

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
IN SUPPORT OF THE BOYNTON BEACH BOULEVARD
(FROM WEST OF INDUSTRIAL AVENUE TO EAST OF SEACREST BOULEVARD)
AND GATEWAY BOULEVARD (FROM WEST OF HIGH RIDGE ROAD TO EAST
OF SEACREST BOULEVARD) INTERCHANGE IMPROVEMENTS
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT No. 435804-1 & 231932-1

PREPARED FOR

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DISTRICT 4
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA**

MARCH 2017

THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW, CONSULTATION, AND OTHER ACTIONS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS FOR THIS PROJECT ARE BEING, OR HAVE BEEN, CARRIED OUT BY FDOT PURSUANT TO U.S.C. § 327 AND A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING DATED DECEMBER 14, 2016.

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SEARCH PROJECT NO. 3495-15157T**

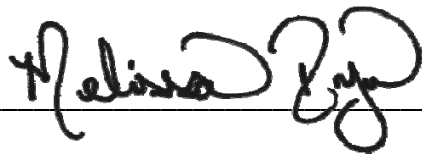
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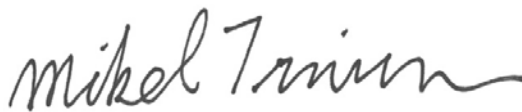
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MARCH 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the proposed Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges along State Road (SR) 9/Interstate 95 (I-95) in Palm Beach County, Florida. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 4, is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study for various improvements to these two interchanges in order to improve the operational capacity and overall traffic operations. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) was defined to include the existing and proposed Boynton Beach Boulevard, Gateway Boulevard, and SR 9 right-of-way and was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the right-of-way for a distance of no more than 100 meters (330 feet) from the maximum right-of-way.

The PD&E Study is located in eastern Palm Beach County within the City of Boynton Beach between SR-9/I-95 Woolbright Road to the south and SR-9/I-95 at Hypoluxo Road to the north. The SR-9/I-95 at SR-804/Boynton Beach Boulevard interchange is located on I-95 near mile marker 57 between the Gateway Boulevard Interchange (1.5 miles to the north) and the Woolbright Road interchange (1.0 mile to the south). The SR-9/I-95 at Gateway Boulevard interchange is located on SR-9/I-95 near mile marker 58 between the Hypoluxo Road interchange (1.5 miles to the north) and the Boynton Beach Boulevard interchange (1.5 miles to the south). At Gateway Boulevard, the project area extends from west of High Ridge Road to east of Seacrest Boulevard. At Boynton Beach Boulevard, the project area extends from west of Industrial Avenue to east of Seacrest Boulevard.

The archaeological reconnaissance survey included pedestrian survey within the project right-of-way to determine if the excavation of subsurface tests would be possible. Due to extensive urban development and the presence of buried electrical utilities within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges, no shovel testing was possible within the existing right-of-way. It is the opinion of SEARCH that, based on the heavily disturbed nature of the soils, there is no potential for intact archaeological sites to be located within the right-of-way. No archaeological sites or occurrences have been identified and no further archaeological survey is recommended.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 79 previously and newly recorded resources within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad (8PB12917) linear resource group has previously been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The portion of the railroad within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE is recommended eligible as a contributing segment to the linear resource group. Resource 8PB00177 was previously recommended significant at the local level in 1996 by Research Atlantica, Inc.; however, the building was not evaluated by the SHPO. Based on the results of previous and the current survey, SEARCH recommends Resource 8PB00177 as NRHP-eligible. One previously recorded

resource, 8PB00493, is recommended ineligible by SEARCH. The newly recorded resources include one resource group (8PB16399) and 75 buildings. No existing or potential historic districts were identified.

SEARCH recommends avoidance of Resources 8PB00177 and 8PB12917. Currently, the preferred alternative avoids reconstruction of the Boynton Beach Boulevard bridges over the Seaboard Air Line Railroad (8PB12917). The existing FDOT right-of-way is common with the north property line for 8PB00177. Therefore, no property will be acquired from the building's parcel, and no historic fabric associated with the resource will be removed or altered by the project. If avoidance of these resources is not possible, an effects evaluation should be prepared to assess project-related effects, if any, to these two NRHP-eligible resources.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of proposed improvements to the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges along State Road (SR) 9/Interstate 95 (I-95) in Palm Beach County, Florida (**Figure 1**). At Gateway Boulevard, the project area extends from west of High Ridge Road to east of Seacrest Boulevard. At Boynton Beach Boulevard, the project area extends from west of Industrial Avenue to east of Seacrest Boulevard. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 4, is proposing various improvements to these two interchanges in order to improve the operational capacity and overall traffic operations.

The purpose of the Boynton Beach Boulevard project (Environmental Transportation Decision Making [ETDM] No. 14180) and Gateway Boulevard project (ETDM No. 14181) is to enhance overall traffic operations at the existing interchanges of SR-9/I-95 by providing improvements to achieve acceptable Levels of Service (LOS) at the interchanges in the future condition (2040 Design Year). Conditions along Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard are anticipated to deteriorate below acceptable LOS standards if no improvements occur by 2040; the interchange will have insufficient capacity to accommodate the projected travel demand.

The selected build alternative (Streamlined Concept Development Alternative [CDA]) for the Boynton Beach Boulevard Interchange improvements avoids reconstruction of the SR 804/Boynton Beach Boulevard bridges over the CSX/SFRC railroad (Bridge Number 930289) and SR 9/I-95 (Bridge Number 930285). This alternative proposes the enhancements described below:

1. A closed median between 7th Street and NW 8th Street/Old Boynton Road.
2. Dual right turn lanes, a single left turn lane, and a shared left/right lane in the southbound direction at the SR 9/I-95 southbound ramp terminal intersection.
3. Continuously flowing channelized eastbound right turn lane and dual westbound left turn lanes that create three SR 9/I-95 southbound on-ramp lanes. The third lane on the SR 9/I-95 southbound on-ramp is merged south of the ramp terminal intersection from the left side to tie into the existing dual lane on-ramp.
4. Triple left and dual channelized right turn lanes in the northbound direction at the I-95 northbound ramp terminal intersection.
5. Elimination of the eastbound right turn storage near SR 804/Boynton Beach Boulevard and Seacrest Boulevard.

The selected build alternative (Single-point Urban Interchange [SPUI]) for the Gateway Boulevard Interchange improvements will combine turning movements at the SR 9/I-95 northbound and southbound exit ramps to operate under a single traffic control device, resulting in a high capacity interchange. The following improvements are proposed for this alternative:



Figure 1. Location of the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchange Alternatives project, Palm Beach County, Florida.

1. Convert existing dual ramp terminal signalized intersections into a single signalized intersection to serve both southbound and northbound ramp terminals.
2. Dual left turn lanes from southbound High Ridge Road to eastbound Gateway Boulevard as opposed to triple left turn lanes in Alternative 1.
3. A single right turn lane and shared thru/right turn lane from eastbound Gateway Boulevard to southbound SR 9/I-95.
4. Triple left and dual right turn lanes in the northbound direction at the SR 9/I-95 northbound ramp terminal intersection.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) was developed to consider visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that the project may have on historic properties. The project APE was defined to include the existing and proposed Boynton Beach Boulevard, Gateway Boulevard, and SR 9 right-of-way, and was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the right-of-way for a distance of no more than 100 meters (330 feet) from the maximum right-of-way (**Figure 2**). The archaeological reconnaissance was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way. The architectural history survey included the entire APE.

The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify, and bound any historic structures and potential districts within the project's APE and assess their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As the project involves federal transportation funding, the study was conducted to comply with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 U.S.C.), which incorporates the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979, as amended. The study also complies with the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106 found in 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*). This investigation also complies with Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code. All work was performed in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 12 of the FDOT's Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Manual (revised January 1999) and Cultural Resource Management Handbook (revised November 2004), as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) recommendations for such projects as stipulated in the FDHR's Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operations Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals. The Principal Investigator for this project meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-42).

Melissa Dye, MA, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator for the project. Mikel Travisano, MS, served as Architectural Historian. The report was written by Ms. Dye, Mr. Travisano, Tricia Peone, PhD, and Allen Kent, PhD. The fieldwork was conducted by Mr. Travisano and Drew Cothran, MHP. Field and report graphics were prepared by Abigail Casavant, MA. Elizabeth J. Chambless, MS, RPA conducted the quality-control review, and Katy Harris, MS, and Rasha Slepow, BS, edited and produced the document.

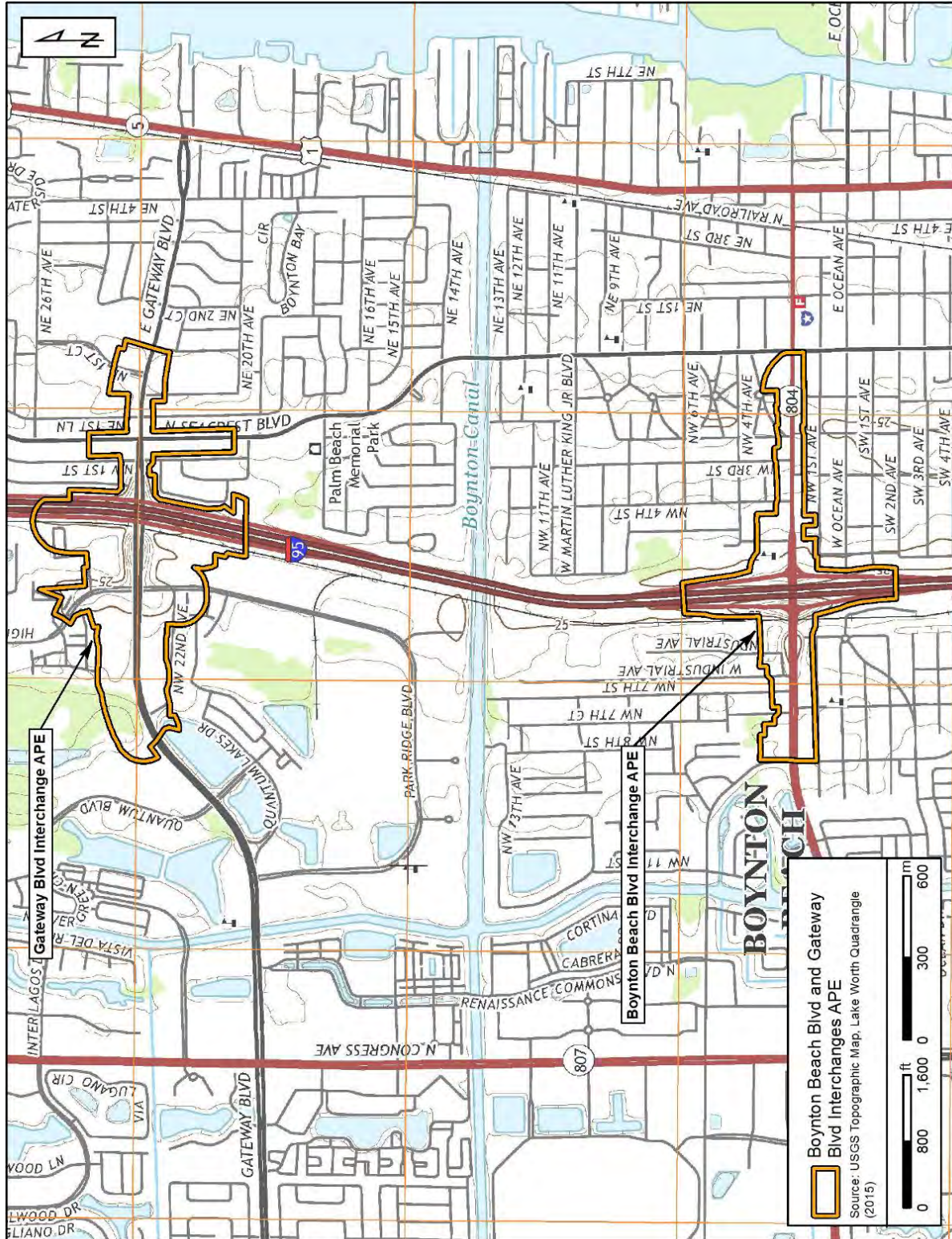


Figure 2. Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE, Palm Beach County, Florida.

PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

The Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges project is situated in Sections 16, 20, 21, 28, and 29 of Township 45 South, Range 43 East. The project area is located in the city limits of Boynton Beach in southeastern Palm Beach County and consists of two intersections along SR 9/I-95. Within the project area, SR 9/I-95 is a 10-lane, divided highway. Both intersecting streets are four-lane roads. The northern intersection is located at the junction with Gateway Boulevard, while the southern intersection crosses Boynton Beach Boulevard (see **Figure 2**). Both intersections are located in a heavily developed area of Palm Beach County (**Figure 3**); private residences and large commercial buildings are located adjacent to the project area. Aerial views of the project show little natural vegetation.

The Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchange project is located in the Green Acres Sand Prairie physiographic province, which is part of the larger Gold Coast-Florida Bay District (Brooks 1981). Broadly speaking, the region exists at the margins of a wide ridge underlain by sand and shelly sand; this area has been significantly impacted by marine processes. Prior to European and American settlement, this part of Florida consisted of a gentle sloping plain with pine flatwoods and wet prairie (Brooks 1981). Vegetation originally consisted of extensive southern slash pine forests and islands of tropical hardwood hammocks (Griffith et al. 1997). The majority of the SR 9/I-95 Interchange project is located on Urban Land; a small portion of the Boynton Beach Boulevard intersection falls within poorly drained Basinger fine sand and moderately well drained Pomello fine sand (**Figures 4 and 5**). Elevations range from 16 to 45 feet (4.9 to 13.7 meters) above mean sea level (amsl); the highest point in the project area is located near the center of the Gateway Boulevard intersection.



Figure 3. Overview of the development within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE. Gateway Boulevard over SR 9/I-95, east view (left); Boynton Beach Boulevard over SR 9/I-95, northeast view (right).

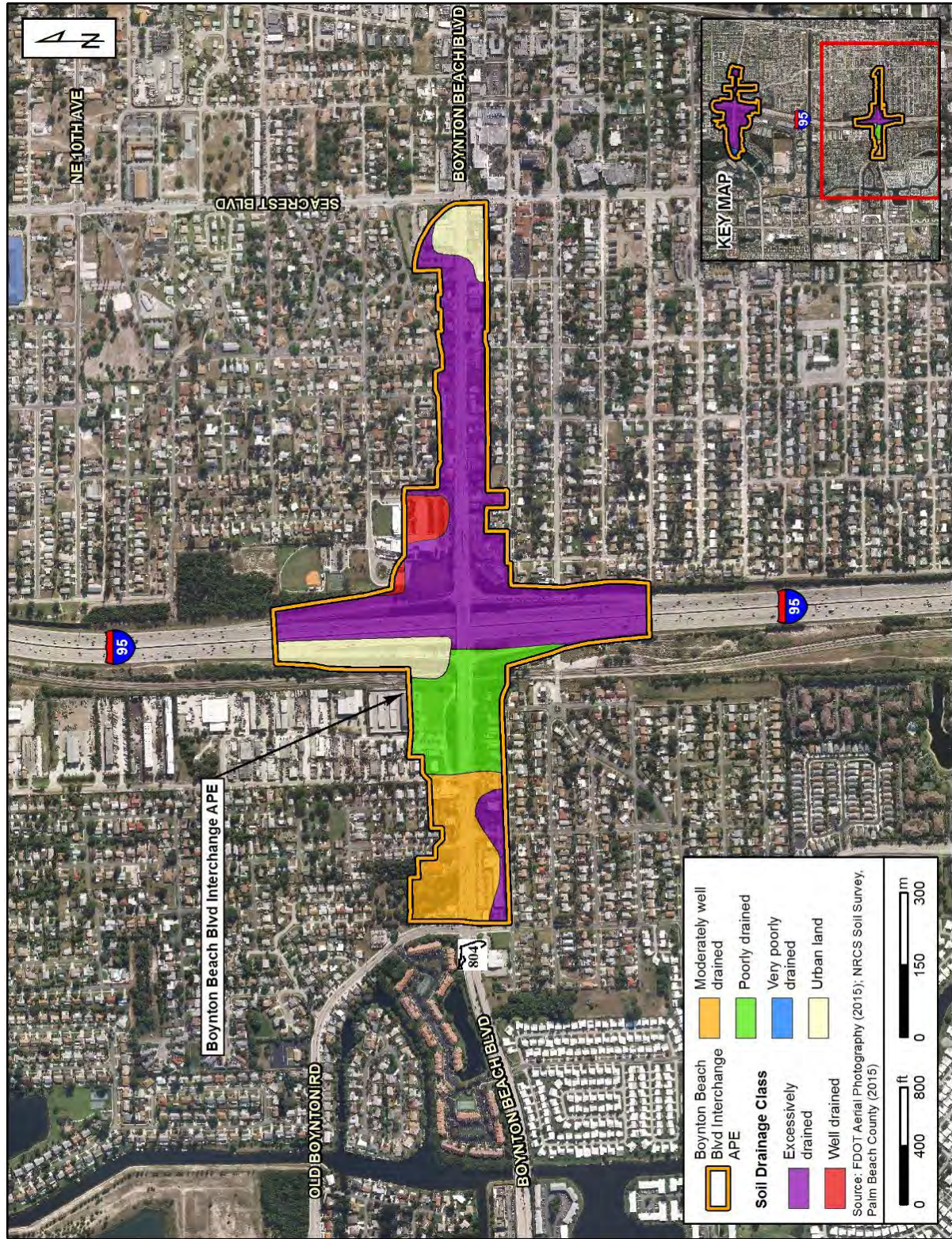


Figure 4. Soil drainage characteristics within the Boynton Beach Boulevard Interchange APE.

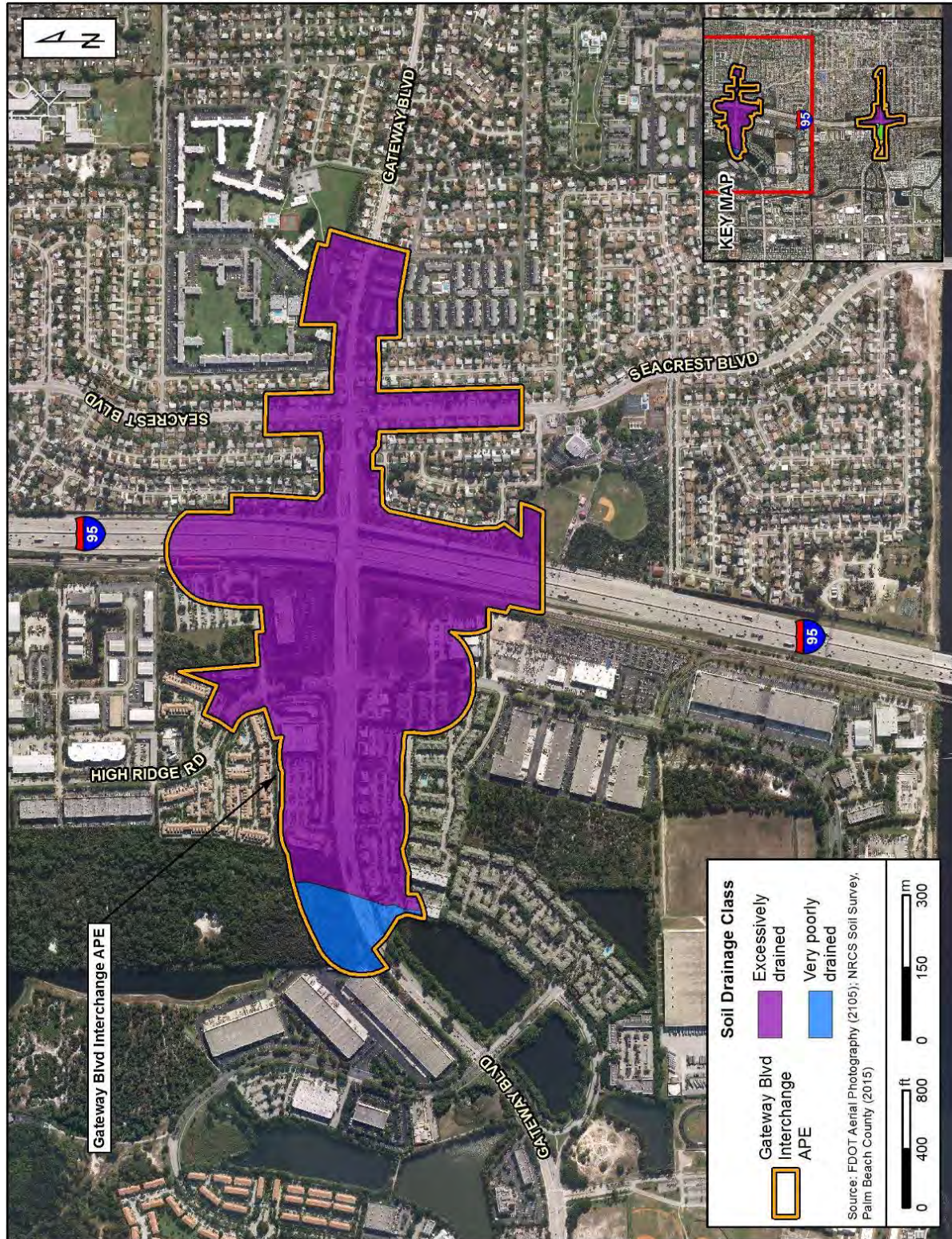


Figure 5. Soil drainage characteristics within the Gateway Boulevard Interchange APE.

PALEOENVIRONMENT

Between 18,000 and 12,000 years before present (BP), Florida was a much cooler and drier place than it is today. Melting of the continental ice sheets led to a major global rise in sea level (summarized for long time scales by Rohling et al. 1998) that started from a low stand of -120 meters at 18,000 BP. The rise was slow while glacial conditions prevailed at high latitudes but became very rapid in the latest Pleistocene and earliest Holocene. It became warmer and wetter rather rapidly during the next three millennia. By about 9000 BP, a warmer and drier climate began to prevail. These changes were more drastic in northern Florida and southern Georgia than in southern Florida, where the “peninsular effect” and a more tropically influenced climate tempered the effects of the continental glaciers that were melting far to the north (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975, 1980). Sea levels, though higher, were still much lower than at present; surface water was limited, and extensive grasslands probably existed, which may have attracted mammoth, bison, and other large grazing mammals. By 6000–5000 BP, the climate had changed to one of increased precipitation and surface water flow. By the late Holocene, ca. 4000 BP, the climate, water levels, and plant communities of Florida attained essentially modern conditions. These have been relatively stable with only minor fluctuations over the past 4,000 years.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE HISTORY

The following overview of southern Florida archaeology provides a framework for understanding pre-Columbian peoples in the region of the project area ranging from the earliest Native American settlements to European contact. Palm Beach County between Lake Okeechobee and the Atlantic Coast is generally under-studied archaeologically. Consequently, it is difficult to situate the region within an established culture-historical chronology; however, it can be discussed in terms of the East Okeechobee Culture Area (Carr and Beriault 1984; Carr et al. 1995).

Paleoindian Period (10,000–8000 BC)

Although prehistoric native peoples entered Florida at least 12,000 years ago, there is no firm evidence for people inhabiting the East Okeechobee region at this early time. Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades did not exist, sea levels were much lower than at present, surface water was limited, and extensive grasslands probably existed that may have attracted mammoth, bison, and other large grazing mammals.

On the Atlantic Coast, east of the project area, discoveries of human skeletal remains near Vero Beach in 1915 and near Melbourne in 1925 were presumed to be of early origin because of

their inferred association with extinct Pleistocene mammals (Gidley and Loomis 1926; Sellards 1916, 1917). Analysis of Vero Beach finds by Hrdlicka (1918, 1922) concluded that the human remains were intrusive into Pleistocene deposits. However, more recent analyses of the skeletal remains (Stewart 1946) and a comparison of the geological context of the finds with similar discoveries in southwest Florida (Cockrell and Murphy 1978) indicate that the original interpretations may have been correct. To date, however, there have been no independent data from the area that could confirm the presence of humans here prior to 8000 BC.

Archaic Period (8000–500 BC)

Around 8000 BC, the environment and physiology of Florida underwent pronounced transformation due to climatic changes. These included a gradual warming trend, a rise in sea levels, a reduction in the width of peninsular Florida, and the spread of oak-dominated forests and hammocks throughout much of Florida (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986). Concomitant with these environmental changes were alterations in native subsistence strategies, which became more diverse due to the emergence of new plant, animal, and aquatic communities. Also occurring at this time was a significant increase in population numbers and density, with native groups developing regional habitat-specific adaptations and material assemblages (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986:10). As conditions became wetter, coastal, riparian, and lacustrine adaptations became increasingly more common. The Archaic period is typically divided into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods by archaeologists.

Early Archaic Period (8000–5000 BC)

The earliest firm evidence for human occupation in southern Florida dates to about 8000–7500 BC. At the Cutler site (8DA00008) in Miami, side-notched stone projectile points, called Bolen points, were recovered in association with animal bones and a hearth feature (Carr 1986). Based on radiocarbon dates from a cultural stratum believed to be associated with the Bolen points, the Cutler site is believed to date to around 7600 BC. Bolen points have also been recovered along the shoreline of southwest Florida (Hazeltine 1983), suggesting that while the interior may still have been arid, coastal areas may have been more habitable.

In northern and central Florida, Bolen points were replaced by corner-notched Kirk points around 7000 BC. Kirks are not well represented in southern Florida; however, the mortuary pond at the Windover site (8BR00246) in Brevard County may contain a Kirk component. Radiocarbon dates associated with human bone and wooden artifacts at Windover range from 8120 ± 70 to 6980 ± 80 years before present (BP) (Doran 2002), placing this occupation at the terminal end of the Kirk Horizon as it has been defined throughout the rest of the southeastern United States (Chapman 1985; Sherwood et al. 2004). Three possible Kirk Stemmed projectile points were associated with the burials.

The Windover site provides some of the best information on Early Archaic burial practices and non-lithic material culture. It is a wetland cemetery where excavations revealed the remains of 168 individuals, along with numerous perishable items such as bone pins, awls, and incised

tubes; wooden stakes; and cordage, mats, and fabric made from plant fibers. Shell tools, beads, and an antler atlatl weight were also recovered. The radiocarbon dates indicate that the bodies were interred over a long period of time, suggesting that the pond was used repeatedly for more than a millennium. The high degree of preservation of the bodies and the lack of any evidence for scavenging of the remains by animals suggest that they were placed in the cemetery within a few days or even hours after death (Dickel 2002). The interments were apparently placed in five or six discrete groups within the pond, and individual clusters may have been marked by stakes (Dickel 2002:80). The presence of marine shells at the site would seem to support the hypothesis that these people moved from the coast (which at this time was much farther away from the site than it is today) to the interior on a relatively regular basis. Analysis of archaeobotanical remains from the site indicates occupation during the late summer/early fall (Newsom 2002:208; Tuross et al. 1994:297–298).

Middle Archaic Period (5000–2000 BC)

A dramatic increase in precipitation and runoff in southern Florida is indicated by peat deposits in the Everglades that began to form about 4000–3000 BC (Gleason and Stone 1994). This enabled native peoples to expand into formerly inhospitable locations. Sea levels reached modern levels and may have exceeded them for short periods (Bader and Parkinson 1990; Dorsey 1997; Stapor et al. 1991; Tanner 1991). Modern estuaries began to form, and exploitation of coastal resources began in earnest, particularly along the northern Atlantic Coast (Ste. Claire 1990). The expansion of populations into new locations resulted in the adoption of a variety of settlement and subsistence strategies, each adapted to local conditions. Sedentary settlements were along productive rivers, such as the St. Johns, or in coastal areas in southwest and northeast Florida where estuarine resources were plentiful (e.g., Russo 1991; Ste. Claire 1990). In other areas, a more mobile lifestyle was practiced (Austin 1996, 1997). Preceramic Archaic sites have been documented in the interior around Lake Okeechobee (Gleason and Stone 1994; Hale 1989:48, 55–56) and on Everglades tree islands (Carr 2006; Schwadron et al. 2006).

Late Archaic Period (2000–500 BC)

By 2000 BC, the climate and environments of Florida had reached essentially modern conditions. This allowed further regionalization of cultures throughout Florida, as individual societies developed increasingly sophisticated adaptations to their local environments (Milanich 1994). During the Late Archaic period, ceramic technology was initially adopted by the native peoples of Florida. In southern Florida, two separate Late Archaic cultures can be identified archaeologically, the Orange culture and a proposed “Glades Archaic” culture.

The Orange culture is well known and is primarily a northeast Florida phenomenon, including both the Atlantic Coast and the St. Johns River drainage basin, where site types are generally oyster and coquina shell middens along the coast and freshwater pond snail middens along the inland rivers and streams. Some coastal shell rings have also been observed (Newman and Weisman 1992). This culture is characterized by a distinctive pottery, called Orange, tempered

with fiber, which is some of the earliest pottery in the Americas. Other artifacts in northeast Florida Orange-period sites include *Busycon* adzes and *Strombus* celts. It is possible that the *Busycon* adzes found in northeast Florida at this time were of local origin, but the *Strombus* celts were probably traded into the area from southeastern Florida (Wheeler and McGee 1994). Recent work in Martin County indicates that Orange period populations were almost exclusively coastal in southern Florida (Carr et al. 1995). Only semi-fiber-tempered sherds were recovered from the Mt. Elizabeth site (8MT00030), and Orange populations may have migrated to that area from the Indian River estuary farther north. The Joseph Reed Mound (8MT00013) on Jupiter Island may represent one of the more southerly Orange settlements. Although the Reed Mound has been damaged by storm surges, it was once probably a constructed ring made up mostly of oyster shell. In this respect, it seems quite similar to other Orange period shell rings located farther north (Newman and Weisman 1992).

Jim Pepe (in Carr et al. 1995) suggests that a separate Late Archaic culture, which he refers to as the “Glades Archaic,” also was present in southern Florida and probably had only limited ties to the Orange culture. The presence of this culture is suggested by non-ceramic bone middens now recognized as typical on the interior tree islands or former tree islands that are characteristic of most marshes or former marshes in southern Florida (e.g., Carr 2006; Carr and Steele 1993; Ehrenhard and Taylor 1980; Ehrenhard et al. 1978, 1979; Griffin 1988; Schwadron et al. 2006). Faunal remains from these sites are all mainly freshwater species such as turtle, fish, and pond apple snail, which were plentiful in the surrounding marshes.

Post-Archaic Period (750 BC–AD 1565)

By 750 BC, regional adaptations had become so well established that it is possible for archaeologists to subdivide the state by geographic areas that share similar archaeological traits. Early work in the East Okeechobee region and its vicinity focused on the site of Fort Center and defined the Belle Glade culture, associated with a distinctive pottery tradition characterized by a hard, sand-tempered ware with a spiculate paste, scraped and cut vessel walls, and flat, beveled, and comma-shaped rims (Porter 1951; Sears 1982; Willey 1949). In the Lake Okeechobee area, additional distinctive features of the Belle Glade culture include large earthworks consisting of circular ditches and embankments, linear ridges, canals, mounds, and middens (e.g., Allen 1948; Carr 1986; Johnson 1994). The Belle Glade (Willey 1949) and Big Mound City sites in Palm Beach County are typical of these complex sites.

More recent research in Palm Beach County has aimed to establish a cultural chronology more specific to the East Okeechobee area (Carr et al. 1995; Kennedy et al. 1991). However, it is important to note that the only radiocarbon dates recorded in the area have come from Jupiter Inlet I (8PB00034) and that the following chronology is based mainly on sites from that area.

The East Okeechobee I period (750 BC–ca. AD 800) is defined by the use of sand-tempered plain pottery in most of the area. This pottery is found in the Hungryland Midden (8PB06294) (Kennedy et al. 1991), the numerous sites recently identified along the upper Loxahatchee River (Carr et al. 1995; Jester et al. 1994), the basal levels of Jupiter Inlet I (8PB00034) (Jester et al.

1993), and sites in the Barley Barber FP&L power plant parcel (Carr 1974). Belle Glade plain pottery is a minor type in the East Okeechobee area, except in the Spanish River Complex of Boca Raton, where it is predominant. In the Boca Raton area, the otherwise plentiful sand-tempered plain pottery is a minor type (Furey 1972). This aberration may be the result of a Lake Okeechobean settlement in the Boca Raton area. Other types of pottery are absent or make up only trace amounts in the ceramic assemblages of this period.

As with the Glades Archaic, sites are better documented in the interior wetlands than on the coast. However, evidence for coastal and estuarine occupations, probably seasonal, occurs at Jupiter Inlet I and the Spanish River Complex sites. Additionally, sites along the upper Loxahatchee River demonstrate the importance of transverse drainages as emerging transportation routes between the coast and the interior wetlands. These sites probably represent transient campsites that were occupied seasonally and were not located in exactly the same place every year. This would explain the extended length and unevenly distributed middens found at most of the upper Loxahatchee sites. The long time span of the East Okeechobee I period likely will be subdivided as more research is completed in the area, and changes in ceramic rim styles may prove to be the most useful tool for this purpose.

The East Okeechobee II period started about AD 800 and ended about AD 1000. This relatively short period is marked by the appearance of St. Johns plain ceramics at Jupiter Inlet I (8PB00034) and Suni Sands (8PB07718). The noticeable lack of St. Johns ceramics in the interior sites testifies to a change in settlement patterns during the East Okeechobee II period. It appears that settlements in this period were concentrated along the coast, probably on a permanent basis. In the southern part of the area, influenced by the Lake Okeechobean settlement, the period from about AD 950 to 1200 is marked by an increase in the use of sand-tempered plain pottery and a corresponding slight decrease in Belle Glade plain pottery.

The East Okeechobee III period started about AD 1000 and ended about AD 1500, and it is marked by the appearance of St. Johns check-stamped pottery. Jupiter Inlet I (8PB00034) provides a radiocarbon date for the beginning of the period. St. Johns may appear later at the Spanish River Complex, perhaps around AD 1200, than it does in the rest of southern Florida. In all parts of the East Okeechobee area, this period is marked by a substantial increase in the presence of the St. Johns ceramic series, until St. Johns plain and St. Johns check-stamped eventually become the dominant types, a trend visible at the Riviera Site (8PB00030) (Wheeler 1992). Before the St. Johns series becomes predominant in the Boca Raton area, however, the increase in sand-tempered plain and the decrease in Belle Glade plain continues so that, for a while at least, the amounts of both the sand-tempered plain and the St. Johns wares are increasing simultaneously. The period ends with the appearance of European goods around AD 1500.

The East Okeechobee IV period (AD 1500–1750) is characterized by ceramics similar to those of the previous period but with the addition of European goods. The St. Johns ceramic series is predominant, and the Riviera site (8PB00030) suggests that St. Johns check-stamped pottery may be the most common variety. The native group encountered by Europeans at this time on

the Atlantic Coast of the East Okeechobee area was the Jeagas. It is possible that the Jeagas were under the political dominance of the Calusa, a group centered on the southwestern coast of Florida (Fontaneda, cf. True 1944). However, the large amounts of St. Johns pottery and other artifacts from the Indian River and St. Johns areas in the East Okeechobee area during this time suggests that their cultural influences came from the north instead. Dickinson (in Andrews and Andrews 1975 [1699]) also observed that the Jeagas were forced to hand over shipwrecked cargo to the Ais, their neighbors to the north. Thus, the specific political and economic relationship that existed between the Calusa and the Jeagas remains problematic. It may be the case that the Calusa's influence was less strong than traditionally thought or sporadic in nature. It also may have been hierarchically shared with the Ais and, perhaps, the Timucua farther to the north.

It is not known whether the Jeagas occupied the Okeechobee lakeshore and the interior wetlands. It is possible that the Mayamis, the group normally associated with Lake Okeechobee and particularly Fisheating Creek on the lake's west side, also were on the east side of the lake basin and were responsible for the Barley Barber earthworks.

Historical accounts suggest that the political organization of native groups in southern Florida was highly stratified, although this may have been a late phenomenon. Marquardt (1988) has suggested that contact with the Spanish resulted in rapid changes to native societies that affected interpolity dynamics such that the situation observed by the Spanish were uncharacteristic of those present in prehistory. Within the Calusa polity, there seems to have been a degree of instability as various leaders competed with one another for political control and power (Marquardt 1987:104–110).

POST-CONTACT HISTORY

The First Spanish Period, 1513–1763

Palm Beach County's historical roots extend back to the earliest days of Spain's sixteenth century explorations of North America when Ponce de Leon sailed along the coast of the county. Ponce de Leon left Puerto Rico on March 3, 1513, with a fleet of three ships and reached Florida a month later. After sailing on a northwesterly course for 30 days, the ships landed either north of Cape Canaveral (Milanich 1995) or south of the Cape in the vicinity of modern-day Melbourne Beach (Eriksen 1994; Gannon 1996). Ponce de Leon called this land *La Florida* since it was sighted during the Feast of Flowers (*Pascua Florida*) (Milanich 1995). Ponce de Leon remained at his initial landing place for six days before pulling anchor and sailing south toward Jupiter Inlet, where he and his crew landed to obtain water and firewood. Jupiter Inlet is located in northeastern Palm Beach County. Leaving this site, the fleet rode the counter currents of the Gulf Stream to Biscayne Bay and eventually rounded the southern tip of the peninsula (Gannon 1996; Milanich 1995).

After the arrival of the Spanish, the French became involved in Florida, but this influence was temporary and did not extend to present-day Palm Beach County. In 1564, Fort Caroline was established by the French near present day Jacksonville. The colony suffered from lack of supplies and poor relations with the Utina Indians. The Spanish king, Phillip II, sent Admiral Pedro Menendez de Aviles to destroy Fort Caroline and reclaim the land for Spain. Achieving this goal, Menendez established the first permanent settlement of St. Augustine in 1565. Spain maintained the St. Augustine settlement and, in the decades that followed, a string of Spanish missions were established in Florida in an attempt to consolidate Spain's control over Florida (Tebeau 1971).

Chosen for its strategic location, St. Augustine existed as a military outpost and as a base for missionaries who worked at converting the native population to Catholicism and also as a base for protecting Spain's maritime activity along the coast. Menendez planned to establish garrisons and missions at the mouths of major rivers, many of which he wrongly assumed were interconnected (Tebeau 1971). Spanish soldiers established Fort Santa Lucia at Jupiter Inlet on December 13, 1565, but shortly thereafter, they abandoned the fort due to supply shortages. Conditions had become so unbearable that the men ate their shoes, belts, snakes, rats, and dwarf palmettos for sustenance. Not surprisingly, the soldiers mutinied, bringing to an end the small Spanish outpost in Palm Beach County (Gannon 1983; Lyon 1976). The Spanish did not pay further attention to the region, focusing their efforts on St. Augustine.

In 1696, Jonathan Dickinson, a Quaker sailing for Philadelphia from Port Royal, Jamaica, and his fellow shipmates were shipwrecked near Jupiter Inlet. In his published firsthand account of the events that followed, he painted a dreary picture of the surrounding countryside. He wrote that this "wilderness country looked very dismal, having no trees, but only sand hills covered with shrubby palmetto, the stalks of which were prickly, that there was no walking amongst them" (Andrews and Andrews 1985[1699]). Most of the crew and passengers reached St. Augustine and, eventually, present-day Charleston, South Carolina (McGoun 1998). By the late seventeenth century, the English, who had settled in Charleston, had begun to work towards the overthrow of the Spanish in Florida through alliances with Native Americans (Tebeau 1971). In their effort to secure Florida from the Spanish, the English forces destroyed the mission system in the early 1700s. However, the Spanish managed to cling to their colony for many more years.

The British Period, 1763–1784

At the end of the Seven Years War in 1763, Spain surrendered Florida to Great Britain. The British divided Florida into two governmental districts—East and West Florida—separated by the Apalachicola River. Present-day Palm Beach County was included in East Florida (Wright 1975). Eager to colonize the province, the British made a considerable effort to induce settlement and develop an economy in East Florida (Boyd et al. 1951).

In an effort to maintain their foothold in Florida, Britain granted large tracts of land to prospective settlers, many of whom brought slaves to the province as the Spanish had. Several of these land

grants were developed as plantations, but it appears that none were located in Palm Beach County. Dr. Andrew Turnbull's colony at New Smyrna (Volusia County) was among the most significant. This development and others fueled the colony's need for improved roads. By 1775, the government had completed the first major road in the territory—the King's Road which stretched north from Turnbull's colony to the St. Mary's River via St. Augustine and Cowford (today's Jacksonville) (Ward 1985). The King's Road was the first road in Florida wide enough to accommodate wheeled vehicles (Adams et al. 1997).

The makeup of Florida's Native American population was changing by the mid-eighteenth century as Creeks from Georgia and neighboring regions migrated into the province. The Spanish had called these migrants *cimarrone*, meaning "wild" and "runaway." The term "Seminole" is thought to have derived from this reference (Fernald and Purdum 1992). Concentrated in northern Florida until the early nineteenth century, the Seminole eventually spread southward into the peninsula, including Palm Beach County. The Seminoles prospered in Florida raising cattle, trading with whites, and engaging in small scale farming (Fairbanks 1973).

The American colonies declared their independence from British rule in 1776. Georgia and South Carolina required their citizens to take a strict oath of loyalty to the causes of the American colonies, thus forcing many British loyalists to seek shelter in British East Florida (Wright 1976). In 1778 alone, approximately 7,000 loyalists arrived in Florida. In addition to the influx of loyalists from the north, Minorcans from the Turnbull colony in New Smyrna were relocated to St. Augustine during the 1780s; some established farms to the north along the North River (Griffin 1990; Quinn 1975).

The Second Spanish Period, 1784–1821

Following the American Revolution, the Treaty of Paris (1783) returned Florida to the Spanish. In 1784, the Spanish began reoccupying Florida. During the Second Spanish period, Spain continued the British system of granting land to encourage settlement. Many of the new grantees occupied plantations and farms that the British had abandoned. The Spanish attempted to control the Seminoles through trade and supply, just as the British had done (Tebeau 1971). In 1815, the Spanish government granted land in present-day Palm Beach County to Eusebio Gomez. The land was located in northeastern Palm Beach County on Jupiter Inlet. Gomez sold this large tract of land to Joseph Delespine in 1821. This coastal land grant was divided and sold well into the American period (State Archives of Florida 2013).

In the early nineteenth century, the United States pressured Spain to surrender Florida. American frontiersmen increasingly came into conflict with the Seminole and the Spanish in the territory. Runaway slaves from American plantations joined the Seminole and otherwise found refuge in Florida, adding fire to the already burning tension. American settlers invaded East Florida during the so-called Patriot War (1813) (Mahon 1985). The First Seminole War followed in 1817–1818, a conflict in which General Andrew Jackson, known to the Seminoles as "Sharp Knife," invaded Spanish Florida and destroyed Seminole towns. In August 1818, in an attempt to stabilize diplomatic relations with Spain, the United States returned lands captured by

Jackson. In 1819, a treaty of cessation was arranged between the United States and Spain. This was followed by another treaty, ratified on February 22, 1821, making Florida a territory of the United States (Tebeau 1971).

The Early American Period, 1821–1845

Some of the first American settlers came to present-day Palm Beach County in the Early American Period. Jackson was appointed Governor and organized the Territory of Florida into two counties, Escambia and St. Johns, the latter of the two including all of peninsular Florida. The legislative council for Florida met in Pensacola in 1822, and again in St. Augustine in 1823 (Tebeau 1971). These proceedings influenced the Treaty of Moultrie Creek (1823) which stipulated that all Indians in Florida move onto a reservation in the middle of the peninsula. The Payne's Landing Treaty of 1832 reversed the previous agreement and required the Seminoles to relinquish their land within three years and move to reservations in the western United States.

The conflict between American settlers and the Seminole defined this period of Florida's history and led to new sites of American influence in Palm Beach County. When the three years had expired and the Payne's Landing Treaty was to be enforced, a large faction of the Seminoles, highly influenced by Osceola, began a long and bloody resistance. The Second Seminole War lasted from 1835 to 1842. During this conflict, the guerilla warfare tactics of the Seminole and Florida's swampy terrain challenged American forces. Before it ended, the Second Seminole War had spread into southern Florida as far as Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades (Mahon 1985).

In the context of the Second Seminole War, General Thomas S. Jesup established Fort Jupiter along the Jupiter River approximately 3 miles from the mouth of Jupiter Inlet on January 25, 1838 (McGoun 1998; Roberts 1988). The previous day, Jesup, along with 500 horsemen and an artillery unit, had fought approximately 300 Seminoles at the Indian Crossing of the Loxahatchee River. While the Native Americans eventually retreated, Jesup suffered a facial wound, seven of his men were killed, and 30 more were wounded (Porter 1996). Jesup attempted to negotiate a peace settlement at Fort Jupiter in 1838. The Secretary of War rejected Jesup's plan, and instead of renegotiating with the Seminoles, Jesup forced nearly 700 of them to migrate to the west against their will (Porter 1996; Roberts 1988). The Second Seminole War greatly constricted the remaining Seminole to a reservation in southern Florida (Mahon 1985). The new reservation included part of today's Hardee County southward to Everglades National Park. The eastern and western boundaries of the reservation were well inland from the coast. The eastern boundary of the new reservation encompassed what later became the western part of Palm Beach County.

After the costly and lengthy Second Seminole War, the federal government passed the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 to encourage the settlement of Florida. This act brought new settlers to Palm Beach County. On August 4, 1842, any free head of family or single male over the age of 18 who could bear arms was eligible for 160 acres of free land provided the person would live on the land for five years and farm a minimum of 5 acres. Nearly 200,000 acres of federal

land south of present-day Gainesville was offered up to prospective settlers (Covington 1957). The government passed the act in part to promote settlement of the Florida wilderness, but also to create a civilian buffer to help keep Indians confined to their southern Florida reservation. When the act came to an end in 1843, a total of 189,440 acres of Florida land were claimed through 1,184 permits. Twenty-one tracts of land were claimed near Lake Worth in eastern Palm Beach County (House of Representatives 1844; McGoun 1998).

The Antebellum and Civil War Period, 1845–1865

The third and final Seminole War (1855–1858) consisted of a series of skirmishes fought by Seminoles under Chief Billy Bowlegs (Milanich 1995). Because of these events, the conflict is also referred to as Billy Bowleg's War. During this period forts were reactivated and war was again declared. Captain Joseph A. Haskin re-established Fort Jupiter on a new site on February 21, 1855. Located on the south side of the Loxahatchee River, approximately 3 miles from Hobe Sound and a half mile from the original Fort Jupiter to the west, the fort was abandoned by September 1855. Captain Joseph Roberts reoccupied the fort on April 14, 1857, and abandoned it on September 9, 1857 (Roberts 1988). By 1858, after a series of sporadic skirmishes, the Third Seminole War ended with the deportation of 123 Seminoles to Oklahoma. However, 100 to 300 Seminoles who evaded capture remained in the Everglades (Fernald and Purdum 1992). The present-day Seminole and Miccosukee Tribes of Florida and the Independent Seminole of Florida are direct descendants of these Seminole who remained in Florida.

Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse was established in this period and became one of Palm Beach County's first permanent settlements (McGoun 1998). Construction began in 1853, but the inlet silted shut in 1854, forcing 500 tons of construction materials to be shipped down the Indian River in small boats. Two years later, the Third Seminole War brought construction to a halt (McCarthy 1990). Finally, on July 10, 1860, at a cost of \$60,859.98, workers finished the lighthouse. Thomas Twiner, the lighthouse keeper, lit the light at this time (Holland 1972:128; McGoun 1998). The lighthouse was important feature during the Civil War (1861–1865). At the start of the war, Confederate sympathizers extinguished the light in an attempt to thwart Union ships that patrolled the region. Similar actions were taken at other lighthouses along the coast of Florida (McCarthy 1990). The Jupiter light was reestablished after the war in 1866 (Holland 1972).

The Post-Civil War and Late Nineteenth Century Period, 1865–1900

After the Civil War, a new wave of homesteaders began settling in Palm Beach County. Captain Elisha Newton Dimick, known as the founder of Palm Beach, arrived in 1876, settling in the vicinity of present-day Whitehall (Pandula 1989). He purchased 119.94 acres from the federal government in 1882 (US Department of the Interior 1997). Four years later, Irving R. Henry homesteaded 130 acres in what would become the business section of West Palm Beach (Federal Writers' Project 1939; US Department of the Interior 1997). Valorus Orlando Spencer established the Lake Worth post office on May 21, 1880 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962; McGoun

1998). Judge A. E. Heuser, an early resident, named present-day Riviera Beach “Oak Lawn” when he established a post office in 1889 (Bradbury and Hallock 1962; Morris 1995).

Palm Beach County in general benefited from the arrival of Henry Morrison Flagler’s railroad in 1894 (Tebeau 1971). Flagler had amassed a fortune as a partner in the Standard Oil Company with John D. Rockefeller. Flagler built his first Florida hotel in St. Augustine in 1888. The Ponce de Leon, as it was called, housed as many as 450 guests, and was one of the first major structures to utilize poured concrete (Gannon 1993). The success of this hotel led Flagler to build the less glamorous Alcazar and the Casa Monica (later known as the Cordova). In order to encourage tourists to frequent his hotels, Flagler bought and rebuilt the 36-mile railway that linked Jacksonville to St. Augustine. Then he stretched new lines southward to Miami, and finally to Key West. Like his St. Augustine venture, Flagler built the palatial six-story, 540-room Royal Poinciana and the Palm Beach Inn (later renamed The Breakers) in Palm Beach, and a \$2.5 million mansion christened Whitehall (McGoun 1998). He transformed the region from an unincorporated rural farming community of approximately 1,000 people into a world famous resort (Tebeau 1971). While Palm Beach became a wealthy tourist mecca, Flagler created West Palm Beach as a town for the hotel employees (McGoun 1998).

The Twentieth Century Period, 1900–Present

With the arrival of the train and the birth of Palm Beach and West Palm Beach, the state legislature carved Palm Beach County out of Dade County on April 30, 1909 (Morris 1995). West Palm Beach was designated the county seat (Dunn 1998). A year later, Palm Beach County boasted a population of 5,577, ranking it 39 out of 47 counties in terms of population (Dietrich 1978). During the Florida land boom of the 1920s, Palm Beach County’s population increased threefold between 1910 and 1920 and continued to surge. Even during the Great Depression, the county’s population swelled to reach more than 30,000 (State of Florida 1945). Palm Beach also blossomed from 1,707 to 3,747 during the same decade (State of Florida 1945). By 1945, 112,311 people called the county home, 40,599 of whom resided in West Palm Beach and 3,596 of whom lived in Palm Beach (State of Florida 1945). West Palm Beach became one of Florida’s 10 largest cities in 1950 with 43,162 inhabitants, and Palm Beach County was one of Florida’s 10 largest counties with 114,688 residents (Dovell 1952).

While northerners constitute a large portion of this population growth, immigrants from around the world have become important parts of Palm Beach’s social and economic fabric. Like Fort Lauderdale, Pompano Beach, Delray Beach, Boynton Beach, Lake Worth, Riviera Beach, Pahokee, Belle Glade, South Bay, and Miami, West Palm Beach has a sizeable Haitian community (Mohl and Pozzetta 1996). West Palm Beach is also home to a significant number of immigrants from Jamaica and Bangladesh (Mohl and Pozzetta 1996). Lake Worth continues to have a large Finnish population with the influx of new immigrants to its historic “Little Finland” district (Mohl and Pozzetta 1996).

Despite population increases and expanding urban boundaries in Palm Beach County, agriculture remains an important feature of the economy. In 1928, a devastating hurricane

caused severe flooding and killed more than 2,000 people, spurring the development of Herbert Hoover Dike to control flooding near Lake Okeechobee. This flood control opened up much of the eastern half of Palm Beach County to agriculture (Pandula 1989). By 1992, 924 farms operated in the county, averaging 690 acres in size and controlling a total of 637,934 acres in the county. Sugar was by far the largest crop, consuming 351,440 acres and producing 13,410,532 tons of cane. Farmers also planted 84,624 acres in vegetables and 19,749 acres in citrus groves (US Census Bureau 1992). However, tourism is still dominates the local economy, as tourists from around the world visit the beaches and lakeshores of Palm Beach County. This brings significant growth to the permanent population as well; by the early decades of the twenty-first century, Palm Beach County has grown to around 1.4 million residents (US Census Bureau 2014).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data from July 2016 was reviewed to identify previous cultural resource surveys within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE. Six surveys have been conducted within the current APE, although most of these only cover a portion of the project area. Surveys include a survey of proposed pump station system (Sears 1976, FMSF Survey No. 503), resource surveys of select areas of Palm Beach County (Kennedy 1984, FMSF Survey No. 963; Research Atlantica, Inc. 1996, FMSF Survey No. 4574; Smith 1981, FMSF Survey No. 541), a study for the Tri County Commuter Rail System (Janus Research, Inc. 1999, FMSF Survey No. 5844), and a survey for the South Florida East Coast Corridor Transit (Janus Research 2006, FMSF Survey No. 14000).

The only survey to include the entire APE is the 1996 Research Atlantica, Inc. survey (FMSF Survey No. 4574) which recorded 137 resources. Three of these resources (8PB00175, 8PB00324, and 8PB00514), are plotted within the current APE; however, the field survey confirmed they are outside the APE. One resource (8PB00493) is located across the street from where it was plotted and its location has been corrected (**Figure 6**). All four of these resources are historic structures, and none have been evaluated by SHPO for NRHP eligibility. The only other resource recorded within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE is the Seaboard Air Line Railroad resource group (8PB12917). This resource was determined eligible for the NRHP by SHPO in 2016. The section of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad within the project area is considered an extension of the main line and was established in 1926. This railroad was the first to connect the east and west coasts of Florida.

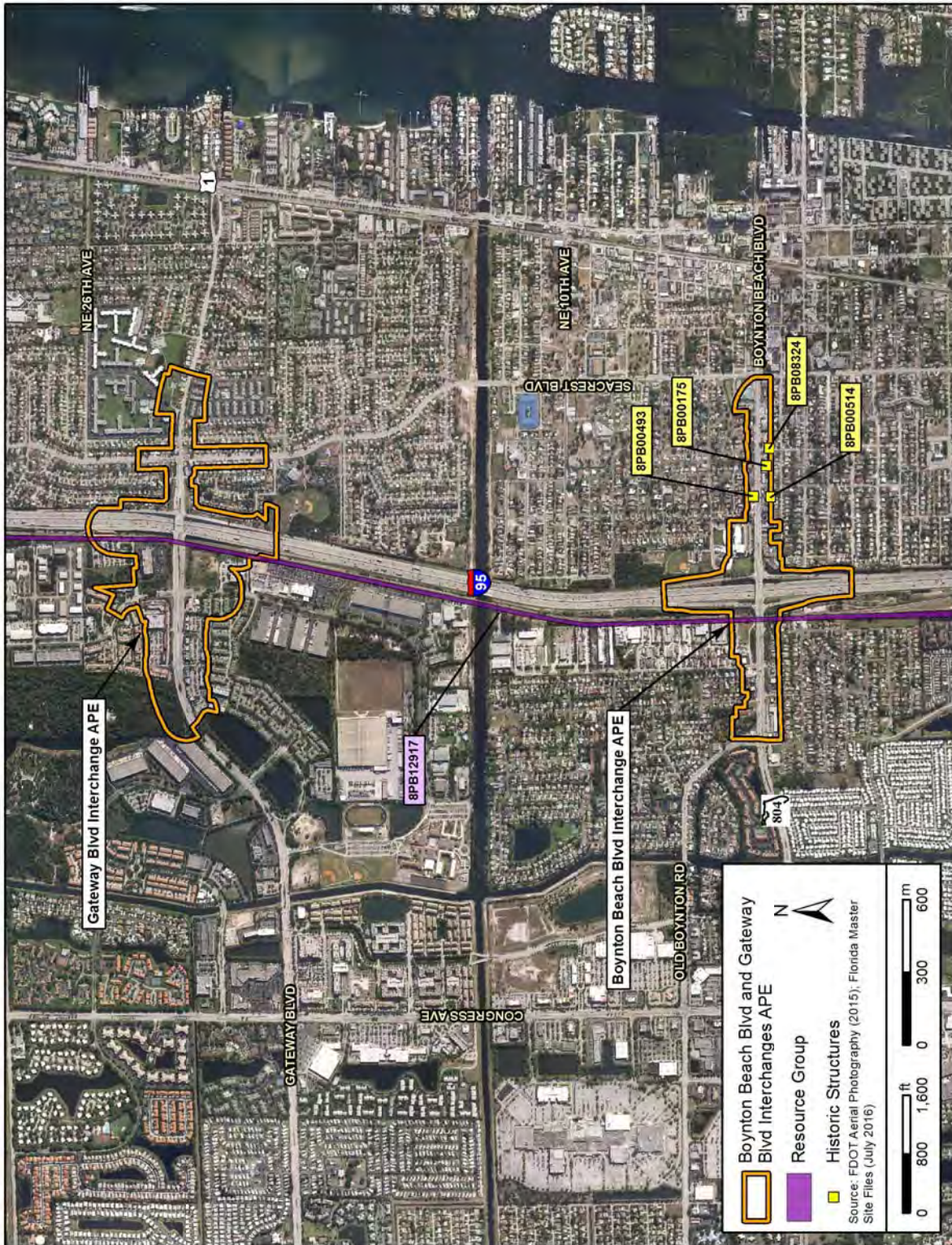


Figure 6. Previously recorded cultural resources within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE.

HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

A selection of historical maps and aerial photographs were reviewed in order to identify past cultural activities in the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE. One of the earliest maps of the area is the 1872 General Land Office (GLO) map (GLO 1872). GLO maps were created by land surveyors on behalf of the US government in the nineteenth century to facilitate the sale of public lands, and they often depict waterways, roadways, types of vegetation, and areas of human settlement. Surveys of Township 45 South were conducted first in 1845 and again in 1871–1872. Land patents show claims on the land to the east of the project area along the coast dating to the 1880s. The map prominently depicts Lake Worth to the east of the project area, and Lake Osborne and Lake Webster to the west. No roads, structures, or settlements are present within the APE in the 1872 map (**Figure 7**).

In the nineteenth century, the project area was part of Dade County. Palm Beach County was established in 1909; the following year, the census recorded a population of 5,577 people living in Palm Beach County (State of Florida 1945). Around the turn of the twentieth century, Palm Beach became a popular tourist destination with several large resort hotels, including the Royal Poinciana and the Breakers. The Florida East Coast Railroad was constructed through Palm Beach County between 1894 and 1896. Henry Flager, a wealthy tycoon, was the owner of the railroad and also built the Royal Poinciana Hotel (Gill 2005:23).

A portion of southern Palm Beach County became part of Broward County when it was created in 1915. In 1925, Martin County was formed from the northern portion of Palm Beach County. Significant development occurred during the boom years of the 1920s, and the town of Boynton incorporated in 1920. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad (8PB12917) was built through Boynton in the mid-1920s, with a railway station constructed in 1926. The population of Palm Beach County did not exceed 100,000 until after World War II and experienced a growth of 40 percent during the war years (State of Florida 1945). At that time, about 2,000 people were living in Boynton Beach. Construction on I-95 through Palm Beach County began in the mid-1960s and was completed in 1976, with the exception of a section from Palm Beach Gardens to Stuart (Martin County) completed in 1985 (Historical Society of Palm Beach County 2009).

A US Geological Survey (USGS) topographical map from 1949 shows the mid-twentieth-century setting of the APE (USGS 1949). The Boynton Canal is depicted midway between the Gateway Boulevard Interchange APE and the Boynton Beach Boulevard Interchange APE; the canal connects to Lake Worth and, thereby, the Intracoastal Waterway to the east and the Lake Ida Canal to the west. The Florida East Coast Railroad, constructed through Boynton in 1896, is located to the east of the project area. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad (constructed in the 1920s) runs roughly north to south through the APE of both interchanges. An unimproved dirt road is located to the west of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad within the Gateway Boulevard Interchange APE and travels south outside the APE and along the Boynton Canal. State Route 804 (Boynton Beach Boulevard) is depicted running east to west through the Boynton Beach Boulevard Interchange APE. There are no built structures indicated on the 1949 USGS map

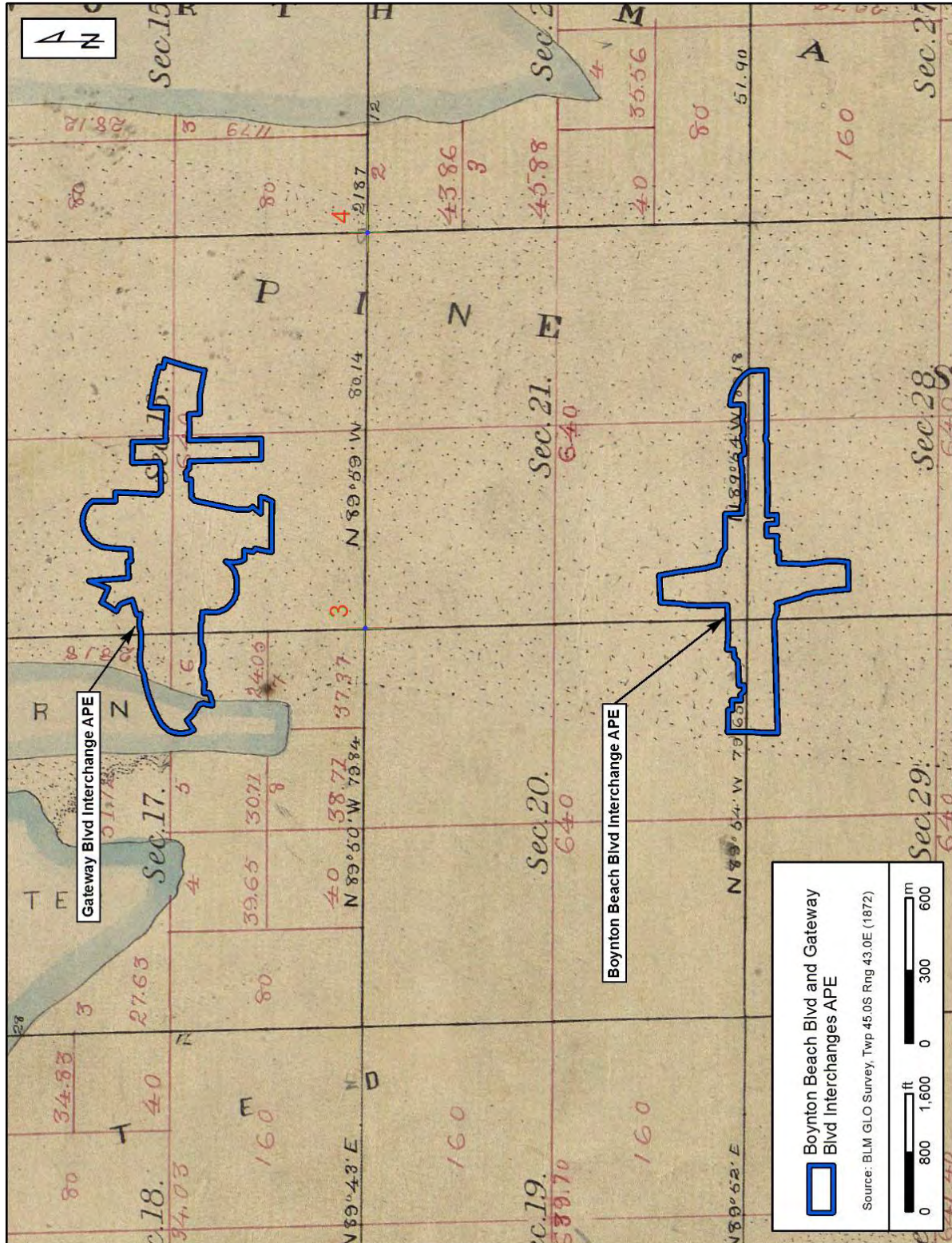


Figure 7. 1872 GLO map illustrating the location of the APE.

within the Gateway Boulevard Interchange APE, and at least five structures are visible within the APE of the Boynton Beach Boulevard Interchange (**Figure 8**).

An aerial photograph from 1953 provides a further look at the landscape detail within the APE in the mid-twentieth century (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1953). The aerial image shows little development present with the Gateway Boulevard Interchange APE. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad is visible, running roughly north to south through the Gateway Boulevard Interchange APE and the Boynton Beach Boulevard APE. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad later merged with the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and became part of the Seaboard Coast Line rail network in 1967. The Boynton Beach Boulevard Interchange APE is more developed than the Gateway Boulevard Interchange APE. In addition, the 1953 aerial photograph shows that development in more detail than the 1949 USGS topographical map. The aerial photograph shows that the area south of the Boynton Canal between the Florida East Coast Railroad and the Seaboard Air Line Railroad has undergone residential development, with numerous private residences and streets laid out in a grid pattern. This residential area also falls within the eastern portion of the Boynton Beach Boulevard Interchange APE (**Figure 9**). The 1949 USGS topographical map and the 1953 aerial photograph confirm that much of the heavy residential and commercial development that exists in the area today occurred after the mid-century.

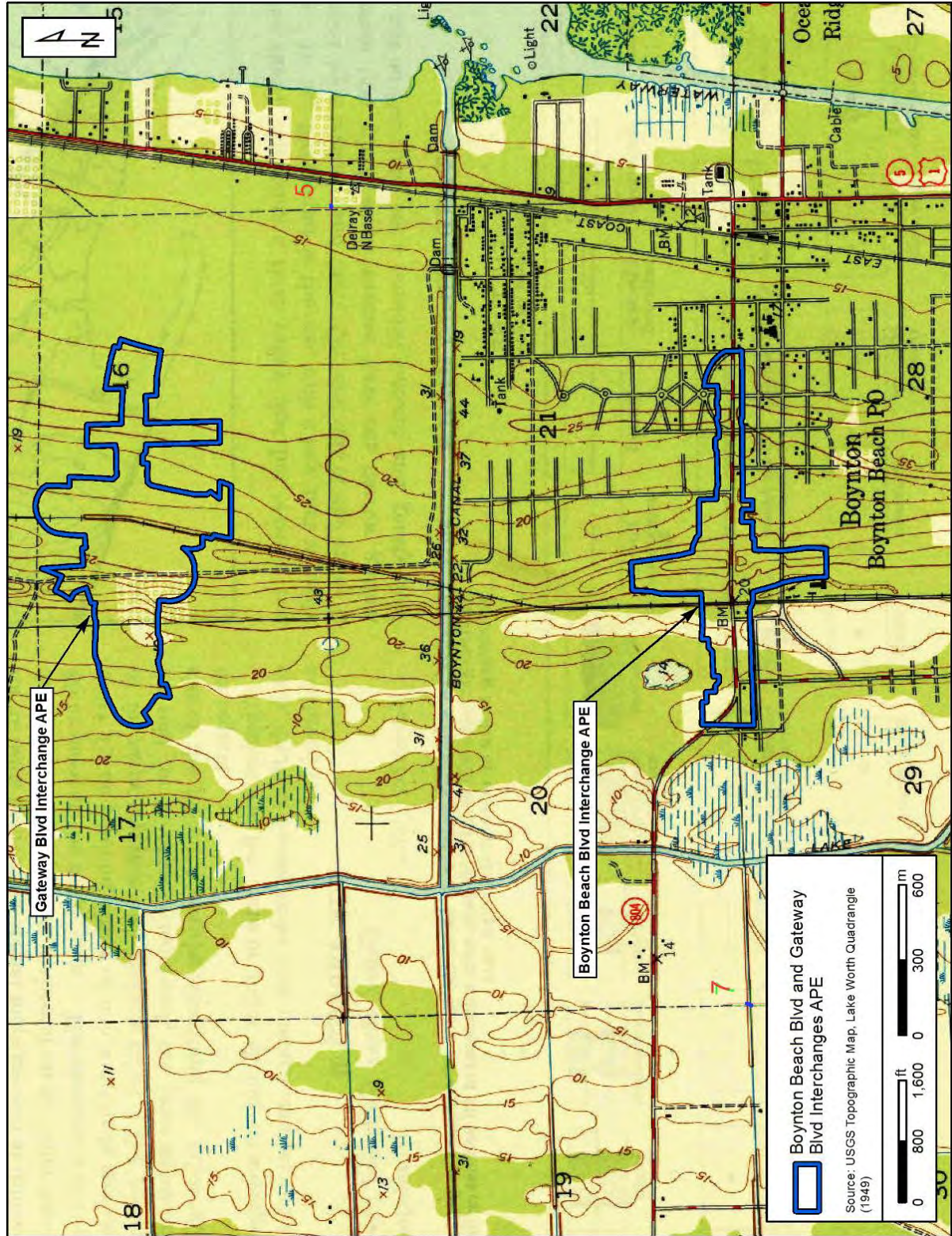


Figure 8. 1949 USGS topographic map illustrating the location of the APE.

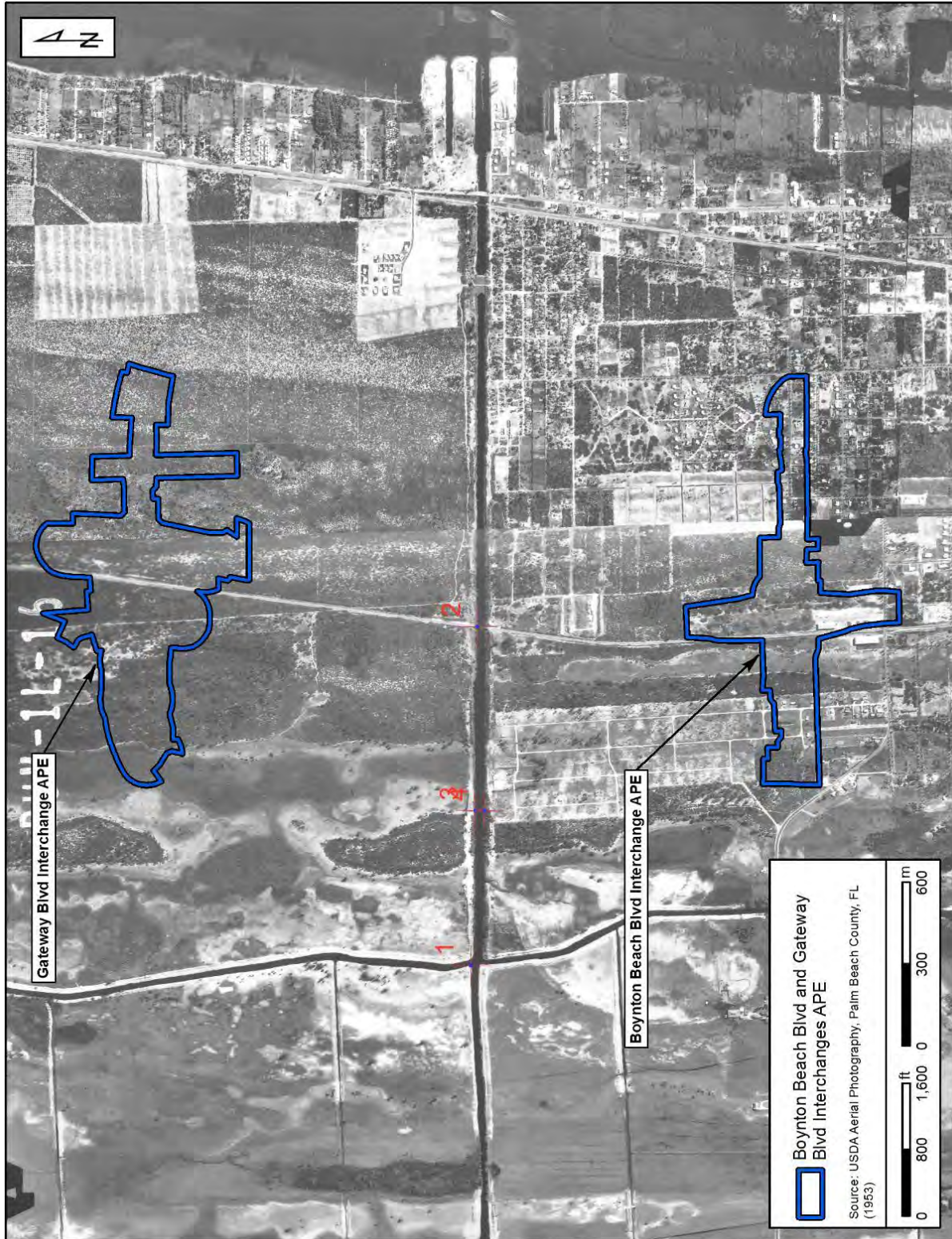


Figure 9. 1953 aerial photograph illustrating the location of the APE.

RESEARCH DESIGN

PROJECT GOALS

A research design is a plan to coordinate the cultural resource investigation from inception to the completion of the project. This plan should minimally account for three things: (1) it should make explicit the goals and intentions of the research, (2) it should define the sequence of events to be undertaken in pursuit of the research goals, and (3) it should provide a basis for evaluating the findings and conclusions drawn from the investigation.

The goal of this cultural resource survey was to locate and document evidence of historic or prehistoric occupation or use within the APE (archaeological or historic sites, historic structures, or archaeological occurrences [isolated artifact finds]) and to evaluate these for their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The research strategy was composed of background investigation, a historical document search, and field survey. The background investigation involved a perusal of relevant archaeological literature, producing a summary of previous archaeological work undertaken near the project area. The FMSF was checked for previously recorded sites within the project corridor, which provided an indication of prehistoric settlement and land-use patterns for the region. Current soil surveys, vegetation maps, and relevant literature were consulted to provide a description of the physiographic and geological region of which the project area is a part. These data were used in combination to develop expectations regarding the types of archaeological sites that may be present and their likely locations (site probability areas).

The historical document search involved a review of primary and secondary historic sources as well as a review of the FMSF for any previously recorded historic structures. The original township plat maps, early aerial photographs, and other relevant sources were checked for information pertaining to the existence of historic structures, sites of historic events, and historically occupied or noted aboriginal settlements within the project limits.

NRHP CRITERIA

Cultural resources identified within the project APE were evaluated according to the criteria for listing in the NRHP. As defined by the National Park Service, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

NRHP-eligible districts must possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. NRHP-eligible districts and buildings must also possess historical significance, historical integrity, and historical context.

CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Based on an examination of environmental variables (soil drainage, relative elevation, and access to marine resources), as well as the results of previously conducted surveys, the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE was considered to have low potential for prehistoric archaeological sites. Areas with a high probability for having prehistoric archaeological sites tend to be situated on well-drained to somewhat poorly-drained soils in close proximity to wetlands, ponds, and creeks. The APE contains disturbed urban soils and modern development. The APE was considered to have low potential for historic archaeological sites due to the level of disturbance within the right-of-way. The Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE was judged to have moderate to high potential for historic structures, based on the historical development in the area.

SURVEY METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The Phase I field survey consisted of systematic pedestrian survey, given the low potential for the presence of buried archaeological sites. The presence of buried utilities and urban development, together with the urban soils mapped by NRCS, indicates an extensive level of disturbance within the APE. While no subsurface testing was conducted, the modern development and current conditions of the project corridor was extensively photographed and documented.

Architectural Field Methods

The architectural survey for the project utilized standard procedures for the location, investigation, and recording of historic properties. In addition to a search of the FMSF for any

previously recorded historic properties within the project area, USGS quadrangle maps were reviewed for structures that were constructed prior to 1972. The field survey inventoried existing buildings, structures, and other aspects of the built environment within the project APE. Each historic resource was plotted with a GPS unit on USGS quadrangle maps and on project aerials. All identified historic resources were photographed with a digital camera, and all pertinent information regarding the architectural style, distinguishing characteristics, and condition were recorded on FMSF structure forms. Upon completion of fieldwork, forms and photographs were returned to the SEARCH offices for analysis. Date of construction, design, architectural features, condition, and integrity of the structure, as well as how the resources relate to the surrounding landscape, were carefully considered. The resources were categorized according to their significance for listing in the NRHP and then recommended eligible, potentially eligible, or not eligible.

Lab Methods

No artifacts were recovered as a result of this survey, and therefore, no laboratory analysis was required.

Curation

The original maps and field notes are presently housed at the Newberry, Florida, office of SEARCH. The original maps and field notes will be turned over to FDOT, District 4, upon project completion; copies will be retained by SEARCH.

Certified Local Government Consultation

Because this project is located in the City of West Palm Beach, a Certified Local Government (CLG), SEARCH initiated consultation with Mr. Warren Adams, the City's CLG representative. On September 12, 2016, SEARCH archaeologist Jessica Fish emailed Mr. Adams to discuss the project and inquire whether the City might have any concerns related to the project. In the email, Ms. Fish provided the project maps to Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams responded and noted that two historic structures (8PB00177 and 8PB00493) appeared to be located within the project area. Mr. Adams also sent a topographic map illustrating areas he had identified as possibly containing archaeological resources. All of these areas are outside of the existing right-of-way or have been heavily developed as a result of road construction.

Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries

Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; however, the possibility exists that evidence of cultural resources may yet be encountered within the project limits. Should evidence of unrecorded cultural resources be discovered during construction activities, all work in that portion of the project area must stop. Evidence of cultural resources includes aboriginal

or historic pottery, prehistoric stone tools, bone or shell tools, historic trash pits, and historic building foundations. Should questionable materials be uncovered during the excavation of the project area, representatives of FDOT, District 4, will assist in the identification and preliminary assessment of the materials. If such evidence is found, the FDHR will be notified within two working days.

In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are uncovered within the project area, all work in that area must stop. The FDOT, District 4, Cultural Resources Coordinator must be contacted. The discovery must be reported to local law enforcement, who will in turn contact the medical examiner. The medical examiner will determine whether the State Archaeologist should be contacted per the requirements of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes.

RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE is located in a heavily developed area of Palm Beach County in the City of Boynton Beach. The two interchanges are located in urban areas dominated by commercial buildings, residential housing, and the I-95 corridor. Buried utilities throughout the APE prevented any subsurface testing within the existing right-of-way (**Figures 10** and **11**). Furthermore, extensive ground-moving activities associated with construction of the interstate corridor, overpasses, and on-/off-ramps have resulted in a heavily disturbed environment within the existing and proposed right-of-way. As a result, the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE was pedestrian surveyed for indications of intact archaeological deposits and documented with digital photography (**Figures 12** and **13**).

No archaeological sites or archaeological occurrences were noted within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE. It is the opinion of SEARCH that, based on the heavily disturbed nature of the soils, there is no potential for intact archaeological sites to be located within the right-of-way. SEARCH recommends no further archaeological survey in support of the proposed intersection improvement project.



Figure 10. Urban development within the Boynton Beach Boulevard Interchange APE.

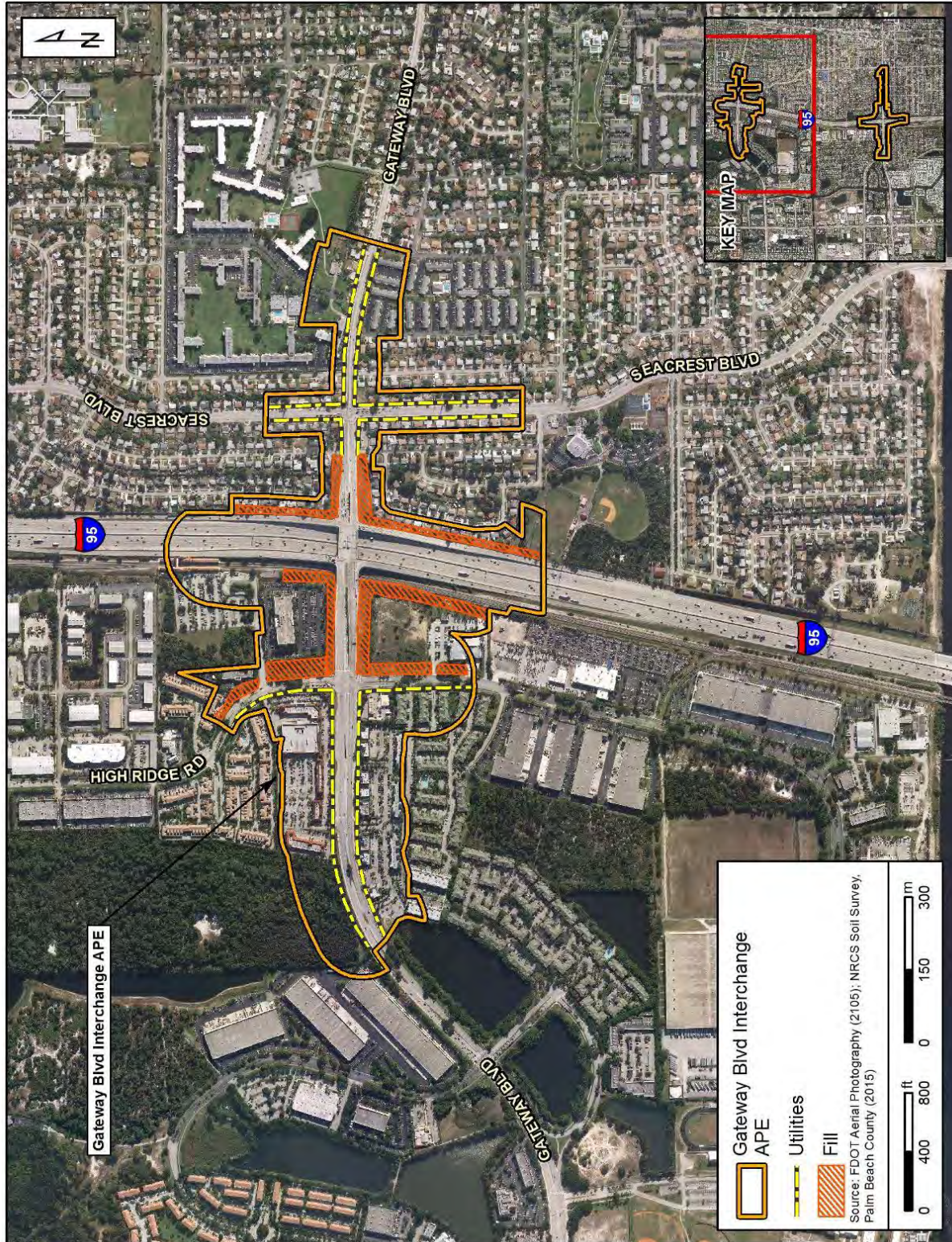


Figure 11. Urban development within the Gateway Boulevard Interchange APE.



Figure 12. Existing conditions within the Boynton Beach Boulevard Interchange APE. East view of existing utilities along Boynton Beach Boulevard approaching the Railroad Overpass (left); east view of buried utilities and built-up ramp over I-95 Overpass (right).



Figure 13. Existing conditions within the Gateway Boulevard Interchange APE. South view of existing sidewalk and utilities along High Ridge Road, looking toward intersection with Gateway Boulevard (left); west view of buried utilities along Gateway Boulevard (right).

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 79 previously and newly recorded resources (8PB00177, 8PB00493, 8PB12917, and 8PB16354-8PB16429) in the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE (**Table 1; Figures 14 and 15**).

Table 1. Historic Resources Recorded within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE.

FMSF No.	Address	Architectural Style	Date	Recommended NRHP Status
8PB00177	206 NW 6th St	Mission	ca. 1925	Eligible
8PB00493	404 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Mission	ca. 1925	Not eligible
8PB12917	Seaboard Air Line Railroad	No Style	ca. 1925	Eligible
8PB16354	109 E Gateway Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	Not eligible
8PB16355	115 E Gateway Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	Not eligible
8PB16356	121 E Gateway Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	Not eligible
8PB16357	1951 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16358	1971 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16359	1991 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16360	2001 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16361	2031 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16362	2051 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16363	2071 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16364	2091 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16365	2101 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16366	2131 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16367	2151 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16368	2160 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1957	Not eligible
8PB16369	2161 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16370	2181 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16371	2191 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16372	2220 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1961	Not eligible
8PB16373	2260 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1961	Not eligible
8PB16374	2300 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1961	Not eligible
8PB16375	2220 NW 1st St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1956	Not eligible
8PB16376	2011 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16377	2021 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1961	Not eligible
8PB16378	2031 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16379	2041 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16380	2051 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16381	2061 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16382	2073 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16383	2220 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16384	2231 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	Not eligible
8PB16385	2241 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16386	2261 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	Not eligible
8PB16387	2281 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	Not eligible
8PB16388	2301 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	Not eligible
8PB16389	2321 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	Not eligible

Table 1. Historic Resources Recorded within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE.

FMSF No.	Address	Architectural Style	Date	Recommended NRHP Status
8PB16390	2351 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	Not eligible
8PB16391	2371 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	Not eligible
8PB16392	2401 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	Not eligible
8PB16393	2431 NW 2nd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	Not eligible
8PB16394	Village Royale Greendale Building 22 (2222 NE 1 st Way)	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1970	Not eligible
8PB16395	Village Royale Greendale Building 21 (2222 NE 1 st Way)	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1970	Not eligible
8PB16396	Village Royale Greendale Building 19 (2222 NE 1 st Way)	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1970	Not eligible
8PB16397	Village Royale Greendale Building 17 (2222 NE 1 st Way)	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1970	Not eligible
8PB16398	Village Royale Greendale Building 18 (2222 NE 1 st Way)	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1970	Not eligible
8PB16399	Village Royale Greendale Condominiums (2222 NE 1 st Way)	No Style	ca. 1970	Not eligible
8PB16400	217 N Seacrest Blvd	Modernist	ca. 1963	Not eligible
8PB16401	301 N Seacrest Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1947	Not eligible
8PB16402	126 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1970	Not eligible
8PB16403	136 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Commercial	ca. 1965	Not eligible
8PB16404	301 NW 1st St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1954	Not eligible
8PB16405	209 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1952	Not eligible
8PB16406	213 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Commercial	ca. 1957	Not eligible
8PB16407	219 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1945	Not eligible
8PB16408	225 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1946	Not eligible
8PB16409	226 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Commercial	ca. 1955	Not eligible
8PB16410	301 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Commercial	ca. 1946	Not eligible
8PB16411	302 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Commercial	ca. 1969	Not eligible
8PB16412	322 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1947	Not eligible
8PB16413	326 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	Not eligible
8PB16414	332 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Commercial	ca. 1962	Not eligible
8PB16415	401 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Commercial	ca. 1962	Not eligible
8PB16416	214 NW 3rd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1957	Not eligible
8PB16417	215 NW 3rd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1955	Not eligible
8PB16418	306 NW 3rd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1954	Not eligible
8PB16419	310 NW 3rd St	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1954	Not eligible
8PB16420	413 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Spanish Revival	ca. 1948	Not eligible
8PB16421	416 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1964	Not eligible
8PB16422	309 NW 4 th St Building 1	Commercial	ca. 1966	Not eligible
8PB16423	309 NW 4 th St Building 2	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1966	Not eligible
8PB16424	432 NW 2nd Ave Building 1	Commercial	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16425	432 NW 2nd Ave Building 2	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8PB16426	444 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1965	Not eligible
8PB16427	450 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1957	Not eligible
8PB16428	319 Industrial Ave	Industrial Vernacular	ca. 1961	Not eligible
8PB16429	744 W Boynton Beach Blvd	Commercial	ca. 1970	Not eligible

Yellow shaded resources are recommended NRHP-eligible

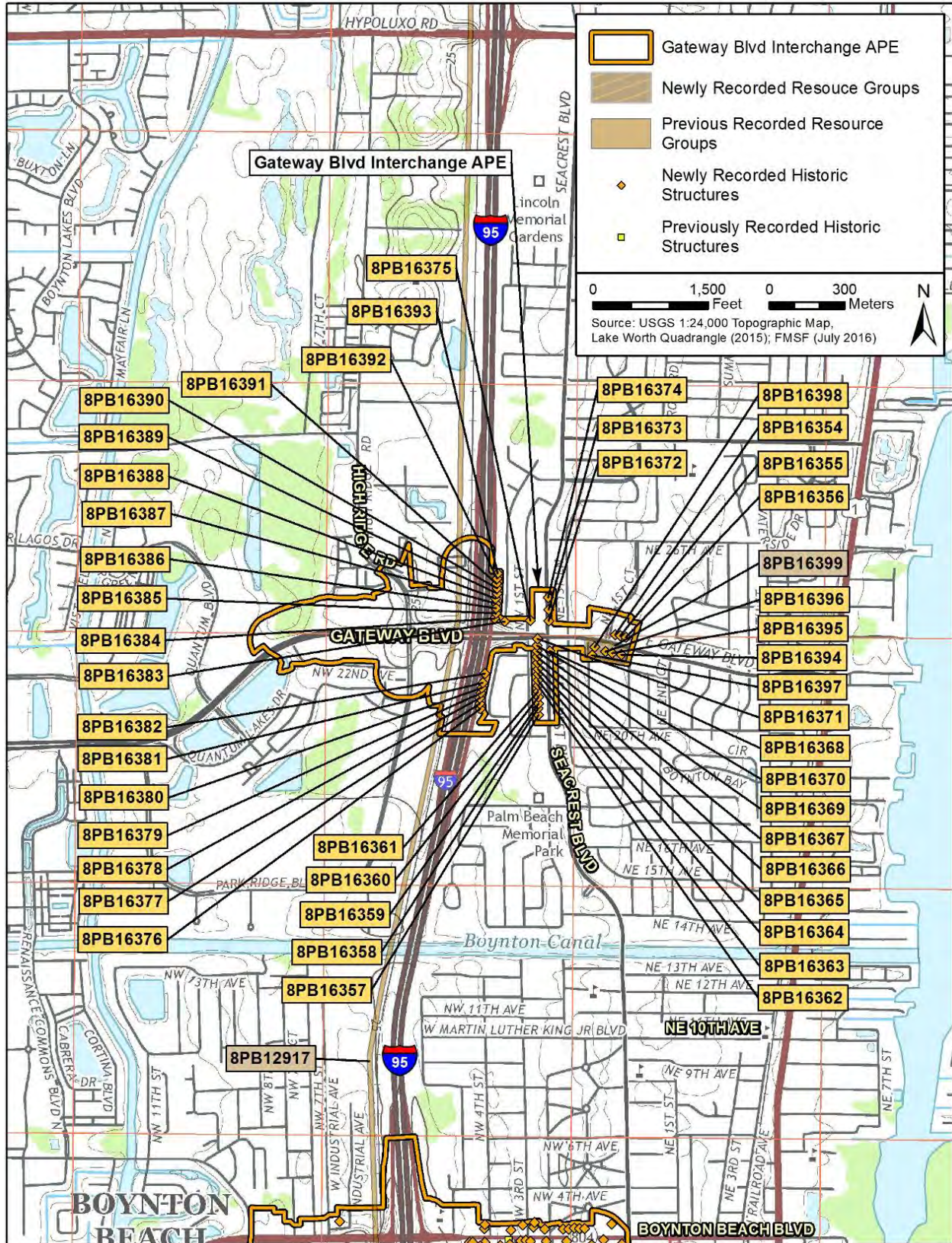


Figure 14. Historic resources located within the Gateway Boulevard APE.

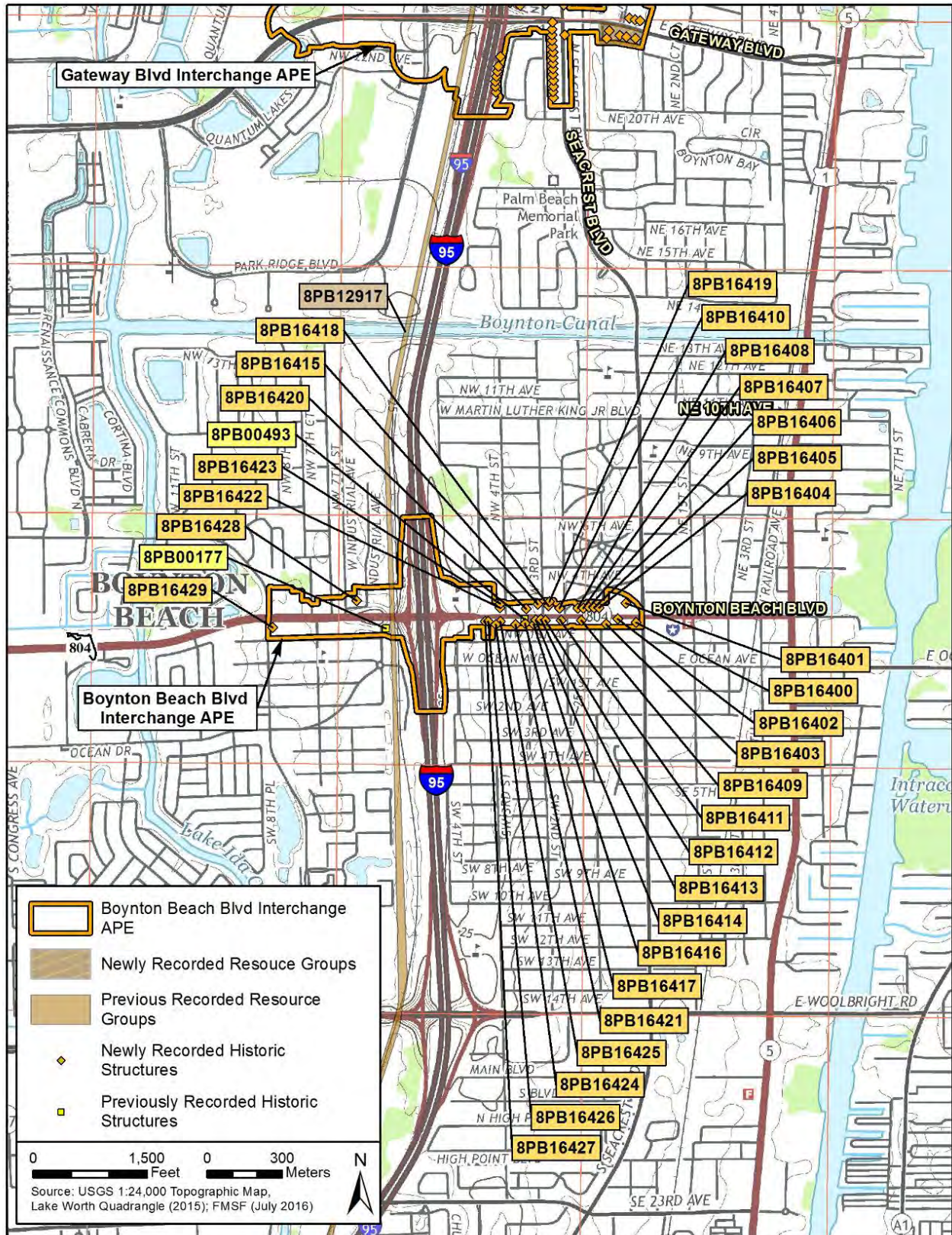


Figure 15. Historic resources located within the Boynton Beach Boulevard APE.

These resources include one previously recorded historic railroad, the Seaboard Air Line Railroad (8PB12917), and two previously recorded historic buildings (8PB00177 and 8PB00493), one of which, 8PB00177, is recommended as NRHP-eligible by SEARCH. The newly recorded resources include one resource group (8PB16399) and 75 buildings. The historic railroad, the resource group, and the historic building are discussed below, as the presentation of their attributes in a table was not sufficient. The remaining resources are described and evaluated in **Appendix A**. FMSF forms were completed for the resources and are included in **Appendix B**. A survey log sheet is provided in **Appendix C**.

Architectural Styles Represented in the APE

The Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE contains several architectural styles that represent the development of architecture in America during the twentieth century. **Table 2** provides the major architectural styles in the APE along with the number and percentages of resources of each style.

Table 2. Major Architectural Styles within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE.

Architectural Style	Number of Examples	Percentage
Masonry Vernacular	62	78.4%
Commercial	10	12.7%
Mission	2	2.5%
Spanish Revival	1	1.3%
Industrial Vernacular	1	1.3%
Modernist	1	1.3%
No Style	2	2.5%

Masonry Vernacular

There are 62 buildings in the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE that can be categorized as Masonry Vernacular (**Figure 16**). The Masonry Vernacular style generally refers to a type of masonry building that utilizes common regional forms and materials. Masonry Vernacular buildings may be described as modest or unpretentious, reflecting the influence of higher styles, while not embodying a style in its entirety. A Masonry Vernacular building may also be composed of elements from several styles, projected onto a simple building form. Some may be constructed by self-taught or “lay” builders. This style does not necessarily fit into a particular period of construction. Masonry Vernacular structures are generally constructed of brick or concrete block and have a continuous or slab foundation. Many times these structures incorporate elements from various architectural styles including, but not limited to, Neo-Classical Revival, Georgian Revival, and Mediterranean Revival.



Figure 16. Example of Masonry Vernacular. Resource 8PB16366, facing west.

Commercial

Ten buildings within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE can be classified as Commercial style buildings (**Figure 17**). The Commercial style originated in Chicago during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and rapidly spread throughout the nation's major cities. The influx of northern architects into Jacksonville and other urban centers in Florida after the turn of the century was one of the factors in the spread of the Commercial style throughout the state. The Chicago School consisted of a group of innovative architects and engineers who utilized new technology and materials that



Figure 17. Example of the Commercial style. Resource 8PB16414, facing southwest.

transformed the urban landscape of cities around the world. Prior to the early 1880s, buildings relied on masonry bearing walls, which could not be built massive enough to support multiple upper stories. William Le Baron Jenney designed the first complete iron and steel skeleton building in 1883. Compared to previous buildings, skyscrapers designed in the Chicago School style were usually more than six stories. Ornamentation was limited and the use of the skeleton allowed for large expanses of windows and other non-supportive materials. Chicago architect Louis Sullivan is best known for his design of the tall commercial building. His three-part treatment followed the design of the classical column: a base consisting of the lower two stories, a main shaft emphasized vertically by piers between windows, and an elaborated cornice. This building type usually featured a central projection. The most notable examples of the Chicago School's Commercial style were largely built during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Although methods and materials spread quickly through the nation, many of the finest buildings of this type were built during the first decade of the twentieth century (Poppeliers et al. 1983:72-73). The Commercial style continued to prevail in downtown Miami, Jacksonville, and Tampa until the 1920s. During the so-called Boom, the Commercial style was embellished with Art Deco, Art Moderne, and Classical revival elements. In Miami, the Huntington Building was erected in 1925 and exhibited 13 stories and rooftop knight figures. One of the last skyscrapers built in Jacksonville before the Depression was the five-story Florida Baptist Convention Building constructed in 1924–1925 (Windsberg 1995:37).

Commercial buildings are also a type of building typically found in central and neighborhood commercial districts. Eleven forms of commercial buildings have been identified based upon the ways in which a façade is composed in those buildings built prior to the 1950s. These 11 types of commercial buildings are grouped into two categories. Six types (i.e., two-part commercial block, stacked vertical block, two-part vertical block, three-part vertical block, enframed block, and central block with wings) are identified by the ways in which the façade is organized into distinct sections or zones. Materials, elements, decorative details, and stylistic

expression are secondary characteristics to the basic compositional arrangement. The second category includes four types (i.e., the enframed window wall, temple front, vault, and arcaded block) have no basic zone divisions. Instead, the buildings are organized by the arrangement of a few major features such as columns, large openings, and enframing wall surfaces. The final type (i.e., one-part commercial block) has neither basic zone divisions nor a distinguishing set of major elements. It is a fragment, consisting of the lower section of a two-part commercial block.

The two-part commercial block is the most common type of organization for small and moderate-sized commercial buildings in the country. Buildings two to four stories are generally found in this type with the building divided horizontally into two distinct zones. The division reflects differences in interior use with the single-story street level zone dominated by public spaces such as retail stores, banking, insurance office, or hotel lobby. The upper zone consisting of the second, third, and/or fourth floors is less public spaces such as offices, hotel rooms, or meeting hall. The two-part commercial block has its roots in Roman antiquity, but emerged in the United States as distinct type during the mid-1800s and remained in use through the 1950s.

Mission

Two buildings within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE can be classified as having elements of the Mission style (**Figure 18**). The Mission style, a subcategory of the Mediterranean style, began in the 1890s and was generally built throughout California and the southwest from the 1890s to 1920. Architects and builders magazines spread the style throughout the rest of the country, but the style did not gain as widespread acceptance as in its region of origin. The style is loosely based upon the adobe churches built by the Spanish during the country's colonial era. The style is California's counterpart to the earlier East Coast Georgian Revival style and has an emphasis on simplicity. Architectural features include low pitch tiled roofs and semicircular or segmental arches. Most buildings have mission-shaped dormers or roof parapet. Walls are generally smooth-plastered, and the buildings usually have balconies, while larger buildings also have towers or turrets capped by domes or by pyramidal roofs. Quatrefoil windows are common. Prominent one-story porches are typically found at the entry way or along the full width of the facade. Decorative details include coping, archivolt trim, and impost molding. It is associated with a variety of architects, including Willis Polk, A. Page Bronn, Lester S. Moore, J. P. Kremple, T. W. Parks, E. R. Swain, Arthur Benton, and Charles F. Whittlessey.



Figure 18. Example of the Mission style. Resource 8PB00493, facing southwest.

Spanish Revival

There is one building in the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE, which has elements of the Spanish Revival style (**Figure 19**). From 1915 to 1930, the Spanish Colonial Revival arose, springing up particularly in California, Florida, and the Southwest. Characterized by stucco walls, red-tile roofs, decorative vents, wing walls, multi-level roofs, arcaded porches, towers, and parapets, the house ranged from a modest mail-order home to a mansion. The style, which borrowed decorative details from Moorish, Byzantine, Gothic or Renaissance styles (McAlester 2013:522), is associated with architects Wallace Neff, George Washington Smith, and others. In Florida, Henry Morrison Flagler introduced Spanish Revival to help promote tourism on his railroad and to his hotels, many of which were constructed in that style. The Spanish Revival style developed its own unique variations in Florida, which was characterized by the designs of Addison Mizner and Maurice Fatio (McAlester 2013:522).



**Figure 19. Example of the Spanish Revival style.
Resource 8PB16420, facing southwest.**

Industrial Vernacular

One building within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE can be characterized as Industrial Vernacular (**Figure 20**). Buildings erected for commercial and industrial use characterize the Industrial style. Both steel and wood framing members were used in construction. Wood, brick, and steel exterior fabrics sheath the buildings with steel becoming more prevalent during the twentieth century. There are usually no predominant stylistic details. Albert Kahn was a well-known designer of industrial building for the automobile and other industries, and he helped to perfect the factory as a single-story, large span structure (Gelernter 1999:252). Kahn's factories and many of the industrial buildings that followed were "frank expressions of the components of which they were made" (Handlin 2004:208). Industrial Vernacular buildings are typically found in Florida's citrus, phosphate, and railroad industries.



**Figure 20. Example of the Industrial Vernacular style.
Resource 8PB16428, facing southwest.**

Modernist

There is one building within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE that can be characterized as Modernist (**Figure 21**). Modernist architecture developed between the two World Wars in the first half of the twentieth century. In much of modern architecture, designers devoted less attention to detail and more to the lines and shapes of structures to architecturally define their buildings. Modern architecture combined functionalism with aesthetic ideals that included the rejection of historical design styles. The modernist conception of design also focused on rational problem solving and for the government and large corporations that typified their self-image of power, wealth and confidence that was not flashy or individualistic (Gelernter 1999:263). There was no single style associated with modern architecture, but several movements emerged during the period, including Art Moderne, Art Deco, Contemporary, International, Prairie, Expressionism, Shed, Brutalism, Bauhaus, and Functionalism. For those buildings not fitting into any of the above referenced styles, the term “Modern Movement” is generally applied. Many buildings erected since 1950 do not easily fit into a particular style. The style, which originated in Europe, is associated with architects Le Corbusier, Mies van der Rohe, Walter Gropius, and others.



Figure 21. Example of the Modernist style. Resource 8PB16400, facing southwest.

No Style

There are two resources within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE that have no style. These resources include one historic railroad and one resource group. This term is generally applied to structures, objects, districts, bridges, roads, canals, railroads, resource groups, or cemeteries. These resource groups (**Figure 22**) are covered individually in the Resource Group Section of the report.



Figure 22. Example of a resource with no style. Linear resource 8PB12917, facing southwest.

NRHP EVALUATIONS

Linear Resource

8PB12917, Seaboard Air Line Railroad

The Seaboard Air Line (SAL) Railroad (8PB12917) is a previously-recorded linear resource group in Palm Beach County. The railroad (**Figure 23**) runs parallel to I-95 on the west side of the highway and extends beyond the boundaries of Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE. This linear resource group is located in Sections 16, 21, and 28 of Township 45 South, Range 43 East, as shown on the *Lake Worth, Fla.* 1949 USGS quadrangle map (see **Figures 15** and **16**). The SAL was organized in 1889 in Maryland. The SAL grew rapidly and, by 1910, had constructed a marine facility in Tampa for phosphate and acquired the Plant City, Arcadia and Gulf; the Tallahassee, Perry and Southeastern; and the Atlantic, Suwannee River and Gulf Railroads (Turner 2008:149, 151). In the 1920s, the Florida Western and Northern Division of the SAL constructed a 200-mile extension from the mainline in Coleman, Sumter County. This section of track extended south to Winter Haven and continued to Boynton Beach, intersecting with the current APE and continuing onto Hialeah. The line opened in 1926 and, at that time, the SAL was the only railroad offering service to both coasts of the state (Johnston and Mattick 2001:E-35). In the 1920s, the SAL was one of the largest railroads in Florida, operating 1,713 miles of track in 1926 through acquisitions and mergers with other railroads. On July 1, 1967, the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad (SCL) was established with the merger of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (ACL) and the SAL Railroad. The SCL was one of the largest railroads in the nation with 9,600 route miles, and the railroad prospered due in large part to the continued hauling of phosphate to the Port of Tampa (Turner 2008:222). In November 1980, the SCL merged with the Chessie System, forming the CSX Corporation.



Figure 23. Resource 8PB12917 showing the tracks within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE, facing north (left) and facing south (right).

Assessment

Florida's Historic Railroad Resources, the NRHP Multiple Property Nomination Form (Johnston and Mattick 2001), was used as a guide to evaluate Resource 8PB12917. The nomination establishes the historical contexts for Florida's railroad resources to aid in the evaluation of their eligibility to the NRHP, as well as providing associated property types. According to *Florida's Historic Railroad Resources* (Johnston and Mattick 2001:F-67), railroads eligible for listing in the NRHP must have served a historic railroad function, been constructed during one of Florida's historic railroad periods, be associated with important local historic events, and/or be exceptional examples of a type of architecture or engineering. Railroads must also retain their original appearance to a high degree. In order to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must possess both significance and integrity.

Previously recorded by Janus Research, Inc., in 2012, the SAL (8PB12917) was determined to be NRHP-eligible by the Florida SHPO in 2013. Resource 8PB12917 was constructed during what is referred to as the Florida Land Boom between 1921 and 1928, which is considered one of Florida's historic railroad periods (Johnston and Mattick 2001). Based on the historic context, this segment of the SAL (8PB12917) is significant for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its transportation associations and spurring the commercial and residential development of Boynton Beach as well as south Florida. Within the APE, the SAL also retains sufficient historic integrity to convey its significance per the Multiple Property Submission cover nomination "Florida's Historic Railroad Resources." The SAL appears to meet the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A for its transportation, commercial, and community development significance. Regarding the final aspect of integrity, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* specifies that "a property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer" (National Park Service [NPS] 2002:45). The segment of the SAL through the APE retains a high level of integrity of association since it continues to operate in its historic role as an active railroad corridor and maintains its original location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, and feeling (**Figure 24**). Therefore, this segment of the SAL contributes to the overall linear resource group, and SEARCH recommends that it remains eligible for NRHP listing.

Resource Group

8PB16399, Village Royale Greendale Condominiums, 2222 NE 1st Way

The Village Royale Greendale Condominiums (8PB16399) Resource Group is a collection of five condominium buildings (8PB16394-8PB16398) at 2222 NE 1st Way within the APE. The five buildings are located in Section 16 of Township 45 South, Range 43 West, as shown on the *Lake Worth, Fla. 1949* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 14**). The resource group is roughly bounded by Gateway Boulevard to the north, 20th Avenue NE to the south, NE 1st Court to the east, and NE 1st Way to the west. The complex continues south of the APE and includes an additional 17 buildings. Within the APE, the resource group consists of five condominium buildings with the

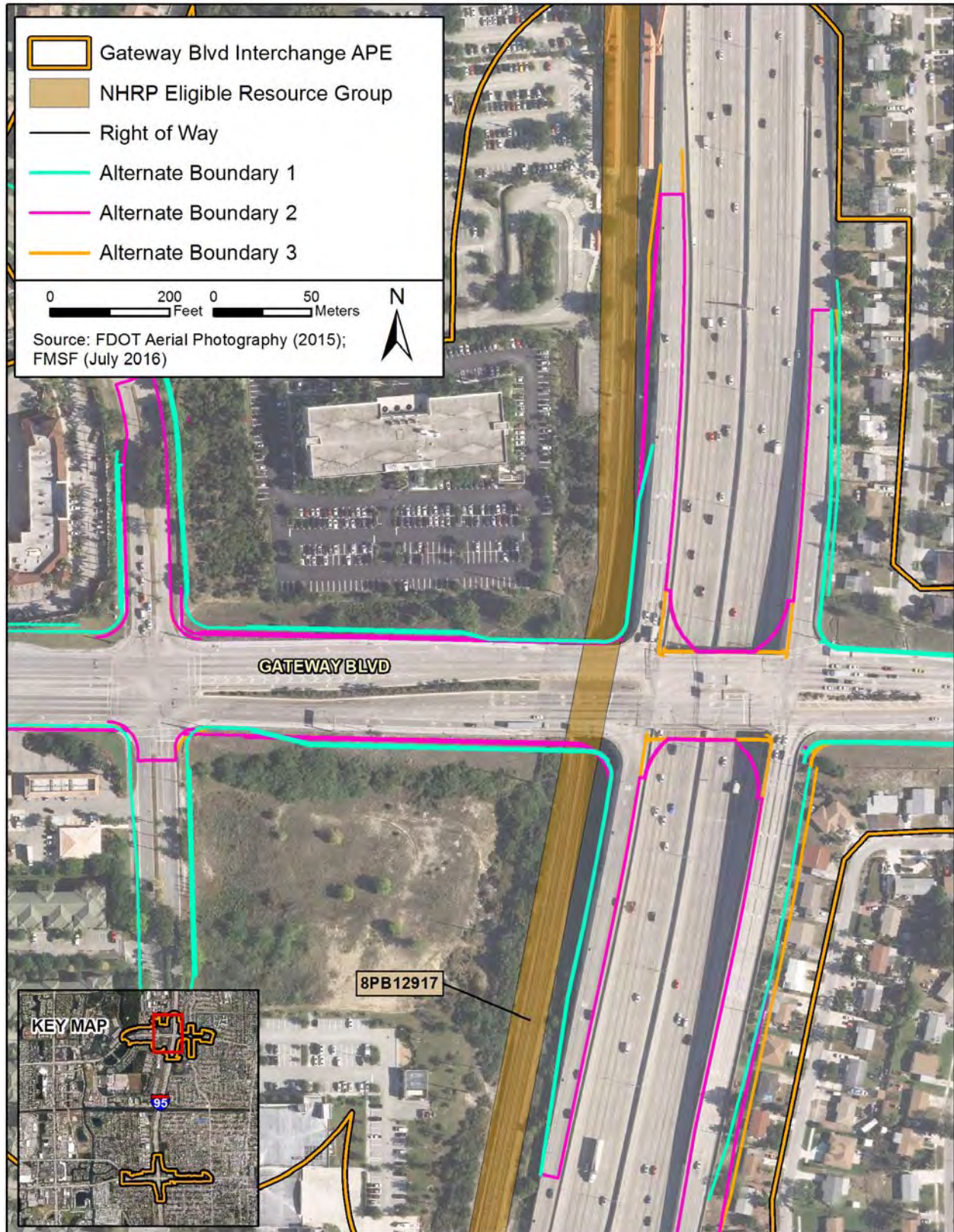


Figure 24. NRHP-eligible Resource 8PB12917 in relation to the Gateway Boulevard Alternatives.

following numbers: 17, 18, 19, 21, and 22. The individual buildings are not arranged in a particular pattern and generally follow the site topography. The buildings are oriented either north-to-south or east-to-west. The apartment buildings are surrounded by parking lots for residents and visitors, and landscaped areas of grass lawns are selectively planted with oaks, palm trees, and shrubs (**Figure 25**). Concrete connecting walkways lead from the individual buildings to the parking areas. For descriptions of each individual building within the Village Royale Greendale Condominiums Resource Group, see **Appendix A**.

The Village Royale Greendale Condominiums Resource Group (8PB16399) is an assemblage of five buildings that share a relationship with the Village Royale Greendale Condominium Complex. The five buildings represent a typical approach to Masonry Vernacular construction in Florida, as well as the United States in general. Based on the historic context, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the buildings are not significant under NRHP Criterion A because they are not indicative of a particular era and are not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource group is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, the resource group is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural distinction. Resource Group 8PB16399 is a modest example of Masonry Vernacular architecture and does not possess high artistic value and includes non-historic building materials. Finally, the resource group is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. It is the opinion of the SEARCH that Resource Group 8PB16399 lacks the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource to an existing or potential historic district.

Historic Structure

8PB00177, Robert E. & Margaret Stogdill House, 206 NW 6th Street

Resource 8PB00177 is a previously-recorded building located at 206 NW 6th Street in Section 29 of Township 45 South, Range 43 East, as shown on the 1949 *Lake Worth, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 15**). The ca. 1925 building is situated on the north side of an irregularly-shaped parcel located on the east side of 6th Street. 8PB00177 is a one-story, irregular-plan Mission style residence set on a continuous foundation (**Figure 26**). The building is irregular in massing and is not divided into notable bays. The building has a flat roof covered with composite roll, and features raised corner parapets typical of the Mission style of architecture. An exterior chimney covered with stucco, featuring a gabled cap with Spanish tile, engages the north façade of the building. The exterior fabric of the building is textured stucco over a wood frame. Rectangular scuppers project from the façade at the base of the parapet. The windows on the building are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include grouped 16-light wood casement windows and replacement one-over-one single-hung wood-sash windows. Some of the windows are sheltered with non-historic metal clamshell awnings. The main entry is a wood door set within an arched recess on the west façade. A lantern is set above the door. A concrete driveway is located to the north of the building, and a concrete walkway leads from the driveway to the main entry. The area around the house has been heavily landscaped with a variety of tree and shrubs, partially obscuring the building.



Figure 25. Resource 8PB16399: Building 22 facing northeast (top left); Building 21 facing northwest (top right); Building 19 facing northeast (middle left); Building 17 facing east (middle right); Building 18 facing northwest (bottom left); Building 18 facing southwest (bottom right).



Figure 26. Resource 8PB00177, facing southeast (left) and facing northeast (right).

Assessment

Based on the historic context, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8PB00177 is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A for its representation of Florida Land Boom (1921–1928) residential development in Boynton Beach, and Criterion C for architectural distinction as a fine example of Mission style architecture. 8PB00177 possesses high artistic value including parapets, arched openings, and casement windows typical of the style. The exterior retains a high degree of integrity with the original massing, stucco, and porch details intact. The only visible alterations to the exterior of the building are replacement windows and the addition of non-historic metal clamshell awnings above the windows. The building retains its integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. Based on property records and historic information, the building has not seen a large amount of additions or alterations from its original design, thereby retaining its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. In addition, Resource 8PB00177 retains its integrity of location and association within the Lake Boynton Estates subdivision, a historic residential neighborhood within Boynton Beach. Its period of significance is the period of its construction ca. 1925–1928, until the end of the Florida Land Boom and its boundaries are the footprint of the building. The building serves as an excellent example of popular architectural trends during the Florida Land Boom period in Boynton Beach, and is one of the few remaining buildings from that time period in the Lake Boynton Estates area.

The period from 1921 through 1928 was a period of rapid growth in Boynton Beach. Throughout the 1920s, Boynton Beach saw large growth in population and services. Many new luxuries came to the city during this time period, such as phone lines, a volunteer fire department, and the first movie theater (Research Atlantica, Inc. 1996). To accommodate the growing population, new housing subdivisions were constructed. One of these subdivisions was Lake Boynton Estates, the area surrounding Resource 8PB00177 (**Figure 27**). Resource 8PB00177 was originally constructed as the home for James Hartley, the developer of the Lake Boynton Estates area (Research Atlantica, Inc. 1996). Hartley worked with Kelsey D. Purdy and the Palm Beach-Boynton Development Company during the Florida Land Boom to increase

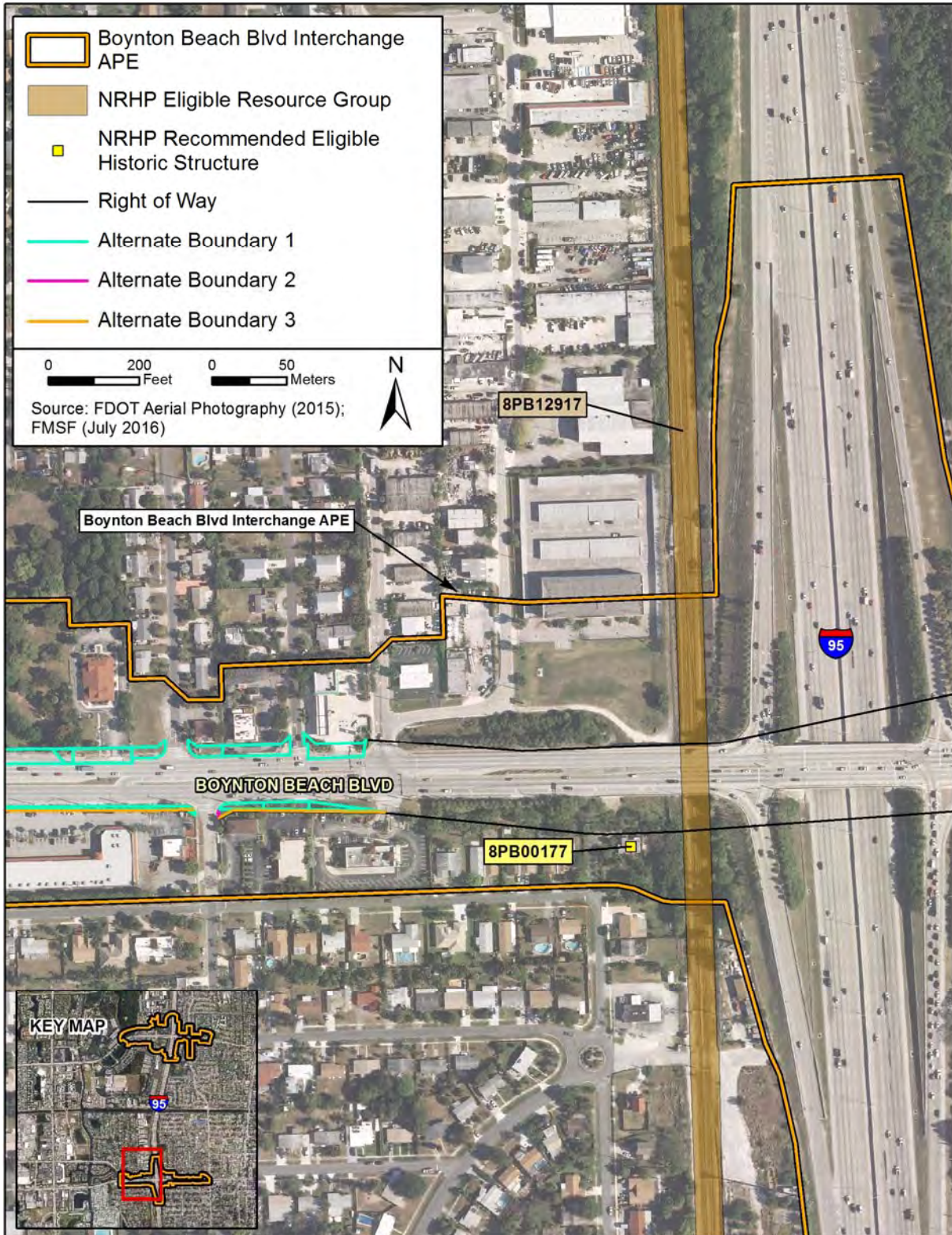


Figure 27. NRHP-eligible Resource 8PB12917 and NRHP-eligible Resource 8PB00177 in relation to the Boynton Beach Boulevard Alternatives and the existing right-of-way.

residential development in Palm Beach County. Lake Boynton Estates began construction in 1925, but only a few houses were built (possibly because the SAL Railroad [Resource 8PB12917] bisected the development) (see **Figure 27**). The rest of the subdivision was not developed until the 1950s. However, the house bears historic significance for its association with the development of Boynton Beach during the 1920s and as a superb example of the construction trends of the era. Resource 8PB00177 is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of a Phase I CRAS conducted in support of the proposed Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges along SR 9/I-95 in Palm Beach County, Florida. At Gateway Boulevard, the project area extends from west of High Ridge Road to east of Seacrest Boulevard. At Boynton Beach Boulevard, the project area extends from west of Industrial Avenue to east of Seacrest Boulevard. The FDOT, District 4, is proposing various improvements to these two interchanges in order to improve the operational capacity and overall traffic operations. The APE was defined to include the existing and proposed Boynton Beach Boulevard, Gateway Boulevard, and SR 9 right-of-way, and was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the right-of-way for a distance of no more than 100 meters (330 feet) from the maximum right-of-way. All comments documented by the Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT) in the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) tool have been reviewed and addressed.

The archaeological reconnaissance survey included pedestrian survey within the project right-of-way to determine if the excavation of subsurface tests would be possible. Due to extensive urban development and the presence of buried electrical utilities within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges, no shovel testing was possible within the existing right-of-way. It is the opinion of SEARCH that, based on the heavily disturbed nature of the soils, there is no potential for intact archaeological sites to be located within the right-of-way. No archaeological sites or occurrences have been identified, and no further archaeological survey is recommended.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 79 previously and newly recorded resources within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad (8PB12917) linear resource group has previously been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the Florida SHPO. This resource was listed as the only known cultural resource concern in the ETDM Agency Comment by ETAT (ETDM Nos. 14180 and 14181). The portion of the railroad within the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchanges APE is recommended eligible as a contributing segment to the linear resource group. Resource 8PB00177 was previously recommended significant at the local level in 1996 by Research Atlantica, Inc.; however, the building was not evaluated by the

SHPO. Based on the results of previous and the current survey, SEARCH recommends Resource 8PB00177 as NRHP-eligible. One previously recorded resource 8PB00493 is recommended ineligible by SEARCH. The newly recorded resources include one resource group (8PB16399) and 75 buildings. No existing or potential historic districts were identified. No further architectural history survey is recommended.

SEARCH recommends avoidance of Resources 8PB00177 and 8PB12917. Currently the preferred alternative (Alternative 2; see **Figure 27**) avoids reconstruction of the Boynton Beach Boulevard bridges over the Seaboard Air Line Railroad (8PB12917). The existing FDOT right-of-way is common with the north property line for 8PB00177. Therefore, no property will be acquired from the building's parcel, and no historic fabric associated with the resource will be removed or altered by the project. If avoidance of these resources is not possible, an effects evaluation should be prepared to assess project-related effects, if any, to these two NRHP-eligible resources.

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APPENDIX A.

HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATIONS

FMSF Information		Resource Location			Resource Description						Resource Evaluation	
Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	Recommended NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification
8PB00177	Update	Robert E. & Margaret Stogdill House (206 NW 6 th Street)	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S29	Private Residence	Private Residence	Mission	ca. 1925	See Report for Description and Assessment.	See Report	Eligible	See Report
8PB00493	Update	404 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S28	Private Residence	Commercial	Mission	ca. 1925	Two-story, roughly rectangular-plan Mission building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a built-up flat roof that features rounded, Mission-style parapets on the east façade. The exterior fabric consists of textured stucco. A decorative projecting element is located on the east façade with a single square tile with a floral relief set above. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include horizontal sliding wood windows and 1/1 SHS wood windows. The building has been converted into a duplex, each accessed by paneled wood doors on the north façade. The entry doors both feature decorative surrounds. A rear entry is located on the west addition of the building and features a paneled wood door, oriented east. There is decorative landscaping to the north of the building, and walkways delineated by scalloped stone footwalls lead to the entries.	Additions to east and west façades. Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB12917	Update	Seaboard Air Line Railroad	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16, S21, S28	Railroad	Railroad	No Style	ca. 1925	See Report for Description and Assessment.	See Report	Eligible	See Report
8PB16354	Original	109 E. Gateway Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a low-pitch side-gabled roof with clay tile roofing that features a narrow vent in the west gable. The exterior fabric is stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal windows and three-light metal awning windows. The windows feature non-operational louvered wooden shutters and metal clamshell awnings. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the south façade. The entry is set within an open, shed roofed porch supported by decorative metal piers. A recessed carport is located just west of the entry, and a wood door with a vision window is visible within the carport. Wood privacy fencing obscures the east and west façades of the building.	Shutters and awnings added to windows. Replacement door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB16355	Original	115 E. Gateway Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a low-pitch, side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles, and the exterior fabric is stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include two- and three-light wood awning windows. The windows feature non-historic fabric awnings. The main entry, located on the south façade, has a decorative paneled wood door with a single glass panel. The entry is set within an open, shed roofed porch supported by metal piers. A non-historic retractable fabric awning has been attached to the porch and projects to the south. A recessed carport is located just west of the entry. A half-round concrete driveway surrounded by gravel is located just south of the house.	Awning added to south façade. Awnings added over windows.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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8PB16356	Original	121 E. Gateway Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a low-pitch cross-gable roof covered with composition shingles, and the exterior fabric is stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 2/2 SHS metal windows and 6/6 SHS wood windows, independent, paired, and in a grouping of three. The windows feature non-historic metal clamshell awnings. The main entry is located on the south façade and features a paneled wood door with a sunburst window, surrounded by decorative brick veneer. The entry is set within an open, gable/shed roofed porch supported by decorative metal piers. An open, incised carport is located on the southwest corner of the building and features a brick column.	Awnings added to windows. Replacement roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16357	Original	1951 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a low-pitch, side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles, and the exterior fabric is stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 2/2 SHS wood windows, independent and in a grouping of three. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a paneled composite door with a decorative oval window. The entry is set within an open, shed roofed porch supported by square wood posts. An open, incised carport is located on the northeast corner of the building and features metal pole supports.	Replacement windows and door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16358	Original	1971 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous foundation. The building has a wide, front-gable roof, and the exterior fabric consists of stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 2/2 SHS wood windows, independent, paired, and in a grouping of three. The main entry is located within a recess on the east façade and features a paneled composite door with a sunburst window. An incised porch on the south façade has been covered with vinyl siding. A stucco knee-wall projects off the northeast corner of the building, possibly where an open carport was covered.	South porch covered. Replacement windows and door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16359	Original	1991 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, L-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles, and the exterior fabric is stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 2/2 SHS wood windows, independent, paired, and in a grouping of three. The windows feature metal security grating and retractable hurricane shutters. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a wood door with a decorative oval window inset. A shed roofed addition has been built onto the east façade of the building and is accessed by a paneled wood door on the north façade. A gable roofed outbuilding is located to the west of the main building, and a non-historic metal carport abuts the north façade of the building.	Addition to the east façade. Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

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8PB16360	Original	2001 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitched side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior fabric consists of stucco and features decorative quoins on the corners of the east façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include horizontal sliding vinyl windows and 1/1 SHS wood windows, independent, paired, and in a grouping of three. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a paneled wood door with a decorative oval window inset. The entry is set within an open, shed roofed porch that features concrete supports with stucco cover that has been set with a decorative pattern.	Replacement roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB16361	Original	2031 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a front-gable roof, and the exterior fabric consists of stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include horizontal sliding vinyl windows and 1/1 SHS wood windows, independent, paired, and in a grouping of three. The windows feature non-historic retractable hurricane shutters. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a paneled steel or composite door. An open, pull-through carport created by the roof running between the main building and a small outbuilding is located on the north end of the building. A side entry door is visible within the carport. A second carport on the south façade has been enclosed with screen, and a concrete knee wall added on the east façade to block off the carport.	South carport enclosed. Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB16362	Original	2051 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitch, side-gabled/shed roof covered with composition shingles, and the exterior fabric is stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS wood windows, independent, paired, and in a grouping of three. The windows feature non-historic retractable hurricane shutters. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a glass-over-panel wood door with 12 glass panels. An open, shed roofed carport is located on the east façade, and a small storage room has been built on the north end of the carport.	Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB16363	Original	2071 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitch, side-gabled/flat roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior fabric consists of stucco with decorative pilasters in the corners of the east façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 8-by-8 horizontal-sliding vinyl windows, and 1/1 and 6/6 SHS vinyl windows, independent, paired, and in a grouping of three. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the east façade. The entry is set within an open, shed roofed porch supported by square concrete piers.	Replacement windows and door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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8PB16364	Original	2091 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a front-gable roof with vertical plank siding in the gable end, and the exterior fabric consists of stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS wood windows, independent, paired, and in a grouping of three. The main entry is located in a recess with brick veneer on the east façade and features a paneled wood door. An open, pull-through carport created by the roof running between the main building and a small outbuilding is located on the north end of the building. A paneled wood door side entry is visible within the carport, and the outbuilding has two paneled wood doors. A concrete knee wall added projects off the south end of the east façade.	Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16365	Original	2101 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitch, side-gable/flat roof covered with composition shingles that features T1-11 plywood siding in the gable end. The exterior fabric is stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 2/2 SHS wood windows, independent, paired and in a grouping of three. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the east façade. The entry is set within an open, shed roofed porch on the east façade that wraps around the north side of the building to shelter an open carport with metal pole supports.	Replacement windows and door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16366	Original	2131 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a front-gable roof that features stucco modeled to resemble rubble stone veneer in the east gable end. The exterior fabric consists of textured stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 2/2 SHS metal windows and a 1/1 metal window with a sidelight. The windows are covered by decorative security bars. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a wood door with a metal security gate attached. A paneled wood door side entry is located to the north of the main entry.	Security bars added to windows and door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16367	Original	2151 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a low-pitch side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles that features T1-11 plywood siding in the gable ends. The exterior fabric consists of stucco and features a decorative pilaster on the southeast corner. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS wood windows, independent, paired, and in a grouping of three. The windows on the east façade feature rounded concrete sills and decorative keystones in the window frames. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the east façade. A partially-open, shed roofed carport is located on the east façade and features concrete columns with wood lattice surmounting a concrete knee-wall.	Replacement windows and door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

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8PB16368	Original	2160 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1957	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitched, hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, and the exterior fabric is stucco. The building features decorative quoins in the corners of the west façade, and a small brick veneer at the bottom of the north end of the façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include horizontal-sliding wood windows and paired three- and four-light metal awning windows. Some of the windows feature metal clamshell awnings. The main entry is located on the west façade and features a paneled wood door with a decorative half-round window. The entry is set within an open, flat roofed porch supported by floral-patterned metal piers.	Metal awnings added to windows. Replacement roofing and door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB16369	Original	2161 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a front-gable roof and the exterior fabric consists of textured stucco. The east façade features decorative quoins at the corners. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include a six-glass block window, paired two-light metal awning windows, and 1/1 SHS metal windows, paired and in a grouping of three. The main entry is located within a slight recess on the east façade and features a paneled wood door with a decorative half-round window.	Replacement windows.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB16370	Original	2181 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a very low-pitched, side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles. The exterior fabric consists of stucco with decorative diamond elements along the east façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 2/2 SHS wood windows and two-light wood awning windows. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a paneled wood door with a single decorative glass panel. The entry is set within an open, flat roofed porch that features a concrete archway supported by square concrete columns with decorative engraved lines. A sliding-gated metal fence is located to the east of the building.	Replacement windows.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB16371	Original	2191 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Commercial	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a side-gabled, shed roof covered with asphalt shingles, and the exterior fabric is textured stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal windows and fixed-sash metal windows, independent and paired. The main entry is located on the west façade and features a paneled wood door with a vision window. The entry is set above a raised concrete deck with a concrete access ramp with metal railings. A small outbuilding is located just to the west of the building and is connected to the building's roof, creating a covered walkway. A paneled wood door is visible within the walkway.	Replacement roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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8PB16372	Original	2220 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1961	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence with a low-pitch, side-gable roof covered with composition shingles that features vertical plank siding in the gable ends. The foundation is obscured by foliage. The exterior fabric is a combination of brick and stucco. A brick knee wall runs along the south end of the west façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include irregular glass-block windows and 8/8 SHS vinyl windows. The main entry is located on the west façade and features a paneled wood door with a decorative window. A shed extension of the roof slope shelters the entry. An open, incised carport that features Doric columns is located on the northwest corner of the building.	Replacement windows and door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16373	Original	2260 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1961	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a low-pitch, side-gabled roof covered with composition roll roofing and features exposed beam tails and projecting eaves on the north and south ends. The exterior fabric consists of vinyl siding with a brick knee-wall along the west façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS vinyl windows. The main entry is located on the west façade and features a wood door with a decorative oval window. The entry is set within an open, shed-roofed porch supported by decorative metal piers. An open, incised carport with square wood pier supports is located on the northwest corner of the building.	Replacement siding, windows, and door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16374	Original	2300 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1961	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitch, side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles that features T1-11 plywood siding in the gable ends. The exterior fabric consists of textured stucco with decorative quoins on the west façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 6/6 SHS wood windows, independent and paired. The main entry is located on the west façade and features a wood door with a decorative oval window inset. The entry is set within an open, shed roofed porch supported by decorative rectangular concrete columns. An open, gable roofed carport with square concrete columns is located on the northwest corner of the building.	Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16375	Original	2220 NW 1 st Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1956	One-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a cross-gable, hipped roof covered with composition shingles that features wood drop siding in the gable ends. The exterior fabric is stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include a metal picture window and jalousie windows, paired and in groupings of three. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the west façade. An outbuilding located to the west of the main building is connected to the main building by an extension of the outbuilding roof, creating covered walkway supported by metal piers. A chain-link fence is located to the west of the buildings.	Outbuilding connected to main building. Replacement roofing and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

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8PB16376	Original	2011 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles that features board-and-batten siding in the gable ends. The exterior fabric consists of stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 6/6 SHS vinyl windows. The windows are flanked by decorative vertical elements that resemble shutters. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the east façade. The entry is sheltered by an extension of the east roof slope. Wood privacy fencing obscures the north façade of the building.	Replacement roofing, windows, and door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16377	Original	2021 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1961	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitch hipped roof covered with composition shingles, and the exterior fabric is stucco. The east façade features decorative quoins at the corners. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal windows. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a paneled wood door with a sunburst window. The entry is set within an open, shed roofed porch that features a textured concrete column and concrete piers surmounting a knee-wall. A paneled wood door side entry is located on the north façade.	Replacement windows and door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16378	Original	2031 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles that features board-and-batten siding in the gable ends. The exterior fabric is stucco, and the windows include 1/1 SHS wood windows. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the east façade. The entry is set within an open, hipped roof porch supported by square wood piers. An open, gable roofed porch with a concrete supports is located on the northeast corner of the building. A room that is accessed by a wood door is located at the west end of the carport.	Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16379	Original	2041 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a side-gabled, flat roof covered with composition shingles. The exterior fabric is a combination of stucco and brick veneer. The only visible windows are 1/1 SHS wood windows on the east façade. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a paneled wood door with a small decorative arched window. The entry is set within an open, shed roofed porch with metal pole supports. A flat roofed carport on the north façade of the building has been covered with brick to create and additional room.	Carport enclosed with brick.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

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8PB16380	Original	2051 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitch, side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles. The exterior fabric consists of stucco and features decorative quoins on the east façade. The only visible window is a 1/1 SHS wood window. Another window is obscured by a metal clamshell awning and features non-operational decorative shutters. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a glass-over-panel door with 12 glass panels. The entry is set within an open, shed roofed porch with metal pole supports. A single-bay garage is located to the north of the entry and features a wood garage door. A chain-link fence is located to the east of the building.	Awning added to window. Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16381	Original	2061 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitched, hipped roof covered with composition shingles, and the exterior fabric is textured stucco. The east façade features decorative partial-height pilasters with diamond patterns on the corners of the east façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 2/2 SHS metal windows. One window on the east façade is flanked by stucco elements with diamond patterns, meant to resemble shutters. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a paneled wood door with a sunburst window. The entry is set within an open, shed roofed porch that features exposed rafter tails and a concrete knee wall.	Replacement windows and door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16382	Original	2073 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles that features vertical plank siding in the gable ends. The exterior fabric is stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS metal windows. Some windows feature non-historic metal clamshell awnings. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a paneled wood door with a decorative arched window. The entry is set within an open, flat roofed porch with metal pole supports. A carport on the north façade has been enclosed to create and additional room.	Carport enclosed. Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16383	Original	2220 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitched, side-gabled roof, and the exterior fabric consists of stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS vinyl windows, independent and paired. Some windows feature non-historic retractable hurricane shutters. The main entry is a paneled metal door located on the west façade. A chain-link fence is located to the south of the building, and dense foliage obscures the south and east façades.	Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

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8PB16384	Original	2231 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	One-story, roughly T-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitch cross-gable/shed roof covered with composition shingles. The exterior fabric consists of stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS wood windows, independent and paired. The main entry is a wood door located on the south façade. An open, shed roofed carport addition has been built onto the south façade above the entry.	Addition to north façade. Carport addition to south façade.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB16385	Original	2241 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a side-gabled roof covered with composition roll roofing that features louvered vents surrounded by wood siding in the gable ends. The exterior fabric is stucco with a decorative horizontal element and decorative partial-height pilasters on the east side of the building. One window on the north façade has been boarded over, and another has a metal clamshell awning attached. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS wood windows and a pair of irregular 1/1 SHS wood windows on the east façade. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the east façade.	Replacement windows and door. One window boarded over.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB16386	Original	2261 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitch hipped roof covered with composition shingles. The exterior fabric consists of stucco and features decorative vertical elements on the east façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include replacement 4/4, 6/6, and 8/8 SHS vinyl windows, independent and paired. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a wood door with a narrow decorative window. A small shed overhang shelters the entry. A small addition has been built onto the north façade of the building.	Addition to north façade.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB16387	Original	2281 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	One-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles that features louvered vents in the gable ends. The exterior fabric is stucco, and the windows include 1/1 SHS wood windows and a picture window in a tripartite setting with three-light metal awning windows surmounting a fixed-sash metal window. The windows on the east façade feature metal clamshell awnings, and a decorative pattern runs between two windows on the east façade. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a wood door with a narrow decorative window. The entry is sheltered by a small shed overhang.	Addition to west façade. Replacement door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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8PB16388	Original	2301 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a front-gable, shed roof and the exterior fabric is textured stucco. A cylindrical metal interior chimney intersects the south slope of the roof. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS wood windows. The main entry is a paneled wood door with a decorative glass panel on the east façade. The entry and windows on the east façade are sheltered by metal clamshell awnings. A chain-link fence surrounds a landscaped garden to the east of the building.	Metal awnings added to windows. Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16389	Original	2321 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitch, side-gabled roof and the exterior fabric consists of stucco. A decorative diamond element is located on the east façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include fixed-sash wood windows and 1/1 SHS wood windows, independent and paired. The windows on the east façade feature non-operational louvered wooden shutters. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the east façade. A chain-link fence is located to the east of the building.	Replacement windows and door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16390	Original	2351 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	One-story, roughly rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles that features louvered vents and vinyl siding in the gable ends. The exterior fabric consists of textured stucco. A decorative horizontal element with irregularly shaped tiles runs between two windows on the east façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include three- and four-light wood awning windows, independent and paired. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the east façade under a slight shed extension of the roof.	Replacement windows and door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16391	Original	2371 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	One-story, roughly rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence with a low-pitch, front-gable, and cross-gable roof covered with composition shingles. The foundation is obscured by foliage. The exterior fabric is stucco, and the only visible windows are 6/6 and 8/8 SHS wood windows. The main entry is a paneled wood door located within an open carport on the south side of the building. A wood privacy fence obscures the north façade of the building, and thick landscaping partially obscures the entire building.	Replacement windows.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16392	Original	2401 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	One-story, roughly rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitch, side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles that features louvered vents and vinyl siding in the gable ends. The exterior fabric is stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include three- and four-light wood awning windows, independent and paired. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the east façade under a slight shed extension of the roof. A chain-link fence is located to the north and east of the building.	Replacement roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

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8PB16393	Original	2431 NW 2 nd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitch side-gabled roof covered with composition shingles that features louvered vents surrounded by vinyl siding in the gable ends. The exterior fabric is stucco. A decorative horizontal element with irregularly shaped tiles runs between two windows on the east façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 2/2 SHS wood windows, some featuring metal clamshell awnings. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the east façade. The entry is set within an open, shed-roofed porch with metal pole supports. An additional room has been built onto the north façade.	Addition to north façade. Replacement door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB16394	Original	Village Royale Greendale— Building 22 (2222 NE 1 st Way)	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Condo-minium	Condo-minium	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1970	Two-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular condominium building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a combination built-up flat and gable roof covered with composition shingles. The exterior fabric consists of stucco with decorative faux-stone veneer on the north façade that features false keystones above the windows. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS wood windows and one-, two-, and four-light metal awning windows, independent, paired, and in groupings of four. Some of the windows on the east façade feature metal clamshell awnings, and some windows on the south side have been covered with corrugated metal. The building is divided into 32 condos, each accessed by doors in a recess on the west façade. The doors are of a variety of styles and include wood doors with jalousie windows and paneled wood doors with 1/1 SHS metal windows. The second-story condo entries are set above a concrete balcony that features a decorative balustrade. Two quarter-turn staircases project off the west side of the balcony. Rear entries to the first-story condos are located on the east façade of the building. The building is associated with resource group 8PB16399.	Replacement roofing and windows.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB16395	Original	Village Royale Greendale— Building 21 (2222 NE 1 st Way)	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Condo-minium	Condo-minium	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1970	Two-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular condominium building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a combination built-up flat and gable roof covered with composition shingles. The exterior fabric consists of stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include horizontal-sliding wood windows, 1/1 SHS wood windows, and one-, two-, and four-light metal awning windows, independent, paired, and in groupings of four. Some of the windows on the west façade feature metal clamshell awnings, and some windows on the south side have been covered with corrugated metal. The building is divided into 32 condos, each accessed by doors in a recess on the east façade. The doors are of a variety of styles and include wood doors with jalousie windows and paneled wood doors with 1/1 SHS metal windows. The second-story condo entries are set above a concrete balcony that features a decorative balustrade. Two quarter-turn staircases project off the east side of the balcony. The building is associated with resource group 8PB16399.	Replacement roofing and windows.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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8PB16396	Original	Village Royale Greendale— Building 19 (2222 NE 1 st Way)	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Condo-minium	Condo-minium	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1970	Two-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular condominium building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a combination built-up flat and gable roof covered with composition shingles. The exterior fabric consists of stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include horizontal-sliding wood windows, 1/1 SHS wood windows, and one-, two-, and four-light metal awning windows, independent, paired, and in groupings of four. Some of the windows on the east façade feature metal clamshell awnings. The building is divided into 32 condos, each accessed by doors in a recess on the west façade. The doors are of a variety of styles and include wood doors with jalousie windows, paneled wood doors with vision windows, and paneled wood doors with 1/1 SHS metal windows. The second-story condo entries are set above a concrete balcony that features a decorative balustrade. Two quarter-turn staircases project off the west side of the balcony. Rear entries to the first-story condos are located on the east façade of the building. The building is associated with resource group 8PB16399.	Replacement roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16397	Original	Village Royale Greendale— Building 17 (2222 NE 1 st Way)	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S16	Condo-minium	Condo-minium	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1970	Two-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular condominium building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a combination built-up flat and gable roof covered with composition shingles. The exterior fabric consists of stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS wood windows, a picture window in a tripartite setting with fixed-sash wood windows, and one-, two-, three-, and four-light metal awning windows, independent, paired, and in groupings of four. The building is divided into 16 condos, each accessed by doors in a recess on the north façade. The doors are of a variety of styles and include wood doors with jalousie windows and paneled wood doors with 1/1 SHS metal windows. The second story condo entries are set above a concrete balcony that features a decorative balustrade. Two quarter-turn staircases project off the north side of the balcony. Rear entries to the first-story condos are located on the south façade of the building. The building is associated with resource group 8PB16399.	Replacement roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

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8PB16398	Original	Village Royale Greendale— Building 18 (2222 NE 1 st Way)	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/ R43E/ S16	Condo- minium	Condo- minium	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1970	Two-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular condominium building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a combination built-up flat and gable roof covered with composition shingles. The exterior fabric consists of stucco with decorative faux-stone veneer on the north façade that features false keystones above the windows. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 2/2 SHS wood windows, horizontal-sliding wood windows, and one-, two-, three-, and four-light metal awning windows, independent, paired, and in groupings of four. Some of the windows on the south and west façades feature metal clamshell awnings. The building is divided into 32 condos, each accessed by doors in a recess on the north façade. The doors are of a variety of styles and include wood doors with jalousie windows and paneled wood doors with 1/1 SHS metal windows. The second-story condo entries are set above a concrete balcony that features a decorative balustrade. Two quarter-turn staircases project off the north side of the balcony. Rear entries to the first-story condos are located on the south façade of the building. The building is associated with resource group 8PB16399.	Replacement roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16399	Original	Village Royale Greendale— Condominiums (2222 NE 1 st Way)	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/ R43E/ S16	Building Complex	Building Complex	No Style	ca. 1970	See Report for Description and Assessment.	See Report	Not Eligible	See Report	
8PB16400	Original	217 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/ R43E/ S28	Post Office	Post Office	Modernist	ca. 1963	One-and-a-half-story, irregular-plan Modernist building set on a concrete slab foundation. The western section of the building is a half-story taller than the eastern. The building has a built-up flat roof with large mechanical units set on the lower portion of the building. The exterior fabric is a combination of smooth and textured concrete and painted brick. The fabric is divided into rectangular brick sections on the lower portion and ribbed textured concrete on the upper portion of the west section of the building. The sections are separated by smooth concrete bands. The eastern section of the building is composed primarily of glass and metal framework set between smooth, concrete vertical elements, with a section of brick on the south side of the east façade. The only other windows are two groupings of four fixed-sash metal windows on the west façade. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a set of glass and metal commercial doors with a transom light above. The entry is set within an incised, open, and flat roofed porch supported by square concrete columns. A partially open flat-roofed storage area addition has been built onto the west façade of the building.	Addition to west façade. Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

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8PB16401	Original	301 N. Seacrest Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S21	Church	Church	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1947	Two-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular church buildings. The current structure was originally three separate historic buildings that have been connected together. A modern building has been constructed on the northwest of the complex and connects the other buildings together into a single structure. The original church building is located on the east side, an annex building is located on the north, and an apartment building is located on the west. The composite building is set on a concrete slab foundation, and features a built-up flat/cross-gable roof clad with standing seam sheet metal. A large cupola is located on the east end of the roof above the church entry. The exterior fabric is a combination of painted brick and stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 6/6 and 8/8 SHS wood windows, and large, arched 35-pane SHS windows topped by sunburst windows. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a set of glass and metal double doors set within a decorative pediment. The entry is set within an open, gable roofed portico that features square composite columns and pilasters supporting a cornice and frieze. The north section is accessed by a glass and metal door with one full-height sidelight. The western segment of the building serves as classrooms. The classrooms are accessed by paneled wood doors within a recess along the south façade, with the second floor doors set along a concrete balcony with metal railings and exposed beams. Two flights of stairs are located on the south side of the balcony.	Extensive renovations. Three buildings connected by a central structure. Replacement roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16402	Original	126 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S28	Commercial	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1970	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a built-up flat roof with a mansard-style overhang covered with composition shingles. The exterior fabric consists of stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include wood awning windows partially obscured by retractable metal shutters. The main entry is a paneled composite door located on the north façade above a concrete stoop. A paneled composite door side entry is located on the west façade.	Replacement roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16403	Original	136 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S28	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	ca. 1965	One-story, rectangular-plan Commercial building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a built-up flat roof and features a horizontal element along the roofline of the east and west façades. The exterior fabric is stucco, with one section of unpainted brick on the north façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include metal storefront windows, paired and in a grouping of four. The building is divided into three sections. The two sections on the east are accessed by glass and metal commercial doors, and the section on the west is accessed by a paneled wood door with a metal security door attached. The north façade is sheltered by an open, flat roofed porch with square metal piers.	Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

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8PB16404	Original	301 NW 1 st Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S21	Commercial	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1954	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a built-up flat roof with a tapered overhanging eave. The exterior fabric is stucco, with one section of board-and-batten infill on the east façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include three-light wood awning windows with four panes per awning. The windows feature non-operational louvered wooden shutters. The main entry is located within a recess on the east façade and features a decorative paneled wood door above a faux-stone curb. A second entry is located on the north end of the recess and features a decorative paneled wood door with nine glass panels.	Infill on east façade. Replacement windows.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16405	Original	209 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S21	Private Residence	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1952	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a side-gabled roof, with a painted roof surface. The exterior fabric is stucco with sections of painted brick veneer on the south façade. The brick veneer runs between windows, which have been filled and covered with stucco. The remaining windows include 2/2 SHS wood windows and a fixed-sash metal storefront window. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the west façade, set above a small concrete ramp. The entry is sheltered by a metal clamshell awning. A brick knee wall projects off the east façade and terminates in a brick pier.	Windows filled and roof painted over. Replacement windows.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16406	Original	213 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S21	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	ca. 1957	One-story, irregular-plan Commercial building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a gable roof covered with composition shingles that features louvered vents in the gable ends. Modern solar power panels have been added to the east and west slopes of the roof. The exterior fabric is a combination of stucco, T1-11 plywood siding, and decorative brick vertical elements. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include fixed-sash wood windows and a picture window in a tripartite setting with 1/1 SHS wood windows. The windows feature retractable metal hurricane shutters. The main entry is located on the east façade of an addition to the south façade and features a paneled wood door.	Addition to the south façade. Solar panels added to roof. Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16407	Original	219 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S21	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1945	One-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation with regularly spaced crawlspace vents. The building has a low-pitch hipped roof covered with composition shingles. The exterior fabric consists of stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include jalousie windows, 1/1, and 2/2 SHS metal windows, independent and paired. Some of the windows feature non-operational, wood plank shutters. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the south façade. A shed roofed, wood frame addition has been added to the north façade of the building. The building is set on a built up lot, and the entry is approached by a concrete flight of stairs. A low concrete retaining wall abuts the sidewalk in front of the building.	Addition to north façade. Replacement door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

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8PB16408	Original	225 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S21	Private Residence	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1946	One-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete foundation with built-in vents on the west façade. The building has a cross-gable/hip roof covered with composition shingles, and the exterior fabric consists of textured stucco. A single, round decorative element is set in the east gable ends. The majority of the windows have been covered by cement board with a decorative diamond pattern. The only visible windows are paired fixed-sash metal windows. The main entry is located on the south façade and features a glass and metal door with a transom light, flanked by four-light full-height sidelights. The building is set on a built up lot, and the entry is approached by a concrete flight of stairs. A low concrete retaining wall abuts the sidewalk in front of the building.	Windows covered. Replacement door.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16409	Original	222 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S28	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	ca. 1955	Two single-story, irregular-plan Commercial buildings joined by a hyphen to create one structure. The building has been renovated with materials and appearance throughout. The building is set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a side-gabled/hip roof covered with terracotta tile roofing. The central hyphen features a pagoda-style roof supported by concrete columns with stone veneer on the lower portions. The exterior fabric consists of stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include fixed-sash metal windows of varying shape and size. The main entries are two paneled wood doors set under the open hyphen, oriented east and west. The hyphen has an open design and is accessed through metal gates with arched doors on the north and south sides. A wood arbor with square columns and metal railings is located on the north façade. Metal fencing surrounds most of the building.	Extensive renovations. Hyphen connecting two buildings added. Additions to south façade. Replacement roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16410	Original	301 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S21	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	ca. 1946	One-story, rectangular-plan Commercial building set on a continuous concrete foundation with built in vents. The building has a hipped/flat roof covered with composition shingles, and the exterior fabric is stucco and painted brick veneer. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include two-, three-, and eight-glass block windows. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the north façade above a concrete deck with stairs and an access ramp. A side entry is located on the west façade and features a wood door above a concrete stoop with decorative brick and concrete blocks. Another paneled wood door entry is located on the south façade.	No visible alterations.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

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8PB16411	Original	302 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S28	Gas Station	Gas Station	Commercial	ca. 1969	One-story, rectangular-plan Commercial gas station building set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a built-up flat roof that features a flat, projecting overhang. The exterior fabric is stucco, with a decorative knee wall on the northeast corner of the building. The only windows are a grouping of six fixed-sash metal storefront windows on the northeast corner. The main entry is a set of glass and metal commercial doors on the north façade. Two garage bays are located on the west side of the north façade of the building. A large, flat roofed canopy with square metal supports abuts the north façade of the building and shelters the four gas pumps located to the north of the building.	Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB16412	Original	322 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S28	Private Residence	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1947	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a gable, flat roof covered with composition roll roofing that features louvered vents in the gable ends. The exterior fabric is stucco, and the windows include 1/1 SHS wood windows, independent and paired. The main entry is located on the north façade and features a paneled composite door with a sunburst window, sheltered by a fabric awning. Two paneled wood door side entries are located on the east façade.	Additions to south and east façades. Awning added above entry. Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB16413	Original	326 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S28	Commercial	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitch gable roof and the exterior fabric is stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS wood windows, independent and paired. The window pair on the north façade features a decorative surround. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the north façade, sheltered by a fabric awning. A paneled wood door side entry is located on the east façade.	Awning added above entry. Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB16414	Original	332 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S28	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	ca. 1962	One-story, rectangular-plan Commercial building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a built-up flat roof and the exterior fabric is stucco. The building is divided into six sections, each with a large, fixed-sash metal storefront window on the north façade. A grouping of three fixed-sash metal storefront windows is located on the west façade, and a pair of jalousie windows is located on the east façade. Each section is accessed by a glass and metal commercial door with a transom light on the north façade. The entire north façade features a raised concrete walkway sheltered by a non-historic fabric awning.	Awning added to north façade. Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

FMSF Information		Resource Location			Resource Description						Resource Evaluation	
Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	Recommended NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification
8PB16415	Original	401 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S21	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	ca. 1962	One-story, rectangular-plan Commercial building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a built-up flat roof with a projecting overhang on the south façade. The exterior fabric consists of stucco with brick veneer on the south façade. The windows are all on the south façade, and include fixed-sash metal storefront windows, some with security bars. The building is divided into multiple sections, each accessed by glass and metal commercial doors on the south façade. One section in the middle has been covered with a retractable metal security shutter. A concrete walkway runs along the north façade of the building, sheltered by the overhanging roof. A metal sign supported by round poles is located to the south of the building.	Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB16416	Original	214 NW 3 rd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S28	Private Residence	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1957	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a built-up flat roof with tapered eaves on the north and south façades. An interior concrete chimney is visible on the roof. The exterior fabric is stucco, and the windows include 2/2 SHS wood windows, and three- and four-light metal awning windows. Some windows on the west façade feature metal clamshell awnings and one window features non-operational louvered wooden shutters. A window on the north façade has been replaced with decorative concrete blocks. The main entry is located within a recess on the west façade and features a paneled wood door with a sunburst window, oriented north. A glass-block window is also visible within the recess. A paneled wood door side entry is located on the north façade.	Metal awnings added to windows.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8PB16417	Original	215 NW 3 rd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S28	Private Residence	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1955	One-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a multi-tiered built-up flat roof that features tapered eave overhangs along the perimeters. The exterior fabric is stucco, and the windows include fixed-sash metal windows, six-light wood casement windows, and a picture window in a tripartite setting with four-light wood awning windows. Some of the windows are obscured by braced louvered wood Bermuda shutters. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the east façade. The entry is set within an open, flat roofed porch supported by square wood piers. A paneled wood door side entry is located on the north façade.	Shade shutters added to windows.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

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Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	Recommended NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification	
8PB16418	Original	306 NW 3 rd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S21	Private Residence	Apartments	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1954	One-story, roughly rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles that features exposed rafter-tails and louvered vents in the gable ends. The exterior fabric is stucco with decorative vertical brick elements on the west façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 and 2/2 SHS wood windows, independent, paired, and in groupings of three. The windows feature retractable metal hurricane shutters. The main entry is a paneled wood door located within a slight recess on the west façade. A paneled wood door side entry is located on the north façade of the building. A shed roofed addition with T1-11 plywood siding has been built onto the east façade of the building. The building shares a parcel with 8PB16419 to the north.	Addition to east façade. Hurricane shutters added to windows.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16419	Original	310 NW 3 rd Street	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S21	Private Residence	Apartments	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1954	One-story, roughly rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a gable roof covered with composition shingles, clad with corrugated sheet metal roofing that features exposed rafter-tails and a round, decorative element with a sailboat motif in the west gable end. The exterior fabric is stucco. The only visible windows are paired 2/2 SHS aluminum windows, featuring retractable metal hurricane shutters. The main entry is a paneled wood door located on the south façade. The building shares a parcel with 8PB16418 to the south.	Hurricane shutters added to windows.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16420	Original	413 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S21	Private Residence	Office	Spanish Revival	ca. 1948	One-story, irregular-plan Spanish Revival building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a cross-gable roof covered with Spanish tile roofing that features round decorative elements with sailboat motifs in the east and west gable ends. The exterior fabric is stucco. The only visible windows are narrow, fixed-sash wood windows with decorative metal security bars attached. The main entry is not visible from the right-of-way, but is located on the north façade above a concrete deck with metal railings. A concrete wall with a brick soldier row topper projects off the west façade of the building and features a metal gate.	Bars added to windows. Replacement roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16421	Original	416 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S28	Apartment Building	Apartment Building	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1964	Two-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular apartment building set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a low-pitched hipped roof covered with composition shingles, and the exterior fabric is stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include paired 1/1 and 6/6 SHS wood windows. The building is divided into 12 apartment sections, each accessed by a paneled wood door on the north façade. The second-story entries are set above a concrete balcony with square supports that features a decorative modern-style balustrade with a geometric pattern. The balcony is sheltered by an extension of the hip roof supported by concrete columns. Two quarter-turn stairways project off the north side of the balcony and are sheltered by extensions of the hipped roof supported by square concrete columns.	Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

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Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	Recommended NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification	
8PB16422	Original	309 NW 4 th Street— Building 1	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/ R43E/ S21	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	ca. 1966	One-story, irregular-plan Commercial building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a combination built-up flat roof, side-gabled roof covered with Spanish tile roofing. The exterior fabric is stucco, and the only visible windows are two- and five-light metal awning windows. A grouping of four five-light windows wrap around the southeast corner of the building. The main entry is a glass and metal commercial door located on the south façade. The entry is sheltered under an extension of the south roof slope. A small brick garden wall is located on the southeast corner of the building. There are metal door side entries on the north and south façades of the building. The building shares a parcel with 8PB14423 to the north.	Addition to the north façade. Replacement roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16423	Original	309 NW 4 th Street— Building 2	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/ R43E/ S21	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1966	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitch, hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, and the exterior fabric is stucco. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include 1/1 SHS wood windows. The windows feature non-operational wooden shutters with decorative rectangular patterns. The main entry is located on the east façade and features a paneled wood door with a single, small inset glass panel. The entry is sheltered by an extension of the east roof slope. Wood privacy fence obscures the north and south façades of the building. The building shares a parcel with resource 8PB16422 to the south.	Replacement roofing.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16424	Original	432 NW 2 nd Avenue— Building 1	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/ R43E/ S28	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a built-up flat roof and the exterior fabric is stucco. A large extension of the roof off the east is supported by square piers, which creates an open carport. The only visible windows are fixed-sash wood storefront windows. The main entry is located on the north façade and features a set of wood and glass double doors. A cobblestone walkway abuts the north façade of the building. The building shares a parcel with resource 8PB16425 to the east.	Replacement windows and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16425	Original	432 NW 2 nd Avenue— Building 2	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/ R43E/ S28	Duplex	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a low-pitched, hip-on-hip roof clad with standing-seam sheet metal roofing. The exterior fabric consists of textured stucco, and the windows include fixed-sash metal windows. The building is divided into two sections, each accessed by a glass and metal commercial door within a recess on the west façade. The entries are sheltered under a flat roofed porch supported by decorative metal piers above a raised concrete deck. An access ramp with metal railings projects off the north of the porch. The building shares a parcel with resource 8PB16424 to the west.	Replacement roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

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Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	Recommended NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification	
8PB16426	Original	444 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S28	Commercial	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1965	One-story, L-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a cross-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles that features projecting eaves on the gable ends. The north gable is filled by a window wall of fixed-sash wood windows. The exterior fabric is a combination of unpainted brick and stucco. There are brick projections on the north façade that support the gable eave. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern, but include paired fixed-sash wood windows. The main entry is located on the north façade and features a paneled composite door with a decorative half-round window, flanked by three-light full-height sidelights. A second entry is located on the north façade of the base of the "L" and features a wood door with a decorative oval window.	Replacement roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16427	Original	450 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S28	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1957	One-story, roughly rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete foundation. The building has a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles, and an addition to the north façade has a built-up flat roof. The exterior fabric is stucco, and the windows include jalousie windows, independent and paired. Most of the windows have been painted over. The main entry is a wood door located on the north façade of the addition. A wood door side entry is located on the east façade. A small concrete block knee wall projects of the west façade of the addition.	Additions to north and west façades. Windows painted over.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16428	Original	319 Industrial Avenue	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S20	Commercial	Commercial	Industrial Vernacular	ca. 1961	One-story, rectangular-plan Industrial Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The building has a built-up flat roof, and the exterior fabric is painted concrete block. The only visible windows are three-light wood awning windows with retractable metal hurricane shutters. The main entry is a wood door located on the east façade of the building. The entry is sheltered by a fabric awning. There are two garage bays on the east façade that feature rolling metal doors and metal accordion security gates. Various machinery and chemical tanks are located to the north and east of the building. The entire compound is surrounded by chain-link fencing.	Addition to north façade. Awning added to east façade.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8PB16429	Original	744 W. Boynton Beach Boulevard	Lake Worth (1949)	T45S/R43E/S29	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	ca. 1970	One-story, rectangular-plan Commercial building set on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a built-up flat roof that features a mansard-style overhang on the north and west sides, clad with standing-seam sheet metal that shelters the façades. The exterior fabric is a combination of brick and stucco. A brick façade wall projects upwards past the roofline on the west side of the north façade. The only windows are a grouping of fixed-sash metal storefront windows on the north façade above a brick knee-wall. The main entry is a set of glass and metal commercial double doors located on the north façade with a transom light above. The entry is flanked by grouping of storefront windows. A concrete walkway abuts the north façade. A metal door side entry is located on the west façade.	Replacement roofing, windows, and doors.	Not Eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

APPENDIX B.

**FMSF RESOURCE FORMS
(ON ATTACHED CD)**

APPENDIX C.

FDHR SURVEY LOG SHEET

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) CRAS for the Boynton Beach Boulevard and Gateway Boulevard Interchange Improvements, Palm Beach County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page) CRAS in Support of the Boynton Beach Boulevard (From West of Industrial Avenue to East of Seacrest Boulevard) and Gateway Boulevard (from West of High Ridge Road to east of Seacrest Boulevard) Interchange Improvements, Palm Beach County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Dye, Melissa 3. Kent, Allen
2. Travisano, Mikel 4. _____

Publication Date (year) 2017 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 60

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)
on file at SEARCH, Newberry. SEARCH Project No. 3495-15157T, FDOT FM No.4435804-1, 231932-1.

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Chambless, Elizabeth

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Pensacola

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

1. Boynton Beach 3. Gateway Blvd 5. _____ 7. _____
2. Boynton Beach Blvd 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name _____ Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 3

Address/Phone/E-mail Chipley, Florida

Recorder of Log Sheet Cothran, Drew Date Log Sheet Completed 10-27-2016

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. Palm Beach 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

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

1. Name LAKE WORTH Year 2915 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 9-26-2016 End 9-28-2016 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 202.3 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 2

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: _____ meters 475 feet Length: _____ kilometers 3.00 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 archaeological survey. Recording structures 45 years old or older.

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): _____

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 3 Count of Newly Recorded Sites 76

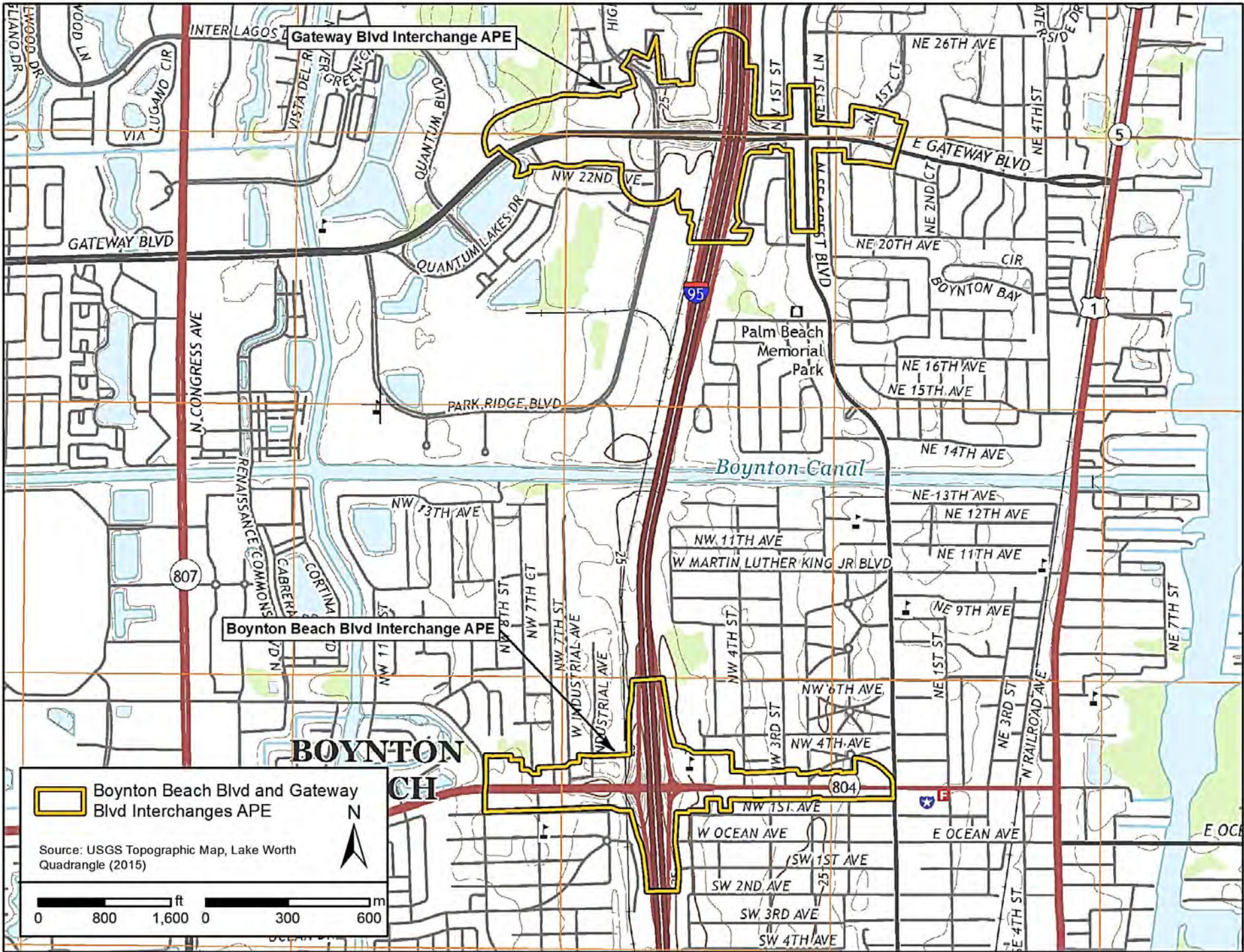
Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) PB00177, PB00493, PB12917

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) PB16354-PB16429

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: _____



Gateway Blvd Interchange APE

Boynton Beach Blvd Interchange APE

**BOYNTON
CH**

 Boynton Beach Blvd and Gateway Blvd Interchanges APE

Source: USGS Topographic Map, Lake Worth Quadrangle (2015)

