NPS Form 10-900
OMB No. 1024-0018

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

151

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Pompano Beach Mound

other names/site number Indian Mound (Park), Pompano Beach Burial Mound/BD7

2. Location

street & number 1232 SE 13th Street n/a ☐ not for publication

city or town Pompano Beach n/a ☐ vicinity

state Florida code FL county Broward code 011 zip code 33062

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara C. Mattick 2/27/2014
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

for Carol Ahlenslebert 4/17/14

Pompano Beach Mound
Name of Property

Broward Co., FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☒ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ buildings
- ☐ district
- ☒ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	2	objects
1	2	total

Name of related multiple property listings
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

South FL Sites Associated with the Tequesta & Their Ancestors

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/Graves/Burial
RELIGION/Mound

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE/Outdoor Recreation
RECREATION & CULTURE/Monument/Marker
LANDSCAPE/Conservation Area
LANDSCAPE/Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

n/a

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation n/a
walls n/a
roof n/a
other n/a

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Pompano Beach Mound
Name of Property

Broward Co., FL
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☒ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Archaeology: Prehistoric
Conservation

Period of Significance

Late Glades I - Glades III (AD 500-1763)

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

Glades I - Glades III
Tequesta

Architect/Builder

n/a

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
#
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State Agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of Repository

#

Pompano Beach Mound
Name of Property

Broward Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References
(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	590661	2900580
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer Gomez/Principal Planner & Christopher Eck, Barbara E. Mattick/DSHPO for Survey & Registration

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date February 2014

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name [redacted]

street & number [redacted] telephone [redacted]

city or town [redacted] state [redacted] zip code [redacted]

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

SUMMARY

The Pompano Beach Mound (8BD7) is a prehistoric conical sand burial mound surrounded by remnants of an associated midden. Only the mound is a contributing resource for this National Register nomination; the interpretative signage and water towers within the associated park boundaries are noncontributing. The mound is located on an Atlantic coastal barrier island in Broward County, Florida, within the modern limits of the City of Pompano Beach. The mound is oval in shape and approximately 100 feet in diameter at its widest point. The mound is over eleven feet above mean sea level, making it over seven feet above the surrounding ground surface. The site was used by the Tequesta and their ancestors for mortuary, habitation and food procurement practices. Specifically, the ceramics and other artifacts at the site are associated with the Late Glades I through Glades III Periods (ca. AD 500 and 1513). There is evidence that the site was additionally occupied during the Post Contact Period, perhaps as late as 1763.

SETTING

The Pompano Beach Mound is located at the southeastern edge of the City of Pompano Beach within the City's Indian Mound Park. The site is about 10 miles north-northeast of downtown Fort Lauderdale and 10 miles south of Boca Raton along the southeastern coast of the Florida peninsula. The Pompano Beach Mound sits about 200 feet east of a small channel leading into the Intracoastal Waterway. It is on the western shore of a long, thin Atlantic Coast barrier island. This island and its surrounding modern terrestrial and aquatic environs have been heavily modified and developed. Today the area is a densely populated mixed-use residential neighborhood.

Prehistorically, the site would have been ideally located directly across from Lake Santa Barbara (aka Lettuce Lake) at the mouth of Cypress Creek. This formerly free-flowing freshwater creek ran from the Everglades through a cut in the Atlantic Coastal Ridge and into the lagoon west of the barrier island. To the east, the mound would have been protected from the Atlantic Ocean by primary and secondary sand dunes and their associated scrubby vegetation. The site itself was within a tropical hardwood hammock on the barrier island. The following quote describes what the local natural environment was like:

> The mound was once located within a live oak (*Quercus virginianus*) dominated tropical hardwood hammock that covered much of the island before the area's intense

land development took place. It was set west behind the shrub covered linear bands of primary and secondary sand dunes that once ran uninterrupted and parallel to the Atlantic strand several hundred yards away to the east. Other remnant hammock trees (gumbo limbo, *Bursera simaruba*), palms (*Sabal palmetto*) and plants (wild coffee, *Psychotria nervosa*, etc.) still exist in the area, both within the park and on nearby lots Eck (2012:3).

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The Pompano Beach Mound has a long and varied history of archaeological investigations (Eck 2012). This National Register nomination is text largely taken directly from Christoper Eck's report (2012). The known collections from Pompano Beach Mound are summarized in Table 1 while the archaeological investigations are summarized in Table 2.

Visitors, Settlers, and First Recorded

The first published reference to the mound may be in Dr. J.M. Hawks's, *The East Coast of Florida. A Descriptive Narrative*, which was published in 1887 about a trip that the author undertook in 1869 with Reconstruction-era Lieutenant-Governor William H. Gleason and several others. Hawks, who was living far to the north in Port Orange, Florida, wrote that after his traveling party crossed the Hillsboro Inlet and headed south "we halted at an old Indian camping-ground, and rested three hours" (Hawks 1887). The "camping-ground" was probably fairly apparent to Hawks as a former Indian site, because even as late as the mid-1930s pottery, shell tools and animal bones from the surrounding midden were to be found on the ground surface all around the mound and in all directions (Lamme 1934).

By 1879, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey (USCGS) had prepared a "progress sketch" that included much more accurate details of the area around the mound than surveyor Marcellus A. Williams had provided, such as a better indication of the waterways and shore configuration south of Hillsboro Inlet, including Lettuce Lake, the lagoon behind the barrier island (then called New River Sound), the tidal creek south of the mound and the shorelines and forks of Cypress Creek, as part of the chart for the East Coast of Florida (United States Coast and Geodetic Survey 1879).

About 1895, James W. Pearce, a surveyor from Georgia, came to the area from Eustis, Florida, while working for the Boston and Florida Atlantic Coast Land Company to help survey the thousands of acres the company had been provided by the state to help develop the canal which would later become known as the Intracoastal Waterway. In a newspaper article written in 1937, five years before he died, this early Pompano Beach pioneer was noted as having "settled on the beach at the Indian mound east of Lettuce Lake and farmed one or two acres of tomatoes and eggplants" (Warren 1937, Cavaioli 2001).

Archaeological Investigation Begin

The Pompano Beach Mound has been of interest to area avocational and professional archaeologists for over 85 years. It also serves as an early example of historic preservation in the area as it was first set aside as a park in 1926. Early archaeologists who worked at the site include Goggin (1937), Orchard and Olson (1938), Byron de Prorak (1940), and Fogel (1954). There are no field notes or records from these early excavations beyond the Florida Master Site File form completed by Goggin (1958). Goggin indicates that shafts had been excavated to the base of the mound, and that secondary burials were common within the mound. The collections from Orchard and Olson's work at the Mound are curated at the Smithsonian Institution. Materials from Fogel's work are at the Florida Museum of Natural History.

John Kunkel Small, early 1920s

As the population of south Florida began to grow rapidly in the 1910s and 1920s, a few voices began to be heard to save the area's natural and cultural environments before they were lost forever to rapidly encroaching land development. Notable among them was a famed botanist and the curator of the New York Botanical Garden, John Kunkel Small. Small's 1929 book, *From Eden to Sahara—Florida's Tragedy*, has become a classic of environmental literature, and in it he argued for the protection of both the unique natural flora of southern Florida and the remains of the ancient Indian archaeological sites in the state before they were forever eradicated by construction (Small 1929).

Small is known to have visited the area around the mound from Hillsboro Inlet down to Cypress Creek in both May 1919 and in April 1920. He would have likely come into contact with set Jim and Pinkie Pearce at one of these times, as they were some of the only settlers then living on the barrier island. He probably inquired about the area with them and possibly visited the mound; he

had documented numerous other mound sites in his explorations, including several in Dade County to the south. Although no photographs of his are known to exist for the Pompano Beach Mound itself, Small did conduct photographic trips to the mound's vicinity in May 1919 and April 1920, as images from these forays have been preserved and are held by the State of Florida.

It may have been a person like Small that first planted the seed for an archaeological investigation of the mound on the Pearces' barrier island farm. In April 1926, an article appeared in the *Ft. Lauderdale Morning Sun* entitled, "Florida's First Inhabitants," with an accompanying photo captioned, "The Keeper of the Mount." This article reports on the first known "archaeological" study of the Pompano Beach Mound, and it subsequently became the source of much of the incorrect and legendary information concerning the site.

The story describes how an "investigation by scientists" had taken place at the mound located on the Eldorado Estates "near the eastern end of Lake Santa Barbara and is not more than 500 yards from the Atlantic Ocean" (*Ft. Lauderdale Morning Sun,* 1926). The "scientists" who investigated the mound were Paul Smith and L.A. Burry. Neither of them was an archaeologist, but the article stated that they had "been instrumental in having the site converted into a public park." The story notes that the "mound has not been unknown to white people. Curious persons have damaged it to considerable extent by digging some merely to secure old relics and bones while others may have been looking for hidden wealth. These depredations have resulted in a large pit in the top of the mound and on one side there is an old tunnel, some of the supporting timber still visible, which must have been started by an energetic treasure hunter" (*Ft. Lauderdale Morning Sun*, 1926).

Nothing is known of what may have been recovered in these earlier instances of pothunting, though some burials within the mound are known from the newspaper account to have been disturbed. The article said, "there have been no pieces of earthenware found in the mound" by either Burry or Smith. Given that the land had been lived upon and farmed by the Pearces by this time for over 25 years, it seems most likely that whatever had been found before in any prior digging on and around the mound must have been done either by or with the direct or tacit approval and knowledge of the Pearces.

It also seems likely that this news article was part of a ploy by Smith to promote his real estate interests in the Eldorado Estates subdivision that he was promoting near the mound property.

Smith, Anglicized from "Schmidt," was a successful German-born real estate broker who was profiting from Florida's inflated development "boom" that was then occurring throughout the state. The boom "busted" economically with the terrible hurricane that occurred later that year in September (Barnes 2007). Publicity that would lead the curious to investigate the mound might also serve as potential buyers for house lots there that were then up for sale, a subdivision Smith romantically named "El Dorado" to link his real estate both with the nearby mound and with the fabled southwestern Indian "Lost City of Gold" of the same name.

Leo A. Burry

On the other hand, the other excavator at the mound, Leo Adolf Burry, may certainly have had a real scientific interest in the mound, rather than merely an economic one. Although his initial occupation had been as a confectioner, he would become widely known among conchologists, malacologists, and ichthyologists for his self-directed studies of Florida and West Indian marine life, particularly marine mollusks. In fact, his avocational research and discoveries became so well-known that by the 1940s he had several newly discovered marine species named after him (Voss 1950). Burry identified himself as a "conchologist" in the 1945 Florida State Census. Burry later ran a shell museum located near the mound property (Clench 1947).

In the 1926 newspaper article, Burry and Smith are described as "protecting" the mound from further depredations while awaiting "a party of scientists from the American Bureau of Ethnology." The real scientists being expected were led by the well-known Smithsonian anthropologist J. Walter Fewkes, who was then working up the coast near Melbourne with a team from Johns Hopkins University. Fewkes had expressed an interest in the prehistory of Florida as early as 1904 in an article he wrote on Cuban archaeology and the possible links of ancient Cubans to the peninsula's sites, particularly coastal shell mounds (Fewkes 1904). The newspaper article stated that Fewkes wrote to both Burry and Smith and indicated that he would come to visit the mound. It is not known whether Fewkes's visit ever occurred, but they are known to have corresponded (O'Sullivan 2007). Further interest in a visit by Fewkes may have been cancelled as a result of the devastation to the area resulting from the Great Miami Hurricane that struck in September of that same year (Barnes 2007).

For their part, Burry and Smith reportedly recovered a wooden idol from a spot 150 feet north of the mound proper, an area that may have once had a smaller 3-foot high mound before the construction of a water tower about 30 years later (Carr 1974) or nearby housing (Carr, Heinz,

Matucci and Steele 1993). This purported artifact was said to be made of sea mangrove, "in a perfect state of preservation." The "idol" was described as being about 35 inches high and to have been carved with shells; it had a feminine head with eyes "of the Mongolian type" and a slender neck (*Ft. Lauderdale Morning Sun*, 1926). This artifact was apparently unearthed while a flower bed was being made among some nearby live oaks and a picture of the object appears with the story.

If authentic, the "idol" may likely have been the most significant artifact recovered by Burry and Smith on or near the mound. Unfortunately, like all of the material Burry and Smith found, it cannot be studied today because its present location is unknown. Because so few carved wooden artifacts have survived from prehistoric wet sites in Florida (Purdy 1991, Carr 2003), it would have had significant scientific value to better understand the culture of the people that created it and the mound.

Nothing more has been found in the local newspaper accounts of the period to indicate that any additional archaeological excavations were carried out in the 1920s.

Vernon Lamme and Karl Squires, 1934

Essentially unknown to the archaeological community, both to Goggin in his first chronicling of the sequence of excavations at the mound for the Florida Master Site File FMSF) in the 1950s and to most later archaeologists, is that Florida's first State Archaeologist, Vernon Lamme, came to the site in 1934. Lamme was not a professionally trained archaeologist, but was politically well-connected and had a strong personal interest in the field. In 1933-1934, he had been hired as a field supervisor to assist the archaeological work to be undertaken in southern Florida by the Smithsonian's Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Matthew W. Stirling, and the National Museum's Division of Ethnology Assistant Curator, Henry B. Collins. The work was funded by the Civil Works Administration (Mitchem and Miller 2003, Elmore and Montgomery 1992).

On two occasions that year, Lamme visited the Pompano Beach Mound with his field assistant, Karl B. Squires. They were working in the area on several WPA-sponsored excavations, including those at the Surfside Mound (Lyon 1996). Squires was a Cornell University trained civil engineer and World War I veteran who had accomplished extensive surveying work across much of Dade and Broward counties, but was also an amateur archaeologist and malacologist

(*Sarasota Herald-Tribune* 1966, *St. Petersburg Times* 1966). When Lamme was appointed the first State Archaeologist in 1935 by Gov. David Schultz, Squires was appointed by Lamme as the Assistant State Archaeologist (Mitchem and Miller 2003).

Their first visit to the mound was on July 8, 1934. Lamme wrote: "Looking for a mound which Squires and I had heard was near the Hillsborough light house, we met the bridge tender near the inlet at Pompano and he informed us that bones of men had been unearthed near there." Finding another local informant, they located the site. Lamme described the mound as being "approximately eight feet high and 60 feet in diameter and circular in shape."

Two weeks after their first visit, Lamme and Squires returned to the mound. Lamme wrote that they "visited a burial mound which we had previously located near Pompano, in fact it is within the old town limits of Pompano and the site is at present in possession of the town" (Lamme 1934). Though the property seems to have remained a city-owned park, there is no indication in Lamme's writing or any other source that he secured permission to physically investigate in or around the mound. In describing his excavations, he wrote,

> Here is a sand mound in which we unearthed several human vertebraes [sic], two femurs and portions of skull, and a bit of pelvis. This mound had been entered several months before, we learned by workmen in mosquito control work and several burials disturbed and then reburied. This mound is approximately eight feet in height and possibly sixty feet in diameter, and almost circular in shape (Lamme 1934).

Lamme also stated that they dug near the mound and discovered "within a foot of the surface, several large conch shells, shark vertebrae, potsherds, bones of sea turtle and bones of many fish and wading birds including beaks which appeared to have had some work" (Lamme 1934). They also found extensive evidence of prehistoric habitation in the area north and south of the mound, likely including sites that have now been recorded with the Florida Master Site File, such as Pompano Beach Midden (8BD6) and the Emerald Towers Site (8BD57). Like the earlier excavations by Burry and Smith, the present location of any human remains or artifacts that Lamme and Squires may have retained (if any were retained) from their excavation is unknown.

John M. Goggin, 1937

Absent any evidence that Fewkes ever visited and worked on the site in 1926, the first excavation at the Pompano Beach Mound known to have been undertaken by someone with any formal university training in archaeology occurred in 1937 by John M. Goggin. At this time he was a 20-year-old undergraduate student from the University of Florida who had yet to earn his bachelor's degree. Goggin, who later became a leader in Florida archaeology and nationally known in the profession, had just finished his first two years of study (Parotino 2009) when he proceeded to conduct a minor investigation at the foot of the mound.

In his original notes, Goggin writes, "In 1937 a small test pit was dug, by the writer, to the bottom of the site on the north side. The refuse layer was found and in it a few sherds of Glades Plain. In the mound itself secondary bundle burials were very numerous and usually in a poor state of preservation except for the crania. A few sherds were found loose in the mound fill" (Goggin 1958). Glades Plain pottery is a type found from Glades I Early (AD 1-500) through Glades IIIc (AD 1600-1763).

Goggin states that "underlying the mound is a 6 inch layer of black dirt and shell with refuse" and that there had been "much indiscriminate digging here, but little detailed work." He does not indicate in his notes that he collected any of his finds (Goggin 1958). Similar to the El Portal Site (DA20, a Glades II burial mound and midden), the six-inch layer of black dirt at the Pompano Beach Mound seems to indicate that the site was built on a previously inhabited seasonal camp or village site with an already established "black dirt" midden soil that is the hallmark of the "living floor" of many South Florida sites (Carr and Ricisak 2000, Eck 1998).

In his 1958 FMSF notes for the mound, Goggin assigned a chronological period to the site of Glades III. He notes that it is "a burial mound made of beach sand and is about 7 feet high and 100 feet IN [sic] diameter" (Goggin 1958). As one of his first archaeological excavations, the Pompano Beach Mound helped Goggin to begin to establish his ceramic and chronological sequence for the cultures of southern Florida, and was an important milestone in his own development as a professional archaeologist.

William C. Orchard and Geoffrey Olson, Museum of the American Indian, 1938

Within a year of Goggin's work, in 1938, the New York City-based Heye Foundation's Museum of the American Indian funded a study of the mound under the supervision of William Charles Orchard. Orchard, an eminent English-born anthropologist renowned for his Native American studies. He was assisted by Geoffrey Olson, who seems to have served simply as a laborer. It was also about this time that Orchard, who was 68 years old at the time of the excavation, was preparing to retire from his work in New York to go to Fort Lauderdale, where he would live until his death in 1948.

The actual field notes from the Orchard excavation have not been located, but they may well be in the uncatalogued collections that were transferred to the Smithsonian Institution, which came into possession of the Heye Foundation's Museum of the American Indian holdings in June 1990. From Goggin's notes in his collection at the University of Florida and the FMSF record cards he prepared in 1958, as well as the Museum of the American Indian's accession records, we know that Orchard and Olson excavated on the south side of the mound opposite of Goggin's work the prior year, and probably close to the looter's tunnel described in the 1926 newspaper account.

Orchard encountered similar results to those recorded by Goggin the FMSF, but he also recovered a number of prehistoric and post-contact artifacts that were transferred to the Museum of the American Indian in New York City and are today part of the collections of the Smithsonian Institution. Orchard's excavation recovered most of a single St. Johns Check Stamped bowl, a collection of smaller potsherds, a shell cup, a shell bead, part of a shell celt, part of a stone celt and most of an iron knife blade (National Museum of the American Indian 1937; (see Figures 5-15). Consequently, because of his own and Orchard's findings, Goggin dated the mound to the Glades III period, or roughly from about AD 1100 into the mid-16th century.

Orchard's Removal of Human Burial Remains

Recently, it has been learned that human burial remains from a single individual were also removed by Orchard and Olson, though this was not recorded in the notes available to Goggin (or in the later documents held within the FMSF in Tallahassee for the site), and it seems apparent that Goggin was unaware of Orchard's removal of them. However, on 24 June 2010, the National Park Service posted a notice in compliance with the Native American Graves

Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 USC 3003 et seq., that the New York University College of Dentistry had completed an inventory of several sets of human remains recovered in Florida, including the bones from Pompano, that had been donated to it for medical study. The remains are intended to be repatriated to the Miccosukee Tribe of Florida (Department of the Interior 2010).

Orchard's work (and that of the others) disturbed the moral sensibilities of a vocal group of people living in Pompano. It has been reported that in 1938 the city requested that the excavations into the mound be stopped after local church groups expressed the opinion that the burials should be left alone (City of Pompano Beach 1958, Robson 1974). Though these later sources state that it was Goggin's excavations that were stopped, it undoubtedly was actually the Orchard excavation that was stopped, as Goggin himself recorded in the 1958 FMSF's notes that the City of Pompano withdrew Orchard's permission to excavate because "It is said that the more religious female members of that community objected to the desecrating of Indian graves, pagan though they were" (Goggin 1958).

Francis Victor Kuhn (Count Byron Kuhn De Prorok), 1940

In 1940, Francis Victor Kuhn, who called himself "County Byron Kuhn De Prorok," obtained a license from the City of Pompano to excavate the mound area. As was so often the case, no field notes or first-hand descriptions of his work are known to exist, but according to Goggin's notes in the FMSF and newspaper accounts, De Prorok placed a trench completely across the mound; whereas another a more contemporary source states that he placed large pits only on the east and south sides (Griffin 1946-7), and that additional burials were found. Goggin's original draft site file for the Pompano Beach Mound, with its handwritten corrections over the typescript, indicates that De Prorok was assisted by Clinton W. Effinger and the latter informed Goggin that no grave goods or other artifacts were found along with the burials (Goggin 1958). It is unknown what, if anything was collected by De Prorok or whether he placed anything in the custody of Leo Burry for his museum.

Joe Jones and Clarence H. MacDonald, 1940

Immediately after De Prorok's work received attention, an additional excavation was announced to have taken place at the Pompano Beach Mound in July 1940. That summer, Joe Jones, the owner of a local roadside tourist attraction, Jones Brothers Reptile Farm, located northwest of the

city, was reported in the *Ft. Lauderdale Daily News and Evening Sentinel* to have "investigated" the site "about which very little has been said, but which contains the bones of men and women who may have belonged to a prehistoric race" (*Fort Lauderdale Daily News*, 1940e). Jones may have felt stung that the digging he had apparently done at the mound had gone unnoticed and was being overshadowed by the recent publicity gained by De Prorok and others.

Jones, who described himself as a "professional guide," was stated to have "discovered this mound about five years ago" and that "he immediately led a party of archaeologists from the University of Miami to the spot and the work of excavating began." The story states that the team was headed by "Dr. Clarence McDonald, well-known archaeologist of Coral Gables" whose team "decided not to publish their findings but to continue the investigations until something definite had been discovered. Accordingly, the mound was covered and the ground posted against intruders. The scientists have been carrying on their investigations for the past five years" (Fort Lauderdale Daily News 1940e).

Unfortunately, the "Clarence McDonald" cited was not actually a well-known archaeologist teaching at the University of Miami. It appears that the individual being described was Clarence Heylin MacDonald, a parks and recreation and physical education professional who had some training at both the Springfield (IL) YMCA College and Ohio State University's School for Athletic Coaches, but none of it was training as an archaeologist.

If other elements of the story are reliable, the newspaper account reported that Jones and MacDonald uncovered additional burials, but no artifacts, in the mound. The location of their excavation on the mound is not described. However, as noted above, it seems likely that if the looters' pit observed by Goggin in 1937 had been used by them, as the article describes numerous burials being uncovered, it was both large and deep enough to have disturbed burials which had previously been *in situ*. Also, Jones and MacDonald may have been the persons who left the scattered human remains on the surface that Goggin observed.

The article also reports that Jones and MacDonald described the burials as being "in symmetrical rows, facing the East, indicating that these aborigines were sun-worshippers." Although they had no education or training in archaeology or physical anthropology, the news report speculates that the "facial characteristics" of the skeletons "led the explorers to conclude that they belonged to the same tribe as the Aztecs of Mexico. Their skull type was distinctly Mongolian." It concludes by noting that "some of these bones were taken to Miami and placed in the museum of the

University of Miami, but most of them remain where they have reposed for a thousand years or more" (*Fort Lauderdale Daily News,* 1940e). Unfortunately again, the present location of any human remains that may have been removed by Jones and MacDonald is undetermined and their looting expeditions—in what was supposed to have been a protected city park—were similarly unknown to Goggin.

John W. Griffin, 1946

Fortunately for the site, the coming of World War II helped to spare the mound for nearly a decade from some of the digging that had been taking place there before the war. In 1946, a year after war ended, John W. Griffin visited the site. He had become the first professionally-trained archaeologist to be appointed State Archaeologist and only the second person to hold that position since Vernon Lamme's brief tenure during the 1930s. In September of that year, Griffin drove down to Miami from Tallahassee and met with Goggin to discuss the work he had done in the area and the location of sites. They were joined one night by Clinton W. Effinger, Jr., who had worked with De Prorok at the Pompano Beach Mound in 1940, when he was 15 years old. Griffin noted that Effinger was to be attending Tulane University in the fall term to study archaeology (Griffin 1946-7).

Griffin, Goggin and Effinger drove north together to Fort Lauderdale from Miami and met with Orchard in Fort Lauderdale. Griffin wrote in his field notes that Orchard "knew of a few sites which Goggin had already listed. Chatted for a while about archaeology of several decades ago. Orchard was a personal friend of C.B. Moore" (Griffin 1946-7). Noting its proximity to Burry's Museum, he also wrote, "The site was one time city owned, but present ownership is uncertain." No excavation work took place; only a visual survey was undertaken. Griffin described the mound as "about 80 x 50 ft. in diameter with a height ca. 8 feet. It has been extensively pitted and large trenches have been put in from the east and south. Much of this was done by Count Byron de Prorok, whom Clint [Effinger] worked with before he knew any better" (Griffin 1946-7)."

Orin G. Fogle, c.1946-1954

At some time after Griffin's 1946 visit and prior to 1954Orin G. Fogle visited and excavated on or around the mound. In 1954, Fogle sold his collection of materials from the mound and the surrounding midden to the Florida State Museum, now the Florida Museum of Natural History,

for the sum of $14.95 (Florida Museum of Natural History 1954). Although it includes no field notes other than the general location of the finds, the collection includes bones from at least seven individual burials found in association with sherds of St. Johns Check Stamped pottery, as well as St. Johns Plain, Sand-Tempered Plain, Glades Plain, Belle Glade Plain and 1 Matecumbe Incised, a Busycon pick, a shark's vertebra, a Strombus celt, a bone awl and a fragment of fossilized bone (Florida Museum of Natural History 1954).

It is likely that some other archaeologists may have visited the mound after Fogle, but none is known to have done so again until Goggin returned for the City of Pompano Beach's 50th anniversary celebration of incorporation in 1958. This celebration included a rededication of Indian Mound Park to its original purpose of protecting the archaeological site, as well as its new designation as a bird sanctuary (*City of Pompano Beach* 1958, *Pompano Beach Town News* 1958). For that occasion, Goggin was invited back to discuss the history and significance of this mound and others like it across the state. Goggin was accompanied by the Historical Association of Southern Florida President Earnest C. Gearhart, who was to speak about the purpose of the park and its use as a bird sanctuary under the authority of the city's Parks Advisory Board. The Pompano Beach Garden Club was tasked with restoring the natural physical appearance of the mound (*Pompano Beach Town News* 1958).

As part of this celebration, two historic markers were placed on the site, and they remain in place. The city's souvenir program from the event incorrectly identifies the placement of one of the markers—the one located on the crest of the mound—as being accomplished by the Florida Historical Society, rather than by the Historical Association of Southern Florida (City of Pompano Beach 1958). The second marker was placed on the site to honor Howard C. and Beulah B. Jelks. It is near to the beginning of the footpath on the park's western boundary with Hibiscus Avenue. This marker noted both the site's significance as an ancient burial mound and also as a bird sanctuary. Interestingly, members of the Jelks family are known to have been friends with the site's first pioneer residents, the Pearces, and to have visited this location as early as December 1903 (*Miami Metropolis*, 1904). Besides this, the Jelks family had a long connection with the site, and had first platted the area containing it in the 1920s as the "H.C. Jelks Subdivision of Palm Island."

Robert S. Carr, Archaeological Survey, 1974

In July 1974, archaeologist Robert S. Carr visited the site as part of his survey of the archaeological sites of southern Florida, undertaken for the State of Florida's Department of Archives, History and Records Management, the predecessor agency to the current Division of Cultural and Historical Programs (the Florida State Historic Preservation Office) within the Florida Department of State. Carr's survey work did not involve any excavation of the mound and was merely a visual assessment of the site's condition (Carr 1974).

Carr did note the presence of a smaller, second mound, one of the few to take notice of it, that was "50 yards to the northeast and is 25-30' in diameter and about 3' high" (Carr 1974). This would place the smaller secondary mound in an adjacent residential lot or lots. It is important to note here, that when descriptions of excavations of the mound have been previously noted, it is always the larger, more prominent mound that has been described.

Robert S. Carr, Willard Steele and Kim Heinz, Archaeological Survey 1993

Nearly 20 years after his initial survey, Carr returned to resurvey the site with two colleagues, Willard Steele and Kim Heinz, from the nonprofit research organization, the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy. This visit occurred in January, 1993. Again, no excavation was undertaken on the sand burial mound preserved within Indian Mound Park. This report did state that the "large mound has been set aside in a public park but smaller one has possibly been destroyed by residential construction" (Carr, Steele and Heinz 1993). In the subsequently published survey report, the survey team stated that several months after the initial site visit a utility trench was excavated along the south side of the mound in June, 1993. The report indicated that this work may have affected some of the archaeological deposits near, but not on, the mound (Carr, Heinz, Matucci and Steele 1993).

Christopher R. Eck, Park Work and Limited Excavations Near the Mound, 2003

Forty-five years after the Indian Mound Park's dedication as a bird sanctuary and ten years after the last survey of the site, limited sub-surface testing was conducted within the park but north of the mound. In February 2003, archaeologist Christopher Eck, the administrator of the Broward County Historical Commission (the county's historic preservation agency), was asked to assist a

group of Pompano Beach residents and volunteers who were working with the city to beautify the park and mound.

Intending to plant trees and place furniture and signage within the park, Rick and Barbara McKenzie, two members of a nonprofit civic group, Pompano Proud, discussed with Eck their plans to replant native coastal hammock plants within the park, but not on the burial mound proper. They recognized the potential archaeological sensitivity of the work and they were working with the City's Urban Forester, Kim Pearson, and the city's Public Works Department to develop a landscape plan that would not be detrimental to the archaeological resources.

To assist the City of Pompano Beach and Pompano Proud in properly determining whether their proposed work would have a detrimental effect upon the park's archaeological resources, a research design was prepared based upon conducting limited excavations into the site. A decision was made to test an area north of the mound to determine whether digging from this landscaping project might affect potential archaeological resources and whether the earlier landscaping done for the 1958 park rededication or other work conducted during the intervening 45 years, including the construction of a 500,000 gallon city water tower just 25' north of the toe of the mound in 1957, may have affected the integrity of any archaeological resources contained beneath the fairly level ground surface (Hobby 2006).

Eck's Methodology

With limited time and budget, only five 2' x 2' square units were excavated in an easterly pattern running from Hibiscus Avenue toward the eastern property line and north of the western slope of the mound. The units were placed between the mound and the water tower and in locations denoted by the City as to where plantings or signage would be placed. The five excavation units were excavated by Eck with assistance from Rick McKenzie of Pompano Proud. As would be expected on the barrier island, the soils encountered were largely composed of packed sand.

In general terms, the first 1" to 3" below the surface was composed of black silty organic topsoil associated with the sod that has been maintained at the site in its use as a park. Below the topsoil, to a depth of about 10", there was a layer of medium tannish-gray sand with some gravel. This seems to represent a layer of beach sand and fill that was spread around the site as a result of the construction of the water tower in 1957 or possibly some of the landscaping done in 1958 for the opening of the park.

On the western side of the park (EU1 and EU2), in a 2-5" horizon that was 10-20" below the ground surface, was a stratum of gray to black silty sand which appears to represent the prehistoric midden surface horizon. The encountering of this blackish-gray silty sand below the 10"depth "fill" level confirms the "black dirt midden" that Goggin recorded in his testing in 1937. Because the water tower was not constructed until 20 years after his work, Goggin did not encounter this fill layer during his excavation.

In the center and eastern portion of the park (EU3-EU5), below the fill level and above the prehistoric component, there is a buried historic or mixed historic and prehistoric horizon above an undisturbed midden level. In two of the units, EU3 and EU4, this level is below the fill layer, starting at 8-10" below the surrounding ground surface and sits above undisturbed midden or sterile, pre-occupation beach sand. In EU5, the unit closest to the eastern property boundary, this historic level sits directly below the topsoil without and intermediate fill layer and above a 6" midden level.

Lastly, below all units, at depths varying from about 15-25" below the surrounding ground surface, there the original undisturbed layer of light-medium tannish gray fine-medium beach sand without evidence of human occupation. Due to both the limited scope of this fieldwork and to the encountering of sterile subsoil below the midden layer, no units were excavated beyond a depth of approximately 24" below the ground surface.

Archaeological Results, 2003

The first unit (EU1) was located several feet east of the western boundary of the lot along the eastern side of Hibiscus Avenue and northwest of the mound proper. A construction trench feature ran north-south parallel to the road along the western quarter of the unit. The trench seems to have been associated with the placement of a nearby utility pole or a nearby catch basin associated with the area's storm water system, though no subterranean utility lines were encountered.

No artifacts were collected from this unit. Modern plastic, bottle glass and a clipped copper wire were observed in the initial layer of fill, as mentioned above. As this unit was just east of the road, common litter, the plastic, and glass were to be expected, and the copper wire found seems to be directly linked to the adjacent telephone pole and overhead lines.

The second unit (EU2) was located east-southeast of EU1 and just east of a trio of cabbage palms (Sabal palmetto) and several feet north of the park's asphalt-paved footpath that leads to the crest of the mound. Faunal bones typical of southeastern Florida prehistoric black dirt midden assemblage were recovered at a depth of 16-20" below the surface. Also recovered was a single drilled Lucine clam shell. Though found *in situ* within the midden matrix, it is not clear whether the drilled hole was created by another predatory shellfish or made by human action; in either instance, it may well have functioned at one time as an ornament.

Additionally, two post molds were observed, penetrating through the midden layer into the sterile subsoil. The post molds were intrusive from an historic period occupation; several iron wire nails (two 16 pennyweight and two 8 or 9 pennyweight) were recovered from them. These may well have been as a result of the Pearces'occupation of the site for farming in the early 20th century.

In an area close to the center of the lot, east of EU2 and about 4' north of the sidewalk, the third unit (EU3) was placed. This unit presented the most distinguishable strata and contained a layer below the fill and above that which was clearly undisturbed midden that had a mixed assemblage of historic and prehistoric material and extended from about 10" below the surface to about 20" in depth.

Within this stratum, which was a lightly mottled medium-dark gray silty sand with light gray sandy inclusions, were several sherds of clear and dark green bottle glass, several sherds of prehistoric pottery (including one small sherd that is tentatively identified as being Fort Drum Punctate), faunal bone (deer, unidentified bird and turtle) and some shell (oyster, Lucine clam and slipper shell). The stratum may well have become disturbed through the site's agricultural or domestic use by the Pearces, or it may represent a deposit created by one of the several excavations at the site prior to its creation as a park.

The fourth unit (EU4) was placed approximately 50' east of EU3 and was located just north of the paved sidewalk, northeast of the mound proper and southeast of the water tower. Toward the bottom of the fill layer, there was again a mix of both historic and prehistoric material, with broken bottle glass mixed with some faunal bone, shell and a piece of coral.

The midden soil appears below the fill at about 12-15" below the surrounding ground surface. The northeast third of the unit becomes composed of what appears to be a light gray fine sand that is a sterile subsoil. The southwest corner of the unit presents a distinctive dark brownish-gray silty sand apart from the middle third, which is a medium brownish-gray medium-coarse sand. The transition from fill to historic ground surface leads to the recovery of a small whiteware sherd, several clear glass fragments, an iron nail, faunal bone (including what is a fragment of pig vertebra) and shell (oyster and lucine clam) and burnt shell (oyster).

From the southwest corner, one larger prehistoric sherd (Fort Drum Punctated) and some faunal bone were recovered. As the midden soil extends more deeply, it undercuts some of the sterile subsoil, and from this was recovered a small incised prehistoric ceramic sherd (tentatively identified as Miami Incised), two fish vertebrae, charcoal, and some other faunal bone (including burnt deer bone) and shell (worm shell, oyster and lucine clam, ponderous ark). This trench-like feature may be related to a prehistoric use of the site that, because of the limited nature of the testing, is as yet indeterminable.

The last unit (EU5) was placed about 10' southeast of EU4, still northeast of the mound and about 15' from the eastern property boundary that runs north and south and 30' southeast of the water tower. Unlike the other units, EU5 was the only unit not to have a layer of fill associated with the construction of the water tower; below the topsoil, it had a layer that had a mixed amount of historic and prehistoric material. This transitional stratum contained historic ceramics (whiteware), clear glass sherds, faunal bones and shell and likely represents a surface turned by use during the Pearce occupation of the property.

The whiteware sherd recovered is one from the base of what was likely a large plate or dish and appears to have a portion of the mark of the George C. Murphy Company of East Liverpool, Ohio, a company which operated only from about 1894-1904 (Barber 1904, Calhoun n.d.). Interestingly, a small piece of pumice was also recovered. It is not clear whether it is a more recent intrusion or an artifact formerly in use by the site's prehistoric occupants, as southern Florida was a center of the prehistoric pumice trade in the Southeast (Wheeler 2006, Kish 2006).

Below this mixed layer was the intact midden level, but it was very sparse in its contents. There was a modest amount of oyster shell, some Venus and lucine clam shell and one small animal bone. No other artifacts were found before it transitioned to sterile sandy subsoil.

SUMMARY

The Pompano Beach Mound (8BD7) in the City of Pompano Beach (Broward County, Florida) has statewide (regional) significance under **Criterion D** in the area of **Archaeology: Prehistoric** and **Archaeology: Historic Non-Aboriginal,** with a **period of significance of Late Glades I through Glades III (AD 500-1763).** This site has yielded, through at least eleven archaeological investigations, and it is likely to yield, due to protection by the City of Pompano Beach since 1926, information important to our understanding of themes related to Tequesta culture. Rampant coastal development has destroyed nearly all of the known Tequesta sites along southeast Florida's barrier islands, but the Pompano Beach Mound has survived. Indeed, Eck (2012:1) notes: "(t)his is the last remaining burial mound south of Boca Raton for about 30 miles, until one reaches El Portal in Miami-Dade County." Importantly, the site has been protected by the City of Pompano Beach since 1926, thereby increasing the probability that it contains intact deposits.

The Pompano Beach Mound is associated with the Glades Culture which is associated with the historic Tequesta tribe. A document containing the **National Historic Landmark/National Register of Historic Places themes associated with the Tequesta culture can be found in "Southern Florida Sites associated with the Tequesta and their Ancestors"** (Wheeler 2004). In summary, Wheeler (2004:E3) emphasizes the relationship between the Tequesta and the Everglades, the engineering accomplishments of the culture, and the primal role of the Tequesta in initial contact with Europeans. At contact, the Tequesta were a complex hunting and gathering society reliant upon the rich natural resources of southern Florida. They had long ranging trade networks and were a socially stratified society. Importantly, the Pompano Beach Mound contains materials ranging from Late Glades I through Glades III thereby spanning several periods of cultural development. Pompano Beach Mound relates to most of the Associated Historic Contexts identified in the cover, and is an example of Associated Property Type F3.1: Burial Mound.

Wheeler (2004) outlines ten National Historic Landmark/National Register of Historic Places themes and eight specific site types associated with the Tequesta culture in his thematic study. The Pompano Beach Mound is listed specifically in his document on Table 6 (Wheeler 2004:F61). As a Burial Mound, the Pompano Beach Mound, is significant because such sites are rare within the area, and these sites contain a wide range of information on the cultures which made and modified them.

The Pompano Beach Mound is also significant on the **statewide (regional) level** under **Criterion A** in the area of **Conservation** as the oldest example of historic preservation of an archaeological site in South Florida.

CRITERION D: HAS YIELDED OR HAS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION

Research Questions

Following Wheeler's (2004:F51-52) themes for Burial Mounds, it appears that the Pompano Beach Mound has the potential to contain appropriate materials and contexts to yield data related to at least eight of the ten NHL thematic questions as follows:

2) Development of Glades Pottery – Ceramics associated with late Glade I through Glades III have been identified at the site. This reveals a long sequence of site use and the potential for stratified deposits at the site.

3) Settlement Patterns – As one of the last remaining coastal burial mounds, the Pompano Beach Mound contains vital information about the role of maritime adaptations for Tequesta culture.

4) Plant and Animal Use among the Tequesta – Shell, bone, and some charcoal have been recovered from the Pompano Beach Mound thereby suggesting that it can assist in our understanding of fresh and salt water natural resources.

5) Mortuary Practices – As a burial mound with known human remains, the Pompano Beach Mound has high probability of yielding significant information to this topic.

6) Earthwork Building – The Pompano Beach Mound is a constructed Earthwork. Despite its apparent long term of use and construction, there has been no analysis of the mound's construction process.

7) Exchange Networks – Non-local ceramics are associated with the Pompano Beach Mound collections. Therefore the site has the potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric exchange networks, especially as these networks utilized coastal and inland trade routes.

9) Sociopolitical Development – Intact deposits at the Pompano Beach Mound may allow the comparison of cultural materials from the Late Glades I through Glades III periods.

10) Culture Contact – The presence of a tentatively identified 17th century iron knife blade fragment at the site suggests that it may have been used during this late Contact period. If identification is verified, the Pompano Beach Mound would be an important addition to our understanding of later periods of this Contact Period.

Discussion of the Significance of the Archaeological Findings at the Pompano Mound (from Eck Report, 2012)

The presence of decorated prehistoric pottery, the two Fort Drum Punctated sherds (EU3, EU4) and the one Miami Incised sherd (EU4), all indicate a use of the mound site that is earlier than the Glade III attributions that earlier researchers have ascribed to it. The Fort Drum sherds indicate a use of the area around the mound as early as the late Glades I period (AD 500-750) (Griffin 1989) and the Miami Incised sherd indicates a Glades IIa presence (AD 750-900) (Carr 2006), all of which corresponds closely to what is seen in the age of the underlying midden investigated by Carr at the El Portal Burial Mound in Miami-Dade County (Metropolitan Dade County Historic Preservation Board 1983a, 1983b). Additionally, Orchard excavated two large St. Johns Check Stamped ceramic pieces that fit together to form the majority of a single bowl or the majority of a vessel, with one piece appearing to be the bottom of the ceremonially "killed" vessel (National Museum of the American Indian 1937). This ware is associated with the late Glades II through Glades III periods (AD 1100-1600).

Both Lamme and Goggin also came across prehistoric pottery in the 1930s. In Lamme's 1934 visit, he describes finding potsherds both on the surface in the area around the mound as well as within his excavation unit (Lamme 1934). None of them is described as to whether or not they were decorated or had other identifiable attributes. Goggin also describes finding Belle Glade Plain and St. Johns Plain, with the diagnostic ware being the St. Johns Check-Stamped finds of Orchard.

Fogle's collections, like those noted above, also contain St. Johns Check-Stamped. However, they include two decorated sherds: Dunn's Creek Red and Matecumbe Incised. Additionally, the Dunn's Creek Red sherd, while not temporarily diagnostic, is an indicator of trade, as it is not a local ceramic type and the Matecumbe Incised is an indicator of Glades III Period occupation (Carr 2006).

Taken together, the prehistoric ceramic assemblage from the mound and the surrounding midden covers a time period of about AD 500-1600. It indicates that the site was one of successive use through time and was part of the larger trade network of the Tequesta and their ancestors.

Shellfish

The recovery of several types of shell remains from the site also deserves mention. One drilled Ponderous Ark shell (*Noetia ponderosa*) was recovered from EU4. Several examples of this same type of shell, drilled just like it on the top near the hinge, were recovered at the famed Key Marco site along the southwest Gulf Coast by

Frank Hamilton Cushing in his excavation at the "Court of the Pile-Dwellers" in 1896. Today, in "The Key Marco Collection" of the Florida Museum of Natural History, these "net weights" serve as likely analogs to this specimen from Pompano.

Other shell species of interest that were recovered include: Sunray Venus, *Macrocallista nimbosa* (EU2, EU5), Eastern Oyster, *Crassostrea virginica* (EU1-EU5), Tiger Lucine, *Codakia orbicularis* (EU4), and, Thick Lucine, *Phacoides pectinata* (EU2-EU5). The oyster and lucine species indicate the collection of shellfish known to have served as food sources for the Tequesta and their ancestors. The Venus clams are known from other sites to have been employed as readily-available knives because of the fine cut of the lip of the shell. Orchard collected a number of specimens of *Macrocallista* which are now part of the Smithsonian's collections from the site, which he noted had a ground edge and was likely associated with their use as knives (National Museum of the American Indian 1937).

Several shells were found that may have been intended for adornment or decoration. A drilled Thick Lucine was recovered in EU2, a Common Atlantic Slipper, *Crepidula fornicata*, was found in EU3, and, a Florida Worm Shell, *Vermicularia knorri*, in the shape of a loop, was found in EU4 along with a piece of surf-worn Staghorn Coral, *Acropora cervicornis*. Another shell, recovered by Orchard, on the site is a large Lettered Olive, *Oliva sayana* (5.5cm in length), which he identified as a bead.

Additionally, Orchard's work found two other shell artifacts. One large worked shell he identified as a cup made from "Bucycon canalata [sic]," but which actually appears to be from the Atlantic Fig, *Ficus communis*. The other is 11.5cm long shell celt crafted from a Queen Conch, *Strombus gigas* (National Museum of the American Indian 1937).

Lamme's 1934 excavation also recovered "several large conch shells" (Lamme 1934) which without further, more specific identification were most likely also *Strombus gigas*. Fogle's later excavations recovered a columnella pick made from the Lightning Whelk, *Busycon sinistrum*, as well as a Strombus celt (Florida Museum of Natural History 1954).

Faunal Bone

Despite the limited nature of the 2003 excavation, a variety of faunal bone associated with the prehistoric occupation of the site was also found. Because of the small and broken nature of most of the bones recovered—identified as the archaeological remains of domestic food refuse broken up by both cooking and the fragmentation from the prior inhabitants walking over and using the site, few were identified with any great specificity. However, in addition to the shellfish described above, it was apparent that a number of unidentified

types of fish (EU2, EU4), snake (EU2), turtle or tortoise (EU2, EU3), bird (EU3), and White-tailed Deer, *Odocoileus virginianus* (EU3, EU4) had been secured also as additional local food sources.

Lamme noted that he and Squires came across shark vertebrae, and a wide variety of sharks are represented in Tequesta sites (Graves 1989, Elgart 2006), as well as the bones of sea turtle, fish and "wading birds," including their beaks (Lamme 1934). Fogle collected a shark vertebra and "a worked bone awl or dagger" (Florida Museum of Natural History 1954) which was most likely made from deer as well. All of this material from the mound's faunal assemblage merely hints at the variety of species that was hunted and fished by the Tequesta and their predecessors, but a study of which can add greatly to our understanding of the prehistoric and post-Contact diet of them. We know that the Tequesta were adept at hunting a variety of small to large terrestrial and marine creatures (including whales) and that many were also important to them for cultural and religious ceremonies (Larson 1980, Eck 1999, Hann 2003, Wheeler 2004, Elgart 2006).

Future analysis of both the faunal and shellfish remains offers researchers another avenue of inquiry, particularly into the investigations related to anthropogenic change in the environment. As has been done elsewhere, the comparison of the animal remains from this site to others discovered in the region and further afield can provide information on Tequesta diet, dietary preferences, distinctions in food culture between the Tequesta and other Florida tribes and provide a temporal baseline for the effects of climate change and sea level rise on species diversity and prevalence (Robinson et al. 2009, Fitzpatrick and Keegan 2007) as well as the effects of human harvesting on the health of animal populations, prevalence and even size, such as with oysters (Kent 1988).

Lithics

The 2003 excavation found five small fragments of pumice weighing a total of 2.6g. It is not known whether this pumice can yet be stated to be of a prehistoric or early post-Contact origin, but it is worth repeating that this material is found on a number of other south Florida Tequesta sites, including the well-known Miami Circle site to the south.

Orchard's work also recovered two stone artifacts. One was an ovoid-shaped "pendant of coral rock, partly perforated" about 4.25cm long and 2.25cm wide (Museum of the American Indian 1937). The rounded ends of this artifact suggest, however, that it may have been used as a pounding or grinding stone rather than as a pendant. He also recovered a 9.5cm long split piece of greenish-grey basalt celt, which he identified as a "fragment of a grinding stone" (Museum of the American Indian 1937). This appears to be actually the same type of basalt celt that has been studied from the Miami Circle site in downtown Miami that has been sourced to the Georgia Piedmont, specifically the Macon plateau, and is an indication of long-distance trade of the late

Woodland (AD 500-900) and Mississippian (AD 900-1685) cultures of that area with the Tequesta (Dixon et al. 2000).

Historic Period Artifacts

Post-Contact late historic period artifacts were found in a limited quantity. All of the historic material recovered in 2003 could be associated with the use of the site in the late 19th or early 20th centuries. This included four iron wire nails (two 16dw and two 8dw or 9dw) from two posthole features (EU2), manganese and dark green mold-blown bottle glass fragments (EU3), clear bottle glass (EU3-EU5), and the fragmentary lumbar vertebrae of a domesticated pig, *Sus scrofa* (EU4) (Hillson 1996). These artifacts are consistent with the types of artifacts that one would expect to find from the Pearces' use of the mound or by other visitors there in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Other artifact indicators of this period are two whiteware sherds that were recovered (EU5), one undecorated and one decorated. The decorated sherd appeared to be from the base of a large plate and had a partial maker's mark that has been identified as that of the George C. Murphy Pottery Company of East Liverpool, Ohio (Barber 1904 and Calhoun n.d.). This company operated only from 1894-1904 and the date of manufacture for this sherd also corresponds with the Pearces' use of the site after 1897, while readily admitting that historic period ceramics commonly persist in circulation and use long after their production period ceases.

Orchard's 1938 excavation within the mound proper, by comparison, recovered a 12cm-long knife blade fragment, which may indicate an early Spanish trade item because it is described as made of "hammered" iron and because of its association with other artifacts of native manufacture (Museum of the American Indian 1937). The shoulder of this knife—the area of the blade that carries from the tang (which is the piece that is inserted into a bone or wooden handle) thence down to the sharpened edge of the blade—is diagonally tapered and is most likely a 17th-century knife, as it is not an example of the more typical perpendicular or rounded shoulder of English or Anglo-American cutlery of the 18th-century to present (Noel Hume 1968, Noel Hume 1970).

Additionally, following Spanish Contact in the 16th and 17th centuries, it was not uncommon for individuals to be buried by their tribes in Florida and along the Atlantic coast with iron knives and other metal items interred with them which were acquired through trade or recovered from Spanish shipwrecks (Pearson 1977, Willey 1954). The iron knife recovered by Orchard is similar in form to a 16th-century iron knife found with a burial in the Philip Mound in Polk County, Florida, which also has a diagonally tapered shoulder (Benson 1967).

CRITERION A: CONSERVATION

Historic Preservation Context

As with the federal government, some of the earliest historic preservation efforts in Florida were related to battlefields. In 1899, the Florida legislature authorized the erection of a monument at Olustee Battlefield, the site of Florida's largest engagement during the Civil War, and in 1909 the state bought three acres to build a memorial there. Olustee Battlefield became Florida's first historic site in 1912, and went on to become a state park in 1949. In 1921, the legislature appropriated funds to preserve the Dade Battlefield, site of the military engagement that triggered the Second Seminole War in 1835, as a memorial. That same year, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, under the authority of the Florida legislature, erected a monument at the site of the Civil War Battle of Natural Bridge.

The idea of historic preservation was greatly inspired across the nation by the work to preserve Williamsburg, Virginia, begun in 1926 with funding from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. An example of private efforts at the same time in Florida is the work done by the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC), who purchased the Gamble Mansion property in Manatee County in 1925 (NR 2011). A hurricane in 1921 had severely damaged the building, and the UDC wanted to restore the house to its "wartime condition" and to create the Judah P. Benjamin Memorial, in honor of Benjamin's service to the Confederate States of America as its Secretary of State. As the Confederacy collapsed in 1865, Benjamin escaped and made his way successfully to England by way of Florida. It is believed he spent some time at the Gamble Mansion along the way. The Florida legislature appropriated $10,000 for restoration work and created a Gamble Mansion Commission to oversee the work, and provided an additional $24,000 toward the effort. In return, the legislature required that the property be deeded over to the State. The mansion remained under UDC management until 1949, when the organization transferred the property to Florida State Parks. The Gamble Mansion is the only antebellum property in Florida that was preserved and rehabilitated to serve as a Confederate shrine and museum. The work done to the property would not be considered "restoration" by today's standards, but was important as a manifestation of the second wave of post-Civil War memorialization.

The 1920s also saw interest in archaeological sites in Florida. In 1926, Indian Mound Park was created in Pompano Beach as an archaeological park and given to the City of Pompano. In 1958, it was dedicated as a city park and bird sanctuary. It is the oldest example of historic preservation in Broward County. It is perhaps the third oldest surviving historic preservation effort in South Florida, following the 1925 creation of the El Portal Indian Mound Park, and the preservation through relocation of the 1844 masonry Fort Dallas Barracks into

Lummus Park by the Daughters of the American Revolution, with funding assistance from the Miami Woman's Club1.

Historic Significance

Thus, in both its initial incarnation in 1926 as a promotional archaeological park given to the city within a residential neighborhood, and in its successful 1958 rededication as a park and bird sanctuary, the Pompano Beach Mound within Indian Mound Park has survived as the oldest, albeit imperfect, example of historic preservation in Broward County. Significantly, Indian Mound Park is also arguably the third oldest surviving historic preservation effort in all of southern Florida and among the oldest in the state, following the 1925 creation of the El Portal Indian Mound Park and the preservation through relocation of the 1840s-era masonry Fort Dallas Barracks into Lummus Park in Miami by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1925 with funding assistance from the Miami Woman's Club (Eaton 1983, Miami Woman's Club 1940).

Even by the milestones set within the national historic preservation movement, the creation of this park, dedicated to the protection of an archaeological site not on federal land, was an extraordinary action. Because other than the military battlefield parks (such as Chickamauga and Chattanooga) set up in the 1890s and the first parks formed by the federal government (mostly in the western states) beginning with Casa Grande in Arizona in 1892, there were almost no parks created for the purpose of the protecting archaeological sites on a state or local level.

The Cahokia Mound was protected in one of the first parks created by a state or local government for the express purpose of conserving a prehistoric site. That park was not created until 1925 and it was not open to the public until 1926—the same year that Indian Mound Park was created and given to the city. By 1959, Indian Mound Park was being promoted not only as a unique historical site, but also as a combination of historical site and bird sanctuary by the Florida Audubon Society in its travel literature.

[1] Michele Williams, compiler, for the City of Pompano Beach. Pompano Beach Mound National Register nomination proposal, 2013.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

JELKS PALM ISLAND SUB POMPANO BEACH 2-35 B LOT AND UNNUMBERED LOT W OF LOT 7 & S OF LOT 8 BLK 2. TOWNSHIP 49S, SECTION 6, RANGE 43E. TAX PARCEL # 4943 06 05 0090.

The boundary of the site is shown in Figure 1. The northern boundary corresponds with the topographic line located between the northern area that has been disturbed by the construction of a utility building and water tower, and test units 1-5 conducted by Christopher Eck. The west boundary runs along the eastern curb of Hibiscus Avenue. The southern boundary runs along the northern edge of the sidewalk that is within the park on the north side of S.E. 13th Street. The eastern boundary runs north from the sidewalk to the northern contour line boundary, to the east of the test unit 5 (See Figure 1).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the undisturbed extent of historic Indian Mound Park, as designated in 1926, and includes the recent excavations by Christopher Eck (Eck 2012), which indicate that intact midden deposits extend beyond the base of the burial mound.

Investigator	Date	Excavations?	Collections?	Site Form?
Smith and Burry	1926	Yes	Unknown	No
Lamme and Squires	1934	Yes	Unknown	No
Goggin	1937	Yes	Unknown	Yes (1958)
Orchard and Olson	1938	Yes	Yes	No
Kuhn	1940	Yes	Unknown	No
Jones and MacDonald	1940	Yes(?)	Unknown	No
Griffen	1946	No	No	No
Fogle	195?	Yes	Yes	No
Carr	1974	No	No	Yes (update)
Carr, Steele, and Heiz	1993	No	No	Yes (update)
Eck	2003	Yes	Yes	No

Name of Property: Pompano Beach Mound
City or Vicinity: Pompano Beach
County: Broward
State: Florida
Name of Photographer: Victor Haye
Date of Photograph: October 24, 2013

Photo #1
Pompano Beach Mound
Pompano Beach, Broward County, FL
Photograph 1 of 11: Hibiscus Ave (left) looking west

Photo #2
Pompano Beach Mound
Pompano Beach, Broward County, FL
Photograph 2 of 11: Hibiscus Street (facing from street) looking north

Photo #3
Pompano Beach Mound
Pompano Beach, Broward County, FL
Photograph 3 of 11: SE 13th Street (facing from street) view looking east

Photo #4
Pompano Beach Mound
Pompano Beach, Broward County, FL
Photograph 5 of 11: NE corner of park (left) looking SW

Photo #5
Pompano Beach Mound
Pompano Beach, Broward County, FL
Photograph 5 of 11: NE corner of park (left) looking SW towards SE 13th Street

Photo #6
Pompano Beach Mound
Pompano Beach, Broward County, FL
Photograph 6 of 11: Rock Mound from inside park looking towards Intracoastal/ Hibiscus

Photograph #7
Pompano Beach Mound
Pompano Beach, Broward County, FL
Photograph 7 of 11: Rock Mound

Photograph #8
Pompano Beach Mound
Pompano Beach, Broward County, FL
Photograph 8 of 11: Park Entrance facing Hibiscus

Photograph #9
Pompano Beach Mound
Pompano Beach, Broward County, FL
Photograph 10 of 11: Rock and plaque

Photograph #10
Pompano Beach Mound
Pompano Beach, Broward County, FL
Photograph 10 of 11: Bench and Sign 1

Photograph #11
Pompano Beach Mound
Pompano Beach, Broward County, FL
Photograph 11 of 11: SE 13th Street looking towards Intracoastal

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City or Vicinity: Pompano Beach
County: Broward
State: Florida

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Pompano Beach Mound
Pompano Beach, Broward County, FL

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Pompano Beach Mound
Pompano Beach, Broward County, FL

Figure #3 Key to Wall Profiles of Excavation Units
Pompano Beach Mound
Pompano Beach, Broward County, FL

Figure #4 Photo and Text of Pompano Beach Burial Mound, NE corner of park (left) looking SW
Pompano Beach Mound
Pompano Beach, Broward County, FL

Figure #5 Knife blade part/fragment (Cat. Number: 197514.000), Orchard Collection a the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Figure #6 Fragment of pottery vessel, grey war, stamped decoration (Cat. Number: 197515.000), Orchard Collection a the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Figure #7 Fragment of pottery vessel, grey war, stamped decoration (Cat. Number: 197516.000), Orchard Collection a the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Figure #8 Potsherd (Cat. Number: 197517.000), Orchard Collection a the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Figure #9 Clam shell with ground edge and fragments of same (Cat. Number: 197518.000), Orchard Collection a the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Figure #10 Clam shell with ground edge and fragments of same (Cat. Number: 197518.001), Orchard Collection a the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Figure #11 Cup made from univalve shell (*Bucycon canalata*) (Cat. Number: 197519.000), Orchard Collection a the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Figure #12 Bead made from univalve shell (*Marco callista nimbosa*) (Cat. Number: 197520.000), Orchard Collection a the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Figure, #13 Fragment of shell celt (Cat. Number: 197521.000), Orchard Collection a the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Figure #14 Pendant of coral rock, partly perforated (Cat. Number: 197522.000), Orchard Collection a the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Figure #15 Fragment of grinding stone (Cat. Number: 197523.000), Orchard Collection a the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

TABLES

Table 1: Summarized Pompano Beach Burial Mound Artifact Inventory

Table 2: Summary of Investigations at Pompano Bach Mound from Eck (2012)

Google

To see all the details that are visible on the screen, use the "Print" link next to the map.

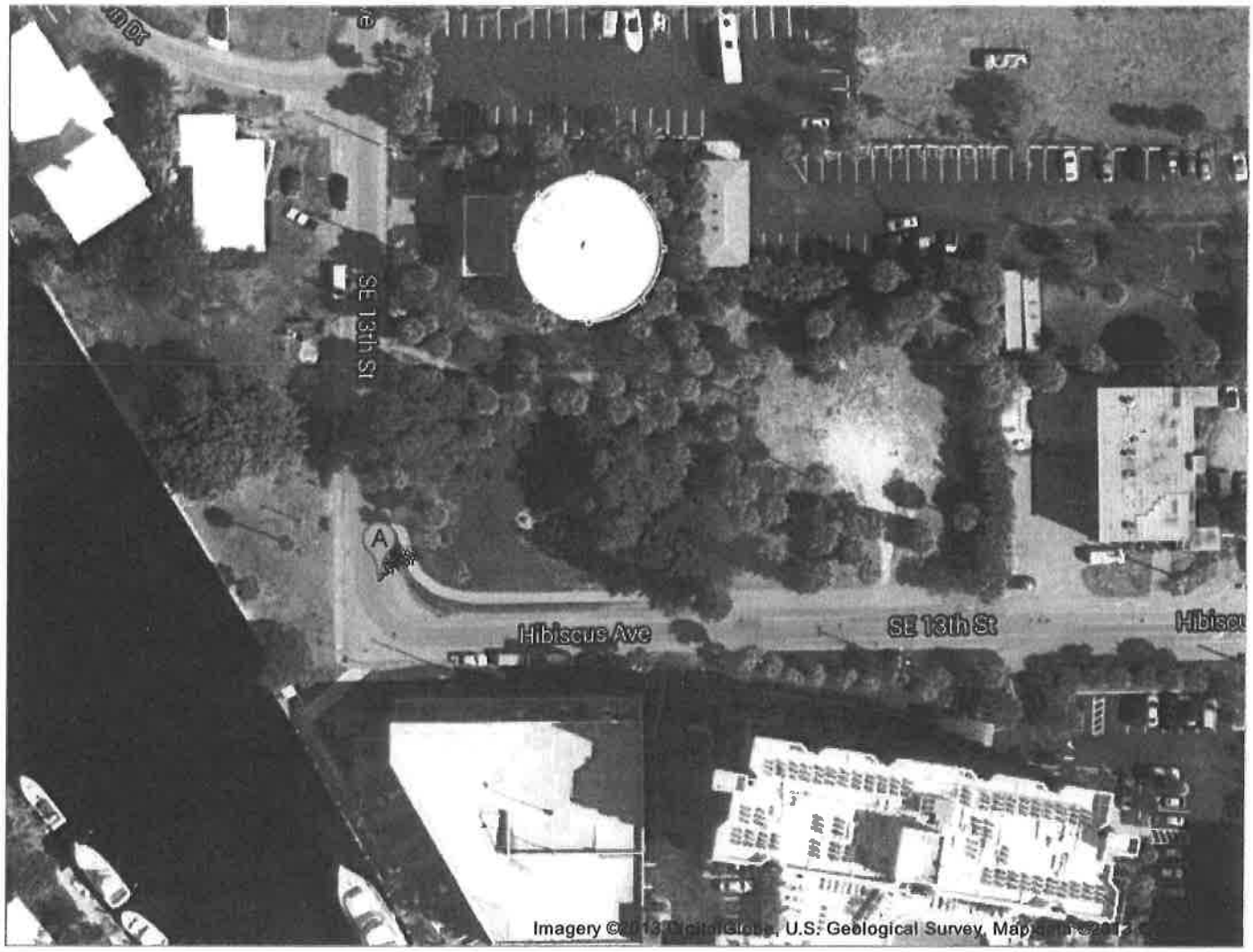
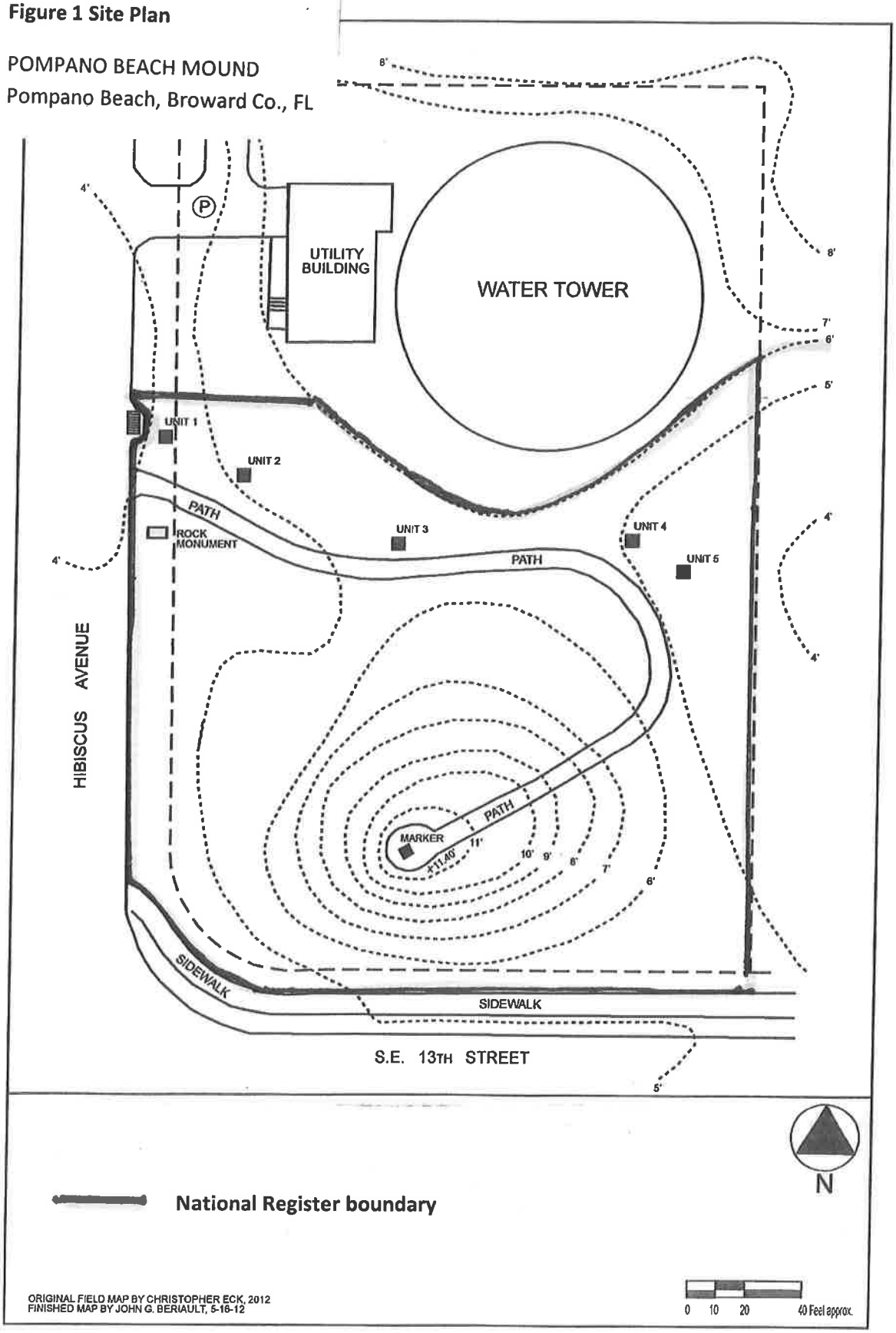


Figure 1 Site Plan

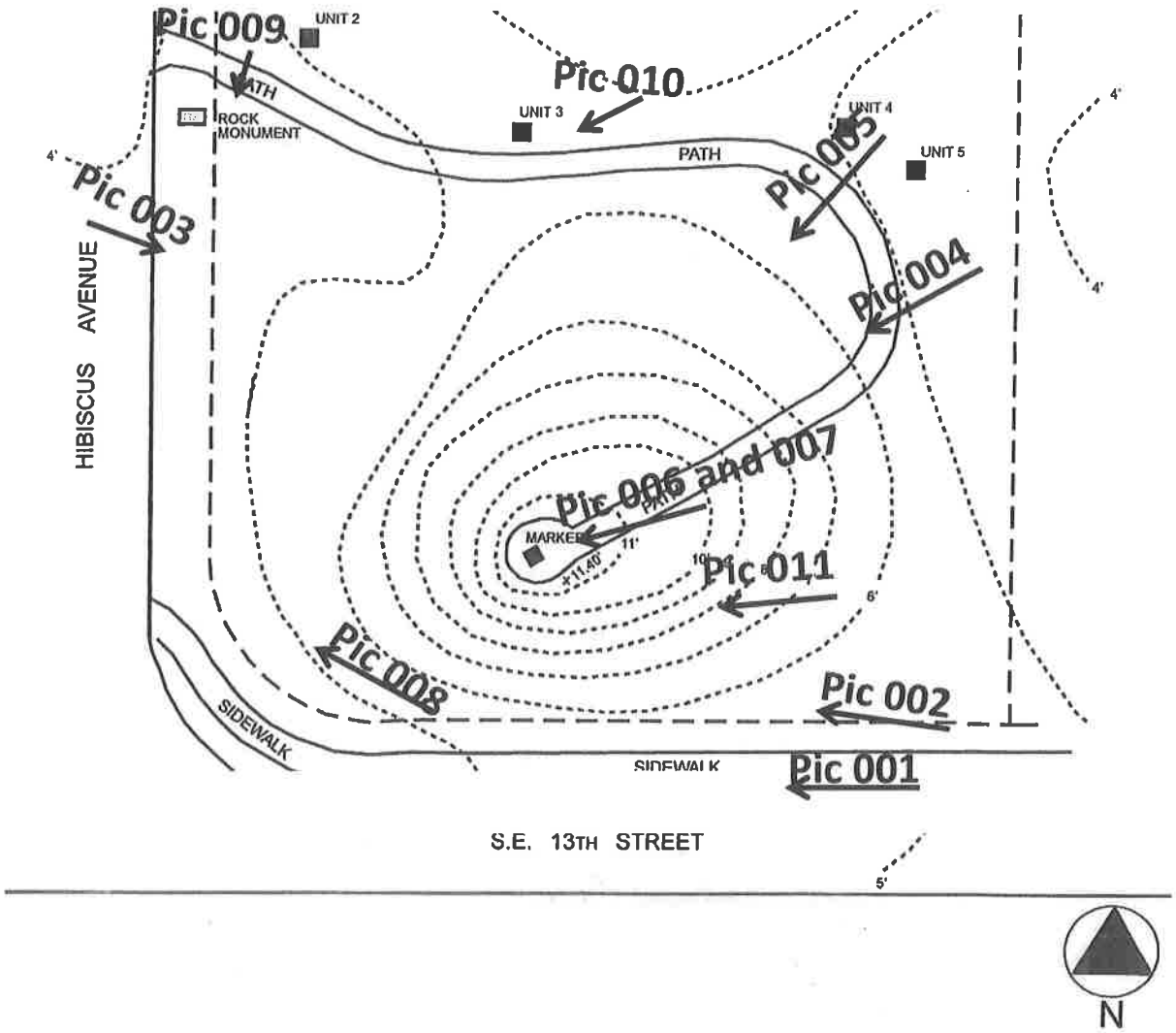
POMPANO BEACH MOUND
Pompano Beach, Broward Co., FL



POMPANO BEACH MOUND
Pompano Beach, Broward Co, FL

Photograph Location Page

Intracoastal



ORIGINAL FIELD MAP BY CHRISTOPHER ECK, 2012
FINISHED MAP BY JOHN G. BERIAULT, 5-16-12

0 10 20 40 Feet approx.

Figure 2 Relative Elevations and North Wall Profiles of Excavation Units
POMPANO BEACH MOUND
Pompano Beach, Broward Co, FL

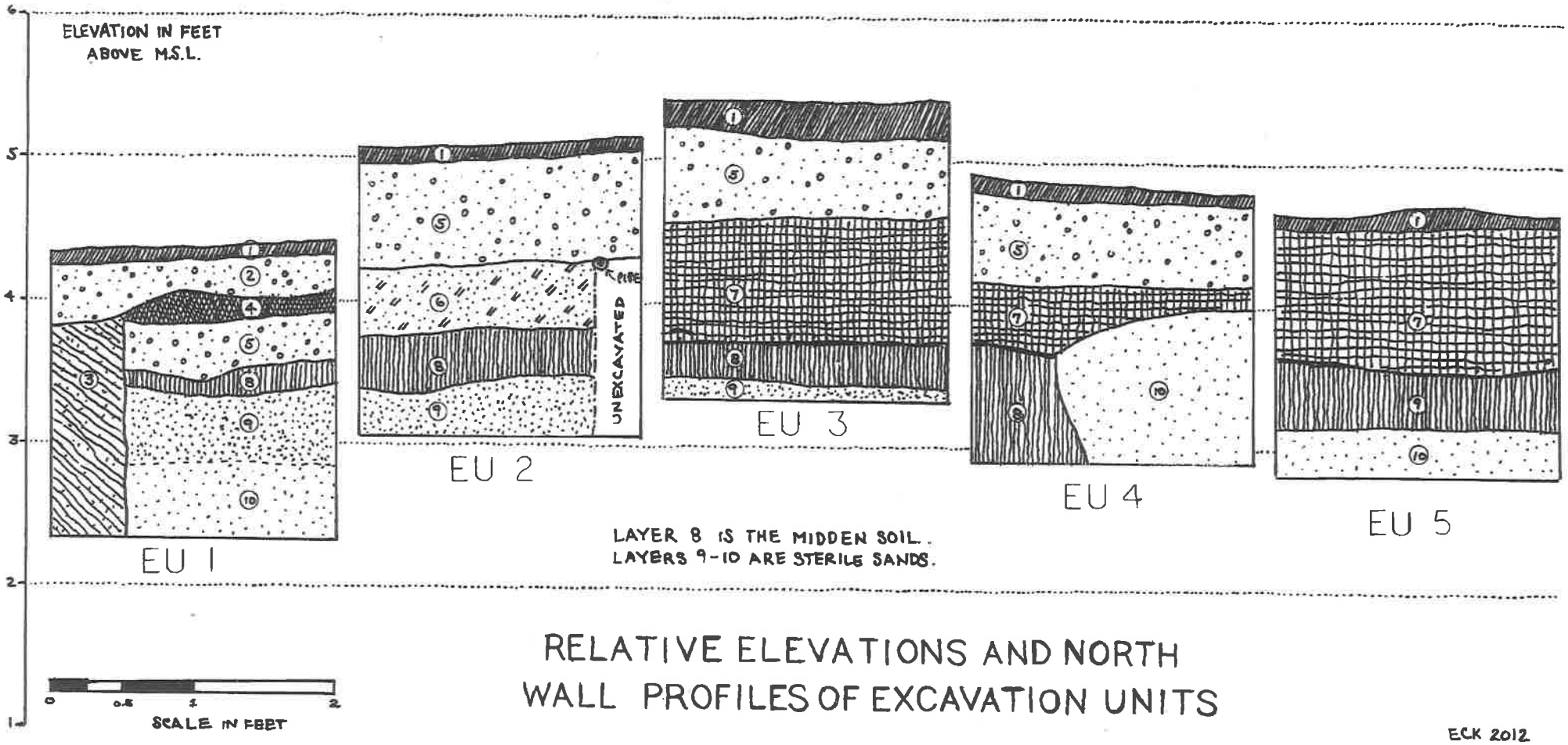


Figure 3 Key to Wall Profiles of Excavation Units

POMPANO BEACH MOUND
Pompano Beach, Broward Co, FL

Key to Wall Profiles of Excavation Units, Pompano Beach Burial Mound, 8BD7, Indian Mound Park, Broward County, Florida
Prepared by Christopher R. Eck

Matrix – Periods

1. Present topsoil/sod:
Very dark gray/black silty sand (10YR 2/1)

2. Recent Grading (likely related to adjacent road or sewer system construction):
Coarse gray sand with gravel (10YR 5/1)

3. Trench Filled (Post-water tower construction, road or sewer work):
Mottled pale brown sand with dark brown, gray and white sand (10YR 6/3) with gravel

4. Trench Excavated (Post-water tower construction, redeposited soil):
Very dark grayish brown silty sand (10YR 3/2)

5. Park graded & filled, probably related to water tower construction (c1957):
Light brownish gray medium sand (10YR 6/2) with gravel

6. Park graded & filled:
Mottled light brownish gray sand (10YR 6/2) with medium dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand

7. Post-contact soil, including late 19th-mid-20th century occupation:
Brown medium sand (10YR 5/3)

8. Prehistoric occupation of site/midden soil:
Very dark grayish brown sand (10YR 3/2)

9. Sterile subsoil:
Light yellowish brown fine sand (10YR 6/4)

10. Sterile subsoil:
Light olive gray fine sand (5Y 6/2)

*Soils appear to be part of a transitional area between Canaveral series and Palm Beach series with anthropogenic modifications.

Figure 4 Photo and Text of Pompano Beach Burial Mound

POMPANO BEACH MOUND
Pompano Beach, Broward Co, FL

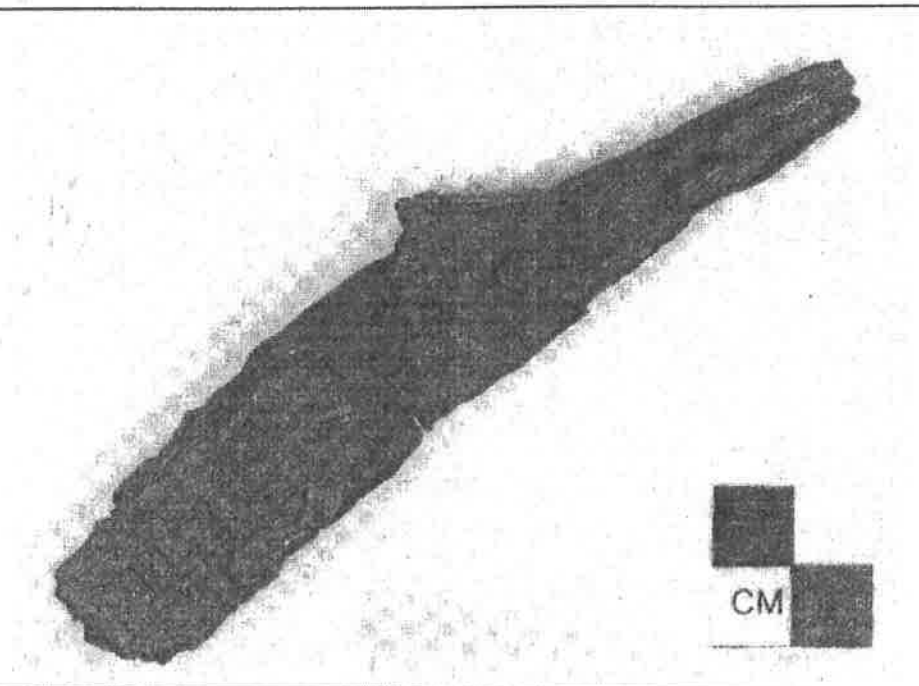
Plan view photo of EU2 with trowel pointing north. Bottom of unit at a depth of 20" below ground surface. Two historic post molds visible in photo. Post molds contained iron nails and it is likely that they were made during the occupation of the site by the Pierces. Running parallel to the east wall and several inches to the left from it, at a depth of 10" below ground surface, is the plastic irrigation pipe noted in the profile drawing.

IMAGES OF ARTIFACTS FROM THE POMPANO BEACH MOUND, ORCHARD COLLECTION AT THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Pompano Breach Objects

**Do not assume all information is accurate.*



Cat. Number: 197514.000 **Count:** 1

Object Type: Tools and Equipment (General)

Object ID: Knife blade part/fragment

Description: Fragment iron knife blade

Materials: Metal > Iron

Techniques: Metal/Jewelry techniques: Body > Hammered

Site: USA; Florida; Broward County; Pompano Beach; Pompano Beach Mound

Assoc. Parties:

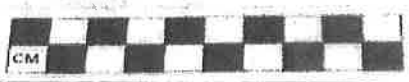
Acquis. Source: Orchard, William C. **Method and Date:** Collected; 1/1/1937

Notes: ORIGINAL OBJECT DESCRIPTION: Fragment iron knife blade
ACQUISITION INFO: Collected by W. C. Orchard

National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Pompano Breach Objects

**Do not assume all information is accurate.*



Cat. Number: **197515.000** **Count:** 1

Object Type: Containers and Vessels

Object ID: Vessel fragment/Potsherd

Description: Fragment of pottery vessel. grey ware. stamped decoration

Materials: Pottery/ceramics > Pottery

Techniques: Pottery techniques/Surface > Impressed

Site: USA: Florida; Broward County; Pompano Beach; Pompano Beach Mound

Assoc. Parties:

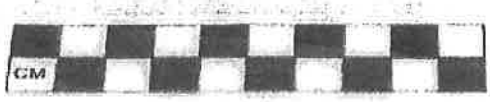
Acquis. Source: Orchard. William C. **Method and Date:** Collected. 1/1/1937

Notes: ORIGINAL OBJECT DESCRIPTION: Fragment of pottery vessel. grey ware. stamped decoration
ACQUISITION INFO: Collected by W C Orchard

National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Pompano Breach Objects

**Do not assume all information is accurate.*



Cat. Number: **197516.000** **Count:** 1

Object Type: Containers and Vessels

Object ID: Vessel fragment/Potsherd

Description: Fragment of pottery vessel, grey ware, stamped decoration

Materials: Pottery/ceramics > Pottery

Techniques: Pottery techniques/Surface > Impressed

Site: USA; Florida; Broward County; Pompano Beach; Pompano Beach Mound

Assoc. Parties:

Acquis. Source: Orchard, William C. **Method and Date:** Collected; 1/1/1937

Notes: ORIGINAL OBJECT DESCRIPTION: Fragment of pottery vessel, grey ware, stamped decoration
ACQUISITION INFO: Collected by W. C. Orchard

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National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Pompano Breach Objects

**Do not assume all information is accurate.*

Cat. Number: **197517.000** **Count:** **8**

Object Type: Containers and Vessels

Object ID: Vessel fragment/Potsherd

Description: Potsherd

Materials: Pottery/ceramics > Pottery

Techniques: Pottery techniques/Body > Coiled/hand built

Site: USA, Florida; Broward County; Pompano Beach; Pompano Beach Mound

Assoc. Parties:

Acquis. Source: Orchard, William C. **Method and Date:** Collected: 1/1/1937

Notes: ORIGINAL OBJECT DESCRIPTION: Potsherd
CATALOG CARD COUNT: 8 specimens
ACQUISITION INFO: Collected by W. C. Orchard
OBJECT ID NOTE: Sherd types: 5 Glades Plain, 2 Biscayne Plain, 1 Belle Glade Plain

National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Pompano Breach Objects

**Do not assume all information is accurate.*

Cat. Number: **197518.000** **Count:** 5

Object Type: Materials: Waste

Object ID: Worked shell

Description: Clam shell with ground edge and fragments of same

Materials: Shells > Clam shell/shells

Techniques: General: Shaped/molded > Ground

Site: USA: Florida: Broward County: Pompano Beach. Pompano Beach Mound

Assoc. Parties:

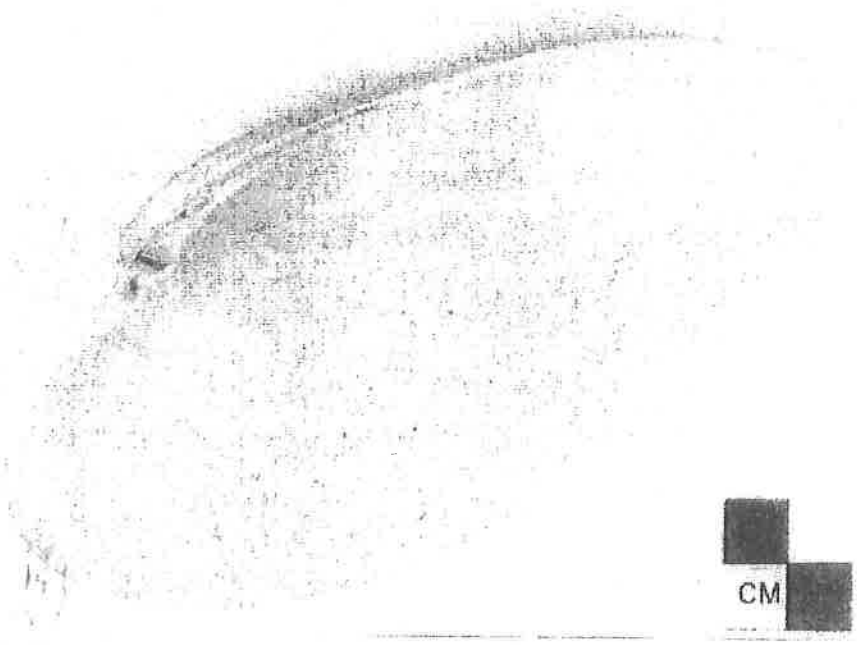
Acquis. Source: Orchard. William C. **Method and Date:** Collected: 1/1/1937

Notes: ORIGINAL OBJECT DESCRIPTION: Clam shell with ground edge and fragments of same
CATALOG CARD COUNT: 6 specimens
ACQUISITION INFO: Collected by W. C. Orchard

National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Pompano Breach Objects

**Do not assume all information is accurate.*



Cat. Number: **197518.001** **Count:** 1

Object Type: Materials: Waste

Object ID: Worked shell

Description: Clam shell with ground edge and fragments of same

Materials: Shells > Shell/shells

Techniques: General: Shaped/molded > Ground

Site: USA: Florida; Broward County: Pompano Beach; Pompano Beach Mound

Assoc. Parties:

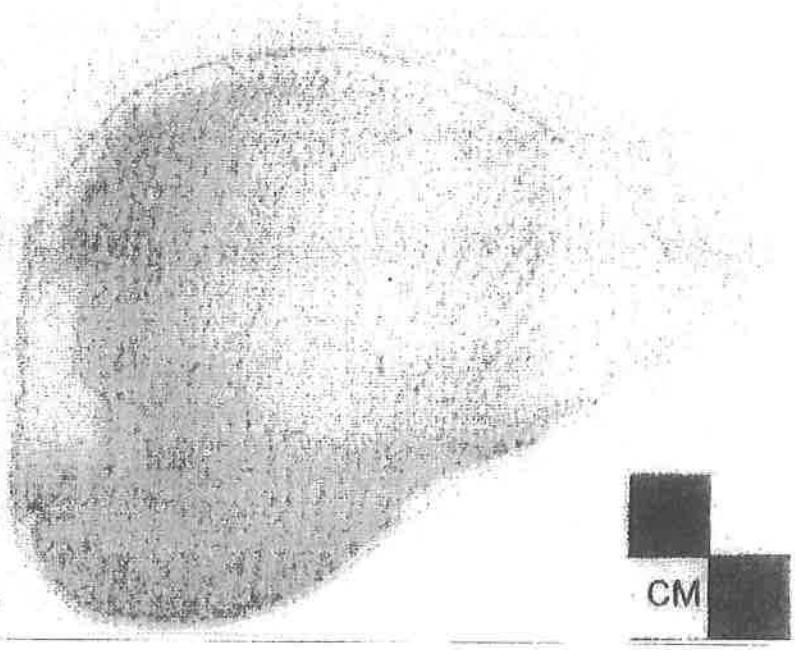
Acquis. Source: Orchard, William C. **Method and Date:** Collected: 1/1/1937

Notes: ORIGINAL OBJECT DESCRIPTION: Clam shell with ground edge and fragments of same
ACQUISITION INFO: Collected by W. C Orchard

National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Pompano Breach Objects

**Do not assume all information is accurate.*



Cat. Number: 197519.000 **Count:** 1

Object Type: Containers and Vessels

Object ID: Bowl/Cup

Description: Cup made from univalve shell (Bucycon canalata)

Materials: Shells > Shell/shells

Techniques: General: Shaped/molded > Carved

Site: USA; Florida; Broward County: Pompano Beach; Pompano Beach Mound

Assoc. Parties:

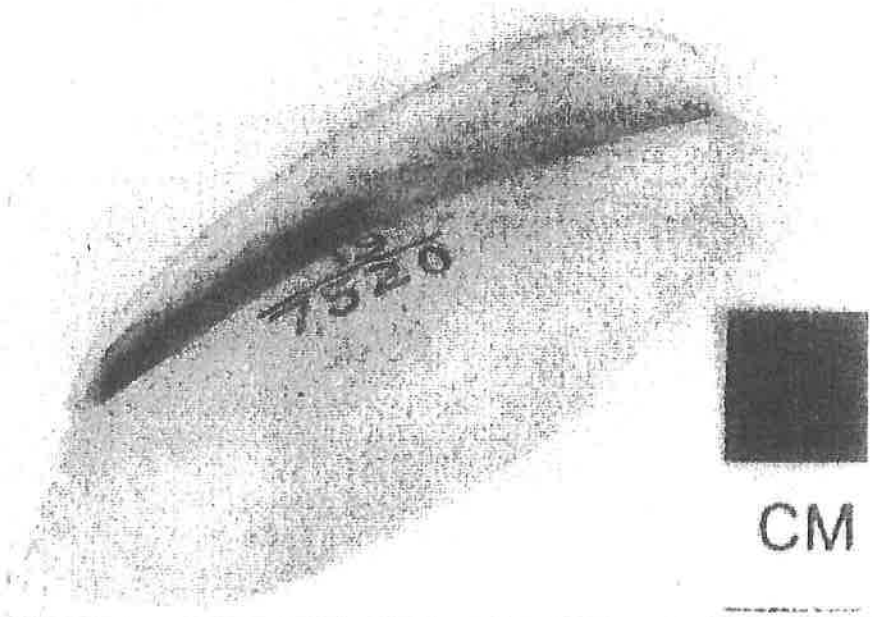
Acquis. Source: Orchard, William C. **Method and Date:** Collected: 1/1/1937

Notes: ORIGINAL OBJECT DESCRIPTION Cup made from univalve shell (Bucycon canalata)
ACQUISITION INFO: Collected by W C. Orchard

National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Pompano Breach Objects

**Do not assume all information is accurate.*



Cat. Number: **197520.000** **Count:** 1

Object Type: Adornment/Jewelry

Object ID: Bead/beads

Description: Bead made from univalve shell (Marco callista nimbosa)

Materials: Beads > Shell beads

Techniques: General: Shaped/molded > Perforated

Site: USA; Florida, Broward County; Pompano Beach; Pompano Beach Mound

Assoc. Parties:

Acquis. Source: Orchard, William C **Method and Date:** Collected; 1/1/1937

Notes: ORIGINAL OBJECT DESCRIPTION: Bead made from univalve shell (Marco callista nimbosa)
ACQUISITION INFO: Collected by W C Orchard

National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Pompano Breach Objects

**Do not assume all information is accurate.*

Cat. Number: 197521.000 **Count:** 1

Object Type: Woodworking tools

Object ID: Celt fragment

Description: Fragment of shell celt

Materials: Shells > Shell/shells

Techniques: General: Shaped/molded > Ground

Site: USA: Florida; Broward County; Pompano Beach; Pompano Beach Mound

Assoc. Parties:

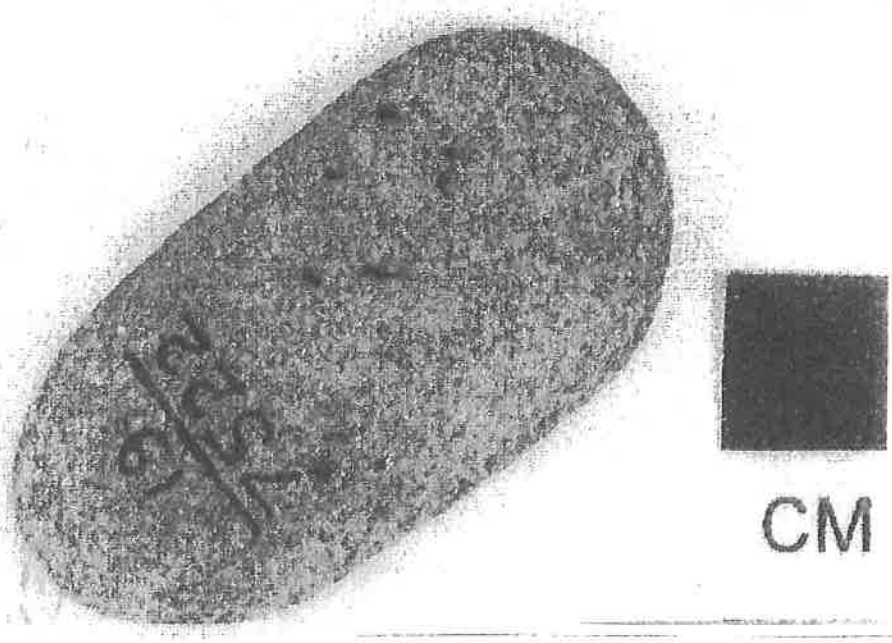
Acquis. Source: Orchard, William C. **Method and Date:** Collected; 1/1/1937

Notes: ORIGINAL OBJECT DESCRIPTION: Fragment of shell celt
ACQUISITION INFO: Collected by W. C. Orchard

National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Pompano Breach Objects

**Do not assume all information is accurate.*



CM

Cat. Number: **197522.000** **Count:** 1

Object Type: Adornment/Jewelry

Object ID: Pendant

Description: Pendant of coral rock, partly perforated

Materials: Stone/Mineral/Rock > Stone

Techniques: General· Shaped/molded > Ground

Site: USA; Florida; Broward County; Pompano Beach; Pompano Beach Mound

Assoc. Parties:

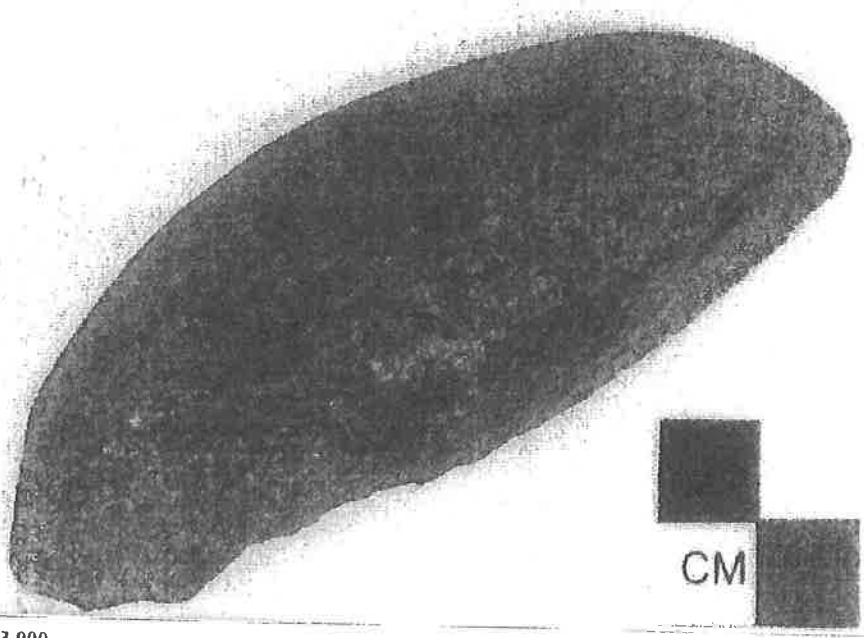
Acquis. Source: Orchard, William C. **Method and Date:** Collected; 1/1/1937

Notes: ORIGINAL OBJECT DESCRIPTION: Pendant of coral rock, partly perforated
ACQUISITION INFO: Collected by W. C Orchard

National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution

Pompano Breach Objects

**Do not assume all information is accurate.*



Cat. Number: **197523.000** **Count:** 1

Object Type: Tools and Equipment (General)

Object ID: Abrader/Grinding stone fragment

Description: Fragment of grinding stone

Materials: Stone/Mineral/Rock > Stone

Techniques: General: Shaped/molded > Ground

Site: USA; Florida; Broward County, Pompano Beach, Pompano Beach Mound

Assoc. Parties:

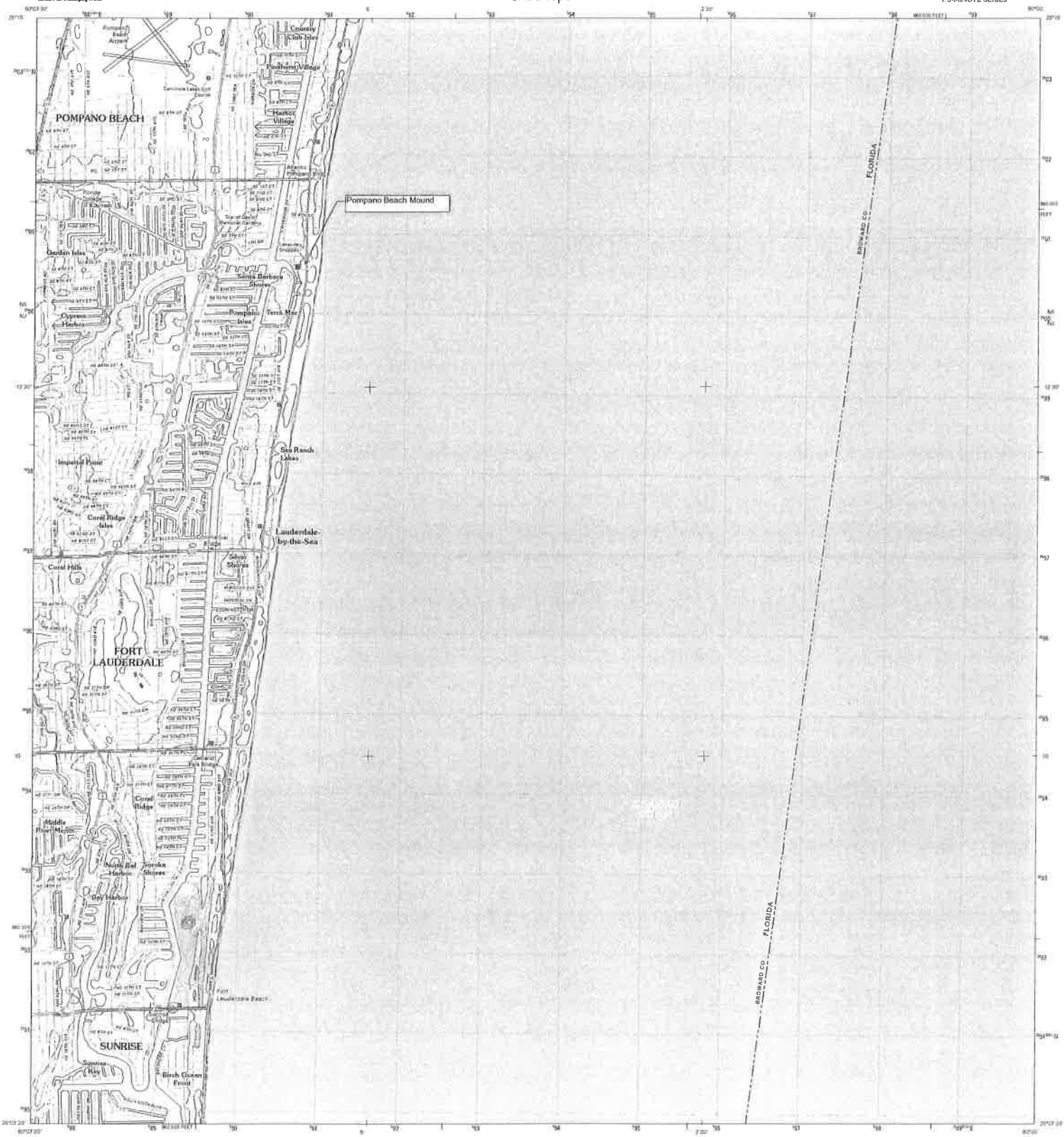
Acquis. Source: Orchard, William C. **Method and Date:** Collected; 1/1/1937

Notes: ORIGINAL OBJECT DESCRIPTION Fragment of grinding stone
ACQUISITION INFO: Collected by W C Orchard

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The National Map
US Topo

POMPANO BEACH QUADRANGLE
FLORIDA-BROWARD CO.
7.5-MINUTE SERIES



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 17N
10 000-foot ticks: Florida Coordinate System of 1983 (east zone)

Imagery	NAIP, October 2010
Roads	©2006-2011 TomTom
Names	GNIS, 2011
Hydrography	National Hydrography Dataset, 2010
Contours	National Elevation Dataset, 2011
Boundaries	Census, ESRI, IBC, USGS, 1972 - 2010

MN
8° 11'
MAGNETIC NORTH
GN
0° 25'
GRID NORTH

UTM GRID AND 2012 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

U.S. National Grid
100 000-meter Square Identifier
Grid Zone Designator
R U

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

This map was produced to conform with the National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.3

FLORIDA

Adjoining 7.5' Quadrangles

Deerfield Beach	Boca Raton	
Fort Lauderdale North	Pompano Beach	
Fort Lauderdale South	Fort Lauderdale	

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Interstate Route	State Route
US Route	Local Road
Ramp	4WD

Interstate Route — US Route — State Route

POMPANO BEACH, FL
2012

Table 1: Summarized Pompano Beach Burial Mound Artifact Inventory
(Continuation Sheet - Section 7)

Researcher (date)	Material	Ct.	Additional Notes	Curation Reference #
Orchard (1937)	Fragment iron knife blade	1	"Most likely a 17th-century knife" (Eck 2012:32). Curated at SI.	SI 197514
Orchard (1937)	Fragment of pottery vessel	1	"Fragment of pottery vessel, grey ware, stamped decoration" - from 1937 SI catalog card. St. Johns Check Stamped according to Goggin (1958)	SI 197515
Orchard (1937)	Fragment of pottery vessel	1	"Fragment of pottery vessel, grey ware, stamped decoration" - from 1937 SI catalog card. St. Johns Check Stamped according to Goggin (1958)	SI 197516
Orchard (1937)	Potsherd	8	"Potsherds. 8 specimens" - from 1937 SI catalog card. 5 Glade Plain, 2 Biscayne Plain, 1 Belle Glade Plain according to Goggin (1958)	SI 197517
Orchard (1937)	Clamshell	6	"Clamshell with ground edge and fragments of same. 6 specimens" - from 1937 SI catalog card. Identified as *Macrocallista* (Eck 2012:29)	SI 197518
Orchard (1937)	Cup	1	"Cup made from univalve shell (*Bucycon canalata*)" - from 1937 SI catalog card. Reidentified as Atlantic Fig (*Ficus communis*) (Eck 2012:30)	SI 197519
Orchard (1937)	Bead	1	"Bead made from univalve shell (Marco callista nimbosa)" - from 1937 SI catalog card. Reidentified as Lettered Olive, *Oliva sayana* (5.5cm in length) (Eck 2012:30)	SI 197520
Orchard (1937)	Fragment of shell celt	1	"Fragment of shell celt" - from 1937 SI catalog card. Identified as Queen Conch, *Strombus gigas* 11.5 cm long (Eck 2012:30)	SI 197521
Orchard (1937)	Pendant	1	"Pendant of coral rock, partly perforated" - from 1937 SI catalog card. 4.25 cm long and 2.25 cm wide pounding or grinding stone (Eck 2012:31)	SI 197522
Orchard (1937)	Fragment of grinding stone	1	"Fragment of grinding stone" - from 1937 SI catalog card. Reidentified as 9.5cm long split piece of greenish-grey basalt celt (Eck 2012:31)	SI 197523
Orchard (1937)	Large curved wooden object	1	"Large curved wooden object with knob on end. Probably a fish trap marker." - from 1937 SI catalog card.	SI 198443
Orchard (1937)	Human remains		Skeletal remains of one individual at NY University College of Dentistry; to be repatriated to Miccosukee as of 2010 (Eck 2012:15-16)	
Fogle (195?)	Belle Glade Plain pottery	3	"Six potsherds: 3 Glades Plain and 3 Belle Glade Plain. One unique shark's vertebrae. Enclosed in sack marketed #2 Q #1 1st 3"." - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 29722
Fogle (195?)	Glades Plain pottery	3	"Six potsherds: 3 Glades Plain and 3 Belle Glade Plain. One unique shark's vertebrae. Enclosed in sack marked #2 Q #1 1st 3"." - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 29722
Fogle (195?)	Shark vertebra	1	"Six potsherds: 3 Glades Plain and 3 Belle Glade Plain. One unique shark's vertebrae. Enclosed in sack marked #2 Q #1 1st 3"." - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 29722
Fogle (195?)	Belle Glade Plain pottery	3	"Sherds, Indian. Three specimens of Belle Glade Plain. These contained in a sack marked #2 1st 6"." - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 29723
Fogle (195?)	Belle Glade Plain pottery	7	"Sherds, Indian. 15 specimens including 7 Belle Glade Plain, 6 Glades Plain and two St. Johns Plain. These contained in sack marked #2. 1 sherd pulled for thin section returned" - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 29724
Fogle (195?)	Glades Plain pottery	6	"Sherds, Indian. 15 specimens including 7 Belle Glade Plain, 6 Glades Plain and two St. Johns Plain. These contained in sack marked #2. 1 sherd pulled for thin section returned" - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 29724
Fogle (195?)	St. Johns Plain pottery	2	"Sherds, Indian. 15 specimens including 7 Belle Glade Plain, 6 Glades Plain and two St. Johns Plain. These contained in sack marked #2. 1 sherd pulled for thin section returned" - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 29724

Table 1: Summarized Pompano Beach Burial Mound Artifact Inventory
(Continuation Sheet - Section 7)

Researcher (date)	Material	Ct.	Additional Notes	Curation Reference #
Fogle (195?)	Human remains		"Bones, Human. Miscellaneous human bones from various burials: 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and two burials not numbered. (Note - small bones from fetus or infant and one skull cap)" - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 92719
Fogle (195?)	Sand-Tempered Plain pottery	1	"Sherds, Indian. Two pot sherds, one St. Johns Check Stamped and one Sand Tempered Plain. Both Marked "River" and accompanying Skeletal material. 1st 3 inches" - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 92720
Fogle (195?)	St. Johns Check Stamped pottery	1	"Sherds, Indian. Two pot sherds, one St. Johns Check Stamped and one Sand Tempered Plain. Both Marked "River" and accompanying Skeletal material. 1st 3 inches" - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 92720
Fogle (195?)	*Busycon* pick	1	"Tool, Shell, Indian. One *Busycon* Pick. *Busycon* Pick in sack marked #1 and #2 Miscellaneous Disturbed." - from 1954 FMNH accession card. Lightning Whelk, *Busycon sinistrum (*Eck 2012:30)	FMNH 3919 - 92721
Fogle (195?)	Belle Glade Plain pottery	27	"Sherds, Indian. Forty-five specimens including: 1 St. Johns Plain, 17 Glades Plain, 27 Belle Glade Plain. These contained in sack marked #2 Misc. Dist. Pottery." - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 92725
Fogle (195?)	Glades Plain pottery	17	"Sherds, Indian. Forty-five specimens including: 1 St. Johns Plain, 17 Glades Plain, 27 Belle Glade Plain. These contained in sack marked #2 Misc. Dist. Pottery." - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 92725
Fogle (195?)	St. Johns Plain pottery	1	"Sherds, Indian. Forty-five specimens including: 1 St. Johns Plain, 17 Glades Plain, 27 Belle Glade Plain. These contained in sack marked #2 Misc. Dist. Pottery." - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 92725
Fogle (195?)	Bone awl	1	"Tools, Indian. Three specimens including: 1 Strombus Celt, 1 Worked bone Awl or Dagger, and 1 Fragment Fossilized Bone. These contained in sack marked #2 near Burial." - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 92726
Fogle (195?)	Fossilized bone fragment	1	"Tools, Indian. Three specimens including: 1 Strombus Celt, 1 Worked bone Awl or Dagger, and 1 Fragment Fossilized Bone. These contained in sack marked #2 near Burial." - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 92726
Fogle (195?)	*Strombus* celt	1	"Tools, Indian. Three specimens including: 1 Strombus Celt, 1 Worked bone Awl or Dagger, and 1 Fragment Fossilized Bone. These contained in sack marked #2 near Burial." - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 92726
Fogle (195?)	Belle Glade Plain pottery	2	"Sherds, Indian and Strombus Celt. 21 specimens of sherds including: 1 Dunn's Creek Red, 1 Matecumbe Incised, variant; 1 Miscellaneous Incised; 2 Belle Glade Plain; 16 Glades Plain. These contained in sack marked "Pompano Beach #3." - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 92727
Fogle (195?)	Dunn's Creek Red pottery	1	"Sherds, Indian and Strombus Celt. 21 specimens of sherds including: 1 Dunn's Creek Red, 1 Matecumbe Incised, variant; 1 Miscellaneous Incised; 2 Belle Glade Plain; 16 Glades Plain. These contained in sack marked "Pompano Beach #3." - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 92727
Fogle (195?)	Glades Plain pottery	16	"Sherds, Indian and Strombus Celt. 21 specimens of sherds including: 1 Dunn's Creek Red, 1 Matecumbe Incised, variant; 1 Miscellaneous Incised; 2 Belle Glade Plain; 16 Glades Plain. These contained in sack marked "Pompano Beach #3." - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 92727
Fogle (195?)	Matecumbe Incised pottery	1	"Sherds, Indian and Strombus Celt. 21 specimens of sherds including: 1 Dunn's Creek Red, 1 Matecumbe Incised, variant; 1 Miscellaneous Incised; 2 Belle Glade Plain; 16 Glades Plain. These contained in sack marked "Pompano Beach #3." - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 92727
Fogle (195?)	Miscellaneous Incised pottery	1	"Sherds, Indian and Strombus Celt. 21 specimens of sherds including: 1 Dunn's Creek Red, 1 Matecumbe Incised, variant; 1 Miscellaneous Incised; 2 Belle Glade Plain; 16 Glades Plain. These contained in sack marked "Pompano Beach #3." - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 92727
Fogle (195?)	*Strombus* celt	1	"Sherds, Indian and Strombus Celt. 21 specimens of sherds including: 1 Dunn's Creek Red, 1 Matecumbe Incised, variant; 1 Miscellaneous Incised; 2 Belle Glade Plain; 16 Glades Plain. These contained in sack marked "Pompano Beach #3." - from 1954 FMNH accession card	FMNH 3919 - 92727
Eck (2003)	16dw nails	2	Unit EU2 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	8dw or 9dw nails	2	Unit EU2 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Clear bottle glass		Units EU3-EU5 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1

Table 1: Summarized Pompano Beach Burial Mound Artifact Inventory
(Continuation Sheet - Section 7)

Researcher (date)	Material	Ct.	Additional Notes	Curation Reference #
Eck (2003)	Common Atlantic Slipper, *Crepidula fornicata*		Unit EU3 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Drilled Ponderous Ark shell (*Noetia ponderosa)*	1	Unit EU4 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Eastern Oyster, *Crassostrea virginica*		Units EU1-EU5 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Florida Worm Shell, *Vermicularia knorri*	1	Unit EU4 - loop shaped (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Fort Drum Punctated sherd	2	Units EU3 and EU4 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Fragmentary lumbar vertebrae of a domesticated pig, *Sus scrofa*	1	Unit EU4 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Manganese and dark green mold-blown bottle glass fragments		Unit EU3 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Miami Incised sherd	1	Unit EU4 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Pumice	5	Unknown (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Staghorn Coral, *Acropora cervicornis*	1	Unit EU4 - surf worn (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Sunray Venus, *Macrocallista nimbosa*		Units EU2 and EU5 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Thick Lucine, *Phacoides pectinata*		Units EU2-EU5 - drilled one from EU 2 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Tiger Lucine, *Codakia orbicularis*		Unit EU4 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Unidentified types of bird bones		Unit EU3 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Unidentified types of fish bones		Units EU2 and EU5 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Unidentified types of snake bones		Unit EU2 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Unidentified types of turtle or tortoise shell		Units EU2 and EU3 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	White-tailed Deer, *Odocoileus virginianus* bones		Units EU3 and EU4 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Whiteware sherd - decorated	1	Unit EU5 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1
Eck (2003)	Whiteware sherd - undecorated	1	Unit EU2 (Eck 2012:28-32). Curated at BCHC.	BCHC A.2012.1

SI - Smithsonian Institution
FMNH - Florida Museum of Natural History
BCHC - Broward County Historical Commission

Indian Mound
Park

THIS MOUND WAS CONSTRUCTED AS A
PLACE FOR CEREMONIAL BURIAL BY
PRE-HISTORIC INDIANS ABOUT THE YEAR
1300 A.D. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEY
WERE ANCESTORS OF THE TRIBE KNOWN
AS THE TEQUESTA INDIANS.

Indian Mound
Park
CITY OF POMPANO BEACH
CITY OF POMPANO BEACH
FLORIDA

INDIAN
MOUND
PARK

DETOUR
Indian Mound
Park
CITY OF POMPANO BEACH
CITY OF POMPA
Ground Mainte