

**APPENDIX 10.7.2**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES**



## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

**RICK SCOTT**  
Governor

**KEN DETZNER**  
Secretary of State

Mr. Robert Carr  
Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.  
4800 S.W. 64<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Suite 107  
Davie, Florida 33314

September 16, 2013

Re: DHR Project File No.: 2013-03877 / Received by DHR: August 15, 2013  
*A Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Assessment of the FLP Fort Lauderdale Power Plant Repowering Project Parcel Broward County, Florida*

Dear Mr. Carr:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced reconnaissance survey report in accordance with Chapters 267 and 373 of the *Florida Statutes*, for possible adverse impact to cultural resources (any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object) listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

In July 2013, Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC) conducted a reconnaissance cultural resource assessment of an approximately 10 acre sub parcel within the Florida Power & Light (FPL) Lauderdale Power Plant, on behalf of Golder Associates Inc., as part of a proposed repowering project.

AHC did not locate any historic structures or archaeological sites within the project area of potential effect (APE). A pedestrian survey of the project area indicated that the parcel is a low remnant wetland with no upland features, and has been disturbed and altered by development. It is the opinion of AHC that there are no cultural resources potentially eligible for the NHRP within the project APE.

Based on the information provided, our office concurs with these recommendations and finds the submitted report complete and sufficient in accordance with Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*.

For any questions concerning our comments, please contact Robin Jackson, Historic Preservationist, by electronic mail at [robin.jackson@dos.myflorida.com](mailto:robin.jackson@dos.myflorida.com) or by phone at 850.245.6333. We appreciate your continued interest in protecting Florida's historic properties.

Sincerely

Robert F. Bendus, Director  
Division of Historical Resources  
and State Historic Preservation Officer

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# A RECONNAISSANCE CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE FPL FORT LAUDERDALE POWER PLANT REPOWERING PROJECT PARCEL BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONSERVANCY, INC.



AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 989  
JULY 2013

# A RECONNAISSANCE CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE FPL FORT LAUDERDALE POWER PLANT REPOWERING PROJECT PARCEL BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

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For:

GOLDER ASSOCIATES INC.

AHC PROJECT NO. 2013.50

AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 989

JULY 2013



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## **CONSULTANT SUMMARY**

In July, 2013 the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC), conducted a reconnaissance cultural resource assessment for Golder Associates Inc. of a proposed repowering project parcel at the Florida Power & Light (FPL) Lauderdale Power Plant. The plant is located in Township 43S, Range 41 and 42E, and Sections 25 and 30, in the City of Dania Beach in Broward County (Figure 1). The plant is bordered by the South New River Canal and Pond Apple Slough to the west and north, water retention areas to the east, and Griffin Road to the south. The area of potential effect (APE) is under consideration for redevelopment to augment plant capacity by producing electric power using natural gas as fuel.

This assessment was conducted to fulfill historic resource requirements in response to the historic preservation guidelines conveyed in Chapter 267, of the Florida Statutes. The work and the report conform to the specifications set forth in Chapter IA-46, Florida Administrative Code.

This cultural resource assessment included a review of aerial photographs and archival documents, and a pedestrian survey. The parcel lies within a low probability area for archaeological sites because historically the parcel was wetlands with no upland features. The project parcel has been disturbed and altered by development.

The project parcel contains Gas Turbine 2 and (Fuel) Storage Tank 5, which went into operation in 1972. No historic structures occur within the APE. It is the consultant's opinion based on available data that the project parcel has a negative probability for significant archaeological resources because of extensive disturbance and the parcel's historical association with wetlands.

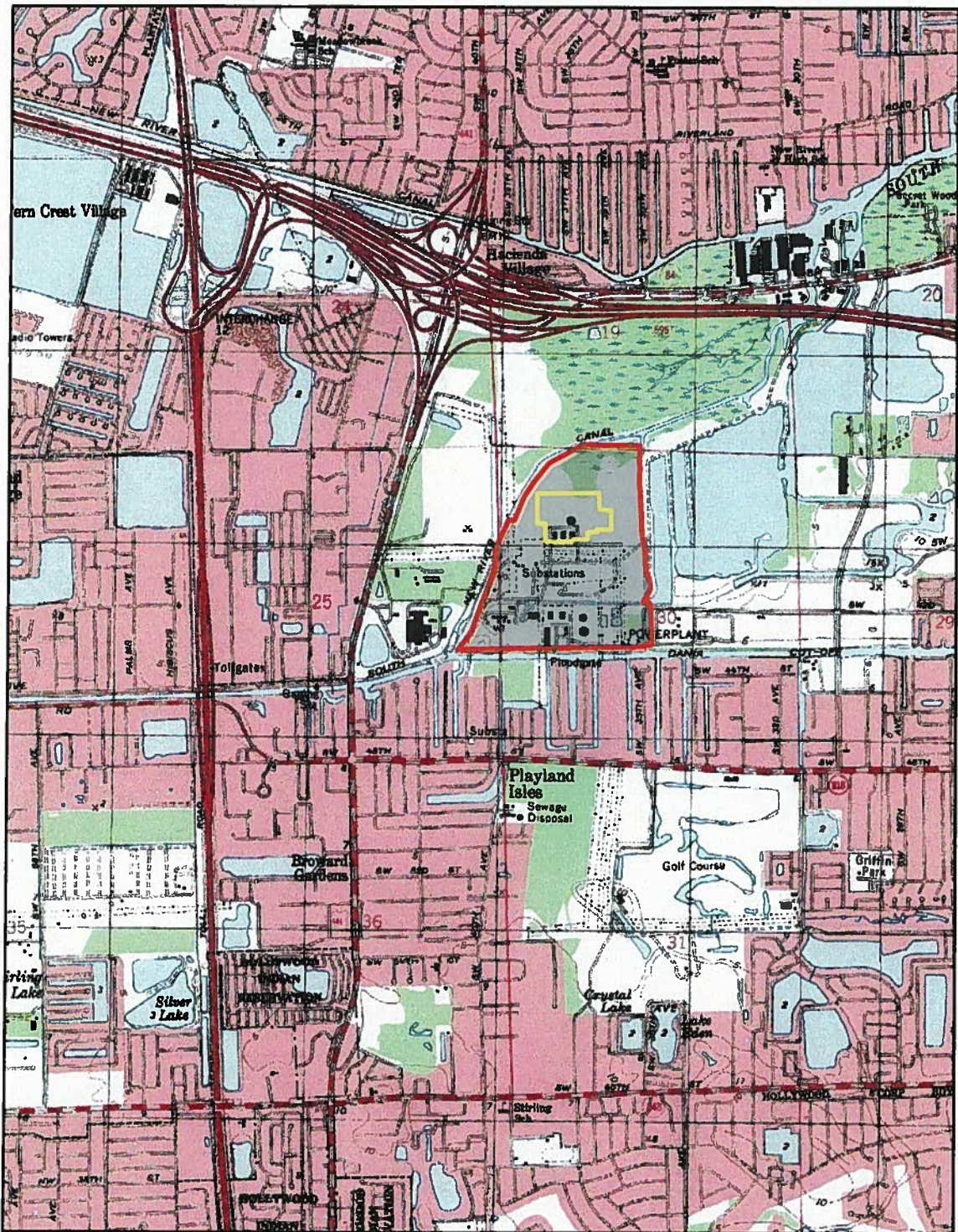


Figure 1. USGS map of the FPL Fort Lauderdale Power Plant parcel area.

 = PROJECT PARCEL (AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT)

 = FPL FORT LAUDERDALE POWER PLANT BOUNDARY

TOWNSHIP 50S, RANGE 41E, SECTION 25  
TOWNSHIP 50S, RANGE 42E, SECTION 30  
USGS Map: FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH, REV. 1994



0 1/8 1/4 1/2 Mile approx.  
0 2 4 8 Km. approx.

## PROJECT SETTING

The FPL Lauderdale Plant lies east of the South New River Canal and north of the Dania Cut-off Canal in the City of Dania Beach. The project parcel is located in Township 50S, Range 41E, Section 25. The overall FPL property encompasses 420 acres within which the 190-acre plant facility is situated near the confluence of the two canals. The 21-acre area of potential effect (APE) is located in the northern portion of the plant.

The project parcel is partially developed with gas turbines and a single fuel storage tank, but other parts of the parcel are undeveloped vacant land.

Historically, the project parcel lay immediately east of the south fork of the New River and was an area of fresh water marsh with mixed hardwood swamp and cypress forest fringing the river. Early surveys indicate that the area was characterized by cypress, cabbage palm and sawgrass. Surveyor M. A. Williams noted that "lands in this vicinity are desirable on the account of rich soil and the apparent possibility of drainage." (Florida Survey Notes, Volume 84, page 13). A review of the 1957 aerial photograph (Figure 3) provides evidence in the form of remnant shallow ditching and abandoned farm fields suggesting that the project parcel may have been used for truck farming.

Currently, the vacant portions of the parcel are characterized by an emerging mix of exotic and common native species characteristic of low-lying land verging on grass marsh. The dominant plants are Australian pine (*Casuarina* spp.), scattered cabbage palms, and several Cuban royal palms, with an understory of sea grape and grasses. Plant studies conducted here and in the surrounding area in the 1970s indicate that the plant community as a mix of woody weeds, grasses, sedges, and exotic upland species.

Soil types include Okeelanta muck, Udorthents, and urban land.

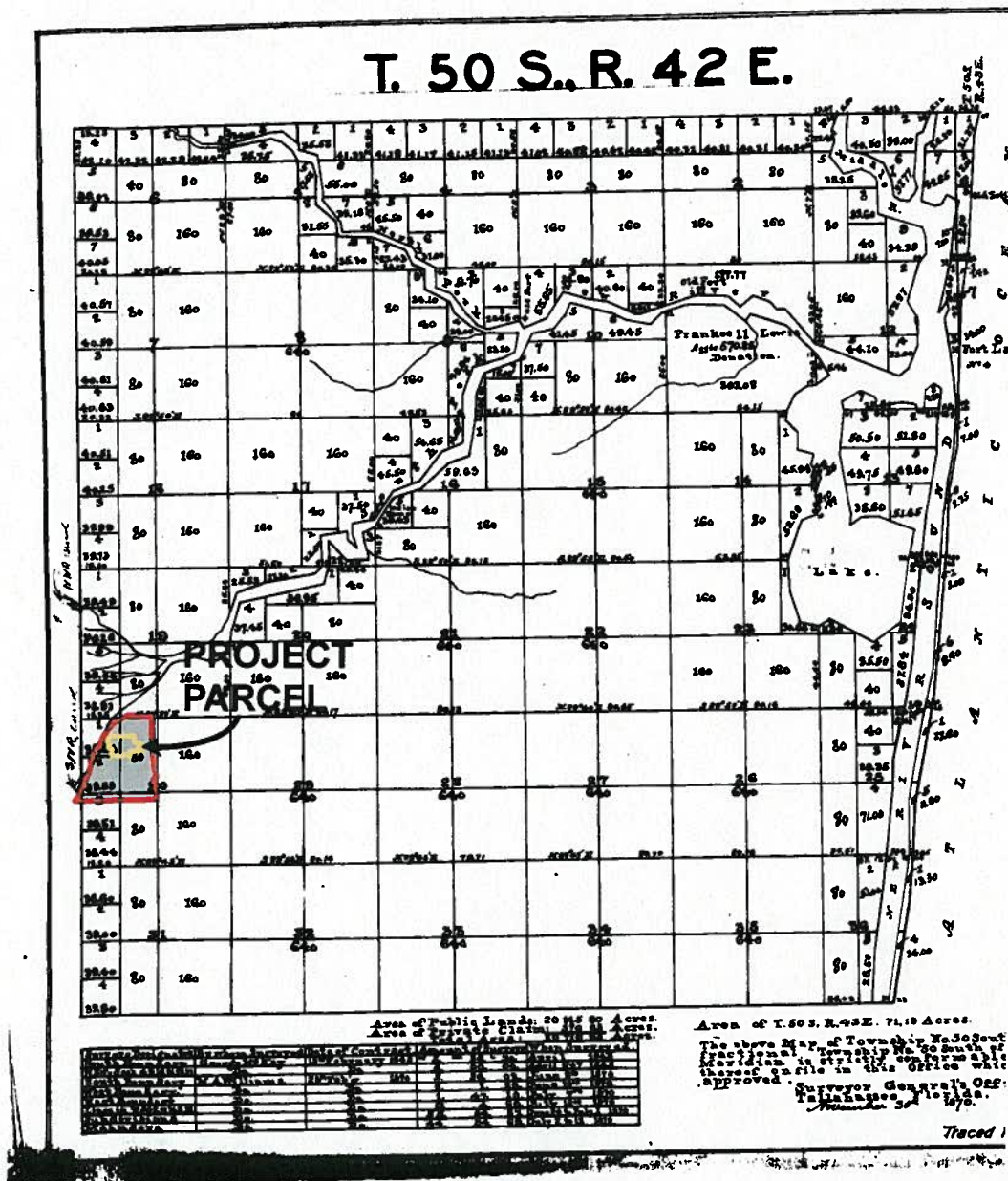


Figure 2. 1870 plat map for Township 50S, Range 42E with the project parcel boundaries superimposed.

-  = PROJECT PARCEL (AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT)
-  = FPL FORT LAUDERDALE POWER PLANT BOUNDARY



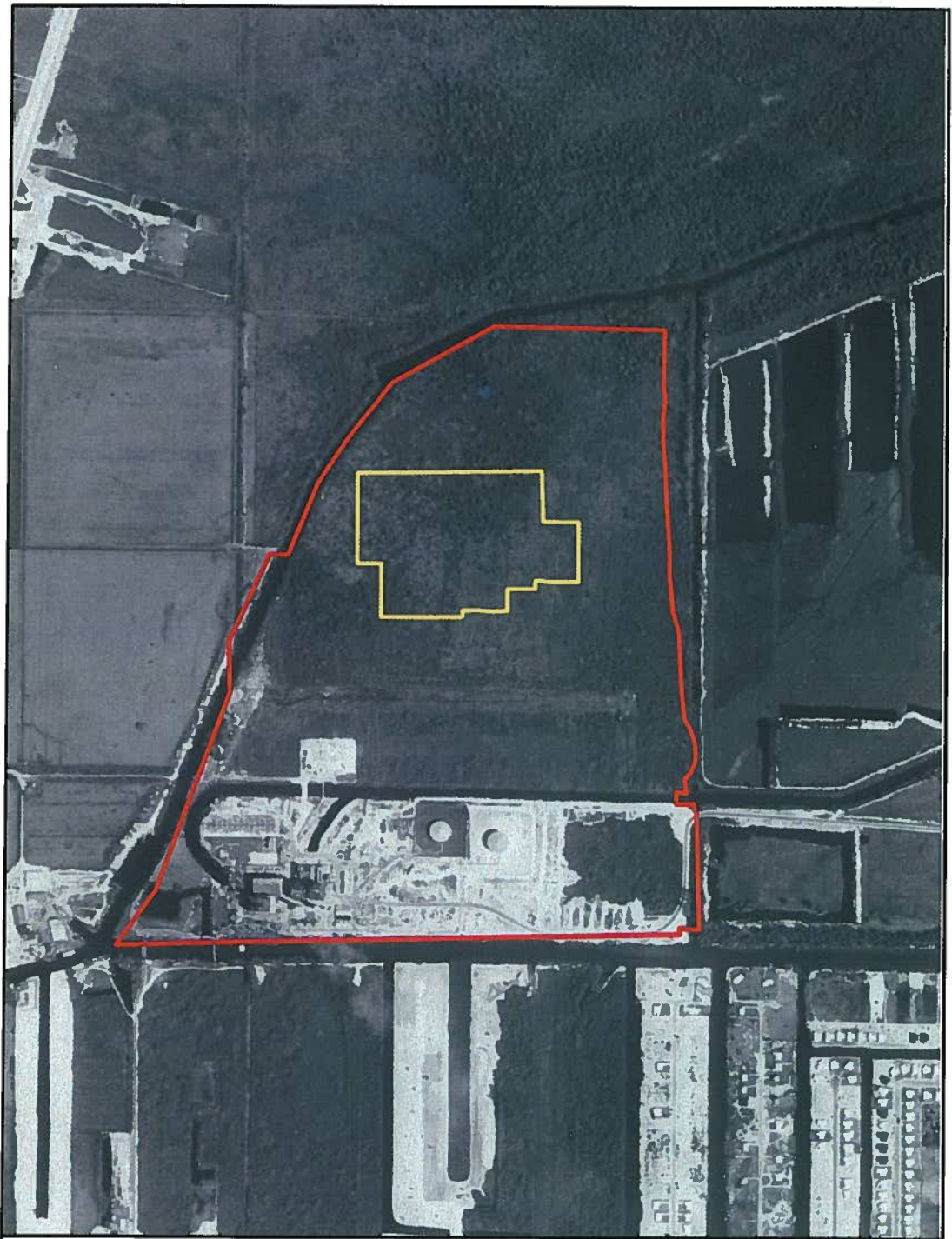


Figure 3. 1957 black and white aerial photograph of the FPL Fort Lauderdale Power Plant parcel.

 = PROJECT PARCEL (AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT)

 = FPL FORT LAUDERDALE POWER PLANT BOUNDARY



0 1/16 1/8  
0 .1 .2

1/4 Mile approx  
.4 Km approx

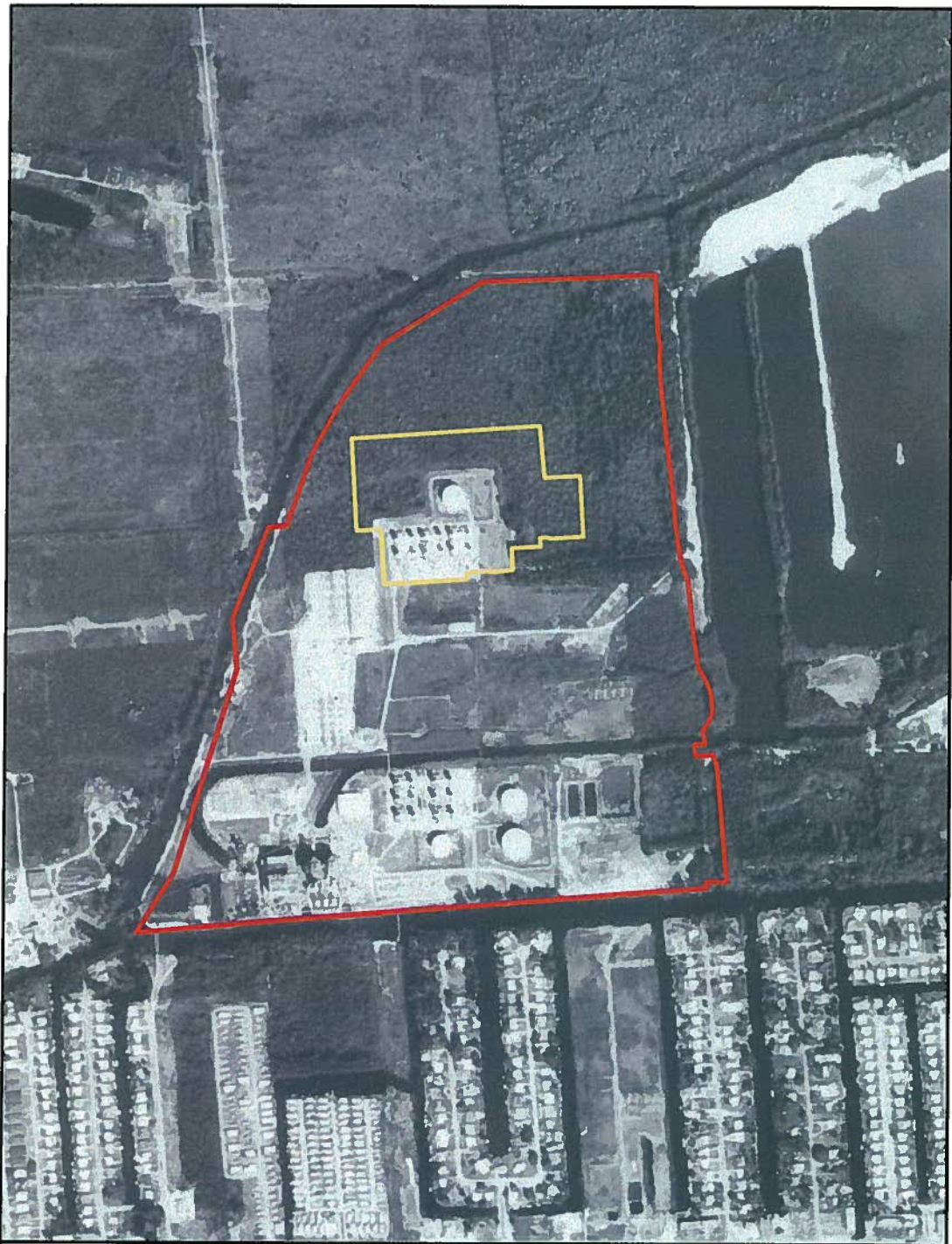


Figure 4. 1980 black and white aerial photograph of the FPL Fort Lauderdale Power Plant parcel.

 = PROJECT AREA (AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT)

 = FPL FORT LAUDERDALE POWER PLANT BOUNDARY



0 1/16 1/8  
0 .1 2

1/4 Mile approx  
.4 Km approx





Figure 5. 2012 color aerial orthophotograph of the FPL Fort Lauderdale Power Plant parcel.

-  = PROJECT PARCEL (AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT)
-  = FPL FORT LAUDERDALE POWER PLANT BOUNDARY

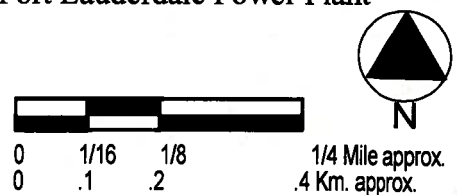




Figure 6. View west of Gas Turbine 2.



Figure 7. View northeast of Tank 5.



Figure 8. View west from project parcel.



Figure 9. View north from project parcel.

## PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Cultural resource assessments in the Fort Lauderdale/Dania Beach area include general surveys of Broward County performed in 1981-1995 (Carr 1981, 1991, 1993, 1995), a historical properties survey of Fort Lauderdale (Adams 1989), various road right-of-way surveys, cellular tower location surveys, pipeline surveys (Baer 2002, Janus Research 2012), surveys and assessments of individual parcels, notably Hacienda Village (Eck and Carr 1998), Miro Corners (Carr and Pepe 2000, Mahoney 2010), Trotter's Chase (Arbuthnot 2008), Stirling Mobile Home Park (Bury 2009), and Seminole Baptist Church (Beriault 2009).

## LITERATURE REVIEW

A search was requested on 6/28/13 with the Florida Division of Historic Resources for relevant archives and literature associated with the project area. This included, but was not limited to, site forms from the Master Site File in Tallahassee concerning previously recorded archaeological sites within and immediately adjacent to the project parcel and reports for cultural resource investigations conducted within one mile of the project parcel (Table 1).

| <b>Table 1. Literature Review Summary</b> |    |
|-------------------------------------------|----|
| <b>Previously Recorded Sites:</b>         |    |
| In Project Parcel                         | 0  |
| Within One Mile of Project Parcel         | 9  |
| <b>Previous Assessments:</b>              |    |
| In Project Parcel                         | 0  |
| Within One Mile of Project Parcel         | 14 |

A review of Florida site files resulted in determining that no previously-recorded archaeological or historic sites occur within the project parcel; however, five prehistoric middens and four historic canals occur within one mile of the project area.

| <b>Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites Summary<sup>1</sup></b> |                |                    |                                                                                |                   |                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Site No.                                                      |                | Site Type          | References                                                                     | In Project Parcel | Outside of Parcel |
| 8BD99                                                         | Playland Isles | Prehistoric Midden | <i>Site Form on File, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida</i> |                   | X                 |
| 8BD100                                                        | Shady Oaks     | Prehistoric Midden | <i>Site Form on File, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida</i> |                   | X                 |

|                                                                                |                       |                    |                                                                                     |  |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|---|
| 8BD1447                                                                        | Alandco #1            | Prehistoric Midden | Site Form on File,<br>Division of Historic<br>Resources,<br>Tallahassee,<br>Florida |  | X |
| 8BD1448                                                                        | Alandco #2            | Prehistoric Midden | Site Form on File,<br>Division of Historic<br>Resources,<br>Tallahassee,<br>Florida |  | X |
| 8BD3206                                                                        | Hacienda Site         | Prehistoric Midden | Site Form on File,<br>Division of Historic<br>Resources,<br>Tallahassee,<br>Florida |  | X |
| 8BD3221                                                                        | Dania Canal           | Historic Canal     | Site Form on File,<br>Division of Historic<br>Resources,<br>Tallahassee,<br>Florida |  | X |
| 8BD3279                                                                        | North New River Canal | Historic Canal     | Site Form on File,<br>Division of Historic<br>Resources,<br>Tallahassee,<br>Florida |  | X |
| 8BD4153                                                                        | South New River Canal | Historic Canal     | Site Form on File,<br>Division of Historic<br>Resources,<br>Tallahassee,<br>Florida |  | X |
| 8BD4432                                                                        | Griffin Road          | Historic Road      | Site Form on File,<br>Division of Historic<br>Resources,<br>Tallahassee,<br>Florida |  | X |
| <b>Note:</b> <sup>1</sup> Based on sites within one mile of the survey parcel. |                       |                    |                                                                                     |  |   |

In addition, a review of the state report files conducted in the same area indicated 14 cultural resource assessments previously conducted within one mile of the project parcel (Table 3).

| <b>Table 3. Previous Cultural Resource Assessments<sup>1</sup></b> |             |                                        |                                                                                                                                                                 |                  |                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Survey No.</b>                                                  | <b>Date</b> | <b>Author</b>                          | <b>Title</b>                                                                                                                                                    | <b>In Parcel</b> | <b>Out of Parcel</b> |
| 730                                                                | 1981        | Carr, Robert S.                        | <i>Broward County Comprehensive Survey, Phase I</i>                                                                                                             |                  | X                    |
| 1628                                                               | 1988        | Kennedy, William J.                    | <i>Cultural Resources Assessment of the Alandco Corporation, Broward County Property</i>                                                                        |                  | X                    |
| 2710                                                               | 1991        | McMurray, Carl                         | <i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of SR 7 (US 441) in Broward County, Florida</i>                                                                          |                  | X                    |
| 2933                                                               | 1991        | Carr, Robert S.                        | <i>An Archaeological Survey of Broward County, Florida: Phase I</i>                                                                                             |                  | X                    |
| 5368                                                               | 1998        | Eck, Christopher R.                    | <i>An Archaeological Survey of the Oakridge West Parcel, Broward County, Florida</i>                                                                            |                  | X                    |
| 6756                                                               | 2001        | Schwarz, Rebecca Spain                 | <i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum Rail Bridge Over the South Fork of the New River, Broward County, Florida</i>                       |                  | X                    |
| 9518                                                               | 2003        | Janus Research                         | <i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Widening of Florida's Turnpike Mainline PD&amp;E Study From Griffin Road to Sunrise Boulevard, Broward County</i> |                  | X                    |
| 10627                                                              | 1998        | Eck, Christopher R. and Robert S. Carr | <i>An Archaeological Survey of the Hacienda Parcel, Broward County, Florida</i>                                                                                 |                  | X                    |

|                                                                             |      |                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|---|
| 11530                                                                       | 2005 | Archaeological Consultants | <i>Final Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, Widening of Florida's Turnpike from North of Johnson Street to Griffin Road, Broward County, Florida</i>                                                                               |  | X |
| 12275                                                                       | 2005 | Janus Research             | <i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey and Desktop Analysis for the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport, Broward County</i>                                                                                                     |  | X |
| 12945                                                                       | 2003 | Janus Research             | <i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey I-595 (SR-862) Project Development &amp; Environment Study FM No. 409354-1-22-01 FAP No. 5951 539 I From the I-75 Interchange West of 136 Avenue to the I-95 Interchange Broward County, Florida</i> |  | X |
| 13095                                                                       | 2005 | Janus Research             | <i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the SR91 Florida's Turnpike Widening - Griffin Road to HEFT (SR 821) and Atlantic Boulevard to West Hillsboro Boulevard Broward County, Florida</i>                                               |  | X |
| 13264                                                                       | 2006 | Keel, Frank J.             | <i>A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Stirling Road/Florida's Turnpike Interchange Project, Broward County, Florida</i>                                                                                                        |  | X |
| 14770                                                                       | 2007 | Keel, Frank J.             | <i>A Cultural Resources Assessment for Florida's Turnpike SunNav Southern Arterial Dynamic Sign Message (DMS) Project. Broward, Dade and Palm Beach Counties, Florida</i>                                                                   |  | X |
| <b>Note:</b> <sup>1</sup> Based on sites within one mile of the survey area |      |                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  |   |



## CULTURAL SUMMARY

The project area is located within the Glades archeological area, an area that approximates the lower third of Florida. It was first classified by Stirling (1936:355) and later redefined by Goggin (1947:119) to include all of tropical Florida. Goggin recognized three sub-areas: the Tekesta for southeast Florida, the Calusa for southwest Florida, and the Okeechobee for the area around Lake Okeechobee. These subdivisions have been questioned (Sears, 1967; Griffin, 1974). Sears (1974) had classified the area around Lake Okeechobee as the Belle Glade Area. The Calusa was re-named as the Caloosahatchee Area (Milanich and Fairbanks, 1980), and the remaining southern portion has been designated as the Glades Area or according to Griffin (1974), the Circum-Glades Area. Griffin choose to classify southeastern Florida as the Circum-Glades Region because he contends that sites located within the interior are marginal hunting camps and that the term Glades focuses undue attention on "the sawgrass Glades as a center." Carr and Beriault refer to this area as the Glades Area (Carr and Beriault 1984).

The New River and the adjacent barrier island is located approximately 35 miles north of the principal town of Tequesta, which was the political center for the Tequesta Indians during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Archeological research and ethnographic accounts (*i.e.* Escalante Fontaneda, 1944) indicate that the Tequesta Indians occupied an area from the Florida Keys northward to the vicinity of the Palm Beach County and Broward County line near present day Boca Raton.

### PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD

Paleo-Indian sites are rare in southern Florida. Fragmentary human skeletons dating from 11,000 years ago were recovered from within Warm Mineral Springs in Sarasota County (Clausen *et al.*, 1975). A late Paleo cemetery was documented in southeast Florida at the Cutler Fossil Site (Carr 1987). Limited test excavations of several sinkholes in south Miami-Dade County have recovered large quantities of bone of extinct Pleistocene fauna but most without cultural material (Ober, 1978). It is also possible that Paleo sites are located offshore within the Atlantic Ocean (Cockrell 1978). Rising sea levels since Paleo-Indian times would have effectively inundated any coastal sites occupied during that period. The New River area may have Paleo-Indian sites located within any of the deeper sediments or solution holes that might exist there. Will (1965) reported such features based on soundings. However, the depth of these underwater features coupled with heavy silting would make any investigations difficult at best.

### ARCHAIC PERIOD

Research at Little Salt Springs presents the best documented evidence of the Middle Archaic period within South Florida (Clausen *et al.*, 1979). The discovery of a human cemetery dating from 4400 B.C. – 4900 B.C. at the Bay West nursery in Collier County indicates that Mid-Archaic Period cemeteries occur in South Florida (Beriault *et al.*,

1981). Late Archaic sites occur through south Florida. Levels containing semi-fiber tempered pottery occurring above a nonceramic level dated to  $3050 \pm 140$  B.P. have been reported at Peace Camp in Broward County (Mowers and Williams, 1972). This date is several hundred years later than Cockrell's date for fiber tempered pottery at Key Marco (Cockrell, 1970). Excavations of Everglades tree island middens in Miami-Dade County also have demonstrated Late Archaic period occupations associated with the 100-110 cm level of DA1043 that had a radiocarbon 14 date of  $3945 \pm 90$  B.P., and the 93-100 cm level of DA1057 that dated from  $3770 \pm 80$  B.P. (Carr *et al.*, 1979). Sixteen (out of a total of 24, 016) semi-fiber tempered sherds were recovered from the Peace Camp site in Broward County (Mowers and Williams, 1972: Table 1). No Archaic Period sites have been reported along the New River. Considering the paucity of archaeological research that has been conducted there, it is possible that future investigations will eventually uncover evidence of Late Archaic Period activities along the river.

## GLADES PERIOD

By about 500 B.C., the prehistoric cultural traits that were typical of the Native American's adaptation to South Florida had fully developed. Undoubtedly, the roots of these patterns were established during the earlier Archaic Period, but there is some indication that the Archaic Period tool assemblage may have been different in terms of certain tool types than those that were manufactured during the Glades Period. It is clear that by 500 B.C., sand tempered pottery had replaced the fiber tempered and semi-fibered types.

Subsistence and technology during the Glades Period was defined by Goggin (1949:28) as the Glades tradition and was described as "based on the exploitation of the food resources of the tropical coastal waters, with secondary dependence on game and some use of wild food plants. Agriculture was apparently never practiced, but pottery was extensively used."

The Glades sequence was divided into a series of three periods based on ceramics by Goggin (1947:114-127). The Glades I Period, originally intended to be the period of undecorated sand tempered pottery, has been modified to include Ft. Drum decorated wares (Goggin, 1950:63). The Glades I Period of undecorated pottery appears to date from 500 B.C. to 500 A.D. (Cockrell, 1970). The Late Glades I Period is well represented within the New River area. Eight radiocarbon date determinations were made from the lowest eight arbitrary 10 cm levels of a test pit excavated at Site BD87. The four lowest cultural levels were situated upon sterile sand, and all four dates were statistically the same, having an average date of  $1560 \pm 40$  B.P., a date that coincides with the Late Glades I Period. No decorated pottery was recovered from the lowest levels of this test pit. A single sherd of Ft. Drum Incised, a marker type for the Late Glades I Period, was collected from construction spoil from across the river at site BD204.

The Glades II Period marks a time with increased decorated types. These types are markers for three subperiods within the Glades II Period, which dates from about 700 A.D. to 1200 A.D. Decorated pottery types of this period include Key Largo Incised,

Miami Incised, Plantation Pinched, and Opa Locka Incised. Two sherds of Opa Locka Incised were recovered during a survey of the New River from sites BD87 and BD204. Also recovered from these sites were sherds of Belle Glade Plain pottery, apparently a trade ware from the Okeechobee area appearing during the Glades II period.

The Glades III Period, ranging from circa 1200 A.D. to the time of the end of Spanish contact, circa 1750 A.D., has three decorated ceramic types: Surfside Incised, St. Johns Check Stamped, and Glades Tooled Rim. In addition, European wares occur reflecting the influence of European contact. The only evidence of the Glades III Period occupation in Broward County are several St. Johns Checked Stamped and St. Johns Plain pottery sherds that were collected from site BD203. This may reflect a sample bias due to the fact that Glades III Period material would be most recent and closest to the surface, and thus would be subject to considerable disturbances and removal by extensive modern development.

## HISTORIC PERIOD

The earliest known historic document referring to the Lake Mabel/New River area is the French map, Septentrion America of 1631, which depicts the "R. Nova" just north of the Bay of Biscayne. On the earlier Freducci map of 1514-1515, the geographer Cisco identifies the "Rio Salado" (Salty River) with the New River Inlet (True, 1944). However, that interpretation cannot be certain because the Rio Raton (present day Oleta River) is situated along North Biscayne Bay and Snake Creek could have been the River Salado. The "R. Nuovo" is shown on an undated Dutch map of Florida and Cuba entitled "Pas Kaart Vande Norde Ooff Justvan Cuba en d'Ooft Kust van Florida". The map is signed by the cartographer Van Kuelen who could be either Joannes Van Keulen (1654-1711) or his son, Joannes Van Keulen III (1676-1763). Although the exact identity of the cartographer is uncertain, comparisons between this map and other dated maps from the seventeenth century suggest the earlier Van Keulen. Despite the several attempts of placing Spanish missions at the mouth of the Miami River during the 16<sup>th</sup> through the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, there is no mention within known accounts that indicate the Spaniards had ever visited the New River. Obviously, the Spanish must have known of the river because it is depicted on maps from as early as the 16<sup>th</sup> century. This knowledge may have resulted from Native American informants or from direct explorations, but until documents come to light indicating the source of the Spanish knowledge of this region, the earliest explorations of Europeans upon the New River remain a mystery. The discovery of a 16<sup>th</sup> century pile of conch shells at the Bonnett House is the only evidence uncovered thus far of early European contact in the New River area (Carr, 1986).

The earliest white settlers along the New River were probably Bahamian "conchs", who began to settle Florida during the period of English rule of Florida between 1763 and 1783. Charles Lewis, arriving about 1789, is the earliest known white settler (Florida Title Company, 1915). After the United States had taken possession of Florida in 1821, his wife, Frankée Lewis, petitioned the federal government for 640 acres of land as specified by the rules of the Donation Act of 1824. Her claim, based on demonstrating that she had either settled or cultivated the land prior to the American acquisition of

Florida was successful and the land became known as the "Frankee Lewis Donation." This grant tract is now Section 11, Township 50 south, Range 42 east.

When Florida was returned to Spanish rule in 1783, the political loyalties of the Lewis family were of sufficient interest to Florida's Spanish governor, Juan Nepomuceno de Quesada, that he ordered a covert information gathering expedition to the Lewis home in 1793 (Murdoch, 1952). In a report written by the governor's "agent", Sebastian Verezaluze, the Lewis homestead is described as consisting of a small house, a barn and/or a blacksmith shop, a chicken coop, and a 30 foot pier. The Lewises were not at home during the Spanish visit, but instead, Joseph Robbins, his wife, and child were living in the Lewis house. The Lewis plantation is described as being two miles further west. This means that the plantation was in the vicinity of the forks of the New River, probably along the northern bank.

In 1823, William Cooley moved to the New River and occupied a plot of land, although he never laid claim to it. Cooley was a coontie starch manufacturer; a major south Florida industry during the early to mid-nineteenth century. The coontie plant, *Zamia integrifolia*, grew plentifully around the New River and after careful processing provided starch for the manufacture of bread and biscuits. Dr. Benjamin B. Strobel reported that Cooley had brought the coontie manufacturing process "to a great perfection", processing as much as 450 pounds of starch daily (Hammond, 1961). Cooley's house was described as "twenty feet by fifty feet, one story high, built of cypress logs, sealed and floored with 1 ½ - inch planks" (Kirk, 1976:16). Cooley lived there with his wife and three children until 1836 when his family was murdered by the Seminoles, and their home was burned. William Cooley was away during the murder, and he never resettled his homestead, although he continued to live in Florida. Cooley's coontie mill was a structure of 27' by 14', and was attached to a fifty foot wharf. The machinery in the mill was not destroyed by the Indians in the first raid, but was destroyed at a later date. Cooley also describes his store as being destroyed, and it is not clear whether this refers to a store that conducted trade with the Indians and/or other settlers, or to the coontie factory. The location of the site of Cooley's homestead has never been adequately established. Available archival information as reported by several historians (Kirk, 1976:12; Weidling and Burghard, 1966:5) strongly suggests its location is on the north bank near the forks. This is totally contrary to the popular idea that the Cooley massacre occurred several miles to the east at the present-day park known as Cooley's Hammock, which is designated as the site of the massacre.

Before the outbreak of hostilities there were reported to be as many as 60-70 people, including both whites and slaves, living on the New River (Kirk 1976:12). A study of Monroe County records by historian Arva Parks indicated that the depopulation of the New River caused many settlers to lose their land claims. Land rights were lost by William Cooley, Samuel Kemble, Edward Marr, Abraham Gallop, David Mellus, Joel Yancey Jr., David J. Williams, and Lewis F. Breaker (Bonawit, 1980).

The area had gained a reputation for its beauty and richness, and it is not surprising that it had begun to attract a large number of new settlers. Steven R. Mallory, after staying on

the New River in the 1830s, wrote a letter to Buckingham Smith in 1837 and reported the following:

In the neighborhood of New River, upon all its forks and branches, and between its two principal arms, there is much good land lying in small detached parcels and upon which tropical fruits will readily grow; the cocoanut, lemon, and lime have been successfully tried. This, just about New River, is a fine country for a man with small means, say three or four hands, who wished to be independent. The woods and streams abound with game and fish, frost is rarely seen, the county grows profusely...The most indolent man I ever knew prospered there (U.S. Senate, 1911).

The Second Seminole War severely reduced the number of homesteads on the New River, and brought the inception of a military presence on the New River that lasted until the end of the Third Seminole Indian War in 1858. The first military contingent to arrive at the New River was Major William Lauderdale's battalion of Tennessee Mounted Infantry on March 5, 1838. They constructed a blockhouse thirty feet square with a double tier for firing, and in April, constructed pickets 60 feet by 50 feet that were seven feet long, and sunk 1.5 feet into the ground. This fortification was named Ft. Lauderdale, and was situated on the north bank of the river one eighth of a mile above "Cooley's patch" (Weilding and Burghard, 1966:5).

A letter written March 19, 1838, by naval lieutenant L.M. Powell states: "This post is a good one-and I doubt not will be healthy-it commands the coontie grounds" (U.S. National Archives). The fort was in use for about three months until the time that the Tennessee volunteers six month enlistment was over and they returned home. The abandoned fort was burned by the Indians some time between April 3, 1838 and February 14, 1839 when the second Fort Lauderdale was established several miles to the east along the north bank of the river.

A description of this fort, complete with illustrations is provided in Dr. Hughes' journal that he kept during his enlistment there (Camp, 1978). The third Fort Lauderdale fort was constructed on the beach of New River Inlet and was occupied by September, 1839, and then abandoned on February 15, 1842. This same fort was briefly re-occupied during the Third Seminole War in 1856-57 on Fort Lauderdale Beach about one mile south of the project parcel. The most notable military action that occurred on the New River was the ambush of two soldiers and a Negro interpreter in September, 1839, at the site of the first Fort Lauderdale (Kirk, 1977). Other than this event, the New River was quiet but it was an important access rout for military raids into the Everglades against the Indians.

It is not known when the Seminoles first arrived in the New River vicinity. Certainly they had camps along the river during the 1820s when Cooley lived there, but there is no documentation indicating what, if any, interaction these Indians had with the Lewis

family, or other whites before and during that time period. After the cessation of hostilities the remaining Indians began to re-occupy villages and camps along the New River, and little history is recorded for the river during the years of the Civil War to the 1890s. Apparently, settlers were scarce during this time, and the river was visited mainly by hunters and fishermen. J.A. Henshell wrote glowing accounts of the fishing there:

*Rushing in and out with the tide, at New River, fishes can be seen by thousands, which snap at anything, even a bit of rag tied to the hook and thrown to them by a strong hand-line. We took crevall from ten to thirty pounds, always large one here, never less than ten pounds (Henshall, 1884).*

During this time period, two major government land surveys were completed of the river vicinity. In 1845, George McKay conducted a survey, and in 1870 M.A. Williams completed a similar survey. Both surveys identified the locations of the various fort sites of Fort Lauderdale. The Williams' map also shows the location of an "Indian camp", presumably Seminole, along the South Fork. Seminole camps were situated along the river throughout the late nineteenth century. Sturtevant (1956) reports that when the Seminole settlements on Pine Island dispersed near the turn of the century that some of the Indians resettled on the New River.

This second period of peaceful co-existence between the Indians and white settlers was highlighted by extensive trade between the Seminoles and the Stranahan trading post that was located along the north bank of the river in what is now downtown Fort Lauderdale. Trade was conducted there from about 1893 through 1912 (Kersey, 1975). However, by the mid-1920s, the Florida boom accomplished what the soldiers during the Seminole Indian War could not do, the permanent displacement of the Seminoles from the river. Roy Nash (1931) reports that pressured from land development caused some of the last remaining families, the Osceolas and the Tommies, to be crowded from their Fort Lauderdale hammocks into the Dania Reservation. The present day Seminole village on the south fork visited by the Jungle Queen boat tour is a modern tourist attraction, with no previous history as a Seminole campsite.

The Seminole Indian Wars caused an increase of public awareness about the nature of the Everglades. In 1847, Buckingham Smith was sent by the Secretary of the Treasury, to secure "authentic information in relation to what are called the 'Ever Glade' on the peninsula of Florida," for the purpose of determining the expediency of drainage and reclamation of these wetlands for agriculture and settlements. In 1850, the federal government, under the Federal Swamp and Overflow Lands Act, deeded about twenty million acres of wetlands to the State of Florida to help promote drainage. In 1855, Florida's first official state agency, the Internal Improvement Trust Fund was created to administer the Act. There was limited success by the agency in draining parts of South Florida through privately financed project such as those of Hamilton Disston, but it was not until Napoleon Bonaparte Broward was elected governor in 1904 that the drainage of the Everglades began to fully crystallize. He initiated studies and surveys toward this goal, and soon followed those actions with the initiation of dredging of canals from Lake

Okeechobee to the Atlantic Ocean. The channelization of the New River's most westerly portions of the South Fork into the South New River Canal and North New River Canal had been completed, thus making Fort Lauderdale an important center for the sale of vegetables and fish from the Lake Okeechobee vicinity.

The City of Fort Lauderdale was incorporated in 1911. A land boom grew around the railroad and the agricultural produce industry. By the 1920's, development had expanded eastward to the barrier island and to fill-covered mangrove islands.

The beach area was first platted into subdivisions and developed in the late 1920s. Several hotels were built in the 1930s and 1940s in the Art Deco style. Some of these hotels were occupied by the U.S. armed forces during World War II, and business boomed postwar when servicemen returned with their families. Fort Lauderdale became a popular destination for "spring breakers" during the 1960s through the 1990s. The cities of Dania, Dania Beach, Hollywood, and Hollywood Beach experienced growth from the early 1950s through the 1960s. Only limited areas of undeveloped land exist around the Port Everglades/Hollywood Beach Area.

In 1927 General George Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, was hired by Joseph W. Young, founder of the City of Hollywood, to design and construct Port Everglades on the site of Lake Mabel, a southern estuary of the New River Inlet. The port opened in 1931. The port was actively used during World War II to supply the Caribbean area and as an entry for military supplies. At the end of the war more than 800 ships were arriving at Port Everglades per year. With the post war boom in south Florida the port expanded and was used extensively both for shipping and as a passenger destination. By 2008 arrivals at Port Everglades and sister Port Dania numbered around 5000. Port Everglades has the deepest entrance channel in Florida and over five miles of navigable water, including Port Dania. It is the second largest non-refinery oil storage port in the country.

## FPL LAUDERDALE POWER PLANT HISTORY

FPL's roots go back to Thomas Edison and the General Electric Co. GE created EBASCO (Electric Bond and Share Co.), owner of American Power & Light Company that held many utilities in the western hemisphere. American Power & Light created Florida Power & Light in 1925 to consolidating many smaller companies across Florida during the first Florida land boom. FP&L weathered the Great Depression, expanded after World War II, and in 1950 was spun off as an independent company. Continuing to consolidate and diversify, FP&L opened two nuclear power plants at Turkey Point south of Miami in 1973.

In response to a series of power failures and problems with its nuclear plants, FP&L adopted a Japanese management style in the 1980s. In 1984 a holding company, FPL Group, Inc., was formed with FP&L—by then the fourth largest electric utility in the U.S.—as its primary subsidiary. In 1989 FPL Group became the first company outside of Japan to receive the prestigious Deming Prize for quality control. In 2009 FPL Group changed its name to NextEra Energy, Inc., to reflect a reorientation toward renewable

Florida Power & Light as one of its two subsidiaries. The other subsidiary, Nextera Energy Resources, operates wind and solar energy power plants in the U.S. and Canada.

Lauderdale was FPL's first power generation construction project, breaking ground on January 28, 1926. The plant used a steam powered turbine. The project parcel was developed with gas turbines in 1972.

# **METHODOLOGY**

## **ARCHIVAL REVIEW**

Prior to conducting the field assessment relevant archives and literature were reviewed. This included studying the previous cultural resource reports completed in the project area, reviewing information from the Master Site File in Tallahassee concerning nearby sites, and examining USGS maps of the project area. Color and black and white aerial photographs from the project area, which could aid in revealing anthropogenic changes to the topography were interpreted. A site search with the Florida Division of Historic Resources was completed to determine whether any previously recorded sites occur within and adjacent to the project parcel.

## **RESEARCH DESIGN**

The archaeological portion of this assessment incorporated the use of certain predictive archaeological site models postulating that elevated cabbage palm and hardwood hammocks are areas of high probability for association with archaeological sites. It was determined that the project parcel (APE) had a low probability for archaeological sites because it is an area of remnant wetlands with no natural upland features.

The historical architectural assessment included a review of aerial photographs, site history, and a pedestrian survey.

## **FIELDWORK**

The project corridor was assessed by pedestrian survey by an archaeologist and an architectural historian.

## **COLLECTIONS**

No archaeological testing or collections were required.

## **INFORMANTS**

Ideyna Stokes, Environmental Specialist for the FPL Lauderdale Power Plant, provided useful information on the power plant and the APE history.

## **RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

In July, 2013, the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy completed a reconnaissance level cultural resource assessment of a proposed repowering project located within a ±10 acre sub-parcel within the FPL Lauderdale Power Plant. The parcel (APE) is partially developed with an existing gas turbine system and a fuel storage tank. Most of the parcel is low remnant wetlands which is considered a low probability area for archaeological sites.

No historic structures occur on the APE; all of the existing facilities were constructed in 1972-1973. No known archaeological sites occur on the APE, nor are any likely to occur there.

It is the consultant's opinion that no cultural resources potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places occur in the APE. In the unlikely event that development there uncovers human remains, then the provisions of Florida Statute 872.05, the unmarked human burials act, will prevail.

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# FLORIDA SURVEY LOG

Ent D (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_



# Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File  
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_

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

## Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) **FPL Lauderdale Power Plant Reconnaissance Survey 2013.50**

Report Title (exactly as on title page) **A Reconnaissance Cultural Resources Assessment of the FPL Lauderdale Power Plant Repowering Project Parcel, Broward County, Florida**

Report Author(s) (as on title page— individual or corporate; last names first) **Carr, Robert S; Harrington Timothy; Beriault, John G.**

Publication Date (year) **2013** Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site) **26**

Publication Information (Give series and no. in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)

AHC Technical Report #989

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author[s]; last name first) **Carr, Robert S.**

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) **Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.**

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use the county, or common words like *archaeology*, *structure*, *survey*, *architecture*. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.) **Fort Lauderdale, New River, Davie**

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)

Name **Kerri Kitchen, Senior Environmental/Land Use Planner, Golder Associates, Inc.**

Address/Phone **5100 W Lemon St, Ste 208, Tampa FL 33609, (813) 287-1717**

Recorder of Log Sheet **Beriault, John G.** Date Log Sheet Completed **7-23-13**

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

## Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done - do not abbreviate; use supplement sheet if necessary) **Broward**

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s) : Map Name/Date of Latest Revision (use supplement sheet if necessary): **Fort Lauderdale South, rev. 1994**

## Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start **7-22-13** End **7-22-13** Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares **+20** acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed **One**

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

## Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (check all that apply): ☒ archaeological ☐ architectural ☒ historical/archival ☐ underwater ☐ other: \_\_\_\_\_

Preliminary Methods (4Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

|                                                                 |                                                                       |                                                        |                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Florida Archives (Gray Building)       | <input type="checkbox"/> library research- <i>local public</i>        | <input type="checkbox"/> local property or tax records | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other historic maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> library-special collection - <i>nonlocal</i> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> newspaper files    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soils maps or data  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site File property search   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> literature search  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> windshield survey   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site File survey search     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local informant(s)                | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Insurance maps        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> aerial photography  |

☒ other (describe) **Pedestrian survey** \_\_\_\_\_

Archaeological Methods (4Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

☐ Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.

|                                                                   |                                                                 |                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> surface collection, controlled           | <input type="checkbox"/> other screen shovel test (size: _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> block excavation (at least 2x2 M) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> surface collection, <u>un</u> controlled | <input type="checkbox"/> water screen (finest size: _____)      | <input type="checkbox"/> soil resistivity                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-1/4" screen                  | <input type="checkbox"/> posthole tests                         | <input type="checkbox"/> magnetometer                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-1/8" screen                  | <input type="checkbox"/> auger (size: _____)                    | <input type="checkbox"/> side scan sonar                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shovel test 1/16" screen                 | <input type="checkbox"/> coring                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-unscreened                   | <input type="checkbox"/> test excavation (at least 1x2 M)       |                                                            |

☒ other (describe): **Pedestrian survey of areas of potential effect (APE)** \_\_\_\_\_

Historical/Architectural Methods (4Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

☐ Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.

|                                                 |                                                              |                                             |                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> building permits       | <input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits                  | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exposed ground inspected | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant interview | <input type="checkbox"/> tax records      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interior documentation | <input type="checkbox"/> local property records              | <input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown          |

☒ other (describe): Review of vintage aerial photographs \_\_\_\_\_

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Review of vintage and recent aerials, literature Review, then pedestrian survey of one area of potential effect

## Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 0 \_\_\_\_\_ Newly Recorded Sites ) 0 \_\_\_\_\_

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

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, i.e., researched Site File records. List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) \_\_\_\_\_

Site Form Used: ☐ Site File Paper Form ☐ SmartForm II Electronic Recording Form

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

| DO NOT USE                    |                                       | SITE FILE USE ONLY | DO NOT USE                                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>BAR Related</b>            |                                       |                    | <b>BHP Related</b>                                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 872  | <input type="checkbox"/> 1A32 # _____ |                    | <input type="checkbox"/> State Historic Preservation Grant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CARL | <input type="checkbox"/> UW           |                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Compliance Review: CRAT # _____   |

