



**AGENDA
TOWN OF JUPITER
HISTORIC RESOURCE BOARD REGULAR MEETING
COUNCIL CHAMBERS
MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 2025
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	Seinor 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. Motion to approve the minutes from the October 21, 2024 Historic Resources Board Meeting.

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

NEW BUSINESS

2. **20 West Riverside Drive Certificate to Dig**- Application for an archaeological Certificate to Dig on a .69+/- acre single family residential lot. **(PZ 24-6301)**

OLD BUSINESS

STAFF UPDATES

3. **Centennial Update.**

ADJOURNMENT

The next regularly scheduled Historic Resources Board Meeting is scheduled for Monday, **February 24, 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
OCTOBER 21, 2024**

CALL TO ORDER:

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

ATTENDANCE:

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

CITIZEN COMMENTS: Mr. Peter Leo, resident of Harbor Road North, offered to present the story of the “Jupiter Wreck”. He has photographs and some artifacts about the “Jupiter Wreck”.

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 September 16, 2024 with corrections to page 1-1; seconded by Board Member Misselhorn. The motion passed unanimously (6-0 vote).

Chair Murray asked if there were any changes to the agenda. Board Member Pinello moved to approve the agenda; seconded by Board Member Liller. The motion passed unanimously (6-0 vote).

Staff – Ms. Thoburn informed the Board that Thatcher Hart was promoted to Senior Planner and the Board’s Liaison.

Swearing In:

Secretary Michael Schneider, conducted the swearing-in of all witnesses for the quasi-judicial items on the agenda.

REGULAR AGENDA

- A. **OLD BUSINESS:** None.

- B. **NEW BUSINESS:**

2. **Aicher House Deck at Sawfish Bay Park** - Application for an archaeological Certificate to Dig on a 2.5+/- acre parcel located at 1133 North Alternate A1A.

Applicant presentation: Joe Mankowski, representative of Advanced Archeology for the Town of Jupiter presented the Certificate to Dig (CTD) application request.

Staff presentation: Stephanie Thoburn, Asst. Director of Planning and Zoning,

reviewed the staff report and recommendations on the Certificate to Dig (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. Board Member Misselhorn inquired whether it might be more effective to specify an exact date instead of providing a date range for representing the site's age. Mr. Mankowski clarified that he utilized a midpoint estimate of the Radiocarbon dates to offer a more accurate depiction of the site's age. Board Member Misselhorn asked if it would be significant to mention that the report fulfills requirement "D" of the National Register of Historic Places. Ms. Thoburn responded saying that this information is noted in the Archaeological Report but could be included in the report. Ms. Thoburn stated that Sawfish Bay Park has a local historic designation, which ensures its protection.

Board Member Liller commented that it is interesting to see that there are five locations in Jupiter that revealed the presence of fiber-tempered pottery, indicating their historical significance and suggesting that these sites were inhabited over 5,000 years ago. Board Member Liller proposed that the Town consider budgeting for an archaeological survey of the park's non-fill area in order to assess the extent of its archaeological feature.

Vice Chair Mayo and Board Member Liller spoke to how well the project has gone. Vice Chair Mayo inquired about the depth of the columns. Mr. Mankowski responded that the columns extend from the surface to a depth of approximately three feet. Vice Chair Mayo asked if the material had been removed. Mr. Mankowski confirmed that the column samples have been taken out. Ms. Thoburn noted that they had a surveyor come out to locate all of the individual post locations that would create subsurface disturbances so that when the Town Archaeologists did his testing that they were located in the same place.

Board Member Pinello asked if the excavation of the hearth and firepit would affect the ability of the site to obtain a National Registry Designation. Ms. Thoburn replied saying that as of now the Town was not prioritizing a National Register Designation of the site; However, she doesn't believe that the excavation that took place would prevent the site from being designated on the National Register in the future. Mr. Mankowski further clarified that the entire hearth feature discovered was not excavated and will be preserved on site. Additionally, he stated that the site is still viable for the National Register because of the vast amount of other intact deposits that are on the site and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

Board Member Pinello asked whether there were alternative layouts of the proposed deck that would avoid disrupting other areas of the site, in which we currently lack the resources to thoroughly explore now. Mr. Mankowski responded saying that unfortunately we have already excavated in those areas proposed for construction so there's not much that can be preserved in those specific areas. Ms. Thoburn clarified that they will not be excavating the entire site for phase III; rather, they will focus on the specific area that the subsurface disturbances will occur. The ramp and deck will allow the public to access to the Aicher House. Board Member Pinello

inquired about the reasoning behind choosing the Aicher House's location. Ms. Thoburn stated that the decision was based on discussions with the Town Council, feedback from the public and that the first Mayor's house was located in the same place per a survey. She also mentioned that the Aicher House was initially set to be demolished, but its historical significance was recognized since it dates back to the same era as the Train Depot. Ms. Thoburn indicated that following the relocation of the Aicher House, the intact mitten was found, and that a certificate to dig was required. Ms. Thoburn stated that the Town is in compliance by coming through this process.

Board Member Webber asked whether an archaeological study had been conducted prior to the construction of the park at Sawfish Bay. Ms. Thoburn responded that archaeological monitoring was done when the Train Depot was relocated to the park.

Public Comment: None

Deliberation by the Board:

Chair Murray complimented both staff and the Archeologist for their excellent work on this project.

Motion: Board Member Liller moved to approve the Certificate to Dig application; seconded by Vice Chair Mayo. The motion passed unanimously (6-0 vote).

3. Historic Resources Board Goals for 2025 (Continuing from February 26, 2024).

Staff presentation: Stephanie Thoburn, Asst. Director of Planning and Zoning, reviewed updates to the Historic Resources Board Goals and Objectives for 2025. Ms. Thoburn presented updates that encompassed the historic markers and interpretive signage for unmarked graves and cemeteries, the World War II Married Housing Building, as well as a historic marker and interpretive sign for the historic FEC Canal.

Board Members asked questions of the Applicant and Staff:

Chair Murray inquired about where the cemeteries with unmarked graves are situated within the Town's limits. Ms. Thoburn mentioned that one is on Loxahatchee Drive and the other is located in the Shores. She also pointed out that there's no solid evidence confirming that the cemetery in the Shores actually has unmarked graves. Ms. Thoburn explained that she has done some research, including contacting the Department of State Historic Resources Division, and discovered that the best way to address this is by putting up an interpretive sign or a Florida Historic marker. Ms. Thoburn mentioned that some residents of the Shores have been a vocal about identifying a grave site. She indicated that it might be more acceptable to implement the historic markers at the lodge, as they have knowledge regarding individuals interred.

Vice Chair Mayo inquired whether the Town is aware of the individuals buried at the

Shores site. Board Member Liller responded that there are approximately ten burials at that location, along with some information regarding the identities of those buried.

Public Comment: None

Deliberation by the Board:

Board Member Liller suggested to include the church above Riverbend Park in the Local Historic Designations section of the proposed Historic Resources Board Goals for 2025.

Motion: Board Member Liller moved to approve the Historic Resources Board Goals for 2025 with modifications; seconded by Vice Chair Mayo. The motion passed unanimously (6-0 vote).

Staff Updates –

4. **Historic Centennial Committee:** Ms. Thoburn provided an update on the preparations for the centennial celebration. She expressed the necessity for more individuals like Captain Peter Leo, who attended tonight's meeting with stories and artifacts that reflect the Town's history. Ms. Thoburn mentioned that thanks to help from the Loxahatchee River Historical Society and Historical Society of Palm Beach County for photographs and additional information pertinent to the Town's history we are on track. She emphasized the need for images spanning from the 1960s to the present. Furthermore, she envisions a panel where individuals can speak and respond to questions, illustrating the experiences and transformations over the years. Ms. Thoburn requested that the Board inform her of any suitable candidates for this panel. She noted that this initiative is intended to be documented in a Centennial Celebration book, and presented the new logo. She also mentioned upcoming events during the first quarter of the year.

Board Comments: None

Next Meeting: Tentatively **January 27, 2025.**

ADJOURNMENT: Board Member Misselhorn made a motion to adjourn the meeting; seconded by Board Member Liller. The motion passed unanimously (6-0 vote). Meeting was adjourned at 7:14 pm.

Michael Schneider, Secretary

Debi Murray, Chair

**TOWN OF JUPITER EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR
CERTIFICATE TO DIG #1-25
PLANNING AND ZONING DEPARTMENT**



DATE: January 21, 2025
TO: Historic Resources Board Members
FROM: Stephanie A. Thoburn, Asst. Director of Planning and Zoning *SAT*
SUBJECT: **20 West Riverside Drive** – Application for an archaeological Certificate to Dig on a .69+/- acre single family residential lot.

Certificate to Dig #1-25
PZ 24-6301
T. Hart

Historic Resources Board 1/27/2025

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Consideration of a Certificate to Dig (CTD) application to construct a single-family home, garage and pool located at 20 W Riverside Drive. The subject property was determined to contain cultural deposits and sparse historic cultural material such as oyster shell refuse. The subject property contains a new archaeological site, Loxahatchee Shell Midden (Florida Master Site File or FMSF #8PB20528), which requires approval of a Certificate to Dig application prior to initiation of the proposed subsurface disturbances.

BACKGROUND:

<i>Property owner & Applicant:</i>	Andrew Russo and Milla Russo
<i>Agent:</i>	Cotleur & Hearing
<i>Acreage:</i>	.69+/- acres
<i>PCNs:</i>	30424036040140040
<i>Property location:</i>	20 West Riverside Drive
<i>Existing and Proposed Use of Property:</i>	Residential
<i>Current FLUM Designation:</i>	Low Density Residential
<i>Current Zoning District Designation:</i>	R-1 Residential, Single-Family

Reason for the Request:

The applicant is proposing to construct a residential home with accessory structures on a single-family lot located at 20 West Riverside Drive (See Attachment A – Narrative). The subject property is located within the Moderate Potential Zone as depicted on the Town of Jupiter map of Areas of Archaeological Site Potential. Single family residential lots that are not part of a large or small scale development application typically do not require a Certificate to Dig (CTD) unless there are reports of archaeological findings. An archaeological site was discovered at the subject property; therefore, based on Section 27-2443(d)(2) property owners must follow the archaeological review process.

The subject property is the first unidentified archaeological site discovered on a single-family lot that is not part of a large or scale development application. Section 27-2443(d)(2) states that when an unidentified site is discovered, all development or disruptive activity on the site shall cease. The existing lot had recently demolished a pre-existing single-family home, and a building permit was issued for a new house when the archaeological site was discovered. Per the code, within three working days of the discovery a qualified archaeologist shall inspect and evaluate the property for the purpose of determining whether archaeological artifacts are located on site. As a result, the Town's consulting archaeologist conducted a cursory archaeological assessment of the property on November 8, 2024, which concluded that the site contained both intact and disturbed cultural deposits (See attachment B – Cursory Archaeological Assessment). Due to the subject property being for a single-family lot not part of a large scale or small scale development, the Town elected to bear the costs associated with the archaeological review per Section 27-2443(d)(4)(a) of the Town's zoning code. Based on the findings of the assessment, it was determined that the site contained significant prehistoric cultural deposits that warranted further archaeological investigation to determine its extent across the parcel. In order to prevent any delay during construction, the owner elected to conduct an archaeological review of the property prior to starting construction. The applicant provided authorization on November 12, 2024, for Advanced Archaeology (the Town's consulting archaeologist) to conduct the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Survey (CRAS) on the lot the following week which is presented in Exhibit 1 of this report.

The subject property includes a newly discovered archaeological site with Florida Master Site File (FMSF) #8PB20528 due to its prehistoric and historic nature. According to the survey, the cultural deposits discovered during the Phase I CRAS was most likely used as a long-term campsite and/or village likely dating back to the Late Archaic Period (3000 B.C. – 750 B.C.). In addition, historic cultural material (butchered cow bone and 1940s manganese glass) was found indicating a historic 20th Century occupation of the parcel. These findings can be used in conjunction with the other archaeological sites discovered in the area to provide further historical context to the subject property. The Milam Midden, to the east of the subject property along the Loxahatchee River close to 202 East Riverside Drive, was discovered in 2005 when two shell samples were radio carbon dated to the Late Archaic Period, along with 20th century and modern occupations as well. Further archaeological monitoring work in 2017 of the sites near 202 East Riverside Drive discovered cultural resources consisting of prehistoric marine shell refuse (oyster) as well as some historic ceramic and metal artifacts. Lastly, the most recent work at Sawfish Bay Park provided the first in-depth documentation, including evidence that dated back to the Late Archaic and Historic periods. The combination of these discoveries provides further support suggesting the subsistence activity on the area along the Loxahatchee River which served as an extension of the previously documented Inlet Village Complex in the prehistoric timeframe, as well as occupation in the Historic 20th century.

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT REPORTS:

I. PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF AREA

The Town's Archaeological consultant, Advanced Archaeology, Inc., conducted a Phase I CRAS on the subject property during November 2024. The goal of the assessment was to determine the limits of the archaeological site and document information to help mitigate any potential impacts from the proposed new construction of the single family home and accessory structures (See attachment C – Proposed Building Plans). The CRAS included 22 shovel tests

across the site in a grid form based on the impacts shown on the survey of the proposed construction. Figure 10 on page 35 of the CRAS report (Exhibit 1) outlines where the shovel tests were conducted in relation to the future location of the house and pool. It outlines the location of where the intact midden deposits were found to be located on site. The shovel tests shown as red conducted on the site were determined to be positive for cultural material with three separate boundaries or areas on the site containing significant intact cultural material.

As a result of the Phase I CRAS, a previously unrecorded prehistoric site, 8PB20528 (Loxahatchee Shell Midden) was discovered on the subject property. Through research, site inspections, and shovel tests, the newly discovered prehistoric site was found to extend east and west across the middle of the property. The site has been determined eligible for a local historic designation as well as eligible to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Shovel tests discovered sparse deposits of oyster shell refuse that were within intact and disturbed midden contexts. Multiple species of marine shell were also recovered with oysters being the most prevalent. Intact Shell midden deposits were found within unit tests 1, 3, 9, 11, 19, 20, and 22. In addition, a prehistoric axe known as a shell celt tool was discovered from shovel test three. These findings support that the site was likely used as a long-term campsite and/or village likely dating to the Late Archaic Period (see Page 36 of CRAS).

II. CERTIFICATE TO DIG PROPOSED CONDITIONS

The approval of the Certificate to Dig #1-25 is subject to the following conditions based on the Phase I CRAS, the applicant's Archaeological Management Plan and Town's Archaeological consultant's recommendation (see Exhibit 1).

1. The Owner shall submit building permits that are consistent with the narrative and section view of the proposed construction, prepared by Cotleur & Hearing, dated December 23, 2024.
2. The Owner shall be responsible for the preparation of an Archaeological Phase 2 or 3 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey and for the archaeological monitoring within any of the areas of the subject property for future development which have been determined to contain potentially significant cultural deposits.
3. The Owner shall document any archaeological artifacts that are recovered from the subject property during excavation and shall submit the written documentation of the artifacts recovered from the subject property to the Department.
4. Within 60 days of the Certificate to Dig approval and prior to the footer inspection of the single-family house or accessory structures, the Owner shall provide a utility trenching plan and section for the subject property to the Department. The plan and section shall be coordinated with the Town's archaeologist.
5. 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.

MITIGATION AND CONCLUSION

Based on the archaeological report, prehistoric and historic findings were discovered on the site. Historic material was discovered in very sparse quantities and included a butchered cow bone and 1940s manganese glass (See page 36 of the CRAS Report). In addition, prehistoric findings included a shell celt tool (axe), shell/sand concretion layers and a potential fire hearth

feature (See page 39 and 40 of the CRAS Report). These prehistoric findings provide a likely indication that the site dates back to the Late Archaic Period. The Town's consulting archaeologist determined that the site is eligible for local Town designation and listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Findings of the report have yielded information important to the prehistory of the area.

The applicant has outlined a mitigation strategy for the site to preserve the archaeological findings discovered during the Phase I CRAS report (See Attachment A – Narrative). The proposed methods used for mitigation include:

- The addition of one foot of fill across the majority of the site to raise the finished floor elevation;
- The proposed home using stem wall construction. Stem wall construction is less impactful than a monolithic slab foundation;
- The proposed underground utilities will be connected to the existing system to avoid new disturbances; however, given that the exact location of the existing utility lines are unknown additional coordination with the Town's archaeologist may be necessary. The applicant has noted that if the routing of these lines crosses any potential midden areas, the lines will be rerouted to ensure preservation (See Attachment A – Narrative).
- The placement of the driveway has been altered to preserve the highest part of the midden that was discovered and has been proposed for preservation.
- A condition of approval of the CTD is recommended to require that a building permit be submitted consistent with the CTD 1-25 and the supporting narrative, section and plans.

The projected area of disturbance created by the proposed development will take place across approximately 671 square feet outside of areas of significant midden deposits (See Attachment D – Proposed Areas of Impact). Impacts within this area are minimal given that shovel tests four and five in the area did not uncover intact shell midden. Impacts below the current grade will be created by one of the house footers and the base of the pool. Once the proposed fill is placed on the lot, the footer will extend 2.47' into the current grade of the lot where as the proposed pool will extend 2.4" into the current grade. The slope of the lot provides less impact from development on the southern portion of the lot towards the water (See Attachment E – Section View of Development).

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 with conditions as contained within Certificate to Dig #1-25 (Exhibit 1).

STRATEGIC PRIORITY: Small Town Feel

EXHIBITS:

Exhibit 1 – CTD #1-25 with Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment Report

ATTACHMENTS:

- Attachment A – Narrative
- Attachment B – Cursory Archaeological Assessment
- Attachment C – Proposed Building Plans
- Attachment D – Proposed Areas of Impact
- Attachment E – Section View of Development

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\Certificates to Dig\20 West Riverside Drive\Staff Report\Bullet Points.docx

**20 West Riverside Drive
Certificate to Dig Application
Town of Jupiter
December 23, 2024**

On behalf of the Property Owner and Applicant, we respectfully request the review and approval of the submitted application materials to obtain a Certificate to Dig for the proposed residential development located at 20 West Riverside Drive in Jupiter, Florida.

Consistent with Sec. 27-2443, "Archaeological Resources Protection", the Applicant submits this application prior to receiving a development order for construction on the site. This narrative and the accompanying submittal materials demonstrate compliance with Section 27-2443(e) of the Town's Code and outline adequate preservation efforts for the subject site.

Project Location

The project parcel is located at 20 West Riverside Drive (Parcel Number: 30-42-40-36-04-014-0040) within the Town of Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida, and lies within Section 36, Township 40 South, Range 42 East. The most defining characteristic of this parcel is its adjacency to the Loxahatchee River, which abuts the parcel's southern boundary. The parcel is approximately 0.6876 acres in size and currently contains a wood-framed, two-story structure built in 2001. The remainder of the property contains noteworthy natural features, such as scattered oak trees and a mounded shell midden.

Site History

Although no previously recorded cultural resources or previous cultural resource investigations have occurred directly within the project parcel boundaries, the site is located in a high-probability zone for archaeological sites to occur. This necessitates a thoughtful design approach that ensures minimal impact on any possible archeological deposits.

In November 2024, Advanced Archaeology, Inc. conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the site. This investigation identified and documented a newly recorded prehistoric site, 8PB20528, known as the Loxahatchee Shell Midden, which spans the entire parcel. The midden dates to the Late Archaic Period (3000 B.C.-750 B.C.) and contains dense deposits of oyster shell refuse, faunal remains, and artifacts, including a prehistoric shell celt tool. Sparse materials from the 20th century were also recovered, indicating limited historic-era activity on the site.

The Phase I survey revealed that cultural deposits exist within the parcel and recommended preservation of these areas. Three specific areas of dense midden deposits were identified, highlighting the need for targeted preservation and minimal disturbance during redevelopment.

Proposed Redevelopment & Mitigation Strategy

The property owner plans to redevelop the parcel with a carefully designed approach that minimizes ground disturbance, reduces overall site impact, and preserves the remaining cultural deposits. The site previously had a residential building that is now demolished. The proposed building footprint has been strategically aligned with the previous structure's location to limit new ground disturbance and prioritize preservation. To mitigate further impact to the site's subsurface, a stem wall construction design will be utilized instead of traditional slab construction. The locations of footers for the elevated foundation have been laid out to avoid undisturbed midden areas while maintaining structural integrity. One foot of fill will be incorporated into the construction to elevate the proposed footers above the existing grade, ensuring the preservation of the natural grade and cultural deposits. Additionally, the proposed underground utilities will be connected to the existing system to avoid new disturbances. If the routing of these lines crosses any potential midden areas, the lines will be rerouted to ensure preservation.

In addition, the proposed driveway has been redesigned to avoid impacting the mounded shell midden deposit, which will be preserved as part of the future development plan. Special attention has also been given to protecting the parcel's scattered oak trees, which provide significant ecological and cultural value. Impacts to the site, including those from the pool and footers at 4.33 elevation, are detailed in the attached site plan. These areas correspond with Figure 10 (page 35) of the survey and are identified as zones requiring Phase II investigation and archaeological monitoring. Ground-disturbing activities elsewhere on the parcel will be monitored to ensure compliance with preservation standards, and any materials uncovered during construction will be reported to the Town of Jupiter for review and archival purposes.

Conclusion

The applicant requests the Town of Jupiter's approval for a certificate to dig on this property, emphasizing the intentional approach to preserve the site's archaeological, cultural, and natural resources. The architectural design minimizes potential impacts to the site, and proper archaeological management practices will ensure that all ground-disturbing activities are monitored. By avoiding cultural deposits and implementing preservation-focused design measures, the project ensures a balance between development objectives and the protection of the site's environmental and historical resources.

Sincerely,



Zach Ciciera, Senior Land Planner
Ella Stone, Land Planner
Cotleur & Hearing



Advanced Archaeology, Inc.
1126 S. Federal Hwy. #263
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316
Phone: 954-270-6624
Email: contact@advancedarchaeology.com

November 12, 2024

Stephanie A. Thoburn, AICP, ASLA
Assistant Director of Planning and Zoning
Town of Jupiter
210 Military Trail
Jupiter, Florida 33458

Re: Letter Report - 20 West Riverside Drive cursory Archaeological Assessment

Dear Mrs. Thoburn,

This letter is provided as a summary report of my cursory archaeological assessment at the 20 West Riverside Drive parcel on November 8, 2024. The purpose of this assessment was to determine if any unrecorded prehistoric cultural resources occur within the parcel and to determine the significance of any discovered cultural resources. Fieldwork consisted of a pedestrian survey across the entire parcel and the excavation of two shovel tests (Figure 1).

This assessment resulted in the determination that a previously unrecorded prehistoric site occurs within the parcel, which is characterized as a shell midden, containing both intact and disturbed cultural deposits that primarily consist of oyster shell refuse and sparse quantities of faunal bone (animal bone) fragments (Figures 2-5). Shovel Test 1 was found to contain intact shell midden at a depth of 20-80 cm (7-31 inches) below the ground surface, and Shovel Test 2 contained disturbed shell midden at a depth of 45-60 cm (17-23 inches) below the ground surface.

Based on this assessment, it is my opinion that the parcel contains significant prehistoric cultural deposits that warrant further archaeological investigations in order to determine the full extent of the cultural deposits across the parcel and to understand the nature of these deposits. I recommend a Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the parcel before proposed development occurs in order to accomplish these further archaeological investigations.

Please contact me with any questions or comments.

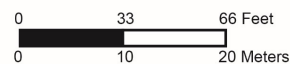
Sincerely,

Joseph F. Mankowski, M.A., RPA – Advanced Archaeology, Inc.
Archaeological Consultant for the Town of Jupiter



Figure 1. 2024 aerial photograph of the 20 West Riverside Drive parcel and shovel tests.

- = Positive shovel test
- = Parcel boundaries



Base image source: Palm Beach County Property Appraiser



Figure 2. Photograph view northeast at the mounded shell midden deposit.



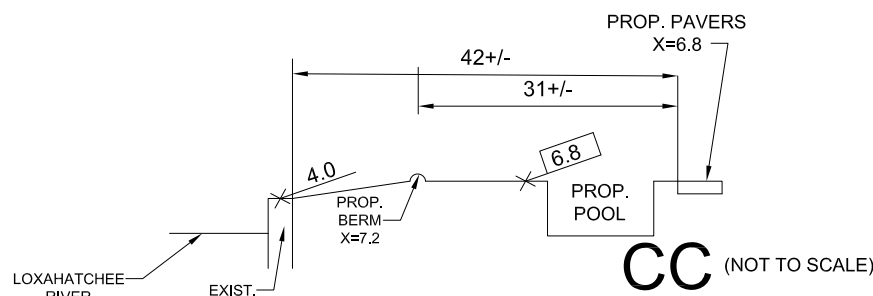
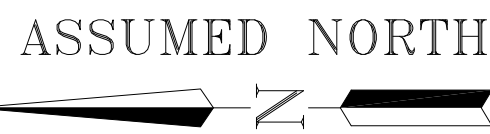
Figure 3. Photograph close-up view of shell midden.



Figure 4. Photograph profile view of Shovel Test 1.



Figure 5. Photograph profile view of Shovel Test 2.



PHOTOCOPYING PROHIBITED © 2024

LEGEND:

A/C	= AIR CONDITIONING PAD	X-100.0	= EXISTING ELEVATION	PB	= PLAT BOOK
▲	= CENTRAL ANGLE/DELT	○	= PROPOSED ELEVATION	P.O.B.	= POINT OF BEGINNING
○	= SOIL TEST SITE	C.M.	= FIRE HYDRANT	P.O.C.	= POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
○	= BENCHMARK SYMBOL	N.F.F.	= CONCRETE MONUMENT	PC	= POINT OF CURVATURE
ASPH	= ASPHALT	IR	= FINISH FLOOR	P.P.M.	= PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENT
BM	= BENCHMARK	N.T.T.	= IRON ROD	P	= PAGE
□	= CABLE TELEVISION BOX	F	= NAIL & TIN TAG	PLTR.	= PLANTER
□	= COATED	P.W.	= P.K. NAIL	PLTR.	= PORCH
C.B.S.	= CONCRETE BLOCK STRUCTURE	H.F.	= IRON PIPE	PROP.	= PROPOSED
C.L.F.	= CHAIN LINK FENCE	K.P.	= HOG WIRE / FIELD FENCING	R.C.P.	= REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
C.M.	= CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	L.F.	= LIGHT POLE	R/W	= RIGHT OF WAY
CL	= CENTERLINE	L	= LICENSE BUREAU	S.P.	= 50' IRON ROD AND CAP #2992
CONC.	= CONCRETE	LB	= LICENSE MEASUREMENT	S.F.	= SQUARE FEET
COV.	= COVERED	M	= MANHOLE	P.K.	= PARKER-KALON NAIL AND DISK
(D)	= (DESCRIPTION)	M.H.	= MAXIMUM	S.T.	= SEPTIC TANK
D.B.	= DEED BOOK	MAX	= MAXIMUM	SCRN.	= SCREENED
D.E.	= DRAINAGE EASEMENT	MIN	= MINIMUM	□	= TELEPHONE RISER BOX
D.U.E.	= DRAINAGE AND UTILITY EASEMENT	N&D	= NAIL AND DISK	TYR	= TYPICAL
D.F.	= DRAIN FIELD	O.D.	= OUTSIDE DIAMETER	U.E.	= UTILITY EASEMENT
ENC.	= ENCROACHMENT	O.R.B.	= OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK	U.P.	= UTILITY POLE (POWER OR TELEPHONE)
ENCL.	= ENCLOSURE	OH	= OVERHEAD UTILITY LINE	W	= WASHER
EMTL.	= EASEMENT	P.C.P.	= PERMANENT CONTROL POINT	W.C.	= WATERS CORNER
EXIST.	= EXISTING	P	= PLAT DIMENSION	W.F.	= WOOD FENCE
▲	= ELEVATION	PH		W	= WATER METER
▲	= ELECTRICAL PANEL			W	= WATER METER

PB	≡ PLAT BOOK
P.O.B.	≡ POINT OF BEGINNING
P.O.C.	≡ POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
P.C.	≡ POINT OF CURVATURE
P.R.M.	≡ PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENT
PG	≡ PAGE
PLTR	≡ PLANTER
POR	≡ PORCH
PROP.	≡ PROPOSED
R	≡ RADIUS
R.C.P.	≡ REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
R/W	≡ RIGHT OF WAY
50' I.R.	≡ 50' IRON ROD AND CAP #2992
S.F.	≡ SQUARE FEET
P.S.T.	≡ SPERTK-KALON NAIL AND DISK
P.K.	≡ PARTIAL
SCRN	≡ SORENEED
TELEPHONE	≡ TELEPHONE RISER BOX
TYP.	≡ TYPICAL
UTLTY.	≡ UTILITY EASEMENT
UTLTY. PO.	≡ UTILITY POLE (POWER OR TELEPHONE)
W	≡ WASHER
W.C.	≡ WATER CESSAR
W.F.	≡ WOOD FENCE
W.M.	≡ WATER METER

CERTIFIED TO:
ANDREW W. RUSSO
MILLA RUSSO
LANGER CONSTRUCTION

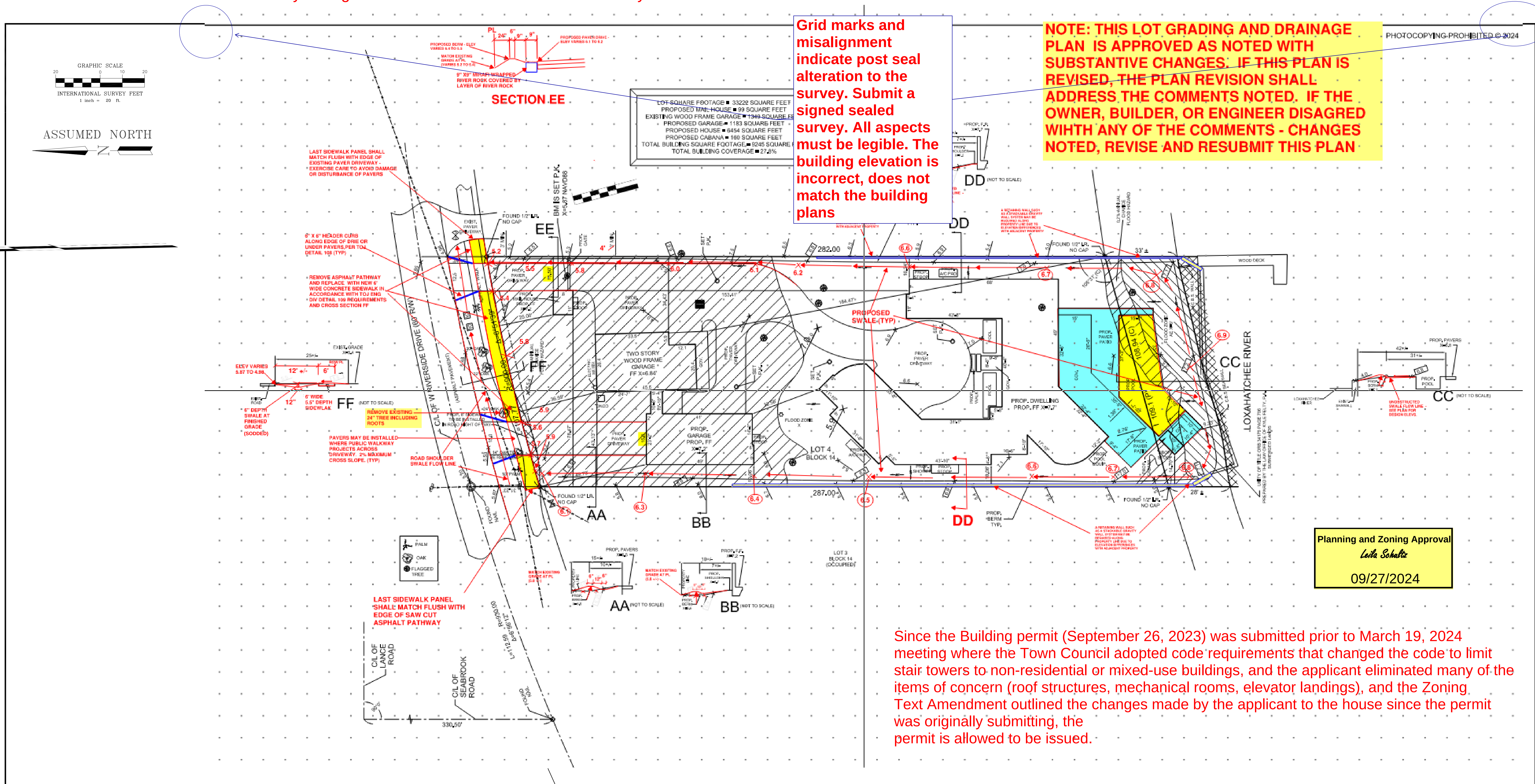
FIELD DATE: NOVEMBER 23, 2022	CONVICTED MAY 1978	SCALE: 1"= 20'	ADDRESS: 20 W RIVERSIDE DRIVE TEQUESTA, FL 33469
REVISED: UPDATE080524PAM REVISED: SITERL080524PAM		DRAWN BY: CFC	
JOB ORDER NO.: 25144		F.B. PG. CRG-RDW	

CHRISTOPHER R
GAILEY

Digitally signed by
CHRISTOPHER R GAILEY
Date: 2024.08.13 16:11:54 -04'00'

ROBERT D. WHITEHEAD P.S.M. 5524 - CHRISTOPHER R. GAILEY P.S.M. 7405
THE SURVEY DEPICTED HEREON IS NOT COVERED BY PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE

The survey is illegible and has been altered after the surveyor has sealed. Submit a clear



Since the Building permit (September 26, 2023) was submitted prior to March 19, 2024 meeting where the Town Council adopted code requirements that changed the code to limit stair towers to non-residential or mixed-use buildings, and the applicant eliminated many of the items of concern (roof structures, mechanical rooms, elevator landings), and the Zoning Text Amendment outlined the changes made by the applicant to the house since the permit was originally submitting, the permit is allowed to be issued.

CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT SURVEY

LEGAL DESCRIPTION (As furnished by client)

LOT 4, BLOCK 14 RIVERSIDE ON THE LOXAHATCHEE, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 9, PAGE 5, PUBLIC RECORDS OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA.

TRACT CONTAINS 33222+/- SQUARE FEET.



**CHRISTOPHER R
GAILEY**

Digitally signed by
CHRISTOPHER R GAILEY
Date: 2024.08.13 16:11:54 -04'00'

ROBERT D. WHITEHEAD P.S.M. 3524 - CHRISTOPHER R. GAILEY P.S.M. 1405
THE SURVEY DEPICTED HEREON IS NOT COVERED BY PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE.

NOTES:

1. PARCEL FALLS IN FEMA FLOOD ZONE X, AND A FEMA FLOOD ZONE AE, X=6, AND 0.2 PCT ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD HAZARD, PER FEMA FLOOD MAP 12099C0178F EFFECTIVE 10/5/2017.
2. WRITTEN DIMENSION TAKE PRECEDENT OVER SCALED DIMENSIONS. DISTANCES ARE NOT TO BE SCALED FOR CONSTRUCTION AND/OR DESIGN PURPOSES.
3. FIELD MEASUREMENTS, PLAT MEASUREMENTS AND DEED MEASUREMENTS ARE CONCURRENT UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFICALLY STATED ON THIS SURVEY.
4. NO UNDERGROUND INSTALLATIONS OR IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN LOCATED AS PART OF THIS SURVEY, UNLESS SHOWN OR MADE NOTE OF HEREON.
5. NO INSTRUMENTS OF RECORD REFLECTING EASEMENTS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND/OR OWNERSHIP HAVE BEEN FURNISHED THIS SURVEYOR, EXCEPT AS SHOWN.
6. ENCROACHMENTS, IF ANY ARE SHOWN HEREON.
7. ANGLES SHOWN HEREON REFER TO THE RECORDED PLAT AS STATED IN DESCRIPTION ABOVE.
8. ELEVATIONS, IF ANY, SHOWN HEREON REFER TO NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM (1988) WHERE MEAN HIGH SEA LEVEL IS 0'00, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
9. THIS SURVEY IS NOT TRANSFERABLE BY OWNERS AFFIDAVIT OF SURVEY OR SIMILAR INSTRUMENT.
10. THIS SURVEY IS VALID IN ACCORDANCE WITH F.S. 627.7842, FOR A PERIOD OF 90 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF CERTIFICATION.
11. THIS SURVEY MEETS PRECISION REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBURBAN SURVEYS. RELATIVE PRECISION IS GREATER THAN 1 FOOT IN 7500 FEET.
12. ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS TO THIS SURVEY MAP AND/OR REPORT BY OTHER THAN THE SIGNING PARTY OR PARTIES IS PROHIBITED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE SIGNING PARTY OR PARTIES.
13. NOT VALID WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE AND THE ORIGINAL RAISED SEAL, OR THIRD PARTY VERIFIED DIGITAL SIGNATURE OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER.

A/C = AIR CONDITIONING PAD
C.A. = CENTRAL ANGLE/DELTA
S.T.S. = SOIL TEST SITE
B.M. = BENCHMARK SYMBOL
ASPH = ASPHALT
C.B.S. = CONCRETE BLOCK STRUCTURE
C.L.F. = CHAIN LINK FENCE
C.M.P. = CORRUGATED METAL PIPE
C.L. = CENTERLINE
CONC. = CONCRETE
COV. = COVERED
(D) = DESCRIPTION
D.B. = DEED BOOK
D.E. = DRAINAGE EASEMENT
D.U.E. = DRAINAGE AND UTILITY EASEMENT
D.F. = DRAIN FIELD
ENC. = ENCROACHMENT
ENCL. = ENCLOSURE
E.M.T. = EASEMENT
EXIST. = EXISTING
E. = ELEVATION
P. = ELECTRICAL PANEL

LEGEND:

= EXISTING ELEVATION
= PROPOSED ELEVATION
= FIRE HYDRANT
= CONCRETE MONUMENT
= FINISH FLOOR
= IRON ROD
N & T.T. = NAIL & TIN TAG
P.K. = P.K. NAIL
I.P. = IRON PIPE
H.W.F. = HOG WIRE / FIELD FENCING
L.P. = LIGHT POLE
LB. = LICENSE BUREAU
(M) = FIELD MEASUREMENT
MIN. = MINIMUM
MON. = MONUMENT
N&D. = NAIL AND DISK
O.D. = OUTSIDE DIAMETER
O.R.B. = OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK
O.H. = OVERHEAD UTILITY LINE
P.C.P. = PERMANENT CONTROL POINT
(P) = PLAT DIMENSION
PB. = PLAT BOOK
P.O.B. = POINT OF BEGINNING
P.O.C. = POINT OF COMMENCEMENT
P.C. = POINT OF CURVATURE
P.R.M. = PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENT
PG. = PAGE
PLTR. = PLANTER
POR. = PORCH
PROP. = PROPOSED
R. = RADIS
R.C.P. = REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
RW. = RIGHT OF WAY
S.B.I.R. = 8\"/>

TRIANGLE
Land Surveying, Inc.
Surveying to Specification
LB # 2992

4750 Royal Palm
Beach Boulevard
W. Palm Beach, FL 33411
561.798-3966 (phone)
561.791-8777 (fax)
triangle2992@gmail.com

CERTIFIED TO:
ANDREW W. RUSSO
MILLA RUSSO
LANGER CONSTRUCTION

FIELD DATE:
NOVEMBER 23, 2022
REVISD: UPDATE090524PAM
REVISD: SITERL080524PAM

SCALE:
1"= 20'
DRWN BY:
CFC
JOB ORDER NO.:
25144
F.B. PG.
CRG-RDW

ADDRESS:
20 W RIVERSIDE DRIVE
TEQUESTA, FL 33469

23-074833-BLDR

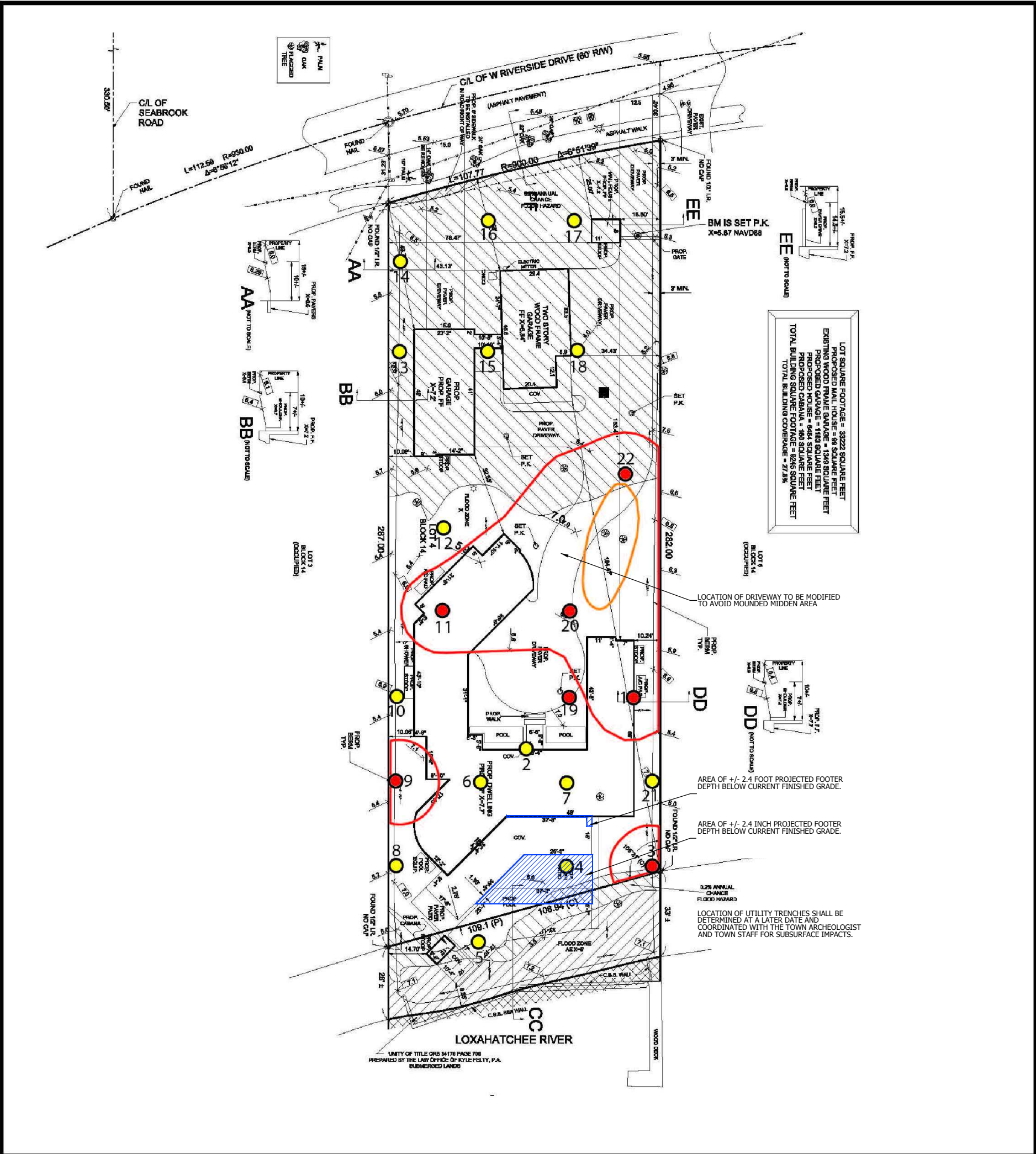
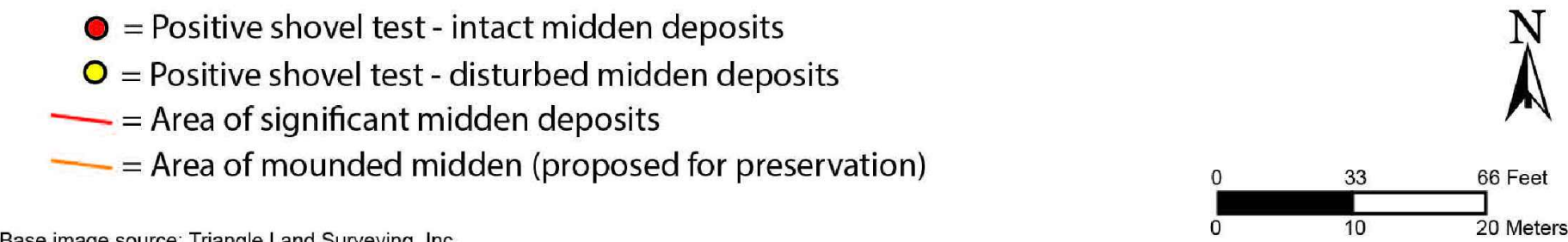
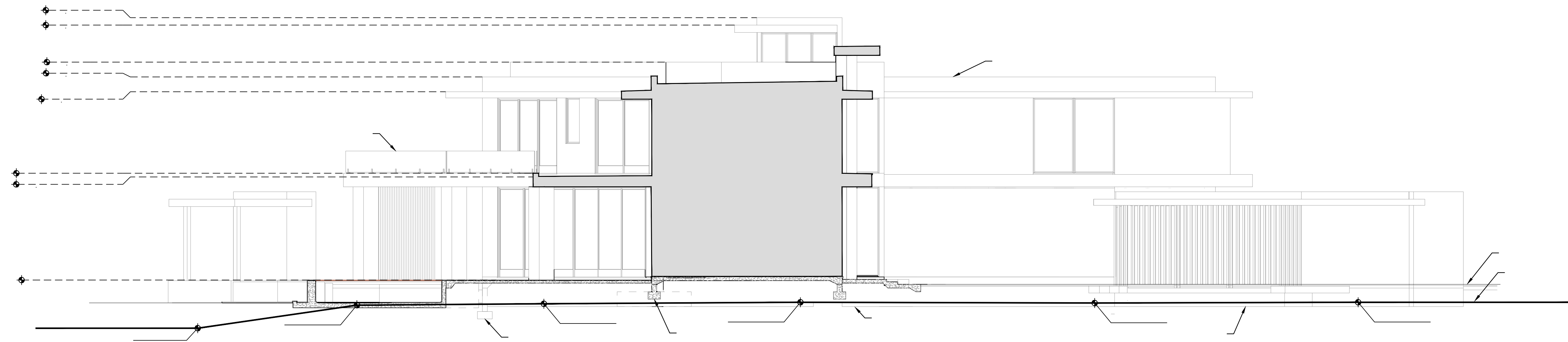
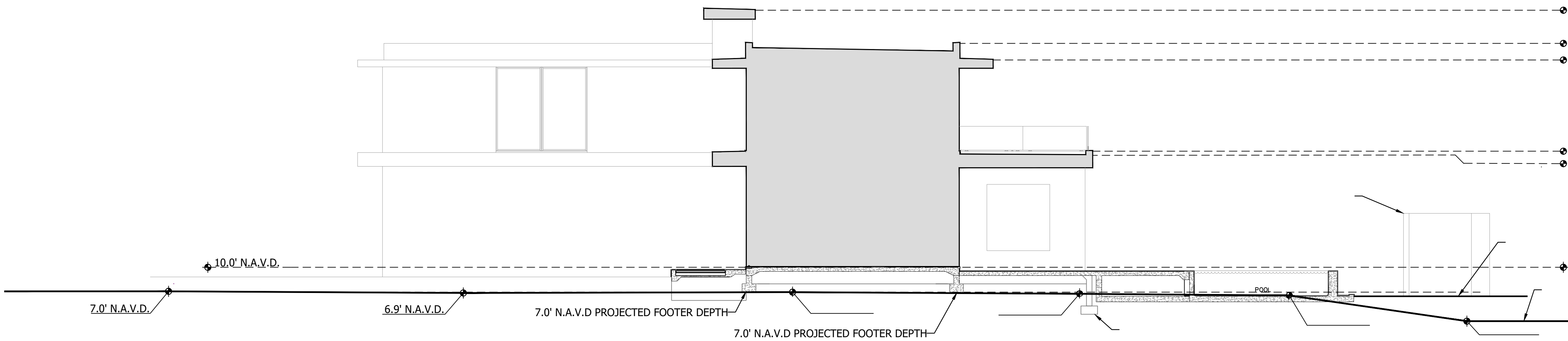


Figure 10. Proposed construction survey of the 20 West Riverside Drive parcel and shovel tests.





SP-3



2
SP-3 CROSS SECTION - AREA OF IMPACT

December 23, 2024 8:33:13 a.m.
Drawing: DRAWNG2.DWG

CERTIFICATE TO DIG NO. 1-25

TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA

WHEREAS, Andrew Russo and Milla Russo are the owners ("Owner") of approximately .69 acres in the R-1 Single Family zoning district, the legal description of which is described in Exhibit "A" and incorporated herein ("the subject property"); and,

WHEREAS, the subject property is located at 20 West Riverside Drive and is within a moderate potential zone pursuant to Code §27-2443(D)(2)(E) for yielding archeological cultural deposits; and,

WHEREAS, following the Owner's submission of an application for the development of a residential home on the subject property and during the development review process for the same, the Town's Planning & Zoning Department (the Department) determined that the subject property was within an unidentified archaeological site; and,

WHEREAS, Section 27-2443(d)(2) of the Town of Jupiter Code of Ordinances (Code), requires properties with newly discovered unidentified sites to be subject to archaeological review and must be reviewed within three working days by a qualified archaeologist; and,

1 **WHEREAS**, the Owner requested that the Town’s archaeological
2 consultant, Advanced Archaeology, Inc. be used to perform an archaeological
3 review as required by Code Section 27-2443(d)(4)(a);

4 **WHEREAS**, on November 8, 2024, Advanced Archaeology, Inc.
5 determined that the subject property contains significant prehistoric cultural
6 deposits that warrant further archaeological investigations; and,

7 **WHEREAS**, because the subject property contains significant
8 prehistoric cultural deposits, it must obtain a Certificate to Dig with a Phase I
9 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (“the Assessment”) prior to
10 commencing any ground disturbing activity; and,

11 **WHEREAS**, the Owner has requested the preparation of an
12 Assessment by Advanced Archaeology Inc., for the subject property; and,

13 **WHEREAS**, the Assessment of the subject property is attached hereto
14 and made a part hereof as Exhibit “B”; and,

15 **WHEREAS**, the Assessment resulted in the documentation of a newly
16 recorded site, Loxahatchee Shell Midden (Florida Master Site File
17 #8PB20528); and,

18 **WHEREAS**, the Owner has submitted an application for a Certificate to
19 Dig (“the Application”) to the Department pursuant to Section 27-2443(d)(2)(e)
20 of the Code, which, if granted would permit the Owner to make subsurface
21 disturbances on the subject property and permit the development of a new
22 single family home; and,

1 **WHEREAS**, Advanced Archaeology, Inc., has determined that the
2 Owner's Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment is technically sufficient, and
3 complies with the requirements of the Code for the issuance of a Certificate to
4 Dig; and,

5 **WHEREAS**, at its January 27, 2025 regular meeting, the Town's
6 Historic Resources Board considered the evidence presented to it by the
7 Department, Advanced Archaeology, Inc., and the Owner, regarding the
8 Application's consistency with the archaeological resource protection
9 provisions of the Town's Comprehensive Plan, and the land development
10 regulations of Chapter 27, Article XI, Division 19 of the Code pertaining to
11 historic and archaeological preservation; and,

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

17 **WHEREAS**, Section 27-2443(c) of the Code provides that if a property
18 is deemed to have significant archaeological value, the Historic Resources
19 Board shall issue a Certificate to Dig with any conditions it deems necessary
20 to protect the archaeological resources on the property so as to permit the
21 excavation of that part of the property found to be of archaeological
22 significance, including conditions; and,

1 **WHEREAS**, the Historic Resources Board has considered the
2 Application and has determined that a Certificate to Dig should be issued,
3 subject to the conditions; and,

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

6 **NOW, THEREFORE, THE HISTORIC RESOURCES BOARD OF THE**
7 **TOWN OF JUPITER HEREBY ISSUES THIS CERTIFICATE TO DIG**
8 **SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:**

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

12 **Section 2.** The Board hereby approves the Application and issues a
13 Certificate to Dig for the subject property, subject to the conditions contained
14 in Section 3. The Board has determined that the Owner's compliance with
15 these conditions is necessary for the Application to be consistent with the
16 archaeological resource protection provisions of the Town's Comprehensive
17 Plan and to meet the Land Development Regulations contained in Chapter
18 27, Article X, Division 19 of the Code, pertaining to historic and archeological
19 preservation.

20 **Section 3.** The Certificate to Dig is subject to the Owner's compliance
21 with the following conditions:

- 1) The Owner shall submit building permits that are consistent with the narrative and section view of the proposed construction, prepared by Cotleur & Hearing, dated December 23, 2024.
- 2) The Owner shall be responsible for the preparation of an Archaeological Phase 2 or 3 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey and for the archaeological monitoring within any of the areas of the subject property for future development which have been determined to contain potentially significant cultural deposits.
- 3) The Owner shall document any archaeological artifacts that are recovered from the subject property during excavation and shall submit the written documentation of the artifacts recovered from the subject property to the Department.
- 4) Within 60 days of the Certificate to Dig approval and prior to the footer inspection of the single family house or accessory structures, the Owner shall provide a utilities trenching plan and sections for the subject property to the Department. The plan and section shall be coordinated with and approved by the Town's archaeologist.
- 5) 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** – Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

6 #5969223 v1 26503-00001

LEGAL DESCRIPTION (As furnished by client)

LOT 4, BLOCK 14 RIVERSIDE ON THE LOXAHATCHEE, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 9, PAGE 5, PUBLIC RECORDS OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA.

TRACT CONTAINS 29978.88± SQUARE FEET. |



A PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE 20 WEST RIVERSIDE DRIVE PARCEL, 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

NOVEMBER 2024

AAI PROJECT #2024.03

AAI TECHNICAL REPORT #667

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CONSULTANT SUMMARY

In November 2024, Advanced Archaeology, Inc. conducted a Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the 20 West Riverside Drive parcel for the Town of Jupiter. The objective of this investigation was to identify, assess, recover, and document any prehistoric or historic cultural resource deposits that may be present within the parcel boundaries, and to determine their potential eligibility for local Town designation and listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP) before new development of the property occurred. The project parcel is located at 20 West Riverside Drive (Parcel Number: 30-42-40-36-04-014-0040) within the Town of Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida, and it lies within Section 36, Township 40 South and Range 42 East, as depicted on the USGS Jupiter Quadrangle map (Figure 1). The parcel is 0.6876 acres (0.28 hectares) in size, and currently contains a wood framed two-story structure that was built in 2001. The remainder of the property is cleared with some scattered trees (Figures 6 & 7).

This assessment was conducted to fulfill historic resource requirements pursuant to the Town of Jupiter's Code Section 27-2443(d)(2)(c/e). 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 reviewing archival literature, maps, aerial photographs, LIDAR, and conducting fieldwork. A review with the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) indicated that no previously recorded cultural resources or previous cultural resource investigations occur directly within the project parcel boundaries. Based on the archival research and ground truthing, the parcel was determined to be within a high probability zone for archaeological sites to occur. Also, it was observed that a mounded prehistoric shell midden deposit was located within the east-central area of the parcel.

This archaeological assessment resulted in the documentation of one previously unrecorded prehistoric site, 8PB20528 (Loxahatchee Shell Midden), which was found to encompass the entire parcel. Fieldwork within the parcel was conducted by pedestrian survey in order to visually inspect and identify any aboveground cultural features or cultural material on the ground surface, and also by shovel testing across the property. A total of twenty-two shovel tests (Shovel Tests 1-22) were excavated on a 10-meter (33 feet) interval control grid (Figures 8-14). All shovel tests were found to be positive for containing cultural material (see Appendix I. Field Specimen Log), and three separate areas of significant cultural deposits (intact and dense midden) were determined. Some areas within the parcel that contained existing sand/debris spoil piles or asphalted surfaces could not be shovel tested. Also, the area of the property that contained the elevated and mounded shell midden deposit was not tested because this area of the parcel is intended to be preserved as part of the future development plans.

Based on the documented cultural deposits, site 8PB20528 was likely used as a long-term campsite and/or village likely dating to the Late Archaic Period (3000 B.C.-750 B.C.). Sparse historic

cultural material also was found, which indicates a Historic 20th century occupation of the parcel. Cultural deposits from 8PB20528, were primarily characterized as dense to sparse deposits of oyster shell refuse (shell midden) that were found in intact and disturbed substrate contexts. Numerous species of marine shell were recovered (Figure 17), with oyster being the most dominant species represented followed by Quahog clam as the second most numerous species found. Shovel Tests 1, 3, 9, 11, 19, 20, and 22 were found to contain intact shell midden deposits. Sparse to moderate quantities of faunal bone (Figure 16) also was found to occur within the shell midden deposit, which consisted of fish, sea turtle, deer, opossum, and cow (historic). Of particular note, one shell celt tool (prehistoric axe) was recovered from Shovel Test 3 (Figure 15), and shell/sand concretion layers were found in Shovel Test 9 at a depth of 75-90 centimeters (cm) (30-35 inches) and in Shovel Test 11 (Figure 18) at a depth of 35-50 cm (14-20 inches), which may indicate the old age of the site (likely Late Archaic Period). Also, a possible fire hearth feature was found within Shovel Test 3 at a depth of 30-50 cm (12-20 inches), which consisted of ashy sand and some burnt shell. Historic material was found in very sparse quantities, which consisted of butchered cow bone and 1940s manganese glass.

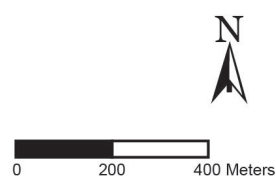
Subsoils documented within shovel tests containing significant cultural deposits included Shovel Tests 1, 3, 9, 11, 20, and 22. Shovel tests that contained intact cultural deposits were generally found to be characterized as disturbed shell midden with dark gray (Munsell Soil Color Book: 10YR-4/1) sand at a depth of 0-30 cm (0-12 inches), intact shell midden with dark gray (10YR-4/1) sand at a depth of 30-50 cm (12-20 inches), and intact/sterile white (10YR-8/1) sand at a depth of 50-100 cm (20-39 inches). Some intact shell midden deposits were documented as occurring at shallow depths of 10 cm (4 inches) and to maximum depths of 110 cm (43 inches).

In conclusion, significant prehistoric cultural resource deposits were found as a result of this Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey, which are associated with the newly recorded site of 8PB20528. It is the consultant's opinion, based on the available data that the areas containing the significant cultural deposits are eligible for local Town designation and listing in the NRHP under Criterion D, because these deposits have yielded information important in prehistory. It is the consultant's recommendation that the Certificate to Dig permit be issued for any proposed new development plans on the parcel in regards to the archaeological considerations with the condition that archaeological Phase 2 and monitoring assessments be conducted within any of the areas of significant cultural deposits that cannot be avoided by impacts during ground-disturbing as a result of future development on the property.



Figure 1. USGS map of the 20 West Riverside Drive parcel.

Base map source: USGS Jupiter (1986)
Project location: Township 40 South, Range 42 East, Section 36



PROJECT SETTING

The project parcel is located at 20 West Riverside Drive (Parcel Number: 30-42-40-36-04-014-0040) within the Town of Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida, and it lies within Section 36, Township 40 South and Range 42 East, as depicted on the USGS Jupiter Quadrangle map (Figure 1). The parcel is 0.6876 acres (0.28 hectares) in size, and currently contains a wood framed two-story structure that was built in 2001. The remainder of the property is cleared with some scattered trees (Figures 6 & 7). Also, the property is located on the north shore of the Loxahatchee River, which is a major water feature of the area. A 1940 aerial photograph (Figure 3) of the parcel depicts that the surrounding area was relatively undeveloped, and a 1953 aerial photograph (Figure 4) depicts the same conditions of the area, but with a house and numerous trees clearly depicted on the property. A 1968 aerial photograph (Figure 5) depicts no significant changes within the property; however, a dense housing development is evident in the surrounding area of the parcel.

The parcel 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 (66 feet) 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 parcel contains two soil types according to the USDA Soil Survey of Palm Beach County, Florida (USDA 1978). This soil types are defined as follows:

St. Lucie-Paola-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes: The St. Lucie series of this complex is nearly level to sloping, excessively drained, deep, sandy soil is on long narrow, dune-like coastal ridges and on isolated knolls. The Paola series is nearly level to sloping. excessively drained, deep, sandy soil has yellowish layers beneath the white subsurface layer. It is on long, narrow dunelike ridges near the Atlantic coast. The Urban land portion of the complex is about 50 to 70 percent open land, such as lawns, vacant lots, and playgrounds. In places, these soils have been modified by cutting, grading, or shaping for urban development. About 30 to 50

percent of the complex is covered by streets, sidewalks, driveways, patios, buildings, and other structures.

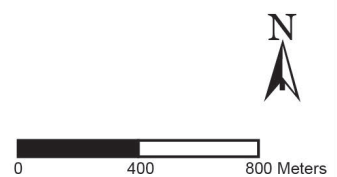
Myakka-Urban land complex: This complex consists of Myakka sand and Urban land. Myakka sand is a nearly level, poorly drained, deep, sandy soil that has a dark colored layer, weakly cemented with organic matter, above a depth of 30 inches. About 25 to 50 percent of the complex is covered by streets, side-walks, driveways, houses, and other structures. About 40 to 65 percent of the complex consists of open land, such as lawns, vacant lots, and playgrounds. These areas are made up mainly of Myakka sand, which has been modified in most places by spreading about 12 inches of sandy fill material on the original surface.

Shovel tests excavated within the project parcel that contained intact cultural deposits were generally found to be characterized as disturbed shell midden with dark gray (Munsell Soil Color Book: 10YR-4/1) sand at a depth of 0-30 cm (0-12 inches), intact shell midden with dark gray (10YR-4/1) sand at a depth of 30-50 cm (12-20 inches), and intact/sterile white (10YR-8/1) sand at a depth of 50-100 cm (20-39 inches). Some intact shell midden deposits were documented as occurring at shallow depths of 10 cm (4 inches) and to maximum depths of 110 cm (43 inches).



Figure 2. 1845 survey map of the 20 West Riverside Drive parcel.

Base map source: LABINS



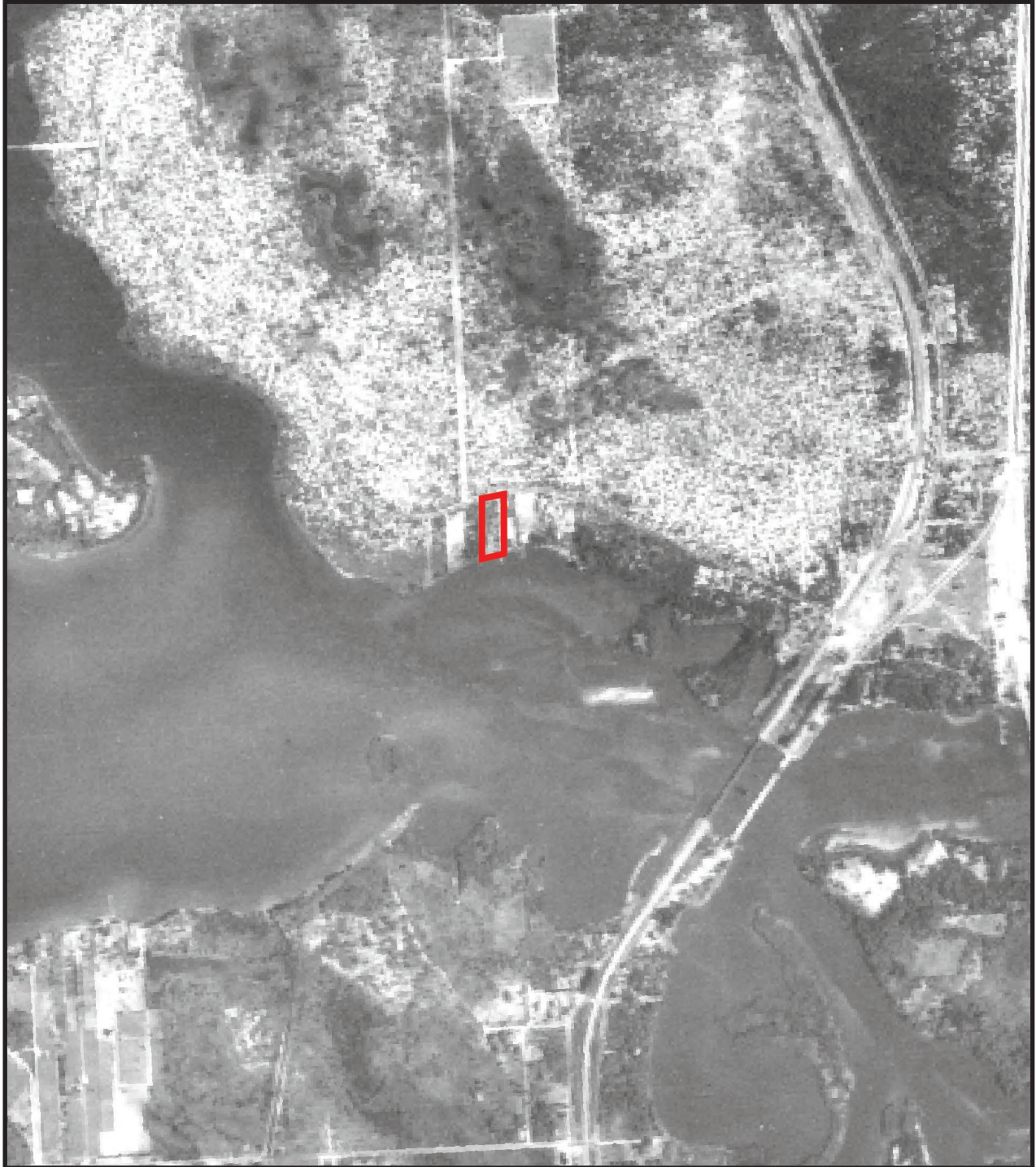


Figure 3. 1940 aerial photograph of the 20 West Riverside Drive parcel.

Base image source: Town of Jupiter

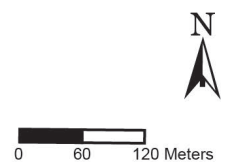




Figure 4. 1953 aerial photograph of the 20 West Riverside Drive parcel.

Base image source: PALMM

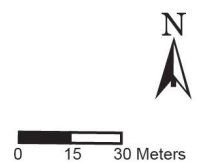




Figure 5. 1968 aerial photograph of the 20 West Riverside Drive parcel.

Base image source: PALMM

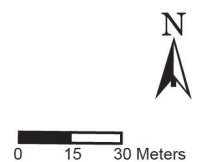




Figure 6. Photograph view north at the parcel.



Figure 7. Photograph view east at the parcel.

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 November-December 1894, Fred Cabot constructed a new one-room building in “West Jupiter,” which was a temporary residence for the Cabot family, but primarily intended to be used as a schoolhouse (Tropical Sun 1894). The first school year that the schoolhouse was in use was 1895-1896, and in 1902, a second room was added to this school, which was locally-known as the “Cabot School” (Liller 2024). 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 what was historically the location of Lainhart and Potter; and Coston'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, and Jupiter's first town hall was constructed in its place. This small rectangular concrete building consisted of one room and a bath, and it still stands today. 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 North Highway 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 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).

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, an archaeological monitoring assessment of the River Hammock Tract was conducted, which is located in Jupiter at the vicinity of the 202 East Riverside Drive property. The purpose of the project was to determine the size, age, and significance of the remaining midden associated

with the previously recorded prehistoric oyster shell midden, the Milam Midden, 8PB11546, and also to assess future impacts proposed subdivision and development might have on the site. This assessment resulted in the excavations of trenches across the property that documented intact shell midden deposits containing dense quantities of oyster shell refuse and sparse faunal bone. Two shell samples were radiocarbon that dated to 4120 ± 70 years BP and 3930 ± 80 years BP, which indicated the site dates to the Late Archaic Period. Additional early 20th century and modern occupation of the tract was indicated by glass, ceramics, and building remains dating to both periods. It was recommended that archaeological monitoring occur within the delineated site area during future development activities (Haiduven 2005).

In 2017, Advanced Archaeology, Inc. conducted an archaeological monitoring assessment of new construction activities at the 202 East Riverside Drive parcel in the Town of Jupiter, which further documented cultural resource deposits associated with site 8PB11546. Documented cultural material consisted of sparse deposits of prehistoric faunal bone, moderate to dense quantities of prehistoric marine shell refuse (oyster), and sparse quantities of historic ceramic and metal artifacts (Mankowski 2017).

In 2024, Advanced Archaeology, Inc. conducted a Phase 1 and Phase 2 archaeological investigation of the Aicher House Deck and ADA Ramp project area, located within the Town of Jupiter at Sawfish Bay Park. The 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, indicated 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 of 3920 ± 30 BP and 3900 ± 30 BP that were obtained as part of the investigation. The assessment also 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 (Mankowski 2024).

FMSF Literature Review

As part of the literature review, a search was conducted with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for relevant archives and literature. As a result of this review, the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) compiled a roster of 61 previously recorded cultural resources (Table 1) and 28 previous cultural resource investigations (Table 2) within a 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) radius of the project parcel. Based on the FMSF review, none of these previously recorded resources or previous investigations occur directly within the parcel.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 1.6-Kilometer (1-Mile) Radius of the Project Parcel

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
PB11372	Suni Sands Mobile Home Park	Jupiter	Resource Group	Insufficient Info
PB11388	Harbor View	Jupiter	Archaeological	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
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 Bridge	US-1/SR-5 over Intracoastal Waterway	Bridge	Eligible
PB15396	North Jupiter BLM Site	Jupiter	Archaeological	Not Evaluated
PB15967	CR-707 (Beach Rd) / Intracoastal Waterway	Beach Road (CR-707) / Intracoastal Waterway	Bridge	Not Evaluated
PB15990	People's Congregational 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
PB16188	LORSTA JUPITER FAMILY HOUSING Unit G	Unit G Coast Guard Way, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Eligible
PB16189	LORSTA JUPITER FAMILY HOUSING Unit H	Unit H Coast Guard Way, Jupiter	Standing Structure	Not Eligible
PB16190	LORSTA JUPITER FAMILY HOUSING Unit I	Unit I 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
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 (1-Mile) Radius of the Project Parcel

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
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
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
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

RESEARCH DESIGN AND FIELD METHODS

The objective of this Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the 20 West Riverside Drive parcel was to identify, assess, recover, and document any prehistoric or historic cultural resource deposits that may be present within the property boundaries, and to determine their potential eligibility for local Town designation and listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP). The research strategy included archival research and a field survey. Archival information was used to determine archaeological probability and to provide guidance for the fieldwork sampling strategy.

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 parcel 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 parcel.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

This investigation incorporated the use of certain predictive archaeological site models, which are based on topographic and vegetative attributes that are associated with prehistoric sites in Palm Beach County. These models postulate that elevated hardwood hammocks, ridges, xeric sandhills, or upland hardwoods in close proximity to ponds, lakes, rivers, creeks, coastlines, sinkholes, or sloughs are high probability areas for prehistoric sites to occur. Aerial photography, LIDAR, and USGS maps aided in revealing anthropogenic changes to the topography and vegetative communities, which defined areas of probability within the parcel.

Based on the archival research and ground truthing, the entire parcel was determined to be within a high probability zone for archaeological sites to occur because the property was found to be historically within an uplands riverine hardwood hammock that was adjacent to the Loxahatchee River, a freshwater source. The archaeological models predict that these uplands, which are adjacent to a freshwater source are highly-suitable for prehistoric occupations to have occurred. Also, it was observed that a mounded prehistoric shell midden deposit was located within the east-central area of the parcel.

Fieldwork within the parcel was conducted by pedestrian survey in order to visually inspect and identify any aboveground cultural features or cultural material on the ground surface, and also by shovel testing across the property. A total of twenty-two shovel tests (Shovel Tests 1-22) were excavated on a 10-meter (33 feet) interval control grid (Figures 8-14). All shovel tests were found to be positive for containing cultural material (see Appendix I. Field Specimen Log), and three separate areas of significant cultural deposits (intact and dense midden) were determined. Some areas within the parcel that contained existing sand/debris spoil piles or asphalted surfaces could not be shovel tested. Also, the area of the property that contained the elevated and mounded shell

midden deposit was not tested because this area of the parcel is intended to be preserved as part of the future development plans.

Shovel tests measured 50 centimeters (cm) (20 inches) in diameter and were excavated to a depth of at least 100 cm (39 inches). All sediments excavated, were sifted through a 6.35 millimeter (mm) (0.25 inch) hardware mesh screen in order to recover any trace of cultural material. 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. Shovel tests were tied into a site datum that was located at a large ficus tree, which was located at the southeast corner of the parcel. This site datum was given the coordinates of N500/E500 (in meters) and shovel tests were given associated coordinates from this datum. Following the recordation process, all shovel tests were backfilled and compacted. Photographs were taken to document field conditions and shovel tests as needed.

COLLECTIONS

A total of twenty-two field specimen bags (FS# 1-22) were collected as a result of this assessment (see Appendix I. Field Specimen Log).

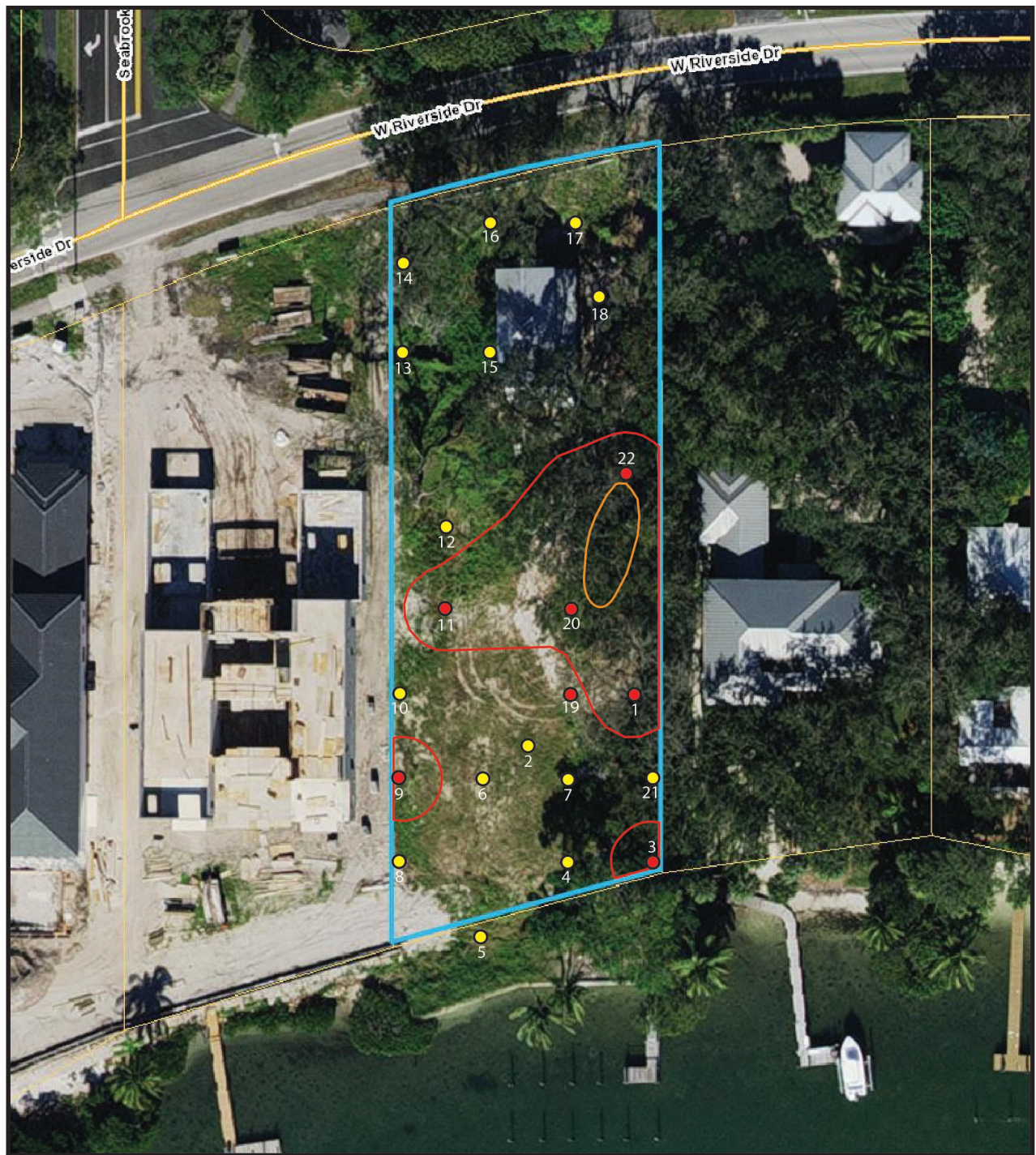
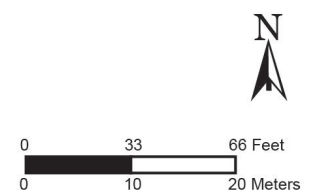


Figure 8. 2024 aerial photograph of the 20 West Riverside Drive parcel and shovel tests.

- = Positive shovel test - intact midden deposits
- = Positive shovel test - disturbed midden deposits
- = Area of significant midden deposits
- = Area of mounded midden (proposed for preservation)
- = Parcel boundaries

Base image source: Palm Beach County Property Appraiser



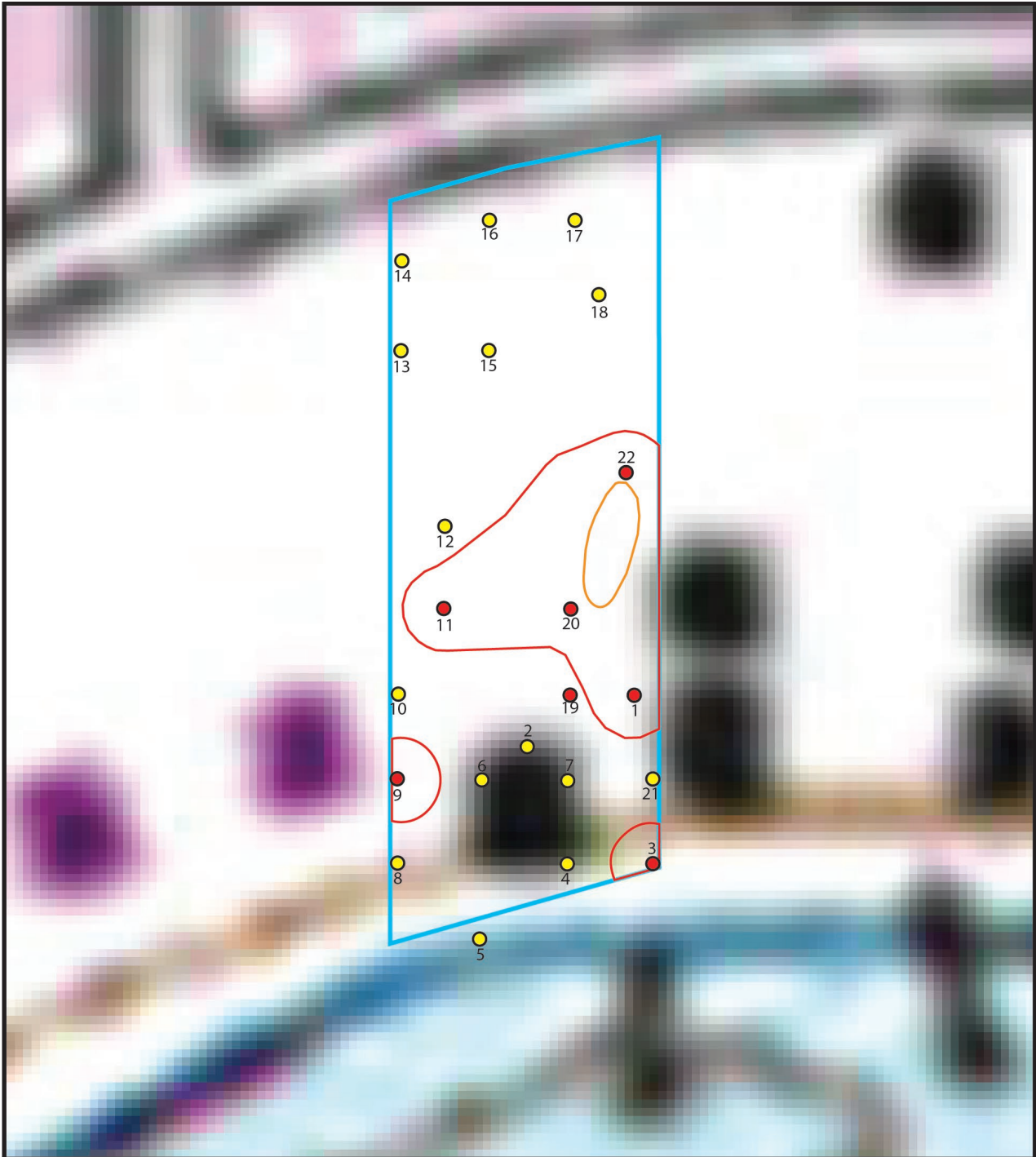


Figure 9. USGS map of the 20 West Riverside Drive parcel and shovel tests.

- = Positive shovel test - intact midden deposits
- = Positive shovel test - disturbed midden deposits
- = Area of significant midden deposits
- = Area of mounded midden (proposed for preservation)
- = Parcel boundaries

Base image source: USGS Jupiter (1986)

0 33 66 Feet
0 10 20 Meters



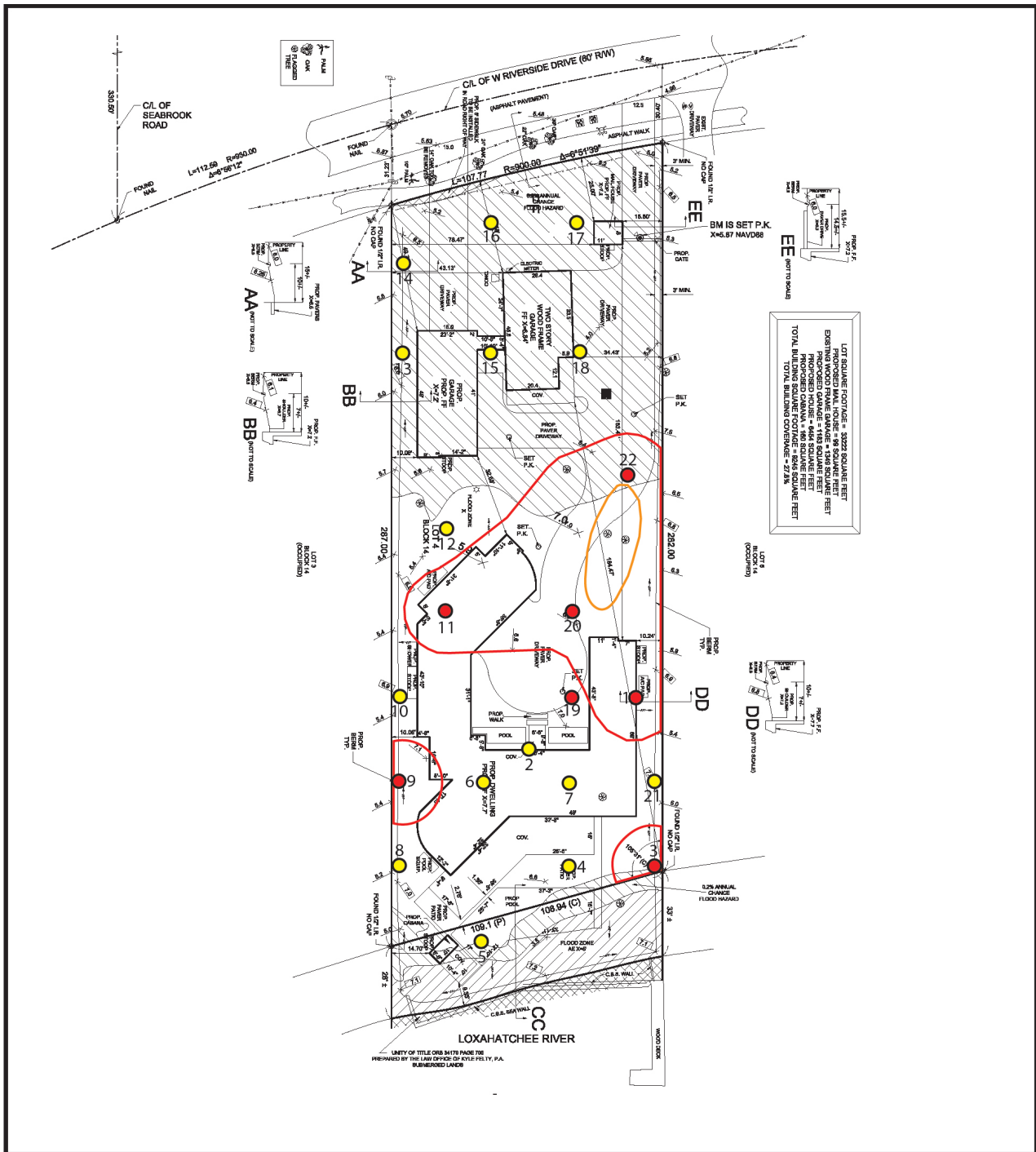
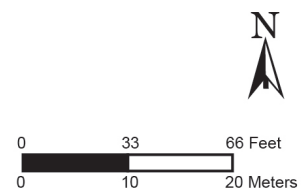


Figure 10. Proposed construction survey of the 20 West Riverside Drive parcel and shovel tests.

- = Positive shovel test - intact midden deposits
- = Positive shovel test - disturbed midden deposits
- = Area of significant midden deposits
- = Area of mounded midden (proposed for preservation)

Base image source: Triangle Land Surveying, Inc.



RESULTS

This Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the 20 West Riverside Drive parcel resulted in the documentation of one previously unrecorded prehistoric site, 8PB20528 (Loxahatchee Shell Midden), which was found to encompass the entire parcel. Fieldwork within the parcel was conducted by pedestrian survey in order to visually inspect and identify any aboveground cultural features or cultural material on the ground surface, and also by shovel testing across the property. A total of twenty-two shovel tests (Shovel Tests 1-22) were excavated on a 10-meter (33 feet) interval control grid (Figures 8-14). All shovel tests were found to be positive for containing cultural material (see Appendix I. Field Specimen Log), and three separate areas of significant cultural deposits (intact and dense midden) were determined. Some areas within the parcel that contained existing sand/debris spoil piles or asphalted surfaces could not be shovel tested. Also, the area of the property that contained the elevated and mounded shell midden deposit was not tested because this area of the parcel is intended to be preserved as part of the future development plans.

Based on the documented cultural deposits, site 8PB20528 was likely used as a long-term campsite and/or village likely dating to the Late Archaic Period (3000 B.C.-750 B.C.). Sparse historic cultural material also was found, which indicates a Historic 20th century occupation of the parcel. Cultural deposits from 8PB20528, were primarily characterized as dense to sparse deposits of oyster shell refuse (shell midden) that were found in intact and disturbed substrate contexts. Numerous species of marine shell were recovered (Figure 17), with oyster being the most dominant species represented followed by Quahog clam as the second most numerous species found. Shovel Tests 1, 3, 9, 11, 19, 20, and 22 were found to contain intact shell midden deposits. Sparse to moderate quantities of faunal bone (Figure 16) also was found to occur within the shell midden deposit, which consisted of fish, sea turtle, deer, opossum, and cow (historic). Of particular note, one shell celt tool (prehistoric axe) was recovered from Shovel Test 3 (Figure 15), and shell/sand concretion layers were found in Shovel Test 9 at a depth of 75-90 centimeters (cm) (30-35 inches) and in Shovel Test 11 (Figure 18) at a depth of 35-50 cm (14-20 inches), which may indicate the old age of the site (likely Late Archaic Period). Also, a possible fire hearth feature was found within Shovel Test 3 at a depth of 30-50 cm (12-20 inches), which consisted of ashy sand and some burnt shell. Historic material was found in very sparse quantities, which consisted of butchered cow bone and 1940s manganese glass.

Subsoils documented within shovel tests containing significant cultural deposits included Shovel Tests 1, 3, 9, 11, 20, and 22. Shovel tests that contained intact cultural deposits were generally found to be characterized as disturbed shell midden with dark gray (Munsell Soil Color Book: 10YR-4/1) sand at a depth of 0-30 cm (0-12 inches), intact shell midden with dark gray (10YR-4/1) sand at a depth of 30-50 cm (12-20 inches), and intact/sterile white (10YR-8/1) sand at a depth of 50-100 cm (20-39 inches). Some intact shell midden deposits were documented as occurring at shallow depths of 10 cm (4 inches) and to maximum depths of 110 cm (43 inches).



Figure 11. Photograph view south at Shovel Test 3.



Figure 12. Photograph profile view of Shovel Test 3.



Figure 13. Photograph profile view of Shovel Test 9.



Figure 14. Photograph profile view of Shovel Test 11.



Figure 15. Photograph of recovered shell celt (FS-3).



Figure 16. Photograph of selective faunal bone recovered from Shovel Test 3 (FS-3).



Figure 17. Photograph of selective shell recovered from Shovel Test 3 (FS-3).



Figure 18. Photograph of selective concretion recovered from Shovel Test 11 (FS-11).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, significant prehistoric cultural resource deposits were found as a result of this Phase 1 Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the 20 West Riverside Drive parcel, which are associated with the newly recorded site of 8PB20528. It is the consultant's opinion, based on the available data that the areas containing the significant cultural deposits are eligible for local Town designation and listing in the NRHP under Criterion D, because these deposits have yielded information important in prehistory. It is the consultant's recommendation that the Certificate to Dig permit be issued for any proposed new development plans on the parcel in regards to the archaeological considerations with the condition that archaeological Phase 2 and monitoring assessments be conducted within any of the areas of significant cultural deposits that cannot be avoided by impacts during ground-disturbing as a result of future development on the property.

If human remains (human bone) are found during construction or maintenance activities, *Florida Statutes* 872.05 (Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves) will apply, which require that when human remains are encountered, all activity that might disturb the remains shall cease and may not resume until authorized by the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist. The District Medical Examiner has jurisdiction of the remains that are less than 75 years old or if the remains are involved in a criminal investigation. The State Archaeologist has jurisdiction of the remains that are 75 years of age or more.

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APPENDIX I. 20 WEST RIVERSIDE DRIVE PARCEL PHASE 1 CRAS – FIELD SPECIMEN LOG

FS #	Provenience	Description and Count	Collector	Date
1	Shovel Test 1 - N523 E498: 0-80 cm	Faunal bone (fish 21, shark 1), oyster (11), Quahog clam (6), Cross- barred Venus clam (2), Cockle (1), Ponderous Ark clam (1)	Joseph Mankowski	9 November 2024
2	Shovel Test 2 - N518 E486: 45-60 cm	Oyster (8), Quahog clam (4), Cross-barred Venus clam (2), 1940s manganese glass fragment (1)	Joseph Mankowski	9 November 2024
3	Shovel Test 3 - N503 E501: 0-50 cm	Queen Conch shell celt (1: broken in half), faunal bone (fish 7, shark 1), oyster (4), Quahog clam (7), Cross-barred Venus clam (1), Cockle (1), Ponderous Ark clam (1), Queen Conch (1)	Joseph Mankowski	16 November 2024
4	Shovel Test 4 - N503 E491: 0-30 cm	Historic butchered cow bone (3), oyster (2), Quahog clam (1), Cross- barred Venus clam (1), Cockle (1), Tiger Lucine (1)	Joseph Mankowski	16 November 2024
5	Shovel Test 5 - N499 E481: 0-60 cm	Faunal bone (sea turtle 1), oyster (1), Quahog clam (1), Cross-barred Venus clam (2), Queen Conch (1), Murex (1)	Joseph Mankowski	16 November 2024
6	Shovel Test 6 - N513 E481: 40-60 cm	Faunal bone (fish 1), oyster (1), Cross-barred Venus clam (1)	Joseph Mankowski	16 November 2024
7	Shovel Test 7 - N513 E491: 0-38 cm	Faunal bone (deer 3), oyster (2), Quahog clam (4), Cross-barred Venus clam (2)	Joseph Mankowski	16 November 2024
8	Shovel Test 8 - N503 E471: 0-90 cm	Faunal bone (opossum 1), oyster (1), Quahog clam (1), Tulip (1)	Joseph Mankowski	17 November 2024

9	Shovel Test 9 - N513 E471: 30-110 cm	Faunal bone (fish 17, sea turtle 2), oyster (4), Quahog clam (3), Cross- barred Venus clam (2), Cockle (1), Ponderous Ark clam (1), Shark Eye (1), whelk (1), Pear (1), Cowry (1), Buttercup Lucine (1), Queen Conch (1), sand/shell concretion (2)	Joseph Mankowski	17 November 2024
10	Shovel Test 10 - N523 E476: 20-40 cm	Oyster (1), Quahog clam (1), Cross-barred Venus clam (1), Cockle (1)	Joseph Mankowski	17 November 2024
11	Shovel Test 11 - N533 E476: 0-50 cm	Oyster (3), Quahog clam (2), Cross-barred Venus clam (1), Cockle (1), sand/shell concretion (3)	Joseph Mankowski	17 November 2024
12	Shovel Test 12 - N534 E476: 0-40 cm	Oyster (1)	Joseph Mankowski	17 November 2024
13	Shovel Test 13 - N533 E471: 0-25 cm	Oyster (1)	Joseph Mankowski	17 November 2024
14	Shovel Test 14 - N563 E476: 0-25 cm	Oyster (1)	Joseph Mankowski	17 November 2024
15	Shovel Test 15 - N533 E481: 0-25 cm	Oyster (1)	Joseph Mankowski	18 November 2024
16	Shovel Test 16 - N568 E486: 0-25 cm	Oyster (1)	Joseph Mankowski	18 November 2024
17	Shovel Test 17 - N568 E496: 0-25 cm	Oyster (1)	Joseph Mankowski	18 November 2024
18	Shovel Test 18 - N553 E486: 0-20 cm	Oyster (1)	Joseph Mankowski	18 November 2024
19	Shovel Test 19 - N523 E491: 0-40 cm	Oyster (1), Cross-barred Venus clam (1)	Joseph Mankowski	18 November 2024
20	Shovel Test 20 - N533 E491: 0-60 cm	Oyster (1), Quahog clam (1), Pear (1), Cockle (1),	Joseph Mankowski	18 November 2024

21	Shovel Test 21 - N513 E501: 0-50 cm	Oyster (1), Quahog clam (1), Cross-barred Venus clam (1), Cockle (1),	Joseph Mankowski	18 November 2024
22	Shovel Test 22 - N543 E501: 0-45 cm	Faunal bone (fish 1), oyster (2), Quahog clam (1), Cross-barred Venus clam (1)	Joseph Mankowski	18 November 2024

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)

20 West Riverside Drive Parcel Phase 1 CRAS

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

A PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE 20 WEST RIVERSIDE DRIVE PARCEL, 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) 52

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 #667

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. 20 West Riverside Dr. 3. 8PB20528 5. _____ 7. _____
2. Jupiter 4. _____ 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 11-27-2024

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 11-9-2024 End 11-18-2024 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 0.69 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 twenty-two shovel tests were excavated on a 10-meter interval control grid across the project parcel.

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 0 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 1

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

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

8PB20528

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

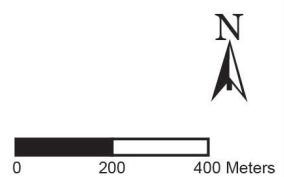
REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

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: <u>Plottable Projects</u>	Plotability: _____	



USGS map of the 20 West Riverside Drive parcel.

Base map source: USGS Jupiter (1986)
 Project location: Township 40 South, Range 42 East, Section 36



☒ 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 **PB20528**
Field Date 11-9-2024
Form Date 11-26-2024
Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) Loxahatchee Shell Midden Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name 20 West Riverside Drive Parcel Phase 1 CRAS 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) Jupiter In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Palm Beach
Township 40S Range 42E Section 36 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☒ NE Irregular-name: _____
Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # 30424036040140040
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting Northing
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Address / Vicinity / Route to:
20 West Riverside Drive, Jupiter

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING

- ☒ Land (terrestrial) ☐ Wetland (palustrine)
☐ Lake/Pond (lacustrine) ☐ usually flooded
☐ River/Stream/Creek (riverine) ☐ usually dry
☐ Tidal (estuarine) ☐ Cave/Sink (subterranean)
☐ Saltwater (marine) ☐ terrestrial
☐ aquatic

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES

- ☐ log boat ☐ fort ☐ road segment
☐ agric/farm building ☐ midden ☒ shell midden
☐ burial mound ☐ mill ☐ shell mound
☐ building remains ☐ mission ☐ shipwreck
☐ cemetery/grave ☐ mound, nonspecific ☐ subsurface features
☐ dump/refuse ☐ plantation ☐ surface scatter
☐ earthworks (historic) ☐ platform mound ☐ well

FUNCTION

- ☒ campsite
☒ extractive site
☒ habitation (prehistoric)
☐ homestead (historic)
☐ farmstead
☐ village (prehistoric)
☐ 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

- ☐ Alachua ☐ Englewood ☐ Manasota
☐ Archaic (nonspecific) ☐ Fort Walton ☐ Mississippi
☐ Archaic, Early ☐ Glades (nonspecific) ☐ Mount Taylor
☐ Archaic, Middle ☐ Glades I ☐ Norwood
☒ Archaic, Late ☐ Glades II ☐ Orange
☐ Belle Glade ☐ Glades III ☐ Paleoindian
☐ Cades Pond ☐ Hickory Pond ☐ Pensacola
☐ Caloosahatchee ☐ Leon-Jefferson ☐ Perico Island
☐ Deptford ☐ Malabar I ☐ Safety Harbor
☐ Malabar II ☐ St. Augustine

NON-ABORIGINAL

- ☐ St. Johns (nonspecific) ☐ Swift Creek (nonspecific)
☐ St. Johns I ☐ Swift Creek, Early
☐ St. Johns II ☐ Swift Creek, Late
☐ Santa Rosa ☐ Transitional
☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek ☐ Weeden Island (nonspecific)
☐ Seminole (nonspecific) ☐ Weeden Island I
☐ Seminole: Colonization ☐ Weeden Island II
☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2nd ☐ Prehistoric (nonspecific)
☐ Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd ☐ Prehistoric non-ceramic
☐ Seminole: 3rd War & After ☐ Prehistoric ceramic

NON-ABORIGINAL

- ☐ First Spanish 1513-99
☐ First Spanish 1600-99
☐ First Spanish 1700-1763
☐ First Spanish (nonspecific)
☐ British 1763-1783
☐ Second Spanish 1783-1821
☐ American Territorial 1821-45
☐ American Civil War 1861-65
☐ American 19th Century
☒ 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)

Significant intact and dense shell midden deposits that occur across the site and parcel are eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, because these deposits have yielded information important in prehistory.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

Preservation of areas within the parcel that were determined to be significant deposits or further archaeological investigations if preservation is not feasible

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. _____

KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no

Clear Check Boxes

Date _____

☐ Owner Objection

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) 24,000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Intact shell midden at a depth of 10-110 cm.

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:

Late Archaic Period occupation overlain by early to mid 20th century occupation.

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Previous development and new proposed development.

Surface collection: area collected _____ m² # collection units _____

Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Clear Artifact Values

Total Artifacts # _____ Count _____ Estimate _____

Surface # _____ Subsurface # _____

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

- A - Animal/unidentified bone
A - Shell-worked
S - Shellfood remains
S - Glass

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. <u>Shell celt</u> | N= <u>1</u> | 4. _____ | N= _____ | 7. _____ | N= _____ |
| 2. _____ | N= _____ | 5. _____ | N= _____ | 8. _____ | N= _____ |
| 3. _____ | N= _____ | 6. _____ | N= _____ | 9. _____ | N= _____ |

ENVIRONMENT

Clear Environment Values

Nearest fresh water: Type River Name Loxahatchee River Distance from site (m) _____

Natural community MARITIME HAMMOCK Topography River shore Elevation: Min _____ m Max _____ m

Local vegetation Live oak, Gumbo Limbo, Sabal Palm

Present land use Structure used for storage with remainder vacant

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 and 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.



Map of 8PB20528 (Loxahatchee Shell Midden)

Base map source: USGS Jupiter (1986)
 Site location: Township 40 South, Range 42 East, Section 36

