

APPENDIX 10.7.2
CULTURAL RESOURCES



A DESKTOP CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY OF THE FPL PORT EVERGLADES - SCA PARCEL BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

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For:

GOLDER ASSOCIATES INC.

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CONSULTANT SUMMARY

In August and September, 2011, the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc., (AHC) conducted a desktop cultural resource assessment of the FPL Port Everglades - SCA parcel for Golder Associates, Inc. The project encompasses ±200 acres and is located in Township 50S, Range 42E, Section 23 in the City of Fort Lauderdale.

The parcel is located in what prior to dredging and filling in the mid twentieth century was a wetlands characterized by marine estuaries and mangroves. A review of vintage aerial photographs does not indicate any high probability areas for archaeological sites.

A review of aerial photos, USGS maps, property appraiser data, and Florida Power & Light records along with a field reconnaissance indicate, among several structures standing on the parcel, two that are fifty years old: Unit 1 and Unit 2 of the power plant's four steam boiler units, and possibly some out-structures. Based on this determination, reviewing agencies may require a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the parcel as part of the permitting review process.

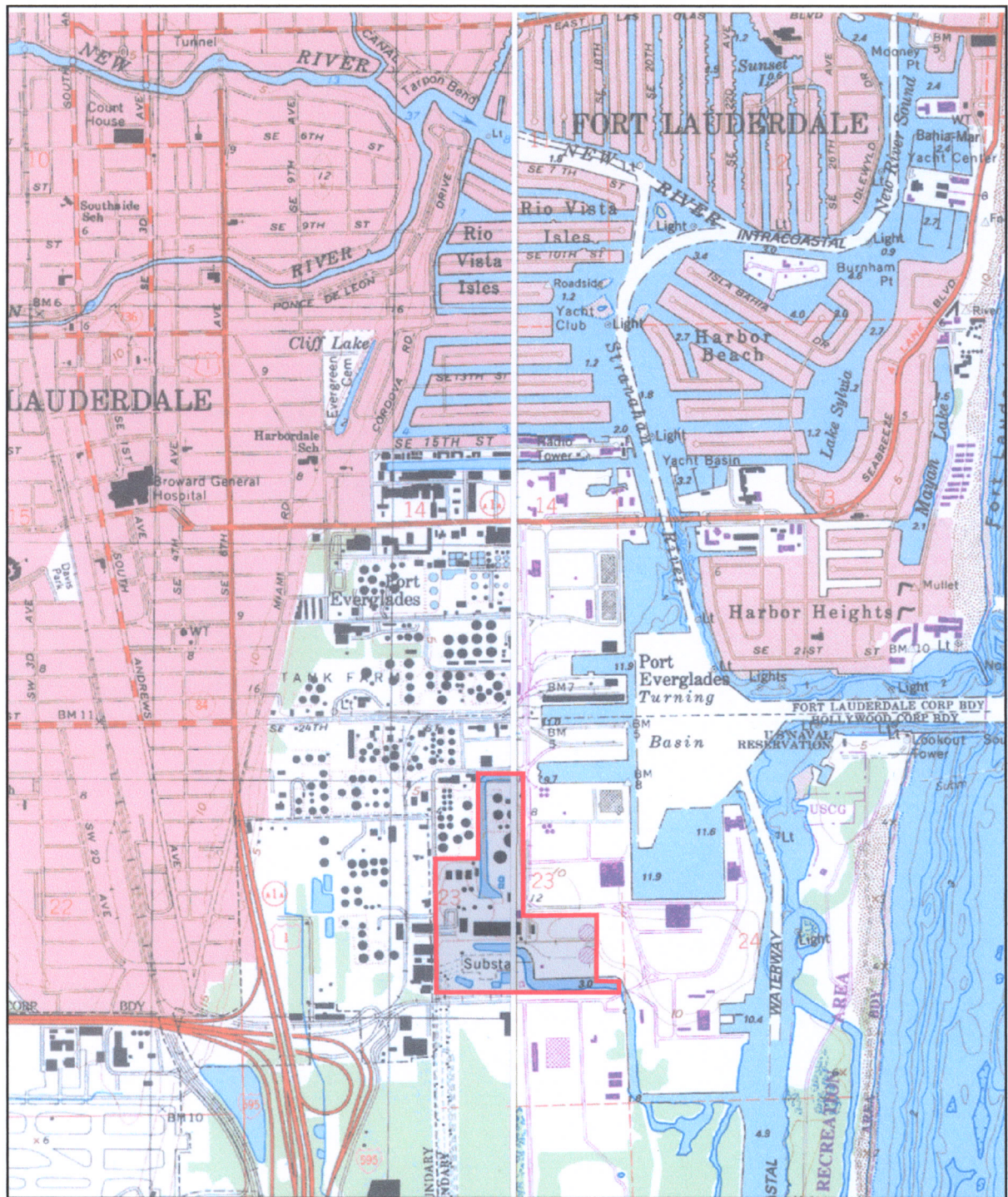


Figure 1. USGS Map of the FPL Port Everglades - SCA parcel.



TOWNSHIP 50S, RANGE 42E, SECTION 23

USGS Maps: PORT EVERGLADES, REV. 1986
FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH, REV. 1994



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

PROJECT SETTING

The FPL-Port Everglades facility is located on approximately ± 200 -acres in Section 23, Township 50 South, Range 42 East. The project parcel lies west of and adjacent to Port Everglades, one of the three busiest ports on the Florida East Coast.

The area of the project parcel was originally mangrove swamp/coastal salt marsh lying southwest of Lake Mabel, an estuary of the New River Inlet (Figure 2). Vintage aerial photographs from the 1920s through the late 1950s show it as a low mangrove swamp.

Port Everglades was constructed by dredging Lake Mabel between 1927 and 1931. Major improvements were made to the port's entrance and turning basins in 1935 and 1938. Two additional boat slips were completed by 1948. The turning basin, associated slips, and entrance channel form the center of the present 2190-acre Port Everglades. These features were designated as contributing structures to resource group 8BD180 and considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This Resource Group lies outside but in close proximity of the present project parcel. The original resource group was reported to the Division of Historic Resources in 1974 by M. K. Evans. By 2001 many of the reported structures cited in the 1974 report had been altered or demolished (Janus Research 2003).

In 1947 (Figure 4) the project parcel was still in a natural state absent of any structures or improvements. By 1961 a power plant had been constructed consisting of two steam boiler units. The plant was expanded by adding two more boiler units in 1964 and 1965, and twelve gas-turbine units in 1971, with attendant fuel storage tanks and other out-structures. Canals enter the parcel from the southeast and southwest. The entire parcel has been altered by dredging and fill.

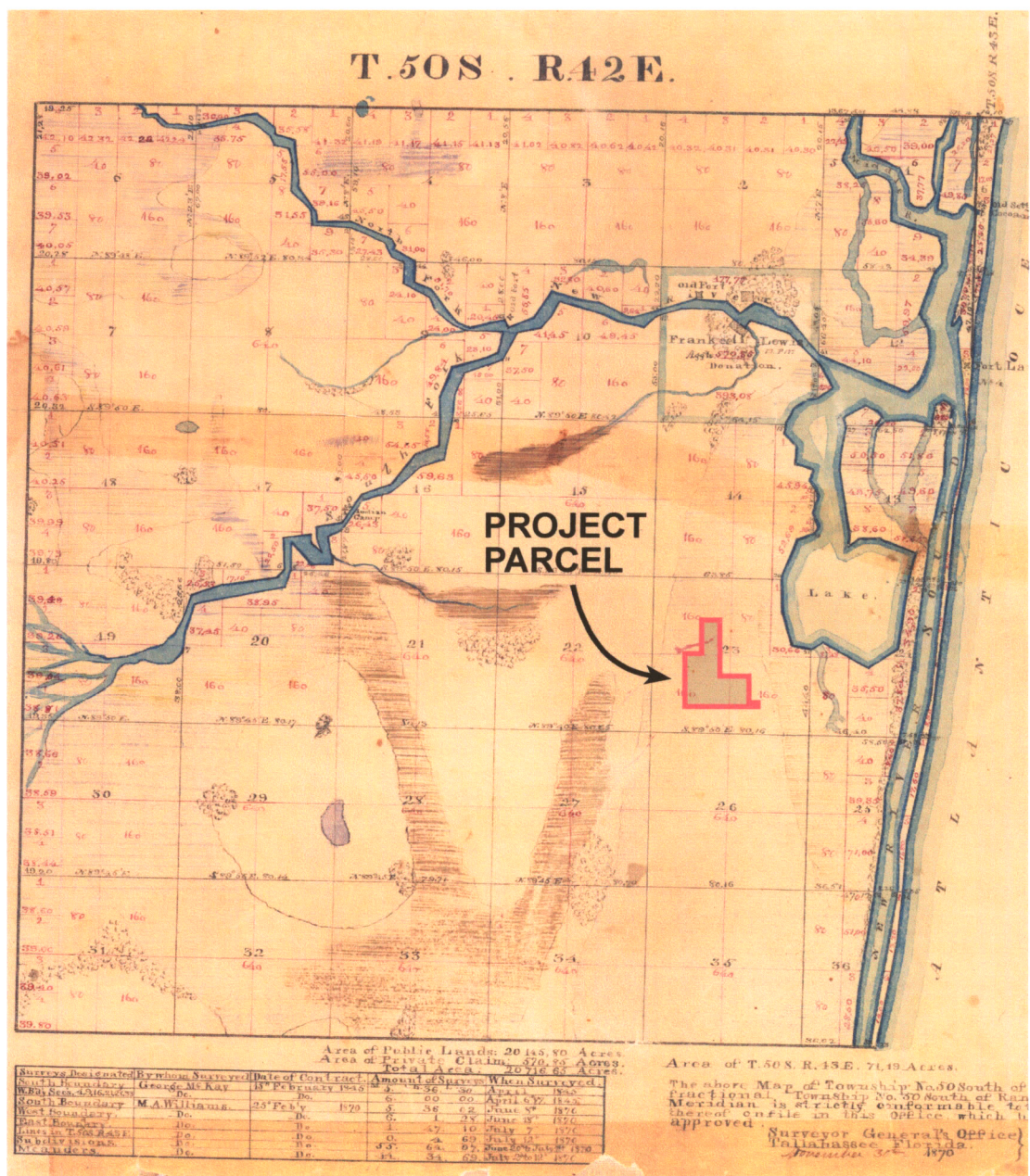


Figure 2. 1870 plat map for Township 50S, Range 42E with the project parcel boundaries superimposed.



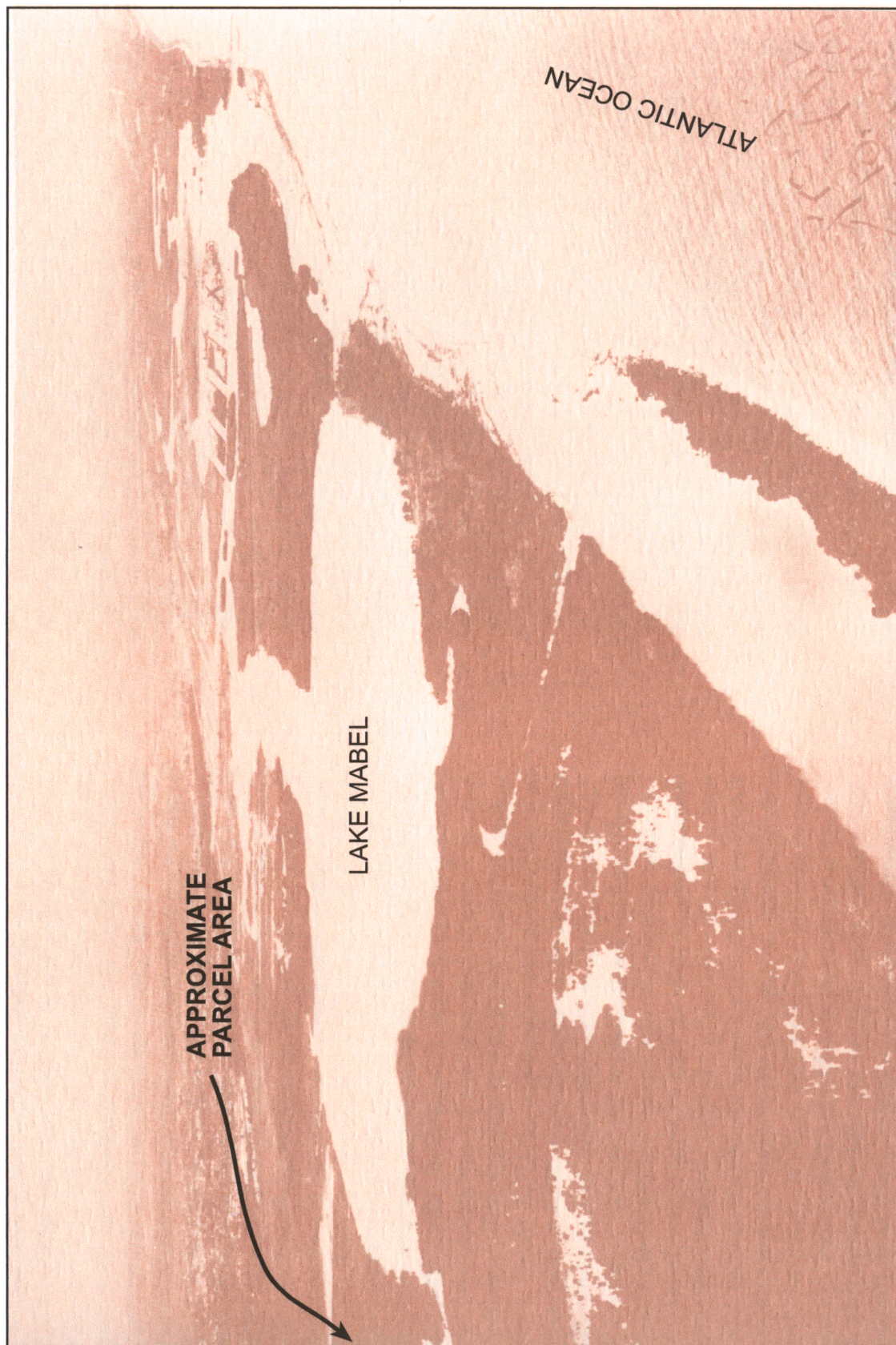


Figure 3. 1925 aerial photograph view to northwest showing pre-development conditions of Port Everglades area

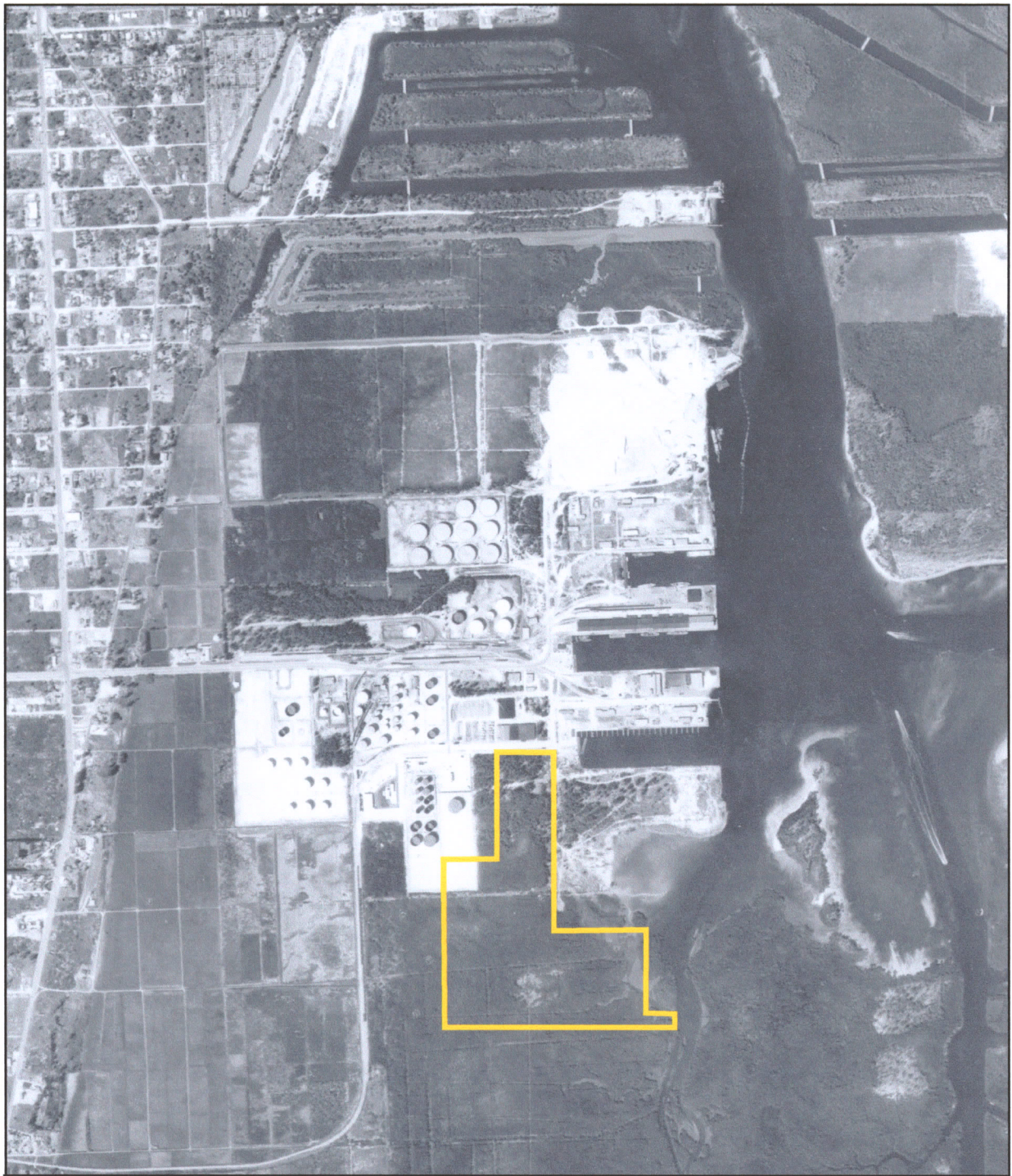
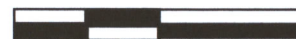


Figure 4. 1947 aerial photograph of the FPL Port Everglades - SCA parcel.



0 165 330
0 50 100

660 Feet approx.
200 Meters approx.



Figure 5. 2010 aerial orthophotograph of the FPL Port Everglades - SCA parcel.



0	165	330
0	50	100

660 Feet approx.
200 Meters approx.



Figure 6. FPL Port Everglades: power plant looking east (entrance).



Figure 7. FPL Port Everglades: storage tanks looking northeast.



Figure 8. FPL Port Everglades: power plant looking southwest.



Figure 9. FPL Port Everglades: storage tanks looking northwest.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

There have been numerous cultural resource surveys done in the immediate area of the project parcel. Most of these have dealt with standing structures or were surveys of small parcels for proposed cellular towers or road right-of-ways. Other reports are historic structure inventories for the cities of Hollywood, Hollywood Beach, and Dania Beach.

Archaeological research in the vicinity of Fort Lauderdale/Port Everglades began in the 1940s with John M. Goggin who interviewed a number of informants as to the location of archaeological sites. This site inventory was enumerated in Goggin's *Archaeology of the Glades Area Southern Florida* manuscript (Goggin 1949) and later transposed to a site file maintained by the University of Florida beginning in 1953 which became the basis of the Florida Master Site File maintained by the Florida Division of Historical Resources.

In 1974 the Florida Department of Archives History and Records Management (now the Florida Division of Historic Resources) conducted a survey and assessment of archaeological sites in eastern Broward County (Carr 1974). Carr conducted field assessments that resulted in expanding and revising information on sites in Broward County in the central coastal Fort Lauderdale area.

A subsequent inventory of archaeological sites in southeastern Broward County was completed in 1995 by the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy (Carr and Zamanillo 1995). A total of 44 archaeological sites were assessed with 16 of the sites newly recorded.

Other cultural resource surveys conducted in the area include a historic properties survey (Adams 1988); two historic bridge surveys (Castaner 2009, 2010); an architectural resources survey (Anes 2008); pipeline routes (Sears 1977, Athens 1992, Janus Research 2001, 2003, Gifford 2003); road and right of way surveys and transit studies (Browning 1988, 1989a, 1989b, Batategas 2001, Estabrook 2004, Janus Research 2005, 2006, 2008, Castaner 2009a, 2009b, 2010); an airport access road survey (Carr 1999); cellular tower surveys (Sims 2002, Jones 2001, Driscoll, 2003, Groff 2004, Florida History LLC 2010); an evaluation of a National Guard Armory (Stokes 2005); a desktop analysis of Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport (Janus Research 2005); and an underwater remote sensing inventory (Hall 2002, Tubby 2006).

LITERATURE REVIEW

A search was requested on 8-11-11 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 and reports from the Master Site File in Tallahassee concerning previously recorded archaeological sites within the project parcel and within one mile of the project parcel (Table 1).

Table 1. Literature Review Summary	
Previously Recorded Sites:	
Within Survey Parcel	0
Previous Investigations:	
In Project Area	0
Within One Mile of Project Area	35

A review of Florida site files resulted in determining that four resource groups occur within one mile of the project area. No previously recorded archaeological sites or historic standing structures occur within the project parcel.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites Summary¹

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	References	In Survey Parcel	Outside of Parcel
8BD00180	Port Everglades	Historic Port and Turning Basin, Resource Group	<i>Janus Research, The Tracebel Calypso Natural Gas Pipeline Supplemental Report #1, 2003</i>		X
8BD04373	Federal Highway	Historic Road, Resource Group	<i>Mahar, A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 5 from Broward Boulevard to SE 17th Street in Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida, 2010</i>		X
8BD04087	F.E.C. Railway	Historic Railroad, Resource Group	<i>Janus Research, Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Fort Lauderdale Downtown Transit Circulator, Broward County Volume I of III (Not complete, missing change of status forms), 2007</i>		X
BD04776	State Road A-1-A	Historic Road, Resource Group	<i>Site Form on File, Division of Historic Properties</i>		X
Note: ¹ Based on sites within One Mile of the survey parcel.					

A review of the state report files indicated thirty-five assessments previously conducted within one mile of the FPL Port Everglades project parcel (Table 3).

Table 3. Previous Cultural Resource Assessments¹					
Survey No.	Date	Author	Title	In Parcel	Out of Parcel
730	1981	Carr, Robert S.	<i>Broward County Comprehensive Survey, Phase I</i>		X
766	1977	Sears, William H.	<i>Archaeological Survey of Pipeline Routes to Fort Lauderdale Central Region Wastewater</i>		X

			<i>Effluent System</i>		
1440	1987	Browning, William D.	<i>Proposed Re-Alignment of SR A-1-A from SR 5/US 1 to SE 17th Street in Broward County, Florida</i>		X
1718	1988	Browning, William D.	<i>Proposed Replacement of the 17th Street Causeway on SR A-1-A from 1000 Feet West of Eisenhower Boulevard to East of SE 23rd Avenue, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
1848	1988	Browning, William D.	<i>Proposed Improvements to the US 1/SR 84 Intersection and the SE 17th Street/ Eisenhower Boulevard Intersection in Broward County, Florida</i>		X
2125	1988	Adams, William R.	<i>Historic Properties Survey of Fort Lauderdale, Florida</i>		X
3478	1989	Athens, William P.	<i>Archaeological Survey of the Planned 20 in O.D. Port Everglades Loop and Master Station</i>		X
4075	1995	Carr, Robert S.	<i>An Archaeological Survey of Southeast Broward County, Florida: Phase 3</i>		X
5872	1999	Carr, Robert S.	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the Fort Lauderdale Airport SEIR Roadway Expansion, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
6253	2001	Batategas, Juliet	<i>A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Grade Separation Along Eller Drive Over the Florida East Coast Railway Tracks from Us 1 to McIntosh Road, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
6679	2002	Janus Research	<i>Resource Report 4, Cultural resources for Calypso Pipeline, LLC, Calypso Natural Gas Pipeline Project</i>		X
7039	2002	Hall, Wes	<i>Historic Assessment and Remote Sensing Survey at Port Everglades, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
7283	2002	Sims, Cynthia L.	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed AT&T Tarmac Tower Location in Broward County, Florida</i>		X
7477	2001	Jones, Paul L.	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Snyder Park Tower Location in Broward County, Florida</i>		X
7612	2003	Jones, Lucy D.	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Snyder Park Tower Location in Broward County, Florida</i>		X
8906	2003	Janus Research	<i>The Tracebel Calypso Natural Gas Pipeline Supplemental Report #1</i>		X
8953	2003	Driscoll, Kelly A.	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed MNTA Tower Location in Broward County, Florida</i>		X
10432	2004	Groff, Amanda T.	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Assessment for the Existing SE 14th Avenue Cellular Tower, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
11735	2004	Estabrook, Richard W.	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 736 (Davie Boulevard) from East of SW 9th Avenue to SR 5 (US 1) Broward County, Florida Volume 1 Report</i>		X
12075	2003	Gifford, John A.	<i>Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Test Bore Program and Subsurface Archaeological Testing of Taylor Road Area for Onshore Segment of Proposed AES Ocean Express Pipeline, Southern Broward County, Florida</i>		X
12076	2005	Stokes, Anne V.	<i>An Inventory and Evaluation of the CSM Thomas 'Jeff' Mayo (Ft Lauderdale), National Guard Armory, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
12275	2005	Janus Research	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey and Destop Analysis for the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport, Broward County</i>		X
13662	2006	Tubby, Raymond	<i>Marine Cultural Resources Study, Port Everglades Sand Bypass Project, Broward</i>		X

			County, Florida		
14000	2006	Janus Research	<i>Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Study South Florida East Coast Corridor Transit Analysis Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties</i>		X
14244	2006	Janus Research	<i>Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Study of the Fort Lauderdale Downtown Transit Circulator, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
15627	2008	Anes, Delvis D.	<i>Architectural Resource Survey Central Beach Neighborhood, City of Fort Lauderdale Planning & Zoning Department</i>		X
15810	2007	Janus Research	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Fort Lauderdale Downtown Transit Circulator, Broward County Volume I of III (Not complete, missing change of status forms)</i>		X
16006	2008	Janus Research	<i>Downtown Transit Corridor Program Project No. 14688 Cultural Resources Section 106 Determination and Discussion of Effects and Addendum to the CRAS for the Fort Lauderdale Downtown Transit Circulator, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
17828	2009	Castaner, Jane	<i>A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Laguna Terrace Diane River Bridge in Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
17829	2009	Castaner, Jane	<i>A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the West Lake Drive Lucille River Bridge in Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
17605	2010	Mahar, Kelly	<i>A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 5 from Broward Boulevard to SE 17th Street in Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
17831	2009	Castaner, Jane	<i>A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the South Ocean Drive Marion River Bridge in Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
17834	2009	Castaner, Jane	<i>A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the West Lake Drive Mercedes River Bridge in Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
17837	2009	Castaner, Jane	<i>A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Carlotta and Marcheta River Bridges in Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
18047	2010	Florida History LLC	<i>FCC Form 621 Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet: Broward General Medical Center Tower, Broward County, Florida</i>		X
Note: ¹ Based on sites within one mile of the survey area					

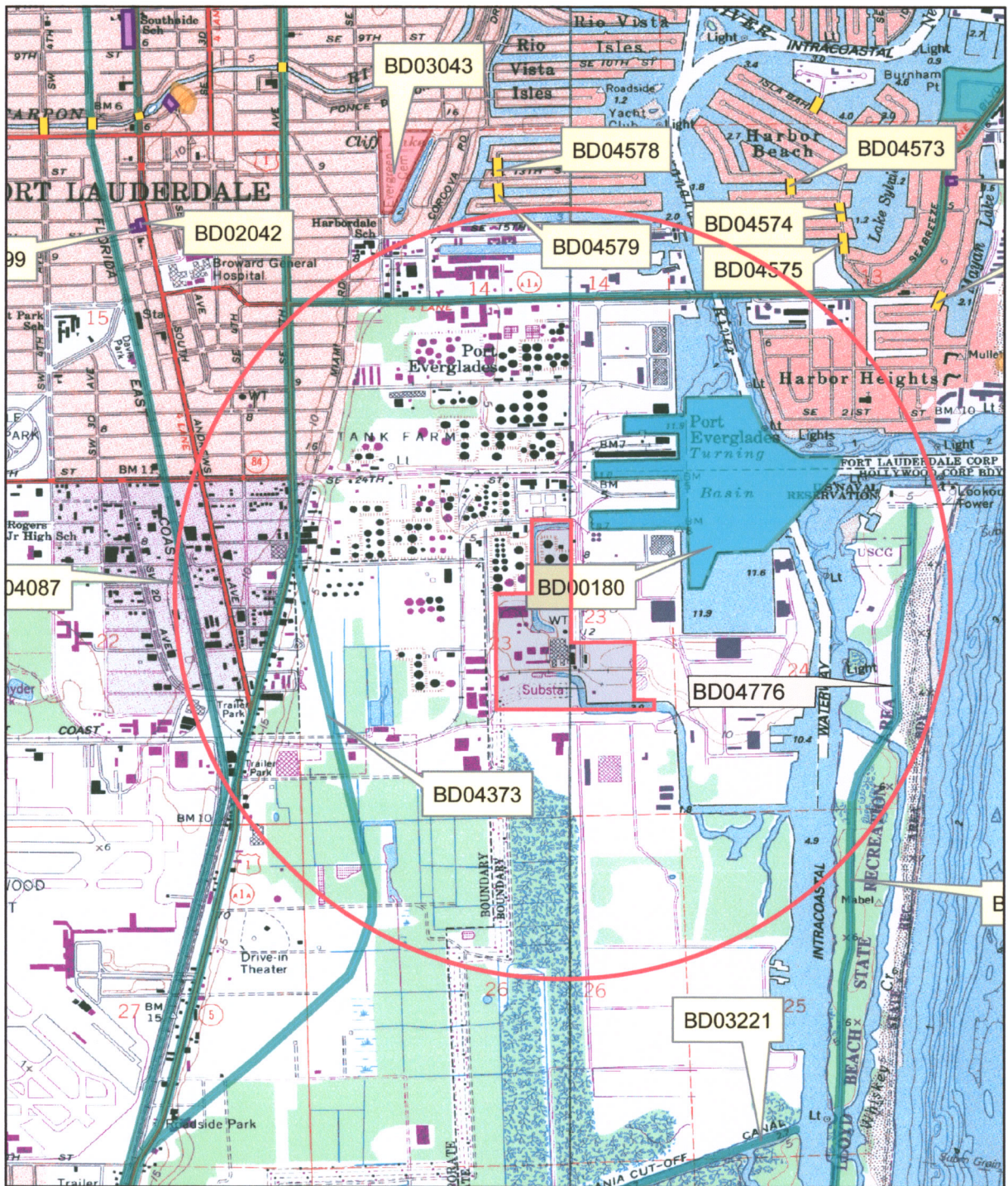
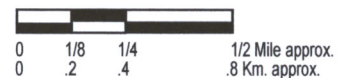


Figure 10. USGS map of the FPL-Port Everglades parcel area showing all previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the project parcel.



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 Tequesta 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 ± 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 ± 90 B.P., and the 93-100 cm level of DA1057 that dated from 3770 ± 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 ± 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, *Septemtrio 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 16th through the 18th 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 16th 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 16th 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, Frankee 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 "Frankie 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.

METHODOLOGY

This desktop cultural resource survey of the FPL Port Everglades - SCA parcel included a review of relevant archives and literature. This included, but was not limited to, studying previous cultural resource reports for sites in coastal Broward County, reviewing information from the Master Site File in Tallahassee and examining USGS maps of the project area. Also, black and white as well as color aerial photographs of the project area, which could aid in revealing anthropogenic changes to the topography and historic structures were interpreted. Especially important were 1925 and 1957 aerial imagery showing pre-development conditions and the development of the port facilities.

The principal project goal was to assess all potential historical or archaeological sites on the subject parcel using available resources. This survey incorporated the use of certain predictive models for archaeological sites. These models are based on topographic and vegetative attributes that are associated with prehistoric and historic sites in coastal Broward County. These models postulate that live oak, tropical hardwood, and cabbage palm hammocks in close proximity to coastal estuaries and marshes are higher probability areas for archaeological sites. The elevational information on the USGS Port Everglades and Fort Lauderdale South Quadrangle maps for the area also was used.

A comparison of standing structures evident in the 1957 aerial photograph to those visible in 2010 imagery was conducted to determine what structures may still be 50 years old or older. A reconnaissance visit to the site was conducted in September, 2011, with photos taken of existing structures.

CONCLUSIONS

This desktop cultural resources survey of the FPL Port Everglades - SCA parcel determined that there are no previously recorded archaeological or historical sites within the project parcel. The Port Everglades historic resource group, 8BD180, lies outside but in close proximity of the project parcel. The turning basin, associated slips, and entrance channel forming the center of the present 2190-acre Port Everglades have been designated as contributing structures to resource group 8BD180, potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places based on their association with the growth of the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood area. The resource group was documented and reported to the Florida Division of Historical Resources in 1974 by M. K. Evans. However, by 2001 many of the historic elements or features cited in the 1974 report had been altered or demolished (Janus Research 2003).

An examination of maps and a 1947 aerial photograph (Figure 4) of the area in pre-development times indicated that the parcel area was historically a zone of low-lying mangrove swamp/coastal salt marsh. The project parcel is considered a low-probability area for archaeological sites and features.

A review of vintage and modern aerial photographs, specifically those from 1957 and from 2010, USGS maps, property appraiser data, and Florida Power & Light records along with a field reconnaissance indicate two steam boiler units and possibly some out-structures (utility buildings, fuel storage tanks, and a water tower)⁵⁴⁸ that are potentially historic.

Reviewing agencies may require that a Phase I cultural resource assessment be completed for the FPL Port Everglades - SCA parcel to assess the significance of historic structures on the parcel.

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