

30. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- A. 1. **Describe any known historical or archaeological sites on the development site. Provide a letter from the Department of State, Division of Historical Resources (DHR) which includes a list of known sites within the development site, the likelihood of historical or archaeological sites occurring within the development site, whether a site survey is needed, and whether any known sites are significant.**

An archaeological assessment was conducted by Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. and is included in **Exhibit 30-1**. No archaeological or historical sites were documented on the Property as a result of this assessment nor are there any sites regarded as being potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places on the Property. No historical or archaeological sites are shown to exist in the City of Hialeah Comprehensive Plan or the Miami-Dade County Comprehensive Development Master Plan (CDMP) on the Property.

Exhibit 30-2, Letter To and From the Department of State, Division of Historical Resources (DHR), includes a letter from DHR stating that it concurs that a cultural resource survey should be conducted on this site. The cultural resources survey that was recommended to be done is included as part of the archaeological assessment in **Exhibit 30-1**.

2. **If DHR recommends that a site survey be done, the results of such a survey, conducted for the development site by an acceptable professional, should be provided.**

A reconnaissance level archaeological survey of the Property was undertaken. The survey found no historic or archaeological sites located within the Property that have a probability of being considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The report is included in **Exhibit 30-1**.

- B. **If significant historical or archaeological sites exist on-site, indicate what measures would be taken to protect them, or to minimize or mitigate impacts to them. Where appropriate, describe the measures for providing public access to the sites.**

Not applicable. There are no historical or archaeological sites in the project vicinity.

EXHIBIT 30-1
An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey
Of the Beacon Countyline Project
By Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.

**A Phase I Reconnaissance Cultural Resource Assessment
of the Beacon Countyline Parcel,
Miami-Dade County, Florida**

by

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The Curtis Group

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Consultant Summary

In August 2007, the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC) conducted a Phase I cultural resource assessment for the Curtis Group of the Beacon Countyline parcel located east of Florida's Turnpike in east-central Miami-Dade County. The subject parcel encompasses part of Section 17 in Township 52S Range 40E (Figure 1). The parcel is characterized as improved pasture and industrial fill. The ±259-hectare (640-acre) parcel was surveyed to locate sites of archaeological and/or historical significance.

This assessment was conducted to fulfill historic resource requirements in response to Florida's Chapters 267 and 373. This assessment was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), as amended in 1992, and 36 C.F.R., Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties. The work and the report conform to the specifications set forth in Chapter IA-46, Florida Administrative Code.

The subject parcel was assessed with an archival review and pedestrian survey. Manual subsurface testing proved impossible as most of the project is mantled layered with rock fill. An August 10th, 2007 search with the Florida Division of Historic Resources (FDHR) indicates that there are no previously recorded sites in the subject parcel. Historically the parcel was lowland marsh with three moderate probability targets for archaeological sites. All of these "targets" have been destroyed. Currently the parcel is improved pasture and industrial fill.

Historical aerial photographs indicated that three moderate probability locations for archaeological sites occur on the project parcel. A pedestrian survey was conducted on the parcel indicated that the land had been graded and then covered with rock fill and industrial debris. No low, moderate, or high probability zones were observed on the parcel. No historic structures occur on the parcel.

It is the consultant's opinion that no historic or archaeological sites regarded as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places occur on the Beacon Countyline parcel.

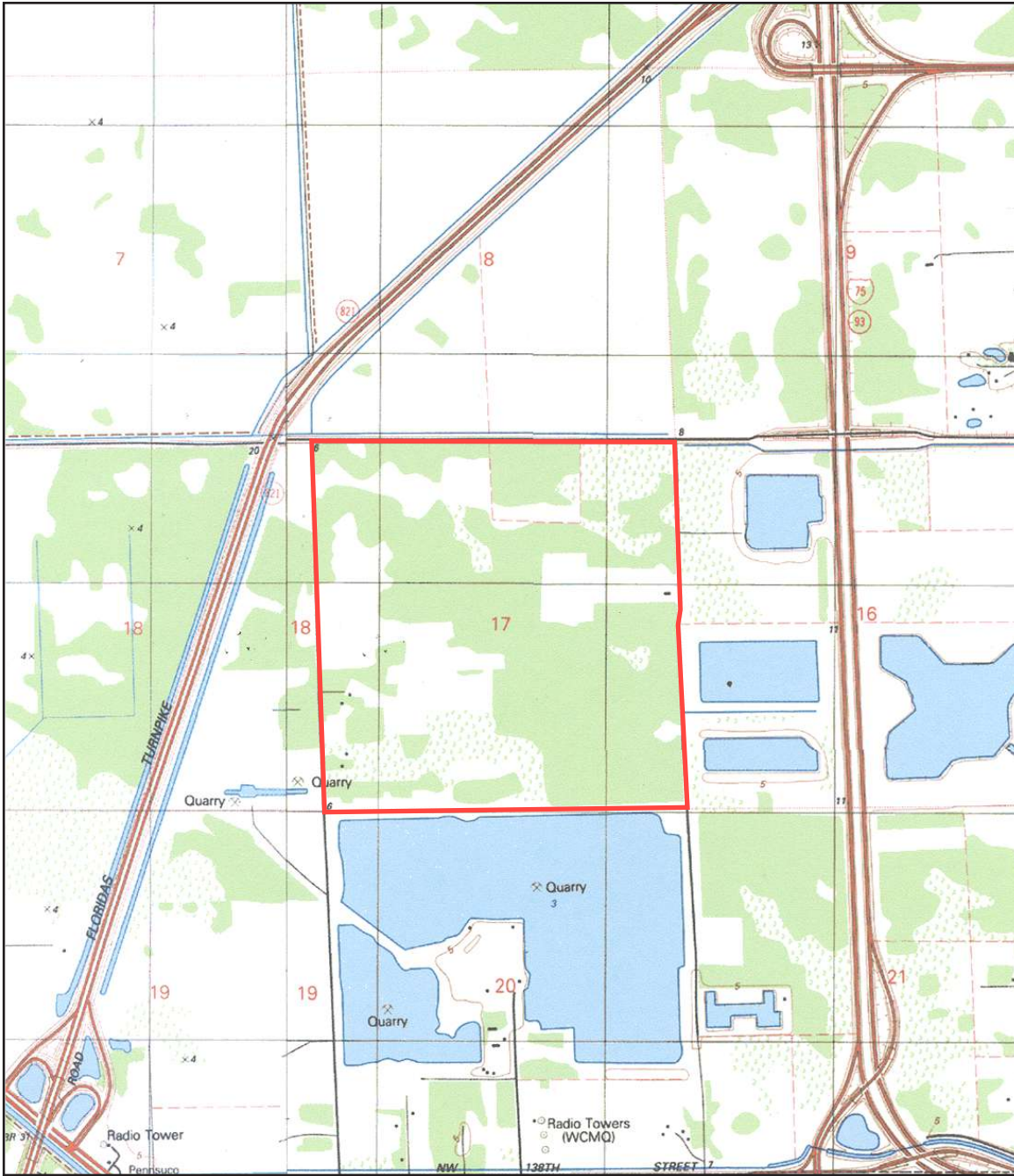


Figure 1. Map of the Beacon Countryside DRI Parcel area



TOWNSHIP 52S, RANGE 40E, SECTION 17

USGS Map: OPA-LOCKA, 1988



Project Setting

The subject parcel is located in Section 17 in Township 52S, Range 40E east of the Florida's Turnpike in the western part of Hialeah in western Miami-Dade County (Figure 1). The ±249-hectare (640-acre) project area is polygonal in shape with sides more or less oriented to the cardinal points. The subject parcel is bordered by West 36th street to the east and on the other sides by cleared fields, residences, and undeveloped woodland. The relevant USGS map is Opa Locka, Fla.

The parcel encompasses cleared land, improved pasture as well as industrial fill. Historically, the parcel was characterized as eastern everglades. Prior land-use includes clearing, grading, borrowing, and ditching. The land was also used as an industrial dump where limestone rock and wood were deposited. The parcel region is moderately elevated (10-15 feet, NGVD) and vegetated in *Melaleuca quinquenervia*, *Schinus terinbithifolius*, as well as *Ricinus communis*. Very few native plant species were present and the parcel soil was heavily disturbed.

The geology of the general area is characterized by organic deposits of peats ("mucks") of varying depths covering oolitic and calcitic limestone bedrocks and marls. The surfacial peats are organic depositions formed over the past several thousand years through a combination of plant processes and periodic dry-season fires. These deep peat formations and the extensive wetlands they encompass are what help define the Everglades as a unique geographic feature and determined the sorts of human activities/interaction taking place there in the last five thousand years. According to the Soil Survey of Dade County (Noble, Chris V., Robert W. Drew, and James D. Slabaugh 1996), the project area soils are among the Rock Outcrop-Biscayne-Chekika Association. This association consists mainly of outcrops of Miami oolitic limestone and overlying soils of poorly drained dark grayish brown gravelly loam and gray marl.

A modern change occurring on the subject parcel and elsewhere in the eastern Everglades is the invasion of certain exotic (non-native) plants such as Brazilian pepper and mealeuca. These have had an adverse impact to the archaeological remains found on Everglades sites as well as to the general environment. Exotic plants obscure archaeological sites and also disrupt the subsurface contexts through bio-turbation from roots. The removal of these exotics should be managed carefully so as not to impact any associated archaeological sites.

The area of the subject parcel lies in the eastern portion of the Everglades Trough, an immense drainage feature extending from Lake Okeechobee south to the Taylor Slough/Shark River/Florida Bay area in Southern Florida. Historically, the immediate area lay many miles to the west of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge and was a part of the "sawgrass" Everglades, an area little explored and seldom penetrated by whites prior to the turn of the century.

The presence of limestone ridges, outcrops or "unconformities" in the Everglades during the early period of its formation attracted Archaic Period Indian hunter-gatherers. The ridges were used for campsites and for various use/extraction activities. These same features were frequently used and expanded in size and height by the later Indians of the Formative Period and are frequently found as nuclei of "tree islands," elliptical higher-ground formations with hardwood hammock elements that were shaped by southerly trending water flow patterns over several thousand years. This area of the

southeastern Everglades contains abundant “tree-islands,” comma-shaped high-ground formations, at the head (north end) of which are found “black earth” midden sites. The material comprising these midden sites is characterized by a large quantity of faunal bone, artifacts, marine shell, and decayed organic material. These tree island sites often contain historical material from Seminole and early white hunting camp activity.

The “tail” and outlying areas of the tree islands were formed by debris buildup due to historic waterflow south through the Everglades and were frequently willowhead areas which also have the potential of yielding archaeological deposits and material. Recent fires and drainage have altered many of these tree-islands in terms of appearance and configuration. The destruction by fire of much of the organic material in and around these tree-island features have turned many of them into depressional areas or other anomalous formations. These areas still contain important non-organic archaeological remains and should be investigated and preserved.

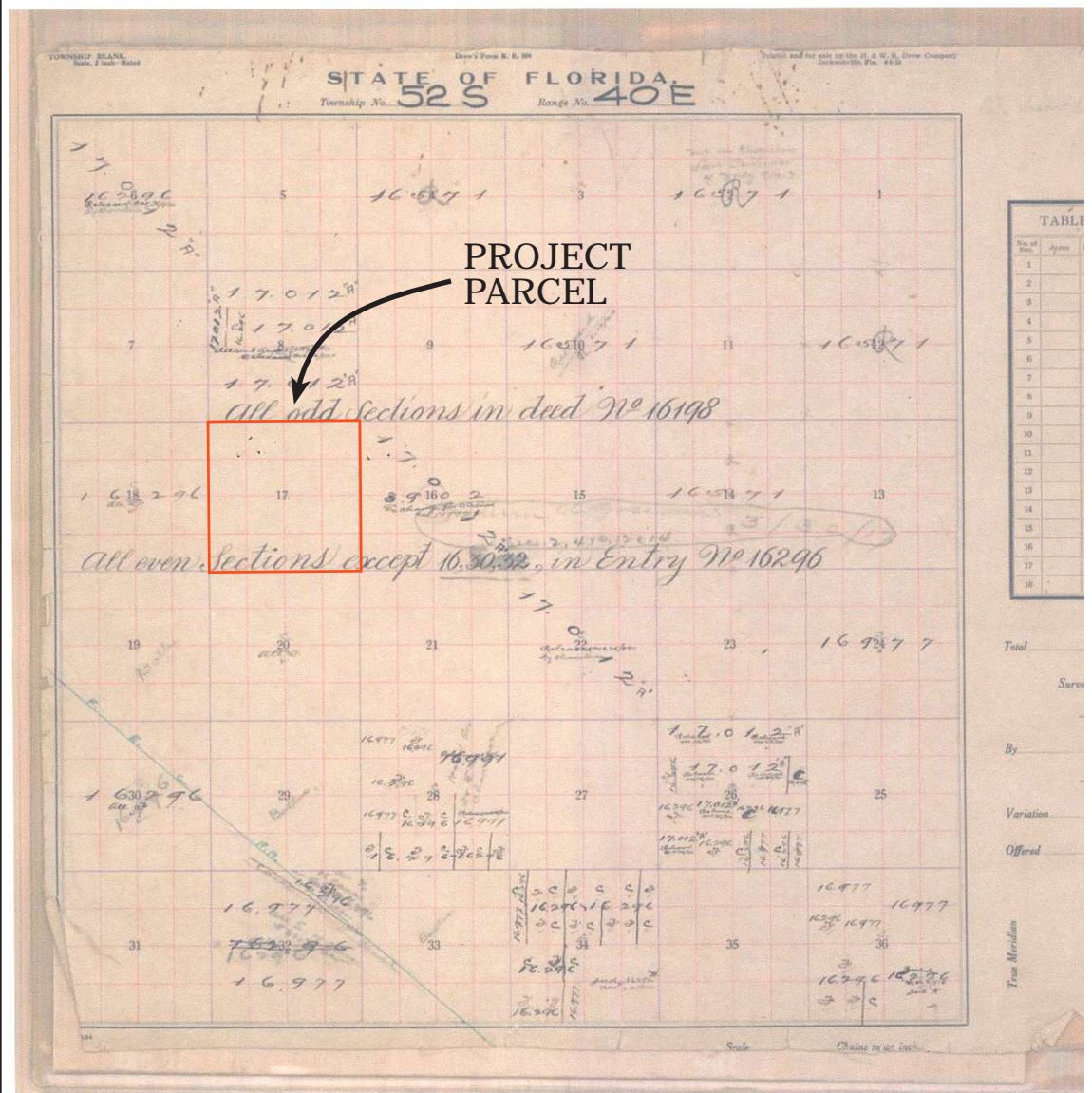


Figure 2. Early c. 1910s-1920s sales plat book for Township 52S/Range 40E with modern parcel boundaries superimposed.





Figure 3. 1952 aerial photograph showing the Beacon Countryside DRI parcel and archaeological moderate probability zones.

 = Archaeological Moderate Probability Zone (MPZ)

 = Project boundaries





Figure 4. 2004 color aerial orthophotograph of the Beacon Countryside DRI parcel area.



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



Figure 5. View northeast at the Beacon Countryside DRI parcel



Figure 6. View northwest at the Beacon Countryside DRI parcel and one of numerous large spoil piles that are found throughout the property.

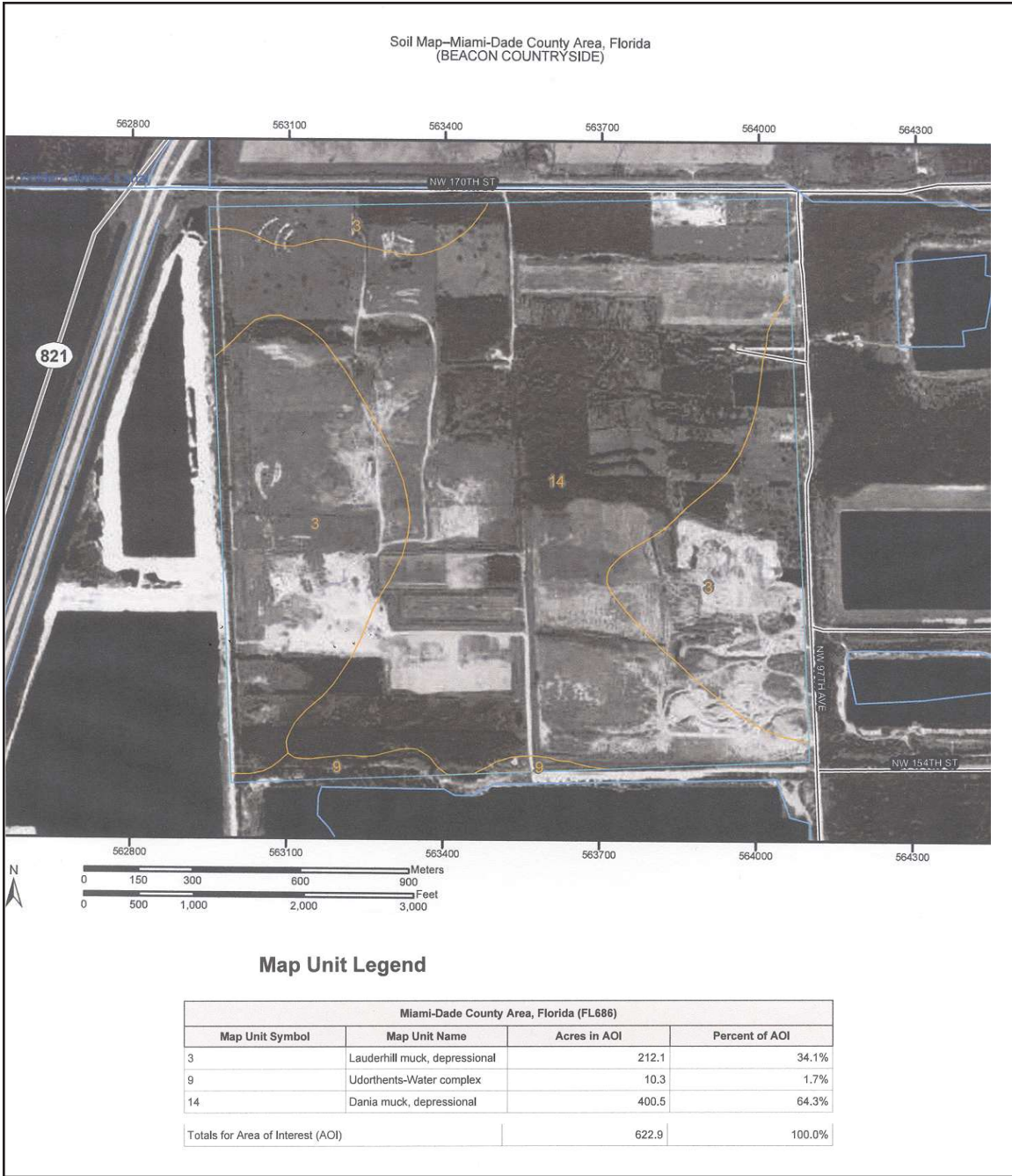


Figure 7. Soil map courtesy of the USDA web soil survey showing soil types found in the Beacon Countryside Parcel.



Previous Research

The first known archaeological investigation of a prehistoric site in the Everglades was the visit by M. R. Harrington to Pine Island in 1908 (Harrington 1909:139-143). His visit did not include excavations, but he did conduct a surface collection of artifacts that currently repose at the Museum of the American Indian in New York.

Archaeological investigations in this area of the eastern Everglades date back to the Works Projects Administration (WPA) era of the 1930s. Those excavations of South Florida sites were funded by the U.S. Government and were administered by the Smithsonian Institution (Willey 1949). A number of sites were tested near the Broward-Dade County line. These sites were black dirt middens located on Everglades tree islands or "hammocks" and yielded evidence of prehistoric habitation dating back to the Glades II Period (ca. 500 A.D.). Also recovered were historic artifacts associated with the 19th-century Seminoles.

Archaeologist John Goggin was next to document the sites of the east Everglades. His observations of the Flagami site (8DA36) in 1932 represent the first site visit of his long career in south Florida archaeology (Goggin 1932). His recording of tree island sites in Dade and Broward Counties include the first listing of East Everglades sites in the Florida State Master Site File.

A hiatus in professional archaeological research in South Florida followed Goggin's important paper, "Stratigraphic Sites in the Everglades" (Goggin 1950), after which Goggin took a faculty position in a northern Florida university. It was twenty years before any other professional archaeologist would contribute to South Florida prehistoric research. In the interim, the rapid urban development of the 1960s began to encroach into the eastern Everglades resulting in the destruction of numerous archaeological sites. The archaeological vacuum left by Goggin was partially filled when a number of local amateur archaeological societies were formed; these included the Archaeological Society of South Florida and the Broward County Archaeological Society. Initially, these amateur societies excavated without any regard as to whether a site was truly endangered by development or if it was already preserved in a park setting. Thus, archaeological excavations intensively damaged many of the East Everglades sites such as those in Markham Park. However, an increasing conservation movement within the archaeological community eventually shifted amateur excavations away from conducting digs at preserved sites to focusing on sites scheduled for destruction.

Several individuals emerged from the avocational archaeological movement who produced important papers about Everglades sites. These include Dan Laxson who tested numerous Everglades tree island sites in Dade and Broward Counties. His tests were generally limited in size and rarely excavated below the depth of the concretion "hard pan" that underlies most midden deposits. Wes Coleman, one of the founders of the Miami-West India Archaeological Society, was the first to excavate below the concretion and note the presence of early St. Johns pottery, a marker for the Late Archaic Period (Coleman 1973).

More recent excavations in the eastern Everglades by the Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc. have yielded a C-14 date of 4840 \pm 210 B.P. for a preceramic horizon on Taylor's Head, site 8BD73 (Masson et al. 1988:346). Other archaeological investigations in the eastern Everglades have been conducted by Gypsy Graves of the Broward County Archaeological Society. In 1981, she completed a thesis on the West Rolling Oaks site which addresses the identification of fauna exploited by the Tequesta. A study of prehistoric ecology in the eastern Everglades is the subject of ongoing research at the Honey Hill site (8DA411) and at Miramar Oaks in Broward County (Dickinson and Wayne 1990).

In conjunction with the Dade County Historic Preservation Division Robert S. Carr directed a comprehensive archaeological survey of Dade County between 1978 and 1981 (Carr 1981b). Previously recorded sites and newly discovered sites were assessed and recorded in the County files, forming a database for management of cultural resources within the County. This site inventory also helped form predictive site models used to predict the type of sites that may possibly be found under similar conditions. During this survey, the Donna site, 8DA1075, was identified and recorded by Carr as being a prehistoric black dirt midden of indeterminate age since no diagnostic artifacts were recovered (Eck 1998).

Since 1981, archaeological surveys in the Miami-Dade County area of the eastern Everglades have been conducted on an "as needed" basis as required by various permit requirements of Miami-Dade County, the State of Florida, and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. These surveys have been conducted generally by archaeological consultants and have resulted in numerous site discoveries and assessments.

Cultural Summary

The Glades area was originally defined by M.W. Stirling in 1936 as a distinctive cultural area to include all of Southern Florida. John M. Goggin defined more specific boundaries for the area and identified three inclusive sub-areas (1947). These were the Calusa sub-area in southwest Florida, the "Tekesta" sub-area for Southeast Florida and the Florida Keys, as well as the Okeechobee sub-area around Lake Okeechobee. Goggin classified these sub-areas on the basis of his recognition of their distinctive natural environments, the different tribes in those regions during historic times, and differences in the archaeological record.

A redefinition of the Glades culture area was offered using the term Everglades Area by Beriault and Carr to encompass only southeast Florida (Carr and Beriault 1984: 1-11). In 1988, Griffin concurred by using Everglades Area in his recent synthesis of South Florida archaeology. This revision confines the Everglades Area to southeastern Florida and the Florida Keys. It is difficult to determine an exact western boundary for the area, but Beriault and Carr suggest one somewhere west of the Shark River and east of Turner River, probably near the eastern boundary of Big Cypress Swamp. A northern boundary would be somewhere near the Broward-Palm Beach County line (Carr and Beriault 1984:2).

Paleo Indian Period (10000 B.C. to 8000 B.C.)

The Paleo-Indian lived in southern Florida in probable association with mammoths, bison, and other types of megafauna. Deposits of fossilized Pleistocene bone have been uncovered by dredging operations from several locations in South Florida and from solution holes in southern Dade County. Martin and Webb (1974) note the wide range of grazing ungulates and sloths indicating more extensive grasslands than present. With the extinction of the megafauna by about 11,000 years ago, the Paleo-Indian apparently made an effective adaptation to the emerging wetlands of southern Florida, and began to establish the patterns of subsistence that were to provide the basis of resource procurement for the subsequent 10,000 years. Evidence of the Paleo-Indian in southern Florida is now well established with the discovery of a late Paleo/Early Archaic site at Cutler in South Dade County (Carr 1986). Radiocarbon dates of 9,640 +/- 120 years were determined for this site which yielded evidence of exploitation of deer and rabbit, some marine fauna, and some indication of hunting extinct horse and peccary. However, the majority of data from this site reflects an Indian adaptation to the post-extinction of New World megafauna.

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

During the Post Glacial era, the sea level rose and greatly diminished Florida's land size. It has been calculated that the rate of sea level rise was approximately 8.3 cm per 100 years from 6000 to 3000 years ago. That rate has decreased to about 3.5 cm per 100 years from 3000 years ago to present (Scholl et al. 1967). By 5000 years ago, cypress swamps and hardwood forests characteristic of the sub-tropics began to develop in southern Florida (Carbone 1983, Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). The Archaic Period was

characterized by an increased reliance by the native populations on the shellfish and marine resources on the coast, and a generally expanded hunting, fishing, and plant gathering base throughout southern Florida. Archaeologists were not aware until recently of the extent and nature of Archaic Period sites in southern Florida. The earliest dated mid-Archaic archaeological materials are from the Bay West site, a cypress pond mortuary situated in Collier County northeast of Naples (Beriault et al. 1981). It is likely that the Bay West site was a hydric sinkhole that provided an "oasis" and water hole during the much drier mid-Archaic period. Radiocarbon dates recovered there indicate a temporal range of 5500 to 7000 years ago. This chronology and the cultural materials, particularly the preservation of organic materials, are very similar to those recovered from Little Salt Spring 110 km to the north (Clausen et al. 1979). The mortuary pond is undoubtedly one of the characteristic types of cemeteries of the Archaic Period throughout central and southern Florida.

A mid-Archaic Period site was recently discovered in Broward County, the first site from this period discovered in southeast Florida (Carr and Sandler 1991). The site, 8BD1119, was discovered on Pine Island Ridge. Characterized by a scatter of chert flakes and several mid-Archaic projectile points, the site appears to be lithic workshop for reshaping tools.

Sites from the Late Archaic Period are becoming increasingly evident in Southeast Florida. Sites dating from as early as 4000 years ago have been located along Biscayne Bay (Carr 1981), but Late Archaic horizons appear to be common place on Everglades sites. Radiocarbon dates in the Everglades indicate early ages of 3050 years ago, +/- 140 years for the Peace Camp site (Mowers and Williams 1972: 18), and 4840 years ago +/- 210 years for Taylor's Head (8BD73) (Masson et al. 1988:346).

The Late Archaic Period is distinguished by the development of fiber-tempered pottery. The Orange series of fiber-tempered pottery is well documented by Cockrell on Marco Island (1970), and undecorated fiber-tempered pottery has been recovered on the southeast coast at the Atlantis site (Carr 1981b). Sites containing fiber-tempered pottery have been dated from as early as 3400 +/- 100 years ago on Marco Island, and dates of ca. 2500 years ago at the Firebreak site in Collier County, and 3000 +/- 4000 years ago along Biscayne Bay (Carr 1981b). Partial fiber and sand tempered pottery has been recovered from interior sites such as the Honey Hill site (8DA411) and the 202nd Street site in northern Dade County, and the Markham Park (8BD183) site in Broward County.

The Glades Period (Ca. 750 B.C. - 1750 A.D.)

Goggin (1947) defined three periods for the Formative Era. Using decorated pottery types that have proven to be effective time markers, he created the Glades I, II and III periods. These divisions have proven most useful in extreme southern Florida. The Glades I Early period (750 B.C. - ca. A.D. 200) is characterized by the use of undecorated sand-tempered pottery. Ceramic decorations in extreme southern Florida were developed by 500 A. D. with the inception of the Ft. Drum decorated series. While decorated types begin during Goggin's Late Glades I period, future revisions of the

Glades period may simply make the first appearance of decorated wares coincide with the inception of the Glades II Period.

During the Glades II period (A. D. 750 - A. D. 1200), there are shifts in ceramic styles that allow the archaeologist to accurately divide the period into three sub-periods based on the relative frequency of certain decorative styles (i.e., Key Largo Incised, Miami Incised, Sanibel Incised, etc.). Mound construction was also common place during this period, reflecting the rise of a stratified society with a select ruling and/or priest class.

During the Glades II and III periods (A.D. 1200 - A.D. 1750), there is a shift in ceramic decorations and vessel shape in extreme southern Florida. Griffin reports the near absence of decorated pottery between A.D. 1000 - A.D. 1200 (1974). Occurrences of St. Johns tradeware and Belle Glade Plain increase along the east coast, and in general, a thriving trade network that brought a variety of exotic resources, such as lithic tools and ornaments, is evident.

Historic Period (ca. A.D. 1500 - A.D. 1900)

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

The earliest documentary evidence of Seminole settlement in South Florida is an account by John Lee Williams describing Snake Warrior's Island at the headwaters of Snake Creek. This site was recently identified as probably being site 8BD1867 in Miramar in southern Broward County. Seminole Archaeology is a relatively new discipline in South Florida, but recent work has contributed new data about Seminole lifeways in the Everglades (Carr et al. 1991), and Seminole trade (Carr 1981a).

Methodology

Prior to conducting fieldwork in the project parcel, relevant archives and literature were reviewed. This included, but was not limited to, studying previous archaeological reports for sites in Miami-Dade County, reviewing information from the Master Site File in Tallahassee concerning nearby sites, and examining the USGS maps of the project area. Also, black and white and color aerial photographs from the project area, which could aid in revealing anthropogenic changes to the topography and floral communities, were interpreted.

Research Design

This Phase I cultural resource survey of the Beacon Countyline parcel incorporated the use of certain predictive archaeological site models. These models are based on topographic and vegetative attributes that are associated with prehistoric and historic sites in Miami-Dade County. These models postulate that tree islands are high probability zones for prehistoric archaeological sites (Carr 2002). Aerial photographs were reviewed and the elevational information on the USGS Opa Locka Quadrangle map for the area also was used to identify higher probability zones.

A review of aerial photographs resulted in the identification of three “targets” or features that were possible tree islands. All initial features were ground-truthed and evaluated, and each assessed as to their probability for archaeological sites. All targets were eventually dismissed due to the heavy amount of soil removal and placement of fill across the project area. Most of the parcel was determined to be rock fill and industrial debris.

Fieldwork

The subject parcel was assessed by pedestrian survey. No subsurface testing was performed as there is a one meter deep layer of rock fill covering the project area. Most of the original soils have been removed or altered.

Collections

No cultural material was recovered from this project parcel.

Informants

The developer was contacted for information as to previous owners of the parcel. Also interviewed were any informants familiar with the land use history. A tenant on the parcel by the name of Pedro Hernandez was contacted and provided some information on the property history. According to Pedro’s testimony, the project area had been used extensively during his fifteen year residency as an industrial dump with wood and rock fill being brought in to be mixed with the ground soil. Local laws only permitted a 10% wood mixture into the fill process so excess wood was burned at a station located on the

subject parcel. Another informant Bert Luer was interviewed as well. This individual has been operating an industrial recycling business for five years located on the northeast corner of the Beacon Countyline parcel. Bert pointed out that much of the subject parcel is covered by limestone fill and industrial debris.

Results and Conclusions

This Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Beacon Countyline parcel resulted in identifying no archaeological or historical sites, features, or material. No subsurface testing was performed because of the extensive fill and previous disturbances. No archaeological sites were observed. No historic buildings occur on the subject parcel.

The Beacon Countyline parcel is characterized as improved pasture and industrial fill that was historically part of the eastern Everglades.

Three moderate to high probability zones, specifically tree islands, were identified. All had been destroyed and covered with rocky fill. All soils contained limestone fills and wood debris brought from other parcels.

It is the consultant's opinion that there are no historic or archaeological sites regarded as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places occurring on the Beacon Countyline parcel.

Although a systematic effort was made to locate archaeological or historic sites on the subject parcel without positive results, there is still the potential of small archaeological sites, features or artifacts existing. Should subsequent development reveal this, efforts should be made to protect or document these resources. In the event that human remains are discovered, then the provisions of Florida Statute 872.05, the Unmarked Human Graves Act, will apply.

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Exhibit 30-2
Letter from the Florida Department of State
Division of Historical Resources



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Kurt S. Browning
 Secretary of State
 DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

June 26, 2007

Ms. Jo Sesodia
 South Florida Regional Planning Council
 3440 Hollywood Boulevard, Suite 140
 Hollywood, Florida 33021

RE: DHR Project File Number: 2007-4429 / Received by DHR: May 21, 2007
 Development of Regional Impact – Pre-application Document
 Beacon Countyline DRI
 Miami-Dade County

Dear Ms. Sesodia:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced project in accordance with this agency's responsibilities under Section 380.06, *Florida Statutes*. The State Historic Preservation Officer is to advise in the identification of historic properties (listed or eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*, or otherwise of historical or architectural significance), assess effects upon them, and consider alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse effects.

Our review of the Florida Master Site File indicates that no cultural resources are recorded in the area for development. However, the area for development is large and professional archaeologists have not systematically surveyed the property. Furthermore, there is some potential for archaeological sites, particularly in upland areas or any tree islands in the wetlands. Also, there historic buildings, canals, or other structures associated with cattle ranching may exist on the property.

Therefore, it is our opinion that a professional archaeologist should perform a cultural resource reconnaissance survey of the portions of the property that are not former landfill. The survey should include judgmental subsurface testing to assess the probability of the presence of historic properties. The resultant report should conform to the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*, and be forwarded to this agency in order to complete the process of reviewing the impact of this proposed project on historic properties. This will serve as part of the applicant's response to Question 30 of the Application for Development Approval. Further investigations may be necessary if resources are encountered.

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office
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Archaeological Research
 (850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6452

Historic Preservation
 (850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437

Historical Museums
 (850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433

Southeast Regional Office
 (561) 416-2115 • FAX: 416-2115

Northeast Regional Office
 (904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044

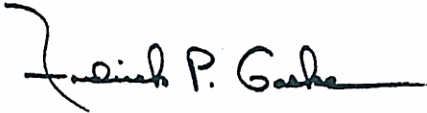
Central Florida Regional Office
 (813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340

Ms. Sesodia
June 27, 2007
Page 2

Because this letter and its contents are a matter of public record, archaeological consultants who have knowledge of our requests may contact the applicant. This should in no way be interpreted as an endorsement by this agency. The Division of Historical Resources does not maintain a list of professional archaeologists who are qualified to work in the State of Florida and/or who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for federally involved archeological projects as specified in 36 CFR 61, Appendix A. However, the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) maintains a membership directory that may be useful in locating professional archaeological consultants (<http://www.rpanet.org/about.htm>) in your area. Many qualified archaeologists are not members of RPA and omission from the list does not imply that an archaeologist does not meet the Secretary's Standards or that work would not be acceptable, and inclusion on the list is no guarantee that an archaeologist's work will automatically be acceptable. As with any contractor you should request and check references and recent work history.

For any questions concerning our comments, please contact April Westerman, Historic Preservationist, by electronic mail amwesterman@dos.state.fl.us, or at 850-245-6333 or 800-847-7278. We appreciate your continued interest in protecting Florida's historic properties.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frederick P. Gaske". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Frederick P. Gaske, Director, and
State Historic Preservation Officer

Xc: Rob Curtis, The Curtis Group