30. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. Additional Review Agency Request

It was noted the Applicant may need to conduct a general cultural resource study. The Applicant noted that they have contacted the Florida Department of State's Division of Historical Resources regarding the site. Applicant shall coordinate and consult with the Florida Department of State's Division of Historical Resources to obtain a letter that the project site is not listed in the Florida Master Site File. In addition, the Applicant shall employ, if directed by the Division of Historical Resources, all data sources, methodology,

assumptions, and analyses to respond to this question.

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

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

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE CITY PARK PARCEL, MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONSERVANCY, INC.

AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 1515
AHC PROJECT NO. 2025.104
AUGUST 2025

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE CITY PARK PARCEL, MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

By:
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For:
The Curtis Group

AHC PROJECT NO. 2025.104
AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 1515
AUGUST 2025

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CONSULTANT SUMMARY

In August 2025, the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) of the ±937-acre City Park parcel, located in southwestern Miami-Dade County, Florida. The assessment was conducted on behalf of The Curtis Group to identify and evaluate any archaeological or historical resources that may be present within the project parcel.

The survey was performed in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations, including Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), 36 C.F.R. Part 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, and the guidelines outlined in Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code and Module Three. The project also meets the cultural resource assessment requirements of the Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Ordinance.

This Phase I cultural resource assessment included an archival review, a pedestrian survey, and shovel testing across the parcel. A search with the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) determined that there are no archaeological sites recorded within one mile of the project parcel. A review of historical aerial photographs, including one from 1940, indicated that the parcel historically consisted of a largely homogenous pine rockland and wetland prairie, with a remnant creek in the southeastern corner and a pine flatwood forest along its southern bank (Figure 3).

The majority of the parcel was classified as a low probability zone (LPZ) and was subjected to systematic subsurface testing at 100-meter intervals along transects spaced 400 meters apart, resulting in a 25% sample of the LPZ. The remnant pine flatwoods area was determined to be a medium probability zone (MPZ; Figure 11) and was tested systematically at 50m intervals and judgmentally.

A total of 108 shovel tests were excavated across the parcel, including 97 systematic tests in the LPZ, 7 systematic tests in the MPZ, and 4 judgmental tests (Figure 12). Stratigraphy was largely uniform across the parcel, consisting of disturbed grayish brown (10YR 5/2) fine loamy sand overlying bedrock, typically encountered between 20 and 35 centimeters below the surface (Figure 13). All tests were negative, and no cultural materials were observed or collected.

The segment of a spur of one historic linear resource, the CSX Railroad, crosses the project parcel within a separate railroad easement. Other segments of the CSX Railroad have been previously recorded with the FMSF. The resource is a single, standard gauge railroad track on gravel ballast that enters the parcel from the north, 500 feet east of its northwest corner, curves eastward 600 feet south of the parcel's northern border and crosses the parcel due east, exiting it 600 feet south of its northeast corner. The segment of the railroad crossing the project parcel was laid between 1957 and 1964. It is newly recorded as 8DA23545 in accordance with State requirements.

It is the consultant's opinion that no cultural resources potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP occur within the project parcel; however, linear resource 8DA23545 occurs within a railroad easement crossing the parcel. There is insufficient information to determine whether 8DA23545 meets eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

In the event that prehistoric resources are uncovered during ground disturbing activities, the consultant archaeologist and regulating agencies should immediately be notified. If human remains are uncovered then the provisions of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes, will apply.

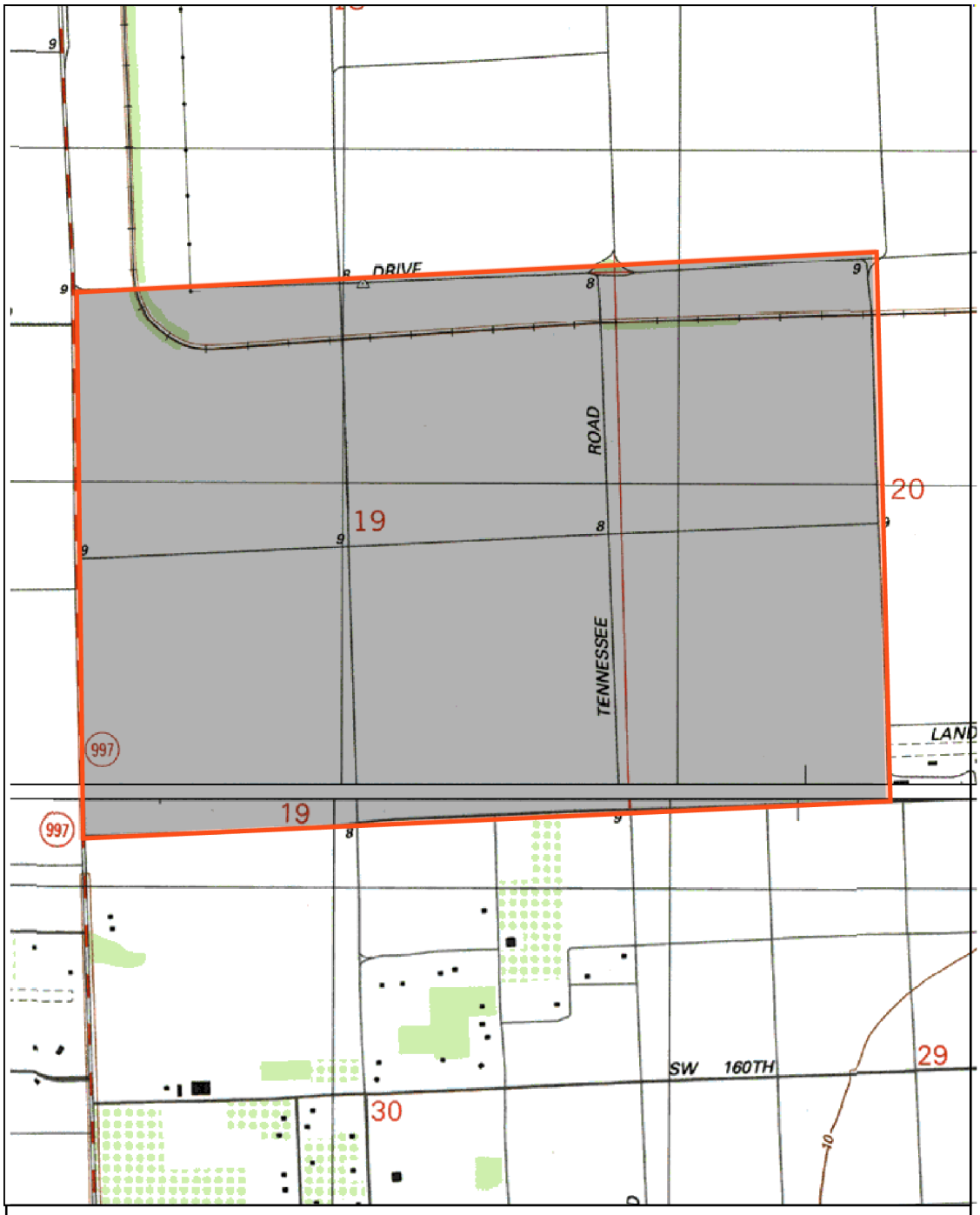

Figure 1. USGS Map of the City Park parcel.

TOWNSHIP 55S, RANGE 39E, SECTION 19/20

USGS Maps: SOUTH MIAMI, REV. 1988
GOULDS, REV. 1994

0 750 1500 3000 Feet approx.
0 270 450 900 Meters approx.

PROJECT SETTING

The ±937-acre City Park parcel is located in southwestern Miami-Dade County, Florida, within part of Sections 19 and 20, Township 55S, Range 39E. The parcel lies approximately four miles west of the urban core of Homestead and about ten miles northeast of Everglades National Park. The property is bordered by agricultural lands, irrigation canals, and undeveloped tracts of pine rockland and wet prairie. The relevant USGS topographic quadrangle is Goulds, Fla. (Figure 1).

The region is generally flat and low-lying, with elevations ranging from approximately 6 to 10 feet above mean sea level (NGVD). Historically, this area marked the transition between the marl prairie wetlands of the eastern Everglades and the limestone-based pine rocklands that once covered much of the Miami Rock Ridge to the east (Figure 2). Vegetation in this transitional zone was historically a mosaic of sawgrass prairie, pine flatwoods, and seasonal sloughs and creeks.

The majority of the vegetative/topographic association of the area is pine rockland. The dominant plant was tall spindly southern slash pine (sometimes called Dade County pine) thinly scattered among a low-growing stunted understory of saw palmetto, cabbage palm, silver thatch palm (*Cocothrinax radiata*), prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia humifusa*), locust berry, stunted poisonwood (*Metopium toxiferum*), snowberry (*Chiococca* sp.), long-stemmed stopper (*Psidium longipes*), coontie (*Zamia floridana*), spurges, stinging nettles, and a wide array of annual and perennial wildflowers, grasses, and plants uniquely adapted to this unusual environment. This community grows on and within exposed and solutioned limestone thinly mantled by patches of soil. This soil type is called Opalocka Sand/Rock outcrop complex in the Miami-Dade County Soil Survey.

Archival aerial imagery from 1940 shows the parcel as largely undeveloped wetland prairie, with a meandering remnant creek visible in the southeastern corner (Figure 3). A pine flatwoods community was present along the southern bank of the creek. By the 1950s, aerial photographs show that the parcel had been partially cleared, ditched, and converted to agricultural use (Figure 4). By the 1980s, the parcel had been almost completely converted to intensive agriculture, consisting of row crops, groves, and irrigated fields (Figures 5-10). A CSX railroad easement crosses the parcel towards the northern end. This spur of the railroad was laid between 1957 and 1964 and is visible on the most recent aerial photographs (Figures 5,6).

The parcel is now bordered by Krome Avenue to the west, active agricultural operations to the north and south, and a residential neighborhood to the east (Figure 6). Several drainage and irrigation canals run along or across the parcel, replacing the former natural hydrologic features.

The geology of southwestern Miami-Dade County consists of thin, fine-grained sands and marl soils overlying Miami Limestone bedrock. These sediments are predominantly late Pleistocene in age, deposited as part of a complex system of marine and freshwater

environments. Soils in the area are generally hydric, poorly drained, and shallow, with bedrock often encountered within 20 to 35 centimeters below the surface.

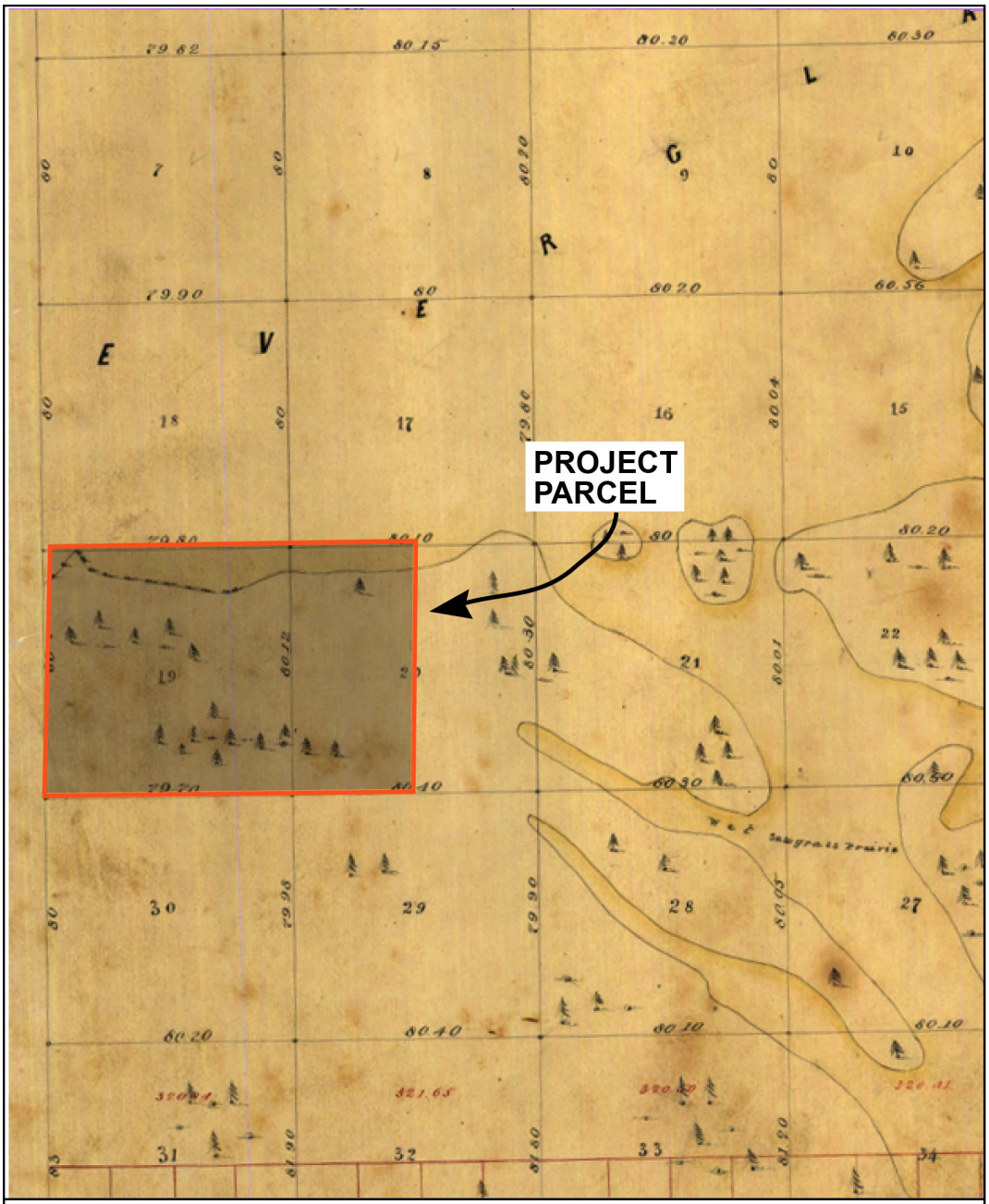

Figure 2. Portion of the 1847 plat map for Township 55S, Range 39E with the project parcel boundaries superimposed.

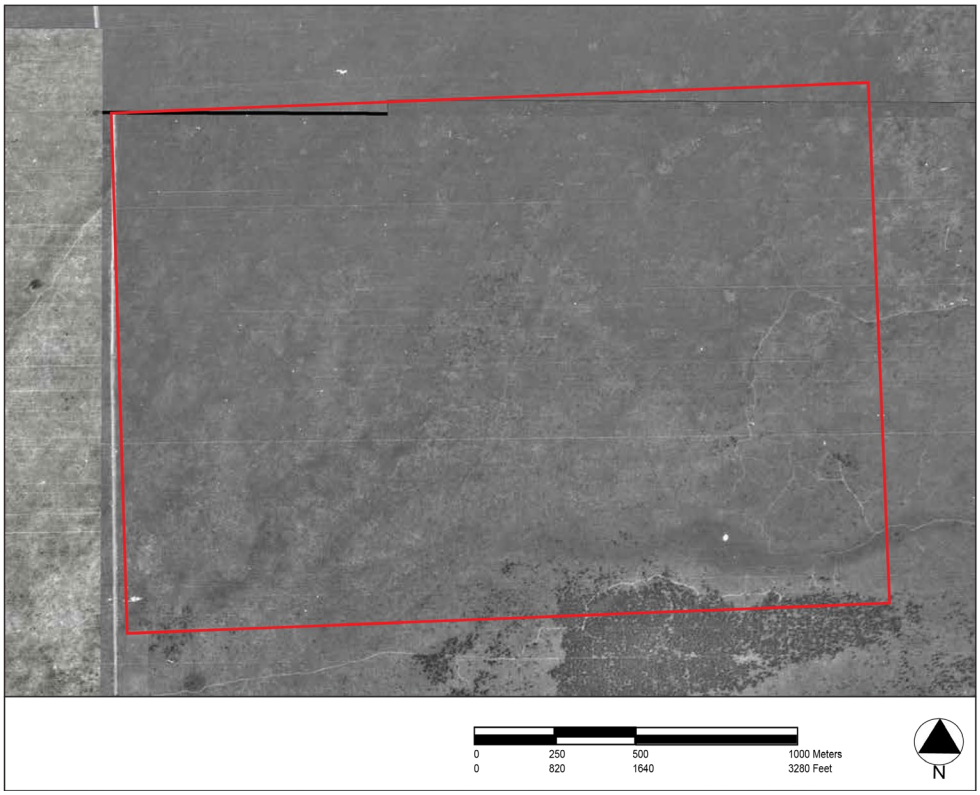

Figure 3. 1940 aerial photograph of the project parcel.

Figure 4. 1952 aerial photograph of the project parcel.

Figure 5. 1994 aerial photograph of the project parcel.

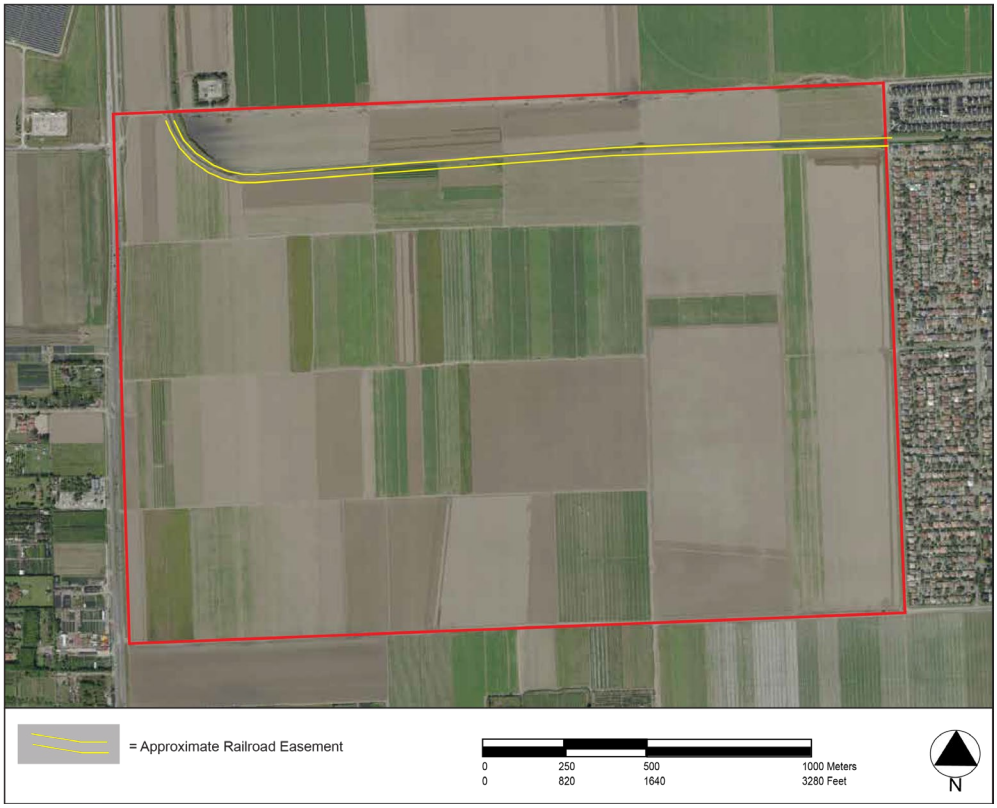

Figure 6. 2022 aerial photograph of the project parcel.

Figure 7. Southeastern corner of parcel, in okra field, looking north.

Figure 8. Northeastern corner of parcel, looking south.

Figure 9. Central parcel, taken between cucumber rows near ST31, looking north.

Figure 10. Central parcel, sunflower field, looking north.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

In August 2005, the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy Inc. (AHC) conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey for The Curtis Group of the Krome Groves parcel in central Miami-Dade County. The parcel was surveyed to locate any sites of archaeological and/ or historical significance. The assessment resulted in the determination that no historic or archaeological sites occur on the parcel, and that development of this parcel will have no effect on any significant cultural resources considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Carr and Longo Survey #11704, 2005).

A search was requested on 5/19/25 with the Florida Division of Historic Resources for archives and literature associated with the project area. This included site forms and cultural resource assessment reports from the Master Site File in Tallahassee of previously recorded archaeological sites and surveys within the project parcel and within one mile of the parcel. That review determined that no previously recorded archaeological sites occur within the project or within a mile of the project (Table 1).

Table 1. Literature Review Summary

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites:	
Within Project Parcel	0
Within One Mile of Project Parcel	0
Previous Assessments:	
Within Project Parcel	1 (AHC, Survey #11704, 2005)
Within One Mile of Project Parcel	12

A review of the state report files indicated that twelve cultural resource assessments were previously conducted within one mile of the City Park-Krome Groves project parcel (Table 2).

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Assessments[1]

Survey No.	Date	Author	Title	In Parcel	Out of Parcel
2127	1989	Rodriguez, Ivan, Historic Preservation Division, Metropolitan Miami-Dade County	*Dade County Historic Survey, Phase II: Final Report.*		X
8583	2001	Panamerican Consultants, inc.	*An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed El Chino Nursery Tower Location in Miami-Dade County, Florida.*		X
9318	2003	Panamerican Consultants, inc.	*An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed HJKA Tower Location in Miami-Dade County, Florida.*		X

9049	2003	McMillan Davis, Aripeka	*A Cultural Resource Survey of a Proposed Cingular Cell Tower Site in Dade County, Florida.*		X
8960	2003	Panamerican Consultants, inc.	*A Cultural resource Assessment of the KEN4 Tower Location in Miami-Dade County, Florida.*		X
12178	2004	Janus Research, Inc.	*A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Krome Avenue (SW 177th Avenue) from SW 136th Street (Howard Drive) to US 27/SR 25/Okeechobee Road in Miami-Dade County.*		X
12040	2004	Janus Research, Inc.	*A Cultural Resource assessment Survey of Krome Avenue(SW 177th Avenue/SR-997) from 296th Street (Avocado Drive) to SW136th Street (Howard Drive), Miami-Dade County, Florida.*		X
11704	2005	Carr, Robert S. and Longo, Victor, Archaeological and Historical Conservancy	*A reconnaissance Archaeological Survey of the Krome Groves Parcel, Miami-Dade County, Florida.*	X	
13504	2006	Janus Research, Inc.	*Cultural resource Assessment survey of Proposed Improvements to the Kendall Tamiami Executive Airport (TMB), Miami-Dade County.*		X
19317	2012	Janus Research, Inc.	*Project Development & Environmental Study, SR 997/ SW 177th Avenue/Krome Avenue from SW 296th Street to SW 136th Street FM #249614-4-22-01, EDTM #7800, Addendum to the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) of Krome Avenue (SW 177th Avenue/State Road 997).*		X
24600	2016	Janus Research, Inc.	*Cultural Resource Survey reevaluation and Section 106 Evaluation and Determination of Effects for State Road 997/Krome Avenue from South of SW296th Street/Avocado Drive to South of SW 232nd Street, Miami-Dade County, Florida.*		X
28391	2020	Janus Research, Inc.	*Cultural Resource Desktop Analysis and Field Review for SR 997/ Krome Avenue from SW 232nd Street to SW 185th Street (Financial Project ID (FPID) No. 43834-2-52-01 and SR 997/Krome Avenue from SW 184th Street to SW 136th Street (FPID No. 438034-3-52-01).*		X
Note: [1]Based on assessments within one mile of the project 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 PERIOD (14,000 - 8,500 BP)

During the Late Pleistocene, the first Native Americans began moving into southeastern North America and Florida. Paleoenvironmental studies show that during this period (the terminal Wisconsian ice age) the climate was probably less extreme, with cooler summers and warmer winters. The climate was also drier, and sea levels were lower (Carbone 1983; Griffin 1988). This resulted in a broader peninsula, with much of the interior being arid and prairie-like. Reliable fresh water would have been constrained to sinkholes and springs, and populations, although largely nomadic, would have likely relied heavily on these reliable water sources (Thulman 2009).

Paleoindian sites are largely defined by the presence of a distinctive “toolkit”, including lanceolate shaped hafted bifaces, unifacial scrapers and knives. These sites are mostly surface scatters, and are largely limited to the northern part of Florida to the near exclusion of the south (Faught and Pevny 2019), but this is likely a sampling bias as indicated by the Cutler Fossil Site in Dade County (Carr 1986, 2012, 2015), and other likely undiscovered deep solution hole sites.

Several Paleo-period sites are documented from Florida, including Warm Mineral Springs and Little Salt Springs in Sarasota County (Cockrell and Murphy 1978; Clausen and Gifford 1975), Harney Flats in Hillsborough County (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Most notably, the Page-Ladson site in Jefferson and Taylor Counties, evidences a pre-Clovis habitation with ages that range between 14,500 and 14,000 BP (Halligan et al. 2016). This indicates that hunter-gatherers along the Gulf Coastal Plain of Florida

coexisted with and hunted megafauna for ~2000 years before these animals became extinct (Dunbar 2006; Halligan et al. 2016).

ARCHAIC PERIOD (8,500 - 2,500 BP)

By late Paleo Indian Period the large Pleistocene animals had disappeared, the climate changed and the sea level rose. The subsequent Archaic period reflects a post-Pleistocene shift in adaptation marked by an increase in the seasonal exploitation of a broad spectrum of food resources, possibly a more restricted use of territory due to regional specialization, and more semi-sedentary habitation sites and a greater range of tool/artifact types indicating an expanding diversity of use/activities. The large lanceolate points considered diagnostic of the Paleoindian period were replaced by smaller side and corner notched varieties. No ceramics are known to exist until the Late Archaic. During the Archaic regional specializations became more marked, not only with material culture but also with distinct local utilization of local plant and animal resources.

Few Early Archaic (8500-7000 BP) sites are known from interior Florida. During the Archaic period sea levels began to rise at a fairly rapid rate, estimated at 8.3 cm. per 100 years 6000-3000 BP, and 3.5 cm per 100 years afterwards (Scholl and Stuiver 1967), although whether sea levels were steadily rising or oscillating is still unclear (see Griffin 1988, Allerton and Carr 1990 for reviews of the literature). Data is somewhat difficult to sort out as sea level rise was in places accompanied by both shore regression and transgression. Cypress swamps and hardwood sub-tropical forests had established themselves by about 5000 BP as conditions became wetter (and warmer) in the interior (Carbone 1983, Delcourt and Delcourt 1981).

By 7500 BP, the sea levels fluctuated to near present levels and the Pleistocene/Holocene transition was complete (Morse et al. 1996).

During the Middle Archaic (7000-5000 BP) there was a population expansion with settlement on the coast and near riverine systems. By about 6500 BP mesic conditions began to spread; however, despite the rise of available surface water, major modern landscape features had not formed, and population (or repopulation) was still sparse (Griffin 1988). By 5000 BP, the scrub oak/prairie vegetation of post-Pleistocene Florida had given way to extensive stands of longleaf pine, cypress swamps, and bayheads (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987).

The Windover Site, 8BR246, a mortuary pond near Titusville in Brevard County, yielded well-preserved human remains and grave goods, including woven fabric, wood, ornaments, and other perishable cultural material. The site, which was investigated from 1984 through 1997 by Glen H. Doran and others from Florida State University has expanded knowledge and appreciation of the cultural level and technological achievements of middle Archaic Florida peoples (Doran et al. 2002).

The Late Archaic Period (5000-2500 BP) is distinguished by the development of fiber-tempered pottery. This is often used as a marker of the Orange Phase, commencing

at about 4000 BP, either coinciding with or soon after the development of the extensive freshwater shell middens. The Late Archaic Orange Phase subsistence strategy appears to have intensified the use of shellfish and marine resources near the coast, rivers, or lakes as well as being marked by an accelerated trend toward regional specializations. Milanich and Fairbanks noted a seasonality of land use indicated by occupation of lowland villages near water sources from fall to spring with dispersal for upland hunting in the summer (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

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 1981b), 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). Partial fiber and sand tempered pottery has been recovered from interior sites such as the Honey Hill site (8DA411) and the 202nd Street site in northern Dade County.

FORMATIVE STAGE OR GLADES PERIODS (2,500 BP - 500 BP)

The Formative Stage (beginning about 2500 BP) is divided in south Florida into the Glades Periods sequence. Subsistence adaptation is marked by a narrowing spectrum of resource use, as well as continued trends toward regional diversity and ecological specializations, marked in part by the proliferation of inland resource extraction sites.

The Formative or Glades adaptation (Goggin ND) based on hunting, fishing, and the harvesting of shellfish and plants, was similar to the Archaic, but was characterized by increasing specializations in gathering strategies and tool-making. Earlier scholars have typed this hunter-gatherer society as primitive or “low-level” (Kroeber 1939). However, there is evidence of specialization of tools, creation of artistic effigies and masks such as the beautifully-executed wood carvings from Key Marco in Collier County and those from Fort Center near Lake Okeechobee (Cushing 1897; Sears 1982), and based on historic accounts of the Calusa hegemony, that the south Florida area had an advanced culture that Goggin (1964) has called a “stratified non-agrarian society.”

Formative Period cultural evolution eventually led to increased political sophistication, culminating in broad regional political alliances and regulation and trade of materials and goods (i.e. resources) between the coast and inland areas (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). By protohistoric and contact times the Calusa were the dominant tribal group, gaining broad political influence and at least partial control over much of south Florida and as far north as central Brevard County. Historically, the main Calusa village has been identified as “Calos” on Mound Key in Estero Bay in Lee County (Wheeler 2000), although 50 to 70 large villages were under direct Calusa control by contact times (Griffin 1988).

During the Formative Periods, village sites grew to the proportions of large multi-use complexes, particularly along the coast and barrier islands of southwest Florida. Some of the projected intra-site features of these complex shellworks were temple mounds, canals,

causeways, platform mounds, burial mounds, courtyards and watercourts. Research involving the excavating of large contiguous areas of these shell mound complexes is establishing demonstrable uses for the features of these large sites, upon which heretofore were merely speculated (Widmer 1988, 1996).

Tidal estuary rivers and inland hammocks along deep-water sloughs, marshes, and permanent ponds were seasonally visited for extraction of natural resources, and are now marked by small to relatively large black dirt middens, some of which may have been semi-permanent villages. The pine and cypress flatwoods appear to have supported few sites, although areas around Lake Trafford and other interior areas supported substantial sites, including sand mounds, and may be more similar to the Okeechobee cultural area than to the coastal cultures.

The Glades cultural tradition included decorated ceramics. Although they are a minority in the archaeological record; the majority of recovered (rim) sherds are plainware. However, despite this, pottery types are used as the major temporal marker(s) for determining site chronology. Changes in pottery do not represent mere changes in artistic motifs, but reflect inter- and intra-regional trade contacts and outside cultural influences (possibly through exogamy, shifting of populations, and even the through evolution of a culture through time). Whatever the influences, the Glades tradition is continuous from Late-Archaic times to contact times.

Even though exogamy is likely to have been practiced, traders or other specialists probably moved between major cultural areas in small numbers, and genetic flow probably accompanied cultural exchange, although perhaps not on the same scale. This may have increased in later times due to use of traditional obligations of kinship and intermarriage to stabilize alliances that were not codified into a formal legal system.

The following table has been modified from several sources, but it is predominantly based on Milanich and Fairbanks (1980), Griffin (1988), and Carr and Beriault (1984). Dates have been rounded somewhat and translated to Before Present (BP). There are some differences of opinion in the dates, particularly about the timing of the Glades Ia and Ib division.

Table 3: Glades Cultural Sequence

Glades Ia (2500 BP - 1500 BP)	First appearance of sand tempered plain pottery, but little else to mark a difference and the preceding Late Archaic. Sand tempered plain remains a predominate type throughout the Glades sequence. Non-local types include St. Johns Plain and Deptford Stamped pottery.
Glades Ib (1500 BP - 1250 BP)	First appearance of decorated sand-tempered ceramic (Ft. Drum Incised, Ft. Drum Punctated, Cane Patch Incised, Turner River Punctate),

	plainware common. Pottery rim grooving and incision decorations become widespread. Mound construction begins.
Glades IIa (1250 BP - 1100 BP)	First appearance of Gordon's Pass Incised, Sanibel Incised, Miami Incised, and plainware is common. Distinction between ceramics of southeast and southwest Florida becomes apparent. Ten Thousand Island area is distinct from Caloosahatchee area and Tequesta area. Increased social stratification. Population size may have approximated that at contact period.
Glades IIb (1100 - 1000 BP)	First appearance of Matecumbe Incised; Key Largo Incised common on east coast, Gordon's Pass Incised common on the west, and plainware common throughout.
Glades IIc (1000 BP - 800 BP)	First appearance of Plantation Pinched, but few decorated wares with a preponderance of plainware (there is some evidence of population reduction-perhaps due to a cataclysmic event). Non-local pottery (*e.g.* St. Johns Check Stamped, Belle Glade Plain) appears.
Glades IIIa (800 - 600 BP)	First appearance of Surfside Incised, increasing quantities of St. Johns pottery (especially on East Coast), and Belle Glade pottery.
Glades IIIb (600 BP - 500 BP)	Glades Tooled rims appear, zoned punctate designs, but general decline in incised decoration. Belle Glade ceramics common on west coast. St. Johns ware present but rare on West Coast, common on East Coast.
Glades IIIc (500 BP - 300 BP)	Continuation of IIIb ceramics, with pronounced flaring of rims and embossing on Glades Tooled ceramics. Mound burial construction less common with intrusive burials into existing mounds, appearance of European goods, plainware common.

HISTORIC PERIOD

When the Europeans arrived in the sixteenth century they encountered a thriving indigenous population with at least five separate tribes in southern Florida: the Tequesta

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

The earliest documentary evidence of Seminole settlement in South Florida is an account by John Lee Williams (1837) describing Snake Warrior's Island at the headwaters of Snake Creek. This site was recently identified as likely being BD1867 in Miramar in southern Broward County.

The Seminole Indian Wars caused an increase of public awareness about the nature of the Everglades. In 1847, Buckingham Smith was sent by the Secretary of the Treasury to secure “authentic information in relation to what are called the ‘Ever Glade’ on the peninsula of Florida,” for the purpose of determining the expediency of drainage and reclamation of these wetlands for agriculture and settlements. In 1850, the federal government, under the Federal Swamp and Overflow Lands Act, deeded about twenty million acres of wetlands to the State of Florida to help promote drainage. In 1855, Florida’s first official state agency, the Internal Improvement Trust Fund was created to administer the Act. There was limited success by the agency in draining parts of South Florida through privately financed project such as those of Hamilton Disston, but it was not until Napoleon Bonaparte Broward was elected governor in 1904 that the drainage of the Everglades began to fully crystallize. He initiated studies and surveys toward this goal and soon followed those actions with the initiation of dredging of canals from Lake Okeechobee to the Atlantic Ocean. The channelization of the New River’s most westerly portions of the South Fork into the South New River Canal and North New River Canal began in 1906 followed by the dredging of the Miami River Canal. Dredging and filling of the Miami River began when Miami began to develop as a city after the arrival of the Florida East Coast Railway in 1896. The rapids on the South Fork of the river were destroyed in 1908 followed by the digging of the Miami Canal from 1909 to 1912 which bypassed the rapids at the head of the North Fork.

By the 1920s, major dredging projects, including the Tamiami Canal, and the construction of the Tamiami Trail (1920–1928), permanently altered the hydrology of the southern Everglades. These projects were intended to make South Florida suitable for farming and real estate development, and they encouraged the establishment of agricultural settlements in previously inaccessible wetlands.

In Miami-Dade County, areas along the former margins of the Everglades were rapidly converted for agricultural production, particularly after World War II. By the 1960s, the area had been ditched, drained, and cleared, and it began to support a mix of row crops, citrus groves, and other irrigated agriculture.

Throughout the late 20th century, South Florida's increasing population growth placed pressure on surrounding rural and agricultural lands. Although much of the urban expansion focused on the eastern portion of Miami-Dade County, the area surrounding the City Park parcel remained largely agricultural, with extensive canal networks and water control infrastructure managed by local water control districts and the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD).

METHODOLOGY

Prior to conducting fieldwork within the project parcel, relevant archival and background resources were reviewed. This included, but was not limited to, previous archaeological reports for sites in Miami-Dade County, data from the Florida Master Site File in Tallahassee, and examination of USGS topographic maps covering the project area. Additionally, both black-and-white and color aerial photographs from various decades were analyzed to identify anthropogenic alterations to topography, hydrology, and vegetation patterns.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The principal project objective was to locate and assess all cultural resources on the parcel. This survey incorporated the use of certain predictive archaeological site models based on topographic and vegetative attributes that are associated with prehistoric and historic sites in the eastern Everglades of Miami-Dade County. These models postulate that tree island formations adjacent to historic seasonal ponds and wetlands are medium to high probability areas for archaeological sites. The elevational information on the USGS quadrangle map for the area also was used.

The City Park parcel is historically a broad wetland prairie with little elevational variation and no known upland hammocks. Based on this, the majority of the parcel was considered to be a low probability zone (LPZ) for archaeological sites. However, the historically forested southern edge of remnant creek was considered to be a medium probability zone (MPZ).

FIELDWORK

Within the low probability zone, systematic shovel testing was conducted at 100-meter intervals along north–south transects spaced 400 meters apart. This resulted in a 25% sample of the LPZ. In the medium probability zones, shovel tests were placed at 50-meter intervals to provide increased coverage. Additional judgmental tests were excavated in areas of slight elevation or along the remnant creek course, based on field observations.

All shovel tests measured approximately 50 cm in diameter and were excavated as deep as possible until culturally sterile subsoil or bedrock was encountered. Sediments were screened through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth, and all cultural materials, had any been present, would have been collected for analysis. Shovel test forms were completed for each unit, and a handheld GPS unit was used to record the coordinates of all shovel test locations.

COLLECTIONS

No cultural materials were collected during this assessment.

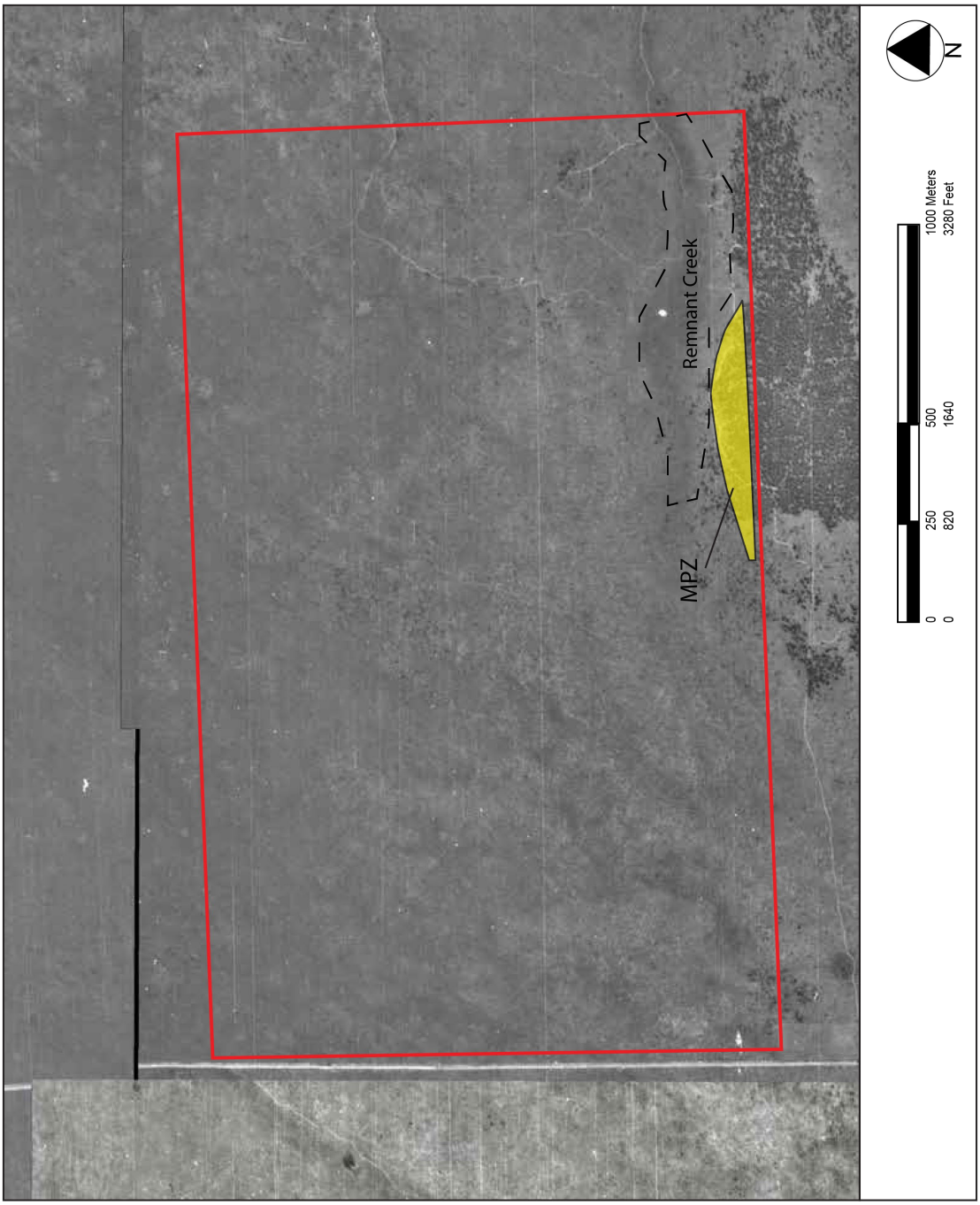

Figure 11. 1940 aerial photograph showing remnant creek and identified medium probability zone.

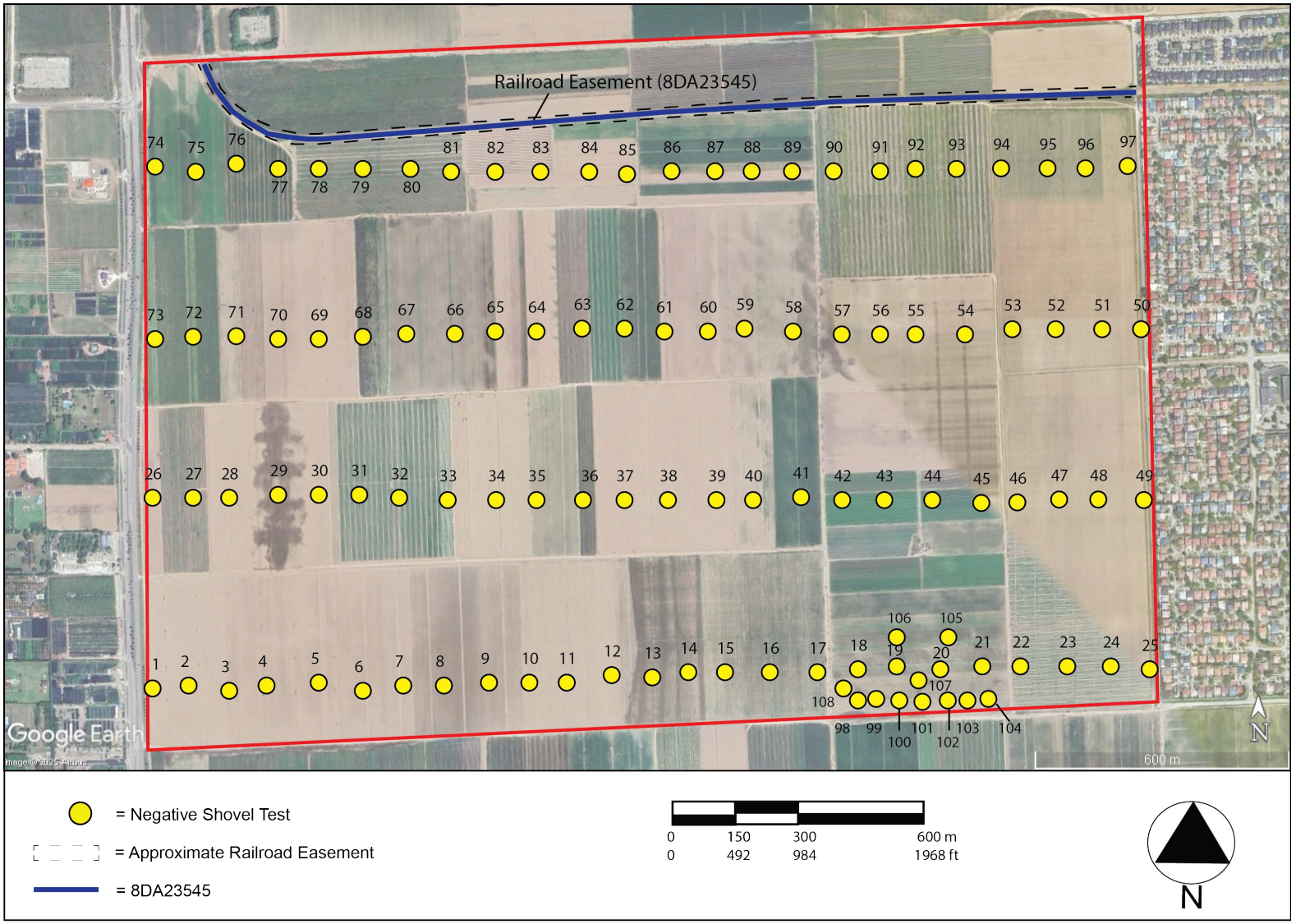

Figure 12. 2022 aerial photograph showing shovel test locations.

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In August 2025, the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) of the ±937-acre City Park parcel, located in southwestern Miami-Dade County, Florida. A review of archival records determined that no previously recorded prehistoric or historic sites occur within the project parcel boundaries. No archaeological sites or resources were identified as a result of this assessment.

Historically, the parcel was part of a broad, pine rockland and homogenous wetland prairie. Early aerial photographs show a remnant creek in the southeastern corner of the property (Figure 3), and an emerging pine flatwood forest was also visible along the creek's southern bank. Subsequent agricultural activities have eliminated all visible evidence of these natural features, and the parcel is now entirely under agricultural use.

Based on landform characteristics, the majority of the parcel was assessed as having a low overall probability for archaeological sites. One exception is the area corresponding to the former pine flatwoods along the southern edge of the remnant creek, which was tested as a medium probability zone (MPZ; Figure 11).

A total of 108 shovel tests were excavated across the project parcel (Figure 12). Of these, 97 were placed systematically at 100-meter intervals along transects spaced 400 meters apart in the low probability zone (LPZ). An additional 7 were dug systematically within the MPZ, and 4 were dug judgmentally near the remnant creek and floodplain.

Shovel testing revealed a consistent and relatively shallow stratigraphy across the parcel. Most of the parcel exhibited a disturbed grayish brown (10YR 5/2) fine loamy sand extending from the surface to between 20 and 35 cm below surface (cmbs), overlying limestone bedrock. Where small solution holes were encountered they were filled with natural and culturally sterile brown (10YR 5/3) fine sand (Figure 13). No cultural materials were observed or collected during testing.

The segment of a spur of one historic linear resource, the CSX Railroad, occurs within a separate railroad easement crossing the project parcel. The resource is a single, standard gauge railroad track on gravel ballast that enters the parcel from the north, 500 feet east of its northwest corner, curves eastward 600 feet south of the parcel's northern border and crosses the parcel due east, exiting it 600 feet south of its northeast corner. The segment crossing the parcel terminates northward at a sand mine. Eastward, it joins a north/south line that terminates in Homestead and Florida City. The Homestead extension has been abandoned (Kurt 2019) but the tracks north of approximately the Gold Coast Museum, including the spur that crosses the project parcel, are functioning freight lines (Figure 14).

Figure 13. Representative shovel tests showing greyish brown (10YR 5/2) sand over high bedrock.

The CSX was created in 1980, absorbing the Seaboard Coast Line which in turn (1967) had absorbed the historic Seaboard Air Line Railroad, founded in the 1880s. The segment of the railroad crossing the project parcel was laid between 1957 and 1964. It is newly recorded as 8DA23545, in accordance with FDHR requirements (Figure 12).

It is the consultant's opinion, based on all available data, that no historic properties eligible for listing in the NRHP occur within the project parcel. Linear resource, 8DA23545, occurs in a railroad easement that crosses the parcel, and there is insufficient information to determine whether the segment meets eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP.

Should future development reveal unanticipated archaeological materials, appropriate steps should be taken to protect and document these resources. In the event that human remains are encountered, all work must cease and the provisions of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes, will apply.

Figure 14. CSX railroad spur crossing the project parcel, looking west (left) looking north with freight train on tracks (right).

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APPENDIX I: FLORIDA SURVEY LOG

Clear Form Values

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)

City Park Phase I

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the City Park Parcel, Miami-Dade County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Franklin, Ryan
2. Beriault, John G
3. Carr, Robert S.
4. Inboden, Maleah

Publication Year 2024 **Number of Pages in Report** (do not include site forms) 27

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

AHC Technical Report #1515

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Robert Carr

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc. City Davie, Florida

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

1. Pine Rockland
2. Everglades
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

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

Name _____ Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail _____

Recorder of Log Sheet Ryan Franklin **Date Log Sheet Completed** 8-11-2025

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

Project Area Mapping

Clear Mapping Values

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

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

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

1. Name GOULDS Year 1994
2. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____
4. Name _____ Year _____
5. Name _____ Year _____
6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 7-24-2025 End 8-4-2025 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares 937.00 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R.A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440, Fax 850.245.6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

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

108 shovel tests dug. 97 on low probability transects at 100m intervals. The remaining 11 dug judgmentally or within a medium probability zone at 50m intervals.

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

☐Florida Archives (Gray Building)	☐library research- *local public*	☒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, **un**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 Clear Check Boxes

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 0 **Count of Newly Recorded Resources** 0

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)

BD9504

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: Plottable Projects **Plotability:** _____

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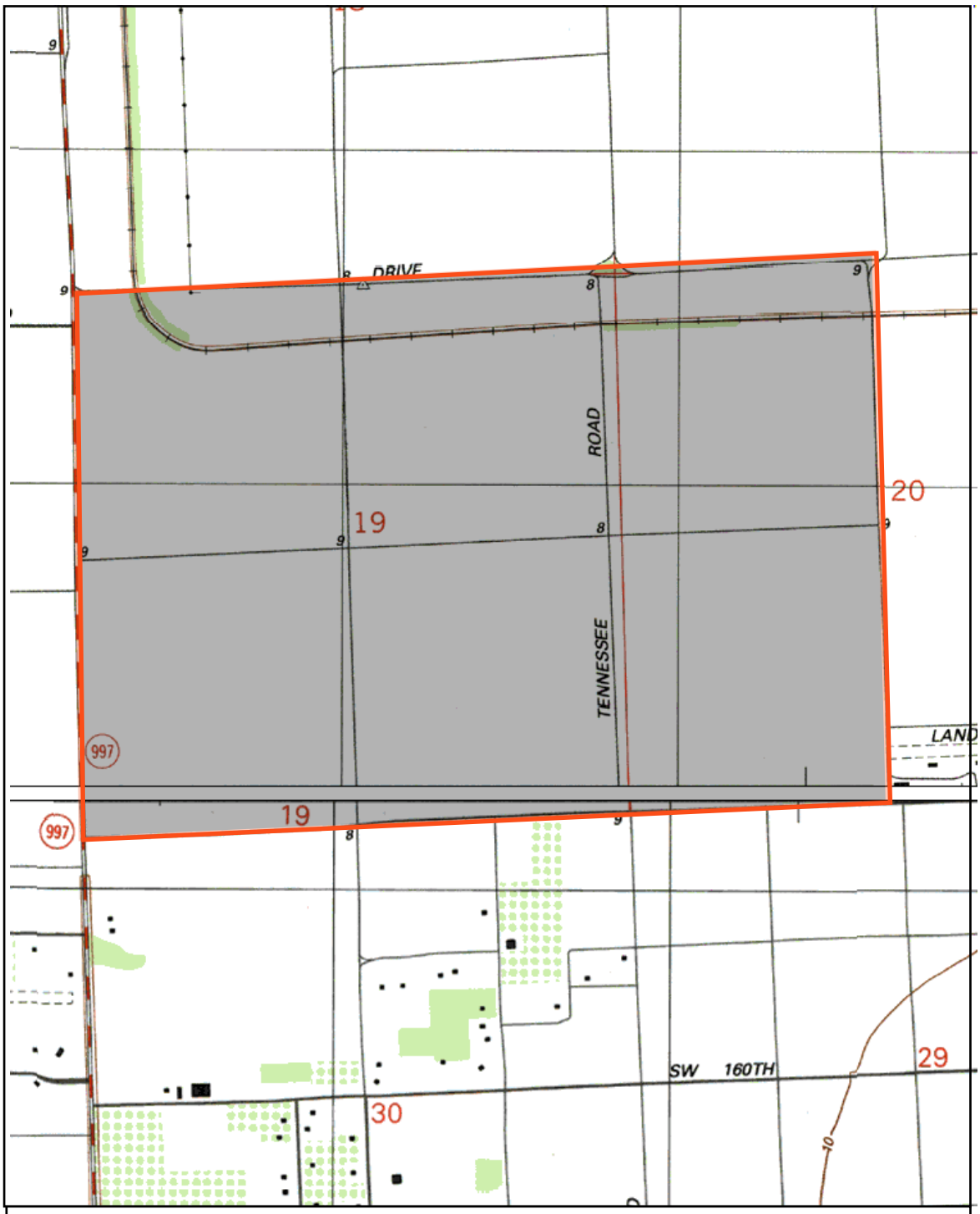


USGS Map of the City Park parcel.

N

TOWNSHIP 55S, RANGE 39E, SECTION 19/20

USGS Maps: SOUTH MIAMI, REV. 1988
GOULDS, REV. 1994

0	750	1500	3000 Feet approx.
0	270	450	900 Meters approx.

APPENDIX II: FLORIDA SITE FORM – 8DA23545

Page 1

☒Original
☐Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Consult the *Guide to the Resource Group Form* for additional instructions

Clear Form Values

Site # DA23545
Field Date 8-4-2025
Form Date 8-14-2025
Recorder# _____

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. **Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions** (MPSs). National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated with the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- ☐ **Historic district** (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- ☐ **Archaeological district** (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- ☐ **Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- ☐ **Building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- ☐ **Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- ☐ **Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- ☒ **Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of structure or historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name CSX Railroad W Kendall Spur N Bend Segmt Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Project Name City Park Phase I FMSF Survey # _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☐building(s) ☒structure ☐district ☐site ☐object Clear Check Boxes
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐canal ☒railway ☐road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Clear Location Values

Address: Street Number | Direction | Street Name | Street Type | Suffix Direction
City/Town (within 3 miles) _____ In Current City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☐unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Miami-Dade
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
1) Township 54S Range 39E Section 19 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name GOUL USGS Date 1969
2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) 1955 USGS map; 1964 aerial (historicaerials.com)
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

From 600ft E of corner SW 177 (Krome) Ave & SW 136 St, track curves a short distance N/E along SW 167 Ave, then runs due E 600ft S of SW 136 St for a distance of 6500ft to intersect SW 162 Ave.

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 DA23545

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Clear Description Values

Construction Year: 1957 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing _____ # of non-contributing _____
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)
1. American-20th Century 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____
Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

Resource is segment of former Seaboard Air Line (1880s-1967)/Seaboard Coast Line (merged to become CSX in 1980) being a spur from Homestead extension (1925) west & north to quarry. Shown in 1964 aerial, not shown on 1955 USGS map. See continuation.

RESEARCH METHODS (check 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	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☐other methods (specify) _____

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

AHC Technical Report #1515 and see continuation.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Clear Significance Values

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, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

Contributes to this CSX Railroad spur resource group. Although constructed by Seaboard Air Line relatively recently (re 1925 completion of Homestead extension) this spur may have significance in the rock mining industry in Florida. See continuation.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Clear Documentation Values

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization _____
Document description Field notes, maps, photos File or accession #'s 2025.104

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Ryan Franklin Affiliation Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc.
Recorder Contact Information 4800 SW 64 Ave Ste 109 Davie FL 33314 archlgcl@bellsouth.net 954-792-9776
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED**
❸ **TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES -** Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.
❹ **PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)** When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

NARRATIVE

The segment of one historic linear resource, the CSX Railroad, West Kendall Spur (newly recorded as 8DA23545) occurs on a CSX easement that traverses the project parcel. The resource is a single, standard gauge railroad track on gravel ballast that enters the parcel from the north, 500 feet east of its northwest corner, curves eastward 600 feet south of the parcel's northern border and crosses the parcel due east, exiting it 600 feet south of its northeast corner. Northward, the spur terminates at a rock quarry/distribution facility (Conrad Yelvington Miami Aggregate Terminal) dating to 1957. Eastward, it joins the 32-mile-long CSX Homestead extension which runs diagonally southwest from Bird Road near SW 72nd Street to SW 240th Street in Redland where it bends south to Homestead and Florida City. From approximately the Gold Coast Railroad Museum (at about SW 168 Street) southward, the tracks had fallen into disuse and were filed for abandonment in 2019 (Mark777 2025). Northward, the extension north of the museum and the subject spur, 8DA23545, are functioning lines.

8DA23545 traversing the project parcel, looking west.

EVALUATION

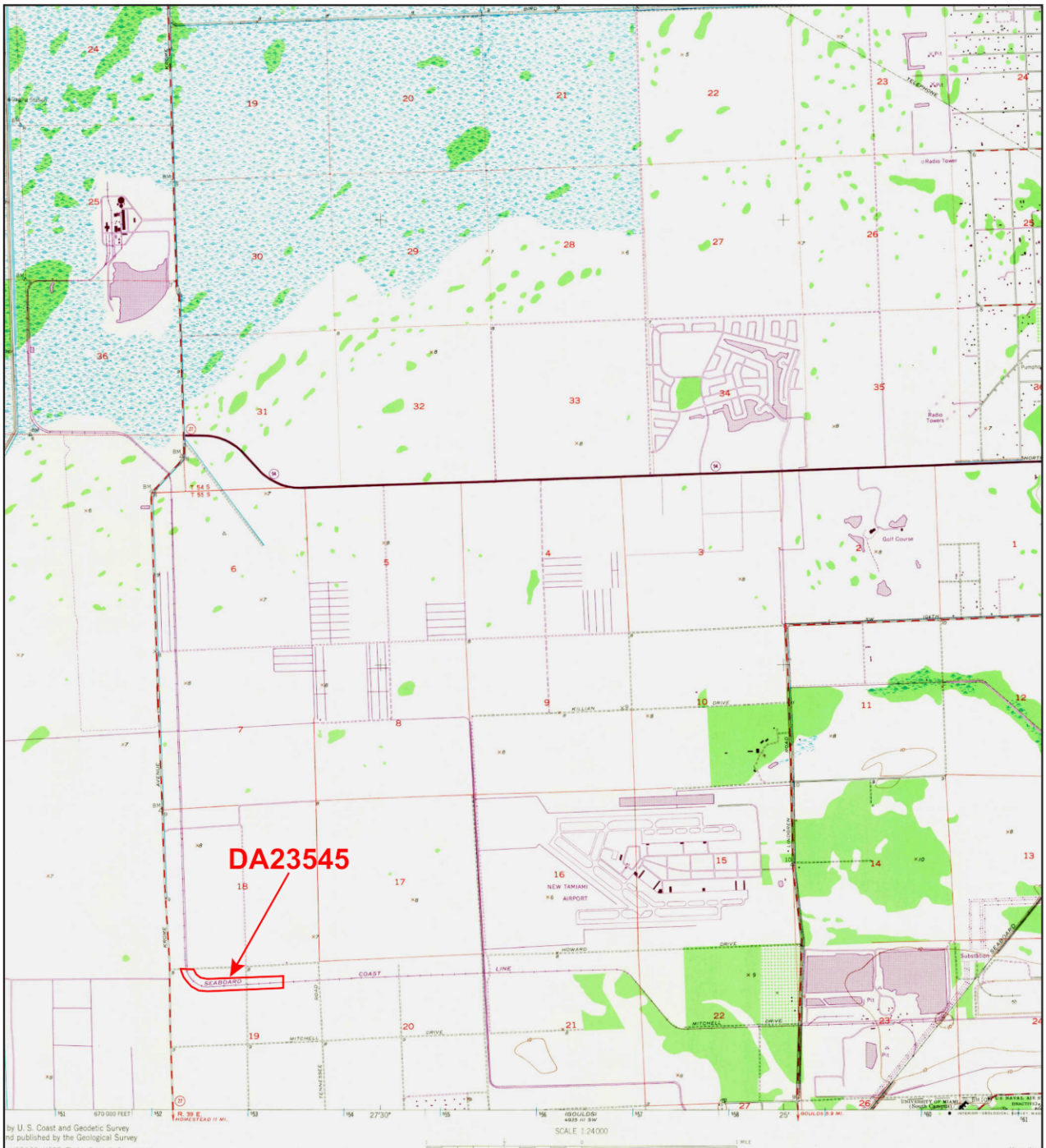
The Seaboard Air Line Railroad was founded in the 1880s. It completed construction of the Homestead extension in late 1925. In 1967 it merged with the Atlantic Coast Line to form the Seaboard Coast Line (SCL). In 1980 President Carter signed the Staggers Rail Act which revitalized the industry. That year SCL and the Chessie System (1973) merged to form CSX—C for Chessie, S for Seaboard, X for multiplication (CSX 2025). Segments of CSX Railroad resource groups (spurs) have been evaluated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (8DA11507, 8DA15132) due to their historical significance in the areas of Community Planning & Development and Transportation. Because 8DA23545 is a relatively recent spur, more information is needed to evaluate its eligibility for listing. However, it may have significance in the aforesaid areas as well as in the area of Industry due to its close association with rock mining in south Florida.

Mark777

2025 "CSX Abandons Lower Homestead Exemption." Railroad.net: Railroad Forums. https://railroad.net/csx-abandons-lower-homestead-extension-t170448.html#google_vignette accessed 8/15/2025.

CSX

2025 History and Evolution. CSX Transportation, Jacksonville, Florida. https://www.csx.com/index.cfm/about-us/history-evolution/ accessed 8/15/2025



USGS map showing the location of 8DA23545, Krome Groves Segment, West Kendall Spur, CSX Railroad.

TOWNSHIP 54S, RANGE 39E, SECTION 19

USGS MAP: SOUTH MIAMI NW, 1969

0 1 2 MILES

N

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

2005.66

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Glenda E. Hood
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

September 6, 2005

Mr. Robert S. Carr
Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.
4800 S.W. 64th Avenue, Suite 107
Davie, FL 33314

Re: DHR Project File No. 2005-8824 / Received by DHR: August 19, 2005
A Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey of the Krome Groves Parcel, Miami-Dade County, Florida

Dear Mr. Carr:

We note that in August 2005, Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC) conducted the above referenced survey for The Curtis Group in anticipation of a request by the Florida Division of Historical Resources for a cultural resource assessment survey. Our office proceeded to review this report with the expectation that The Curtis Group will be engaging in permitting processes that will require this office to comment on possible adverse impacts to cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*, or otherwise of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance. We recommend at the time such actions are taken, a copy of this letter be forwarded to the permitting agency(ies) with the application. This may eliminate the permitting agency(ies) from having to submit an application to the Division of Historical Resources for review or, if applications are forwarded to the Division with this letter, it would facilitate our review.

No cultural resources were identified during this investigation. It is the opinion of AHC that the proposed development will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the *NRHP*, or otherwise of historical, architectural or archaeological value. AHC recommends no further investigation of the subject parcel.

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

We request that future submissions to this office include unbound original Survey Log Sheets/Site Forms and appropriate maps.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Beth Chambless, Historic Sites Specialist, by phone at (850) 245-6333, or by electronic mail at ejchambless@dos.state.fl.us. Your continued interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,

for Frederick Gaske, Director, and
State Historic Preservation Officer

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

☐ Director's Office (850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6436
☐ Archaeological Research (850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436
■ Historic Preservation (850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437
☐ Historical Museums (850) 245-6400 • FAX: 245-6433
☐ Southeast Regional Office (954) 467-4990 • FAX: 467-4991
☐ Northeast Regional Office (904) 825-5045 • FAX: 825-5044
☐ Central Florida Regional Office (813) 272-3843 • FAX: 272-2340

PARKLAND
2004-22

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Glenda E. Hood
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Mr. Rob Curtis
The Curtis Group
7520 Red Road, Suite M
South Miami, Florida 33143

July 28, 2005

RE: DHR Project File Number: 2005-7265
Received by DHR July 15, 2005
Parkland Development of Regional Impact
Miami-Dade County

Dear Mr. Curtis:

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

We have reviewed *Question 30 - Archaeological and Historical Resources* and note that a cultural resource survey will be performed. This office concurs with this action. The purpose of this survey will be to locate and assess the significance of historic properties present. The resultant survey report will conform to the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*, and will be forwarded to this agency in order to complete the process of reviewing the impact of this proposed project on historic properties.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Scott Edwards, Historic Preservationist, by electronic mail *sedwards@dos.state.fl.us*, or at 850-245-6333 or 800-847-7278.

Sincerely,

Barbara C. Mattick
Chief, BHP

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

XC: Lisa Lorbeck, South Florida RPC

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

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