



**AGENDA
TOWN OF JUPITER
HISTORIC RESOURCE BOARD REGULAR MEETING
COUNCIL CHAMBERS
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 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 January 27, 2025 Historic Resources Board Meeting.

A. OLD BUSINESS

B. 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
2. **Bayside** – Certificate to Dig application for a known archaeological site (8PB11388) from Sawfish Bay Park that extends south onto the 0.53+/- acre subject property located at 1001 N. Alternate A1A.

C. STAFF UPDATE

3. Centennial Update
4. Aicher House deck and ramp

ADJOURNMENT

The next regularly scheduled Historic Resources Board Meeting is scheduled for **Weekday, March 17, 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 Executive Summary for
Certificate to Dig
PLANNING AND ZONING OFFICE**



DATE: February 18, 2025
TO: Historic Resources Board Members
FROM: Stephanie A. Thoburn, Asst. Director of Planning and Zoning *SAT*
SUBJECT: Bayside – Certificate to Dig application for a known archaeological site (8PB11388) from Sawfish Bay Park that extends south onto the 0.53+/- acre subject property located at 1001 N. Alternate A1A.

Certificate to Dig #2-25
PZ 25-6317
T. Hart

Historic Resources Board 02/24/2025 (quasi-judicial)

REQUEST:

Consideration of a Certificate to Dig (CTD) application to construct a 5,830 square-foot office building with under building parking on the site as detailed in Attachment A – Certificate to Dig Narrative.

Per Section 27-2443(d)(3), the property is located within the Moderate Potential Zone according to the Town's map- Areas of Archaeological Site Potential, the subject property shall be required to obtain a CTD. The subject request was required as a condition of approval in CTD #1-23, stating that the Owner's archeologist shall complete a Phase II Cultural Resources Assessment (CRAS) following the demolition of the building and parking lot (See Attachment B – 2023 Staff Report & Attachments).

BACKGROUND:

<i>Property owner & Applicant:</i>	<i>Albers Land Company, LLC</i>
<i>Agent:</i>	<i>Cotleur & Hearing</i>
<i>Acreage:</i>	<i>0.53+/- acres</i>
<i>PCN:</i>	<i>30434031000040080</i>
<i>Property location:</i>	<i>1001 N Alternate A1A</i>
<i>Existing Use of Property:</i>	<i>Vacant</i>
<i>Proposed Use of Property:</i>	<i>5,830 Square-foot three-story office building.</i>
<i>Current FLUM Designation:</i>	<i>Commercial</i>
<i>Current Zoning District Designation:</i>	<i>C-3, Commercial, Office</i>

The subject application is the second Certificate to Dig for the subject property which previously received approval by the Historic Resources Board on July 17, 2023, for the demolition of the existing building and parking lot on the property (See Attachment B - 2023 Staff Report & Attachments). Conditions of the 2023 approval required the applicant to return to the Town with a Phase II CRAS report upon the completion of the demolition of the existing structure to obtain more details on the prehistory and history of the site. This application satisfies the requirement outlined in condition #10 of #1-23.

During the initial review of this property, it was determined that a two-phase approach would provide the data needed to adequately mitigate the impacts to the site since the property owner had existing tenants in the previous building. The first CTD was processed strictly for the demolition of the existing building and parking lot on the property. This second CTD furthered the scientific analysis gathered during the Phase I assessment by conducting research on areas that were previously unexposed. This CTD is required prior to site plan review of the proposed three-story office building due to the subsurface disturbances that would be created within the Moderate Potential Zone. Information obtained from the Phase II CRAS provided additional investigation of the existing cultural resources on site as requested by the Historic Resources Board in order to mitigate impacts of the future development on the site.

The existing prehistoric archaeological site on the subject property has been impacted over the last 130 years. The property, like that on Sawfish Bay Park, was once a significant shell mound or midden along the west side of Sawfish Bay and once owned by Fred Mortimer Cabot. After Flagler's Railway was constructed in 1894, Mr. Cabot used the railroad to sell the upper portions of the shell mound for road and building construction further south in Dade and current day Palm Beach County, leaving the site with no above ground signs of the ancient mound or midden that once stood. The applicant's archaeologist notes in the Phase II CRAS report that there is archaeological evidence of an early twentieth century structure existing on the subject property that may have impacted the archaeological site. By 1971, the pre-existing commercial building was built with stem wall construction and recently demolished.

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT REPORTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN:

I. PHASE II ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

The applicant's archaeological consultant, Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc., (AHC) conducted a Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment of the subject property from September to November of 2024. The Phase II CRAS was completed upon the demolition of the building and parking lot on site and included ten test units and 12 shovel tests across the property. Test unit locations were determined based on where potential for recovering archaeological data existed as well as where the proposed subsurface disturbances will take place if the property is approved for a site plan application (See page 14 of Attachment C – Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment Survey).

Both prehistoric and historic findings were discovered through the Phase II CRAS excavations. Prehistoric findings included eco-facts such as hundreds of pounds of oyster and other shells and notably an articulated shark vertebrae within Test Unit two. In addition, multiple rare pieces of St. Johns Check Stamped Pottery were discovered indicating occupancy that is at least 1,000 years BP (Before Present). Multiple historic artifacts were also discovered across the site and dated as early as *circa* 1900 to the 1930s. Notable historic artifacts such as a bent hotel key tag from the Palm Beach Hotel and a U.S. nickel dated 1901 show the commercial and residential use in and near the subject property. Other artifacts that were discovered include a green glass dessert cup, ink bottle, and medicine bottle. The nature of the historic findings helps identify the use of the parcel by pioneer settlers from ca. 1900 through the mid twentieth century (See page 43 of Attachment C – Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment Survey). Based on the findings of the Phase II CRAS, it has been determined that the site is eligible for listing in the National Register.

II. PHASE III ARCHEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The applicant's archaeologist also submitted a Phase III management plan documenting the limited areas of the site affected by the proposed development (See page 43 of Attachment C – Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment Survey). If approved, the proposed 5,830 square-foot office building will include under building parking and two floors of office space which means that pilings are proposed to penetrate the existing midden instead of a monolithic slab or stem wall construction. The under-building parking and parking lot will cap the majority of the subject property allowing for preservation. Phase III mitigation, the complete removal of archaeological resources, will be conducted on limited portions of the remaining intact parts of the site within the proposed foundation pilings and exfiltration trench in the proposed construction areas. The square footage of impacts where a Phase III mitigation will occur is approximately 1,266 square feet of the 23,087 square foot site (0.53 acre). The Phase III plan will expand existing sites of excavation that were previously staked out during the preliminary process of the Phase II Assessment as shown in Attachment D – Proposed Phase III Units). Details of the Phase III Archaeological management plan that have been provided outlining the recommended mitigation techniques to gather further information of the site during the development process (See Attachment E – Phase III Archaeological Management Plan).

Staff Analysis: The Town's consulting archaeologist, Advanced Archaeology, Inc. reviewed the applicant's Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment and Archaeological Management Plan for the subject property and concluded the report was thorough and complete using recognized professional archaeological standards. Advanced Archaeology, Inc. also concurs with Archaeological and Historical Conservancy's determinations along with the proposed Phase III mitigative excavations (See Attachment F – Town's Consulting Archaeologist Review).

III. CERTIFICATE TO DIG

Certificate to Dig #2-25 is subject to the conditions recommended based on the Phase II Cultural Resources Assessment, the applicant's Archaeological Management Plan and the Town's archaeological consultant's recommendation. Refer to the exhibit attached Certificate to Dig for a list of the conditions.

Based on the facts and findings contained herein, pursuant to the goals, objectives, and policies of the Town's Comprehensive Plan and Chapter 27, Article X, Division 25 of the Town Code pertaining to historic and archaeological preservation, the Certificate to Dig application meets the requirements of the code. Certificate to Dig #2-25 has been prepared for consideration by the Board.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY: Small Town Feel

EXHIBITS:

Certificate to Dig #2-25

- Attachment A – Certificate to Dig Narrative
- Attachment B – 2023 Staff Report & Attachments
- Attachment C – Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment Survey
- Attachment D – Proposed Phase III Units
- Attachment E – Phase III Archaeological Management Plan
- Attachment F – Town's Consulting Archaeologist Review

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\Signature - HRB\February 24\Bayside\Bayside CTD - Staff report.docx

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8
9 **CERTIFICATE TO DIG NO. 2-25**

10
11 **TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA**

12
13
14
15 **WHEREAS**, Albers Land Company, LLC is the owner (“Owner”) of
16 approximately .53 acres of real property, the legal description of which is
17 described in Exhibit “A” and incorporated herein (“the subject property”); and,

18 **WHEREAS**, the subject property is known and referred to as the
19 Bayside Property; and,

20 **WHEREAS**, Cotleur & Hearing, LLC, acting as the agent for the
21 Owner, has submitted an application for a Certificate to Dig (“the Application”)
22 to the Town of Jupiter’s Planning and Zoning Department (“the Department”)
23 pursuant to Town Code Section 27-2443(e)(3); and,

24 **WHEREAS**, the archaeological site, known as Harbor View Prehistoric
25 Shell Midden (Florida Master Site File [FMSF] #8PB11388) extends from the
26 Sawfish Bay Park property onto the subject property, including in areas that
27 were previously inaccessible because of the building which was on the
28 subject property until its demolition; and,

29 **WHEREAS**, at its July 17, 2023 Historic Resources Board (Board)
30 meeting, Certificate to Dig #1-23 was approved for the demolition of a then

existing building and parking lot on the subject property and determined that an additional Certificate to Dig would be required after a Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment for the subject property was complete, and;

WHEREAS, potential intact archaeological deposits from the shell midden known as FMSF #8PB11388 is possible due to the previously existing building that capped the site; and,

WHEREAS, as a condition of Certificate to Dig #1-23, the Owner was required to submit a second Certificate to Dig after completing a Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment, including systematic archaeological testing of intact parts of the site after the demolition of the structures onsite; and,

WHEREAS, the Owner's archaeological consultant, Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. prepared a Phase II Cultural Resources Assessment ("the Assessment"), dated December 2024, a copy of which is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibit "B"; and,

WHEREAS, the Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment concluded that both prehistoric and historic artifacts that provide greater context of the settlement patterns and plant and animal use are located upon and near the subject property; and,

WHEREAS, in the Bayside Parcel Phase III Archaeological Management Plan, the Owner's archeological consultant recommended that a Phase III Cultural Resource Assessment should be limited to those areas affected by the proposed development on the subject property; and,

1 **WHEREAS**, the Phase III Cultural Resource Assessment provides
2 adequate documentation and mitigation of the proposed development on the
3 subject property; and,

4 **WHEREAS**, the Town's consulting archaeologist, Advanced
5 Archaeology, inc., has reviewed and determined that both the Phase II
6 Cultural Resource Assessment and the proposed Phase III Management Plan
7 are complete and technically sufficient; and,

8 **WHEREAS**, at its February 24, 2025, Board meeting, the Board
9 considered the evidence presented to it by the Department, Advanced
10 Archaeology, Inc., and the Owner, regarding the Application's consistency
11 with the archaeological resource protection provisions of the Town's
12 Comprehensive Plan, and the land development regulations of Chapter 27,
13 Article XI, Division 19 of the Code pertaining to historic and archaeological
14 preservation; and,

15 **WHEREAS**, Advanced Archaeology, Inc. has determined that the
16 subject property contains artifacts and cultural resources of archaeological
17 value and recommends that the Board issue the Certificate to Dig for the
18 construction of the proposed development subject to certain conditions; and,

19 **WHEREAS**, the Board has conducted a quasi-judicial hearing to
20 consider the Application; and,

21 **WHEREAS**, Section 27-2443(c) of the Code provides that if a property
22 is deemed to have significant archaeological value, the Board shall issue a
23 Certificate to Dig with any conditions it deems necessary to protect the

1 archaeological resources on the property so as to permit the excavation of
2 that part of the property found to be of archaeological significance; and,

3 **WHEREAS**, the Board has considered the Application and has
4 determined that a Certificate to Dig should be issued, subject to the
5 conditions incorporated into Section 3 herein; and,

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

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

11 **Section 1.** The whereas clauses are true and correct and
12 incorporated herein as the findings of fact and conclusions of law of the
13 Board.

14 **Section 2.** The Board hereby approves the Application and issues a
15 Certificate to Dig for the subject property, subject to the conditions contained
16 in Section 3. The Board has determined that the Owner's compliance with
17 these conditions is necessary for the Application to be consistent with the
18 archaeological resource protection provisions of the Town's Comprehensive
19 Plan and to meet the Land Development Regulations contained in Chapter
20 27, Article X, Division 19 of the Code, pertaining to historic and archeological
21 preservation.

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

- 1 1. The Owner shall provide notification to the Department and Town's
2 archaeological consultant (Advanced Archaeology, Inc.) at least five
3 (5) business days prior to the proposed commencement of all ground
4 disturbing activities associated with the Phase III assessment as
5 outlined within the Owner's proposed management plan.
- 6 2. All subsurface disturbing activities associated with the proposed
7 development, including utilities, landscaping, other excavations, shall
8 be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and any significant deposits
9 or features encountered shall be documented as provided for in the
10 Assessment.
- 11 3. The Owner shall be responsible for any professional fees, costs and
12 expenses incurred by the Town associated with the archaeological
13 monitoring, excavations, reviews and reports that are required by this
14 Certificate to Dig.
- 15 4. Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the Owner shall provide a
16 report to the Department and the Town's archaeological consultant
17 (Advanced Archaeology, Inc.) for review. The report shall contain the
18 results of the Phase III Assessment completed by the Owner's
19 archaeological consultant and shall provide the results of the
20 radiocarbon samples. Based on a review of the report by the
21 Department and the Town's archaeological consultant, the Board may
22 request additional documentation or monitoring of the subject property.

- 1 5. Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, the Owner shall
2 provide an updated report to the Department and the Town's
3 archaeological consultant (Advanced Archaeology, Inc.) for review.
4 The report shall contain the updated results of the subsurface
5 disturbances that occurred after the Phase III Assessment completed
6 by the Owner's archaeological consultant.
- 7 6. All archaeological artifacts that are recovered from the subject property
8 as a result of any excavation shall be documented in writing by the
9 Owner, and a copy of the written documented findings shall be
10 provided to the Department. Any archaeological artifacts recovered
11 from the subject property shall be transferred to either the Loxahatchee
12 River Historical Society or the Town of Jupiter.
- 13 7. If human skeletal remains are found on the subject property, the
14 Owner shall immediately comply with Section 872.05 of Florida
15 Statutes.
- 16 **Section 4.** This Certificate to Dig shall become effective upon its
17 execution.

18 **Attachments:**

19 **Exhibit A** – Legal Description

20 **Exhibit B** – Phase II Cultural Resources Assessment

21 #6016719 v1 26503-00001

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the _____ has hereunto
set its authorized hand this ____ day of _____, 2025.

ATTEST:

TOWN OF JUPITER, FLORIDA

Laura E. Cahill, Town Clerk

By: _____
Debi Murray, Chairman, Jupiter
Historical Resources Board

[TOWN SEAL]

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL
SUFFICIENCY

By: _____
Thomas J. Baird, Town Attorney

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of:

Witness
Print Name: _____

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

THAT PART OF THE NORTH 100 FEET OF THE SOUTH 800 FEET OF GOVERNMENT LOT 4, SECTION 31, TOWNSHIP 40 SOUTH, RANGE 43 EAST, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, LYING EAST OF THE EASTERLY RIGHT OF WAY OF STATE ROAD ALTERNATE A1A.



A PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF SITE 8PB11388 AT THE BAYSIDE PARCEL TOWN OF JUPITER PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONSERVANCY, INC.



AHC PROJECT NO. 2024.105
AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 1493
DECEMBER 2024

A PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF SITE 8PB11388 AT THE BAYSIDE PARCEL TOWN OF JUPITER PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

By:

Robert S. Carr, M.S.
Maleah Inboden, B.A.
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(954) 792-9776

For:

COTLEUR & HEARING

AHC PROJECT NO. 2024.105

AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 1493

DECEMBER 2024



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CONSULTANT SUMMARY

In September through November, 2024, the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC) conducted a Phase II archaeological assessment for Cotleur & Hearing, of the Bayside Jupiter parcel. The .53-acre parcel is located on the east side of State Road A1A Alternate bordering the Intracoastal Waterway to the east in Palm Beach County, Florida, within Section 3 of Township 40S, Range 43E (Figure 1). A previously recorded archaeological site, 8PB11388, occurs on the project parcel.

This Phase II assessment was conducted to fulfill historic preservation requirements of Sections 27-2435 to 27-2446 of the Code of the Town of Jupiter. The assessment was conducted to determine the spatial limits of the archaeological deposits and determine whether the component of the site on the parcel meets eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The work conducted and the report conform to the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46 or the Florida Administrative Code. Fieldwork and artifact analysis conform to State of Florida Statutes Chapter 267, and excavation methods recommended in Module Three: Guidelines for use by Historic Preservation Professionals.

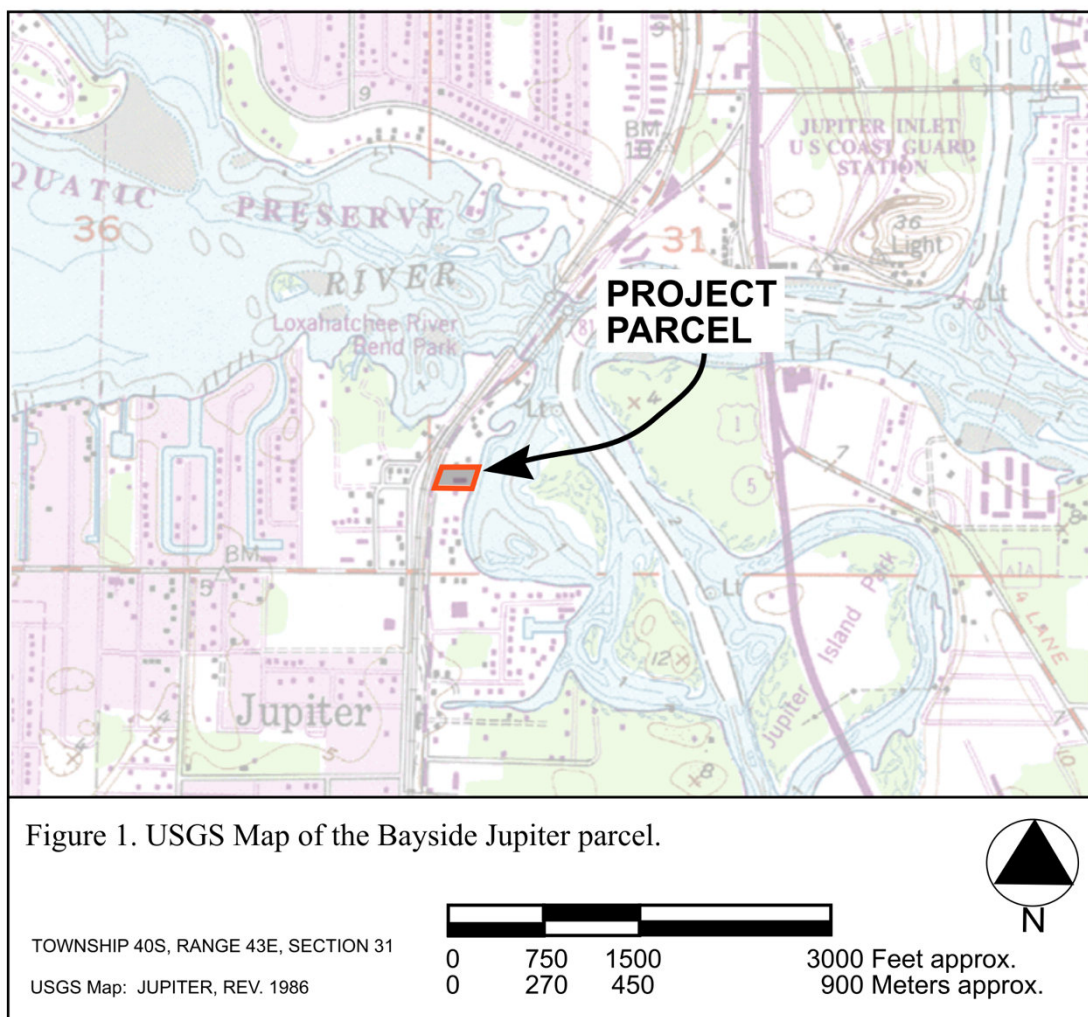
In December 2022 through April 2023, a Phase I cultural resource assessment was conducted of the parcel (Carr et al. 2023). That assessment resulted in the documentation of a previously recorded multi-component archaeological site, 8PB11388. The site was first recorded within the adjacent Sawfish Bay Park. It is locally designated as a historic site. All tests were positive for cultural material characterized by shell refuse, faunal bone, and artifacts. The site density increased from west to east, with the greatest concentration of materials occurring east of the structure closest to the creek. This structure (PB20324) was documented, evaluated as ineligible for NRHP listing, and subsequently demolished.

A Phase II assessment followed the removal of the building and included mechanical trenching to remove fill and the excavation of ten test units and twelve shovel tests (ST-10 through 21). The units and shovel tests were positioned within locations of proposed impact (e.g. proposed foundation pilings, exfiltration trenches, and drainage lines). When the excavations were complete a metal detection survey was conducted of the cleared area. Radiocarbon dates from recovered organic samples are pending and those results will be provided in an addendum report.

Based on available data, it is the consultant's opinion that site 8PB11388 within the project parcel is eligible for listing in the NRHP based on criterion D, that it may provide valuable information about the prehistory and history of the area.

It is the consultant's recommendation that Phase III mitigative excavations be conducted at selected areas of proposed construction impacts and that archaeological monitoring be conducted during all ground-disturbing activities associated with the redevelopment of the parcel. Any significant archaeological materials that are collected should be analyzed and described in a final report, and, following analysis, all archaeological materials should be transferred to the Loxahatchee River Historical Society for permanent curation.

In the event that unmarked human remains are encountered during the course of archaeological documentation and development, then the provisions of Florida Statute 872.05 will apply.



PROJECT SETTING

The Bayside Jupiter parcel is located on the east side of State Road A1A Alternate north of its intersection with Center Drive, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida, within Section 31 in Township 40S, Range 43E. The parcel encompasses approximately .53 acres and is bounded by Sawfish Bay Park on the north, Lake Worth Creek on the east, a commercial property on the south, and State Road A1A Alternate on the west. The relevant USGS map is Jupiter (Figure 1).

The parcel is part of a broad peninsula lying south of Jupiter Inlet adjacent to Sawfish Bay (Figure 2). The project area lies in what historically was moderately elevated oak and maritime hammock. Vintage aerial photographs from 1957 indicate that the parcel area was open with coppiced oak (Figures 3, 4). The parcel is within the area of the historic pioneer settlement of Jupiter and there is archaeological evidence of an early twentieth century structure existing there. By 1979, the 1971 commercial building was in use and Alternate A1A, which paralleled the Florida East Coast Railway, had expanded eastward into the parcel (Figure 5). Currently the building and its surrounding asphalt parking lot have been demolished and the parcel is vacant (Figure 6).

The parcel lies in the Green Ridge-Loxahatchee Karst province of the Eastern Flatwoods District and is typified by poorly drained and open flatwoods underlain by the Anastasia formation and shelly Plio-Pleistocene sediments which are fine-grained wind and water-born deposits. The soil present on the subject parcel is Bassinger fine sand, 0-2 percent slopes (United States Department of Agriculture 2020).



Figure 2. 1968 black and white aerial photograph of the project parcel.



Figure 3. 1979 black and white aerial photograph of the project parcel.

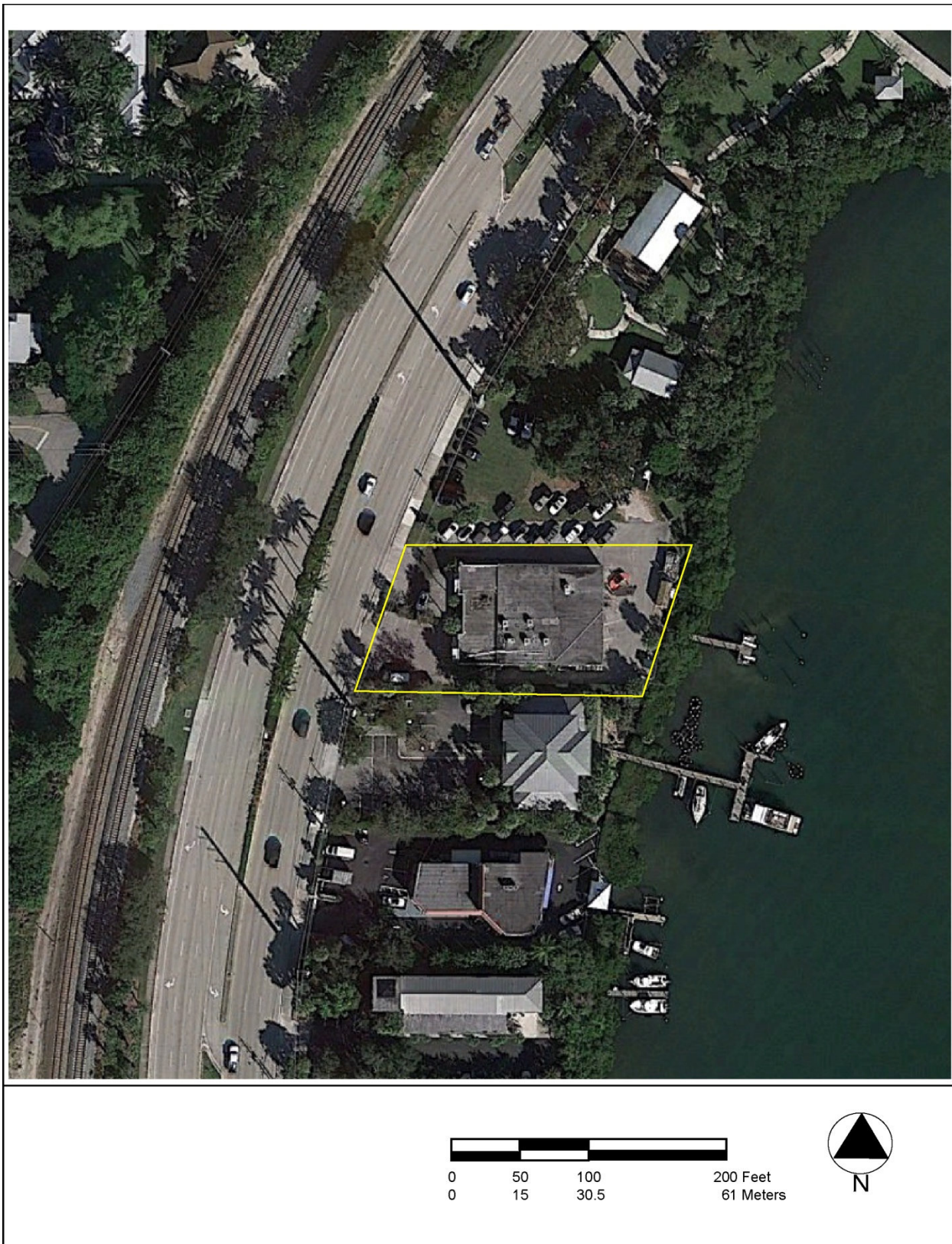


Figure 4. 2020 aerial photograph of the project parcel.



Figure 5. Project parcel with rear view of structure looking southwest in 2023 and after structure PB20324 was demolished in 2024.



Figure 6. Above: commencing mechanical removal of fill from parcel, looking southwest.

Figure 7. Below: after fill removal and completion of units and shovel tests, looking west, when a metal detection survey was conducted of the cleared area.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The earliest archaeological documentation in what is now Palm Beach County, formerly part of Dade County, is that of Le Baron (1884) and Douglass (1890). Perhaps the most noteworthy is the map completed of the Riviera site, 8PB30, by Newcomb in 1914. This map, reproduced by Wheeler (2002), indicates the size of this earthworks and mound complex prior to its destruction by development. Other scholarly visits of note are those of Small (1924) at the Riviera site and Big Mound City, 8PB56. Archaeological investigations of any consequence were not conducted until the 1930s under the WPA program, with particular focus on the Belle Glade mounds (Willey 1949).

The first attempt at creating an inventory of archaeological sites in Palm Beach County was by John Goggin, who in the late 1940s and early 1950s compiled a list of sites in south Florida, many based solely on informant data. Goggin lists a total of 45 Palm Beach County sites. This initial inventory became the basis for the Florida Master File in Tallahassee initiated in 1967.

Systematic surveys of Palm Beach County began in 1991, when Florida Atlantic University prepared a predictive model for the unincorporated parts of the county (Kennedy et al. 1991). Their survey resulted in the field assessment of approximately 3000 acres and the evaluation of the status of recorded sites in the county, as well as the documentation of five previously unrecorded sites (Kennedy et al. 1991:104). AHC conducted a subsequent county-wide survey (Carr et al. 2002).

AHC has conducted numerous assessments in the vicinity of the project parcel including monitoring and mitigation at the Jupiter Inlet historical and archaeological site, 8PB34 (Carr et al. 2009); work at the historic Jupiter Lighthouse; a reconnaissance survey of Fullerton Island one mile north; at the Jupiter Marina Site, 8PB09261 one half mile north; at the Sperry parcel; and at the adjacent Sawfish Park site, 8PB1138 (Carr et al. 2004).

A search was requested on 9/7/22 with FDHR for archives and literature associated with the project area. This included site forms and reports from the Master Site File of previously recorded archaeological and historic sites and cultural resource assessments in and within one mile of the project parcel (Table 1).

Table 1. Literature Review Summary

Previously Recorded Sites:	
Within Project Parcel	0
Within One Mile of Project Parcel	13
Previous Assessments:	
Within Project Parcel	0
Within One Mile of Project Parcel	35

A review of Florida site files and archives determined that 13 previously recorded cultural resources occur within one mile of the project parcel (Table 2).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	References	In Parcel	Out of Parcel
8PB34A	Jupiter Inlet Archaeological Site	Prehistoric coastal shell midden	<i>Palm Beach Planning and Zoning Dept., 2006</i>		X
8PB35	Jupiter Midden #2	Prehistoric Shell Midden	<i>AHC, 2008</i>		X
8PB170	NN	Prehistoric midden	<i>Wm. J. Kennedy, 1981</i>		X
8PB7718	Sunni Sands Shell Midden	Prehistoric Celt cache	<i>Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2004</i>		X
8PB9261	Scheurich Midden	Prehistoric midden	<i>Snapp & Lewis, 2007; Panamerican Consultants, 2005</i>		
8PB10940	Jonathan Landing	Prehistoric Shell Midden	<i>AHC, Report #419, 2003</i>		X
8PB11388	Harbor View	Prehistoric Shell Midden with historic component	<i>AHC 2004, Survey #26471</i>	X	
8PB11546	Milam Midden	Late Archaic with historic component	<i>No site file form available</i>		X
8PB11550	Meghen's Mound	Coastal midden	<i>Gregory J. Mount, 2006</i>		X
8PB13725	761 North A1A Concrete Slab	Historic 20 th Century Concrete Slab	<i>Environmental Services Inc. Survey #14415, 2007</i>		X
8PB15298	Celt Cache Site	Shell scatter and Strombus celt cache	<i>Joseph F. Mankowski, 2011</i>		X
8PB18534	Fullerton Island	Shell midden	<i>Chris Davenport, 2019</i>		X
8PB18544	Sawfish Bay	Shell midden	<i>Chris Davenport, 2019</i>		X
Note: ¹ Based on sites within one mile of the project area					

A review of the state report files indicated that thirty-five cultural resource assessments were previously conducted within one mile of the project parcel (Table 3).

Table 3. Previous Cultural Resource Assessments¹

Survey No.	Date	Author	Title	In Parcel	Out of Parcel
1804	1976	Sears, William H.	Archaeological Survey of API In, Jupiter Project.		X
605	1981	New World Research, Inc.	Literature review and Cultural Resources Survey of the U.S. Coast Guard Light Station, Jupiter Inlet, Palm Beach county, Florida.		X
593	1981	Bennett, W.J. Jr.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the U.S. Coast Guard Facilities, Florida, SC and Puerto Rico.		X
408	1981	Humphries, Mark	Archaeological Survey of Government Lots 5 and 6, T40S-R43E.		X
2381	1990	Florida Department of Transportation	A Cultural Assessment Survey of SR 706 (Indiantown Road) in Palm Beach, Florida.		X
23509	1997	Lewis, Scott	Phase I report Archaeological Investigation of the Rest and Recovery center Parcel, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida; conducted by SPLHPS Inc. Scott Lewis Project Manager, Annette Snapp, Consulting Archaeologist May 1997.		X
5325	1998	Janus Research, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of U.S. Coast Guard Exchange Project.		X

2031	2000	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	Archaeological Excavations and Monitoring at the Jupiter Lighthouse Restoration Project, 8PB35, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
8126	2001	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Jupiter Eyeball Tower Location in Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
8118	2002	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	Archaeological Testing and Monitoring of the Septic System Project Area at the Jupiter Inlet Coast Guard Station, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
7878	2002	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	Archaeological Monitoring of a Fenceline Installation at the Jupiter Inlet Coast Guard Station, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
7849	2002	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	Archaeological Monitoring of a Garage Demolition at the Jupiter Inlet Coast Guard Station, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
26471	2004	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the Sawfish Bay Park Parcel, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
14000	2006	Janus Research, Inc.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Study South Florida East Coast Corridor Transit Analysis Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties.		X
14904	2007	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Report U.S. 1/SR 5 Low Level Bridges Replacement Project Development and Environmental (PD&E) Study, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
14415	2007	Environmental Services, Inc.	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the 761 North A1A Tract, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
26126	2008	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	A Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey of Fullerton Island, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
22875	2008	Jupiter Wreck, Inc.	Annual Report Jupiter Wreck Incorporated (JCI) 2006-2007.		X
16802	2008	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	AHC Monitoring of Construction for Drainfields at Jupiter Lighthouse (8PB35).		X
15842	2008	Christian Davenport	The Results of a Historic Resources Assessment at the Susan DuBois Kindt Estate in an Unincorporated Portion of Jupiter, Florida.		X
16886	2009	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Jupiter Inlet Fishing Piers in Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
16702	2009	Florida History, LLC	Archaeological and Historical Reconnaissance Survey at USCG Jupiter Inlet Light Station, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
20693	2011	Environmental Services, Inc.	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Jupiter A1A Bike Path, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
19931	2011	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Embankment Stabilization, Indian River BLM and Coast Guard Parcels, Palm Beach county, Florida.		X
19113	2011	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Waterway Park Parcel, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
25194	2013	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the 1116 Love Street Parcel, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
22877	2013	Jupiter Wreck, Inc.	Jupiter Wreck Incorporated (JWI) Annual Report Field Season 2011-2012.		X
20495	2013	Janus Research, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Report for the All Aboard Florida Passenger Rail Project from Orlando to West Palm Beach.		X
20369	2013	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	Submerged Cultural Resources Remote Sensing and Diver Identification of the Intracoastal Waterway, Jupiter, Florida.		X

20293	2013	Janus Research, Inc.	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.		X
25174	2017	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Assessment of the Kempe West Parcel, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
23490	2017	Janus Research, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey State Road (SR) 5/US-1 Federal Highway Bridge from CR A1A to Beach Road, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
26571	2019	Advanced Archaeology, Inc.	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of Sawfish Island, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
28018	2020	Janus Research, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the Village of Tequesta US-1 Bridge Reject Main Relocation Project, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
27569	2020	Janus Research, Inc.	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.		X
Note: ¹ Based on assessments within one mile of the project parcel.					

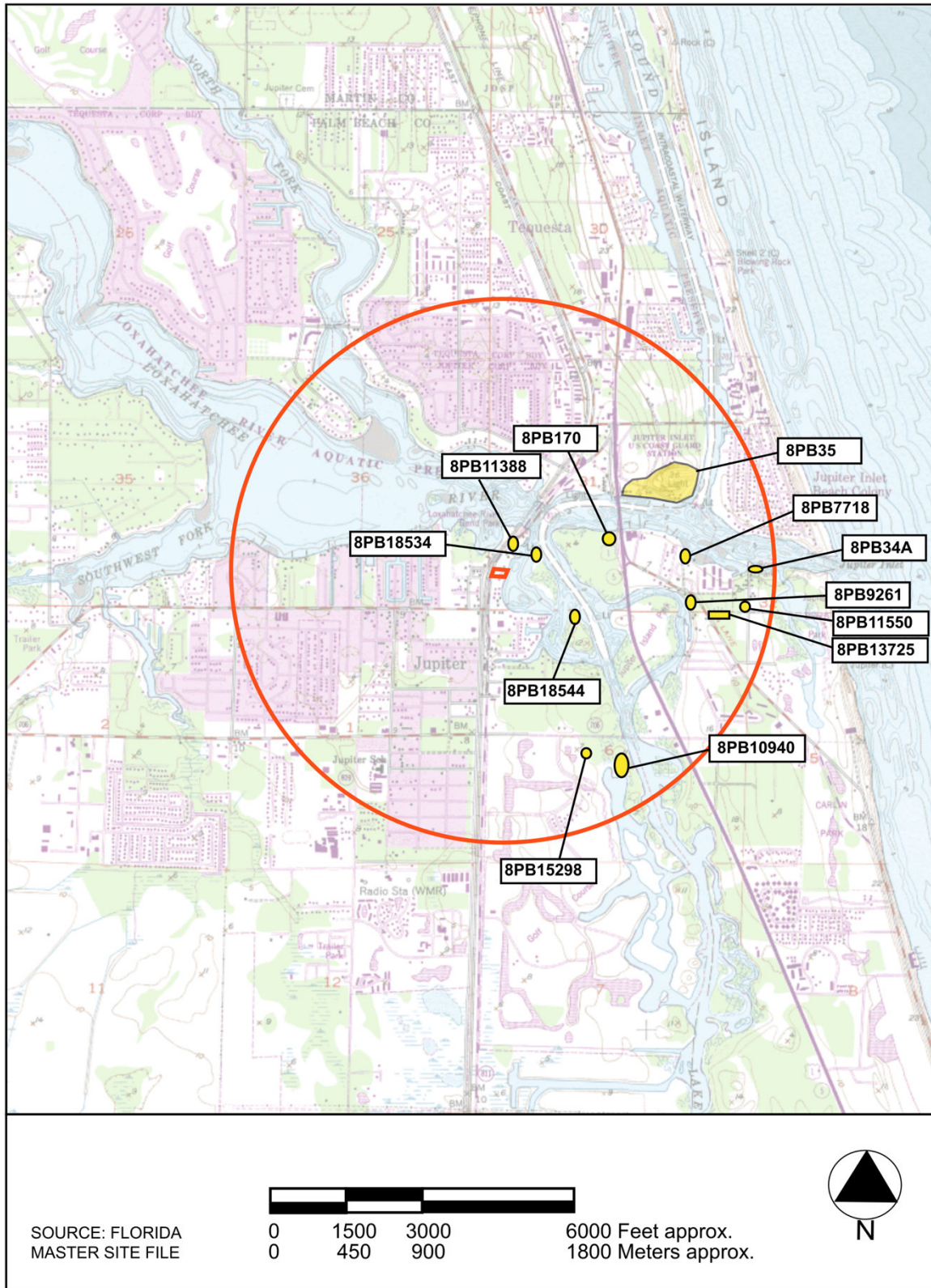


Figure 8. USGS map showing all previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project parcel.

METHODOLOGY

Prior to conducting the initial field work, relevant archives and literature were reviewed. This included studying previous cultural resource reports for sites in the Town of Jupiter, reviewing information from FMSF concerning nearby sites, and examining USGS maps and aerial photographs of the project area.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The principal project goal of the Phase II assessment was to assess site 8PB11388 as it occurs on the project parcel and to determine the integrity and extent of its cultural deposits, its data recovery potential, and the site's eligibility for listing in the National Register.

The Phase II assessment was conducted in response to Town of Jupiter requirements, based on an archaeological management plan submitted by the AHC and a review by the Town's archaeological consultant. The Phase II archaeological assessment plan included additional testing (ten units) to provide more comprehensive coverage of the newly accessible area. Based on a review of the proposed development plan, Phase II testing was conducted within areas of proposed adverse effect. Test units were dug in the areas of greatest data recovery potential. In other areas, shovel tests were excavated. Shovel test and unit numbers succeed the sequence established during the Phase I assessment.

FIELD WORK

The phase II assessment was conducted within the site area, as identified by previous Phase I testing and below the demolished structure. The site on the parcel is bounded by the property boundaries but extends beyond the parcel boundaries to the north and south. After the building that was documented in Phase I was demolished, a surveyor marked areas of proposed impact by new construction with labeled wooden stakes numbered 1-22 (Figure 9). Test units (labeled 1-10) or shovel tests (labeled 10-21) were then dug within those locations (Figure 10). Initially, mechanical excavating was conducted to remove asphalt and fill and expose areas for the test units and shovel tests. Metal detection was conducted in exposed areas below the fill.

Test units measured 1m². Units were excavated by 20cm level or change in context, with all sediments screened through a ¼ inch hardware cloth. Shovel tests measured 50cm² and were dug as deep as one meter. Profile drawings were completed and closing plan and profile photographs were taken for all units and shovel tests.

Oyster shell was weighed on site and discarded. Non-diagnostic historic refuse was similarly discarded. All other prehistoric cultural materials and diagnostic historic materials were collected.

COLLECTIONS

All collected material was transported to the AHC facility in Davie for cataloging and analysis. Following analysis, all materials will be transferred to the Loxahatchee River Historical Society.

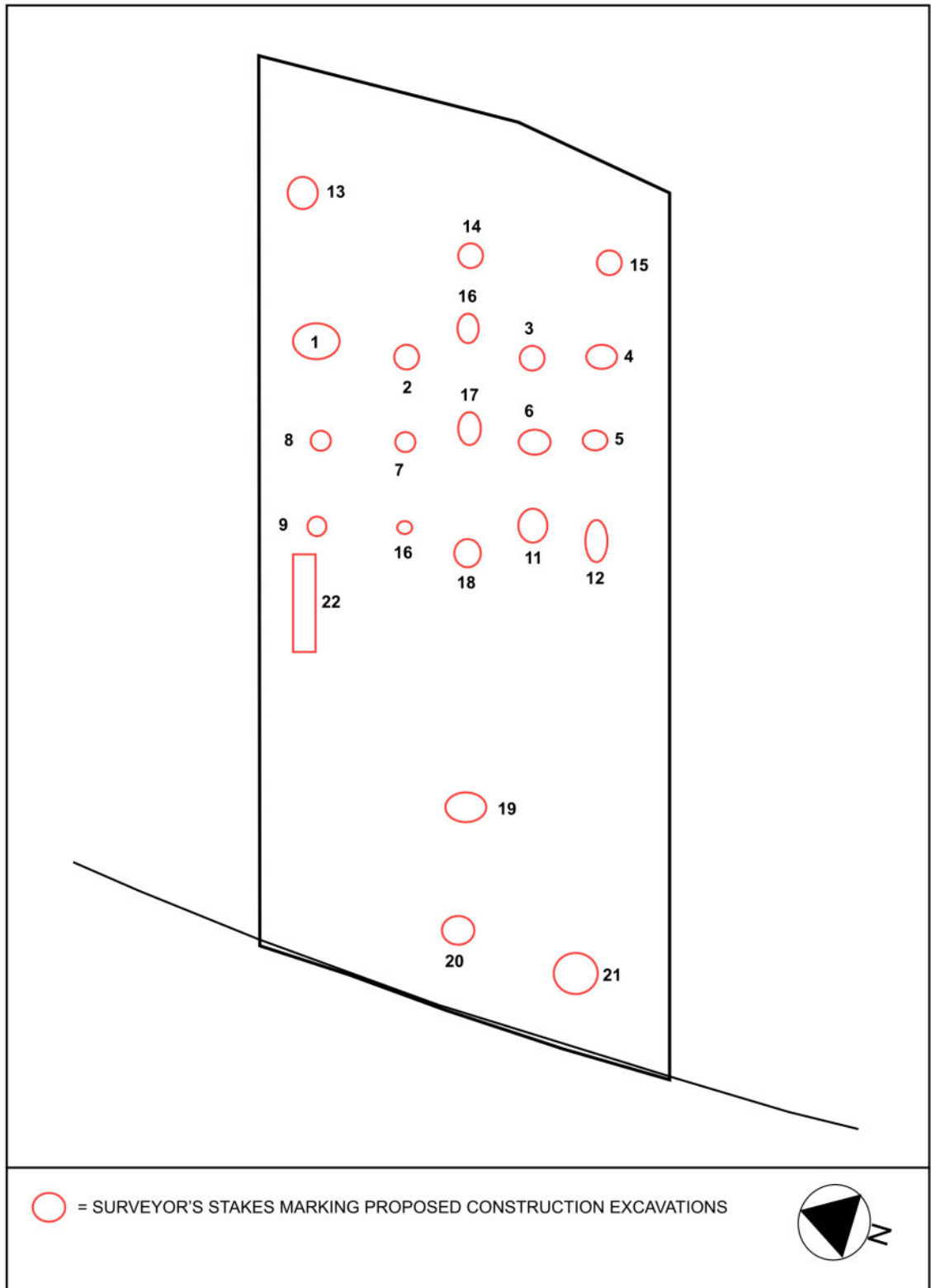


Figure 9. Project parcel showing location of surveyor's stakes marking proposed construction excavations.

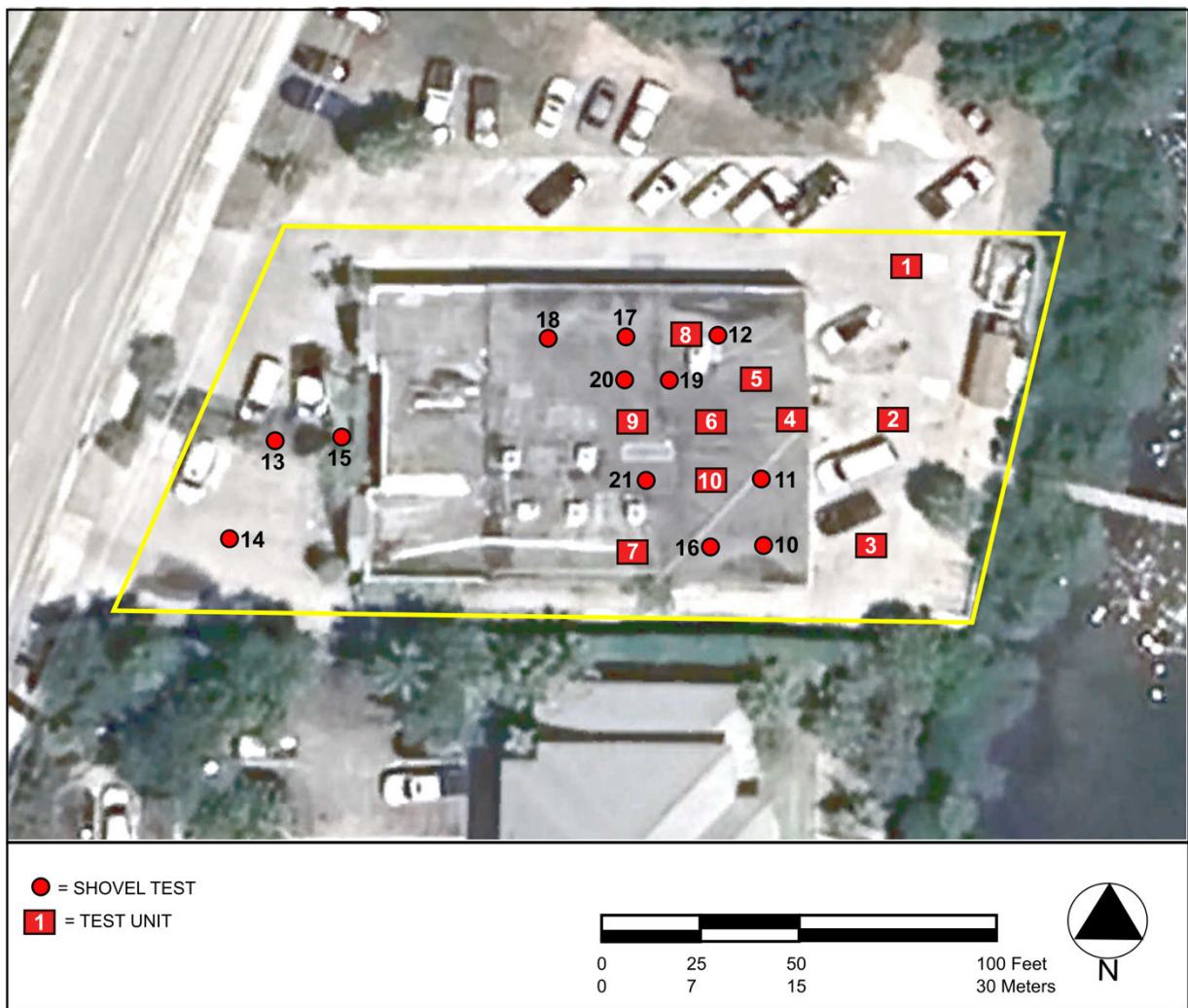


Figure 10. 2024 aerial photograph of the project parcel showing the location of Phase II test units and shovel tests.

RESULTS

FEATURES

Feature 1

One prehistoric feature with a total of ten shark vertebrae, FS 16, was uncovered in Unit 2, Level 2. The vertebrae were aligned east to west (Figure 11).



Figure 11. Articulated shark vertebrae, Feature 1, Unit 2, FS 16.

Feature 2

Feature 2 (FS 64), a pottery sherd cluster from a single sand-tempered plain bowl, was encountered in Unit 7.

A possible disturbed historic feature was uncovered in Unit 2 where dense historic refuse including broken bottles were encountered. A feature number was not assigned because the feature's boundary could not be discerned.

UNIT SUMMARIES

Unit 1 (Stake 13)

This unit (1m²) was excavated in four levels to a depth of 80cmbs. At the bottom of Level 4, a shovel test was dug to a depth of 130cmbs into inundated soil. Dense shell refuse was encountered through Level 4. Level 1 was redeposited with intact midden encountered in Level 2 at about 20cmdbd. The combined weight of shell refuse for levels 1 through 3 was 273.2kg. Shell refuse decreased gradually from Level 4 into the shovel test, with 4kg collected from about 80-95cmdbd.

FS: 10-14

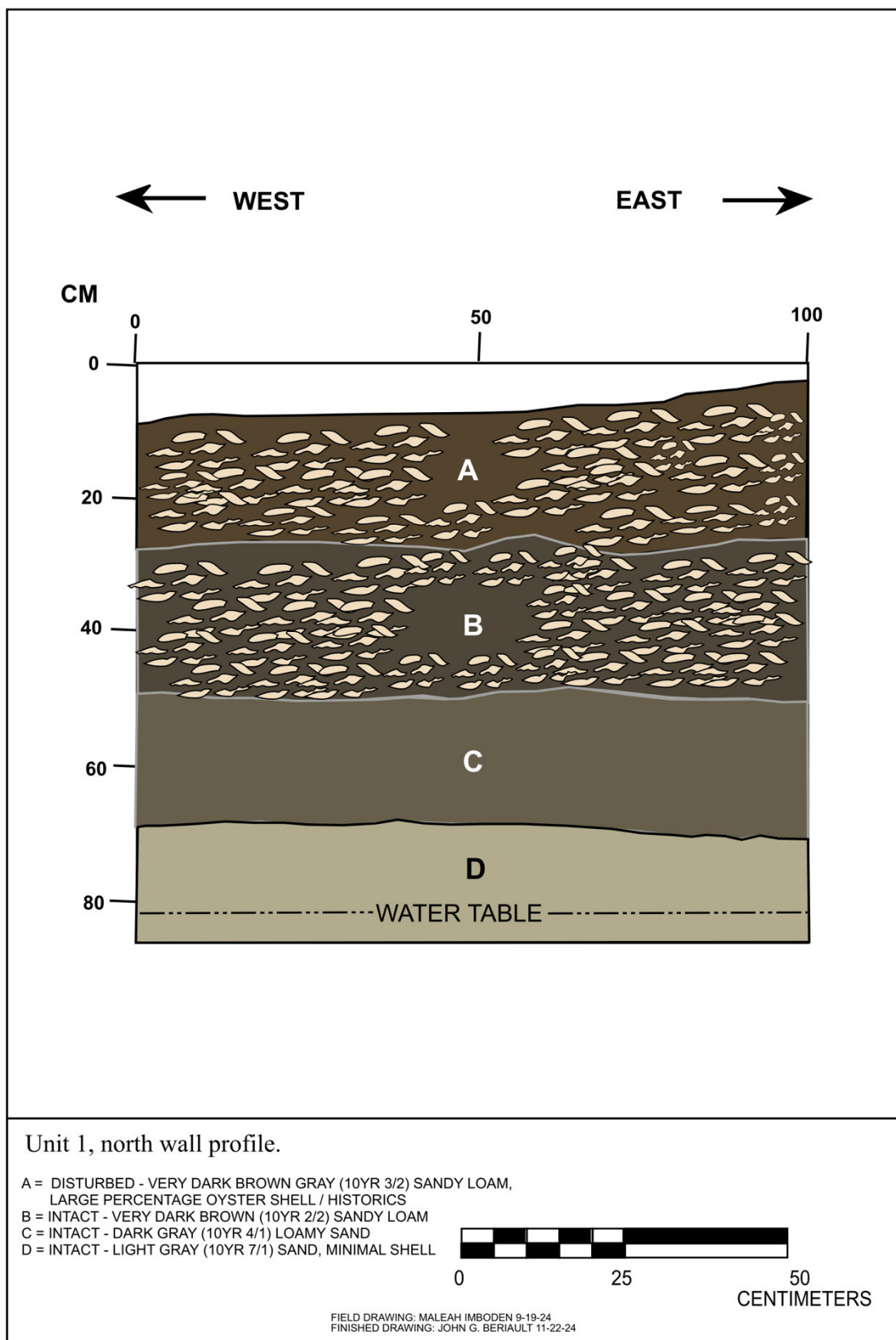


Figure 12. Unit 1, north wall profile graphic.

Unit 2 (Stake 14)

This unit (1m²) was excavated in four levels to a depth of 80cmbs. At the bottom of Level 4, a shovel test was dug to a depth of 128cmbs into inundated soil. Dense shell refuse was encountered through Level 4. Level 1 was redeposited with intact midden encountered in Level 2. The combined weight of shell refuse for levels 1 through 3 was 372kg. Shell refuse decreased gradually from Level 4 into the shovel test, ranging from 68.8kg in Level 4, 34.3kg in Level 5, and 10.2kg in Level 6, the last two levels being within the shovel test.

FS: 15-20



Figure 13. Unit 2, north wall profile.

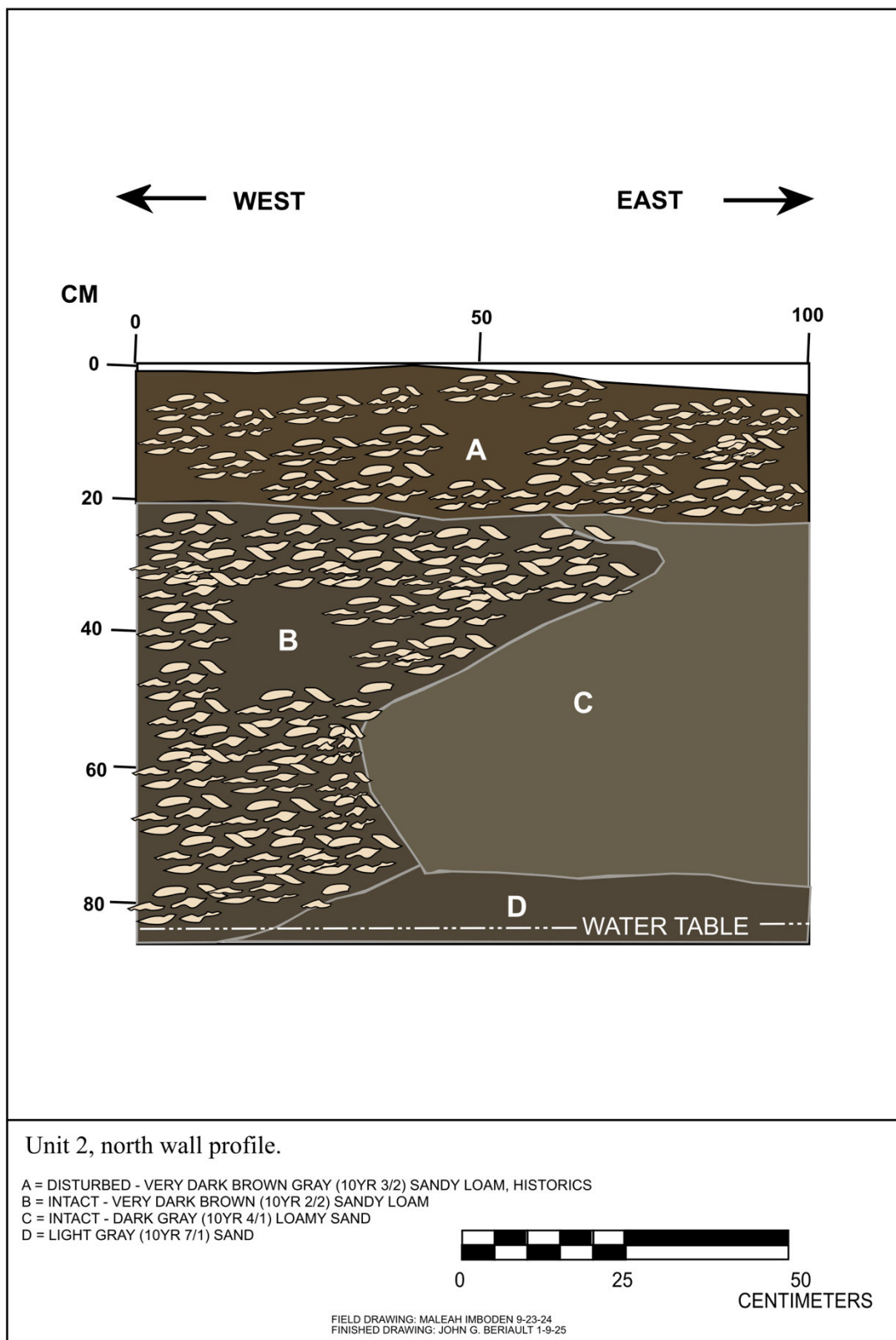


Figure 14. Unit 2, north wall profile graphic.

Unit 3 (Stake 15)

This unit (1m²) was dug in five levels to a depth of 122cmbs. Level 1 was redeposited midden with 121.9kg of shell refuse. Dense shell refuse continued into Level 2 (151.9kg) and Level 3 (98.7kg). Shell refuse lessened to 18kg in Level 4 and 6.2kg in the Level 5 shovel test. Excavations did not continue because of sterile sediments encountered by a shovel test in Level 5.

FS: 31-3



Figure 15. Unit 3, closing.

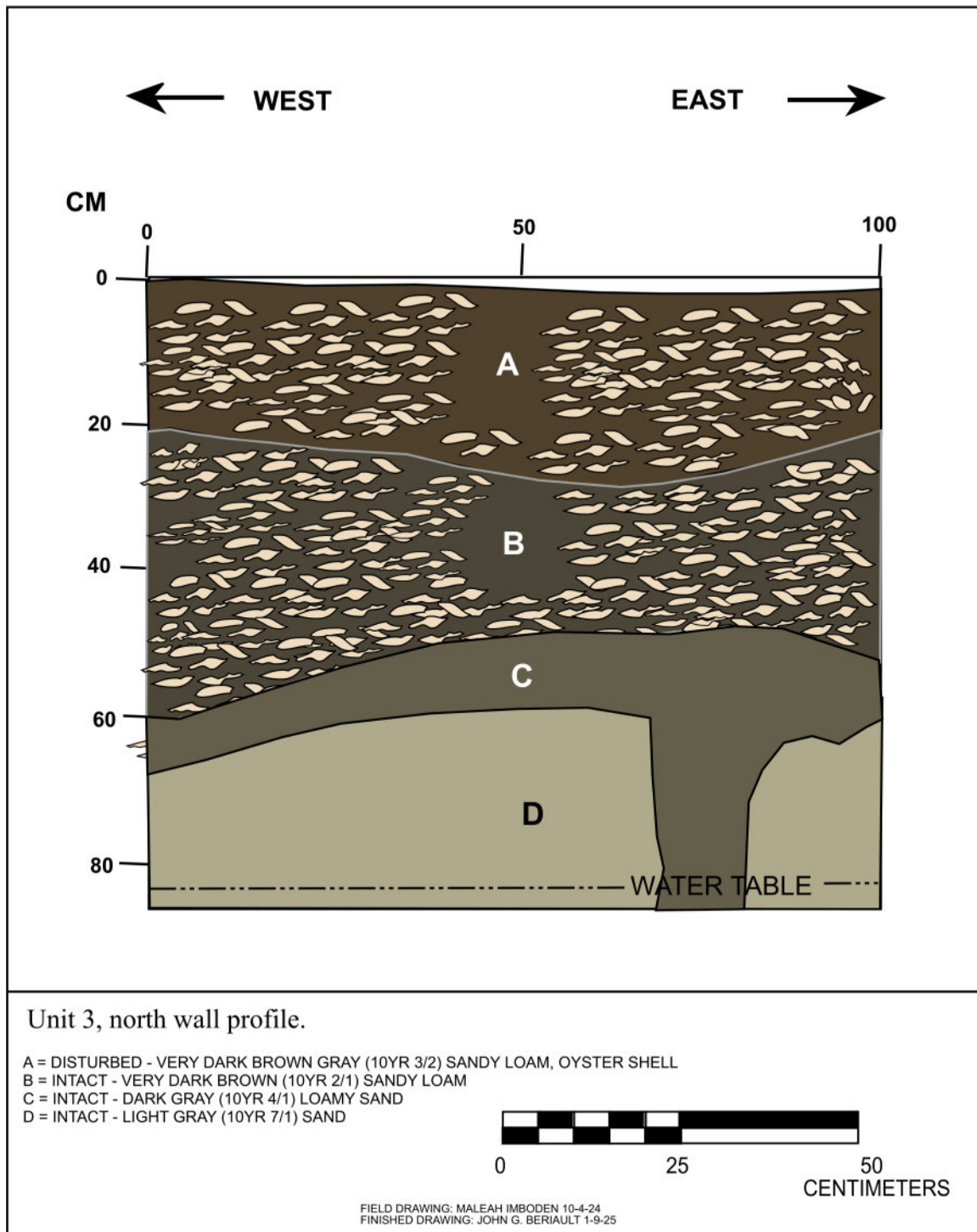


Figure 16. Unit 3, north wall profile graphic.

Unit 4 (Stake 16)

This unit (1m²) was dug in five levels, the fifth level being dug as a shovel test (50cm²). Level 1 was disturbed with a scatter of historic refuse. Shell refuse occurred in Level 1 (40.5kg) and was most dense in Level 2 (125.2kg). Shell diminished below Level 2 with 48.2kg in Level 3 and no shell in levels below.

FS: 21-23

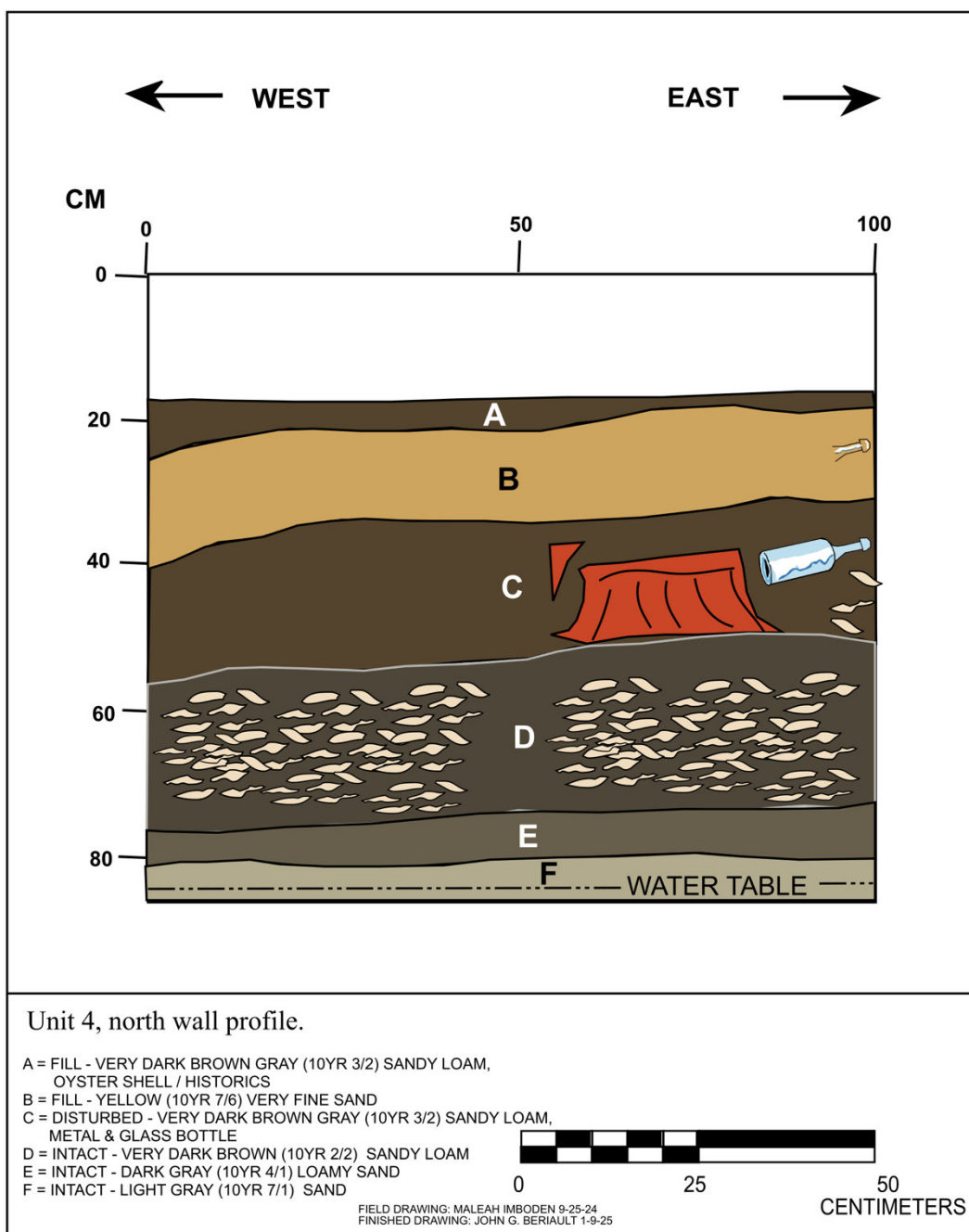


Figure 17. Unit 4, north wall profile graphic.

Unit 5 (Stake 2)

This unit (1m²) was excavated in four levels to a depth of 80cmbs. At the bottom of Level 4, a shovel test was dug to a depth of 150cmbs into inundated soil. Dense shell refuse was encountered through Level 4. Level 1 was redeposited with intact midden encountered in Level 2. The combined weight of shell refuse for levels 1 through 3 was 221.5kg. No shell was recovered from 80cm to 130cmbs.

FS: 27-30



Figure 18. Unit 5, closing.

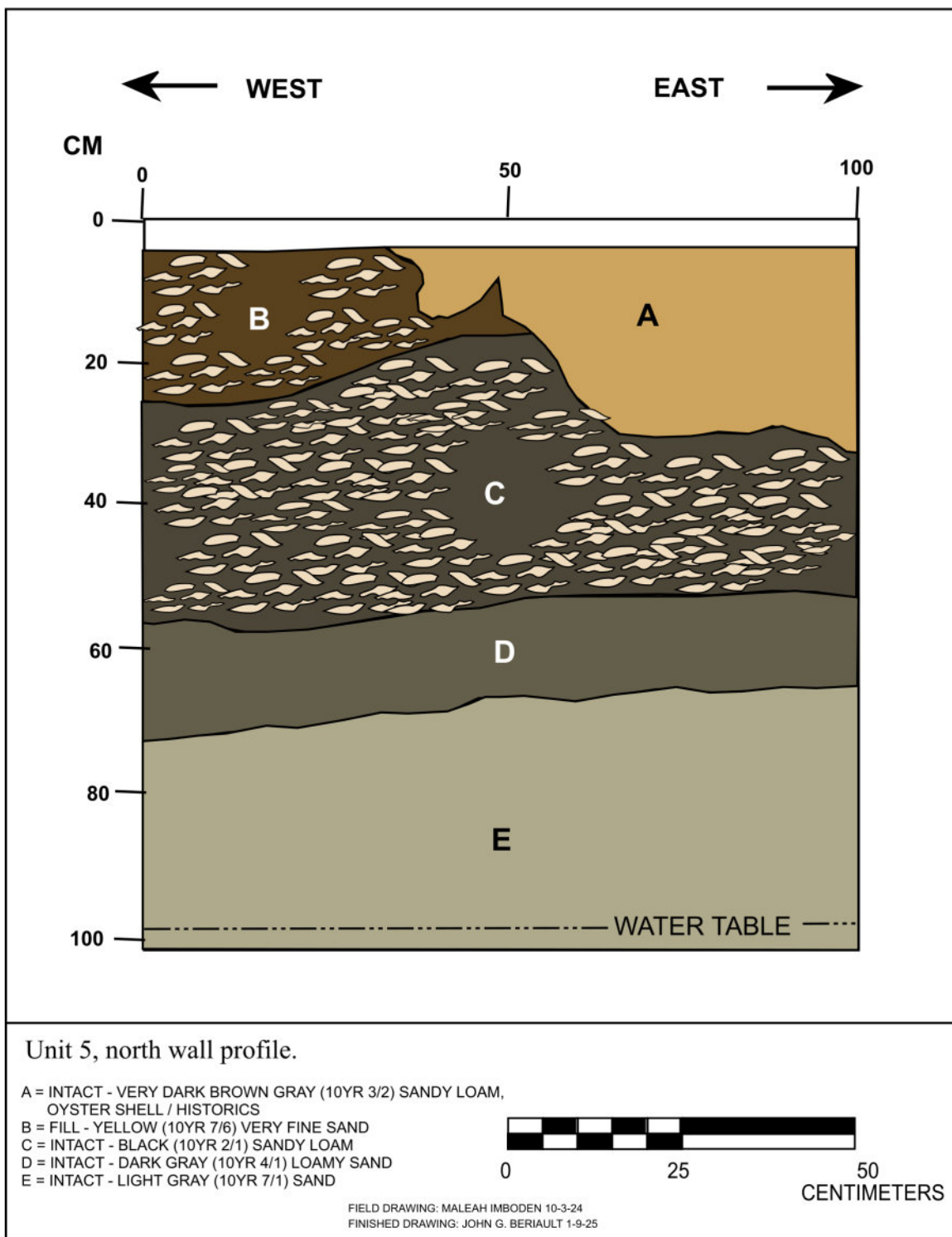


Figure 19. Test unit 5, north wall profile.

Unit 6 (Stake 17)

This unit (1m²) was excavated in five levels to a depth of 130cmbs. Levels 1 through 2 (0-40cmbs) contained dense oyster shell refuse (140.3kg), although Level 1 was redeposited. Level 3 had minimal shell, and Levels 4 and 5 had none. Level 5 was dug as far as 40cm because sterile sediments were encountered.

FS: 57-59



Figure 20. Unit 6, closing.

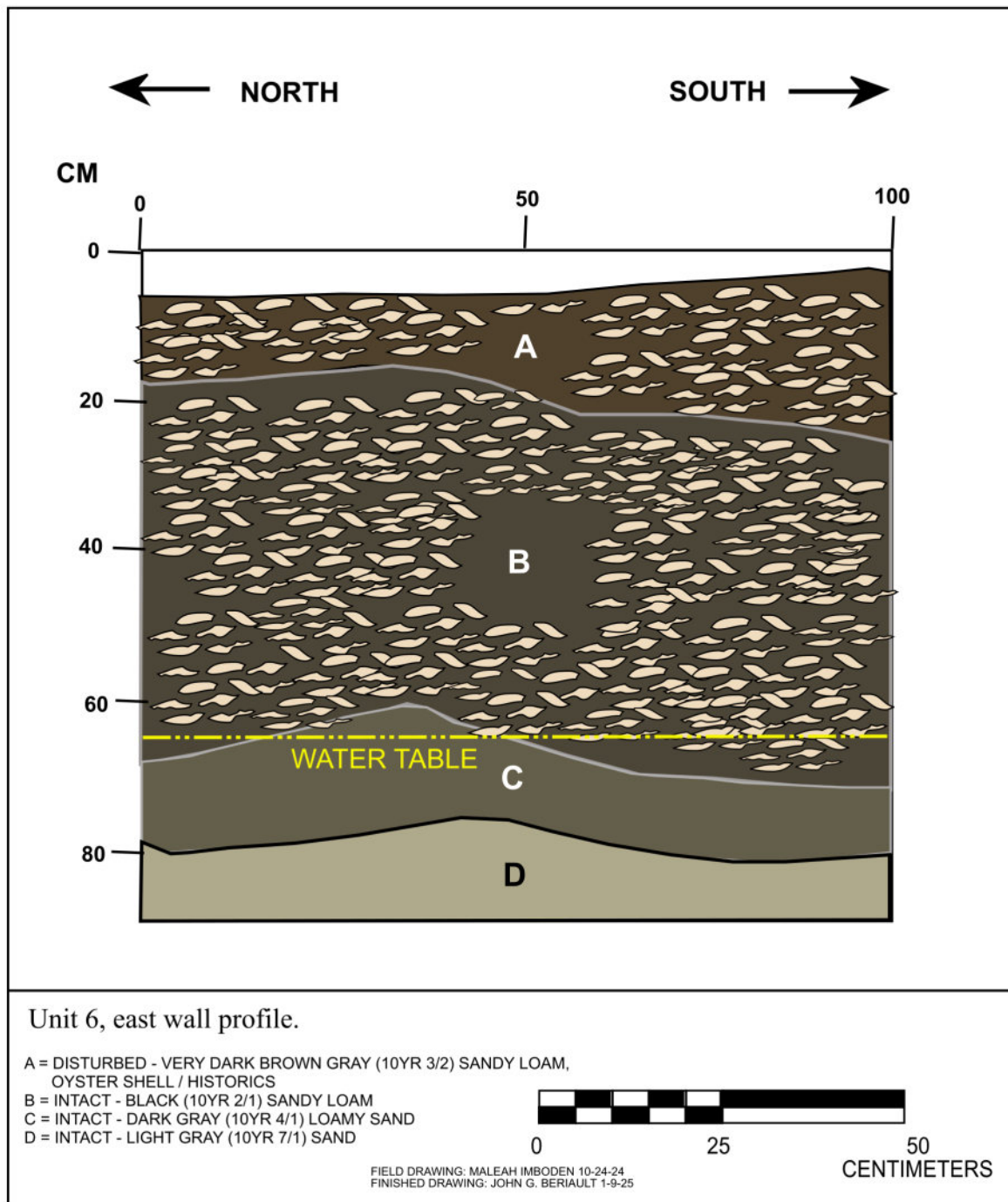


Figure 21. Unit 6, east wall profile graphic.

Unit 7 (Stake 12)

This unit (1m²) was excavated in five levels (0-130cmbs). Level 1 was redeposited with extensive historic refuse. Levels 1 through 8 contained extensive shell refuse with Level 2 (20-40cmbs) having the highest quantity (105.4kg). Feature 2 (FS 64), a pottery sherd cluster, was encountered in Level 2.

FS: 62-66



Figure 22. Unit 7, closing.

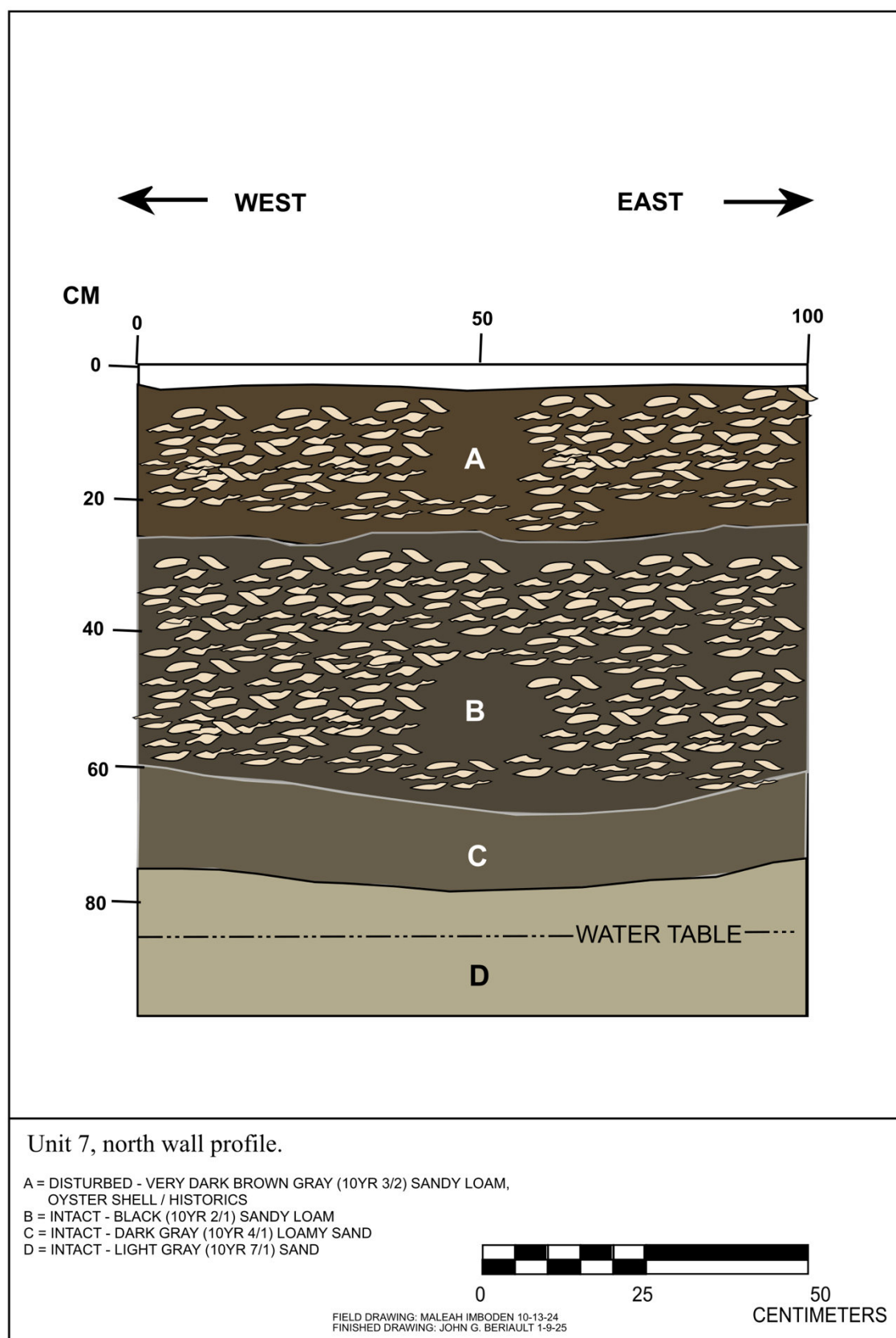


Figure 23. Unit 7, north wall profile graphic.

Unit 8 (Stake 8)

This unit (1m²) was excavated in five levels (0-130cmbs). Level 1 was disturbed redeposited midden with 120kg of shell. Dense shell continued into Level 2 (40.3kg). Midden ended in Level 3. Inundated sterile sand characterized Level 4 (60-80cmbs). A shovel test was dug at the bottom of Level 4 confirming sterile sediments at deeper levels.

FS: 67-73



Figure 24. Unit 8, south wall profile.

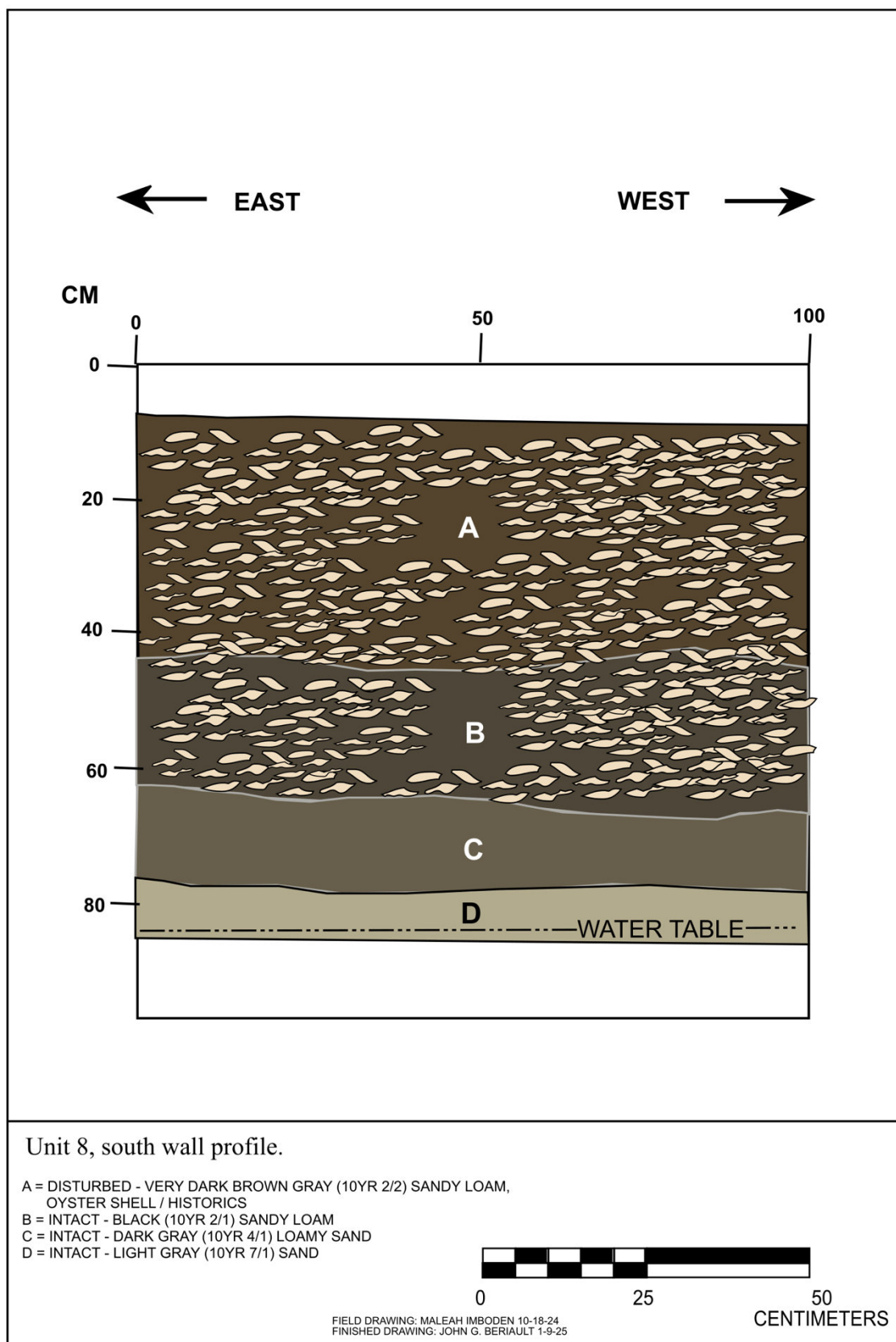


Figure 25. Unit 8, south wall profile graphic.

Unit 9 (Stake 18)

This unit (1m²) was dug through six levels (0-130cmbs). Level 1 was disturbed with historic refuse. Level 2 was an intact midden. Levels 1 and 2 had a combined 3.2kg of shell, with sparse shell (.08kg) in Level 3 and no shell in Levels 4 and 5. A shovel test dug in the bottom of Level was sterile.

FS: 74-77



Figure 26. Unit 9, north wall profile.

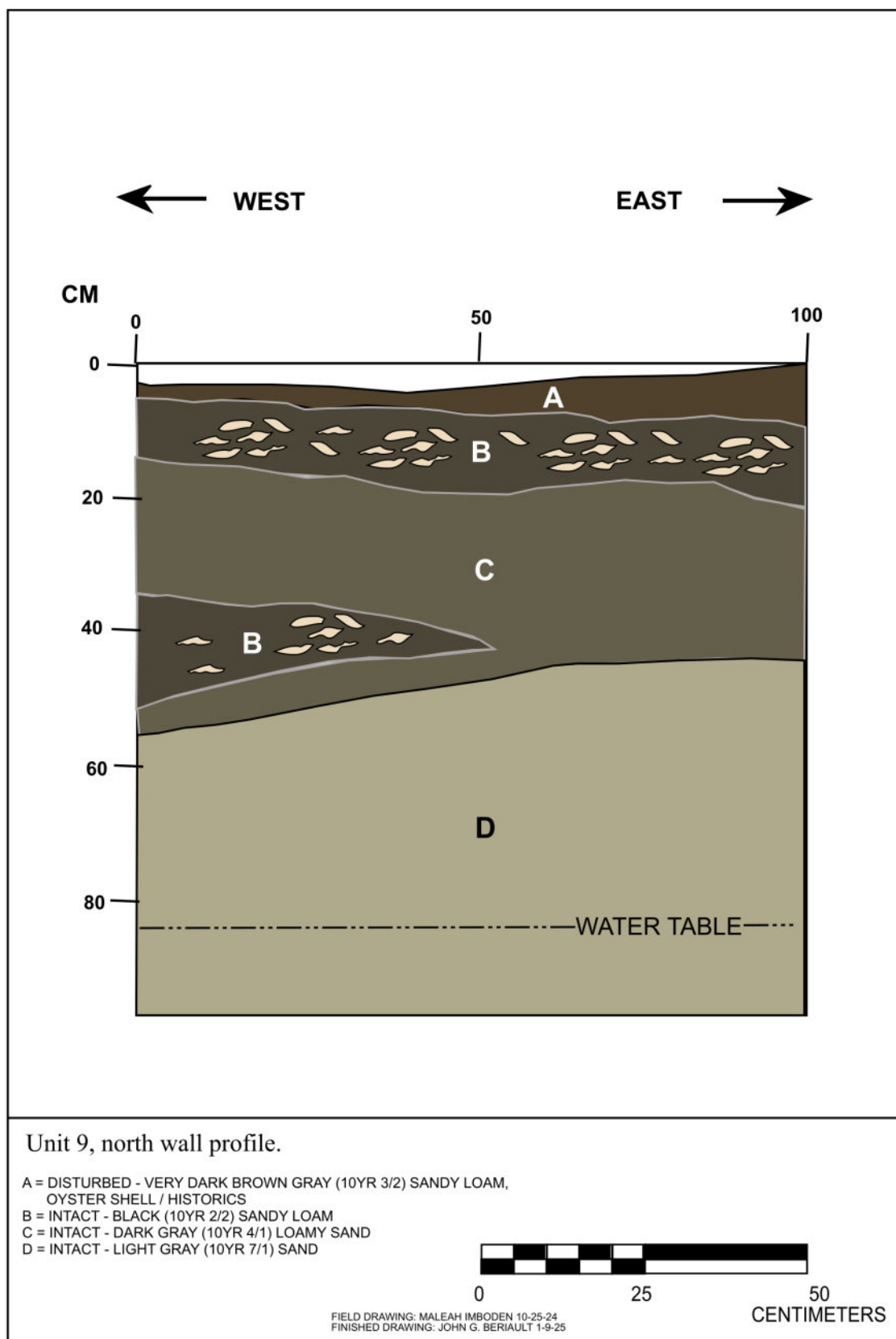


Figure 27. Test unit 9, north wall profile.

Unit 10 (Stake 6)

This unit (1m²) was dug through four levels including a shovel test at 80-130cmbs. Both Levels 1 and 2 included redeposited midden with historic refuse occurring. Shell refuse was dense in Levels 1 and 2 (260.4kg), less in Level 3 (35.5kg), and 0.7kg in Level 4. Levels 4 and 5 were largely sterile sand below the remnant shell midden uncovered at the top of Level 4. A column sample was recovered from the south wall profile in 10cm levels.

FS: 81-83, Column Sample FS: 96-100



Figure 28. Unit 10, east wall profile.

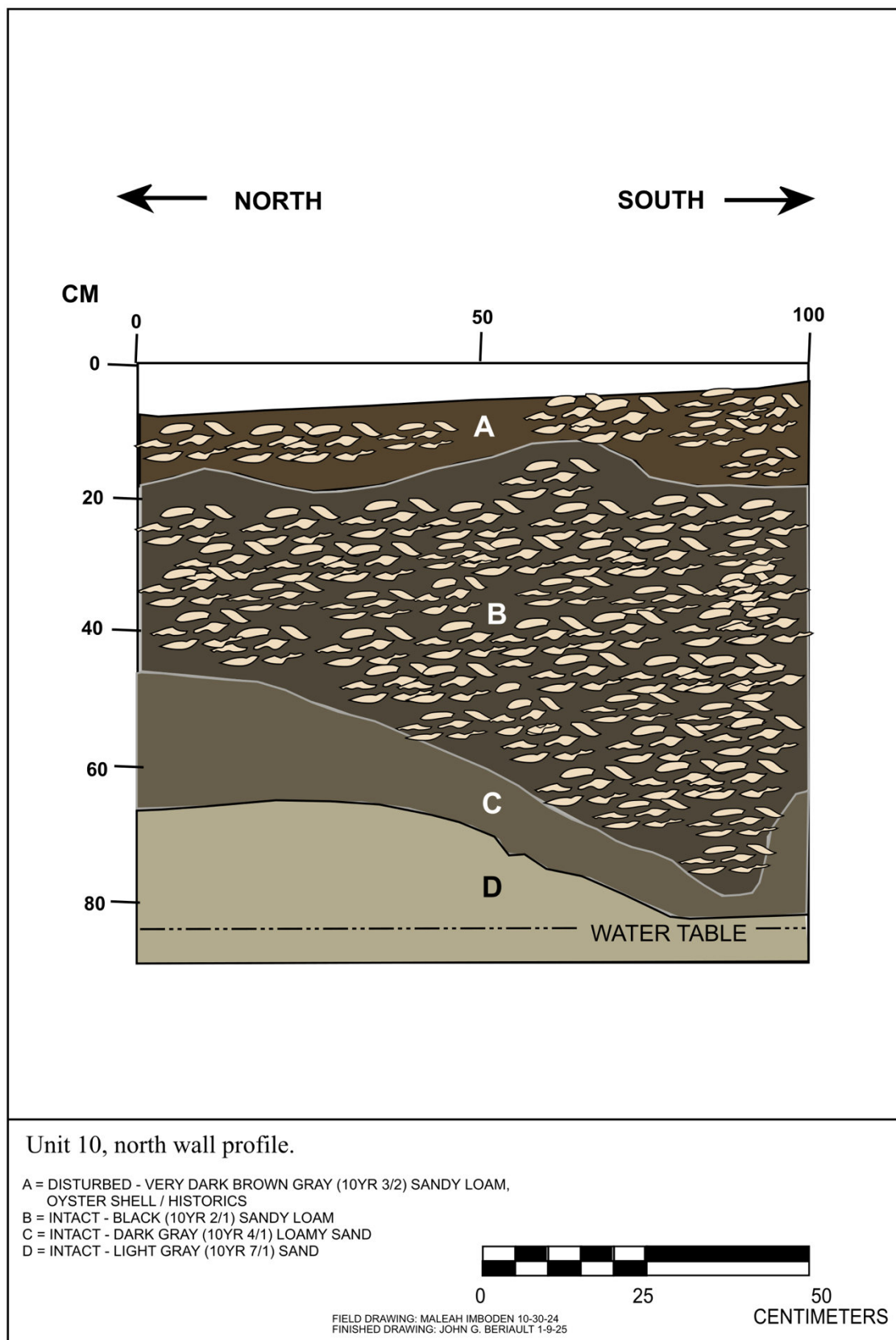


Figure 29. Unit 10, north wall profile graphic.

COLUMN SAMPLES

Two column samples, each measuring 40cm², were recovered from Units 3 and 10 respectively. Each column was dug in 10cm levels and assigned a unique FS number. All samples were sifted by flotation and graduated screen sizes (1/4", 1/16", 1/8").

RADIOCARBON SAMPLES

Several charcoal and other organic samples recovered from the units and columns have been submitted for radiocarbon dating. The results will be presented in a subsequent addendum report.

SUMMARY OF CULTURAL MATERIAL

A total of 86 field specimens (FS) were collected encompassing collections made from shovel tests, unit excavations, metal detecting and surface collecting. The Phase II field specimen log began with the number 11 because FS 1-10 were assigned to the Phase I assessment.

The collection includes prehistoric and historic materials. Prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts occurred throughout the central and eastern parts of the parcel. Artifacts include pottery sherds (N=83) and three shell tools including a *Cassis* knife/scrapper (Figure 30), a conch shell celt fragment (FS 83), and a possible shell hammer (FS 59). Pottery types include 72 sand-tempered plain, three St. Johns Check Stamped (Figure 31), four St. Johns Plain, three non-local micaceous clay sherds, and one shell-tempered sherd.



Figure 30. *Cassis* shell knife/scrapper, FS 16.



Figure 31. St. Johns Check Stamped pottery, FS 72.

Other prehistoric materials include large quantities of oyster and other shells, all refuse from subsistence activities. A total of 2529.1kg (5580 pounds) of shell were weighed on the site and then discarded. The largest amount of shell from intact midden was recovered from Unit 2 (349.8kg)—for the relative distribution of shell from intact midden per unit see Figure 43).

Recovered faunal bone totaled 1.85kg (4 pounds), all of which was collected. The largest amount of faunal bone from intact midden was recovered from Unit 2 (0.5kg)—for the relative distribution of faunal bone from intact midden per unit see Figure 44). Species were largely represented by fish but sea turtle also was present (Figure 44). Articulated shark vertebrae (Feature 1, FS 16) were uncovered in Level 2 of Unit 2 (Figure 11).



Figure 32. Faunal bone from Unit 2, Level 2, FS16.

Historic artifacts were plentiful across the site and dated from as early as ca. 1900 to the 1930s, reflecting the residential use of the parcel. Broken bottle fragments include medicine, spirits, and soda (Figures 34, 35). An unusual glass artifact is a broken green dessert dish (FS 78, Figure 33). Ceramic sherds include ironstone and whiteware. Other historic artifacts of interest include a bent hotel key tag from the Palm Beach Hotel (FS 95, Figure 40) and a U.S nickel dated 1901 (Figure 41). A bent, sterling silver spoon with a patent date of 1881 (FS 85) was found in Unit 2 (Figure 42). Most metal artifacts were recovered by metal detection.



Figure 33. Green glass dessert cup, FS 78.



Figure 34. Above right: ink bottle, FS 21.



Figure 35. Right: medicine bottle, FS 21.



Figure 36. Historic ceramic, FS 4.



Figure 37. Decorated milk glass cosmetic jar, FS 15.

Figure 38. Bisque male figure, FS 16.

Figure 39. New Rival shotgun shell, FS 16.





Figure 40. Palm Beach Hotel key tag, FS 95.



Figure 41. 1901 U.S. nickel, FS 16.



Figure 42. Silver plated spoon, FS 85.

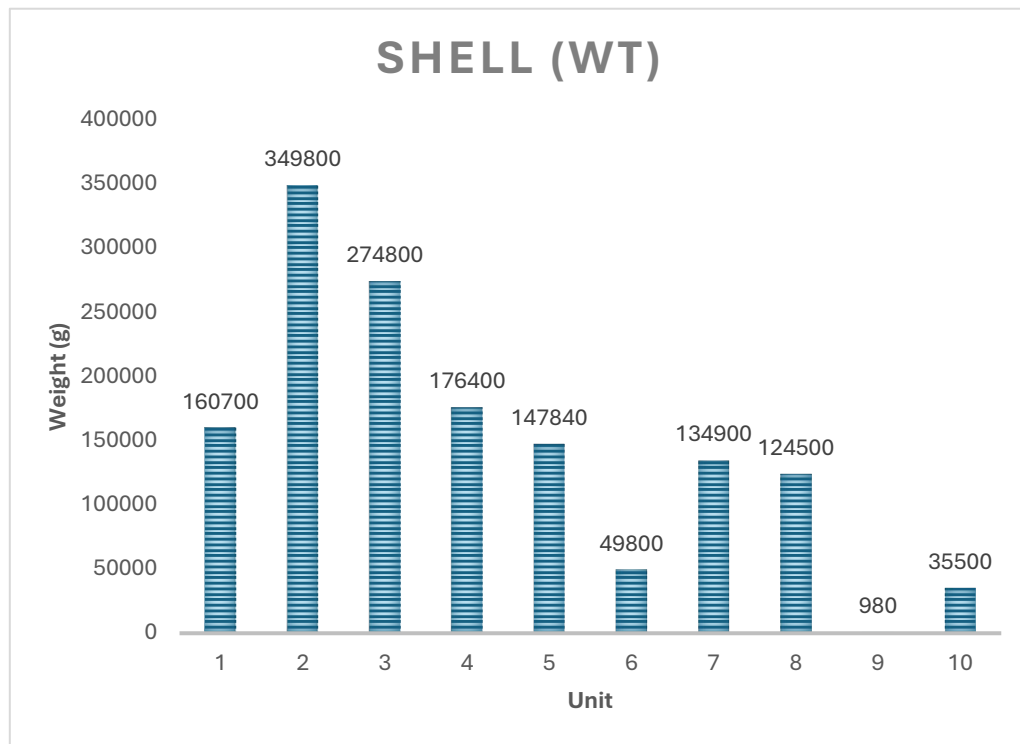


Figure 43. Distribution of weights of marine shell refuse from intact midden by unit.

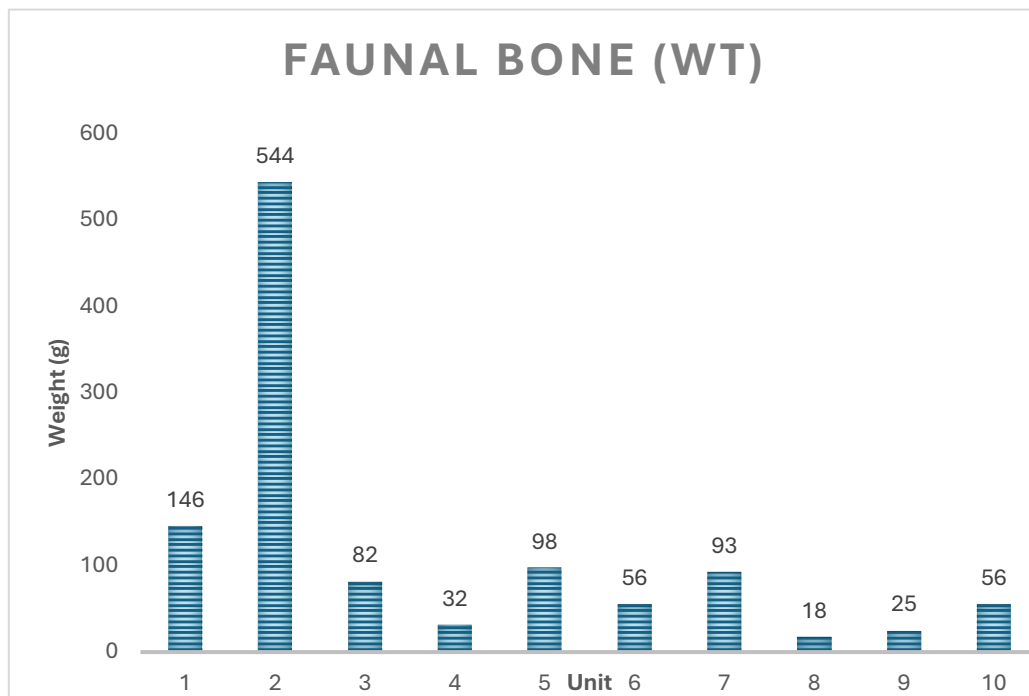


Figure 44. Distribution of weights of faunal bone from intact midden by unit.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase II assessment determined that the Bayside component of site 8PB11388 is a prehistoric midden characterized by thick deposits of oyster shell representing intensive subsistence activities. Despite historic and modern use of the parcel causing disturbances to the underlying sediments, deeper deposits are intact. Cultural deposits are found as deep as 80cm below surface. Decorated types of prehistoric ceramics such as St. Johns Check Stamped were rare but indicate occupancy that is at least 1000 years BP (before present).

The historic refuse reflects use of the parcel by pioneer settlers from ca. 1900 through the mid-twentieth century. The parcel's location near the Florida East Coast Railroad station attracted commercial and residential use in and near the parcel. The Palm Beach Hotel key tag dating from ca. 1910 (Figures 30 and 35) and the Stuart Bakery token (found in the Phase I assessment, dating from the same period) testify to the commerce brought by visitors and residents who arrived by way of the railroad. The FEC railroad reached Jupiter in 1894 and West Palm Beach the same year.



Figure 35. The Palm Beach Hotel, built in 1902, stood on Palm Beach Island facing Lake Worth. It burned to the ground during the first Breakers Hotel fire in 1925. Postmarked 1907. Collection of Robert S. Carr.

Site 8PB11388 is eligible for listing in the National Register based on criteria A and D. The proposed development of the parcel should proceed with an adequate mitigation plan that includes Phase III documentation limited to those areas to be affected by proposed development, specifically selected foundation excavations and the exfiltration pit. In addition, monitoring by an archaeologist should occur during all ground disturbing activities.

A Phase III mitigation should fully excavate the proposed foundation holes within the principal site area, including foundation holes marked by Stakes 1-19. In some cases, proposed archaeological excavations will be expansions of existing units. Additionally, monitoring and possible excavations should be conducted within proposed utility trenches.

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APPENDIX I: FIELD SPECIMEN LOG

FS	Provenience				Faunal bone (g)	Shell (g)	Shell artifact (n)	Prehistoric Pottery				Historics	Comments
	Unit	ST	Level	Feature #				STP (n)	SJP (n)	SJCS (n)	Misc. (n)		
10	1		1		34	116400		6					
11	1		2		44	117100		4					STP refit
12	1		3		70	39700		1					
13	1		4		20	3900		1					
14	1				12								
15	2		1		16	135500		1				x	Shark tooth (3);
16	2		2		72	115500	1	1				x	Possible shell hammer (1)
17	2		3		84	121000							
18	2		4	1	286	68800							Articulated shark vertebrae
19	2		5		94	34300		10					
20	2		6		8	10200							
21	4		1		6	40500						x	
22	4		2		8	128200							
23	4		3		24	4820							
24		10			24	8400		1					
25		11			42	10500		1	1				
26		12			8	5360							
27	5		1		70	74460			3		3		STP with Mica inclusions (3);
28	5		2		56	96540		2					
29	5		3		36	50500							
30	5		4		6	800							
31	3		1		36	121900							
32	3		2		30	151900							
33	3		3		38	98700							
34	3		4		8	18000							
35	3		5		6	6200							
37+38	3				22	3356							Column Sample
39+40	3					2030							Column Sample
41+42	3				6	2808		2					Column Sample
43+44	3					2596							Column Sample
45+46	3					4622							Column Sample
47+48	3					5168							Column Sample
49+50	3												Column Sample
51+52	3					3812							Column Sample
53+54	3					190							Column Sample
55	3					128							Column Sample
57	6		1		14	92500		5				x	
58	6		2		28	47800				1	1		Shell tempered pottery sherd
59	6		3		28	200							Shell hammer fragment (1)
60					0.5	60							
61					8			1				x	
62	7		1		18	78900		9				x	
63	7		2		80	105400		6					
64	7		2	2				19					Ceramic cluster inside of soil sample

FS	Provenience				Faunal bone (g)	Shell (g)	Shell artifact (n)	Prehistoric Pottery				Historics	Comments
	Unit	ST	Level	Feature #				STP (n)	SJP (n)	SJCS (n)	Misc. (n)		
65	7		3		3	24400							
66	7		4		10	5100							
67		16			38			1					
68		17			6								
69	8		1		18	120000		1				x	
70	8		2		40	40300							
71	8		3			84200							
72		18			26					1		x	
73		19			40			2					
74	9		1		12	2300						x	
75	9		2		1	900		1		1			
76	9		3		18	80		2					
77	9		4		6								
78		20			5							x	
79		21			136							x	
80		20			8								
81	10		1		68	116300		3				x	
82	10		2		26	144100		1					
83	10		3		30	35500	1						Shell celt fragment (1)
84													
85	MD											x	Metal Detection
86	MD											x	Metal Detection
87	MD											x	Metal Detection
88	MD											x	Metal Detection
89	MD											x	Metal Detection
90	MD											x	Metal Detection
91	MD											x	Metal Detection
92	MD											x	Metal Detection
93	MD											x	Metal Detection
94	MD											x	Metal Detection
95	MD											x	Metal Detection
96	10		4		12	7080		3					Column Sample
97	10					3476							Column Sample
98	10					4664							Column Sample
99	10				2	4038							Column Sample
100	10					4085							Column Sample
101	10					3576							Column Sample
102	10				6	338							Column Sample
103	10												Column Sample
104	10												Column Sample
105	10												Column Sample
106	10												Column Sample
Total					1854	2529187	2	75	4	3	4		

APPENDIX III: FLORIDA SURVEY LOG

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)

Bayside Jupiter Parcel Phase II 2024.105

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment of the Bayside Jupiter Parcel, Palm Beach County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Carr, Robert S.

3. Beriault, John G.

2. Imboden, Maleah

4. Franklin, Ryan

Publication Year 2024

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

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

AHC Technical Report #1493

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Robert S. CarrAffiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc. City Davie, Florida

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

1. Lake Worth Creek3. Jupiter

5. _____

7. _____

2. Sawfish Bay

4. _____

6. _____

8. _____

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

Clear Sponsor Values

Name _____

Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail _____

Recorder of Log Sheet John G. BeriaultDate Log Sheet Completed 12-10-2024

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 JUPITERYear 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 9-10-2023 End 11-15-2024 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 0.58 acresNumber 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

Ten 1X1 meter units; 12 shovel tests

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): 1X1 meter Units

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

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

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒ Yes ☐ No Clear Check Boxes

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

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

PB11388

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

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

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY

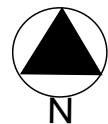
SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

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

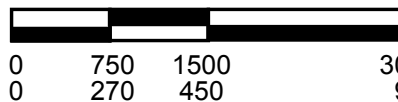


USGS Map of the Bayside Jupiter parcel.



TOWNSHIP 40S, RANGE 43E, SECTION 31

USGS Map: JUPITER, REV. 1986



APPENDIX III: FLORIDA SITE FORM – 8PB11388

☐ Original
☒ Update



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site # **PB11388**
 Field Date **10-15-2024**
 Form Date **12-10-2024**
 Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) Sawfish Bay - Bayside Component Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Project Name Bayside Jupiter Phase II 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 43E Section 31 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☒ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Township 40S Range 43E Section 31 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting 160000 Northing 160000
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Address / Vicinity / Route to: _____

US A-1-A to 1/4 mile south of Sawfish Bay Park on Lake Worth Creek. Site is on west bank adjacent to A-1-A

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES	FUNCTION
☒ Land (terrestrial) ☐ Lake/Pond (lacustrine) ☐ River/Stream/Creek (riverine) ☐ Tidal (estuarine) ☐ Saltwater (marine)	☐ log boat ☐ agric/farm building ☐ burial mound ☐ building remains ☐ cemetery/grave ☐ dump/refuse ☐ earthworks (historic)	☐ fort ☒ midden ☐ mill ☐ mission ☐ mound, nonspecific ☐ plantation ☐ platform mound
☐ Wetland (palustrine) ☐ usually flooded ☐ usually dry ☐ Cave/Sink (subterranean) ☐ terrestrial ☐ aquatic	☐ road segment ☒ shell midden ☐ shell mound ☐ shipwreck ☐ subsurface features ☐ surface scatter ☐ well	☐ 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	NON-ABORIGINAL
☐ Alachua ☐ Archaic (nonspecific) ☐ Archaic, Early ☐ Archaic, Middle ☐ Archaic, Late ☐ Belle Glade ☐ Cades Pond ☐ Caloosahatchee ☐ Deptford	☐ 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
☐ Englewood ☐ Fort Walton ☐ Glades (nonspecific) ☐ Glades I ☐ Glades II ☐ Glades III ☐ Hickory Pond ☐ Leon-Jefferson ☐ Malabar I ☐ Malabar II	☐ St. Johns (nonspecific) ☐ St. Johns I ☐ St. Johns II ☐ Santa Rosa ☐ Santa Rosa-Swift Creek ☐ Seminole (nonspecific) ☐ Seminole: Colonization ☐ Seminole: 1st War To 2nd ☐ Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd ☐ Seminole: 3rd War & After
☐ Manasota ☐ Mississippian ☐ Mount Taylor ☐ Norwood ☐ Orange ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Pensacola ☐ Perico Island ☐ Safety Harbor ☐ St. Augustine	☐ Swift Creek (nonspecific) ☐ Swift Creek, Early ☐ Swift Creek, Late ☐ Transitional ☐ Weeden Island (nonspecific) ☐ Weeden Island I ☐ Weeden Island II ☐ Prehistoric (nonspecific) ☐ Prehistoric non-ceramic ☐ Prehistoric ceramic

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

1. East Okeechobee III, IV 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)

Southern component of a n extensive midden site on the western side of Lake Worth Creek/Sawfish Bay

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

Site is significant based on criteria A and D

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

- ☐ no field check ☒ exposed ground ☐ screened shovel
☒ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☒ screened shovel-1/4"
☐ informant report ☐ auger tests ☐ screened shovel-1/8"
☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel ☐ screened shovel-1/16"

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

SITE BOUNDARY

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

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

Ten 1X1 meter Units; 12 shovel tests

SITE DESCRIPTION

Clear Description Values

Extent/Size (m²) 6,000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Midden deposits are extensive and as deep as 60cmbs

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:

Ceramic component indicates East Okeechobee III and IV period occupation. Historic refuse indicates ca. 1900-1930 residence.

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Disturbance by past and present development and clearing

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 CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

- A - Metal
A - Animal/unidentified bone
A - Aboriginal ceramics
A - Shell-worked
A - Shellfood remains
A - Miscellaneous historic
☒
☒

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

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

Artifact Comments

Basaltic celt

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

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. St. Johns Check Stamped | N= 1 | 4. Micaceous-tempered pottery | N= 3 | 7. _____ | N= _____ |
| 2. Cassis shell knife | N= 1 | 5. _____ | N= _____ | 8. _____ | N= _____ |
| 3. Shell-tempered pottery | N= 1 | 6. _____ | N= _____ | 9. _____ | N= _____ |

ENVIRONMENT

Clear Environment Values

Nearest fresh water: Type River Name Lake Worth Creek Distance from site (m) 5
Natural community MARITIME HAMMOCK Topography River shore Elevation: Min 1 m Max 2 m
Local vegetation historic tropical hardwood /oak scrub
Present land use vacant
SCS soil series Bassinger fine sand 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 Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc.
Document description _____ File or accession #'s 2024.105
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

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

Recorder Information: Name John G. Beriault Affiliation Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc.
Address / Phone / E-mail 4800 SW 64th Avenue Suite 107, Davie, FL 33314 954-792-9776 archlgcl@bellsouth.net

**Required
Attachments**

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



USGS map showing the location of PB11388.

TOWNSHIP 40S, RANGE 43E, SECTION 31
 USGS MAP: JUPITER, REV. 1986



Bayside
Certificate to Dig Application
Town of Jupiter
February 10, 2025

On behalf of the Property Owner and Applicant, Albers Land Company, LLC (“Applicant”), we respectfully request review and approval of the submitted application materials for a Certificate to Dig request for the proposed development located at 1001 N Alternate A1A in Jupiter, Florida (“Bayside”).

Consistent with Sec. 27-2443, “Archaeological Resources Protection”, the Applicant submits the subject application for a Certificate to Dig prior to receiving a development order for construction of the site. Only after receiving the Certificate to Dig will the site plan review process proceed. This narrative, and the accompanying submittal materials including the Phase II Archeological Assessment, Management Plan, Site Plan, and supporting Architectural documents demonstrate compliance with Section 27-2443(e) of the Town’s Zoning code. In alignment with these preservation efforts, the property owner is committed to redeveloping the parcel in a manner that minimizes ground disturbance, reduces impacts, and ensures the preservation of any remaining cultural deposits.

Conceptual Overview of Development Project

The 0.53-acre site at Bayside has been a commercial development since 1971. Under new ownership, the applicant has worked extensively with the Town to ensure that the redevelopment embodies the Town’s vision culturally, economically, and aesthetically. The most defining characteristic of this parcel is the presence of Sawfish Bay, which abuts the parcel’s eastern boundary. The site is surrounded by multiple uses including vacant commercial to the north, office use to the south and Alternate A1A to the west. This project strives to provide uniformity to the area by being consistent with surrounding uses, as well as provide connectivity which will reduce the traffic flow in the area.

Proposed Use for the Bayside Parcel:

Use	Square Footage
Office	5,830 SF

The overarching goal of this project is to create a development that is innovative in design, unique in character, and respectful of the Town of Jupiter's identity. The previously existing structure was demolished to enhance the subject property and surrounding area, as it did not utilize the aesthetic or natural vegetation of the surrounding area and provided no greenspace.

The proposed building is a 5,830-square-foot, three-story office structure with a height of 49 feet, including a rooftop amenity area exclusively for the office tenant and employees. Utilizing a Florida Vernacular architectural style the building reflects the maritime character of the area while maintaining uniformity with the architectural style of surrounding developments. Green building standards have been incorporated into the design, including maximizing natural light, utilizing sea breeze for heat regulation, and creating rooftop outdoor spaces that enhance functionality without increasing the development footprint. The integration of greenspace complements the natural beauty of the Sawfish Bay area, strengthening the project's connection to its surroundings. As a result of the collaboration between the applicant and the Town of Jupiter in planning this project, we are confident that the new development at Bayside provides much more to the area than its 50-year-old predecessor. By maintaining consistency with local architectural styles and prioritizing sustainable and innovative solutions, this project addresses modern challenges while remaining true to the character of the area.

The architectural design of the proposed building integrates both modern functionality and a commitment to site preservation. The structure will be elevated above the natural grade, featuring office space supported by columns over a ground-level parking area. This design maximizes the efficient use of the .53-acre parcel while reducing its overall footprint. By constructing the building on pilings instead of a traditional foundation, ground disturbance is limited to specific, pre-identified impact areas, ensuring that the rest of the site and its cultural deposits remain undisturbed during construction. This thoughtful design not only exceeds contemporary architectural standards but also demonstrates the property owner's dedication to protecting the site's historical and cultural significance.

Site History

The subject property is located on the west side of Alternate A1A, north of its intersection with Center Drive. Historical maps and vintage aerial photographs from 1957 show the parcel as part of a moderately elevated oak and maritime hammock area, with coppiced oak dominating the landscape before its development in 1971. The parcel lies within the area of Jupiter's historic pioneer settlement and shows archaeological evidence of an early twentieth-century structure. The surrounding area has significant historical landmarks, including the Florida East Coast Railway tracks to the west, established by Henry Flagler in 1885, and the second FEC train depot, constructed circa 1915, which was relocated to the adjacent Sawfish Bay Park, where it still stands today. Also within the abutting park is the historic Harry Aicher House, originally constructed in 1913 and relocated there in 2018.

From December 2022 through April 2023, a Phase I cultural resource assessment was conducted by Carr et al. (2023), prior to the demolition of the existing 1971 commercial structure on the site. This assessment included an archival review, a pedestrian survey, subsurface testing, and a historical architectural assessment. The testing revealed a multi-component archaeological site, which is a continuation of the previously recorded site 8PB11388 located in the adjacent Sawfish Bay Park. A total of seventeen shovel tests were conducted, including nine tests across the parking lot within mechanically excavated trenches and eight additional tests after the demolition of the building. The testing uncovered cultural materials including prehistoric shell refuse, faunal bone, sand-tempered pottery, and historic materials such as early to mid-twentieth-century artifacts. The previously existing structure, recorded as 8PB20324, was documented and determined ineligible for listing in the National Register due to its lack of architectural and cultural significance, and subsequently demolished. The Phase I findings confirmed the need for further investigation and led to the recommendation for a Phase II cultural resource assessment to systematically document the site's archaeological significance and update the site form for 8PB11388.

Between September and November 2024, the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC) conducted a Phase II archaeological assessment of the Bayside parcel to meet the historic preservation requirements outlined in Sections 27-2435 to 27-2446 of the Code of the Town of Jupiter. This assessment was carefully planned to identify and evaluate archaeological deposits within the exact locations of proposed construction impacts, such as the building's foundation columns, utility trenches, and other necessary subsurface infrastructure. These areas were delineated by surveyor-placed stakes, ensuring precise alignment of the test units and shovel tests with the planned construction activities. The findings revealed a prehistoric midden with substantial oyster shell deposits signifying intensive subsistence activities and cultural deposits extending up to 80 cm below the surface. A detailed map of these excavation areas and findings is included in the Phase II report (Carr et al., 2024).

The applicant fully supports the archaeologist's recommendation to conduct additional targeted excavations as part of a Phase III mitigation plan immediately prior to the commencement of the building's construction. These Phase III excavations will expand upon the work already completed during Phase II, specifically focusing on the areas of planned construction impact. The aim is to thoroughly document and recover any cultural materials from these areas to ensure their documentation and preservation before construction begins. Once these targeted excavations are completed, the remainder of the site will remain undisturbed, effectively preserving the remaining cultural deposits in place.

To further safeguard the site's archaeological significance, the applicant has committed to continuous archaeological monitoring throughout all ground-disturbing activities during the construction process. This monitoring will ensure compliance with preservation protocols and allow for immediate documentation of any additional findings. All artifacts recovered during the Phase III excavations will be documented by the archaeologist of record, analyzed, and

transferred to the Loxahatchee River Historical Society for permanent curation. Through these measures, the applicant demonstrates a strong commitment to preserving the site's historical significance while responsibly moving forward with the development.

Conclusion

The applicant requests the Town of Jupiter's approval for a certificate to dig on this property, emphasizing the thoughtful approach to preserving archaeological materials while advancing redevelopment. The architectural design minimizes potential impacts to the site, and proper archaeological management practices will ensure that all ground-disturbing activities are monitored.

The proposed redevelopment aligns with the area's character and enhances the site's functionality by introducing innovative landscaping and architecture that integrate seamlessly with the Sawfish Bay community. By incorporating additional office space and enhancing the site while honoring the history of the site and area, the project will deliver a design that is both consistent with and compatible with the character of the local community.

Applicant/ Owner

Albers Land Company LLC
Nathan Albers, Manager
942 Pompano Drive
Jupiter, FL 33477

Agent

Cotleur & Hearing
George Missimer
1934 Commerce Lane, Suite 1
Jupiter, FL 33458
gmissimer@cotleur-hearing.com

TOWN OF JUPITER EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR CERTIFICATE TO DIG PLANNING AND ZONING OFFICE



DATE: July 10, 2023

TO: Historic Resources Board Members

FROM: Stephanie A. Thoburn, Asst. Director of Planning and Zoning

SUBJECT: Bayside – Certificate to Dig application for a known archaeological site (8PB11388) on Sawfish Bay Park that extends south onto the subject property located on a +/- 0.53 acre property at 1001 N. Alternate A1A.

Certificate to Dig #1-23
PZ 23-5533
T. Hart

Historic Resources Board 07/17/2023 (quasi-judicial)

REQUEST:

Consideration of a Certificate to Dig (CTD) application to demolish and remove the existing 7,542 square-foot commercial building and parking lot in order to conduct a Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment prior to site plan approval.

The Certificate to Dig application was submitted concurrently with a Site Plan application to construct a three-story 5,830 square-foot office building on the site, as detailed in Attachment A – Certificate to Dig Narrative and proposed Archaeological Management Plan. According to the Town of Jupiter Map of Areas of Archaeological Site Potential, the subject property is located within the Moderate Potential Zone. Per Section 27-2443(d)(3), properties located within the High or Moderate Potential zones shall be required to obtain a CTD. Due to the property being located within the Moderate Potential Zone and close to a known archaeological site on the Town's Sawfish Bay Park, subsurface disturbances such as the demolition and removal of the building and parking lot requires a CTD.

BACKGROUND:

<i>Property owner & Applicant:</i>	<i>Albers Land Company, LLC</i>
<i>Agent:</i>	<i>Cotleur & Hearing</i>
<i>Acreage:</i>	<i>.53+/- acres</i>
<i>PCN:</i>	<i>30434031000040080</i>
<i>Property location:</i>	<i>1001 N Alternate A1A</i>
<i>Existing Use of Property:</i>	<i>Commercial Building</i>
<i>Proposed Use of Property:</i>	<i>7,542 Square-foot three-story office building.</i>
<i>Current FLUM Designation:</i>	<i>Commercial</i>
<i>Current Zoning District Designation:</i>	<i>C-3, Commercial, Office</i>

The known previously recorded archaeological site, known as Harbor View Prehistoric Shell Midden with Florida Master Site File (FMSF) #8PB11388, occurs in the Town's Sawfish Bay Park, abutting the subject property to the north. It was discovered during the Phase 1 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) that this existing archaeological site extends onto the subject property

(Attachment B – Bayside Cultural Resources Assessment). During the initial archaeological assessment, the shovel tests conducted were determined to be positive for cultural material, characterized by shell refuse, faunal bone, and artifacts (See Attachment B). The extension of the Harbor View Prehistoric Shell Midden was discovered when the initial CRAS was partially conducted on the south side of the Town's property. Two shovel tests conducted on Town property found both prehistoric and historic cultural materials such as faunal bone, oyster shells, and marine shells belonging to the Town. Test sites were located in landscape areas directly adjacent to the subject property near the front and rear property lines. Due to the nature of the findings and proximity to the subject property, the Town's archaeologist stated that a closer investigation of the subject property was necessary. Staff also found the original 1971 building permits for the current commercial building on the site which showed that the building was constructed with a perimeter stem wall and a floating concrete floor. The potential for finding additional intact archaeological deposits from the shell midden, that have been capped, is possible given that stem wall construction is less destructive to the ground than a typical monolithic slab.

Staff notes that the subject CTD is the first of two separate Certificates to Dig (CTD) applications that will be required for the property. This first CTD is strictly for the demolition of the existing building and parking lot on the property. The second CTD will be required after the Phase 2 cultural resource assessment is performed upon completion of the demolition of the building and parking lot but before site plan approval for the proposed office building. This process will allow adequate investigation of the existing cultural resources on the site.

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT REPORTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN:

I. PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

The applicant's archaeological consultant, Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc., (AHC) conducted an initial Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the subject property in December of 2022 that included two shovel tests mistakenly located on the Town's property. A revised Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment was conducted in April 2023 and included nine additional shovel tests located throughout the site on the exterior of the building as noted within Attachment B. Due to the existing businesses, building and parking lot, extensive shovel tests on the site are largely inaccessible to archaeological testing. In three of the eastern shovel tests, the applicant's archaeologist found intact shell midden.

It is the applicant's recommendation that archaeological monitoring be conducted during all ground disturbances associated with the demolition of the building and parking lot on the parcel. Further, after the conclusion of the demolition of the existing building, the consultant recommends the completion of a Phase II CRAS report to include systematic archaeological testing across the parcel and an updated site form for 8PB11388 (See Attachment B).

Archaeological monitoring will be conducted during the initial subsurface disturbances and demolition activities for the removal of the existing structure and parking lot on site. At the conclusion of the demolition phase of the project, the removal of the parking lot will allow for the Phase 2 cultural resource assessment to occur (See Attachment C – Archaeological Management Plan).

Staff Analysis: The Town's consulting archaeologist, Advanced Archaeology, Inc. reviewed (Attachment D) the applicant's Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment and Archaeological Management Plan (Attachment C) for the subject property and concluded the report was thorough and completed using recognized professional archaeological standards. Advanced Archaeology,

Inc. also concurs with Archaeological and Historical Conservancy's determinations and recommended a condition to have archaeological monitoring be conducted during all ground-disturbing development activities, providing sufficient mitigation for any adverse impacts to significant cultural resources on the subject property. In addition, the Town's archaeologist concurs that after demolition, the completion of a Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment to include systematic archaeological testing of intact parts of the site is necessary. This requirement will provide greater insight into the prehistoric and historic nature of the site and provide guidance with regard to necessary development regulations that should be observed through the development review process of the concurrent application for the site. Finally, staff requests that the applicant's archaeologist Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. provide the Town with the artifacts that were found on Town property during the initial stages of the survey for the purposes of preserving the history of the adjacent site.

II. CERTIFICATE TO DIG PROPOSED CONDITIONS

The approval of the Certificate to Dig #1-23 is subject to the following conditions based on the Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, the applicant's Archaeological Management Plan and the Town's archaeological consultant's recommendation (See Attachment D):

1. The owner shall provide to the Planning and Zoning Department and the Town's archaeological consultant (Advanced Archaeology, Inc.) a revised archaeological management plan that describes how the demolition of the building and parking lot will occur so that impacts to any existing archaeological deposits are reduced prior to conducting the Phase 2 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey.
2. The owner shall provide notification to the Planning and Zoning Department and the Town's archaeological consultant (Advanced Archaeology, Inc.) at least five (5) business days prior to the proposed commencement of all ground disturbing activities associated with demolition of the building and parking on the subject property. The notification should include the precise location and depth of proposed ground disturbing activities.
3. All subsurface ground disturbing activities associated with the demolition of the building and parking lot shall be monitored, as provided for in Assessment, by a qualified archaeologist and any significant deposits or features encountered shall be documented.
4. The Owner shall require its archaeological consultant, Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc., to provide radiocarbon dating data and analyses from the Assessment. This data and analyses shall be included in the report identified in Condition 5.
5. The Owner shall be responsible for any professional fees, costs and expenses incurred by the Town associated with the archaeological monitoring, excavations, reviews and reports that are required by this Certificate to Dig.
6. A report containing the results of archaeological monitoring and excavations shall be completed by the Owner's archaeological consultant and submitted to the Town for review. Based on review of the report by the Department and the Town's archaeological consultant, the Board may request additional documentation or monitoring of the subject property.
7. All archaeological artifacts recovered from the Town's property on Sawfish Bay Park as a result of excavation, shall be turned over to the Town prior to issuance of a demolition permit.
8. All archaeological artifacts that are recovered from the subject property as a result of any excavation shall be documented in writing by the Owner, and a copy of the written documented findings shall be provided to the Department. Any archaeological artifacts recovered from the subject property shall be the property of the Owner. If human skeletal remains are found on the subject property, the Owner shall immediately comply with Section 872.05 Florida Statutes.

9. The violation of any condition of this Certificate to Dig shall be subject to a notice of violation as provided for in the Town Code.
10. Following the demolition of the building, the owner's archeologist shall complete a Phase II Cultural resource assessment to include systematic archaeological testing of intact parts of the site. The owner shall provide the results to the Planning and Zoning Department and the Town's archaeological consultant (Advanced Archaeology, Inc.) within 30 days of the completion of the assessment.

STAFF COMPLIANCE REVIEW AND TOWN ARCHAEOLOGIST RECOMMENDATION:

Based on the facts and findings contained herein, pursuant to the goals, objectives, and policies of the Town's Comprehensive Plan and Chapter 27, Article X, Division 25 of the Town Code pertaining to historic and archaeological preservation, the Certificate to Dig application meets the requirements of the code. Certificate to Dig #1-23 has been prepared for consideration by the Board.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY: Small Town Feel

EXHIBITS:

Certificate to Dig #1-23 (to be distributed at the HRB meeting)

- Attachment A – Certificate to Dig Narrative
- Attachment B – Bayside Cultural Resources Assessment
- Attachment C – Archeological Management Plan
- Attachment D – Town's Consulting Archeologist Review

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\Permits and Certificates\Certificates to Dig\Bayside - 1001 N. Alt. A1A (PZ 23-5533)\Staff Report\Staff report.docx

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

THAT PART OF THE NORTH 100 FEET OF THE SOUTH 800 FEET OF GOVERNMENT LOT 4, SECTION 31, TOWNSHIP 40 SOUTH, RANGE 43 EAST, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, LYING EAST OF THE EASTERLY RIGHT OF WAY OF STATE ROAD ALTERNATE A1A.

**Bayside
Certificate to Dig Application
Town of Jupiter
December 12, 2022**

On behalf of the Property Owner and Applicant, Albers Land Company, LLC (“Applicant”), we respectfully request review and approval of the submitted application materials for Certificate to Dig request for the proposed development located at 1001 N Alternate A1A in Jupiter, Florida (“Bayside”).

Consistent with Sec. 27-2443, “Archaeological Resources Protection”, the Applicant submits the subject application for a Certificate to Dig prior to receiving a development order for construction of the site. This narrative, and the accompanying submittal materials including the Archeological Phase I (Exhibit A), Archaeological Management Plan (Exhibit B), Site Plan (Exhibit C), and supporting Architectural documents (Exhibit D) demonstrate compliance with Section 27-2443(e) of the Town’s Zoning code.

Due to the existing developed conditions of the subject property, a complete archaeological reconnaissance of the property could not be completed. However, the provided management plan outlines the necessary steps during the demolition of the existing building and the construction of the proposed building.

Conceptual Overview of Project

The site at Bayside has been a commercial development since 1971, under new ownership, the applicant has worked extensively with the Town to ensure that the redevelopment embodies the Town’s vision culturally, economically, and aesthetically. Existing on the site is a structure and parking that makes the site a majority hardscape and does not utilize the natural vegetation of the surrounding area to be aesthetically presentable. The applicant hopes to enhance the subject property and the surrounding area.

The most defining characteristic of this parcel is the presence of Sawfish Bay, which abuts the parcel’s eastern boundary. The site is surrounded by multiple uses including vacant commercial to the north, office use to the south and Highway A1A to the west. This project strives to provide uniformity to the area by being consistent with surrounding use, as well as provide connectivity which will reduce the traffic flow in the area.

Proposed Uses for the Bayside Parcel:

Use	Square Footage
Office	5,830 SF

Architecturally, this building is proposed to be 49-feet tall and 3 stories including a rooftop amenity area exclusive to the office tenant and its employees. Utilizing a Florida Vernacular architectural style, the theme of the building seeks to embody the maritime context of its area, as well as provide uniformity with the architectural styles of the surrounding developments. Green building standards have been implemented within the design, starting with the utilization of natural light and harvesting of the natural Seabreeze for better heat regulation. The building has been designed to utilize space more efficiently by providing parking under the building on the ground floor, reducing the impact of the development and providing additional resilience. The overarching goal is to create a development that is both innovative in its design and unique yet respectful to the Town of Jupiter.

As a result of the cohesion between the applicant and the Town of Jupiter in planning this project, we are confident that the newly proposed development at Bayside provides much more to the area than its 50-year-old predecessor. Architecturally, it provides innovative solutions to modern problems, but remains consistent with local architectural styles which mesh well with the rest of the surrounding developments. Along with this architectural style, the increased use of greenspace that the current development lacks will complement the natural beauty of the Sawfish Bay area.

Site History

The subject property is a .53-acre parcel located on the west side of U.S. A1A north of its intersection with Center Drive. The parcel is bounded by Sawfish Bay Park on the north, the intercostal waterway on the east, a commercial property on the south, and highway A1A on the west. Access to vintage aerial photographs indicates that the parcel area was open with coppiced oak before its development in 1971. West of the parcel is the Florida East Coast Railway tracks, established by Henry Flagler in 1885. The original FEC train depot constructed in 1915 still stands in Sawfish Bay Park.

The existing structure, built in 1971, bares no historical significance either architecturally or culturally. There is no record of any historically significant archeological findings on the property, as several of the Florida Master Site Files has revealed no reported findings on the property.

Archaeological Management Plan

The applicant has retained the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy (AHC) for archeological services on the subject site. Currently, the AHC is set to provide necessary archeological support in two phases of the project, the first being Archeological monitoring, which takes place during the initial disturbing and demolition of the subject site. If anything of a “Significant cultural deposit” is encountered during this phase of construction, labor will cease until the potentially significant object has been evaluated.

The following service stage of the Archaeological Management Plan by the AHC would be the Phase 1 Testing Addendum. This will allow the subject site to be completely vetted for artifacts after the initial demolition and dig. All tests within this phase will be dug at 10-meter intervals across the area. All findings will be submitted to the town, and if human remains are discovered, they will be sent to the state.

Conclusion

It is evident that the 50-year-old structure existing at 1001 N Alternate A1A is obsolete, not only in architectural style, but also in its lack of innovative use of open space. The applicant seeks the Town of Jupiter’s approval for a certificate to dig this property which is a majority hardscape. This will allow for a complete archeological excavation of the site which due to its proximity has the potential to possibly bear historically significant artifacts. The proposed management plan will allow the demolition process to be properly monitored. Upon completion of the demolition a complete archaeological survey could be completed. The proposed redevelopment will possess a far more innovative use of landscaping and architecture, which will complement the surrounding developments in the Sawfish Bay area.



A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE BAYSIDE JUPITER PARCEL, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONSERVANCY, INC.



AHC PROJECT NO. 2022.219
AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 1419
JANUARY 2022, REVISED MAY 2023

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE BAYSIDE JUPITER PARCEL, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

By:

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Timothy A. Harrington
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(954) 792-9776

For:

COTLEUR & HEARING

AHC PROJECT NO. 2022.219
AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 1419
JANUARY 2022, REVISED MAY 2023



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CONSULTANT SUMMARY

In December 2022 to April 2023, the Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC) conducted an archival review and archaeological assessment for Cotleur & Hearing, of the Bayside Jupiter parcel. The .53-acre parcel is located on the east side of SR A1A, bordering the Intracoastal Waterway to the east in Palm Beach County, Florida, within Section 3 of Township 40S, Range 43E (Figure 1). A previously recorded archaeological site, 8PB11388, occurs in Sawfish Bay Park, located adjacent and north of the project parcel.

This assessment was conducted to fulfill historic and cultural resource requirements of Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, and historic preservation requirements of Sections 27-2435 to 27-2446 of the Code of the Town of Jupiter.

The project parcel is currently developed with a commercial structure and parking lot built in 1971 occupying most of the parcel. Vintage aerial photographs from 1957 to present indicate that the parcel area was coppiced oak adjacent to Lake Worth Creek prior to development.

This Phase I cultural resource assessment included an archival review, a pedestrian survey, subsurface testing within accessible parts of the parcel, and a historical architectural assessment of the structure because it is 50 years old or older. The property was a functioning business within an almost entirely paved parking lot and was largely inaccessible to archaeological testing. A total of nine shovel tests were conducted across the parking lot within mechanically excavated trenches. A proposed test within the structure could not be done because of safety hazards.

All tests were positive for cultural material characterized by shell refuse, faunal bone, and artifacts. The site density increased from west to east, with the greatest concentration of materials occurring east of the structure closest to the creek. The testing demonstrates that adjacent site 8PB11388 extends onto the project parcel (Figure 10).

The historic structure was documented for the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) as 8PB20324 (Appendix II). It is the consultant's opinion that the resource does not meet eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 8PB11388 within the project parcel is regarded as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. The site within the adjacent municipal park was previously recorded as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register and is a locally designated historic site (Appendix II). It is the consultant's recommendation that archaeological monitoring be conducted during all ground disturbances associated with the proposed demolition of the structure and removal of the asphalt parking lot. Following that demolition, the consultant recommends completion of a Phase II cultural resource assessment to include systematic archaeological testing of intact parts of the site.



Figure 1. USGS Map of the Bayside Jupiter parcel.



TOWNSHIP 40S, RANGE 43E, SECTION 31
USGS Map: JUPITER, REV. 1986

0	750	1500	3000 Feet approx.
0	270	450	900 Meters approx.

PROJECT SETTING

The Bayside Jupiter parcel is located on the east side of U.S. A1A north of its intersection with Center Drive, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida, within Section 31 in Township 40S, Range 43E. The parcel encompasses approximately .53 acres and is bounded by Sawfish Bay Park on the north, the Intracoastal Waterway on the east, a commercial property on the south, and highway A1A on the west. The relevant USGS map is Jupiter (Figure 1).

The general locale is south of a broad peninsula lying south of Jupiter Inlet adjacent to Sawfish Bay (Figure 2). The project area lies in what historically was moderately elevated oak and maritime hammock. Vintage aerial photographs from 1957 indicate that the parcel area was open with coppiced oak (Figures 3, 4). By 1979, the 1971 commercial building was in use and A1A had expanded eastward into the parcel (Figure 5). Currently the building and its surrounding asphalt parking lot entirely encompass the parcel (Figure 6).

The parcel lies in the Green Ridge-Loxahatchee Karst province of the Eastern Flatwoods District and is typified by poorly drained and open flatwoods underlain by the Anastasia formation and shelly Plio-Pleistocene sediments which are fine-grained wind and water-born deposits. The soil present on the subject parcel is Bassinger fine sand, 0-2 percent slopes (United States Department of Agriculture 2020).

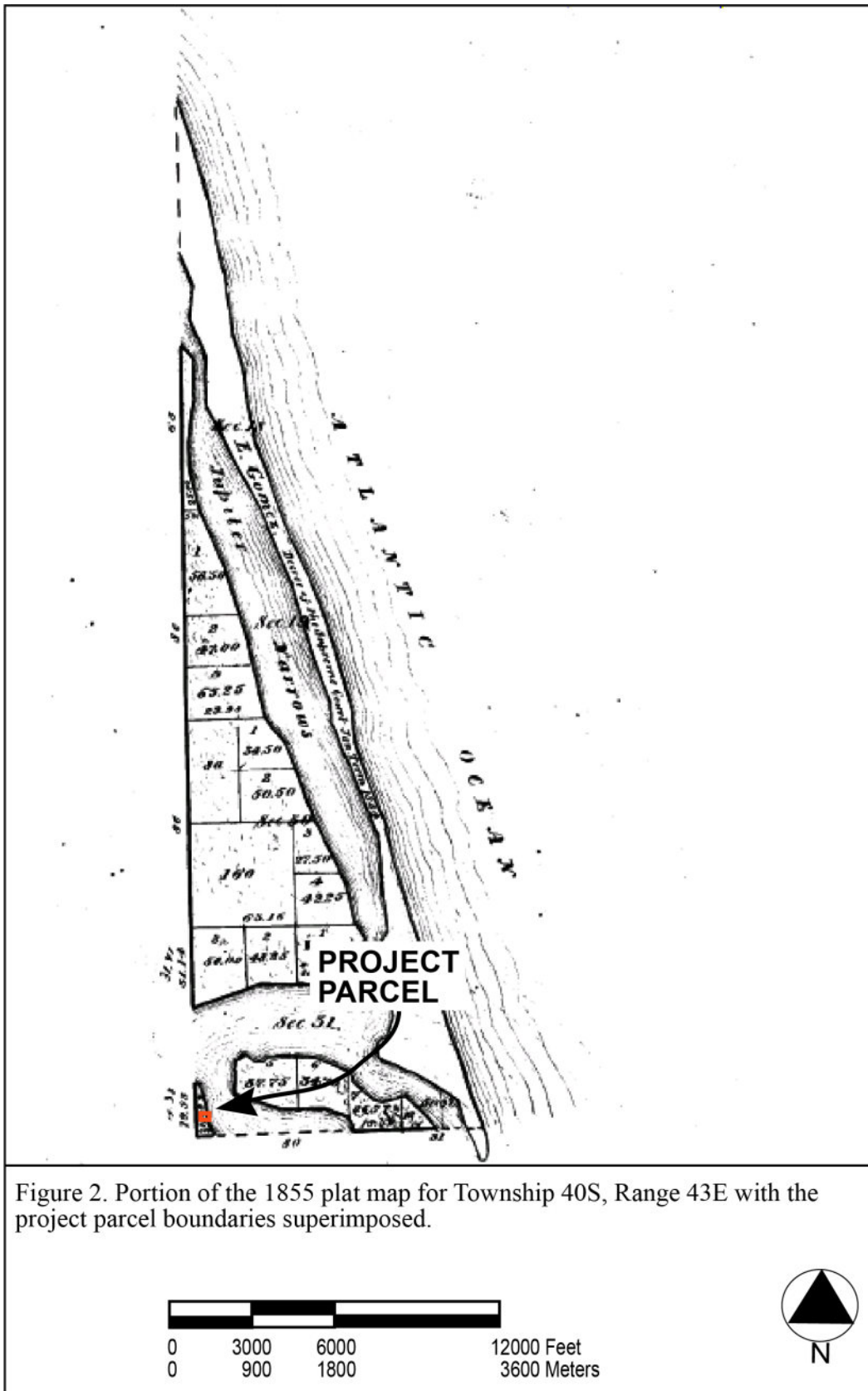




Figure 3. 1957 aerial photograph of the project parcel.

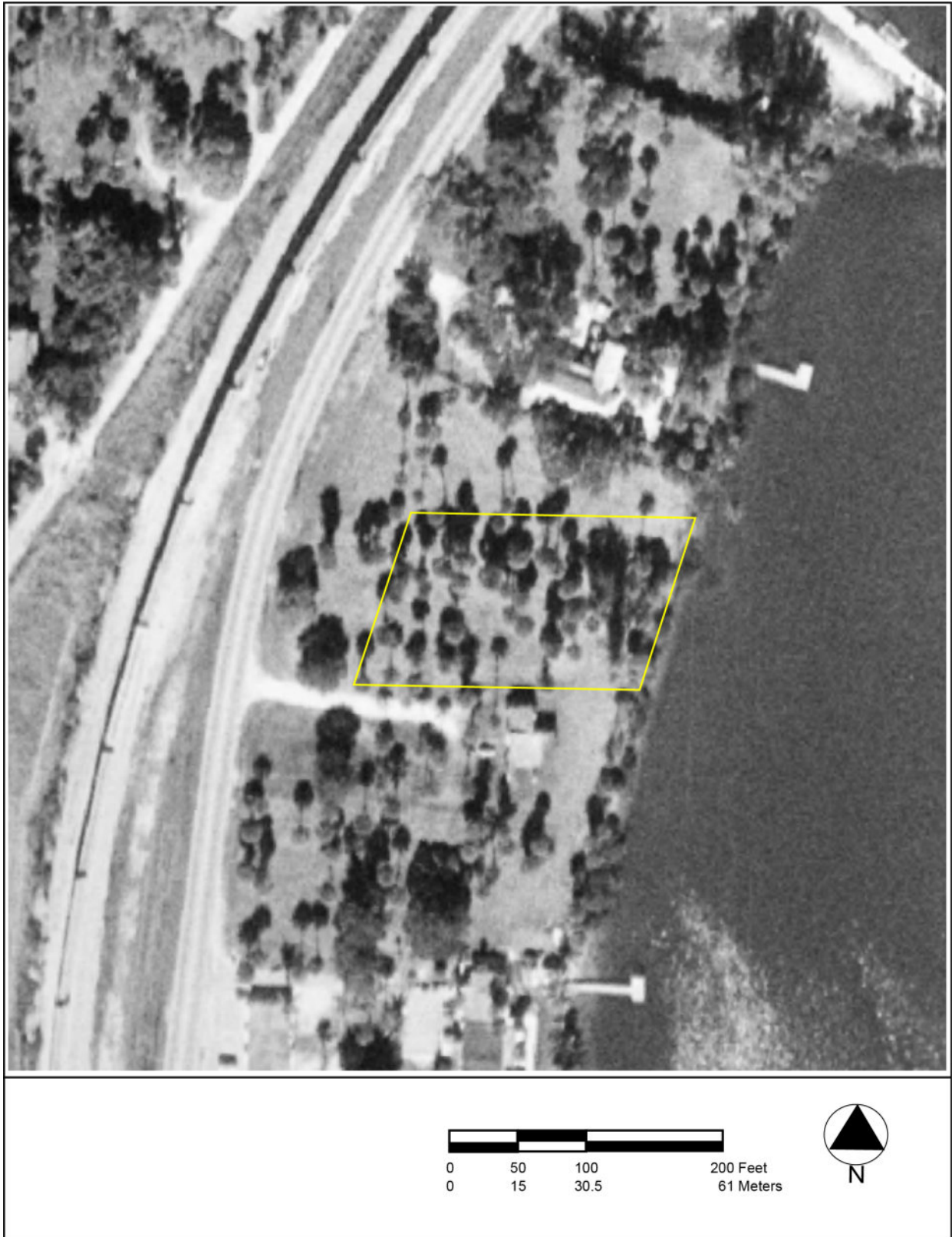


Figure 4. 1968 aerial photograph of the project parcel.



Figure 5. 1979 aerial photograph of the project parcel.



Figure 6. 2020 aerial photograph of the project parcel.



Figure 8. Project parcel, typical waterfront looking east from 8PB20324 dock.



Figure 9. View of structure PB20324 looking southwest from waterfront.

Figure 10. Start of mechanical excavation at Shovel Test 1 looking east at front of historic structure 8PB20324.



Figure 11. Sifting sediments from Shovel Test 2 within mechanically dug trench. Tests were dug counterclockwise around the building. View east along south side of structure.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The earliest archaeological documentation in what is now Palm Beach County, formerly part of Dade County, is that of Le Baron (1883) and Douglass (1890). Perhaps the most noteworthy is the extraordinary map completed of the Riviera site, 8PB30, by Newcomb in 1914. This map, reproduced by Wheeler (2002), indicates the size of this earthworks and mound complex prior to its destruction by development. Other scientific visits of note are those of Small (1924) at the Riviera site and Big Mound City, 8PB56. Archaeological investigations of any consequence were not conducted until the 1930s under the WPA program, with particular focus on the Belle Glade mounds (Willey 1949).

The first attempt at creating an inventory of archaeological sites in Palm Beach County was by John Goggin, who in the late 1940s and early 1950s compiled a list of sites in south Florida, many based on informant data but not visited by him. Goggin lists a total of 45 Palm Beach County sites. This initial inventory became the basis for the Florida Master File in Tallahassee initiated in 1967.

Systematic surveys of the County began in 1991, when Florida Atlantic University prepared a predictive model for the unincorporated parts of the County (Kennedy et al. 1991). Their survey resulted in the field assessment of approximately 3000 acres and the evaluation of the status of recorded sites in the county, as well as the documentation of five previously unrecorded sites (Kennedy et al. 1991:104).

The Archaeological and Historical Conservancy has conducted numerous assessments within a mile of the project parcel that included archaeological monitoring and mitigation at the Jupiter Inlet Historical and Archaeological Site, 8PB00034 (Carr et al. 2009); work at the historic Jupiter Lighthouse; a reconnaissance survey of Fullerton Island one mile north; and at the Jupiter Marina Site, 8PB09261 one half mile north; and at the Sperry parcel.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A search was requested on 9/7/22 with FDHR for archives and literature associated with the project area. This included site forms and reports from the Master Site File of previously recorded archaeological and historic sites and cultural resource assessments in and within one mile of the project parcel (Table 1).

Table 1. Literature Review Summary

Previously Recorded Sites:	
Within Project Parcel	0
Within One Mile of Project Parcel	12
Previous Assessments:	
Within Project Parcel	0
Within One Mile of Project Parcel	35

A review of Florida site files and archives determined that thirteen previously recorded cultural resources occur within one mile of the project parcel.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	References	In Parcel	Out of Parcel
8PB34A	Jupiter Inlet Archaeological Site	Prehistoric coastal shell midden	<i>Palm Beach Planning and Zoning Dept., 2006</i>		X
8PB35	Jupiter Midden #2	Prehistoric Shell Midden	<i>AHC, 2008</i>		X
8PB170	NN	Prehistoric midden	<i>Wm. J. Kennedy, 1981</i>		X
8PB7718	Sunni Sands Shell Midden	Prehistoric Celt cache	<i>Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2004</i>		X
8PB9261	Scheurich Midden	Prehistoric midden	<i>Snapp & Lewis, 2007; Panamerican Consultants, 2005</i>		X
8PB10940	Jonathan Landing	Prehistoric Shell Midden	<i>AHC, Report #419, 2003</i>		X
8PB11388	Harbor View	Prehistoric Shell Midden with historic component	<i>AHC 2004, Survey #26471</i>		X
8PB11546	Milam Midden	Late Archaic with historic component	<i>No site file form available</i>		X
8PB11550	Meghen's Mound	Coastal midden	<i>Gregory J. Mount, 2006</i>		X
8PB13725	761 North A1A Concrete Slab	Historic 20 th Century Concrete Slab	<i>Environmental Services Inc. Survey #14415, 2007</i>		X
8PB15298	Celt Cache Site	Shell scatter and Strombus celt cache	<i>Joseph F. Mankowski, 2011</i>		X
8PB18534	Fullerton Island	Shell midden	<i>Chris Davenport, 2019</i>		X
8PB18544	Sawfish Bay	Shell midden	<i>Chris Davenport, 2019</i>		X
Note: ¹ Based on sites within one mile of the project parcel.					

A review of the state report files indicated that thirty-five cultural resource assessments were previously conducted within one mile of the project parcel (Table 3).

Table 3. Previous Cultural Resource Assessments¹

Survey No.	Date	Author	Title	In Parcel	Out of Parcel
1804	1976	Sears, William H.	Archaeological Survey of API In, Jupiter Project.		X
605	1981	New World Research, Inc.	Literature review and Cultural Resources Survey of the U.S. Coast Guard Light Station, Jupiter Inlet, Palm Beach county, Florida.		X
593	1981	Bennett, W.J. Jr.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the U.S. Coast Guard Facilities, Florida, SC and Puerto Rico.		X
408	1981	Humphries, Mark	Archaeological Survey of Government Lots 5 and 6, T40S-R43E.		X
2381	1990	Florida Department of Transportation	A Cultural Assessment Survey of SR 706 (Indiantown Road) in Palm Beach, Florida.		X
23509	1997	Lewis, Scott	Phase I report Archaeological Investigation of the Rest and Recovery center Parcel, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida; SPLHPS Inc. Scott Lewis Project Manager, Annette Snapp, Consulting Archaeologist May 1997.		X
5325	1998	Janus Research, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of U.S. Coast Guard Exchange Project.		X

2031	2000	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	Archaeological Excavations and Monitoring at the Jupiter Lighthouse Restoration Project, 8PB35, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
8126	2001	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Jupiter Eyeball Tower Location in Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
8118	2002	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	Archaeological Testing and Monitoring of the Septic System Project Area at the Jupiter Inlet Coast Guard Station, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
7878	2002	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	Archaeological Monitoring of a Fenceline Installation at the Jupiter Inlet Coast Guard Station, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
7849	2002	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	Archaeological Monitoring of a Garage Demolition at the Jupiter Inlet Coast Guard Station, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
26471	2004	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the Sawfish Bay Park Parcel, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
14000	2006	Janus Research, Inc.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Study South Florida East Coast Corridor Transit Analysis Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties.		X
14904	2007	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Report U.S. 1/SR 5 Low Level Bridges Replacement Project Development and Environmental (PD&E) Study, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
14415	2007	Environmental Services, Inc.	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the 761 North A1A Tract, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
26126	2008	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	A Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey of Fullerton Island, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
22875	2008	Jupiter Wreck, Inc.	Annual Report Jupiter Wreck Incorporated (JCI) 2006-2007.		X
16802	2008	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	AHC Monitoring of Construction for Drainfields at Jupiter Lighthouse (8PB35).		X
15842	2008	Christian Davenport	The Results of a Historic Resources Assessment at the Susan DuBois Kindt Estate in an Unincorporated Portion of Jupiter, Florida.		X
16886	2009	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Jupiter Inlet Fishing Piers in Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
16702	2009	Florida History, LLC	Archaeological and Historical Reconnaissance Survey at USCG Jupiter Inlet Light Station, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
20693	2011	Environmental Services, Inc.	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Jupiter A1A Bike Path, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
19931	2011	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Embankment Stabilization, Indian River BLM and Coast Guard Parcels, Palm Beach county, Florida.		X
19113	2011	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Waterway Park Parcel, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
25194	2013	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the 1116 Love Street Parcel, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
22877	2013	Jupiter Wreck, Inc.	Jupiter Wreck Incorporated (JWI) Annual Report Field Season 2011-2012.		X
20495	2013	Janus Research, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Report for the All Aboard Florida Passenger Rail Project from Orlando to West Palm Beach.		X

20369	2013	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	Submerged Cultural Resources Remote Sensing and Diver Identification of the Intracoastal Waterway, Jupiter, Florida.		X
20293	2013	Janus Research, Inc.	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.		X
25174	2017	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Assessment of the Kempe West Parcel, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
23490	2017	Janus Research, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey State Road (SR) 5/US-1 Federal Highway Bridge from CR A1A to Beach Road, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
26571	2019	Advanced Archaeology, Inc.	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of Sawfish Island, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
28018	2020	Janus Research, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the Village of Tequesta US-1 Bridge Reject Main Relocation Project, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
27569	2020	Janus Research, Inc.	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).		X
Note: ¹ Based on assessments within one mile of the project parcel.					

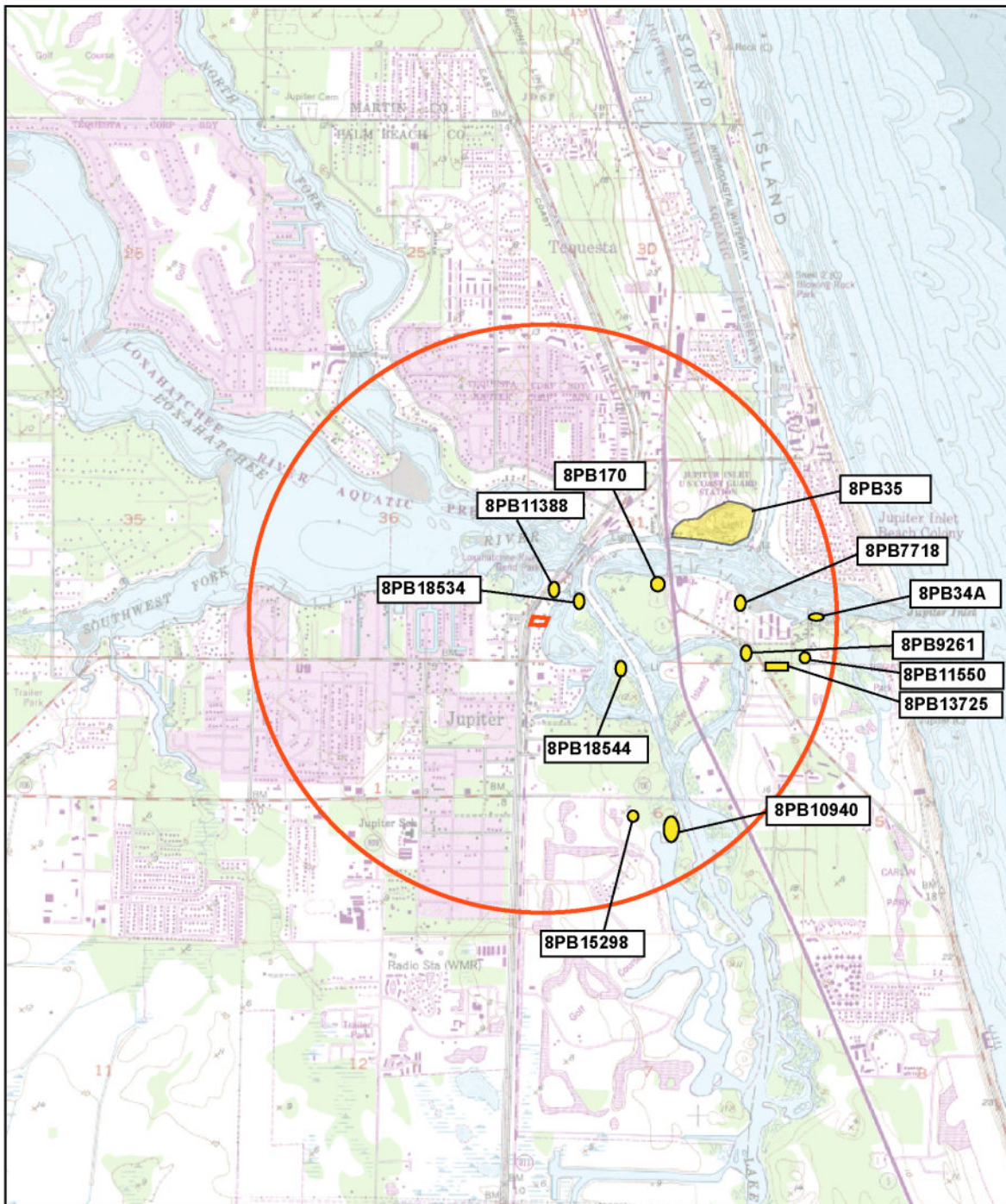
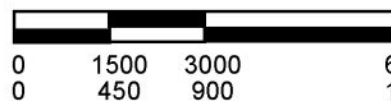


Figure 9. USGS map showing all previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project parcel.

SOURCE: FLORIDA
MASTER SITE FILE



6000 Feet approx.
1800 Meters approx.



CULTURAL SUMMARY

The project parcel is within the East Okeechobee archaeological area. The area east and southwest of Lake Okeechobee, including Palm Beach County, has long been an archaeological enigma due to a lack of systematic research in this region. John M. Goggin was the first to recognize this area as being distinctive, 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. This is partly a reference to the lack of known diagnostic decorated wares with a preponderance of sand tempered plain pottery, and decorated wares largely limited to St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Check-Stamped pottery, according to Goggin. Absent was the spectrum of incised and punctate decorated pottery that occurred to the immediate south of Palm Beach County.

Subsequent archaeological work in the area conducted in the 1970s by John Furey, a graduate student at Florida Atlantic University, focused on several sites in the Boca Raton area collectively 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 Belle Glade Plain. Partly because of this, Furey interpreted the Spanish River Complex as representing a coastal extension of the interior Belle Glade area. Furey concluded that coastal Martin and Palm Beach counties were predominantly influenced by the Lake Okeechobee area rather than from cultures to the south and north. Furey's interpretation was seemingly strengthened by Browning's (1975) work at the Rocky Point 2 Site (8MT33) in northern Martin County, where he reported a sherd assemblage that consisted of 25% Belle Glade Plain.

Despite these findings, Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) included the coastal portions of Martin and Palm Beach counties in a “Circum-Glades” area. They defined the “Circum-Glades” area as including all of southeastern Florida and the east coast as far north as Indian River County. The term “Circum-Glades” had been 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 tree-island sites within the Everglades as small, temporary hunting camps, which were used sporadically by the coastal inhabitants. 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 conclusion.

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. They concluded that Boca Raton was 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 seemed to be part of an earthworks tradition associated with the Lake Okeechobee culture area.

In his synthesis of Everglades archaeology, Griffin (1988) provided a detailed description of his ideas 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. He suggested that it might be more appropriate to consider this area to be a district of one of its neighboring areas.

Frequent contact and trade between the St. Johns, Indian River and East Okeechobee Culture Areas are documented in the archaeological record in Palm Beach County. Evidence of non-local contacts include St. Johns pottery, type X *Busycon* picks, *Busycon* adzes, and the presence of exotic northern trade goods such as greenstone celts and plummets (Rouse 1951, Goggin 1952, DuBois 1957 Kennedy et al. 1993, Wheeler 1993).

Ethnographic evidence for contact and trade between various regions, at least in historic times, can be found in *Jonathan Dickinson's Journal* (Dickinson 1985). On his journey up the coast to St. Augustine, Dickinson and his party stopped at Jece, which was likely an Ais village. When the leader of this village learned that the people of Jobe, a Jeaga town, had European goods that had been salvaged from Dickinson's wrecked ship, he went to Jobe himself and returned with most of it. This illustrates that the Jeaga, or at least the Jeaga town of Jobe, was in some kind of vassal-type relationship with the Ais, or at least with the town of Jece.

Thus, the main influence on the East Okeechobee area during the seventeenth century seems to have come from the northern cultural areas, such as the Indian River and St. Johns Areas, rather than from the Lake Okeechobee Area, as was previously thought. Contact and trade with the west certainly did occur, though. Influence from and trade with the Lake Okeechobee Area is evident in the East Okeechobee Area from the presence of Belle Glade Plain pottery. Several earthworks reminiscent of the Lake Okeechobee Area can also be found in the East Okeechobee Area. The Riviera Complex, for instance, was reported to have had sand earthworks (Goggin n.d., Small 1928). It is possible that this pottery, or at least the tradition of making St. John's pottery type, made its way to the southeast coast from East Okeechobean contact with the Lake Okeechobee Area. The same may be true for the *Busycon* adzes which have been found in post-archaic contexts in the Belle Glade and Ten Thousand Island areas (Wheeler 1993).

Until recent discoveries of Deptford pottery (Carr et al. 2018), it was thought that decorated ceramics were absent in this area prior to the appearance of St. Johns Check Stamped pottery. The numerous incised sand-tempered types, common in the Everglades Area, are almost completely absent from the East Okeechobee Area, especially as one moves further north in the area. Sand-tempered Plain is the dominant type, except in and around Boca Raton, which, as discussed, may be an eastern outpost for a Lake Okeechobee proto-chieftdom. Thus, sites closest to Boca Raton are expected to have a greater proportion of Belle Glade Plain pottery than sites farther to the north in this area. The types Belle Glade Plain, Sand-tempered Plain, St. Johns Plain, and St. Johns Check-stamped make up the bulk of all ceramic artifacts found here. Other types, such as Savannah Fine Cord-marked, Surfside Incised, Engelwood Incised, Opa Locka Incised, Dunn's Creek Red, Carrabelle Punctated, Little Manatee

Zoned Shell Stamped, St. Johns Simple Stamped, Weeden Island Incised, and Sarasota Incised have been recovered in very small amounts in the area and probably represent trade wares.

Non-ceramic artifacts that distinguish the East Okeechobee Area are *Busycon* adzes and picks typical of the Indian River and St. John's Areas. Rare trade items typical of these areas include greenstone celts and plummets. Bone artifacts, such as points and hair pins, are not uncommon and a few have been recovered with incised decorations (Wheeler 1992b, Kennedy et al. 1993).

Site types include oyster shell and black earth middens. Both villages and camp sites occur, with the largest sites being along the coast where small coastal procurement sites also have been recorded. The Singer Island Site (8PB214), for example, is located on a barrier island and seems to have served as both a site of procurement of sea turtles and other marine fauna and as a lookout point for the salvaging of shipwrecked European vessels (Dickel 1988). Sand burial mounds, such as the Highland Beach Burial Mound (8PB11), the Nebot Site (8PB219), the Palm Beach Inlet Mound (8PB29), Palm Beach 4 (8PB26) and 8PB4 of the Boca Raton Complex are not uncommon and are usually associated with coastal village complexes. Some, such as the Highland Beach Mound, contained large numbers of burials. A. E. Douglass (1882, 1885, 1890), an early explorer and amateur archaeologist, also reported excavating in a burial mound associated with the Jupiter Inlet Complex, although recent attempts to find this mound have been unsuccessful.

Almost all recorded habitation sites are located in what are now, or what once were, hardwood hammocks. Coastal sites are located in tropical hammocks and inland sites are generally located in "low" hammocks. There were several adaptive advantages associated with these ecosystems that made them quite attractive to the aborigines of the East Okeechobee Area and southern Florida in general. First, hammock vegetation, especially that of low or "hydric" hammocks, produces a great amount of edible fruits and seeds (Ewel 1990). Species that were or probably were important aboriginally include the cabbage palm, pigeon plum, *Ficus aurea* (strangler fig) and *Ficus citrifolia*, sea grape, "fox grapes," laurel and live oaks, persimmon and dahoon holly (Austin 1980). In addition, large numbers of potential game animals, including deer, are attracted to hammocks during mast (acorn) producing season. Low hammocks are also usually tree islands, surrounded by water or other ecosystems. Camping or living in such a place would allow easy access to drinking water and other ecosystems for foraging. Hammocks are also generally moist enough so that fires, especially campfires, would not have been a potential problem. Flooding would not have been a problem either, as hammocks usually occupy fairly high ground. Hammocks in their natural state are also often free of underbrush or herbs of any kind. This would make movement easy and provide work and living areas. Hammocks also lack the temperature extremes found in other ecosystems, providing enough shade during the day to keep temperatures within them fairly cool and trapping enough heat at night to keep temperatures from dropping too low. Finally, many hammock soils contain clay deposits, important for the manufacture of ceramic vessels.

Human burials reported in the area demonstrate several mortuary practices, including primary burials, extended burials, and bundle burials. Isolated burials have even been noted in village midden contexts (Kennedy et al. 1993, DuBois 1994). However, there is a general lack of discernable temporal and spatial patterns for the area, likely due to a lack of evidence and research in the area.

A tentative and general chronology for the East Okeechobee Area is summarized below.

PALEO PERIOD (10000 BC - 8000 BC)

Paleo Indians lived in southern Florida in association with megafauna including mammoths, bison, and horse. Deposits of fossilized Pleistocene bone have been uncovered by dredging and quarry operations from several locations across Palm Beach County 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 11,000 BP, Paleo Indians 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, 2015). Radiocarbon dates of $9,640 \pm 120$ years BP were determined for this site, associated with the exploitation of deer and rabbit, marine fauna, and some indication of hunting extinct horse and peccary. However, the majority of data from this site reflects a subsistence pattern after the extinction of New World megafauna.

ARCHAIC PERIOD (7500 BC - 750 BC)

During the Post Glacial, the sea level rose and greatly diminished Florida's land mass. It has been calculated that the rate of sea level rise was approximately 8.3 cm per 100 years from 6000 to 3000 BP. That rate has decreased to about 3.5 cm per 100 years from 3000 BP to present (Scholl and Stuiver 1967).

By 5000 BP, 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, and a generally expanded hunting, fishing, and plant gathering base throughout southern Florida.

EARLY ARCHAIC (7500 BC - 5000 BC)

To date, only a few sites are known in southern Florida that contain early Archaic components. The Cutler 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. There may be other south Florida sites from this time period but they are as yet unidentified. If such sites are found they are likely associated with solution holes, similar to the Sarasota sites, which served as ponds or waterholes in the past (Milanich 1994) or occur offshore.

MIDDLE ARCHAIC (5000 BC - 3000 BC)

During the middle Archaic larger areas of surface water were present in southern Florida. However, most known habitation sites are located around ancient hydric solution holes 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 important culture trait 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 may have been 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 mid-Archaic site identified to date in southeastern Florida (Carr et al. 1992).

LATE ARCHAIC (3000 BC - 750 BC)

By 1000 BC, the climate and environments of south Florida had reached its pre-drainage conditions. These expanding wetlands occurred in association with regionalization of cultures throughout Florida as Native Americans developed adaptations specific to their local environments (Milanich 1994). It was during this period that the first pottery was manufactured in Florida. The development of ceramics is important because it suggests that people at this time had adopted a more sedentary lifestyle.

Two separate late Archaic cultures can be identified archaeologically in South Florida: the Orange culture and what Pepe refers to as the Glades Archaic culture (Pepe 2000). Each of these cultures, and sites that can be attributed to them, are discussed below.

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 they 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 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 also have been documented (Newman and Weisman 1992).

The Orange culture seems to have originated and been most prevalent in northeast Florida, where numerous sites date to this time. Orange Period artifacts have been recovered from several sites in southern Florida. In southwestern Florida, fiber-tempered pottery has been identified at the Palmer site and at Useppa Island (Marquardt 1992), several sites on Marco Island (Cockrell 1970), and at the Firebreak site. Several sites around Lake Okeechobee have also yielded fiber-tempered pottery, including Fort Center (Sears 1982), Pahokee Ridge #1 (8PB6293) and #2 (8PB6297) (Kennedy et al. 1991), and several sites on the Brighton Seminole Reservation (Carr and Steele 1995). In southeastern Florida, fiber-tempered pottery has been recovered along Biscayne Bay at the Atlantis site (Carr

1981a, 1981b) and at interior sites such as the Honey Hill site (8DA411) (Carr et al. 1992), the 202nd Street site in northern Dade County (Laxson 1962), and the Markham Park site (8BD183) in Broward County (Mowers and Williams 1974). Along the Atlantic coast east of Lake Okeechobee, a possible semi-fiber-tempered sherd was recovered from the House of Refuge Midden on Hutchinson Island in Martin County during avocational excavations (Feaster 1965). In addition, several possibly semi-fiber-tempered sherds from another Hutchinson Island site, Santa Lucea (8MT37), are on display at the Elliot Museum. Several semi-fiber-tempered sherds are also reported for Jupiter Inlet I (8PB34) farther south in Palm Beach County (Kennedy et al. 1993). Semi-fiber-tempered sherds were also recovered from the coastal Mt. Elizabeth site (8MT30) in a survey of Martin County (Carr et al. 1995).

This evidence shows that late Archaic peoples in southern Florida had some contact with the northern Orange culture. This contact may include migrations of Orange peoples and a limited southern extension of the Orange culture into south Florida.

Although Orange culture populations seem to have been present along the eastern edge of the East Okeechobee Area, our understanding of them is limited due to a lack of archaeological research. For example, no archaeological analysis has been conducted on the Reed Mound other than mapping and photographing (Sears and Hoffman 1965), so its exact cultural placement is uncertain. Much of the Orange component from the Jupiter Inlet I site may have been destroyed by 20th century shell mining operations (Kennedy et al. 1993), although the pottery has been recovered in recent years from the Jupiter Inlet area (Carr et al. 2016)

Pepe suggests that a separate late Archaic culture, which has been referred to as the "Glades Archaic" (Pepe 2000) also was present in southern Florida. The presence of this culture is suggested by numerous non-ceramic faunal bone middens now recognized as occurring on almost all interior tree islands or former tree islands in southern Florida. This site type is well documented for the Big Cypress Swamp (Ehrenhard et al. 1978, 1979, 1980) and the Brighton Seminole Reservation (Carr and Steele 1995). Similar sites are known from the Everglades, such as the Tree Island site (8DA1087) and the Bass Creek site (8BD2878). Several of these types of sites have also been identified from what once were the Loxahatchee Marsh (Carr et al. 1995) and Allapatah Flats in Martin County. Some of these sites, such as Reese #3 (8PB7988) and the Bass Creek and Tree Island sites, are dense and certainly represent long-term occupations. Smaller and less dense sites likely represent short-term camp sites. Faunal remains from these sites are all dominated by freshwater species, such as turtle, fish and pond apple snail, which could have been easily obtained from the wetlands that once surrounded most of these sites.

The fact that these sites are non-ceramic suggests that they represent short-term hunting camps occupied temporarily by coastal inhabitants, or that they date to pre-ceramic times. As stated above, the extreme densities of cultural deposits on some of these sites argue against them being anything other than permanent habitation sites. Research also shows that these tree island communities date back to at least 5000 BP, or 3000 BC (Kremer and Spackman 1981). This seems to rule out habitation of these sites during periods earlier than the late Archaic, although the possibility remains that initial occupation may have begun during mid-Archaic times at some.

Predominantly, the entire Orange ceramic tradition, including early St. Johns Plain, was probably not practiced by Glades Archaic peoples. Instead, it seems that the first pottery produced by many of these people was the crude Sand-tempered Plain recovered from later Glades I sites and components.

The general paucity of stone tools in southern Florida is due, in part, to a lack of adequate lithic resources in South Florida. The natural resources utilized and the food eaten by these people probably required little of the sort of archaeologically recognizable material culture represented by ceramic and lithic artifacts. Vegetable fibers, including wood, and bone probably provided most of the raw materials needed for artifact production. The use of biodegradable material translates into a low number of artifacts preserved from these sites. Most artifacts recovered are made from bone, although *Strombus* celts have been recovered from some sites. These celts most likely represent coastal procurement by Glades Archaic populations.

The Glades Archaic is postulated as being a culture that was well adapted to life within the interior wetlands during the Late Archaic Period. This adaptation was so complete that Glades culture was able to remain relatively unchanged for over 2000 years.

EAST OKEECHOBEE PERIOD (CA. 750 BC - AD 1750)

The East Okeechobee I period (750 BC - ca. AD 800) is characterized by undecorated sand-tempered pottery in most of the area, such as in the Hungryland Midden, 8PB6294 (Kennedy et al. 1991), the numerous sites recently identified along the upper Loxahatchee River (Kennedy et al. 1991; Kennedy, Jester, Pepe, Sinks and Wernecke 1994; Kennedy, Jester, Pepe, Sinks, Wernecke and Flaherty 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 minor type. 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.

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 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 that purpose.

The East Okeechobee II period can be tentatively stated as starting around AD 800 extending to about AD 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 AD 950 to AD 1200.

Jupiter Inlet I (8PB34) has provided a radiocarbon date from the beginning of the East Okeechobee III Period. The marker type for this period, St. Johns Check Stamped, makes its first appearance at ca. AD 1000-1200. 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 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 ca. AD 1500.

The subsequent East Okeechobee IV Period is marked by essentially the same ceramics as the previous period except with the addition of European goods. The St. Johns series is dominant (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. It is possible that the Jeaga were under the political dominance of the Calusa, a tribe centered on the southwestern coast of Florida (Fontaneda in True 1945). However, the large amount of St. Johns pottery and other artifacts from the Indian River and St. Johns Areas in the East Okeechobee Area during this time may suggest dominance by the northern Ais areas instead. Jonathan Dickinson observed that the Jeaga were forced to hand over their shipwrecked cargo to the Ais, their neighbors to the north (Andrews and Andrews 1945). Thus, if the Calusa did exert any control over the Jeaga, it was minimal or sporadic and was not as strong as was exerted by the Ais during this time period.

HISTORIC PERIOD (AD 1750AD - AD 1900)

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 and north Florida groups apparently had migrated to south Florida earlier in the century.

A large Seminole population had resettled on the Loxahatchee River during the Second Seminole War by 1838. That settlement was again displaced in the Battle of Loxahatchee the same year. Fort Jupiter was constructed in 1838 at nearby Pennock Point.

METHODOLOGY

ARCHIVAL REVIEW

Prior to conducting fieldwork in the project parcel, relevant archives and literature were reviewed. This included, but was not limited to, studying the previous archaeological reports for sites in coastal Palm Beach County and the Jupiter Inlet area, reviewing information from the Master Site File (FMSF) in Tallahassee concerning nearby sites, and examining USGS maps of the project area. A review of the LABINS database of land surveys also was conducted. In addition, color and black and white aerial photographs from the project area, which could aid in revealing anthropogenic changes to the topography and floral communities were interpreted.

RESEARCH DESIGN

This Phase I cultural resource survey of the Bayside Jupiter parcel incorporated the use of certain predictive archaeological site models. These models postulate that elevated coastal hammocks adjacent to wetlands (i.e. salt marshes and estuarine features) are moderate to high probability areas for being associated with archaeological sites. Hammocks and anthropogenic anomalies can be identified examining vintage aerial photographs taken prior to modern development. The topographic information on the Jupiter Quadrangle map for the area was used. It was determined that, overall, the parcel has a high probability for containing archaeological sites, based on its proximity to known historic and prehistoric sites along Jupiter Inlet and specifically to 8PB11388. The structure on the property was identified as having been built in 1971, therefore historic.

FIELDWORK

The subject parcel was assessed by pedestrian survey and subsurface testing where accessible. A total of two shovel tests were excavated in the few available locations on the parcel. All testing occurred within the parking lot. A backhoe was used to excavate through the asphalt and fill until natural soils were encountered. A test hole was then hand dug. All test holes were 50cm square and dug to a depth of 100cm where possible. All recovered sediments were subject to sifting through a 1/4-inch screen.

The historic structure on the parcel was documented for FMSF by an architectural historian.

COLLECTIONS

All recovered cultural materials were placed in self-sealing bags and transferred to the AHC offices in Davie, Florida for analysis and cataloging.

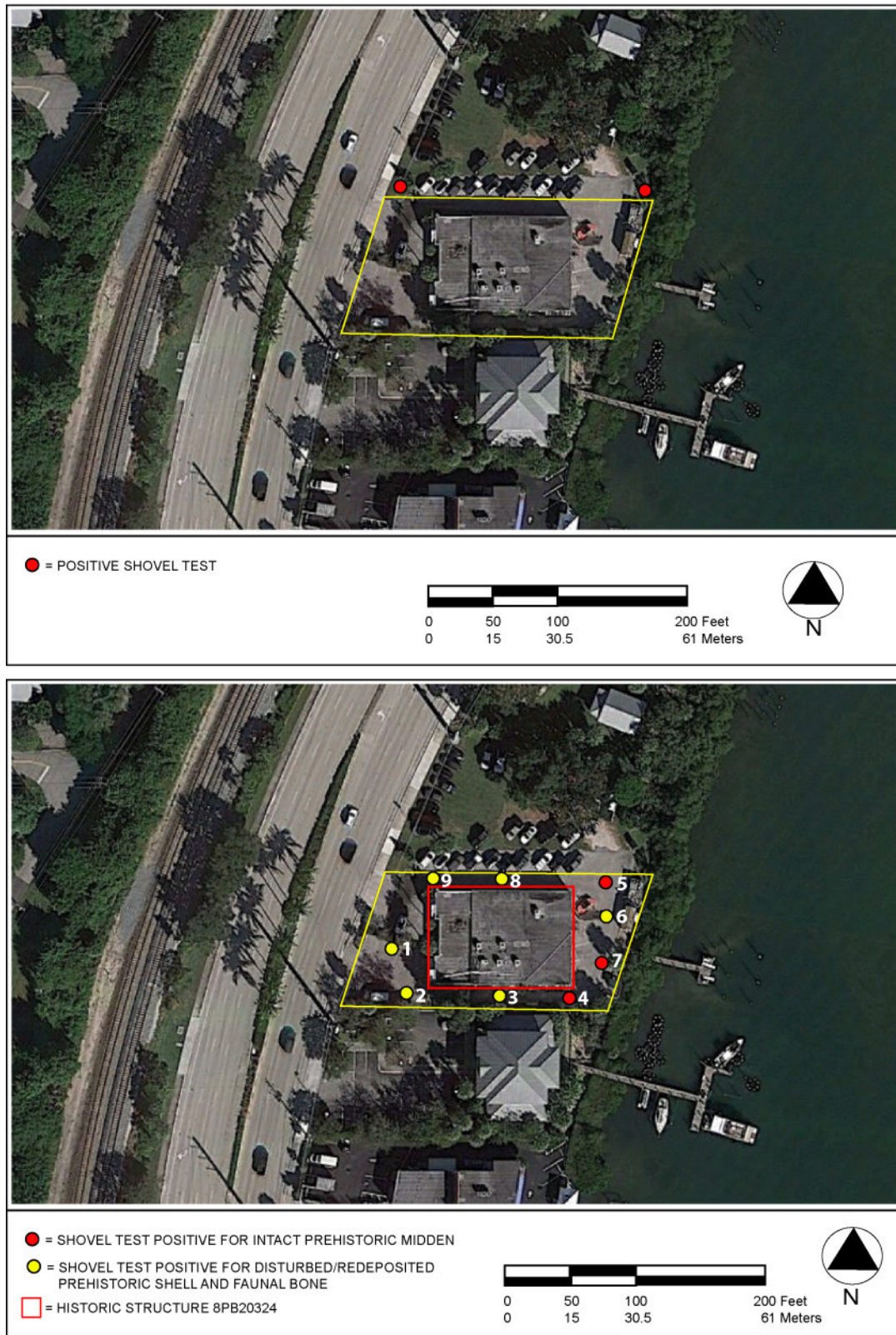


Figure 10. Above: 2022 shovel tests dug in accessible green areas outside of the project parcel. Below: 2023 tests dug within trenches excavated through the asphalt.



Figure 11. Excavating positive Shovel Test 4 looking east toward the waterfront along the south elevation of the building. Manually digging test within mechanically excavated trench.



Figure 12. North wall profile of positive Shovel Test 4 showing intact shell midden encountered below the asphalt and fill.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The project parcel is fully developed, encompassing a commercial structure and associated active parking lot. A total of nine shovel tests were dug to water table across the parking lot within trenches that had been mechanically excavated through the asphalt and fill, and the 1971 structure was assessed by an architectural historian.

In three shovel tests (ST 4, 5, and 7) intact shell midden was encountered. ST 4 had the most shell of all tests, 92kg (203 pounds), and yielded one *Strombus* shell celt (Figure 13) and two bone pin fragments, likely from the same pin (Figure 14). Both prehistoric and historic cultural materials were recovered from ST 2, 3, 6, 8, and 9 in disturbed and redeposited contexts. Prehistoric material includes eight sand-tempered plain pottery sherds, faunal bone (Figure 15), and oyster and marine shell (Figure 16). Historic materials include bottle glass and ceramics and an aluminum five cent token for a loaf of bread from Stuart, Florida, ca. 1900-1910 (Figure 17) uncovered in the 2022 testing. Other historic refuse includes a medicine bottle fragment, ca. 1900-1910 from ST-9 (Figure 18).

The testing demonstrates that a multi-component archaeological site occurs on the project parcel, a continuation of site 8PB11388 within adjacent Sawfish Bay Park. 8PB11388 is previously recorded as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register and is a locally designated historic site (Appendix II). Although much of the site is disturbed, particularly the central and western portions, the eastern portion has intact prehistoric deposits.

The historical architectural assessment of the property resulted in documenting one historic commercial building and associated improvements newly recorded as 8PB20324 (Appendix II). Prior to its development in 1971 the land belonged to Jennie Siegel, a local businesswoman who resided in Tequesta. In the consultant's opinion, 8PB20324 does not meet eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register.

It is the consultant's recommendation that archaeological monitoring be conducted during all ground disturbances associated with the demolition of the structure on the parcel, as well as the demolition and removal of all asphalt and road rock. This should be conducted pursuant to an approved archaeological management plan. Following the demolition, the consultant recommends completion of a Phase II cultural resource assessment to include completion of systematic archaeological testing across the parcel and an updated site form for 8PB11388.



Figure 13. *Strombus* shell celt found in ST-4.



Figure 14. Above: bone pins found in ST-4.



Figure 15. Right: faunal bone found in ST-4.



Figure 16. Shell refuse found in ST-7.



Figure 17. "5¢ GOOD FOR LOAF BREAD" aluminum token from Stuart, Florida, found in 2022 in the adjacent town parcel.



Figure 18. Medicine bottle ca. 1900-1910, ST-9.

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APPENDIX I: FIELD SPECIMEN LOG

Bayside Jupiter
FS Specimen log: 2022.219

FS	Provenience	Level	STP body	STP rim	Faunal bone (g)	Bone artifact	Shell refuse (g)	shell artifact	Lithic artifact	Historic	Modern	Date	Collector	Comments
1	ST 1	40-65cmbd					62					4/14/2023	RC, DM, MI	Oyster
2	ST 2	45-65cmb			2						x	4/14/2023	RC, DM, MI	melted glass
3	ST 3	50-80cmbd	4		26		176				x	4/14/2023	RC, DM, MI	Oyster, clam (1)
4	ST 4	30-90cmbd			16	2	320	1				4/14/2023	RC, DM, MI	Bone pin (1); possible incised bone pin handle (1); Conch shell celt (1)
5	ST 5	40-115cmbd			34		444					4/17/2023	RC, DM, MI	clam shells; charcoal (1)
6	ST 6	80-115cmb			1		152				x	4/17/2023	RC, DM, MI	Iron nail (1)
7	ST 7	50-115cmb	2	1	52		368					4/17/2023	RC, DM, MI	
8	ST 8	65-115cmbd	1		1		92			x	x	4/14/2023	RC, DM, MI	
9	ST 9	35-75cmbd			8		32			x	x	4/14/2023	RC, DM, MI	oyster , clear bottle neck, medicine bottle, historic (1); clear glass (12);
Total			7	1	140	2	1646	1	0	0	0			
FS	Provenience	Level	STP body	STP rim	Faunal bone (g)	Bone artifact	Shell refuse (g)	shell artifact	Lithic artifact	Historic	Modern	Date	Collector	Comments
Initials	Name													
RC	Rodrigo Cardenas													
DM	Dan													
MI	Maleah Inboden													

APPENDIX II: FLORIDA SURVEY LOG

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)

Bayside Jupiter Phase I

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the Bayside Jupiter Parcel, Palm Beach County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Carr, Robert S.

3. Beriault, John G.

2. Franklin, Ryan

4. _____

Publication Year 2023Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 39

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

AHC Technical Report #1419

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Robert S. Carr

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc.City Davie, Florida

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

1. Sawfish Bay3. Jupiter Inlet

5. _____

7. _____

2. Loxahatchee River

4. _____

6. _____

8. _____

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

Clear Sponsor Values

Name _____

Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail _____

Recorder of Log Sheet Robert S. CarrDate Log Sheet Completed 1-6-2023Is 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 JUPITERYear 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 12-12-2022 End 5-4-2023 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 0.53 acresNumber 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

Nine shovel tests dug within mechanically excavated trenches across asphalt paved parking lot.

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): Newspaper files

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒ Yes ☐ No Clear Check Boxes

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 1 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 2

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

PB11388

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

PB20324

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

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY

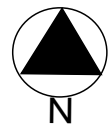
SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

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

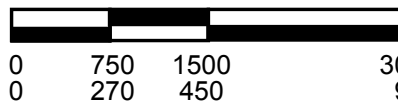


USGS Map of the Bayside Jupiter parcel.



TOWNSHIP 40S, RANGE 43E, SECTION 31

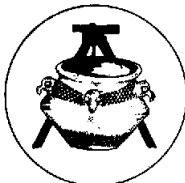
USGS Map: JUPITER, REV. 1986



3000 Feet approx.
900 Meters approx.

APPENDIX II: FLORIDA SITE FORMS – 8PB11388, 8PB20324

☐ Original
☒ Update



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site # **PB11388**
 Field Date 12-13-2022
 Form Date 5-8-2023
 Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) Harbor View Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Project Name Bayside Jupiter Phase I 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 43E Section 31 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Address / Vicinity / Route to:
1001 N Alternate A1A

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

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

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

1. _____ 2. _____

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

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

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

1. East Okeechobee 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)

Site is part of PB11388 recorded adjacent to the north in Sawfish Bay Park and evaluated as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register*. PB11388 is a locally designated historic site. *Survey #26471.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

Monitoring of demolition and subsequent testing across parcel.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

- ☐ no field check ☐ exposed ground ☐ screened shovel
☐ literature search ☐ posthole tests ☒ screened shovel-1/4"
☐ informant report ☐ auger tests ☐ screened shovel-1/8"
☐ remote sensing ☐ unscreened shovel ☐ screened shovel-1/16"

SITE BOUNDARY

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

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

One shovel test in each of two small accessible areas of the almost entirely paved parcel were dug in December 2022. Nine shovel tests were dug within trenches mechanically excavated across the parking lot.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Clear Description Values

Extent/Size (m²) _____ Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Further field work is required to determine extent. Cultural deposits were encountered to a depth of 130cms. See survey #26471.

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:

Prehistoric: East Okeechobee Period. Historic: turn of the 20th century.

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Proposed demolition of existing structure and new construction.

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 CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

- A - Bone-animal or unidentif
 R - Shellfood remains
 A - Glass
 A - Miscellaneous historic
 A - Aboriginal ceramics
 A - Bone-extinct fauna, worked
 A - Shell-worked
☒

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

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

Artifact Comments

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

- | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Metal store token ca. 1900-1910 | N= 1 | 4. _____ | N= _____ | 7. _____ | N= _____ |
| 2. Strombus celt | N= 1 | 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 1 m Max 1 m
 Local vegetation _____
 Present land use Commercial
 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 Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc.
 Document description Artifacts, nfield notes, maps, photos File or accession #'s 2022.219
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name _____
 Address / Phone / E-mail _____
 Recorder Information: Name Robert S. Carr Affiliation Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc.
 Address / Phone / E-mail 4800 SW 64 Ave Ste 107 Davie FL 33314 archlglc@bellsouth.net (954) 792-9776

**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.

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

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

Clear Form Values

Site#8 **PB20324**
 Field Date 5-4-2023
 Form Date 5-4-2023
 Recorder #

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1001 N Alternate A1A Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Bayside Phase I Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Clear Location Values

Address: 1001 N Alternate A1A Street Type Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) E side A1A S of Sawfish Bay Park, Jupiter Inlet
 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 43E Section 31 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 30-43-40-31=00-004-0080 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Clear History Values

Construction Year: 1971 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Office building From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Current Use Retail establishment From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Original: Jennie Ziegler to Ronald and Joan Ann Romano, 2000 to Bayside Partners, 2005 to Jupiter Dive Bar, LLC, 2022 to current: Albers Land Co. LLC

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

DESCRIPTION

Clear Description Values

Style Commercial Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Unspecified 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Other 2. Gable facade
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Fixed glass & 1 vertical slider

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Stucco banding around building & moulding around windows, column-like features on S side only, gabled facades on the 2 main entrances facing the road.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

Building is surrounded by asphalt parking lot, cement walk and wood dock at rear. Waterfront has dense mangroves. Storage shed to rear.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Clear Description Values

Chimney: No. _____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Unspecified by record 2. slab or continuous

Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Note: you may use the last box in each field to type in an answer that does not appear in the list provided

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

2 main face W to road, 1 on NW 1 on SW corner of bldg, w/ gabled facades, glass doors. Utility exits on other sides.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Porches are as above. NW: narrow, columned, gabled roof w/ conc, metal-railed steps, slider window to side (Sporty Girl Boutique). SW: similar but w/ HC ramp, inset glass door (Hair Shack). Bldg is slightly outset at each corner to accomodate porches.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

7030sf building houses several shops, the main one being Jupiter Dive Center, a dive shop with a dive boat docked at rear. Landowner Jennie Ziegler (1892-1973) was a businesswoman active in the chamber of commerce and other community groups.

Archaeological Remains Materials associated with PB11388 in Sawfish Bay Park ☒ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

AHC Technical Report #1419

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Clear Significance Values

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?

☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Resource is of a common type.

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

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 | Artifact collection-open to publi | Maintaining organization | Loxahatchee Historical Society |
| Document description | _____ | File or accession #'s | _____ |
| 2) Document type | Field notes | Maintaining organization | Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc. |
| Document description | Maps, Photos | File or accession #'s | 2022.219 |

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Tim Harrington Affiliation Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc.
Recorder Contact Information 4800 SW 64 Ave, Ste 107, Davie FL 33314 archlgcl@bellsouth.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



USGS map showing the location of PB11388.

TOWNSHIP 40S, RANGE 43E, SECTION 31
 USGS MAP: JUPITER, REV. 1986





Top: PB20324 looking east across Alt A1A. Center: North corner entrance. Bottom: south corner entrance.



Dive center entrance looking south.



Rear of building looking west.



Above: property looking west from end of dock. Below: dock and dive boats looking east.

**Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.**

4800 S.W 64th Ave, Suite 107 Davie, FL 33314

Phone: 954-792-9776 Fax: 954-792-9954

Email: archlgcl@bellsouth.net Web: www.flarchaeology.com

1/19/2023

Re: Bayside Archaeological Management Plan

The applicant will retain the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy (AHC) to provide archaeological services relative to the development of 1001 A1A Alt. which contains portions of prehistoric and historic site 8PB11388, designated within the adjacent Sawfish Park by the Town as a historic site.

AHC will provide the following tasks to document and assess the parcel and its associated site:

1. Archaeological Monitoring

Archaeological monitoring will be conducted during the initial ground disturbing and demolition activities for the removal of the existing structure and parking. If a significant cultural deposit or feature is encountered during monitoring, work in that area will cease to allow the monitoring archaeologist to evaluate the find.

2. Phase I Testing Addendum

Upon completion of the demolition and removal of the parking lot, we will expand and conclude our phase I shovel test assessment that was started in accessible parts of the parcel in December, 2022. All tests will be dug at 10-meter intervals across the parcel. All tests will be 50cm² in diameter and dug to a depth of one meter whenever possible. All collected materials will be analyzed as part of a report to be submitted to the Town. If any significant discoveries are made during monitoring and the phase I assessment then the Town will be notified. If human remains are encountered than notification will be provided to the State as per the requirements of Florida Statue 872.05. A final report will be provided to the Town.

Sincerely

Robert S Carr
Executive Director



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

June 7, 2023

Thatcher Hart
 Planner
 Department of Planning and Zoning
 Town of Jupiter
 210 Military Trail
 Jupiter, Florida 33458

Re: Report Review – *A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the Bayside Jupiter Parcel, Palm Beach County, Florida. AHC Technical Report No. 1419*

Dear Mr. Hart,

This letter is provided as a review of the above referenced CRAS report (dated May 2023) that the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC) submitted in accordance with the Town of Jupiter's Historical and Archaeological Protection Division of the Town Code (27-2443.11[e][1]) for the Bayside parcel (PZ 23-5533), located at 1001 North Alt. A1A.

From December 2022 to April 2023, a CRAS was conducted by AHC of the Bayside Jupiter parcel, which resulted in the excavation of a total of nine shovel tests that were placed across the parking lot, within mechanically excavated trenches. All shovel tests were determined to be positive for cultural material, characterized by shell refuse, faunal bone, and artifacts. The testing demonstrated that adjacent prehistoric site, 8PB11388, extends onto the subject parcel. In three shovel tests (ST 4, 5, and 7) intact prehistoric shell midden was encountered. Cultural materials recovered from ST 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, and 9 were determined to come from disturbed and redeposited contexts. Also, the existing historic structure found within the parcel was documented as site 8PB20324.

AHC concluded that the portion of site 8PB11388 that is located within the subject parcel is regarded as potentially eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*, and that site 8PB20324 does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*. AHC recommends that archaeological monitoring be conducted during all ground disturbances associated with the proposed demolition of the structure and removal of the asphalt parking lot, and that it should be conducted pursuant to an approved archaeological management plan. Following the demolition, AHC also recommends the completion of a Phase II cultural

resource assessment that will include systematic archaeological testing across the parcel and an updated site form for 8PB11388.

Based on the information provided, I concur with AHC's determinations. Upon review and acceptance of the archaeological management plan, I recommend the approval for a Certificate to Dig in regards to the demolition of the existing structure and the removal of the asphalt surfaces.

Please contact me with any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Joseph F. Mankowski". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

Joseph F. Mankowski, M.A., RPA
Archaeological Consultant for the Town of Jupiter

A PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF SITE 8PB11388 AT THE BAYSIDE PARCEL TOWN OF JUPITER PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONSERVANCY, INC.



AHC PROJECT NO. 2024.105
AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 1493
DECEMBER 2024

A PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF SITE 8PB11388 AT THE BAYSIDE PARCEL TOWN OF JUPITER PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

By:

Robert S. Carr, M.S.
Maleah Inboden, B.A.
Ryan Franklin, Ph.D.
John G. Beriault, B.A.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONSERVANCY, INC.

4800 SW 64th Avenue, Suite 107

Davie, Florida 33314

archlgcl@bellsouth.net

(954) 792-9776

For:

COTLEUR & HEARING

AHC PROJECT NO. 2024.105

AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 1493

DECEMBER 2024

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CONSULTANT SUMMARY

In September through November, 2024, the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC) conducted a Phase II archaeological assessment for Cotleur & Hearing, of the Bayside Jupiter parcel. The .53-acre parcel is located on the east side of State Road A1A Alternate bordering the Intracoastal Waterway to the east in Palm Beach County, Florida, within Section 3 of Township 40S, Range 43E (Figure 1). A previously recorded archaeological site, 8PB11388, occurs on the project parcel.

This Phase II assessment was conducted to fulfill historic preservation requirements of Sections 27-2435 to 27-2446 of the Code of the Town of Jupiter. The assessment was conducted to determine the spatial limits of the archaeological deposits and determine whether the component of the site on the parcel meets eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The work conducted and the report conform to the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46 or the Florida Administrative Code. Fieldwork and artifact analysis conform to State of Florida Statutes Chapter 267, and excavation methods recommended in Module Three: Guidelines for use by Historic Preservation Professionals.

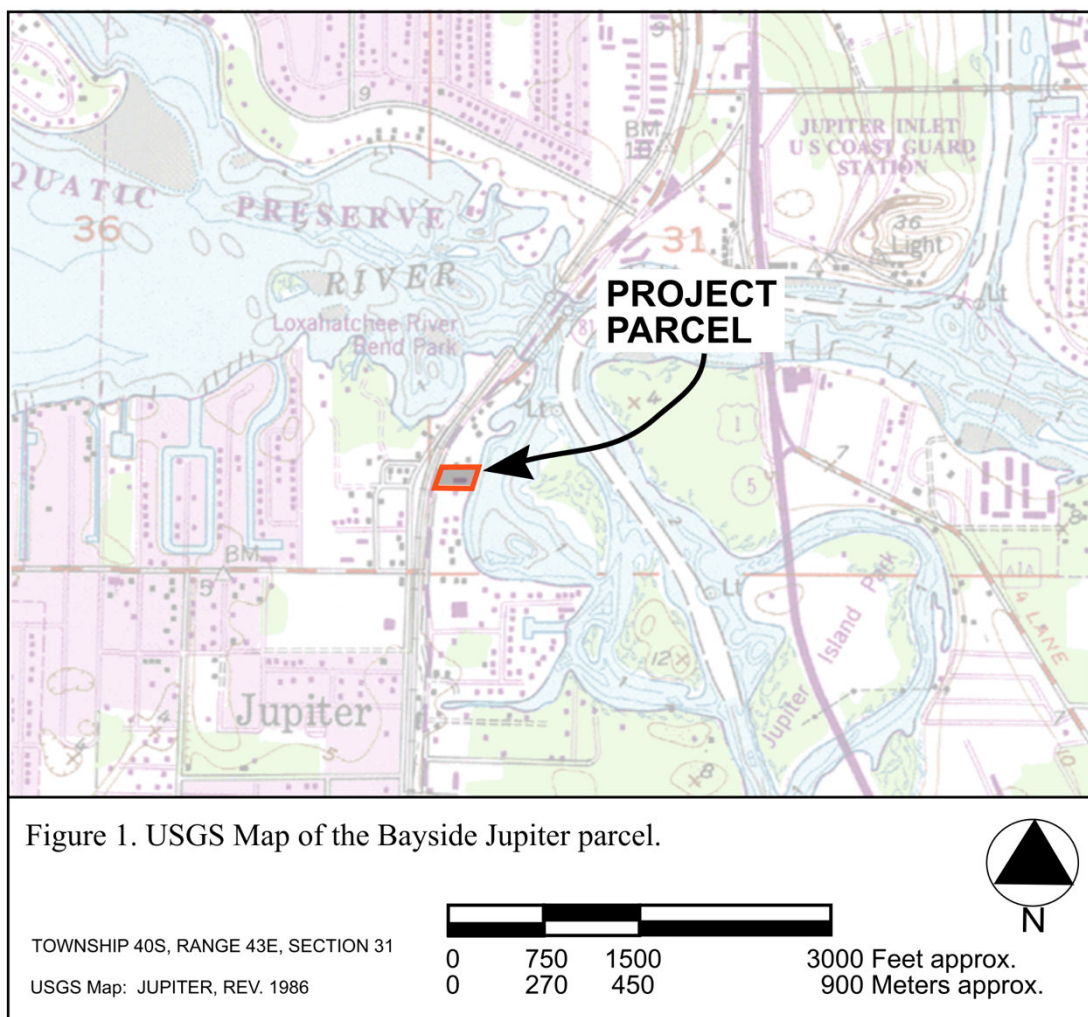
In December 2022 through April 2023, a Phase I cultural resource assessment was conducted of the parcel (Carr et al. 2023). That assessment resulted in the documentation of a previously recorded multi-component archaeological site, 8PB11388. The site was first recorded within the adjacent Sawfish Bay Park. It is locally designated as a historic site. All tests were positive for cultural material characterized by shell refuse, faunal bone, and artifacts. The site density increased from west to east, with the greatest concentration of materials occurring east of the structure closest to the creek. This structure (PB20324) was documented, evaluated as ineligible for NRHP listing, and subsequently demolished.

A Phase II assessment followed the removal of the building and included mechanical trenching to remove fill and the excavation of ten test units and twelve shovel tests (ST-10 through 21). The units and shovel tests were positioned within locations of proposed impact (e.g. proposed foundation pilings, exfiltration trenches, and drainage lines). When the excavations were complete a metal detection survey was conducted of the cleared area. Radiocarbon dates from recovered organic samples are pending and those results will be provided in an addendum report.

Based on available data, it is the consultant's opinion that site 8PB11388 within the project parcel is eligible for listing in the NRHP based on criterion D, that it may provide valuable information about the prehistory and history of the area.

It is the consultant's recommendation that Phase III mitigative excavations be conducted at selected areas of proposed construction impacts and that archaeological monitoring be conducted during all ground-disturbing activities associated with the redevelopment of the parcel. Any significant archaeological materials that are collected should be analyzed and described in a final report, and, following analysis, all archaeological materials should be transferred to the Loxahatchee River Historical Society for permanent curation.

In the event that unmarked human remains are encountered during the course of archaeological documentation and development, then the provisions of Florida Statute 872.05 will apply.



PROJECT SETTING

The Bayside Jupiter parcel is located on the east side of State Road A1A Alternate north of its intersection with Center Drive, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida, within Section 31 in Township 40S, Range 43E. The parcel encompasses approximately .53 acres and is bounded by Sawfish Bay Park on the north, Lake Worth Creek on the east, a commercial property on the south, and State Road A1A Alternate on the west. The relevant USGS map is Jupiter (Figure 1).

The parcel is part of a broad peninsula lying south of Jupiter Inlet adjacent to Sawfish Bay (Figure 2). The project area lies in what historically was moderately elevated oak and maritime hammock. Vintage aerial photographs from 1957 indicate that the parcel area was open with coppiced oak (Figures 3, 4). The parcel is within the area of the historic pioneer settlement of Jupiter and there is archaeological evidence of an early twentieth century structure existing there. By 1979, the 1971 commercial building was in use and Alternate A1A, which paralleled the Florida East Coast Railway, had expanded eastward into the parcel (Figure 5). Currently the building and its surrounding asphalt parking lot have been demolished and the parcel is vacant (Figure 6).

The parcel lies in the Green Ridge-Loxahatchee Karst province of the Eastern Flatwoods District and is typified by poorly drained and open flatwoods underlain by the Anastasia formation and shelly Plio-Pleistocene sediments which are fine-grained wind and water-born deposits. The soil present on the subject parcel is Bassinger fine sand, 0-2 percent slopes (United States Department of Agriculture 2020).



Figure 2. 1968 black and white aerial photograph of the project parcel.



Figure 3. 1979 black and white aerial photograph of the project parcel.

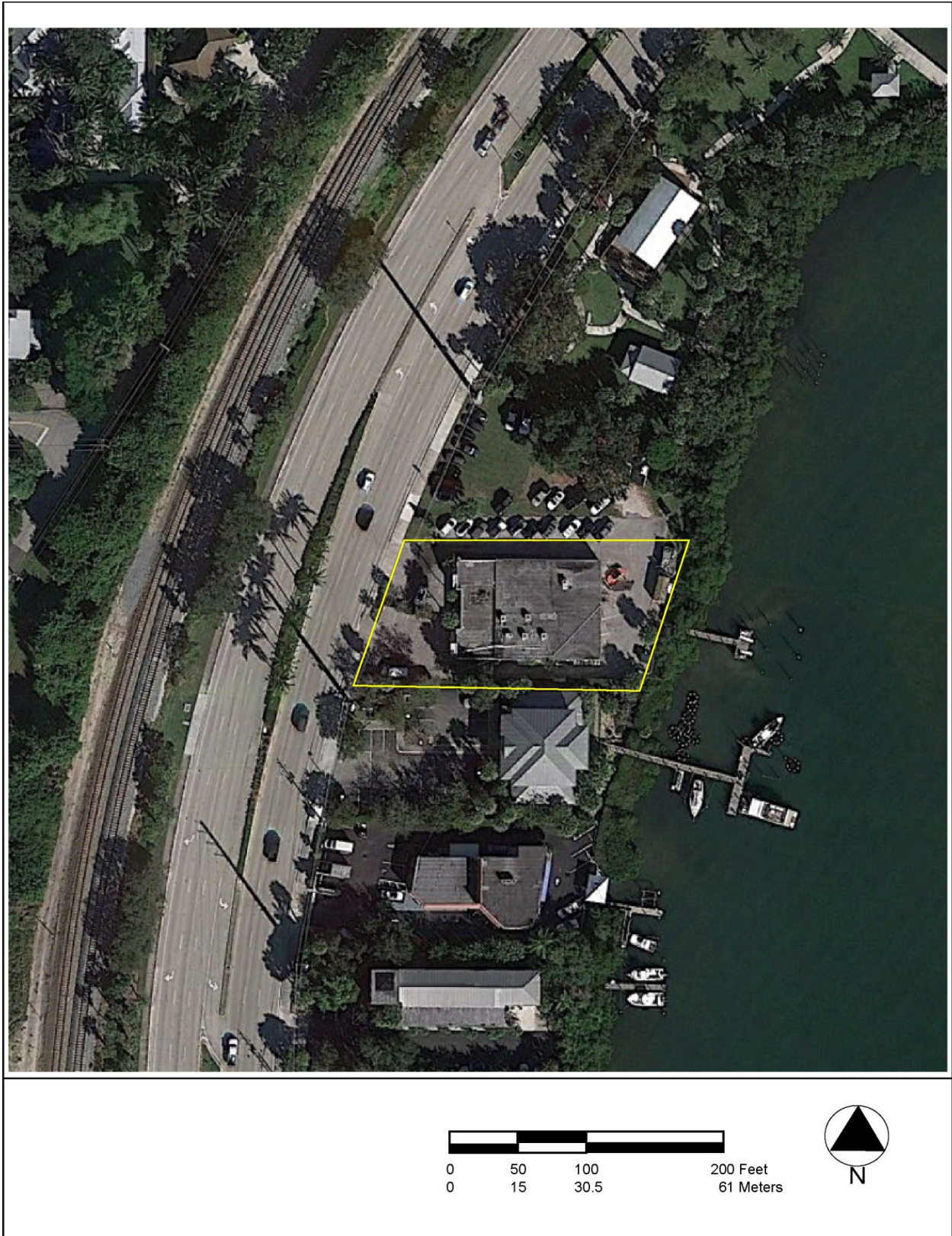


Figure 4. 2020 aerial photograph of the project parcel.



Figure 5. Project parcel with rear view of structure looking southwest in 2023 and after structure PB20324 was demolished in 2024.



Figure 6. Above: commencing mechanical removal of fill from parcel, looking southwest.

Figure 7. Below: after fill removal and completion of units and shovel tests, looking west, when a metal detection survey was conducted of the cleared area.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The earliest archaeological documentation in what is now Palm Beach County, formerly part of Dade County, is that of Le Baron (1884) and Douglass (1890). Perhaps the most noteworthy is the map completed of the Riviera site, 8PB30, by Newcomb in 1914. This map, reproduced by Wheeler (2002), indicates the size of this earthworks and mound complex prior to its destruction by development. Other scholarly visits of note are those of Small (1924) at the Riviera site and Big Mound City, 8PB56. Archaeological investigations of any consequence were not conducted until the 1930s under the WPA program, with particular focus on the Belle Glade mounds (Willey 1949).

The first attempt at creating an inventory of archaeological sites in Palm Beach County was by John Goggin, who in the late 1940s and early 1950s compiled a list of sites in south Florida, many based solely on informant data. Goggin lists a total of 45 Palm Beach County sites. This initial inventory became the basis for the Florida Master File in Tallahassee initiated in 1967.

Systematic surveys of Palm Beach County began in 1991, when Florida Atlantic University prepared a predictive model for the unincorporated parts of the county (Kennedy et al. 1991). Their survey resulted in the field assessment of approximately 3000 acres and the evaluation of the status of recorded sites in the county, as well as the documentation of five previously unrecorded sites (Kennedy et al. 1991:104). AHC conducted a subsequent county-wide survey (Carr et al. 2002).

AHC has conducted numerous assessments in the vicinity of the project parcel including monitoring and mitigation at the Jupiter Inlet historical and archaeological site, 8PB34 (Carr et al. 2009); work at the historic Jupiter Lighthouse; a reconnaissance survey of Fullerton Island one mile north; at the Jupiter Marina Site, 8PB09261 one half mile north; at the Sperry parcel; and at the adjacent Sawfish Park site, 8PB1138 (Carr et al. 2004).

A search was requested on 9/7/22 with FDHR for archives and literature associated with the project area. This included site forms and reports from the Master Site File of previously recorded archaeological and historic sites and cultural resource assessments in and within one mile of the project parcel (Table 1).

Table 1. Literature Review Summary

Previously Recorded Sites:	
Within Project Parcel	0
Within One Mile of Project Parcel	13
Previous Assessments:	
Within Project Parcel	0
Within One Mile of Project Parcel	35

A review of Florida site files and archives determined that 13 previously recorded cultural resources occur within one mile of the project parcel (Table 2).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	References	In Parcel	Out of Parcel
8PB34A	Jupiter Inlet Archaeological Site	Prehistoric coastal shell midden	<i>Palm Beach Planning and Zoning Dept., 2006</i>		X
8PB35	Jupiter Midden #2	Prehistoric Shell Midden	<i>AHC, 2008</i>		X
8PB170	NN	Prehistoric midden	<i>Wm. J. Kennedy, 1981</i>		X
8PB7718	Sunni Sands Shell Midden	Prehistoric Celt cache	<i>Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 2004</i>		X
8PB9261	Scheurich Midden	Prehistoric midden	<i>Snapp & Lewis, 2007; Panamerican Consultants, 2005</i>		
8PB10940	Jonathan Landing	Prehistoric Shell Midden	<i>AHC, Report #419, 2003</i>		X
8PB11388	Harbor View	Prehistoric Shell Midden with historic component	<i>AHC 2004, Survey #26471</i>	X	
8PB11546	Milam Midden	Late Archaic with historic component	<i>No site file form available</i>		X
8PB11550	Meghen's Mound	Coastal midden	<i>Gregory J. Mount, 2006</i>		X
8PB13725	761 North A1A Concrete Slab	Historic 20 th Century Concrete Slab	<i>Environmental Services Inc. Survey #14415, 2007</i>		X
8PB15298	Celt Cache Site	Shell scatter and Strombus celt cache	<i>Joseph F. Mankowski, 2011</i>		X
8PB18534	Fullerton Island	Shell midden	<i>Chris Davenport, 2019</i>		X
8PB18544	Sawfish Bay	Shell midden	<i>Chris Davenport, 2019</i>		X
Note: ¹ Based on sites within one mile of the project area					

A review of the state report files indicated that thirty-five cultural resource assessments were previously conducted within one mile of the project parcel (Table 3).

Table 3. Previous Cultural Resource Assessments¹

Survey No.	Date	Author	Title	In Parcel	Out of Parcel
1804	1976	Sears, William H.	Archaeological Survey of API In, Jupiter Project.		X
605	1981	New World Research, Inc.	Literature review and Cultural Resources Survey of the U.S. Coast Guard Light Station, Jupiter Inlet, Palm Beach county, Florida.		X
593	1981	Bennett, W.J. Jr.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the U.S. Coast Guard Facilities, Florida, SC and Puerto Rico.		X
408	1981	Humphries, Mark	Archaeological Survey of Government Lots 5 and 6, T40S-R43E.		X
2381	1990	Florida Department of Transportation	A Cultural Assessment Survey of SR 706 (Indiantown Road) in Palm Beach, Florida.		X
23509	1997	Lewis, Scott	Phase I report Archaeological Investigation of the Rest and Recovery center Parcel, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida; conducted by SPLHPS Inc. Scott Lewis Project Manager, Annette Snapp, Consulting Archaeologist May 1997.		X
5325	1998	Janus Research, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of U.S. Coast Guard Exchange Project.		X

2031	2000	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	Archaeological Excavations and Monitoring at the Jupiter Lighthouse Restoration Project, 8PB35, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
8126	2001	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Jupiter Eyeball Tower Location in Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
8118	2002	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	Archaeological Testing and Monitoring of the Septic System Project Area at the Jupiter Inlet Coast Guard Station, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
7878	2002	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	Archaeological Monitoring of a Fenceline Installation at the Jupiter Inlet Coast Guard Station, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
7849	2002	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	Archaeological Monitoring of a Garage Demolition at the Jupiter Inlet Coast Guard Station, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
26471	2004	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the Sawfish Bay Park Parcel, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
14000	2006	Janus Research, Inc.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Study South Florida East Coast Corridor Transit Analysis Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties.		X
14904	2007	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Report U.S. 1/SR 5 Low Level Bridges Replacement Project Development and Environmental (PD&E) Study, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
14415	2007	Environmental Services, Inc.	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the 761 North A1A Tract, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
26126	2008	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	A Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Survey of Fullerton Island, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
22875	2008	Jupiter Wreck, Inc.	Annual Report Jupiter Wreck Incorporated (JCI) 2006-2007.		X
16802	2008	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	AHC Monitoring of Construction for Drainfields at Jupiter Lighthouse (8PB35).		X
15842	2008	Christian Davenport	The Results of a Historic Resources Assessment at the Susan DuBois Kindt Estate in an Unincorporated Portion of Jupiter, Florida.		X
16886	2009	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Jupiter Inlet Fishing Piers in Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
16702	2009	Florida History, LLC	Archaeological and Historical Reconnaissance Survey at USCG Jupiter Inlet Light Station, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
20693	2011	Environmental Services, Inc.	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Jupiter A1A Bike Path, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
19931	2011	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Embankment Stabilization, Indian River BLM and Coast Guard Parcels, Palm Beach county, Florida.		X
19113	2011	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Waterway Park Parcel, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
25194	2013	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the 1116 Love Street Parcel, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
22877	2013	Jupiter Wreck, Inc.	Jupiter Wreck Incorporated (JWI) Annual Report Field Season 2011-2012.		X
20495	2013	Janus Research, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Report for the All Aboard Florida Passenger Rail Project from Orlando to West Palm Beach.		X
20369	2013	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	Submerged Cultural Resources Remote Sensing and Diver Identification of the Intracoastal Waterway, Jupiter, Florida.		X

20293	2013	Janus Research, Inc.	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.		X
25174	2017	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	A Phase I and II Cultural Resource Assessment of the Kempe West Parcel, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
23490	2017	Janus Research, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey State Road (SR) 5/US-1 Federal Highway Bridge from CR A1A to Beach Road, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
26571	2019	Advanced Archaeology, Inc.	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of Sawfish Island, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
28018	2020	Janus Research, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the Village of Tequesta US-1 Bridge Reject Main Relocation Project, Palm Beach County, Florida.		X
27569	2020	Janus Research, Inc.	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.		X
Note: ¹ Based on assessments within one mile of the project parcel.					

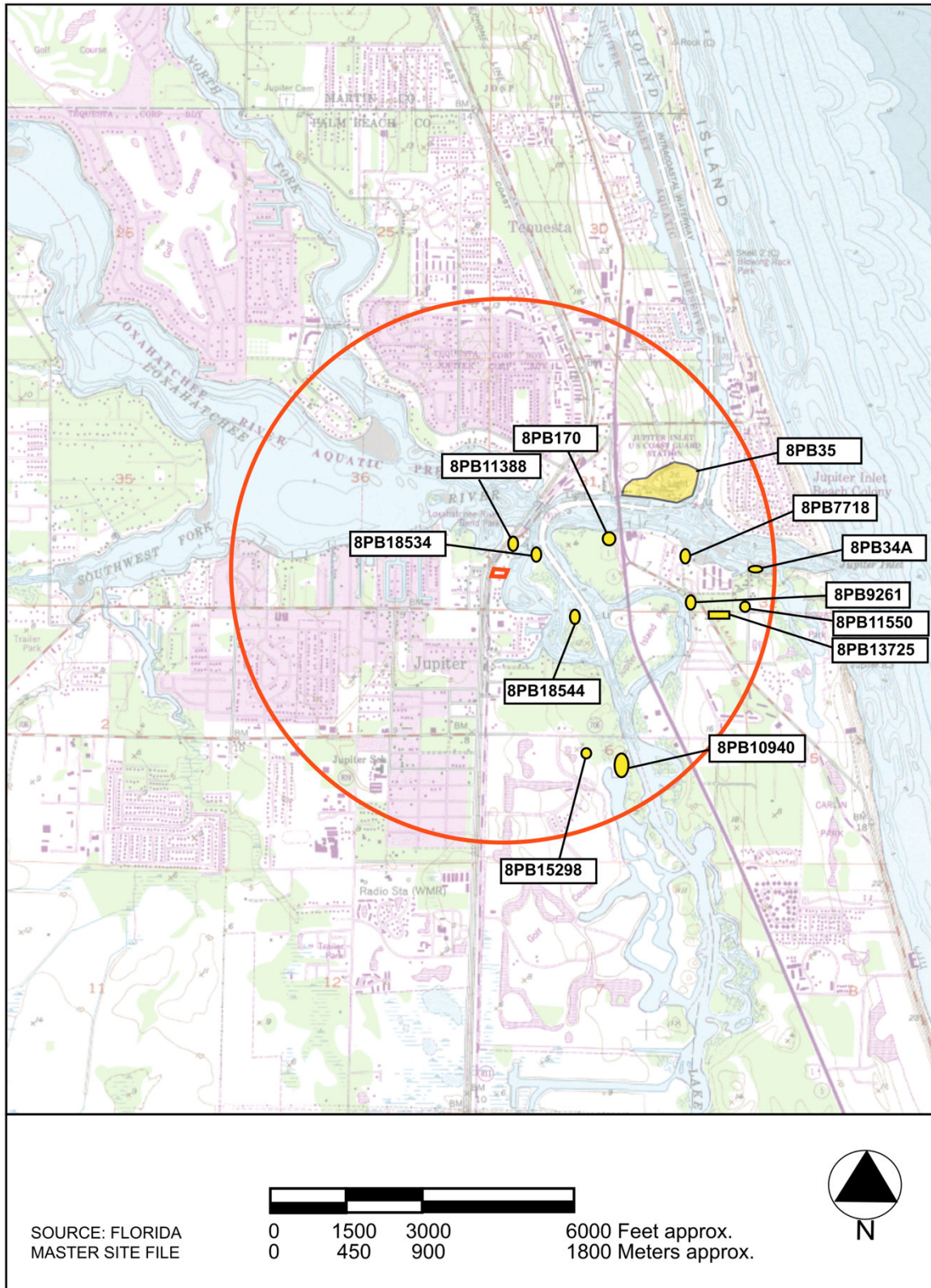


Figure 8. USGS map showing all previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project parcel.

METHODOLOGY

Prior to conducting the initial field work, relevant archives and literature were reviewed. This included studying previous cultural resource reports for sites in the Town of Jupiter, reviewing information from FMSF concerning nearby sites, and examining USGS maps and aerial photographs of the project area.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The principal project goal of the Phase II assessment was to assess site 8PB11388 as it occurs on the project parcel and to determine the integrity and extent of its cultural deposits, its data recovery potential, and the site's eligibility for listing in the National Register.

The Phase II assessment was conducted in response to Town of Jupiter requirements, based on an archaeological management plan submitted by the AHC and a review by the Town's archaeological consultant. The Phase II archaeological assessment plan included additional testing (ten units) to provide more comprehensive coverage of the newly accessible area. Based on a review of the proposed development plan, Phase II testing was conducted within areas of proposed adverse effect. Test units were dug in the areas of greatest data recovery potential. In other areas, shovel tests were excavated. Shovel test and unit numbers succeed the sequence established during the Phase I assessment.

FIELD WORK

The phase II assessment was conducted within the site area, as identified by previous Phase I testing and below the demolished structure. The site on the parcel is bounded by the property boundaries but extends beyond the parcel boundaries to the north and south. After the building that was documented in Phase I was demolished, a surveyor marked areas of proposed impact by new construction with labeled wooden stakes numbered 1-22 (Figure 9). Test units (labeled 1-10) or shovel tests (labeled 10-21) were then dug within those locations (Figure 10). Initially, mechanical excavating was conducted to remove asphalt and fill and expose areas for the test units and shovel tests. Metal detection was conducted in exposed areas below the fill.

Test units measured 1m². Units were excavated by 20cm level or change in context, with all sediments screened through a ¼ inch hardware cloth. Shovel tests measured 50cm² and were dug as deep as one meter. Profile drawings were completed and closing plan and profile photographs were taken for all units and shovel tests.

Oyster shell was weighed on site and discarded. Non-diagnostic historic refuse was similarly discarded. All other prehistoric cultural materials and diagnostic historic materials were collected.

COLLECTIONS

All collected material was transported to the AHC facility in Davie for cataloging and analysis. Following analysis, all materials will be transferred to the Loxahatchee River Historical Society.

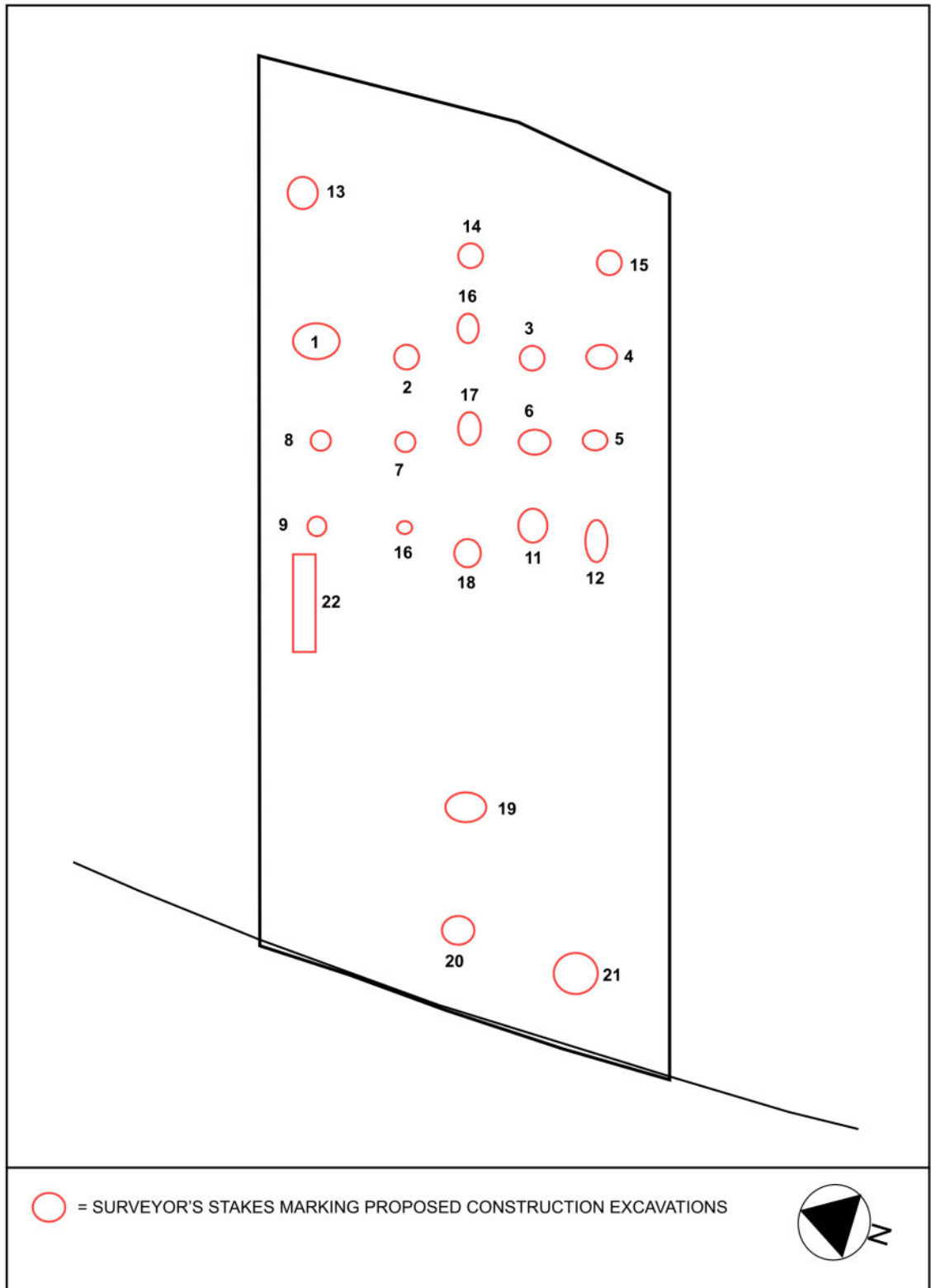


Figure 9. Project parcel showing location of surveyor's stakes marking proposed construction excavations.

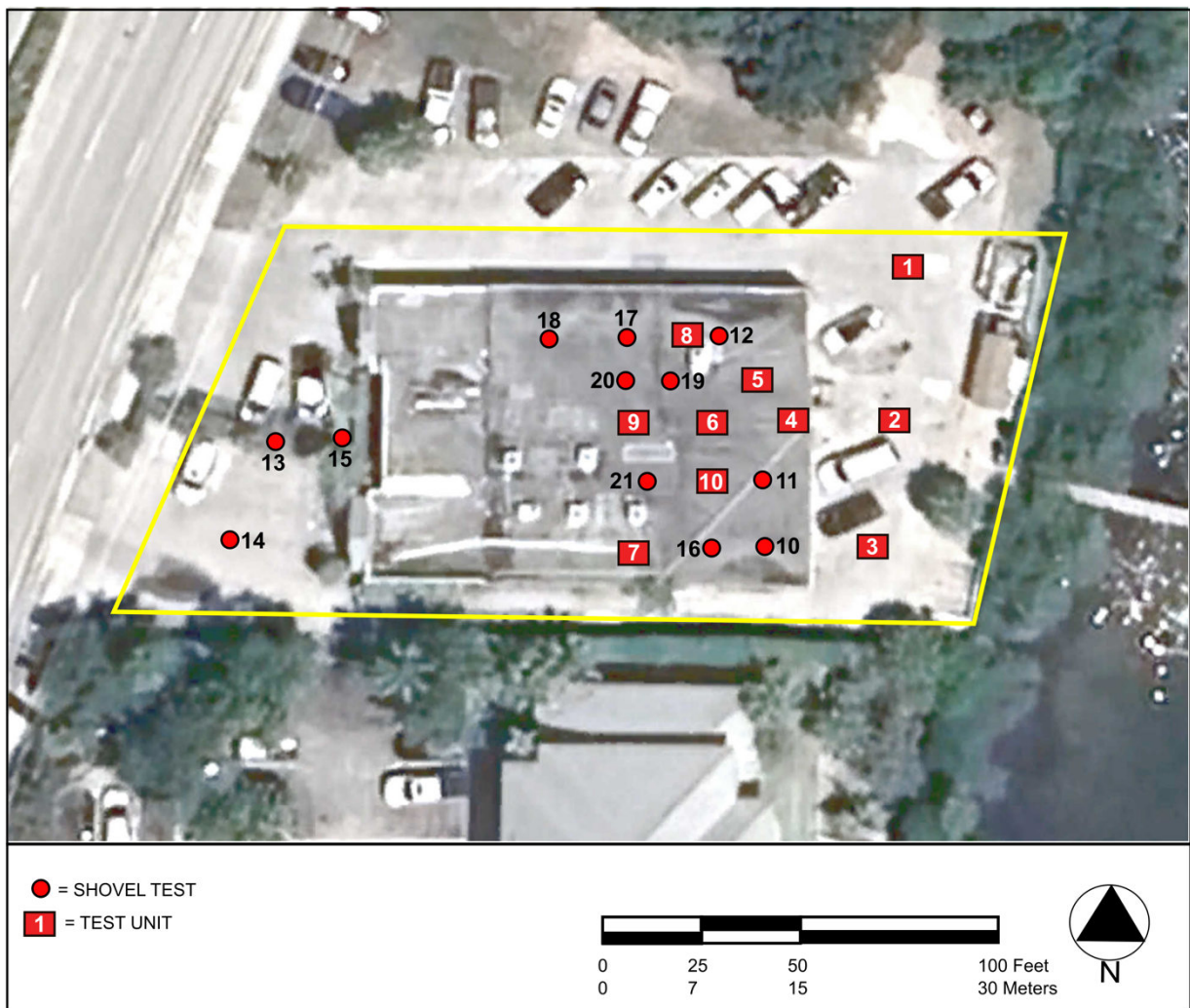


Figure 10. 2024 aerial photograph of the project parcel showing the location of Phase II test units and shovel tests.

RESULTS

FEATURES

Feature 1

One prehistoric feature with a total of ten shark vertebrae, FS 16, was uncovered in Unit 2, Level 2. The vertebrae were aligned east to west (Figure 11).



Figure 11. Articulated shark vertebrae, Feature 1, Unit 2, FS 16.

Feature 2

Feature 2 (FS 64), a pottery sherd cluster from a single sand-tempered plain bowl, was encountered in Unit 7.

A possible disturbed historic feature was uncovered in Unit 2 where dense historic refuse including broken bottles were encountered. A feature number was not assigned because the feature's boundary could not be discerned.

UNIT SUMMARIES

Unit 1 (Stake 13)

This unit (1m²) was excavated in four levels to a depth of 80cmbs. At the bottom of Level 4, a shovel test was dug to a depth of 130cmbs into inundated soil. Dense shell refuse was encountered through Level 4. Level 1 was redeposited with intact midden encountered in Level 2 at about 20cmdbd. The combined weight of shell refuse for levels 1 through 3 was 273.2kg. Shell refuse decreased gradually from Level 4 into the shovel test, with 4kg collected from about 80-95cmdbd.

FS: 10-14

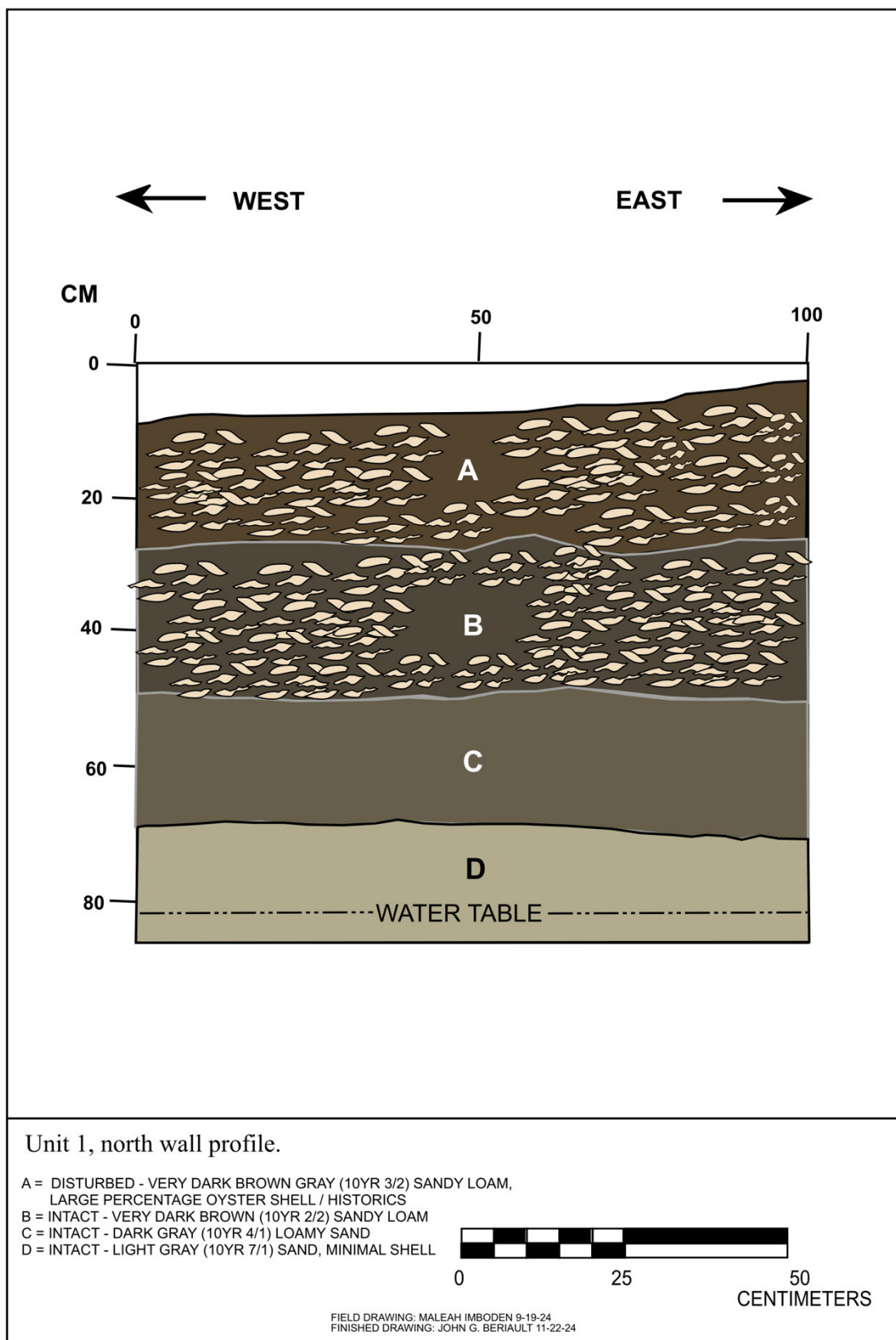


Figure 12. Unit 1, north wall profile graphic.

Unit 2 (Stake 14)

This unit (1m²) was excavated in four levels to a depth of 80cmbs. At the bottom of Level 4, a shovel test was dug to a depth of 128cmbs into inundated soil. Dense shell refuse was encountered through Level 4. Level 1 was redeposited with intact midden encountered in Level 2. The combined weight of shell refuse for levels 1 through 3 was 372kg. Shell refuse decreased gradually from Level 4 into the shovel test, ranging from 68.8kg in Level 4, 34.3kg in Level 5, and 10.2kg in Level 6, the last two levels being within the shovel test.

FS: 15-20



Figure 13. Unit 2, north wall profile.

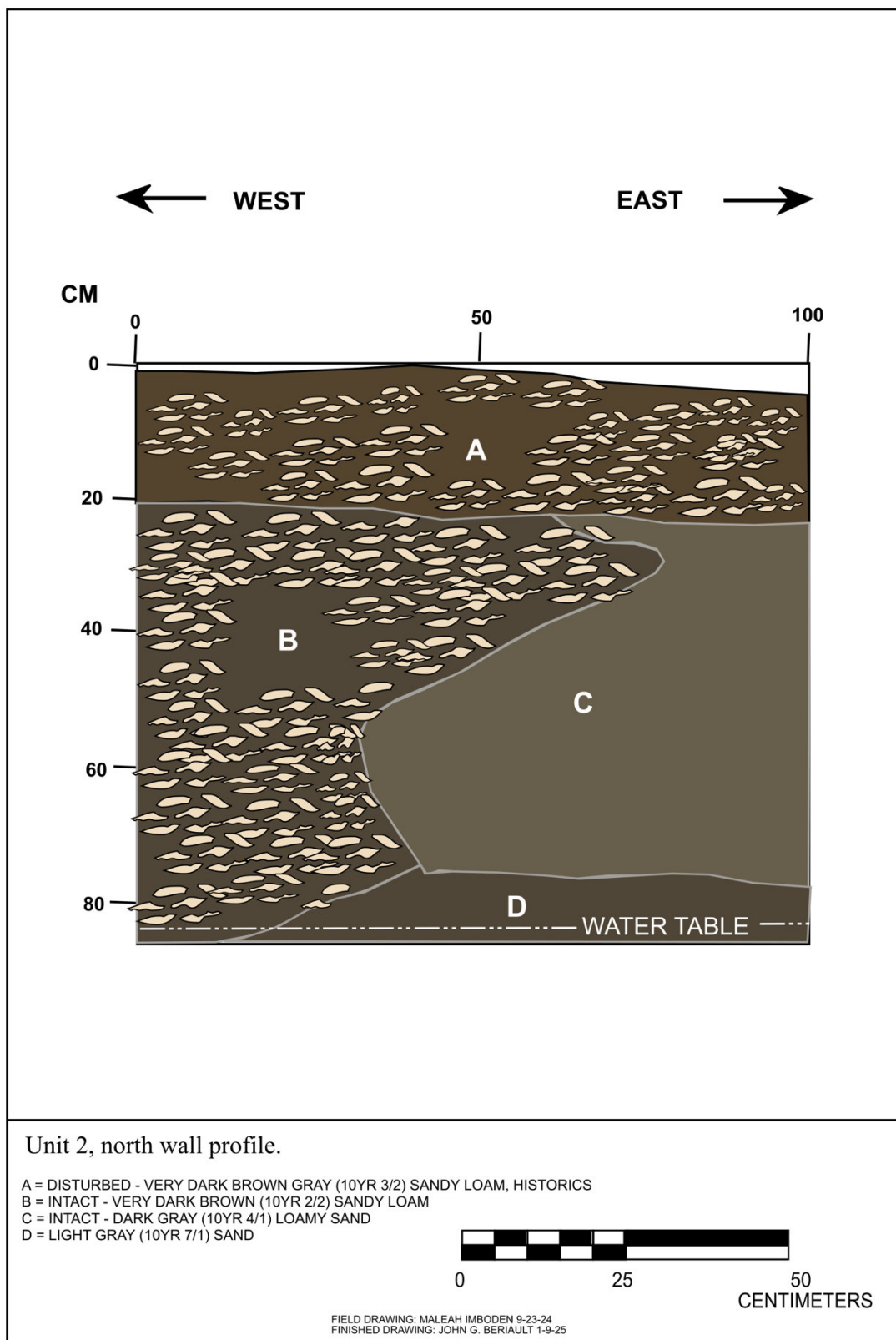


Figure 14. Unit 2, north wall profile graphic.

Unit 3 (Stake 15)

This unit (1m²) was dug in five levels to a depth of 122cmbs. Level 1 was redeposited midden with 121.9kg of shell refuse. Dense shell refuse continued into Level 2 (151.9kg) and Level 3 (98.7kg). Shell refuse lessened to 18kg in Level 4 and 6.2kg in the Level 5 shovel test. Excavations did not continue because of sterile sediments encountered by a shovel test in Level 5.

FS: 31-3



Figure 15. Unit 3, closing.

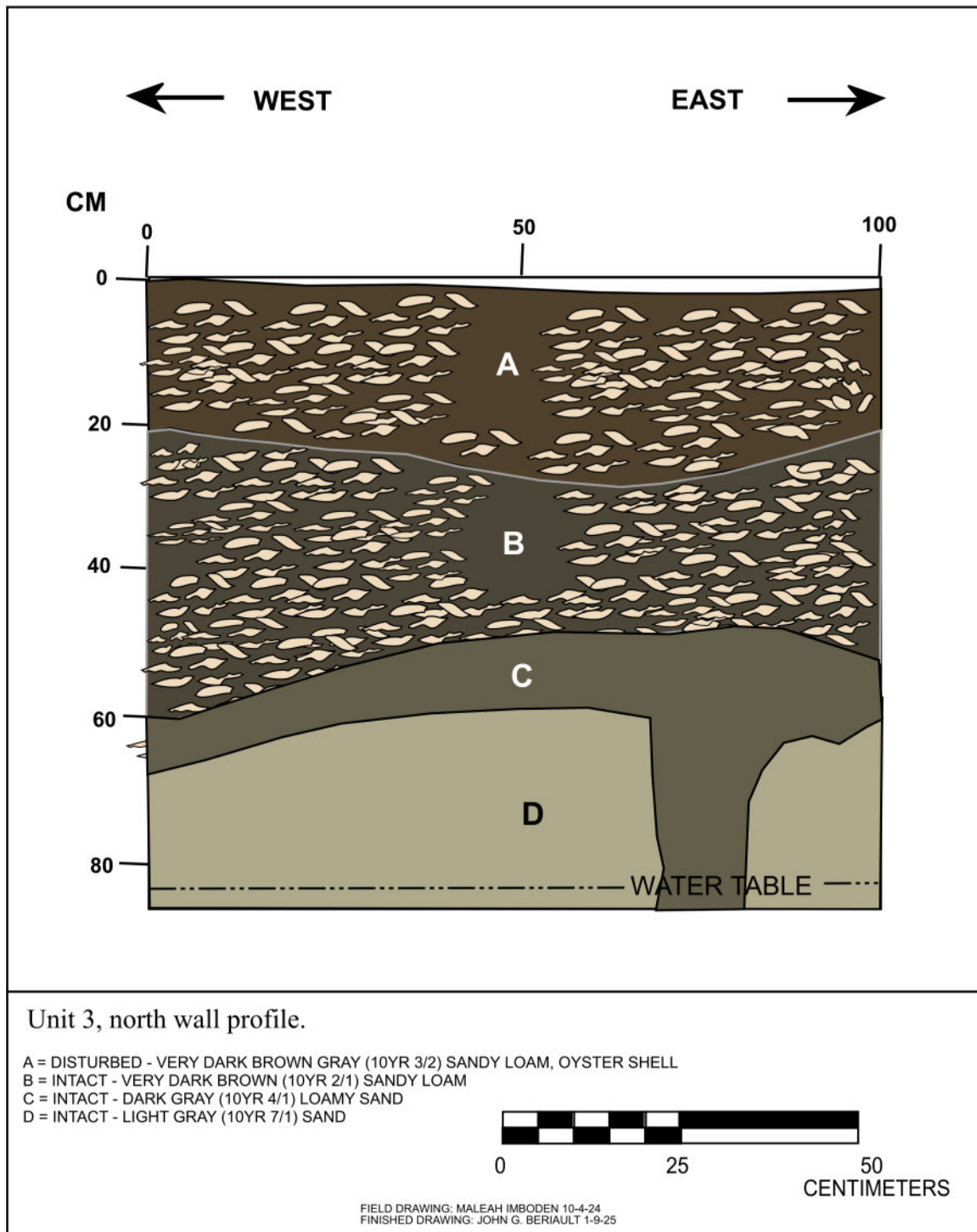


Figure 16. Unit 3, north wall profile graphic.

Unit 4 (Stake 16)

This unit (1m²) was dug in five levels, the fifth level being dug as a shovel test (50cm²). Level 1 was disturbed with a scatter of historic refuse. Shell refuse occurred in Level 1 (40.5kg) and was most dense in Level 2 (125.2kg). Shell diminished below Level 2 with 48.2kg in Level 3 and no shell in levels below.

FS: 21-23

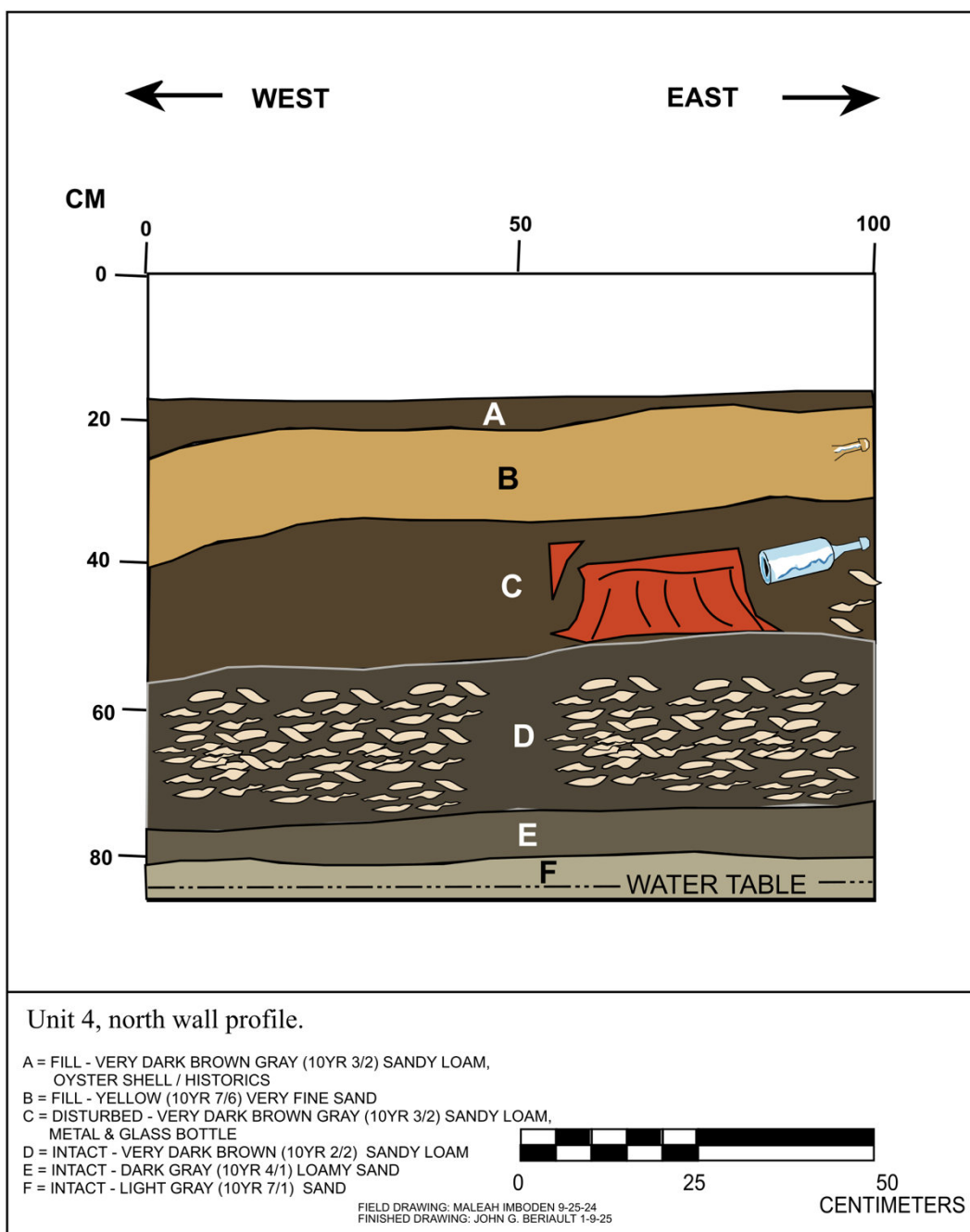


Figure 17. Unit 4, north wall profile graphic.

Unit 5 (Stake 2)

This unit (1m²) was excavated in four levels to a depth of 80cmbs. At the bottom of Level 4, a shovel test was dug to a depth of 150cmbs into inundated soil. Dense shell refuse was encountered through Level 4. Level 1 was redeposited with intact midden encountered in Level 2. The combined weight of shell refuse for levels 1 through 3 was 221.5kg. No shell was recovered from 80cm to 130cmdbd.

FS: 27-30



Figure 18. Unit 5, closing.

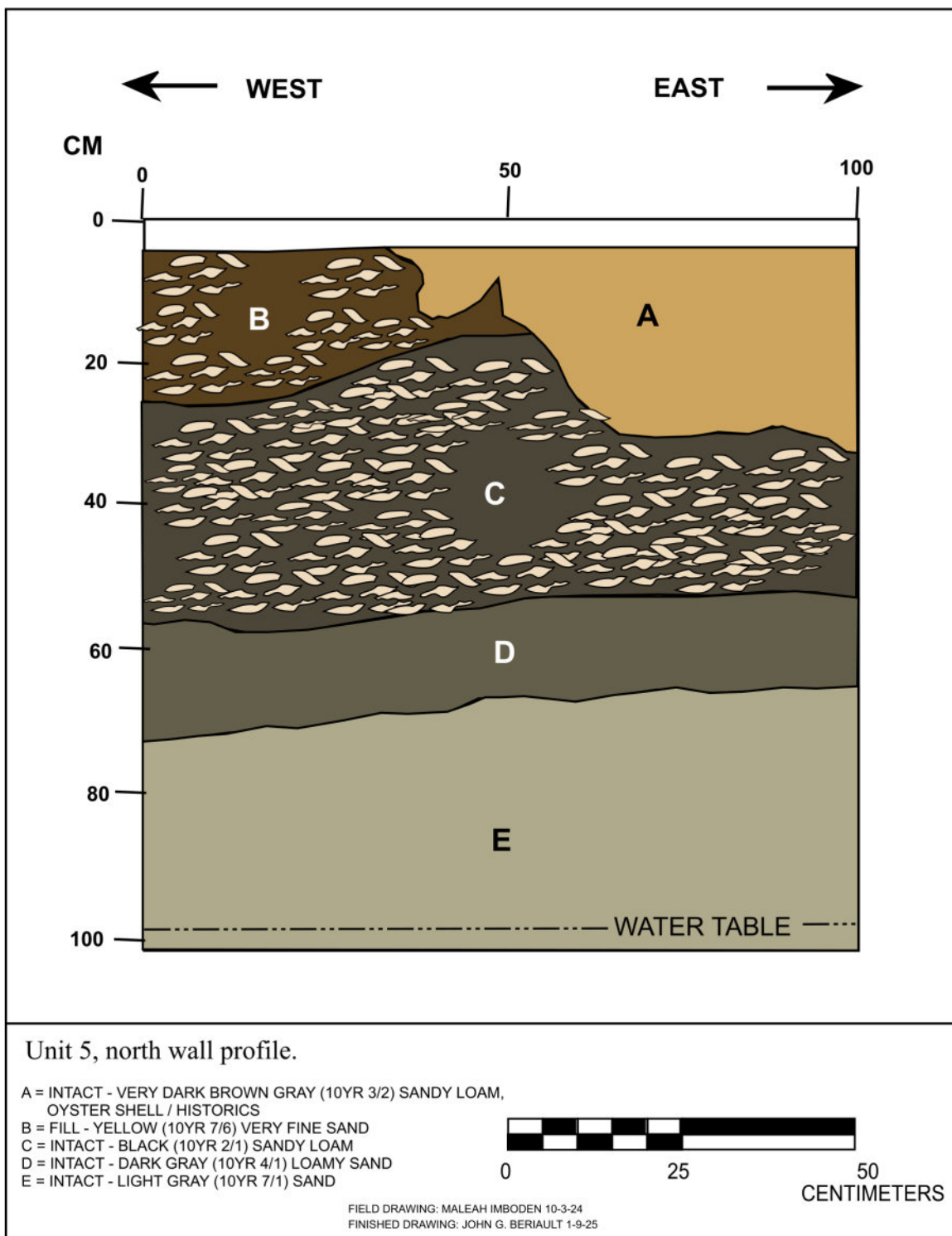


Figure 19. Test unit 5, north wall profile.

Unit 6 (Stake 17)

This unit (1m²) was excavated in five levels to a depth of 130cmbs. Levels 1 through 2 (0-40cmbs) contained dense oyster shell refuse (140.3kg), although Level 1 was redeposited. Level 3 had minimal shell, and Levels 4 and 5 had none. Level 5 was dug as far as 40cm because sterile sediments were encountered.

FS: 57-59



Figure 20. Unit 6, closing.

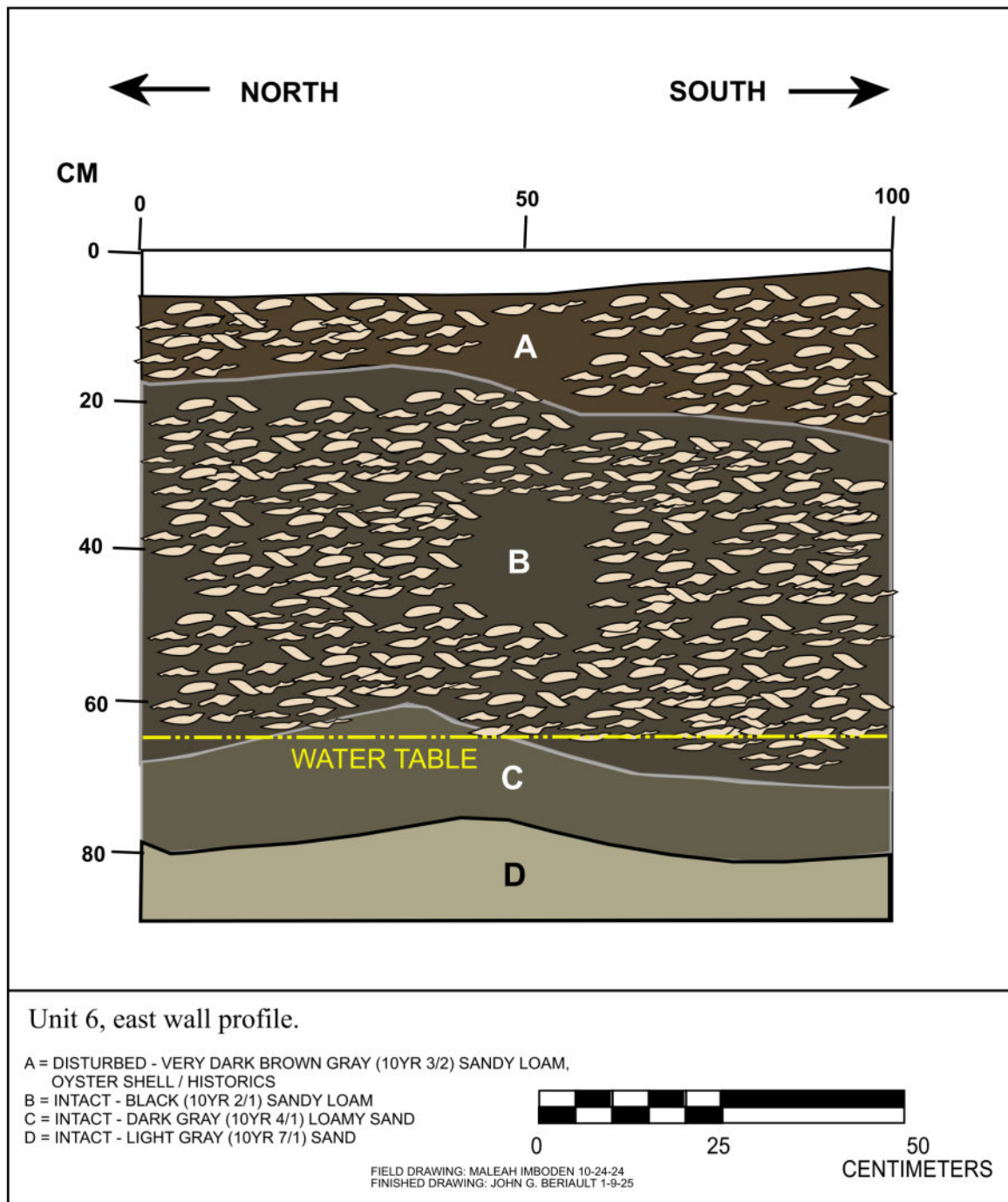


Figure 21. Unit 6, east wall profile graphic.

Unit 7 (Stake 12)

This unit (1m²) was excavated in five levels (0-130cmbs). Level 1 was redeposited with extensive historic refuse. Levels 1 through 8 contained extensive shell refuse with Level 2 (20-40cmbs) having the highest quantity (105.4kg). Feature 2 (FS 64), a pottery sherd cluster, was encountered in Level 2.

FS: 62-66



Figure 22. Unit 7, closing.

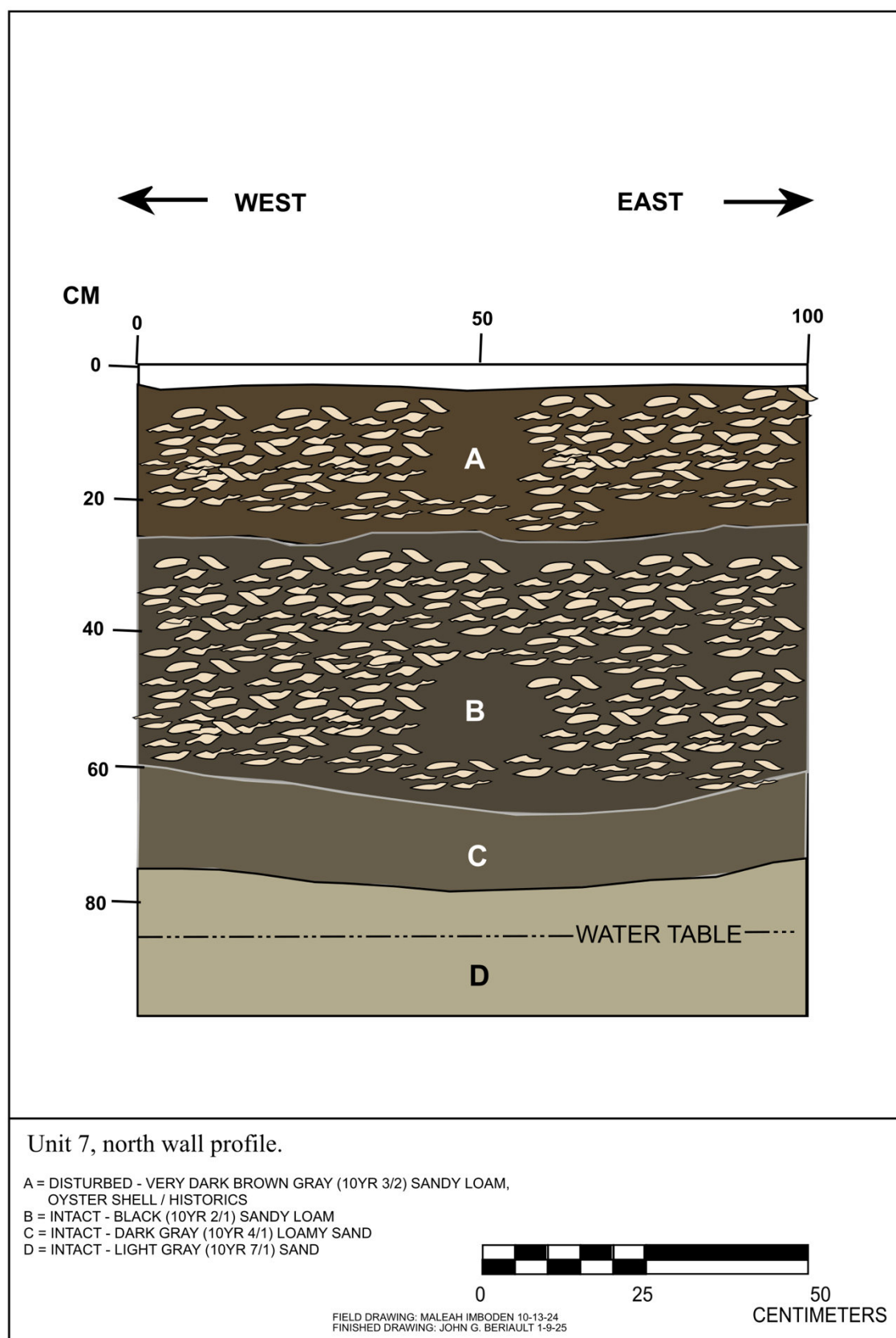


Figure 23. Unit 7, north wall profile graphic.

Unit 8 (Stake 8)

This unit (1m²) was excavated in five levels (0-130cmbs). Level 1 was disturbed redeposited midden with 120kg of shell. Dense shell continued into Level 2 (40.3kg). Midden ended in Level 3. Inundated sterile sand characterized Level 4 (60-80cmbs). A shovel test was dug at the bottom of Level 4 confirming sterile sediments at deeper levels.

FS: 67-73



Figure 24. Unit 8, south wall profile.

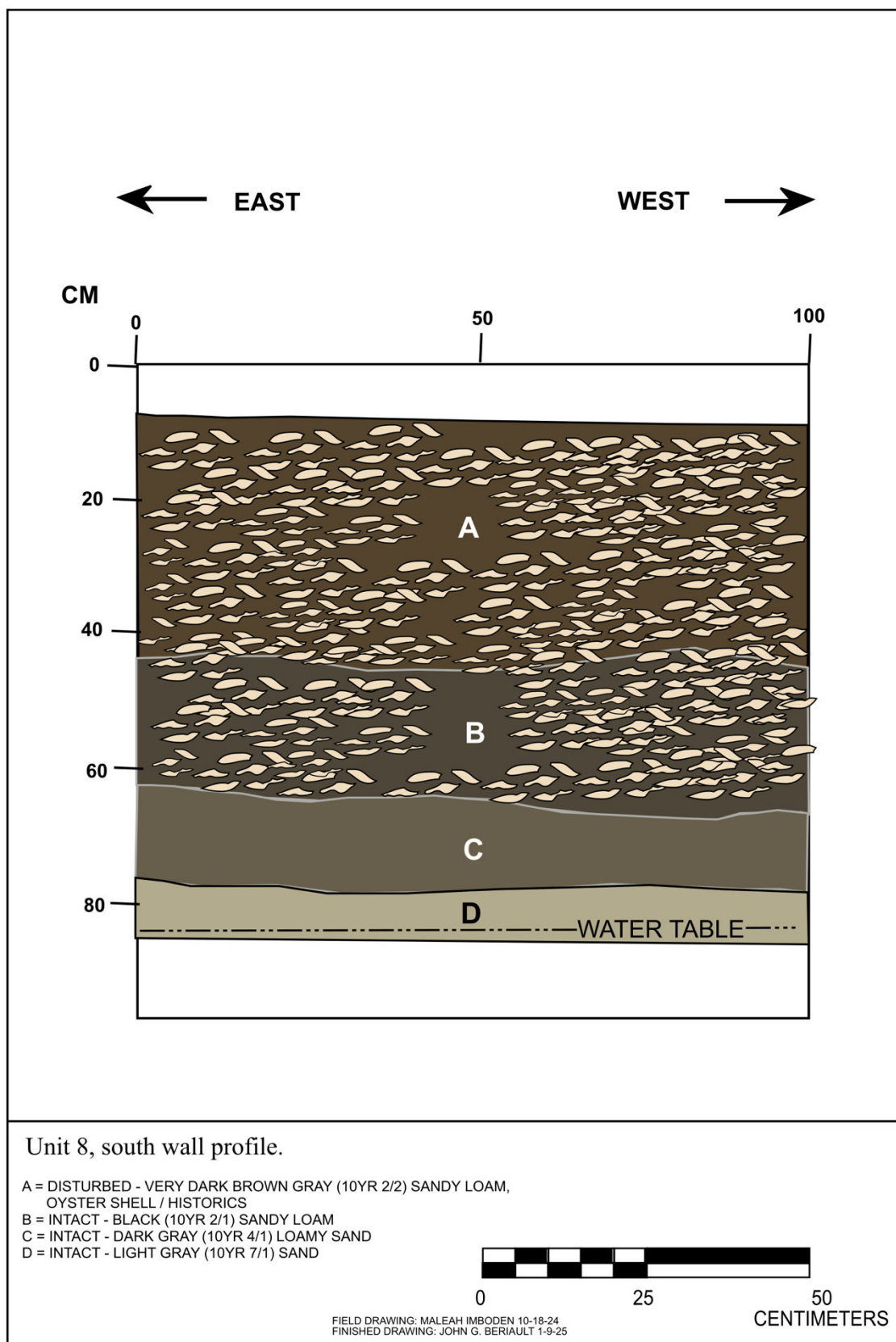


Figure 25. Unit 8, south wall profile graphic.

Unit 9 (Stake 18)

This unit (1m²) was dug through six levels (0-130cmbs). Level 1 was disturbed with historic refuse. Level 2 was an intact midden. Levels 1 and 2 had a combined 3.2kg of shell, with sparse shell (.08kg) in Level 3 and no shell in Levels 4 and 5. A shovel test dug in the bottom of Level 6 was sterile.

FS: 74-77



Figure 26. Unit 9, north wall profile.

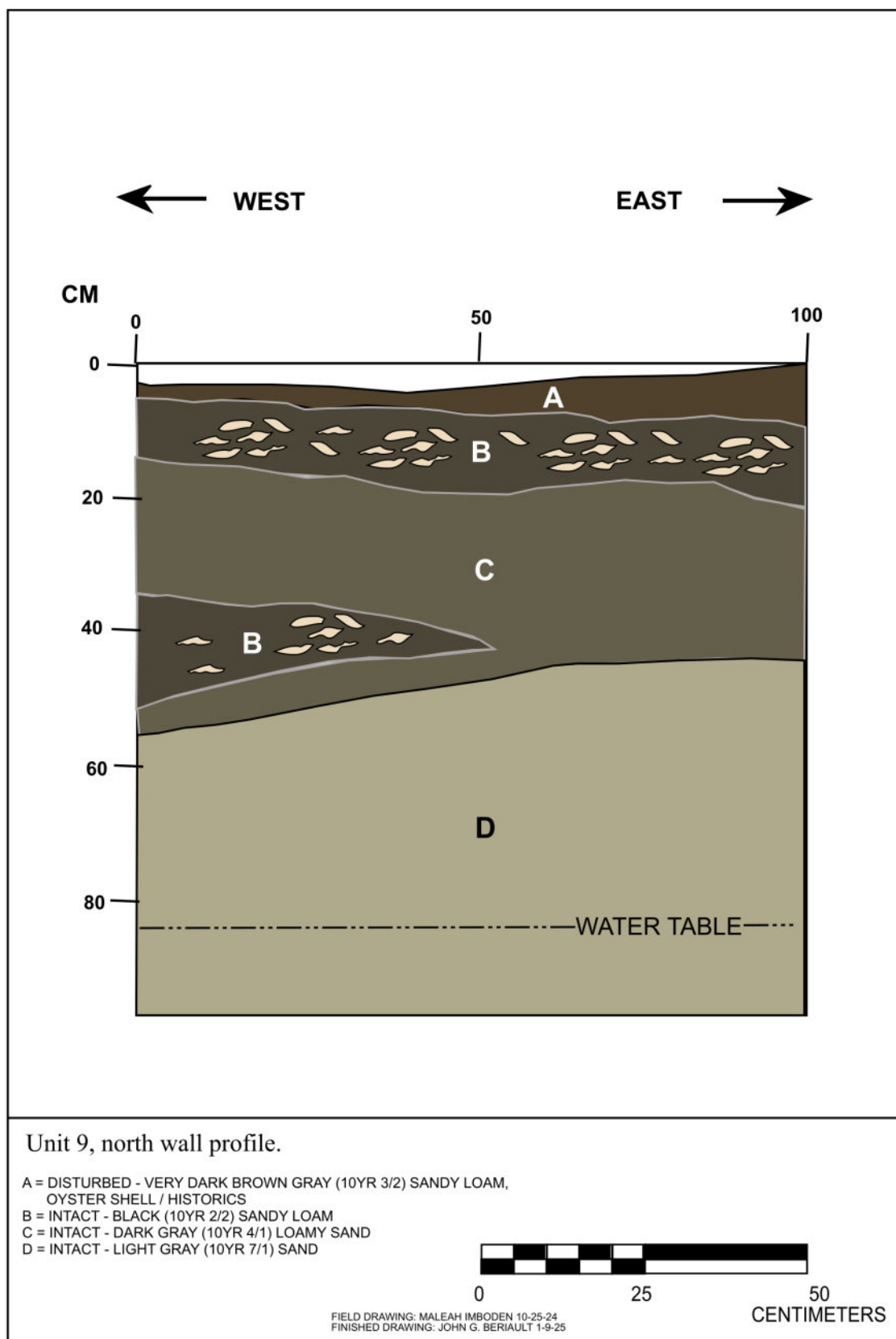


Figure 27. Test unit 9, north wall profile.

Unit 10 (Stake 6)

This unit (1m²) was dug through four levels including a shovel test at 80-130cmbs. Both Levels 1 and 2 included redeposited midden with historic refuse occurring. Shell refuse was dense in Levels 1 and 2 (260.4kg), less in Level 3 (35.5kg), and 0.7kg in Level 4. Levels 4 and 5 were largely sterile sand below the remnant shell midden uncovered at the top of Level 4. A column sample was recovered from the south wall profile in 10cm levels.

FS: 81-83, Column Sample FS: 96-100



Figure 28. Unit 10, east wall profile.

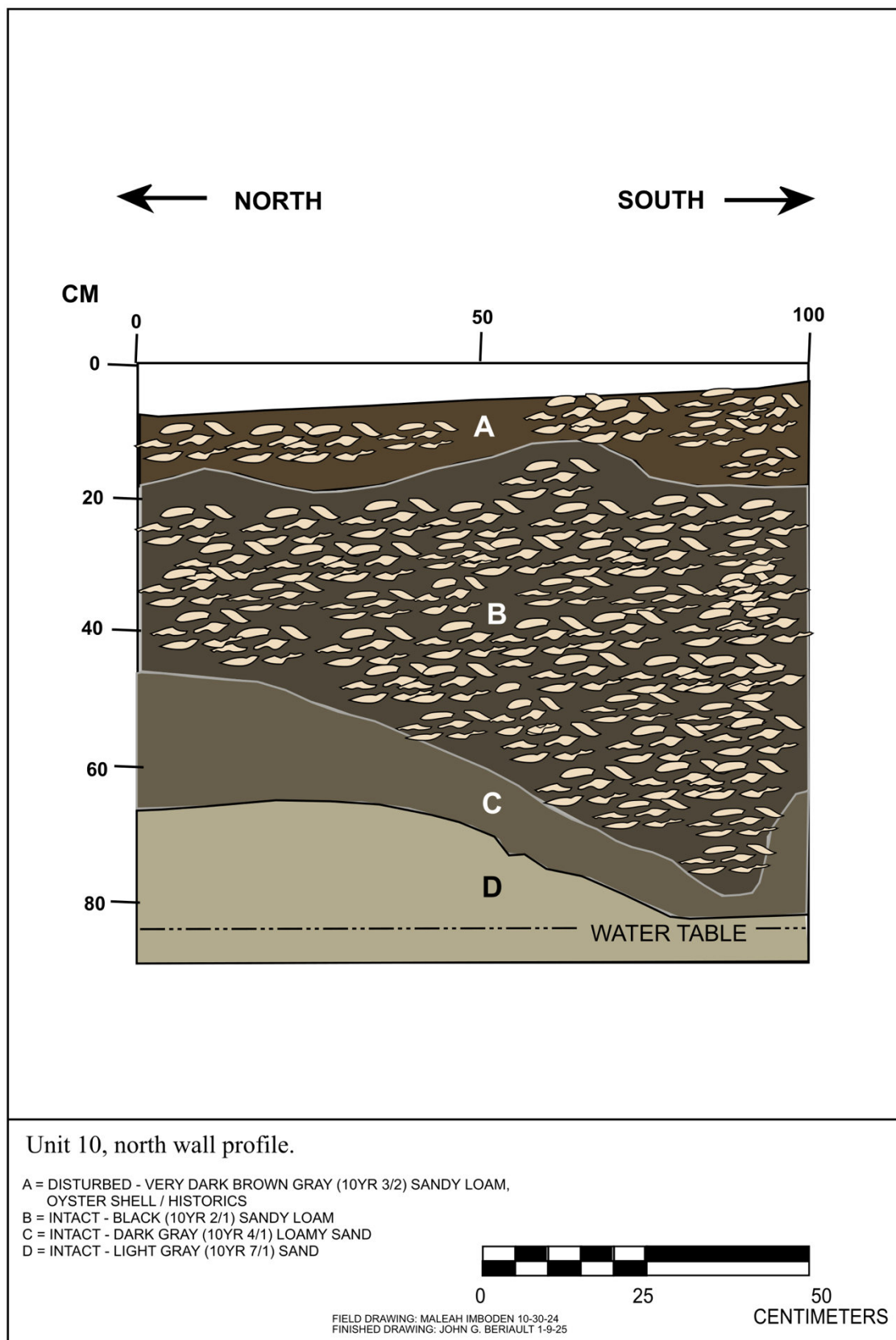


Figure 29. Unit 10, north wall profile graphic.

COLUMN SAMPLES

Two column samples, each measuring 40cm², were recovered from Units 3 and 10 respectively. Each column was dug in 10cm levels and assigned a unique FS number. All samples were sifted by flotation and graduated screen sizes (1/4", 1/16", 1/8").

RADIOCARBON SAMPLES

Several charcoal and other organic samples recovered from the units and columns have been submitted for radiocarbon dating. The results will be presented in a subsequent addendum report.

SUMMARY OF CULTURAL MATERIAL

A total of 86 field specimens (FS) were collected encompassing collections made from shovel tests, unit excavations, metal detecting and surface collecting. The Phase II field specimen log began with the number 11 because FS 1-10 were assigned to the Phase I assessment.

The collection includes prehistoric and historic materials. Prehistoric artifacts and ecofacts occurred throughout the central and eastern parts of the parcel. Artifacts include pottery sherds (N=83) and three shell tools including a *Cassis* knife/scrapper (Figure 30), a conch shell celt fragment (FS 83), and a possible shell hammer (FS 59). Pottery types include 72 sand-tempered plain, three St. Johns Check Stamped (Figure 31), four St. Johns Plain, three non-local micaceous clay sherds, and one shell-tempered sherd.



Figure 30. *Cassis* shell knife/scrapper, FS 16.



Figure 31. St. Johns Check Stamped pottery, FS 72.

Other prehistoric materials include large quantities of oyster and other shells, all refuse from subsistence activities. A total of 2529.1kg (5580 pounds) of shell were weighed on the site and then discarded. The largest amount of shell from intact midden was recovered from Unit 2 (349.8kg)—for the relative distribution of shell from intact midden per unit see Figure 43).

Recovered faunal bone totaled 1.85kg (4 pounds), all of which was collected. The largest amount of faunal bone from intact midden was recovered from Unit 2 (0.5kg)—for the relative distribution of faunal bone from intact midden per unit see Figure 44). Species were largely represented by fish but sea turtle also was present (Figure 44). Articulated shark vertebrae (Feature 1, FS 16) were uncovered in Level 2 of Unit 2 (Figure 11).



Figure 32. Faunal bone from Unit 2, Level 2, FS16.

Historic artifacts were plentiful across the site and dated from as early as ca. 1900 to the 1930s, reflecting the residential use of the parcel. Broken bottle fragments include medicine, spirits, and soda (Figures 34, 35). An unusual glass artifact is a broken green dessert dish (FS 78, Figure 33). Ceramic sherds include ironstone and whiteware. Other historic artifacts of interest include a bent hotel key tag from the Palm Beach Hotel (FS 95, Figure 40) and a U.S nickel dated 1901 (Figure 41). A bent, sterling silver spoon with a patent date of 1881 (FS 85) was found in Unit 2 (Figure 42). Most metal artifacts were recovered by metal detection.



Figure 33. Green glass dessert cup, FS 78.



Figure 34. Above right: ink bottle, FS 21.



Figure 35. Right: medicine bottle, FS 21.



Figure 36. Historic ceramic, FS 4.



Figure 37. Decorated milk glass cosmetic jar, FS 15.

Figure 38. Bisque male figure, FS 16.



Figure 39. New Rival shotgun shell, FS 16.





Figure 40. Palm Beach Hotel key tag, FS 95.



Figure 41. 1901 U.S. nickel, FS 16.



Figure 42. Silver plated spoon, FS 85.

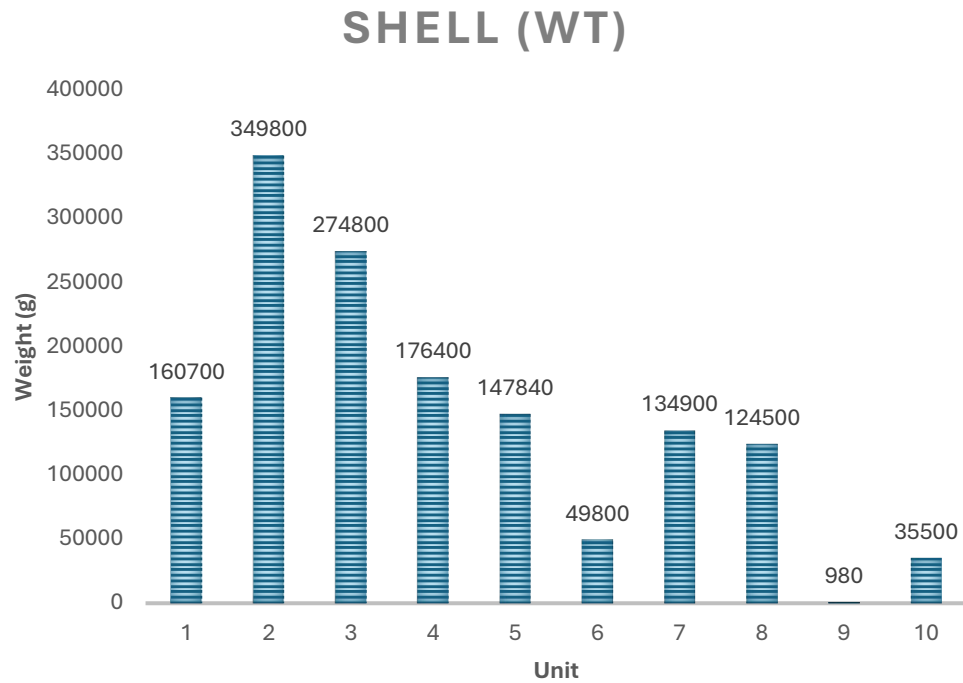


Figure 43. Distribution of weights of marine shell refuse from intact midden by unit.

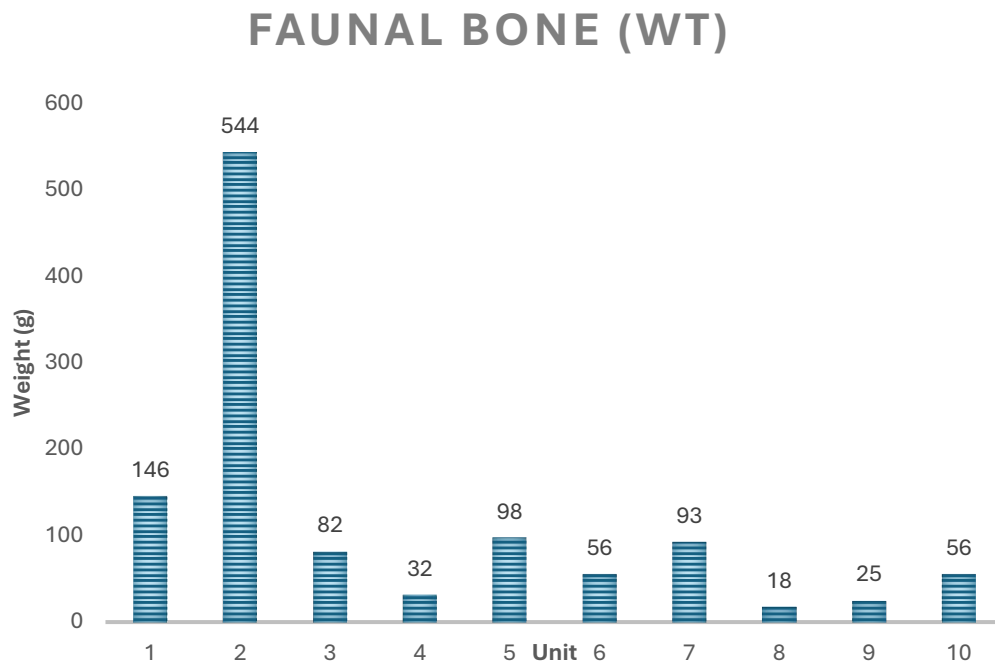


Figure 44. Distribution of weights of faunal bone from intact midden by unit.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase II assessment determined that the Bayside component of site 8PB11388 is a prehistoric midden characterized by thick deposits of oyster shell representing intensive subsistence activities. Despite historic and modern use of the parcel causing disturbances to the underlying sediments, deeper deposits are intact. Cultural deposits are found as deep as 80cm below surface. Decorated types of prehistoric ceramics such as St. Johns Check Stamped were rare but indicate occupancy that is at least 1000 years BP (before present).

The historic refuse reflects use of the parcel by pioneer settlers from ca. 1900 through the mid-twentieth century. The parcel's location near the Florida East Coast Railroad station attracted commercial and residential use in and near the parcel. The Palm Beach Hotel key tag dating from ca. 1910 (Figures 30 and 35) and the Stuart Bakery token (found in the Phase I assessment, dating from the same period) testify to the commerce brought by visitors and residents who arrived by way of the railroad. The FEC railroad reached Jupiter in 1894 and West Palm Beach the same year.



Figure 35. The Palm Beach Hotel, built in 1902, stood on Palm Beach Island facing Lake Worth. It burned to the ground during the first Breakers Hotel fire in 1925. Postmarked 1907. Collection of Robert S. Carr.

Site 8PB11388 is eligible for listing in the National Register based on criteria A and D. The proposed development of the parcel should proceed with an adequate mitigation plan that includes Phase III documentation limited to those areas to be affected by proposed development, specifically selected foundation excavations and the exfiltration pit. In addition, monitoring by an archaeologist should occur during all ground disturbing activities.

A Phase III mitigation should fully excavate the proposed foundation holes within the principal site area, including foundation holes marked by Stakes 1-19. In some cases, proposed archaeological excavations will be expansions of existing units. Additionally, monitoring and possible excavations should be conducted within proposed utility trenches.

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APPENDIX I: FIELD SPECIMEN LOG

FS	Provenience				Faunal bone (g)	Shell (g)	Shell artifact (n)	Prehistoric Pottery				Historics	Comments
	Unit	ST	Level	Feature #				STP (n)	SJP (n)	SJCS (n)	Misc. (n)		
10	1		1		34	116400		6					
11	1		2		44	117100		4					STP refit
12	1		3		70	39700		1					
13	1		4		20	3900		1					
14	1				12								
15	2		1		16	135500		1				x	Shark tooth (3);
16	2		2		72	115500	1	1				x	Possible shell hammer (1)
17	2		3		84	121000							
18	2		4	1	286	68800							Articulated shark vertebrae
19	2		5		94	34300		10					
20	2		6		8	10200							
21	4		1		6	40500						x	
22	4		2		8	128200							
23	4		3		24	4820							
24		10			24	8400		1					
25		11			42	10500		1	1				
26		12			8	5360							
27	5		1		70	74460			3		3		STP with Mica inclusions (3);
28	5		2		56	96540		2					
29	5		3		36	50500							
30	5		4		6	800							
31	3		1		36	121900							
32	3		2		30	151900							
33	3		3		38	98700							
34	3		4		8	18000							
35	3		5		6	6200							
37+38	3				22	3356							Column Sample
39+40	3					2030							Column Sample
41+42	3				6	2808		2					Column Sample
43+44	3					2596							Column Sample
45+46	3					4622							Column Sample
47+48	3					5168							Column Sample
49+50	3												Column Sample
51+52	3					3812							Column Sample
53+54	3					190							Column Sample
55	3					128							Column Sample
57	6		1		14	92500		5				x	
58	6		2		28	47800				1	1		Shell tempered pottery sherd
59	6		3		28	200							Shell hammer fragment (1)
60					0.5	60							
61					8			1				x	
62	7		1		18	78900		9				x	
63	7		2		80	105400		6					
64	7		2	2				19					Ceramic cluster inside of soil sample

FS	Provenience				Faunal bone (g)	Shell (g)	Shell artifact (n)	Prehistoric Pottery				Historics	Comments
	Unit	ST	Level	Feature #				STP (n)	SJP (n)	SJCS (n)	Misc. (n)		
65	7		3		3	24400							
66	7		4		10	5100							
67		16			38			1					
68		17			6								
69	8		1		18	120000		1				x	
70	8		2		40	40300							
71	8		3			84200							
72		18			26					1		x	
73		19			40			2					
74	9		1		12	2300						x	
75	9		2		1	900		1		1			
76	9		3		18	80		2					
77	9		4		6								
78		20			5							x	
79		21			136							x	
80		20			8								
81	10		1		68	116300		3				x	
82	10		2		26	144100		1					
83	10		3		30	35500	1						Shell celt fragment (1)
84													
85	MD											x	Metal Detection
86	MD											x	Metal Detection
87	MD											x	Metal Detection
88	MD											x	Metal Detection
89	MD											x	Metal Detection
90	MD											x	Metal Detection
91	MD											x	Metal Detection
92	MD											x	Metal Detection
93	MD											x	Metal Detection
94	MD											x	Metal Detection
95	MD											x	Metal Detection
96	10		4		12	7080		3					Column Sample
97	10					3476							Column Sample
98	10					4664							Column Sample
99	10				2	4038							Column Sample
100	10					4085							Column Sample
101	10					3576							Column Sample
102	10				6	338							Column Sample
103	10												Column Sample
104	10												Column Sample
105	10												Column Sample
106	10												Column Sample
Total					1854	2529187	2	75	4	3	4		

APPENDIX III: FLORIDA SURVEY LOG

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)

Bayside Jupiter Parcel Phase II 2024.105

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment of the Bayside Jupiter Parcel, Palm Beach County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Carr, Robert S.

3. Beriault, John G.

2. Imboden, Maleah

4. Franklin, Ryan

Publication Year 2024

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

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

AHC Technical Report #1493

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Robert S. CarrAffiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc. City Davie, Florida

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

1. Lake Worth Creek3. Jupiter

5. _____

7. _____

2. Sawfish Bay

4. _____

6. _____

8. _____

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

Clear Sponsor Values

Name _____

Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail _____

Recorder of Log Sheet John G. BeriaultDate Log Sheet Completed 12-10-2024

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 JUPITERYear 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 9-10-2023 End 11-15-2024 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 0.58 acresNumber 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

Ten 1X1 meter units; 12 shovel tests

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): 1X1 meter Units

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

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

Survey Results

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

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

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

PB11388

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

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

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY

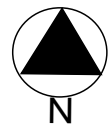
SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

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

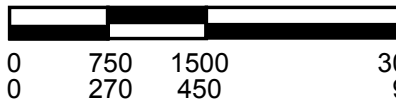


USGS Map of the Bayside Jupiter parcel.



TOWNSHIP 40S, RANGE 43E, SECTION 31

USGS Map: JUPITER, REV. 1986



3000 Feet approx.
900 Meters approx.

APPENDIX III: FLORIDA SITE FORM – 8PB11388

☐ Original
☒ Update



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site # **PB11388**
 Field Date **10-15-2024**
 Form Date **12-10-2024**
 Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) Sawfish Bay - Bayside Component Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Project Name Bayside Jupiter Phase II 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 43E Section 31 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☒ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Township 40S Range 43E Section 31 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
 Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting 160000 Northing 160000
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Address / Vicinity / Route to: _____

US A-1-A to 1/4 mile south of Sawfish Bay Park on Lake Worth Creek. Site is on west bank adjacent to A-1-A

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

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

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

1. _____ 2. _____

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

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

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

1. East Okeechobee III, IV 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)

Southern component of a n extensive midden site on the western side of Lake Worth Creek/Sawfish Bay

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

Site is significant based on criteria A and D

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

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

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

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

- ☐ 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)

Ten 1X1 meter Units; 12 shovel tests

SITE DESCRIPTION

Clear Description Values

Extent/Size (m²) 6,000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Midden deposits are extensive and as deep as 60cmbs

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:

Ceramic component indicates East Okeechobee III and IV period occupation. Historic refuse indicates ca. 1900-1930 residence.

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Disturbance by past and present development and clearing

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 CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

- A - Metal
A - Animal/unidentified bone
A - Aboriginal ceramics
A - Shell-worked
A - Shellfood remains
A - Miscellaneous historic
☒
☒

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

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

Artifact Comments

Basaltic celt

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

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. St. Johns Check Stamped | N= 1 | 4. Micaceous-tempered pottery | N= 3 | 7. _____ | N= _____ |
| 2. Cassis shell knife | N= 1 | 5. _____ | N= _____ | 8. _____ | N= _____ |
| 3. Shell-tempered pottery | N= 1 | 6. _____ | N= _____ | 9. _____ | N= _____ |

ENVIRONMENT

Clear Environment Values

Nearest fresh water: Type River Name Lake Worth Creek Distance from site (m) 5
Natural community MARITIME HAMMOCK Topography River shore Elevation: Min 1 m Max 2 m
Local vegetation historic tropical hardwood /oak scrub
Present land use vacant
SCS soil series Bassinger fine sand 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 Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc.
Document description _____ File or accession #'s 2024.105
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

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

Recorder Information: Name John G. Beriault Affiliation Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc.
Address / Phone / E-mail 4800 SW 64th Avenue Suite 107, Davie, FL 33314 954-792-9776 archlgcl@bellsouth.net

**Required
Attachments**

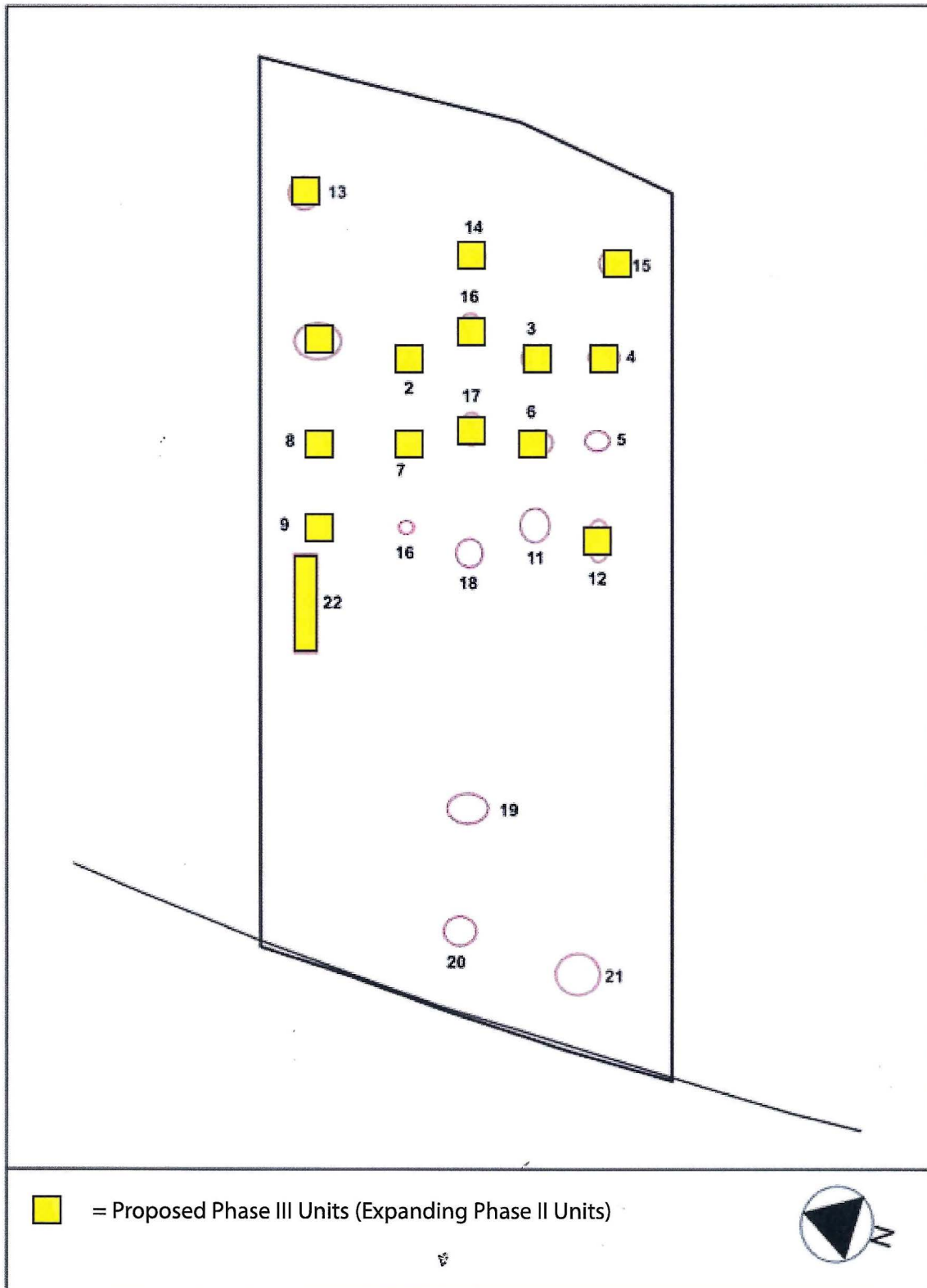
1 PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.



USGS map showing the location of PB11388.

TOWNSHIP 40S, RANGE 43E, SECTION 31
 USGS MAP: JUPITER, REV. 1986







Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.

4800 S.W 64th Ave, Suite 107 Davie, FL 33314

Phone: 954-792-9776 Fax: 954-792-9954

Email: archlgcl@bellsouth.net Web: www.flarchaeology.com

Bayside Parcel Phase III Archaeological Management Plan

INTRODUCTION

AHC proposes to complete Phase III archaeological documentation for archaeological site 8PB113388 located at 1001 A1A Alternate pursuant to Jupiter Town Code Section 27-2443(e)(3). The site was designated in a phase I assessment of the parcel in 2023 (Carr, et al 2023) and subject to a subsequent phase II assessment (Carr, et al 2023).

RESEARCH DESIGN

The Phase III archaeological assessment of 8PB11388 will provide an opportunity to further document a prehistoric midden and subsistence on the Loxahatchee River as part of the Jupiter River complex of sites. The Phase III assessment will expand the recovery of cultural materials recovered during the Phase I and III assessments. This larger quantity of material will provide a more accurate data set for interpreting the site and its patterns of settlement, artifact types, and ecofacts. Some specific themes that will be addressed are as follows:

1. *Settlement Patterns:* Site 8PB11388 is one site of a complex of shell middens among a string of prehistoric sites along Jupiter Inlet and the Loxahatchee River. Site 8PB11388 can yield important information on prehistoric settlement patterns, especially intra-site variations within the Jupiter Inlet complex.
2. *Plant and Animal Use among the Jobe:* The well preserved faunal and possible ethnobotanical assemblage at 8PB11388 can help reconstruct prehistoric diet and provide information contributing to our understanding of prehistoric ecology and habitats particularly in regard to the site's location near Jupiter Inlet.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

The Phase III assessment will be conducted on remaining intact parts of the site within the proposed foundation pilings and exfiltration trench in the construction area. This will expand the previous Phase II units to the full size of the proposed piling holes. These units will be hand excavated. All recovered archaeological materials will be cataloged and analyzed. One hundred percent of the affected cultural deposits within the APE will be hand excavated (see site figure attached).

Units will vary in size based on the size of the building foundation holes, but most will be one to two meters square. Excavations will be conducted to accommodate the limits of the project

disturbances of the principal part of the site. The units will be excavated by natural or cultural contexts wherever possible in 20cm levels. Horizontal and vertical control will be maintained tied to the unit datum point set at the southwest corner. Field maps and photo documentation will be completed for all units and features.

Because the lowest elevations of some units are inundated and subject to tidal fluctuations, a pump will be used to lower the water table during excavations. All unit sediments will be screened through a ¼ inch mesh screen.

SITE SAMPLING / DOCUMENTATION

A total of 20 to 22 units is anticipated. Most units will measure 1 m² to 2m², with the remainder being smaller in order to complete excavation of the remaining foundation holes. Less than ten percent of the midden is anticipated to be excavated leaving most of the site preserved below the proposed structure.

All cultural material will be collected and retained except for shell refuse which will be sampled from discrete level contexts, features, and columns and weighed on site. It is anticipated that two column samples (40cm²) will be collected from the proposed phase III project area. The columns will be excavated in arbitrary 10cm levels, although discrete strata will be excavated to conform to the vertical extent of the stratum. Each sample will be collected by context and level. Samples will be floated and sifted through a graduated tiered screen, including 1/4, 1/8, and 1/16 inch mesh.

ANALYSIS

Analysis will be conducted on the following data classes:

1. **Artifacts**
All recovered artifacts will be analyzed. Of specific interest are the ceramics that will allow for identifying cultural affiliation, tradeware, and a general site chronology based on types.
2. **Ethnobotanical**
All recovered seeds will be analyzed by ethnobotanist Yvette Pretre of AHC to identify species, habitat, and possible cultural use.
3. **Zooarchaeological**
An analysis of samples of recovered faunal remains to determine species, associated habitats, and seasonality will be completed.
4. **Radiocarbon Samples**
Radiocarbon dates will be used to determine the site chronology from its earliest to most recent occupation. A minimum of eight dates is anticipated. Samples will be recovered from column samples, features, and lower midden levels.

All archaeological work will follow the requirements of State of Florida Statutes Chapter 267, Florida Statute 872.05, and conform to the guidelines of Florida Administrative Code 46-A, the

provisions of Florida State Statute 872.05. All discoveries of human remains will be reported to the Florida Department of Historical Resources in accordance with Florida Statute 872.05, to allow for appropriate tribal consultation.

CURATION

All recovered materials will be stored at the AHC facilities in Davie prior to transfer to the Loxahatchee Historical Museum or the Town of Jupiter.

REPORTS

Upon completion of the field work and analysis a report of fieldwork completion will be provided to the Town. A final technical report that follows Florida DHR Modular 3 guidelines will be provided to reviewing agencies.

REFERENCES CITED

Advanced Archaeology

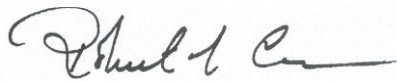
2019 A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of Sawfish Island, Palm Beach County, Florida. Survey #26571 on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida.

Carr, Robert S.

2005 Historic and Archaeological Site Designation Report for Sawfish Bay Park, Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida. *AHC Technical Report #514*. Survey #26471 on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida.

Carr, Robert S, Inboden, M., Franklin R., and Beriault, J.

2024 A Phase II Archaeological Assessment of Site 8PB11388 at the Bayside Parcel, Town of Jupiter, Palm Beach County, Florida, AHC Report # 1493.



Robert S. Carr
Project Archaeologist
January 25, 2025



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

February 10, 2025

Thatcher Hart
Senior Planner
Department of Planning and Zoning
Town of Jupiter
210 Military Trail
Jupiter, Florida 33458

Re: Bayside Project (PZ 23-5533) Certificate to Dig (CTD) No. 2-25 Review

Dear Mr. Hart,

This letter is provided as a review of submitted documents for approval of the Certificate to Dig (CTD) No. 2-25 in accordance with the Town of Jupiter's Historical and Archaeological Protection Division of the Town Code (27-2443.11[e][1]) for the Bayside project parcel (PZ 23-5533), located at 1001 North Alt. A1A.

The owner's (Albers Land Company, LLC.) archaeological consultant, Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC), specifically prepared and submitted an updated Phase 2 archaeological report and Phase 3 archaeological management plan for review, which recommended that Phase 3 mitigative excavations be conducted at selected areas of the proposed construction impacts within the project area and that archaeological monitoring be conducted during all ground-disturbing activities associated with the redevelopment of the parcel.

Based on the information provided, I concur with AHC's determinations, and outlined below are my recommendations for the CTD conditions.

1. The owner shall provide notification to the Town's Planning and Zoning Department, and the Town's archaeological consultant at least five business days prior to the proposed commencement of the Phase 3 archaeological fieldwork.
2. All ground-disturbing activities associated with the redevelopment of the property shall be monitored by a qualified professional archaeologist.
3. Prior to issuance of a building permit, the owner shall provide a Phase 3 archaeological

report of findings for review.

4. Prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy, the owner shall provide an archaeological monitoring report of findings for review.
5. All archaeological artifacts that are recovered as a result of the archaeological investigations within the subject property will be transferred to either the Loxahatchee River Society or the Town of Jupiter.
6. If human remains (human bone) are found within the subject property, then Florida Statutes 872.05 (Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves) will apply.

Please contact me with any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Joseph F. Mankowski", written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

Joseph F. Mankowski, M.A., RPA
Archaeological Consultant for the Town of Jupiter