

ATTACHMENT A
Application Package
Part V



A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE BRYAN HOUSE PARCEL, BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONSERVANCY, INC.



AHC PROJECT NO. 2022.138
AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 1397
SEPTEMBER 2022

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE BRYAN HOUSE PARCEL, BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

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RESILIENT ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT
URBAN PLANNING DIVISION

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In July and August 2022, the Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC) conducted a Phase I cultural resource assessment of the Bryan House parcel for the Resilient Environment Department, Urban Planning Division, Broward County, Florida. The ±6.5 -acre parcel is located in Township 50S, Range 41E, Section 36 and Township 51S, Range 41E, Section 1 in Hollywood, Florida. The parcel was surveyed to locate and assess any sites of archaeological and/or historical significance.

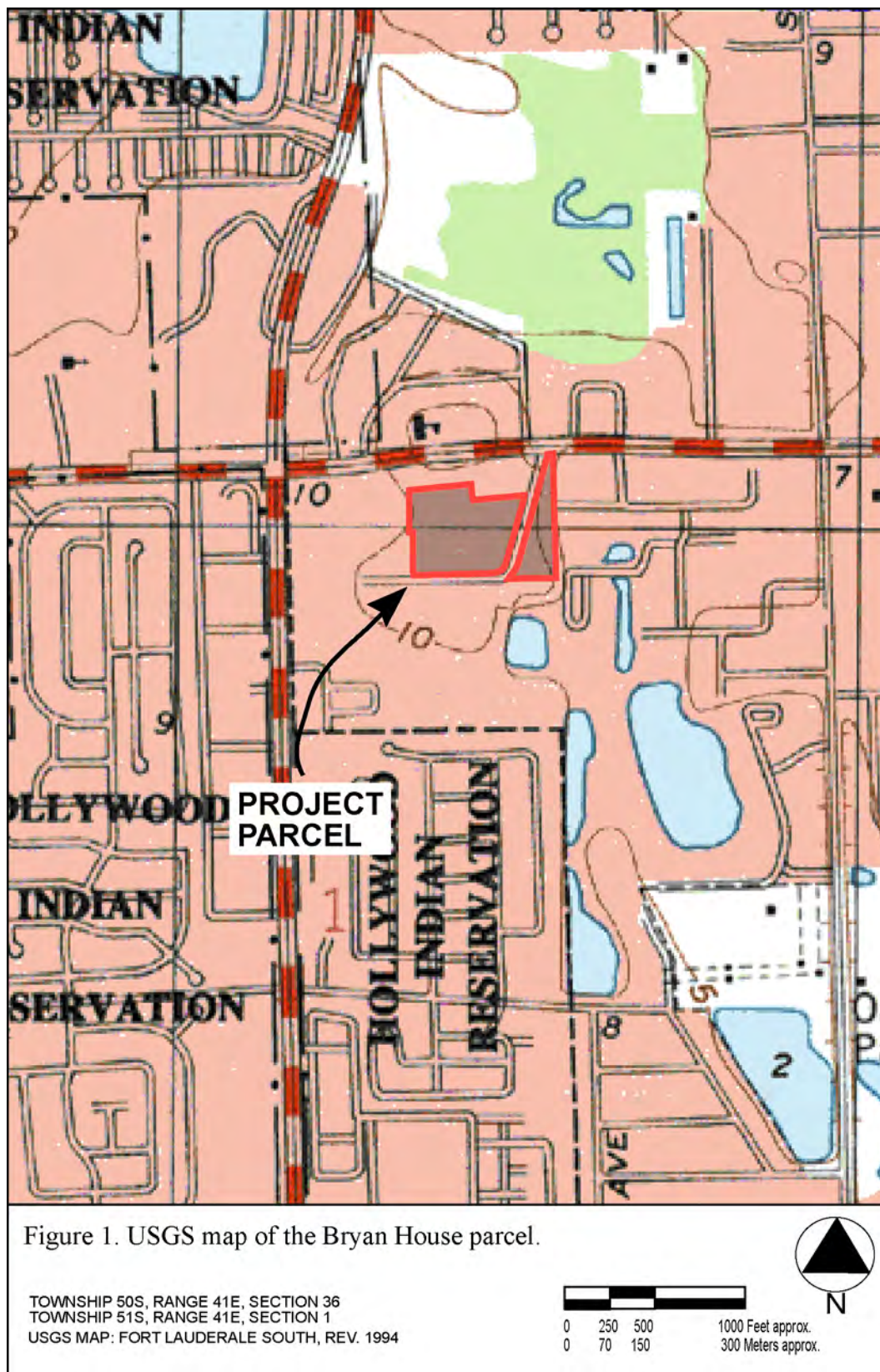
This assessment was conducted to fulfill historic and cultural resource requirements of Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, and cultural resource requirements of the Broward County Historic Commission. The work and the report conform to the specifications set forth in Chapter IA-46, Florida Administrative Code.

A review was completed by AHC in July, 2022 of archival documents, including maps, vintage aerial photographs, and information available from the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) to determine whether any recorded historic or archaeological sites occur on the parcels. The review resulted in determining that three cultural resources had been previously recorded on the project parcel and one cultural resource assessment conducted (City of Hollywood 1999).

These sites include the John M. and Guilda Bryan House (4200 N 58th Avenue: 8BD153), a farmhouse built in 1916 replacing an earlier structure; a frame vernacular house in the southwest corner of the parcel (5821 NW 42nd Street: 8BD1075); and the Byran Homestead (8BD2913), a formerly 90-acre citrus grove planted at the turn of the twentieth century.

A pedestrian survey and a total of 33 systematic shovel tests were excavated during this assessment. These shovel tests were dug across the project parcel on a roughly 25 meter grid. Of the tests, five were positive for cultural material including bottle glass, historic ceramics, and fragmentary faunal bone (Figure 15). While the faunal bone fragments are non-diagnostic, the other material is consistent with early to mid-20th century refuse. This testing corroborates the presence of a previously recorded historic scatter on the parcel, the Bryan Homestead, 8BD2913. None of the archaeological finds were regarded as significant.

It is the consultant's opinion that one cultural resource on the project parcel, the John M. and Guilda Bryan House (8BD153) meets eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Sites 8BD1075 and 8BD2913 do not meet the criteria for listing in the National Register.



PROJECT SETTING

The Bryan House parcel is located in Hollywood, Broward County, Florida within Section 36 of Township 50S, Range 41E and Section 1 of Township 51S, Range 41E. The parcel encompasses ± 6.5 acres and is bounded on the north by Stirling Road, is bisected by North 58th Avenue, and borders Oak St. to the south. The parcel lies slightly east and south of the Hollywood Seminole Reservation (Figure 1). The relevant USGS map is Fort Lauderdale South.

The parcel and much of the surrounding land was historically located on an island east of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge and three miles southwest of the South Fork of the New River. The project area was characterized as pine woods and oak hammocks dropping toward hydric transverse glades to the north. The historic edge of the Eastern Everglades occurred slightly west of the project parcel.

Historically, the slash pine flatwoods were extensive in this area of southeastern to east-central Broward County. Nineteenth century surveyors characterized the country as “second or third-rate pineland”, meaning the slash pines were somewhat scattered and not considered high-canopy and useful for logging. Much of this community, which contains a dense, often head-high understory of saw palmetto, is subject to and maintained by periodic natural fires. Fires were set either naturally through lightning strikes or purposefully by prehistoric Indians or early settlers to aid hunting or cattle grazing. Among the plants typically found in the slash pine/saw palmetto flatland/prairie environments are: slash pine, saw palmetto, gallberry, shiny lyonia, rusty lyonia, staggerbush, dahoon holly, Slash pine flatwoods communities that were historically situated on and near the subject parcel were usually situated on high ground above the upper flood terraces of the Oleta River/ Snake Creek. Some flatwoods areas can approach a xeric, well-drained character with seasonal dry times encouraging dense stands of saw palmetto and scrub live oak, round-leafed oak, Chapman’s oaks, and various oak intergrades.

Elevations average 5 to 8 feet above sea level. There is very little topographic variation through the project area. Soils present on the parcel include Dade Urban Land Complex and Urban Land, 0-2 percent slopes according to the Broward County soil map (Figure 4). These are fine, poorly-drained sands deposited by wind and water activity through time and much altered through recent developmental changes.

Scattered through the pine flatwoods are circular grass marsh ponds. Many of these are solution ponds created initially through geologic processes including ongoing peat accumulation through decay of succulent marsh plants in the deepest portions of the ponds. Many of these pond features are oval or circular and fairly symmetrical in shape. Many of these ponds exhibit concentric “banding” of plant communities determined by depth and situation within the ponds. Most ponds seldom exceed two feet depth, but many have hydroperiods lasting the better part of the year and are home to alligators, wading birds, snakes, amphibians, fish, turtles, and other animals.

The project parcel occurs on higher ground historically called Big City Island. The 1899 plat map shows an area labeled “B.L.” or Boat Landing 200 meters north of the project parcel (Figure 2). Three structures, likely chickees, are indicated with a field extending off to the southeast. Seminole encampments were frequently placed in pinelands in the summer. Camps were permanently or seasonally occupied and Seminole families could occupy a camp in the Big Cypress and one inland from the East Coast (West 2002).

A survey of the southern line of Section 36 by Special Agent J.O. Fries in 1898 noted changes in the landforms beginning at the southeast corner of Section 36 as “sawgrass” to “swamp (possibly custard apple), to “dry hammock” to “Indian Old Fields, to “palmettos scrub” to “pineland” (GLO survey notes Vol. 251, page 17A).

Disturbances to the project parcel have been extensive. In 1947 the parcel and adjacent land were under citrus cultivation with several structures on the project parcel including two historic houses and a modern residence (Figure 3). Citrus groves are gone by 1957 (Figure 4).

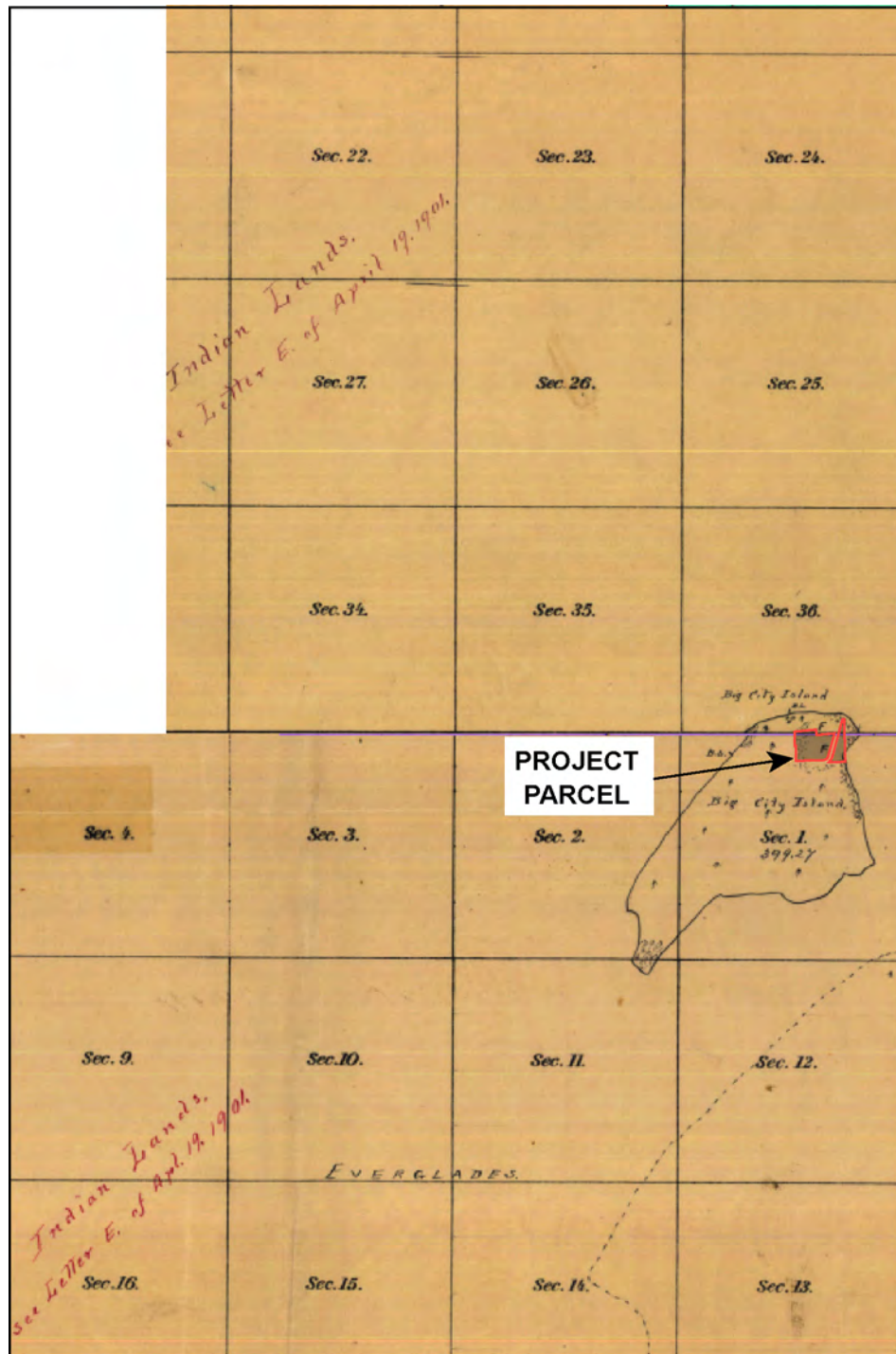
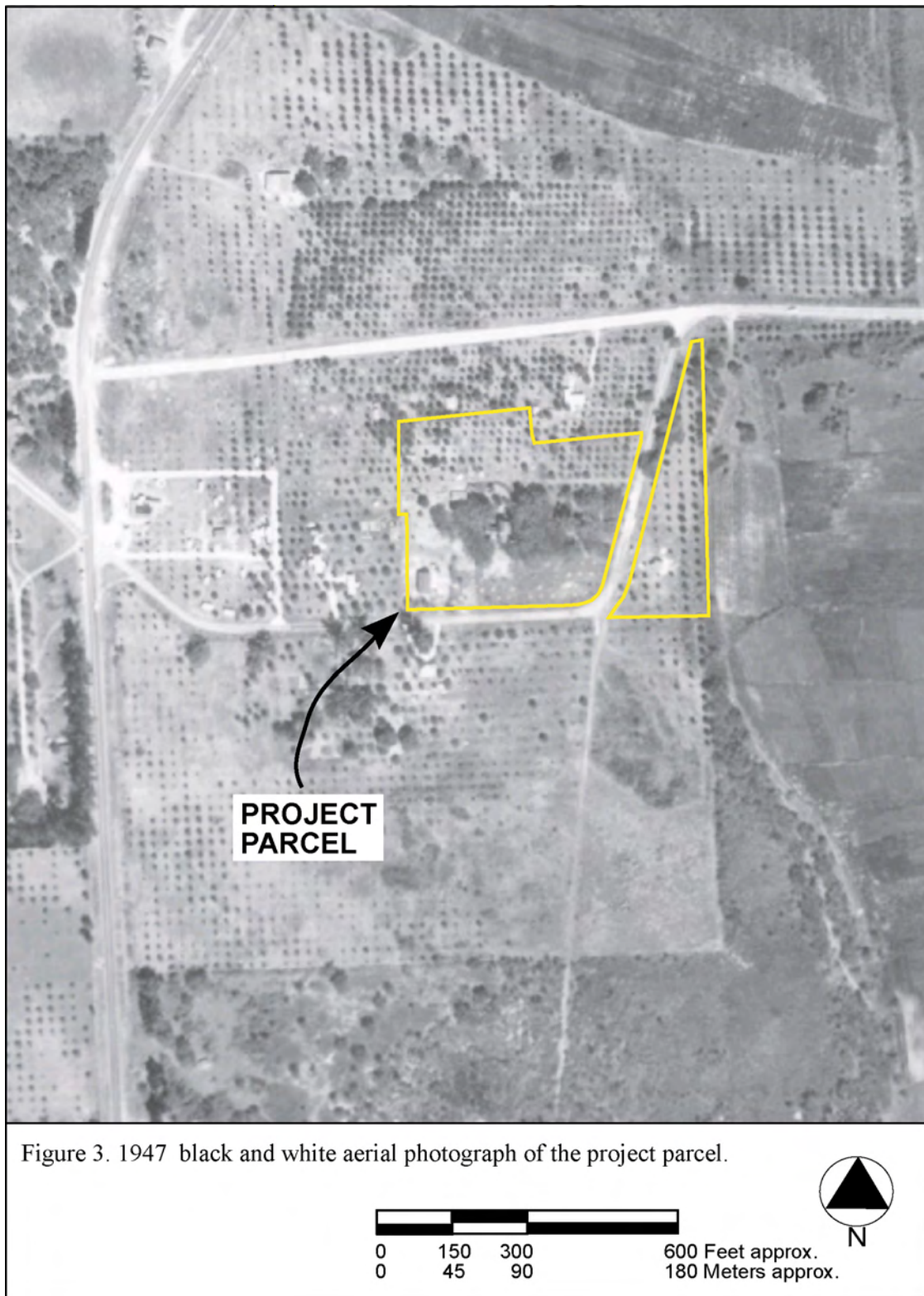


Figure 2. 1899 plat maps for Township 50S, Range 41E and Township 51S, Range 41E with the project parcel boundaries superimposed. The overall area is wetland (Everglades) with Big City Island standing out.



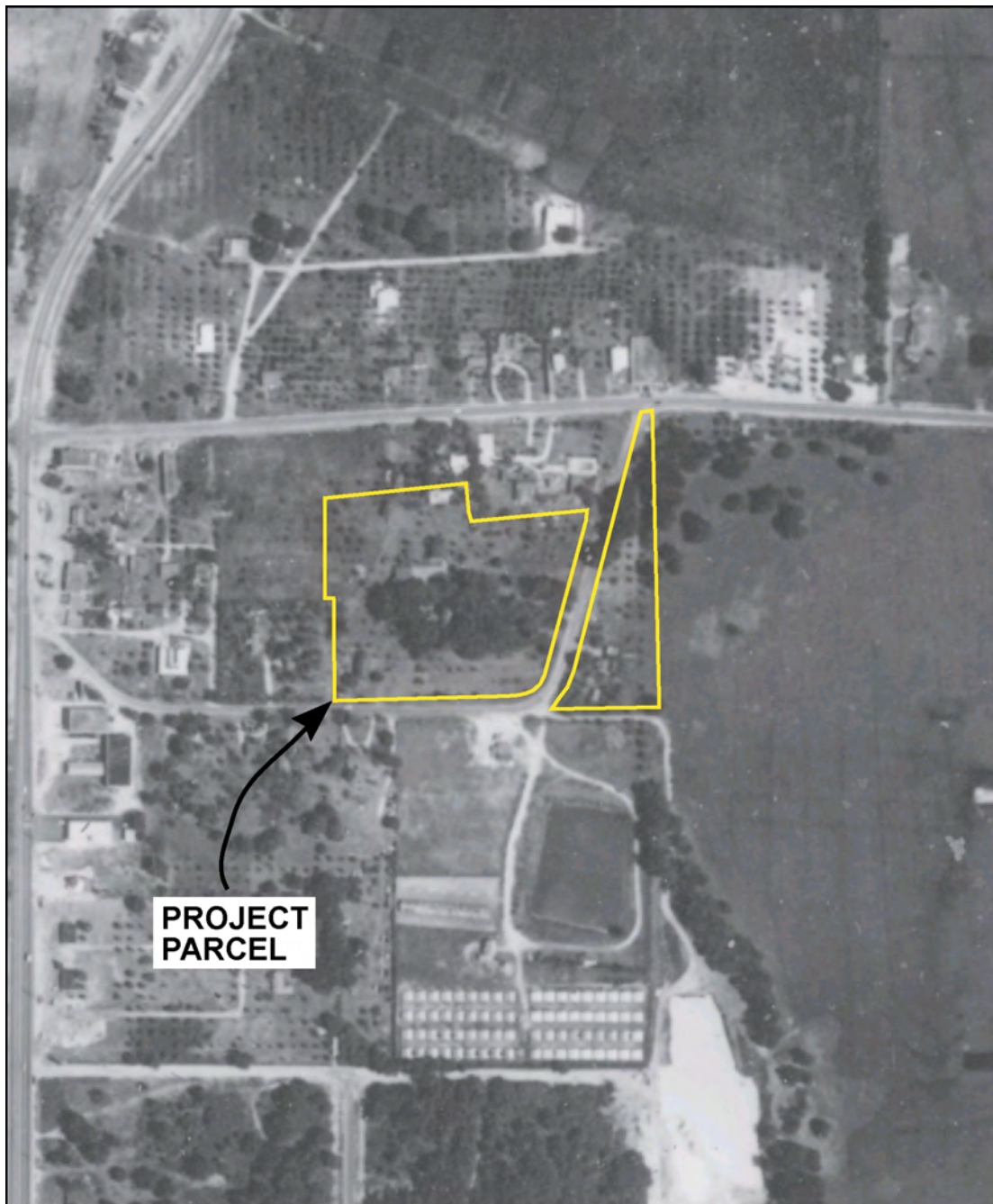
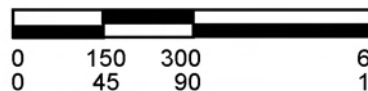


Figure 4. 1957 black and white aerial photograph of the project parcel.



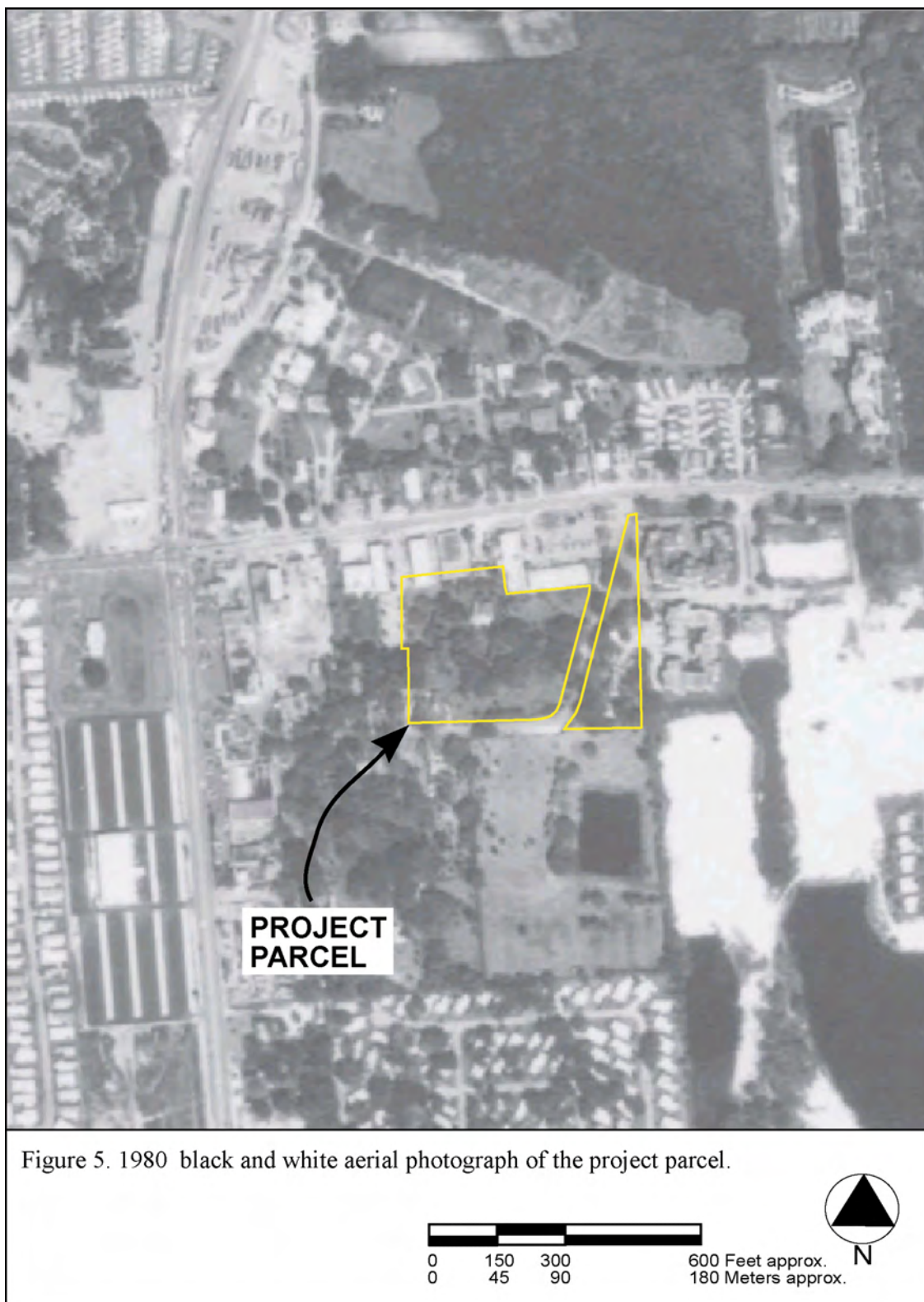


Figure 5. 1980 black and white aerial photograph of the project parcel.

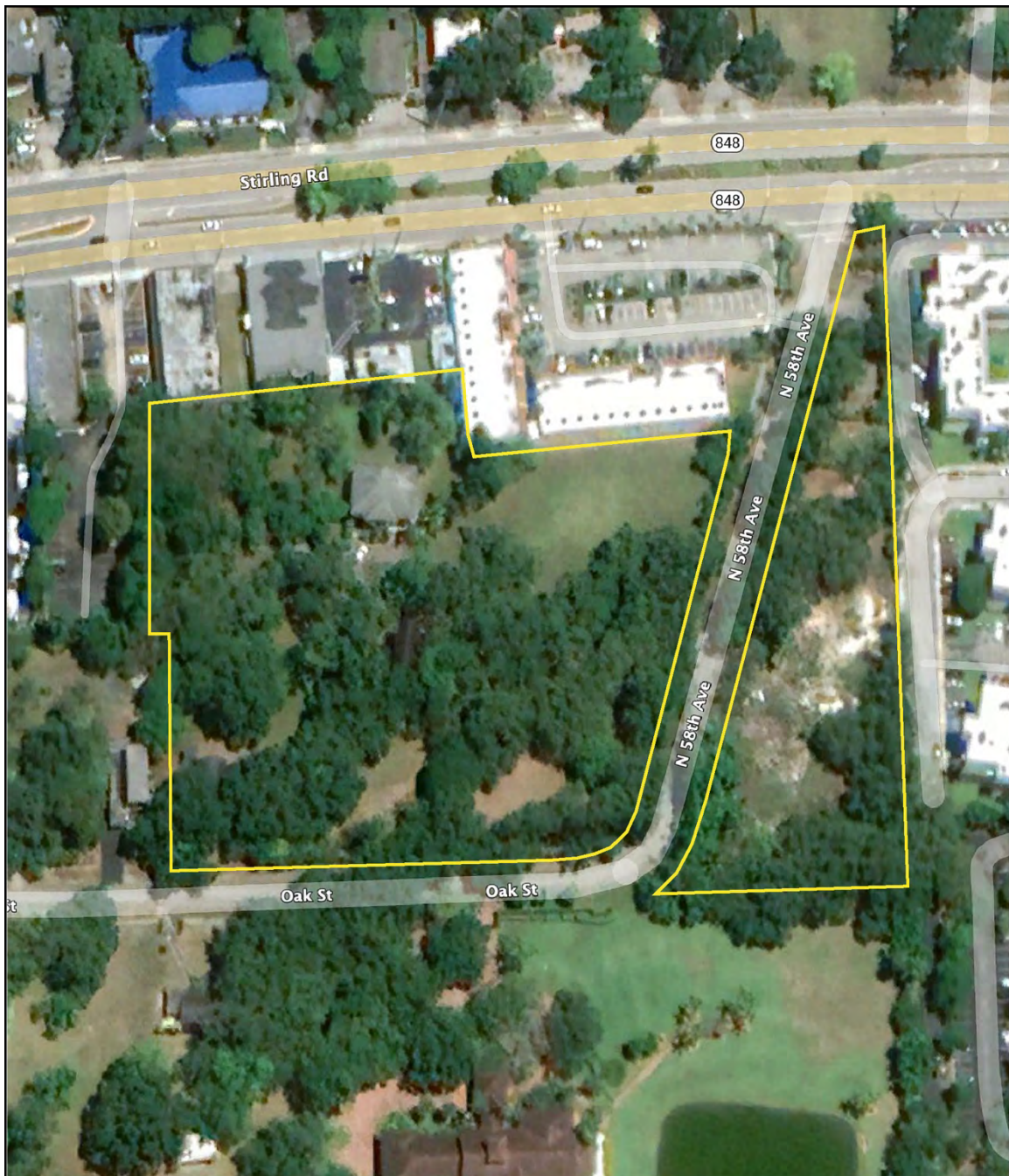


Figure 6. 2022 color aerial orthophotograph of the project parcel.

 = PROJECT PARCEL





Figure 7. Looking southeast from ST-1 toward rear of BD153.



Figure 8 . Looking south past ST-6 toward rear of BD1075.

Figure 9. Looking south from ST-19 toward Oak Street.



Figure 10. Looking south from ST-25 along portion of project parcel east of N 58th Avenue.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

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

Archaeological investigations in the eastern Everglades of Broward County began with the WPA programs 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 AD). Historic artifacts associated with the 19th-century Seminoles were also recovered.

Archaeologist John Goggin began site excavations in the eastern Everglades in the 1930s. His observations of the Flagami site (8DA36) in 1932 represent the first site visit of his long career in South Florida archaeology. The first listing of eastern Everglades sites in the Florida State Master Site File emerged from his documentations of tree island sites in Dade and Broward Counties.

Following Goggin's paper, "Stratigraphic Sites in the Everglades," twenty years passed before any other professional archaeologist would contribute to South Florida prehistoric research (Goggin, 1950). In the interim, the rapid urban development of the 1960s began to encroach into the eastern Everglades and numerous archaeological sites were destroyed.

The archaeological research vacuum left by Goggin was partially filled when a number of local avocational archaeological societies were formed in Southeast Florida, which included the Archaeological Society of South Florida and the Broward County Archaeological Society. The latter group, formed in 1968 under the leadership of Wilma Williams, began an ambitious program of conducting digs across all of Broward County, thus leaving an extensive record of publications in the *Florida Anthropologist* and prehistoric materials that now repose at Broward County Community College. Initially, the societies excavated without any regard as to whether a site was endangered by development or whether it was preserved in a park setting. Thus, many of the eastern Everglades sites in parks such as those in Markham Park were intensively damaged by their archaeological excavations.

In the 1970s and 1980s, the Broward County Archaeological Society excavated a large number of sites in the eastern Everglades area of Broward County. One of these sites was the Margate-Blount Site, 8BD41 (Williams and Mowers 1972, 1979; Williams 1983). This site was determined to be an extensive remnant tree island midden with a significant cemetery component. This site was later preserved and the extent of excavation and attendant destruction was unwarranted. An increasing conservation movement within the

archaeological community has now shifted avocational excavations away from conducting digs at preserved sites to a focus on sites threatened by development.

Several individuals emerged from the avocational archaeological movement and produced important articles on Everglades sites. Prominent among these are articles by Dan Laxson, who tested numerous Everglades tree island sites in Dade and Broward Counties (Laxson 1962). His tests were generally limited in size and he 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).

A comprehensive archaeological survey of the eastern Everglades of Broward County has never been completed. However, numerous sites have been documented during the previous twenty years by the Broward County Archaeological Society. In 1974, Florida's Division of Historic Resources funded a limited assessment of sites in Broward County that included selected sites in the eastern Everglades east of State Road 27, as well as the first assessment of sites on Pine Island Ridge. In 1979, the Broward County Archaeological Society conducted a windshield survey of known Broward sites.

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 that identified the 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 1988).

Since 1980, archaeological surveys in the Broward County area of the eastern Everglades have been conducted on an "as needed" basis as required by various permit requirements of Broward County, the State of Florida, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. These surveys have been generally conducted by archaeological consultants and have resulted in numerous site discoveries and assessments.

In 1991, the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy (AHC) conducted a systematic assessment of archaeological sites in western urban Broward County. As a result of that survey twenty-five previously recorded sites and sixty-five previously unrecorded sites were assessed (Carr, Davis and Steele 1994).

Twenty-eight surveys of archaeological and historic resources have been performed in a one-mile radius of the project parcel in the last thirty years outside the boundaries of the Hollywood (Dania) Seminole Reservation. Information on projects and sites within the Reservation have been restricted by Statute 16USC470hh enacted 2006. Many of the projects outside the Reservation are broad surveys of archaeological resources within Broward County, assessments of specific parcels, utility surveys and road right-of-way assessments and cellular tower placements.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A search was requested on 7/18/2022 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 FMSF in Tallahassee concerning previously recorded sites within 1.6 kilometer (1.0 mile) of the project parcel (Table 1).

Table 1. Literature Review Summary

Previously Recorded Sites:	
Within Project Parcel	3 (8BD153, 8BD1075, 8BD2913)
Within 1.6 km (1.0 mi) of Parcel	9
Previous Investigations:	
Within Project Parcel	1
Within 1.6 km (1.0 mi) of Parcel	27

A review of site files conducted on 7/18/2022 resulted in the identification of twelve previously recorded sites adjacent to or within a mile of the project parcel: two historic houses, one historic homestead/farmstead, and nine archaeological sites.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites Summary¹

Site No.	Name	Site Type	References	In Parcel	Outside of Parcel
8BD00051	Hollywood Seminole Indian Site	Prehistoric and Seminole	Carr 1995		X
8BD00099	Playland Isles	Prehistoric midden and Seminole campsite	Carr 1995		X
8BD00100	Shady Oaks	Prehistoric Midden	Carr 1995		X
8BD00153	Bryan House	Historic Structure - farmhouse	Evans 1974	X	
8BD1075	5821 NW 42nd St	Historic Structure - house	Kemper 1979 (?)	X	
8BD01871	Crystal Lakes	Prehistoric Midden	Carr, 1995		X
8BD02907	Foster Site	Prehistoric Midden	Carr 1995		X
8BD02911	Muhley Site	Prehistoric Midden	Carr 1995		X
8BD02912	Museum Site	Prehistoric Midden	Carr 1995		X
8BD02913	Bryan Homestead	Historic 20 th Century Homestead	Carr 1995	X	
8BD04564	Big City Island	19 th -20 th Century Seminole Village/Camp	Carr and Beriault 2009		X
8BD06780	Palmetto Turnpike Historic Scatter	Historic Canal, Resource Contributor	Azevedo 2019		X

Notes: ¹Based on sites within 1.6 kilometers (1.0 miles) of the project parcel.

In addition, a review of the state report files conducted in the same area indicated twenty-eight investigations previously conducted within 1.6 kilometers (1.0 miles) of the project parcel (Table 3).

Table 3. Previous Assessments¹

Survey No.	Date	Author	Title	In Parcel	Outside of Parcel
730	1981	Carr, Robert S.	<i>Broward County Comprehensive Survey, Phase I</i>		X
2400	1989	Carr, Robert S.	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Trafalgar Property, Broward County, Florida.</i>		X
2710	1991	McMurray, Carl	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of SR 7 (US 441) in Broward County, Florida.</i>		X
2933	1991	Carr, Robert S.	<i>An Archaeological Survey of Broward County, Florida.</i>		X
2710	1991	Florida Department of Transportation	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of SR 7 (US 441) in Broward County, Florida.</i>		X
3633	1993	Carr, Robert S.	<i>An Archaeological Survey of Broward County, Florida: Phase II.</i>		X
4075	1995	Carr, Robert S.	<i>An Archaeological Survey of Southeast Broward County, Florida: Phase 3.</i>		X
5368	1998	Eck, Christopher R.	<i>An Archaeological Survey of the Oakridge West Parcel, Broward County, Florida.</i>		X
N/A	1999	Community Planning Division, City of Hollywood, Florida	<i>Historic Designation Report: Bryan House, 4444 SW 60th Street.</i>	X	
6247	2000	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.	<i>A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Sheridan Street Bridge (#860155) Replacement from 64th Avenue to State Road 7 (US 441), Broward County, Florida.</i>		X
7033	2000	Carr, Robert S.	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Miro Corners Parcel, Hollywood, Broward County, Florida.</i>		X
10428	2004	Groff, Amanda T.	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Assessment for the Existing 45th Street Cellular Tower, Broward County, Florida.</i>		X
11530	2005	Johnson Archaeological Consultants	<i>Final Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, Widening of Florida's Turnpike from North of Johnson Street to Griffin Road, Broward County, Florida.</i>		X
12275	2005	Janus Research	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey and Desktop Analysis for the Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport, Broward County.</i>		X
12945	2005	Janus Research	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey I-595 (SR 862) Project Development and Environment Study FM 4093 54-1-22-01 FAP No. 5951 539 I from the I-75 Interchange West of 136th Avenue to the I-75 Interchange, Broward County.</i>		X
13095	2006	Janus Research	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the SR 91 Florida's Turnpike Widening – Griffin Road to HEFT (SR 821) and Atlantic Boulevard to West Hillsboro Boulevard, Broward County, Florida.</i>		X
13264	2006	Keel, Frank J.	<i>A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Proposed Stirling Road/Florida's Turnpike Interchange Project, Broward County, Florida.</i>		X
14306	2006	Chambliss, Elizabeth	<i>Cultural Resources Assessment Survey State Road (SR) 817 from Pines Blvd. To Griffin Road, Broward County, Florida.</i>		X
14770	2007	Keel, Frank J.	<i>A Cultural Resource Assessment for Florida's Turnpike Sunnav Southern Arterial Dynamic Sign Message DMS Project, Broward, Dade, and Palm Beach Counties, Florida.</i>		X

15037	2008	Arbuthnot, Michael A.	<i>A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Trotters Chase tract, Broward County, Florida.</i>	X
16072	2009	Wood, Karen G.	<i>Hollywood Fl proposed Cell Tower, Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Cellular Tower 2448 North SR 7, Hollywood, Florida.</i>	X
16774	2009	Tribal Archaeology Section, Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum	<i>Phase I Archaeological Report for the Stirling Mobile Home Park Project, Project #2007-171.</i>	X
16867	2009	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	<i>A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Seminole First Baptist Church Parcel, Broward County, Florida.</i>	X
17601	2010	Wallace, Jelane M.	<i>A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 7 from Hollywood Boulevard to Osceola Drive, in Hollywood, Broward County, Florida.</i>	X
17617	2010	Richko-Labate, Julie et al.	<i>A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Miro Corners Compilation Project, Hollywood Reservation Project 2009-231 Letter Report 2009.231.3.</i>	X
17948	2000	Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road (SR) 7 from Lucky Street to SW 49th Court, Broward County, Florida.</i>	X
18689	2011	Janus Research, Inc.	<i>Addendum to the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) of State Road (SR) from SW 25th Street to Fillmore Street in Hollywood, Broward County, Florida.</i>	X
20221	2013	Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Sterling Ranches Property, Broward County, Florida.</i>	X
21548	2014	Janus Research, Inc.	<i>CRAS for Eight Potential Roadway Transfers from the FDOT, District 4, to Broward County: SR 824/Pembroke Road, SR 848/Stirling Road, Riverland Road, SR 736/Davie Boulevard, Las Olas Boulevard, SR849/NE 31st Avenue, SR 844/NE 14th Street.</i>	X
25762	2018	Janus Research, Inc.	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Broward Mobility Miramar/Hollywood SW 56th Avenue, SW 62nd Avenue, and North 64th Avenue, Broward County, Florida.</i>	X
26696	2019	Environmental Services, Inc.	<i>Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Dania Oaks Project, Broward County, Florida.</i>	X
26858	2020	Janus Research, Inc.	<i>Cultural Resource Desktop Analysis and Field Review for SW40th Avenue from Stirling Road to Griffin road, Dania Beach, Broward County, Florida.</i>	X
28151	2019	Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc.	<i>Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report Florida Gas Transmission Company LLC Turnpike Palmetto Road Relocation Project, Broward and Miami-Dade Counties, Florida.</i>	X

Notes: ¹Based on sites within 1.6 kilometers (1.0 miles) of the project parcel.

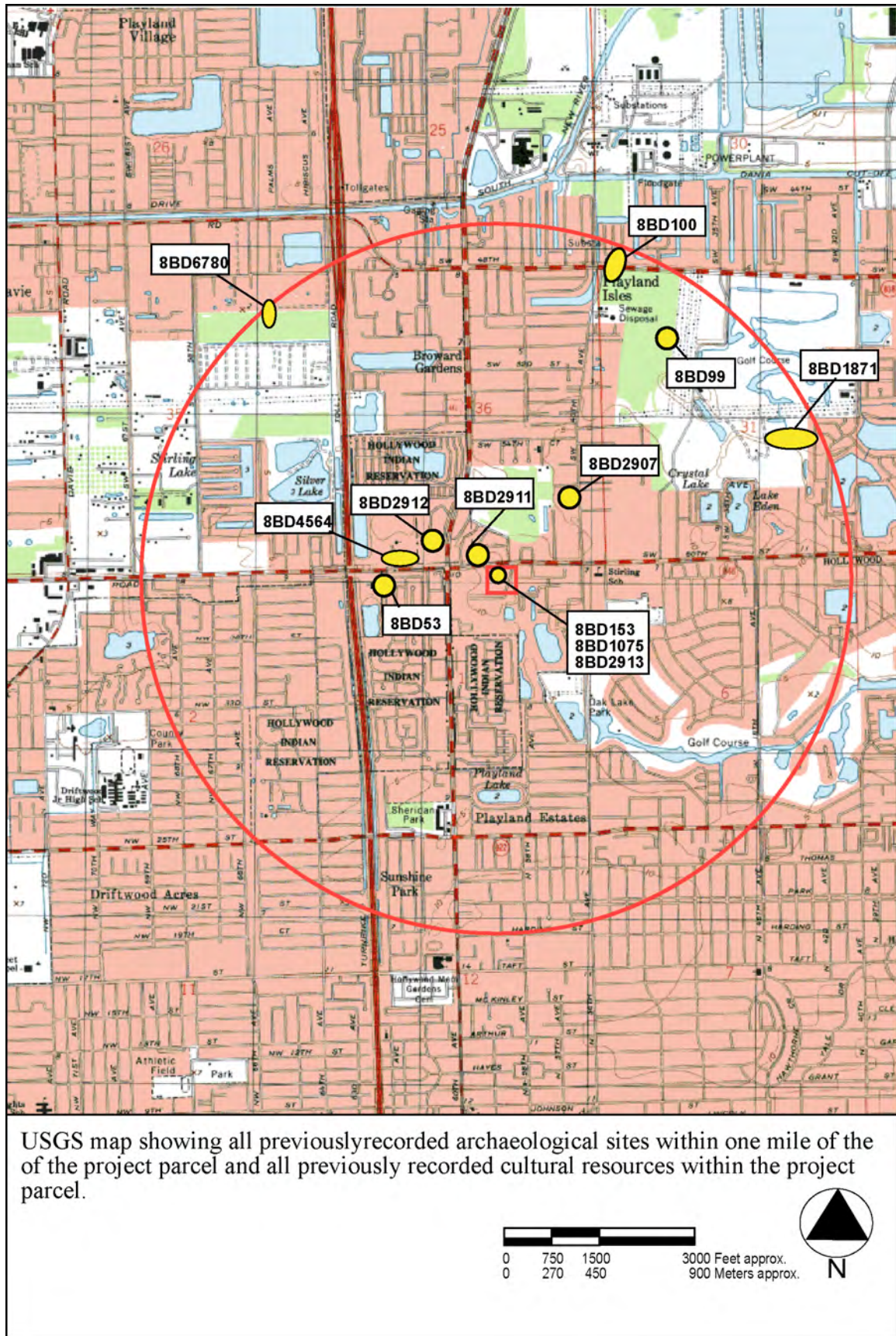


Figure 11. USGS map showing all previously recorded archaeological sites within one mile of the project parcel and all previously recorded cultural resources within the parcel.

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 BC - 8000 BC)

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, most of the faunal bone from this site indicates an Indian adaptation to the post-extinction of New World megafauna.

ARCHAIC PERIOD (6500 BC - 1000 BC)

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 commonplace 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 have 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 BC - 1750 AD)

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 BC - ca. AD 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 commonplace 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 (AD 1200 - AD 1750), there is a shift in ceramic decorations and vessel shape in extreme southern Florida. Griffin reports the near absence of decorated pottery between AD 1000 - AD 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. AD 1500 - AD 1900)

When the Europeans arrived in the sixteenth century, they encountered a thriving population of 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 masse into south Florida in 1838 after the Battle of Okeechobee, although some Creek groups 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. Most Seminoles were forced to emigrate to Oklahoma during the Second and Third Seminole Wars (1838-1858).

No official attempt was made to officially engage the remaining Seminole Indians in Florida after the last group of Seminoles were removed to the Oklahoma territory in 1859 until Lt. R.H. Pratt visited the Florida Seminoles in 1879 counting four camps and estimating that 292 Indians remained in Florida (Sturtevant 1956). Reverend Clay MacCauley visited five camps and estimated 208 individuals in 1880-81 (MacCauley 1883). A.M. Wilson in 1887 noted 269 in an informal census (Kersey 1970). All agreed that the Indians had no common governing body and needed organizational assistance.

From the 1880s to early 1920s, the Seminoles interacted with white traders such as Frank Stranahan in Fort Lauderdale, the Brickells on the Miami River, Frank Brown at Boat

Landing on the western edge of the Everglades and Ted Smallwood at Chokoloskee. Missionaries helped the Seminoles including the Episcopalian Mission at Immokalee and later at Boat Landing, formerly Brown's Trading Post, which became known as the Glades Cross Mission (Kersey 1970, 1975).

By 1892 the U.S. Indian Service began purchasing certain lands in the state for the Seminoles. Agents Churchill in 1909 and Creel in 1911 were sent to investigate setting up reservations. Both reported the Indians would not likely stay on them, and Creel felt the Indians were best assimilated into the general population (Kersey 1970:81-85). Several groups friendly to the Seminole Indians, including individuals such as Minnie Moore Willson and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stranahan agitated for setting aside land. Total land held for the Seminoles was 26,667 acres by 1911 (Willson 1911, Kersey 1970).

Big City Island was the heart of the Dania Reservation that officially opened in 1926. Education began with the opening of a Federal Day School on the Dania Reservation in 1927, but education was only sporadically available until the 1940s. Upon formal establishment of the reservations in 1940, the Miccosukee, breaking from the Seminoles, refused to move onto them.

In 1907 a rancher near Lake Okeechobee appealed to the Baptist Church to send a missionary to the Seminoles. Andrew Brown, a Seminole Indian from Oklahoma was the first missionary, who preached one sermon and returned in 1909 with additional preachers. In 1912 the Creek, Seminole, and Wichita Association sent Byer Beaver as first missionary. He was followed by preachers George Washington, William Green, Henry Land, Willie King and Stanley Smith. Reverend L.A. Spencer served as special commissioner to the Seminoles from 1913 to 1930. James L. Glenn succeeded him and worked to establish the Seminoles in the cattle business (Kersey 1970).

The First Seminole Baptist Church was founded in 1936 1/4 mile west of 441 on Stirling Road in Davie. By 1943 it had but eleven members. Reverend Smith served a controversial eleven years as pastor of the First Seminole Baptist Church leaving the area in 1954 after founding an Independent Seminole Baptist Church.

By the early 1950s the Seminole Tribe was in danger of losing official recognition status by the Federal Government. Concerned individuals initiated complex legal proceeding to circumvent this loss of status. The Seminole Tribe of Florida was incorporated in 1957 at the assistance and urging of local political and civic leaders. The present Hollywood (Dania) Reservation in large part owes its location to the locale where the First Seminole Baptist Church was established and to the proximity of several traditional Seminole camping areas at and near Big City Island (Carr personal communication).

Early plat maps ca. 1900 show an area at the extreme northern tip of Big City Island (approximately 100-200 meters northeast of the project parcel) labeled "B.L." or Boat Landing (Fries Survey Notes 1898). Three structures, likely chickees, are indicated with an agricultural field extending off to the southeast. A reported Seminole camp on Doctor's Island was identified as occurring on the project parcel (Scheidecker personal

communication). Seminole encampments were frequently placed in low-elevation pineland areas barely out of high water in the summer. Camps were permanently or seasonally occupied and Seminole families could occupy a camp in the Big Cypress and one inland from the East Coast during different parts of the year (West 2002).

Much of the area surrounding the project parcel is part of the Seminole Hollywood Reservation. The area is now densely populated with the Seminole Hard Rock Resort and Casino lying to the immediate north.

PHILEMON BRYAN and JOHN MILTON BRYAN

Philemon (alternative spelling Phileoman) N. Bryan was a Confederate veteran mustered out with the rank of First Sergeant who married Lucy Murray in 1867 and began farming citrus and other crops in Volusia County at Glencoe west of New Smyrna. In 1887 Bryan became the first mayor of New Smyrna and formed a friendship with Henry Flagler of the Florida East Coast Rail Line through business activities and Flagler's determined pursuit of a rail line being forced south to Miami. Various business and personal reverses occurred for Bryan in the 1880s and 1890s culminating in the freezes of 1894 and 1895 which destroyed much of Florida's citrus crop. Henry Flagler was then able to engage Philemon Bryan as his section manager to supervise the construction of a segment of railroad bed north from the New River near Fort Lauderdale to Pompano in 1895. Two sons, Reed and Tom, received higher education during this period, graduating from Stetson University and Emory College by 1902 and coming south to assist their father. Tom Bryan and his father came to stay with pioneer Frank Stranahan on the New River in Fort Lauderdale by April 1895. In that year, Philomen Bryan bought a sizable tract of land on the New River, and by 1897 had bought additional lands which he called New River Groves four or five miles north of the Stranahan crossing between the north and south forks of the New River. This land was characterized by a Seminole encampment and fields (Mitzner 2015). This period coincided with the arrival of Philemon's cousin, John Milton Bryan, Jr., in Dania (Crim 1940).

One day in 1896 Tom Bryan was rewarded for favors to the local Seminoles with a gift of wild oranges that were so delicious that he persuaded the donor to take him by canoe up the New River to their source: 700 wild orange and lemon trees growing on "rich hammock land" near what became the Dania Reservation. Tom shared this discovery with his father and brother Reed, and their cousin John Milton Bryan, Jr., upon which the Bryans "selected their lands" agreeing that John would cultivate the western portion at Tiger Tail Hammock which he named Big City grove, later known as the Indian River grove; Philemon and Reed would farm the eastern portion, the Helencia grove, and later planted the New River grove north of the river (Crim 1940).

The Bryan House (8DA153), built in 1916 by John Milton Bryan, Jr. (born in 1874) and Guilda Rose Bryan (born in 1881, married John in 1904), is situated on a six-acre remnant of their original grove (the Bryan Homestead, 8DA2913) south of Stirling Road and east of SR7. The structure is a frame vernacular Carolina-style farmhouse built of Dade County pine at the site of a shack Bryan had first built there, in 1898. The *Miami Metropolis*, noting

Bryan's presence in south Florida in September of 1897, stated that he had "a farm in Hallandale [—a dairy farm according to his obituary (Fort Lauderdale News 1936)—] and also a fine citrus grove at Big City" and noted that he had been a Broward County Commissioner from February 1925 until January 1929 (Broward Legacy 1984).

John's father, John Milton Bryan, Sr., was born in Hamilton County, Florida, in 1838. His grandfather, Philemon Bryan, had migrated to territorial Florida from New Bern, North Carolina, before the end of the Spanish occupation. John Sr. served in the Third Florida during the Civil War. He married Louise Margaret Norton in 1867. Their first home was a log cabin known as the Old Ballard Place near Umatilla. They moved to Fort Mason about 1875 where they had seven of their ten children. He started business with a trading post on Lake Eustis. He represented Orange County in the State Legislature from 1875 to 1883 and in the State Senate from 1886 to 1890. Two of his sons, Will and Nathan, were U.S. Senators from Florida. He moved to Kissimmee in 1883 and after the freezes of 1895-96 moved south to homestead land in Dania around 1905. He died at Tigertail, his Dania home, in 1911, aged 73 (Simpson 1984).

John Milton Bryan, Jr. died in 1936 at the age of 61. Guilda lived until 1951. Both are buried in Edgewater New Smyrna Cemetery in Volusia County. Their two sons, John and Lourcey, died in 1991 and 2009 (Find a Grave 2022). John's obituary also lists a daughter, Guilda (Fort Lauderdale News 1936).

Subsequently, the Bryan house had a checkered past if reports are believed. At some point in the 1940s, the house was reputed to have been the locale of gambling and other illicit activities and also functioned as a local lodge for the Elks Club (Evans 1974). Seeming to contradict this report, the 1949 USGS map for Fort Lauderdale South labels the structure as a Seminole Church. However, no evidence has been found in Seminole Tribe records that the First Baptist Seminole Church, founded in 1936, ever existed outside its present location west of U.S. 441 and north of Stirling Road, half a mile from the Bryan House, near the structure shown on the 1949 map as Seminole School; instead, as noted above, a Seminole camp was recorded as having existed on Doctor's Island at the site of the house (Scheidecker personal communication).

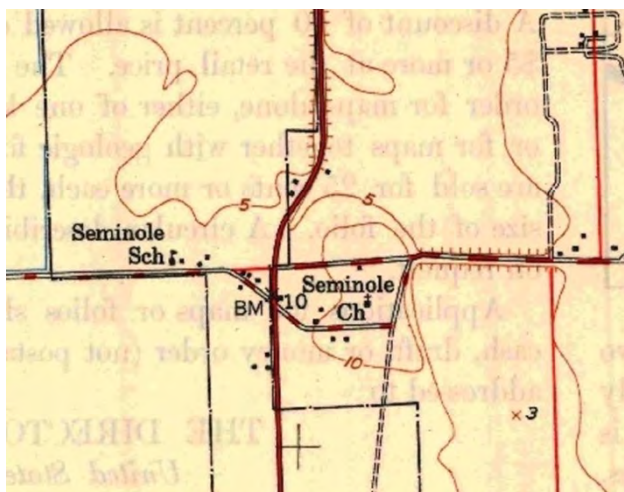


Figure 12. 1949 USGS map showing a structure at the exact location of the Bryan House labeled Seminole Church. The 1936 First Baptist Seminole Church is slightly north of the structure shown as Seminole School.



Figure 13. The Philemon Bryan family in 1921. Lucy and Philemon seated; Tom M. Bryan left, Reed A. Bryan, right. Courtesy of History Fort Lauderdale.

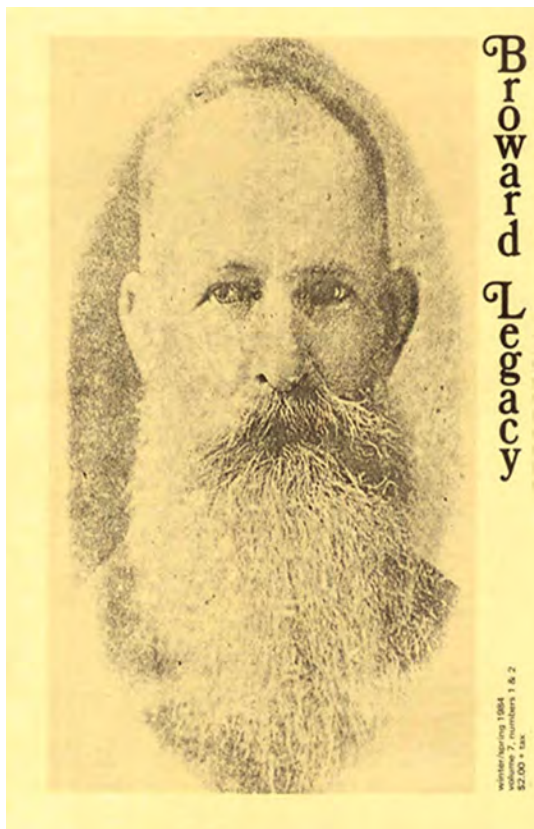


Figure 14. John Milton Bryan, Sr. Cover, The Broward Legacy Vol. 7 No. 1-2 (1984)

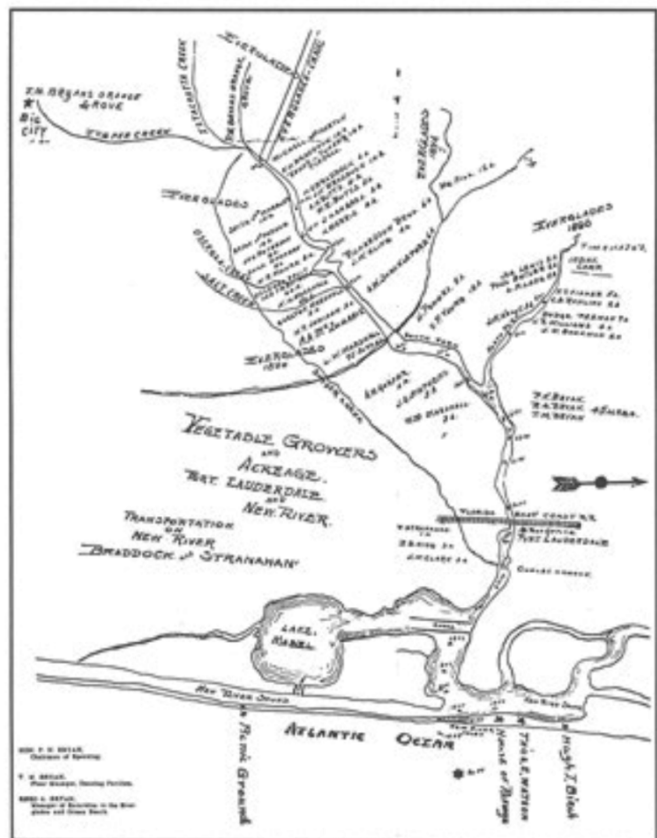


Figure 15. Growers Map of the New River, early 20th century. Note J. M. Bryan grove at far right. Poleo 1998 (Map: Fort Lauderdale Historical Society)

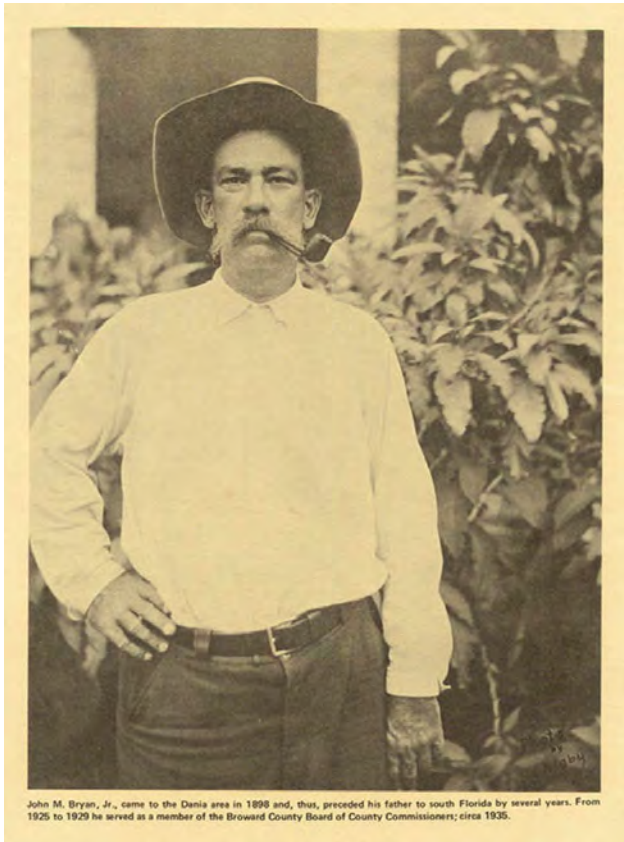


Figure 17. John Milton Bryan, Jr. in 1936. Back Cover, The Broward Legacy Vol. 7 No. 1-2 (1984)

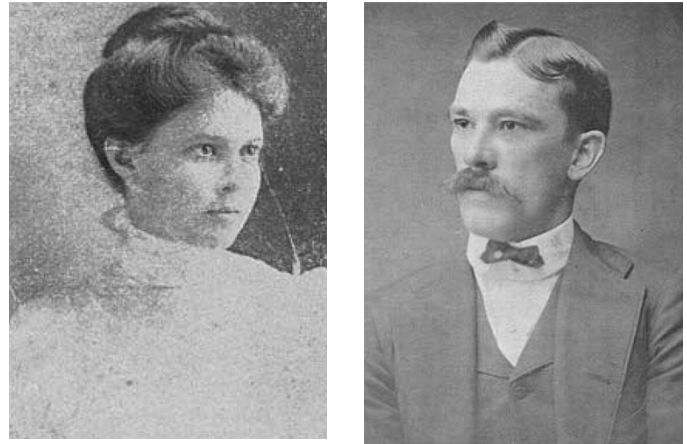


Figure 16. Guilda Rose and John Milton Bryan, Jr. in 1905. The Broward Legacy Vol. 7 No. 1-2 (1984)



Figure 18. John Jr. and Guilda's sons. Left: John Murray Bryan, middle row, second left. Right: Lourcey Bryan. Courtesy of Find a Grave 2020.



METHODOLOGY

ARCHIVAL REVIEW

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

RESEARCH DESIGN

This Phase I cultural resource survey of the Bryan House parcel incorporated the use of certain predictive archaeological site models. These models postulate that elevated oak hammocks adjacent to historic wetlands are high probability areas for being associated with archaeological sites. Additionally, higher ground in elevated slash pine flatwoods can include historic and prehistoric activity areas. Some of these prehistoric sites and higher probability areas can be identified examining vintage aerial photographs taken prior to development (Figure 3). Big City Island had Seminole settlements in close proximity to the project parcel.

The fieldwork was designed to sample all moderate to high probability areas of the parcel by systematic and judgmental shovel testing. Additionally, some sampling was done in lower ground, low-probability areas.

FIELDWORK

The project parcel (8BD2913) was assessed by pedestrian survey and subsurface testing. Tests were dug at 25m intervals across the parcel. All test holes were 50cm square and dug to a depth of 100cm or to bedrock or water table. All recovered sediments were sifted through a 1/4-inch screen. Test locations were documented on a handheld GPS device.

A historical architectural assessment was conducted of the two historic structures identified on the project parcel: the Bryan House (8BD153) and a cottage in the southwest corner of the project parcel (8BD1075) and the site forms were updated.

COLLECTIONS

Recovered materials assigned field specimen (FS) numbers, bagged, and transferred to the the AHC offices for analysis. All field notes, maps, and photos are archived at the AHC offices in Davie.

INFORMANTS

Two persons residing in a modern (1990s) house on the parcel provided anecdotal information on the historic Bryan home and homestead, pointing out some isolated interior ceiling damage in the house which they attributed to a hurricane, and mentioning rumors of artifacts buried on various parts of the property.



Figure 19. 2022 aerial photograph of the project parcel showing the location of shovel tests and historic structures.

SUMMARY OF SITES

Site Name: Bryan House

Site Number: 8BD153

Location: Township 50S, Range 41E, Section 36

Environmental Setting: Historic pineland

Site Type: Structure

Site Function: Residence

Description: The Bryan House was constructed 1916 by area pioneers John M. and Guilda Bryan. The structure is a two-story wood frame vernacular home built in a "Carolina" style of Dade County pine on masonry piers with a gable roof and a brick chimney on the south side. John Milton Bryan, Jr., was reported by the Miami Metropolis in 1998 to have "a farm in Hallandale and also a fine citrus grove at Big City, near the south fork of the New River. Bryan, Jr., served as a Broward County Commissioner from February 1925 until January 1929. His home, located just south of Stirling Road and east of Route 441, stands on the site where he had first built a shack in 1898" (Broward Legacy 1984). To the original house a frame vernacular front porch and rear dining/Florida room and kitchen were added between the 1920s and 1940s i.e, during the Bryan residency.

The original site form (1974) states that portions of the house are of 1902 or earlier vintage, and that there were packing houses at the rear of the property. The City of Hollywood's 1991 historic designation report quotes this site form as stating that "servants were Indians. Betty Jumper, a Seminole Indian, played there as a child. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, the house was used as a gambling casino by a syndicate operation. The syndicate was involved in raids, gun running, and other illegal activities. In 1948 and through the early 1950s the house was used by the Elks Club." This chronology is not supported by resident Tom Cheaney who said in a 1996 interview that the house had been in his family since 1946. That the house was ever a "Seminole Church" as represented on the 1949 USGS map is not supported by Seminole tribal records.

Chronology:	Historic: early to mid-twentieth century
Collections:	Historic (early to mid-twentieth century) glass, metal, ceramics
Ownership:	Private
Preservation Quality:	Fair: the house with its Bryan-era alterations is intact though abandoned.
Significance:	Pursuant to a recommendation in the City of Hollywood Comprehensive Historic Plan in 1991, the Broward County Historical Commission listed the house as a "Very High Priority Site." The city updated the site form in 1996, and its Historic Designation Report was reviewed and approved by the county in 1999, and the Bryan house was designated a Local Historic Site. Based on that evaluation, the resource appears to meet eligibility criteria A, B, and C for listing in the National Register.



Figure 20. Above: the Bryan House, 8BD153, looking southwest. Figure 21. Below: 8BD153 looking southeast.

Site Name:	5821 NW 42nd Street
Site Number:	8BD1075
Location:	Township 50S, Range 41E, Section 36
Environmental Setting:	Historic pineland, scattered oaks
Site Type:	Structure: building
Site Function:	Residence
Description:	The site is a rectangular, single-story, frame vernacular residence. The house is built on an apparent continuous foundation of concrete block. It has clapboard siding and a composition roll-surfaced, gable roof. At the front (street side facing south) the main entrance is through a hip-roofed, enclosed porch. The house is visible on a 1947 aerial photo.
Chronology:	Historic: early to mid-twentieth century
Collections:	N/A
Ownership:	Private
Preservation Quality:	Fair, abandoned.
Significance:	In its original site form in 2008 recorder Marilyn Kemper, Director of the Historic Broward County Preservation Board, was evaluated the resource as follows: "This building is significant because it dates from the earliest period in Hollywood, Florida. Although this building is not architecturally significant on an individual basis, its significance in the historic build environment may become greater as the older structures in Hollywood are demolished." However, this resource does not meet eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register.



Figure 22. Above: 5821 NW 42nd Street, 8BD1075, looking northwest. Figure 23. Below: 8BD1075 looking northeast.

Site Name:	Bryan Homestead
Site Number:	8BD2913
Location:	Township 50S, Range 41E, Section 36, Township 51S, De Range 41E, Section 1
Environmental Setting:	Historic pineland
Site Type:	Farmstead
Site Function:	Agriculture, residence
Description:	This site was recorded in 1995 as "the archaeological component for the Bryan House" (8BD153). John Milton Bryan, Jr. built a "shack" there in 1889 and grew citrus. He built a home there in place of the shack in 1916. The site consists of the less than six-acre grounds of the Bryan House including "a remnant of an oak and hardwood hammock" and is the only remains of Bryan's citrus grove and farm of 90 acres north and south of Stirling Road overlapping part of the pre-drainage period Big City Island (8DA4564). The farm originated in a grove of wild oranges and lemons tended by the Seminoles. The Seminole Tribe has records of a camp on Doctor's Island at the site of the Bryan House.
Chronology:	Historic: early twentieth century (1898-1940s)
Collections:	Historic glass, metal, ceramics
Previous Research:	Zamanillo and Carr 1995
Ownership:	Private
Preservation Quality:	Archaeological testing across the parcel on a 25m grid found no prehistoric artifacts, no Seminole artifacts, and no human burials. The small number of positive tests were consistent with early twentieth century residential occupation.
Significance:	The site was initially evaluated as "worthy of additional investigations and is of local significance." Additional testing, however, did not add significantly to the archaeological record. Therefore, this resource does not meet eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register.



Figure 24. Panoramic view of the Bryan Homestead, 8DB2913, looking from west at historic cottage BD1075, left, to north at the Bryan House, BD153, center right.



Figure 25. Panoramic view of 8BD2913 (left) from the drive looking from east/south toward N 58th Avenue and Oak Street (left) to west (center) toward the Bryan House, BD153, and to the modern home visible at far right.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Bryan House parcel was assessed with an archival review followed by a Phase I cultural resource assessment in regard to known and potential cultural resources. The assessment resulted in determining that three cultural resources had been previously recorded on the project parcel (8BD153, 8BD1075 and 8BD2913). One cultural resource assessment (Community Planning Division, City of Hollywood, Florida, 1999) had been completed for historic structure 8BD153. FMSF site forms were updated for the three previously recorded sites.

Two historic structures, the Bryan House (8BD153) and a cottage (8BD1075) at 5821 NW 42nd Street, now Oak Street, were assessed by an architectural historian. Designation of the Bryan House as a local historic site by the City of Hollywood was approved by the Broward County Historical Commission in 1999 (Appendix IV). This assessment found no reason to diverge from the findings of that report and concurs with this determination that the structure is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, and C.

Cottage 8BD1075 was recorded by the Broward County Historic Preservation Board in 2008. It is the consultant's opinion that this resource does not meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register.

A pedestrian survey and archaeological assessment of the overall parcel representing a portion of the Bryan Homestead (8BD2913) also was conducted as a part of this assessment. A total of 33 systematic shovel tests were excavated across the project parcel with holes dug on a roughly 25m grid. The stratigraphy was relatively consistent across much of the parcel with a very dark grey plow zone sharply transitioning to light grey or pale brown sand. Pinnacles of bedrock were encountered at between 30 and 60cmbs, but deeper solution hole sediments could be found throughout, with most tests being dug to 60-100cmbs.

Five of the tests were positive for cultural material (ST-2, 10, 11, 15 and 21), consisting mainly of bottle glass, historic whiteware sherds, and miscellaneous metal. Two tests also contained unidentifiable fragmentary faunal bone (ST-15 and ST-21). While the faunal bone is non-diagnostic, all cultural material was recovered from the upper plow zone and is consistent with early-to mid-20th century use/occupation of the parcel. No significant artifacts were recovered.

The Bryan Homestead site, 8BD2913, was recorded as part of a Southeast Broward County Archaeological Survey (Zamanillo and Carr 1995). In this Phase I assessment, systematic testing of the site did not reveal evidence of citrus cultivation or a Seminole encampment or add significantly to the archaeological record. Therefore, the resource is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register.

It is the consultant's opinion that one cultural resource potentially eligible for individual listing in the NRHP occurs on the project parcel: 8BD153, the Bryan House. This resource meets criterion A in its association with the early farming industry in Broward County, criterion B as the homestead of prominent county pioneers, and criterion C in its embodiment of distinctive architectural characteristics. Maintenance of the historic structure should not be neglected and should follow accepted guidelines (Park 2022, National Park Service 2022). On-site interpretative signage for the Bryan House and Bryan Homestead also is recommended.

Archaeological monitoring of any ground-disturbing activities on the project parcel is recommended. In the event that human remains are found, then the provisions of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes, will apply.

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APPENDIX I: FLORIDA SURVEY LOG

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. _____ 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Year _____

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

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

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names _____

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization _____ City _____

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

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____ 7. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name _____ Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail _____

Recorder of Log Sheet _____ Date Log Sheet Completed _____

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

Project Area Mapping

Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Name _____ Year _____ 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start _____ End _____ Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares _____ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed _____

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

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (select all that apply): archaeological architectural historical/archival underwater
 damage assessment monitoring report other(describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Preliminary Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

Florida Archives (Gray Building)	library research- <i>local public</i>	local property or tax records	other historic maps	LIDAR
Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)	library-special collection	newspaper files	soils maps or data	other remote sensing
Site File property search	Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)	literature search	windshield survey	
Site File survey search	local informant(s)	Sanborn Insurance maps	aerial photography	
other (describe): _____				

Archaeological Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

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

surface collection, controlled	shovel test-other screen size	block excavation (at least 2x2 m)	metal detector
surface collection, <u>un</u> controlled	water screen	soil resistivity	other remote sensing
shovel test-1/4" screen	posthole tests	magnetometer	pedestrian survey
shovel test-1/8" screen	auger tests	side scan sonar	unknown
shovel test 1/16" screen	coring	ground penetrating radar (GPR)	
shovel test-unscreened	test excavation (at least 1x2 m)	LIDAR	
other (describe): _____			

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

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

building permits	demolition permits	neighbor interview	subdivision maps
commercial permits	windshield survey	occupant interview	tax records
interior documentation	local property records	occupation permits	unknown
other (describe): _____			

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? Yes No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources _____ Count of Newly Recorded Resources _____

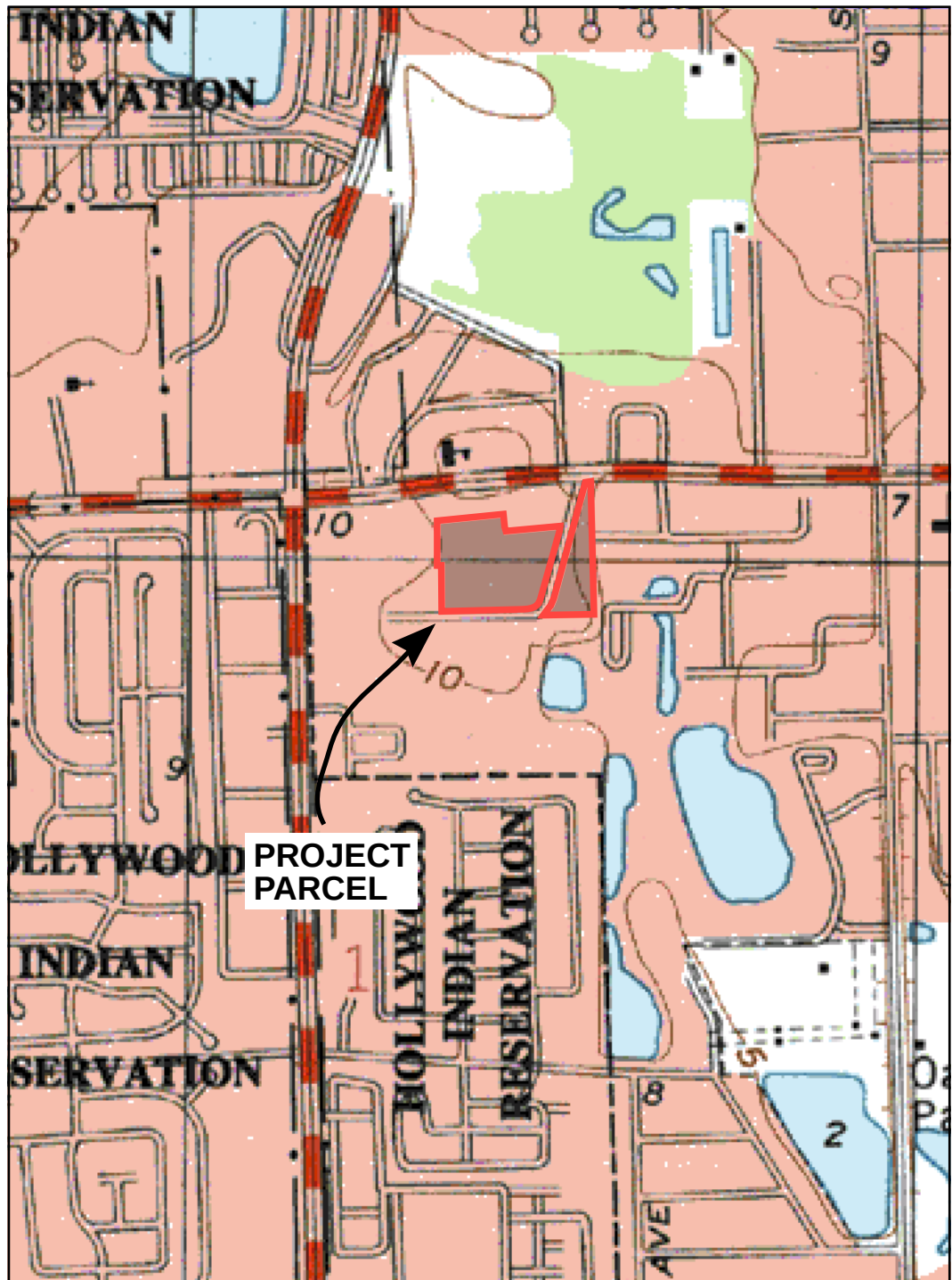
List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed (attach additional pages if necessary)

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

Site Forms Used: Site File Paper Forms Site File PDF Forms

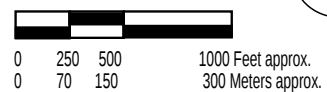
REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

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



USGS map of the Bryan House parcel.

TOWNSHIP 50S, RANGE 41E, SECTION 36
TOWNSHIP 51S, RANGE 41E, SECTION 1
USGS MAP: FORT LAUDERALE SOUTH, REV. 1994



**APPENDIX II: FLORIDA SITE FORMS – 8BD0153, 8BD1075,
8BD2913**

☐ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 _____
 Field Date _____
 Form Date _____
 Recorder # _____

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

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

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name _____ USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) _____ In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # _____ Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting _____ Northing _____
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: _____ approximately _____ year listed or earlier _____ year listed or later _____
 Original Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style _____ Exterior Plan _____ Number of Stories _____
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.) _____

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) _____

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

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

Foundation Type(s): 1. _____ 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

FMSF record search (sites/surveys)

library research

building permits

Sanborn maps

FL State Archives/photo collection

city directory

occupant/owner interview

plat maps

property appraiser / tax records

newspaper files

neighbor interview

Public Lands Survey (DEP)

cultural resource survey (CRAS)

historic photos

interior inspection

HABS/HAER record search

other methods (describe) _____

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

yes

no

insufficient information

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

yes

no

insufficient information

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name _____ Affiliation _____

Recorder Contact Information _____
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

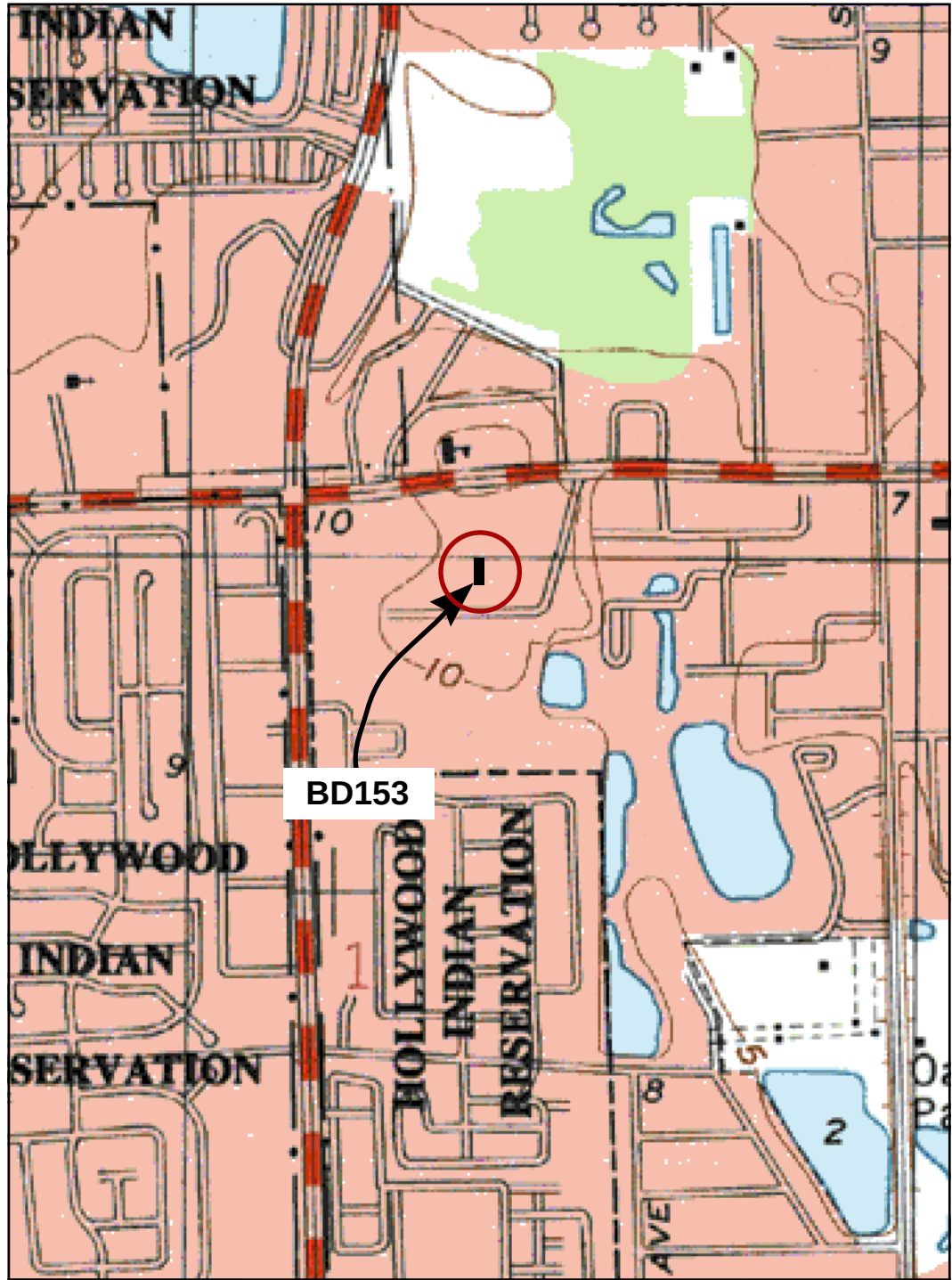
① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

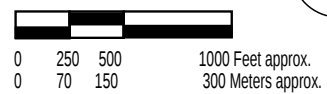
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



USGS map of 8BD00153, the Bryan House.

TOWNSHIP 51S, RANGE 41E, SECTION 1
USGS MAP: FORT LAUDERALE SOUTH, REV. 1994



Bryan House

NARRATIVE

The Bryan House (8DA153), built in 1916 by John Milton Bryan, Jr. (born in 1874) and Guilda Rose Bryan (born in 1881, married John in 1904), is situated on a six-acre remnant of their original grove (the Bryan Homestead, 8DA2913) south of Stirling Road and east of SR7. The structure is a frame vernacular Carolina-style farmhouse built of Dade County pine at the site of a shack Bryan had first built there, in 1898. The *Miami Metropolis*, noting Bryan's presence in south Florida in September of 1897, stated that he had "a farm in Hallandale [—a dairy farm according to his obituary (Fort Lauderdale News 1936)—] and also a fine citrus grove at Big City" and noted that he had been a Broward County Commissioner from February 1925 until January 1929 (Simpson 1984).

John's father, John Milton Bryan, Sr., was born in Hamilton County, Florida, in 1838. His great grandfather, Philemon Bryan, had migrated to territorial Florida from New Bern, North Carolina, before the end of the Spanish occupation. John Sr. served in both the Seminole Wars and the Civil War. He married Louise Margaret Norton in 1867. Their first home was a log cabin known as the Old Ballard Place near Umatilla. They moved to Fort Mason about 1875 where they had seven of their ten children. He started business with a trading post on Lake Eustis. He represented Orange County in the State Legislature from 1875 to 1883 and in the State Senate from 1886 to 1890. Two of his sons, Will and Nathan, were U.S. Senators from Florida. He moved to Kissimmee in 1883 and after the freezes of 1895-96 moved south to homestead land in Dania around 1905, his son John, Jr. having preceded him. He died at Tigertail, his Dania home, in 1911, aged 73 (Simpson 1984).

The freeze also prompted a cousin of the John Miltons, Philemon N. Bryan, to move to south Florida. A Confederate veteran, he married Lucy Murray in 1867 and began farming citrus and other crops in Volusia County at Glencoe west of New Smyrna. In 1887 Bryan became the first mayor of New Smyrna and a friend of Henry Flagler. Flagler hired Philemon as his section manager to supervise the construction of a segment of railroad bed north from the New River near Fort Lauderdale to Pompano in 1895. When Philemon's sons, Reed and Tom, graduated from Stetson University and Emory College, they joined their father who was staying at Frank Stranahan's trading post on the New River in Fort Lauderdale. They built the railroad camp a half mile upstream and supervised a crew of 400 laborers, finishing the job by the end of 1895. Philemon returned to New Smyrna but within a year he and Lucy relocated to Fort Lauderdale to try their hand at farming in a warmer climate.

In 1896, Tom Bryan was rewarded for favors to the local Seminoles with a gift of wild oranges so delicious that he induced the donor to take him by canoe up river to their source: 700 wild orange and lemon trees growing on "rich hammock land" in an area soon proposed to be set aside as the Dania Reservation. Tom shared this discovery with his father, brother Reed, and their cousin John Milton Bryan, Jr., and the Bryans "selected their lands" agreeing that John would cultivate the western portion at Tiger Tail Hammock which he named Big City grove, later known as the Indian River grove; Philemon and Reed would farm the eastern portion, the Helencia grove, and later

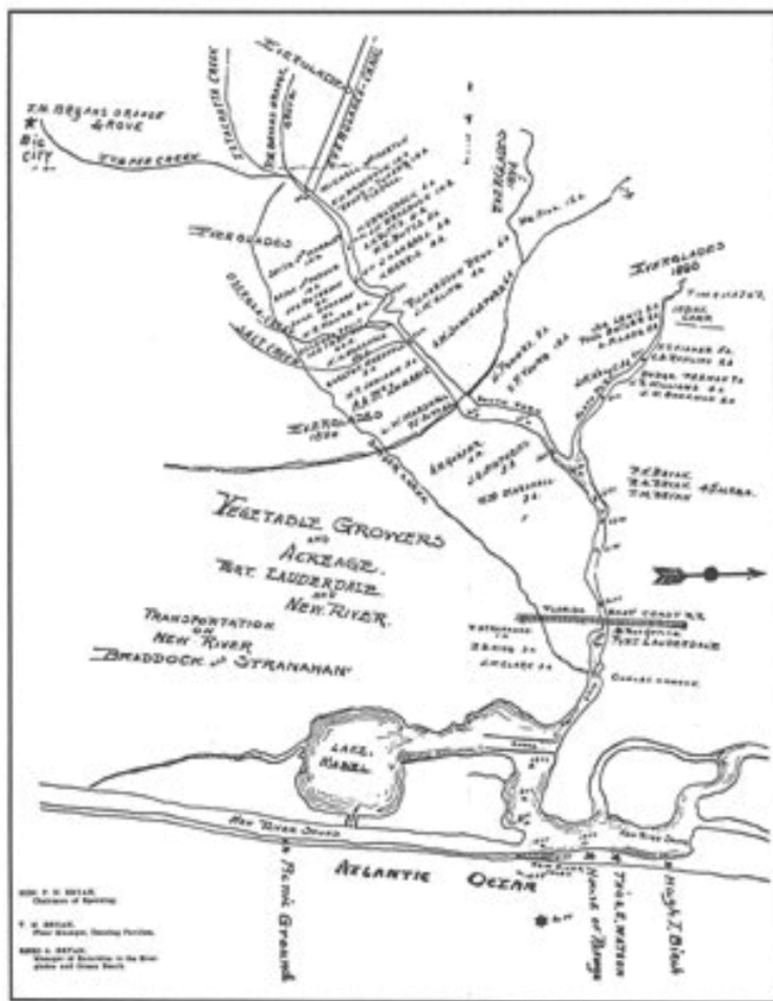
planted the New River grove north of the river (Crim 1940). The New River grove was started in 1897 by Tom as the "Bryan grove" consisting of 168 acres of which 35 were grove (Mitzner 2015). Big City grove is said to have consisted of 90 acres bought for 25¢ an acre (Evans 1974).

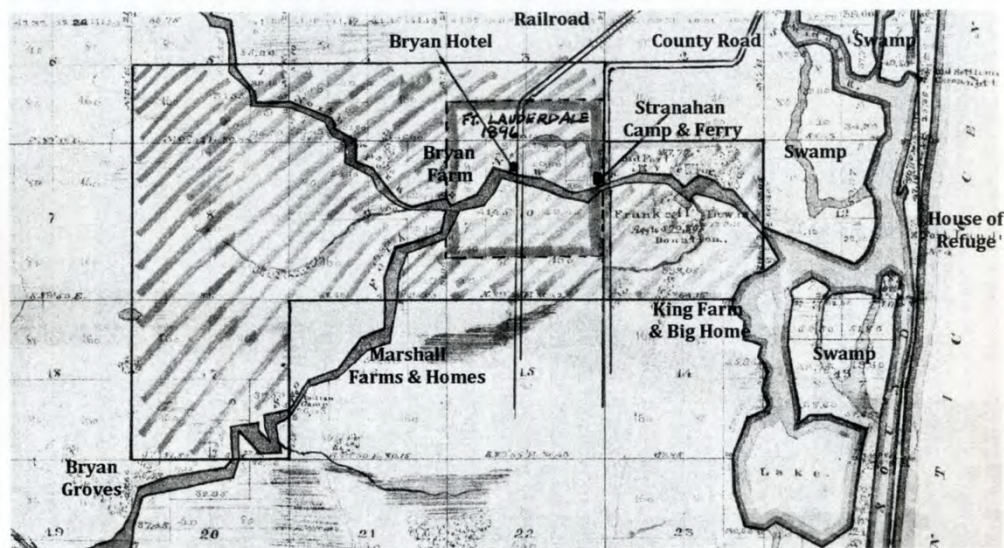
In 1898, Special Indian Inspector A. J. Duncan was in south Florida with surveyor Otto Fries assessing lands to be set aside for the Seminoles. In a report he noted "forty acres of hammock (high ground) land between the north and south fork of the New River that had been occupied by Indians on April 1, 1897 but were taken possession of by a white man named Bryan while they were on a hunt and he is at present occupying their homes and cultivating the hammocks formerly cultivated by them." This probably referred to Old Tommie's camp – both he and Robert Osceola had camps on the upper New River. By 1898 Robert had lost his camp to farmers Marshall and Marsh. Duncan and Fries survey was the basis for the recommendation of James E. Ingraham, chairman of the state Seminole trustees, that tracts in Townships 50, 51 and 52, Range 40 and 41, known as Pine Island, Big City, and the Keys, be included in the 5000 acres reserved by the state for the Seminoles. John Milton Bryan, Sr. immediately lobbied for his and his cousins' lands to be set aside from inclusion in the reservation. Duncan's plan was whittled down in the end, the federal

government acquiring twelve 40-acre parcels near Dania for the Seminoles, excluding the Bryan holdings (Poleo 1998; Mitzner 2015).

John Milton Bryan, Jr. died in 1936 at the age of 61. Guilda lived until 1951. Both are buried in Edgewater New Smyrna Cemetery in Volusia County. Their two sons, John and Lourcey, died in 1991 and 2009 (Find a Grave 2022). John's obituary also lists a daughter, Guilda (Fort Lauderdale News 1936).

Growers map of Fort Lauderdale and the New River circa the early 20th century. The J. M. Bryan orange grove at Big City upper left corner is quite apart from the farms of the P. N. Bryan family. Source: Fort Lauderdale Historical Society in Poleo (1998)

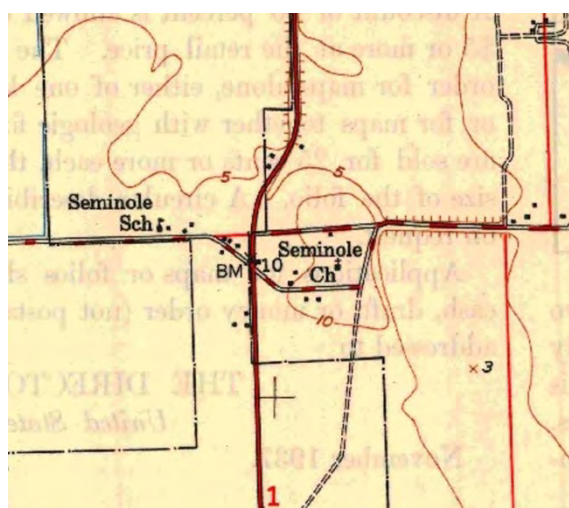




1900 Ft. Lauderdale area. Each block is a square mile. Easternmost block is Brickell "Donation" (1874); other shaded area is Brickell purchase of 1890. Ft. Lauderdale block is Flagler's plat of 1896. Relative location of early key settlers is noted.

19th century plat map depicting early 20th century pioneer holdings (Mitzner 2015).

The John M. Bryan House has been recorded with several names, addresses, and backstories. It might have been confused with the railroad camp built by Philemon Bryan – the camp had several buildings, including a commissary and a waterfront saloon (Mitzner 2015); yet while it was being an Elks Club, gambling casino, and gun running operation from 1948 to the early 1950s (Evans 1974), Tom Cheaney had been living there since 1946 (Nipe 1996). The 1949 USGS map labels the house a Seminole Church, but no evidence was found in Seminole tribal records that the First Baptist Seminole Church, founded in 1936, ever existed or conducted services outside its present location a half-mile north of the Bryan House; instead, a Seminole camp was reported there, on Doctor's Island (Scheidecker personal communication). Systematic archaeological testing during this survey uncovered no trace of a camp; and no further information on Doctor's Island was found.



Betty Mae Jumper holding her poodle, 1967: State Archives of Florida. She played as a child at the Bryan House according to Evans (1974). She was an early convert to Christianity. Her book *And With The Wagon—Came God's Word* does not mention the Bryan House (Jumper 1985). But she remembered the orange groves east of 441 as "Mr. McMahon's" and remembered playing with his kids (Jumper and West 2001). She was 5 years old when she moved to Dania. Right: the 1949 USGS map labeling the house "Seminole Church."

EVALUATION

The Bryan House was listed by the City of Hollywood as a local historic site in 1999. The Broward County Historical Commission recommended the designation after having done its own research and site assessment of the property. The nucleus of the existing house is a two-story, rectangular, high-pitch gabled-roofed structure built of local materials described as frame vernacular in a Carolina style, referring to an austere, symmetrical Georgian Revival style popular in North Carolina in the 18th and 19th centuries. As to why this style, so far, the only clue is that the great-grandfather of John Milton Bryan, Jr. came from New Bern, capitol of North Carolina from 1770 to 1792; the only reason, the persistence of culture. New Bern, a town of 30,000, is a practically a museum of colonial architecture, having four National Register and two Local Historic Districts.

The house has three additions: a front porch, rear dining room/porch, and kitchen, which the interior design has been adapted to integrate, doubtlessly by the Bryans. The front elevation of the original house within the porch appears to be mostly intact, while the rear is more disturbed, having been opened up for the dining room. The county found that "despite these changes, much of the house appears to be intact." The designation report determines the Bryan House to be "one of the oldest surviving structures in Southern Broward County"; that it maintains its architectural integrity; is associated with the growth of pioneer agriculture being the farmhouse of one the first citrus groves in the county; is associated with the Bryan family, members of whom were prominent in local, state, and national history; and embodies distinctive characteristics of vernacular architecture in the early twentieth century. Hence it appears to meet criteria A, B, and C for individual listing in the National Register.

REFERENCES CITED

City of Hollywood, Florida

1999 Historic Designation Report: Bryan House. Department of Development Administration. Community Planning Division. July 26.

Crim, Sara

1940 The Story of Fort Lauderdale. Chapter XVIII. *Fort Lauderdale News*, November 10.

Evans, Mary K.

1974 BD153. Florida Master Site File, Tallahassee.

Fort Lauderdale News

1936 John M. Bryan, Broward Pioneer, Dies Early Today. March 26.

Jumper, Betty Mae

1985 *And With the Wagon—Came God's Word*. Seminole Communications Department, Seminole Tribe of Florida, Hollywood.

Jumper, Betty Mae and Patsy West

2001 A Seminole Legend. The Life of Betty Mae Tiger Jumper. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Mitzner, Keith D.

2015 Tom Bryan and Other Movers and Shakers of Early Fort Lauderdale. Lulu Press, Inc. Research Triangle, North Carolina.

Poleo, Barbara A.

1998 Seminoles and Settlers. South Florida Perspectives. 1890-1920. *The Broward Legacy*. Vol. 21 No. 1-2. Broward County Historical Commission, Fort Lauderdale.

Nipes, Frances

1996 BD153. Florida Master Site File, Tallahassee.

8BD00153



Above: Bryan House, BD153, front looking west. Below: looking southwest.

8BD00153



Above: Bryan House looking southeast. Below: rear, looking east.

8BD00153



Above: Bryan House, rear looking northeast. Below: looking north.

8BD00153



Bryan House Interior

Left: old front door within porch looking west.

Below: fireplace in south wall.



Above: looking from living into dining room, kitchen beyond.

Right: living room view south with dining room entrance on far right.





Above: Bryan House drive looking east toward entrance. Below: gate looking west from North 58th Avenue.

☐ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 _____
 Field Date _____
 Form Date _____
 Recorder # _____

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

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

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name _____ USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) _____ In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # _____ Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting _____ Northing _____
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: _____ approximately _____ year listed or earlier _____ year listed or later _____
 Original Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style _____ Exterior Plan _____ Number of Stories _____
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.) _____

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) _____

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

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____

SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info

Date _____ Init. _____

KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no

Date _____

NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see *National Register Bulletin* 15, p. 2)

Owner Objection _____

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

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

Foundation Type(s): 1. _____ 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

FMSF record search (sites/surveys)

library research

building permits

Sanborn maps

FL State Archives/photo collection

city directory

occupant/owner interview

plat maps

property appraiser / tax records

newspaper files

neighbor interview

Public Lands Survey (DEP)

cultural resource survey (CRAS)

historic photos

interior inspection

HABS/HAER record search

other methods (describe) _____

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

yes

no

insufficient information

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

yes

no

insufficient information

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name _____ Affiliation _____

Recorder Contact Information _____
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

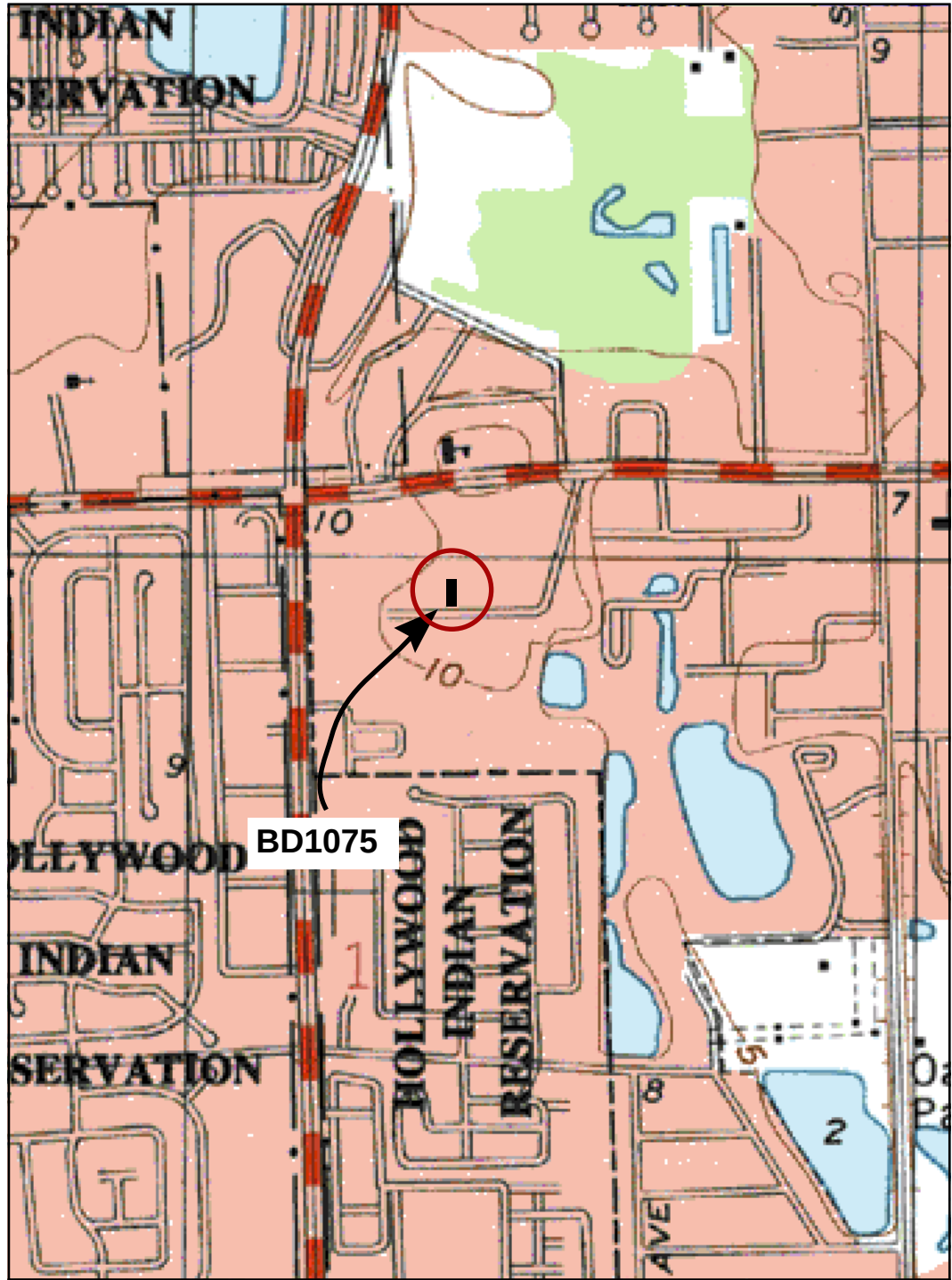
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

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

❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

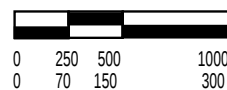
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



USGS map of 8BD01075, 5821 NW 42nd Street.

TOWNSHIP 51S, RANGE 41E, SECTION 1
USGS MAP: FORT LAUDERALE SOUTH, REV. 1994



0 250 500 1000 Feet approx.
0 70 150 300 Meters approx.



8BD01075



Above: 5821 NW 42nd Street, BD1075, front looking north. Below: looking northwest.

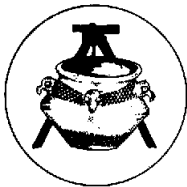
8BD01075



Above: Side view looking northeast. Below: rear, looking south, showing storage shed.



Above: rear gate looking northeast towards the Bryan House, BD153. Below: looking south toward BD1075 from the back yard of the Bryan House.

Original
Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

 Site #8 _____
 Field Date _____
 Form Date _____
 Recorder # _____

 Site Name(s) _____ Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Project Name _____ Survey # (DHR only) _____
 Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

 USGS 7.5 Map Name _____ USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) _____ In City Limits? yes no unknown County _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting _____ Northing _____
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Address / Vicinity / Route to: _____

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING

 Land (terrestrial) Wetland (palustrine)
 Lake/Pond (lacustrine) usually flooded
 River/Stream/Creek (riverine) usually dry
 Tidal (estuarine) Cave/Sink (subterranean)
 Saltwater (marine) terrestrial
 aquatic

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES

 log boat fort road segment
 agric/farm building midden shell midden
 burial mound mill shell mound
 building remains mission shipwreck
 cemetery/grave mound, nonspecific subsurface features
 dump/refuse plantation surface scatter
 earthworks (historic) platform mound well

FUNCTION

 campsite
 extractive site
 habitation (prehistoric)
 homestead (historic)
 farmstead
 village (prehistoric)
 town (historic)
 quarry (prehistoric)

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

1. _____ 2. _____

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL

 Alachua Englewood
 Archaic (nonspecific) Fort Walton
 Archaic, Early Glades (nonspecific)
 Archaic, Middle Glades I
 Archaic, Late Glades II
 Belle Glade Glades III
 Cades Pond Hickory Pond
 Caloosahatchee Leon-Jefferson
 Deptford Malabar I
 Manasota Mount Taylor
 Mississippian Norwood
 Orange
 Paleoindian
 Pensacola
 Perico Island
 Safety Harbor
 St. Augustine

St. Johns (nonspecific)

 St. Johns I
 St. Johns II
 Santa Rosa
 Santa Rosa-Swift Creek
 Seminole (nonspecific)
 Seminole: Colonization
 Seminole: 1st War To 2nd
 Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd
 Seminole: 3rd War & After

Swift Creek (nonspecific)

 Swift Creek, Early
 Swift Creek, Late
 Transitional
 Weeden Island (nonspecific)
 Weeden Island I
 Weeden Island II
 Prehistoric (nonspecific)
 Prehistoric non-ceramic
 Prehistoric ceramic

NON-ABORIGINAL

 First Spanish 1513-99
 First Spanish 1600-99
 First Spanish 1700-1763
 First Spanish (nonspecific)
 British 1763-1783
 Second Spanish 1783-1821
 American Territorial 1821-45
 American Civil War 1861-65
 American 19th Century
 American 20th Century
 American (nonspecific)
 African-American

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

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes no insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date

SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info

Date _____ Init. _____

KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no

Date _____

NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)☐ Owner Objection

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTIONSITE BOUNDARY

no field check	exposed ground	screened shovel	bounds unknown	remote sensing	unscreened shovel
literature search	posthole tests	screened shovel-1/4"	none by recorder	exposed ground	screened shovel
informant report	auger tests	screened shovel-1/8"	literature search	posthole tests	block excavations
remote sensing	unscreened shovel	screened shovel-1/16"	informant report	auger tests	estimate or guess

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

SITE DESCRIPTION

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

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): single component multiple component uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Surface collection: area collected _____ m² # collection units _____ Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # _____ count estimate Surface # _____ Subsurface # _____

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

unknown unselective (all artifacts)
 selective (some artifacts)
 mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

uncollected general (not by subarea)
 unknown controlled (by subarea)
 variable spatial control
 other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

_____ - _____
 _____ - _____
 _____ - _____
 _____ - _____
 _____ - _____
 _____ - _____
 _____ - _____
 _____ - _____
 _____ - _____

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

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

Artifact Comments

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

1. _____ N= _____ 4. _____ N= _____ 7. _____ N= _____
 2. _____ N= _____ 5. _____ N= _____ 8. _____ N= _____
 3. _____ N= _____ 6. _____ N= _____ 9. _____ N= _____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type _____ Name _____ Distance from site (m) _____
 Natural community _____ Topography _____ Elevation: Min _____ m Max _____ m
 Local vegetation _____
 Present land use _____
 SCS soil series _____ Soil association _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

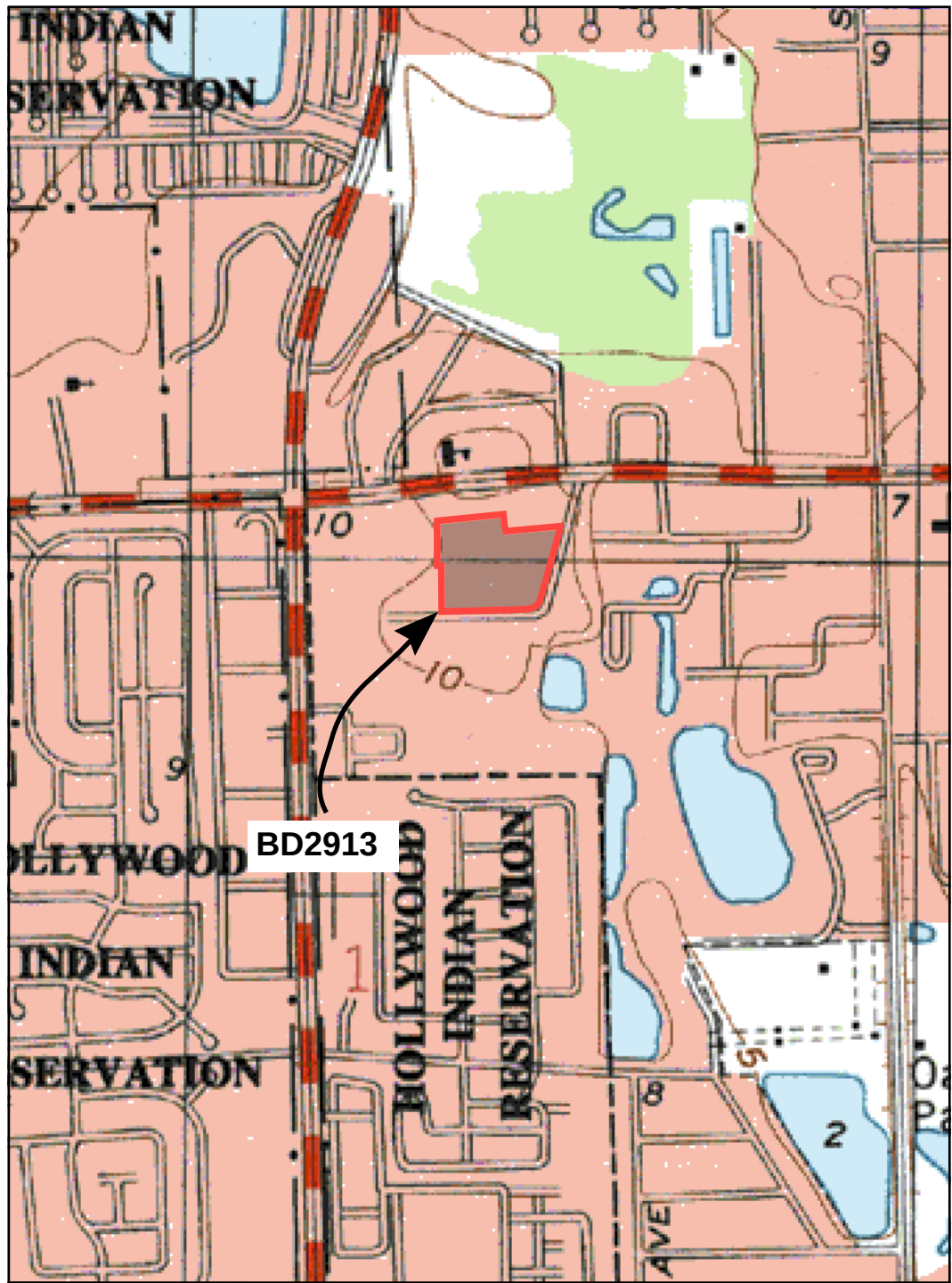
1) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

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

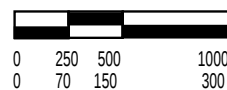
**Required
Attachments**

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



USGS map of 8BD02913, the Bryan Homestead.

TOWNSHIP 50S, RANGE 41E, SECTION 36
TOWNSHIP 51S, RANGE 41E, SECTION 1
USGS MAP: FORT LAUDERALE SOUTH, REV. 1994



8BD02913



The Bryan Homestead, BD2913: panoramic view looking northwest to southeast (left to right) with Bryan House, BD153, at center.



Panoramic view looking north (along N 58th Avenue) to southeast (left to right) towards cottage, 5821 NW 42nd Street, BD1075.



Panoramic view looking west towards BD1075 to northwest towards Bryan House (left to right).