

ATTACHMENT 1

Composite of State of Florida Division of Historic Preservation Office Letter and Cultural Resource Reports



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

RICK SCOTT
Governor

KEN DETZNER
Secretary of State

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

December 9, 2015

Re: DHR Project File No.: 2015-5923 / Received by DHR: November 9, 2015
A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment of 8DA14320, 8DA14321, 8DA14322, and 8DA14396,
Dade County, Florida

Dear Mr. Carr:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced survey report in accordance with Chapters 267
and 373 of the Florida Statutes, and the applicable Dade County ordinances, for possible adverse impact
to cultural resources (any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object) listed, or
eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

In June and July 2015, Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC) conducted a Phase II
assessment of the Coral Reef Commons parcel on behalf of Johnson Engineering, Inc. AHC investigated
resources 8DA14320, 8DA14321, 8DA14322, and identified archaeological site 8DA14396.

It is the opinion of AHC that resources 8DA14321, 8DA14322, and 8DA14396 are eligible for the
NRHP. AHC had insufficient information to determine the eligibility of site 8DA14320. Resources
8DA14320 and 8DA14396 are located within natural areas of the project parcel, and AHC recommends
that they are preserved.

Based on the information provided, our office finds the submitted report complete and sufficient in
accordance with Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code. It is our opinion that resources DA14321,
8DA14322, and 8DA14396 are ineligible for the NRHP. We have insufficient information to assess the
eligibility of site 8DA14320. If this site is protected from project activities, we find that the proposed
development will have no adverse effect on resources eligible for or listed on the NRHP.

If I can be of any further help, or if you have any questions about this letter, please feel free to contact me
at Sarah.Liko@DOS.MyFlorida.com, or by phone at 850.245.6333.

Sincerely,
Robert F. Bendus, Director
Division of Historical Resources
and State Historic Preservation Officer



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A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE CORAL REEF COMMONS PARCEL MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONSERVANCY, INC.



AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 1052
FEBRUARY 2015

A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE CORAL REEF COMMONS PARCEL, MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

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For:

JOHNSON ENGINEERING, INC.

AHC PROJECT NO. 2014.135

AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 1052

FEBRUARY, 2015



TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES	ii
CONSULTANT SUMMARY	1
PROJECT SETTING	4
PREVIOUS RESEARCH	14
CULTURAL SUMMARY	19
METHODOLOGY	30
SUMMARY OF SITES	32
RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	41
REFERENCES CITED	43
APPENDIX I: FLORIDA SURVEY LOG	50
APPENDIX II: FLORIDA SITE FORMS: 8DA14320, 8DA14321, 8DA14322	53

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	USGS map of the Coral Reef Commons parcel	3
Figure 2.	1845 plat map for Township 55S, Range 39E with the modern parcel boundaries superimposed	6
Figure 3.	1938 black and white aerial photograph of the project parcel area	7
Figure 4.	1952 black and white aerial photograph of the project parcel	8
Figure 5.	1985 black and white aerial photograph of the project parcel	9
Figure 6.	2014 color aerial orthophotograph of the project parcel	10
Figure 7.	Map of soil types found in the project parcel	11
Figure 8 .	Looking northeast along SW 127 th Avenue	12
Figure 9.	View southeast across SW 127 th Avenue	12
Figure 10.	Looking south along SW 127 th Avenue	13
Figure 11.	View southwest of pine rocklands in eastern part of parcel	13
Figure 12.	Aerial photograph showing all previously recorded sites within one mile of the project parcel	18
Figure 13.	1942 plan of Richmond NAS with the project parcel boundaries superimposed.	26
Figure 14.	1942 Richmond NAS map detail, noting recorded sites in relation to the NAS within the project parcel	27
Figure 15.	Aerial view of NAS Richmond looking northwest, ca. 1945	28
Figure 16.	Blimp hangars #1 and #2 at NAS Richmond ca. 1945	28
Figure 17.	Blimps and private aircraft packed in NAS hangar for shelter in advance of the hurricane of 1945	29
Figure 18.	Aftermath of the hurricane; one of the hangars in the background	29

Figure 19.	2014 color aerial orthophotograph of the project parcel depicting the location of recorded sites and shovel tests	31
Figure 20.	Still site 8DA14320, looking north	33
Figure 21.	Rock piles at 8DA14320	33
Figure 22.	Louisville Stoneware crock at DA14320	34
Figure 23.	Wooden transmission poles near DA14320	34
Figure 24.	Ceramic crock found at still site DA14320	35
Figure 25.	Still site crock showing glazed interior	35
Figure 26.	Iron buckle found on Transect 4 in pine woods	36
Figure 27.	Munitions and smoke grenade handle found on Transect 4	36
Figure 28.	DA14321 NAS Richmond Dispensary site: incinerator chimney Looking northwest	38
Figure 29.	DA14321: concrete steps looking southeast	38
Figure 30.	DA14322 NAS Pump Station #1, looking north	40
Figure 31.	DA14322 looking southwest	40

CONSULTANT SUMMARY

In January to February 2015, the Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC) conducted a cultural resource assessment for Johnson Engineering of the Coral Reef Commons parcel. The 139 acre parcel is located southeast and southwest of the intersection of SW 152nd Street (Coral Reef Street) and SW 124th Avenue in Miami-Dade County, 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 for Florida Statutes Chapters 267 and the Metropolitan Miami-Dade County Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 16-A. The work and the report conform to the specifications set forth in Chapter IA-46, Florida Administrative Code.

The project parcel is located within Sections 25 and 26 in Township 55S, Range 39E (Figure 1). The parcel's natural areas were characterized by slash pine flatwoods, rocklands and a transverse glade.

This cultural resource assessment included an archival review, pedestrian survey, and shovel testing. A site search with the Florida Division of Historic Resources indicated one previously recorded site, the 1942-1945 U.S. Naval Air Station (NAS) Richmond Mess Hall, 8DA13846, located within the project parcel, but this building was found to have been demolished in the late 1990s.

Miami-Dade County has designated several structures on County property adjacent to the project parcel as part of a Richmond NAS Historic Site, 8DA11731 (Dunns 2007). On the project parcel, newly documented in this assessment, are two historic structures associated with Richmond NAS: the remains of the naval base dispensary consisting of the building foundation and steps and chimney of its incinerator, 8DA143421; and a wood frame pump house, 8DA14322. Archaeological testing on the project parcel resulted in five field specimens associated with a possible moonshine still site, 8DA14320, documented within a rockland oak hammock on the northern edge of the parcel. These artifacts suggest a 1946-1947 date for the site.

Scatters of munitions, including shell casings and a smoke grenade handle, found in the pine woods suggest that some portion of the parcel was used for military exercises likely associated with the training of anti-Castro insurgents in the 1960s. This cultural material is regarded as potentially significant because of its possible association with the Cold War. It is recommended that a Phase II assessment using a metal detector be conducted of the areas of munitions scatter to determine their extent and potential significance.

It is the consultant's opinion that all three sites are locally significant. 8DA14321 and 8DA14322 are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of a historic district, potentially contributing to resource group 8DA11731, the Richmond NAS Historic Site.

8DA14322, which is still in use as a pump station, is potentially eligible individually. There is insufficient information available for determining the eligibility of the still site, 8DA143420.

It is recommended that site 8DA14320 remain preserved in situ within the rockland hammock preserve, currently fenced. If it is not feasible to preserve all or part of dispensary site 8DA14321 then the site should be subject to Phase II documentation prior to its destruction. The pump station should be preserved and added to resource group 8DA11731. If preservation is not feasible then Phase II documentation is recommended. A Phase II assessment of the pinewoods areas should be conducted to determine the extent and significance of a possible Cold War training site.

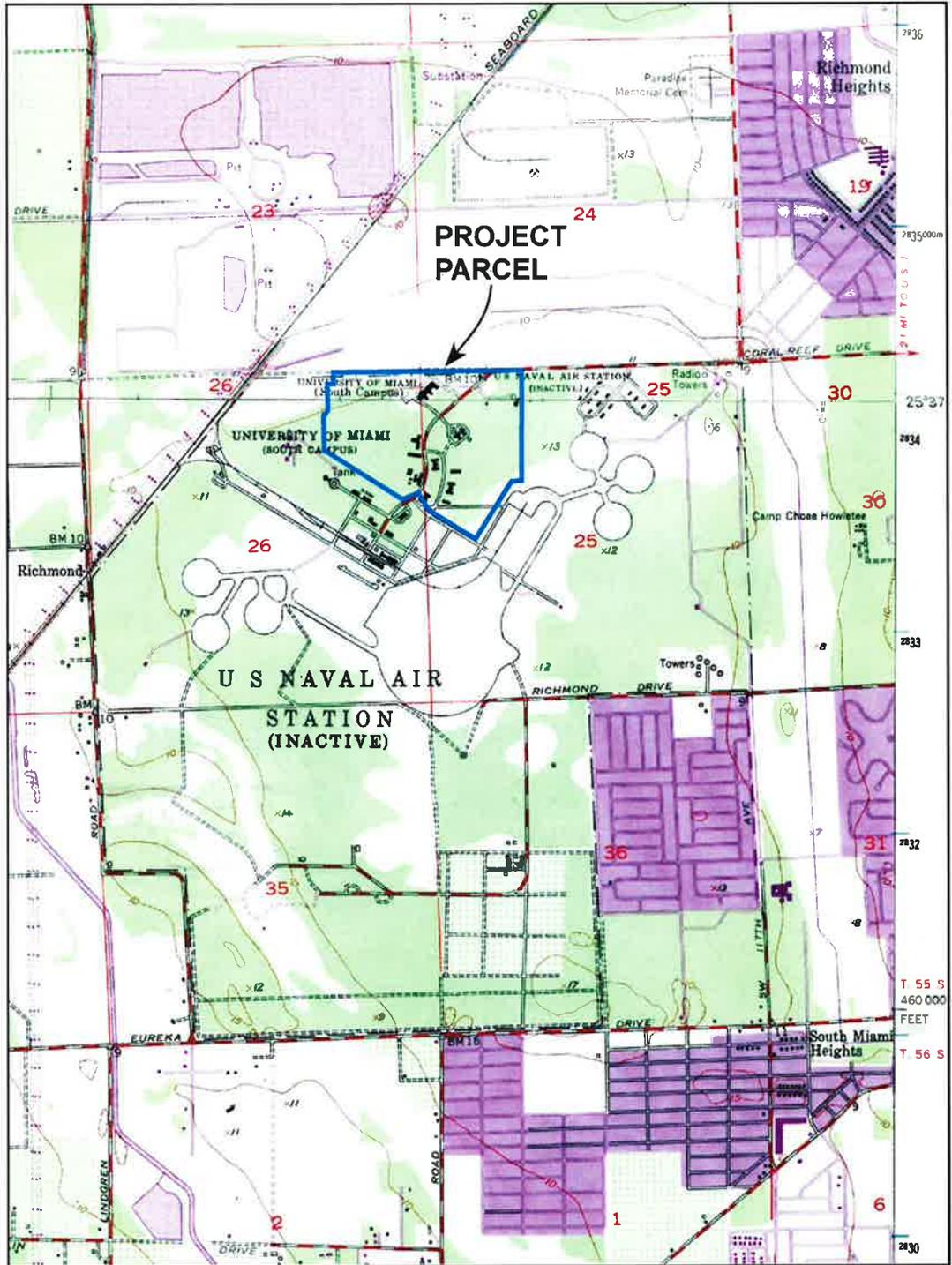
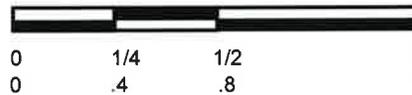


Figure 1. USGS Map of the Coral Reef Commons parcel.

TOWNSHIP 55S, RANGE 39E, SECTION 25/26
 USGS map: GOULDS 1969, S MIAMI NW 1969



1 Mile approx.
 1.6 Km. approx.

PROJECT SETTING

The Coral Reef Commons parcel is located in southeast central Miami-Dade County. The parcel consists of 137.89 acres abutting SW 152nd Street (Coral Reef Street) to the north. The project consists of an irregular area in Sections 25 and 26, Township 55 South, Range 39 East. The parcel is bounded on the north by SW 152nd Street, on the east by SW 124th Avenue, and on the south and west by US Army and FAA-US Air Force reservations. The relevant USGS maps are Goulds and South Miami NW.

Most of the vegetative/topographic association of the area is pine rockland. The dominant plant is 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 (*Coccothrinax 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. The pine rocklands rises to gentle ridges and knolls, with the edge of the ridge rising about two feet above the transverse glade.

The geology of the general area is characterized by exposed and solutioned “rockland”, fine-grained limestone mantled by shallow patches of marly and sandy soils that are typical of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge. This soil type is Opalocka Sand/Rock outcrop complex according to the Miami-Dade County Soil Survey. The subject parcel was once part of a pine rocklands on the western “slope” of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge intersected by transverse glades or flow channels bordering and interfacing with the eastern edge of the Everglades located approximately two miles west of the subject parcel. Rock outcrops and solution holes occur across the parcel's hammock. Solution holes occur within the bedrock. Most of the solution holes are less than one meter in diameter.

The pines on this parcel were devastated by Hurricane Andrew in 1992, but they are re-emerging as a viable component through seedlings now averaging 1-8 feet in height. The project parcel has been impacted by recent developmental activity and the invasion of exotic plant species, the most prominent of which are Burma reed (*Nerodia* sp.), napier grass, and brazillian pepper, which form dense, almost impenetrable stands and grass thicket areas in portions of the parcel.

Snaking through this pine rocklands is a network of transverse glades. Historically, these were flow channels across the rock rim of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge that enabled water flow out of the Everglades eastward towards the coast during times of high water generally during the summer months. These transverse glades were usually characterized as winding channel-like sloughs, typically with marl prairie grassland marshes with deeper marl soils and little exposed limestone. The dominant plants were grasses and sedges such as sawgrass, wire grass, *Muhlenbergia* grass, and a variety of succulent plants and wildflowers. The trend of these transverse glades was generally east and west. One transverse glade hugs the northern boundary

of the subject parcel near SW 152 Street; it historically trended south and east toward the Black Creek area near the coast.

Extending along the northern border of the parcel is a rockland hammock characterized by relatively low-canopy oak and palmetto. This hammock abuts a large transverse glade that historically drained easterly, extending across the extreme northern portion of the parcel.

The prehistoric Indians of the area may have used the pine rockland areas as hunting grounds and to gather “coontee”, a native cycad, *Zamia floridana*, from the roots of which they produced an edible starch. The transverse glades provided canoe routes from the coast to the Everglades interior. The Indians established camps along transverse glades.

The project parcel includes natural and developed land. In 1938 the parcel was undeveloped (Figures 3, 4). The 1938 aerial photograph indicates at least two trails traversing the parcel from north to south (Figure 4). The trails may represent logging roads. The western trail crosses the pinewoods through a transverse glade. The eastern trail terminates at a small clearing on the upland rim of the glade. It is possible that the clearing was for a camp. An irregular section of the parcel was impacted by construction of Richmond NAS in 1942 (Figure 5), expanded between 1946 and 1970 by the University of Miami (Figures 6, 7), representing a developed area (now abandoned) of 31% of the parcel.

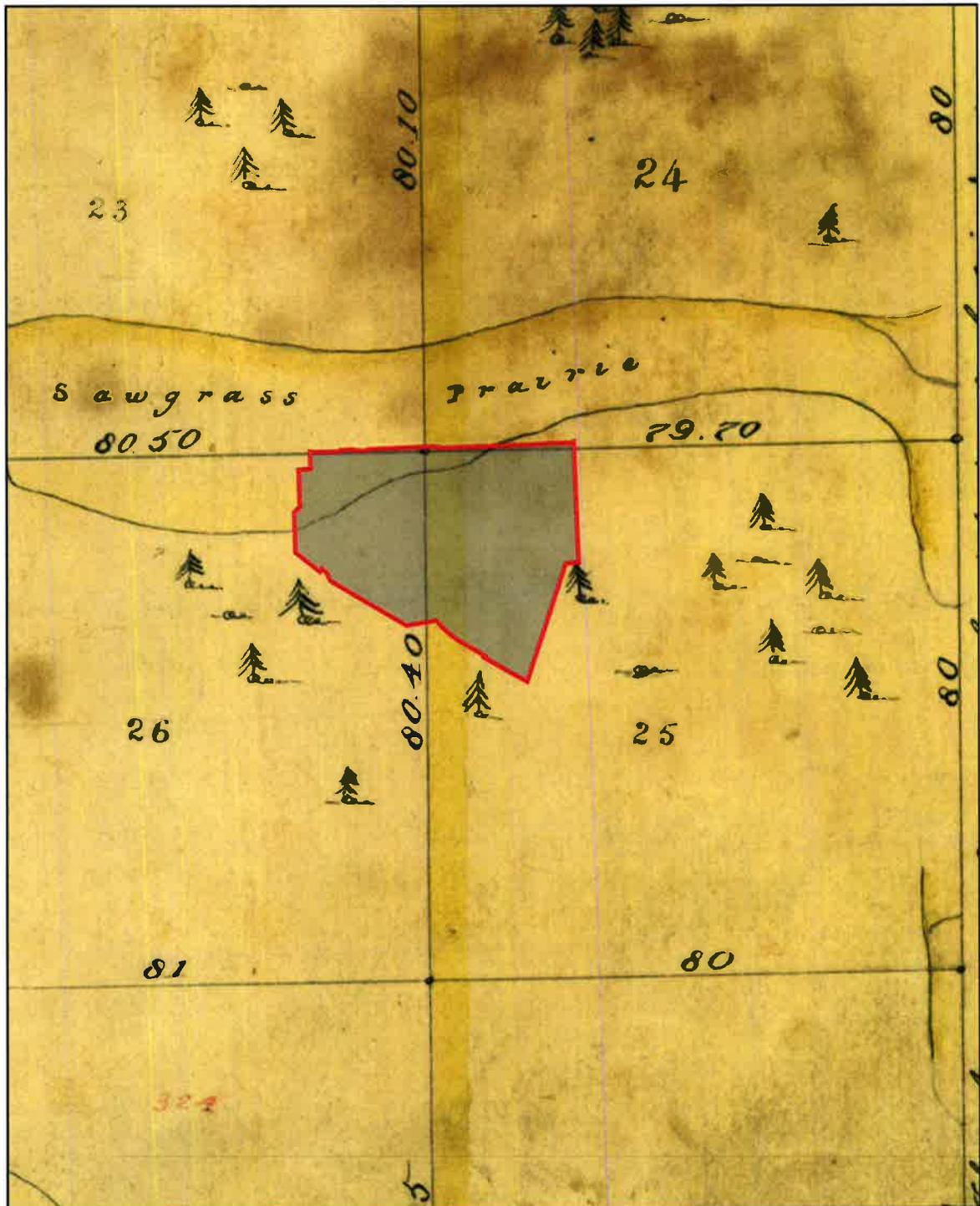
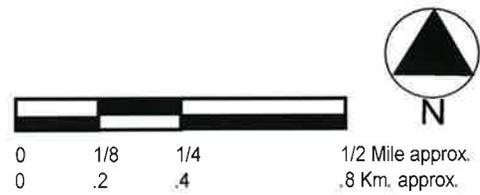


Figure 2. 1845 plat map for Township 55S, Range 39E with the project parcel boundaries superimposed.



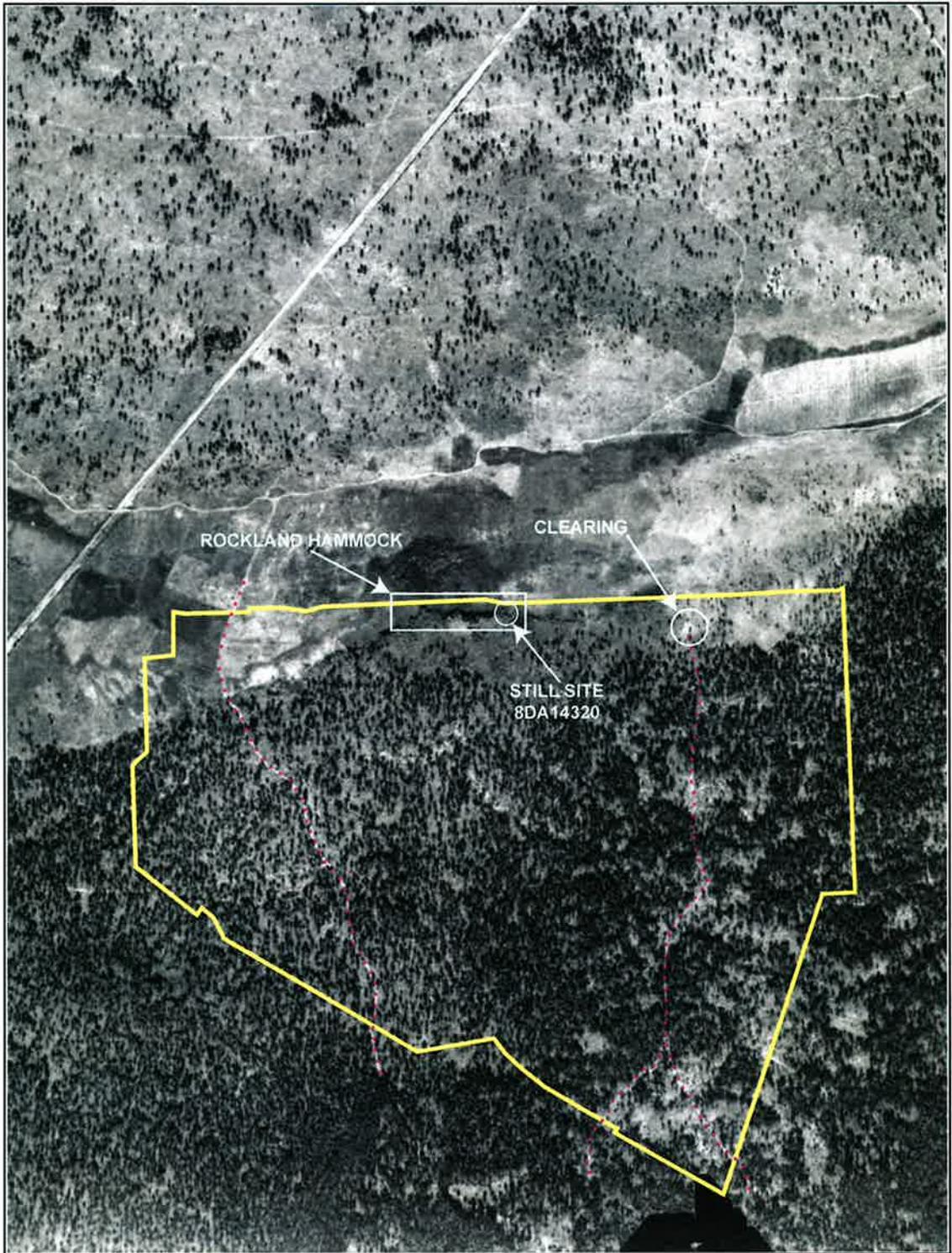
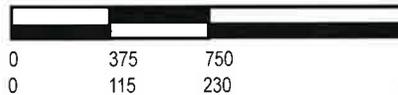


Figure 3. 1938 black and white aerial photograph of the Coral Reef Commons parcel. Note transverse glade north of the parcel.

 = TRAIL



1500 Feet approx.
460 Meters approx.



Figure 4. 1952 black and white aerial photograph of the Coral Reef Commons parcel.

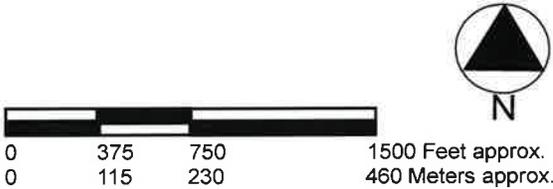




Figure 5. 1985 black and white aerial photograph of the Coral Reef Commons parcel.

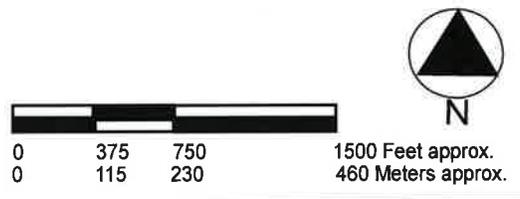
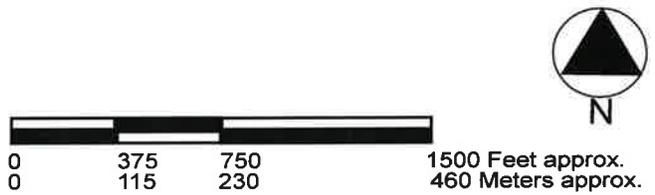




Figure 6. 2014 color aerial orthophotograph of the Coral Reef Commons parcel.



Soil Map-Miami-Dade County Area, Florida
(RICHMOND PARCEL)



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey 2.0
National Cooperative Soil Survey

8/9/2008
Page 1 of 3

Map Unit Legend

Miami-Dade County Area, Florida (FL886)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
15	Urban land	15.1	10.2%
22	Opaloaks sand-Rock outcrop complex	134.0	89.8%
Totals for Area of Interest (AOI)		149.1	100.0%

Figure 7. Map of soil types found in the project parcel.

SOURCE: USDA WEB SOIL SURVEY





Figure 8. Looking northeast along SW 127th Avenue toward its intersection with SW 152nd Street—Richmond NAS Pump Station #1, DA14322, on right; abandoned U.M. medical building (modern) visible on left.



Figure 9. View southeast across SW 127th Avenue toward abandoned entrance road to Richmond NAS Dispensary site, DA14321—incinerator chimney visible in distance.



Figure 10. Looking south along SW 127th Avenue toward security gate and military guardhouses at entrance to US Army Regional Communications Activity (USARCA) area (1986-ca. 2013)—abandoned U.M. laboratory building (modern) visible on left.



Figure 11. View southwest of pine rocklands (eastern part of project parcel) found in undeveloped areas east and west of Richmond NAS corridor along SW127th Avenue.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Archaeological investigations in interior Miami-Dade County date back to the Federal Works Projects Administration (WPA) in the 1930s. Those archaeological projects 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 earth middens located on Everglades tree islands or "hammocks" that yielded evidence of prehistoric habitation dating back to the Glades II Period (ca. 500 AD). Also recovered were historic artifacts associated with the 19th century Seminoles.

Archaeologist John Goggin was the first to create an inventory of sites in Miami-Dade County. His observations of the Flagami site (8DA36) in 1932 was the first site visit of his long career in south Florida archaeology (Goggin 1932). His documentation of tree island sites in Dade and Broward Counties included the first listing of east Everglades sites in the Florida State Master Site File.

A hiatus in professional archaeological research in South Florida followed Goggin's important paper "Stratigraphic Sites in the Everglades" (Goggin 1950), after which Goggin took a faculty position at the University of Florida. It would be twenty years before any other professional archaeologist would contribute to South Florida prehistoric research. In the interim, the rapid urban development of the 1960's began to encroach into the eastern Everglades resulted in the destruction of numerous archaeological sites. The archaeological vacuum left by Goggin was partially filled when a number of local amateur archaeological societies were formed; these included the Archaeological Society of South Florida and the Broward County Archaeological Society. Initially, the amateur societies excavated regardless of whether a site was truly endangered by development or preserved in a park setting. Consequently, archaeological excavations damaged many east Everglades sites, such as those in Markham Park. However, a growing conservation movement among archaeologists has shifted the focus of amateur excavations away from preserved sites and toward sites endangered by development.

Several individuals emerged from the avocational archaeological movement to produce important papers on Everglades sites. These include Dan Laxson, who tested a number of Everglades tree island sites in Dade and Broward Counties. His tests were generally limited in size and rarely excavated below the depth of the "hard pan" concretion that underlies most midden deposits (Laxson 1962). 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).'

Other archaeological investigations in the eastern Everglades were conducted by Gypsy Graves of the Broward County Archaeological Society. In 1981, she completed a thesis on the West Rolling Oaks site which addresses the identification of fauna exploited by the Tequesta. Excavations in Broward County by the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy yielded a C-14 date of 4840 ± 210 BP for a preceramic horizon on Taylor's Head, 8BD73 (Masson et al. 1988:346).

Robert S. Carr, while with the Dade County Historic Preservation Division, directed a comprehensive archaeological survey of Dade County between 1978 and 1981 (Carr 1981b). Previously recorded sites and newly discovered sites were assessed and recorded in the County files to form a database for management of cultural resources within the County. This site inventory also helped form predictive site models used to predict the type of sites that may possibly be found under similar conditions.

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

Two examples of projects conducted in the south-central area of Miami-Dade County were at the Turtle Mound, 8DA140 (Carr and Lance 2000) and the Grand Lakes Assessment (Carr and Beriault 2002). In 2002, AHC investigated the +60 acre Richmond-Pines Parcel located northeast of the intersection of SW 137th Avenue and SW 176th Street ½ mile south of the current project parcel (Beriault 2002). Other CRAS surveys conducted in the project area include: general historic and archaeological inventories (Metropolitan Dade County 1989); road and utilities right-of-ways, bridges and improvements (Pepe 2003, Keel 2007); individual tracts and parcels (Janus Research 2006) and cell tower placements (Ambrosino 2006, Doucette 2007).

In 2008, AHC conducted a reconnaissance cultural resource assessment of parts of the current project parcel as part of a due diligence assessment for the University of Miami (Carr et al. 2008). That assessment resulted in identifying two sites: the remains of the NAS Richmond Dispensary, and NAS Richmond Pump Station #1.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A search was requested on 1/20/15 with the Florida Division of Historic Resources for archives and literature associated with the project area. This included site forms from the Master Site File in Tallahassee of previously recorded archaeological sites within a one mile radius of the project parcel as well as reports on cultural resource assessments conducted within one mile of the project parcel (Table 1).

Table 1. Literature Review Summary

Previously Recorded Sites:	16 (0 Archaeological Sites, Two Resource Groups, Two National Register designations, Eleven Standing Structures)
Within Project Parcel	1 Historic structure (8DA13846)
Within one mile radius of project parcel	14
Previous Assessments:	6
In Project parcel	1
Within one mile radius of project parcel	6

A review of Florida site files determined that no previously recorded archaeological sites, and one previously recorded, historic standing structure occurs within the project parcel (Table 2, Figure 10).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Sites Summary¹

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	References	In Project Parcel	Outside of Parcel
8DA3027A, 8DA3027B	Florida East Coast Railway Locomotive #153; U.S. Car No. 1	Historic rolling stock, National Register Designated	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X
8DA4738	Princeton Station	Frame Vernacular, const. 1904	Metropolitan Dade County 1989		X
8DA5623	16400 SW 137 th Avenue	Frame Vernacular, const. 1924	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X
8DA6458	Naval Air Station, Richmond, FL Building 25	Military, World War II, 20 th Century/ Georgian Revival 1880	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X
8DA10753	CSX Railroad	Linear Resource/Canal, 20 th Century, 1921-1929	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X
8DA11731	NAS Richmond	Military Resource Group/ Building Complex	Dunn, Carlos 2007		X
8DA13846	NAS Richmond Building 21	Military, Frame Vernacular, const. 1943, Mess Hall	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida	X	
8DA13847	NAS Richmond Building 29	Military, Frame Vernacular, const. 1943	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X
8DA13848	NAS Richmond Building 31	Military, Frame Vernacular, const. 1943	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X
8DA13849	NAS Richmond Building 40	Military, Frame Vernacular, const. 1943	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X

8DA13850	NAS Richmond Building 44	Military, const. 1943	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X
8DA13851	NAS Richmond Building 46	Military, Frame Vernacular, const. 1943	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X
8DA13852	NAS Richmond Building Kiosk	Military, Frame Vernacular, const. 1943	Florida Master Site File form on file, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee, Florida		X
Note: ¹ Based on sites within one mile radius of the project parcel.					

A review of the state report files indicated seven cultural resource assessments previously conducted within a one-mile radius of the parcel (Table 3).

Table 3. Previous Cultural Resource Assessments¹

Date	Survey Number	Author	Title	In Parcel	Out of Parcel
1989	2127	Metropolitan Dade County	<i>Dade County Historic Survey, Phase II: Final Report</i>		X
2003	9538	Pepe, James	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Improvements to the Homestead Extension of the Florida Turnpike (HEFT) from SW211th Street to the HEFT/SR 874 Interchange, Miami-Dade County, Florida</i>		X
2006	13504	Janus Research, Inc.	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Improvements to Kendall-Tamiami Executive Airport (TMB) Miami-Dade County</i>		X
2006	14118	Ambrosino, Meghan	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Public Storage Turnpike Tower In Miami-Dade County, Florida FCC Form 620</i>		X
2007	14770	Keel, Frank	<i>A Cultural Resources Assessment for Florida's Turnpike SunNav Southern Arterial Dynamic Sign Message (DSM) Project, Broward, Dade and Palm Beach Counties, Florida</i>		X
2007	17788	Doucette, Sandra	<i>Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet FCC Form 621 14401 SW 119th Avenue, Miami, Miami-Dade County, Florida</i>		X
2008	N/A	Carr, Robert S., et al.	<i>A Cultural Resource Survey of the University of Miami South Campus Parcel, Miami-Dade County, Florida</i>	X	
Note: ¹ Based on assessments within one mile of the project area					

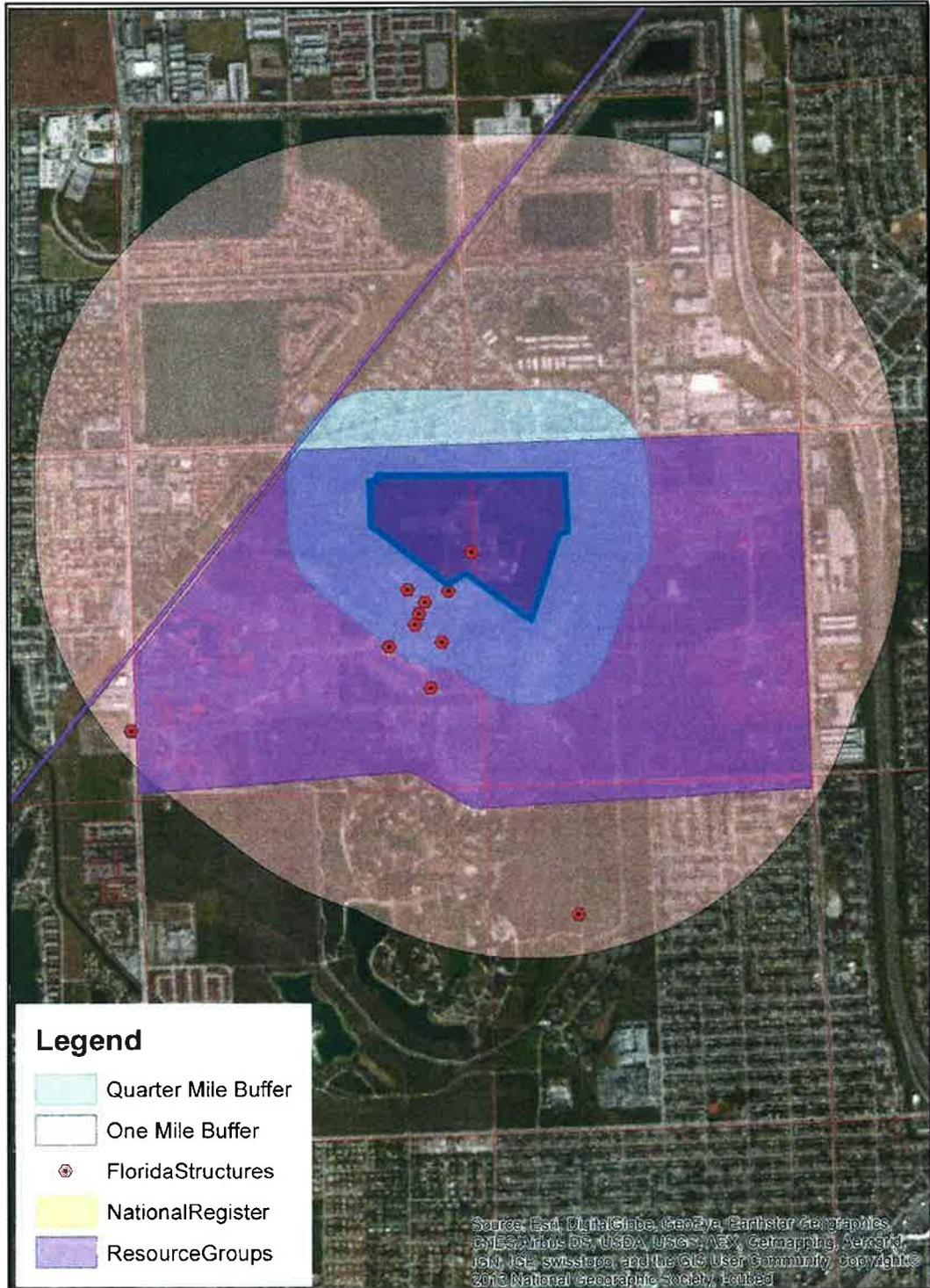


Figure 12. Aerial photograph showing all previously recorded sites within one mile of the project parcel.



0	1/4	1/2	1 Mile approx.
0	.4	.8	1.6 Km. approx.

SOURCE: FLORIDA DIVISION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

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 was somewhere near the Broward-Palm Beach County line (Carr and Beriault 1984:2).

PALEO INDIAN PERIOD (10,000 BC TO 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, 2012). Radiocarbon dates of 9640 ± 120 years were determined for this site which yielded evidence of exploitation of deer and rabbit, some marine fauna, and some indication of hunting extinct horse and peccary. However, the majority of data from this site reflects an Indian adaptation to the post-extinction of New World megafauna.

ARCHAIC PERIOD (6500 BC TO 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 a lithic workshop for reshaping tools.

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

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

THE GLADES PERIOD (ca. 750 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 AD 500 with the inception of the Fort 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 (AD 750 - AD 1200), there are shifts in ceramic styles that allow the archaeologist to accurately divide the period into three sub-periods based on the relative frequency of certain decorative styles (i.e. Key Largo Incised, Miami Incised, Sanibel Incised, etc.). Mound construction was also common place during this period, reflecting the rise of a stratified society with a select ruling and/or priest class.

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

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

CORAL REEF COMMONS PARCEL LAND USE HISTORY

The project parcel was originally part of the Richmond Naval Air Station, a 2,107 acre plot purchased by the Federal Government in 1942 from the Model Land Company. A summary of previous land history is provided below.

THE SAWMILL PERIOD AND THE TIMBER INDUSTRY

Prior to World War II, the pinewoods of Miami-Dade County was occupied by numerous sawmills, each of which was associated with and often surrounded by a cluster of dwellings occupied by mill employees. Some of these communities prospered and became full-fledged towns, while others were abandoned after stands of the local timber, known as Dade County pine, were harvested and exhausted. Aventina was a sawmill community founded by Drake Lumber Company. It boasted a post office established in 1916 and a commissary that continued to at least 1924. The exact location of Aventina is unknown, but it may have occupied the same general area as the Air Station¹.

The Drake Lumber Company was one of the largest businesses in Dade County. Headquartered in Princeton in 1910 they operated an eight mile logging railroad of 4' 8 1/2" gauge with three additional miles under construction and five miles contemplated. They had one locomotive and a mill of 40,000 feet capacity. In 1912 they had a 12 mile logging railroad and a 50,000 foot capacity mill. In 1917 and 1920 they show a 20 mile logging railroad.² Some time after 1924 a new sawmill operated by the Richmond Lumber Company came to the area and the resulting community was named Richmond. This community was displaced when the air station was constructed and the station inherited its name.³

THE NAVAL AIR STATION AND THE WAR YEARS

In 1942 the U.S. Navy purchased 2,107 acres of rural Dade County pine rocklands from the Model Land Company. The land was specifically purchased to provide a base (later named Richmond Naval Air Station) for a squadron of blimps which was viewed as an important component of the war effort against Germany. The blimps were to provide a defense against the large fleet of German U-Boats that was operating in the Atlantic, the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. South Florida was selected as an ideal location for the squadron's operation.

The Richmond Naval Air Station (NAS) was the Navy's second largest airship station (the largest being the one in Lakehurst New Jersey.) Three immense airship hangars and a network of support buildings and barracks were built quickly. In the summer of 1942 the first airship arrived at the base. Richmond NAS was home to ZP-21, the largest squadron of airships in the Navy. Five more squadrons and a dozen smaller K-Ship bases reported to NAS Richmond. Its three hangars were the largest wooden buildings on earth at that time (16 stories). The three hangars were touted by the Navy as being "hurricane proof".

The Navy's first giant M-Class Airships were assigned to NAS Richmond for testing and deployment. From its headquarters, NAS Richmond oversaw the defense of the Panama Canal, and anti-submarine warfare in the Battle of the Atlantic and the Gulf Sea Frontier. PBYs,

¹ Cuban Information Archives, 1998-2006

² Anonymous, 2003-2008

³ Macfie, 1977

fighters, and other HTAs (Heavier than Air aircraft) routinely landed at NAS Richmond's airstrip.”⁴

In addition to the huge blimp hangers, at least 43 support buildings were constructed including barracks, officers quarters, a dispensary, a brig, a laundry, and even a pigeon loft. This was a very busy period the squadron's blimps. Between November 1943 and May 1945 they clocked seven hundred thirty continuous and consecutive days on patrol. The number of successful enemy torpedo attacks in south Florida dropped from 114 in 1942 to only 4 in 1943.⁵

THE HURRICANE AND FIRE OF SEPTEMBER 14, 1945

Cantillo et al. best relate the events of September 14th: “As the Hurricane of 1945 approached, 14 K-Ships stood moored in the cavernous hangars. Another 11 airships were deflated and crated for space. Aircraft from NAS Fort Lauderdale, NAS Opa Locka, and NAS Key West, and TBMs, F-4 Hellcats, Widgeons, patrol and cargo planes arrived at NAS Richmond and were brought into the hangars totaling in all 213 naval aircraft.

Eastern Air Lines requested hangar space for its aircraft. Embry-Riddle Aviation School, which had trained thousands of military aviators, also appealed for safe haven for its fleet of Steerman trainer biplanes. The Base granted permission and 152 more planes joined the Navy blimps and aircraft in the hangars (making a total of 365 aircraft, not including the blimps). One hundred automobiles and trucks were also stored in the hangars. About mid afternoon the hurricane came ashore and NAS Richmond was directly in its path. Shortly after 5 PM, a fire broke out in Hangar One. High winds spread the fire to the other hangars and within minutes, all three hangars were ablaze. The hangars and their contents were a total loss. It was the largest fire of 1945, assessed at \$30 million (in 1945 dollars). The damage constitutes the largest peacetime loss of federal property, in the shortest time, on record”.⁶

Almost immediately following the hurricane the Navy initiated the deactivation of the station. One of the problems encountered in the clean-up stage is described as follows: “The damage to the base created by a sequence of events as unusual as those of the September 15 hurricane and fire could be expected to manifest itself in an unusual way. As the structures exploded, burned and were blown about by the winds, the tons of nails that affixed tar paper to roofs and wooden support struts to their main members littered almost the entire base. So immediate were the problems caused by this, that large make-shift electromagnets mounted on Navy trucks slowly scoured the roads and runways to make travel through the base possible. As late as 1958, University personnel had to rake these rusty remnants after a hard rain”.⁷

⁴ Cantillo et al, 2005

⁵ Freeman, 2002, 2007

⁶ Cantillo et al, 2005

⁷ Macfie, 1977

THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

Nearly as soon as the Navy began considering deactivation of Richmond, administration officials at the University of Miami began to consider establishing a south campus at the location. A committee was formed and negotiations were started even before the official deactivation in February of 1946. The University formally accepted Richmond under the terms of a 50 year lease on October 4, 1946.⁸

That same year the University of Miami began operating at the new South Campus, a 139 acre parcel carved from the former Richmond NAS. Initially, the South Campus was used as a general education facility, serving as many as 1100 students, and included housing, dining and recreational facilities utilizing the wooden buildings constructed by the Navy in 1942. Apparently, despite the availability of such benefits as a four lane bowling alley and a hardwood floor gymnasium, students never really accepted the new campus, considering it too remote and hard to reach. From 1948 to 2012, the facility was used as a research center and storage area.

THE CIA PERIOD

From 1961 until 1968, a covert operations and intelligence gathering station known variously as JM WAVE, JM/WAVE or WAVE STATION operated at the Richmond station, which was still owned by the U.S. Government. It was headquartered in Building 25, which had earlier been an important part of the University campus layout. At around the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis (late 1962–early 1963), CIA activities peaked at Richmond. As many as 400 professional operatives (possibly as many as 100 based within Cuba) and an estimated 15,000 anti-Castro Cuban exiles were on the payroll. In addition, The CIA operated what has been described as the third largest Navy in the Caribbean area, ranking behind only the fleets of the United States and Cuban Governments.⁹ The facts of the secret base became publicly known in 1964 when Look magazine published an article exposing the operation. University authorities denied having any knowledge of the CIA operation, but this was disputed by some. By 1968, the covert operation was becoming less important. Additionally, there were fears that public awareness of the base would prove embarrassing to the university, and the CIA operation was moved to a smaller facility on Miami Beach.¹⁰

THE LAND EXCHANGE

In 2005, The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers publish a Final Environmental Assessment report¹¹ of a proposed land exchange with the University of Miami. This exchange mainly concerned the southern boundary of the project parcel and basically made a straight property line of one that had previously been contorted. This land exchange has since been finalized. Today, the only

⁸ Macfie, 1977

⁹ Hach, 2004

¹⁰ Cuban Information Archives, 1998-2006

¹¹ Cantillo et al, 2005

remains of the NAS on the parcel are a number of concrete foundations of the wooden station buildings, a large brick chimney with attached iron furnace, a small utility building (pump station #1), and the administration building, #25 (8DA06458). The termite-riddled remnants of the other structures were demolished by Hurricane Andrew in 1992. The buildings debris was cleared by the GSA.

South of the project parcel portions of the NAS property are still in use by the U.S. Army, and were in use until at least 2004 by a number of other U.S. government agencies including the Air Force and a CIA Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) station monitoring Cuban and other foreign open source material.¹²

¹²Hach, 2004

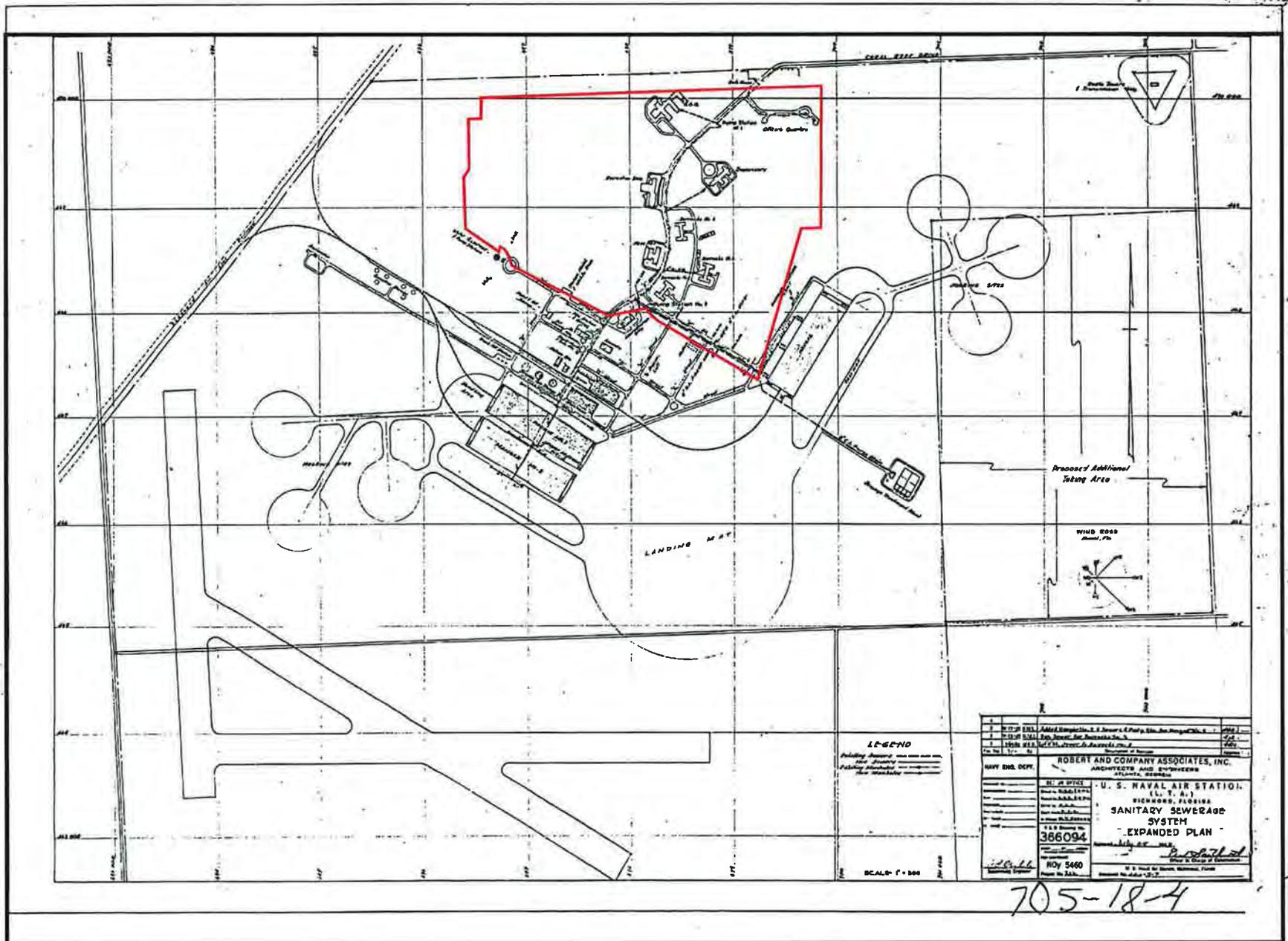


Figure 13. 1942 plan of NAS Richmond with the project parcel boundaries superimposed.

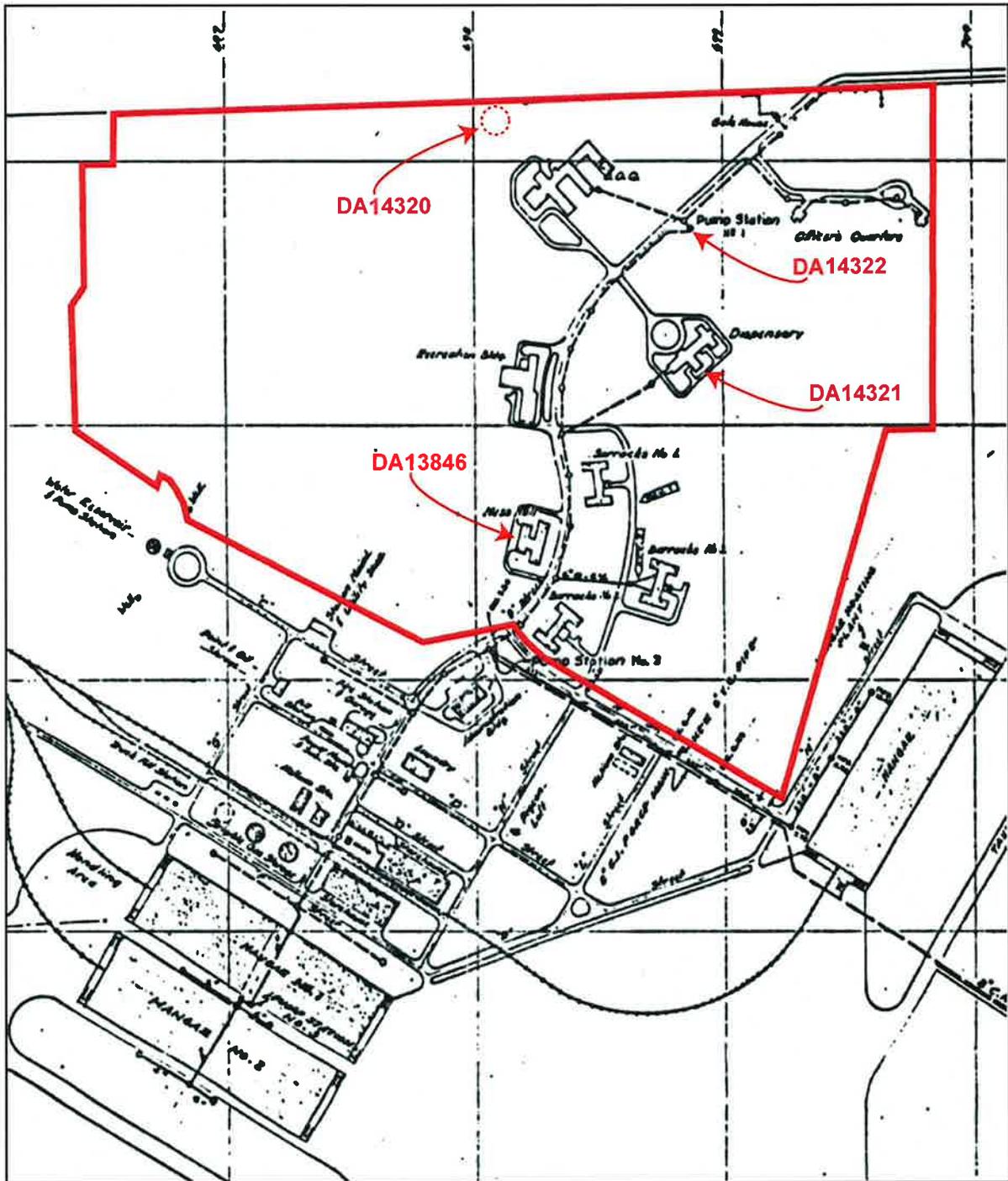


Figure 14. 1942 Richmond Naval Air Station (NAS) map detail, noting recorded sites in relation to the NAS within the project parcel.

DA13846 = NAS RICHMOND BUILDING 21 (MESS HALL)—DEMOLISHED

DA14320 = STILL SITE (RUINS)

DA14321 = NAS RICHMOND DISPENSARY SITE (RUINS)

DA14322 = NAS RICHMOND PUMP STATION #1

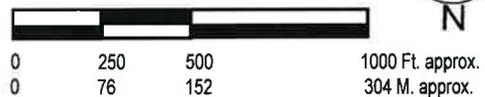




Figure 15. Aerial view of NAS Richmond looking northwest, ca. 1945. (SOURCE: UNKNOWN)



Figure 16. Blimp hangers #1 and #2 at NAS Richmond ca. 1945. (SOURCE: UNKNOWN)

Figure 17. Blimps and private aircraft packed in NAS hanger for shelter in advance of the hurricane of 1945.
(CREDIT: UNKNOWN)

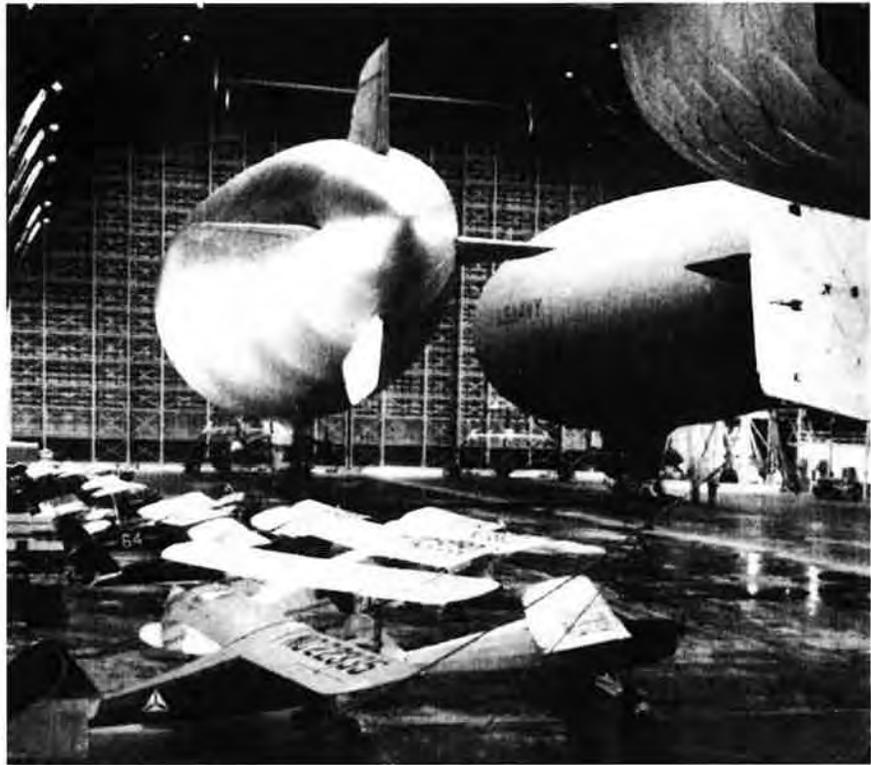


Figure 18. Aftermath of the hurricane. One of the hangars in the background.

(SOURCE: FLORIDA PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION)

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 the previous cultural resource reports for sites in the project 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. A site search with the Florida Division of Historic Resources determined that one previously recorded site lay within the project parcel.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The archaeological portion of this cultural resource survey of the Coral Reef Commons parcel used predictive archaeological site models consistent with southeastern Florida. These models postulate that oak and hardwood hammocks adjacent to transverse glades are medium to high probability areas for being associated with archaeological sites. These areas can be identified examining vintage aerial photographs taken prior to development and the invasion of exotic pest plants such as invasive grasses and brazilian pepper. The elevational information on the USGS South Miami NW and Goulds Quadrangle maps for the area also was used. It was determined that overall, the project parcel has a low probability for containing prehistoric archaeological sites because it is largely characterized by pine flatwoods, an area regarded as having a low probability for archaeological sites. However, the presence of an oak hammock on the parcel represented a medium to high probability area for sites. The parcel was regarded as having a medium to high probability for historic sites and features associated with the World War II Richmond airbase.

FIELDWORK

The subject parcel was assessed by pedestrian survey and shovel testing by archaeologists and an architectural historian who assessed the two historic structures remaining on the parcel. Documentation included photography and structural measurements. Shovel testing was conducted systematically and judgmentally across the parcel. Shovel tests were done at 100 meter intervals along three transects in low probability area in the pine woods (Figure 19). A single transect of test holes at 10 meter intervals was dug through the medium to high probability area in the hammock. All tests were 50 cm in diameter and dug to depth of one meter or to top of bedrock. All dug sediments were screened through ¼"-mesh hardware cloth and all cultural materials were collected.

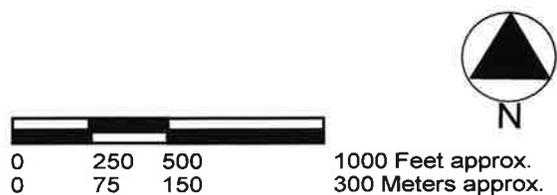
COLLECTIONS

All collected cultural materials, field notes and maps repose at the AHC offices in Davie.



Figure 19. 2014 color aerial orthophotograph of the project parcel depicting the location of recorded sites and shovel tests.

- = SHOVEL TEST (NEGATIVE)
- = TRANSECT
- = ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
- = HISTORIC STRUCTURE



Summary of Sites

Site Name:	Richmond Moonshine Still
State Site Number:	8DA14320
Environmental Setting:	Rockland hammock
Location:	Township 55S, Range 39E, Section 26
Site Type:	Still
Site Function:	Still for liquor
Description:	The site is located in the rockland hammock on the edge of the transverse glade. The site is characterized by two discrete piles of limestone rocks. The piles were created by hand labor with the intent of clearing the pines and oaks. The rock piles measure about one meter high. A stoneware crock was found 7.2 meters west of the piles. The crock was stenciled with the trademark of the Louisville Stoneware Company. An area of slag and coke about 5 meters in diameter occurs between the rock pile and the crock.
Chronology:	Historic: mid 20 th century (ca. 1946-47)
Collections:	Stoneware crock, glass bottles, U.S. cent
Preservation Quality:	Good
Ownership:	Private
Significance:	The site is locally significant; its potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places based on available data is unknown.

Figure 20. Still site DA14320, looking north.



Figure 21.
Rock piles at
DA14320,
looking east.



Figure 22. Louisville Stoneware crock at DA14320.



Figure 23. Wooden transmission poles near DA14320 in rockland hammock.



Figure 24. Ceramic crock found at still site DA14320. Inset: detail of Louisville Stoneware logo.



Figure 25. Still site crock showing glazed interior.



Figure 26. Iron buckle, FS 6, found on Transect 4 in pine woods.



Figure 27. Munitions and smoke grenade handle, FS 6, Transect 4, in pine woods.

Site Name: Richmond NAS Dispensary

State Site Number: 8DA14321

Environmental Setting: Pine flatwoods

Location: Township 55S, Range 39E, Section 26

Site Type: Building remains

Site Function: Military: hospital

Description: What remains of the naval air station dispensary are the incinerator consisting of a chimney and firebox, and the hospital foundation including a set of entry steps and parts of tile floor. The footprint of the building appears on early plot plans as cross-shaped with one wing at right angles to the base of the cross, which is oriented northeast/southwest. The main entrance was on the northwest elevation of the base. The incinerator, chimney and firebox, was likely a freestanding structure. The dispensary was demolished after having been damaged by Hurricane Andrew in 1992.

Chronology: Historic: World War II, built 1942

Preservation Quality: N/A

Ownership: Private

Significance: The site is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of a district, i.e. 8DA11731, the Richmond Naval Air Station Historic Site.

Figure 28. DA14321 NAS
Richmond Dispensary site:
incinerator chimney looking
northwest.



Figure 29. DA14321: concrete steps, looking southeast.

Site Name: Richmond NAS Pump Station #1

State Site Number: 8DA14322

Environmental Setting: Pine flatwoods

Location: Township 55S, Range 39E, Section 26

Site Type: Building

Site Function: Military: sanitary sewer pump station

Description: The structure is a one-room, single story, gable-roofed, frame vernacular shed. The foundation is poured concrete; the roof, composition shingle. Wood brackets, exposed rafter tails, and shiplap siding are decorative features. The station is still in service as Miami Dade Water and Sewer Department Pump Station 678.

Chronology: Historic: World War II, built 1942

Preservation Quality: Good

Ownership: Private

Significance: The site is potential eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places individually and as a part of a historic district, i.e. 8DA11731, the Richmond Naval Air Station Historic Site.

Figure 30. DA14322,
NAS Pump Station #1,
looking north.



Figure 31.
DA14322,
NAS Pump
Station #1,
looking
southwest.

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This cultural resource survey of the Coral Reef Commons parcel identified one previously recorded site, 8DA13846, a building that had been previously demolished, and documented three previously unrecorded sites: 8DA14320, 8DA14321, 8DA14322. Site DA14320 is a historical archaeological site that includes features associated with a mid 20th century moonshine still. DA14321 is the remains (concrete and brick foundation and incinerator) of a hospital, and DA14322 is a single story, single room, wood frame building (8DA14322) still in use as a sewer pumping station. DA14321 and DA14322 were built as part of the World War II era Richmond Naval Air Station which encompassed the project parcel from 1942 to 1945.

A pedestrian survey and a review of vintage aerial photographs of the parcel indicated that overall the parcel, a pine rockland, has a low probability for prehistoric archaeological sites. No large solution holes, often a feature associated with prehistoric sites, were observed on the parcel. One medium probability area, an oak hammock, was visible on 1938 and 1952 aerial photographs. A total of 11 tests were dug in the hammock along Transect 1 with negative results. However, it is within the hammock that the still site was found. The site, 8DA14320, is characterized by a cleared area about 30 by 50 feet in extent. Within it are two rock piles (Figure 22) and small mounds of slag. A 15 gallon stoneware crock marked with the imprint of the Louisville Stoneware Company was found on the surface at the interface between the hammock and the edge of the transverse glade. Literature on antique stoneware indicates that the crock dates from ca. 1906-1940. Shovel testing and metal detecting at the site revealed several Coca Cola bottles and a spirits bottle dating to 1946, and a whiskey bottle dating to 1943. A U.S. penny with a date of 1946 was found among the bottles. The stoneware crock has a single, axe-shaped hole in its side, evidence suggesting that the site of a moonshine venture may have ended in a raid (Figures 26, 27).

A total of 31 shovel tests were dug across the parcel. It was determined that the parcel had only thin, patchy lenses of sand mantling often exposed limestone bedrock. Twenty were dug along three transects in the pine woods and ten within the hammock, all with negative results (Figure 19). Metal detecting within the pine woods along Transect 4 resulted in the discovery of scatters of munitions, including twelve 233 caliber shell casings from blank rounds and a smoke grenade handle, suggesting that at least a portion of the parcel was used for military exercises, likely associated with the training of anti-Castro insurgents in the 1960s. It is recommended that a Phase II archaeological assessment using a metal detector be conducted in the areas of munitions scatter to determine their extent and potential historical significance.

It is the consultant's opinion that of the two historical buildings, the site of the dispensary DA14321 is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP as part of a historic district (DA11731). If it is not feasible to preserve all or part of the site then Phase II documentation is recommended. Pump Station DA14322 is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP both individually and as part of a historic district. It is recommended that DA14322 be preserved and designated as a contributing resource to historic district DA11731. If preservation is not feasible then Phase II documentation is recommended. Moonshine still site DA14320 is locally significant but there is insufficient information for determining its potential eligibility for listing

in the NRHP. It is recommended that the site be preserved in situ within the rockland hammock conservation area.

Although most of the project parcel is regarded as having a low probability for archaeological sites, and systematic shovel testing conducted across the parcel found no archaeological sites, there is a small potential that archaeological features or artifacts could occur there. Should subsequent development reveal this, then the consultant archaeologist and relevant agencies should be notified and efforts should be made to document these resources. If human remains are uncovered the provisions of Florida Statute 872.05 will apply.

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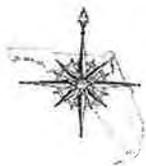
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APPENDIX I: FLORIDA SURVEY LOG



Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) Coral Reef Commons Phase I, 2014.135

Report Title (exactly as on title page) A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment of the Coral Reef Commons Parcel, Broward County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Carr, Robert S. 3. Clupper, Jim
2. Beriault, John G. 4. _____

Publication Date (year) 2015 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 48

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 #1052

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

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

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

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------|
| 1. <u>Richmond NAS</u> | 3. <u>Miller Road</u> | 5. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. <u>Goulds</u> | 4. _____ | 6. _____ | 8. _____ |

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

Name Johnson Engineering, Inc. Organization _____
Address/Phone/E-mail _____

Recorder of Log Sheet Beriault, John G. Date Log Sheet Completed 2-18-2015

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

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

- | | | |
|----------------|----------|----------|
| 1. <u>Dade</u> | 3. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ | 6. _____ |

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Name <u>GOULDS</u> Year <u>1969</u> | 4. Name _____ Year _____ |
| 2. Name <u>SOUTH MIAMI NW</u> Year <u>1969</u> | 5. Name _____ Year _____ |
| 3. Name _____ Year _____ | 6. Name _____ Year _____ |

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 2-10-15 End 3-2-15 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 139 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures pedestrian survey, shovel testing, metal detecting

Preliminary Methods (check 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
Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) library-special collection - *nonlocal* newspaper files soils maps or data
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 (check 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)
surface collection, **uncontrolled** water screen soil resistivity
shovel test-1/4" screen posthole tests magnetometer
shovel test-1/8" screen auger tests side scan sonar
shovel test 1/16" screen coring pedestrian survey
shovel test-unscreened test excavation (at least 1x2 m) unknown
other (describe): metal detection

Historical/Architectural Methods (check 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 exposed ground inspected occupant interview tax records
interior documentation local property records occupation permits unknown
other (describe): _____

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

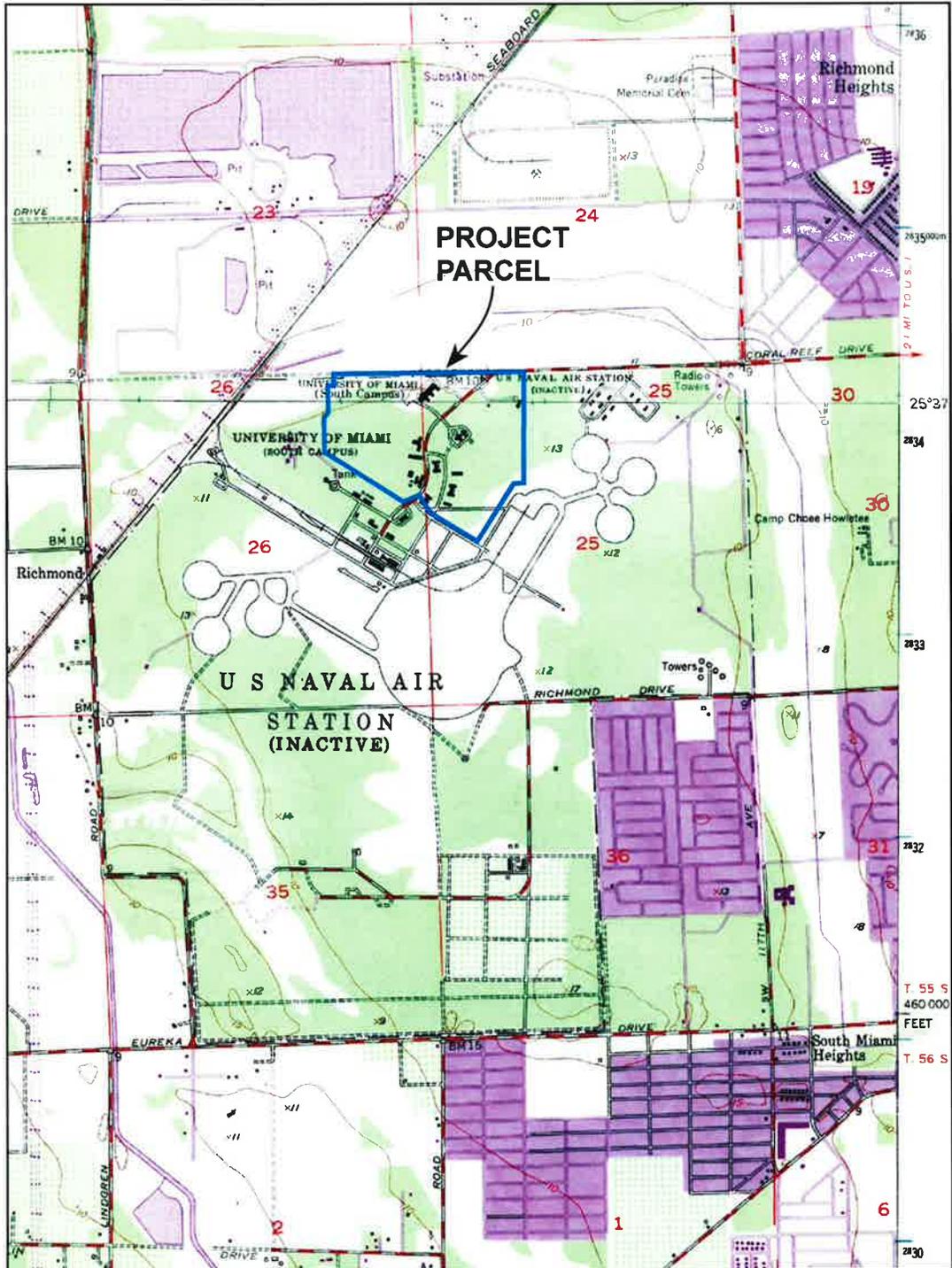
Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No
Count of Previously Recorded Sites 1 Count of Newly Recorded Sites 3
Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) DA13846 (destroyed)

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) DA14320, DA14321, DA14322

Site Forms Used: Site File Paper Form Site File Electronic Recording Form

*****REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)*****

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



USGS map of the Coral Reef Commons parcel.

TOWNSHIP 55S, RANGE 39E, SECTION 25/26

USGS map: GOULDS 1969, S MIAMI NW 1969



0 1/4 1/2
0 .4 .8



1 Mile approx.
1.6 Km. approx.

**APPENDIX II: FLORIDA SITE FORMS – DA14320, DA14321,
DA14322**



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site # DA14320
Field Date 3-2-2015
Form Date 3-18-2015
Recorder #

Original
Update

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site Name(s) Richmond Moonshine Still
Project Name Coral Reef Commons Phase I CRAS
Ownership: [X] private-profit [] private-nonprofit [] private-individual [] private-nonspecific [] city [] county [] state [] federal [] Native American [] foreign [] unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name SOUTH MIAMI USGS Date 1969 Plat or Other Map
City/Town (within 3 miles) In City Limits? [] yes [] no [] unknown County Dade
Township 55S Range 39E Section 26 1/4 section: [] NW [] SW [] SE [] NE Irregular-name:
Township Range Section 1/4 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: 100 ft S of S side of SW 152 St, 1300 ft due W of intersection w SW 127 Ave: SW on SW 127 Ave 1000 ft, NW on access rd 800 ft
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING: [X] Land (terrestrial) [] Wetland (palustrine) [] usually flooded [] usually dry [] Cave/Sink (subterranean) [] 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 [X] earthworks (historic) [] platform mound [] well
FUNCTION: [] campsite [] extractive site [] habitation (prehistoric) [] homestead (historic) [] farmstead [] village (prehistoric) [] town (historic) [] quarry
Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
1. Still for liquor 2.

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL: [] Alachua [] Archaic (nonspecific) [] Archaic, Early [] Archaic, Middle [] Archaic, Late [] Belle Glade [] Cades Pond [] Caloosahatchee [] Deptford [] Englewood [] Fort Walton [] Glades (nonspecific) [] Glades I [] Glades II [] Glades III [] Hickory Pond [] Leon-Jefferson [] Malabar I [] Malabar II [] Manasota [] Mississippian [] Mount Taylor [] 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 [X] 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 [X] insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? [] yes [] no [X] insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed) Evidence suggests the site may post-date Richmond Naval Air Station (1942-1945). More information is needed to determine its significance.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action Preservation

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO criteria, and dates.

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION and SITE BOUNDARY sections with checkboxes for various methods like 'exposed ground', 'screened shovel', 'remote sensing', etc.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m²) 400 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit surface to 20 cm below surface

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

Integrity - Overall disturbance: [] none seen [] minor [x] substantial [] major [] redeposited [] destroyed-document! [] unknown

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # Count Estimate Surface # Subsurface #

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

Checkboxes for collection selectivity: [] unknown, [] unselective, [x] selective, [] mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

Checkboxes for spatial control: [] uncollected, [] general, [] unknown, [] controlled, [] variable spatial control

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

Table for artifact categories and dispositions with rows for A - Glass, A - Nonaboriginal ceramics, etc.

Legend box: 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

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

Diagnostic list: 1. Coca Cola bottle N= 1, 2. Stoneware crock N= 1, 3. N=, 4. N=, 5. N=, 6. N=, 7. N=, 8. N=, 9. N=

ENVIRONMENT

Environment details: Nearest fresh water: Type Wetland Name Everglades Distance from site (m) 11,500

DOCUMENTATION

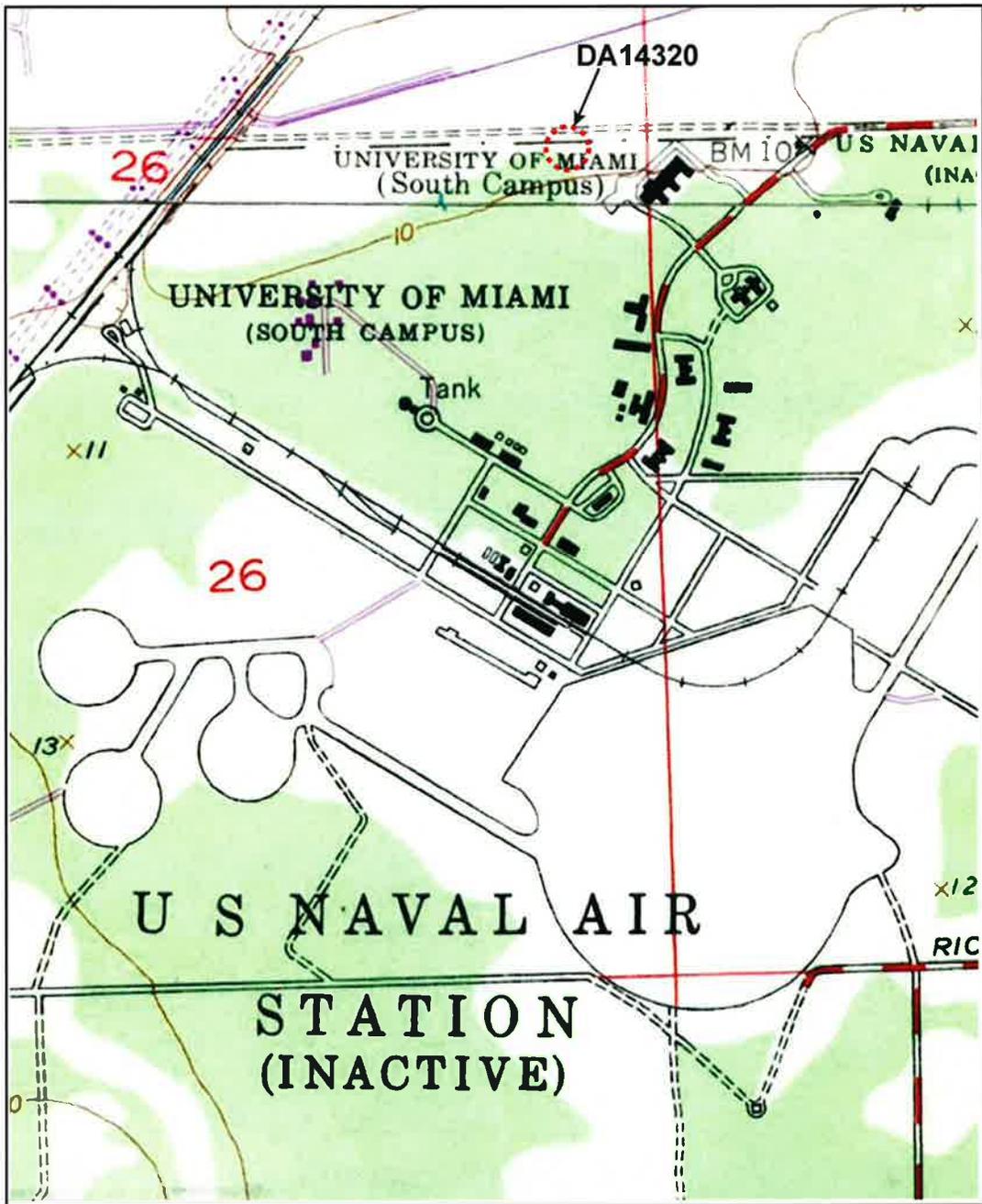
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

Documentation list: 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

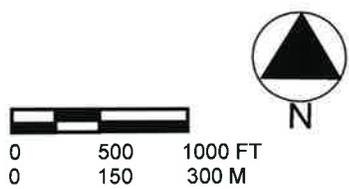
Recorder Information: Name Carr, Robert S. Affiliation Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. Address/Phone/E-mail 4800 SW 64 Ave Ste 107, Davie FL 33314

Required Attachments: 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 8DA14320.

TOWNSHIP 55S, RANGE 39E, SECTION 26
 USGS map: GOULDS 1969, S MIAMI NW 1969





ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 DA14321
Field Date 2-26-2015
Form Date 3-18-2015
Recorder #

Original
Update

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site Name(s) Richmond NAS Dispensary
Project Name Coral Reef Commons Phase I CRAS
Ownership: private-profit
Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey # (DHR only)

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS
USGS Date 1969
City/Town (within 3 miles)
Township 55S Range 39E Section 25
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 Easting Northing
Address / Vicinity / Route to: 12500 SW 152 St. From SW 152 St go SW on SW 127 Ave 1000 ft, SE on access rd 100 ft into pine woods.

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING: Land (terrestrial), Wetland (palustrine), Lake/Pond (lacustrine), River/Stream/Creek (riverine), Tidal (estuarine), Saltwater (marine)
STRUCTURES OR FEATURES: log boat, agric/farm building, burial mound, building remains, cemetery/grave, dump/refuse, earthworks (historic), fort, midden, mill, mission, mound, nonspecific, plantation, platform mound, road segment, shell midden, shell mound, shipwreck, subsurface features, surface scatter, well
FUNCTION: campsite, extractive site, habitation (prehistoric), homestead (historic), farmstead, village (prehistoric), town (historic), quarry

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL: Alachua, Archaic (nonspecific), Archaic, Early, Archaic, Middle, Archaic, Late, Belle Glade, Cades Pond, Caloosahatchee, Deptford, Englewood, Fort Walton, Glades (nonspecific), Glades I, Glades II, Glades III, Hickory Pond, Leon-Jefferson, Malabar I, Malabar II, Manasota, Mississippian, Mount Taylor, 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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed) Built in 1942 as hospital for the Richmond Naval Air Station, the structure was used by the University of Miami from 1945 until the main building was destroyed in 1992 by Hurricane Andrew. The incinerator (chimney and firebox) remains intact.
Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action Preservation, esp of the incinerator which may have been free standing. If preservation of any part is not feasible, Phase II documentation is recommended.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Includes fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION and SITE BOUNDARY checkboxes including no field check, literature search, exposed ground, screened shovel, etc.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m²) and Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit

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: 1942-45 military hospital; 1945-92 university facility for teaching and research - research programs include search for polio cure 1945-1952

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

Surface collection: area collected m² # collection units and 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

Table with 2 columns: Surface #, Subsurface # and rows for artifact categories

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

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 Wetland Name Everglades Distance from site (m) 11,500
Natural community PINE ROCKLAND 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

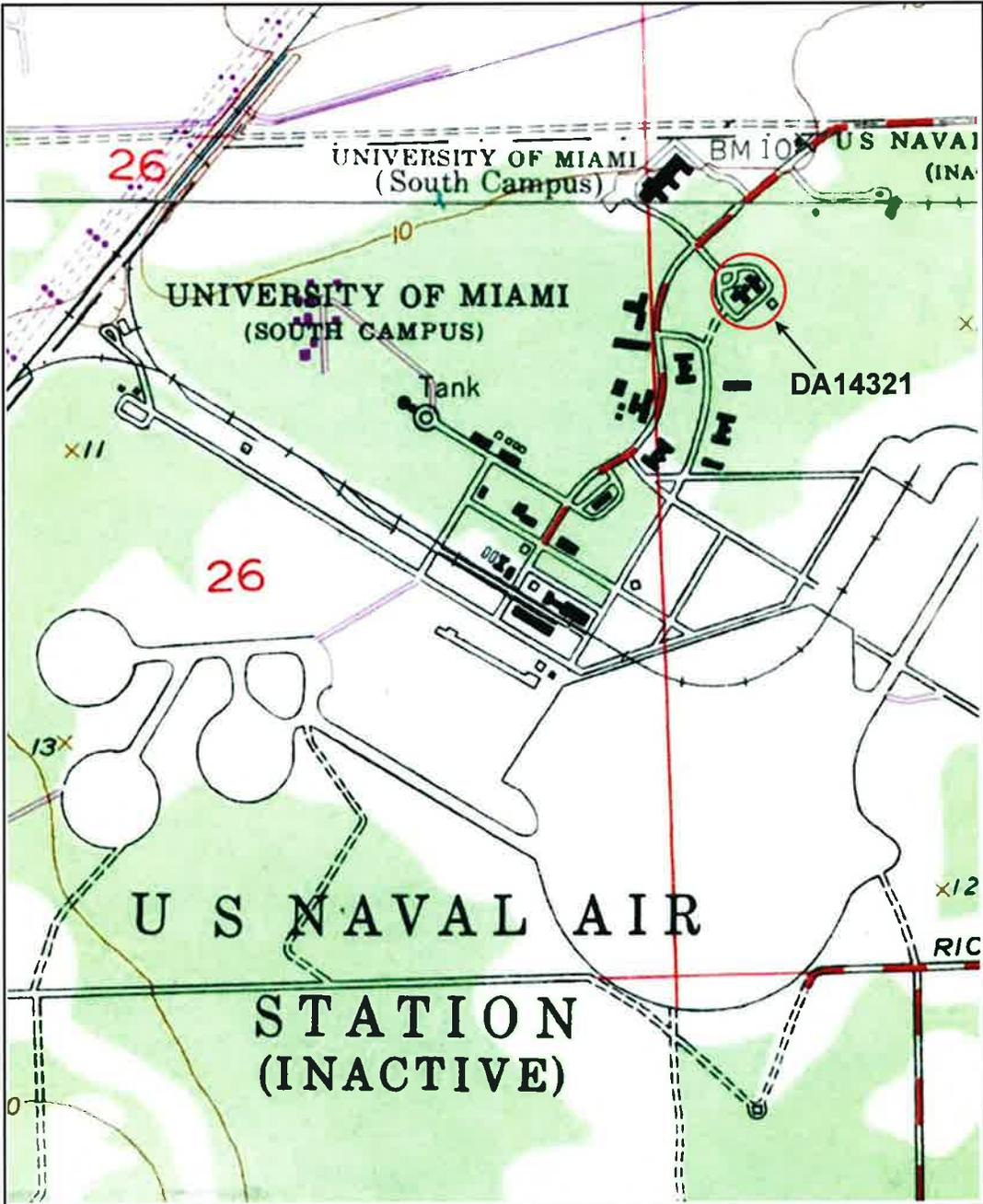
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.
2) Document type Maintaining organization

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name
Address / Phone / E-mail
Recorder Information: Name Carr, Robert S. Affiliation Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.
Address / Phone / E-mail 4800 SW 64 Ave Ste 107, Davie FL 33314 (954)792-9776/9954 archlgcl@bellsouth.net

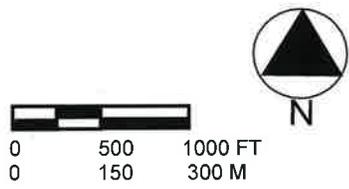
Required Attachments

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 8DA14321.

TOWNSHIP 55S, RANGE 39E, SECTION 25
 USGS map: GOULDS 1969, S MIAMI NW 1969





DA14321 Richmond NAS Dispensary site: incinerator chimney. Left: looking southeast, right: looking northwest.



DA14321:
concrete steps,
view southeast.

Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 DA14322
Field Date 2-27-2015
Form Date 3-12-2015
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) Richmond NAS Pump Station #1 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Coral Reef Commons Phase I CRAS 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

Street Number 15351 Direction SW Street Name 127 Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) From SW 152 St, SW on SW 127 Av 725 ft, SE side
USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS USGS Date 1969 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) _____ In City Limits? yes no unknown County Dade
Township 55S Range 39E Section 25 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 30-5926-000-0060 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: 1942 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Sewage treatment/Waterworks From (year): 1942 To (year): 1945
Current Use Sewage treatment/Waterworks From (year): 1945 To (year): 2015
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.) U.S. Navy 1942-1945; 1946 or later to present Miami-Dade County

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe Miami-Dade County HP Ordinance

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Shiplap 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal accordion shutters likely conceal DHS or SHS wood, one each on NE and SW elevation
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Exposed rafter tails, gable roof vents

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Modern sewer pump equipment free standing at NW end of building, enclosed in chain link fence attached to NW corners of building

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Plain, solid wood door on SE elevation under gable eave

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Narrow concrete stoop, 3 steps up with top step missing

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

Narrative Description of Resource Site appears on Richmond Naval Air Station (NAS, active 1942-45) maps as Pump Station #1; continued in use servicing NAS buildings taken over by University of Miami, and later UM campus and research buildings; now operated by Miami-Dade County.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>Military maps</u> | | | |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Carr et al. 2015, AHC Technical Report #1052, Davie. Dunn 2007, Richmond NAS Designation Report, Miami-Dade County. Macfie 1977 Richmond NAS 1942-1961, Tequesta vol. XXXVI, Miami. Hach 2004, Cold War in South Florida, NPS, Washington, DC.

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) There is some exterior deterioration but the building appears to retain its historical integrity, one of few of the NAS buildings that has survived major hurricanes in 1945 and 1992. It potentially contributes to DA1131, Richmond NAS Historic Site.

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

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| 1. <u>Architecture</u> | 3. <u>Industry</u> | 5. _____ |
| 2. <u>Military</u> | 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 <u>All materials at one location</u> | Maintaining organization <u>Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.</u> |
| Document description _____ | File or accession #s _____ |
| 2) Document type _____ | Maintaining organization _____ |
| Document description _____ | File or accession #s _____ |

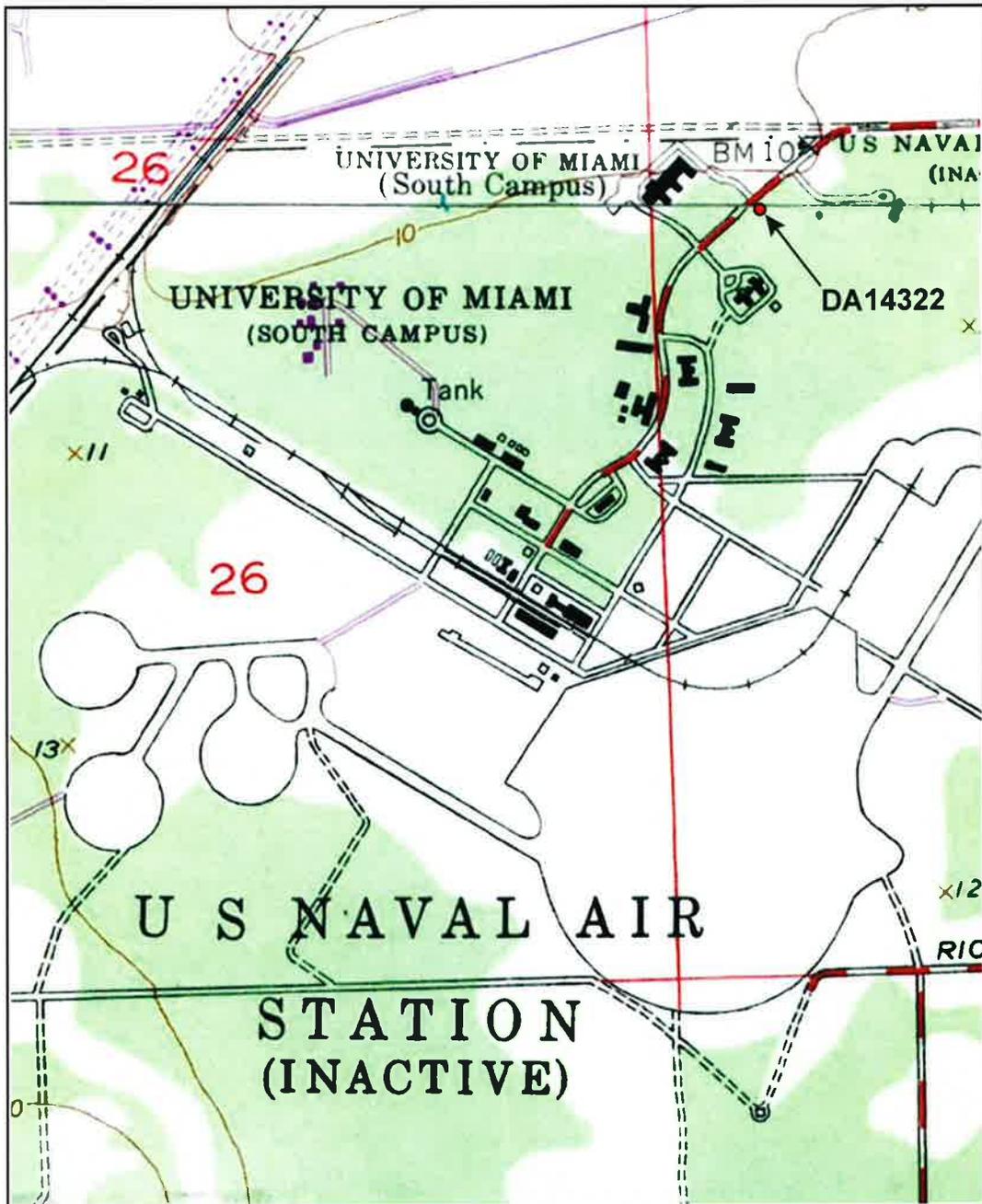
RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Harrington, Timothy A Affiliation Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.

Recorder Contact Information 4800 SW 64 Ave Ste 107, Davie FL 33314 (954) 792-9776/9954 archlqcl@bellsouth.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

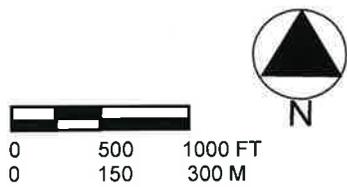
Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
 If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



USGS map of 8DA14322.

TOWNSHIP 55S, RANGE 39E, SECTION 25
 USGS map: GOULDS 1969, S MIAMI NW 1969



DA14322, Richmond
NAS Pump Station #1,
looking north.



DA14322,
looking
southwest.



A PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF 8DA14321, 8DA14322, 8DA14396 MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONSERVANCY, INC.



AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 1079
AUGUST 2015

A PHASE II CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF 8DA14321, 8DA14322, 8DA14396 MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

By:

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For:

JOHNSON ENGINEERING, INC.

AHC PROJECT NO. 2015.73, 2015.107

AHC TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 1079

AUGUST 2015



TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES	ii
CONSULTANT SUMMARY	1
PROJECT SETTING	4
LAND USE HISTORY	12
METHODOLOGY	18
SUMMARY OF SITES	20
RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	30
REFERENCES CITED	31
APPENDIX I: FIELD SPECIMEN LOG	35
APPENDIX II: FLORIDA SURVEY LOG	38
APPENDIX III: FLORIDA SITE FORMS: 8DA14321, 8DA14322, 8DA14396	42

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	USGS map depicting sites 8DA14321, 8DA14322, and 8DA14396	3
Figure 2.	1938 black and white aerial photograph of the project parcel area	6
Figure 3.	1952 black and white aerial photograph of the project parcel	7
Figure 4.	1963 black and white aerial photograph of the project parcel	8
Figure 5.	1985 black and white aerial photograph of the project parcel	9
Figure 6.	2014 color aerial orthophotograph of the project parcel	10
Figure 7.	Aerial photograph of NAS Richmond taken 9/15/1943 with the project parcel boundaries superimposed	11
Figure 8 .	View southwest of pine rocklands in area of site 8DA14396	11
Figure 9.	1942 plan of NAS Richmond with the project parcel boundaries superimposed	16
Figure 10.	1942 plan of NAS Richmond with the project parcel boundaries superimposed	17
Figure 11.	2014 color aerial orthophotograph of the project parcel depicting the location of recorded sites and Phase II testing	19
Figure 12.	Simulation grenade top found at 8DA14396	21
Figure 13.	Simulation grenade top, reverse	21
Figure 14.	M60 and M16 cartridges found at 8DA14396	22
Figure 15.	Shotgun shell base found at 8DA14396	22
Figure 16.	Meals Ready to Eat (MRE) package found at 8DA14396	23
Figure 17.	1980s MRE package from 8DA14396	23
Figure 18.	M16 rifle magazine found at 8DA14396	24
Figure 19.	M16 magazine showing blank 5.56 mm cartridges in clip	24

Figure 20.	Pill bottle found during clearing of 8DA14321	26
Figure 21.	Medicine vials found during clearing of 8DA14321	26
Figure 22.	Brass stanchion found during clearing of 8DA14396	27
Figure 23.	Floor tiles from southwest wing of 8DA14321	27
Figure 24.	View east across SE 127 th Avenue toward 8DA14322	29
Figure 25.	View southeast across SE 127 th Avenue toward 8DA14321	

CONSULTANT SUMMARY

In June to August 2015, the Archaeological & Historical Conservancy, Inc. (AHC) conducted a Phase II cultural resource assessment for Johnson Engineering of sites 8DA14321, 8DA14322, and 8DA14396. The sites lie within a 139 acre parcel located southeast and southwest of the intersection of SW 152nd Street and SW 124th Avenue in Miami-Dade County, Florida. The sites were identified during a Phase I assessment of the parcel in January to February, 2015.

This assessment was conducted to fulfill historic and cultural resource requirements for Florida Statutes Chapters 267 and the Metropolitan Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 16-A. The work and the report conform to the specifications set forth in Chapter IA-46, Florida Administrative Code.

The project parcel is located in Sections 25 and 26 in Township 55S, Range 39E (Figure 1). The parcel's natural areas are characterized by slash pine flatwoods, rocklands and a transverse glade.

This Phase II cultural resource assessment included an archival review, pedestrian survey, surface collecting, and metal detection. During the Phase I assessment, a site search with the Florida Division of Historic Resources indicated that one previously recorded site, the 1942-1945 U.S. Naval Air Station (NAS) Richmond Mess Hall, 8DA13846, was located within the project parcel, but this building was found to have been demolished in the late 1990s.

Miami-Dade County has designated several structures on County property adjacent to the project parcel as part of a Richmond NAS Historic Site, 8DA11731 (Dunns 2007). This assessment more completely documents two historic structures associated with Richmond NAS recorded during the Phase I assessment: 8DA14321, the remains of the naval base dispensary consisting of the building foundation and its incinerator; and 8DA14322, a wood frame pump station.

This assessment also documents one archaeological site, 8DA14396, newly recorded as a result of further archaeological testing in an area of the parcel where scattered munitions and military artifacts were found during Phase I.

8DA14396 is characterized by munitions, including shell casings, a smoke grenade handle, and other military artifacts indicating that a portion of the parcel was used for military exercises and likely associated with the training of anti-Castro insurgents in the 1960s and contras through the 1980s. The site is located in the pine woods southeast of 8DA14320, a moonshine still site documented and preserved within a rockland oak hammock on the north edge of the parcel in Phase I.

It is the consultant's opinion that all three sites, 8DA14321, 8DA14322, and 8DA14396 are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as part of a historic district, potentially contributing to resource group 8DA11731, the Richmond NAS

Historic Site. 8DA14322, which is still in use as a pump station, is potentially eligible individually.

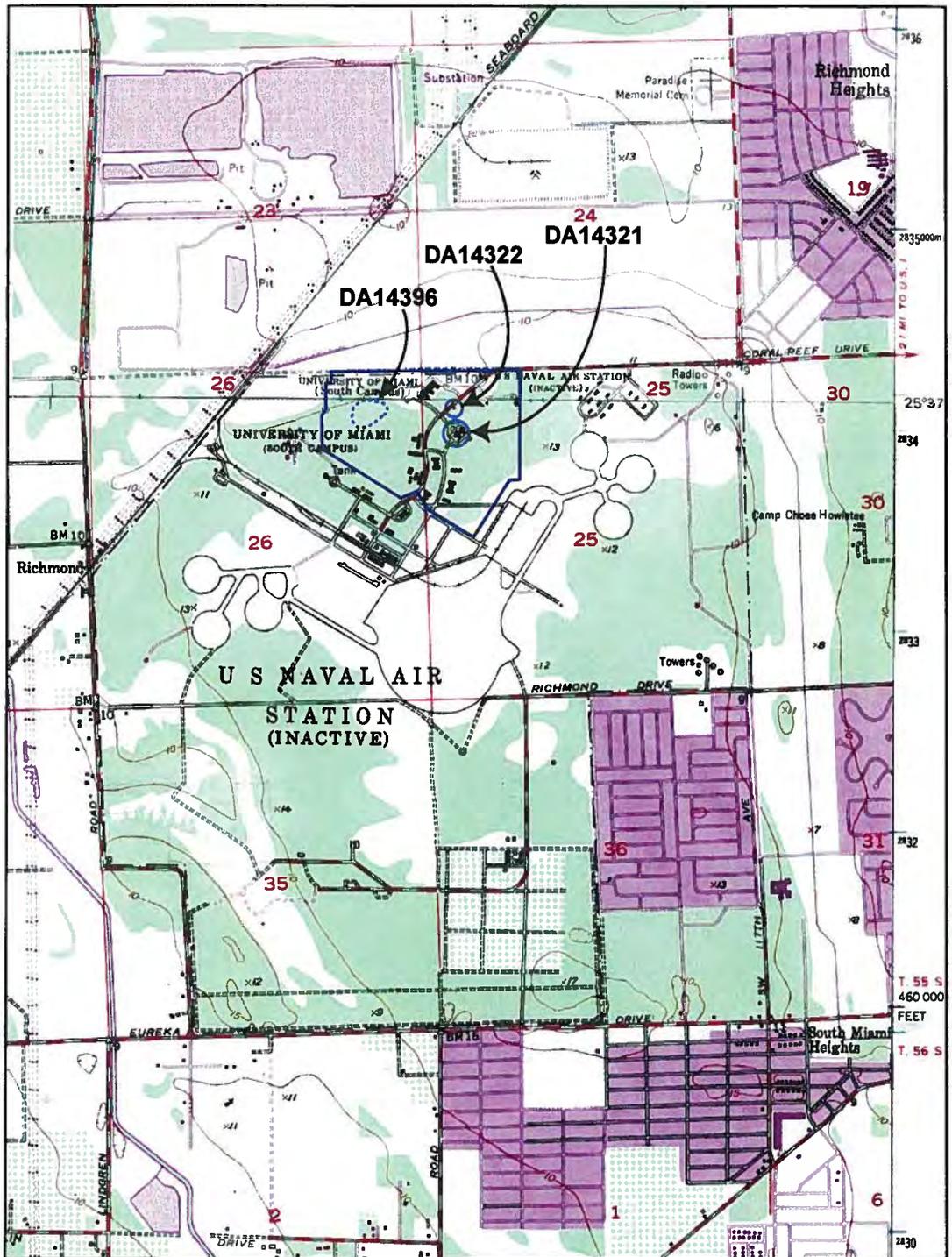


Figure 1. USGS map depicting sites 8DA14321, 8DA14322, and 8DA14396.

-  = LOCATION OF STRUCTURE OR RUINS
-  = AREA OF ARTIFACT SCATTER
-  = PROJECT PARCEL



TOWNSHIP 55S, RANGE 39E, SECTION 25/26
 USGS map: GOULDS 1969, S MIAMI NW 1969

0 1/4 1/2 1 Mile approx.
 0 .4 .8 1.6 Km. approx.

PROJECT SETTING

The Coral Reef Commons parcel is located in southeast central Miami-Dade County. The parcel consists of 137.89 acres abutting SW 152nd Street (Coral Reef Street) to the north. The project consists of an irregular area in Sections 25 and 26, Township 55 South, Range 39 East. The parcel is bounded on the north by SW 152nd Street, on the east by SW 124th Avenue, and on the south and west by US Army and FAA-US Air Force reservations. The relevant USGS maps are Goulds and South Miami NW.

The geology of the general area is characterized by exposed and solutioned "rockland", fine-grained limestone mantled by shallow patches of marly and sandy soils that are typical of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge. This soil type is Opalocka Sand/Rock outcrop complex according to the Miami-Dade County Soil Survey. The subject parcel was once part of a pine rocklands on the western "slope" of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge intersected by transverse glades or flow channels bordering and interfacing with the eastern edge of the Everglades located approximately two miles west of the subject parcel. Rock outcrops and solution holes occur across the parcel's hammock. Solution holes occur within the bedrock. Most of the solution holes are less than one meter in diameter.

Most of the vegetative/topographic association of the area is pine rockland. The dominant plant is 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. The pine rocklands rises to gentle ridges and knolls, with the edge of the ridge rising about two feet above the transverse glade.

The pines on this parcel were devastated by Hurricane Andrew in 1992, but they have reemerged as new growth now averaging 1-8 feet in height. The project parcel has been impacted by developmental activity and the invasion of exotic plant species; the most prominent are Burma reed (*Nerodia* sp.), napier grass, and brazillian pepper, which form dense, almost impenetrable stands and grass thickets in portions of the parcel.

Snaking through this pine rocklands is a network of transverse glades. Historically, these were flow channels across the rock rim of the Atlantic Coastal Ridge that enabled water flow out of the Everglades eastward towards the coast during times of high water generally during the summer months. These transverse glades were usually characterized as winding channel-like sloughs, typically with marl prairie grassland marshes with deeper marl soils and little exposed limestone. The dominant plants were grasses and sedges such as sawgrass, wire grass, *Muhlenbergia* grass, and a variety of succulent plants and wildflowers. The trend of these transverse glades was generally east and west. One transverse glade hugged the northern

boundary of the subject parcel near SW 152 Street; it historically trended south and east toward the Black Creek area near the coast.

Extending along the northern border of the parcel is a rockland hammock characterized by relatively low-canopy oak and palmetto. This hammock abuts a large transverse glade that historically drained easterly, extending across the extreme northern portion of the parcel.

The prehistoric Indians of the area may have used the pine rockland areas as hunting grounds and to gather "coontee", a native cycad, *Zamia floridana*, from the roots of which they produced an edible starch. The transverse glades provided canoe routes from the coast to the Everglades interior. The Indians established camps along transverse glades.

In 1938 the parcel was undeveloped. The 1938 aerial photograph indicates at least two trails traversing the parcel from north to south (Figure 2). The trails may represent logging roads. The western trail crosses the pinewoods through a transverse glade. The eastern trail terminates at a small clearing on the upland rim of the glade. It is possible that the clearing was for a camp. An irregular section of the parcel was impacted by construction of Richmond NAS in 1942 (Figure 3), expanded between 1946 and 1970 by the University of Miami, representing a developed area of 31% of the parcel. Apart from the functioning sewer pump station (DA14322) operated by Miami-Dade County, the buildings that remain are abandoned and the parcel is vacant.

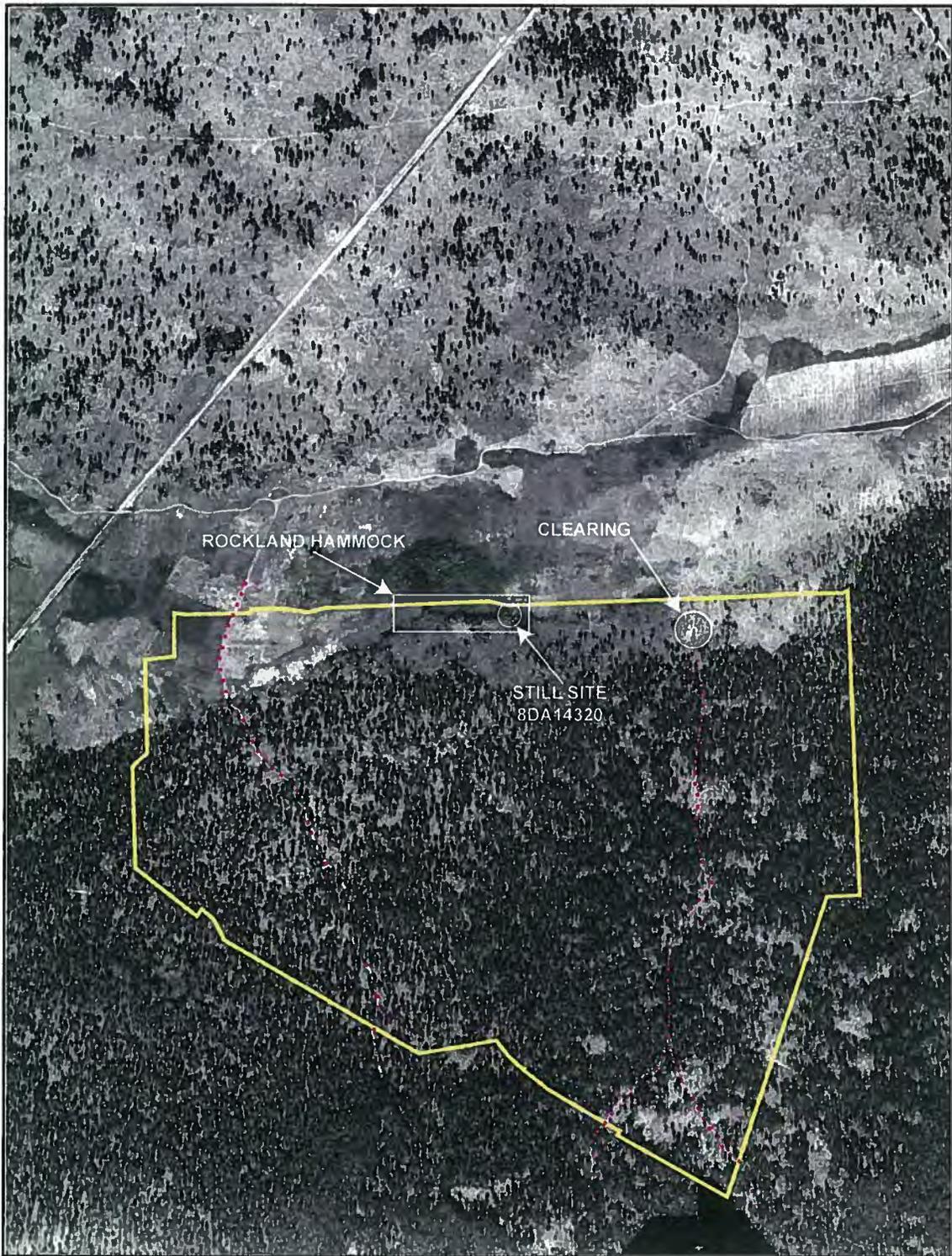


Figure 2. 1938 black and white aerial photograph of the Coral Reef Commons parcel. Note transverse glade north of the parcel.

 = TRAIL





Figure 3. 1952 black and white aerial photograph of the former Richmond Naval Air Station showing the location of cultural resources documented in the 2015 Phase II assessment. Lintels and footprints of the blimp hangers that survived the hurricane and fire of 1945 are visible at the bottom of the frame.



0 250 500
0 75 150

1000 Feet approx.
300 Meters approx.



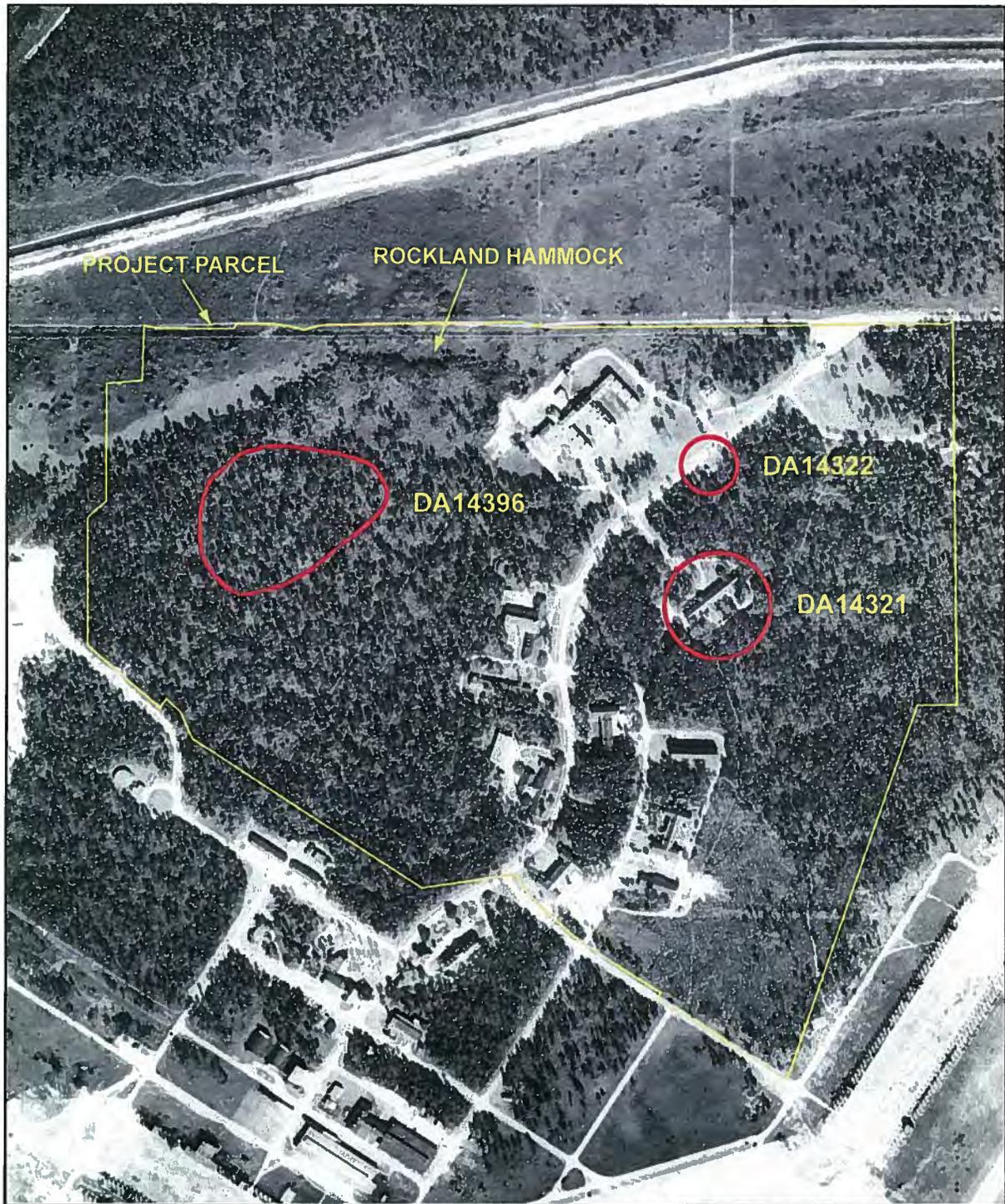


Figure 4. 1963 black and white aerial photograph of the former Richmond Naval Air Station showing the location of cultural resources documented in the 2015 Phase II assessment.





Figure 5. 1985 black and white aerial photograph of the project parcel showing the location of cultural resources documented in the 2015 Phase II assessment.

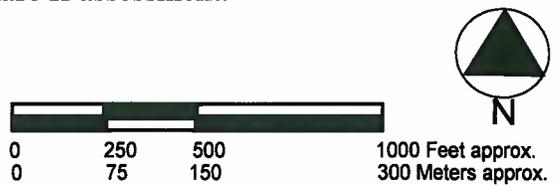




Figure 6. 2014 color aerial orthophotograph of the project parcel showing the location of cultural resources documented in the 2015 Phase II assessment.





Figure 7. Aerial photograph of NAS Richmond taken 9/15/1943 looking west with project parcel boundaries (A) superimposed. Arrow B indicates location/direction of photo below.
PHOTO: NAVAL HISTORY HERITAGE AND COMMAND, PHOTO ARCHIVES.



Figure 8. View southwest of pine rocklands in area of site DA14396; see location above.

LAND USE HISTORY

The project parcel was originally part of the Richmond Naval Air Station, a 2,107 acre plot purchased by the Federal Government in 1942 from the Model Land Company. A summary of the land history is provided below.

THE SAWMILL PERIOD AND THE TIMBER INDUSTRY

Prior to World War II, the pinewoods of Miami-Dade County was occupied by numerous sawmills, each of which was associated with and often surrounded by a cluster of dwellings occupied by mill employees. Some of these communities prospered and became full-fledged towns, while others were abandoned after stands of the local timber, known as Dade County pine, were harvested and exhausted. Aventina was a sawmill community founded by Drake Lumber Company. It boasted a post office established in 1916 and a commissary that continued to at least 1924. The exact location of Aventina is unknown, but it may have occupied the same general area as the Air Station¹.

The Drake Lumber Company was one of the largest businesses in Dade County. Headquartered in Princeton in 1910 they operated an eight mile logging railroad of 4' 8 1/2" gauge with three additional miles under construction and five miles contemplated. They had one locomotive and a mill of 40,000 feet capacity. In 1912 they had a 12 mile logging railroad and a 50,000 foot capacity mill. In 1917 and 1920 they show a 20 mile logging railroad.² Some time after 1924 a new sawmill operated by the Richmond Lumber Company came to the area and the resulting community was named Richmond. This community was displaced when the air station was constructed and the station inherited its name.³

THE NAVAL AIR STATION AND THE WAR YEARS

In 1942 the U.S. Navy purchased 2,107 acres of rural Dade County pine rocklands from the Model Land Company. The land was specifically purchased to provide a base (later named Richmond Naval Air Station) for a squadron of blimps which was viewed as an important component of the war effort against Germany. The blimps were to provide a defense against the large fleet of German U-Boats that was operating in the Atlantic, the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. South Florida was selected as an ideal location for the squadron's operation.

The Richmond Naval Air Station (NAS) was the Navy's second largest airship station (the largest being the one in Lakehurst New Jersey.) Three immense airship hangars and a network of support buildings and barracks were built quickly. In the summer of 1942 the first airship arrived at the base. Richmond NAS was home to ZP-21, the largest squadron of airships in the Navy. Five more squadrons and a dozen smaller K-Ship bases reported to NAS Richmond. Its three hangars were the largest wooden buildings on earth at that time (16 stories). The three hangars were touted by the Navy as being "hurricane proof".

¹ Cuban Information Archives 1998-2006

² Anonymous 2003-2008

³ Macfie 1977

The Navy's first giant M-Class Airships were assigned to NAS Richmond for testing and deployment. From its headquarters, NAS Richmond oversaw the defense of the Panama Canal, and anti-submarine warfare in the Battle of the Atlantic and the Gulf Sea Frontier. PBYS, fighters, and other HTAs (Heavier than Air aircraft) routinely landed at NAS Richmond's airstrip."⁴

In addition to the huge blimp hangars, at least 43 support buildings were constructed including barracks, officers quarters, a dispensary, a brig, a laundry, and even a pigeon loft. This was a very busy period the squadron's blimps. Between November 1943 and May 1945 they clocked seven hundred thirty continuous and consecutive days on patrol. The number of successful enemy torpedo attacks in south Florida dropped from 114 in 1942 to only 4 in 1943.⁵

THE HURRICANE AND FIRE OF SEPTEMBER 14, 1945

Cantillo et al. best relate the events of September 14th: "As the Hurricane of 1945 approached, 14 K-Ships stood moored in the cavernous hangars. Another 11 airships were deflated and crated for space. Aircraft from NAS Fort Lauderdale, NAS Opa Locka, and NAS Key West, and TBMs, F-4 Hellcats, Widgeons, patrol and cargo planes arrived at NAS Richmond and were brought into the hangars totaling in all 213 naval aircraft.

Eastern Air Lines requested hangar space for its aircraft. Embry-Riddle Aviation School, which had trained thousands of military aviators, also appealed for safe haven for its fleet of Steerman trainer biplanes. The Base granted permission and 152 more planes joined the Navy blimps and aircraft in the hangars (making a total of 365 aircraft, not including the blimps). One hundred automobiles and trucks were also stored in the hangars. About mid afternoon the hurricane came ashore and NAS Richmond was directly in its path. Shortly after 5 PM, a fire broke out in Hangar One. High winds spread the fire to the other hangars and within minutes, all three hangars were ablaze. The hangars and their contents were a total loss. It was the largest fire of 1945, assessed at \$30 million (in 1945 dollars). The damage constitutes the largest peacetime loss of federal property, in the shortest time, on record".⁶

Almost immediately following the hurricane the Navy initiated the deactivation of the station. One of the problems encountered in the clean-up stage is described as follows: "The damage to the base created by a sequence of events as unusual as those of the September 15 hurricane and fire could be expected to manifest itself in an unusual way. As the structures exploded, burned and were blown about by the winds, the tons of nails that affixed tar paper to roofs and wooden support struts to their main members littered almost the entire base. So immediate were the problems caused by this, that large make-shift electromagnets mounted on Navy trucks slowly scoured the roads and runways to make travel through the base possible. As late as 1958, University personnel had to rake these rusty remnants after a hard rain".⁷

⁴ Cantillo et al. 2005

⁵ Freeman 2002, 2007

⁶ Cantillo et al. 2005

⁷ Macfie 1977

THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

Nearly as soon as the Navy began considering deactivation of Richmond, administration officials at the University of Miami began to consider establishing a south campus at the location. A committee was formed and negotiations were started even before the official deactivation in February of 1946. The University formally accepted Richmond under the terms of a 50 year lease on October 4, 1946.⁸

That same year the University of Miami began operating at the new South Campus, a 139 acre parcel carved from the former Richmond NAS. Initially, the South Campus was used as a general education facility, serving as many as 1100 students, and included housing, dining and recreational facilities utilizing the wooden buildings constructed by the Navy in 1942. Apparently, despite the availability of such benefits as a four lane bowling alley and a hardwood floor gymnasium, students never really accepted the new campus, considering it too remote and hard to reach. From 1948 to 2012, the facility was used as a research center and storage area.

THE CIA PERIOD

From 1961 until 1968, a covert operations and intelligence gathering station known variously as JM WAVE, JM/WAVE or WAVE STATION operated at the Richmond station, which was still owned by the U.S. Government. It was headquartered in Building 25, which had earlier been an important part of the University campus layout. At around the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis (late 1962–early 1963), CIA activities peaked at Richmond. As many as 400 professional operatives (possibly as many as 100 based within Cuba) and an estimated 15,000 anti-Castro Cuban exiles were on the payroll. In addition, The CIA operated what has been described as the third largest Navy in the Caribbean area, ranking behind only the fleets of the United States and Cuban Governments.⁹ The facts of the secret base became publicly known in 1964 when Look magazine published an article exposing the operation. University authorities denied having any knowledge of the CIA operation, but this was disputed by some. By 1968, the covert operation was becoming less important. Additionally, there were fears that public awareness of the base would prove embarrassing to the university, and the CIA operation was moved to a smaller facility on Miami Beach.¹⁰

THE LAND EXCHANGE

In 2005, The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers publish a Final Environmental Assessment report¹¹ of a proposed land exchange with the University of Miami. This exchange mainly concerned the southern boundary of the project parcel and basically made a straight property line of one that had previously been contorted. This land exchange has since been finalized. Today, the only remains of the NAS on the parcel are the concrete pads of some of the wooden buildings and remains of the concrete block foundation of the dispensary including its incinerator (DA14321)

⁸ Macfie 1977

⁹ Hach 2004

¹⁰ Cuban Information Archives 1998-2006

¹¹ Cantillo et al. 2005

and a wood-frame sewer pump station (DA14322). Most of the buildings were destroyed by Hurricane Andrew in 1992 and the debris cleared by the General Services Administration.

South of the project parcel, portions of the NAS property are still in use by the U.S. Army and were in use until at least 2004 by a number of other U.S. government agencies including the Air Force and a CIA Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) station, monitoring Cuban and other foreign open source material.¹²

¹² Hach 2004

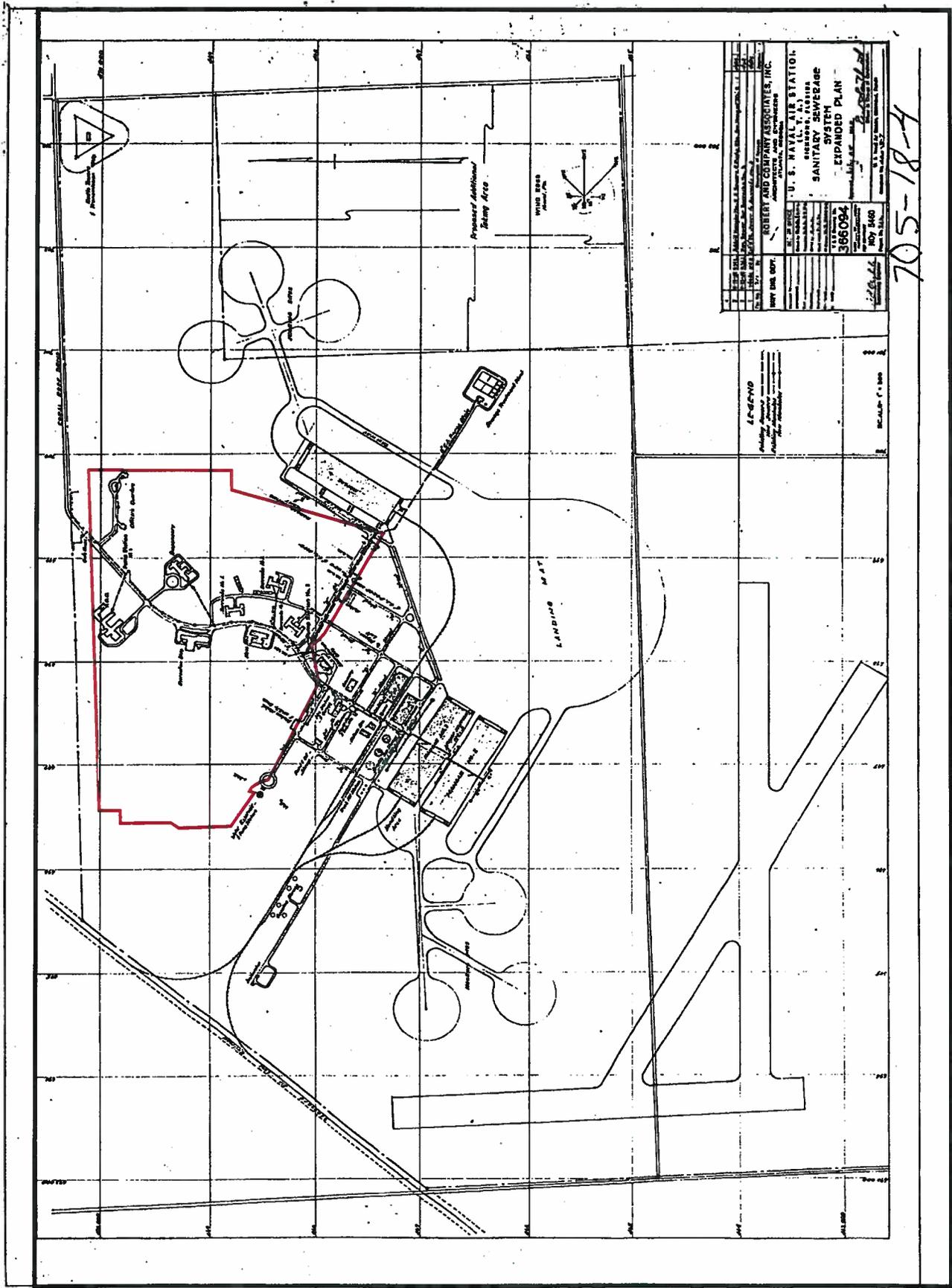


Figure 9. 1942 plan of NAS Richmond with the project parcel boundaries superimposed.

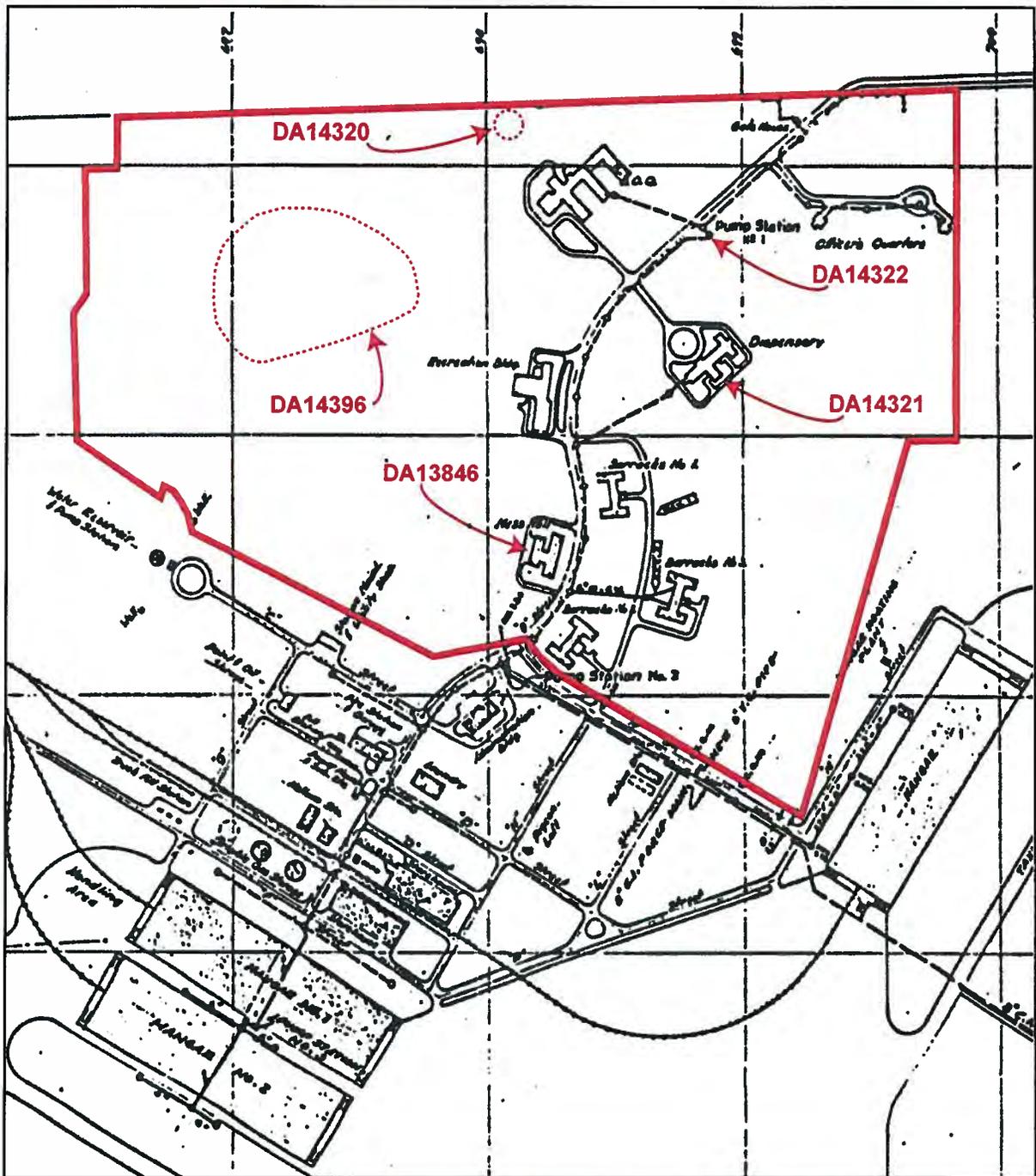


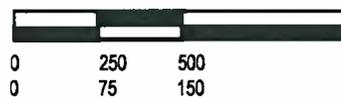
Figure 10. Detail of 1942 NAS Richmond plan, noting recorded sites in relation to the portion of the air station within the project parcel.

DA13846 = NAS RICHMOND BUILDING 21 (MESS HALL)—DEMOLISHED

DA14320 = STILL SITE (RUINS)

DA14321 = NAS RICHMOND DISPENSARY SITE (RUINS)

DA14322 = NAS RICHMOND PUMP STATION #1



1000 Ft. approx.
300 M. approx.

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 the previous cultural resource reports for sites in the project 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. A site search with the Florida Division of Historic Resources determined that one previously recorded site lay within the project parcel.

RESEARCH DESIGN

It was the objective of the Phase II assessment to further document site 8DA14396 to determine the extent of the site and its significance. Likewise, DA14321, the Richmond NAS Dispensary remains, was to be further documented and the site form updated with additional information acquired by clearing the area of dense vegetation for measurement and photography. The site form for DA1432, Pump Station #1, was also updated with additional information gained from inspection of the interior.

FIELDWORK

Transects were extended at ten meter intervals west to east across site 8DA14396, and these transects were walked and subjected to metal detection using a White Spectrum. All artifacts were located with GPS coordinates, mapped, and collected. A field map was maintained.

The perimeter of DA14321 was cleared first by bush hog and then by hand, and the visible portions of the foundation were measured and photographed systematically, and a plan of the foundation was drawn. Some artifacts were exposed during clearing and collected. The interior of DA14322 was inspected, the building was measured and photographed, and its plan was drawn.

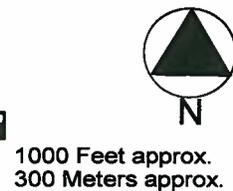
COLLECTIONS

All collected cultural materials, photographs, maps, and field notes repose at the AHC office in Davie.



Figure 11. 2014 color aerial orthophotograph of the project parcel depicting the location of recorded sites and Phase II testing.

- = SHOVEL TEST (NEGATIVE)
- = TRANSECT
- = ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
- = HISTORIC STRUCTURE



Summary of Sites

Site Name:	CIA Wave Station
State Site Number:	8DA14396
Environmental Setting:	Rockland pines
Location:	Township 55S, Range 39E, Section 26
Site Type:	Military
Site Function:	CIA training ground for clandestine operations
Description:	The site is located in a pine woods and is characterized by a shallow (less than 10 cmbs) scatter of military artifacts, particularly spent, blank cartridges. Most of the artifacts appear to be located in remnant clearings, suggesting tents and other training appurtenances and activities (Figure 5).
Chronology:	Historic: 20 th century (ca. 1961-1986)
Collections:	Bullet cartridges (FS 2, 3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19, 22-25, 28-32, 34-36, 40-45); grenade top (FS 7, 12, 26, 33, 47))
Previous Research:	Hach 2004
Preservation Quality:	Good
Ownership:	Private
Significance:	The site is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places based on criterion A, its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, i.e. the Cold War.

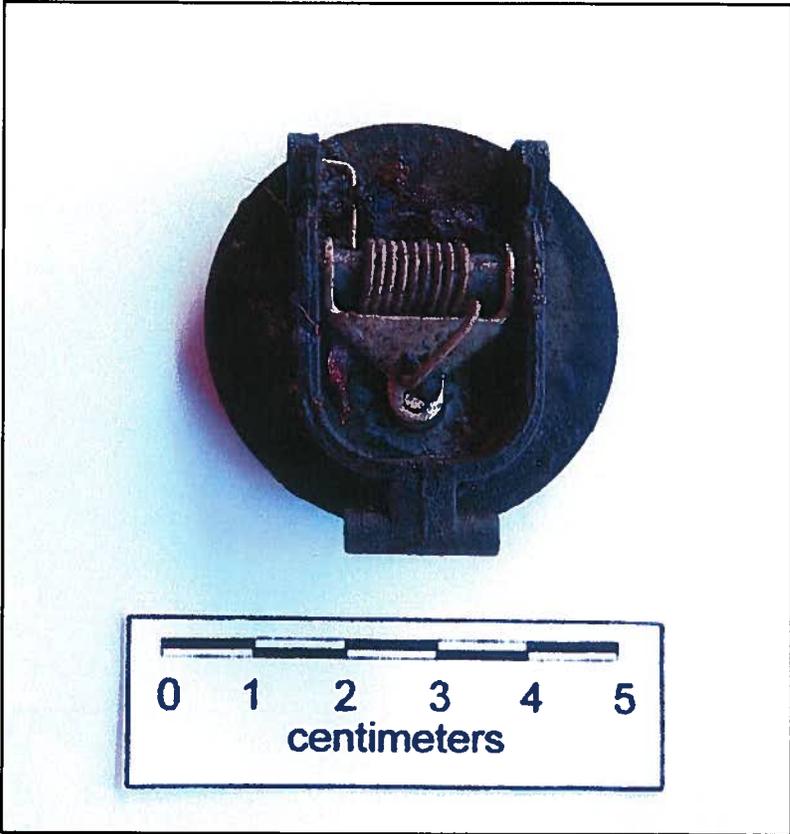


Figure 12. Simulation
grenade top, found at
DA14396.

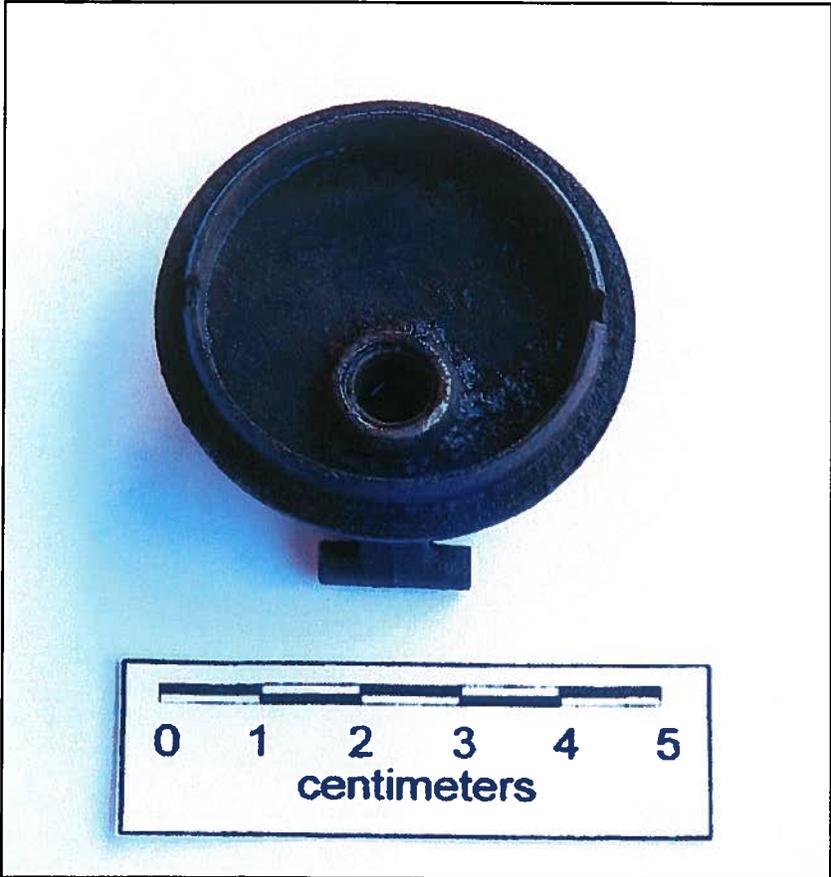


Figure 13. Simulation
grenade top, reverse.

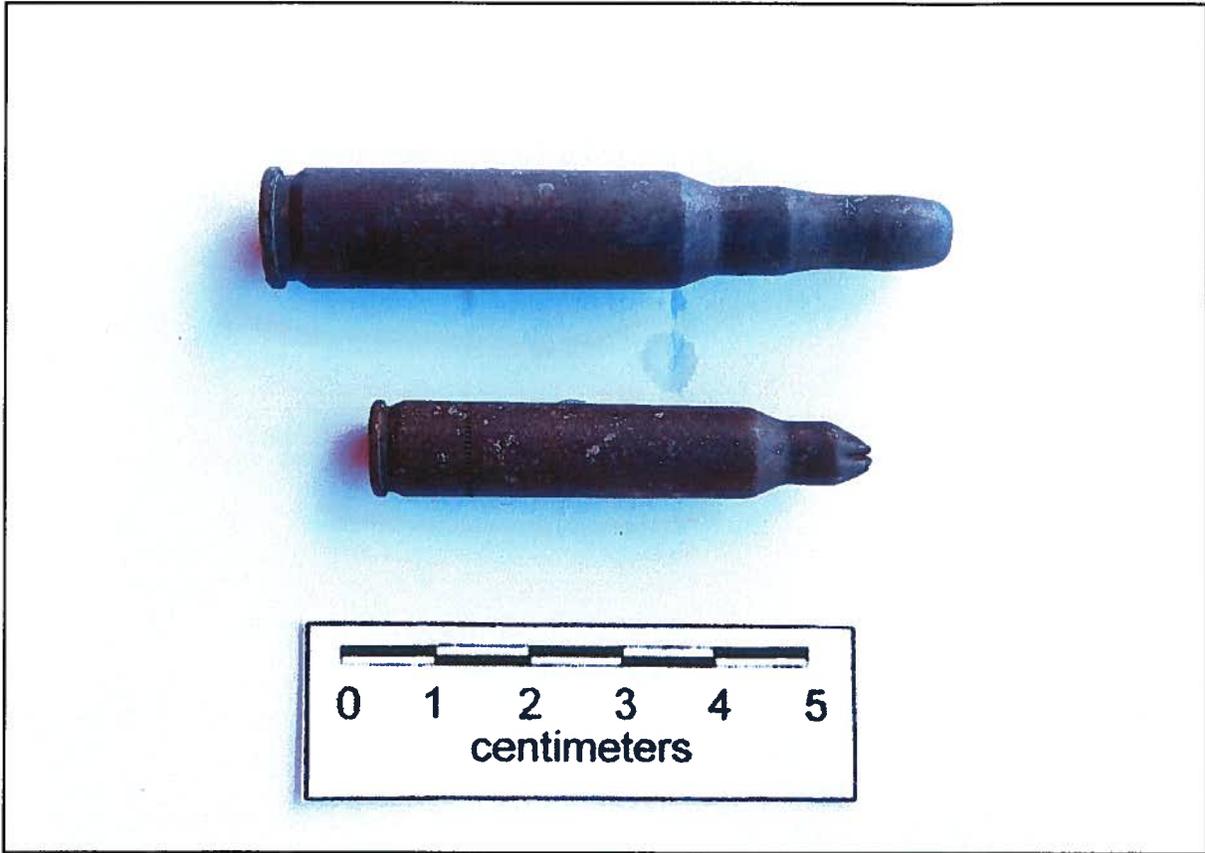


Figure 14. Top: M60 machine gun 7.62 mm cartridge; bottom: M16 rifle 5.56 mm cartridge found at DA14396.

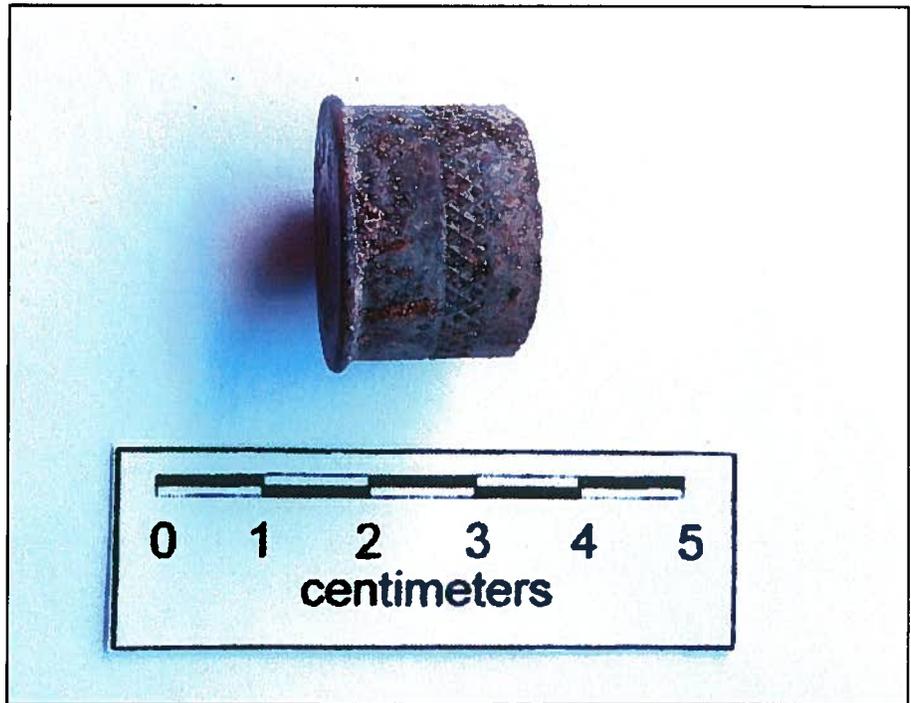


Figure 15.
Shotgun shell
base found at
DA14396.

Figure 16. Meals Ready to Eat (MRE) package from DA14396.



Figure 17. 1980s MRE package from DA14396.



Figure 18. M16 rifle magazine found at DA14396.

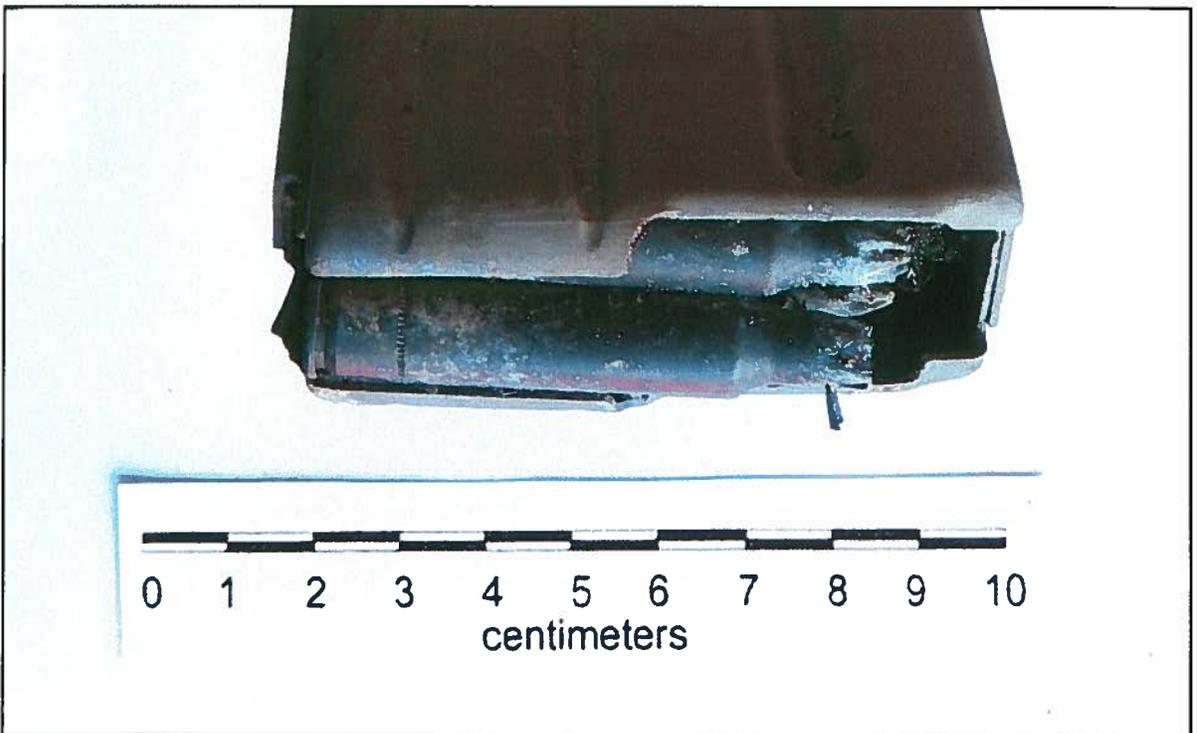


Figure 19. M16 magazine showing blank 5.56 mm cartridges in clip, DA14396.

Site Name: Richmond NAS Dispensary

State Site Number: 8DA14321

Environmental Setting: Pine flatwoods

Location: Township 55S, Range 39E, Section 26

Site Type: Building remains/foundation

Site Function: Military: hospital

Description: What remains of the naval air station dispensary includes the incinerator, consisting of a chimney and furnace, and the hospital foundation, consisting of the concrete steps and lobby floor of the building's six wings and connecting concrete block stem wall. The footprint of the building appears on early plot plans as a twin-hafted dagger shape with entrances at each end. The incinerator—chimney and furnace—are freestanding structures. The wood structure of the building was destroyed by Hurricane Andrew in 1992, the debris cleared, and the remains were subsequently overgrown with woods and scrub.

Chronology: Historic: World War II, built 1942

Preservation Quality: N/A

Ownership: Private

Significance: The site is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A as part of resource group 8DA11731, the Richmond Naval Air Station Historic Site.

Figure 20. Pill bottle found during clearing of DA14321.



Figure 21. Medicine vials found during clearing of DA14321.

Figure 22.
Brass stanchion
found during
clearing of
DA14321.

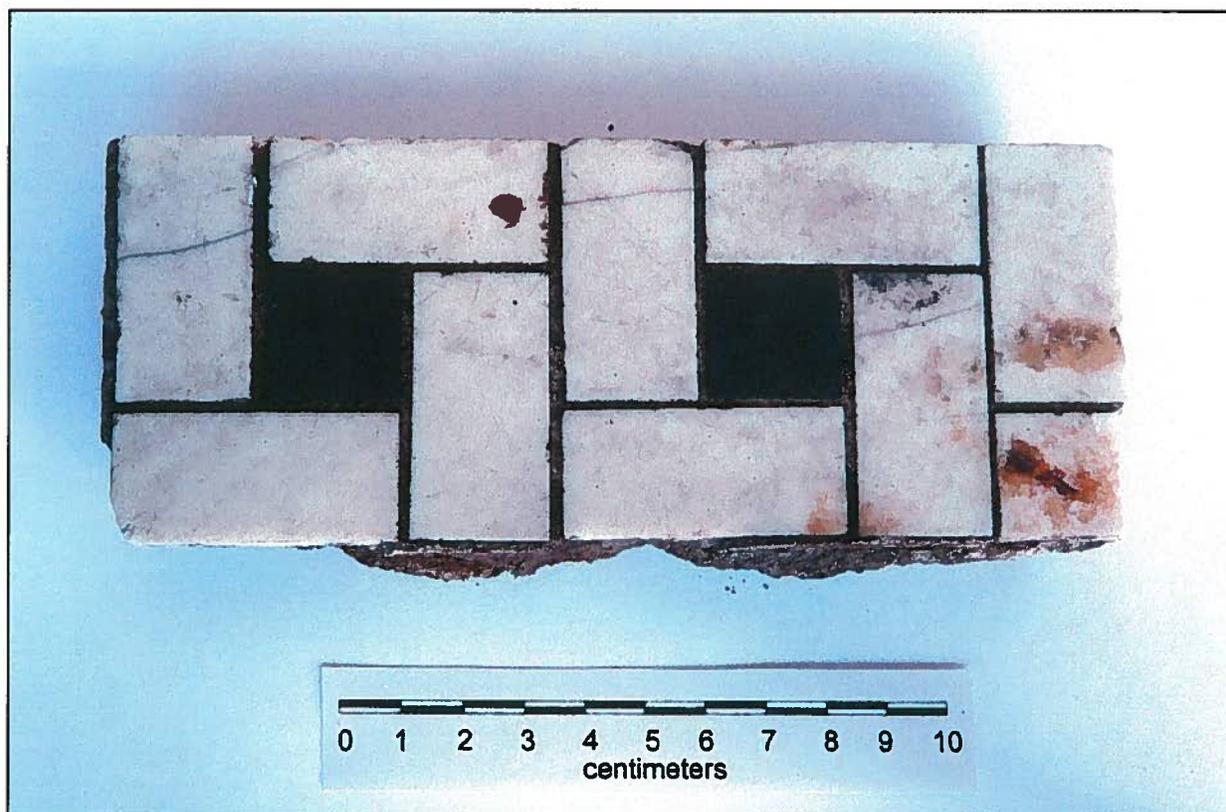


Figure 23. Floor tiles from southwestern wing of DA14321.

Site Name: Richmond NAS Pump Station #1

State Site Number: 8DA14322

Environmental Setting: Pine flatwoods

Location: Township 55S, Range 39E, Section 26

Site Type: Building

Site Function: Military: sanitary sewer pump station

Description: The structure is a one-room, single story, gable-roofed, frame vernacular utility building. The concrete block and poured concrete foundation extends ten feet below ground to form a basement housing the pump equipment; it extends two feet above ground as a stem wall supporting a wood frame cabin. Wood brackets, exposed rafter tails, and shiplap siding are the only decorative features. The station is still in service as Miami Dade Water and Sewer Department Pump Station 678.

Chronology: Historic: World War II, built 1942

Preservation Quality: Good, although with some deterioration of exterior fabric and outside framing.

Ownership: Private

Significance: The site is potential eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A individually and as a part of resource group 8DA11731, the Richmond Naval Air Station Historic Site.



Figure 24. View east across SE 127th Avenue toward Pump Station #1, DA14322.



Figure 25. View southeast across SE 127th Avenue toward Dispensary site, DA14321.

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This Phase II cultural resource assessment documented three previously unrecorded sites on the Coral Reef Commons parcel: 8DA14320, 8DA14321, 8DA14396. Site DA14321 is the remains (masonry foundation and brick and iron incinerator) of a hospital, and DA14322 is a single story wood frame building still in use as a sewer pumping station. DA14321 and DA14322 were built as part of the World War II era Richmond Naval Air Station which encompassed the project parcel from 1942 to 1945. DA14396 (CIA training ground) is an area of pine woodland used during the Cold War period (ca. 1961-1986) when the CIA had a presence on the former navy base.

A Phase I assessment conducted in early 2015 (Carr et al.) indicated that overall the parcel, a pine rockland, has a low probability for prehistoric archaeological sites. However, in an oak hammock visible on 1938 and 1952 aerial photographs a moonshine still site, DA14320, was identified; and shovel testing and metal detecting in the pine woods south of the hammock resulted in the discovery of a scatter of munitions suggesting that at least a portion of the parcel was used for military exercises, triggering this Phase II testing, resulting in the documentation of DA14396.

It is the consultant's opinion that the site of the dispensary DA14321 is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion A as part of a historic district (DA11731). Pump Station DA14322 is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion A both individually and as part of historic district DA11731. This site should be preserved if feasible; however, this assessment provides additional documentation if the site cannot be preserved.

The CIA Wave Station site, DA14396, was determined to be a superficial scatter of "dummy" blank munitions and other military artifacts consistent with night-fighting training, guerilla warfare, and other types of combat. In one location an M16 magazine loaded with blank cartridges (Figures 18-19) was found. At least 75-100 5.56 mm blank cartridges were found. Ration packets, buckles, and two U.S. coins (one dated 1965 and the other 1985) suggest activities during that period. The 1985 aerial photograph (Figure 5) of the parcel shows clearings and trails across the site, indicating they were the focus of military training including likely tent locations. It is the consultant's opinion that the site is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register based on criterion A, association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and preservation is recommended if feasible.

Although most of the project parcel is regarded as having a low probability for prehistoric archaeological sites, and systematic shovel testing conducted across the parcel found no prehistoric sites, there is a small potential that archaeological features or artifacts could occur there. If other resources are found then relevant agencies should be notified and efforts should be made to document these resources. If human remains are uncovered the provisions of Florida Statute 872.05 will apply.

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APPENDIX I: FIELD SPECIMEN LOG – 8DA14396

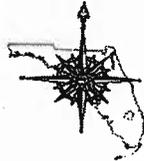
APPENDIX I: FIELD SPECIMEN LOG - 8DA14396

FS	Bag Contents	Comments	Collector's Name	Date
1	Bolt		AN; CC; JM	6/22/2015
2	RGA brass blank cartridges		AN; CC; JM	6/22/2015
3	5.56 blank cartridges		AN; CC; JM	6/22/2015
4	Cans		AN; CC; JM	6/22/2015
5	5.56 (2) blank MRE Trash		AN; CC; JM	6/22/2015
6	N/A	Neg. find	AN; CC; JM	6/22/2015
7	Possible flash bang top or simulation grenade top		AN; CC; JM	6/22/2015
8	5.56 blank cartridges		AN; CC; JM	6/22/2015
9	5.56 Bank Screw		AN; CC; JM	6/22/2015
10	5.56 blank cartridge		AN; CC; JM	6/22/2015
11	5.56 blank cartridges (6)		AN; CC; JM	6/22/2015
12	Possible Flash Bang top and 5.56 Brass or Simulation Grenade Top		AN; CC; JM	6/22/2015
13	5.56 cartridges (6); Nail (1); Brass		AN; CC; JM	6/22/2015
14	7.62 (MGO) blank (3)		AN; CC; JM	6/24/2015
15	N/A	Neg. find	AN; CC; JM	6/24/2015
16	N/A	Neg. find	AN; CC; JM	6/24/2015
17	U.S 25 cts coin (1965)		AN; CC; JM	6/24/2015
18	N/A	Neg. find	AN; CC; JM	6/24/2015
19	M-16 magazine with cartridges; loose 5.56 (1)	Magazne has rounds, still loaded	AN; CC; JM	6/24/2015
20	MRE Trash	Either MRE trash or portion of used medkit	CC	6/24/2015
21	RC Cola Can		AN; CC; JM	6/24/2015
22	5.56 (3); blank Cartridge		CC	6/24/2015
23	5.56 blank Cartridge		CC	6/24/2015
24	5.56 blank Cartridge		CC	6/24/2015
25	5.56 blank Cartridge		CC	6/24/2015
26	simulation grenade top with fragments		CC	6/24/2015
27	M60 Lintes (13); MGO Brass blank		CC	6/24/2015
28	5.56 blank (2); 7.62 blank		AN; CC; JM	6/24/2015
29	5.56 blank cartridge		AN; CC; JM	6/24/2015
30	5.56 blank cartridge		AN; CC; JM	6/24/2015
31	5.56 blank cartridge; US 10 cent piece (1986); trash (carebears?)		AN; CC; JM	6/24/2015
32	7.62 (MG) blank (6); MGO links (4)		CC	6/24/2015
33	MGO Brass (13); 5.56 (4) Brass; Simulation Grenade Spoon (1)		CC	6/24/2015
34	5.56 blank cartridges(10)		CC; JM	7/3/2015
35	5.56 blank cartridge(2)		BE; CC	7/3/2015
36	5.56 blank cartridges (11); MGO Brass (1)		CC; JM	7/3/2015

37	5.56 blank Brass (5)		BE; CC	7/3/2015
38	7.62 (MGO) rds (8); blank links (4); radio pouch; cinch Buckle	Buckle likely cinch for strap on radio pouch inside Rucksack	JM	7/3/2015
39	12 GA Brass "Western Field"		JM	7/3/2015
40	5.56 blank cartridges (7); 12 GA Brass Wire		BE; CC	7/3/2015
41	7.62 (MGO) blank cartridges (14)		AN; CC; JM	7/24/2015
42	5.56 blank cartridges (2)		AN; CC; JM	7/24/2015
43	5.56 (2) blank cartridges		AN; CC; JM	7/24/2015
44	5.56 (2) blank cartridges; 7.62 (MGO (1) blank (1)		AN; CC; JM	7/24/2015
45	5.56 (4) blank cartridges		AN; CC; JM	7/24/2015
46	Beer bottle/modern	Discarded	AN; CC; JM	7/24/2015
47	5 inch or Simulation Grenade Top		AN; CC; JM	7/24/2015
48	7.62 (MGO) blank cartridges (9)	Found along road S. OE site crushed by and rifle (?)	AN; CC; JM	7/24/2015

APPENDIX II: FLORIDA SURVEY LOG

Ent D (FMSF only)



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only)

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) Coral Reef Commons Phase II, 2015.73, 2015.107

Report Title (exactly as on title page) A Phase II Cultural Resource Assessment of the Coral Reef Commons Parcel, Miami-Dade County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Carr, Robert S. 3. Berriault, John G.
2. Clupper, Jim 4. Noe, Allan

Publication Date (year) 2015 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 36

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 #1079

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

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

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

1. Richmond NAS 3. CIA 5. _____ 7. _____
2. Goulds 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name Johnson Engineering, Inc. Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail _____

Recorder of Log Sheet Carr, Robert S. Date Log Sheet Completed 8-24-2015

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

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

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

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

1. Name GOULDS Year 1969 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name SOUTH MIAMI NW Year 1969 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 6-22-2015 End 7-24-2015 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 139 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (check all that apply): archaeological architectural historical/archival underwater
damage assessment monitoring report other(describe): _____
Scope/Intensity/Procedures pedestrian survey, shovel testing, metal detecting

Preliminary Methods (check 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
Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) library-special collection - nonlocal newspaper files soils maps or data
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 (check 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)
surface collection, uncontrolled water screen soil resistivity
shovel test-1/4" screen posthole tests magnetometer
shovel test-1/8" screen auger tests side scan sonar
shovel test 1/16" screen coring pedestrian survey
shovel test-unscreened test excavation (at least 1x2 m) unknown
other (describe): metal detection

Historical/Architectural Methods (check 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 exposed ground inspected occupant interview tax records
interior documentation local property records occupation permits unknown
other (describe): _____

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

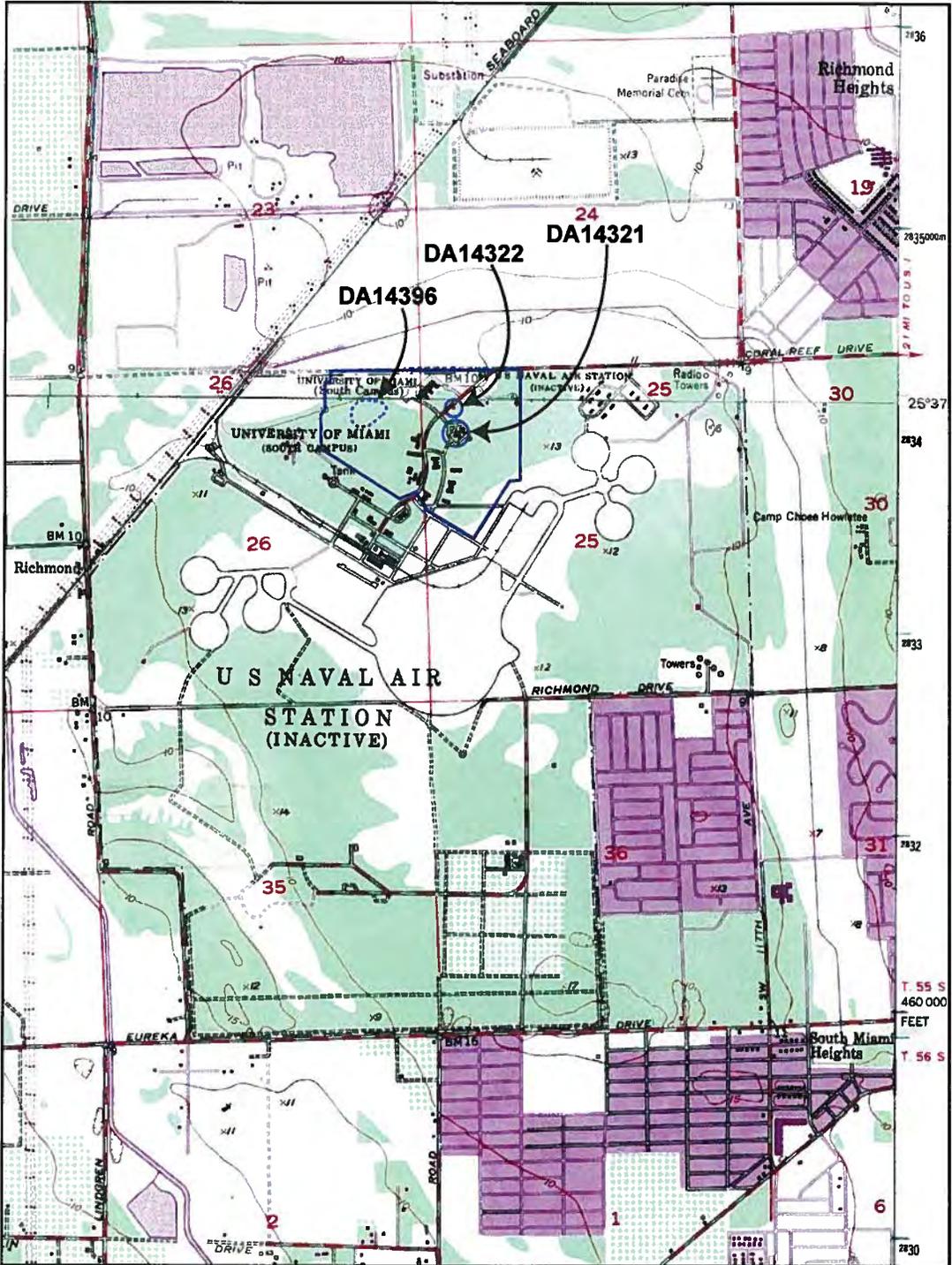
Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No
Count of Previously Recorded Sites 0 Count of Newly Recorded Sites 3
Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) _____

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) DA14321, DA14322, DA14396

Site Forms Used: Site File Paper Form Site File Electronic Recording Form

REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)

SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY
Origin of Report: 872 CARL 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
MPS MRA TG Other: _____
Document Destination: _____ Plotability: _____



USGS map depicting sites 8DA14321, 8DA14322, and 8DA14396.

-  = LOCATION OF STRUCTURE OR RUINS
-  = AREA OF ARTIFACT SCATTER
-  = PROJECT PARCEL



TOWNSHIP 55S, RANGE 39E, SECTION 25/26
 USGS map: GOULDS 1969, S MIAMI NW 1969

0 1/4 1/2
 0 .4 .8

1 Mile approx.
 1.6 Km. approx.

**APPENDIX III: FLORIDA SITE FORMS – DA14321, DA14322,
DA14396**



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 DA14321
Field Date 7-23-2015
Form Date 8-16-2015
Recorder #

Original
Update

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site Name(s) Richmond NAS Dispensary
Project Name Coral Reef Commons Phase I CRAS
Ownership: private-profit
Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey # (DHR only)

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS
USGS Date 1969
City/Town (within 3 miles)
Township 55S Range 39E Section 25
Address / Vicinity / Route to: 12500 SW 152 St. From SW 152 St go SW on SW 127 Ave 1000 ft, SE on access rd 100 ft into pine woods.

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING: Land (terrestrial), Wetland (palustrine), River/Stream/Creek (riverine), Cave/Sink (subterranean)
STRUCTURES OR FEATURES: log boat, agric/farm building, burial mound, building remains, cemetery/grave, dump/refuse, earthworks (historic)
FUNCTION: campsite, extractive site, habitation (prehistoric), homestead (historic), farmstead, village (prehistoric), town (historic), quarry

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL: Alachua, Archaic (nonspecific), Archaic, Early, Archaic, Middle, Archaic, Late, Belle Glade, Cades Pond, Caloosahatchee, Deptford
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

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) Built in 1942 as dispensary for the Richmond Naval Air Station; used by the Univ. of Miami 1946 until destroyed 1992 by Hurricane Andrew, leaving the foundation. The incinerator (chimney and furnace) remains intact. See continuation sheet.
Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, KEEPER - Determined eligible, NR Criteria for Evaluation, Date, and Init.

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION: [] no field check, [x] exposed ground, [] screened shovel, [] bounds unknown, [] remote sensing, [] unscrubbed shovel. SITE BOUNDARY: [] remote sensing, [] unscrubbed shovel, [x] exposed ground, [] screened shovel, [] posthole tests, [] block excavations, [] auger tests, [] estimate or guess.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m²) 1,222 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): [] single component [x] multiple component [] uncertain. Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations: 1942-45 military hospital; 1945-92 university facility for teaching and research - research programs include search for polio cure 1950-1955

Integrity - Overall disturbance: [] none seen [] minor [] substantial [x] major [] redeposited [] destroyed-document [] unknown. Disturbances / threats / protective measures The site is scheduled for demolition and hazardous waste disposal.

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

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # Count Estimate Surface # Subsurface # COLLECTION SELECTIVITY: [] unknown [] unselective (all artifacts) [x] selective (some artifacts) [] mixed selectivity. SPATIAL CONTROL: [x] uncollected [] general (not by subarea) [] unknown [] controlled (by subarea) [] variable spatial control [] other (describe in comments below). ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS: A - Glass, S - Nonaboriginal ceramics, S - Metal. Legend: 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.

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware) 1. bottles/vials medical N= 4 4. N= 7. 2. N= 5. 5. N= 8. 3. N= 6. 6. N= 9. 9. N=

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Wetland Name Transverse glade Distance from site (m) 200. Natural community PINE ROCKLAND Topography Other Elevation: Min m Max 3 m. Local vegetation Pine, palmetto. Present land use Vacant. SCS soil series Soil association

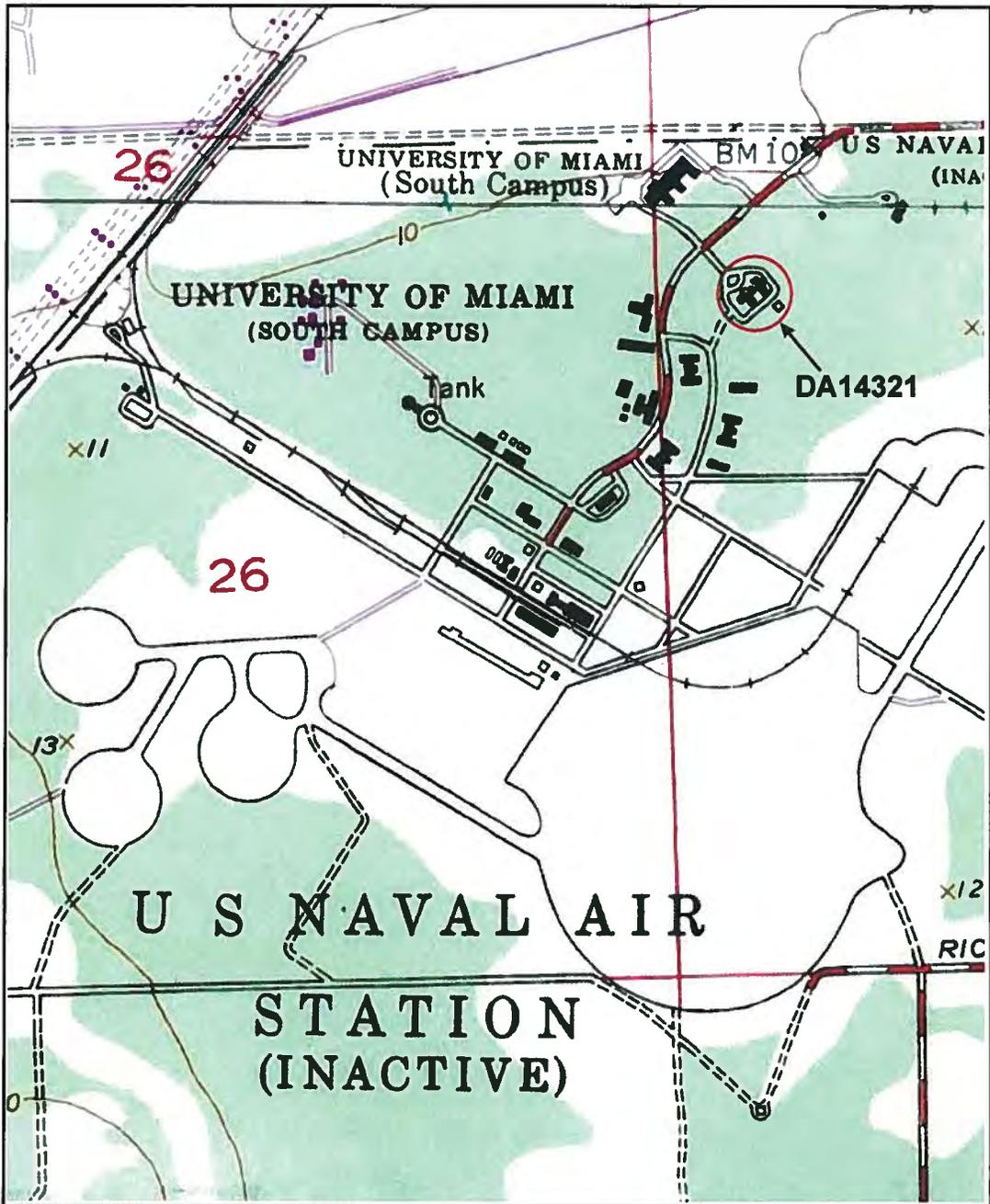
DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. Document description photos, maps, drawings, field notes 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 Harrington, Timothy A. Affiliation Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. Address / Phone / E-mail 4800 SW 64 Ave Ste 107, Davie FL 33314 (954) 792-9776/9954 archlgcl@bellsouth.net

Required Attachments 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 8DA14321.

TOWNSHIP 55S, RANGE 39E, SECTION 25
 USGS map: GOULDS 1969, S MIAMI NW 1969

0 500 1000 FT
 0 150 300 M

Continuation: Explanation of Evaluation/Functional Interpretations

The U.S. Navy purchased 2,107 acres of pine rocklands, 17 miles south of Miami and 5 miles inland from Biscayne Bay—an area largely unpopulated apart from isolated logging tracks and sawmills—from the Model Land Company in 1942 to build Richmond Naval Air Station. Displacing the sawmill town of Richmond, NAS Richmond became home to the largest squadron of ZP-21 blimps in the Navy. At 16 stories tall, Richmond's three hangars were the largest wooden buildings in the world. Richmond oversaw anti-submarine defenses from the Atlantic Ocean to the Panama Canal, its patrols credited with reducing enemy torpedo attacks on south Florida from 114 strikes in 1942 to four strikes in 1943.

DA14322 includes two 43 support buildings on the air base, which planners conceived as a comprehensive, self-contained city. The resource consists of the remains of the foundation of a 30-bed dispensary and adjacent incinerator. The dispensary was a double-dagger-shaped hospital oriented northeast/southwest, with four wings northwest/southeast as the two hafts.

The remains are sections of the concrete block perimeter stem wall and the concrete steps and fragments of lobby floors of the seven entrances (two opposite entrances at the southwest end of the approximately 13,150 sq. ft. building. The dispensary was a frame vernacular structure on a concrete stem wall and pier foundation, similar in construction to the other wood frame buildings on the air base. No photograph of the building has been found, to date, but in line with others that have been photographed or described, it likely had shiplap siding and a cross gabled roof. It was among the first buildings GSA cleared of debris after damage by Hurricane Andrew, and very little remains of its perishable appurtenances. The outer ruins were overgrown with scrub which had to be cleared by bush hog and by hand in order to document the structure; inside the outer walls, the density of scrub and forest proved an insurmountable obstacle to further documentation.

The incinerator chimney is built of brick on a poured concrete base; the base, 9 feet square x 2 feet high; the chimney, 4 feet 10 inches square at the base and approximately 36 feet high. Standing next to the chimney is an iron furnace with the manufacturer's name cast into one side: "Naudain Mfg Co Balto Md." The company could not be traced, but it was likely associated with John E. Naudain of Sparrows Point, Baltimore County, Maryland, an engineer and inventor with at least two patents, one being of an oil-burner for heating (see illustration.)

The great blimp hangars of NAS Richmond were destroyed in a hurricane and fire in 1945. After the war, the Navy leased most of the air base grounds to the University of Miami. UM used the northeast portion for a satellite South Campus—complete as it was with housing, recreational facilities, hospital, etc.—until students tired of the commute. During that time UM's first research projects were undertaken at Richmond and research

continued and expanded after the campus closed. Projects included tropical fruit groves and a Tropical Foods Laboratory, headquartered at the former dispensary where processing and packaging techniques were researched, and samples often stored in surplus coffins.

U M also conducted biomedical research, much of it using the facilities of the former dispensary, including Dr. Donald Butz's experiments in the reaction of polio virus with different blood types, and Dr. Murray Sanders' experimentation with the therapeutic effects of insect and reptile venom on polio-deadened nerves. Dr. Sanders achieved notoriety when 28 of his rhesus monkeys escaped and raided the food labs and experimental farm. Sanders, throughout his research into neurotoxins, often collaborated with Bill Haast of the Miami Serpenterium. Polio research ended with development of the Salk vaccine in 1955, and Sanders had to burn his vials of black widow spider venom and other toxin stocks in—no doubt—the dispensary incinerator. Tiny medicine vials were among the few artifacts recovered at DA14321.

At the end of World War II, Sanders, as a young Army colonel and bacteriologist researching anthrax at Camp Detrick, was assigned as an aide to General MacArthur with the task of debriefing the Japanese scientists in charge of biomedical experimentation in China. On Sanders' recommendation the scientists were granted immunity from prosecution for war crimes in exchange for their data. Subsequently Sanders had a distinguished career as chairman of the Department of Medical Research at UM, research director at Variety Children's Hospital, and head of the biological sciences department at Florida Atlantic University. In 1966 he was nominated for the Nobel Prize in medicine. When germ warfare became an issue before Congress in the 1980s, Sanders, who had retired by then, told the Miami Herald "If we had known they used human guinea pigs, I doubt we would have given immunity..."

Because of its evolving uses, site DA14321 was associated with many events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, and may be regarded as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP based on criterion A.

Additional References:

Albarelli, H.P. Jr.

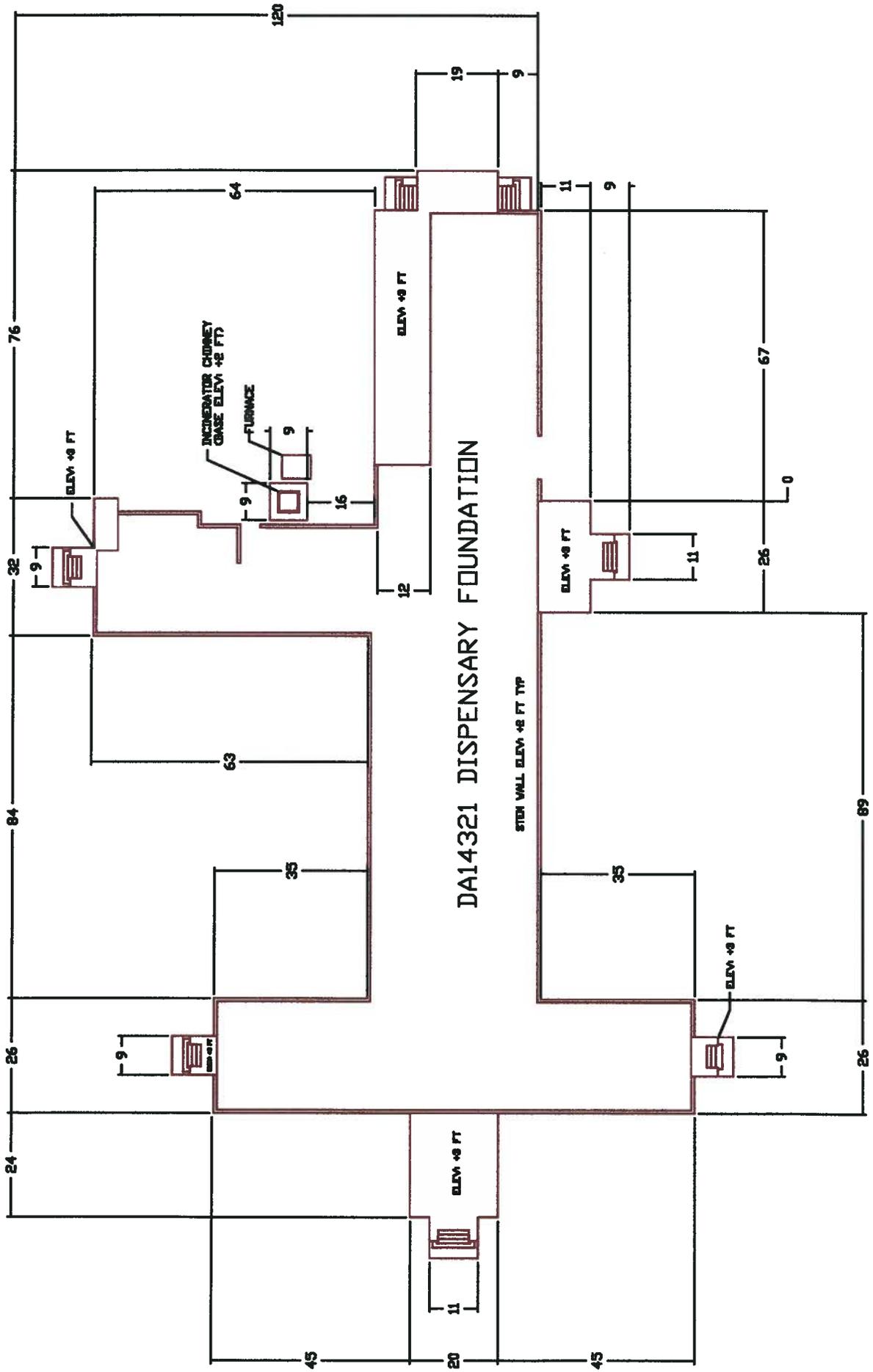
2001 Feds' Involvement in Anthrax Experiments. <http://www.wnd.com/2001/11/11747/>
World Net Daily, Washington, DC.

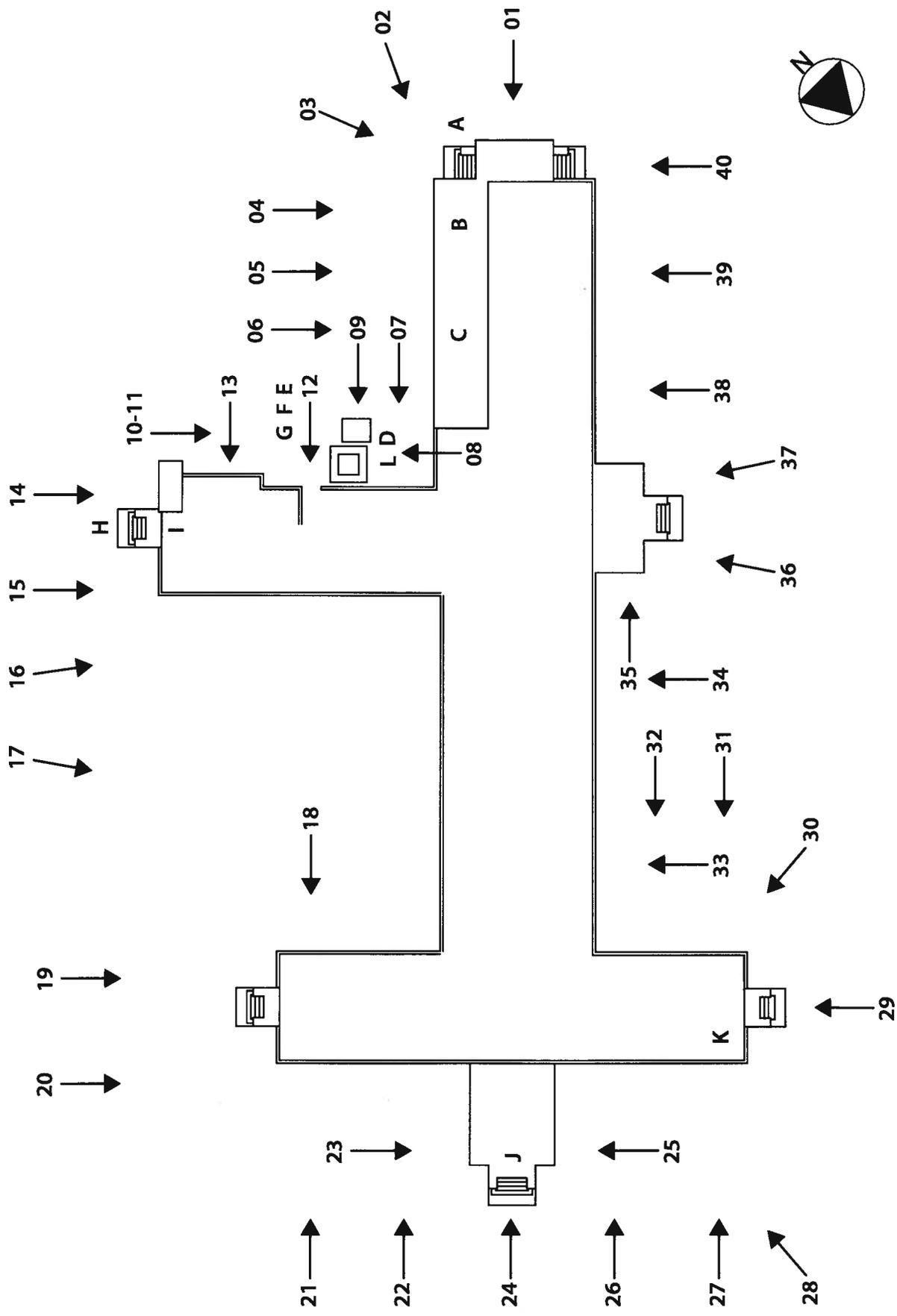
Epstein, Arnold

1985 U.S. Hid Experiments on POWs. Miami Herald Washington Bureau, Saturday, December 7, Miami, Florida.

Nutra Pharma Corporation

2011 NPC Blog. Timeline History of the Uses of Cobra Venom.
<http://www.nutrpharma.com/blog/2011/09/06/timeline-history-of-the-medicinal-uses-of-cobra-venom/>





DA14321 Richmond Naval Air Station Dispensary Photo Key



Richmond NAS Dispensary DA14321 view northeast, southwest end of building foundation, entered from either side (northwest/southeast) by concrete steps (Photo 1).



DA14396 incinerator furnace and chimney, looking northwest at southwest end of building (Photo 10).



DA14321 southeast wing 1 entrance looking northwest (Photo 14).



DA14321 southeast wing 2 entrance looking northwest, northeast end of building beyond (Photo 20).



Remains of entrance to northeast end of DA14321 looking southwest (Photo 24).



View of stem wall foundation at northwest corner of DA14321 looking northeast (Photo 30).



DA14321, entrance to northwest wing 2 looking east toward northeast end of building (Photo 29).



DA14321, entrance to northwest wing 1 looking southeast toward incinerator chimney (Photo 37).



Tiled floor area of DA14321, southwest end of building, southeast side, looking northeast (Photo C).



Southeast entrance at southwest end of DA14321, looking northeast. Tiled floor area begins at top edge of photo, extends northeast along edge of building to a point opposite incinerator (Photo A).



DA14321, looking north at incinerator: furnace and chimney (Photo E).

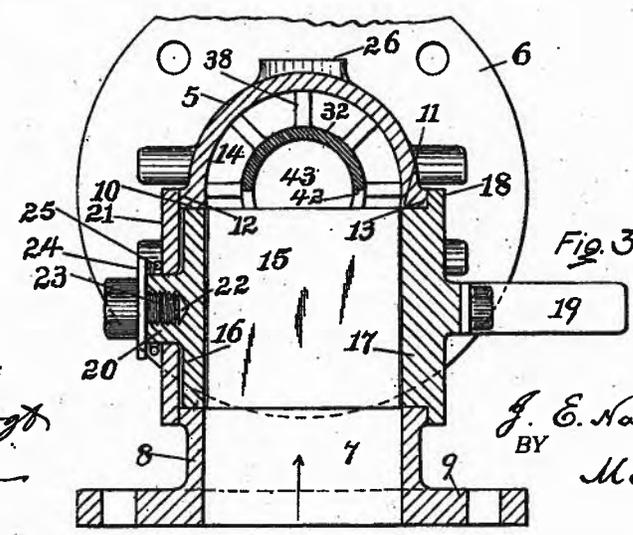
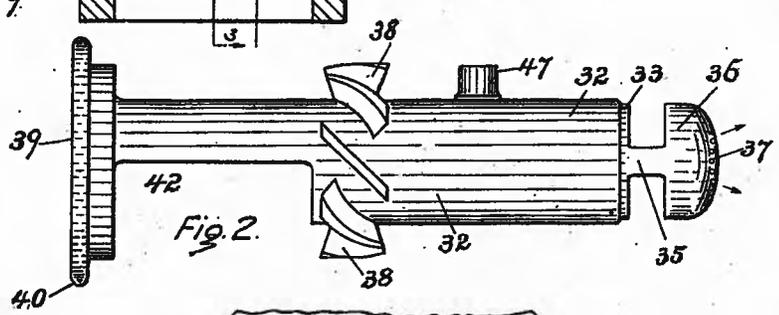
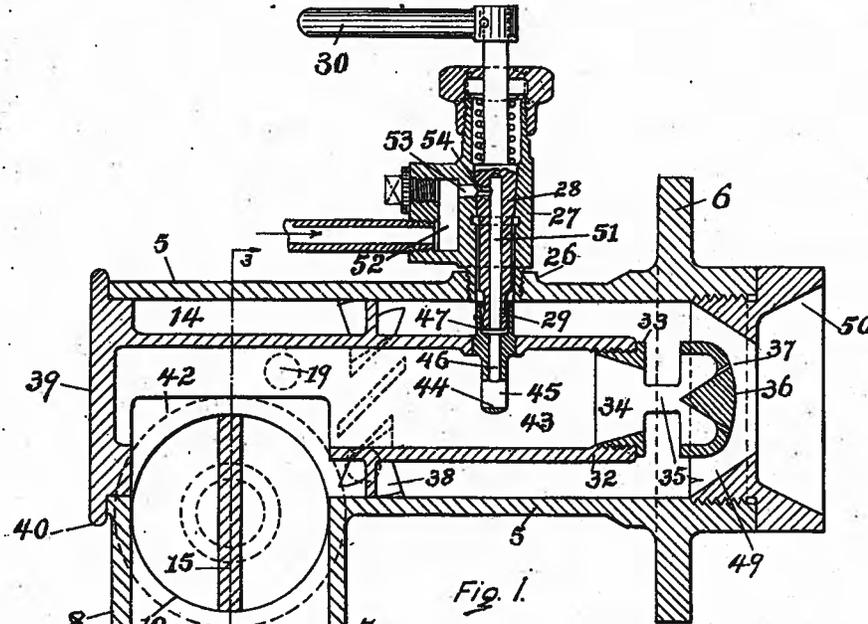


DA14321, incinerator furnace detail, view northwest: "Naudain Mfg Co Balto Md" (Photo G).

J. E. NAUDAIN.
 OIL BURNER FOR HEATING.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 17, 1914.

1,124,789.

Patented Jan. 12, 1915.



WITNESSES:
S. Ferd. Vogt
A. C. Sadler

INVENTOR.
J. E. Naudain
 BY
Mann & Co.
 ATTORNEYS.



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #81 **DA14322**
Field Date 6-12-2015
Form Date 8-16-2015
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

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) Richmond NAS Pump Station #1 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Coral Reef Commons Phase I CRAS 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

Street Number 15351 Direction SW Street Name 127 Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) From SW 152 St, SW on SW 127 Av 725 ft, SE side
USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS USGS Date 1969 Plat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) _____ In City Limits? yes no unknown County Dade
Township 55S Range 39E Section 25 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 30-5926-000-0060 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 1942 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Sewage treatment/Waterworks From (year): 1942 To (year): 1945
Current Use Sewage treatment/Waterworks From (year): 1945 To (year): 2015
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): Robert and Company Associates
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) U.S. Navy 1942-1945; 1946 to 1970 University of Miami; 1970 to present Miami-Dade County
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe Miami-Dade County HP Ordinance

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Shiplap 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal storm shutters conceal 1/1 SHS metal windows one ea NE and SW elevations
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Exposed rafter tails, gable roof vents; has concrete block basement 10 ft below ground housing pump equipment
Ancillary Features/Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Modern sewer pump equipment free standing at NW end of building enclosed in chain link fence attached to NW corners of building

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____	SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER - Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Plain, solid wood door on SE elevation under gable eave

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Narrow concrete stoop, 3 steps up with top step missing

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

Narrative Description of Resource Site appears on Richmond Naval Air Station (NAS, active 1942-45) maps as Pump Station #1; continued servicing NAS bldgs taken over by University of Miami, later UM campus and research buildings; now operated by Miami-Dade County. See continuation sheet.

Archaeological Remains [x] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [] library research [] building permits [] Sanborn maps
[] FL State Archives/photo collection [] city directory [x] occupant/owner interview [] plat maps
[x] property appraiser / tax records [x] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[x] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) Military maps

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Carr et al. 2015, AHC Technical Report #1052, Davie. Dunn 2007, Richmond NAS Designation Report, Miami-Dade County. Macfie 1977 Richmond NAS 1942-1961, Tequesta vol. XXXVI, Miami. Hach 2004, Cold War in South Florida, NPS, Washington, DC.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [x] yes [] no [] insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [x] yes [] no [] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Despite some deterioration of fabric building appears to retain its historical integrity, one of few of NAS buildings that has survived major hurricanes in 1945 & 1992; potentially contributes to Richmond NAS Historic Site DA1131; see continuation sheet.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

- 1. Architecture 3. Industry 5.
2. Military 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 All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.
Document description photos, maps, drawings, field notes File or accession #'s
2) Document type
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Harrington, Timothy A Affiliation Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.
Recorder Contact Information 4800 SW 64 Ave Ste 107, Davie FL 33314 (954)792-9776/9954 archlqcl@bellsouth.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

Continuation: Explanation of Evaluation/Functional Interpretations

The U.S. Navy purchased 2,107 acres of pine rocklands, 17 miles south of Miami and 5 miles inland from Biscayne Bay—an area largely unpopulated apart from isolated logging tracks and sawmills—from the Model Land Company in 1942 to build Richmond Naval Air Station. Displacing the sawmill town of Richmond, NAS Richmond became home to the largest squadron of ZP-21 blimps in the Navy. At 16 stories tall, Richmond's three hangars were the largest wooden buildings in the world. Richmond oversaw anti-submarine defenses from the Atlantic Ocean to the Panama Canal, its patrols credited with reducing enemy torpedo attacks on south Florida from 114 strikes in 1942 to four strikes in 1943.

DA14322 was one of 43 support buildings on the air base, which planners conceived as a comprehensive, self-contained city. The cabin-like pump station is pictured on a 1942 Sanitary Sewerage Expanded Plan for the base. The frame vernacular construction of the building conforms to the type pictured in photos of the other wood frame buildings on the base, nearly all of which were destroyed either by hurricane and fire in 1945, Hurricane Andrew in 1992; or demolition ca. 1999 in the case the Administration Building (DA6458) and the Recreation Building.

DA14322, however, is built on concrete stem walls that sink down to encase a pump equipment basement ten feet below ground. The basement is accessible through a hatch in the hardwood floor (two feet above ground) to the left of the door, down a metal ladder attached to the southwestern concrete wall. The one room cabin above, occupied by maintenance staff in the early days, is unused now. The cabin walls are unsheathed inside. There are two metal, 1/1 single-hung windows, covered on the outside by metal storm shutters. Considering that other buildings on the base were designed with metal windows, it is not unlikely that these are the originals.

The University of Miami took over most of the air base grounds under a 50 year lease in 1946. The northeastern area the assessment of which resulting in the documentation of DA14322 became UM's south campus for the ensuing few years, after which it was turned to use for a wide variety of research projects. Part of the southern portion of the assessed area remained in military use until recently.

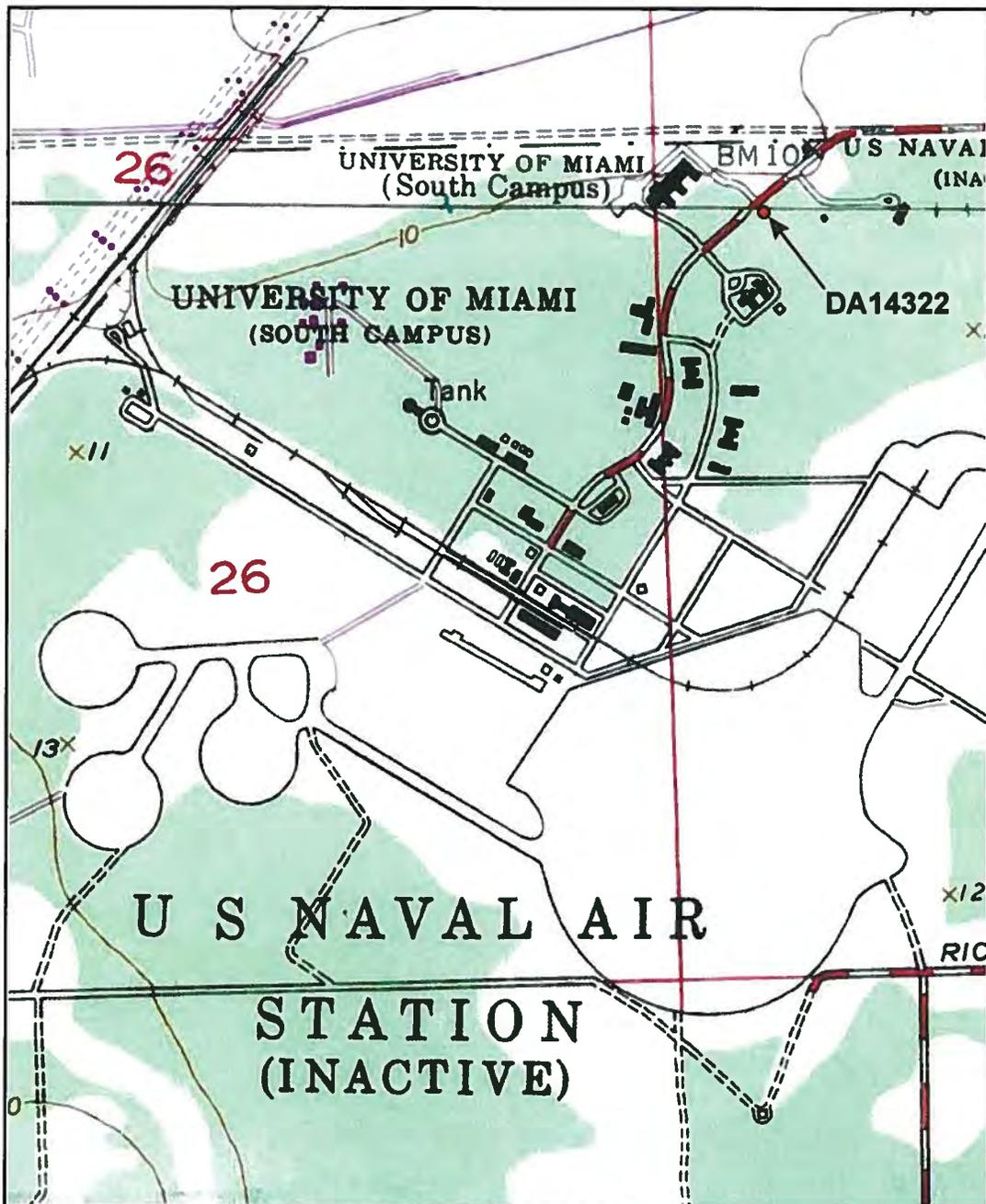
Presumably the sewer system installed by the Navy remained operational to serve the assorted land uses that followed until Dade County acquired much of the property in 1970 for creation of a zoo. This included DA14322 which was connected to the county sewer system in the 1970s-1980s and designated as Pump Station 678. The station is controlled remotely, visited by county staff occasionally for maintenance. Its fate as a county facility awaits the disposition of the land transfer from UM to a private developer.

Insects have damaged parts of DA14322's exterior fabric, though not irreparably, and apparently over a long period of time, indicating that little has been done to alter the

building apart from maintenance of the roof. DA14322, overlooked in earlier cultural resource assessments of the air base, perhaps due to its modest demeanor and the fact that it was divorced early on from the military core that was the focus of those assessments, is now the only surviving example of Richmond NAS frame vernacular. It may also reflect a broader World War II U.S. Navy type. On these bases, it may be regarded as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under criteria A and C, both individually and as contributing to resource group DA11731, Richmond Naval Air Station Historic Site.

Additional Reference:

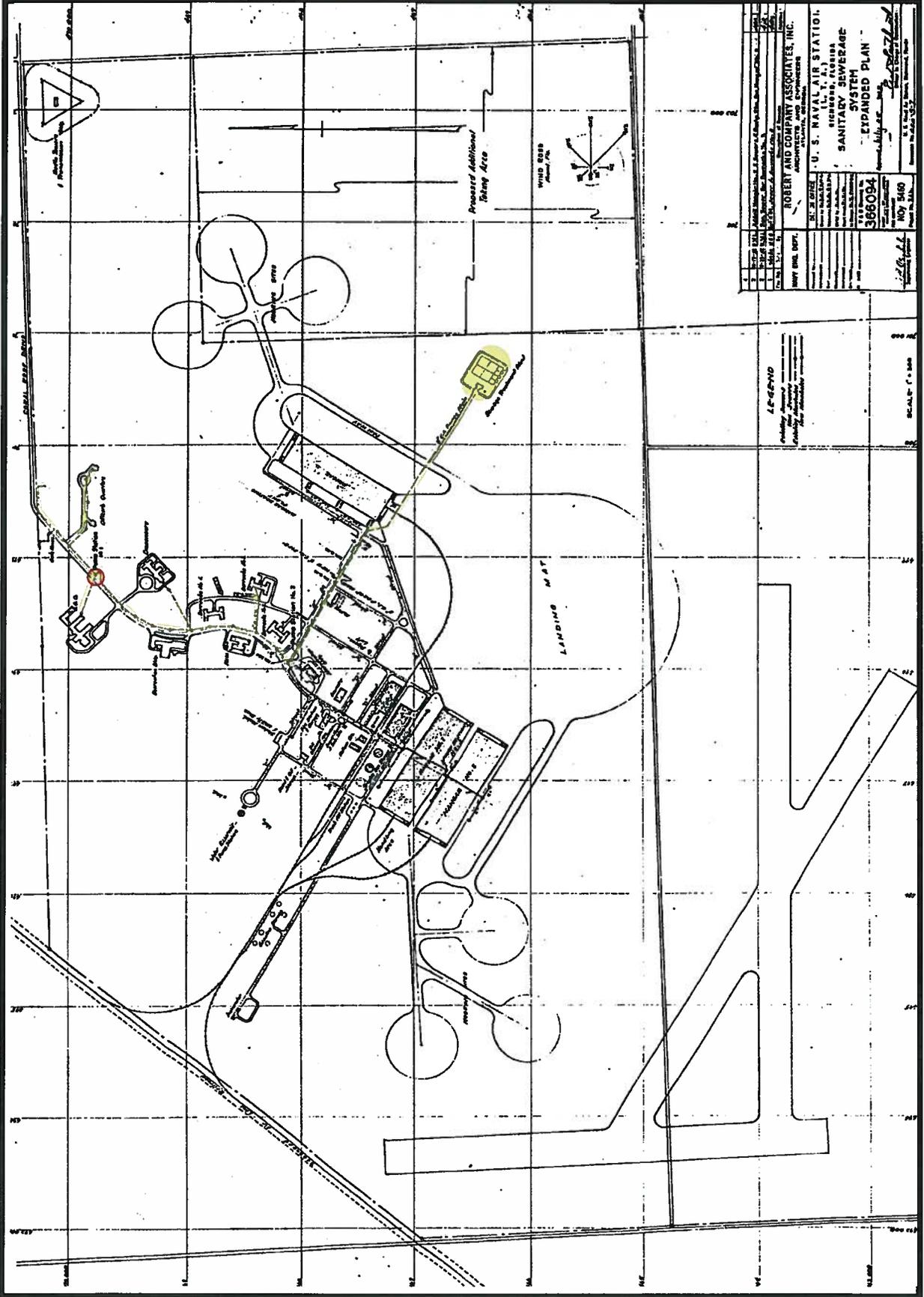
Yoder, Doug (Deputy Director, Miami-Dade County Water and Sewer Department)
2011, June 11 phone interview.



USGS map of 8DA14322.

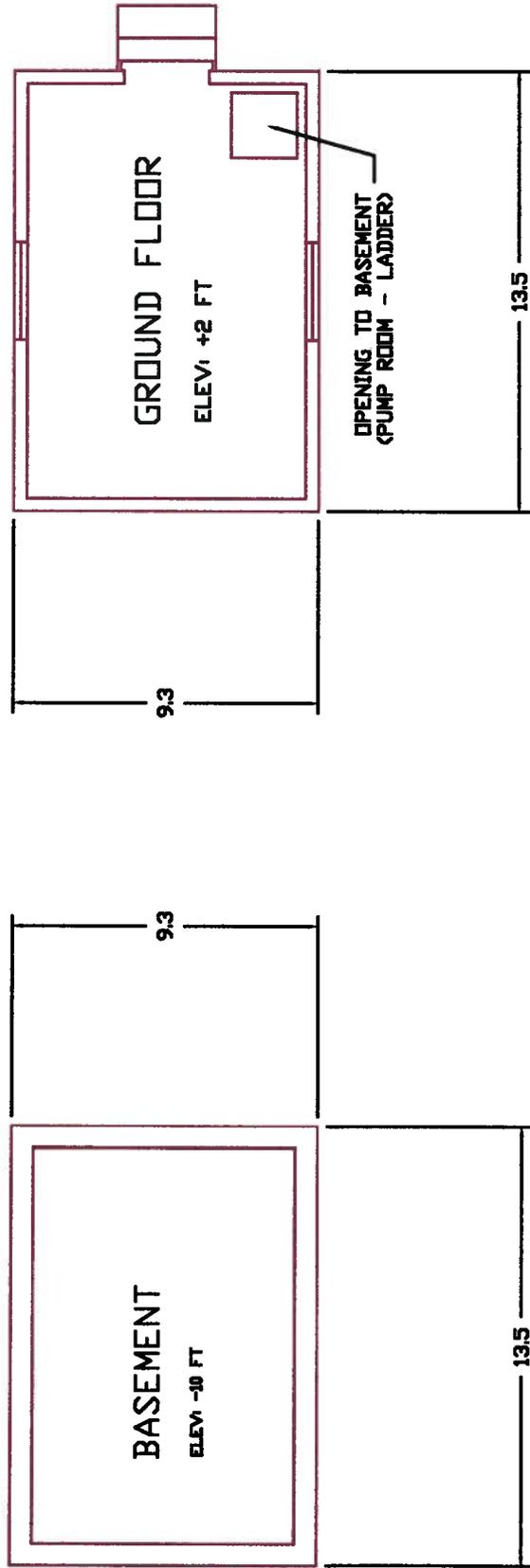
TOWNSHIP 55S, RANGE 39E, SECTION 25
 USGS map: GOULDS 1969, S MIAMI NW 1969

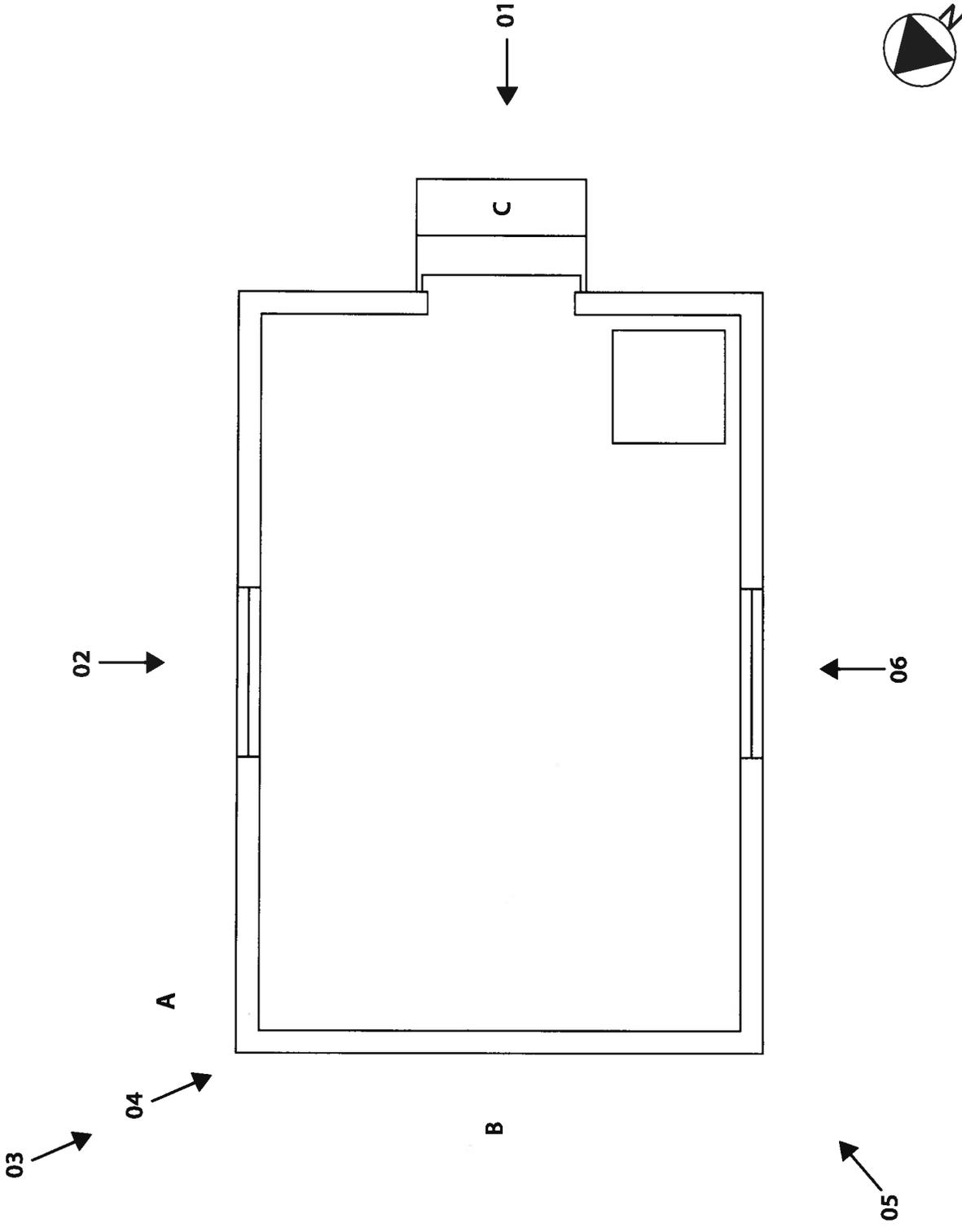




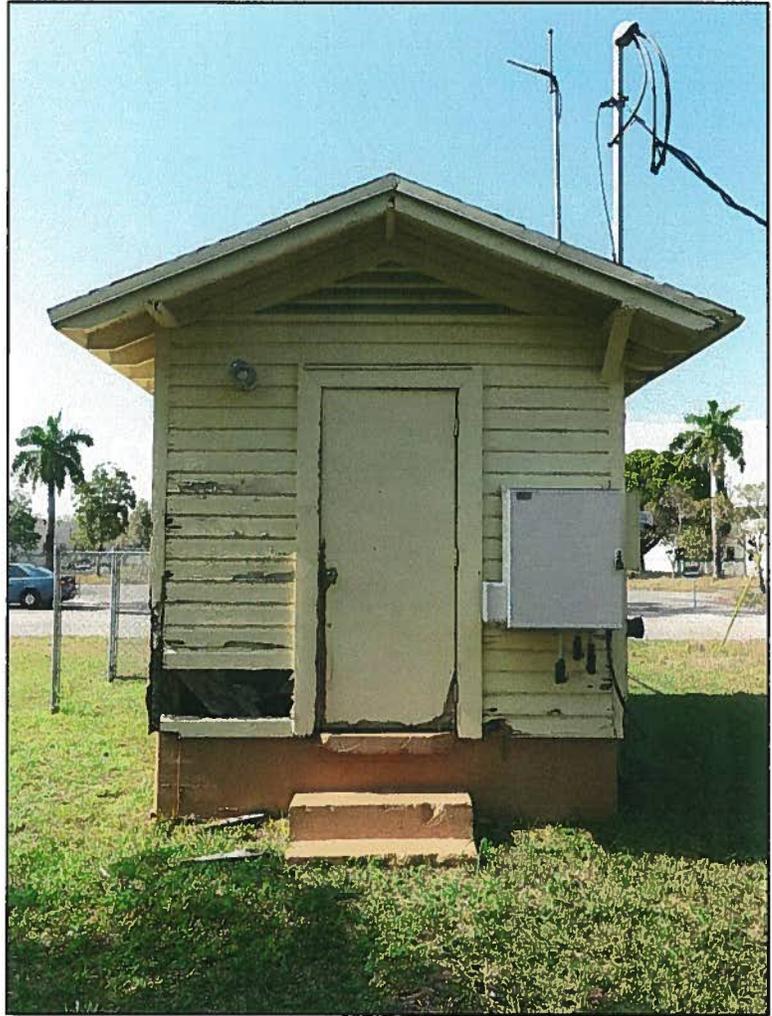
U.S. Naval Air Station Richmond Sanitary Sewerage System Expanded Plan, July 25 1942, showing Pump Station #1, DA14322.

DA24322 PUMP STATION #1





DA14322 Richmond Naval Air Station Pump Station #1 Photo Key



DA14322 Pump Station #1, front view, looking northwest (Photo 1).



DA14322 side view, looking northeast (Photo 6).



DA14322 looking south (Photo 3).



DA14322 looking southwest (Photo 2).



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 DA14396
Field Date
Form Date 8-24-2015
Recorder #

Original
Update

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site Name(s) CIA Wave Station
Project Name Coral Reef Commons Phase II CRAS
Ownership: private-profit
Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey # (DHR only)

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name GOULDS
USGS Date 1969
City/Town (within 3 miles)
Township 55S Range 39E Section 25
Address / Vicinity / Route to: 12500 SW 152 St. From SW 152 St go SW on SW 127 Ave 1000 ft, W 1000 ft into pine woods.

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING: Land (terrestrial), Wetland (palustrine), Lake/Pond (lacustrine), River/Stream/Creek (riverine), Tidal (estuarine), Saltwater (marine)
STRUCTURES OR FEATURES: log boat, agric/farm building, burial mound, building remains, cemetery/grave, dump/refuse, earthworks (historic), fort, midden, mill, mission, mound, nonspecific, plantation, platform mound, road segment, shell midden, shell mound, shipwreck, subsurface features, surface scatter, well
FUNCTION: campsite, extractive site, habitation (prehistoric), homestead (historic), farmstead, village (prehistoric), town (historic), quarry

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

1. Military encampment 2. Other

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL: Alachua, Archaic (nonspecific), Archaic, Early, Archaic, Middle, Archaic, Late, Belle Glade, Cades Pond, Caloosahatchee, Deptford, Englewood, Fort Walton, Glades (nonspecific), Glades I, Glades II, Glades III, Hickory Pond, Leon-Jefferson, Malabar I, Malabar II, Manasota, Mississippian, Mount Taylor, 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) The site is potentially eligible based on criterion A, although it is likely that some activities associated with the site are currently less than 50 years old.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action Preservation if feasible.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO criteria, and dates.

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION and SITE BOUNDARY sections with checkboxes for various methods like 'exposed ground', 'screened shovel', 'remote sensing', etc.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m²) 90,000 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit 0-10 cm

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

Integrity - Overall disturbance: [] none seen [x] minor [] substantial [] major [] redeposited [] destroyed-document [] unknown

Surface collection: area collected 90,000 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

Table with columns for Surface # and Subsurface #, and rows for artifact categories like Metal, etc.

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left. A - category always collected, S - some items in category collected, etc.

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

- 1. 5.62 mm blank rifle cartridge N= 100 4. N= 7. N=
2. US 25 cent coin N= 1 5. N= 8. N=
3. N= 6. N= 9. N=

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Wetland Name Transverse glades Distance from site (m) 200
Natural community PINE ROCKLAND Topography Other Elevation: Min m Max 3 m
Local vegetation Pine, palmetto
Present land use Vacant
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

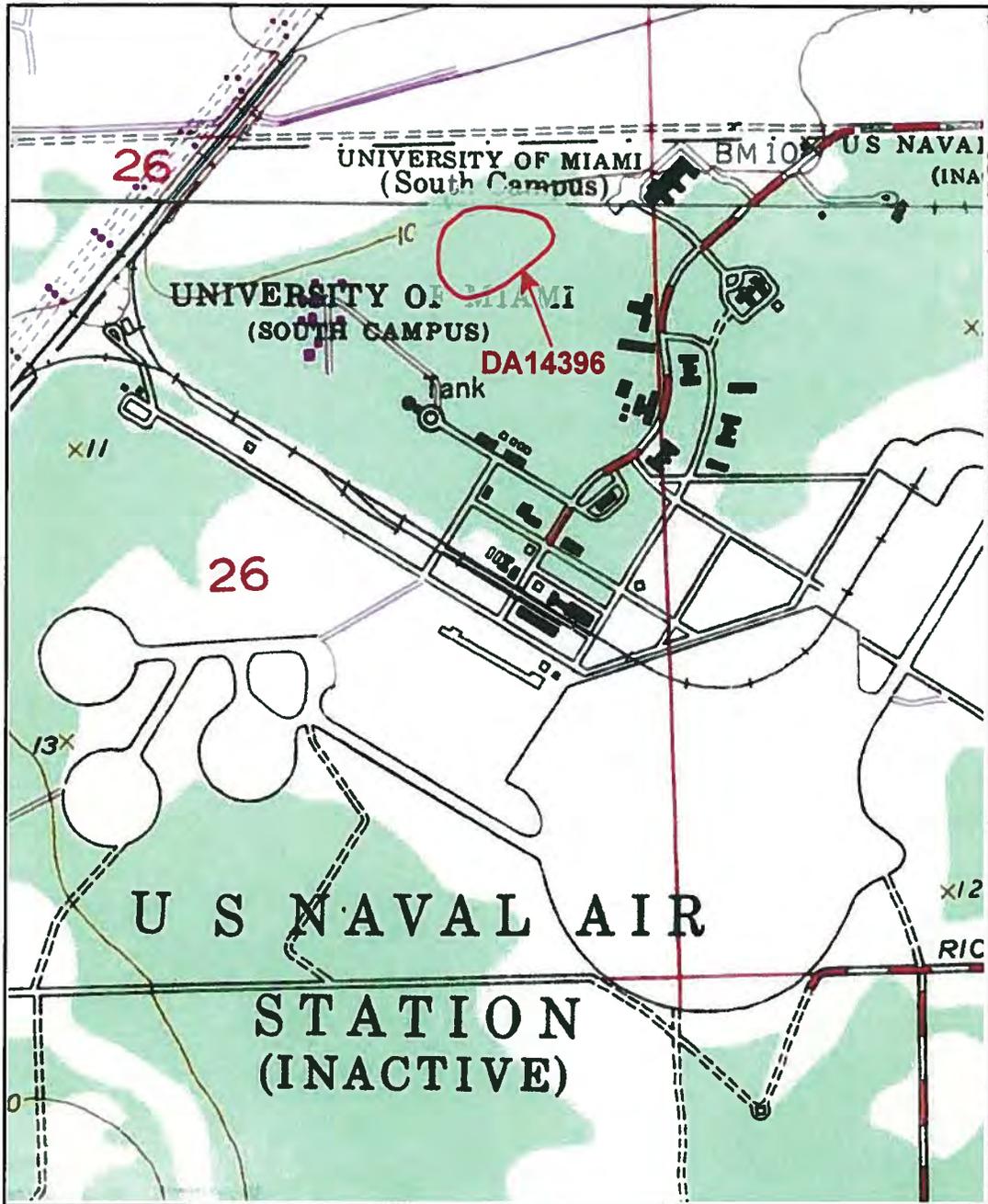
- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.
2) Document type Maintaining organization

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name Address / Phone / E-mail
Recorder Information: Name Carr, Robert S. Affiliation Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.
Address / Phone / E-mail 4800 SW 64 Ave Ste 107, Davie FL 33314 (954) 792-9776/9954 archlgcl@bellsouth.net

Required Attachments

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 8DA14396.

TOWNSHIP 55S, RANGE 39E, SECTION 25

USGS map: GOULDS 1969, S MIAMI NW 1969

