



**AGENDA
TOWN OF JUPITER
HISTORIC RESOURCE BOARD REGULAR MEETING
COUNCIL CHAMBERS
MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 2024
6:00 PM**

Call To Order

ROLL CALL

Chairperson Debi Murray	Town Attorney, Thomas J. Baird
Vice Chairperson Brad Mayo	Asst. Director of Planning and Zoning,
Board Member Christine Pinello	and Staff Liaison Stephanie Thoburn
Board Member Josh Liller	Senior Planner and Staff Liaison,
Board Member Lee Webber	Thatcher Hart
Board Member Sara Misselhorn (1st Alt)	Secretary, Michael Schneider
Board Member Vacant (2nd Alt)	

If you would like to speak before the Board, please submit a green comment card to the secretary.

CITIZEN COMMENTS

MINUTES

1. September 16, 2024 Minutes

REGULAR AGENDA

Order of Business:

The normal order of business for hearings of agenda items is as follows:

- Applicant presentation
- Staff presentation
- Board questions to Applicant and Staff
- Public comment – Three (3) minute limit per speaker
- Board discussion
- Motion on floor - Discussion only on the motion

- Call for the vote

OLD BUSINESS

2. None

NEW BUSINESS

3. **Aicher House Deck at Sawfish Bay** – Application for an archaeological Certificate to Dig on a 2.5+/- acre parcel located at 1133 North Alternate A1A
4. **Historic Resources Board Goals and Objectives**

STAFF UPDATES

Centennial Celebration Update

ADJOURNMENT

The next regularly scheduled Historic Resources Board Meeting is scheduled for **Monday, January 27, 2025.**

Reminder: Communications regarding Town public business are considered public records under the Florida Records Law and may be subject to public disclosure.

**TOWN OF JUPITER HISTORIC RESOURCES BOARD
DRAFT MINUTES
SEPTEMBER 16, 2024**

CALL TO ORDER:

Chair Murray called the meeting to order at 6:01 P.M.

ATTENDANCE:

Chair Debi Murray; Board Members; Josh Liller, Lee Webber, Christine Pinello, Sara Misselhorn 1st Alternate (voting member); Town Attorney, Thomas Baird, Esq; Asst. Director of Planning and Zoning, Stephanie Thoburn; Planner, Thatcher Hart and Secretary, Michael Schneider.

CITIZEN COMMENTS: None

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. **Approval of Minutes and Agenda** - Chair Murray asked if there were any changes to the minutes. Board Member Liller moved to approve the minutes from June 17, 2024 with corrections to pages 1-1 and 1-3; seconded by Board Member Misselhorn. The motion passed unanimously (5-0 vote).

Chair Murray asked if there were any changes to the agenda. Staff requested to pull Item #2.A and 2.B (Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) Matrix and Zoning Text Amendment) from this agenda and move it to the October 21, 2024 to allow for legal review. Board Member Liller moved to approve the agenda; seconded by Board Member Misselhorn. The motion passed unanimously (5-0 vote).

REGULAR AGENDA

2. Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) Matrix and Zoning Text Amendment –

- A. **Certificate of Appropriateness Approval Matrix Update-** Updating the Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) Matrix referenced in Section 27-2439, entitled “Modifications/development of Historic sites”.
- B. **Historic and Archaeologic Preservation Standards Zoning Text Amendment (ZTA)** - Town initiated zoning text amendment to Division 19 and Article I Zoning Definitions:
 - a. Section 27-2437 to update Historic Resource Board responsibilities;
 - b. Section 27- 2438 to update notice requirements for Local Historic Designations;
 - c. Section 27- 2439 to amend requirements for COA applications;
 - d. Section 27- 2443 to clarify requirements for Certificate to Dig applications, to allow administrative approvals for certain Certificates to Dig, and provide for expiration;

- e. Section 27-1 to add two historic definitions.

Continued to the next Historic Resources Board meeting.

- 3. **Inlet Village Market** – Certificate to Dig application on a .15 +/- acre property located at 1025 Love St., adjacent to a known archaeological site (8PB7718) and within the Moderate Potential Zone.

Applicant presentation: Zach Ciciera, for Coteleur and Hearing presented the Certificate to Dig (CTD) application request.

Staff presentation: Thatcher Hart, Planner, provided a staff presentation on the CTD.

Board Members asked questions of the Applicant and Staff:

Chair Murray asked Board members if there were any questions for the applicant or for staff. The Board did not have questions.

Public Comment: None

Deliberation by the Board:

Board Member Liller spoke in favor of the application and stated that it covers all the bases to do proper diligence on the site when looking at it from an archeological perspective. The remaining Board Members agreed with Board Member Liller.

Motion: Board Member Liller moved to approve the Certificate to Dig application; seconded by Board Member Misselhorn. The motion passed unanimously (5-0 vote).

- 4. **Alice Kitching Benton House** – Special Certificate of Appropriateness application for a *circa* 1931 single-family house and accessory storage building for adaptive reuse.

Staff presentation: Thatcher Hart stated that this application was previously approved in 2022 but expired. He detailed the changes to the Special Certificate of Appropriateness application since the original approval.

Board Members asked questions of the Applicant and Staff:

Chair Murray asked why didn't the applicant need the ADA ramp anymore. Ms. Thoburn replied that the applicant will raise the site so the ramp is no longer needed. Board Member Pinello asked what was the reason for redoing the windows and the glass. Chair Murray stated that she thought they were proposing the use of impact glass and that is why the windows are changing. Ms. Thoburn confirmed that was correct. Chair Murray stated that she doesn't have a problem with the use of impact glass and they're only changing the front windows. Ms. Thoburn stated that she will get an update regarding all of the windows. Board Member Liller stated that he believes the reason behind the front windows being redone is due to the front porch being opened up again.

Deliberation by the Board:

Chair Murray asked the Board if they were all ok with having impact glass. All of the Board Members responding saying that they were in agreement.

Motion: Board Member Liller moved to recommend approval of the Special Certificate of Appropriateness application; seconded by Board Member Pinello. The motion passed unanimously (5-0 vote).

Staff Updates -

5. Historic Centennial Committee: Ms. Thoburn provided an update the preparations for the centennial celebration. She indicated that the webpage will undergo updates, a timeline and display will be finalized, and a commemorative book is expected to be completed and made available by year-end. Ms. Thoburn mentioned that there will be a themed panel discussion and presentation, history geared to children, and a guided bus tour. She also noted that a meeting will be arranged towards the end of the month to further discuss the centennial celebration.

6. Mayor Robert Culpepper: Ms. Thoburn informed the Board that Mr. Culpepper passed away on August 13, 2024, and he was the Mayor of Jupiter from 1966 to 1968 and a Palm Beach County Commissioner from 1968 to 1976. Ms. Thoburn highlighted Mr. Culpepper's vision of managing development, safeguarding the natural environment, ensuring public access and maintaining water quality. She also summarized his significant achievements over the years.

- a. 1966 - Instituted a bulkhead line ordinance and designated the Loxahatchee area in Jupiter as the second Aquatic Preserve in the State.
- b. 1967 - Implemented the Town of Jupiter's first Comprehensive Plan.
- c. 1969 - Led a \$6 million Bond initiative to acquire 11 miles of beaches and parks.
- d. 1970 - Founded the Loxahatchee River District.
- e. 1972 - Initiated the one-year moratorium on rezoning in Palm Beach County.
- f. 1973 - Appointed the first African American County Systems Administrator. He gained recognition in the Palm Beach Post for opposing the Florida Department of Transportation's efforts to construct the missing link to I-95 through the Loxahatchee River.

Board Comments: Board Member Liller suggested the possibility of having the World War II Married Housing building, located next to Light House Park, designated as a site on the National Register of Historic Places in the future. Ms. Thoburn indicated that this could be taken into consideration for the Goals and Objectives in the upcoming year.

Next Meeting: Tentatively October 21, 2024.

ADJOURNMENT: Board Member Liller made a motion to adjourn the meeting; seconded by Board Member Misselhorn. The motion passed unanimously (5-0 vote). Meeting was adjourned at 6:32 pm.

Michael Schneider, Secretary

Debi Murray, Chair

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**TOWN OF JUPITER EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR
CERTIFICATE TO DIG #1-24
PLANNING AND ZONING DEPARTMENT**



DATE: October 14, 2024
TO: Historic Resources Board Members
FROM: Stephanie A. Thoburn, Asst. Director of Planning and Zoning *AA1*
SUBJECT: **Aicher House Deck at Sawfish Bay** – Application for an archaeological Certificate to Dig on a 2.5+/- acre parcel located at 1133 North Alternate A1A.

Certificate to Dig #1-24
PZ 24-6199
T. Hart

Historic Resources Board 10/21/2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Consideration of a Certificate to Dig (CTD) application to construct a deck and ADA ramp surrounding the existing historic Aicher House located in Sawfish Bay Park. The subject property was determined to contain multiple types of historic artifacts and prehistoric artifacts such as shell refuse. The subject property contains one archaeological site, Sawfish Bay Park (Florida Master Site File or FMSF #8PB11388) which requires approval of a Certificate to Dig application prior to initiation of the proposed subsurface disturbances.

BACKGROUND:

<i>Property owner & Applicant:</i>	Town of Jupiter
<i>Agent:</i>	Advanced Archaeology Inc.
<i>Acreage:</i>	2.5+/- acres
<i>PCNs:</i>	30434031020000020
<i>Property location:</i>	1133 N Alternate A1A
<i>Existing Use of Property:</i>	Park and Open Space
<i>Proposed Use of Property:</i>	Park and Open Space
<i>Current FLUM Designation:</i>	Recreation
<i>Current Zoning District Designation:</i>	PI Public / Institutional

Reason for the Request:

The Town is proposing to construct a wood deck and accessible ramp to provide public access to the historic Aicher House in Sawfish Bay Park. On the Town of Jupiter Map of Areas of Archaeological Site Potential, the subject property is located within the Loxahatchee River Zone. Per Section 27-2443, properties within this zone may be required to obtain a Certificate to Dig (CTD) if recommended by the Town's archaeological consultant. In addition, Section 27-2443(c)(1) requires that all identified archaeological sites must go through archaeological review.

Sawfish Bay Park includes a known archaeological site FMSF #8PB11388 due to its prehistoric and historic nature. Previous archaeological review that has occurred on the Sawfish Bay Park property included archaeological monitoring at the Train Depot and Aicher House. During the 2012 Train Depot relocation and 2015 deck construction, archaeological monitoring determined the prehistoric archaeological site was disturbed and redeposited, but significant historic components existed associated with the Cabot House and the Jupiter School. In 2018, during the relocation of the Aicher House, archaeological monitoring occurred that found intact shell midden with oyster shell and some clam shell with sparse faunal bone. The Town's archaeological monitoring report noted that sufficient mitigation was provided for the impacts to the archaeological site. Since then it was discovered that intact midden from the Sawfish Bay Park archaeological site (FMSF #8PB11388) extended south onto the Bayside property during a 2023 archaeological excavation. Therefore, the Town's archaeologist determined that a CTD for the Aicher House deck became necessary. With the new information discovered from the archaeological excavation for the Aicher House and the Bayside property, there is now a greater opportunity to interpret the prehistory of an Indigenous people that once called this area home along with the pioneer history of the site.

The historical context of the site is first documented in 1892 with Frederick Mortimer Cabot II owning much of the land currently Sawfish Bay Park, and was once known to include a large shell mound. Mr. Cabot sold the upper portions of the shell mound to build roads in St. Augustine and Palm Beach. Once the mound was removed, one of the buildings on his property was dedicated to the Board of Education and used as a school for white children. In 1894, the first F.E.C. Train Depot was built abutting current day Sawfish Bay Park to serve Flagler's railroad which ultimately bankrupted the Celestial Railway located to the east. While the first F.E.C. Train Depot was not preserved, the second F.E.C. Train Depot, *circa 1915*, survived abutting the F.E.C. Canal when it was preserved and moved to Tequesta for a residence. The building was again relocated in 2012 to Sawfish Bay Park. By 1925, when the Town of Jupiter was incorporated, the first Mayor's house was located in what served as the old Jupiter School building in Sawfish Bay Park. Then in 2018, the historic Aicher House, *circa 1913*, was relocated from Old Town Hall Avenue to where the first Mayor's house once stood to further interpret the pioneer era.

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT REPORTS:

I. PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF AREA

The Town's archaeological consultant (Advanced Archaeology, Inc.) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment in the area around the Aicher House from May to July 2024 to identify and document any prehistoric or historic artifacts that may exist. The analysis conducted was based on the proposed wooden deck building plans resulting in the first in-depth documentation of the Sawfish Bay Park site (See Attachment A). By locating the shovel tests and test units at the proposed construction excavation areas, the analysis provided preliminary mitigation efforts of the proposed deck. Twenty-two shovel tests were conducted measuring 50cm in diameter and between 50 and 100cmbgs (centimeters below ground surface) at the center points of each of the proposed footers as noted on page 37 and 39 of the CRAS Report. Seven of the 22 shovel tests demonstrated that intact shell midden exists around the Aicher House. In addition, shovel test three was positive with intact cultural deposits associated with a historic trash pit believed to belong to the first Mayor of Jupiter.

Shovel test ten also contained an intact deposit of concreted marine shell refuse that may be a prehistoric fire hearth feature.

II. PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF AREA

Phase II of the assessment was conducted based on the Phase I shovel test findings. Phase II included ten, 1-meter square test units located generally where the Phase I shovel tests were located to determine potential prehistory or historic features. Test unit three further expanded on the finding of a historic trash pit, thought to be from the first Mayor's house, discovered in the shovel test of Phase I. Test unit ten was chosen to build upon the potential fire hearth and included a discovery of a concretion with ash, charcoal, and moderate quantities of oyster shell refuse and faunal bone. Most notable from test unit ten included a fiber tempered pottery sherd and a sand tempered pottery sherd. The discovery of fiber-tempered pottery is representative of habitation from the Late Archaic Period (3,000 B.C. – 750 B.C.). Radiocarbon dating completed on two prehistoric oyster shells help provide an accurate representation of the age of the site from approximately 2100 B.C to 1600 B.C.

CONCLUSION

Based on the archaeological report, prehistoric and historic findings were discovered over the course of both phases of the analysis. Historic artifacts found included a nail, bottle cap, bullet casing, bottles, earthenware and other items dating from the 1890s to the 1970s as shown on page 85 and 86 of the CRAS report. In addition, two prehistoric ceramics were recovered from excavations along with one sherd of fiber-tempered pottery. The most significant is the fiber-tempered pottery as this is a clear indication that the site dates back to the Late Archaic period of 3,000 B.C. – 750 B.C. Ten Quahog clams were also found within the site exhibiting unnatural breakage, likely from humans extracting the interior meat to eat.

Based on the dense quality of shell refuse discovered through the analysis and the historic accounts of the large shell mound previously on site, the Town's consulting archaeologist determined that the site is one of the few remaining shell mounds in the Town of Jupiter. The remnant shell mound on site provides insight into understanding aboriginal mound-building, subsistence practices, and settlement patterns. This confirms that the site is a part of the already documented Inlet Village Complex that includes the archaeological sites of the Jupiter Lighthouse, Dubois, Kempe and Suni Sands (or Sperry) sites.

STAFF AND TOWN ARCHAEOLOGIST RECOMMENDATION:

Based on the facts and findings contained herein, staff and the Town Archaeologist recommend approval of the Certificate to Dig application as contained within Certificate to Dig #1-24. The CTD is recommended due to the limited penetrations by the footers into the mound and the Town's consulting archaeologist has mitigated the impacts of the proposed construction by documenting and preserving the information.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY: Small Town Feel

EXHIBITS:

Exhibit 1 – CTD #1-24 with Phase 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment Report

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment A – Proposed Aicher House Deck Building Plans

Contact Thatcher Hart at 561-741-2464 or email at Thatcherh@jupiter.fl.us for a copy of the Exhibits.

File Path:

V:\PlanningZoning\Staff\WP51\Historic_Resources\Historic_Resources\Sperry Property (fka Suni Sands)\Archaeological\CTD (PZ #21-4724)\HRB 12-20-21\Staff report for Sperry Certificate to Dig.docx

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9 **CERTIFICATE TO DIG NO. 1-24**

10
11 **TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA**

12
13
14
15 **WHEREAS,** The Town of Jupiter is the owner (“Owner”) of
16 approximately 2.5 acres, the legal description of which is described in Exhibit
17 “A” and incorporated herein (“the subject property”); and,

18 **WHEREAS,** the Owner has submitted an application for a Certificate to
19 Dig (“the Application”) to the Town of Jupiter’s Planning and Zoning Department
20 (the Department) pursuant to Town Code Section 27-2443(e)(3), requesting a
21 Certificate to Dig which, if granted would permit the Owner to make subsurface
22 disturbances; and,

23 **WHEREAS,** the Owner’s archaeological consultant, Advanced
24 Archaeology Inc., has prepared a Phase I and Phase II Cultural Resources
25 Assessment (“the Assessment”) of the subject property, which are attached
26 hereto and made a part hereof as Exhibit “B” and,

27 **WHEREAS,** the subject property contains a significant archaeological
28 site, Sawfish Bay Park (Florida Master Site File #8PB11388) of approximately
29 2.5 acres ;and

1 **WHEREAS**, because the subject property is a significant archaeological
2 site, it must receive a Certificate to Dig prior to commencing any ground
3 disturbing activity; and,

4 **WHEREAS**, Advanced Archaeology, Inc., has determined that the
5 Owner's Phase I and II Cultural Resource Assessment is technically sufficient,
6 and complies with the requirements of the Town Code for the issuance of a
7 Certificate to Dig subject to meeting the conditions of section 3; and,

8 **WHEREAS**, at its October 21, 2024 regular meeting, the Jupiter Historic
9 Resources Board considered the evidence presented to it by the Department,
10 Advanced Archaeology, Inc., and the Owner, regarding the Application's
11 consistency with the archaeological resource protection provisions of the
12 Town's Comprehensive Plan, and the land development regulations of Chapter
13 27, Article XI, Division 19 of the Town Code pertaining to historic and
14 archaeological preservation; and,

15 **WHEREAS**, Advanced Archaeology, Inc. has determined that the
16 subject property contains artifacts and cultural resources of significant
17 archaeological value that are important to the Town, and has recommended
18 that the Historic Resources Board issue a Certificate to Dig with certain
19 conditions; and,

20 **WHEREAS**, the Owner's archaeological consultant, Advanced
21 Archaeology, Inc. and the Department have determined that the subject
22 property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; and,

1 **WHEREAS**, pursuant to Policy 1.9.10 of the Coastal Management
2 Element of the Town's Comprehensive Plan, the Town designated Sawfish Bay
3 Park to be a local historic significant site in 2005; and,

4 **WHEREAS**, pursuant to Policy 1.9.7 of the Coastal Management
5 Element of the Town's Comprehensive Plan, the Town has enacted historic
6 and archaeological preservation regulations to safeguard the Town's unique
7 history and heritage, foster civic pride and respect for the accomplishments of
8 the past, and protect and enhance the Town's attraction to visitors; and,

9 **WHEREAS**, Section 27-2443(c) of the Town Code provides that if a
10 property is deemed to have significant archaeological value, the Historic
11 Resources Board shall issue a Certificate to Dig with any conditions it deems
12 necessary to protect the archaeological resources on the site so as to permit
13 the excavation of that part of the site found to be of archaeological significance,
14 including conditions; and,

15 **WHEREAS**, the Historic Resources Board has considered the
16 Application and has determined that a Certificate to Dig should be issued,
17 subject to the conditions; and,

18 **WHEREAS**, the Certificate to Dig shall apply to the Owner and its
19 successors or assigns.

20 **NOW, THEREFORE, THE HISTORIC RESOURCES BOARD OF THE**
21 **TOWN OF JUPITER HEREBY ISSUES THIS CERTIFICATE TO DIG**
22 **SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:**

Section 1. The whereas clauses are true and correct and incorporated herein as the findings of fact and conclusions of law of the Jupiter Historic Resources Board (the Board).

Section 2. The Board hereby approves the Application and issues a Certificate to Dig for the subject property, subject to the conditions contained in Section 3. The Board has determined that the Owner's compliance with these conditions is necessary for the Application to be consistent with the goals, objectives and policies of the Town's Comprehensive Plan and to meet the Land Development Regulations contained in Chapter 27, Article X, Division 19, pertaining to historic and archeological preservation.

Section 3. The Certificate to Dig shall be subject to the following conditions:

- 1) The Owner shall conduct archaeological monitoring any time there are ground-disturbing activities associated with construction on the subject property .
- 2) The Owner shall make a written documentation of any archaeological artifacts that are recovered from the subject property during excavation and shall submit the written documentation to the Department.
- 3) If human skeletal remains or "grave goods" (known as special items that are placed with the burial) are found on the subject property, the Owner shall immediately comply with Section 872.05 Florida Statutes.

1 **Section 4.** This Certificate to Dig shall become effective upon its
2 execution.

3 **Attachments:**

4 **Exhibit A** - Legal Description

5 **Exhibit B** – Property Owner’s Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment

6 #5798085 v1 26503-00001

Exhibit "A" – Legal Description

LOTS 2 THROUGH 6, INCLUSIVE, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT OF F.M. CABOTS LOT, AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 1, PAGE 83, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA PUBLIC RECORDS, EXCEPT THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OF STATE ROAD ALTERNATE A-1-A AS SHOWN ON THE STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT RIGHT-OF-WAY MAP SECTION 93090-2519

PARCEL IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 30-43-40-31-02-000-0050 AND 30-43-40-31-02-000-0020

LOTS 7 AND 8, AS SHOWN ON THE PLAT OF F.M. CABOTS LOT, AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 1, PAGE 83, PUBLIC RECORDS OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, LESS THAT PART THEREOF LYING WESTERLY OF THE EASTERLY RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE ALTERNATE A-1-A AS DESCRIBED IN OFFICAL RECORD BOOK 2105, PAGE 1802, PUBLIC RECORDS OF PLAM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA.



A PHASE 1 AND PHASE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE AICHER HOUSE DECK AND ADA RAMP PROJECT AREA, SAWFISH BAY PARK, TOWN OF JUPITER, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

By:

Joseph F. Mankowski, M.A., RPA – Principal Investigator

ADVANCED ARCHAEOLOGY, INC.

1126 S. Federal Hwy. #263

Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316

Phone: 954-270-6624

Email: contact@advancedarchaeology.com

Prepared for:

TOWN OF JUPITER

SEPTEMBER 2024

AAI PROJECT #2024.03

AAI TECHNICAL REPORT #650

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CONSULTANT SUMMARY

From May to July 2024, Advanced Archaeology, Inc. conducted a Phase 1 and Phase 2 archaeological investigation of the Aicher House Deck and ADA Ramp project area for the Town of Jupiter. The objective of this investigation was to identify, assess, recover, and document any prehistoric or historic cultural resource deposits associated with the previously documented site of 8PB11388 (Sawfish Bay Park) that may be present within the project area boundaries in order to provide mitigation efforts in anticipation of the proposed future construction of a deck and ramp for the existing historic Aicher House. Also, an additional objective for this assessment was to determine the significance of the site 8PB11388 cultural deposits for potential eligibility to be listed in the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP). The project area is located within the Town-owned Sawfish Bay Park (Parcel ID: 30434031020000020) at 1133 North Alternate A1A, which is situated at the conjunction of the Lake Worth River (Intracoastal Waterway) and the Loxahatchee River. The property also is located within Palm Beach County, Florida, and it lies within Section 31, Township 40 South and Range 43 East, as depicted on the USGS Jupiter Quadrangle map (Figure 1). Currently, the project area consists of maintained grassy lawns adjacent to the historic Aicher House, which was built in circa 1913 (Figures 6-10); however, the house is not in its original location, and was moved to the park on April 7, 2018.

This assessment was conducted to fulfill historic resource requirements pursuant to the Town of Jupiter's Code Section 27-2443.11(e)(1). The work and the report conform to the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*, and also in accordance with the requirements of the Florida Division of Historical Resources *Module Three Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals*. The Principal Investigator is an SOI-qualified archaeologist and architectural historian that meets the *U.S. Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

Investigations were accomplished by conducting archival research, fieldwork, and field specimen analysis (including radiocarbon dating). Phase 1 fieldwork consisted of the excavation of 22 shovel tests and the Phase 2 fieldwork consisted of the excavation of 10 test units (Figures 11-58). Shovel tests and test units were placed directly within all predetermined areas indicated for the proposed construction excavations.

This Phase 1 and Phase 2 investigation resulted in the first in-depth documentation of site 8PB11388, which identified two temporal periods that included the Late Archaic (3000 B.C.-750 B.C.) and Historic (20th century) periods. Evidence of an intact basal zone composed of dense shell midden deposits and which were found to be primarily void of prehistoric artifacts and faunal bone refuse, and in conjunction with historical accounts (DuBois 1968; Wheeler, Kennedy, and Pepe 2002; Drake 2005; Drake 2012), indicate that the lower remnants of a large constructed prehistoric shell mound occur within Sawfish Bay Park. This shell mound feature was most likely constructed by the early Indian inhabitants during the Late Archaic Period, specifically during the midway point of the Late Archaic Period (1900 B.C.), according to radiocarbon dating results that were obtained as part of this current investigation. This site represents one of the few surviving prehistoric shell middens in the Town of Jupiter, and is a rare example of a remnant shell mound,

which offers important information for the understanding of aboriginal mound-building, subsistence practices, and settlement patterns.

Based on the recovered cultural material (Figures 59-68, Tables 3-5, & Appendix I: Field Specimen Catalog), prehistoric artifacts were found to be very sparse, and only included ceramics and modified marine shell refuse. However, historic artifacts were found to be numerous and in dense quantities, especially within the trash pit deposits found in Test Unit 3 (Feature 1) and Test Unit 10 (Feature 3). Historic artifacts included glass, ceramics, and various metal objects. Ecofacts consisting of marine shell refuse (primarily oyster shell) were found in great abundance; however, faunal bone was found in sparse quantities.

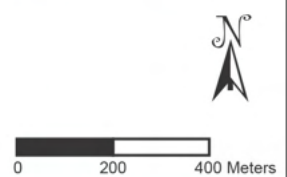
Shovel testing and test unit excavations within the project area indicated that dense and extensive intact shell midden deposits occur across the property. Subsoils were generally characterized as redeposited very dark gray (Munsell Soil Color Book: 10YR-3/1) sand with sparse to moderate quantities of shell midden (Context A) at a depth of 0-25 cmbgs (centimeters below ground surface), intact very dark gray (10YR-3/1) sand with 85% shell refuse (Context B) at a depth of 25-45 cmbgs, intact very dark gray sand (10YR-3/1) sand with 50% shell refuse (Context C) at a depth of 45-65 cmbgs, intact dark gray (10YR-4/1) sand with sparse shell refuse (Context D) at a depth of 65-75 cmbgs, and intact/sterile light gray (10YR-7/1) sand at a depth of 75-100 cmbgs.

In conclusion, this Phase 1 and Phase 2 archaeological assessment resulted in the determination that site 8PB11388 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D, because this site has yielded information important in prehistory. It is the consultant's opinion that this assessment provided sufficient mitigation for any potential loss or impacts to existing cultural resource deposits that may occur as a result of the proposed construction activities. It is recommended that archaeological monitoring be conducted during all ground-disturbing caused by the proposed construction plans.



Figure 1. USGS map of the Aicher House Deck and ADA Ramp project area.

Base map source: USGS Jupiter (1986)
Project location: Township 40 South, Range 43 East, Section 31



PROJECT SETTING

The Aicher House Deck and ADA Ramp project area is located within the Town-owned Sawfish Bay Park (Parcel ID: 30434031020000020) at 1133 North Alternate A1A, which is situated at the conjunction of the Lake Worth River (Intracoastal Waterway) and the Loxahatchee River. The property also is located within Palm Beach County, Florida, and it lies within Section 31, Township 40 South and Range 43 East, as depicted on the USGS Jupiter Quadrangle map (Figure 1). Currently, the project area consists of maintained grassy lawns adjacent to the historic Aicher House, which was built in circa 1913 (Figures 6-10); however, the house is not in its original location, and was moved to the park on April 7, 2018.

Prehistorically, the project area contained a large shell mound feature (DuBois 1968; Wheeler, Kennedy, and Pepe 2002; Drake 2005; Drake 2012) that was constructed by the early Indian inhabitants most likely during the Late Archaic Period, specifically during the midway point of the Late Archaic Period (1900 B.C.), according to radiocarbon dating results that were obtained as part of this current investigation. Historically, the project area was located on the shoreline of a freshwater river oxbow of the Lake Worth River, and contained an upland riverine hammock environment. The property was situated on the south-end of a peninsula land formation that is at the conjunction of the Lake Worth and Loxahatchee Rivers, which is depicted on an 1845 survey map of the project area (Figure 2). Aerial photographs taken in 1940, 1953, and 1968 of the project area depicts the historic John Zeigler House as occupying the property with surrounding vegetation (Figures 3-5).

The project area is located within the Distal Zone of the Eastern Valley physiographic province. The Eastern Valley region is described as a scarp that lies along the eastern edge of Peninsular Florida, stretching from St. Johns County in the north to Palm Beach County in the south. The valley topography becomes less defined as one travels south, eventually becoming almost flat. This topographical change is reflected in the St. Johns River valley as it becomes the St. Johns marsh. The Eastern Valley has low sandy, poorly drained soils and consists of mostly pineland, with prairies and cypress sloughs. One of these sloughs is the Loxahatchee Slough, which drains into the Atlantic Ocean. Within the Eastern Valley lies the Atlantic Coastal Ridge, which extends from the southern Georgia border to an area southwest of Miami in Homestead. The ridge is composed of relic beach dunes and sandbars. The Atlantic Coastal Ridge is a product of the Pamlico sea and represents a relict shoreline of this sea, which was likely 30 feet (9 meters) higher than the present sea-level (White 1970).

The surface lithology of Palm Beach County is composed of the Anastasia formation. The Anastasia formation is the underlying layer of strata of lithified coquina deposits, shell, and quartz sand that once formed coastal beaches. This deposit dates from the Pleistocene age, when sea level was 20 meters above what it is currently. The formation makes up the majority of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge from Anastasia Island in the north to Boca Raton as its southern terminus, stretching approximately 250 miles (402 km) along the coast (White 1970).

The project area contains one soil type according to the USDA Soil Survey of Palm Beach County, Florida (USDA 1978). This soil type is defined as follows:

Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes: This is a nearly level, poorly drained, deep, sandy soil in broad grassy sloughs in the eastern part of the county. These soils formed in thick beds of sandy marine sediments.

Shovel testing and test unit excavations within the project area indicated that dense and extensive intact shell midden deposits occur across the property. Subsoils were generally characterized as redeposited very dark gray (Munsell Soil Color Book: 10YR-3/1) sand with sparse to moderate quantities of shell midden (Context A) at a depth of 0-25 cmbgs (centimeters below ground surface), intact very dark gray (10YR-3/1) sand with 85% shell refuse (Context B) at a depth of 25-45 cmbgs, intact very dark gray sand (10YR-3/1) sand with 50% shell refuse (Context C) at a depth of 45-65 cmbgs, intact dark gray (10YR-4/1) sand with sparse shell refuse (Context D) at a depth of 65-75 cmbgs, and intact/sterile light gray (10YR-7/1) sand at a depth of 75-100 cmbgs.

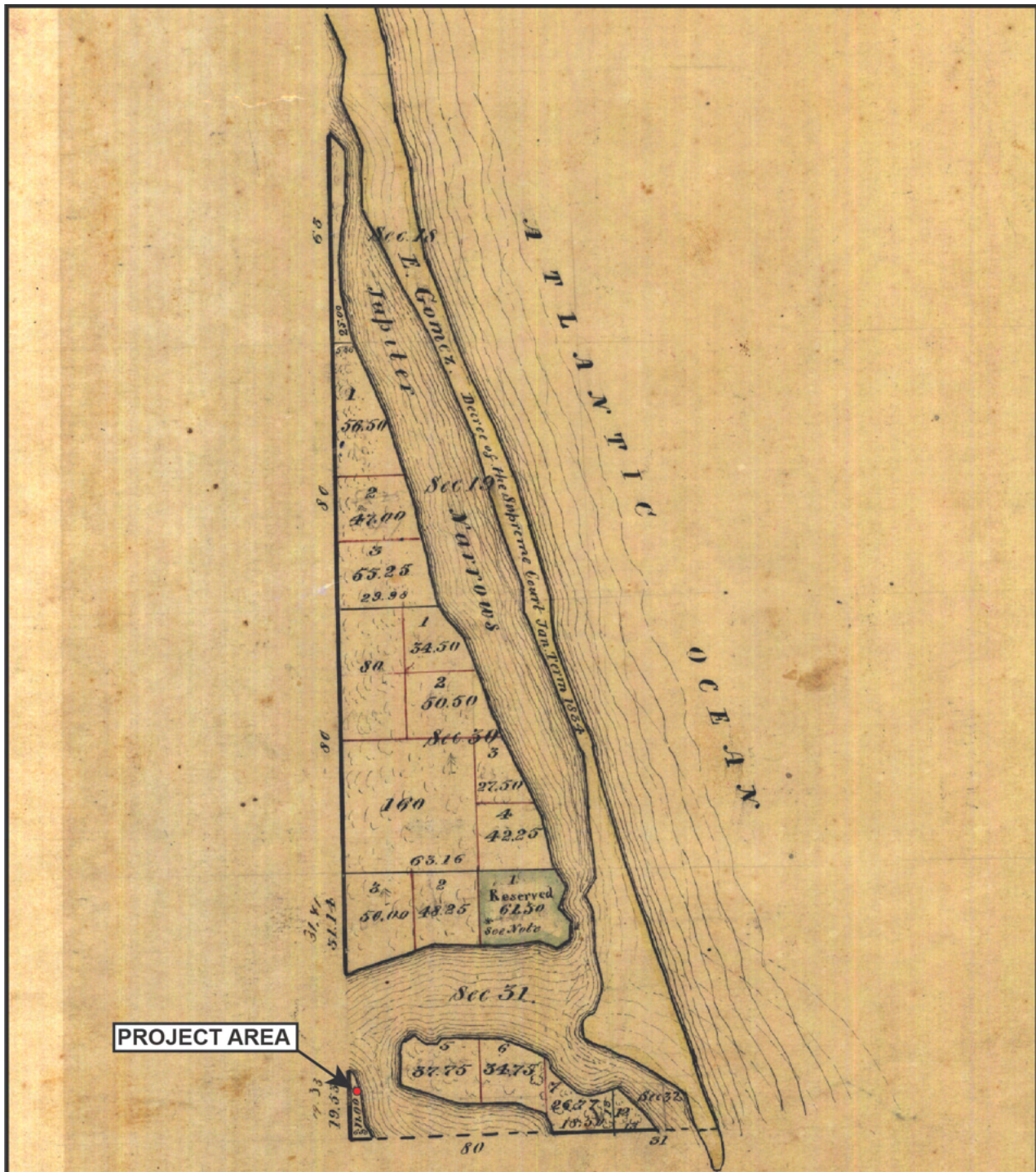


Figure 2. 1845 survey map of the Aicher House Deck and ADA Ramp project area.

Base map source: LABINS

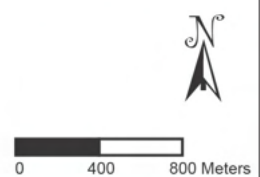




Figure 3. 1940 aerial photograph of the Aicher House Deck and ADA Ramp project area.

Base image source: Town of Jupiter

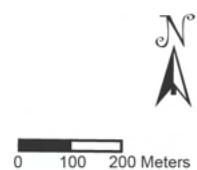




Figure 4. 1953 aerial photograph of the Aicher House Deck and ADA Ramp project area.

Base image source: PALMM

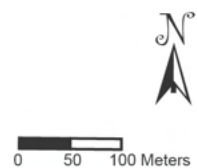




Figure 5. 1968 aerial photograph of the Aicher House Deck and ADA Ramp project area.

Base image source: PALMM

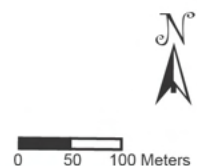




Figure 6. 2024 aerial photograph of the Aicher House Deck and ADA Ramp project area.

- = Project area
- = Sawfish Bay Park boundaries

Base image source: Palm Beach County Property Appraiser

0 25 50 Meters





Figure 7. Photograph view southeast at the project area.



Figure 8. Photograph view west at the project area.



Figure 9. Photograph view northeast at the project area.



Figure 10. Photograph view southwest at the project area.

CULTURAL CONTEXT

Paleo Period (10000 B.C. - 8000 B.C.)

Paleoindians lived in southern Florida in association with mammoths, bison, and other types of megafauna. Deposits of fossilized Pleistocene bone have been uncovered by dredging operations from several locations in southern Florida and from solution holes in south Dade County. These deposits yielded a wide range of grazing ungulates and sloths, indicating the presence of more extensive grasslands than present (Webb and Martin 1974). With the extinction of the megafauna by about 9050 B.C., Paleoindians apparently adapted to the emerging wetlands of southern Florida, and began to establish the patterns of subsistence that were to provide the basis of resource procurement for the subsequent 10,000 years. Evidence of the Paleo period in southern Florida is now well established with the discovery of a late Paleo/Early Archaic site at Cutler in south Dade County (Carr 1986). Radiocarbon dates of 7690 ± 120 years B.C. were determined for this site, which yielded evidence of exploitation of deer and rabbit, some marine fauna, and some indication of hunting extinct horse and peccary. However, the majority of data from this site reflects Indian adaptation to the extinction of New World megafauna.

Archaic Period (6500 B.C. - 1000 B.C.)

During the Post Glacial, the sea level rose and greatly diminished Florida's land size. It has been calculated that the rate of sea level rise was approximately 8.3 cm per 100 years from 4050 to 1050 B.C. That rate has decreased to about 3.5 cm per 100 years from 1050 B.C. to present (Scholl and Stuiver 1967).

By 3050 B.C., cypress swamps and hardwood forests characteristic of the sub-tropics began to develop in southern Florida (Carbone 1983; Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). The Archaic Period was characterized by an increased reliance on the shellfish and marine resources on the coast by the native populations, and a generally expanded hunting, fishing, and plant gathering base throughout southern Florida.

Florida archaeologists recognize three temporal divisions for the Florida Archaic: early, middle and late. Although these divisions have traditionally been based on changes in projectile points and pottery types, new environmental and climatic data and increased knowledge of artifact assemblages and site types are now also used for dividing the Archaic (Milanich 1994).

Early Archaic (7500 B.C. - 5000 B.C.)

To date, only a few sites are known in southern Florida containing early Archaic components. The Cutler Ridge site seems to date mainly to the early Archaic, as do the Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Spring sites in Sarasota County. These two sites are both deep sinkholes that were probably utilized as waterholes in the early Archaic. Other southern Florida sites from this time period may as yet be unidentified. If such sites are found they would be expected to be ancient cenotes or sinkholes, similar to the Sarasota sites, which served as ponds or waterholes in the past (Milanich 1994).

Middle Archaic (5000 B.C. - 3000 B.C.)

During the middle Archaic more and larger areas of surface water were present in southern Florida. However, most known habitation sites are again located around ancient hydric sinkholes or around similar features, which would have been good sources of water in the past. Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Spring have sizable middle Archaic components as do the Bay West site in Collier County and the Republic Grove site in Hardee County (Milanich 1994).

One extremely interesting culture trait that seems to be peculiar to the Early and Middle Archaic of southern Florida is the mortuary pond. The Bay West site (Beriault et al. 1981), Little Salt Spring (Clausen et al. 1979), Warm Mineral Spring (Royal and Clark 1960), and the Republic Grove site (Wharton et al. 1981) all contain human interments in what were shallow ponds during the middle Archaic. Preservation of organic materials from these pond burials is excellent because of the anaerobic condition of the ponds and the mucky soils that underlie them. Middle Archaic village middens are or were once located on the edges of these mortuary ponds.

In addition to mortuary ponds, small campsites are also common for the middle Archaic. These camps frequently occur as scatters of lithic artifacts and debitage. The Westridge site (8BD1119) on Pine Island ridge may be the only such mid-Archaic site identified so far in southeastern Florida (Carr et al. 1992).

Late Archaic (3000 B.C. - 750 B.C.)

By 3000 B.C., the climate and environments of Florida had reached essentially modern conditions. This allowed for a regionalization of cultures as individual societies throughout Florida developed adaptations specific to their local environments (Milanich 1994). During the late Archaic, the aborigines of Florida produced the first pottery. The development of ceramics is important as it suggests that the peoples of this time had adopted a more sedentary lifestyle. It has been suggested that in southern Florida, two separate late Archaic cultures can be identified archaeologically: the Orange culture and, for lack of a better term, the Glades Archaic culture (Carr and Pepe 1995).

The Orange culture is known primarily from northeast Florida, including both the Atlantic coast and the St. Johns River drainage. The Orange peoples made a distinctive pottery tempered with fiber and are associated with *Busycon* adzes and *Strombus* celts. It is possible that the *Busycon* adzes found in northeast Florida at this time were of local origin while the *Strombus* celts were traded into the area from southeastern Florida (Wheeler 1994). Site types are generally oyster and coquina shell middens along the coast and freshwater pond snail middens along the inland rivers and streams. Some coastal shell rings have also been observed (Newman and Weisman 1992).

The evidence suggests that late Archaic peoples in southern Florida certainly had some contact with the more northern Orange culture. It may also show that certain areas of southern Florida were actually colonized by Orange peoples and may represent a limited southern expansion of the Orange culture, or at least its influences (Carr and Pepe 1995).

In the East Okeechobee Area at least, Orange culture populations were present but were almost exclusively coastal. The fact that the only semi-fiber-tempered sherds recovered in this area have come from sites along the coast supports this hypothesis. Orange culture populations here seem to

have only occupied the area around the Indian River estuary. Thus, coastal Orange populations migrating south from their northeastern Florida heartland due to overcrowding there would have most probably founded settlements here. The Joseph Reed Mound (8MT13) on Jupiter Island may represent the remains of one of these Orange settlements. Although the Reed Mound has been damaged by storm surges, it was once probably a shell ring made up mostly of oyster shell. In this respect it seems quite similar to other Orange period shell rings located farther north (Newman and Weisman 1992). Although Orange culture populations seem to have been present along the eastern edge of the East Okeechobee Area, our understanding of them is extremely limited due to a lack of archaeological research into the matter (Carr and Pepe 1995).

East Okeechobee Period (Ca. 750 B.C. - A.D. 1750)

Recent research makes it clear that Goggin's (1947) Glades chronology is not useful for the East Okeechobee Area. Therefore, a new chronology, specific to this area, is proposed. It must be noted, however, that the only radiocarbon dates recorded in the area have come from Jupiter Inlet I (8PB34) and that the following chronology is based mainly on sites in the Jupiter area. Thus, the chronology will be most successfully applied to sites found along the Loxahatchee River. Sites assessed in the Boca Raton area, however, are classified in the Glades chronology (Carr and Pepe 1995).

The East Okeechobee I period (750 B.C. - ca. A.D. 800) is characterized by the use of undecorated sand tempered pottery in most of the area, such as in the Hungryland Midden, 8PB6294 (Kennedy et al. 1991), the numerous sites identified along the upper Loxahatchee River (Kennedy et al. 1991; Kennedy et al. 1994; Carr et al. 1995), and in basal levels of Jupiter Inlet I (8PB34) (Kennedy et al. 1993). Belle Glade Plain is a minor type except in and around Boca Raton where it is the dominant type and sand tempered plain is the minority. This pattern is evidenced by the ceramic assemblage from the Spanish River Complex (Furey 1972). Again, this is probably the result of a Lake Okeechobean settlement in the Boca Raton area. Other types of pottery are absent or make up only trace amounts of total assemblages from this period. It is important to note that this period is marked by an absence of St. Johns pottery. This seems to demonstrate a direct transition from the Glades Archaic rather than from the Orange (Carr and Pepe 1995).

As with the Glades Archaic, sites seem to be concentrated in the interior wetlands rather than on the coast. However, the upper Loxahatchee River sites seem to demonstrate that, unlike the earlier Glades Archaic, East Okeechobee I sites may be found along the upper reaches of rivers and streams in the area. These sites probably represent camps that were occupied seasonally and not located in exactly the same place every year. This would explain the extended length and unevenly distributed middens of most of the upper Loxahatchee sites. Coastal sites such as Jupiter Inlet I were probably occupied seasonally as well during this time. The time span for this period is quite long but it could possibly be broken down into sub-periods if more research is done in the area. Changes in ceramic rim styles may prove to be the most useful tool for this purpose (Carr and Pepe 1995).

The East Okeechobee II period can be tentatively stated as starting around A.D. 800 and extending to about A.D. 1000. This relatively short period is marked by the appearance of St. Johns Plain ceramics, as documented at Jupiter Inlet I (8PB34) and Suni Sands (8PB7718). The noticeable lack

of St. Johns ceramics in the interior sites mentioned for the last period testifies to a change in settlement patterns for East Okeechobee II. It appears that permanent settlements in this period were concentrated along the coast for the first time (excepting earlier Orange settlements). In the southern part of the area, dominated by the proposed Lake Okeechobean settlement, this period is marked by an increase in the use of sand tempered plain pottery and by a corresponding slight decrease in Belle Glade Plain. The dates for this period in and around Boca Raton may also be slightly later, perhaps from about A.D. 950 to A.D. 1200 (Carr and Pepe 1995).

Jupiter Inlet I (8PB34) has provided a radiocarbon date on the beginning of the next period, East Okeechobee III. The marker type for this period, St. Johns Check Stamped, makes its first appearance at about A.D. 1000. No date on the first appearance of this type has been obtained from the Spanish River Complex, but it may very well appear somewhat later, perhaps at around A.D. 1200, as it does in the rest of southern Florida. In all parts of the East Okeechobee Area though, this period is marked by a substantial increase in the St. Johns ceramic series, until St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Check-stamped eventually become the dominant types. This can be seen at the Riviera Site (8PB30) (Wheeler 1992). Before the St. Johns series becomes dominant in the Boca Raton area though, the increase in sand tempered plain and decrease in Belle Glade Plain continues, so that, for a while at least, both the amounts of sand tempered plain and the St. Johns wares are increasing simultaneously. This period ends with the appearance of European goods. A tentative date in line with other areas in southern Florida for sustained European contact is A.D. 1500 (Carr and Pepe 1995).

The next period, East Okeechobee IV, is marked by the same prehistoric ceramics as the previous period except that this period has the addition of European goods. The St. Johns series is dominant and the Riviera Site (8PB30) suggests that St. Johns Check-Stamped may actually be the most dominant ware. The tribe encountered in the East Okeechobee Area by Europeans at this time was called the Jeaga (Carr and Pepe 1995).

Historic Period (A.D. 1513 - A.D. 1990s)

When the Europeans arrived in the sixteenth century, they encountered a thriving population with at least five separate tribes in southern Florida: the Tequesta in southeast Florida, the Calusa in southwest Florida, the Jeaga and Ais along the east coast north of the Tequesta, and the Mayaimi near Lake Okeechobee. At the time of Spanish contact, the Calusa maintained political dominance over these other tribes. It has been estimated that there were about 20,000 Indians in south Florida when the Spanish arrived (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). By 1763, when the English gained control of Florida, that population had been reduced to several hundred. These last survivors were reported to have migrated to Cuba with the Spanish (Romans 1962); however, it is likely that the so-called "Spanish Indians" (Sturtevant 1953), who raided Indian Key in 1840, were the mixed-blood descendants of the Calusa and/or refugees from north Florida missions raided by the English in the early eighteenth century. The Spanish-Indians joined the Seminoles, who had fled en masse into south Florida in 1838 after the Battle of Okeechobee, although some Creek groups apparently had migrated to south Florida earlier in the century.

First Spanish Period (A.D. 1513 - 1763)

The first recorded contact between the Spanish explorers and the peoples of south Florida came during the expedition of Juan Ponce de León during his expedition of 1513. He most likely made contact with the Ais further north before approaching Biscayne Bay, where he may have met with the Tequesta (Smith and Gottlob 1978:1-2). After rounding the peninsula his crew encountered the Calusa somewhere in the vicinity of Charlotte Harbor; the meeting turned violent, which may indicate that the Calusa had had previous unrecorded contact with Spanish sailors that would make them wary of Spaniards (Griffin 2002:161; Tebeau 1957:33). Davis (1935:20) reported that Ponce de León discovered a Spanish-speaker among the Calusa who may have come from one of the islands to the south then inhabited by the Spanish, most likely Cuba (Hann 1991:5). Though Ponce de León's expedition was the first well documented expedition to the North American continent, there may have been other European explorers who made contact before that time. John and Sebastian Cabot may have reached Florida during their 1497 and 1498 voyages, as the 1502 Cantino map, which is based on their descriptions, depicts the state (Tebeau 1971:19). The Council of the Indies also claimed that fleets had traveled to Florida three years prior to Ponce de León's expedition (Smith and Gottlob 1978:1).

Subsequent visits to the southwest coast of Florida by Ponce de León and his other members of his original crew were met with hostility from the Calusa. This culminated with Ponce de León's 1521 attempt to establish a colony in the area, during which he was fatally wounded (Griffin 2002:161). Likewise, an attempt to land on the southeast coast by Francisco Hernández de Córdoba in 1517 was repulsed (Smith and Gottlob 1978:2). Griffin suggests that these early failed attempts may have persuaded later explorers to avoid the Calusa for their "unfavorable reputation" (Griffin 2002:161). Spanish expeditions in the following decades tended to bypass Calusa territory and the southern part of the peninsula. The expeditions of Pedro de Salazar in 1514-1515, Diego Miruelo in 1516, Pánfilo de Narváez in 1528, and Hernando de Soto in 1539 all landed either in the area of Tampa Bay or further north (Schwadron 2009:56). After 1521, however, Spanish ships travelling from the Caribbean frequently wrecked off the south Florida coast, particularly in the Keys. Native Americans living in south Florida began salvaging wrecks along the coast and acquired metals and other European goods (Fischer 1975:12-13; Smith and Gottlob 1978:4,12). One shipwreck survivor, Hernando de Escalante Fontaneda, lived among the Calusa for seventeen years before he was found by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés in 1566; he later wrote memoirs of his experiences with the Calusa (Fontaneda 1944; Griffin 2002:162). Fontaneda's writings are still considered one of the best sources for ethnographic information on south Florida during this period (Worth 1995).

Two years after the French successfully established Fort Caroline in Jacksonville in 1564, the Spanish sent Pedro Menéndez to secure La Florida for Spain (Smith 1956:8; Smith and Gottlob 1978:5-6). Spanish colonies in the Caribbean required supplies and the materials were also sent back to Spain, making Florida an important shipping avenue (Smith and Gottlob 1978:4). Menéndez established several garrisons across the state, including a fortification and mission to the Tequesta on Biscayne Bay in 1567. The garrison was at or near the Granada site (8DA11) (Griffin et al. 1982; Milanich 1995:53). Jesuit missionaries who joined the garrisons were generally unsuccessful in converting the indigenous people to Christianity, and opposition and bloodshed eventually forced the abandonment of the south Florida settlements (Griffin 2002:162). Conflicts led to the murder of Calos, the Calusa chief, and the burning of the Calusa villages (Hann

1991:220-225). Despite the failure of the south Florida Spanish settlements, St. Augustine was successfully established in 1565 and remained a stronghold for Spain for nearly 200 years, despite frequent incursions by the French and English (Schwadron 2009:57).

The tribal group residing on the east coast around Biscayne Bay is called the Tequesta in Fontaneda's records. According to his lists, the Tequesta were among the caciques controlled by the Calusa (Fontaneda 1944:51; Worth 1995); though the relationship between the Tequesta and Calusa was inconstant and at times the two chiefdoms neared warfare. Barcía (1951:34) refers to the Tequesta as the Calusa's "vassal," but then relates an incident in which the Tequesta were harboring Christians and repulsed Calusa warriors who had come to kill the Christians. The Calusa exerted political influence over all of south Florida in the sixteenth century from their center near Charlotte Harbor (Widmer 1988:5). Based on evidence from the Granada site, Griffin and colleagues (1982:366) argued that the Calusa may have achieved ascendancy over the Tequesta during the Glades IIc (A.D. 1100 – 1200) period, when plain pottery dominates. The Tequesta and Calusa possessed a similar socio-political organization; a chief had several villages under his control. The Tequesta, however, were unable to achieve the same kind of political dominance that the Calusa possessed, possibly because the estuarine environment around Charlotte Harbor provided a more secure food source than the Atlantic coast (Schwadron 2009:60). The Calusa and Tequesta were entirely non-agricultural, collecting food from the rich surrounding estuarine environment and hunting and gathering foods as well; their diet consisted primarily of fish and shellfish (Widmer 1988). Fontaneda further reports that the Tequesta engaged in whale hunting, and he describes these activities in his memoirs (Worth 1995:348).

Of the groups living in south Florida at the time, the Tequesta were probably the second most powerful after the Calusa, which McGoun (1993:30) interprets based on the record of a gift of two Spanish captives being given to the Tequesta by their northern neighbors, the Ais. Fischer (1975:5) postulated that the Tequesta initially benefited from European contact. Political solidification occurred in response to the interactions with newcomers, and trade goods and metals salvaged from Spanish wrecks were highly valuable resources. The Calusa saw a similar surge in their political power, as they increased their empire-building activities in the years immediately following Spanish contact (Lewis 1978:30; Swanton 1922:343). Subjects of Calos, the Calusa cacique, were required to send tribute and divide whatever goods they salvaged from shipwrecks with him (Griffin 1988:144). Both the Calusa and the Tequesta used their alliances with the Spanish to their advantage and occasionally urged the Spanish to overthrow their enemies.

Spanish diseases, the effects of warfare between chiefdoms, and slave raiding from the north devastated the native population of south Florida. By 1743 all that remained of three of the south Florida chiefdoms was around 180 people who were living at the main village to the Tequesta (Alaña 1743 and 1760 versions translated in Hann 1991). After several failed missionary attempts in the eighteenth century, Spain essentially abandoned its efforts to convert and subjugate the remaining Native Americans living in south Florida. By the 1760s the last remaining people in southeast Florida had fled to Havana, where most of them died. Later English travelers to south Florida confirmed that the original inhabitants of south Florida were gone (Parks 1984).

British Period (A.D. 1763 - 1783)

The British formally took control of the Florida peninsula in 1763 following their victory in the Seven Year War. France was forced out of North America, and Spain ceded Florida to England. This left the British in control of a vast, empty, and undeveloped stretch of land in the northern part of the state (Schwadron 2009). Despite British rule, the Spanish did maintain some presence in the southern part of the peninsula, maintaining small fishing settlements called ranchos along the southwest coast to provide salted fish to sell in Cuba; some of these camps persisted until the nineteenth century (Almy 2001).

Between 1763 and 1783 the British consolidated control over Florida, and the Creek Indians who had migrated south separated themselves from the Creek Confederacy both economically and politically (Fairbanks 1978:170). Around this time historic documents first refer to the Cimmarrones in Spanish, or the Seminole in English (Mahon 1985:7); they had left their established towns and settled in the undeveloped lands of Florida (Fairbanks 1978:171). Unlike the previous inhabitants of south Florida, the Seminoles and Miccosukee practiced agriculture. The British forged trade alliances with the Seminoles and built trading posts near Seminole towns. This shifted the Seminole economy from subsistence towards trade, and they began to herd cattle and raise hogs (Tebeau 1968:52).

Second Spanish Period and First Seminole War (A.D. 1783 - 1821)

Spain regained possession of Florida following the American Revolutionary War with the 1783 Treaty of Paris, though Britain continued trading with the Indians. The United States eventually formalized amicable relations with the Creek Indians through the Treaty of New York in 1790. Plantation agriculture, citrus cultivation, timbering, and cattle ranching became and remained standard agricultural practices in Florida (Schwadron 2009:63). Mahogany logging became a particularly popular industry around Biscayne and the Keys (Fischer 1975:14), and fishing ranchos continued to develop along the Gulf Coast (Tebeau 1957:33).

Tensions escalated between the Florida Indians and the United States. The U.S. had forged alliances with the Creek Confederacy, and tensions arose over fugitive slaves who sought refuge in the territory. This led to increased hostilities among the various Creek bands and skirmishes with United States militias, and by 1804 the Florida Creeks were completely independent of the Creek Confederacy by (Covington 1993:26; Mahon 1985:20-21). The United States had repeated engagements with the Creeks even as they were concurrently fighting the British during the War of 1812. The population of Florida Creeks continued to grow, but by 1800 they still had no permanent settlements south of Tampa Bay (Covington 1993:26). The First Seminole War began in 1817 when Major General Andrew Jackson launched punitive raids against the Creeks living in north Florida in retaliation for harboring fugitive slaves; this pushed the Seminoles further into south Florida and led to the removal and destruction of the populations and their settlements in north and central Florida (Schwadron 2009:65). The first of three Seminole Wars lasted from 1817 to 1818. Jackson managed to drive the Seminoles farther south into Florida during this war, though he never met them in open battle (Knetsch 2003:41).

The Second and Third Seminole War (A.D. 1835 - 1858)

After the First Seminole War of 1818, many Native Americans moved deeper south in to the Florida Peninsula. By 1820 approximately five thousand were living in Florida. Those who constituted the nucleus of this Florida group thought of themselves as *yat'siminoli* or "free people." Soon, white settlers began to call all of the Indians in Florida by that name "Seminoles". The Seminoles successfully resisted removal, bringing about the Second Seminole War in 1835. The war continued until 1842, during which time the US government committed almost \$40,000,000 to the forced removal of slightly more than 3,000 men, women, and children from Florida to Oklahoma. Around 500 Seminoles remained in Florida, managing to hide in the Everglades, moving ever southward. The Third Seminole War broke out again in 1856 and lasted until 1858 (Carr et al. 2009).

Battle of the Loxahatchee (A.D. 1838)

In January of 1838, two important battles of the Second Seminole War were fought between U.S. forces and Seminole forces within the present-day Jupiter area at Riverbend Park. 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 twenty-three men with the boats, he led fifty-five sailors and twenty-three 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 twenty-two men, including Powell and all of his officers, were wounded (Carr, Steele, and Pepe 1998).

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 1,500 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 River, 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 thirty-one wounded. By the next day, two of the wounded had died. By March 15, two more had died (Carr, Steele, and Pepe 1998).

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. The surrender of these people as a result of the battles of Loxahatchee represented the largest single capture of the Jesup campaign. Ultimately, President Andrew Jackson ordered these Seminoles to emigrate to the Indian Territory of Oklahoma. By the

end of the war, only sixty of the natives remaining in Florida were recorded as being Seminole (Carr, Steele, and Pepe 1998).

Jupiter History (A.D. 1858 - 1990s)

After the Seminole Wars, the construction of the lighthouse and was ordered to Jupiter at the very end of 1858. After numerous additional delays, the lighthouse eventually was completed and began operation on July 1, 1860 (Bender & Associates 1996). Thomas Twiner served as the light's first keeper, and was the only legal resident of the Jupiter area at this time (Hughes 1992). During the American Civil War in 1861, the lighthouse was darkened by Confederate sympathizers and remained dark throughout the War. However, the Inlet apparently stayed open during this period and was reportedly made use of by blockade-runners (Schellings 1955; DuBois 1968). On June 28, 1866, the lighthouse was placed back into operation (Bender & Associates 1996). Around 1870, a telegraph station also was established at the lighthouse (White 1992).

On April 1, 1885, an order of the President reserved a portion of the former Fort Jupiter Reservation for life-saving purposes. As a result, the Jupiter Inlet Life-Saving Station was established the next year in what is now known as Carlin Park, named after the Station's only keeper, Charles R. Carlin. The Station was in use up until 1896. The Station was deemed necessary by the federal government due to the heavy ship traffic present in the vicinity of the Inlet during the 1880s and early 1890s. This traffic was the result of the lack of a railroad system linking southeastern Florida with the rest of the state or country. Thus, all freight had to be shipped to and from this area by sea. During this period, much use also was made of the Inlet by smaller ships that used the less treacherous waters of the Indian River (United States 1892, 1893a, 1893b; Jackson 1915; DuBois 1968).

In 1888, the Town of Juno, which was located a short distance to the south of Jupiter on the northern shore of Lake Worth, became the county seat for Dade County (Shappee 1962), which at that time included all of southeastern Florida up to St. Lucie County. The next year, the Celestial Railroad began operation (Jackson 1915). The Celestial was part of the larger *Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad Company*. This system was a network of rail lines and steamships that combined to carry freight and passengers between Jacksonville, Key West and Tampa, using Titusville as a hub. Jupiter was connected to Titusville by a subsidiary company, the *Indian River Steamboat Company* (Shappee 1962).

The Celestial, known officially as the *Jupiter and Lake Worth Railroad*, began where the Indian River steamships docked on the south side of the Loxahatchee a little to the west of the Inlet. From here, the Celestial transported freight and people 7.5 miles south to the head of Lake Worth (Proesch 2000). Today, Juno Street marks the original roadbed of the Celestial. From here, the railroad continued south along what is now Ryan Road. The southern terminus of the Celestial was at Lake Worth at what is now PGA Boulevard (Lasseter-Drake n.d.).

In 1893, Henry Flagler tried to buy the Celestial Railroad and incorporate it into his *Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Railway* (the former name of the *Florida East Coast Railroad*). Deeming the price of sale too high, Flagler instead bypassed the communities of Juno and Jupiter entirely with his railroad by February 1894 (Akin 1992; Proesch 2000). The railroad was connected all the way to Palm Beach later that year. It is reported that during work on Flagler's railroad, some

of his workers were housed in buildings located in the vicinity of the current Suni Sands trailer park (Bostick-Lyons 1978:231). The bypass of the Celestial by Flagler significantly reduced its freight traffic and obviously its profits as well.

On July 5, 1894, the United States Senate officially opened the lands that formerly made up the Fort Jupiter Military Reservation to homesteading. Settlers who had been “squatting” on some of the government lands were given preference in filing claims (United States 1894). This allowed for a new development boom in the Jupiter area, this time centered around the new Florida East Coast railroad station located just to the south of the Loxahatchee and just west of Lake Worth Creek (Jackson 1915).

Around 1900, Henry S. Pennock established a large fern plantation in the Jupiter area. The Pennock Plantation eventually consisted of much of the land between Center Street and Indiantown Road, stretching from Penn Park west to the current location of Home Depot. Some land to the south of Indiantown Road, such as Brentwood, also was part of the Plantation. The Pennock Plantation was the second fernery in Florida and quickly became the main source of employment for the Jupiter area. Pennock supplied fern for northern florists, and also grew fruit such as persimmon, guava, peaches, and pomegranate. In addition, Pennock experimented with crops such as cotton, peanuts, and tobacco. In 1907, he established the Pennock Dairy on his property, which supplied many of the residents of northern Palm Beach and southern Martin counties with milk. At its peak, Pennock Plantation included 17 windmills, a sawmill, an ice making plant, an electrical generating plant, and Jupiter’s only telephone (Pennock-Floyd 1978:82).

About this same time, both black and white settlers began to homestead in the vicinity of modern-day Limestone Creek and “The Shores.” This area sometimes was referred to as “The Woods” because it consisted mainly of pine flatwoods (Gibbons 1989). Although a portion of this area now falls within the current limits of the Town of Jupiter, at the time of the establishment of the Limestone Creek community, it was located several miles west of the main part of town, about halfway between town and the citrus groves on the Loxahatchee River (Janus Research 2002).

In 1901, Fred Cabot constructed a new schoolhouse in “West Jupiter.” This school was in use by 1902 and was utilized for at least the next 10 years. It was located a short distance to the south of the Loxahatchee and just to the east of present-day Alternate A1A at Sawfish Bay Park. Shortly after it was built, classes held elsewhere in Jupiter, such as the Lighthouse and the Octagon Schoolhouse, were terminated and all schooling was conducted in the West Jupiter location. Beginning in 1903, schoolchildren in the Jupiter area were transported to and from this school in a school boat (Jackson 1915; Cary 1978).

In 1904, the Sperry family, of Sperry and Hutchinson (S & H) Green Stamp fame, bought a winter home on the shell mound in what was the Suni Sands Trailer Park. Over the years, the Sperry’s acquired a great deal of land in this vicinity, extending their estate all the way to present-day US 1. Their property eventually included 21 sweet water wells, two orange groves, five cottages, a large garden, and a nature trail surrounding the property. In 1906, the Sperry boathouse was constructed. The second floor of the boathouse was used as a ballroom for entertaining guests (Kehoe and Pepe 1993; Lasseter-Drake n.d.).

Around the time of World War I, the population of the Jupiter area was estimated to be about 100 (Wilson 1978:10). As World War I ended, prosperity began to spread throughout the United States. Florida, in particular, experienced this upswing as construction, production, and populations in the state quickly increased. People were drawn to Florida for its yearlong warm weather and the lack of state income or inheritance taxes. The rise of the automobile and improved roads also made the state more accessible (Curl 1986:77).

The Town of Jupiter finally was incorporated in 1925 during a meeting of local residents at the Jupiter Schoolhouse near today's Town Hall Avenue. In the first year or two after its incorporation, Jupiter town meetings were held in a rented room of one of the local stores. They later were moved to the schoolhouse near today's Town Hall Avenue (Hemstock 2000a).

Shortly after its incorporation, the Town embarked on an ambitious campaign of local improvements, including major road and bridge building projects. Several existing roads also were widened and streetlights were installed on the Dixie Highway and other roads. A water supply system was installed that provided service to local homes and businesses. During this period, Florida Power and Light was busy constructing an electrical supply system to the Town and its residents (Janus Research 2002).

Although the population of the local area remained relatively stable throughout the Depression and World War II, the influx of residents during the 1920s had reportedly increased the population of Jupiter to 311 by 1941 (Freeman 1978:62). During this time, many of the local stores established during the earlier Boom period were still in operation. This included the new Bower's store, the Kitching store, and the Ziegler store. New stores included Martin's fish market, located near Eganfuskee, where local fishermen could sell their catches; the Osborne store on Old Dixie Highway, just north of today's Lainhart and Potter; and Koston's store, on the southwestern corner of Center Street and Old Dixie (Freeman 1978:60; Ash 1978:211; Brooker-Weizer 1978:268).

World War II brought significant changes to the Jupiter area. Over 10,000 army personnel were stationed at Camp Murphy, today's Jonathan Dickinson State Park. The Coast Guard Station at the Jupiter Lighthouse was expanded and fortified as a radar/communications center. This military build-up provided employment for local residents and entertainment at the Camp Murphy recreation hall. After the War and the decommissioning of Camp Murphy, many former G.I.'s who had been stationed there returned to settle in the Jupiter area (DuBois 1981:18; Kersey 1981:18).

The Town of Jupiter began to grow after World War II. To meet increased housing demands, many new concrete block homes were constructed near the Jupiter schoolhouse, today's Jupiter Elementary School. Most of these homes are still standing. New stores, such as the Jupiter Sundries Store, located on the southwest corner of Center Street and Old Dixie Highway, opened in 1949 next to the post office (Stine 1978:203-204). It was during the first decade following the War that Jupiter's first fire department was started and a fire truck purchased. Up until this time, fire-fighting duties had been performed by a group of volunteers who stored their limited equipment at the Pennock Planation (Rood 1978:328).

In the late 1940s or early 1950s, the local American Legion Post demolished the old Jupiter schoolhouse, located on what is now Town Hall Avenue. Jupiter's first town hall was constructed in its place. This small rectangular concrete building consisted of one room and a bath. It still stands at

the corner of Florida and Town Hall Avenues. Up until the time of its construction, Town meetings had been held in the old schoolhouse. After demolition, many of the building materials from the old schoolhouse were used to construct the Rood-Williams American Legion Hall on US 1 in Tequesta (Rood 1978:327-329).

In the late 1970s, Jupiter's most famous resident, Burt Reynolds, began construction on a theater building located at the corner of Indiantown Road and Alternate A1A. By 1979, the Burt Reynolds Dinner Theatre was completed and live theater developed into a major cultural draw for the Town of Jupiter. The theater productions influenced an increase in tourism, and, consequently, the Town felt the positive economic effects. At this time, several hotels and condominiums were constructed in the vicinity of the theater (Janus Research 2002).

The Town of Jupiter also expanded in the 1980s and 1990s as it incorporated new housing developments in areas of former flatwoods and agricultural fields to the north and south of the Southwest Fork of the Loxahatchee. One of these developments, The Shores, is now located where portions of the early African American Limestone Creek community once were (Janus Research 2002).

Sawfish Bay Park History

The Sawfish Bay Park property was first settled by Frederick Mortimer Cabot II who bought the property circa 1892, and would become a well-known local hotel owner and contractor. The land had a huge shell mound, and Fred thought this would be a good investment, and removed all of it to build roads in St. Augustine and Palm Beach. Fred donated the land and sold a building that was on the property to the Board of Education to be used as a school in 1895. The school was used until 1911 when the "new" school on Town Hall Avenue was almost completed. Cabot worked for the railroad and then on a canal where he died from an accident in 1896. Cabot's remains were buried on the park parcel next to the large oak tree near the southwest corner of the park. Eventually, a fence was placed around the grave, but when Highway A1A was widened, his remains were disinterred and relocated to Jupiter Cemetery in 1908 (Myers 1979; Drake 2005). The oak tree became known as the Cabot Oak, and is estimated to be over two hundred years old. A large section of the tree's premiere branch was removed in 1979 when Highway A1A was widened.

Years later the school building eventually became the home of the Zieglers who added an addition to the building. Ida Ziegler's son John became the first mayor of Jupiter in 1925 for 7 months, so the home was called the "Mayor's house" for a time. The house was demolished sometime between 1986 and 1991, and the area laid vacant until the historic Aicher House (built ca. 1913) was moved to the same location of the Ziegler house on April 7, 2018. The Aicher House was originally located at 144 Florida Avenue in Jupiter, and is a Framed Vernacular style building that was first owned by Dr. Ferdinand Constantine Aicher, an optician, who married Ella May Carlin, who came from an important Jupiter pioneer family. The house was built by Harry Aicher, who was a Town of Jupiter Councilor from 1928-1930 and Postmaster from 1934-1953.

The first Jupiter F.E.C. Railroad Depot, Flagler's wharf, the Bowers, Whidden and Doster stores, the Cabot House, the Wayside Inn, and several other buildings were once located on or adjacent to this property.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

John M. Goggin was the first to recognize the area east of Lake Okeechobee, including coastal Palm Beach and Martin Counties, as being somewhat unique, defining it as the East Coast Region of the Okeechobee archaeological subarea (Goggin n.d.). In his description of the region, Goggin noted that no "local" ceramic forms could be found here. Undoubtedly, this is partly a reference to a lack of unique incised types. In addition, Goggin also lists a number of traits for the region, which are usually considered to be more common in northern sites. Among these is a large quantity of Biscayne Plain and Biscayne Check Stamped pottery, which are now called St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Check-Stamped (Carr and Pepe 1995).

Little archaeological work was conducted in the region until the 1970s. In the early 1970s, John Furey, a graduate student at Florida Atlantic University, conducted the space investigation of several sites in the Boca Raton area. Collectively these sites are known as the Spanish River Complex (Furey 1972). Although the complex was supposed to fall just within the southern border of Goggin's East Coast Region of the Okeechobee Subarea, Furey's ceramic analysis revealed that almost half of the sherd collection consisted of the type Belle Glade Plain. Partly because of this, Furey interpreted the Spanish River Complexes as representing a coastal extension of the interior Belle Glade area. Furey also generalized that all of coastal Martin and Palm Beach counties was predominantly influenced from the Lake Okeechobee area. Furey's interpretation was seemingly strengthened by Browning's (1975) work at the Rocky Point 2 Site (8MT33) in northern Martin County. Browning reported a sherd assemblage at this site that consisted of 25% Belle Glade Plain.

Despite this, Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) included the coastal portions of Martin and Palm Beach counties in a "Circum-Glades" area. They defined this area as including all of southeastern Florida and the east coast as far north as Indian River County. The term, "Circum-Glades," was coined earlier by Griffin (1974) who argued that the major focus for settlement and subsistence in southeastern Florida was along the coasts. He interpreted the smaller tree-island sites within the Everglades themselves as small, temporary hunting camps, which were used sporadically by the coastal inhabitants. Apparently, Milanich and Fairbanks considered this interpretation to be appropriate for coastal Palm Beach and Martin counties as well, although they provided little explanation for this argument (Carr and Pepe 1995).

Carr and Beriault (1984) rejected most of the cultural names and boundaries used by Milanich and Fairbanks for southern Florida and reiterated Furey's generalizations on the coastal portions of Martin and Palm Beach counties. In their analysis, Boca Raton was considered to be the southern boundary of a separate cultural area, which they called "East Okeechobee." This area was seen to be mainly influenced from the west. Based on the work of Browning at Rocky Point, Carr and Beriault suggested that the northern boundary for the area was probably somewhere around the border of Martin and St. Lucie counties. A western boundary was chosen that would exclude inland sites in Martin and Palm Beach counties like Big Mound City (8PB48), the Boynton Mounds (8PB100), Barley Barber I (8MT19), and Belle Glade (8PB41), as these sites seem to be complexes and earthworks associated with the Lake Okeechobee culture area.

In his synthesis of Everglades archaeology, Griffin (1988) provided a detailed description of his thoughts concerning southern Florida prehistoric cultural boundaries. He supported the boundaries that Carr and Beriault used for their East Okeechobee Area, but he did not accept a name for the area. Instead, Griffin referred to the area as being "unclassified," probably due to the lack of archaeological work conducted there. He also refers to the area as being transitional between three different areas, presumably the Belle Glade Area to the west, the Everglades Area to the south and another cultural area to the north. Because of this he suggested that it might be more appropriate to consider this area to be a district of one of its neighboring areas (Carr and Pepe 1995).

In doctoral work conducted under the direction of Milanich, McGoun (1989) renamed the Circum-Glades area "Southeast Florida." Overall, he kept Milanich's boundaries for this area intact, arguing that there were no major differences within the area from Cape Canaveral to Cape Sable. He also stressed the predominance of Sand-tempered Plain pottery within this area.

Surveys, stratigraphic excavations, and salvage work in Jupiter by students from Florida Atlantic University seem to contradict interpretations of a Gold Coast or East Okeechobee Area influenced mainly from the west. Stratigraphic excavations at Jupiter Inlet I (8PB34) revealed that Belle Glade Plain was a minor type, accounting for less than 4% of the entire sherd assemblage. The St. Johns ceramic series, including St. Johns Plain, St. Johns Check-Stamped, St. Johns Simple-Stamped, and Dunns Creek Red makes up a greater proportion of the total ceramics recovered at this site (about 11%) than Belle Glade Plain, even though the St. Johns series was only recovered from the upper-most, or more recent stratigraphic levels. Radiocarbon dates from the site also demonstrate that St. Johns Check-Stamped pottery was first used at this site around A.D. 1000 (Kennedy et al. 1993). Previously in southern Florida the earliest date for this ceramic type was A.D.1200, although it was present as early as A.D. 1000 in the St. Johns culture area (Purdy 1990).

Salvage work conducted on the nearby Suni Sands oyster midden (8PB7718) corroborates evidence that the region is distinct (Pepe and Kehoe 1992). Here, unprovenienced collections were made from the spoil piles resulting from the installation of new electrical lines. No Belle Glade Plain or St. Johns Check-Stamped sherds were recovered during these investigations, although 192 Sand-tempered Plain, 33 St. Johns Plain and three Dunns Creek Red sherds were recovered.

Surveys much farther upstream from the Jupiter Inlet, along the Northwest Fork of the Loxahatchee River on the Shunk Tract (8PB7944, 8PB7945) and at the Loxahatchee River Corridor Site (8PB7946), also failed to turn up any Belle Glade Plain pottery (Kennedy et al. 1994). It is also interesting to note that no St. Johns Check-Stamped sherds and only a small number of St. Johns Plain sherds (N=2) were recovered in these investigations, with by far, the most dominant ceramic type being Sand-tempered Plain (N=254). Belle Glade Plain sherds were not recovered in surveys near the original headwaters of the Loxahatchee River either (Kennedy et al. 1994; Carr et al. 1995). In addition, the work in Jupiter demonstrates that the St. Johns ceramic series makes up a large part of the ceramic assemblages from the coastal sites and is virtually absent from those farther inland (Carr and Pepe 1995).

In 2005, the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. conducted a historical and archaeological site designation study of Sawfish Bay Park in which seven shovel tests were excavated within the park. Prehistoric and historic artifacts were observed or recovered from six

of the shovel tests. This assessment resulted in the discovery and documentation of one archaeological site, 8PB11388, located in the southern end of the park. The site was reported to have both a prehistoric and historic component. The prehistoric component was characterized as a shell midden with large quantities of oyster shell and scattered artifacts. The historic component represented a historic home and school site characterized by artifacts and possible features associated with the historic occupation of the parcel dating back to the late 19th century, including the Cabot occupation in the 1890's and the use of the property as the site of one of Jupiter's first schools. Also, the Cabot Oak was determined to be a significant historic feature on the parcel. It also was determined that the site's archaeological remains are of local historic significance and should be preserved with minimal impacts to the site area in regard to ground disturbing activities. Also, it was determined that the site was potentially eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*. Guidelines for management, protection, and interpretation of the park's historic resources were presented in the report. As part of the management guidelines, it was indicated that there is a high potential that other archaeological features and artifacts exist on the parcel and should subsequent development reveal this, efforts should be made to protect and document these resources. The study's report ultimately was provided as a designation report for Sawfish Bay Park as an historic site (Carr 2005).

FMSF Literature Review

As part of the literature review, a search was conducted with the SHPO for relevant archives and literature. As a result of this review, the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) compiled a roster of 67 previously recorded cultural resources (Table 1) and 33 previous cultural resource investigations (Table 2) within a 1.6-kilometer (1.0 mile) radius of the project area. Based on the FMSF review, no recorded archaeological sites are located directly within the project area, and one previous cultural resource investigation (Carr 2005) occurred within the project area.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 1.6-Kilometer Radius of the Project Area

Site No.	Site Name	Address	Site Type	SHPO Evaluation
PB00035	JUPITER MIDDEN #2	Jupiter	Archaeological	Eligible
PB00065	JUPITER INLET LIGHTHOUSE	Jupiter	Standing Structure	NR Listed - Oct 15, 1973
PB00170	NN	Jupiter	Archaeological	Not Evaluated
PB00233	CELESTIAL RAILROAD TERMINUS	Jupiter	Resource Group	Not Eligible
PB06186	TINDALL HOUSE	500 Captain Armour's WAY, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Eligible
PB07718	SUNI SANDS SHELL MIDDEN	Jupiter	Archaeological	Not Evaluated
PB07719	SUNI SANDS STAIRWAY	961 N A1A, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Evaluated
PB07720	SUNI SANDS BOATHOUSE	961 N A1A, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Evaluated

PB09261	SCHEURICH MIDDEN	Jupiter	Archaeological	Not Eligible
PB10940	Jonathan Landing	Jupiter	Archaeological	Not Eligible
PB11372	Suni Sands Mobile Home Park	Jupiter	Resource Group	Insufficient Info
PB11388	Harbor View	Jupiter	Archaeological	Not Evaluated
PB11396	Suni Sands Office	961 N A1A, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Insufficient Info
PB11401	Suni Sands Clubhouse	961 N A1A, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Evaluated
PB11402	Suni Sands Tenant Facility	961 N A1A, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Evaluated
PB11428	SR A1A Roadway	North Palm Beach	Resource Group	Eligible
PB11546	MILAM MIDDEN	Town of Jupiter	Archaeological	Not Evaluated
PB12102	Florida East Coast Railway	Delray Beach	Resource Group	Eligible
PB12192	Broadway (US 1), Riviera Beach	Boynton Beach	Resource Group	Not Eligible
PB13330	Old Dixie Highway	Jupiter	Resource Group	Not Eligible
PB13607	FDOT Bridge #930075 on US 1	Northbound US1 over waterway	Bridge	Not Eligible
PB13608	FDOT Bridge #930116 on US 1	southbound US1/SR5 over waterway	Bridge	Not Eligible
PB13609	FDOT Bridge #930117 on US 1	southbound US1/SR5 over FEC Canal	Bridge	Not Eligible
PB13610	FDOT Bridge #930087 on US 1	Northbound US1 over FEC Canal	Bridge	Not Eligible
PB14572	Old Loxahatchee Bridge	Previously carried US 1 over Loxahatchee River	Bridge	Not Eligible
PB14878	Jupiter US-1/Intracoastal Waterway Bridg	US-1/SR-5 over Intracoastal Waterway	Bridge	Eligible
PB15298	Celt Cache Site	Jupiter	Archaeological	Not Eligible
PB15990	People's Congreational Church	430 Center ST, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Evaluated
PB15991	500 Captain Armour's Way	500 Captain Armour's WAY, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Eligible
PB16041	Bridge at Mile Post 282.58	REC Railway/Loxahatchee River	Bridge	Eligible
PB16068	Assistant Light-Keeper's House	Jupiter	Archaeological	Not Evaluated

PB16182	LORSTA JUPITER FAMILY HOUSING, Unit A	600 State Road 707, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Eligible
PB16183	LORSTA JUPITER FAMILY HOUSING Unit B	Unit B Coast Guard Way, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Eligible
PB16184	LORSTA JUPITER FAMILY HOUSING Unit C	Unit C Coast Guard Way, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Eligible
PB16185	LORSTA JUPITER FAMILY HOUSING Unit D	Unit D Coast Guard Way, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Eligible
PB16186	LORSTA JUPITER FAMILY HOUSING Unit E	Unit E Coast Guard Way, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Eligible
PB16187	LORSTA JUPITER FAMILY HOUSING Unit F	Unit F Coast Guard Way, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Eligible
PB16191	USCG HOUSING LORSTA JUPITER	Jupiter	Resource Group	Not Eligible
PB16257	Funky Little Shack	116 Love ST, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Eligible
PB16258	Kayak Shack	116 Love ST, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Eligible
PB16434	Jupiter Lighthouse Cemetery	Jupiter	Cemetery	Eligible
PB16435	Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Oil House	Jupiter	Standing Structure	Eligible
PB16436	Jupiter Inlet Light Station Wharf	Jupiter	Standing Structure	Eligible
PB16437	USCG Family Quarters, Unit A	Jupiter	Standing Structure	Eligible
PB16438	USCG Family Quarters, Unit B	Jupiter	Standing Structure	Eligible
PB16439	Jupiter Lighthouse Keeper's Workshop	Jupiter	Standing Structure	Eligible
PB16440	Jupiter Station Radio Transmitter House	Jupiter	Standing Structure	Eligible
PB16441	Jupiter Inlet Light Station Garage	Jupiter	Standing Structure	Eligible
PB16443	Jupiter Lighthouse Reservation	Jupiter	Resource Group	Eligible
PB16444	Auxiliary Pump House	Jupiter	Standing Structure	Eligible
PB16445	Jupiter Lighthouse Staircase	Jupiter	Standing Structure	Eligible
PB17721	322 Center Street	322 Center ST, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Evaluated
PB18534	Fullerton Island	Jupiter	Archaeological	Not Evaluated

PB18544	Sawfish Bay	Jupiter	Archaeological	Not Eligible
PB18608	Bell's Mobile Home Park Building 1	401 N Alternate A1A, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Evaluated
PB18609	Bell's Mobile Home Park Building 2	401 N Alternate A1A, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Evaluated
PB18610	Bell's Mobile Home Park Building 3	401 N Alternate A1A, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Evaluated
PB18611	Bell's Mobile Home Park Building 4	401 N Alternate A1A, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Evaluated
PB18612	Bell's Mobile Home Park Building 5	401 N Alternate A1A, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Evaluated
PB18613	101 Old Jupiter Beach Road	101 Old Jupiter RD, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Evaluated
PB19508	Suni Sands Restaurant	997 N A1A, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Evaluated
PB19617	305 2nd Street	305 2nd ST, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Evaluated
PB19982	Olde Lighthouse Plaza	1527-1533 N Old Dixie HWY, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Eligible
PB19983	Lighthouse Diner/Citgo Station	1500-1510 N US-1 HWY, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Eligible
PB19984	1511 N Old Dixie Hwy	1511 N Old Dixie HWY, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Eligible
PB19985	408 Center Street	408 Center ST, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Evaluated
PB20323	Jupiter Old Town Hall	Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Evaluated

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations within a 1.6-Kilometer Radius of the Project Area

Survey No.	Date	Author	Title
27569	2020	Janus Research	Addendum to the Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of Jupiter US-1/Intracoastal Waterway Bridge (Jupiter Bridge) from Ocean Boulevard (Mile Post 10.567) to Beach Road (Mile Post 11.127) Palm Beach County, Florida (Florida Financial Management No. 42840)
28018	2020	Janus Research	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the Village of Tequesta US-1 Bridge Reject Main Relocation Project, Palm Beach County, Florida.
26571	2019	Advanced Archaeology, Inc.	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of Sawfish Island, Palm Beach County, Florida

23490	2017	Janus Research	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey State Road (SR) 5/US-1 Federal Highway Bridge From CR A1A to Beach Road, Palm Beach County, Florida
25174	2017	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC)	A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Assessment of the Kempe West Parcel, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida
28757	2015	AHC	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Sperry Property / Suni Sands, Jupiter, Florida
28763	2014	AHC	An Archaeological Assessment and Monitoring of the Jupiter BLM and Coast Guard Parcel Palm Beach County, Florida
20293	2013	Janus Research	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Jupiter US-1/Intracoastal Waterway Bridge from Ocean Boulevard (Mile Post 10.567) to Beach Road (Mile Post 11.127), Palm Beach County, Florida
20369	2013	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	Submerged Cultural Resources Remote Sensing and Diver Identification of the Intracoastal Waterway, Jupiter Florida
20495	2013	Janus Research	Cultural Resource Assessment Report for the All Aboard Florida Passenger Rail Project from Orlando to West Palm Beach
25194	2013	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc..	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the 1116 Love Street Parcel, Palm Beach County, Florida
19113	2011	AHC	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Waterway Park Parcel, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida
19931	2011	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Embankment Stabilization, Indian River, Jupiter BLM and Coast Guard Parcels, PB County, Fla.
20693	2011	Environmental Services, Inc.	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Jupiter A1A Bike Path, Palm Beach County, Florida
16702	2009	Florida History, LLC	Archaeological and Historical Reconnaissance Survey at USCG Jupiter Inlet Light Station, Palm Beach County, Florida

16886	2009	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Jupiter Inlet Fishing Piers in Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida
16802	2008	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.	AHC Monitoring of Construction for drainfields at Jupiter Lighthouse (PB00035)
26126	2008		A Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey of Fullerton Island Palm Beach County, Florida
14904	2007	ACI	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report US 1/SR 5 Low Level Bridges Replacement Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, Palm Beach County, Florida
14000	2006	Janus Research, Inc.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Study South Florida East Coast Corridor Transit Analysis Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties
26471	2004	Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc.	An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the Sawfish Bay Park Parcel, Jupiter, Palm Beach, Florida
7849	2002	Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc.	Archaeological Monitoring of a Garage Demolition at the Jupiter Inlet Coast Guard Station, Palm Beach County, Florida
7878	2002	Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc.	Archaeological Monitoring of a Fence Line Installation at the Jupiter Inlet Coast Guard Station, Palm Beach, Florida
8118	2002	Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc.	Archeological Testing and Monitoring of the Septic System Project Area at the Jupiter Inlet Coast Guard Station, Palm Beach County, Florida
8126	2001	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Jupiter Eyeball Tower Location in Palm Beach County, Florida
2031	2000	AHC	Archaeological Excavations and Monitoring at the Jupiter Lighthouse Restoration Project, 8PB35, Palm Beach County, Florida
5325	1998	Janus Research, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of U.S. Coast Guard Exchange Project
23509	1997	Conducted by SPLHPS Inc. and Scott Lewis	Phase I Report Archaeological Investigation of the Rest and Recovery Center Parcel, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida; Conducted by SPLHPS

			Inc. Scott Lewis, Project Manager, Annette Snapp, Consulting Archaeologist May 1997
2381	1990	Florida Department of Transportation, Tallahassee.	A cultural resource assessment survey of SR_706 (Indiantown Road) in Palm Beach, Florida
408	1981	Ms. on file, FDHR/BAR.	Archaeological Survey of Government Lots 5 and 6, T40S-R43E
593	1981	Ms. on file, FDHR/BAR.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the U.S. Coast Guard Facilities, Florida, SC & Puerto Rico
605	1981	New World Research, Inc.	Literature Review and Cultural Resources Survey of the US Coast Guard Light Station, Jupiter Inlet, Palm Beach County
1804	1976	Ms. on file, FDHR/BAR.	Archaeological survey of API Inc, Jupiter Project

RESEARCH DESIGN AND FIELD METHODS

RESEARCH DESIGN

The objective of this investigation was to identify, assess, recover, and document any prehistoric or historic cultural resource deposits associated with the previously documented site of 8PB11388 (Sawfish Bay Park) that may be present within the project area boundaries in order to provide mitigation efforts in anticipation of the proposed future construction of a deck and ramp for the existing historic Aicher House. Also, an additional objective for this assessment was to determine the significance of the site 8PB11388 cultural deposits for potential eligibility to be listed in the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP).

Investigations were accomplished by conducting archival research, fieldwork, and field specimen analysis (including radiocarbon dating). Phase 1 fieldwork consisted of the excavation of shovel tests and Phase 2 fieldwork consisted of the excavation of test units. Shovel tests and test units were placed directly within all predetermined areas indicated for the proposed construction excavations. Shovel testing results aided in the best placement of nearby test units at locations most suitable (i.e., intact shell midden contexts) for data recovery.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

As part of this investigation, an archival review was conducted in order to identify any known or potential cultural resources located within the project area and also nearby, by reviewing existing pertinent historical/archaeological literature, local historic records, historical/modern maps, historical/modern aerial photographs, USGS data, USDA soil data, LIDAR, and a database search of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) archives in Tallahassee concerning previously recorded sites and investigations within a 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) radius of the project area.

FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Initially, each center point of the proposed deck support column footers was physically marked with a metal spike and flagging tape by a contractor. An archaeological site datum was established at the concrete base of an existing light pole, and given the cardinal direction coordinates of N500 / E500. All shovel tests (center point) and test units (NE corner) were tied into the site datum using a compass and measuring tape.

Fieldwork within the project area was conducted primarily by excavation of shovel tests and test units (Figures 11-58). A pedestrian survey across all areas of the project was conducted in order to visually inspect and identify any aboveground cultural features or cultural material on the ground surface.

Shovel Testing

A total of 22 shovel tests (Shovel Tests 1-22) were excavated at selective proposed foundation center points and judgmentally across the proposed concrete walkway. Shovel Tests 16-22 were

only excavated to a depth of 50 cmbgs (centimeters below ground surface), which was the maximum proposed depth for impacts related to the construction of concrete slabs for walkways and deck stair foundations. Excavation to only a depth of 50 cmbgs ensured the potential preservation of cultural deposits that extended beyond a depth of 50 cmbgs. Shovel Test 10 was placed at the location of the proposed bollard and excavated until a culturally-sterile context was reached because of the deep depth required for the bollard installation.

Shovel tests measured 50 cm in diameter and were excavated to a depth of at least 100 cm or to the depth of the proposed construction impacts. All sediments excavated, were sifted through a 6.35 mm hardware mesh screen in order to recover any trace of cultural material. Any recovered cultural material was collected into plastic storage bags and labeled accordingly. A representative sample of each shell species found within individual shovel tests was collected. The inside walls and bottom of each shovel test was visually examined for any signs of cultural material or features. The location of each shovel test was recorded along with information concerning soil stratigraphy. Following the recordation process, all shovel tests were backfilled and compacted. Photographs were taken to document field conditions and shovel tests as needed.

Test Units

A total of 10 test units (Test Units 1-10) were excavated during this assessment, which measured 1-meter square. Test units were excavated by context and arbitrary levels, and were laid out in cardinal directions, and measured from sub-datums using a compass and tape. Vertical and horizontal control was established by using a tape and line-level tied into a corner of the test unit. The varieties of soil contexts encountered were assigned a letter designation, and the levels were assigned numbers. Excavated soils from the test units were subjected to the same methods as described for the shovel testing phase of work. A representative sample of each shell species identified within contexts/levels was collected, and the remainder of the excavated shell was weighed, recorded, and the shell subsequently discarded and backfilled within the test unit. Test unit stratigraphic wall profiles and plan views were illustrated for every test unit and photographs were taken of the profiles, and plan views.

Column Samples

A total of two 20 cm square column samples were taken from the northeast corners of Test Unit 1 and Test Unit 5. Column samples were excavated from intact contexts that contained cultural deposits, and separated by the distinguishing context.

ANALYSIS METHODS

Artifact Analysis

All analysis of artifacts (prehistoric and historic cultural material) was conducted by Joseph F. Mankowski, M.A. of Advanced Archaeology, Inc, who has over 25 years of experience in the identification of south Florida prehistoric and historic artifact assemblages.

Radiocarbon Dating

A total of 2 oyster shell field specimen samples that were recovered from Test Unit 1 (Feature 1) and Test Unit 2 (Level 3) were successfully radiocarbon dated by Beta Analytic, Inc., located in Miami, Florida (Table 6).

COLLECTIONS

A total of 58 field specimen bags (FS# 1-58) were collected as a result of this assessment, and cataloged (see Appendix I).

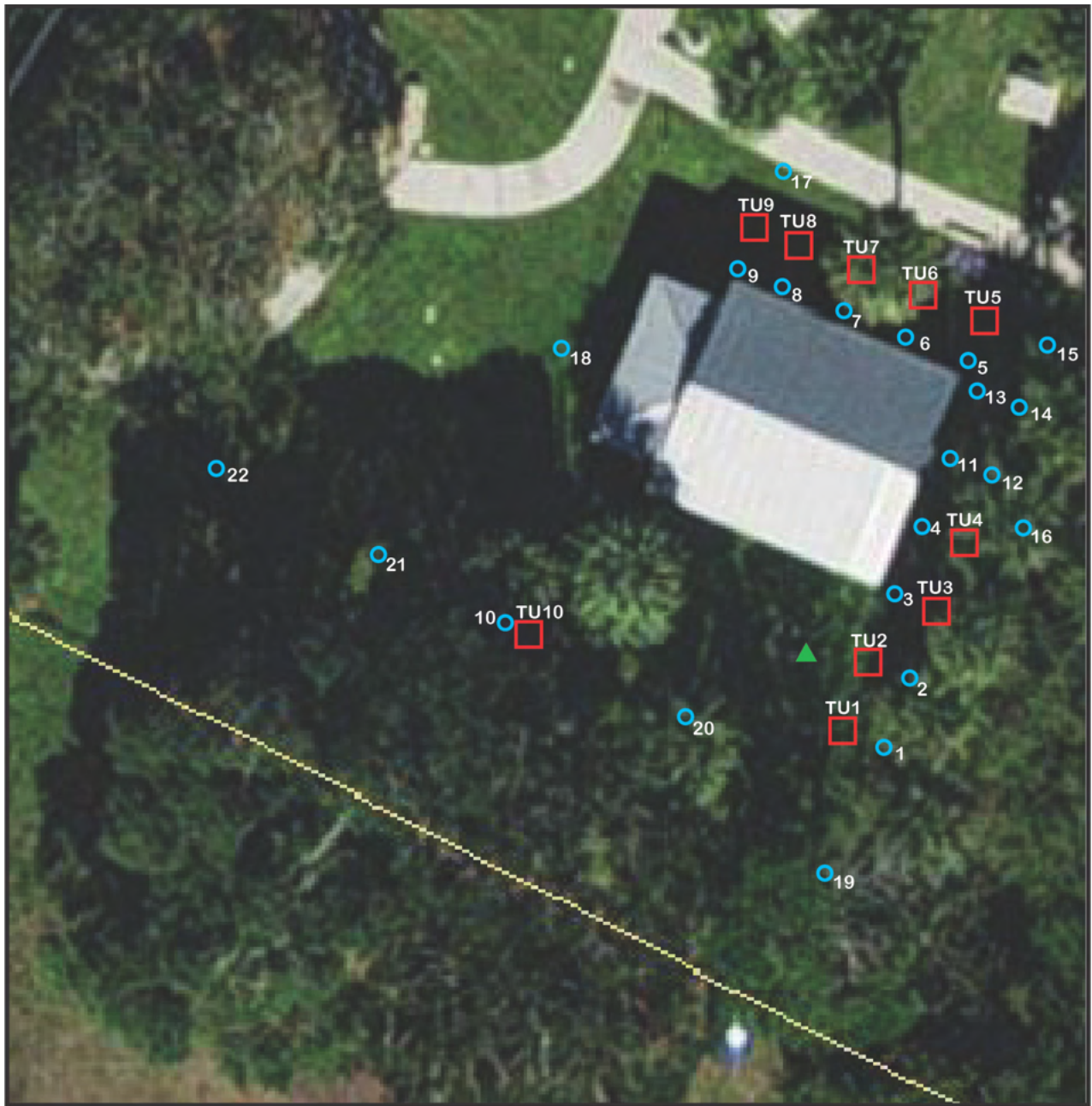


Figure 11. 2024 aerial photograph of the Aicher House Deck and ADA Ramp project area, and archaeological test units and shovel tests.

- = Positive shovel test
- = Test Unit (1-meter square)
- ▲ = Archaeological site datum

Base image source: Palm Beach County Property Appraiser

0 1 2 3 4 Meters

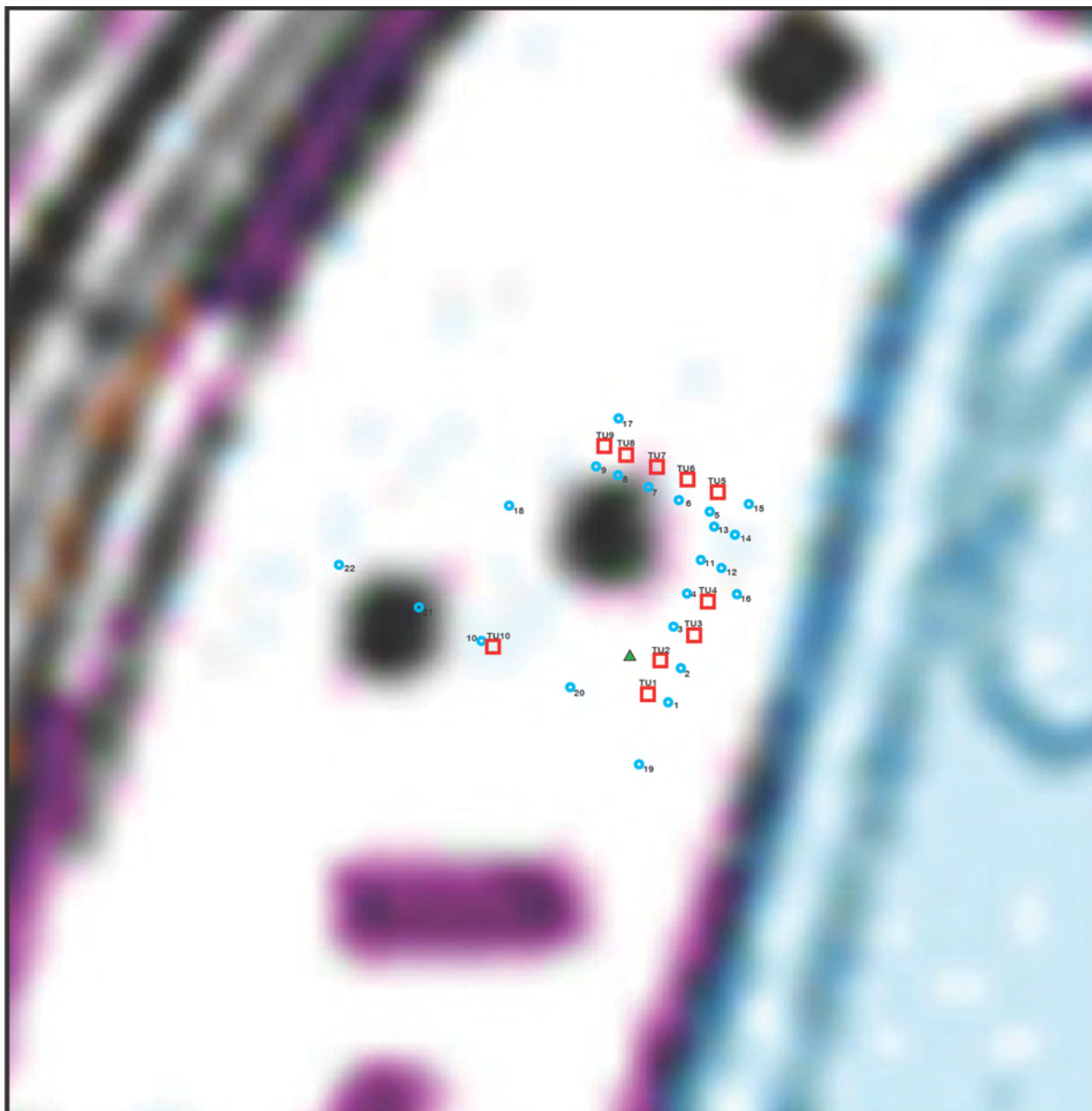


Figure 12. USGS map of the Aicher House Deck and ADA Ramp project area, and archaeological test units and shovel tests.

- = Positive shovel test
- = Test Unit (1-meter square)
- ▲ = Archaeological site datum



0 1 2 3 4 Meters

Base image source: USGS Jupiter, 1986

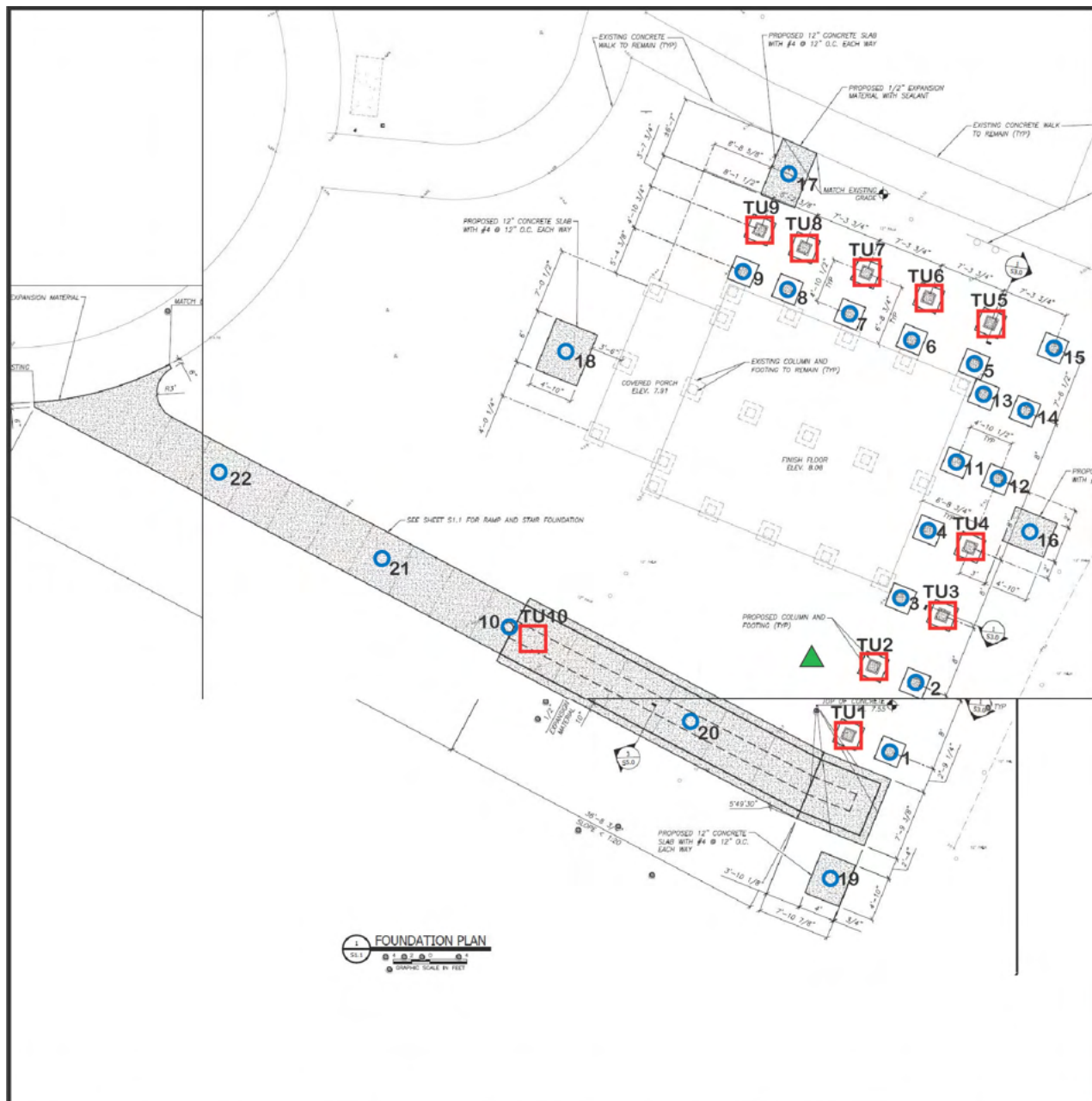
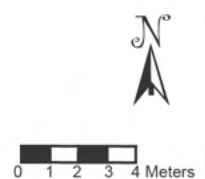


Figure 13. Site plan of the proposed foundations for the Aicher House Deck and ADA Ramp project area, and archaeological test units and shovel tests.

- = Positive shovel test
- = Test Unit (1-meter square)
- ▲ = Archaeological site datum

Base image source: Town of Jupiter



RESULTS

This Phase 1 and Phase 2 investigation of the Aicher House Deck and ADA Ramp project area resulted in the first in-depth documentation of site 8PB11388, which identified two temporal periods that included the Late Archaic (3000 B.C.-750 B.C.) and Historic (20th century) periods. Evidence of an intact basal zone composed of dense shell midden deposits and which were found to be primarily void of prehistoric artifacts and faunal bone refuse, and in conjunction with historical accounts (DuBois 1968; Wheeler, Kennedy, and Pepe 2002; Drake 2005; Drake 2012), indicate that the lower remnants of a large constructed prehistoric shell mound occur within Sawfish Bay Park. The shell mound was constructed by the early Indian inhabitants most likely during the Late Archaic Period, specifically during the midway point of the Late Archaic Period (1900 B.C.), according to radiocarbon dating results (Table 6) that were obtained as part of this current investigation. This site represents one of the few surviving prehistoric shell middens in the Town of Jupiter, and is a rare example of a remnant shell mound, which offers important information for the understanding of aboriginal mound-building, subsistence practices, and settlement patterns.

Based on the recovered cultural material (Figures 59-68, Tables 3-5, & Appendix I: Field Specimen Catalog), prehistoric artifacts were found to be very sparse, and only included ceramics and modified marine shell refuse. However, historic artifacts were found to be numerous and in dense quantities, especially within the trash pit deposits found in Test Unit 3 (Feature 1) and Test Unit 10 (Feature 3). Historic artifacts included glass, ceramics, and various metal objects. Ecofacts consisting of marine shell refuse (primarily oyster shell) were found in great abundance; however, faunal bone was found in sparse quantities.

Shovel testing and test unit excavations within the project area indicated that dense and extensive intact shell midden deposits occur across the property. Subsoils were generally characterized as redeposited very dark gray (Munsell Soil Color Book: 10YR-3/1) sand with sparse to moderate quantities of shell midden (Context A) at a depth of 0-25 cmbgs (centimeters below ground surface), intact very dark gray (10YR-3/1) sand with 85% shell refuse (Context B) at a depth of 25-45 cmbgs, intact very dark gray sand (10YR-3/1) sand with 50% shell refuse (Context C) at a depth of 45-65 cmbgs, intact dark gray (10YR-4/1) sand with sparse shell refuse (Context D) at a depth of 65-75 cmbgs, and intact/sterile light gray (10YR-7/1) sand at a depth of 75-100 cmbgs.

Substratum Contexts

A total of 13 contexts (Contexts A-M) were identified within the archaeological excavations as a result of this assessment, which are described below.

Context A: This context was in almost all cases the first upper soil horizon or surface layer to be encountered during excavations. It was found to be partly composed of redeposited shell midden that most likely originated from the 8PB11388 shell midden deposits. Sparse to moderate historic artifacts or refuse was found within this context with very little modern trash inclusions, which indicates that this upper layer was deposited by historic land-development activities. The top surface of the context contains a thin layer of sod (grass turf), but the horizon primarily consists of very dark gray (Munsell Soil Color Book: 10YR-3/1) sand with sparse to moderate quantities

of prehistoric marine shell refuse (redeposited shell midden). There are sparse to moderate crushed limestone rock fill inclusions, and some occasional bioturbation (plant/tree roots) disturbances.

Context B: This context is characterized as intact very dark gray (10YR-3/1) sand with 85% clean marine shell refuse.

Context C: This context is composed of intact very dark gray (10YR-3/1) sand with 50% dirty marine shell refuse.

Context D: This context is characterized as intact dark gray (10YR-4/1) sand with sparse quantities of marine shell refuse inclusions. This horizon is a transitional zone between Context C (shell midden) and Context E (sterile sand).

Context E: This context is composed of intact and sterile light gray (10YR-7/1) sand. This lower soil zone was primarily the last and deepest horizon encountered, and contained no cultural material.

Context F: This context is characterized as redeposited dark gray (10YR-4/1) silty sand with 20% marine shell refuse and sparse quantities of crushed limestone rock fill inclusions.

Context G: This context is composed of redeposited black (10YR-2/1) loamy and very silty sand and contained 75% marine shell refuse.

Context H: This context is characterized as the surface layer of an intact historic trash pit feature (Feature 1) that is composed of very dark gray (10YR-3/1) silty sand mottled with sparse marine shell refuse, moderate quantities of fist-sized concrete rubble, and dense inclusions of historic refuse (primarily glass, ceramics, and metal).

Context I: This context is associated with Feature 1 and is characterized as reddish brown (2.5YR-4/4) burnt granules.

Context J: This context is associated with Feature 1 and consists of black (10YR-2/1) very silty burnt ash.

Context K: This context is associated with Feature 1 and is characterized as very mottled black, gray, and reddish brown silty sands with dense quantities of historic refuse, and sparse marine shell refuse. Rust staining also is present within this horizon.

Context L: This context is characterized as redeposited and sterile black (10YR-2/1) silty sand.

Context M: This context consists of redeposited and sterile white (White Page: N9.5) fill sand.

Shovel Tests

A total of 22 shovel tests (Shovel Tests 1-22) were excavated at selective proposed foundation center points and judgmentally across the proposed concrete walkway. Shovel Tests 16-22 were

only excavated to a depth of 50 cmbgs, which was the maximum proposed depth for impacts related to the construction of concrete slabs for walkways and deck stair foundations. Excavation to only a depth of 50 cmbgs ensured the potential preservation of cultural deposits that extended beyond a depth of 50 cmbgs. Shovel Tests 16-22 demonstrated that intact shell midden deposits at depths that ranged from 25-50 cmbgs did occur within areas away from the focal testing area that included test unit excavations. Shovel Test 10 was placed at the location of the proposed bollard and excavated until a culturally-sterile context was reached because of the deep depth required for the bollard installation.

Of particular note, Shovel Test 3 contained intact cultural deposits associated with a historic trash pit (Feature 1) that was found at a depth of 45-126 cmbd (centimeters below datum), and Shovel Test 10 contained an intact deposit of concreted marine shell refuse and sand at a depth of 90-120 cmbgs, which may represent a prehistoric fire hearth feature.



Figure 14. Photograph view northeast at Shovel Test 1.



Figure 15. Photograph profile view of Shovel Test 1.



Figure 16. Photograph plan view of Shovel Test 1.



Figure 17. Photograph profile view of Shovel Test 2.



Figure 18. Photograph plan view of Shovel Test 3/Feature 1.



Figure 19. Photograph profile view of Shovel Test 3/Feature 1 detail.



Figure 20. Photograph view north at Shovel Test 10.



Figure 21. Photograph profile view of Shovel Test 10.

Test Units

A total of 10 test units (Test Units 1-10) were excavated during this assessment, which measured 1-meter square. Test units were excavated by context and arbitrary levels, and were laid out in cardinal directions, and measured from sub-datums using a compass and tape. Vertical and horizontal control was established by using a tape and line-level tied into a corner of the test unit. The varieties of soil contexts encountered were assigned a letter designation, and the levels were assigned numbers. A representative sample of each shell species identified within contexts/levels was collected, and the remainder of the excavated shell was weighed, recorded, and the shell subsequently discarded and backfilled within the test unit.

Unit 1 and Feature 2

Test Unit 1 was excavated down to a total depth of 92 cmbd in four levels (Levels 1-4) and contained five different contexts (Contexts A-E). Level 1 consisted of Context A, Level 2 consisted of Context B, Level 3 consisted of Context C, and Level 4 consisted of Contexts D and E.

A total of 77 g. (grams) of faunal bone refuse was found within the intact contexts (Contexts B-D) of the test unit with the greatest density occurring in Level 3 (Context C), and a total of 4 g. of faunal bone was recovered within redeposited Context A (Level 1). A total of 329.6 kg. (kilograms) of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from the intact contexts of the test unit, and a total of 41.1 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from redeposited Context A (Level 1). Context E was found to be sterile and contained no cultural material.

One modified Quahog clam was found in Level 3 that exhibited unnatural breakage.

Sparse historic artifacts (nail, bottle cap, and a bullet casing) were found within Level 1.

Of particular note, a small fire hearth (Feature 2) was documented that contained a concretion composed of ash, charcoal, and moderate quantities of oyster shell refuse and faunal bone. The hearth was located at the bottom of Context C and directly on the surface of Context D, and measured 25 cm wide (northwest to southeast) by 40 cm long (northeast to southwest) and 9 cm in thickness. The feature was located in the southeast quadrant of the test unit at 58 cmbd (top), and most of the overall hearth feature was found within the test unit with only some of the edges occurring outside the limits of the test unit.

A 20 cm square column sample (Column Sample 1) was taken from the northeast corner of the test unit.



Figure 22. Photograph view north at completed Test Unit 1.



Figure 23. Photograph closing plan view north at Test Unit 1.



Figure 24. Photograph closing profile view of the Test Unit 1 east wall.

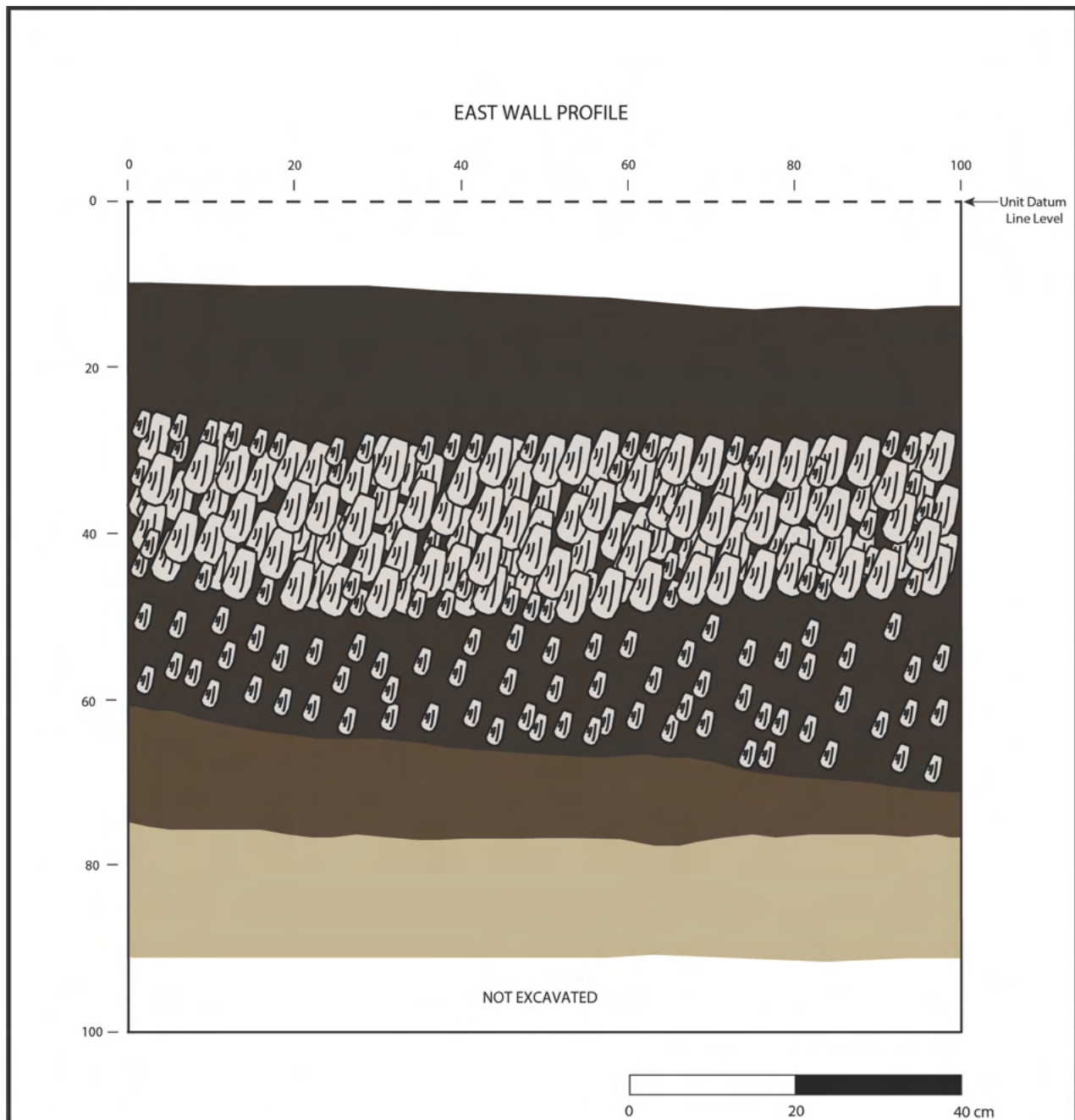


Figure 25. Test Unit 1 Closing - East Wall Profile

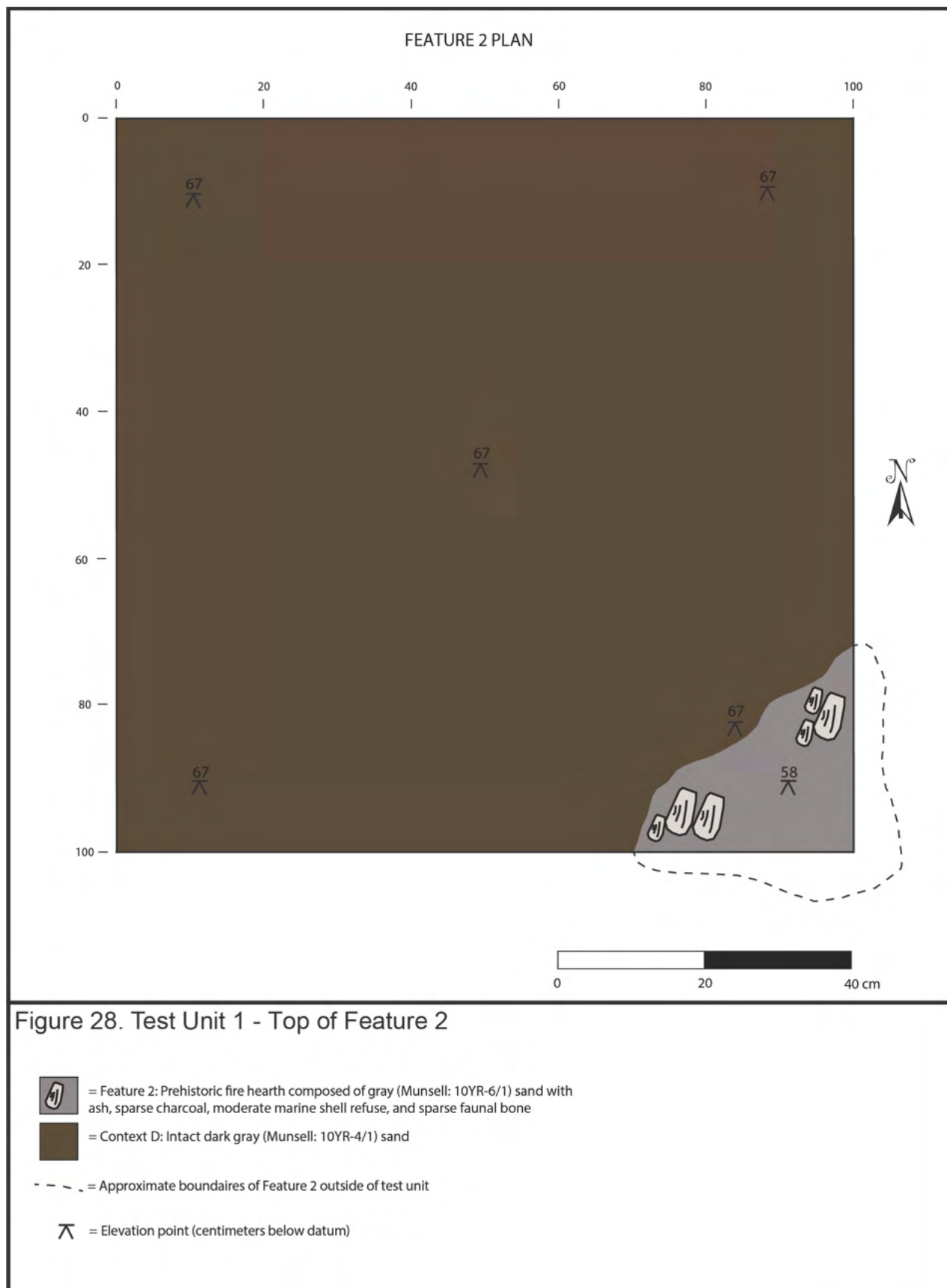
-  = Context A: Redeposited very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with sparse marine shell refuse
-  = Context B: Intact very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with 85% marine shell refuse
-  = Context C: Intact very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with 50% marine shell refuse
-  = Context D: Intact dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-4/1) sand
-  = Context E: Intact sterile light gray (Munsell: 10YR-7/1) sand



Figure 26. Photograph side view of Feature 2.



Figure 27. Photograph plan view of Feature 2.



Unit 2

Test Unit 2 was excavated down to a total depth of 93 cmbd in three levels (Levels 1-3) and contained five different contexts (Contexts A-E). Level 1 consisted of Context A, Level 2 consisted of Context B, and Level 3 consisted of Contexts C-E.

A total of 50 g. of faunal bone refuse was found within the intact contexts (Contexts B-D) of the test unit, and a total of 4 g. of faunal bone was recovered within redeposited Context A (Level 1). A total of 290 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from the intact contexts of the test unit, and a total of 236.6 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from redeposited Context A (Level 1). Context E was found to be sterile and contained no cultural material.

Two modified Quahog clams were found in Level 2 that exhibited unnatural breakage.

Sparse historic artifacts (nails, metal cans, and glass) were found within Level 1.

Of particular note, one sherd of Fiber-Tempered pottery was found within intact Level 3 (Context C) at a depth of 70 cmbd.

A disturbance from a PVC water irrigation pipe trench was found within the northeast and northwest quadrants of the test unit at a depth of 38-46 cmbd and measured 20 cm in width.



Figure 29. Photograph closing plan view north at Test Unit 2.



Figure 30. Photograph closing profile view of the Test Unit 2 north wall.

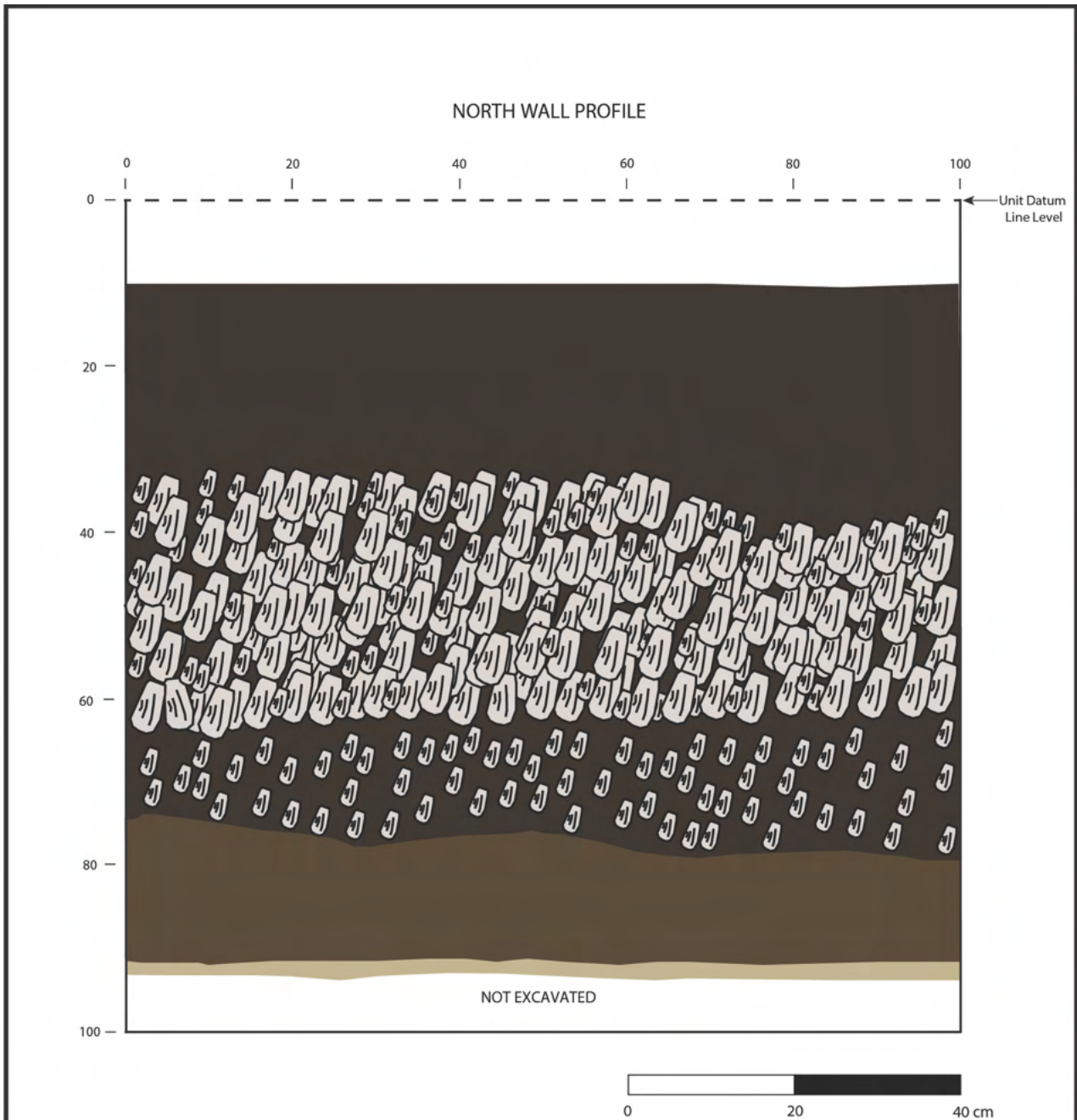


Figure 31. Test Unit 2 Closing - North Wall Profile

-  = Context A: Redeposited very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with sparse marine shell refuse
-  = Context B: Intact very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with 85% marine shell refuse
-  = Context C: Intact very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with 50% marine shell refuse
-  = Context D: Intact dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-4/1) sand
-  = Context E: Intact sterile light gray (Munsell: 10YR-7/1) sand

Unit 3 and Feature 1

Test Unit 3 was excavated down to a total depth of 128 cmbd in two levels (Levels 1-2) and contained eight different contexts (Contexts E-L). Level 1 consisted of Contexts F and G, and Level 2 consisted of Contexts E and H-L. Level 1 contexts were found to be redeposited and Level 2 contexts (with the exception of Context E) were found to be historically-intact as an in situ trash pit feature. Context E was found to be sterile and contained no cultural material.

A total of 5 g. of faunal bone refuse was found within the Level 1 (Contexts B-D) of the test unit, and a total of 21 g. of faunal bone was recovered within Level 2. A total of 109.4 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from the Level 1 of the test unit, and a total of 42.9 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from Level 2.

Of particular note, a large historic trash pit (Feature 1) was documented within the test unit, which comprised the entire horizontal length of the unit and extended outside of the unit limits to an unknown distance. The trash pit was found to occur at a depth of 45-126 cmbd (Contexts H-L) and contained dense quantities of historic refuse (much of it was burnt) consisting of intact glass bottles, bottle glass fragments, ceramics, concrete, butchered faunal bone, metal wire nails, and various other miscellaneous metal artifacts. This trash pit is most likely related to the historic Ziegler House occupation of the property.



Figure 32. Photograph closing plan view north at Test Unit 3.



Figure 33. Photograph closing profile view of the Test Unit 3/Feature 1 north wall.

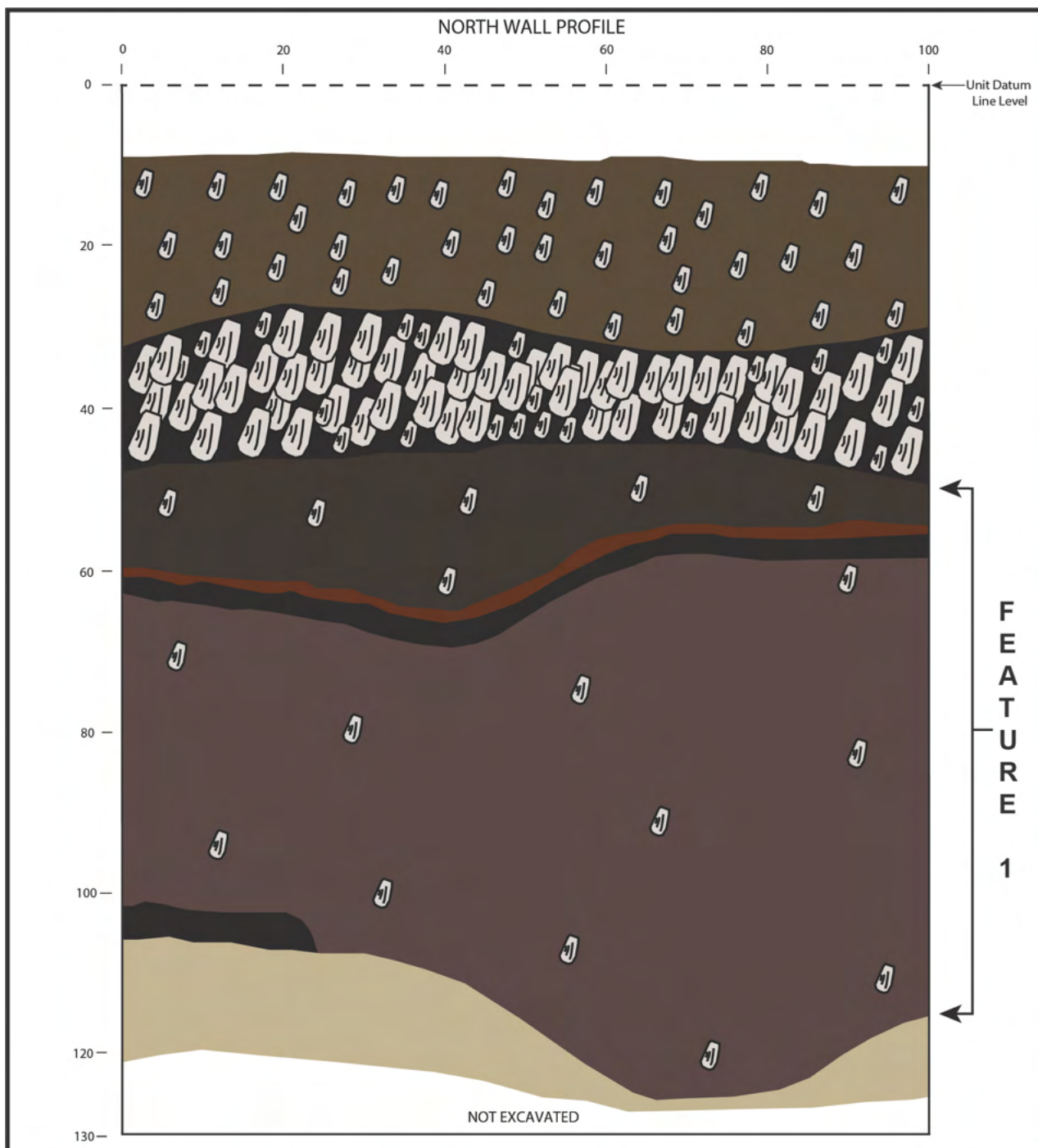


Figure 34. Test Unit 3 Closing and Feature 1 - North Wall Profile

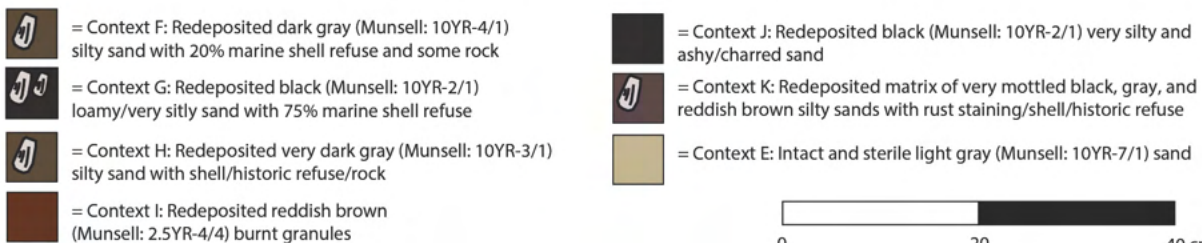




Figure 35. Photograph Feature 1 and in situ glass bottles at a depth of 77 cmbd.

Unit 4

Test Unit 4 was excavated down to a total depth of 104 cmbd in three levels (Levels 1-3) and contained five different contexts (Contexts A-C, E, and M). Level 1 consisted of Contexts A and M, Level 2 consisted of Context B, and Level 3 consisted of Contexts C and E. Contexts B and C were found to be intact within the northwest and southwest quadrants of the test unit, but partially-disturbed within the northeast and southeast quadrants due to a 15 cm wide PVC water irrigation pipe trench disturbance at 30-70 cmbd.

A total of 12 g. of faunal bone refuse was found within Context B (Level 2) of the test unit, and a total of 79 g. of faunal bone was recovered within Context C (Level 3). A total of 359.8 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from Contexts B and C (Levels 2 and 3) of the test unit, and a total of 14.7 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from redeposited Context A (Level 1). Contexts E and M were found to be sterile and contained no cultural material.

Two modified Quahog clams were found in Level 3 that exhibited unnatural breakage.

Sparse historic artifacts (metal) were found within Level 1. Level 2 contained sparse historic artifacts (glass, nails, brick, and other metal artifacts), and Level 3 contained one concrete fragment.



Figure 36. Photograph closing plan view north at Test Unit 4.



Figure 37. Photograph closing profile view of the Test Unit 4 west wall.

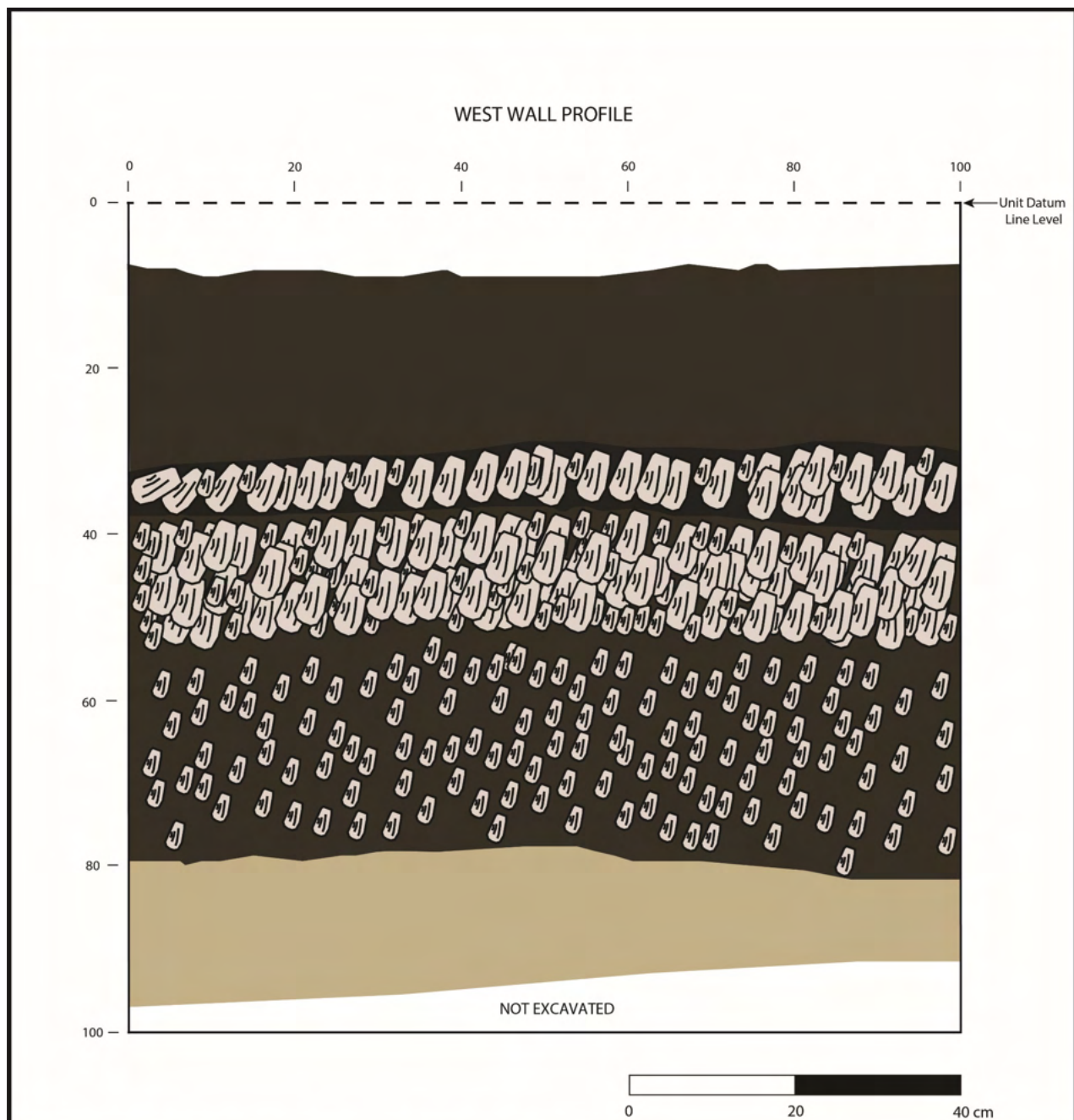


Figure 38. Test Unit 4 Closing - West Wall Profile

-  = Context A: Redeposited very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with sparse marine shell refuse
-  = Context G: Redeposited black (Munsell: 10YR-2/1) loamy/very silty sand with 75% marine shell refuse
-  = Context B: Intact very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with 85% marine shell refuse
-  = Context C: Intact very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with 50% marine shell refuse
-  = Context E: Intact sterile light gray (Munsell: 10YR-7/1) sand

Unit 5

Test Unit 5 was excavated down to a total depth of 73 cmbd in two levels (Levels 1-2) and contained five different contexts (Contexts A-E). Level 1 consisted of Context A, and Level 2 consisted of Contexts B-E.

A total of 51 g. of faunal bone refuse was found within intact Contexts B-D (Level 2) of the test unit. A total of 223.5 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from Contexts B-D (Level 2) of the test unit, and a total of 55.5 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from redeposited Context A (Level 1). Context E was found to be sterile and contained no cultural material.

Sparse historic artifacts (concrete and metal) were found within Level 1.

A 20 cm square column sample (Column Sample 2) was taken from the northeast corner of the test unit.



Figure 39. Photograph closing plan view west at Test Unit 5.



Figure 40. Photograph closing profile view of the Test Unit 5 north wall.

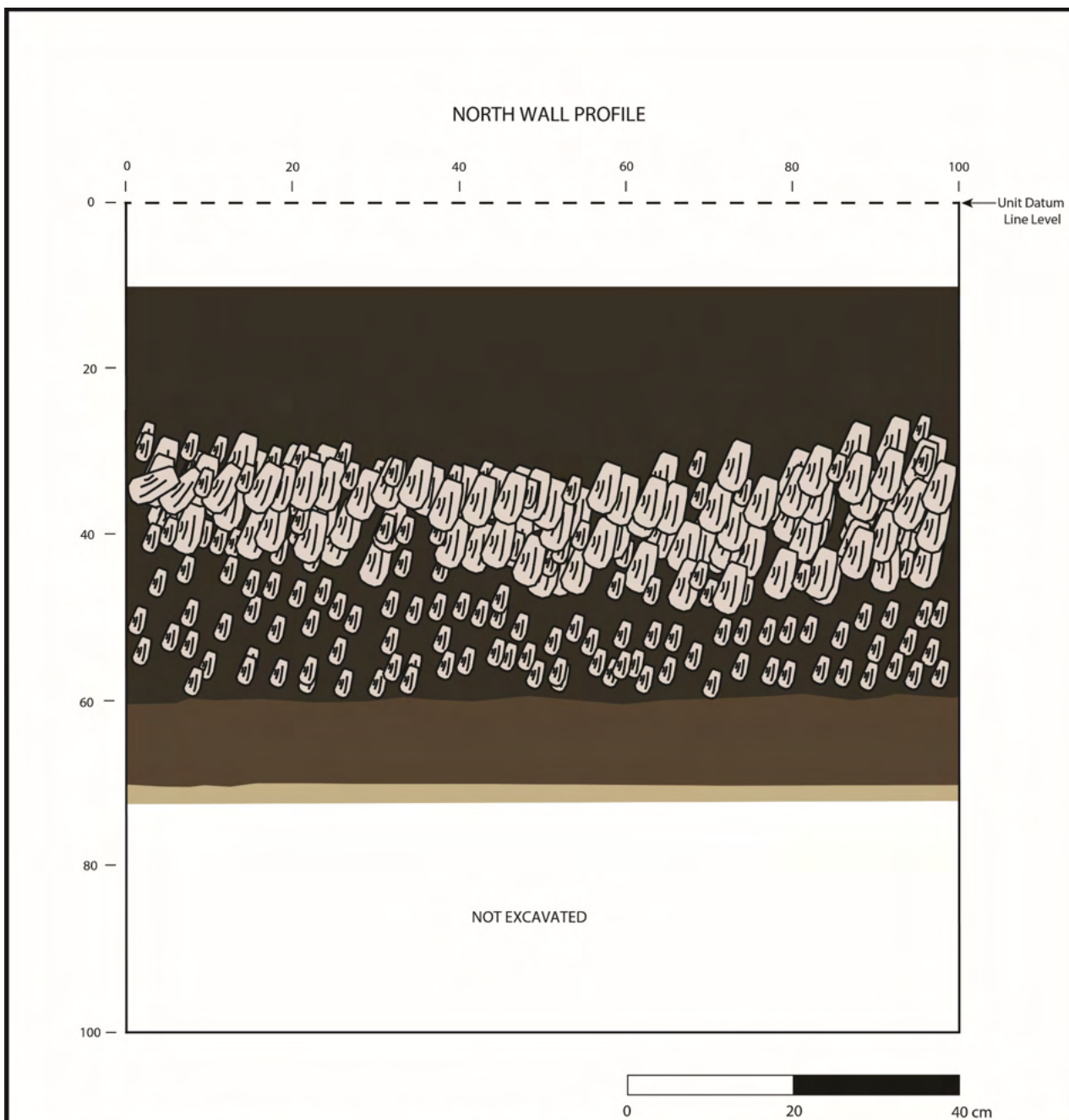


Figure 41. Test Unit 5 Closing - North Wall Profile

-  = Context A: Redeposited very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with sparse marine shell refuse
-  = Context B: Intact very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with 85% marine shell refuse
-  = Context C: Intact very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with 50% marine shell refuse
-  = Context D: Intact dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-4/1) sand
-  = Context E: Intact sterile light gray (Munsell: 10YR-7/1) sand

Unit 6

Test Unit 6 was excavated down to a total depth of 110 cmbd in two levels (Levels 1-2) and contained five different contexts (Contexts A-E). Level 1 consisted of Context A, and Level 2 consisted of Contexts B-E. Disturbances from a nearby footer trench was observed within the south and west walls/edges of the test unit.

A total of 30 g. of faunal bone refuse was found within the intact contexts (Contexts B-D) of the test unit. A total of 90 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from the intact contexts of the test unit, and a total of 45.2 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from redeposited Context A (Level 1). Context E was found to be sterile and contained no cultural material.

One modified Quahog clam was found in Level 2 that exhibited unnatural breakage.

Sparse historic artifacts (ceramic, glass) were found within Level 1, and Level 2 contained one wire nail.



Figure 42. Photograph closing plan view north at Test Unit 6.



Figure 43. Photograph closing profile view of the Test Unit 6 east wall.

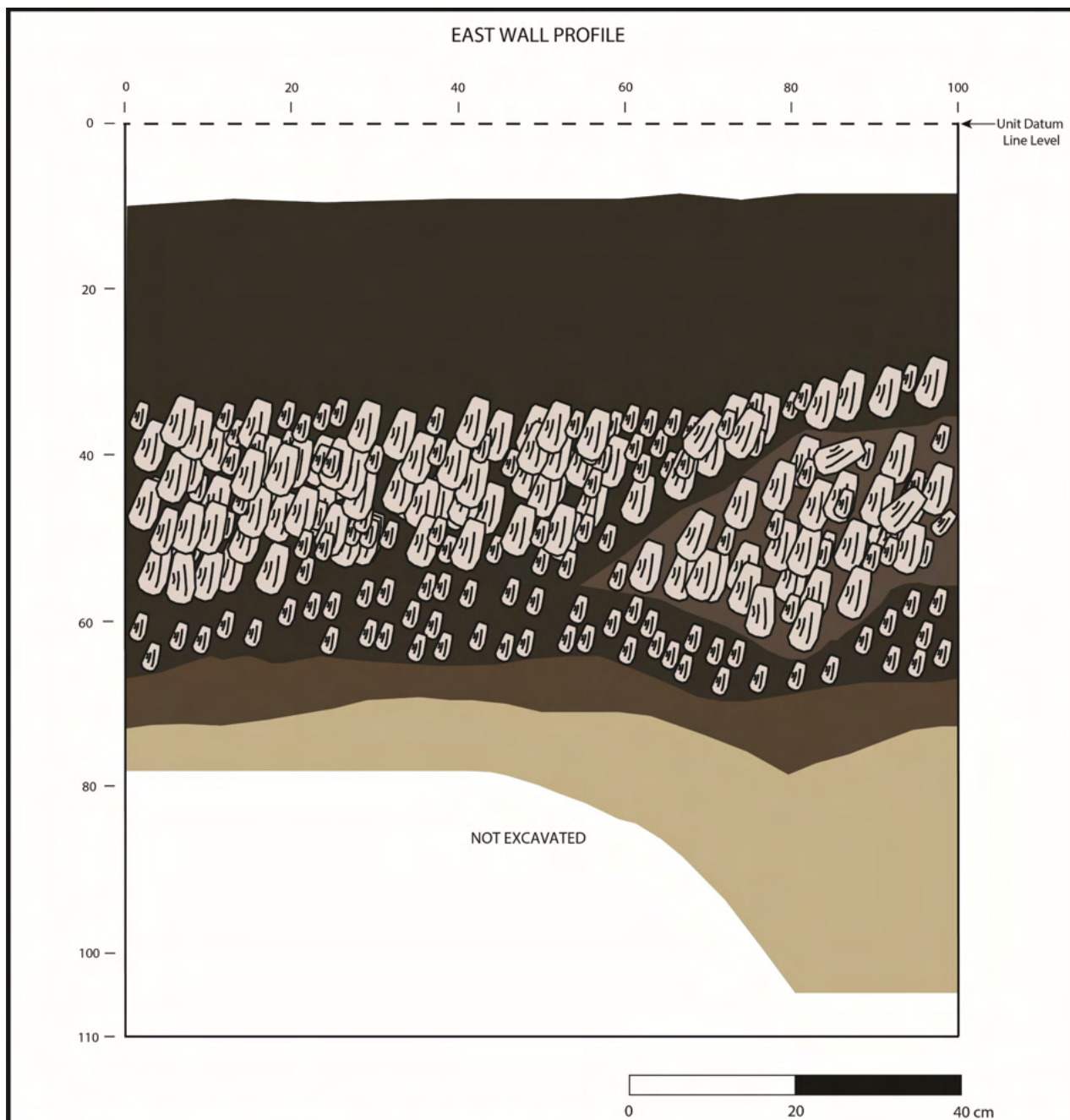


Figure 44. Test Unit 6 Closing - East Wall Profile

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
|  | = Context A: Redeposited very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with sparse marine shell refuse |  | = Context E: Intact sterile light gray (Munsell: 10YR-7/1) sand |
|  | = Context B: Intact very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with 85% marine shell refuse | | |
|  | = Context B: Disturbed very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with 85% marine shell refuse | | |
|  | = Context C: Intact very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with 50% marine shell refuse | | |
|  | = Context D: Intact dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-4/1) sand | | |

Unit 7

Test Unit 7 was excavated down to a total depth of 85 cmbd in two levels (Levels 1-2) and contained four different contexts (Contexts A, C, D, and M). Level 1 consisted of Contexts A and M, and Level 2 consisted of Contexts C and D. Redeposited Context A was found to be deep (to the depth of 85 cmbd) within the west-third of the test unit from disturbances caused by a modern excavation (construction).

A total of 5 g. of faunal bone refuse was found within the intact context (Contexts C and D) of the test unit. A total of 139.7 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from the intact contexts of the test unit, and a total of 60 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from redeposited Context A (Level 1).

One historic artifact (window pane glass fragment) was found within Level 2.



Figure 45. Photograph closing plan view north at Test Unit 7.



Figure 46. Photograph closing profile view of the Test Unit 7 east wall.

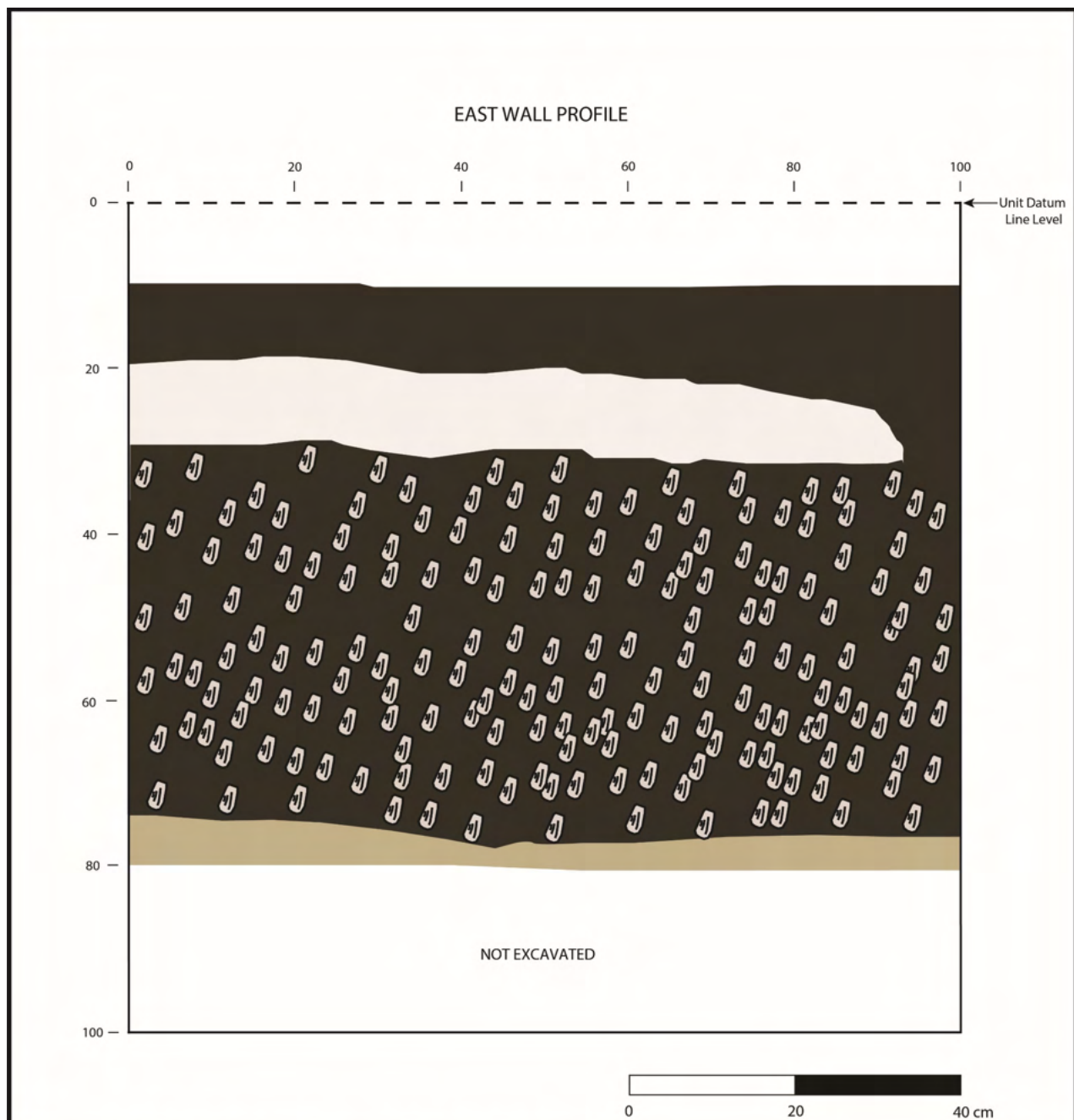


Figure 47. Test Unit 7 Closing - East Wall Profile

- = Context A: Redeposited very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with sparse marine shell refuse
- = Context M: Redeposited sterile white (Munsell: White Page - N 9.5) fill sand
- = Context C: Intact very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with 50% marine shell refuse
- = Context E: Intact sterile light gray (Munsell: 10YR-7/1) sand

Unit 8

Test Unit 8 was excavated down to a total depth of 85 cmbd in two levels (Levels 1-2) and contained four different contexts (Contexts A, C, D, and M). Level 1 consisted of Contexts A and M, and Level 2 consisted of Contexts C and D. Redeposited Context A was found to be deep (to the depth of 85 cmbd) within the east-third to one-half of the test unit from disturbances caused by a large trench for a PVC water pipe.

A total of 11 g. of faunal bone was found within the intact context (Context C) of the test unit, and a total of <1 g. of faunal bone refuse was found within Level 1 (Context A) of the test unit. A total of 178.4 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from the intact contexts (Contexts C and D) of the test unit, and a total of 56.4 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from redeposited Context A (Level 1).

One historic artifact (Whiteware ceramic) was found within Level 1.



Figure 48. Photograph closing plan view north at Test Unit 8.



Figure 49. Photograph closing profile view of the Test Unit 8 west wall.

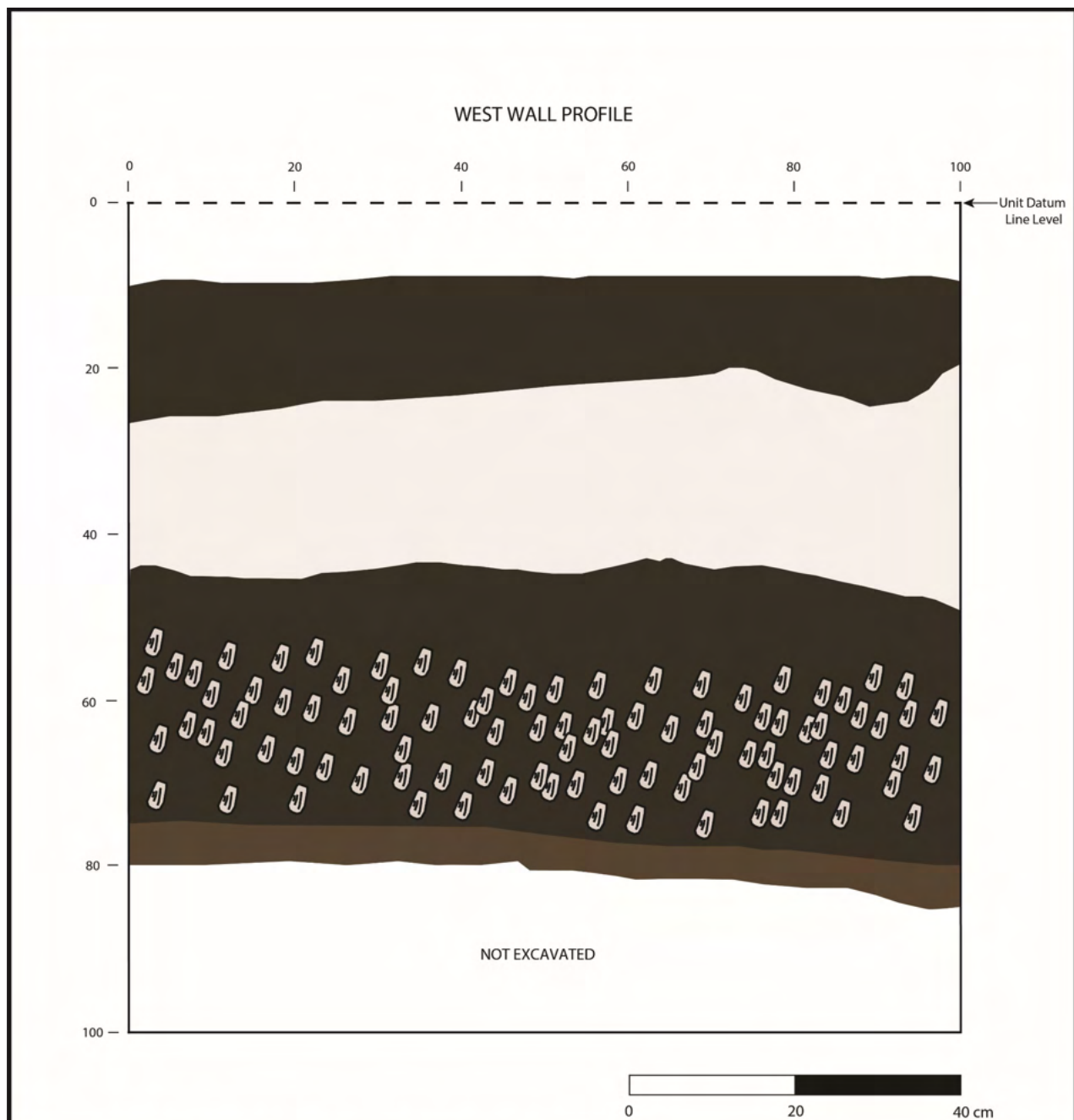


Figure 50. Test Unit 8 Closing - West Wall Profile

- = Context A: Redeposited very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with sparse marine shell refuse
- = Context M: Redeposited sterile white (Munsell: White Page - N 9.5) fill sand
- J
J
 = Context C: Intact very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with 50% marine shell refuse
- = Context D: Intact dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-4/1) sand

Unit 9

Test Unit 9 was excavated down to a total depth of 96 cmbd in three levels (Levels 1-3) and contained four different contexts (Contexts A, C, D, and M). Level 1 consisted of Contexts A and M, Level 2 consisted of Context A at 48-57 cmbd, and Level 3 consisted of Contexts C and D.

A total of 67 g. of faunal bone refuse was found within the intact contexts (Contexts C and D) of the test unit, and 1 g. of faunal bone was found within Level 2 of Context A. A total of 264 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from the intact contexts of the test unit, and a total of 76 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from redeposited Context A (Levels 1 and 2).

Two modified Quahog clams were found in Level 3 that exhibited unnatural breakage.

Sparse historic artifacts (a ceramic plate fragment and wire nails) were found within Level 1.



Figure 51. Photograph closing plan view north at Test Unit 9.



Figure 52. Photograph closing profile view of the Test Unit 9 east wall.

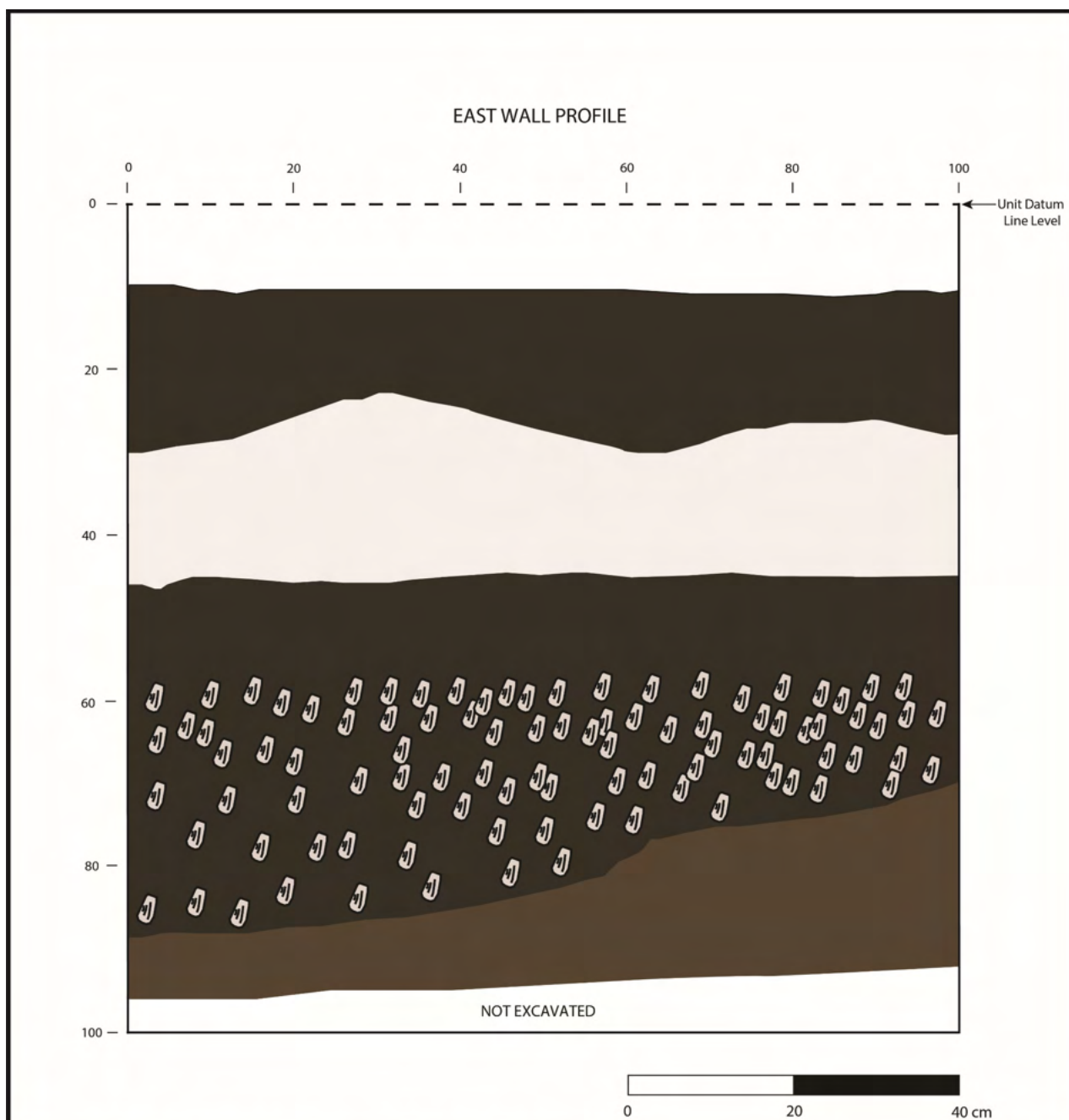


Figure 53. Test Unit 9 Closing - East Wall Profile

- = Context A: Redeposited very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with sparse marine shell refuse
- = Context M: Redeposited sterile white (Munsell: White Page - N 9.5) fill sand
- = Context C: Intact very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with 50% marine shell refuse
- = Context D: Intact dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-4/1) sand

Unit 10 and Feature 3

Initially, the placement of Test Unit 10 was intended to further document the concretion zone (possible fire hearth) that was found in the adjacent Shovel Test 10, but no indication or extension of this concretion was found within the limits of Test Unit 10.

Test Unit 10 was excavated down to a total depth of 123 cmbd in three levels (Levels 1-2) and contained five different contexts (Contexts A, C, D, E, and M). Level 1 consisted of Contexts A and M, Level 2 consisted of Context C, and Level 3 consisted of contexts D and E. The south one-half of the test unit was excavated only to a general depth of 48 cmbd due to excavation constraints resulting from compacted substrate, mortar, imbedded iron rods, and a small concrete foundation (Feature 3).

A total of 25 g. of faunal bone refuse was found within the intact Level 2 (Context C) of the test unit, and 24 g. of faunal bone was found within redeposited Context A. A total of 265 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from the intact contexts (Contexts C and D) of the test unit, and a total of 13.4 kg. of unmodified shell refuse was recovered from redeposited Context A (Level 1). Contexts E and M were found to be sterile and contained no cultural material.

One prehistoric sherd of Sand-Tempered Plain pottery was found within Level 2, Context D at a depth of 70 cmbd.

One modified Quahog clam was found in Level 1 that exhibited unnatural breakage.

Of particular note, a historic trash pit (Feature 3) was documented within the test unit, which comprised the entire horizontal length of the unit from a depth of 20-60 cmbd, and extended outside of the unit limits to an unknown distance. A small concrete squared foundation for a column base was found within the southwest quadrant of the test unit. The trash pit was found to contained dense quantities of historic refuse consisting of an intact glass bottle, bottle glass fragments, ceramics, concrete, mortar, metal wire nails, a bronze ship spike, a metal axe head, an iron stove fragment, metal rods, and various other miscellaneous metal artifacts.



Figure 54. Photograph closing plan view north at Test Unit 10.



Figure 55. Photograph closing profile view of the Test Unit 10 north wall.

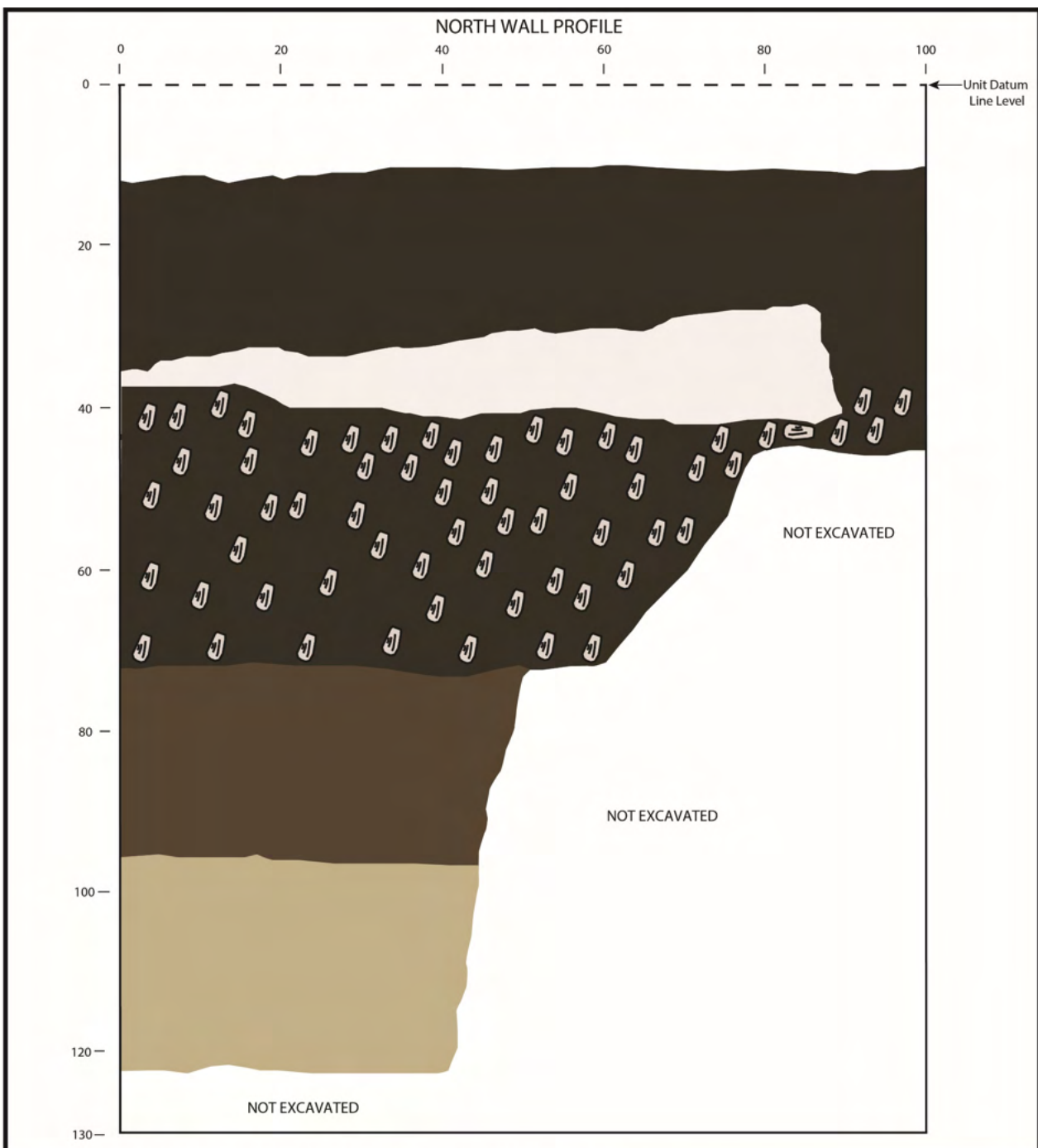


Figure 56. Test Unit 10 Closing - North Wall Profile

= Context A: Redeposited very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with sparse marine shell refuse

= Context M: Redeposited sterile white (Munsell: White Page - N 9.5) fill sand

= Context C: Intact very dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-3/1) sand with 50% marine shell refuse

= Context D: Intact dark gray (Munsell: 10YR-4/1) sand

= Context E: Intact and sterile light gray (Munsell: 10YR-7/1) sand

0 20 40 cm

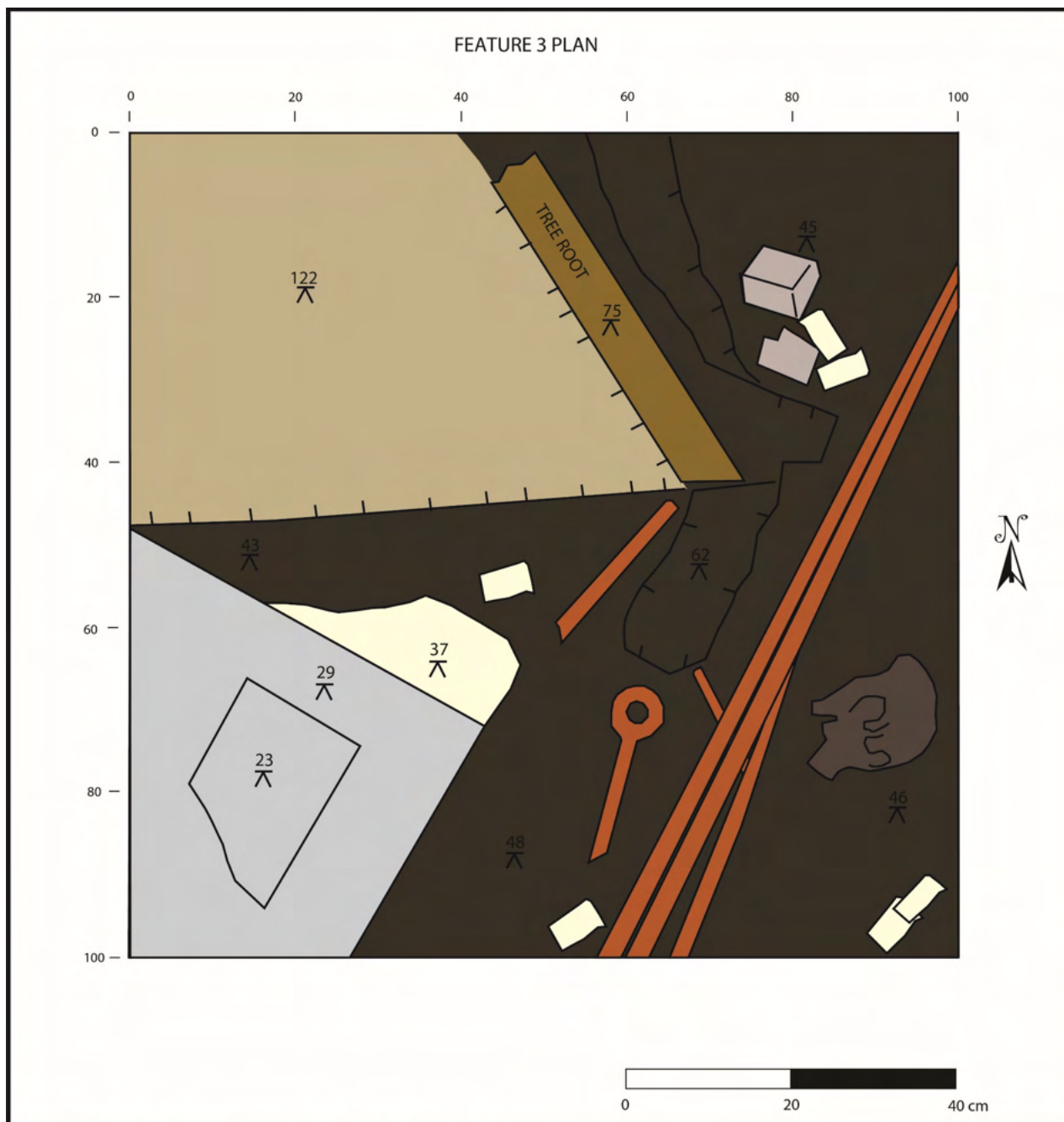


Figure 57. Test Unit 10 - Top of Feature 3

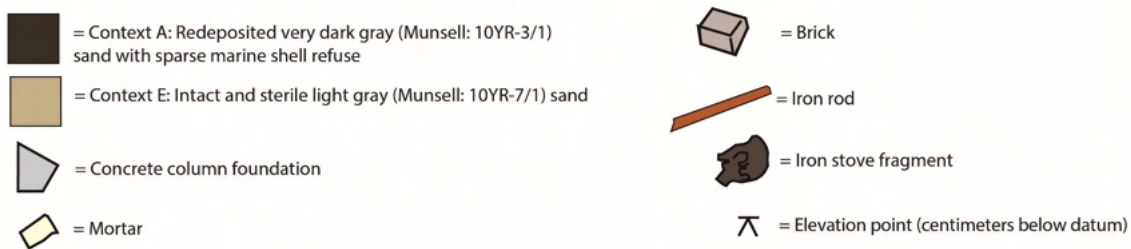




Figure 58. Photograph view south at Feature 3.

Artifacts

Based on the recovered cultural material, prehistoric artifacts were found to be very sparse, and only included ceramics and modified marine shell refuse. However, historic artifacts were found to be numerous and in dense quantities, especially within the trash pit deposits found in Test Unit 3 (Feature 1) and Test Unit 10 (Feature 3). Historic artifacts included glass, ceramics, and metal objects.

Prehistoric Ceramics

Only two prehistoric ceramics were recovered from excavations. One sherd of Fiber-tempered pottery was found within Test Unit 2, Level 3 at 70 cmbd in an intact context (Context C), and one sherd of Sand-tempered Plain pottery was found within Test Unit 10, Level 2 at a depth of 70 cmbd in an intact context (Context D). The documentation of the Fiber-tempered pottery is a clear indication that site 8PB11388 contains prehistoric deposits dating to the Late Archaic Period (3000 B.C.-750 B.C.).



Figure 59. Photograph of prehistoric pottery. A (Fiber-Tempered): FS17, B (Sand-Tempered Plain): FS53.

Prehistoric Modified Shell

A total of 10 modified Quahog clams (*Mercenaria campechiensis*) were recovered from excavations (Test Units 1, 2, 4, 6, 9 & 10; Shovel Test 5). One was recovered from Context A, two from Context B, five from Context C, and one from Context B or C. One shell came from Shovel Test 5 in which the originating context could not be determined. The modified shell generally exhibited breakage (2 breakage lines) at the posterior or front of the shell, which likely indicates a method for extraction of the interior meat.



Figure 60. Photograph of modified shell refuse. A: FS6, B: FS16, C: FS22, D: FS23, E: FS44, F-G: FS51.

Historic Artifacts

Multiple types of historic artifacts were recovered from excavations that included non-metal artifacts and metal artifacts, which consisted of glass bottles, glass bottle fragments, ceramics, metal nails, metal spikes, metal rods, and other miscellaneous metal objects. These historic artifacts were found to date from the 1890s to the 1970s; however, the majority of the artifacts date to the 1940s-1950s. Bottle glass fragments were determined to be the most numerous historic artifact type found, and wire nails being the second most numerous historic artifact type recovered. All test units were found to contain various quantities of historic artifacts.



Figure 61. Photograph of historic ceramics. A-E (Brick, Terracotta pot, sewer pipe, Whiteware): FS19, F-H (Whiteware, Ironstone, Whiteware): FS52.



Figure 62. Photograph of glass bottles. A-D: FS3, E-L: FS19.



Figure 63. Photograph of metal artifacts. A-E (Rod with nuts, Rod with eye bolt, Stove fragment, Axe head, Bronze ship spike): FS52, F (Wire nail): FS19.

Table 3. Recovered Historic Artifacts

Type	Number	Percentage
Glass bottle fragment	158	32.92
Wire nail	75	15.63
Porcelain	47	9.79
Whiteware	23	4.79
Window pane glass	23	4.79
Intact glass bottle	16	3.33
Brick	12	2.5
Stoneware	11	2.29
Wire	10	2.0
Bolt	7	1.46
Concrete	7	1.46
Bracket	7	1.46
Iron rod	7	1.46
Latch fragment	7	1.46
Unidentified metal fragment	7	1.46
Ceramic column capital fragment	5	1.04
Bottle cap	4	0.83
Sewer pipe	4	0.83
Slag	3	0.63
Carbon battery core/rod	3	0.63
Battery cell	3	0.63
Creamware	2	0.42
Iron can	2	0.42
Aluminum can	2	0.42
Iron spike	2	0.42
Buckle fragment (possible)	2	0.42
Terracotta	2	0.42
Square cut nail	1	0.21
Tin bottle cap	1	0.21
Aluminum pot lid	1	0.21
Iron file	1	0.21
Pencil lead	1	0.21
Bullet casing	1	0.21
Slide bolt	1	0.21
Iron foot support	1	0.21
Glass insulator	1	0.21
Metal light bulb cap	1	0.21

Latch bolt	1	0.21
Metal lid	1	0.21
Washer	1	0.21
Metal cylinder	1	0.21
Metal nut	1	0.21
Spark plug	1	0.21
Horseshoe (possible)	1	0.21
Iron strap	1	0.21
Ceramic plate fragment (1960s-1970s)	1	0.21
Iron level handle	1	0.21
Metal pipe	1	0.21
Cable with eye bolt	1	0.21
Axe head	1	0.21
Bronze ship spike	1	0.21
Iron stove fragment	1	0.21
Iron cover	1	0.21
Copper mesh screen	1	0.21
Light bulb	1	0.21
Brass pad lock	1	0.21

Total

480

100

Ecofacts

Shell

Marine shell refuse was found to occur in great abundance within all excavations. A total of 2,140 kilograms (kg) of unmodified shell was recovered from intact contexts within test unit excavations. Test Unit 4 contained the greatest concentrations (359.8 kg), and Test Unit 6 contained the least quantities of shell (90 kg). A total of thirteen different species of marine shell were identified. Shell species found, indicated a subsistence on marine shellfish that mostly included Eastern Oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) and Quahog clam (*Mercenaria campechiensis*); however, oyster shell was by far to be the dominant and most numerous shell type represented.



Figure 64. Photograph of shell refuse. A-D(Oyster, Ponderous Ark Clam, Shark Eye, Cross-barred Venus Clam): FS6, E (Quahog Clam): FS23, F (Queen Conch): FS44.

Figure 65. Unmodified Shell Recovered from Intact Contexts within Test Units

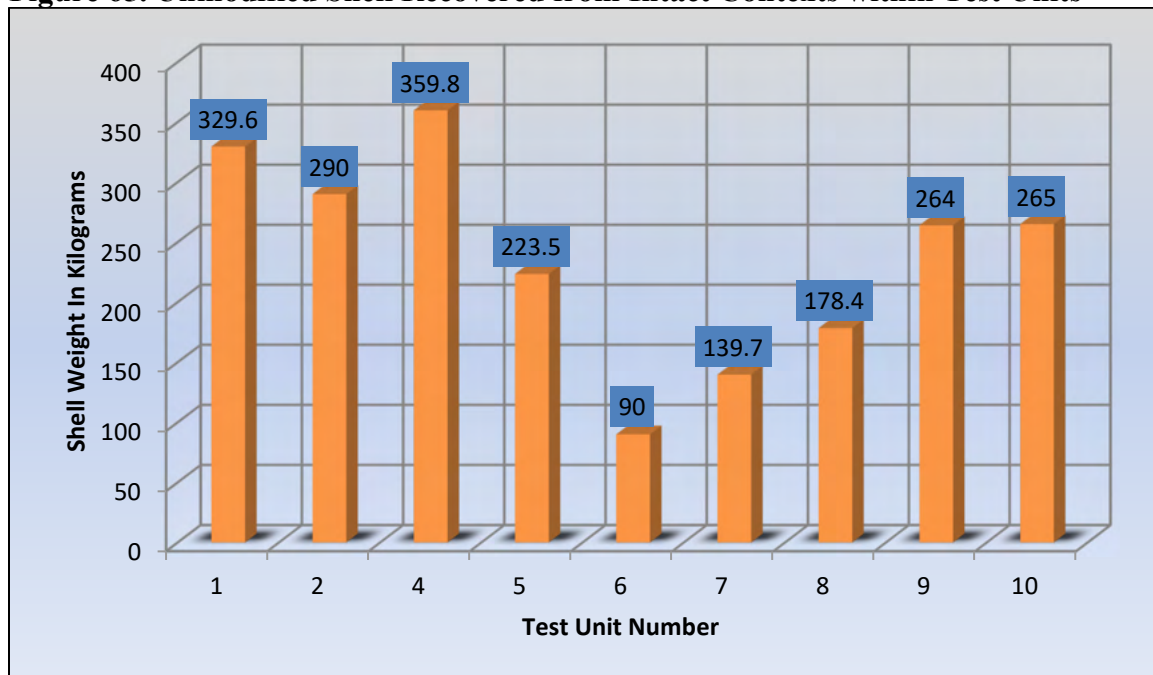


Table 4. List of Shell Species Recovered

Common Name	Scientific Name
Eastern Oyster	<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>
Cross-barred Venus Clam	<i>Chione cancellata</i>
Ponderous Ark Clam	<i>Noetia ponderosa</i>
Atlantic Giant Cockle	<i>Dinocardium robustum</i>
Florida Fighting Conch	<i>Strombus alatus</i>
Shark Eye	<i>Neverita duplicata</i>
Atlantic Auger	<i>Terebra dislocta</i>
Pear Whelk	<i>Fulguropsis spirata</i>
Amber Glassy Bubble	<i>Haminoea succinea</i>
Three-toothed Cardita	<i>Pleuromeris tridentata</i>
Florida Marsh Clam	<i>Polymesoda floridana</i>
Lightning Whelk	<i>Busycon contrarium</i>
Southern Quahog	<i>Mercenaria campechiensis</i>
Queen Conch	<i>Strombus gigas</i>
Kings Crown	<i>Melongena corona</i>
Florida Lucine	<i>Lucina floridana</i>
Apple Murex	<i>Chicoreus pomum</i>
Sea Urchin	<i>Echinoidea</i>
Banded Tulip	<i>Cinctura lilium</i>

Faunal Bone

Sparse deposits of faunal bone were recovered from excavations, and a total of 328 grams (g) of faunal bone was recovered from intact contexts within test units, with Test Unit 1 containing the greatest concentrations (77 g) and Test Unit 7 consisting of the least quantities of faunal bone (5 g). The faunal bone assemblage indicates a prehistoric subsistence on both aquatic animals and terrestrial animals, but primarily an economy focused upon the procurement aquatic animal resources since the most numerous fauna species recovered was Ray-finned fishes (*Actinopterygii*) and sea turtle (*Cheloniidae/Dermochelyidae*). A total of seven fauna species were identified within the prehistoric contexts. Cow (*Bos taurus*) and chicken (*Gallus domesticus*) also were identified as belonging to the historic occupation of the site.

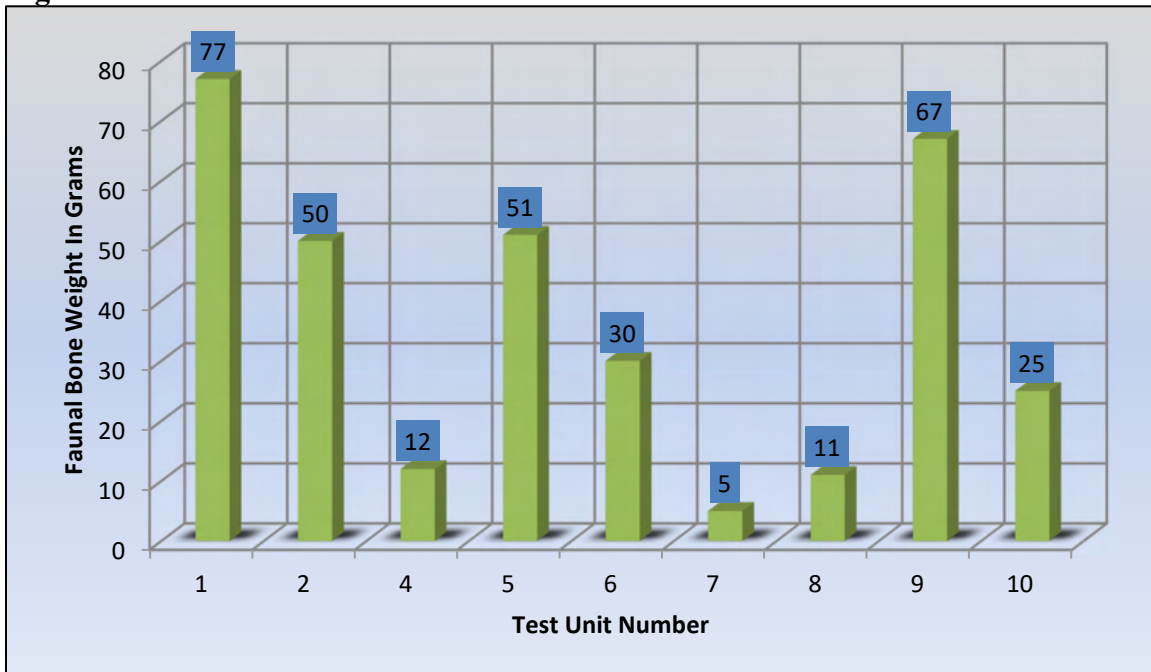


Figure 66. Photograph of faunal bone. A (Cow): FS19, B-D (Deer, Shark, Fish): FS6, E (Softshell Turtle): FS25, F (Sea Turtle): FS22.

Table 5. List of Fauna Species Recovered

Common Name	Scientific Name
White-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
Birds	<i>Aves</i>
Sharks	<i>Euselachii</i>
Ray-finned fishes	<i>Actinopterygii</i>
Catfishes	<i>Siluriformes</i>
Sea turtles	<i>Cheloniidae/Dermochelyidae</i>
Florida softshell	<i>Apalone ferox</i>
Turtles	<i>Testudines</i>
Snakes	<i>Serpentes</i>
Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>
Chicken	<i>Gallus domesticus</i>

Figure 67. Faunal Bone Recovered from Intact Contexts within Test Units



Concretion

Two areas of concretion related to prehistoric activities were documented within excavations. The first concretion deposit to be encountered occurred in Test Unit 1, and was characterized as a small fire hearth (Feature 2) that contained a concretion composed of ash, charcoal, and moderate quantities of oyster shell refuse and faunal bone. The second concretion documented occurred at the lower levels of Shovel Test 10, which contained an intact deposit of concreted marine shell refuse and sand at a depth of 90-120 cmbgs, which may represent a prehistoric fire hearth feature.



Figure 68. Photograph of concretions. A (Feature 2): FS8, B: FS30.

Radiocarbon Dates

A total of 2 oyster shell field specimen samples that were recovered from Test Unit 1 (Feature 1) and Test Unit 2 (Level 3 and context containing Fiber-tempered Pottery) were successfully radiocarbon dated by Beta Analytic, Inc., located in Miami, Florida. The resultant dates of 2122 – 1689 BC and 2103 – 1666 BC indicate a prehistoric occupation of site 8PB11388 during the midway point of the Late Archaic Period (3000 B.C.-750 B.C.).

Table 6. Radiocarbon Dates

Sample ID	Provenience	Material	Conventional Age	Calibrated Age
8PB11388FS8	Test Unit 1, Feature 2	Oyster	3920 +/- 30 BP	2122 - 1689 BC
8PB11388FS17	Test Unit 2, Level 3	Oyster	3900+/- 30 BP	2103 - 1666 BC

DISCUSSION

This Phase 1 and Phase 2 archaeological assessment of the Aicher House Deck and ADA Ramp project area determined that this portion of site 8PB11388 represents at least two overlapping temporal periods based on artifact typologies and radiocarbon dating (Table 6), which include the Late Archaic (3000 B.C.-750 B.C.) and Historic (20th century) periods. Evidence of an intact basal zone composed of dense shell midden deposits and which were found to be primarily void of prehistoric artifacts and faunal bone refuse, and in conjunction with historical accounts (DuBois 1968; Wheeler, Kennedy, and Pepe 2002; Drake 2005; Drake 2012), indicate that the lower remnants of a large constructed prehistoric shell mound occur within Sawfish Bay Park. The shell mound was constructed by the early Indian inhabitants most likely during the Late Archaic Period, specifically during the midway point of the Late Archaic Period (1900 B.C.), according to radiocarbon dating results that were obtained as part of this current investigation.

Temporal/Occupational Periods and Artifacts

The artifact assemblage that was recovered as a result of this Phase 1 and Phase 2 investigation of site 8PB11388, provides some insight for the site's temporal/occupational periods, which was determined to be associated with the Late Archaic (3000 B.C.-750 B.C.) and Historic (20th century) periods. Evidence for these periods comes primarily from the recovered diagnostic Fiber-tempered pottery, which indicates a Late Archaic Period occupation of the site, and diagnostic historic artifact types such as glass bottles, ceramics, and metal objects that demonstrate a historic occupation of the site from as early as the 1890s to the 1970s, but primarily the historic evidence indicates a firm historic habitation of the site during the 1940s-1950s. Also, a historic bronze ship spike and long metal rod hardware found with a trash pit (Feature 3) may indicate a use of the property or nearby for an industry such as for ship building or repair. Radiocarbon dates of 2122-1689 B.C. and 2103-1666 B.C. were acquired during this assessment from selected levels within test units, and further support a site chronology that is represented by the Late Archaic Period. Specifically, these two dates corroborate a prehistoric occupation of site 8PB11388 during the midway point of the Late Archaic Period (1900 B.C.).

Site 8PB11388, may be temporally associated with other local archaeological midden/mound sites within the Jupiter area and along the Loxahatchee River, specifically the sites that comprise the Jupiter Inlet Complex. This complex includes the previously recorded sites of 8PB34 (Jupiter Inlet 1), 8PB35 (Jupiter Inlet 2), 8PB7718 (Suni Sands), and 8PB9261 (Scheurich Midden).

Resource Exploitation

It is evident that the prehistoric inhabitants of the site were exploiting the naturally-occurring shellfish resources within the estuaries and rivers near the site, based on the dense deposits of shell refuse recovered from test excavations, especially the high density of oyster refuse. The dense quantities of shellfish remains found within the site suggest that the locally abundant offshore marine resources were exploited as a primary source of subsistence during the prehistoric Indian occupation of the site. Through the continual process of advertently collecting and depositing the intensive accumulation of shell refuse on the site that in turn elevated and changed the natural landscape's contours, the prehistoric Indian inhabitants were successful in constructing this shell

mound. However, yet again thousands of years later in 1894, the shell would be exploited again, and this time the shell from the mound feature was mined by Frederick Mortimer Cabot II, who owned the property, and utilized the shell for road building operations in Palm Beach and St. Augustine. Apparently, most of the shell mound was deconstructed, only leaving the basal zone intact.

The sparse faunal bone assemblage indicates a prehistoric subsistence on both aquatic animals and terrestrial animals, but primarily an economy focused upon the procurement aquatic animal resources since the most numerous fauna species recovered was Ray-finned fishes (*Actinopterygii*) and sea turtle (*Cheloniidae/Dermochelyidae*). Cow (*Bos taurus*) and chicken (*Gallus domesticus*) also were identified as belonging to the historic occupation of the site.

Site Function

Based on the dense deposits of shell refuse and historic accounts that indicate the existence of a large constructed shell mound at the area of Sawfish Bay Park, it was determined that this portion of site 8PB11388 represents the remnants of the lower zone or basal horizon of the prehistoric shell mound feature. Sparse quantities of recovered pottery, faunal bone, and the small fire hearth (Feature 2) indicate at least a short-term habitation use of the site within the lower cultural horizon by Late Archaic humans, but a permanent village site within the same site area or nearby is evident by the extensive human labor and time needed for a grand undertaking to build the massive construct of the shell mound. The evolution and adaptation by the peoples of this time from seasonal movement or a semi-sedentary life to a sedentary village lifestyle also is evident by the finding of prehistoric ceramics, and the dense shell midden deposits that indicate a primary dependence on marine resources. The primary purpose and reason for building the shell mound is not fully understood, but it is suggested that it may have served as an elevated living area for the Indians or a ceremonial place, or intended for both purposes.

Historically, the site was the location of the Frederick Mortimer Cabot II settlement, where he built a house on the project area after removing the shell mound. The house would later be used as the old Jupiter schoolhouse in 1901, and later used as a residence in the early to mid-20th century by John Zeigler, who was the first mayor of the Town of Jupiter in 1925. The documented historic artifacts, especially those recovered from the historic trash pit (Feature 1) primarily represent an intended use for utilitarian purposes and domestic functions that are indicative of general residential life during this time. Also, the site or an area nearby may have been associated with maritime industry activities, such as ship building or repair when considering the evidence of the ship spike and large metal hardware that was found in the second trash pit (Feature 3).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This Phase 1 and Phase 2 investigation of the Aicher House Deck and ADA Ramp project area resulted in the first in-depth documentation of site 8PB11388, which identified two temporal periods that included the Late Archaic (3000 B.C.-750 B.C.) and Historic (20th century) periods. This site represents one of the few surviving prehistoric shell middens in the Town of Jupiter, and is remarkable as a rare example of a remnant shell mound, which offers important information for the understanding of aboriginal mound-building, subsistence practices, and settlement patterns. Also, the site exemplifies the historic daily pioneer life within the Town of Jupiter, which is attested by the subsurface historic cultural deposits.

Based on the results of this assessment, it was determined that site 8PB11388 is eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP) under Criterion D, because this site has yielded information important in prehistory. It is the consultant's opinion that this assessment provided sufficient mitigation for any potential loss or impacts to existing cultural resource deposits that may occur as a result of the proposed construction activities. It is recommended that archaeological monitoring be conducted during all ground-disturbing caused by the proposed construction plans

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Appendix I. Aicher House Deck/ADA Ramp (8PB11388) Phase 1 and Phase 2 Field Specimen Catalog

FS	Lot	Provenience	Level/Context	Classification	Artifact ID	Count	Weight (g)	Collected by	Date collected	Notes
1	1	Shovel Test 1	0-50 cmbgs	Bone	Faunal		3	JFM	20-May-24	Sea turtle, fish
1	2	Shovel Test 1	0-50 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	9	159	JFM	20-May-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam, Crown Conch, Pear Whelk, Amber Glassy Bubble, sea urchin
2	1	Shovel Test 2	0-60 cmbgs	Bone	Faunal		2	JFM	21-May-24	Saltwater fish, freshwater turtle
2	2	Shovel Test 2	0-60 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	5	96	JFM	21-May-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam, cockle
2	3	Shovel Test 2	0-60 cmbgs	Glass	Window pane	5		JFM	21-May-24	
2	4	Shovel Test 2	0-60 cmbgs	Metal	Wire nail	4		JFM	21-May-24	
2	5	Shovel Test 2	0-60 cmbgs	Metal	Tin bottle cap	1		JFM	21-May-24	
3	1	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Bone	Faunal		134	JFM	21-May-24	Sea turtle, cow with some butcher marks
3	2	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified		252	JFM	21-May-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam, Ponderous Ark clam, tulip, Shark Eye
3	3	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Ceramic	Whiteware	9		JFM	21-May-24	2 rims, 4 bases, 3 body
3	4	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Ceramic	Creamware	2		JFM	21-May-24	Green Creamware plate fragments
3	5	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Glass	Bottle	1		JFM	21-May-24	Intact - 1940s clear food bottle, makers mark: Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation, other markings: “11-0” “9” “6”

3	6	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Glass	Bottle	1		JFM	21-May-24	Intact – 1940s clear shaker bottle with screw top, makers mark: Hazel-Atlas
3	7	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Glass	Bottle	1		JFM	21-May-24	Intact – 1950s clear Mason Jar with screw top, makers mark: Hazel-Atlas
3	8	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Glass	Bottle	1		JFM	21-May-24	Intact – 1932 clear ink bottle with lock top, melted glass, makers mark: Watermans
3	9	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Glass	Bottle fragment	1		JFM	21-May-24	1940s Olean Glass Company bottle base
3	10	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Glass	Bottle fragment	3		JFM	21-May-24	Clear glass Mason Jar: 1 base, 2 necks
3	11	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Glass	Bottle fragment	14		JFM	21-May-24	Clear glass: 9 body, 5 base
3	12	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Glass	Bottle fragment	3		JFM	21-May-24	Green glass: 2 body, 1 base
3	13	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Glass	Window pane	4		JFM	21-May-24	
3	14	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Metal	Aluminum pot lid	1		JFM	21-May-24	Crushed
3	15	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Metal	Bottle cap	1		JFM	21-May-24	
3	16	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Metal	Iron file	2		JFM	21-May-24	

3	17	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Metal	Iron can	1		JFM	21-May-24	fragment
3	18	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Metal	bolt	1		JFM	21-May-24	
3	19	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Metal	Wire nail	10		JFM	21-May-24	
3	20	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Metal	Slag	1		JFM	21-May-24	
3	21	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Metal	Pencil lead	1		JFM	21-May-24	Possible
3	22	Shovel Test 3 – Feature 1	0-80 cmbgs	Element	Battery carbon core	1		JFM	21-May-24	
4	1	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Bone	Faunal	1	4	JFM	22-May-24	Sea turtle
4	2	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Shell	Unmodified	10	120	JFM	22-May-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, cockle, Ponderous Ark clam, Three- toothed Cardita, Apple Murex
4	3	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Wire nail	2		JFM	22-May-24	
4	4	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Bottle cap	2		JFM	22-May-24	
4	5	Test Unit 1	Level 1	Metal	Bullet casing	1		JFM	22-May-24	Historic: .22 caliber Long shell casing
5	1	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Bone	Faunal		18	JFM	23-May-24	Fish, shark, sea turtle
5	2	Test Unit 1	Level 2	Shell	Unmodified	14	333	JFM	23-May-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, cockle
6	1	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Bone	Faunal		58	JFM	30-May-24	Fish, shark, sea turtle, deer, snake; 2 burnt

6	2	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Shell	Unmodified	10	125	JFM	30-May-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam, cockle, Shark Eye, whelk
6	3	Test Unit 1	Level 3	Shell	Modified	1		JFM	30-May-24	Quahog clam with breakage
6	4	Test Unit 1 - Feature 2	Level 3	Lithic/bone	Sand/faunal bone	2		JFM	30-May-24	Ashy concretion nodules associated with fire hearth (Feature 2)
7	1	Shovel Test 4	0-75 cmbgs	Bone	Faunal		2	JFM	31-May-24	Turtle
7	2	Shovel Test 4	0-75 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified		70	JFM	31-May-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam, cockle, Shark Eye
7	3	Shovel Test 4	0-75 cmbgs	Ceramic	Whiteware	1		JFM	31-May-24	Cup rim
7	4	Shovel Test 4	0-75 cmbgs	Glass	Bottle fragment	1		JFM	31-May-24	Clear
7	5	Shovel Test 4	0-75 cmbgs	Glass	Window pane	1		JFM	31-May-24	
7	6	Shovel Test 4	0-75 cmbgs	Metal	Wire nail	1		JFM	31-May-24	
8	1	Test Unit 1- Feature 2	Level 3	Bone/Shell/ Wood	Faunal/Unmodified/ Charcoal	1	677	JFM	4-June-24	Concretion chunk from fire hearth (Feature 2), composed of bone, shell, charcoal, and ash
8	2	Test Unit 1- Feature 2	Level 3	Bone	Faunal	6	5	JFM	4-June-24	Fish – some burnt
8	3	Test Unit 1- Feature 2	Level 3	Shell	Unmodified		634	JFM	4-June-24	Ash patinated: oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam, Ponderous Ark clam
9	1	Test Unit 1	Level 4	Bone	Faunal		1	JFM	4-June-24	Fish
9	2	Test Unit 1	Level 4	Shell	Unmodified		21	JFM	4-June-24	Oyster, Cross-barred Venus clam, cockle, Atlantic Auger
10	1	Test Unit 1 – Column Sample 1	Context A: 10-24 cmbd	Bone/shell				JFM	5-June-24	20 cm square column sample taken from NE corner of test unit; processed through 1/4, 1/8, and 1/16 screens

11	1	Test Unit 1 – Column Sample 1	Context B: 24- 39 cmbd	Bone/shell				JFM	5-June-24	20 cm square column sample taken from NE corner of test unit; processed through 1/4, 1/8, and 1/16 screens
12	1	Test Unit 1 – Column Sample 1	Context B: 39- 53 cmbd	Bone/shell				JFM	5-June-24	20 cm square column sample taken from NE corner of test unit; processed through 1/4, 1/8, and 1/16 screens
13	1	Test Unit 1 – Column Sample 1	Context C: 53- 63 cmbd	Bone/shell				JFM	5-June-24	20 cm square column sample taken from NE corner of test unit; processed through 1/4, 1/8, and 1/16 screens
14	1	Test Unit 1 – Column Sample 1	Context D: 63-72 cmbd	Bone/shell				JFM	5-June-24	20 cm square column sample taken from NE corner of test unit; processed through 1/4, 1/8, and 1/16 screens
15	1	Test Unit 2	Level 1	Bone	Faunal		4	JFM	6-June-24	Sea turtle
15	2	Test Unit 2	Level 1	Shell	Unmodified		31	JFM	6-June-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross- barred Venus clam, cockle, Ponderous Ark clam
15	3	Test Unit 2	Level 1	Glass	Bottle fragment	1		JFM	6-June-24	1930s aqua blue glass lip
15	4	Test Unit 2	Level 1	Glass	Bottle fragment	1		JFM	6-June-24	Brown glass
15	5	Test Unit 2	Level 1	Glass	Bottle fragment	2		JFM	6-June-24	Clear bottle glass
15	6	Test Unit 2	Level 1	Glass	Bottle fragment	1		JFM	6-June-24	Clear glass jar lip
15	7	Test Unit 2	Level 1	Glass	Window pane	1		JFM	6-June-24	
15	8	Test Unit 2	Level 1	Metal	Can	1		JFM	6-June-24	1970s Spam
15	9	Test Unit 2	Level 1	Metal	Can	1		JFM	6-June-24	1970s Budweiser
15	10	Test Unit 2	Level 1	Metal	Wire nail	1		JFM	6-June-24	
16	1	Test Unit 2	Level 2	Bone	Faunal		22	JFM	6-June-24	Fish, deer
16	2	Test Unit 2	Level 2	Shell	Unmodified		165	JFM	6-June-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, cockle, Ponderous Ark clam, Shark Eye
16	3	Test Unit 2	Level 2	Shell	Modified	2		JFM	6-June-24	Quahog clam with breakage
17	1	Test Unit 2	Level 3	Bone	Faunal		28	JFM	8-June-24	Fish, sea turtle

17	2	Test Unit 2	Level 3	Shell	Unmodified		252	JFM	8-June-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, cockle, Cross-barred Venus clam, Shark Eye
17	3	Test Unit 2	Level 3: 70 cmbd	Ceramic	Fiber-tempered pottery	1		JFM	8-June-24	Body
18	1	Test Unit 3	Level 1	Shell	Unmodified	1	3	JFM	9-June-24	Oyster
19	1	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Whiteware	1		JFM	9-June-24	Ca. 1940 rim with floral design transfer print
19	2	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Brick	2		JFM	9-June-24	1 white, 1 red
19	3	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle	1		JFM	9-June-24	Intact 1940s Ball Mason Jar, screw top
19	4	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle	1		JFM	9-June-24	Intact 1952 green manganese glass shaker with waffle design embossing, makers mark: Owens Stamp
19	5	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle	1		JFM	9-June-24	Intact 1943 clear manganese Duraglas screw top jar, makers mark: Owens Stamp
19	6	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle	1		JFM	9-June-24	Intact 1943 brown manganese glass liquor bottle 4/5 quart with melted neck, makers mark: Owens Stamp
19	7	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle	1		JFM	9-June-24	Intact Ca. 1950 clear glass condiment bottle with screw top, makers mark: Knox Glass Bottle Company
19	8	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle	1		JFM	9-June-24	Intact Ca. 1950 small clear manganese drinking glass with downward line design surrounding base

19	9	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle	1		JFM	9-June-24	Intact 1940s small green manganese glass medicine bottle with screw top, makers mark: Owens Stamp
19	10	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle	1		JFM	9-June-24	Intact 1962 clear manganese glass mustard jar with partial screw top lid
19	11	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle	1		JFM	9-June-24	Intact 1940s brown manganese glass jar with screw top for small oil lamp font, makers mark: Brockway Glass Company
19	12	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle	1		JFM	9-June-24	Intact 1940s clear manganese glass jar with screw top for small oil lamp font, makers mark: Brockway Glass Company
19	13	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle	1		JFM	9-June-24	Intact 1940s cobalt blue tinted glass medicine screw top bottle, makers mark: Maryland Glass Company
19	14	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle fragment	8		JFM	9-June-24	Clear bottle glass: one 1940s Duraglas partial body with Owens Stamp, one 1940s Horlick's Malted Milk Jar Racine Wis. USA Slough Bucks body embossed with "MILK" "WIS", five body, screw top neck with partial metal cap, one base
19	15	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle fragment	9		JFM	9-June-24	Clear manganese glass: one 1920s Stuart Bottling Works soda bottle body embossed with "STUART BOTTLING,"

										one base embossed with "2", seven body
19	16	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle fragment	1		JFM	9-June-24	Green glass
19	17	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle fragment	2		JFM	9-June-24	Brown glass
19	18	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Window pane	4		JFM	9-June-24	Two clear, two clear with manganese
19	19	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Lithic	Concrete	4		JFM	9-June-24	Building material
19	20	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Spike	1		JFM	9-June-24	
19	21	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Slide Bolt	1		JFM	9-June-24	Bolt for latch lock
19	22	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Can	1		JFM	9-June-24	Can top or bottom
19	23	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Iron foot	1		JFM	9-June-24	Half sphere foot support
19	24	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Wire/bolt/fastener	1		JFM	9-June-24	Coated electrical wire with two attached bolts and one end fastener
19	25	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Battery cell	1		JFM	9-June-24	1940 battery cell
19	26	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Bone	Faunal	26	299	JFM	9-June-24	Cow (some cut/burnt), shark, fish, turtle, deer, chicken
19	27	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Shell	Unmodified	22	394	JFM	9-June-24	Oyster (9 burnt), Quahog clam, cockle, Cross-barred Venus clam, Florida Marsh Clam, Atlantic Auger, Florida Fighting Conch, Lightning Whelk
19	28	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Porcelain lid	2		JFM	9-June-24	Porcelain Ball Mason Jar lid insert

19	29	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Porcelain	39		JFM	9-June-24	1940s white porcelain container (possible pitcher), one partial handle
19	30	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Terracotta	2		JFM	9-June-24	1 planting pot rim, 1 body fragment
19	31	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Sewer pipe	3		JFM	9-June-24	Burnt
19	32	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Brick	1		JFM	9-June-24	Burnt
19	33	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Porcelain	1		JFM	9-June-24	White porcelain rim with floral design transfer print
19	34	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Ceramic	Porcelain	3		JFM	9-June-24	1950s green porcelain plate
19	35	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle fragment	45		JFM	9-June-24	1940s-1950s clear bottle glass: 1 bottle neck with intact metal cap, 3 plain necks, 6 bases, 35 body (7 melted)
19	36	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle fragment	20		JFM	9-June-24	1940s-1950s clear manganese bottle glass: 6 bases, 5 necks, 9 body
19	37	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle fragment	7		JFM	9-June-24	1940s clear 13 Ball Perfect Mason Fruit Jar glass: 1 body with embossed “PERFE” “13,” 1 base, 4 necks, 1 top
19	38	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle fragment	1		JFM	9-June-24	1940s clear Duraglas soda bottle base with Owens Mark
19	39	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle fragment	11		JFM	9-June-24	Brown bottle glass: 7 body, 2 base, 2 neck
19	40	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle fragment	1		JFM	9-June-24	Green medicine bottle partial base
19	41	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle fragment	2		JFM	9-June-24	Green tinted drinking glass: 1 base, 1 body

19	42	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle fragment	1		JFM	9-June-24	Greenish-blue bottle neck
19	43	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Bottle fragment	1		JFM	9-June-24	Aqua-blue large bottle neck
19	44	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Glass	Insulator	1		JFM	9-June-24	Aqua-blue insulator fragment
19	45	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Light bulb cap	1		JFM	9-June-24	1950s cap with stem and filament
19	46	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Bracket	6		JFM	9-June-24	Possible iron brackets
19	47	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Battery cell	2		JFM	9-June-24	
19	48	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Latch bolt	1		JFM	9-June-24	Iron latch bolt and back set
19	49	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Lid	1		JFM	9-June-24	Possible iron lid fragment
19	50	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Slag	2		JFM	9-June-24	Slag with electrical hardware and wires
19	51	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Bracket	1		JFM	9-June-24	Iron bracket with two fastener holes
19	52	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Wire nails	46		JFM	9-June-24	
19	53	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Washer	1		JFM	9-June-24	Iron
19	54	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Wire	7		JFM	9-June-24	Steel
19	55	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Wire	1		JFM	9-June-24	Copper
19	56	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	UID hollow cylinder	1		JFM	9-June-24	
19	57	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	UID fragments	6		JFM	9-June-24	Iron
19	58	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Nut	1		JFM	9-June-24	Wing type

19	59	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal/ceramic	Spark plug	1		JFM	9-June-24	
19	60	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Element	Carbon battery rod	1		JFM	9-June-24	Carbon Electrode
19	61	Test Unit 3 – Feature 1	Level 2	Metal	Lock	1		JFM	9-June-24	Ca. 1950s Brass Roller Bearing pad lock “Made in USA”
20	1	Test Unit 4	Level 1	Shell	Unmodified		20	JFM	21-June-24	Oyster
20	2	Test Unit 4	Level 1	Metal	Horseshoe	1		JFM	21-June-24	Possible iron horseshoe
21	1	Test Unit 4	Level 2	Bone	Faunal		12	JFM	22-June-24	Turtle
21	2	Test Unit 4	Level 2	Shell	Unmodified		298	JFM	22-June-24	Oyster, Cross-barred Venus clam, cockle, Shark Eye
21	3	Test Unit 4	Level 2 -	Ceramic	Brick	1		JFM	22-June-24	Red brick
21	4	Test Unit 4	Level 2	Lithic	Concrete	1		JFM	22-June-24	Concrete with red slip
21	5	Test Unit 4	Level 2	Glass	Bottle fragment	3		JFM	22-June-24	Clear glass: 1 body, 1 base, 1 melted
21	6	Test Unit 4	Level 2	Glass	Bottle fragment	1		JFM	22-June-24	Milkglass
21	7	Test Unit 4	Level 2	Glass	Window pane	1		JFM	22-June-24	Clear
21	8	Test Unit 4	Level 2	Metal/plastic	Bottle cap	1		JFM	22-June-24	
21	9	Test Unit 4	Level 2	Metal	Wire nail	1		JFM	22-June-24	
21	10	Test Unit 4	Level 2	Metal	Strap	1		JFM	22-June-24	Iron strap fragment
21	11	Test Unit 4	Level 2	Element	Carbon battery rod	1		JFM	22-June-24	Carbon electrode for battery cell
22	1	Test Unit 4	Level 3	Bone	Faunal		79	JFM	23-June-24	Fish, sea turtle
22	2	Test Unit 4	Level 3	Shell	Unmodified		195	JFM	23-June-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, cockle, Cross-barred Venus clam, Ponderous Ark clam
22	3	Test Unit 4	Level 3	Shell	Modified	2		JFM	23-June-24	Quahog clam with breakage
22	4	Test Unit 4	Level 3 - disturbed	Lithic	Concrete	1		JFM	23-June-24	Concrete with red slip
23	1	Shovel Test 5	0-74 cmbgs	Bone	Faunal	1	2	JFM	24-June-24	Turtle

23	2	Shovel Test 5	0-74 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified		160	JFM	24-June-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam, Ponderous Ark clam, Tulip
23	3	Shovel Test 5	0-74 cmbgs	Shell	Modified	1		JFM	24-June-24	Quahog clam with breakage
23	4	Shovel Test 5	0-74 cmbgs	Glass	Bottle fragment	1		JFM	24-June-24	
23	5	Shovel Test 5	0-74 cmbgs	Glass	Window pane	1		JFM	24-June-24	
23	6	Shovel Test 5	0-74 cmbgs	Metal	Wire nail	1		JFM	24-June-24	
24	1	Test Unit 5	Level 1	Shell	Unmodified		118	JFM, CFR	24-June-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam, cockle
24	2	Test Unit 5	Level 1	Lithic	Concrete	1		JFM, CFR	24-June-24	Building material
24	3	Test Unit 5	Level 1	Metal	Buckle	2		JFM, CFR	24-June-24	Possible iron buckle fragments
25	1	Test Unit 5	Level 2	Bone	Faunal		51	CFR	13-July-24	Fish, sea turtle, deer, bird, catfish, softshell turtle
25	2	Test Unit 5	Level 2	Shell	Unmodified		231	CFR	13-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam, cockle, Queen conch
26	1	Shovel Test 6	0-65 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	4	61	JFM	5-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Ponderous Ark clam, Florida Lucine clam
27	1	Shovel Test 7	0-50 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	2	30	JFM	9-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam
28	1	Shovel Test 8	0-60 cmbgs	Bone	Faunal	2	1	JFM	13-July-24	Turtle
28	2	Shovel Test 8	0-60 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	4	90	JFM	13-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, cockle
29	1	Shovel Test 9	0-70 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	2	31	JFM	14-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam
30	1	Shovel Test 10	0-120 cmbgs	Bone	Faunal	1	1	JFM	16-July-24	Unidentified
30	2	Shovel Test 10	0-120 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified		174	JFM	16-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam – some shell with sand concretion
30	3	Shovel Test 10	0-120 cmbgs	Glass	Window pane	1		JFM	16-July-24	
30	4	Shovel Test 10	0-120 cmbgs	Ceramic	Brick	1		JFM	16-July-24	Red brick

31	1	Shovel Test 11	0-70 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	4	49	JFM	16-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam
32	1	Shovel Test 12	0-70 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	1	11	JFM	16-July-24	Oyster
32	2	Shovel Test 12	0-70 cmbgs	Glass	Bottle fragment	1		JFM	16-July-24	
32	3	Shovel Test 12	0-70 cmbgs	Glass	Window pane	1		JFM	16-July-24	Clear manganese glass
33	1	Shovel Test 13	0-70 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	1	21	JFM	16-July-24	Oyster
33	2	Shovel Test 13	0-70 cmbgs	Glass	Window pane	1		JFM	16-July-24	Clear
34	1	Shovel Test 14	0-60 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	2	25	JFM	16-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam
35	1	Shovel Test 15	0-70 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	2	39	JFM	16-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam
36	1	Shovel Test 16	0-50 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	2	92	JFM	24-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam
37	1	Shovel Test 17	0-50 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	4	44	JFM	24-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam, Ponderous Ark clam
38	1	Shovel Test 18	0-50 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	2	14	JFM	24-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam
39	1	Shovel Test 19	0-50 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	1	13	JFM	24-July-24	Oyster
40	1	Shovel Test 20	0-50 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	1	20	JFM	24-July-24	Oyster
41	1	Shovel Test 21	0-50 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	1	3	JFM	24-July-24	Oyster
42	1	Shovel Test 22	0-50 cmbgs	Bone	Faunal	1	<1	JFM	24-July-24	Unidentified
42	2	Shovel Test 22	0-50 cmbgs	Shell	Unmodified	3	46	JFM	24-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam

42	3	Shovel Test 22	0-50 cmbgs	Glass	Bottle fragment	1		JFM	24-July-24	Clear
42	4	Shovel Test 22	0-50 cmbgs	Glass	Window pane	1		JFM	24-July-24	Clear
43	1	Test Unit 6	Level 1	Shell	Unmodified	5	72	JFM	7-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam, cockle, Queen Conch
43	2	Test Unit 6	Level 1	Ceramic	Sewer pipe	1		JFM	7-July-24	
43	3	Test Unit 6	Level 1	Glass	Bottle fragment	1		JFM	7-July-24	Clear
44	1	Test Unit 6	Level 2	Bone	Faunal		40	JFM	8-July-24	Turtle
44	2	Test Unit 6	Level 2	Shell	Unmodified		228	JFM	8-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam, Shark Eye, Queen Conch, Atlantic Auger
44	3	Test Unit 6	Level 2	Shell	Modified	1	30	JFM	8-July-24	Quahog clam with breakage
44	4	Test Unit 6	Level 2	Metal	Wire nail	1		JFM	8-July-24	
45	1	Test Unit 7	Level 1	Shell	Unmodified		28	JFM	10-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam
46	1	Test Unit 7	Level 2	Bone	Faunal	3	5	JFM	10-July-24	Sea turtle
46	2	Test Unit 7	Level 2	Shell	Unmodified		216	JFM	10-July-24	Oyster (2 burnt), Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam, cockle, Ponderous Ark clam
46	3	Test Unit 7	Level 2	Glass	Window pane	1		JFM	10-July-24	Clear
47	1	Test Unit 8	Level 1	Bone	Faunal		<1	JFM	14-July-24	Turtle
47	2	Test Unit 8	Level 1	Shell	Unmodified		63	JFM	14-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam, Queen Conch
47	3	Test Unit 8	Level 1	Ceramic	Whiteware	1		JFM	14-July-24	Rim
48	1	Test Unit 8	Level 2	Bone	Faunal		11	JFM	14-July-24	Fish, sea turtle, deer
48	2	Test Unit 8	Level 2	Shell	Unmodified		11	JFM	14-July-24	Oyster

49	1	Test Unit 9	Level 1	Shell	Unmodified		85	JFM	15-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam, Ponderous Ark clam
49	2	Test Unit 9	Level 1	Ceramic	Plate	1		JFM	15-July-24	1960s-1970s plate fragment with green and red lined design on rim
49	3	Test Unit 9	Level 1	Metal	Wire nail	2		JFM	15-July-24	
50	1	Test Unit 9	Level 2	Bone	Faunal		1	JFM	15-July-24	Turtle
50	2	Test Unit 9	Level 2	Shell	Unmodified		32	JFM	15-July-24	Oyster
51	1	Test Unit 9	Level 3	Bone	Faunal		67	JFM	15-July-24	Fish, sea turtle
51	2	Test Unit 9	Level 3	Shell	Unmodified		311	JFM	15-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, Cross-barred Venus clam, cockle
51	3	Test Unit 9	Level 3	Shell	Modified	2	29	JFM	15-July-24	Quahog clam with breakage
52	1	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Bone	Faunal		24	JFM	17-July-24	Deer (2 straight-cut pieces)
52	2	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Shell	Unmodified		176	JFM	17-July-24	Oyster, Quahog clam, cockle
52	3	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Shell	Modified	1		JFM	17-July-24	Quahog clam with breakage
52	4	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Ceramic	Column capital	5		JFM	17-July-24	Beige glazed ceramic rounded column ornamental capital fragments
52	5	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Ceramic	Brick	4		JFM	17-July-24	Red brick
52	6	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Ceramic	Brick	3		JFM	17-July-24	White brick
52	7	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Ceramic	Stoneware	11		JFM	17-July-24	Crock or jug: 9 body, 1 rim, 1 handle
52	8	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Ceramic	Whiteware	10		JFM	17-July-24	9 body, 1 base with floral design embossing
52	9	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Ceramic	Porcelain	2		JFM	17-July-24	1940s-1950s white porcelain cup: 1 rim, 1 body with green floral design transfer print
52	10	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Ceramic	Whiteware	1		JFM	17-July-24	1910s-1920s fragment with blue transfer print Asian motif

52	11	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Glass	Bottle fragment	4		JFM	17-July-24	1910s-1920s olive green glass: 3 body, 1 base
52	12	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Glass	Bottle fragment	4		JFM	17-July-24	Clear glass: 1 body, 1 neck, 2 base (one with embossed "BER" "COM," and one with embossed "5")
52	13	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Glass	Bottle fragment	2		JFM	17-July-24	Aqua marine blue glass water cooler jug neck
52	14	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Glass	Bottle fragment	1		JFM	17-July-24	Bluish green glass neck
52	15	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Glass	Window pane	1		JFM	17-July-24	Clear
52	16	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Metal	Rod	7		JFM	17-July-24	Iron rods: one with eye bolt, two with nuts
52	17	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Metal	Lever handle	1		JFM	17-July-24	Iron
52	18	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Metal	Spike or rod	1		JFM	17-July-24	Iron
52	19	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Metal	Pipe	1		JFM	17-July-24	
52	20	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Metal	Cable with eye bolt	1		JFM	17-July-24	
52	21	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Metal	Axe	1		JFM	17-July-24	Ca. 1900 axe head
52	22	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Metal	Ship spike	1		JFM	17-July-24	Ca. 1890 bronze spike
52	23	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Metal	Bolt	5		JFM	17-July-24	One eye bolt
52	24	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Metal	Stove fragment	1		JFM	17-July-24	Ca. 1900 iron stove
52	25	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Metal	Latch	7		JFM	17-July-24	Iron latch fragments
52	26	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Metal	Cover	1		JFM	17-July-24	Iron
52	27	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Metal	Wire nail	5		JFM	17-July-24	
52	28	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Metal	Square cut nail	1		JFM	17-July-24	
52	29	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Metal	UID	1		JFM	17-July-24	Unidentified fragment
52	30	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Metal	Wire	1		JFM	17-July-24	Copper
52	31	Test Unit 10	Level 1	Metal	Mesh Screen	1		JFM	17-July-24	Copper hardware mesh screen
53	1	Test Unit 10	Level 2	Bone	Faunal		25	JFM	17-July-24	Deer
53	2	Test Unit 10	Level 2	Shell	Unmodified		60	JFM	17-July-24	Oyster, Shark Eye

53	3	Test Unit 10	Level 2: 70 cmbd	Ceramic	Sand Tempered Plain	1		JFM	17-July-24	Pot sherd body
53	4	Test Unit 10	Level 2	Glass	Bottle	1		JFM	17-July-24	Ca. 1940 intact clear manganese glass medicine bottle with "CH" embossed on the base
53	5	Test Unit 10	Level 2	Glass	Bottle fragment	3		JFM	17-July-24	Ca. 1940 White House Vinegar clear glass: 3 body (one embossed with "WHITE HOUSE VINEGAR")
53	6	Test Unit 10	Level 2	Glass/Metal	Light bulb	1		JFM	17-July-24	Light bulb with electrical foot contact and glass mount
53	7	Test Unit 10	Level 2	Metal	Bolt	1		JFM	17-July-24	Large bolt head
53	8	Test Unit 10	Level 2	Metal	Wire nail	1		JFM	17-July-24	
54	1	Test Unit 10	Level 3	Bone	Faunal		34	JFM	17-July-24	Turtle
54	2	Test Unit 10	Level 3	Shell	Unmodified		117	JFM	17-July-24	Oyster
55	1	Test Unit 5 – Column Sample 2	Context A: 10-33 cmbd	Bone/Shell				JFM	24-July-24	20 cm square column sample taken from NE corner of test unit; processed through 1/4, 1/8, and 1/16 screens
56	1	Test Unit 5 – Column Sample 2	Context B: 33-43 cmbd	Bone/Shell				JFM	24-July-24	20 cm square column sample taken from NE corner of test unit; processed through 1/4, 1/8, and 1/16 screens
57	1	Test Unit 5 – Column Sample 2	Context C: 43-63 cmbd	Bone/Shell				JFM	24-July-24	20 cm square column sample taken from NE corner of test unit; processed through 1/4, 1/8, and 1/16 screens
58	1	Test Unit 5 – Column Sample 2	Context D: 63-73 cmbd	Bone/Shell				JFM	24-July-24	20 cm square column sample taken from NE corner of test unit; processed through 1/4, 1/8, and 1/16 screens

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

AICHER HOUSE DECK AND ADA RAMP PROJECT AREA PHASE 1 AND PHASE 2

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

A PHASE 1 AND PHASE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE AICHER HOUSE DECK AND ADA RAMP PROJECT AREA, SAWFISH BAY PARK, TOWN OF JUPITER, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Joseph F. Mankowski 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Year 2024 Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 107

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

ADVANCED ARCHAEOLOGY, INC. (AAI) TECHNICAL REPORT #650

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names

Joseph F. Mankowski

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Advanced Archaeology, Inc City Fort Lauderdale

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

1. Aicher House 3. Town of Jupiter 5. _____ 7. _____
2. Sawfish Bay Park 4. 8PB11388 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Clear Sponsor Values

Name Town of Jupiter Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail 210 Military Trail Jupiter, FL 33458

Recorder of Log Sheet Joseph F. Mankowski Date Log Sheet Completed 9-27-2024

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

Project Area Mapping

Clear Mapping Values

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

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

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

1. Name JUPITER Year 1986 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 5-20-2024 End 7-24-2024 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 0.04 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

A total of 10 test units (1-meter square) and 22 shovel tests were excavated within the project area.

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

☒ Florida Archives (Gray Building) ☒ library research- local public ☒ local property or tax records ☒ other historic maps ☒ LIDAR
☒ Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) ☐ library-special collection ☒ newspaper files ☒ soils maps or data ☐ other remote sensing
☒ Site File property search ☒ Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) ☒ literature search ☐ windshield survey
☒ Site File survey search ☐ local informant(s) ☐ Sanborn Insurance maps ☒ aerial photography
☐ other (describe): _____

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

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

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

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

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒ Yes ☐ No [Clear Check Boxes](#)

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 1 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 0

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

8PB11388

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

Site Forms Used: ☐ Site File Paper Forms ☒ Site File PDF Forms

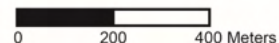
REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

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



USGS map of the Aicher House Deck and ADA Ramp project area.

Base map source: USGS Jupiter (1986)
 Project location: Township 40 South, Range 43 East, Section 31



☐ Original
☒ Update



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Clear Form Values

Site #8 **PB11388**
 Field Date 7-24-2024
 Form Date 9-27-2024
 Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) Sawfish Bay Park Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Project Name Aicher House Deck and Ramp Phase 1 and Phase 2 Survey # (DHR only) _____
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☒ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Clear Location Values

USGS 7.5 Map Name JUPITER USGS Date 1986 Plat or Other Map _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Town of Jupiter In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Palm Beach
 Township 40S Range 43E Section 31 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☒ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # 30434031020000020
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Address / Vicinity / Route to:
1133 North Alternate A1A - Jupiter

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Sawfish Bay Park

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

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

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)

1. _____ 2. _____

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Clear Significance Values

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

8PB11388 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D, because this site has yielded information important in prehistory.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

Preservation

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

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

- ☐ screened shovel
☒ screened shovel-1/4"
☐ screened shovel-1/8"
☐ screened shovel-1/16"

- ☐ bounds unknown
☐ none by recorder
☒ literature search
☐ informant report

SITE BOUNDARY

- ☐ remote sensing
☒ exposed ground
☐ posthole tests
☐ auger tests
- ☐ unscreened shovel
☒ screened shovel
☐ block excavations
☐ estimate or guess

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

SITE DESCRIPTION

Clear Description Values

Extent/Size (m²) 9,000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

0-75 cmbgs

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

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

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐ none seen ☐ minor ☒ substantial ☐ major ☐ redeposited ☐ destroyed-document! ☐ unknown
Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Development

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

ARTIFACTS

Clear Artifact Values

Total Artifacts # _____ Count ☐ Estimate ☐**COLLECTION SELECTIVITY**

- ☐ unknown ☐ unselective (all artifacts)
☐ selective (some artifacts)
☒ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

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

Artifact Comments

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

- Surface # _____ Subsurface # _____
- A - Aboriginal ceramics
A - Bone-animal or unidentif
A - Brick/building materials
A - Ceramics-nonaboriginal
A - Glass
S - Shellfood remains
A - Shell-worked
A - Metal

select a disposition from the list below
for each artifact category selected at left

- A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

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

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Fiber-tempered Pottery | N= <u>1</u> | 4. _____ | N= _____ | 7. _____ | N= _____ |
| 2. Sand-tempered Plain Pottery | N= <u>1</u> | 5. _____ | N= _____ | 8. _____ | N= _____ |
| 3. Modified Quahog Clam Shell | N= _____ | 6. _____ | N= _____ | 9. _____ | N= _____ |

ENVIRONMENT

Clear Environment Values

Nearest fresh water: Type River Name Lake Worth Distance from site (m) _____
Natural community SHELL MOUND Topography River shore Elevation: Min _____ m Max 2 m
Local vegetation Live oak, Sable Palm, Gumbo Limbo, Wild Coffee
Present land use Town Park
SCS soil series _____ Soil association _____

DOCUMENTATION

Clear Documentation Values

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Advanced Archaeology, Inc
Document description Notes, maps, photographs File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name _____
Address / Phone / E-mail _____

Recorder Information: Name Joseph F. Mankowski Affiliation Advanced Archaeology, Inc
Address / Phone / E-mail contact@advancedarchaeology.com

Required
Attachments

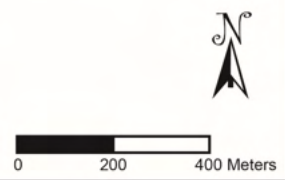
① PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN

Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.



USGS map of 8PB11388 (Sawfish Bay Park)

Base map source: USGS Jupiter (1986)
 Project location: Township 40 South, Range 43 East, Section 31





Beta Analytic[®]
TESTING LABORATORY

Beta Analytic, Inc.
4985 SW 74th Court
Miami, FL 33155 USA
Tel: 305-667-5167
Fax: 305-663-0964
info@betalabservices.com

ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

August 27, 2024

Mr. Joseph Mankowski
Advanced Archaeology, Inc.
1126 SOUTH FEDERAL HIGHWAY #263
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33316
United States

RE: Radiocarbon Dating Results

Dear Mr. Mankowski,

Enclosed are the radiocarbon dating results for two samples recently sent to us. As usual, the method of analysis is listed on the report with the results and calibration data is provided where applicable. The Conventional Radiocarbon Ages have all been corrected for total fractionation effects and where applicable, calibration was performed using 2020 calibration databases (cited on the graph pages).

The web directory containing the table of results and PDF download also contains pictures, a cvs spreadsheet download option and a quality assurance report containing expected vs. measured values for 3-5 working standards analyzed simultaneously with your samples.

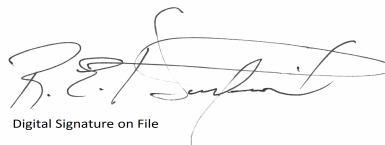
Reported results are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 Testing Accreditation PJLA #59423 standards and all chemistry was performed here in our laboratory and counted in our own accelerators here. Since Beta is not a teaching laboratory, only graduates trained to strict protocols of the ISO/IEC 17025:2017 Testing Accreditation PJLA #59423 program participated in the analyses.

As always Conventional Radiocarbon Ages and sigmas are rounded to the nearest 10 years per the conventions of the 1977 International Radiocarbon Conference. When counting statistics produce sigmas lower than +/- 30 years, a conservative +/- 30 BP is cited for the result unless otherwise requested. The reported d13C values were measured separately in an IRMS (isotope ratio mass spectrometer). They are NOT the AMS d13C which would include fractionation effects from natural, chemistry and AMS induced sources.

When interpreting the results, please consider any communications you may have had with us regarding the samples.

Our invoice has been sent separately. Thank you for your prior efforts in arranging payment. As always, if you have any questions or would like to discuss the results, don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



Digital Signature on File

Ronald E. Hatfield President



ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Joseph Mankowski

Report Date: August 27, 2024

Advanced Archaeology, Inc.

Material Received: August 16, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
-------------------	--------------------	---

Beta - 705444

8PB11388FS8

3920 +/- 30 BP

IRMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$: -0.5 o/oo

IRMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}$: -0.4 o/oo

(95.4%)

2122 - 1689 cal BC

(4071 - 3638 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Shell (Marine)

Pretreatment: (shell) acid etch

Analyzed Material: Shell

Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery

Percent Modern Carbon: 61.39 +/- 0.23 pMC

Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.6139 +/- 0.0023

D14C: -386.14 +/- 2.29 o/oo

$\Delta^{14}\text{C}$: -391.61 +/- 2.29 o/oo (1950:2024)

Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ correction): 3520 +/- 30 BP

Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: MARINE20

DeltaR: -96 +/- 49

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the ^{14}C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values are on the material itself (not the AMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$). $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.



ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Joseph Mankowski

Report Date: August 27, 2024

Advanced Archaeology, Inc.

Material Received: August 16, 2024

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes
-------------------	--------------------	---

Beta - 705445

8PB11388FS17

3900 +/- 30 BP

IRMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$: +0.5 o/oo

IRMS $\delta^{18}\text{O}$: +0.3 o/oo

(95.4%)

2103 - 1666 cal BC

(4052 - 3615 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Shell (Marine)

Pretreatment: (shell) acid etch

Analyzed Material: Shell

Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery

Percent Modern Carbon: 61.54 +/- 0.23 pMC

Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.6154 +/- 0.0023

D14C: -384.61 +/- 2.30 o/oo

$\Delta^{14}\text{C}$: -390.10 +/- 2.30 o/oo (1950:2024)

Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ correction): 3490 +/- 30 BP

Calibration: BetaCal5.0: HPD method: MARINE20

DeltaR: -96 +/- 49

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the ^{14}C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values are on the material itself (not the AMS $\delta^{13}\text{C}$). $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): MARINE20)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -0.5$ o/oo : $\Delta\text{R} = -96 \pm 49$)

Laboratory number **Beta-705444**

Conventional radiocarbon age **3920 $\pm$ 30 BP**

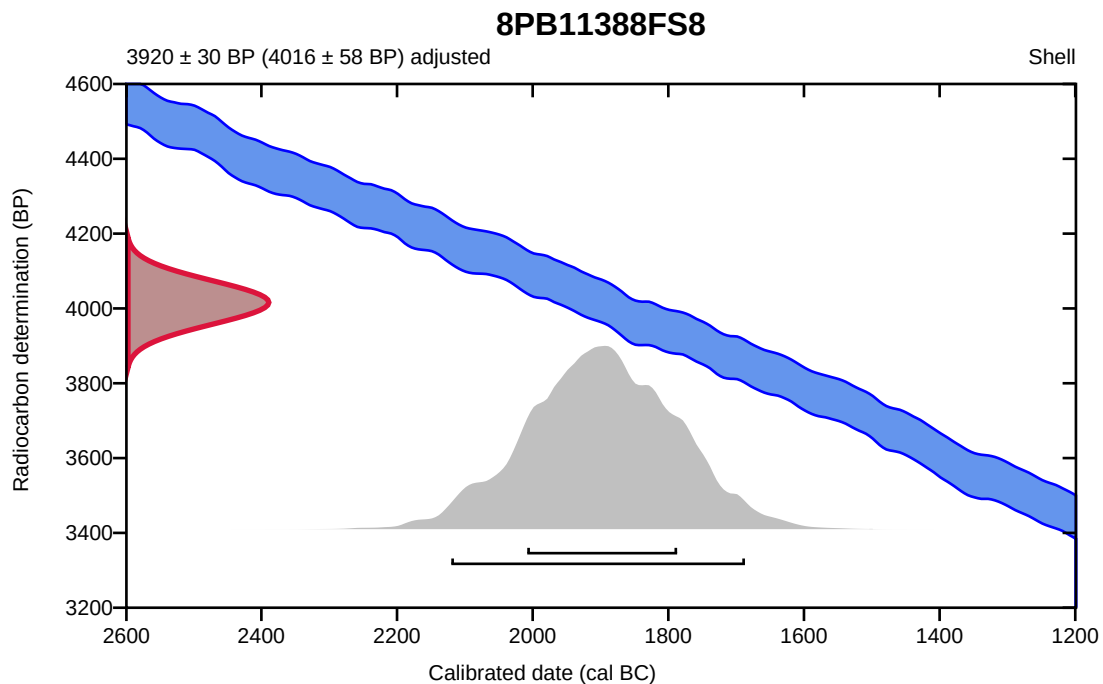
4016 $\pm$ 58 Adjusted for local reservoir correction

95.4% probability

(95.4%) 2122 - 1689 cal BC (4071 - 3638 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(68.2%) 2010 - 1789 cal BC (3959 - 3738 cal BP)



Database used
MARINE20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database MARINE20

Heaton, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4);779-820.

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): MARINE20)

(Variables: $\delta^{13}\text{C} = +0.5 \text{ o/oo}$: $\Delta\text{R} = -96 \pm 49$)

Laboratory number **Beta-705445**

Conventional radiocarbon age **3900 $\pm$ 30 BP**

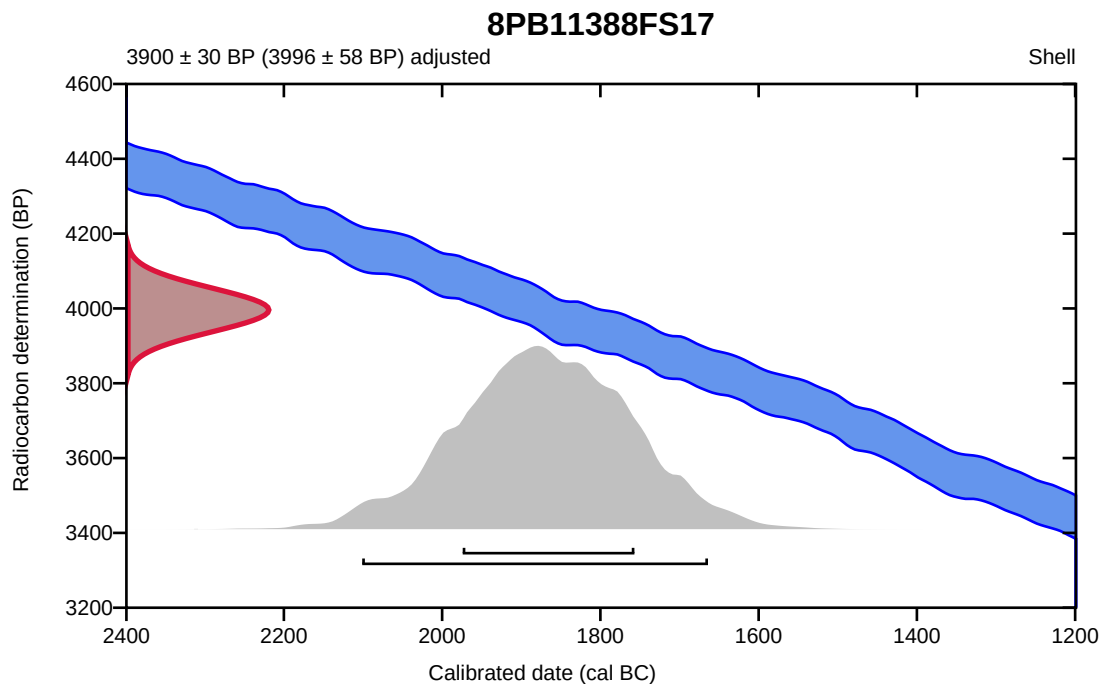
3996 $\pm$ 58 Adjusted for local reservoir correction

95.4% probability

(95.4%) 2103 - 1666 cal BC (4052 - 3615 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(68.2%) 1976 - 1759 cal BC (3925 - 3708 cal BP)



Database used
MARINE20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database MARINE20

Heaton, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4);779-820.



ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

Quality Assurance Report

This report provides the results of reference materials used to validate radiocarbon analyses prior to reporting. Known-value reference materials were analyzed quasi-simultaneously with the unknowns. Results are reported as expected values vs measured values. Reported values are calculated relative to NIST SRM-4990C and corrected for isotopic fractionation. Results are reported using the direct analytical measure percent modern carbon (pMC) with one relative standard deviation. Agreement between expected and measured values is taken as being within 2 sigma agreement (error x 2) to account for total laboratory error.

Report Date: September 13, 2024
Submitter: Mr. Joseph Mankowski

QA MEASUREMENTS

Reference 1

Expected Value: 0.44 +/- 0.04 pMC

Measured Value: 0.43 +/- 0.04 pMC

Agreement: Accepted

Reference 2

Expected Value: 129.41 +/- 0.06 pMC

Measured Value: 129.44 +/- 0.35 pMC

Agreement: Accepted

Reference 3

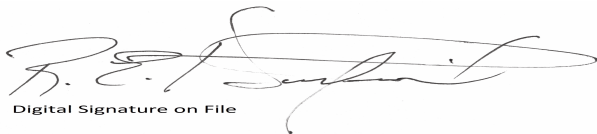
Expected Value: 95.86 +/- 0.37

Measured Value: 96.35 +/- 0.29 pMC

Agreement: Accepted

COMMENT: All measurements passed acceptance tests.

Validation:


Digital Signature on File

Date: September 13, 2024

AICHER HOUSE PROPOSED DECK AND ADA ACCESS

TOWN COUNCIL

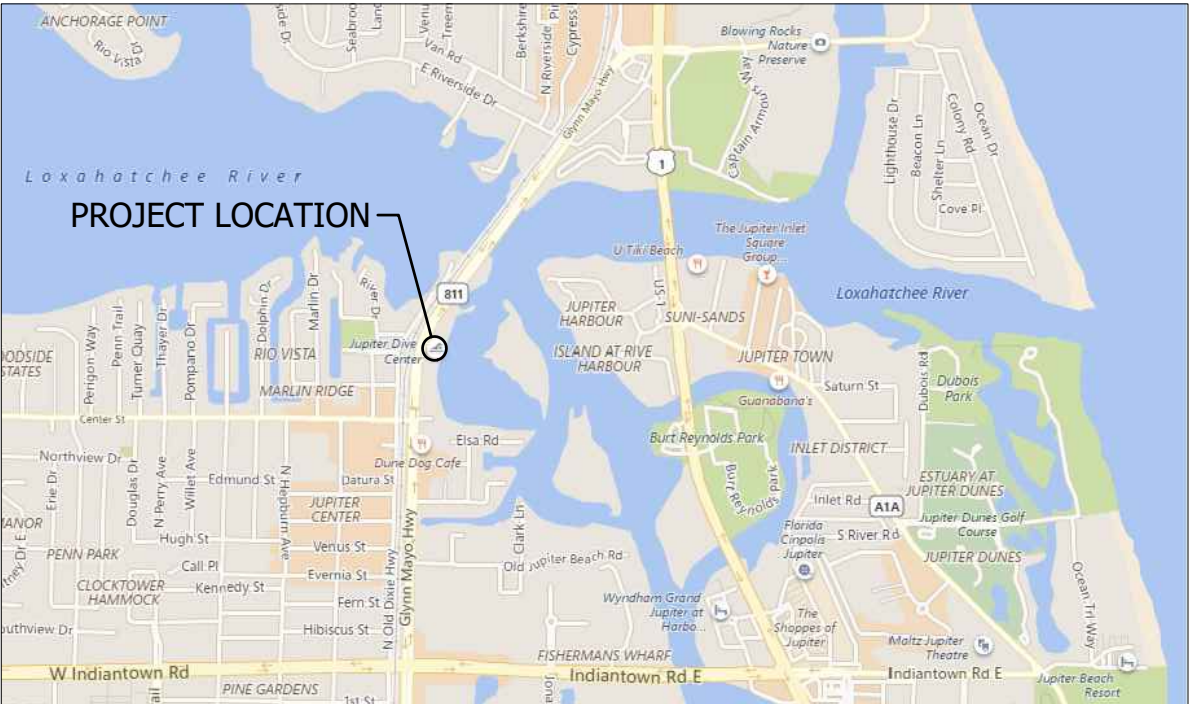
JIM KURETSKI
RON DELANEY
ANDY FORE
MALISE SUNDSTORM
CAMERON MAY
FRANK KITZEROW

MAYOR
VICE MAYOR
COUNCIL MEMBER
COUNCIL MEMBER
COUNCIL MEMBER
TOWN MANAGER



LOCATION MAP

N.T.S.



VICINITY MAP

N.T.S.

INDEX OF SHEETS

**SHEET
NUMBER** **SHEET TITLE**

- S0.0 COVER SHEET
- S0.1 GENERAL NOTES
- S0.2 TOWN GENERAL NOTES
- S0.5 EXISTING SURVEY
- S1.0 FOUNDATION PLAN
- S1.1 FOUNDATION PLAN
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- S2.0 FRAMING PLAN
- S2.1 FRAMING PLAN
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- S3.0 FOUNDATION DETAILS
- S3.1 FOUNDATION DETAILS
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- S4.1 FRAMING DETAILS
- S5.0 CONCRETE RAMP DETAILS

NOTE:
ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON NAVD '88 DATUM.
TO CONVERT TO NGVD '29 ADD 1.506' TO THE NAVD VALUE.

NOTE: THE SCALE OF THESE DRAWINGS MAY
HAVE CHANGED DUE TO REPRODUCTION.

NO.	REVISION	DATE	BY



2035 Vista Parkway
West Palm Beach, FL 33411
Phone No. 561.687.2220
Fax No. 561.687.1110
Cert No. 6091 - LB No. 7055

PROPOSED DECK AND ADA ACCESS FOR:
AICHER HOUSE
SAWFISH BAY PARK
TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA

DRAWN D.A.M.
CHECKED J.R.B.
DATE DECEMBER 2023
SCALE AS NOTED

SEAL
Jeffrey R. Bergmann-50159
FLORIDA P.E. NAME & NUMBER

SHEET S0.0
PROJECT NO. 220014
Page 160 of 179

Thomas Turfin c:\pwworking\wg\Documents\Drawings\15\15453\1501 - GENERAL NOTES.dwg Plotted: 12/19/2023 8:42:54 AM Saved: 12/19/2023 8:44:09 AM

GENERAL NOTES:

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT.
2. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLETING THE CONSTRUCTION ACCORDING TO THE PLANS AND SHALL MAINTAIN A SAFE CONSTRUCTION SITE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAWS, STATUTES, AND ORDINANCES. MEANS AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.
3. IN ADDITION TO THESE PLANS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ABIDE BY THE TOWN OF JUPITER CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS PROVIDED FOR THIS PROJECT. IF A DISCREPANCY IS FOUND BETWEEN THE PLANS AND THE SPECIFICATIONS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE TOWN PROJECT MANAGER IN WRITING DESCRIBING THE DISCREPANCY AND REQUESTING CLARIFICATION.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR LOCATING AND VERIFICATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES INCLUDING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES. ANY AND ALL DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE CONTRACTOR'S ACTIONS SHALL BE THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO REPAIR/RECTIFY WITHOUT COST TO THE PROJECT, THE TOWN OF JUPITER, OR WGI.
5. CONTRACTOR SHALL LAYOUT ALL WORK PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND REPORT ANY CONFLICTS TO THE TOWN PROJECT MANAGER.
6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL UNUSED MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS PRIOR TO COMPLETION AND DEMOBILIZATION FROM THE SITE. ALL DEBRIS SHALL BE PROPERLY DISPOSED OFF SITE IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL LAWS.
7. SEE SHEET SO.2 FOR TOWN OF JUPITER GENERAL NOTES.

CODE DATA & STRUCTURAL LOADS PER 2023 FLORIDA BUILDING CODE:

DESIGN LOADS:

DECKING	5 PSF
JOISTS	5 PLF
BENTS	11 PLF
LIVE LOAD	100 PSF
GROUND SNOW LOAD	0 PSF

WIND DESIGN IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASCE 7-22:

VELOCITY_{ULT} = 170 MPH (3 SEC.)
VELOCITY_{ASD} = 132 MPH (3 SEC.)
RISK CATEGORY II
EXPOSURE = D
OPEN SIGNS AND LATTICE FRAMEWORKS
q_z = 43.9 PSF (SERVICE)

SEISMIC DESIGN DATA:

RISK CATEGORY II
I_s = 1.0
S_s = 0.05
S_i = 0.03
SITE CLASS = D
S_{ps} = 0.053
S_{pt} = 0.048
SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY = A
R = 1.5
C_s = 0.036
V = 0.036W

GEOTECHNICAL/FOUNDATIONS:

FOUNDATION DESIGN PARAMETERS ARE BASED ON SOILS REPORT BY GFA (PROJECT NO. 12-0516.76), DATED MAY 24, 2018.
CLASS OF MATERIALS – SW, SP, SM, SC, GM AND GP
ALLOWABLE VERTICAL FOUNDATION PRESSURE = 2,500 PSF
ALLOWABLE LATERAL BEARING PRESSURE = 150 PSF/FT DEPTH
LATERAL SLIDING COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION = 0.25

FLOOD DESIGN DATA:

FLOOD ZONE AE

DEMOLITION NOTES:

1. SAW-CUT, REMOVE AND DISPOSE PORTIONS OF SIDEWALK SLAB WHERE INDICATED. DISPOSAL SHALL BE OFF-SITE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL LAWS.
2. ALL REMOVED DEBRIS SHALL BE PROPERLY DISPOSED OFF-SITE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL LAWS.
3. ALL GRADING SHALL BE PERFORMED FROM FINISHED GRADE AT MAXIMUM SLOPE OF 4:1.
4. ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE RESTORED TO PRE-WORK CONDITIONS.
5. AREAS TO RECEIVE FILL SHALL BE SODDED USING ST. AUGUSTINE SOD.
6. SOD SHALL BE INSTALLED SO THERE IS A SMOOTH MOWABLE TRANSITION; NO LIP OF THE SOD SHALL BE EXPOSED.

LUMBER NOTES:

1. ALL FRAMING LUMBER SHALL BE NO. 1 SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE (SYP), S4S LUMBER PRESSURE TREATED AS INDICATED IN THE FOLLOWING NOTES.
2. ALL NEW GIRDERS, JOISTS, BLOCKING, RAIL POSTS AND LUMBER RAILS SHALL BE PRESSURE TREATED WITH 0.60 PCF ACQ-D MEETING AWP STANDARD U1 FOR CATEGORY UC4B. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE LUMBER TAGS, ETC. TO THE OWNER TO VERIFY COMPLIANCE WITH THIS SPECIFICATION.
3. WRAP TOP SURFACE OF ALL JOISTS AND BENTS TO RECEIVE DECKING WITH VYCOR DECK PROTECTOR OR ENGINEER APPROVED EQUIVALENT.
4. ALL CUTS AND BORE HOLES SHALL BE TREATED ACCORDING TO AMERICAN WOOD PRESERVERS STANDARD M-4.
5. ALL HORIZONTAL BOARDS SHALL BE INSTALLED HEART SIDE DOWN.
6. CONNECTIONS:
 - A. ALL HARDWARE INCLUDING PLATES, ANGLES, SCREWS, BOLTS, NUTS, WASHERS, LOCK WASHERS, ETC. SHALL BE 316 STAINLESS STEEL.
 - B. ALL BOLTS SHALL BE ASTM F593F, ALL NUTS ASTM F594.
 - C. ALL WOOD BOLTED CONNECTIONS SHALL HAVE OVERSIZED FENDER WASHERS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BOLTED CONNECTION.
 - D. ALL STAINLESS STEEL BOLT THREADS SHALL BE COATED WITH LOCTITE 272 RED THREADLOCKER OR ENGINEER APPROVED EQUIVALENT JUST PRIOR TO NUT INSTALLATION. FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS
 - E. STRUCTURE FRAMING SHALL BE CONNECTED WITH SIMPSON STRONG-TIE STAINLESS STEEL 316 CONNECTORS AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS AND DETAILS. ALL HOLES IN CONTACT WITH WOOD SHALL BE CONNECTED WITH STAINLESS SCREWS AS SPECIFIED FOR THE CONNECTOR.
7. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL 2x12 BLOCKING ON BOTH SIDES OF EACH BENT AT ALL JOIST BEARING.
8. A MINIMUM OF 4 INCH VYCOR DECK PROTECTOR FOR ALL LUMBER UNDER THE DECK. FOR LUMBER EQUAL TO OR LARGER THAN 3.5 INCHES IN WIDTH CONTRACTOR SHALL UTILIZE 9 INCH VYCOR DECK PROTECTOR OR 9 INCH VYCOR PLUS.

RAILING NOTES:

1. ALL HANDRAILS SHALL BE FABRICATED AND INSTALLED TO MEET ADA AND FBC REQUIREMENTS.
2. ALUMINUM HANDRAIL SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF 1.25 INCH SCH. 40 GRADE 6063 ALUMINUM. HANDRAILS SHALL BE FASTENED TO WOOD POSTS AT MAXIMUM 6 FOOT INTERVALS WITH A MINIMUM 3/8 INCH DIA. THRU BOLT WITH WASHER OR A MINIMUM 3/8 INCH DIA. x 3.5 INCH LAG BOLT WITH WASHER INTO POSTS. ALL HARDWARE SHALL BE SS316.

INSPECTIONS:

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE THEIR CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE WITH THE TOWN OF JUPITER PROJECT MANAGER A MINIMUM OF TWO WEEKS BEFORE CONSTRUCTION START. UPDATES SHALL BE PROVIDED REGARDING ANY SCHEDULE CHANGES AT LEAST 48 HOURS IN ADVANCE.
2. ALL SUB-GRADE SOIL COMPACTION AND WELDED/BOLTED STEEL CONNECTIONS SHALL BE INSPECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE 2023.

CONCRETE NOTES:

1. MINIMUM CONCRETE COVER SHALL BE:

SLAB:	2 INCHES
EXPOSED UNPROTECTED CONCRETE:	2 INCHES
FORMED CONCRETE BELOW GRADE:	3 INCHES
UNFORMED CONCRETE BELOW GRADE:	4 INCHES
2. CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES SHALL CONFORM TO THE "SPECIFICATIONS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR BUILDINGS" (ACI 301-05).
3. SPREAD BARS AROUND SMALL OPENINGS AND SLEEVES IN SLABS WHERE POSSIBLE. DISCONTINUE BARS AT LARGE OPENINGS WHERE NECESSARY AND PROVIDE AN AREA OF REINFORCING EQUAL TO THE INTERRUPTED REINFORCING, DISTRIBUTED EACH SIDE OF OPENING (TOP AND BOTTOM).
4. ALL OPENINGS IN CONCRETE SLABS OR WALLS OVER 12 INCHES SQUARE SHALL HAVE ONE #5 BY 5 FEET DIAGONAL IN EACH CORNER IN THE CENTER OF THE SLAB OR WALL.
5. REINFORCING STEEL IN FOOTINGS SHALL BE ASSEMBLED AS MATS WITH BARS EQUALLY SPACED AND WIRED TOGETHER AT EACH INTERSECTION BEFORE CONCRETE IS PLACED.
6. CENTER ALL FOOTINGS ON WALL OR COLUMN ABOVE UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.
7. FOOTING ELEVATIONS ARE TO TOP OF FOOTING (T.F.) AND SLAB ELEVATIONS ARE TO TOP OF SLAB (T.S.).
8. DOWEL WALL REINFORCING TO FOOTING WITH SAME SIZE AND NUMBER OF DOWELS AS VERTICAL BARS ABOVE.
9. NORMAL WEIGHT CONCRETE (145 PCF) 28 DAY COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH: CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS, FOUNDATIONS AND SLABS = 5,000 PSI.
10. MAXIMUM WATER TO CEMENT RATIO = 0.40.
11. WELDED WIRE FABRIC SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A185, FREE FROM SCALE, OIL AND RUST AND PLACED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TYPICAL PLACING DETAILS OF ACI STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS. MINIMUM LAP SHALL BE 6 INCHES.
12. REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE ASTM A615 GRADE 60.

FORMWORK AND SHORING:

1. NO STRUCTURAL CONCRETE SHALL BE STRIPPED UNTIL IT HAS REACHED AT LEAST TWO-THIRDS OF THE 28 DAY DESIGN STRENGTH. DESIGN, ERECTION AND REMOVAL OF ALL FORMWORK, SHORES AND RE-SHORES SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN ACI STANDARDS 347 AND 301.

CHEMICAL ANCHORS:

1. SHALL BE A TWO PART EPOXY POLYMER INJECTION SYSTEM, SUCH AS SIMPSON SET-XP SYSTEM, OR ENGINEER APPROVED SUBSTITUTION, INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS. INSTALLERS SHALL BE TRAINED BY THE MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE.

FOUNDATION:

1. INDIVIDUAL FOOTING AREAS SHALL BE EXCAVATED, FORMED AND CONCRETED IN THE DRY. THE EXCAVATION BOTTOMS SHALL BE DENSIFIED (TAMPED) PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF REINFORCING STEEL. THE COMPACTIVE EFFORTS SHALL ACHIEVE A MINIMUM OF 95 PERCENT OF THE ASTM D 1557 MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY TO A DEPTH OF 24 INCHES BELOW THE FOOTING SUB-GRADE SURFACE. ANY SOFT, COMPRESSIBLE OR OTHERWISE UNSUITABLE SOILS THAT ARE FOUND AT OR BENEATH THE FOOTING BOTTOMS SHALL BE REMOVED AND REPLACED WITH STRUCTURAL BACKFILL.
2. CENTERLINES OF WALLS AND COLUMNS SHALL COINCIDE WITH THE FOUNDATION CENTERLINES, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY SHOWN OTHERWISE.
3. ELEVATION FOR THE TOP OF FOOTINGS SHALL BE 16 INCHES BELOW FINISH FLOOR, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY SHOWN OTHERWISE.
4. SLAB ON GRADE CONTRACTION JOINTS SHALL BE TOOLED OR SAW-CUT (WITHIN 6 HOURS OF POURING) JOINT PATTERN SHALL BE APPROXIMATELY SQUARE WITH NO DIMENSION EXCEEDING 35 FEET IN ANY DIRECTION AND SHALL INTERSECT AT ALL COLUMN LOCATIONS PROVIDE "DIAMOND" PATTERN AROUND ALL COLUMNS – TYPICAL.
5. ALL SLABS ON GRADE SHALL BE POURED OVER 95 PERCENT ASTM D1557 COMPACTED FILL WITH TERMITE TREATMENT.

CONCRETE MASONRY NOTES:

1. REINFORCED CONCRETE MASONRY CONSTRUCTION SHALL CONFORM TO THE "BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS FOR CONCRETE MASONRY STRUCTURES" (ACI 530).
2. VERTICAL CELLS TO BE CONCRETE FILLED AND SHALL HAVE VERTICAL ALIGNMENT SUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN A CLEAR, UNOBSTRUCTED CONTINUOUS CELL.
3. CLEAN-OUT OPENINGS SHALL BE PROVIDED AT THE BOTTOM OF FILLED CELLS AT EACH LIFT. CLEAN-OUTS SHALL BE SEALED AFTER CLEANING AND INSPECTION, AND BEFORE FILLING.
4. REINFORCING STEEL SHALL BE LAPPED 48 BAR DIAMETER MINIMUM WHERE SPLICED AND SHALL BE EITHER SEPARATED BY ONE BAR DIAMETER OR WIRED TOGETHER.
5. MASONRY SHALL CURE AT LEAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS BEFORE FILLING.
6. IF FILLING IS STOPPED FOR ONE HOUR OR LONGER, THE CONCRETE SHALL BE STOPPED 1.5 INCHES BELOW THE TOP OF THE UPPERMOST UNIT.
7. CONCRETE SHALL BE PLACED IN LIFTS NOT TO EXCEED FIVE FEET MAXIMUM.
8. MASONRY UNITS WITH REINFORCING BARS SHALL BE PLACED AS INDICATED.
9. FILL ALL MASONRY CELLS SOLID WITH CONCRETE.

EXPANSION JOINTS:

1. EXPANSION JOINTS SHALL CONSIST OF 1/2 INCH EXPANSION MATERIAL (1/2 INCH PREFORMED CELLULOSE FIBER JOINT FILLER WITH REMOVABLE CAP.
2. CAP TO BE FILLED WITH SIKAFLEX-2C SL MIX OR ENGINEER APPROVED EQUIVALENT.

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2035 Vista Parkway
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PROPOSED DECK AND ADA ACCESS FOR:
AICHER HOUSE
SAWFISH BAY PARK
TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA

DRAWN
D.A.M.
CHECKED
J.R.B.
DATE
DECEMBER 2023
SCALE
AS NOTED

SEAL

Jeffrey R. Bergmann-50159
FLORIDA P.E. NAME & NUMBER

SHEET
SO.1
PROJECT NO.
220014
Page 161 of 179

GENERAL NOTES:

1.

The design of these construction plans shall be in accordance with the Town of Jupiter Department of Engineering and Public Works Administrative Procedure 4000-A10-0003-A, Quality Control Plan for Consultant Designed Projects, Dated December 01, 2006.

2.

Accept as amended by the Supplemental Conditions, Technical Special Provisions and these plans; construction methods, materials and basis of payment shall be done in accordance with the Town of Jupiter Standard Specifications or modified Standard Specifications.

3.

All station and offset callouts refer to the Centerline of Construction Stationing unless noted otherwise on the plans.

4.

The FHWA Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) (2009 Edition), and the Palm Beach County Typicals for Pavement Markings Signing and Geometrics (No. T-P-06-001) shall govern this set of engineering plans unless specifically noted or detailed otherwise. Should any conflict exist, MUTCD will control. All striping shall be thermoplastic unless otherwise noted on the plans and/or specifications. RPMs shall be installed with an approved bitumen mastic on asphalt and an approved epoxy on concrete. Low profile RPMs are not allowed.

5.

All maintenance of traffic shall be done in accordance with Town of Jupiter Standard Specifications, Section 102.

6.

Except in case of an emergency, all lane closures and detours shall require a minimum of seven days advanced notice to the Town of Jupiter and WRITTEN APPROVAL from the Director of Engineering.

7.

The construction of all sidewalks and detectable/tactile warning surfaces on walkways shall be in accordance with Town of Jupiter Standard Specifications, Section 527.

8.

Construction of new sidewalk/pathway to existing roadway and driveway turnouts/returns shall conform to current ADA standards, unless noted otherwise on the plans.

9.

Existing driveway slopes may be modified as directed by the Engineer to integrate and harmonize with the proposed new construction elements.

10.

All pavement dimensions, curbing radii, offsets, elevations, and associated stationing, refer to edge of pavement unless otherwise noted in the plans.

11.

Intersecting roads shall be graded as directed by the engineer, unless otherwise noted in the plans.

12.

No construction shall commence until all required permits and approvals have been secured and the contractor is issued a Notice to Proceed.

13.

Attention is directed to the fact that these plans may have been changed in size by reproduction. This should be considered when obtaining scaled data.

14.

~~Benchmark datum is referred to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum 1929. Grades shown are finished grades, unless otherwise noted on plans.~~

15.

Any NGVD 29 monument within limits of construction is to be protected. If in danger of damage the contractor shall notify:

National Geodetic Information Service Center

Nova National Geodetic Survey N/CG 17

SSMC 3 Station 09202

Silver Springs, MD 20910

Telephone No. (301) 713-3242

16.

Existing section, quarter section corner and Palm Beach County survey control monuments located within proposed construction limits, shall be identified prior to start of construction, and if damaged or moved or modified during construction, shall be reset after construction by a Florida Professional Surveyor and Mapper under the employ of the contractor.

17.

The contractor shall utilize construction methods and devices as indicated in the Town of Jupiter Water Utilities Standards or in FDOT Standard Indexes 100, 101, 102, 103, 104 and 105, where necessary, in order to comply with all state, local, and NPDES quality standards.

18.

The contractor shall take all necessary care and caution to prevent milled materials from entering the existing and proposed drainage system.

19.

In reference to any proposed stormwater drainage structures and piping, all work shall be in accordance with Town of Jupiter Stormwater Utilities requirements; "Guide for Development; Design and Construction Standards - Water and Stormwater", dated December 2009.

a. Special attention is directed to the fact that portions of some drainage structures may extend into the compacted subgrade portion of the road bed. Extreme caution will be necessary during compaction in these locations.

b. Reinforced Concrete Pipe (RCP) shall be class III, Wall B unless otherwise noted.

c. All storm structure tops shall be adjusted at the time of final pavement or curb construction. Final adjustment of all tops shall be the responsibility of the contractor.

d. The lengths of pipe shown hereon have been determined by calculating the distance between the inside wall of the structure, as per Specification subsection 430-11.1)

e. All ditch bottom inlets shall have an eyebolt and chain in accordance with FDOT Index 201.

f. Concrete aprons, slots and sodding for all inlets will be as per FDOT Index No. 232.

g. The contractor shall verify the existing inlet elevations and dimensions of all existing drainage structures prior to fabrication of proposed drainage structures.

h. Offsets to curb inlets are from the edge of pavement.

i. All structures shall be cast with a minimum of 8" thick walls, top, and bottom.

j. U.S.F. #230-AB-M manhole rims and double cover shall be used on all structures requiring a closed manhole.

k. All pipe joints shall be wrapped with an approved filter fabric.

20.

Existing drainage structures and pipes within the construction limits shall remain unless otherwise noted.

21.

Unless noted otherwise on plans, all existing inlet grates and manhole castings which are removed within the limits of the Town of Jupiter's R/W's shall be stockpiled within the R/W for removal by Town of Jupiter forces. Contact Town of Jupiter Stormwater at (561) 741-2705.

22.

All pipes shall be in accordance with Town of Jupiter Utilities Department requirements, material shall be as called for in the plans.
23.

During construction, should any drainage structures (including pipes) be found that are not shown on the plans, The contractor is to notify the engineer immediately.
24.

All existing signs within the limits of construction which are to be relocated or removed, shall be removed by the contractor and stockpiled within the right of way and outside of the roadway clear zone. The contractor shall notify the Town of Jupiter Public Works Division at (561) 741-2766 to remove all stockpiled signs that will not be reused on the project.
25.

The contractor shall exercise caution while removing and/or relocating existing signs in order to prevent any unnecessary damage to the signs. Signs which are damaged by the contractor, as determined by the engineer, shall be replaced by the contractor at contractor's expense.
26.

In areas requiring pavement removal, the contractor shall remove all asphalt, base and stabilization, and backfill and replace with clean materials as defined on the plans or as directed by the engineer.
27.

The contractor shall notify Sunshine One Call (1-800-432-4770) 72 hours in advance of any digging operation.
28.

Prior to commencement of any excavation the contractor shall comply with Florida Statute 555.105 for the protection of underground gas pipeline.
29.

Existing utilities are shown for informational purposes only. It is the responsibility of the contractor to locate the existing lines in the field. The protection of these utilities shall be included in the cost of the adjacent or overlying work/construction. The contractor shall be responsible for the repair/restoration of any damage to an existing utility. (See subsection 6.12 of the General Conditions)
30.

All existing utilities are to remain unless otherwise noted in the plans to be removed or relocated. (See subsection 6.12 of the General Conditions)
31.

Unless noted otherwise on the plan, utilities are to be adjusted or relocated by others as directed by the engineer. (See subsection 6.12 of the General Conditions)
32.

The contractor shall use extreme caution when working in or around areas of overhead or underground utilities.
33.

When working within ten (10) feet of a traffic signal, including traffic signal loops, Palm Beach County Traffic Operations shall be notified in advance of the work: (561) 233-3900.
34.

Existing utilities within the corridor may include but are not limited to the following listing of companies and contacts. The contractor shall notify utility companies a minimum of 72 hours before commencing work near the existing line so a utility representative will have the option of being present during construction.

DON ROBERTS

ADELPHIA COMMUNICATIONS

1401 NORTHPOINT PKWY

WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33407

561-478-5866

561-478-2988 fax

TRACY STERN

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT

4100 W. FLAGLER ST (SDD/LFO)

MIAMI, FL 33134

305-442-5966

305-442-5975 fax

KRIS DEAN

LOXAHATCHEE RIVER DIST. (ENCON)

2500 JUPITER PARK DRIVE

JUPITER, FL 33458

561-747-5700

561-747-9929 fax

HAROLD REED

PALM BEACH COUNTY TRAFFIC OPS

160 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE

WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33406

561-684-4030

561-684-5770 fax

JORGE BOUZA

TECO-PEOPLES GAS

1363 JUPITER PARK DRIVE

JUPITER, FL 33458

561-741-4709

561-741-4028 fax

GARTH BEDWARD

AT&T FLORIDA

120 N K STREET, 3D-05

LAKE WORTH FL 33460

561-357-6553

561-964-3499 fax

JON PARSONS

TOWN OF JUPITER WATER SYSTEMS

PO BOX 8900

JUPITER, FL 33468-8900

561-741-2271

561-747-5634 fax

NOEL REESE

FPL FIBERNET

9250 W. FLAGLER ST.

MIAMI, FL 33174

305-552-3249

305-552-2411 fax

DAVID ROTAR

TOWN OF JUPITER STORMWATER

561-741-2701

561-746-2792 fax
35.

For any project requiring the temporary or permanent removal/replacement of mailboxes a minimum of 48 hours prior to moving mail boxes, notify the Jupiter Branch of the U.S. Post Office (561) 741-8901. Speak with either Royce or Julie. Mail boxes must be accessible by vehicles within 3 days of relocation.

PROJECT SPECIFIC NOTES:

1.

The contractor shall not bring any hazardous materials onto the project. Should the contractor require such for performing the contracted work, the contractor shall request, in writing, written permission from the project engineer. The contractor shall provide a copy of the request to the Town designated Project Manager. The contractor shall provide the Town designated Project Manager with a copy of the material safety data sheet (MSDS) for each hazardous material proposed for use, and provide a description of the specific manner in which the material will be used. The contractor shall coordinate with the Town designated Project Manager prior to issuing written approval to the contractor. Because state law does not treat petroleum products that are properly containerized as hazardous materials, such products do not require an MSDS submittal. All bulk petroleum products stored on site shall require proper storage which includes secondary containment.
2.

Any known or suspect hazardous material found on the project by the contractor shall be immediately reported to the project manager, who shall direct the contractor to protect the area of known or suspect hazardous material from further access. The project manager is to notify the proper regulatory authority of the discovery. The proper regulatory authority will advise/direct the project manager in the investigation, identification and/or removal/remediation of the material in question as needed. The contractor shall not return to the area of suspected contamination until approval is provided by the project manager, the regulatory authority will advise the project manager in these matters.
3.

The Contractor shall coordinate selection and review of any proposed staging or stockpiling areas with the designated Project Manager.

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NOTE:
ELEV-TIONS SHOWN HEREON -RE B-SED ON N-VD '88 D-TUM.
TO CONVERT TO NGVD '29 -DD 1.506' TO THE N-VD V-LUE.

NO.	REVISION	DATE	BY

WWG

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PROPOSED DECK AND ADA ACCESS FOR:
AICHER HOUSE
SAWFISH BAY PARK
TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA

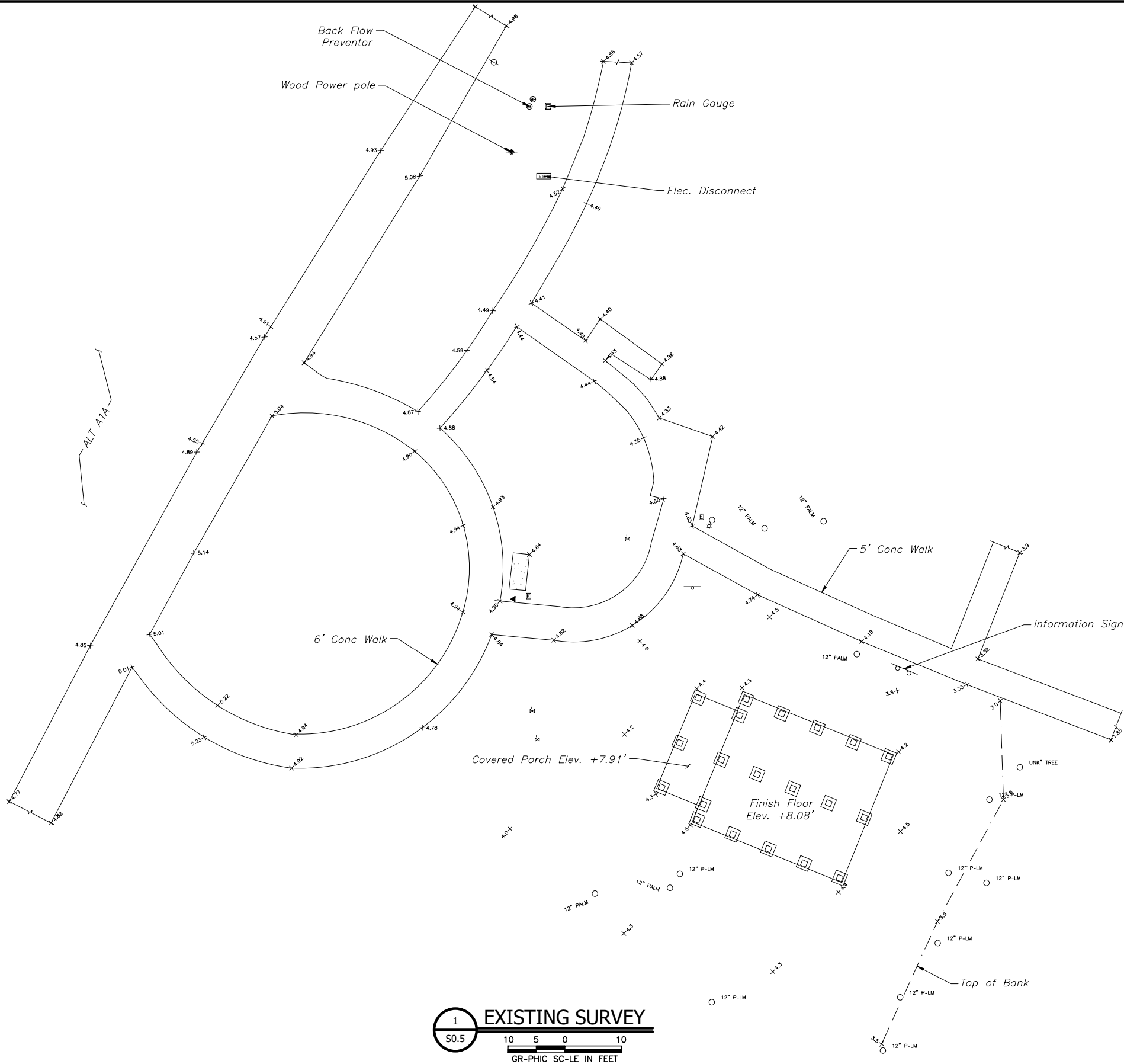
DR.-WN
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-S NOTED

SEAL

Jeffrey R. Bergmann-50159
FLORID.-P.E. N-WE & NUMBER

SHEET
S0.2
PROJECT NO.
220044
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Thomas Turin c:\pwworking\wg\Thomas Turin\17154531\20.5 EXISTING SURVEY.dwg Plot Date: 12/19/2023 8:46:06 M Scale: 8/19/2018 8:53:25 M



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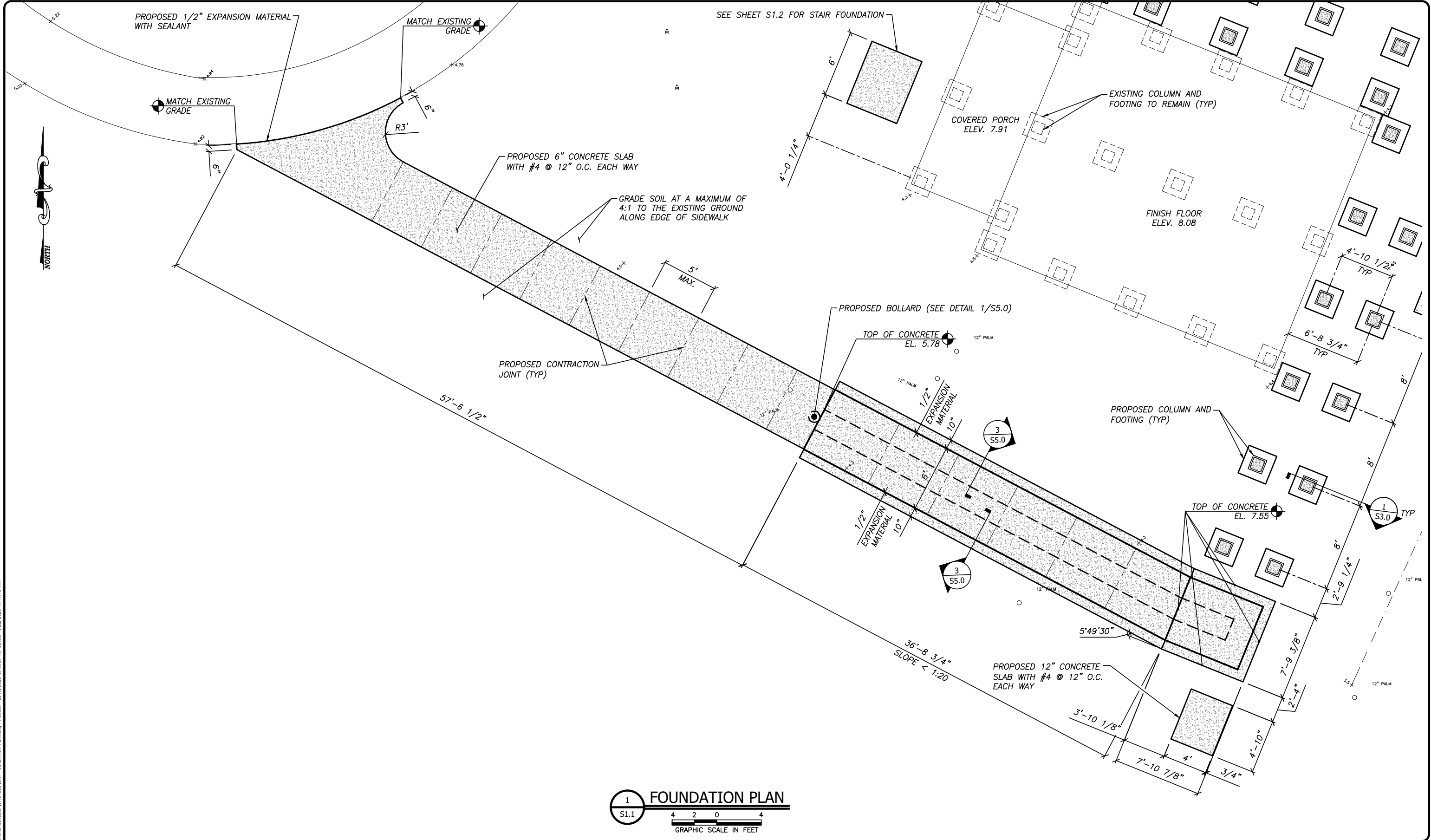
2035 Vista Parkway
West Palm Beach, FL 33411
Phone No. 561.687.2220
Fax No. 561.687.1110
Cert No. 6091 - LB No. 7055

PROPOSED DECK AND ADA ACCESS FOR:
AICHER HOUSE
SAWFISH BAY PARK
TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA

DR-WN
D.-M.
CHECKED
J.R.B.
DATE
DECEMBER 2023
SCALE
-S NOTED

SEAL
Jeffrey R. Bergmann-50159
FLORID. P.E. N-WE & NUMBER

SHEET
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PROJECT NO.
220041
Page 163 of 179



1 FOUNDATION PLAN
S1.1
4 2 0 4
GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET

NOTE:
ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON NAVD '88 DATUM.
TO CONVERT TO NGVD '29 ADD 1.506' TO THE NAVD VALUE.

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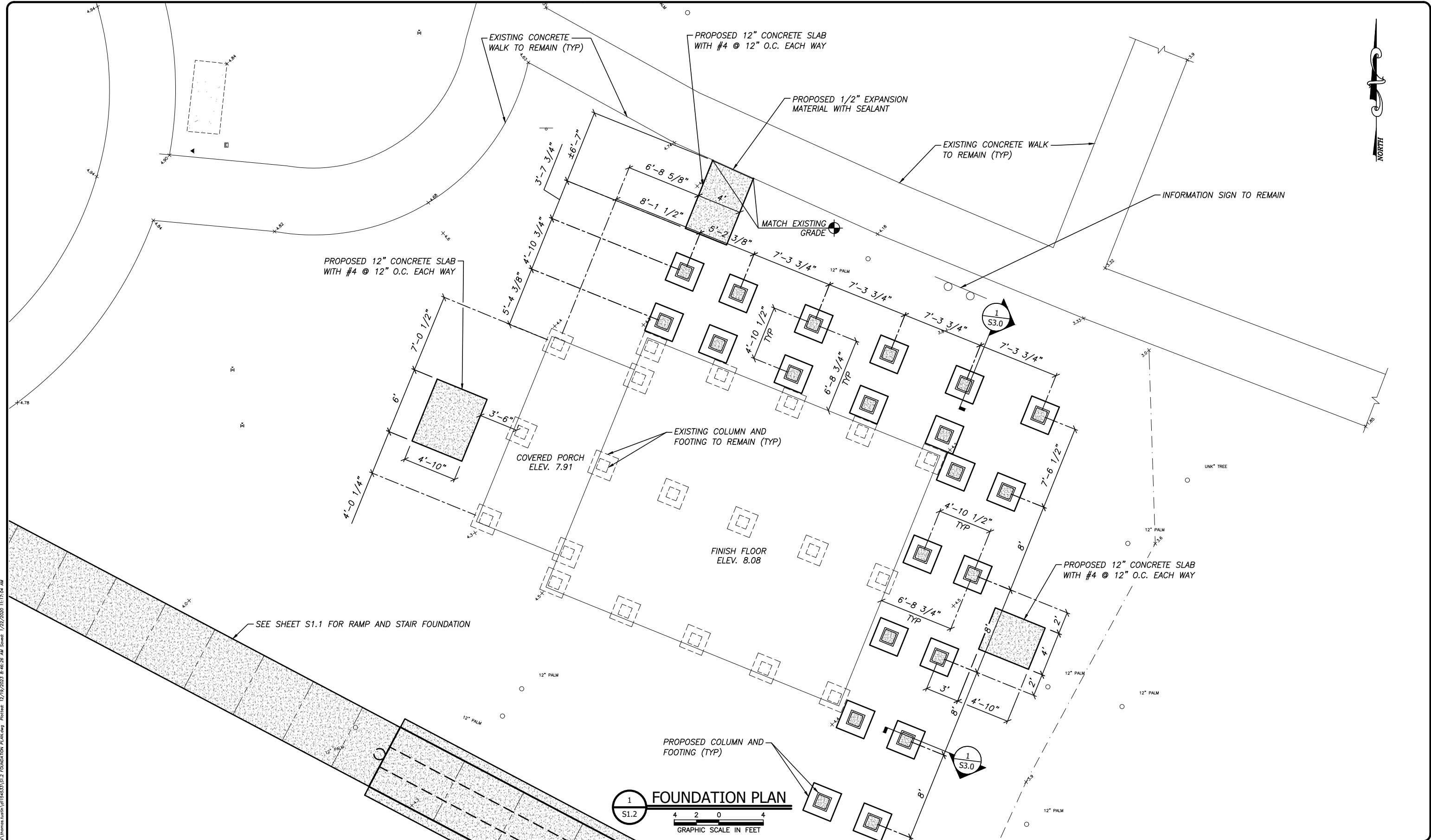
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AICHER HOUSE
SAWFISH BAY PARK
TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA

DRAWN
D.A.M.
CHECKED
J.R.B.
DATE
DECEMBER 2023
SCALE
AS NOTED

SEAL
Jeffrey R. Bergmann-50159
FLORIDA P.E. NAME & NUMBER

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PROJECT NO.
220014
Page 165 of 179

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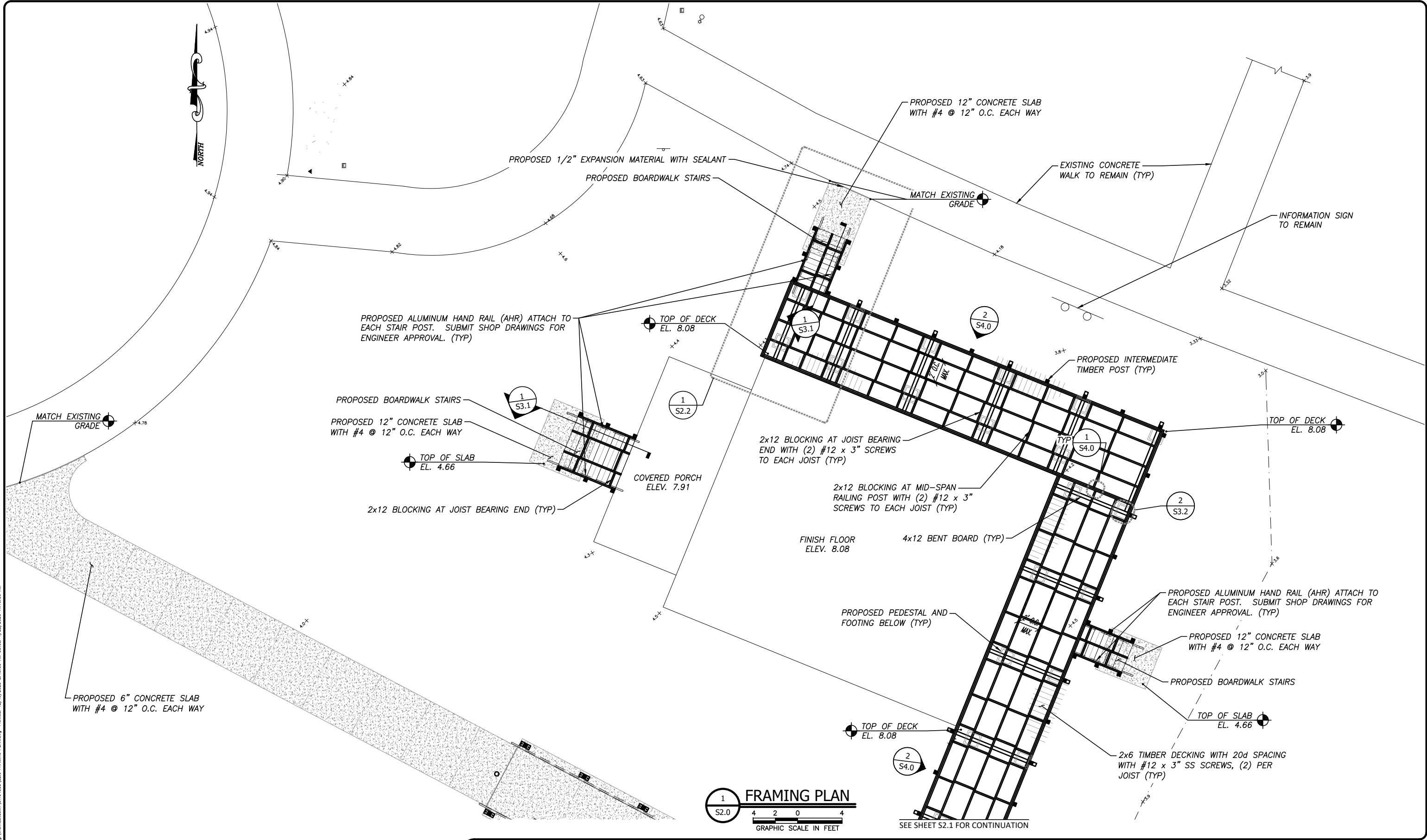
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TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA

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CHECKED J.R.B.
DATE DECEMBER 2023
SCALE AS NOTED

SEAL
Jeffrey R. Bergmann-50159
FLORIDA P.E. NAME & NUMBER

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PROJECT NO. 220011

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1 FRAMING PLAN
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GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET

SEE SHEET S2.1 FOR CONTINUATION

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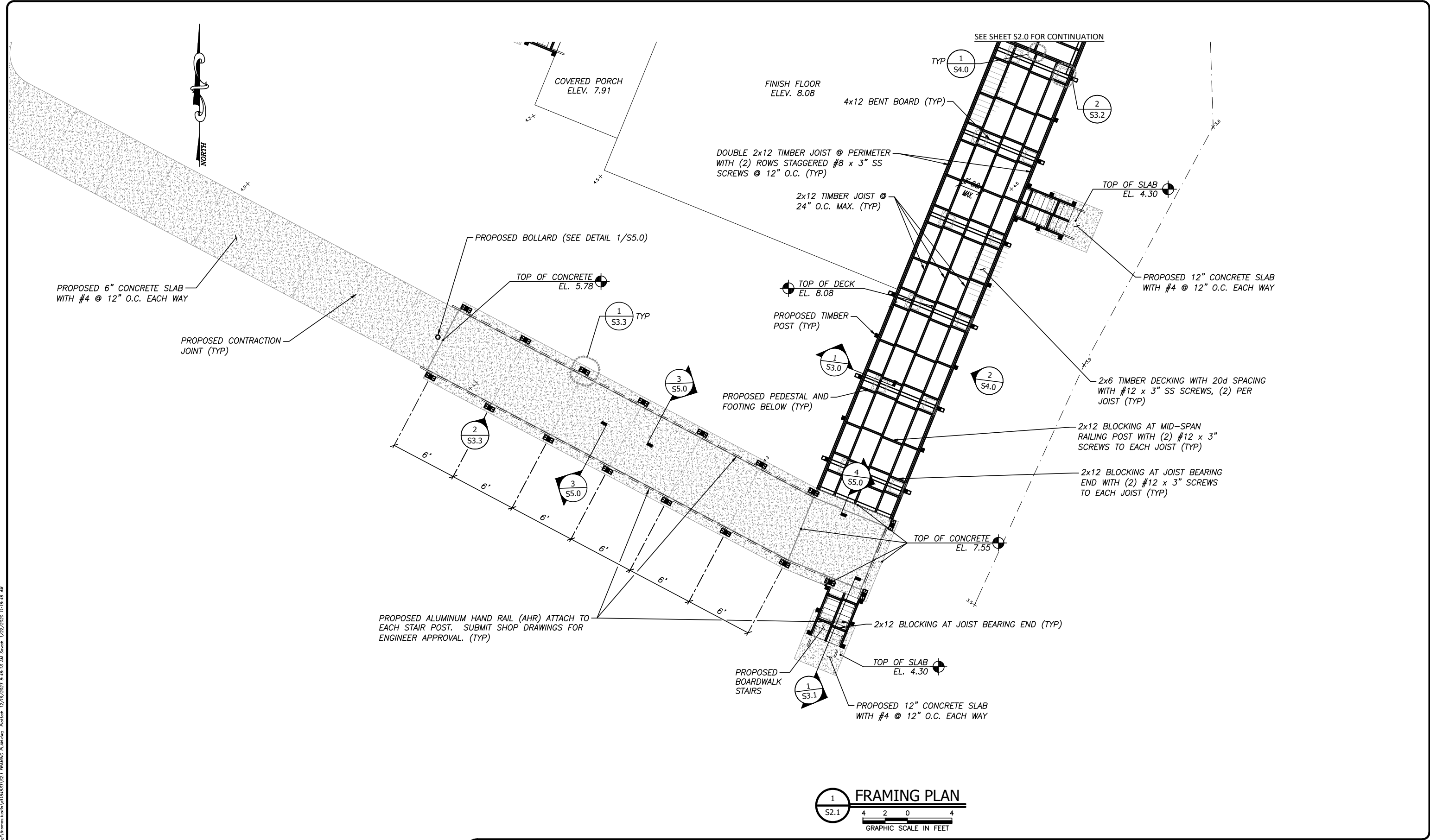
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SAWFISH BAY PARK
TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA

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J.R.B.
DATE
DECEMBER 2023
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AS NOTED

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Jeffrey R. Bergmann-50159
FLORIDA P.E. NAME & NUMBER

SHEET
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PROJECT NO.
Page 167 of 179

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Cert No. 6091 - LB No. 7055

PROPOSED DECK AND ADA ACCESS FOR:
AICHER HOUSE
SAWFISH BAY PARK
TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA

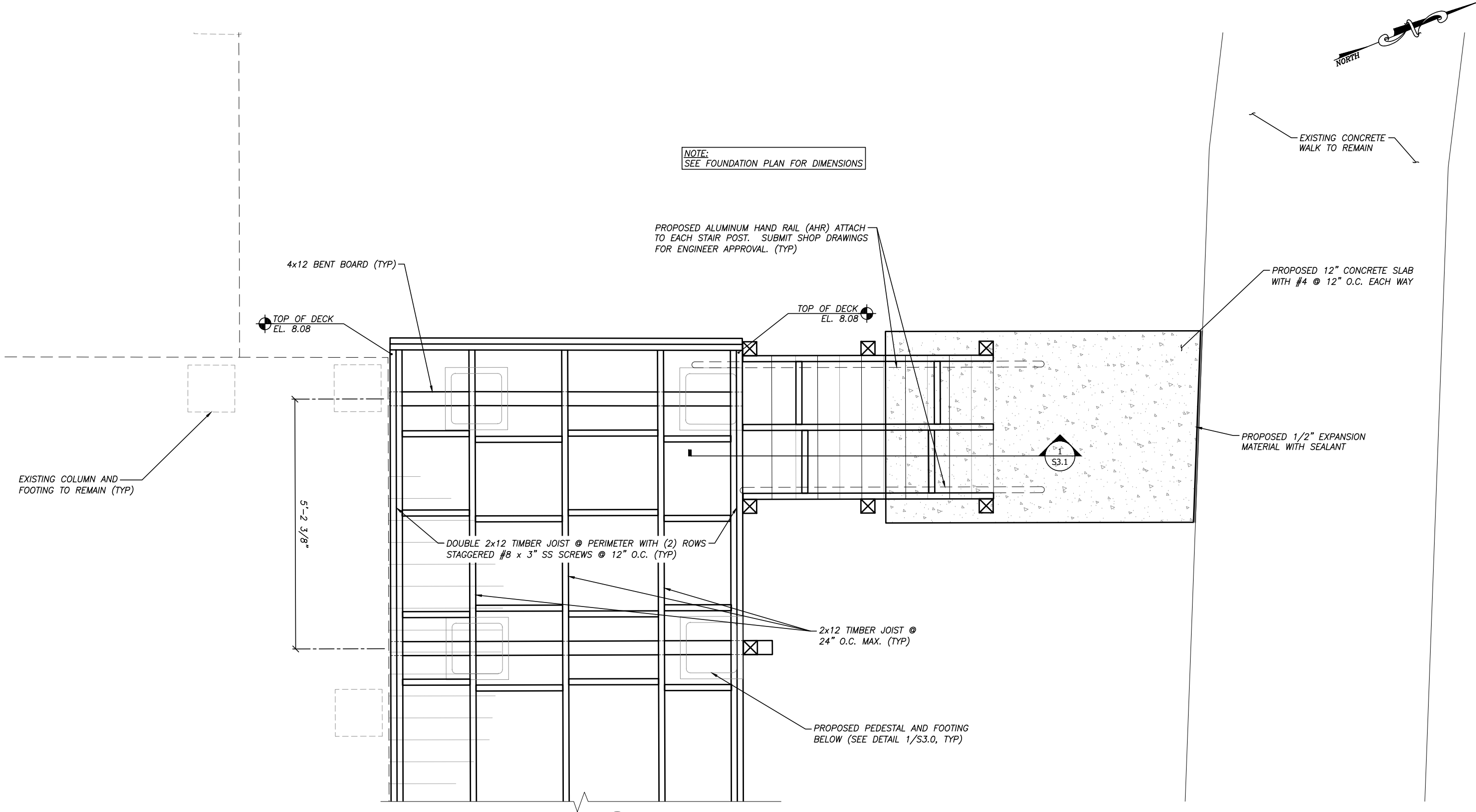
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SEAL

Jeffrey R. Bergmann-50159
FLORIDA P.E. NAME & NUMBER

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PROJECT NO.
Page 168 of 179

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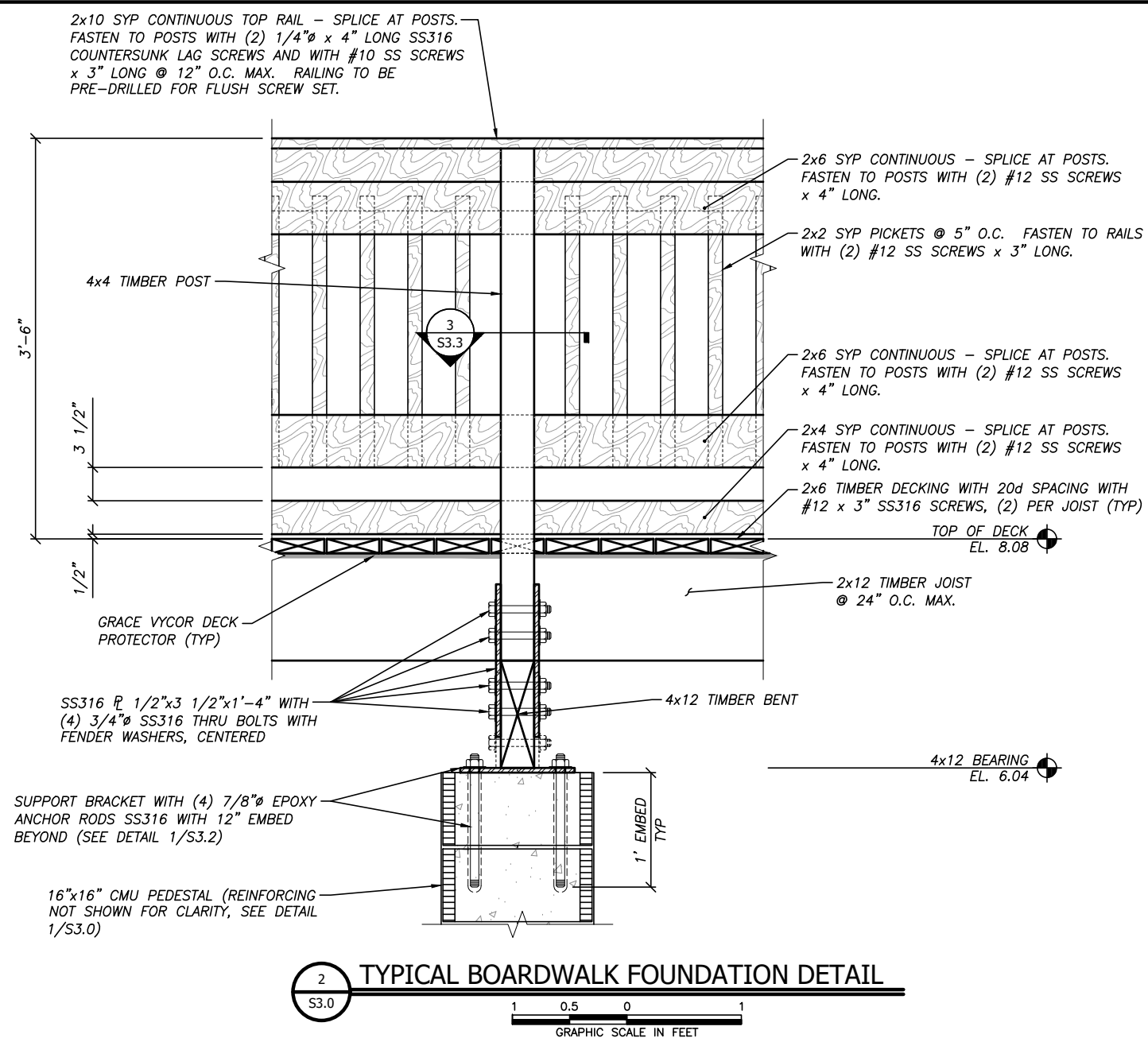
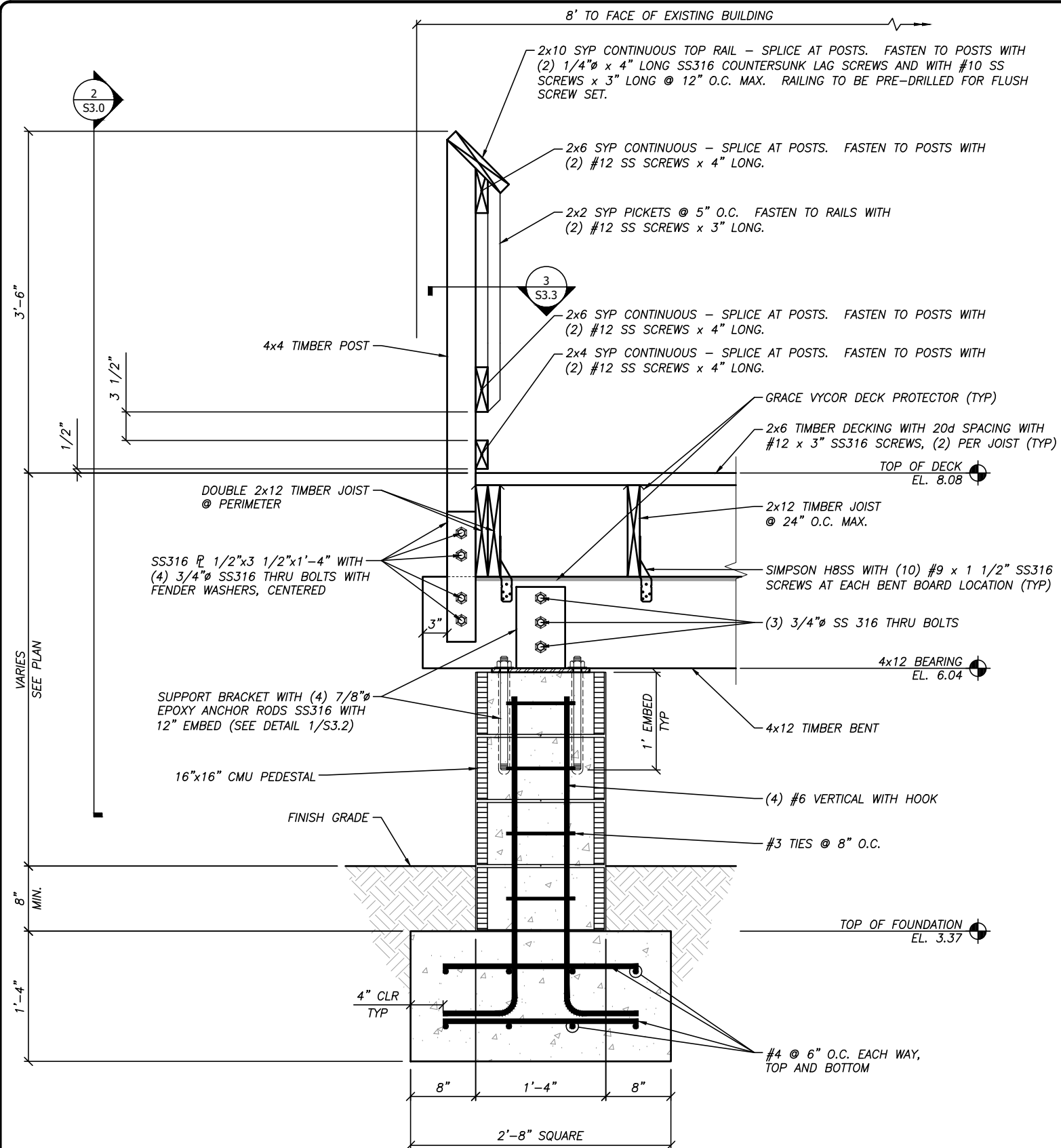
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Phone No. 561.687.2220
Fax No. 561.687.1110
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PROPOSED DECK AND ADA ACCESS FOR:
AICHER HOUSE
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CHECKED J.R.B.
DATE DECEMBER 2023
SCALE AS NOTED

SEAL
Jeffrey R. Bergmann-50159
FLORIDA P.E. NAME & NUMBER

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PROJECT NO. 220011



NOTE:
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TO CONVERT TO NGVD '29 ADD 1.506' TO THE NAVD VALUE.

NOTE: THE SCALE OF THESE DRAWINGS MAY HAVE CHANGED DUE TO REPRODUCTION.

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Fax No. 561.687.1110
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PROPOSED DECK AND ADA ACCESS FOR:
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TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA

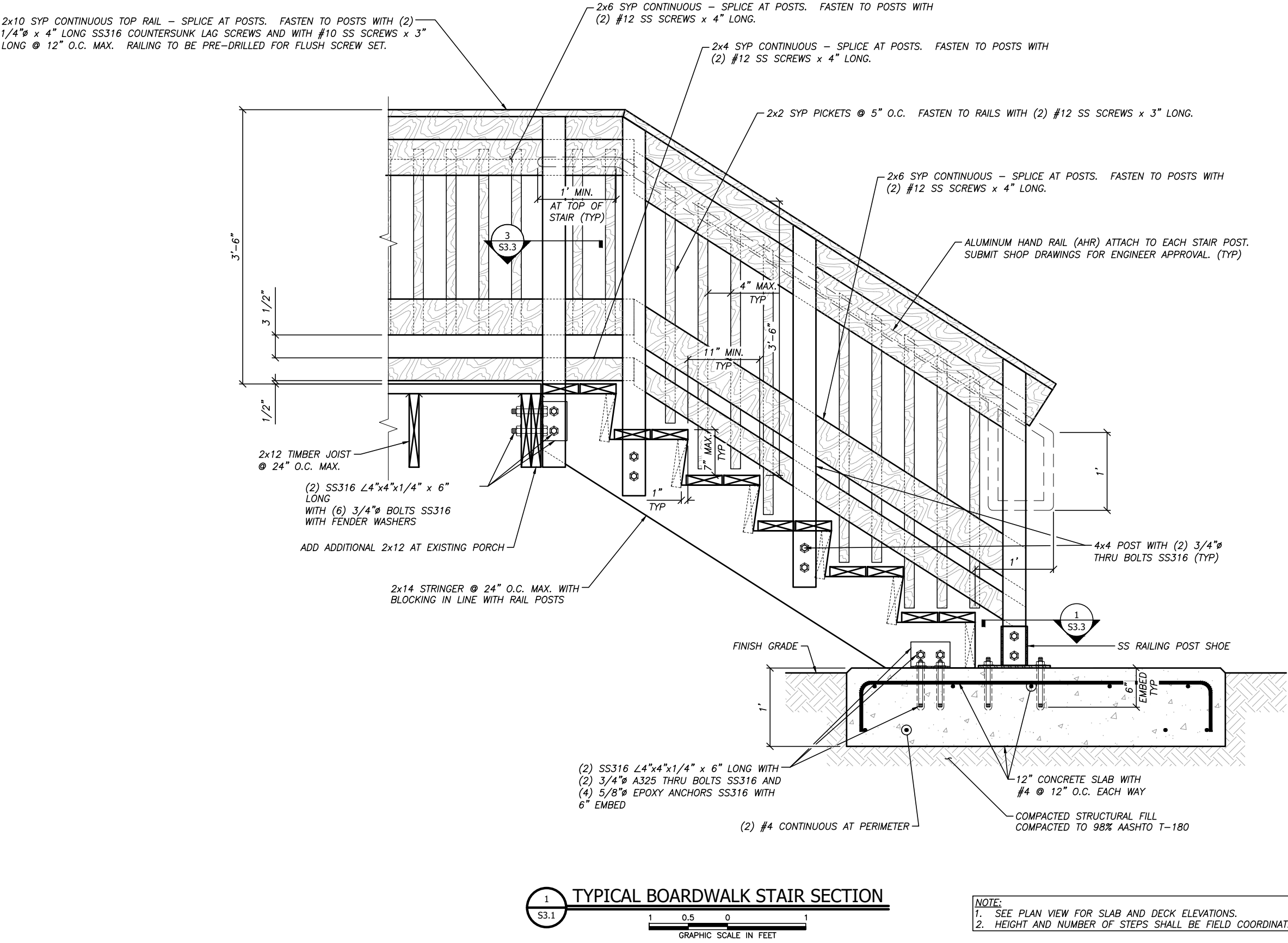
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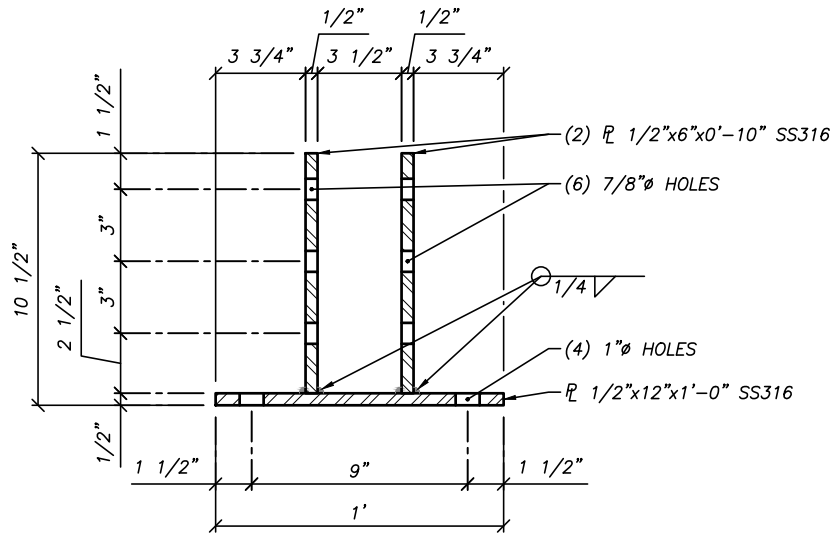
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SAWFISH BAY PARK
TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA

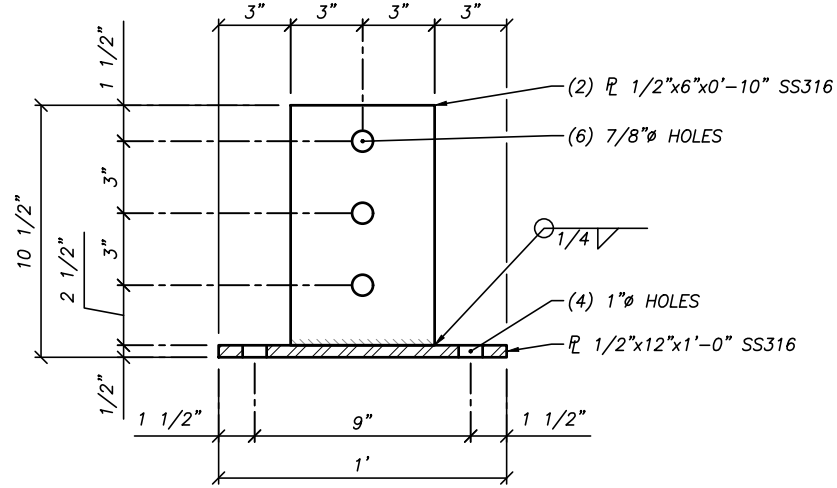
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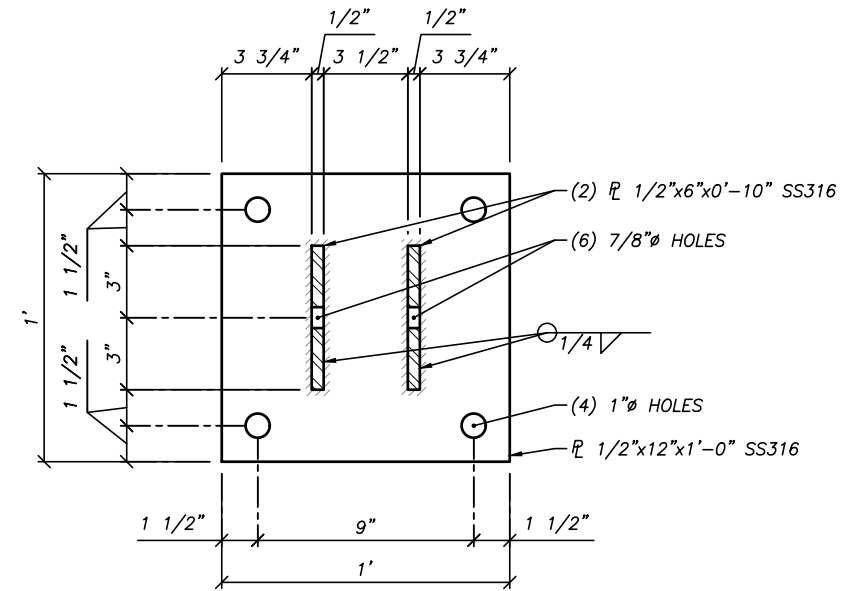
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PROJECT NO.
2200171
Page 171 of 179



FRONT VIEW

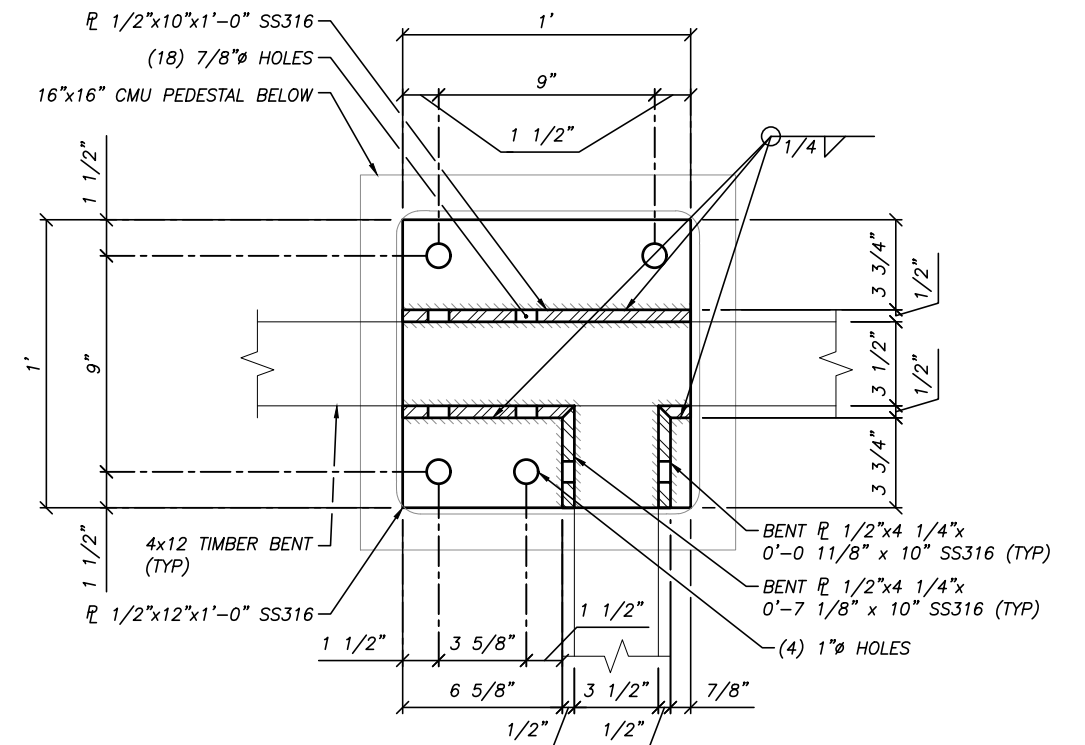


SIDE VIEW



TOP VIEW

1
S3.2
0.5 0.25 0 1
GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET



2
S3.2
0.5 0.25 0 1
GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET

NOTE:
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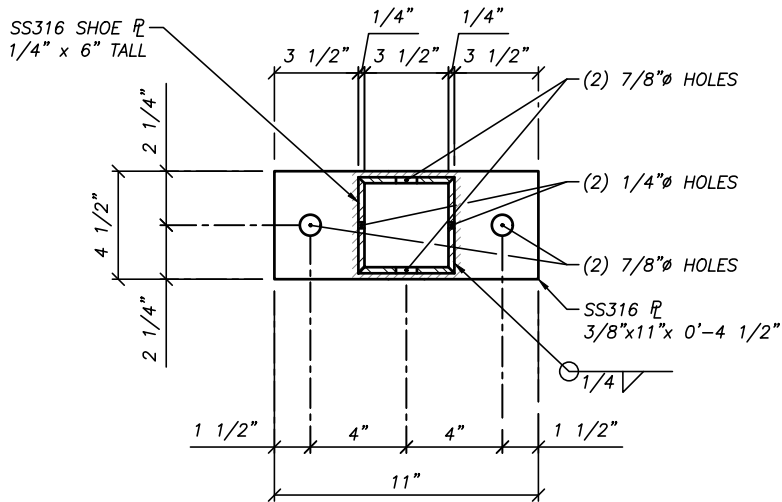
PROPOSED DECK AND ADA ACCESS FOR:
AICHER HOUSE
SAWFISH BAY PARK
TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA

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DATE
DECEMBER 2023
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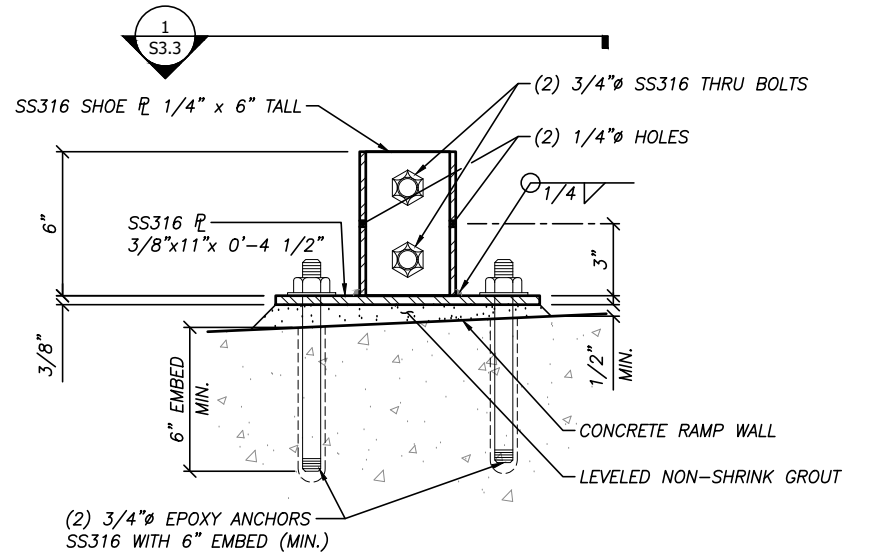
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FLORIDA P.E. NAME & NUMBER

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PROJECT NO.
2200172
Page 172 of 179

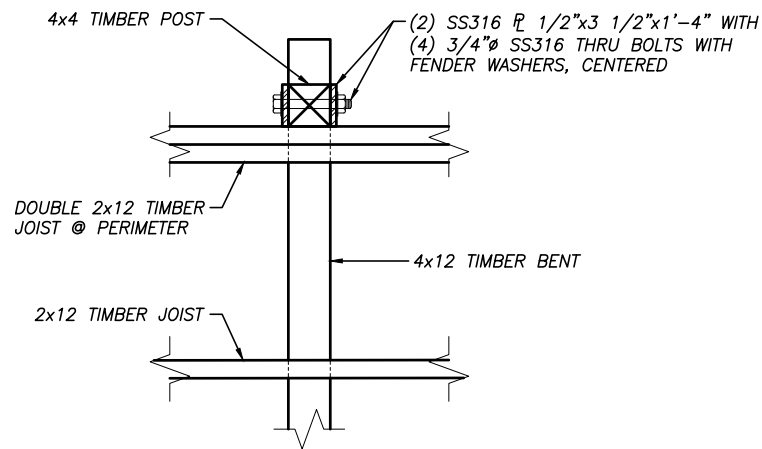
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1
S3.3
TYPICAL 4x4 RAILING POST SHOE DETAIL
0.5 0.25 0 1
GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET



2
S3.3
TYPICAL 4x4 RAILING POST SHOE SECTION
0.5 0.25 0 1
GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET



3
S3.3
TYPICAL 4x4 RAILING POST @ BENT DETAIL
1 0.5 0 1
GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET

NOTE:
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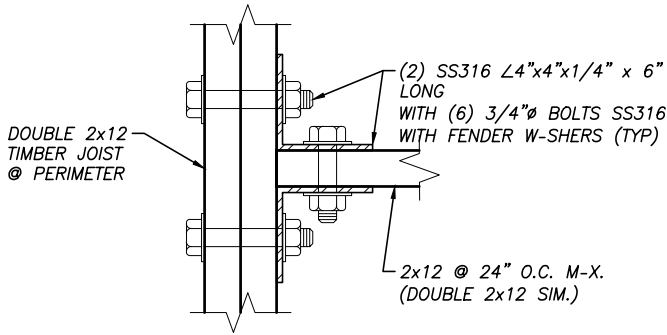
2035 Vista Parkway
West Palm Beach, FL 33411
Phone No. 561.687.2220
Fax No. 561.687.1110
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PROPOSED DECK AND ADA ACCESS FOR:
AICHER HOUSE
SAWFISH BAY PARK
TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA

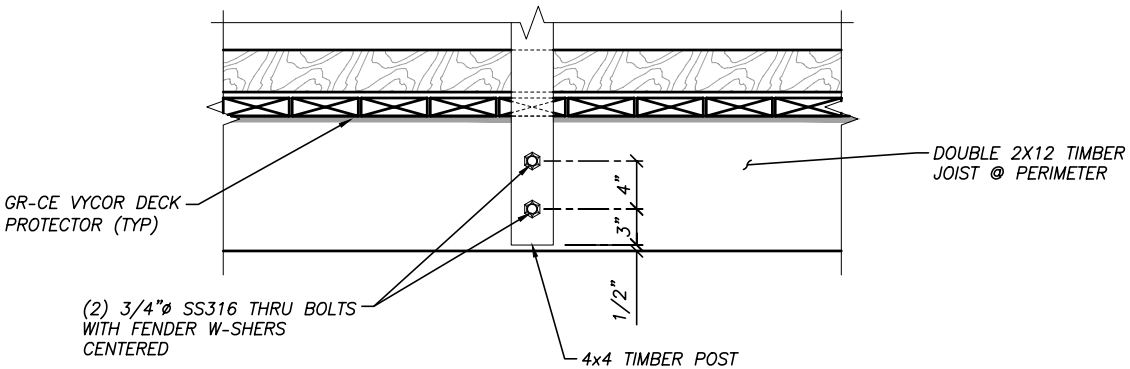
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DATE DECEMBER 2023
SCALE AS NOTED

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Jeffrey R. Bergmann-50159
FLORIDA P.E. NAME & NUMBER

SHEET S3.3
PROJECT NO. 2200173



1 JOIST TO JOIST CONNECTION DETAIL
S4.0
0.5 0.25 0 1
GR-PHIC SC-LE IN FEET



2 INTERMEDIATE POST CONNECTION DETAIL
S4.0
1 0.5 0 1
GR-PHIC SC-LE IN FEET

NOTE: THE SCALE OF THESE DRAWINGS MAY HAVE CHANGED DUE TO REPRODUCTION.

NOTE:
ELEVATIONS SHOWN HEREON -RE B-SED ON N-VD '88 D-TUM.
TO CONVERT TO NGVD '29 -DD 1.506' TO THE N-VD V-LUE.

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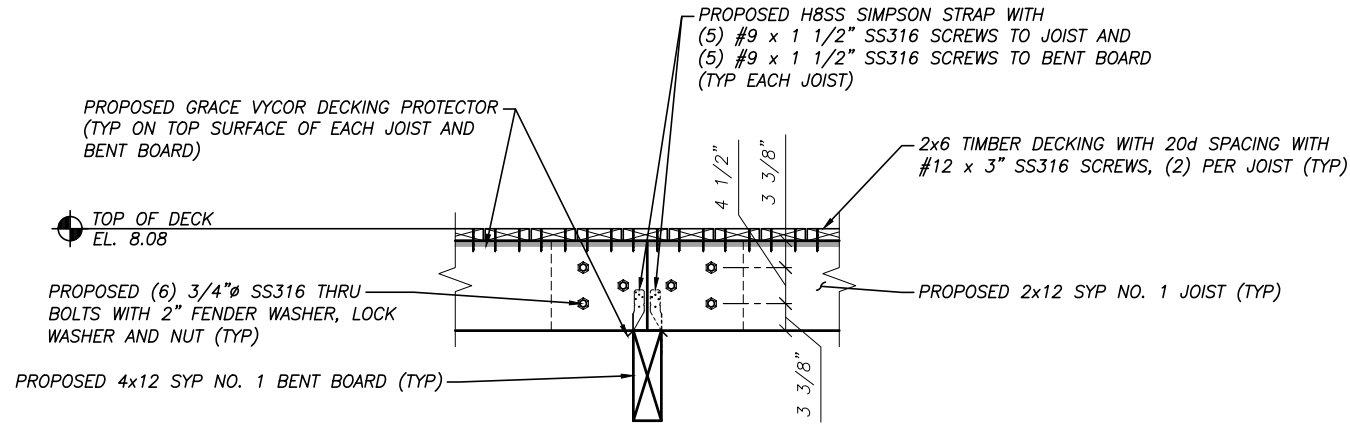
2035 Vista Parkway
West Palm Beach, FL 33411
Phone No. 561.687.2220
Fax No. 561.687.1110
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PROPOSED DECK AND ADA ACCESS FOR:
AICHER HOUSE
SAWFISH BAY PARK
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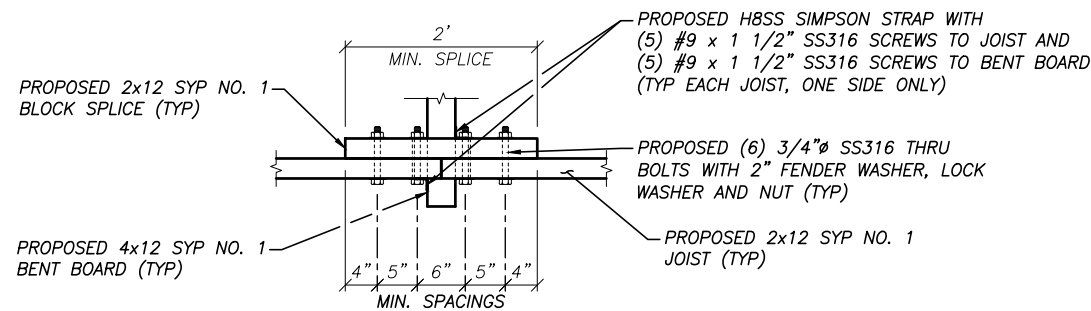
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CHECKED J.R.B.
DATE DECEMBER 2023
SCALE -S NOTED

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FLORID. P.E. N-WE & NUMBER

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S4.0
PROJECT NO.
2200174

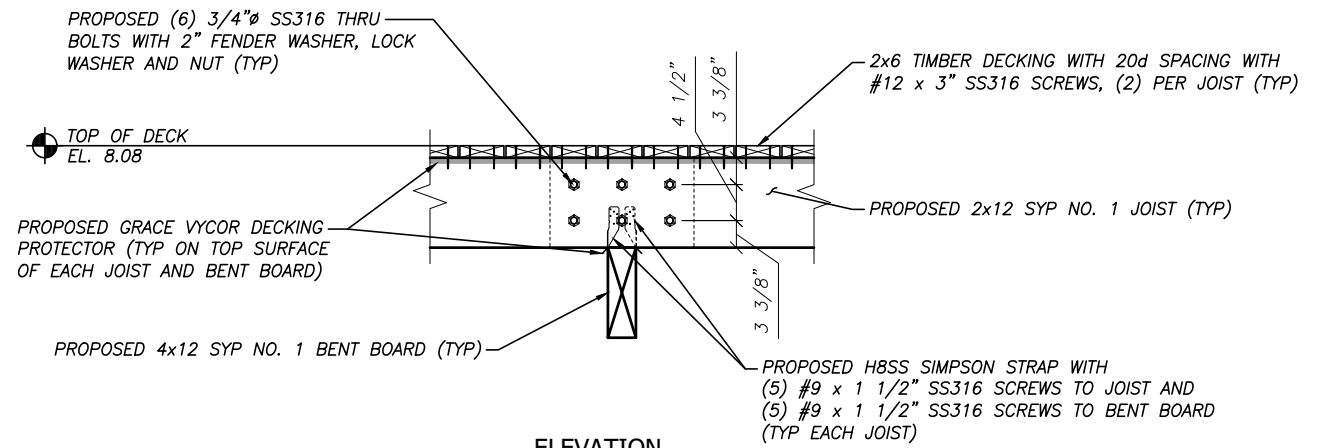


ELEVATION

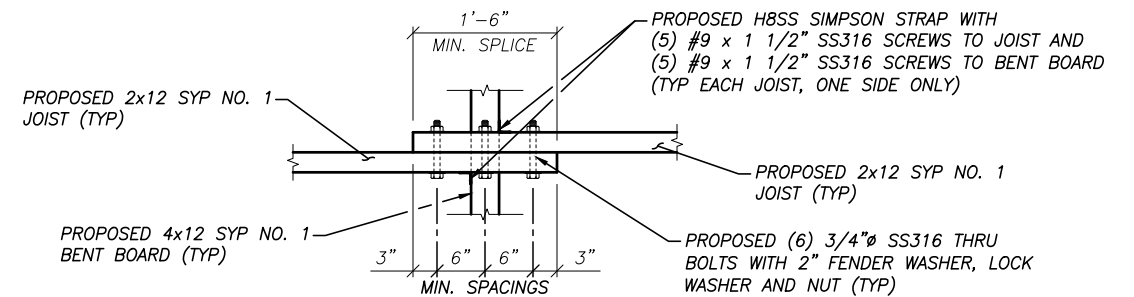


PLAN

1 OUTSIDE JOIST SPLICE DETAIL
S4.1
GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET



ELEVATION



PLAN

2 INSIDE JOIST SPLICE DETAIL
S4.1
GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET

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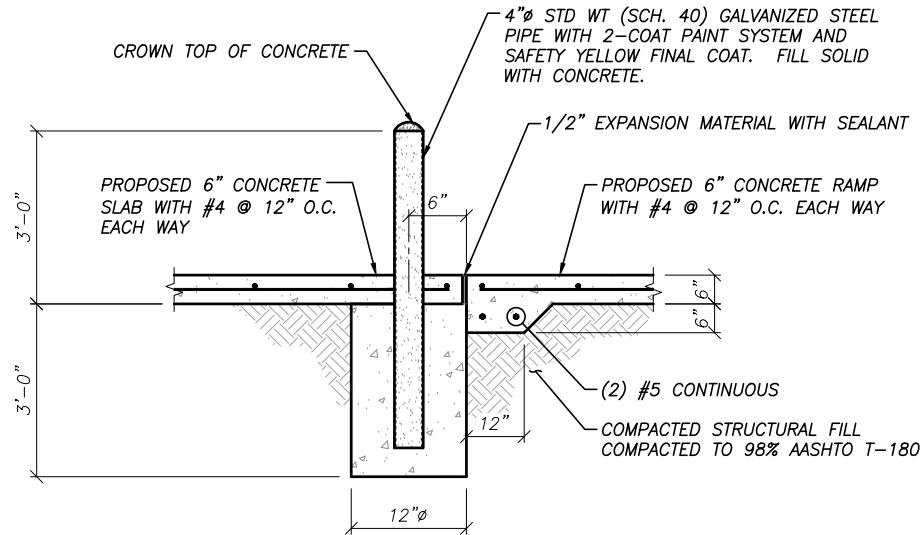
2035 Vista Parkway
West Palm Beach, FL 33411
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PROPOSED DECK AND ADA ACCESS FOR:
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SAWFISH BAY PARK
TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA

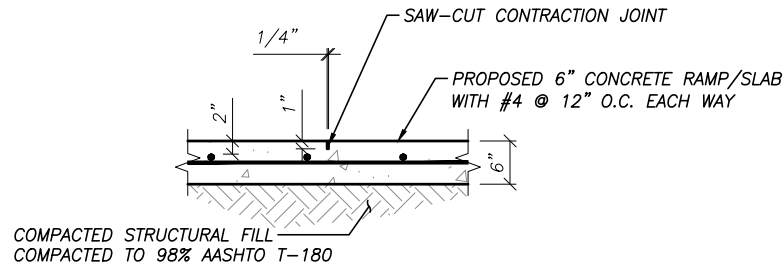
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DATE
DECEMBER 2023
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Jeffrey R. Bergmann-50159
FLORIDA P.E. NAME & NUMBER

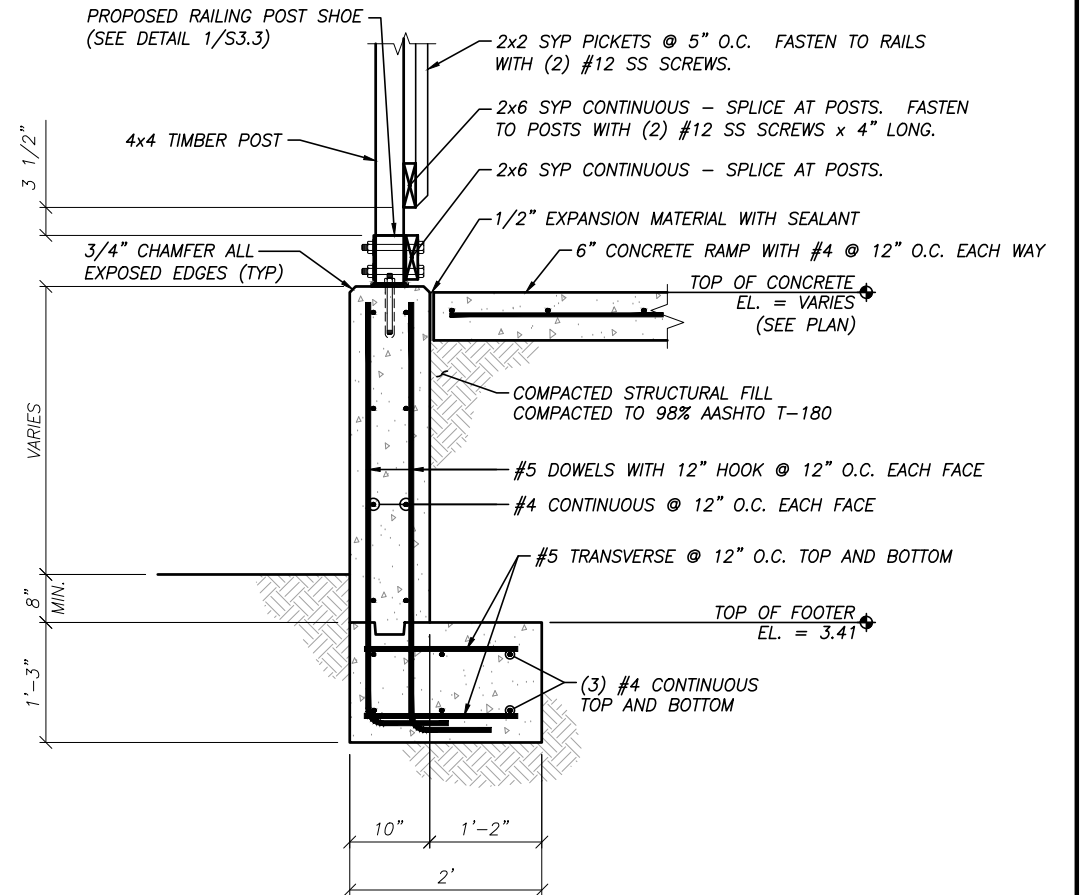
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PROJECT NO.
2200175
Page 175 of 179



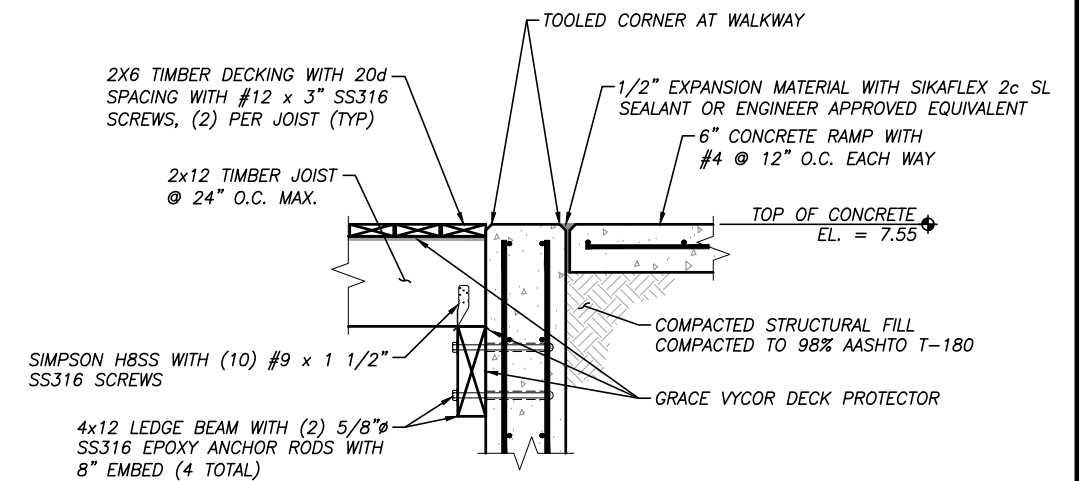
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S5.0 NOT TO SCALE



2 TYPICAL CONTRACTION JOINT
S5.0 NOT TO SCALE



3 PROPOSED CONCRETE RAMP SECTION
S5.0 GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET



4 PROPOSED BOARDWALK TO CONCRETE RAMP TRANSITION SECTION
S5.0 GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET

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SAWFISH BAY PARK
TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA

DRAWN
D.A.M.
CHECKED
J.R.B.
DATE
DECEMBER 2023
SCALE
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Jeffrey R. Bergmann-50159
FLORIDA P.E. NAME & NUMBER

SHEET
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PROJECT NO.
2200176
Page 176 of 179



PLANNING & ZONING DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 14, 2024

TO: Historic Resources Board

FROM: Stephanie A. Thoburn, Asst. Director of Planning and Zoning *ast*
Thatcher Hart, Senior Planner

SUBJECT: **Historic Resources Board Goals and Objectives**

RESPONSIBILITIES AND AUTHORITIES

The Historic Resources Board (HRB) was established in 2000 before the Town was designated as a Certified Local Government by the State of Florida in 2001. Pursuant to Sec. 27-2437(e) of the Town Code and Town Council approval of a Historic Preservation Grant program, the HRB's responsibilities and authorities include the following:

- Promote the preservation and conservation of historic and archaeological resources in the Town;
- Advise the Town Council concerning land use plan amendments and land development regulations as they relate to the preservation of historic and archaeological resources;
- Make recommendations to the Town Council regarding applications for local historic designations; and
- Conduct public hearings regarding historic and archaeological resources and approve and issue special certificates of appropriateness for locally designated structures and archaeological certificates to dig.
- Review Historic Preservation Grant applications and advise on whether the structure is eligible based on historic significance and whether the grant request is consistent with the historic timeframe of the structure.

PRIORITIES (GOALS)

As in years past, the 2024 priorities were utilized as a starting point for the 2025 priorities listed below. During the February 26, 2024 Historic Resources Meeting, the Board discussed the possibility of some new goals for 2025, and staff requested time to review and bring back to the Board. Staff also recommends adding one additional goal. The new goals include the following:

- Provide historic markers or interpretive signage for unmarked graves or cemeteries that have been noted to occur within the Shores neighborhood and on the Masonic Lodge property. Staff researched how cemeteries are addressed by the State Division of Historic Resources and in the Town code. Per Section 27-2438 of the historic and archaeological preservation ordinance, cemeteries are not eligible to be considered for a local historic designation. However, the State has resources and grants to provide for research, restoration and identification such as State Historic Markers.
- Include the World War II Married Housing Building, located in the Jupiter Lighthouse Park, on the National Registrar of Historic Places. This structure has already received a local historic designation.

- Provide a historic marker and interpretive sign for the historic FEC Canal which will be completed as a condition of approval associated with the Flagler's Wharf site plan and special exception application for a restaurant, office and marina.

The HRB priorities are broken down into historic building renovations, local historic designations or other protective measures, Florida historical markers and historic interpretive signage.

RANK	2024 GOALS	Staff Recommended 2025 GOALS	NOTES
<i>Historic Building Renovation Priorities</i>			
1 st	Aicher House Deck	Aicher House Deck	CTD in process; RFQ Bid to follow
2 nd	Train Depot Museum interior	Train Depot Museum Interior	Remains Priority
<i>Local Historic Designations or other Protective Measures Priorities</i>			
1 st	Aicher House Local Designation	Sawfish Bay Certificate to Dig	Moved to first; Application under review
2 nd	Sawfish Bay Certificate to Dig	Aicher House Local Designation	Moved to second
3 rd	Jupiter Elementary School	Jupiter Elementary School	
4 th	Riverbend Park	Riverbend Park	Listed in National Register on 4/5/24
5 th	Jupiter Methodist Church ¹	Jupiter Methodist Church ¹	
6 th	Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Local Designation ²	Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Local Designation ²	Listed in National Register on 1973
7 th	n/a	World War II Married Housing Building	Listing on the National Register of Historic Buildings; Existing Local Historic Designation
<i>Florida Historical Markers Priorities</i>			
1 st	Loxahatchee River (US One) and Fort Jupiter (Riverwalk)	Loxahatchee River (US One) and Fort Jupiter (Riverwalk)	Remains top priority; FDOT will install in 2026 with US Bridge
2 nd	Suni Sands Site ³	Suni Sands Site ³	
3 rd	Limestone Creek	Limestone Creek	
4 th	Jupiter Beach	Jupiter Beach	
5 th	n/a	FEC Canal	Part of the Flagler's Wharf development currently in review.

6 th	n/a	The Shores abandoned cemetery and Masonic Lodge Unmarked Graves	Added based on input from 2/26/24 HRB Meeting
<i>Historic Interpretive Signage Priorities</i>			
1 st	Cinquez Park	Cinquez Park	Remains Top Priority
2 nd	Aicher House interior	Aicher House Interior	Remains Top Priority
3 rd	Sim's Creek (18" x 30") Bronze Sign	Sim's Creek (18" x 30") Bronze Sign	Ongoing
4 th	n/a	FEC Canal	Part of Flagler's Wharf development currently in review.

¹ previously listed as Presbyterian Church

² including 360 degrees of light beam emanation from the lamp room

³ including Sperry Estate and Boathouse

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