objection was read into minutes of the meeting.

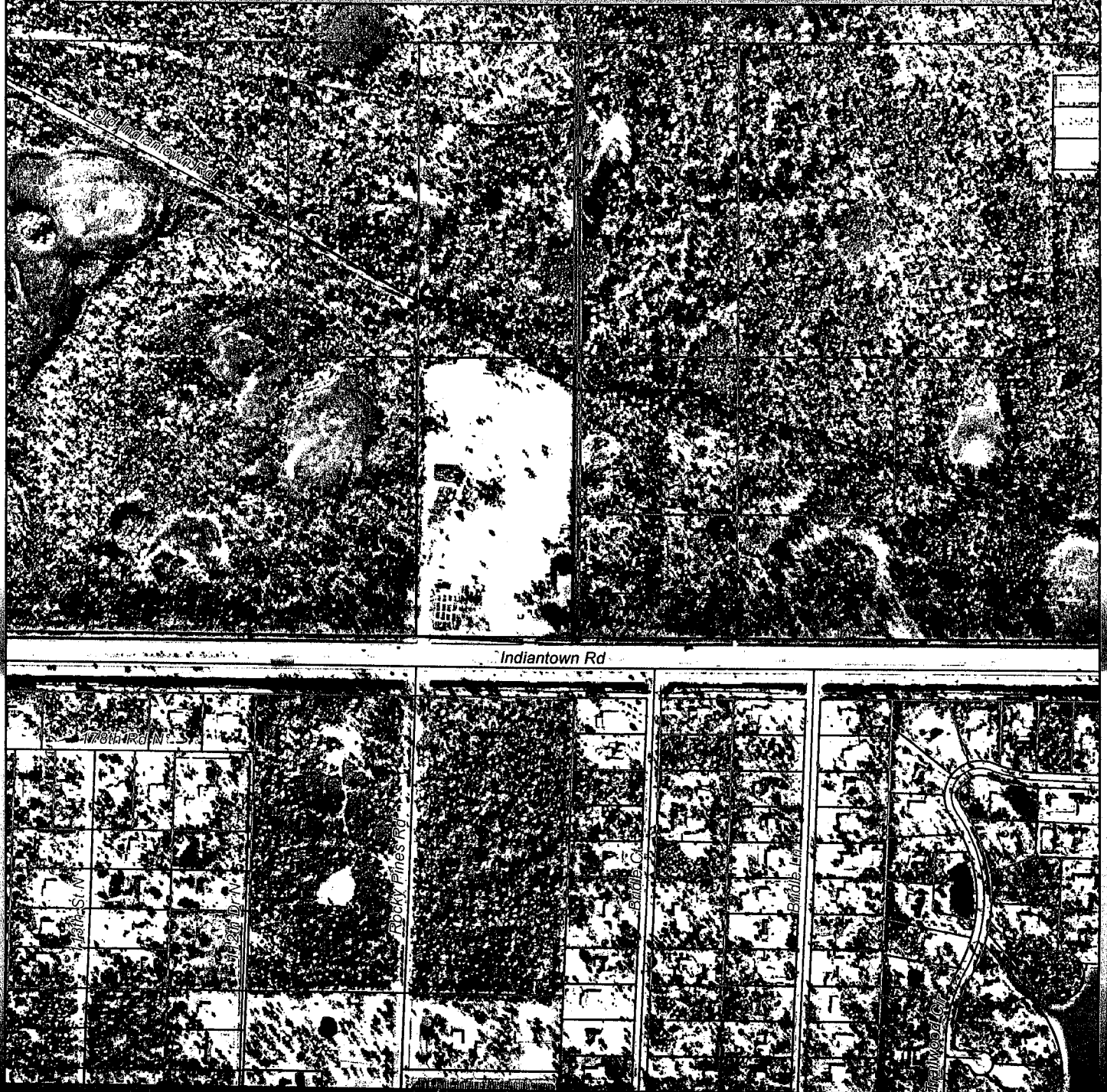
Designation Application:

The actual portion of the road that is currently under consideration for a historic designation is rather small compared to the previously historically designated road. The excluded road section in questions is approximately 196 feet in length and is located in the northeastern corner of the Tree Brother's property. It crosses the northeastern corner of the Tree Brothers property in a northwest to southeast direction. The legal description of the portion of the property to be designated is as follows:

"A segment of Old Indiantown Road that crosses through Philo Farms Subdivision lots A to T Inc/less Road right-of-way thru lots J, T, I & S (PCN:00-41-40-35-01-024-0010)".

The historic designation criteria currently being used for the excluded section of the northern alignment of Old Indiantown Road is Criteria "d" of Article 9 of the ULDC. The resource exemplifies historic, political, cultural, or economic trends of the community in history. The 2004 designation application as prepared by Bob Carr is being used to illustrate the importance the road played in the History of Palm Beach County thus satisfying Criteria "d" of Article 9 of the ULDC.

Approximate Northern Alignment of Old Indiantown Road Crossing NE corner of Tree Bros. Property



Revision Date:
Contact: PSC Planning
Filename: P2B-GIS_SearchTool-POC.mxd

1:7,415



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Note: Map is not official, for presentations purposes only.

On behalf of Palm Beach County's Board of County Commissioners, Planning staff is seeking a historic designation for a segment of the northern alignment of Old Indiantown Road. This segment was not included in the August 17th 2004 historic designation of Old Indiantown Road to help facilitate negotiations of a land sale between the property owner and the county.

Old Indiantown Road's designation boundaries were described as "a segment of Old Indiantown Road from a point on the north side of State Road 706 (Indiantown Road) approximately two miles west of the Ronald Reagan Turnpike and Interstate 95 (I-95) and extends 1.75 miles northwest across Sections 36 and 35 to the section 34/35 line at its intersection with the Mack Dairy Road right-of-way. The road is located in Township 40, Range 41, Sections 35 and 36 in the Jupiter Farms area.

Discussion:

The justification as to why the northern alignment of Old Indiantown Road was designated is made in Carr's (2004) designation report (see Appendix 1). To summarize Carr's report, Old Indiantown Road is one of the few surviving roadways that connected coastal Jupiter to Lake Okeechobee interior that maintains the scale and character of an early to mid-20th century road once common throughout the county. The road was once part of the route for agriculture commerce between the interior and the coast and was the principal route of transportation for the pioneer communities of Philo and Rood (now abandoned).

The excluded segment of Old Indiantown Road is approximately 194 feet long and transects the north east corner of a property legally known as Philo Farms Subdivision lots A to T Inc/Less Road right-of-way thru lots J, T, I & S containing 2.09 acres/Tract 24. This is privately owned property and is currently under the development review process for creation of a recreation vehicle park.

Inclusion of the missing segment will link what are now two discontinuous historic resources. This process will create a continuous and thus more historically significant resource.

Interpretation:

As defined in the Palm Beach County Unified Land Development Code (ULDC), Article 9 Archaeological and Historic Preservation, Chapter B Historic Preservation Procedures, Section 2 Historic Sites, B Criteria for Designation of Historic Sites and Districts: to qualify as a designated historic site or district, individual properties, structures, sites or buildings, or group of properties, structures, sites or buildings, the proposed site or district shall meet one or more of the criteria listed in Section 2 Historic Sites, B Criteria for Designation of Historic Sites and Districts.

The proposed Old Indiantown Road segment meets one of the nine criteria.

- d. Exemplifies the historic, political, cultural, or economic trends of the community in history.

Conclusion:

The missing segment of the northern alignment of Old Indiantown Road successfully meets the criteria as defined by Article 9 Archaeological and Historic Preservation, Chapter B Historic Preservation Procedures, Section 2 Historic Sites, B Criteria for Designation of Historic Sites and Districts as eligible for designation as a historic site or district. The site has met one of the nine criteria, thereby meeting the requirement that it meets at least one of the criteria.

The Indiantown Road segment meets the necessary criteria for inclusion onto Palm Beach County's Register of Historic Places. This designation will further help to preserve one of the few surviving roadways that connected coastal Jupiter to Lake Okeechobee interior that maintains the scale and character of an early to mid-20th century road once common throughout the county.

Historic Resources Around The Old Indiantown Road Tree Bros. Property

1915-1955
Old Indiantown Road
Historically Designated
By BCC

Kennedy's Report
Identified this area
As a high probability area
For containing Native American
Cultural remains

1899-1913
Old Indiantown
Road
Alignment

Likely location
of Escaped
Slave house
Ruin(s).

Indiantown Rd

Revision Date:
Contact: PBC Planning
Filename: PZB-GIS_SearchTool-POC.mxd

1:9,570

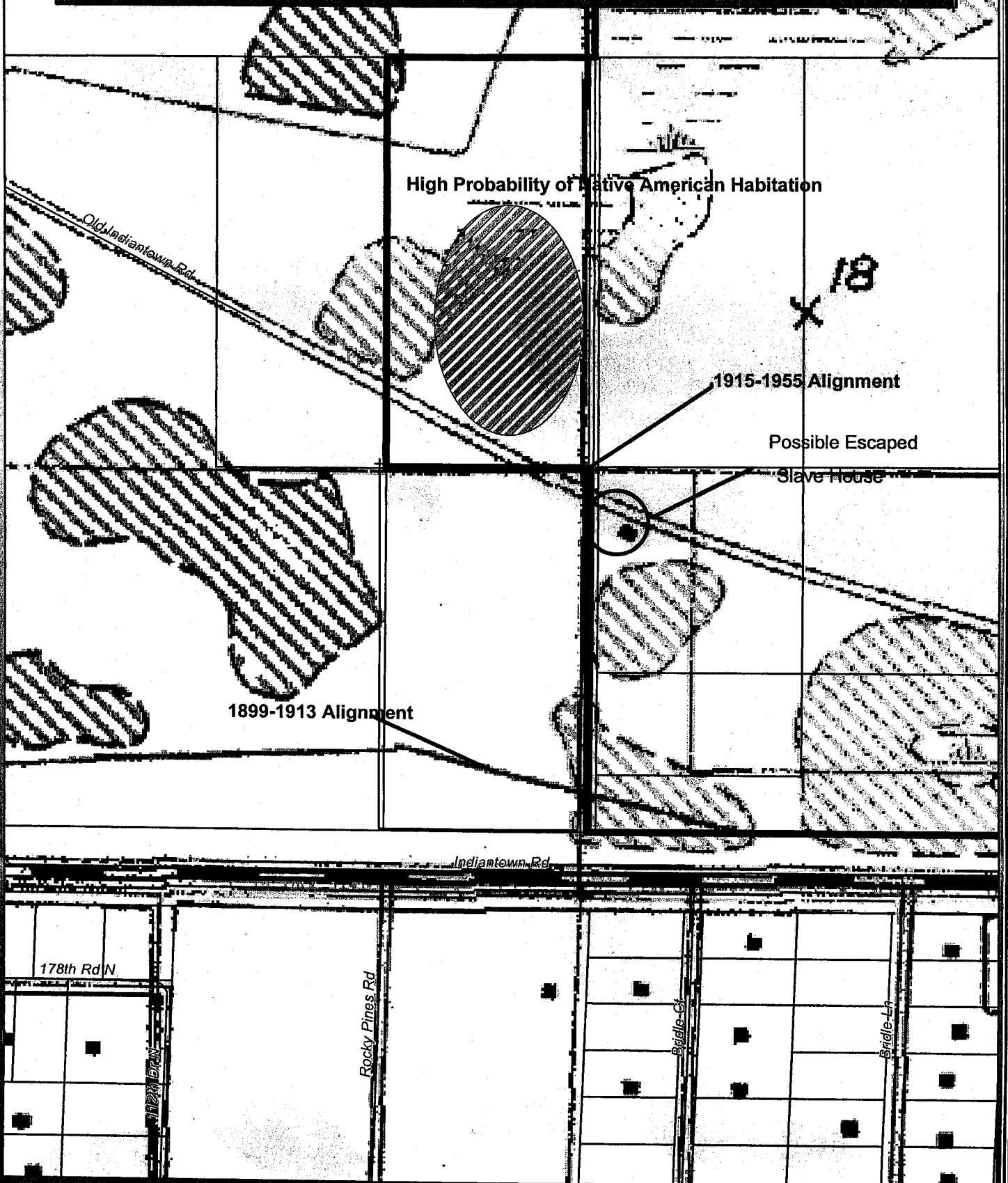


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Note: Map is not official, for presentations purposes only.

Archaeological Review



Revision Date:
Contact: POC Planning
Filename: P2B-GIS_SearchTool-POC.mxd

Note: Map is not official, for presentations purposes only.

1:5,171



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**Designation Report for a Segment of the Old Indiantown Road,
Palm Beach County, Florida**

by

Robert S. Carr, M. S.
Alison Elgart-Berry, Ph.D.

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for the

Palm Beach County Planning Department

AHC Technical Report # 508
June, 2004

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**PALM BEACH COUNTY
HISORIC RESOURCES REVIEW BOARD
DESIGNATION APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC SITE**

Designation No.

Date:

Site Name: Old Indiantown Road

Site Address: Sections 35-36 of Township 40S, Range 41E. The section of the road being considered for designation begins at a point on SR 706 about one quarter mile west of the east line of Section 36, and extends 1.75 miles northwest across Sections 36 and 35 to the Sections 34/35 line at its intersection with the Mack Dairy Road r.o.w.

Type of Ownership: Public (Palm Beach County), Private

Summary of Proposed Site Designation

The Old Indiantown Road site is a rural road segment that measures about 1.75 miles in length and is located west of the City of Jupiter in unincorporated Palm Beach County. The road segment qualifies for local designation as an individual site based on criteria (d), "exemplifies historic, political, cultural, or economic trends of the community in history" as described in Article 7, Section 7.17C under the Palm Beach County Historic Preservation Procedures.

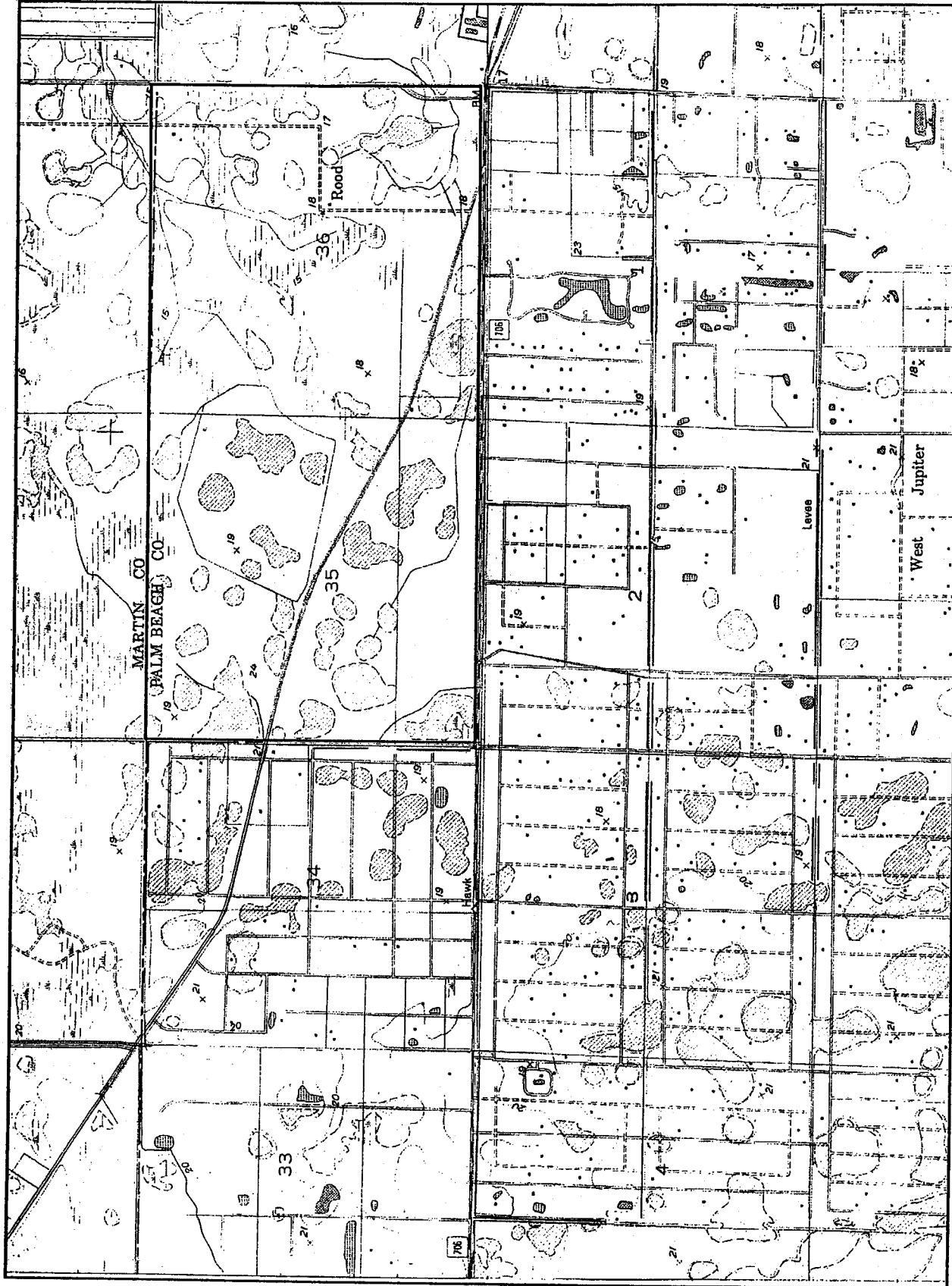
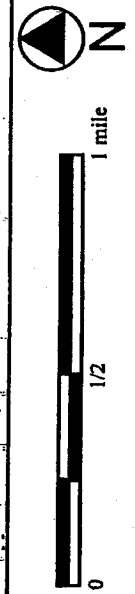


Figure 1. Map of Old Jupiter Road Historic Designation Project Area

Twp. 40S, Rng 41E, Sections 34-36

Source: USGS Rood Quad. 1948 (Rev. 1983)

— Historic Road Site



Project Setting

The property being considered for historical site designation is a road segment located in northern Palm Beach County in Sections 35 and 36 of Township 40S, Range 41E (USGS Rood Quadrangle, 1983) (Figure 1). The road segment is an original part of Old Indiantown Road, which veers off northwest from the current Indiantown Road (SR 706) between N 103 Terrace and Jupiter Farms Road.

The section of the road being considered for designation begins at a point on the north right-of-way line of SR 706 (Section 9319-103) about one quarter mile west of the east line of Section 36, and extends northwest across Sections 35 and 36 (Figure 1). The total length of the road segment is 1.75 miles. This road segment terminates on the Section 34/35 line at Mack Dairy Road.

Geology

The geological formations comprising Palm Beach County are the Caloosahatchee Marl formation in the western section of the County, and the Anasatasia Formation in the east (Kennedy *et al.*, 1994; Deming and Hardman, 2000). The Caloosahatchee Marl formation, consisting of quartz sand and shell, originated in the Pliocene, while the Anasatasia Formation, composed of sand and shell in a coquina formation, is younger geologically. The marine sands of the Pamlico Terrace, 25 feet deep, overlie these formations, and form the soils of the project area.

The designation site is located approximately 1.5 miles southwest of Cypress Creek, a branch of the Loxahatchee River. The topography is described as generally level, with elevations ranging from 19 to 24 feet above sea level (USGS Rood Quadrangle, 1983). According to the original government land survey, prior to modern drainage, the area was composed of pineland and ponds (Houston, 1845; Jones, 1845). Today the undeveloped areas are characterized by pineflatwood.

Soils

The soils in the project area are classified under three main soil series, Riviera, Pineda, and Wabasso. These three soil series contain four specific soil types or phases including Pineda Sand, Riviera Sand, Riviera Sand Depressional and Wabasso Fine Sand.

Pineda Series

The Pineda series consists of nearly level, poorly drained, sandy soils over loamy material. These soils are on broad, low flatwoods and in grassy sloughs. Under natural conditions, the water table is within 10 inches of the surface for one to six months in most years and within 10 to 30 inches most of the remainder of each year, except during extended dry periods. Water covers depressions for one to three months.

The surface layer is dark grayish brown sand about 3 inches thick. Below this is about 16 inches of yellowish brown and brownish yellow sand. The next layer is light grey sand

about 15 inches thick. A grayish brown sandy loam that has vertical sandy tongues that extend from the layer above is at a depth of 34 inches. The underlying material is a mixture of light grey sand and shell fragments below a depth of 44 inches.

Permeability is rapid in the sandy layers and moderately rapid in the loamy layer. The available water capacity is very low in the sandy layers and medium in the loamy layer. Organic matter content is low, and natural fertility is low.

Pineda Sand typical of its series. The natural vegetation on this soil type is slash pine, cabbage palm, scattered cypress and southern bayberry, St. Johnswort, little blue maidencane, pineland three-awn chloris, chalky bluestem, sand cordgrass and numerous other grasses. Most areas are in natural vegetation or improved pasture.

Riviera Series

The Riviera series consists of nearly level, poorly drained soils that have a loamy subsoil. These soils are on broad, low areas and in depressions. They formed in beds of sandy and loamy marine sediment. Under natural conditions, the water table is within ten inches of the surface for two to four months in most years and within ten to thirty inches for most of the remaining year, except during extreme dry periods. Water covers depressions for more than six months each year.

Riviera Sand is a nearly level, poorly drained soil that has a thick sandy subsurface layer that tongues into a loamy subsoil at a depth of twenty to forty inches. A representative pedon is typical of the Riviera Series: a surface layer of dark grayish brown sand six inches thick with a subsurface layer of white sand about 22 inches thick that tongues into grey-brown sandy loam subsoil to a depth of 36 inches. Riviera Sand is commonly found in broad low areas. Under natural conditions, the water table is within ten inches of the surface for two to four months in most years and ten to thirty inches for the remaining months, except in drought. The natural vegetation is cypress, needlegrass, St. John's-wort, corkwood, pickerelweed, sand cordgrass, maidencane and other water-tolerant plants. It can be fairly easily invaded by melaleuca.

Riviera Sand Depressional is a nearly level, poorly drained soil type with a loamy subsoil found in shallow, well-defined depressions. The pedon is dark grayish brown sand that is only three inches thick or less in most places. The soil is typically covered with up to two feet of water for six months out of the year. The natural vegetation on Riviera Sand Depressional soils is basically the same as that for Riviera Sand.

Wabasso Series

The Wabasso series consists of nearly level, poorly drained, sandy soils that have a black, weakly cemented sandy layer over loamy material. These soils are in broad, flatwoods areas. They formed in thick beds of sandy marine sediment and the underlying loamy material. Under natural conditions, the water table is within ten inches for one to four months during most years. It is between 10 and 40 inches most of the remainder of each year, except during extended dry periods.

The surface layer is black fine sand about 8 inches thick. The subsurface layer is grey and light grey fine sand about 14 inches thick. The next layer is black fine sand, weakly cemented with organic matter, about 10 inches thick. Below this is a subsoil of brown and very dark grayish brown fine sandy loam about 6 inches thick. Below this is light grey sand and shell fragments that extend to a depth of 72 inches or more.

Permeability is rapid to a depth of 22 inches, moderate to 38 inches, and rapid below this. The available water capacity is low to very low in the upper 22 inches and below 38 inches. Between a depth of 22 and 38 inches it is medium. The organic-matter content and natural fertility are low.

Wabasso Fine Sand is a nearly level, poorly drained, sandy soil type that has a black weakly cemented sand layer over loamy material. This soil is in broad, flatwoods areas. It has the pedon described as representative of the series. Under natural conditions, the water table is within 10 inches of the surface for one to four months during most years and between 10 and 40 inches most of the remainder of each year, except during extended dry periods. The natural vegetation includes slash pine, cabbage palm, saw-palmetto, southern bayberry, runner oak, and pineland three-awn. Most areas are still in native vegetation though some large areas are used for truck crops, citrus and improved pasture.

Current Land Use

The adjacent properties to the proposed Old Indiantown Road historic site designation is zoned as Agricultural Residential (AR) land, which is consistent with rural residential zoning. In 1999, a Comprehensive Plan changed the allowed densities for the area, so that the Future Land Use falls under the category Rural Residential 10 (RR10), not to exceed one dwelling unit per 10 acres. Most of the property has been recently acquired by Palm Beach County and will be managed as the Cypress Creek Natural Area.

Previous Research

Extensive archaeological and historical research has been conducted in the project area during the 1990s as a result of several cultural resource management projects. Two reports have focused on the history of Indiantown Road (Lewis *et al.*, 1991; Gravett, 1993). Many prehistoric and historic sites have been documented and investigated as a result, although few of them have been intensively investigated.

The first major cultural resource project in the area was conducted by the Department of Anthropology at Florida Atlantic University in the fall and winter of 1991 (Kennedy *et al.*, 1991). This project involved an initial Phase I survey of a proposed realignment of Indiantown Road (SR706) and a Phase II investigation of two sites identified during the first survey. Phase I work resulted in the identification of one prehistoric site, the SFWMD midden (8PB6862), and one historic site, the Gildan right-of-way and bridge/causeway (8PB6863). The SFWMD midden is a small campsite located just north of Indiantown Road on the western bank of the Loxahatchee. This site probably dates to the East Okeechobee I period (750 B.C - ca. A.D. 800).

The Gildan right-of-way and bridge/causeway was located about half a mile to the east of 8PB6862 at the Eastern Slough of the Loxahatchee River. This site was the main object of the Phase II investigation. It was determined that this site consisted of two components, a causeway and bridge associated with a late nineteenth century road called the Wire Trail, and the remains of a twentieth century bridge from an earlier alignment of Indiantown Road. The routes of all trails and roads from the 19th century to the present were traced through present-day Riverbend park. Although their study did not focus on the project parcel, the location of the Wire Trail was identified in the study area.

The Riverbend Park site (8PB7511) was identified and recorded by students from Florida Atlantic University in the winter of 1991. As indicated by its name, the site is located in Riverbend Park, which is south of Indiantown Road near where it intersects Taylor Road. At the time of its identification, the site was given the name, Riverbend Park #1 Earthworks. Certain features associated with the site, such as an apparent linear or linears, were noted that were reminiscent of an earthwork or earthworks. Thus, it was thought at that time that the site may have been part of the Loxahatchee Earthworks (8PB49), which was recorded by Bob Carr based on a review of aerial photographs.

In the fall and winter of 1993, more cultural resource work was conducted by Florida Atlantic University in the area for Environmental Management and Engineering, under contract with the Department of Public Works - Roadway Production of Palm Beach County, Florida (Kennedy *et al.*, 1994). The project was in conjunction with the SR706 (Indiantown Road) Realignment Project and survey areas covered tracts proposed for Restoration/Mitigation. These tracts included the Eastern Loxahatchee Slough located to the north of SR706 about a mile east of the present survey area, the Loxahatchee River Corridor within Riverbend Park, and the Shunk Tract located just to the east of the Loxahatchee River and just to the north of SR706.

During Phase I and II work on the Shunk tract, two separate sites were identified and tested. One, 8PB7944, contains both a prehistoric midden and a historic Seminole component. Phase II work on the site included a more intensive metal detecting sweep and the excavation of several shovel tests and two one meter square units. It was determined that the original boundaries postulated for the site were fairly accurate. The one meter square units indicated that portions of the site remain relatively undisturbed below a depth of 15 to 20 centimeters. The prehistoric component of the site was interpreted as "a small village or relatively large midden site occupied over a long period of time" (Kennedy *et al.*, 1991). The historic component was interpreted as a small Seminole campsite.

During Phase II work on the site, both historic and prehistoric components were identified. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered mainly in areas adjacent to the Loxahatchee River. One meter shovel tests indicated that portions of the site are relatively undisturbed while other areas show some disturbance. The site was interpreted as a prehistoric camp with a later brief military encampment. Based on the presence of both Sand-tempered Plain and St. Johns Plain pottery at this site, it is probable that it dates to the latter stage of the East Okeechobee I period (ending around A.D. 800) and the East Okeechobee II period (A.D. 800 - 1000). During historic times, the site was probably part of Jessup's Battle of the Loxahatchee (1838) and was possibly used by a portion of Jessup's army as a camp immediately after the battle. The presence of the Minie ball indicates that the site may have been used as a military camp during the later Third Seminole War period (mid - 1850s).

During Phase I work in the Loxahatchee River Corridor, the Loxahatchee River Corridor Site (8PB7946) was identified. This is a small prehistoric site located on the east bank of the river about 175 feet south of SR706. A Phase II analysis of the site indicated that it is a small midden approximately 100 feet north-south and 100 feet east-west. The site itself is about 40 centimeters thick.

The Loxahatchee Historical Society prepared a recreational trail feasibility study of Old Jupiter-Indiantown Road in December, 1993 (Gravett, 1993). Included in this report is an extensive historical study of the road. Through archival research, they discovered that the original Jupiter-Indiantown Road, which runs through the project parcel, was commissioned and cut in 1899. In 1911, a resolution was passed to grade the road, and to re-route it so that it intersected with the road from Stuart in the Indiantown area. This route, completed in 1917, is still the general eastern alignment of Indiantown Road.

The most extensive cultural resource management project near the current survey area which has been completed to date was conducted by the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy (AHC) during the summer, fall and winter of 1994 (Carr, Steele *et al.*, 1995). This project consisted of a Phase I survey of Riverbend Park, including the adjacent Reese Ranch and Groves and the Gildan Tract along the Eastern Slough of the Loxahatchee. All of this property lies to the southeast of the present survey area, on the south side of Indiantown Road. A total of 25 prehistoric sites was assessed during the Riverbend survey. The oldest site located is a pre-ceramic Archaic site which may date to 1000 B.C. Most sites seem to date to East Okeechobee I times (750 B.C. - A.D. 800), although a few probably date to the East Okeechobee II period (A.D. 800 - 1000). A total of six sites with

apparent Seminole components was also recorded during this survey as well as five sites with U.S. military components and several twentieth-century structures. In addition, it was also concluded during the Riverbend survey that portions of both Powell's and Jessup's Battles of 1838 took place within the boundaries of Riverbend Park. The extremely dense concentration and diversity of sites recorded for Riverbend Park during the AHC survey makes plain the presence and importance of archaeological resources near the current project parcel.

Another cultural resource management project completed near the current project parcel was a Phase II investigation of a late nineteenth century Seminole camp within Riverbend Park. This project was also conducted by the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy during the winter of 1994 (Carr, Spears-Jester, Pepe, and Perez 1995). Artifacts recovered from this site confirmed that Seminole activity in and around the current survey area did not end with the conclusion of the Second Seminole War (1842).

In 1996, an extensive archaeological monitoring project was conducted by the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy within the new right-of-way for Indiantown Road, between Jupiter Farms Road and the Florida Turnpike (Pepe and Carr, 1996b). Eleven archaeological/historical sites were investigated during this project. Of these, seven sites were recorded as a result of the survey. Two of these newly recorded sites are prehistoric, two have Seminole War components, and four contain the remains of 20th century pioneer structures. The dates of occupation on the newly recorded prehistoric sites range from the East Okeechobee I through East Okeechobee III periods (750 B.C. - A.D. 1750). It was also concluded during this survey that portions of both Battles of the Loxahatchee occurred within the new right-of-way for Indiantown Road, as well as a portion of the Seminole village and military camps associated with the battles. Further, it was noted that a portion of the military camp, recorded as Riverbend Park #7 (8PB7979), is located in the southeastern corner of the project property. Finally, it was noted during this survey that the new northern right-of-way line for Indiantown Road seemed to pass directly through the location of a historic structure, the Wilhelm's House (8PB8210).

A phase I survey of the Berg property, located directly east of the current project area between Jupiter Farms and Taylor Roads, was conducted in 1996 by the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy (Pepe, 1996). That survey resulted in the documentation of two archaeological sites within the property: 8PB7979 and 8PB8210. The former site was identified as a portion of Battle of Loxahatchee, and the latter was a 20th century pioneer homesite. This second site was not regarded as significant, however, site 8PB7979 was identified as being significant and potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

During this survey, artifacts most likely associated with Jesup's camp after the Battle of the Loxahatchee were recovered during metal-detecting sweeps made in a small portion of the property near its southern border, directly across the street from Sierra Square. Because of this, the boundaries for Riverbend Park #7 (8PB7979) were extended north into the Berg property. Also during this survey, the remains of the Wilhelm's House (8PB8210) were examined. It was noted at the time that disturbance from the clearing and grubbing phase

of the Indiantown Road realignment project had mostly destroyed the site, leaving only a few traces of it on the Berg property.

Because of the Seminole War finds made in the Berg property, Phase II excavations and further metal-detecting sweeps were carried out in the small portion of Riverbend Park #7 that was extent there (Pepe and Carr, 1996b). More artifacts associated with Jesup's camp were recovered through the metal-detection, while a previously unknown prehistoric component of the site was identified through the block excavations. A total of 79 fragments of lithic debitage were recovered. It was noted that this component of the site most likely represented a temporary campsite along the edge of the slough. It was likely used by Middle Archaic (5000 - 3000 B.C.) hunters and gatherers. The debitage recovered through the excavations here was most likely the result of tool resharpening.

Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from a total of six sites during the 1995-1997 Indiantown Road Realignment project. Two of these sites, the Loxahatchee River Corridor Site (8PB7946) and Riverbend Park #1 (8PB7973), were recorded during previous studies. The East Slough Site (8PB8205), Riverbend Park #16 (8PB8213), Riverbend Park #17 (8PB9243) and Riverbend Park #18 (8PB9244) were recorded as a result of this project's archaeological investigations.

Riverbend Park #16 and the East Slough Site may date exclusively to the East Okeechobee I period (750 B.C. to A.D. 800). The Loxahatchee River Corridor Site may have several different components ranging from East Okeechobee I-III times (750 B.C. - A.D. 1500). Riverbend Park #1 and #17 may have components ranging from East Okeechobee I-IV times (750 B.C. - A.D. 1750). Finally, Riverbend Park #18 may have components ranging from the Late Archaic through East Okeechobee III periods (3000 B.C. - A.D. 1500). All six sites are located in transitional floodplain swamp/hammock environments near fairly constant water sources. The East Slough site is obviously located next to the Eastern Slough of the Loxahatchee while the other five sites are adjacent to the Loxahatchee River. Additionally, all six sites can be characterized as being black dirt middens, which were probably used as temporary camps rather than permanent villages.

Six sites containing the remains of twentieth-century pioneer structures were investigated during the Indiantown Road realignment project. Only the Fagg Caretaker's House was recorded previously. The Lucius House (8PB8206), Kelsey House, Wilhelms' House (8PB8210), Packing House area, and Lainhart Shack (8PB9245) were all recorded as a result of archaeological investigations carried out during the current project. The first structures constructed in the alignment area were probably the original packing house and the nearby caretaker's house. The packing house was probably erected around the turn-of-the-century and was destroyed by fire in 1918. Another packing house was constructed shortly afterwards. The caretaker's house was constructed sometime in the first two decades of this century. The Fagg Caretaker's House, Lucius House, Kelsey House, and Wilhelm's House were probably all built during the 1930s. The Lainhart Shack was probably constructed in 1940. All of the structures that were recorded during this survey were abandoned and destroyed by the late 1960s and/or early 1970s. The last to go were probably the Wilhelm's House and the caretaker's house and new packing house in the

Packing House site area.

Eleven of the sites within the Indiantown Road realignment project area were completely or intensely impacted by the road widening. These sites were the East Slough Site (8PB8205), Lucius House (8PB8206), Kelsey House (8PB8208), Seminole Skirmish Line (8PB8209), Wilhelm's House (8PB8210), Packing House area (8PB8211), Riverbend Park #16 (8PB8213), Riverbend Park #17 (8PB9243), Riverbend Park #18 (8PB9244) and the Lainhart Shack (8PB9245). Another four sites were not destroyed but were impacted to various degrees. Major damage occurred to the Fagg Caretaker's House (8PB8009), including destruction of most of the foundation remains. However, much of the Second Seminole War component of this site has not been impacted. The Loxahatchee River Corridor Site (8PB7946), Riverbend Park #1 (8PB7973) and Riverbend Park #7 (8PB7979) also received major damage. Finally, a portion of the Loxahatchee Battlefield (8PB8401) was impacted during the road project, with the cautionary note that the previous Indiantown Road construction of the 1950s and prior clearing activities had already done significant damage to the battlefield. Nonetheless, adverse impacts to these sites were at least largely offset by archaeological investigations, which provided a record and analysis of recovered materials to act as mitigation for impacts to these sites.

In 2000, Archaeological Consultants, Inc. conducted a cultural resource assessment survey of the Renaissance Village property, which is located in Section 35 of Township 40 South, Range 41 East (Deming and Hardman, 2000). That assessment included the current study parcel. The southern border of this property is Indiantown Road (State Road 706), just south of the Martin County-Palm Beach County border, and Old Indiantown Road traverses through the middle. They reported that Old Indiantown Road was built by convict labor in 1917 to transport agricultural goods from the interior to the coast for shipment. Agricultural products from this area included pineapples, citrus, bananas and ferns. Their survey consisted of 37 systematic and judgmental shovel tests. Systematic tests were dug along portions of Old Indiantown Road and Indiantown Road (SR 706) to attempt to locate any historic period cultural materials. No historic or prehistoric archaeological sites were found within the Renaissance Village project parcel during their study.

Summary of Area History

Prehistoric: Late Archaic to East Okeechobee Periods (3000 BC to 1750 AD)

The archaeological record in Palm Beach County suggests that the East Okeechobee culture area was influenced from cultural areas to the north, such as Indian River and St. Johns Areas. The earliest sites found in Palm Beach County date to the Late Archaic (3000 BC to 750 BC). Sherds of an early type of pottery, semi-fiber tempered, were found at Jupiter Inlet I (PB34) (Kennedy *et al.*, 1995). Several Archaic non-ceramic, short-term hunting campsites were found in interior regions of the county located on remnant tree islands in marsh land, and include the Reese #3 site, located in Riverbend park.

Many sites in the Loxahatchee River date to the East Okeechobee I Period (ca. 750 BC to 800 AD), characterized by the incidence of undecorated sand tempered pottery (Kennedy *et al.*, 1991; Kennedy *et al.*, 1994 a, b; Carr *et al.*, 1995). These sites were probably inhabited seasonally.

East Okeechobee Periods II (800 to 1000 AD) and III (1000 to 1500 AD) are also defined by diagnostic pottery types. St. Johns ceramics, documented at Jupiter Inlet I (PB34), appear in Period II at coastal sites, but apparently do not reach the interior. East Okeechobee Period III is marked by St. Johns Check Stamped pottery, also seen at Jupiter Inlet I and at the Riviera Site (PB30) (Wheeler, 1992).

East Okeechobee Period IV (1500 to 1750 AD) or contact period, is characterized by the same ceramic types as the previous period, except that this period has the addition of European goods. The tribe encountered in the East Okeechobee Area by Europeans at this time was called the Jeaga. Of the estimated 20,000 Indians in south Florida when the Spanish arrived, only several hundred remained by 1793 when the English gained control of Florida. The remaining native Indians are reported to have migrated to Cuba with the Spanish (Romans, 1962).

Creek groups, under pressure from pioneer settlement, migrated into Florida from Georgia and Alabama beginning in the mid 18th century. Called "cimarrones" by the Spanish, they eventually became known as the Seminoles. European settlement in Florida increased dramatically in the 19th century, causing tension and eventually war between the Seminoles and the federal government, who wanted to transfer them to reservations in the western United States. After the Battle of Okeechobee in 1838, the Seminoles moved en masse into south Florida.

Seminole War

In January of 1838, two important battles of the Second Seminole War were fought in and around the present project area between U.S. forces and Seminole forces. On January 15, Naval Lieutenant Levin M. Powell led several boats two miles up the Jupiter River where he disembarked part of his force. Leaving 23 men with the boats, he led 55 sailors and 23 men of the First Artillery inland. At what was probably the Eastern Slough of the Loxahatchee

River, he was engaged by Seminole forces. Although some of the troops were able to advance probably as far as the Loxahatchee River, Powell's entire detachment was eventually forced to retreat the full five miles back to their boats. During the retreat, they were constantly harassed by Seminole warriors. In the end, one boat was lost, four of Powell's men were killed and 22 men, including Powell and all of his officers, were wounded (Carr, Steele, Pepe and Spears-Jester, 1995).

Upon hearing of Powell's battle, General Thomas S. Jesup, who was the commander of the Florida campaign, led a much larger force consisting of 1500 men to the location of Powell's Battlefield. They approached the Loxahatchee River from the southwest on the 20th of January. There, they encountered a Seminole force of what was probably about 200 Seminole and black warriors. The Seminoles' resistance in this battle was much less determined than in the previous skirmish. This is probably because they were well aware of the huge advantage Jesup held in his superior numbers and were essentially fighting a rear guard action in a well chosen place. Their only probable intent was to deflect Jesup's army from their target, the Seminole village, while the women, children and elderly escaped into the Loxahatchee Marsh. Thus, the Seminole warriors posted themselves in the hammock vegetation along both the east and west banks of the Loxahatchee, although mostly on the east side. From this position, they were able to fire on the U.S. forces as they crossed the river. Once the military successfully crossed, the Seminoles quickly dispersed. The battle lasted about an hour. Among the military, seven were killed and 31 wounded. By the next day, two of the wounded had died. By March 15, two more had died (Carr, Steele, Pepe and Spears-Jester 1995).

In the next few months, most of the Seminoles who had fought Jesup at the Battle of the Loxahatchee surrendered at the newly established Fort Jupiter on Pennock Point. Their final numbers included 527 Seminoles, 156 free blacks and 14 slaves. While at the fort, the Seminole leaders told Jesup that the war being fought was a Mickasuki, and not a Seminole, war. They even offered to guide the military in efforts against the Mickasuki. In the end though, President Andrew Jackson ordered these Seminoles to emigrate to the Indian Territory of Oklahoma (Carr, Steele, Pepe and Spears-Jester, 1995).

Thus, the surrender of these people as a result of the battles of Loxahatchee represented not only the largest single capture of the Jesup campaign, but it was also, in effect, the surrender of the true Seminole element of the native resistance forces. By the end of the war, only 60 of the natives remaining in Florida were recorded as being Seminole. When Billy Bowlegs, the Seminole leader, left Florida in 1858 for Oklahoma, he is likely to have taken most, if not all, of the remaining true Seminoles from Florida. It is probable that all of the Seminoles may have been removed from Florida by the time of the Civil War, with the battles of the Loxahatchee being the single most significant occurrence contributing towards their removal (Carr, Steele, Pepe and Spears-Jester, 1995).

Fort Jupiter, built in 1838 during the Second Seminole War, was one of three forts built in South Florida. The fort was used as a containment area for Seminole and black prisoners before they were shipped to reservations. It was abandoned in 1842.

After Florida attained statehood in 1845, the US government conducted a land survey of the entire state. George Houston surveyed the north, west, and east boundaries and section of Township 40 South, Range 41 East, and A.H. Jones surveyed the south. They did not encounter any man-made features in this township.

In 1842 the federal government passed the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 to encourage homesteading in the unsettled part of Florida. These settlers would, in turn, defend the territory from the Seminoles. Two claims were laid in the Jupiter Narrows area, but most settlers did not gain the title to their land until the National Homestead Act of 1862 (Lewis *et al.*, 1991).

The second Fort Jupiter was established during the Third Seminole War on February 21, 1855 one-half mile east of the old fort. This fort was abandoned at two different times, first in 1855 and finally in 1857.

Pioneer Settlement of the Jupiter Area

The first area settled in the vicinity of Jupiter was the coastal portion around the Jupiter Inlet. In 1890, the Jupiter to Lake Worth Railway, known as the Celestial Railway, began operations (Carr *et al.*, 1995). This line served as a link between the settlements and businesses around Lake Worth and the steamship traffic of the Indian River. It brought permanent settlers and visitors to the area. The town of Juno was sufficiently large and busy enough during this time that it was made the seat for Dade County from 1889 to 1899. This, in turn, brought more settlers and business to the area (Lewis *et al.*, 1991).

In 1894, Flagler bypassed Jupiter entirely when he extended the Florida East Coast Railway south from Daytona to West Palm Beach. Two years later, he extended his line to Miami (Akin, 1992). The Celestial Railway was soon driven out of business. Steamship traffic on the Indian River also dwindled as the FEC became the main conduit for transportation of both passengers and goods. As the focus of economic development shifted farther to the south, development in the Jupiter area slowed considerably. In 1899, the Dade County seat was moved permanently to Miami (Lewis *et al.*, 1991).

Limestone Creek

In 1895, the Jupiter Military Reservation, which included the land in and around the Old and New Fort Jupiters, was opened to homesteading and a post office was established (Lewis *et al.*, 1991). The entire area was called West Jupiter, with the FEC tracks serving as its boundary with East Jupiter. Some continued to call the area "Reservation," well into the twentieth century (Davis, 1978).

One of the first portions of the old Reservation to be settled was what is now the Limestone Creek area. It was sometimes referred to as "The Woods" because it consisted mainly of pine flatwoods. Black and white settlers began homesteading this area around the turn of the century. Eventually, the white settlers moved away. The mostly black community remains is one of the oldest in the county (Gibbons, 1989). Early residents of

the area engaged mostly in self-sufficient farming. Farm and garden crops grown in Limestone Creek were mostly vegetables like beans and collard greens (Davis, 1978).

Bands of Seminoles also camped and hunted regularly in the area at this time. Some of these camps may have even been of a semi-permanent nature, as some older residents of Limestone Creek can remember seeing a few isolated chickees. The Seminoles usually only made contact with their neighbors when they were interested in trading the products of their forages, huckleberries, venison, wild hog, etc., for store-bought goods like corn. Older residents recall that the Seminoles disappeared in the 1930s, at which time they probably moved to the Big Cypress and Brighton Reservations (Davis, 1978; Jackson, 1995; Lyons, 1978). This is probably correct, as the Brighton Reservation was acquired as an Indian preserve in this same decade. Kersey also reports that it was not until the 1930s that Mikasuki-speaking Seminoles began moving to Big Cypress (Kersey 1992).

Philo Farms, Jupiter Farms and Rood

In the early part of this century, the Jupiter Fruit Farms Company acquired large tracts of land to the north and northwest of the survey area. Some of this land was used for the establishment of citrus groves. Jupiter Fruit Farms eventually sold much of its land to its vice-president, Edgar W. Philo. In 1914, Philo had this land platted as the "Philo Farms", which included portions of Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 in Township 40, Range 41 as well as Sections 30 and 31 in Township 40, Range 42. Although much of his land was of marginal value for agriculture due to lack of drainage, Philo still managed to sell numerous parcels during the first Florida land boom in the 1920s. Most of his sales were to homesteaders from northern states (Palm Beach County Grantor/Grantee Index).

In 1923, Jupiter Farms and Groves was platted by the South Indian River Company in a similar way. This property is to the south of the project area. Settlement here was fairly sparse until the 1930s (Palm Beach County Grantor/Grantee Index, Rood 1995 cf. Carr *et al.*, 1995).

Homesteaders grew vegetable crops and sugar cane, and some engaged in limited cattle ranching. The area, which was originally pine barrens, was not really suitable for either, though. Frequent floods, especially in Philo Farms, severely damaged crops and made it difficult for ranching. Cattle also did not do well on the local "wire" grass (pers. comm. Rood, 1995, cf. Carr *et al.*, 1995).

For the most part, early farmers in Philo Farms and Jupiter Farms were self-sufficient. They grew their own vegetables and kept cows for milk and butter. Hunting provided occasional meat, such as turkey. Fish were also plentiful in the Loxahatchee and oysters could be obtained farther downstream. Groceries and other supplies were bought at the Ziegler or Bower store. No churches or schools were located in the Philo Farms and Jupiter Farms area. For these services, residents had to commute to Jupiter (pers. comm. Rood, 1995, cf. Carr *et al.*, 1995).

The Rood family were pioneers in this area arriving from Wisconsin in 1914. They eventually moved east into town and are known today for their family business, Rood

Landscaping. The local Rood-Williams Post of the American Legion is partly named in honor of Homer Rood who was killed during World War II. In 1915, the U.S. Postal Service established a post office in Philo Farms that was named after the Rood's. Sophia Rood managed the post office north of Old Indiantown Road. Sophia's son, Harlow, delivered mail from Rood to Indiantown. The Rood post office handled the Philo and Jupiter Farms mail until it was closed in 1934 (Helbock, 1995).

In the 1930s farming began to shift slightly from Philo Farms to Jupiter Farms. This was mostly due to persistent flooding in the Philo Farms area and somewhat better drainage in the Jupiter Farms area (pers. comm. Rood, 1995, cf. Carr *et al.*, 1995).

Timber

Where citrus growing and farming were the main early industries to the east and north of the project area, timber was dominant to the west. Firms like the Panama Charcoal Company, Eberhart Faber and Drake Lumber dominate the Grantor/Grantee Index for these areas. Vast expanses of cypress and pine were logged by these companies, as well as a limited amount of hardwood trees.

Modern Development

Growth proceeded slowly from the 1930s up until the 1970s. At about the same time that the Riverbend Mobile Home Park was constructed, a convenience store was established just across Indiantown Road to the west of Taylor Road. Throughout the next two decades, single family homes and townhouses, like Jupiter Plantation, were built on former farm and pasture around the project area. Shopping plazas followed. In 1987, I-95 was extended through the area just to the east of the turnpike. Since this time, development has been rapid, especially in the area to the east of the interstate. Affluent developments like the Shores and Riverwalk now border Limestone Creek.

Indiantown Road History

Many routes have traversed western Palm Beach County connecting the east coast to the Florida interior from the mid nineteenth century to the present. The earliest accounts of routes connecting Jupiter on the east coast to the interior were old military trails used during the Seminole Wars. These early trails may have followed even earlier Indian trails.

Eustis Trail /Ft. Van Swearingen - Old Ft. Jupiter Trail/ "Military Wagon Road"

The earliest maps of the Territory of Florida, the Vignoles map of 1822 and the Tanner map of 1823, both depict a road leading from the native town of Chocuchatti near present day Brooksville, to the headwaters of the Loxahatchee River (Carr *et al.*, 1995). The road is actually an Indian trail that crosses the river at a point roughly due west of the Jupiter Inlet. The trail is noted to be the "Track of the Indian Hunters across the peninsula" (Vignoles, 1977). The trail begins at Chocuchatti, the earliest known settlement of Muscogee speaking Creek in Florida, established during the 1760s. The trail terminates a short distance east of the point where it crosses the Loxahatchee River. The general course and the location where it crosses the Loxahatchee may coincide with the later track of the U.S. military's Eustis Road. The statement made by General Jesup that his battle was fought at the Indian crossing place on the Loxhatchee indicates that the military trail and Indian trail may be one in the same. This road was the main native route into the south Florida region, dating at least to the eighteenth century, and it possibly followed an earlier prehistoric route (Carr *et al.*, 1995).

A "Military Wagon Road" (Lewis *et al.*, 1991) used for transporting soldiers and supplies connected Fort Jupiter to Fort Van Sweringen, located due east of the town of Okeechobee, during the Second Seminole War. The Eustis Road also went to Ft. Van Sweringen, and indeed this trail is referred to by contemporary maps and other surveys of the surrounding townships through which it travels, as the Eustis trail (Vol. III, U.S. field notes; Florida: 1845 - A.H. Jones) (Figure 2).

The Fort Jupiter to Fort Van Sweringen trail was blazed in 1838 by Jessup's column preceding the Battle of the Loxahatchee River and the establishment of Ft. Jupiter on Pennock Point. It was created as a rough blaze through a wetland mosaic landscape in order to convey men on foot, wagon and artillery. As such, understory vegetation was removed and trees were cut only so low as to allow the passage of wagons. Bridges and causeways were constructed along the way only where swamps and rivers could not be avoided, resulting in an extremely circuitous path (Carr *et al.*, 1995). The military road crossed SR706 west of the Florida Turnpike, but then veered southwest, crossing the eastern slough of the Loxahatchee River north of the fork in the river in the region of Riverbend Park (Lewis *et al.*, 1991). The AHC was able to determine the exact location where this road crossed the eastern section line of Section 6, Township 41 south, Range 42 east, however, it did not traverse the project area (Figure 2).

The location of the Fort Jupiter to Fort Van Sweringen trail is particularly significant in determining the location of Jesup's Battle of Loxahatchee. In 1855, Lt. T.J. Haines of the

Second Artillery stated that due to the fact that the new Fort Jupiter was east, not west of Jones Creek, he had been unable to follow Eustis trail to where it crossed the Loxahatchee River at the battlefield. He further stated that the bridge at the battlefield was unusable, instead crossing the Loxahatchee south of the old crossing. This jog in the original road was generally followed by the later military units that passed through the area. The Haines report not only gives the reason for the change in the course of the road during the Third Seminole War, but clearly states that the battlefield is at the point where the Eustis trail crosses the Loxahatchee.

After Florida attained statehood in 1845, the US government conducted a land survey of the entire state. George Houston surveyed Township 40 South Range 41 East, including the northern, eastern, and western borders of the project area, Sections 34, 35, and 36, and A.H. Jones surveyed Township 41 South, Range 41 East, including the southern border of Sections 34, 35, and 36 (Houston, 1845; Jones, 1845; Plat, 1845). Their field notes do not indicate that a trail or any other culturally altered feature existed in Sections 34, 35 and 36. However, the presence of an "old road" is noted on the eastern boundary of Section 6 in Township 41S and Range 42 E, and on the western boundary of Section 12 in the same township, Range 41E (Figure 2; Table 1). This proves that the Ft. Van Sweringen - Old Ft. Jupiter Trail crossed western Palm Beach County south of Old Indiantown Road.

Old Wire Trail

A road passing through Riverbend Park, crossing the Loxahatchee River, was called the "Wire Trail" or "Government Cut" because a telegraph line was built along this path between Ft. Drum or Fort Bassenger and Jupiter shortly after the Civil War (Lewis *et al.*, 1991; Carr *et al.*, 1995). It was the first telegraph in southern Florida and perhaps the first in Florida (Stuart News, 1964; Gravett, 1993). This trail extended due west from Jupiter along the track of the present Indiantown Road (SR 706) to approximately 500 feet east of the existing bridge over the eastern slough of the Loxahatchee River. At this point, the trail veered west-southwest, crossing a narrow man-made causeway raised about two feet above the slough bottom and continued slightly over a mile until it merged with the Ft. Van Sweringen - Old Ft. Jupiter military trail. The causeway linking these trails was built of soil transported to the slough, creating a dry track across the eastern slough with a bridged channel left to allow drainage. Part of this causeway and a bridge associated with it were identified during a survey on the northern portion of the Gildan tract conducted by the Department of Anthropology at F.A.U. in 1991. It was determined then that the trail almost certainly crossed through the Reese Property and Riverbend Park as well (Lewis *et al.*, 1991).

The presence of wire and insulators on the trees on the road at the turn of the last century led to the name "Old Wire Road" for the route. The son of the first white family to settle in Indiantown wrote in the early 1900s that the only road to the east coast was, "Old Wire Road, which was only a beat-out trail the soldiers had used during the Indian War" (Stuart News, 1964). "Old Wire Trail" appears on a 1923 map of Palm Beach County, demonstrating that it followed the "Military Wagon Road" or Ft. Van Sweringen - Old Ft. Jupiter military trail through Sections 10, 11, and 12 of Township 41S, Range 41East,

south of the project area (Figure 2). It then curves to the northwest and parallels present day SR 710, the Bee Line Highway, to Indiantown. An old advertisement selling land around Indiantown in the Stuart Messenger from 1923 corroborates this evidence. It states that the Seaboard Railroad was constructed "along the Military trail and wire trail" (Gravett, 1993).

Indiantown to Jupiter Road, 1890-1899

Pioneers were beginning to settle around Indiantown in the 1890s, necessitating a route to the coast to transport goods. The Platt family was one of the first to settle in the Seminole village of Indiantown (Stuart News, 1964). They were cattle ranchers, and were responsible for cutting a road to Stuart, now State Road 76. Joe Bowers established a trading post and Bowers' Grove in Indiantown about the same time. His family owned a trading post in Jupiter, and "Joe would bring his oranges to Jupiter to ship via the Florida East Coast Railroad and load up with merchandize to sell at his store in Indiantown" (Palm Beach Post, 5/6/56).

Lewis and associates (1991) reported that a primitive trail they name "Indiantown to Jupiter Road" existed due west of Jupiter in the 1890s into the beginning of the twentieth century. Like the Military Wagon Road, it too followed the tract of SR 706 east of Riverbend Park, but it veered west-southwest 500 feet east of the eastern slough of the Loxahatchee River, crossing the river south of the military trail on a culturally-altered causeway. Approximately a mile west of the river, this road merged with the military trail, and continued in a southwest direction (Figure 2). Therefore, the alignment of this trail was also south of the project area.

"Old" Indiantown Road/Central Dixie Highway/SR29 (1899-1955)

In 1899, the creation of Jupiter-Indiantown Road was proposed by Dade County, which governed the area at the time. Dade County Official Minutes in 1899 record \$425 paid to unknown contractors to cut the road from Jupiter to Allapatha Flats (Gravett, 1993). "Uncle Joe" Bowers recalled that the road was merely a primitive trail until 1916, when it was graded (Stuart News, 1964). It would take two days to traverse the route at that time.

Old Indiantown Road, or Jupiter-Indiantown Road, traversing the project area, was upgraded and straightened in 1913. In 1909, Palm Beach County was formed, and in 1911, its commissioners passed a resolution to grade Jupiter-Indiantown road, "follow(ing) the line of the present public road running west from Jupiter across Allapatah Flats" (Gravett, 1993). Grading of the road began in 1913 and portions of the old road were abandoned in favor of a straighter route (Lewis *et al.*, 1991). Both routes can be seen on a 1914 map of Palm Beach County. Sam Barfield, the contractor, employed convict labor to dig two parallel ditches across the Flats, generating fill for a road in between them (Lewis *et al.*, 1991; Deming and Hardman, 2000). Although the road appears on the 1914 map of Palm Beach County drawn by a civic engineer, it was not completed until 1917. It included a bridge crossing the Loxahatchee River, the remains of which were located by the reconnaissance survey and excavation conducted by Lewis *et al.*, (1991). In relation to earlier routes, this road also followed SR 706 east of Riverbend Park, and crossed the eastern slough of the Loxahatchee at the same point

as Indiantown to Jupiter Road. At this point, however, whereas the older routes headed southwest, Jupiter-Indiantown Road heads northwest (as diagrammed by Lewis *et al.*, 1991) (Figure 2). The 1914 map of Palm Beach County indicates that the road passes through the project area.

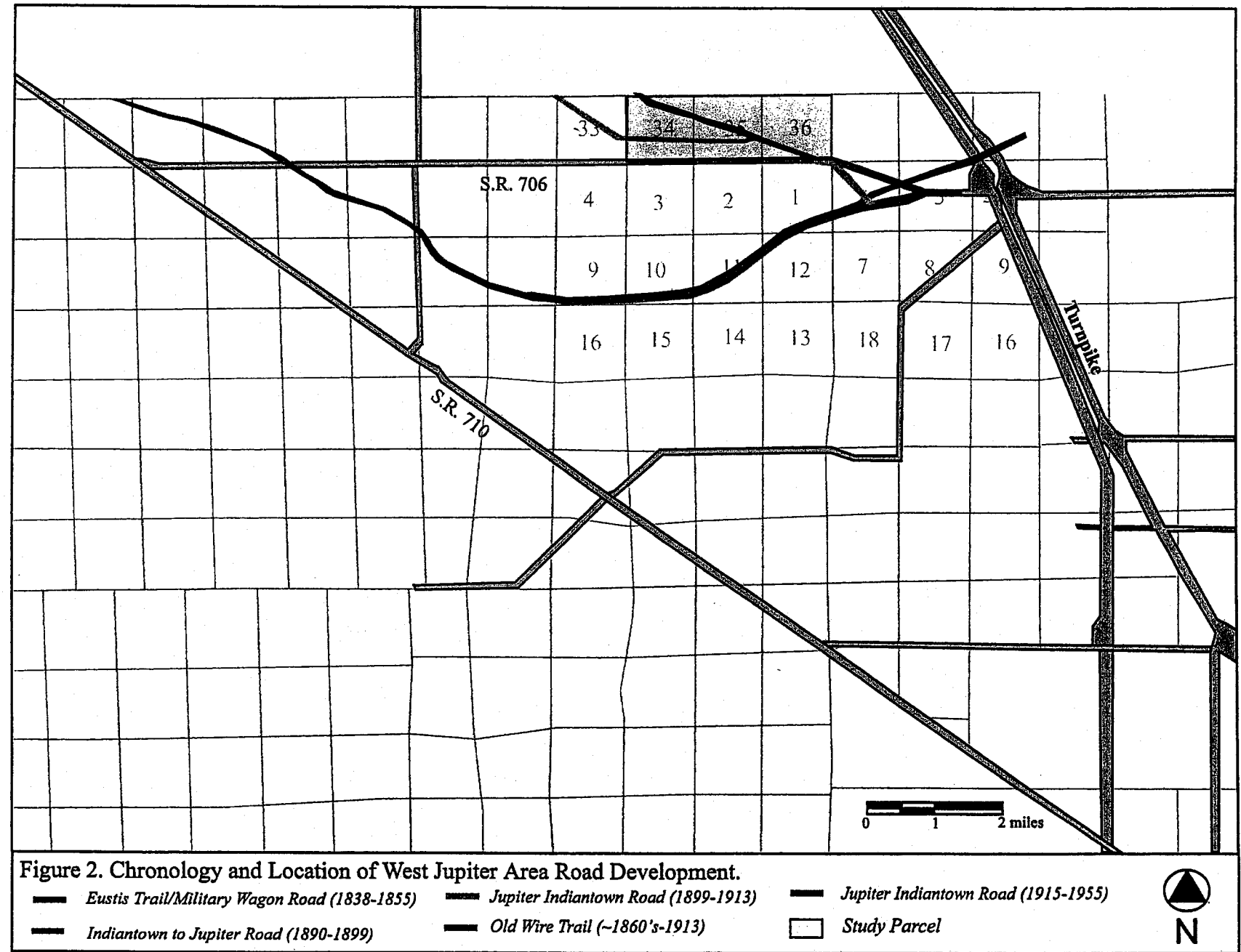
Construction on the St. Lucie Canal in Martin County, which the road intersects, began around 1916, and a hand-winched ferry became the only source of transportation across the canal to Indiantown until a bridge was built in 1927 (Gravett, 1993).

Citrus groves began to dominate the landscape around western Jupiter in the 1910s and 1920s. The Philo Farms were platted in 1914 and the Rood post office was established in 1915. In 1923, a Palm Beach County map depicts Old Jupiter-Indiantown Road as "Central Dixie Highway", the same year the Jupiter Farms and Groves was platted by the South Indian River Company. Around this time, the Seaboard Airline Railway constructed a railroad through Indiantown paralleling SR 710, to the west of the project parcel (Gravett, 1993).

From the 1920s through the 1940s, businesses and residences were built along Jupiter-Indiantown Road near Jupiter stemming from an increase in use of the area for citrus farming, cattle ranching, and timber harvesting. In the 1940s, a large sawmill was built along the road, at which 25 families lived and worked. A 30,000 acre cattle ranch was developed by George Westervelt, with a house along Indiantown Road around 1947 (Gravett, 1993).

Realignments were proposed for sections of Jupiter-Indiantown Road in the early 1950s. In the region of the Loxahatchee slough, the right-of-way was moved 75-100 feet north in order to lessen the northwest curve of the tract (Lewis *et al.*, 1991). The old bridge was dismantled at this time. The current road designated Indiantown Road (SR 706) was constructed in the late 1950s, and together with State Road 710 these roads replaced Jupiter-Indiantown Road as the principal route to Indiantown from the coast.

Portions of Old Indiantown Road (or Jupiter-Indiantown Road) are presently in use in Palm Beach County, mostly as an unpaved road. Palm Beach County claims 2.75 miles of the route, and the remaining tract (13 miles) lies in Martin County (Gravett, 1993). The 1.75 mile section which veers off in a northwest direction from Indiantown Road (SR 706) west of Jupiter was abandoned by Palm Beach County in 1957. The unpaved tract is visible from SR 706, but a gate is present here and on the west side of this section, on Mack Dairy Road, another gate blocks access to the road (Figures 3 and 4). One mile of the road northwest of this segment, from Mack Dairy Road to the Martin County line, is a residential development. The portion of it from Mack Dairy Road west to 125th Avenue North is unpaved (Figures 5 and 6), while west of 125th Avenue North to the Martin County line is paved (Figure 7). This segment of the road was declared a scenic byway by Palm Beach County. A gate on the road separates Palm Beach County from Martin County.



Methodology

Archival Research

Prior to fieldwork, extensive archival research was conducted. Because so many archaeological and historical surveys have been conducted the region around the project area, numerous cultural resource management reports from AHC and from other companies were reviewed. Previous reports on Old Indiantown Road, old newspaper articles, aerial photographs, and historic maps of Palm Beach County and south Florida also were examined. Several archaeological targets, representing areas with a higher probability for historic sites, were identified from aerial photographs. Some local families and pioneer descendants also were interviewed including Roy Rood and Bobby Culpepper. Copies of maps, aerial photographs, archival documents as well as valuable field assistance was provided by Palm Beach County Department of Environmental Resources Management environmental resource analyst Sally Channon.

Field Work

A pedestrian survey of Old Indiantown Road east of Mack Dairy Road was conducted. Several archaeological targets were identified from aerial photographs near the abandoned road segment that veers off of SR 706. Archaeological targets were identified using exotic plant signatures near the roadway, including but not limited to Australian pines, Brazilian pepper, and Royal Palms. Improvements such as areas of fill and historic refuse were important indicators of historic sites.

Results

This research and assessment for the proposed historic site designation of the Jupiter-Indiantown Road segment indicates that part of this road segment within Section 36 dates back to 1899, but that those portions within sections 34 and 35 date back to 1915. It has been determined based on our review of historic documents that this segment is not part of the original 19th century "Old Wire Trail" or Ft. Van Swearingen - Old Ft. Jupiter military trail.

This road segment qualifies for potential historic site designation based on it being 50 years old or older and that it, "exemplifies historic, political, cultural, or economic trends of the community in history", criteria (d), as described in Article 7, Section 7.17C under the Palm Beach County Historic Preservation Procedures. The road segment is of local significance and based on its adjoining historic sites associated with the towns of Philo and Rood, may qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The road segment represents one of the few surviving early to mid 20th century roadways that connected coastal Jupiter to the Lake Okeechobee interior that maintains the scale and character of an early to mid-20th century road once common throughout Palm Beach County. This road segment once was a thriving route for agricultural commerce between the interior and the coast, and was the principal route of transportation for the pioneer communities of Philo and Rood, now abandoned.

The Section 36 road segment is particularly significant because it traverses the location of the Rood/ Philo community- long abandoned and currently vacant of any structures in the immediate vicinity of the road. However, at least two historic home sites occur adjacent to the road in Section 36 (Figure 5).

Homesite A, is located about one half mile west of the road's access from current day SR706. This site is located on the south side of Old Indiantown Road and is characterized by several Royal palms, bamboo, Sanservia, as well as other ornamental plants introduced by the pioneer homesteaders. The second site, Homesite B, is located about .75 of mile west of SR 706 access on the north side of the Old Indiantown Road. This road segment and its historic sites have been designated as 8PB10308 in the Florida Master site file in Tallahassee.

Cypress Creek Natural Area

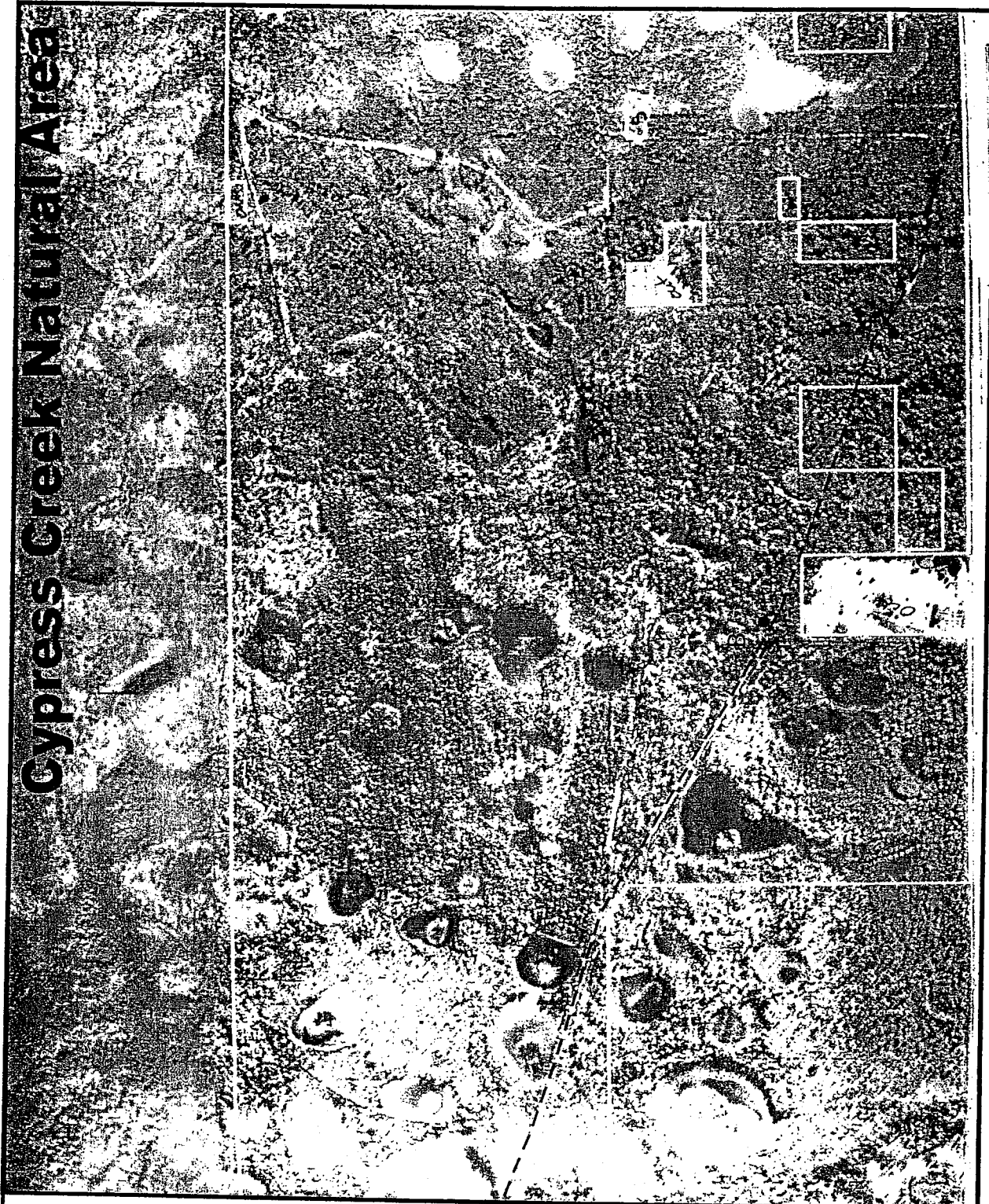
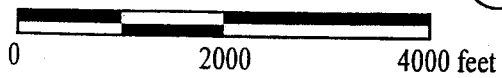


Figure 5. Aerial photograph of Old Indiantown Road depicting historical sites.

● = Historical Site

--- = Historic Indiantown Road



Site Summary

Site Name: Philo/Rood Indiantown Road Segment

Site Number: 8PB10308

Address: Located one-half mile west of Jupiter Farms Road north of present-day Indiantown Road. This site merges into present day 706 SR.

Location: Township 40S, Range 41E, Sections 35, 36

Environmental Setting: Pine flatwoods

Site Type: Road, homestead

Site Function: Transportation, habitation

Description: This multi-component site includes a 1.75 mile segment of Old Indiantown Road and at least two pioneer homesites. The road segment is currently abandoned and its southeast end converges at present day Indiantown Road (SR 706). The original road extends northwest from that point on a 30° alignment. Although a small section of the road's southeast part is still used, most of this part of the road is overgrown with exotic Australian pines. The road is unpaved, with dimensions of about 25 feet wide with ditches about 5' wide paralleling both sides of the road.

The road has at least two historic home sites associated with it (Figure 5), as well as other historic features such as agricultural fields. One home site was discovered using aerial photographs, the other, also visible in the aerial photograph, was initially discovered by Sally Channon, of the Palm Beach County Department of Natural Areas Management. Site A is located on the south side of the road (Fig. 5). Various exotic plants characterize the site including bamboo, citrus, royal palm tree and sansevera. The site size is unknown, but is at least 100 feet square. Site B is located on an area of fill on the north side of the road and is characterized by both exotic and native vegetation. Rooting by pigs has disturbed some parts of this site, and has exposed extensive historic refuse across the site. Bottles suggest a chronology of ca.1915 through 1940. Ironstone ceramics may date to as early as ca.1900. At least two concrete piling blocks that once supported a

wood frame structure were observed. The site is large, measuring at least 200 feet along the road, but its exact dimensions are unknown, nor have the families that lived at sites A or B been identified.

A 1915 application for the Rood (a.k.a. Philo on the application) post office indicates that site may be the first post office site, although the application's map is vague (see Appendix 2). It is known that the last Rood post office was located in the Rood general store located about .5 mile north of the Old Indiantown Road near its current access to SR 706.

Previous Collections:	None
New Collections:	Site A: Glass bottles (ca. 1940-1950) and bricks observed, but not collected Site B: Glass bottles (ca. 1915-1940), ironstone plate fragments, rusted iron fragments
Preservation Quality:	2; Good
Chronology:	Historic: early 20 th century
Significance:	Site is of local significance, and may potentially be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a site or district.
Property Owner:	Public: Palm Beach County Natural area, Private
Previous Research:	Carr et al. 2004
Municipality:	NA
Recommendations for Management:	No mechanical clearing or use of heavy equipment should occur on this road or adjacent homesites. All exotic removal should consider non-ground disturbing techniques. The potential for public interpretation is high for this site. Additional research and archaeological investigations are recommended.



Figure 6. View westerly of old Indiantown Road eastern segment. The road bed is colonized by a mature linear strand of exotic australian pine (*Casuarina* sp.)



Figure 7. View east of one of many lightered pine fenceposts along the borders of Indiantown Road.



Figure 8. View East at Site B on Old Indiantown Road.

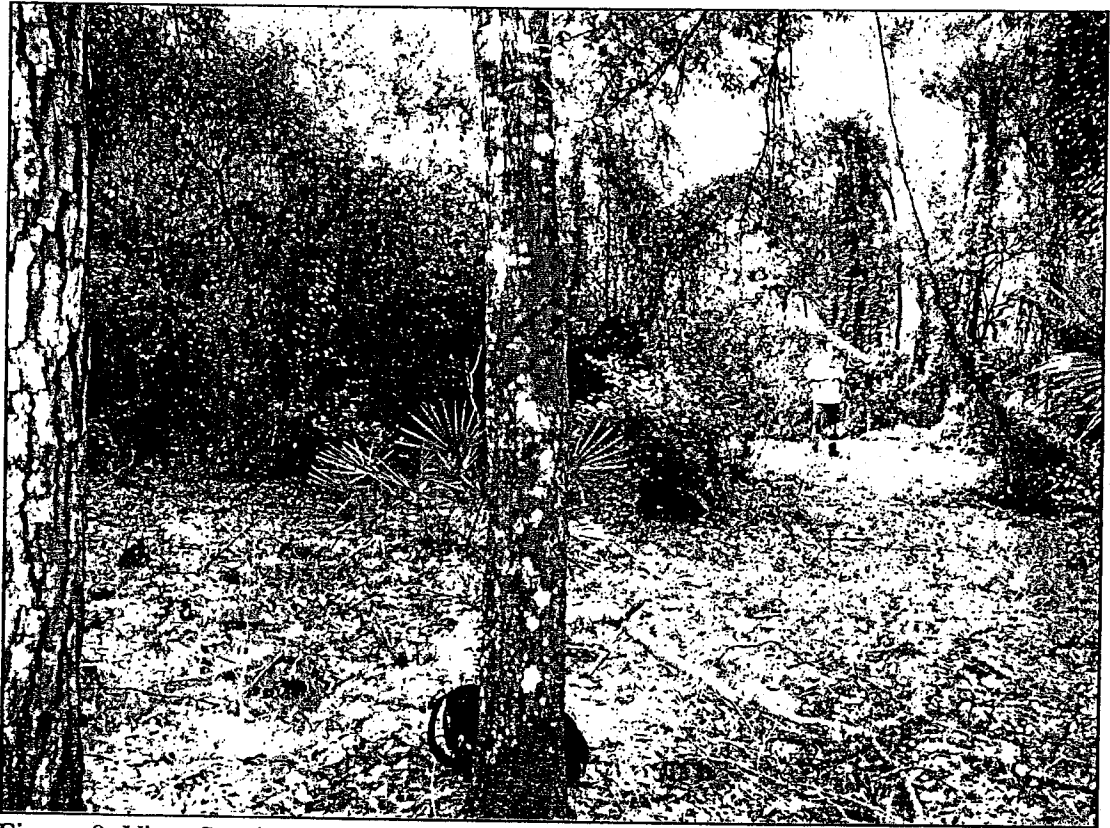


Figure 9. View South at Site B on Old Indiantown Road.

Recommendations

The consultant recommends the historic designation of the Old Indiantown Road Segment as a historic site. This site represents a unique example of an early 20th century road and associated historic homesites from the pioneer community of Philo and Rood. This site is of local and County significance because it represents an important example of the economic, transportation, and homestead lifeways of pioneer Palm Beach County and rural Jupiter in the early 20th century.

If designation is pursued, it is recommended that an area of at least 10 feet on either side of the road centerline be considered for designation to include the ditches, which occur along the sides of the road since they were used as borrows to create the road.

Proposed protection and management of these historic sites should include the following considerations:

Exotic Plant Removal

The removal of any exotic nuisance plants should not be done by heavy equipment (ie. bulldozer). All removal should be done by hand labor and/or herbicides. Fallen trees should not be dragged or moved off site using heavy equipment. Consideration should be given to allowing some debris to rot in place and/or be chipped or mulched, but no large mulching equipment and vehicles should be placed on the historic home sites. In some instances, those historic plants that are not overly invasive and can be managed should be identified and left in place to facilitate potential interpretation of pioneer homestead landscaping. Exotic plant removal programs should include an archaeological monitor to document and map any features and artifacts exposed during plant removal activities.

New Planting

The planting of native plants on site sensitive areas should avoid using larger plants that require large holes to be excavated to avoid disturbing the sites.

Site Preservation

It may be necessary to conduct further investigations to locate the exact dimensions of the site sensitive areas, particularly the historic home sites. GPS coordinates should be determined so that all historic sites can be mapped as a protective overlay for the management area. No collecting of artifacts or other cultural materials should be permitted, except authorized for scientific or historic research. Natural areas signage might need to consider adding language stating that collecting artifacts and plants in natural areas is not permitted.

Road Protection/Interpretation

The historic road offers a great opportunity for public access and interpretation.

Consideration for signage and enhancing the public use should be considered. Modifying or paving the road or adjacent ditches is not recommended.

Fire Management

Natural fires or controlled burns should have no adverse affect on the historic sites, but any constructed fire breaks will need to avoid the historic sites.

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Page 1

x Original
□ UpdateARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 2.2 12/95Site #8PB10308
Recorder #
Field Date
Form DateSite Name(s) Philo Indiantown Road Settlement [Multiple Listing #8Project Name Palm Beach County Survey [Survey #Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-unspecified ☐ city ☒ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ foreign ☐ native american ☐ unknownUSGS 7.5 map name & date Rood County Palm BeachTownship 40S Range 41E Section 36 ¼ Sect.: NE NW XSE SW (check all that apply)City / Town Jupiter Farms in Current City Limits? NUTM: zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 easting 0 northing 0Address / Vicinity of / Route to: Site located 1/2 mile west of Jupiter Farms Road. This site merges into present day SR706Landgrant Tax Parcel # Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) PamI Beach County Natural Area

TYPE OF SITE (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others in at bottom)

SETTING

x Land - terrestrial ☐ Lake/Pond - lacustrine☐ Cave/Sink - subterranean☐ terrestrial☐ aquatic☐ intermittently flooded☐ Wetland - palustrine☒ usually flooded (historically)☐ sometimes flooded☐ usually dryother ☐ River/Stream/Creek - riverine☐ Tidal - estuarine☐ Saltwater - marine☐ marine unspecified☐ "high energy" marine☐ "low energy" marine

STRUCTURES - OR - FEATURES

☐ aboriginal boat☐ agric/farm bldg☐ burial mound☐ x building remains☐ cemetery/grave☐ x dump/refuse☐ earthworks☐ fort☐ midden☐ mill unspecified☐ mission☐ mound unspecified☐ plantation☐ platform mound☒ x road segment☐ shell midden☐ shell mound☐ shipwreck☐ subsurface features☐ surface scatter☐ well

FUNCTION

☐ none specified☐ campsite☐ extractive site☐ habitation (prehistoric)☒ x homestead (historic)☐ farmstead☐ village (prehistoric)☐ town (historic)☐ quarry

HISTORIC CONTEXTS (Check all that apply; except use most specific subphases only)

Aboriginal

☐ Alachua☐ Archaic Unspecified?☐ Belle Glade I☐ Belle Glade II☐ Belle Glade III☐ Belle Glade IV☐ Belle Glade Unspec☐ Cades Pond☐ Deftford☐ Early Archaic☐ Early Swift Creek☐ Englewood☐ Fort Walton☐ Glades Ia☐ Glades Ib☐ Glades I Unspec☐ Glades IIa☐ Glades IIb☐ Glades II Unspec☐ Glades IIIa☐ Glades IIIb☐ Glades IIIc☐ Glades III Unspec☐ Glades Unspec☐ Hickory Pond☐ Late Archaic ?☐ Late Swift Creek☐ Leon-Jefferson☐ Malabar I☐ Malabar II☐ Manasota☐ Middle Archaic ?☐ Mount Taylor☐ Norwood☐ Orange☐ Paleoindian☐ Pensacola☐ Perico Island☐ Safety Harbor☐ St. Augustine☐ St. Johns Ia☐ St. Johns Ib☐ St. Johns I Unspecified☐ St. Johns IIa☐ St. Johns IIb☐ St. Johns IIc☐ St. Johns II Unspecified☐ St. Johns Unspecified☐ Santa Rosa☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek☐ Seminole: Colonization☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2d☐ Seminole: 2d War To 3d☐ Seminole: 3d War On☐ Seminole-Unspecified☐ Swift Creek Unspecified☐ Transitional☐ Weeden Island I☐ Weeden Island II☐ Weeden Island Unspec☐ Prehistoric Nonceramic☐ Prehistoric Ceramic☐ Prehistoric Unspecified

Nonaboriginal

☐ 1st Spanish 1513-99☐ 1st Spanish 1600-99☐ 1st Spanish 1700-1763☐ 1st Spanish Unspecified☐ British 1763-1783☐ 2nd Spanish 1783-1821☐ Amer.Territor' 1821-45☐ Amer.Civil War 1861-65☐ American 19th Century?☒ x American 20th Century☐ American Unspecified☐ African-American

other (Less common phases are not checklisted. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known)

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially eligible for local designation?

x yes

☐ no☐ insuff. info

Name of Local Register eligible for:

Individually eligible for National Register?

x yes

☐ no☐ insuff. info

Potential contributor to NR district?

xyes

☐ no☐ insuff. info

Explanation of Evaluation (Required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification)

Recommendations for Site No mechanical clearing or use of heavy equipment should occur on this road or adjacent housesites. All exotic removal should consider non-ground disturbing techniques. Additional research is recommended

DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE

___/___/___

KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY:

☐ y ☐ n

Date ___/___/___

DELIST DATE

___/___/___

SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY:

☐ y ☐ n ☐ pe ☐ ii

Date ___/___/___

LOCAL DESIGNATION:

Date ___/___/___

Local office

National Register Criteria for Evaluation ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d

HR6E04506-92 Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 / (904) 487-2299 / Suncom 277-2299 / Fax 904-921-0372

Computer Document File Irving F:\DOCS\FORMSAR_95.DOC

FIELD METHODS (Check one or more methods for detection and for boundaries)**Site Detection**

- ☐ no field check
☒ literature search
☒ informant report
☐ remote sensing
- ☐ exposed ground
☐ posthole digger
☐ auger-size: _____
☐ unscreened shovel
- ☐ screened shovel
☒ aerial photo
Random Trowel _____

Site Boundaries

- ☐ bounds unknown
☐ none by recorder
☐ literature search
☐ informant report
- ☒ remote sensing
☐ insp exposed ground
☐ posthole digger
☐ auger-size: _____
- ☐ unscreened shovel
☐ screened shovel
☐ block excavations
☐ estimate or guess

Number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size _____

SITE DESCRIPTIONExtent Size (m²) 70,000 ft² Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 0-40 cmTemporal Interpretation Components: ☐ single ☐ prob single ☐ prob multiple ☒ multiple ☐ uncertain ☐ unknown

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

Integrity Overall disturbance: ☐ none seen ☒ minor ☐ substantial ☐ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document ☐ unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures: _____

Surface: #collect Units _____ Excavation: #contiguous blocks _____ Area Collected _____ m²**ARTIFACTS**Total Artifacts # 0 (C)ount or (E)stimate? _____

Surface # _____

Subsurface # _____

Overall Collection Strategy

- ☐ unknown
☐ unselective (all artifacts)
☐ selective (some artifacts)
☐ mixed selectivity
☒ uncollected
☐ general (not by subarea)
☐ controlled (by subarea)
☐ variable spatial control
- ☐ Other Current survey, no collections _____

Artifact Categories / Artifact Depositions

- ____ unspecified
____ lithics, aboriginal
____ ceramic-aboriginal
____ ceramic-nonaboriginal
____ daub
____ O____ brick/bldg matt
____ S____ glass
____ precious metal/coin
- ____ nonlocal-exotic
____ O____ metal, nonprecious
____ bone-human
____ bone-animal
____ bone-unspecif
____ unworked shell
____ worked shell
Other _____ Previous surveys - unknown _____

Disposition List

- A - this category always collected
O - observed, not collected
I - informant reported or collected
S - some items in category collected
R - collected & reburied at site
U - unknown

(Use abbreviation(s) from Deposition List to fill blank(s) of pertinent Artifact Categories)

DIAGNOSTICS (Type and frequency)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Brick _____ N= _____ | 5. _____ N= _____ | 9. _____ N= _____ |
| 2. Bottles _____ N= _____ | 6. _____ N= _____ | 10. _____ N= _____ |
| 3. Ironstone china _____ N= _____ | 7. _____ N= _____ | 11. _____ N= _____ |
| 4. _____ N= _____ | 8. _____ N= _____ | 12. _____ N= _____ |

ENVIRONMENTNearest fresh water (type & name) Loxahatchee River Distance (m)/bearing site: _____

Natural community: _____

Local vegetation climax: Pine Flatwoods

Topography: MIN Elevation _____ m MAX Elevation _____

Present land use: _____

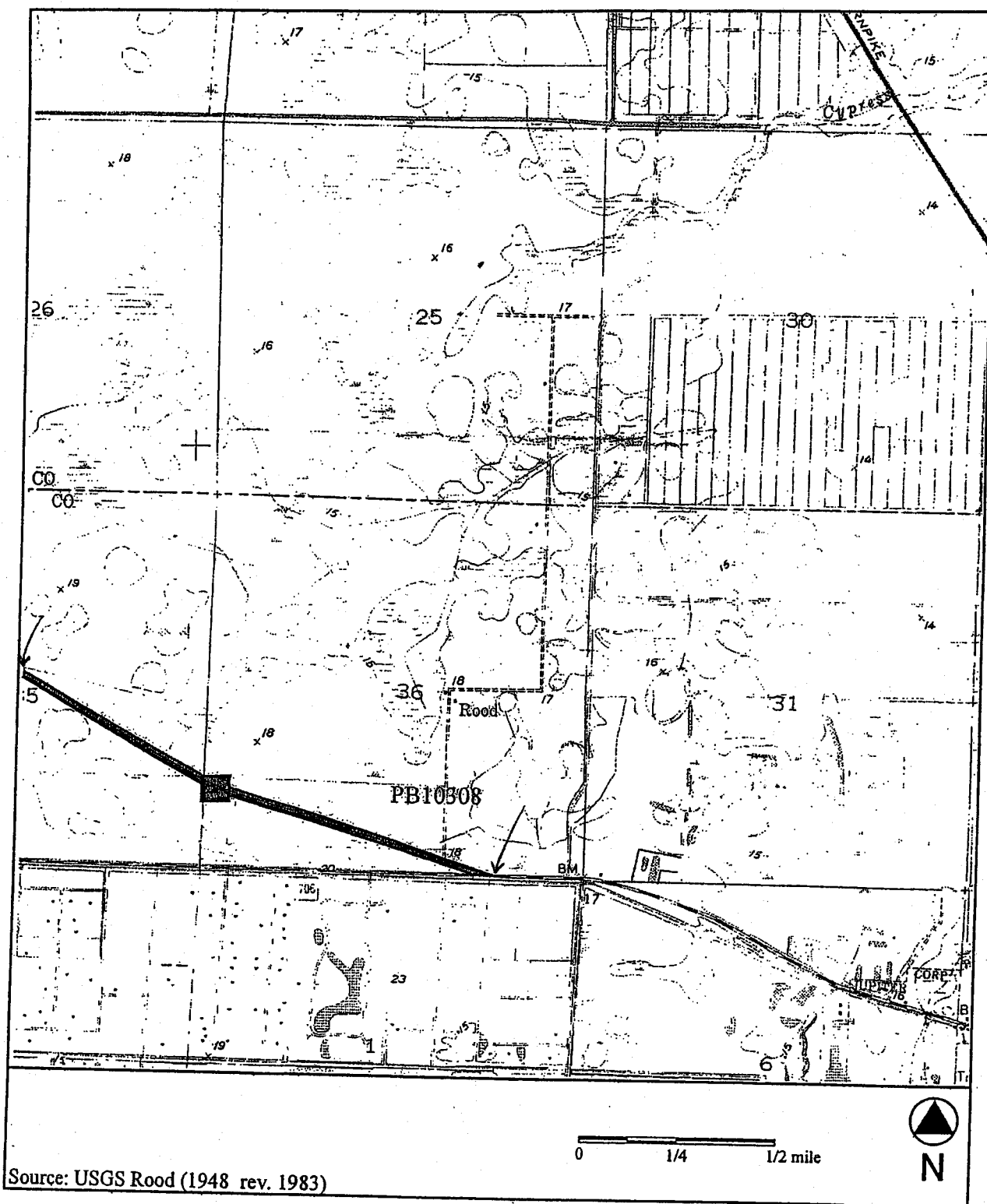
SCS soil series _____ Soil association _____

FURTHER INFORMATIONInformant(s): Name/Address/Phone: Bob Carr, Vic LongoLocation & File numbers (field notes, artifacts/accession nos, photographs/negative nos.) Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.P.O. Box 450283, Miami, FL 33145 (954)792-9776Manuscripts or Publications on the site (Use Continuation Sheet, give FSF# if relevant) AHC Tech Report #419Recorder(s): Name/Address/Phone P.O. 450283, Miami, FL 33145 954-792-9776Affiliation or FAS Chapter FAS, SHA, AHC***** PLEASE INCLUDE SITE PLANS *****

LARGE SCALE MAP: At 1"=200' or larger scale, show: site boundaries, scale, North arrow, datum, test/collection units, tie-ins to USGS.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION/CONTINUATIONS: Attach additional sheets with detailed information or with continuations.

Computer Document File Irving F:\DOCS\FORMS\AR_95.DOC



LOCATION OF PROPOSED POST OFFICE

DIVISION OF POSTMASTERS' APPOINTMENTS

Post Office Department

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Washington

12
FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
DIVISION OF POSTMASTERS' APPOINTMENTS
REPLYING
POSTMASTER'S INITIALS AND DATE
JUN 10 1915
CH. GENE

SIR: With reference to the proposed establishment of a post office at the point named below, and in order that the office, if established, may be accurately represented upon the post-route maps, it is requested that you furnish accurately the information called for below and prepare a sketch according to instructions on opposite side of paper, which should be returned to this Division as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POSTMASTERS' APPOINTMENTS

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Proposed Post Office,

Rood
(Name)

1395

Palm Beach
(County)

Fla
(State)

Philo

The name proposed for the post office is

If the town, village, or site of the post office be known by another name than that of the post office, state that other name here:

The post office would be situated in the *SE* quarter of section No. *276*, in Township *40*

Range *41 E*, of the principal meridian; County of *Palm Beach*

State of *Fla*

The name of the nearest river is *Loxahatchee*, and the post-office building would be at a distance of *1 1/2* on the *N* side of it.

The name of the nearest creek is _____, and the post-office building would be at a distance of _____ on the _____ side of it.

4263 The name of the nearest office on the same route as this proposed post office is *Jupiter* and its distance is *7* miles, by the traveled road, in a *E* direction from the site of this proposed office.

The name of the nearest office on the same route, on the other side, is *Loxahatchee* and its distance is *8* miles, in a *North* direction from the site of this proposed office.

The name of the nearest office not on the same route as this proposed post office is *Jupiter* and its distance is *7* miles, by the traveled road, in a *E* direction from the site of this proposed office.

The post-office building would be on the _____ side of the _____ Railroad, and at a distance of _____ from the track. The railroad station name is _____

The post office would be *Seven* air-line distance, *E* from the nearest point of my county boundary.

Signature of Applicant for Postmaster:

Off. Higher

Date: *3/10 15*

DIAGRAM, EXPLANATION, AND INSTRUCTIONS.

Indicate upon the diagram the proposed site of the post office by placing a dot in the proper quarter section.

The surrounding offices should be accurately located and the names plainly written.

Draw distinctly the railways, roads, rivers and creeks.

The post office would be situated in the SE quarter of section No. 36
in Township 40 S., Range 41 E., of the 27 principal meridian.
(N. or S.) (E. or W.)

In localities not surveyed by the U. S. Land Office, a sketch is requested.

PLOT SHOWING THE PROPOSED LOCATION OF THE POST OFFICE, WITH THE ADJACENT POST OFFICES,
 VILLAGES, ROADS, RAILROADS, MAIL ROUTES, RIVERS, AND CREEKS.

RANGE (No.) (E. or W.)

RANGE (No.) (E. or W.)

RANGE (No.) (E. or W.)

(NORTH.)

TOWNSHIP (No.) (N. or S.)

TOWNSHIP (No.) (N. or S.)

TOWNSHIP (No.) (N. or S.)

TOWNSHIP (No.) (N. or S.)

Scale, one-third inch to the mile.

(SOUTH.)

6-4001

PROPOSED CHANGE IN LOCATION OF POST OFFICE

DIVISION OF POSTMASTERS

IN REPLYING
MENTION INITIALS AND DATE

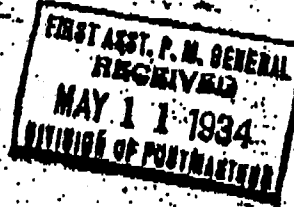
Post Office Department

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Washington

POST OFFICE DEPT.
DIVISION OF TOPOGRAPHY

MAY 16 1934



submit a petition showing that
majority of the patrons are in favor
of proposed change in location of
office.

Sir:

With reference to the proposed change in site of the post office named below, and in order that the office if changed to the proposed location may be accurately represented upon the post-route maps, it is requested that you carefully answer the questions below and furnish a sketch according to instructions on opposite side of paper, which should be returned to the First Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Postmasters, as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

(Post Office.)

(County.)

(State.)

If the town, village, or site of the post office be known by another name than that of the post office, state that other name here

The post office, if changed to the proposed site, would be 1 1/2 miles air-line distance, S.E. from its present location. (N., S., E., or W.)

The post office would be situated in the N.E. quarter of section No. Six in Township 41 S Range 42 E of the principal meridian, County of Palu Beach State of Florida (N. or S.)

The name of the nearest river is Noxahatchee and the post-office building would be at a distance of Six miles on the South side of it. (N., S., E., or W.)

The name of the nearest creek is Cypress creek and the post-office building would be at a distance of three miles on the E side of it. (N., S., E., or W.)

The name of the nearest office on the same route as this post office is Jupiter and its distance is six miles, by the traveled road, in a S direction from the proposed site of this office. (N., S., E., or W.)

The name of the nearest office on the same route, on the other side, is None and its distance is — miles, in a — direction from the proposed site of this office. (N., S., E., or W.)

The name of the nearest office not on the same route as this post office is — and its distance is — miles, by the traveled road, in a — direction from the proposed site of this office. (N., S., E., or W.)

The post office building would be on the W side of the Florida East Coast Railroad, and at a distance of 6 miles from the station. The railroad station name is Jupiter (N., S., E., or W.)

The post office would be 2 1/2 miles air-line distance, S.E. from the nearest point of my county boundary. (N., S., E., or W.)

Signature in full:

Reuben R. Smith, General

Date: May 9 - 1934

If the State is surveyed designate the proposed site of the office on this page.

DIAGRAM, EXPLANATION, AND INSTRUCTIONS.

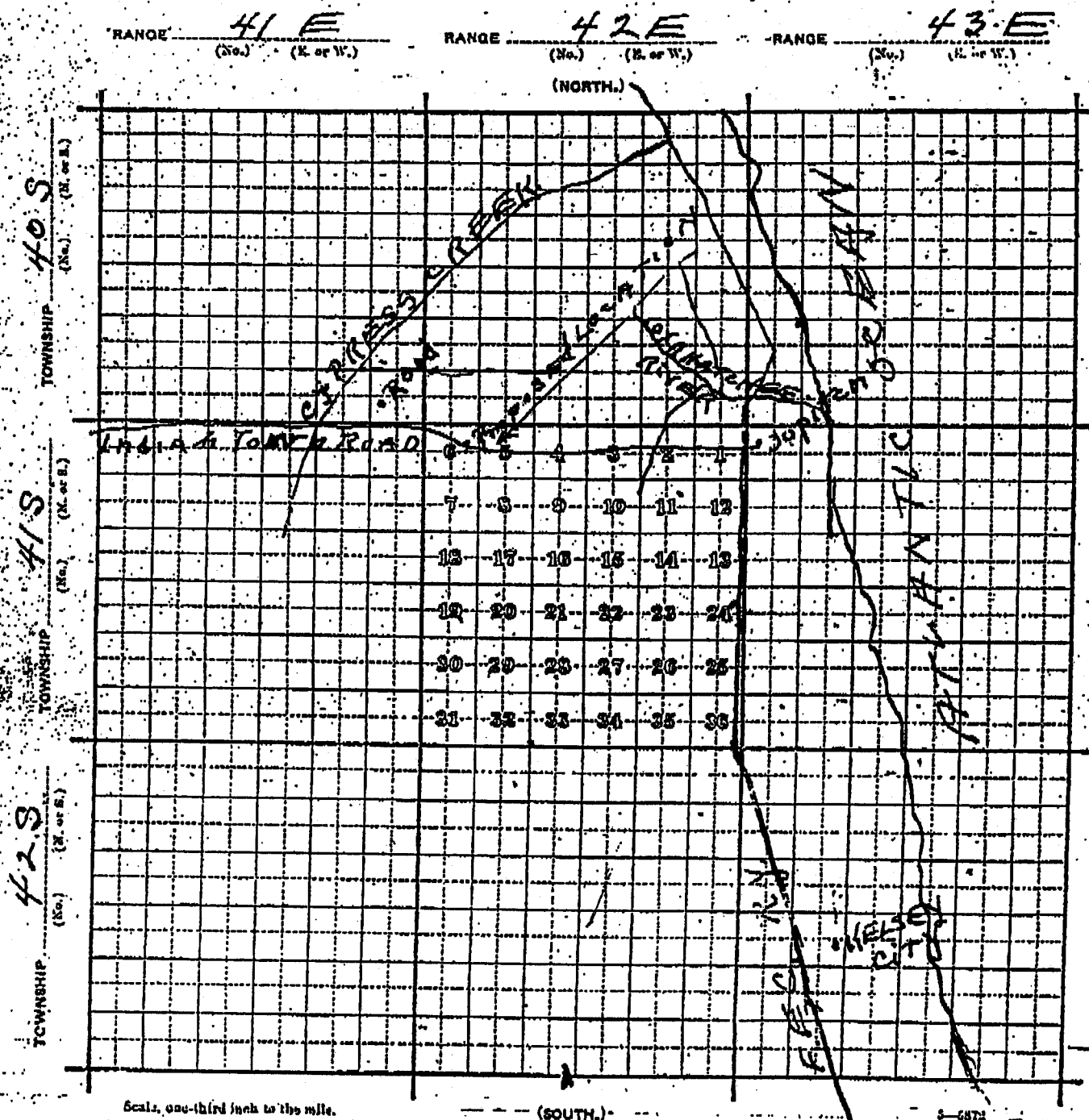
Indicate upon the diagram the proposed site of the post office by placing a dot in the proper quarter section.

The surrounding offices and the present site of this office should be accurately located and the names plainly written.

Draw distinctly the railways, roads, rivers, and creeks.

The post office would be situated in the NE quarter of section No. 6 in Township 41 S, Range 42 E, of the _____ principal meridian.

In localities not surveyed by the U. S. Land Office, a sketch map is requested.



Appendix 3 : Field Notes from Original GLO Survey, 1845, for T. 40S, R. 41E
(Houston, 1845; Jones, 1845)

Chains	Section 33, East boundary running north	Section 34, East boundary, running north	Section 35, East boundary running north	Section 35, North boundary running west	Section 36, North boundary running east
?			skirt pond borrowing east		
7.50			pine		
11	cypress pond				
25				cypress ponds	
29			pond with cypress		
30.5					cypress ponds
35			x	pine	
40	½ mile- pine	½ mile- pine	½ mile- pine	½ mile- pine	½ mile- cypress
45				cypress & saw grass	
48					cypress
57	pond				
64.5				enter clean water pond	
71					enter cypress pond
80	mile	1 mile	mile	stuck, 15 past post	Stuck, north of post 22
Land type	2° pine	2° pine with ponds	2° pine	2° pine	2° pine cut up with cypress ponds

Paul & Jan Thomas
11061 Indiantown Rd., Jupiter, Fl. 33478

October 12, 2006

Mr. Lorenzo Aghemo
Planning Director
100 Australian Avenue
West Palm Beach, FL 33406

Dear Mr. Aghemo:

The consideration of historic site designation on any portion of our property that intersect with the Old Indiantown Road bed is an issue that had been broached in years past. Testimony and evidence is already on record.

We have been and are currently utilizing that portion of our property. Our position for appeal remains the same. We are **ABSOLUTLY AGAINST** our portion of land being designated as historic.

Sincerely,

Jan M. Thomas
Paul A. Thomas

Paul & Jan Thomas

Cc: Christian Davenport
Robert Culpepper