

ATTACHMENT C
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey



A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE SHERIDAN STATIONSIDE VILLAGE PARCEL, BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

By:

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For:

RAM DEVELOPMENT

AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 791
AHC PROJECT NO. 2007.44
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Consultant Summary

In May 2007, the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy Inc. (AHC) conducted a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey of the Sheridan Stationside Village parcel located at 3001 Taft Street in Hollywood, Florida for Ram Development. The parcel was surveyed to locate any sites of archaeological and/or historical significance.

This assessment was conducted in response to a letter from the Broward County Historic Commission to RAM Development requesting that a Phase I archaeological survey be conducted of the subject parcel in compliance with Policy 11.3 (Christopher Eck to Hugo Pacanins, Ram Development, 04/16/07). Archaeological site models for the area indicate that the parcel has a moderate to high probability of containing archaeological sites because of its location on a remnant oak tree island located adjacent to a transverse glade.

This assessment included a review of archival documents, archaeological field investigations, and an historic architectural assessment. Because most of the parcel contains mobile homes and asphalt areas, the excavation of the test holes was limited to locations within the grassy and wooded areas between the mobile homes and within the plant nursery (Figure 5). A total of 23 shovel tests were excavated. All test holes were negative for archaeological materials.

There is one historic structure, 8BD4388, located on the subject parcel known as the Butler Rock House. Originally a wooden house built in the 1920s, the Butler Rock House was moved to the parcel in the early 1940s, at which point it was remodeled, enlarged, and encased in a limestone façade. The structure is locally significant and is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places based on Criteria A, B, and C. The developer proposes to preserve the Butler Rock House on the parcel.

Because the southern half of the parcel is within a higher probability area for archaeological sites, monitoring by an archaeologist is recommended during clearing and grubbing activities.

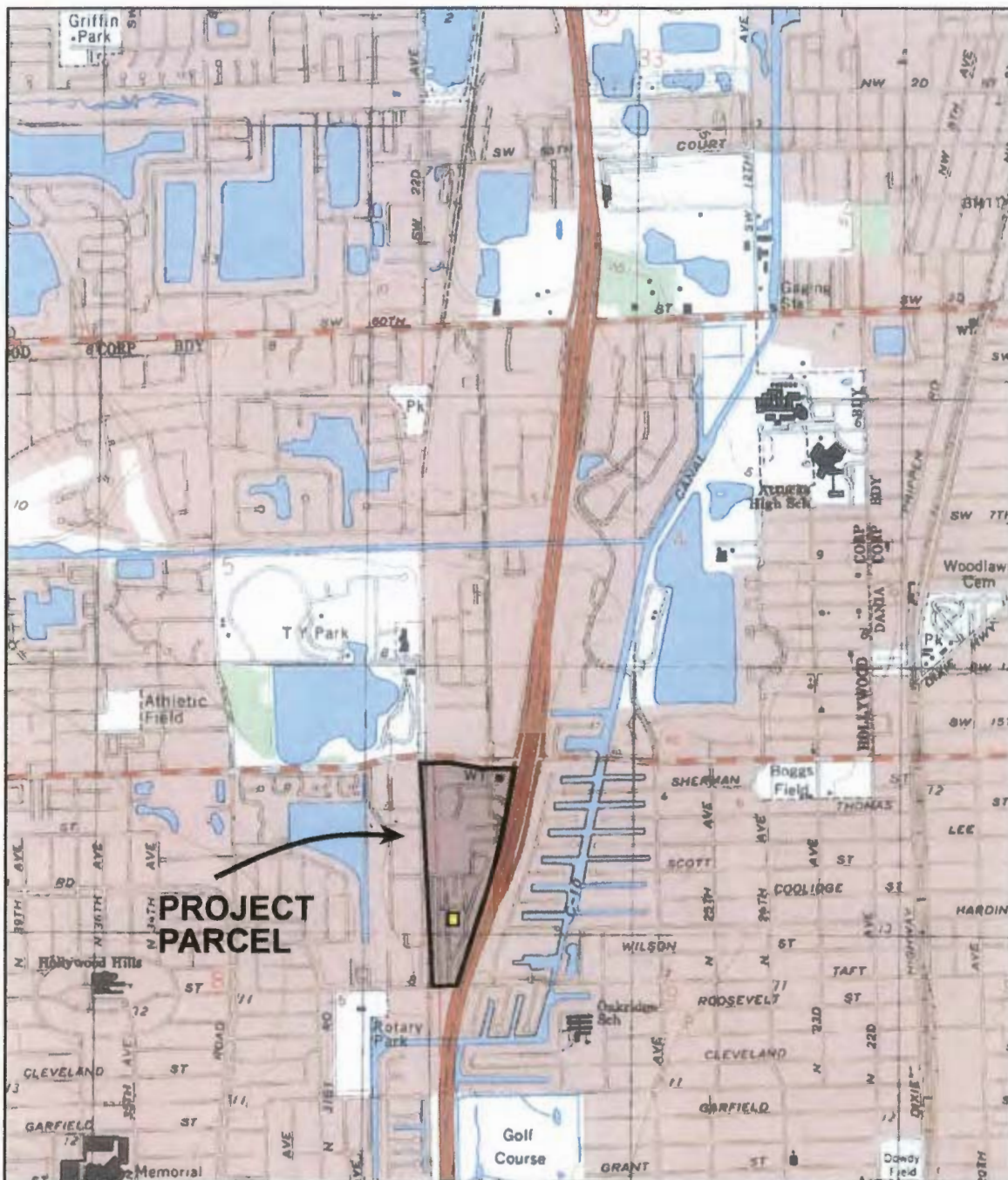
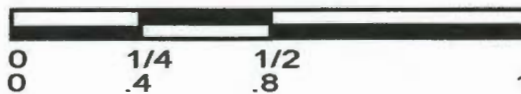


Figure 1. Map of the Sheridan Stationside Village parcel area.

□ = Historic structure

TOWNSHIP 51S, RANGE 42E, SECTION 9

USGS Map: FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH, REV. 1994



Project Setting

The parcel is located at 3001 Taft Street in the City of Hollywood, Florida and is bordered on the south by Taft Street, on the west by the SAL Railroad, on the north by Sheridan Street, and on the east by I-95. The parcel consists of two subparcels, an 18-acre parking lot area to the north and a 22-acre mobile home park to the south. The southern part of the parcel is currently used as the Okomo Trailer Park. Approximately 182 mobile homes presently occupy the subject parcel, in addition to the Butler Rock House. A Tri-Rail parking lot occupies the northern part of the parcel.

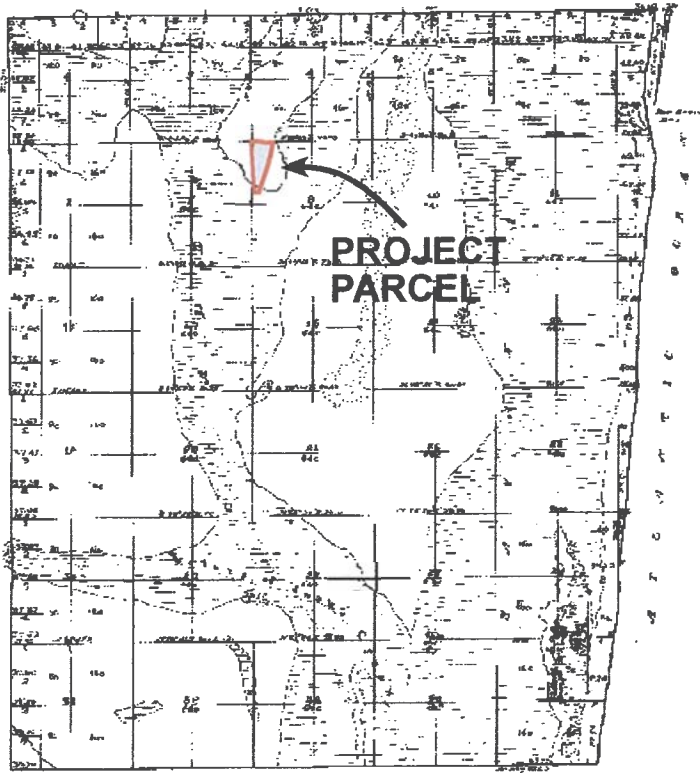
The 40+-acre parcel is located within Section 9 of Township 51S, Range 42E (Figure 1) as depicted on the USGS Fort Lauderdale South Quadrangle (1962, rev. 1983).

The parcel encompasses much of a remnant oak tree island, part of a mosaic of large islands that are part of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge (Figure 2). Historically, prior to drainage activities, the parcel was surrounded by wetlands that drained the Everglades waters eastward towards the coast (Figure 2). The parcel is approximately three miles north of Snake Creek, an important canoe route for the Tequesta and Seminoles. An early aerial photograph clearly indicates the island's relation to the adjacent wetlands. The subject parcel manager Steve Zell reports that when construction excavations were conducted on Taft Street that muck was encountered, indicating the location of the transverse glade.

A review of a 1940 aerial photograph indicates that the southern tip of the island was located adjacent to two merging transverse glades and encompassed a portion of the subject parcel (Figure 3). The extreme southern tip of the island crossed present-day Taft Street and extended southward approximately 200 feet.

The parcel vegetation is characterized by a large community of oak trees, particularly in the southern portion of the subject parcel. Some trees appear to be close to 100 years old. The subsurface sediments are sterile white sands (Dade Fine Sand) with an upper horizon of dark organic sandy soil. Elevations across the parcel are about 10 feet above sea level.

T. 51 S . R. 42 E.



Section	Acres	Owner
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2	36.00	...
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4	36.00	...
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6	36.00	...
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Traced from U.S. Survey Plat

Source of Channels of Earth
Magnetic Variation 1870

Section	Acres	Owner
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99	36.00	...
100	36.00	...

The above Map of Township 51, Range 42 East of the Meridian
is hereby made public to the satisfaction of the Survey
Department of the U.S. Geol. Surv. Dept. and
approved.
Surveyor General's Office
Tallahassee Florida
August 1870

W. H. ...
Sur. Gen.

Figure 2. Portion of the 1870 plat map for Township 51S, Range 42E with the modern parcel boundaries superimposed.



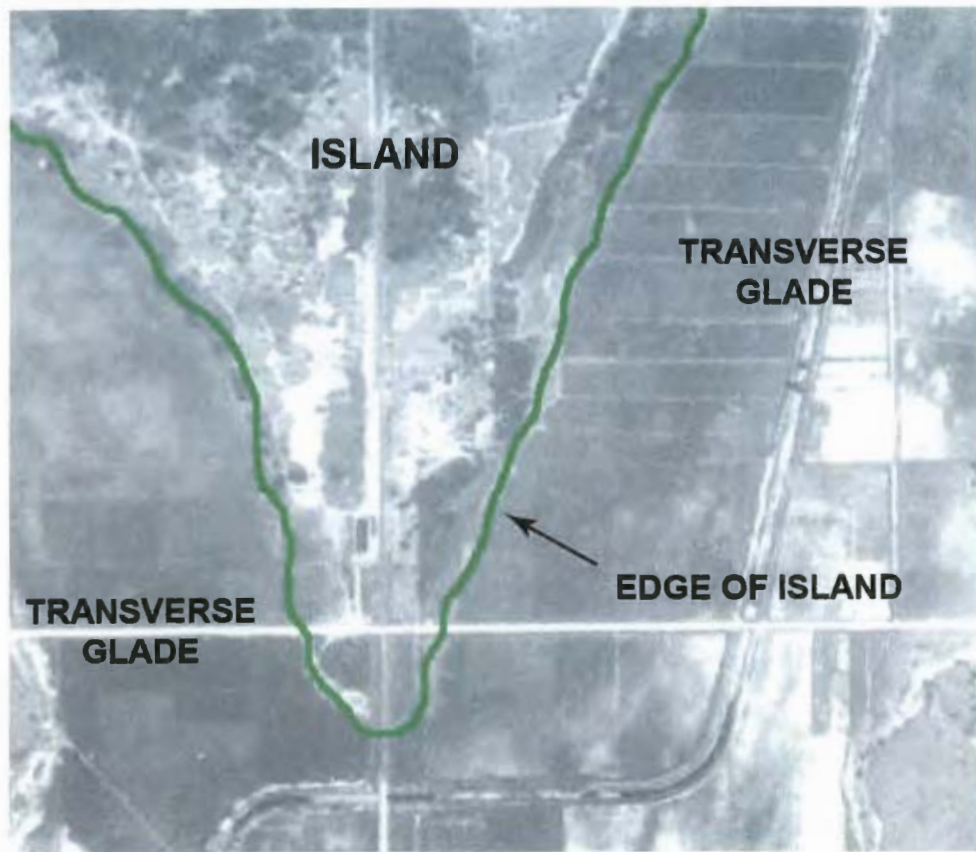


Figure 3. 1940 Aerial photograph showing tree island configuration

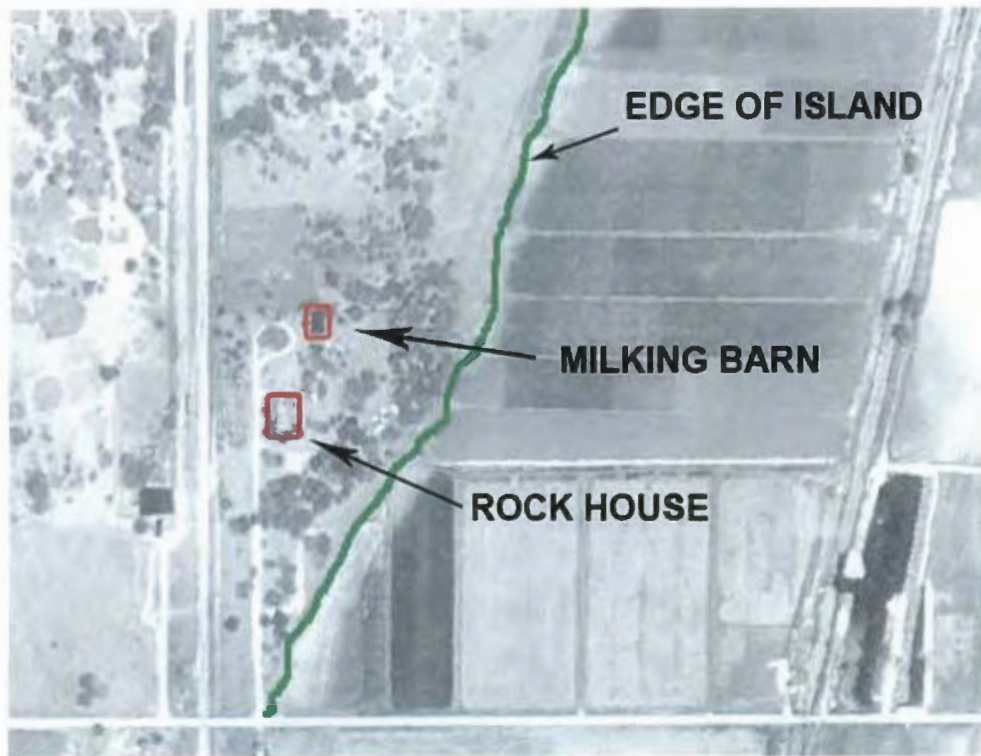


Figure 4. 1947 Aerial photograph detail showing Butler Rock House BD4388 and barn (demolished)



Figure 5. 1967 Aerial photograph of the Sheridan Stationside Village Parcel
□ = Parcel Area





Figure 6. 2004 color aerial orthophotograph showing the boundaries of the Sheridan Stationside Village parcel area.



0 1/16 1/8 1/4 Mile approx.
0 .1 .2 .4 Km. approx.

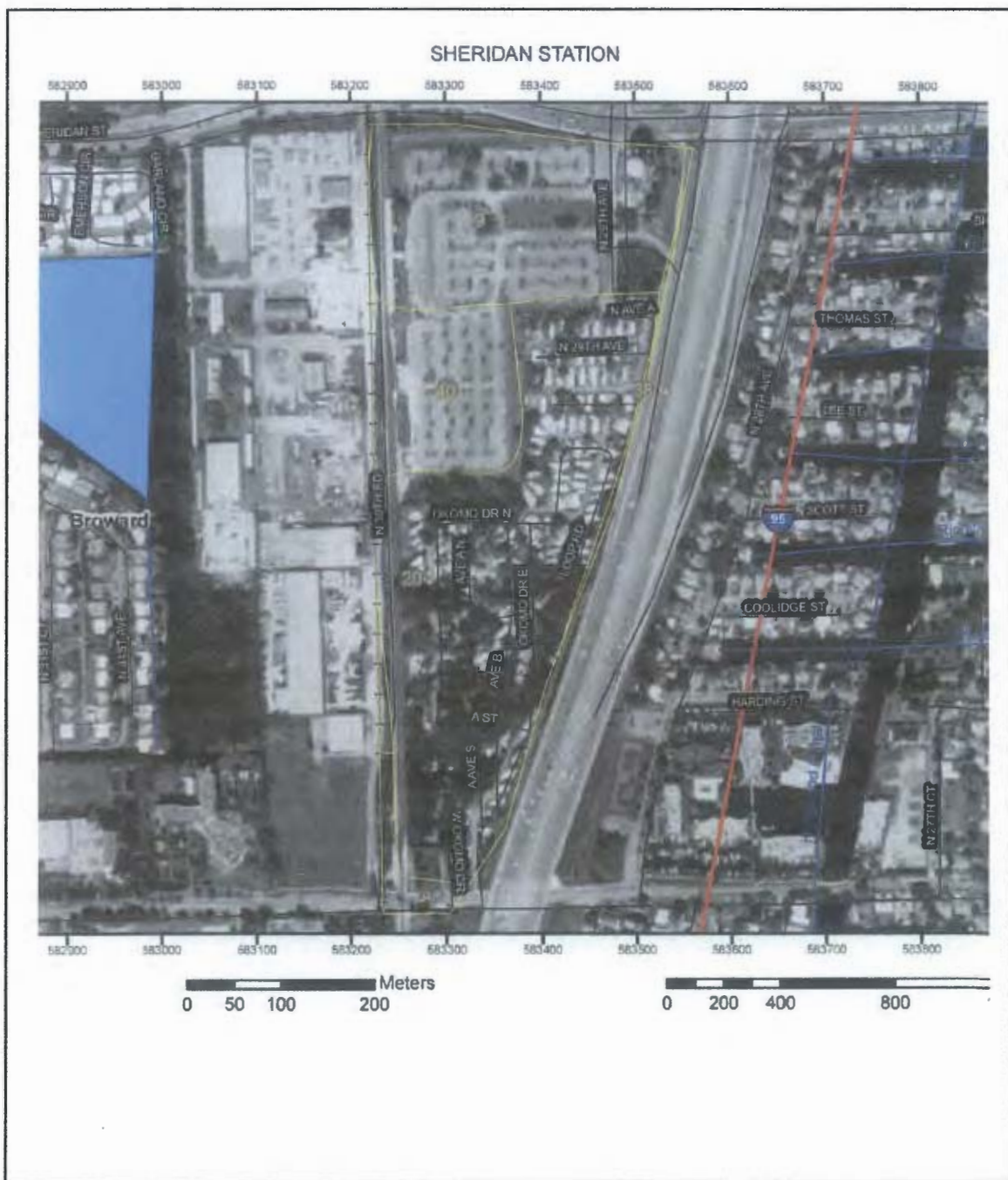


Figure 7. Soil map courtesy of the USDA web soil survey showing soil types found in the Sheridan Stationside Village parcel.



Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3	Arcents, organic substratum-Urban land complex	1.2	2.6
9	Dade fine sand	14.3	29.8
20	Matlaha, limestone substratum-Urban land complex	24.9	52.0
38	Udorthents, shaped	0.5	1.0
40	Urban land	7.0	14.7

Previous Research

The earliest recorded archaeological investigations in eastern Broward County were conducted by M.H. Harrington at a prehistoric mound complex (8BD3) located on the north bank of the New River. These mounds ranged in size from 8 to 50 feet in diameter and were from 2 to 8 feet high. The larger mounds had low sand embankments extending southward to the river. Smaller mounds were scattered throughout the palmettos. Harrington noted that a previous explorer had dug a trench across one of the larger mounds and that fragments of human bone were recovered in the excavation spoil. Harrington trenched another of the larger mounds without finding anything.

In the 1940s John Goggin reviewed specimens of pottery sherds and shell tools collected by Harrington from refuse deposits at the forks, now reposing at the Smithsonian Institution. However, these samples were mixed with other collections and could not be distinguished with certainty from other samples. John Goggin states on the 8BD3 site form that the mounds and refuse deposits were totally destroyed, believing that dredging operations on the river destroyed the refuse deposits. However, this is not the case. In all probability, the refuse deposits that were collected by Harrington were sites 8BD87 (the Rivermont site) and 8BD201. Goggin also reports a site on the Loesch property, 8BD39, where Mr. W.C. Orchard recovered a flint projectile point in 1939. Goggin did not visit the site but gives the address as being 4th Street and 11th Avenue (Goggin ND), which would place it within the boundaries of 8BD87.

Many early settlers observed the imposing mound complex of 8BD3. The surveyor, A.L. Knowlton, depicted it on his 1895 plat map of Fort Lauderdale by showing two mounds and earthwork ridges that extended towards the river. A Dade County guidebook for the years 1896-1897 describes human skeletons found at a depth of four feet that were "buried in a circle after the manner of spokes in a wheel, one tier the feet to the center and the next the heads (Anonymous, n.d.:76). Although the exact location of these burials is not indicated, it is likely that it was at or in the vicinity of 8BD3.

A partial survey of Broward County was conducted by the Florida Division of Archives, History, Records Management between June and September 1974 by this author, and a "windshield" survey of the county was conducted in 1979 by the Broward County Archaeological Society. In January 1980, a survey of the "Near Northwest" Redevelopment Area was conducted within a small tract along the north bank of the river. Disturbed components of a single prehistoric midden, 8DA196, were discovered there (Carr, 1980). In the same year, a survey was also conducted of the South Fork of the New River, as well as an archaeological investigation of the Stranahan House (Carr, 1989). The South Fork survey included the excavation of a 50 cm test hole at the Rivermont site, 8BD87, next to a house at 922 SW 4th street. The midden depth was determined to be 110 cm. A survey of Broward County archaeological sites, which included the New River and the barrier island, was conducted in 1994 (Carr, 1991). In 2000, an archaeological assessment was conducted at 1016 Waverly Place, which resulted in locating at least one prehistoric grave (Carr and Beriault, 2000). Another assessment near that one, at SW 2nd Court, north of the North Fork of the New River was conducted by AHC in 2001 (Carr *et al.*, 2001). An archaeological assessment of the Ft.

Lauderdale Hotel parcel revealed a scattering of oyster shells that may have been prehistoric (Carr and Elgart-Berry, 2001).

Archaeological site 8BD1102 (Bartlett Estate) is located approximately 1/8 mile to the north of the subject parcel in Hugh Taylor Birch State Park. The site is a Glades III period oyster shell midden with a possible 16th-century European camp component (Carr 1981). The site is of particular interest because of a small conch shell pile that includes shells cut with metal tools which according to C-14 analysis date from the early 1500s (ibid.).

One prehistoric site, 8BD2903, is located approximately one-half mile northwest of the subject parcel.

Cultural Summary

The Glades area, which includes all of southern Florida, was originally defined as a distinctive cultural area by Stirling (1936). Goggin (1947) defined more specific boundaries for the area and identified three inclusive sub-areas: the "Calusa" in southwest Florida, the "Tekesta" in southeast Florida and the Florida Keys, and the "Okeechobee" 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. Since Goggin's work, there have been several amendments to these definitions. Griffin (1974) noted Goggin's error in utilizing the names of historic tribes to name two of the sub-areas, and he saw no significant differences in the material culture of southern Florida that was not due to variations in coastal environments or to different frequencies of trade pottery. Further, Griffin (1974) believed that the occupation of southern Florida was generally coastal, with the Everglades being considerably less significant and containing only small midden sites, which indicate many short-term occupations through the centuries. Based on this belief, he tentatively suggested that the term "Circum-Glades" Area be applied to the area from the Ten Thousand Islands eastward through southeast Florida and northward to St. Lucie County. Unfortunately, this reclassification of the Glades area and the misconception of the insignificance of the Everglades sites have been furthered by a book on Florida archaeology. The oversight was compounded by the statement that sites are distributed "around the Everglades (with only few sites actually in the Everglades proper)" (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:233).

The contention that sites are concentrated on the coast and are scarce in the Everglades is partially incorrect. Recent archaeological surveys in the Everglades (Carr *et al.*, 1979) and within the Big Cypress Swamp (Ehrenhard *et al.*, 1978, 1979, 1980) indicate that there are at least several hundred sites situated within the south Florida interior, some of which are large, substantial sites that suggest more than just marginal or short-term use. The term "Everglades Area" for southeast Florida was offered by Carr and Beriault to replace the "Glades" culture area (1984: 1-11). In 1988, Griffin concurred by using "Everglades Area" to describe southeastern Florida and the Florida Keys in his recent synthesis of South Florida archaeology (Griffin, 1988, 1989). It is difficult to determine an exact western boundary for the area, but Carr and Beriault (1984:2) suggest one west of the Shark River and east of Turner River, near the eastern boundary of Big Cypress Swamp. A northern boundary would be near the Broward-Palm Beach County line.

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

Paleoindians lived in southern Florida in association with mammoths, bison, and other types of megafauna. Deposits of fossilized Pleistocene bone have been uncovered by dredging operations from several locations in southern Florida and from solution holes in south Dade County. These deposits yielded a wide range of grazing ungulates and sloths, indicating the presence of more extensive grasslands than present (Webb and Martin, 1974). With the extinction of the megafauna by about 11,000 B.P., Paleoindians apparently adapted to the emerging wetlands of southern Florida, and began to establish the patterns of subsistence that were to provide the basis of resource procurement for the

subsequent 10,000 years. Evidence of the Paleo period in southern Florida is now well established with the discovery of a late Paleo/Early Archaic site at Cutler in south Dade County (Carr, 1986). Radiocarbon dates of $9,640 \pm 120$ 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 Indian adaptation to the extinction of New World megafauna.

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

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

By 5000 B.P., cypress swamps and hardwood forests characteristic of the sub-tropics began to develop in southern Florida (Carbone, 1983; Delcourt and Delcourt, 1981). The Archaic Period was characterized by an increased reliance on the shellfish and marine resources on the coast by the native populations, and a generally expanded hunting, fishing, and plant gathering base throughout southern Florida.

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 mortuary pond 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 B.P. to 7000 B.P. This chronology and the cultural materials recovered, including preserved 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, the first from this period, was recently discovered in Broward County (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 B. P. have been located along Biscayne Bay (Carr, 1981a,b), but Late Archaic horizons appear to be common place on Everglades sites. Radiocarbon dates in the Everglades indicate early ages of 3050 ± 140 B.P. for the Peace Camp site (Mowers and Williams, 1972:18), and 4840 ± 210 B. P. for Taylor's Head site (8BD74) (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 (1970) on Marco Island, 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 B.P. on Marco Island, and from ca. 2500 B.P. at the Firebreak site in Collier County, and from 3000 to 4000 B.P. along Biscayne Bay. Partial fiber and sand tempered pottery have been recovered from interior sites such as the Honey Hill site (8DA411), the 202nd Street site in north Dade County, and the Markham Park (8BD183) site in Broward County.

The Glades Period (Ca. 750 B.C. to 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. to ca. A.D. 200) is characterized by the use of undecorated sand-tempered pottery. Appearance of the Ft. Drum decorated series indicates ceramic decorations in extreme southern Florida were developed by 500 A.D. While decorated types begin appearing during Goggin's Late Glades I period, future revisions of the Glades periods may simply make the Glades II Period coincide with the first appearance of decorated wares.

During the Glades II period (A.D. 750 to A.D. 1200), shifts in ceramic styles allow archaeologists to accurately divide the period into three subperiods based on the relative frequency of certain decorative types (*i.e.*, Key Largo Incised, Miami Incised, Sanibel Incised). 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 to A.D. 1750), there was a shift in ceramic decorations and vessel shape in extreme southern Florida. Griffin (1974) reports the near absence of decorated pottery between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1200. Occurrences of St. Johns tradeware and Belle Glade Plain ware 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, the Jeaga and Ais along the east coast north of the Tequesta, and the Mayaimi near Lake Okeechobee. At the time of Spanish contact the Calusa maintained political dominance over these other tribes. It has been estimated that there were about 20,000 Indians in south Florida when the Spanish arrived (Milanich and Fairbanks, 1980). By 1763, when the English gained control of Florida, that population had been reduced to several hundred. These last survivors were reported to have migrated to Cuba with the Spanish (Romans, 1962), however, it is likely that the so-called "Spanish Indians" (Sturtevant, 1953), who raided Indian Key in 1840, were the mixed-blood descendants of the Calusa and/or refugees from north Florida missions raided by the English in the early eighteenth century. The Spanish-Indians joined the Seminoles, who had fled en masse into south Florida in 1838 after the Battle of

Okeechobee, although some Creek groups apparently had migrated to south Florida earlier in the century.

The earliest documentary evidence of Seminole settlement in South Florida is an account by John Lee Williams (1837) 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 focus in South Florida.

Methodology

Prior to conducting fieldwork in the project parcel, an archival and literature search was performed. This included, but was not limited to, studying prior archaeological reports for sites in eastern Broward County, reviewing information from the Master Site File in Tallahassee concerning nearby sites, and examining USGS maps and black and white aerial photographs dating from 1962, 1983, and 2004 which could aid in revealing anthropogenic changes to the topography and floral communities. In addition, records at the Broward County Historic Commission were reviewed, and the results of research by Chris Eck, Commission Director, was provided.

Research Design

The objective of this assessment was to document any archaeological or historic sites that occur on the project parcel. This Phase I cultural resource assessment survey of the Sheridan Stationside Village parcel incorporated the use of certain predictive archaeological site models. These models are based on topographic and vegetative attributes that are associated with prehistoric sites in eastern Broward County. These models postulate that archaeological sites are associated with upland hammocks in close proximity to deep sloughs, transverse glades, marshes, or creeks. Due to the parcel being adjacent to a transverse glade, it was determined to have a high potential for being associated with archaeological sites. The elevational and topographic information on the Fort Lauderdale South Quadrangle map for the project area also was considered.

Field Work

A pedestrian survey of the parcel was first conducted. Areas of exposed natural soil were examined for any evidence of archaeological material. It was determined that opportunities to excavate were greatly limited because of existing structures, mobile homes and extensive asphalted parking areas.

Because most of the parcel is developed, testing was limited to the southern part of the parcel within the grassy areas between the mobile homes and within a plant nursery. The locations of the archaeological test holes are depicted in Figures 6 and 7.

This assessment resulted in the excavation of a total of 23 (50 cm²) shovel tests. All shovel tests were dug to a one-meter depth or to sterile sub-soils. All dug sediments were screened through a 1/4" mesh hardware cloth and any cultural material was saved. Any recovered cultural materials were placed in self-sealing plastic bags and sent to the AHC laboratory in Davie for evaluation.

An architectural assessment of the parcel was conducted and the historic Butler Rock House (8BD4388) was documented.

Collections

Three shovel tests produced modern materials. No prehistoric or historic archaeological materials were found.

Informants

Several interviews were conducted with the subject parcel manager, Steve Zell. He provided some details regarding the land use history of the subject parcel, including his belief that the Butler Rock House had been moved to the parcel in 1941. This was based on his conversation with former owner Mary Butler Yeuell, who also remembered the original core house as having been built in 1925.

An interview with Mildred Butler, widow of Mary's brother Bob Butler, provided additional information. This included that the core house was a wood frame structure purchased by Ben Butler, father of the siblings, who settled in Hollywood in the early 1920s. Mildred knew that the house was moved to the Okomo site after the 1935 hurricane and that it was remodeled and faced with stone by her grandfather. She provided extensive information on the land use history of the subject parcel.

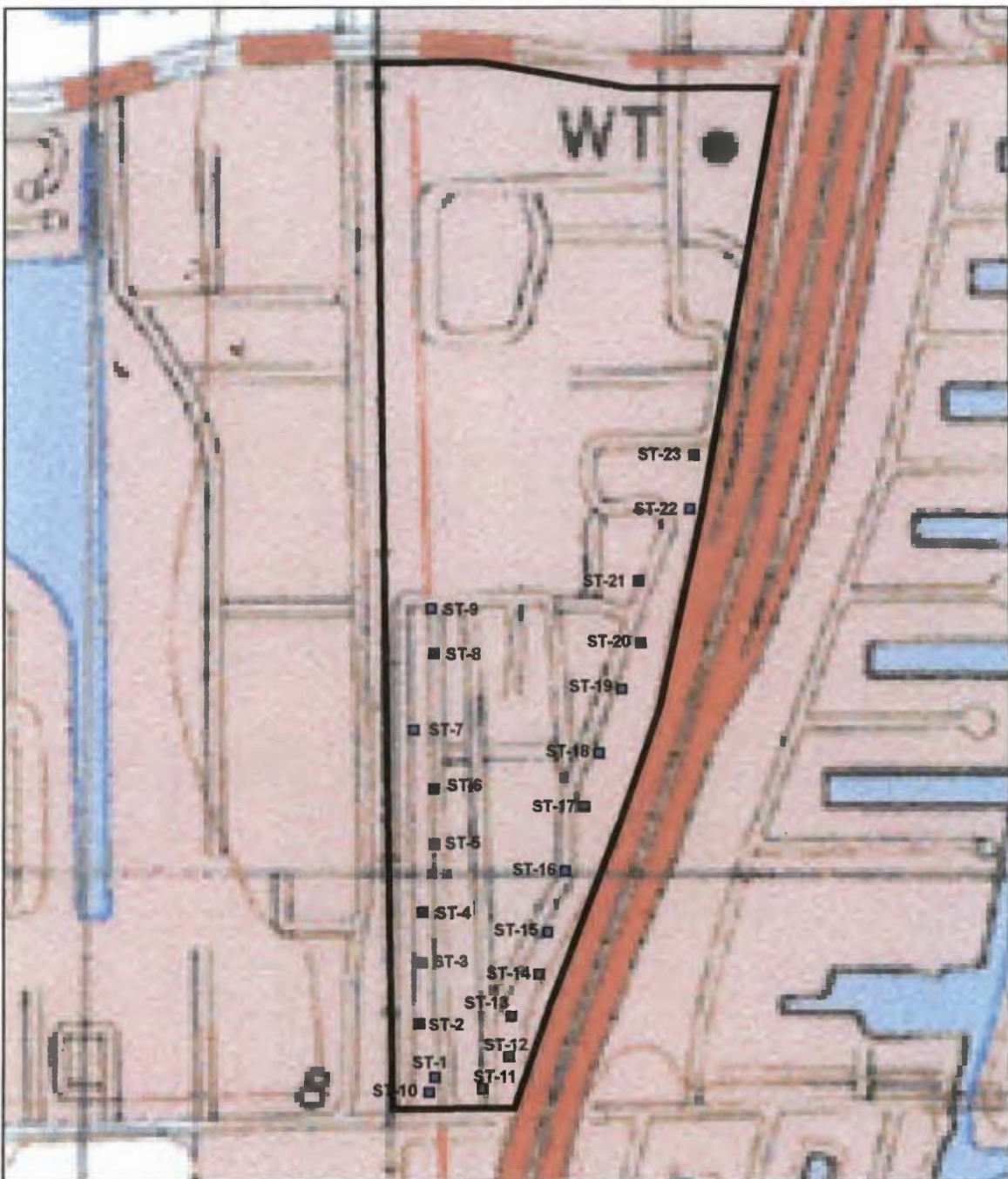
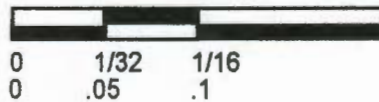


Figure 8. Enlarged USGS map of the Sheridan Stationside Village parcel showing shovel test locations.



- = NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST
- = SURVEY PARCEL BOUNDARY

TOWNSHIP 51S, RANGE 42E, SECTION 9
 USGS Map: FORT LAUDERDALE SOUTH, REV. 1994

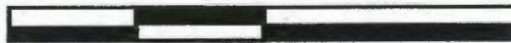


1/8 Mile approx.
 .2 Km. approx.



Figure 9. 2004 color aerial orthophotograph of the Sheridan Stationside Village parcel showing the locations of 23 shovel tests.

■ = NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST



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

1/4 Mile approx.
.4 Km. approx.

Land Use and Parcel History

The subject parcel is located on a remnant oak tree island that was once within the drainage basin of Snake Creek. By the time Flagler's railroad reached Miami in 1896 the higher ground along the limestone ridge from Dania to the future Hallandale was planted by farmers from Dania in avocado, mango, pineapple, citrus, and tomato; the rest, left in palmetto scrub and jack pine. The lower lying land was grassy marsh. Such was the scene when developer Joseph W. Young first passed through the area by train in the mid teens. He returned to tour the farmland and bought some of that land to begin the development of Hollywood in 1920.

Ben W. Butler was a builder by trade. He came to town in time to work on the Hollywood Hotel, finished in 1922. The hotel was Young's beacon to the settlement of his carefully planned town, influenced by the City Beautiful movement. Butler's first home, at 2525 Garfield Avenue (Garfield and 25th Street) was on the western outskirts of town. Despite Young's drainage program, the west was still wetland, but he had plans to expand. By the mid 1920s his company had platted the mixture of farmland and wetland northwest of Hollywood proper (once known as the West Marsh and later as the Hills), but its development was interrupted by the real estate bust and ensuing depression. In 1926 the Seaboard Air Line Railway laid tracks along an imaginary 30th Street five blocks west of the first Butler home, which would become the western boundary of the subject parcel.

After the hotel was built, Ben turned to farming. He brought heifers from Georgia to fatten for sale on the picked tomato fields; his wife Queenie raised chickens which she sold to the hotel. In the mid to late 1930s he bought a small wooden house in the 2500 block of Cleveland Avenue (two blocks north of Garfield) and moved it to 5 acres he had acquired at the intersection of Taft Street and the SAL railroad, the nucleus of the subject parcel. He remodeled the house himself, doubling its size. He built the additions using the local oolitic limestone, with which he also encased the exposed portions of the older structure. His family called his finished work the Rock House.

Ben's used the cattle left over from each year's sale to start a dairy herd. He built a small milking barn just northeast of the Rock House. Throughout the 1940s he acquired parcels of the surrounding by buying up tax certificates until he had amassed 300 acres for his dairy farm. In the late 1940s, being an enterprising man, he started a trailer park virtually in his front yard, banking on the attraction of the shade of the great oaks that surrounded his house. He called it Okomo Park after a name he had encountered in his travels. The park succeeded, such that he had to tear down the barn and use its foundation for a laundry room, which stands there still.

Ben Butler built a new barn in 1950 on land that he later sold or donated to form Topeekeegee Yugnee Park. There, also, was a limestone quarry from which he dug "coral rock" to sell to local builders. It had become a swimming hole by the time T-Y Park was formed in 1971. The park made it into a lake. Development of the long dormant platted land of which the Butler property was a part finally began in 1959. The Butler family

moved the dairy farm to Okeechobee in 1965. Robert K. Butler, Ben's son and partner inherited the dairy business and his daughter Mary Butler Yeuell inherited Okomo Park. At present the southern half of the 40-acre subject parcel remains much as it was when members of the Butler family owned and operated it as Okomo Park. The northern part of the parcel that is not tri-rail property is known as Colony Mobile Home Park and was established in 1974. It was not part of the original Butler property. The surrounding, mostly single-family home neighborhood of Hollywood Hills is still imprinted with the memory that once there was nothing there but dairy farm land as far as the eye could see.

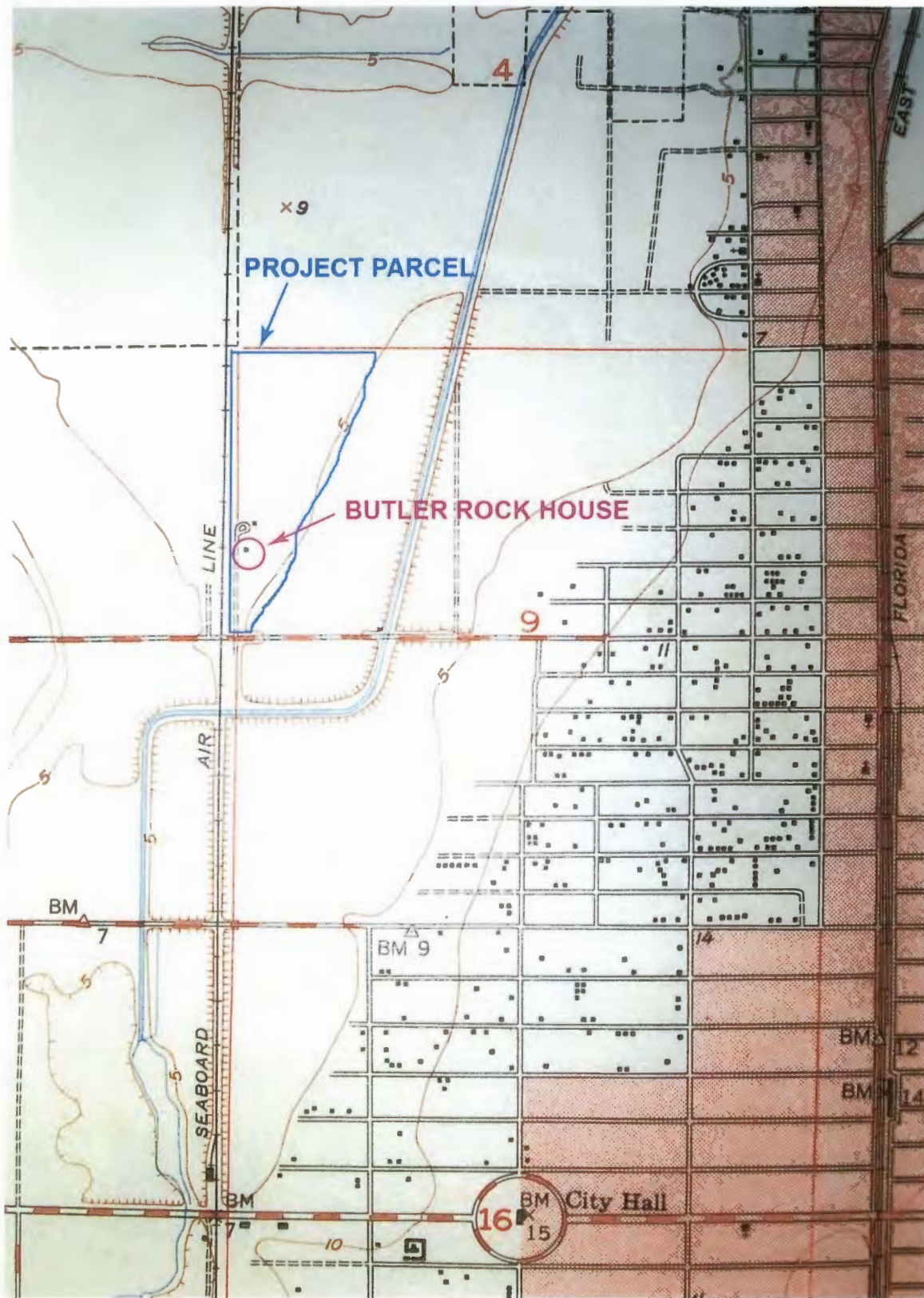


Figure 10. USGS Fort Lauderdale South, 1949, showing project parcel and Butler Rock House BD4388

Site Summary

Site Name:	Butler Rock House
State Site Number:	8BD4388
Environmental Setting:	Center of heavily wooded mobile home park located on a remnant oak tree island
Location:	Township 51S, Range 43E, Section 09
Site Type:	Standing structure
Site Function:	Office for mobile home park and leased office
Description:	<p>The structure consists of a wood-frame L-shaped house faced with oolitic limestone ("coral rock"). The house is associated with the Ben W. and Robert K. Butler family of prominent dairy farmers in mid-20th century Hollywood. Sunken window wells, heavy sills, a massive external chimney, zero eaves, and coral rock fabric contribute to the building's character, the historical integrity of which is largely intact. The house stands on the land that was the nucleus of the Ben Butler Dairy farm.</p>
Chronology:	Historic: circa 1925 – 1940s
Preservation Quality:	Good
Ownership:	Private
Significance:	<p>The site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and C. The structure is one of a small number of coral rock houses that remain in Broward County.</p>



Figure 11. Butler Rock House BD4388 c. 1940s



Figure 12. Butler Rock House BD4388 looking east 2007



Figure 13. Butler Rock House BD4388 looking northeast



Figure 14. Butler Rock House BD4388 looking north-northeast

Results and Conclusions

This Phase I cultural resource assessment survey of the Sheridan Stationside Village parcel resulted in a systematic subsurface investigation of the parcel and an architectural assessment of one historic structure. The northern part of the parcel, currently in use as a Tri-Rail parking lot (Sheridan Station), was not tested because of extensive asphalt and disturbances. A total of 23 test holes was dug. No archaeological material was recovered (Figure 7).

One historic structure known as the Butler Rock House is located on the parcel. A Florida Master Site File Form was completed for the structure and the site number 8BD4388 was assigned by the Florida Division of Historic Resources. The structure is regarded as being of local significance and is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, based on Criteria A, B, and C. The developer, RAM Development, proposes to preserve the structure within the new development.

The parcel has a low probability that any archaeological sites potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places occur because of the extensive disturbances to the parcel. Nonetheless, some monitoring should be conducted by archaeologists during clearing and grubbing on the southern portion of the parcel. If archaeological materials or features are encountered on the subject parcel during clearing and development process, then appropriate agencies should be notified. If human remains are found, then the provisions of Florida Statute 872.05, the Unmarked Human Graves Act, will apply.

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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research- local public | <input checked="" 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 - nonlocal | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> soils maps or data |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site File property search | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> literature search | <input type="checkbox"/> windshield survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Site File survey search | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local informant(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Insurance maps | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> aerial photography |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (describe) _____ | | | |

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 checked="" 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) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (describe): _____ | | |

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exposed ground inspected | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant interview | <input type="checkbox"/> tax records |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> interior documentation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local property records | <input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (describe): <u>Previous owner interview, city directories, local histories</u> | | | |

Scope/Intensity/Procedures _____

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

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

Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites _____ Newly Recorded Sites 1

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.) BD4388 (eligible)

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	
BAR Related			BHP Related	
<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 # _____	

X Original
 Update
(give site#)



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 3.1 6/05

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site #8BD4388
Recorder # _____
Field Date 5/23, 5/31/07
Form Date 6/7/07

Site Name(s) (address if none) Butler Rock House Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Cultural Resource Assessment of Sheridan Stationside Village Parcel Survey # _____
National Register Category (Please check one: consult with Site File before using last four): building structure district site object

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address (Include N,S,E,W; #; St., Ave., etc.) 2301 N. 29th Street (property appraiser) or 3001 Taft Street (post office)
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Northwest corner of I-95 and Taft Street
City / Town (within 3 miles) Hollywood In Current City Limits: y n unknown
County Broward Tax Parcel #(s) 5142 09 00 0030
Subdivision name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
Ownership (Please check one): private-profit private-individual city county Native American
 private-nonprofit private-unspecified state federal foreign unknown
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
Route to (especially if no street address) East on Taft from SR 7 to I-95, north on Okomo Drive West about 1000 feet into Okomo Park at 3001 Taft Street

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Ft. Lauderdale South revised 1983
Township 51S Range 43E Section 09 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Landgrant _____ UTM: Zone 16 17 Easting _____ 0 Northing _____ 0
Plat or other map (map's name, location) 1967 aerial - Broward County Historical Commission

DESCRIPTION

Style* Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan* L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)* Stone over wood frame
Foundation: Type(s)* Piers Material(s)* Masonry
Exterior Fabric(s)* Stone
Roof: Type(s)* Gable on hip Material(s)* Composition shingle
Roof secondary strucs. (domers etc.)* Shed
Chimney: No. 1 Material(s)* Stone (coral rock) Location(s)* Exterior, gable end
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* DHS wood, various configurations, some aluminum replacements
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Wood panel door and stoop
Porches: #open _____ #closed _____ #incised _____ Location(s) _____
Porch roof type(s) _____
Exterior Ornament "Coral rock" fabric; bungalow-style sunken window wells, heavy sills, and prominent chimney

Interior Plan* Irregular - repartitioned as offices
Condition (Please check one): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous
Surroundings (N=None, S=Some, M=Most, A=All/nearly all): S commercial M residential _____ institutional _____ undeveloped
Ancillary Features (No., type of outbuildings; major landscape features. Use continuation sheet for descriptions of interior, landscaping, etc) A breezeway has been added to the main entrance, connecting it with a storage shed.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form completed
Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY ♣♣♣♣ OFFICIAL EVALUATIONS ♣♣♣♣ DHR USE ONLY

NR DATE ____/____/____	KEEPER-NR ELIGIBILITY <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date ____/____/____
DELIST DATE ____/____/____	SHPO-NR ELIGIBILITY: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> potentially elig. <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date ____/____/____
	LOCAL DESIGNATION: _____ Local office _____	Date ____/____/____

National Register Criteria for Evaluation a b c d (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

HISTORY

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately **1925** (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)
 Architect (last name first): **Unknown and Ben Butler** Builder (last name first): **Unknown and Ben Butler**
 Moves: yes no unknown Dates **late 1930s** Original address **2500 block of Cleveland Street, Hollywood**
 Alterations: yes no unknown Dates **1950s** Nature* **Interior repartitioning as office space, breezeway over main door**
 Additions: yes no unknown Dates **After 1941** Nature* **Stone additions and stone facade**
 Original Use* (give date ranges) **Residence c 1925 - 1940s**
 Intermediate Uses* (give date ranges) **Residence and trailer park office**

Present Use* (give date ranges) **Trailer park office c 1950 - present**
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) **Ben W. Butler family residence; the Butlers ran a dairy farm that encompassed 300 of the surrounding acreage in the early to mid 20th century. The property is now owned by Pinacle Housing Group. The north half of the house is the office for Okomo Park. The south half of the house is leased as office space.**

Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (Check all choices that apply; if needed write others at bottom)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> formal archaeological survey | <input type="checkbox"/> past surveys search at FMSF | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> informal archaeological inspection | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> past sites search at FMSF | <input type="checkbox"/> non-local library research | <input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) | <input type="checkbox"/> FL Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tax records/property deeds | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FL Photo Archives (Gray Building) | <input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits | <input type="checkbox"/> local newspaper files |
| <input type="checkbox"/> tax records only | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other methods (specify) _____ | | | |

RECORDER'S OPINION OF EVALUATION (NOT OFFICIAL; Check one choice on each line)

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes no insufficient information
 Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information
 Area(s) of Historical Significance (See National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
Architecture, agriculture, local history

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether positive or not; limit to three lines; attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)
This house is associated with a locally prominent agricultural family and is one of few examples of "coral" (oolitic limestone) rock homes left in Broward County—constructed in a masonry vernacular style with bungalow influences. And see supplement.

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Bibliographic References (Use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) **Broward County Historical Commission archives; interview with property manager Steve Zell who related his interview with the previous owner's family—Mary Butler Yeuell; interview with Mildred T. Butler, widow of Ben Butler's son, Robert K. Butler; A Guide to Historic Hollywood by Joan Mickelson (History Press 2005)**
 Photographs (required) B&W print(s) at least 3 x 5, at least one main facade.
 Location of negatives & negative numbers **Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, 4800 SW 64th Avenue, Suite 107, Davie, FL 33314**

RECORDER

Name (last name first) / Address / Phone / Fax / Email / Affiliation **Harrington, Timothy A., Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, 4800 SW 64th Avenue, Suite 107, Davie, FL 33314, (954) 792-9776, fax (954) 792-9954, archlgcl@bellsouth.net**
 Remember: Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces above.

- REQUIRED:**
- (1) USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED**
 - (2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP**
 - (3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, B&W, AT LEAST 3X5**

SUPPLEMENT to Structure Form BUTLER ROCK HOUSE SITE #8PB4388

Context:

The area in which the house stands was farmland north and west of the center of the town of Hollywood when it was planned by Joseph W. Young in 1920 and 1921 under the influence of the City Beautiful movement. By the mid 1920s that farmland had also been platted, but its development was interrupted by the real estate bust and ensuing depression.

Ben W. Butler was a builder who came to Hollywood in time to work on the Hollywood Hotel. After the hotel was finished, in 1922, Ben became interested in farming. His first home was at 2525 Garfield Street, a frame vernacular house that still stands there. He brought heifers from Georgia to fatten for sale on the picked tomato fields. Some time after 1935 and before 1940 he bought a small wooden house on nearby Cleveland Street and moved it a few blocks northwest to five acres he had acquired on Taft Street, where it crosses the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

This original house was oriented east/west, hearth facing east, and most of it became the new living room. He added a north wing, part of which became the dining room, and a screened-in porch to the south, which became the main entrance. The additions were built of local oolitic limestone and the exposed portions of the original house were encased in the same material.

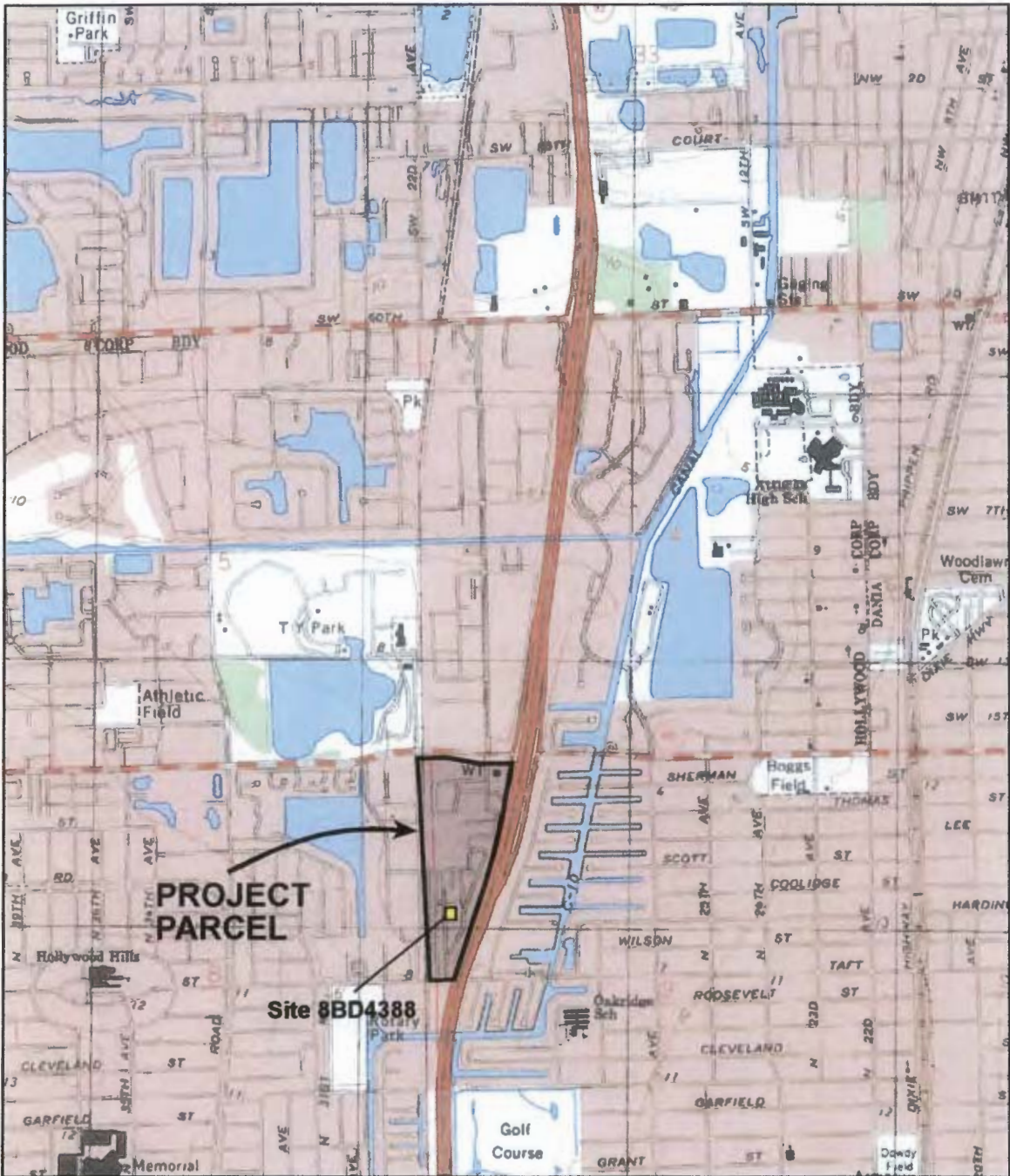
Ben's yearly accumulation of unsold cattle became the nucleus of a dairy herd. He built a small milking barn just northeast of the Rock House. In the late 1940s, being an enterprising man, he started a trailer park literally in his front yard, banking on the attraction of the shade of the great oaks that surrounded his house. He called it Okomo after a name he had encountered in his travels. He tore down the barn and used its remains and foundation to build an open-air laundry room (which still exists.) Throughout the 1940s Ben bought parcels of the surrounding land until he had amassed 300 acres for his dairy farm. Part of it later became Topeekeegee Yugnee Park. The bigger, replacement barn was built just west of T.Y. Park; the lake within the Park was formed out Ben's stone quarry, from which he dug up and sold "coral rock" to builders.

The house is now as it was when Ben rebuilt it. L-shaped with the rear entrance at the north end, the front door at the south end is visible in what is now an interior wall. The interior has been repartitioned to function as office space, but a good deal of early beadboard wall and ceiling work is still visible. The addition that hides the ex-front door is the formerly screened in, later enclosed, front porch, which has an ornamental entrance facing west. It is covered by a shed roof, which blends into the gable-on-hip roof of the remainder of the structure. The north wing measures 29 feet east/west by 53 feet south. The chimney wing takes up 18 feet of the north/south length, by 30 feet 6 inches west/east. The porch adds 10 feet to the south of the building, and is 24 feet 6 inches wide, centered. The average eave height is 10 feet.

The entire house is faced in rustic "coral rock." Deeply sunken openings accentuated with heavy sills, a massive chimney, and zero eave overhang all contribute to the building's character. Most of the original windows are intact. The majority of these are double-hung wood sash, the only departures being the aluminum windows added to the porch when it was enclosed. The breezeway roof and its supporting columns were added much later in order to attach the house to a concrete block utility building. Okomo Park is listed as early as 1950 in the city directory.

Significance:

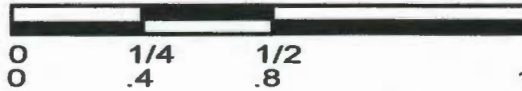
Associated with the Ben Butler family who established a dairy farm on the surrounding land in the mid 20th century, the Rock House largely retains its historical integrity. The house is one of few examples of coral rock architecture remaining in Broward County. The fact of its dual periods of significance, two decades apart, is also of unusual historical interest. The property is locally significant and potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, B, and C.



USGS map of the Sheridan Stationside Village project parcel area showing the location of historic structure site 8BD4388 (Butler Rock House).

■ = Site 8BD4388

Township 51S, Range 42E, Section 9
 USGS Map: Fort Lauderdale, FL, Revised 1994



1 Mile approx.
 1.6 Km. approx.