

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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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 Mount Elizabeth Archaeological Site

other names/site number Races (Racey's) "Tuckahoe," St. Joseph's Novitiate, Florida Institute of Technology/ 8MT30

2. Location

street & number 1707 NE Indian River Drive NA not for publication

city or town Jensen Beach vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Martin code 085 zip code 34957

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.)

Jane Snyder Matthews 7/23/2002
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) _____

Wilson H. Beall 9/14/02
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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	4	buildings
1	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	5	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Village Site

Religion: Religious Facility (mound)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape: Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls

roof

other

Narrative Description

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

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Archaeology: Prehistoric

Period of Significance

ca. 2000 B.C. - ca. A.D. 800

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Late Archaic ca. 2000 B.C.-750 B.C.

Orange III Period 1450-1250 B.C.

East Okeechobee Cultural Area 750 B.C.-A.D. 1750

Architect/Builder

N/A

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 36) 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

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approx. 9 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	5 7 7 9 0 0	3 0 1 1 7 3 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
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 Sarah B. McKeige & Lucille Rights-Murtough, South Florida Archaeological Society/ Barbara Mattick, BHP

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date July 2002

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

city or town Tallahassee state Florida 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 Martin County, Florida

street & number 2401 Monterey Road telephone (561) 288-5690

city or town Stuart state FL zip code 34996

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.

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**MOUNT ELIZABETH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
JENSEN BEACH, MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION**

SUMMARY

The Mount Elizabeth Archaeological Site (8MT30) is a large prehistoric estuarine coastal shell mound dating from ca. 2000 B.C. to A.D. 800. It is characterized as a black dirt and shell midden and mound that encompasses deposits of well preserved cultural and subsistence materials including pottery sherds, shell, animal bones, miscellaneous artifacts from shell and bone (AHC 1995, #126:31). Today the mound is 29 feet high, and with the habitation area, covers about nine acres. The site is located at 1707 NE Indian River Drive, Jensen Beach, Martin County, Florida 34957. It is located in Township 37 South, Range 41 East, Section 26, on Races (Racey's) Point. The midden-mound is part of a 54.4-acre parcel purchased by Martin County in 1997 from Florida Institute of Technology (FIT) and is being developed into the Indian RiverSide Park.

Contributing resources are the large midden-mound and extensive middens named Mount Elizabeth extending along the west side of the Indian River Lagoon to the north and south of the mound. There are five non-contributing resources within the boundary (Figure 3): 1) the Leach Mansion (Willaford Leach House, 8MT1047), built on the mound in the 1930s; 2) the two-story, four-car Leach Garage (8MT1276), built into the northwest side of the mound at ground level in the 1930s; 3) the Guest House (8MT1277), a two-story building situated to the northeast of the Leach Mansion on top of the mound, built by the Sisters of St. Joseph for a novitiate in the 1950s; 4) the Evinrude Building (Science Center), constructed in the 1970s by the Florida Institute of Technology (FIT); and 5) a Planter located south of the Leach Mansion and northeast of the Amphitheater, a natural topographical feature (Photo 2). Located just north of the boundary are the Leach Playhouse (8MT1275), built in the 1930s, and a garage/maintenance building, built by FIT in the 1970s. A swimming pool and several other buildings have been demolished.

SETTING

The Mount Elizabeth Archaeological Site is a portion of the property located within the 54.4 acres of Martin County's Indian RiverSide Park (See Figure 2 for park boundary)(AHC 1995 #126). The most conspicuous part of the site is the mound. It consists of a high, naturally occurring sand dune covered with a black earth and shell midden (AHC 1995 #125:67). The mound on which the Leach mansion sits, is situated on the west bank of the Indian River Lagoon (Intracoastal Waterway) (Photo 1). The midden ridge extends to the north and south paralleling the shore. The southeast side of the mansion mound gradually slopes down to the shore of the Indian River, forming a fan-shaped natural amphitheatre (Photo 2) with its sister mound to the south. They are joined together on the west by a wide ridge that gradually descends to the bottom of the mounds and is topped with a road that runs north to south (Photos 3-7).

On the south border of the park is a commercial marina, to the north is flat parkland being developed into a sailing center, and to the west is Indian River Drive. The park is further surrounded by low density commercial and residential properties (AHC 1995 #126:3).

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Vegetation on the site consists of natural tropical hammock species on the eastern slope and more xeric species on the top and western slope of the dune. In addition, many non-native ornamental trees have been growing on the top and sides of the mound. Brazilian pepper and coconut palms have invaded much of the disturbed areas of the site.

Upon receiving a Stabilization Grant from the State of Florida, exotic vegetation was removed from the steep eastern slope of the mound, adjacent to the Leach Mansion. Reinforced coconut fiber was anchored to the cleared land, and small native grasses and plants were transplanted by hand. The exotics have now been removed and the soil of the mound stabilized so it will no longer erode into the Indian River.

The site is set in a tropical hammock/scrub environment (Estabrook 1998:26) (Photos 8-10). The natural community that existed in the early period would have included sand scrub, south Florida flatwoods, mangrove swamp and possibly tropical hammock (AHC 1995 #126:4). The Carr survey found this site to be a deeply stratified village site (AHC 1995 #126:1). The earliest known record of its appearance is a description by J. Francis LeBaron in 1884. He said Mount Elizabeth was a large, high, and symmetrical mound of black earth and shells, and was probably 60 feet high (LeBaron 1884). Proximity to estuarine, freshwater and oceanic environments made this zone an important resource area during much of the prehistoric period. The tropical hammock would have provided an ideal habitation. The vegetation community would have included sea oats, sea grape, wax myrtle, Lantana, cocoa plum, prickly pear, saw palmetto, Sabal palm, yucca, yaupon, bay cedar, etc. Faunal diversity was once relatively high, with sea turtle, shellfish, birds, and occasional bear, deer and raccoon (AHC 1995, #124:4).

The modern history of Mount Elizabeth and the property known today as the Indian RiverSide Park begins in 1855 with William Henry Racey's purchase. In 1891 his son, Charles, built a fine, three-story [clapboard] home on the summit of the ancient Indian mound. The Racey home was the most imposing in the area (Thurlow 1992:85). About 1920 the house was destroyed by fire, and Mount Elizabeth was essentially abandoned. The Leaches bought the property in the early 1930s and constructed two homes and a garage before selling the property in 1950 to the Roman Catholic Sisters of St. Joseph who established a novitiate there. The Sisters reorganized it in 1957 into a two-year liberal arts school and added dormitories, a cafeteria, and a library. The novitiate closed in 1972. Shortly thereafter, Florida Institute of Technology (FIT) purchased the site and constructed a few new buildings. Due to budgetary constraints, however, FIT was forced to close in 1986.

Today there are four non-contributing buildings still standing within the boundary(Figure 3). They are as follows:

1. The Leach Mansion, also known as the Willaford Leach House (8MT1047), was built in the 1930s (Photo 11). The construction is hollow tile covered with a stucco veneer and painted white. This design is typical of

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Masonry Vernacular structures. Architecturally the residence is Mediterranean Revival with Classical influences, such as flat roofs, ceramic tiles, stuccoed facades, arched openings, columns, and cast stone decoration. The house has two stories and a full basement. The family named their home, Tuckahoe, an Indian word meaning "welcome" (Glatting, Jackson, 1998).

2. A four-car, two story Leach Garage (8MT1276) was built by the Leaches into the northwest side of the mound at ground level (Photo 12). The building is concrete masonry unit load bearing walls with cement plaster over. Floors are concrete slabs on steel joists. This building's two floors encompass 1,250 square feet. A tunnel leads from the upper floor of the garage directly into the basement of the mansion (Glatting, Jackson, 1998).

3. The Guest House (8MT1277) was built by the Sisters of St. Joseph in the 1950s (Photo 13). It is northeast of the Leach mansion and atop the mound. The building encompasses 1,824 square feet, divided evenly between the first and second stories. It is built of concrete masonry with cement plaster cover, on a concrete slab. It was used as a metal shop by FIT (Figures 3 & 7) (Glatting, Jackson, 1998).

4. The Evinrude Building/Science Center was built by FIT in the 1970s for classrooms and offices (Photo 14). It is a one-story concrete frame building with a pre-cast double tee roof framing system. It is an example of passive energy-conscious design, with ten-foot long roof overhangs on the north and south exposures. The west exposure is decorative block solar shade screen wall. It is located on flat land to the north of the mound, 110 feet west of the Indian River, and has 14,768 square feet (Glatting, Jackson, 1998). The County plans to renovate this building.

5. The Leach Playhouse (8MT1275) is a one-story house with a loft consists of 5,328 square feet (Photo 15). It was built in 1936. It first served the Leaches as a home and then became a playhouse for their children after completion of the mansion. Clay tile was utilized for interior and exterior walls with a fiberglass shingle-covered hip pavilion type roof. The FIT turned this building into a photo lab (Glatting, Jackson, 1998). The County plans to demolish the building and use the footprint for a new structure. It is located north of the boundary.

6. The maintenance building was built by FIT (Photo 16). It, too, is located outside the boundary, at the northeast corner of the park and is adjacent to the dense midden, and may actually overlay it. This building is a two-story, wood truss, steel frame building typical of industrial/storage construction today, with a one-story addition at the east face of the building. It includes 6,080 square feet overall. The exterior is cement plaster on concrete masonry units. The roof is fiberglass shingles on wood decking. The County plans to renovate and use the building (Glatting, Jackson, 1998).

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SITE INVESTIGATIONS

Little archaeological investigation was conducted at Mount Elizabeth until 1995. There are a few written reports made by early travelers to this area or by previous owners of the property, but beginning in 1995 two professional archaeological firms did extensive investigations. They were the Archaeological & Historical Conservancy (AHC), Robert C. Carr, Executive Director, Miami, Florida; and Richard Estabrook of Janus Research, St. Petersburg, Florida.

1. The first person to refer to this site by name in print was apparently J. C. Ives (1856).
2. The first published report was made by Francis LeBaron in 1884. He refers to Mount Elizabeth, which is shown on nearly all maps of Florida, as being 60 feet high and composed of black earth and shells (AHC 1995, #124:10). He commented further that with the exception perhaps of Turtle Mound [near New Smyrna] it was the largest prehistoric monument he had seen in the state (AHC 1995, #124:67).
3. Irving Rouse is the next researcher of importance to mention Mount Elizabeth. He describes it as being "one of the landmarks between Fort Pierce and Stuart .. [and is a] . . . large hill on the peninsula separating the Indian and St. Lucie rivers about 13 miles below Fort Pierce" (1950). However, he lists the site as being farther north in St. Lucie County (1951) and recorded it as 8SL8 (AHC 1995, #126:9 and #124:67).
4. The Archaeological and Historical Conservancy (AHC) conducted a survey at Martin County's request in 1995 to locate and assess previously recorded archaeological sites.

Field Methodology for AHC 1995 Survey Conducted for Martin County

Mount Elizabeth was one of the 73 sites included in the survey conducted by AHC (AHC 1995, #124:2). To begin, a search was made for all available information on the site in the Florida Master Site File in Tallahassee. This information provided the background information necessary to determine the condition at the site at the time of its recording and some of the impacts, if any, which had occurred since its first identification. The site was visited and its current condition noted by means of a walkover survey and visual examination. Archival research was conducted and involved the examination of original notes and survey maps, historic aerial photographic images, the examination of topographic and environmental maps, interviews with local informants, and the examination of newspaper articles, as well as personal and other information on file at the Elliott Museum on Hutchinson Island (AHC 1995 #124:31). No shovel tests were excavated, so it was impossible to determine the exact extent and depth of the site (AHC 1995, #124:68). Diagnostic artifacts were the only materials collected.

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Findings

Prehistoric artifacts collected included two semi-fiber tempered potsherds. This artifact type has been reported as dating to the Late Archaic period (ca. 1500 B.C.) in Florida. The exact chronology could not be determined, but the site certainly contained a Late Archaic and early post archaic component. The lack of St. Johns ceramics may mean that Mount Elizabeth was not occupied past the post archaic period, ca. 1000 A.D. Other artifacts include sand-tempered plain sherds and various shell tools (AHC 1995 #124:68).

5. The Archaeological and Historical Conservancy conducted another more in depth survey of Mount Elizabeth in 1995 for FIT (1995 AHC #126).

Field Methodology for AHC Survey Conducted for FIT

During this survey, a 100-foot grid-like pattern (Figure 3) was laid out, oriented to the cardinal points throughout the property, with the project datum located in the southeastern corner of the FIT property. Test pits measuring 30 X 30 centimeters were excavated to a depth of at least 100 centimeters. All excavated soil was sifted through one-quarter inch mesh hardware cloth. In addition, a 1 x 1 one meter test unit was excavated in arbitrary 10 centimeter levels just to the north of the mansion to answer several important questions: What was the vertical extent of the cultural deposit, what was the extent of the disturbance of this deposit, and could artifacts recovered in a stratigraphic context help to provide a more precise chronology and a cultural affiliation for the site? (AHC 1995, #126:22).

Findings/Results

This survey determined that Mount Elizabeth represents the remains of what probably was a very large shell midden/habitation site dating back mostly to the late Archaic (AHC 1995, #126:27). Unit A (Figure 3) was excavated to a depth of 210 centimeters and sterile soil was never reached. Figure 4 is based on the shovel tests and illustrates the hypothetical horizontal extent of the site before modern disturbances.

A tentative chronology can be postulated based mainly on the ceramics recovered. Using Bullen's Orange Period Ceramic Chronology, the relatively thick and quartz-free fiber tempered sherds from the lower levels of Unit A could date to his Orange 3 period (1450-1250 B.C.). The relatively thick yet heavily quartz-laden fiber tempered sherds from the upper levels of Unit A could date to Bullen's Orange 4-5 periods (1250-500 B.C.). The lack of St. Johns ceramics throughout the site argues strongly for an end date before A.D. 800. The site also represents an early yet intense adaptation to the resources of the Indian River Lagoon, which could mean the site could be considered a southern extension of the late Archaic Orange culture of northeastern Florida.

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6. Richard Estabrook, Janus Research, St. Petersburg, Florida, in 1997 conducted a cultural resource assessment of the Indian RiverSide Park at the request of Glatting, Jackson, Kercher, Anglin, Lopez, & Rinehart, consultants to Martin County for this project. Among the purposes of this assessment was the determination of the limits of Mount Elizabeth and with those limits to determine the depth and integrity of the archaeological deposit.

Field Methodology for Janus Research Assessment

The goal of the cultural resource assessment was to provide management recommendations for the purpose of developing the parcel as a public park. The archaeological portion of the study included both surface and subsurface testing techniques. The intensity and location of this testing was based on the previous archaeological testing of the site by AHC in 1995. Prior to testing, Jim Pepe of AHC visited the site and instructed Janus personnel on the location of the AHC datum and the position of the original testing grid so that the current testing would conform to the original survey. Estabrook excavated a total of one hundred eight (108) shovel tests, thirteen (13) post holes, 1 x 2 meter test unit, and one 50 by 50 centimeter column sample within the project boundaries (Estabrook 1998:24) (Figure 3).

Subsurface tests were 5 meters (20 inches) in diameter and dug to a minimum depth, subsurface conditions permitting, of one meter (3.3 feet). Test Unit A, located about 10 feet west of the driveway up to the mansion, was excavated as a one (1) by two (2) meter unit to a depth of 1.05 m (3.4 feet). At 1.05 m (3.4 feet) deep it was turned into a one (1) by one (1) meter unit and excavated to a depth of 1.65 m (5.4 feet). A core sample removed from the bottom of this one (1) by one (1) meter unit, reached a depth of 2.5 m (8.2 feet), at which depth an impenetrable obstruction was encountered. Midden material was still being removed from the mound at this depth, so the bottom of the midden was not reached. All excavated soils were sifted through a 6.4 mm (1/4 inch) metal hardware cloth screen. All cultural materials recovered were stored in plastic bags with all provenance data recorded. Field notes on each test performed were recorded and the locations of all tests were clearly marked on aerial photographs of the project area (Estabrook 1998:24).

Shovel tests were placed systematically every 30 meters (100 feet) along transects established by AHC in 1995 to further assess the site boundaries. Testing was usually performed at the specified interval unless buildings were encountered.

Findings/Results

Radiocarbon dating was done by Beta Analytic in Miami on two shell samples, one quahog (*Mercenaria* spp.) and one lightning whelk (*Busycon contrarium*). The calibrated dates for level 3 were cal BC 2145 to 1880. The calibrated dates for Level 11 were cal BC 2175 to 1785. These calibrations are marine calibrations using -5 ± 20 for local reservoir effect (Estabrook 1998:29).

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Although no human remains were found associated with this site during these tests or analysis, these types of sites have been known to contain human burials (Bellomo 1995; Estabrook 1998:29). There is evidence that this may be a burial mound because human burials were reportedly unearthed at this site when the foundation for the Leach mansion was being constructed in the 1930s (Estabrook 1998:49).

7. The Archaeological and Historical Conservancy on March 12, 2001, at the request of the Martin County Parks and Recreation Department, monitored and documented the excavation of a utility trench along the lower western slope of the Mount Elizabeth midden - mound site. In addition, monitoring of the planting of several native trees in the vicinity of the utility trench was conducted.

Field Methodology for Archaeological and Historical Conservancy Monitoring and Assessment

The monitoring was done after the fact; the trench having been dug before the arrival of AHC personnel (AHC #321:1). The trench was approximately 400 feet in length; approximately 200 feet of it passed through black dirt midden located on the lower west slope of the dune ridge. It was approximately three feet wide and three to six feet deep along most of the length of the section passing through or near the site. Three 50 foot segments were documented on a base line created along the portion of the trench that was still open for observation. Mapping and profiling was done along only two of the three segments because the first segment passed through disturbed ground with no intact archaeological features visible. Segments two and three were profiled (Figures 4, 5 & 6). Recovery of archaeological materials was supervised by AHC. Material was collected from both the spoil and trench and bagged according to segment. Photographs were taken throughout to document the strata and overall situation during trenching. Several samples of material for possible C-14 dating were collected. In addition, the planting of several native trees near the site of the utility trenching was monitored. Only one hole revealed midden soil (AHC #321:22). All cultural material collected was brought to AHC for cleaning and sorting, and will be transferred to the Martin County Parks and Recreation Department.

Findings/Results

Eleven groups of artifacts and other cultural material were recovered (Appendix 3). These objects include 35 sherds of fiber tempered pottery. The presence of this type and the absence of any other type of ceramics indicated that the midden at this location dates to ca. 1500 B.C. Only one other artifact was uncovered, a possible *pleuroploca* anchor. Bone and shell refuse was also recovered. Significant archaeological features included intact strata and features such as pits and post molds that were profiled and documented.

A total of at least 10 features were observed in the trench wall segments. Six of these appeared to be pits (Figures 5 & 6) that intruded from the historic surface through the midden horizon. The origin and function

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of these features is unknown. One large feature in Segment 3 measured 3 feet across and extended to a depth of 90 centimeters. This pit had a flat bottom and a moderate quantity of midden with it, but its function is unknown (Figure 6). A radiocarbon sample of charcoal was extracted but has not been submitted for dating. Several features are suggestive of postholes (AHC #321:28).

Approximately 3,600 square feet of midden was impacted as a result of the utility trench representing less than 1% of the total site volume. Although a relatively small area, it was an impact that could have been considerably less if the work had been previously coordinated with the park staff and project archaeologist (AHC #321:28).

8. The Archaeological & Historical Conservancy in March 2001 developed a Cultural Resources Protection Plan for Ecological Associates, Inc., under contract with Martin County. One part of the plan offered suggestions to prevent further erosional damage on the large dune ridge bordering the Indian River Lagoon, which encompasses a portion of the Mount Elizabeth site. These measures would safeguard archaeological resources of the mound during the stabilization process, i.e., during the removal of the exotics. Also included in the Cultural Resources Protection Plan were measures to remove a recent garbage dump and restore natural hydrological flow to the various wetland areas within the park (Figure 11) (AHC #320:1).

Field Methodology for Protection Plan

The site for the stabilization was laid out in 25 foot sections from south to north, totaling a distance of 450 feet on the eastern edge of the mound near the beach (Figure 7). All exotics, comprising about 90% of the total vegetation, were removed from the mound area. To minimize the disturbance to the subsurface of the mound's archaeological resources in the dense midden, the tall trees were cut at ground level with chain saws, the stumps treated with poison, and the debris hand-carried to a disposal area. The low brush was removed by hand with brush hooks and machetes. The leaf litter was left and there was no raking involved. No heavy machinery was used in this entire removal process (AHC #320:24). AHC supervised and, with the assistance of the Southeast Florida Archaeological Society (the local chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society), monitored construction areas as the exotic vegetation was removed. After removal, grass matting was installed over the cleared section as the erosion control measure of choice, to be followed by planting of appropriate ground cover materials (AHC #320:30). The excavation around the lagoon area was done with a tractor (Figure 7) (AHC #320:40). Monitoring was done and differences in soil color and consistency were noted as well as indications of fill and previously disturbed areas. Cultural material was collected and accessioned into a master log. The entire collection was brought to AHC for cleaning and sorting.

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DESCRIPTION**

Findings/Results

The monitoring of the stabilization of the mound, done April 9 through April 26, resulted in the recovery of significant cultural material, which was given 21 Field Specimen (FS) designations and sent to AHC (See Appendix 4). Toward the crest of the mound, a considerable amount of shell debris was unearthed. Throughout the entire trenching process, however, little faunal bone was encountered and even less diagnostic material. The overall impact of this trenching endeavor was rather minimal, and did not seem to displace too many artifacts (AHC #320:1, 40).

Recovered collections from the monitoring included faunal bone, shell refuse, pottery, and human remains. The human bone was recovered from the shoreline (FS 102, 106, 108) (Appendix 4), although none of it was recognized at the time of collection as being human. The bone probably was re-deposited as a result of earlier erosional episodes (Figure 7, Appendices 2 & 4) (AHC #320:1). The monitoring of the lagoon edge from May 10 through May 16 revealed disturbances to the soil and fill, but no midden and therefore no archaeological material (AHC #320:29).

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JENSEN BEACH, MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE**

SUMMARY

Mount Elizabeth Archaeological Site is significant **locally and statewide** under **Criterion D** in the area of **Prehistoric Archaeology** as the largest and most southerly known prehistoric coastal site that includes fiber-tempered pottery middens of the Archaic Period in eastern Florida (Estabrook 1999; AHC 1998, #213:144). This site, on the west bank of the Indian River Lagoon within the Atlantic Coastal Ridge, was found to be a deeply stratified village site dating back to ca. 1500 B.C. (AHC 1995, #124). Radiocarbon dating in 1998, however, indicated the site was occupied during the Orange phase of Late Archaic at 2100 to 1800 B.C. Preliminary investigations have shown the midden to be quite deep, and in test excavations the bottom of the midden was never reached (Estabrook 1999). Robert Carr, director of The Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, considered Mount Elizabeth to be of local, regional, and statewide significance, because it is the largest and most southerly known Archaic Period prehistoric coastal site known in eastern Florida. Based on the site's chronology, its large size, and the large quantity of associated cultural and subsistence materials, Mount Elizabeth has a high potential to yield important information concerning the Late Archaic period in this region, and therefore qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (AHC 1995, #126:1).

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Archaic Culture Period, 7500 B.C. to 750 B.C.

Archaeologists have divided Florida's prehistory into four broad temporal periods. The divisions include the Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian periods (Estabrook 1999:5). The Archaic period dates are 7500 to 750 B.C. and is subdivided into three smaller temporal units: early, middle, and late. The onset of the Holocene with the establishment of an increasingly modern climate and biota stimulated a shift in adaptive strategies. This period is characterized by a seasonal exploitation of a wider range of food resources such as deer and other small game, hardwood nuts, and mollusks. Archaic groups are thought to have used a more restricted territory than their Paleoindian predecessors, with some groups leading a semi-sedentary existence. Site types included base camps, hunting camps, butchering sites, quarries and cemeteries (Estabrook 1999:6).

The start of the Late Archaic/Orange phase began about 3000 B.C. when crude pottery tempered with fiber was introduced into the artifact assemblage (AHC 1995 #126:16). It is during this period that Mount Elizabeth is first inhabited on a long-term or large-scale basis (Estabrook 1999:7). The Orange culture seems to have originated and been most successful in northeast Florida. Orange artifacts, however, have been recovered from several sites in southern Florida (AHC 1995, #126:17), including Mount Elizabeth. Semi-fiber tempered sherds have been found along the Atlantic coast east of Lake Okeechobee (AHC 1995, #126:17). This evidence shows that late Archaic peoples in southern Florida certainly had some contact with the more northern Orange culture. It may also show that certain areas of southern Florida were actually colonized by Orange peoples and

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SIGNIFICANCE**

may represent a limited southern extension of the Orange culture. Carr suggests that in the East Okeechobee Area at least, Orange populations were present but were almost exclusively coastal and concentrated in the area around the Indian River estuary (AHC 1995 #126:17). Hunting and foraging food patterns of the Archaic period continued, with a gradual shift in importance to marine shellfish and fish.

By Orange III times, around 1450 to 1250 B.C., occupation of the Atlantic Coastal strand had increased significantly. This shift is documented at numerous sites along the coast. The tool assemblage of the Orange period still resembles that of the earlier Archaic period with the addition of pottery and evidence of basketry and matting as seen in the impressions on clay pot bottoms (Estabrook 1999:7).

East Okeechobee Culture Period, 750 B.C. to 1750 A.D.

In Martin County, the local Woodland adaptation is known as the East Okeechobee Period, beginning around 750 B.C. and ending with European domination of the area around A.D. 1750. This period is subdivided into four periods, I, II, III, and IV. Each is defined by clear changes in material culture in the form of differences in ceramic types (Estabrook 1999:8). During the earliest period from B.C. 750 to 800 A.D. the sites are concentrated in the interior wetlands, along upper reaches of rivers and streams in the area (AHC #126:20). These sites probably represent camps that were occupied seasonally. Undecorated sand-tempered pottery dominates in most of the area, with St. Johns pottery virtually absent from the assemblages (Estabrook 1999:8). The closest site identified at present is the Jupiter Inlet I (8PB34) (AHC #126:19).

During the second and third periods the chalky St. Johns series ceramics occur, and there is evidence for resettlement of coastal areas. The use of St. Johns Check stamp ceramics begins around A.D. 1000. Although sand tempered ceramics are being made, the St. Johns series clearly dominates (Estabrook 1999:8).

Carr postulates a tentative chronology for Mount Elizabeth on the basis of the ceramics. Orange Plain ceramics were recovered from Test Unit A from just below the surface to 200-210 centimeters below ground. Relatively thick and quartz-free fiber-tempered sherds are found in the lower levels of Unit A, 130-210 centimeters as compared to sherds with relatively high amounts of quartz inclusions from the upper levels, 0-120 centimeters. The lack of St. Johns ceramics throughout the site argues strongly for an end date for the site before A.D. 800. The site was probably abandoned several hundred years before then. Thus, it is probable that Mount Elizabeth was occupied from Orange 3 through East Okeechobee I times, a time span of possibly more than 1000 years (AHC #126:28). The radiocarbon date of 1450 B.C. supports the conclusions made by the ceramic data. (AHC 1995, #126:17).

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**MOUNT ELIZABETH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
JENSEN BEACH, MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE**

Archaeological Significance

Mount Elizabeth was noted on the J. C. Ives military map of 1856, and in the Francis LeBaron report of 1882, in which he stated the midden was 60 feet high and composed of black earth and shells (AHC 1995 #126). A USC&GS map of 1872 (rev. 1887) places Mount Elizabeth at Races Point, a corruption of the name of the Racey family who built the first house atop the midden. Others, including Rouse in 1950, speak of this midden, but no one has ever conducted a legal professional excavation to the bottom. According to early settlers in the 1880s, many small and large middens were located along the shore of the Indian River Lagoon and Hutchinson Island. A large number were destroyed for their shells to cover the dirt roads, or because they were in the way of building roadways and developments. This is the largest remaining midden, and further testing with thorough investigation and analysis should provide answers to our questions, and perhaps provide information that we never thought to ask.

Integrity, Conclusions & Recommendations

Over the previous 110 years, a number of buildings were constructed at Mount Elizabeth that disturbed the middens. The earth has been re-graded in many areas of the park, sometimes using midden material. In spite of these disturbances, because the Mount Elizabeth site is so large, it can sustain such losses of integrity and still represent the remains of what probably once was a very large shell midden dating back mostly to the late Archaic. There are still relatively large areas of undisturbed midden.(AHC 1995 # 126:27, 28).

One area of fairly pristine midden includes the obvious shell ridge on which the Leach mansion and its driveway were constructed in the 1930s. Although this area has suffered some disturbance from structure, road and parking lot construction, extremely large volumes of pristine midden are still present here. Although the top 40 centimeters of Unit A (Figure 3) illustrate some disturbance, over 170 centimeters of undisturbed midden were present beneath this depth.

Another area of pristine midden includes the shell ridge in the northeastern corner of the survey area that is obvious if viewed from the shore of the Indian River Lagoon. This area includes N1700/W100 and N1800/W200 and extends north to N2100/W200. It consists of a shell ridge over six feet in height and probably represents the most pristine cultural deposit in the survey area, though it is not immediately obvious from the mainland. Furthermore, this area does not seem to have been impacted by any construction activities, though its northern boundary probably has suffered some disturbance from dredging operations and fill deposition (AHC 1995, #126:28). Janus Research's testing also indicates that Mount Elizabeth has a strong potential to contain important data concerning the prehistoric occupation of the Martin County area (Estabrook 1998:48).

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SIGNIFICANCE**

Questions

Some questions which may be answered:

1. Why was there a major shift in the subsistence base from utilizing about equal amounts of fish and shellfish to almost a total reliance on fish resources towards the end of the site occupation? Was the reason because of depletion of the shellfish through over exploitation, or did the inlet close, as recorded during historic times, allowing the water to become too fresh for mollusk to grow to adult size. Information might be found by observing types of fish bones recovered as being from salt or fresh water varieties and for what length of time.
2. Where did the inhabitants come from, or who influenced them culturally? Pottery samples, burial practices and personal objects might provide answers.
3. In which areas of our state or country did they trade? Lithic materials and objects of personal adornment could answer this.
4. How old is the bottom of the midden? Radiocarbon dating from various levels, as well as the bottom, should provide the answers.
5. Were different areas of the mound used for specialized activities? Locations of post holes with surrounding artifacts, hearths, tools, points with flakes, etc. would provide some answers.
6. What impact on the midden did the historic Racey and Leach home have? Comparison of soil adjacent to house, oral interviews with daughter of Leaches who lived on the grounds while house was under construction and newspaper account should all work together to provide the answer.
7. How old are the wetlands/marsh area to the west of the mound? Could that area have been used as a burial area, an alternate area for landing in addition to the beach on the Indian River Lagoon? Testing could provide answers.
8. Could the long gently sloping driveway going south from the front of the Leach mansion been a ceremonial ramp? Could Mount Elizabeth have been a political center for the larger community of nearby sites, many of which have since been destroyed?
9. Can we account for the lowering of the mound from the reported about 60 feet in the 1880s to the current height of about 30 feet? Is this due to normal erosion into the Indian River Lagoon or leveling the mound to construct the Racey and Leach homes? Mapping or planned excavation of the underwater area to the east of the mound and research of early pictures and written documents could provide some answers.

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Section number 10 Page 1

**MOUNT ELIZABETH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
JENSEN BEACH, MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Mount Elizabeth Site is located in county-owned RiverSide Park. The legal description of the entire park is:

A PARCEL OF LAND SITUATED IN SECTION 26, TOWNSHIP 37 SOUTH, RANGE 41 EAST, MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA; BEING MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

Commencing at the Southwesterly corner of Lot One F.I.T. Minor Plat No. One, as recorded in Plat Book 6, Page 28, of the Public Records of Martin County, Florida; Thence South 89°28'21" East, along the South line of said Lot One, a distance of 8.77 feet to a point on a line being 40 feet northeasterly of and parallel with the centerline of Sewall's Point Road also being the Point of Beginning;

Thence North 31°18'46" West, along said line, a distance of 534.54 feet to the point of curvature; Thence Northwesterly along said line, on a curve to the left, having a radius of 540.00 feet; subtending a central angle of 11°05'13" and an arc distance of 104.49 feet to the Point of Tangency; Thence North 42°23'59" West along said line, a distance of 1002.31 feet to the Point of Curvature of a curve concave to the Northeast having a radius of 460.00 feet; Thence Northwesterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 23°24'25", an arc distance of 131.72 feet to the Point of Tangency; Thence North 25°59'34" West along said line, a distance of 344.81 feet to a point on the division line between this parcel and the lands, now or formerly of E.A. Matthews; Thence North 57°36'08" East, departing said line and along said line of E.A. Matthews, a distance of 1202.60 feet to a point of the Jensen Beach bulkhead line; Thence along said bulkhead line through the following seven (7) courses:

Thence South 46°38'22" East, a distance of 344.55 feet;

Thence South 33°55'00" East, a distance 272.08 feet;

Thence South 27°59'00" East, a distance of 334.00 feet;

Thence South 15°17'00" East, a distance of 275.00 feet;

Thence South 09°43'17" East, a distance of 493.91 feet;

Thence South 02°50'18" East, a distance of 455.00 feet

Thence South 17°34'52" East, a distance of 395.12 feet to a point on said South line of Lone One and Easterly extension thereof; Thence North 89°28'21" West, departing said bulkhead line, and along the South line of said Lot One, a distance of 636.31 feet to the Point of Beginning.

The boundary of the Mount Elizabeth Archaeological Site within the park is shown on Figure 3.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the extent of the midden mound as defined by positive tests and where the midden is exposed through erosion into the Indian River in the northeast corner of the site.

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**MOUNT ELIZABETH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
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PHOTOGRAPHS**

1. Mount Elizabeth Archaeological Site
2. Jensen Beach, Martin Co., FL.
3. Sarah B. McKeige
4. 11/21/00.
5. Southeast Florida Archeological Society (SEFAS)
6. View to the east of amphitheater and the Indian River Lagoon, as seen from the driveway/ramp going up to the Leach mansion on the left of photo.
7. Photo 1 of 23

6. View to the east of amphitheater and the Indian River Lagoon, as seen from the driveway/ramp going up to the Leach mansion on the left of photo.
7. Photo 2 of 23

6. View to the northeast of Leach mansion on top of the mound from the road at ground level that runs north and south through the park.
7. Photo 3 of 23

6. View to the northeast up the driveway towards the top of the mound and the Leach mansion.
7. Photo 4 of 23

6. View to the north from the top of the mound towards the south side of the Leach mansion.
7. Photo 5 of 23

6. View to the southwest of the park from the top of the mound.
7. Photo 6 of 23

6. View to the south from the area of former swimming pool. See Figure 5.
7. Photo 7 of 23

6. View to the northwest at steps up onto midden area in the trees on the right. Picture taken from flat area north east of Evinrude Building.
7. Photo 8 of 23

6. View to northwest. Evinrude Building on the left, midden area on the right. Note: planter retaining wall containing very large sausage tree, believed to be original height of midden area.
7. Photo 9 of 23

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PHOTOGRAPHS**

6. View to the south, of fence going up the steep north side of the mound. Taken from east side of Evinrude Building.
7. Photo 10 of 23

1. Mount Elizabeth Archaeological Site
2. Jensen Beach, Martin Co., FL.
3. Lucille Rights-Murtough
4. 2/20/02
5. Southeast Florida Archeological Society (SEFAS)
6. View of non-contributing Leach Mansion. Camera facing northeast.
7. Photo 11 of 23

6. View of non-contributing garage of Leach Mansion. Camera facing southeast.
7. Photo 12 of 23

6. View of non-contributing guest house behind Leach Mansion. Camera facing east.
7. Photo 13 of 23

6. View of non-contributing Evinrude Building/Science Center. Camera facing south.
7. Photo 14 of 23

6. View of non-contributing Leach Playhouse in north midden area. Camera facing north.
7. Photo 15 of 23

6. View of non-contributing FIT garage maintenance building on north midden area. Camera facing east.
7. Photo 16 of 23

3. R. Estabrook (color slides used for SEFAS presentation)
4. March 19, 1999
5. Color negatives held by L. Rights-Murtough; black and white negatives held by Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State.
6. Shell bead artifact
7. Photo 17 of 23

Items 3-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

6. Orange incised and punctated sherd
7. 18 of 23

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**MOUNT ELIZABETH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
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PHOTOGRAPHS**

6. Ceramic artifacts

7. 19 of 23

6. Bone pin fragment and fiber tempered sherd

7. 20 of 23

6. Drilled shark contra

7. 21 of 23

6. Bone pin fragment

7. 22 of 23

6. Smoothed stone

7. 23 of 23

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**MOUNT ELIZABETH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
JENSEN BEACH, MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA
ATTACHMENTS**

FIGURES, APPENDICES, TABLES, COPIES OF HISTORIC PHOTOS AND COLOR SLIDES

1. Figure 1: Locator Map: Setting of Mount Elizabeth in Martin County.
2. Figure 2: Map of Original Shoreline & Races Point/Photo Locator (AHC 1995, #126 p 8) (11 x 17)
3. Figure 3: Map of Archaeological Testing & Results (AHC 1995, # 126 p 3). Boundary, existing buildings and demolished buildings labeled (11 x 17)
4. Figure 4: Contour Map of Mount Elizabeth Site and Utility Trench and Numbered Segments (AHC 2001, # 321 p 23)
5. Figure 5: Eastern Wall profile of Trench Segment #2 (AHC 2001, #321 p 24)
6. Figure 6: Eastern Wall profile of Trench Segment #3 (AHC 2001, #321 p 25)
7. Figure 7: Indian RiverSide Park - Areas of Monitoring (AHC 2001, # 320 p 30)
8. Appendix 1: Mount Elizabeth Specimen Log (AHC 1995, #126)
9. Appendix 2: Summary of Human Remains (AHC 2001, #320 p 43)
10. Appendix 3: Mount Elizabeth Specimen Log - Trench (AHC 2001, # 321 p 36)
11. Appendix 4: Mount Elizabeth Specimen Log - Stabilization (AHC 2001, #320 p 42)
12. Table 1: Artifacts recovered from Mount Elizabeth (Estabrook 1998, p 28-29)
13. Table 2: List of species recovered from Mount Elizabeth (Estabrook 1998, p 33-34)
14. Historic Photo 1: Aerial picture of Indian RiverSide Park when owned by the Leach family, 1948, photo by Arthur Ruhnke (Thurlow, Xerox of page 164)
15. Historic Photo 2: Aerial picture of Indian RiverSide Park when owned by F.I.T., c.1975, photo by Marion Rice Campbell (Thurlow, Xerox of page 182).
16. Copy from color slide of Mount Elizabeth from Indian River Lagoon, 1999. Camera facing west.
17. Copy from color slide of stabilization of east side of Mount Elizabeth mound, 2001. Camera facing northeast.
18. Copy from color slide of shell midden concentration in Utility trench at Mount Elizabeth, 2001. Camera facing east, segment #2.
19. Copy from color slide of pit feature in Utility trench at Mount Elizabeth, 2001. Camera facing east, segment #3.

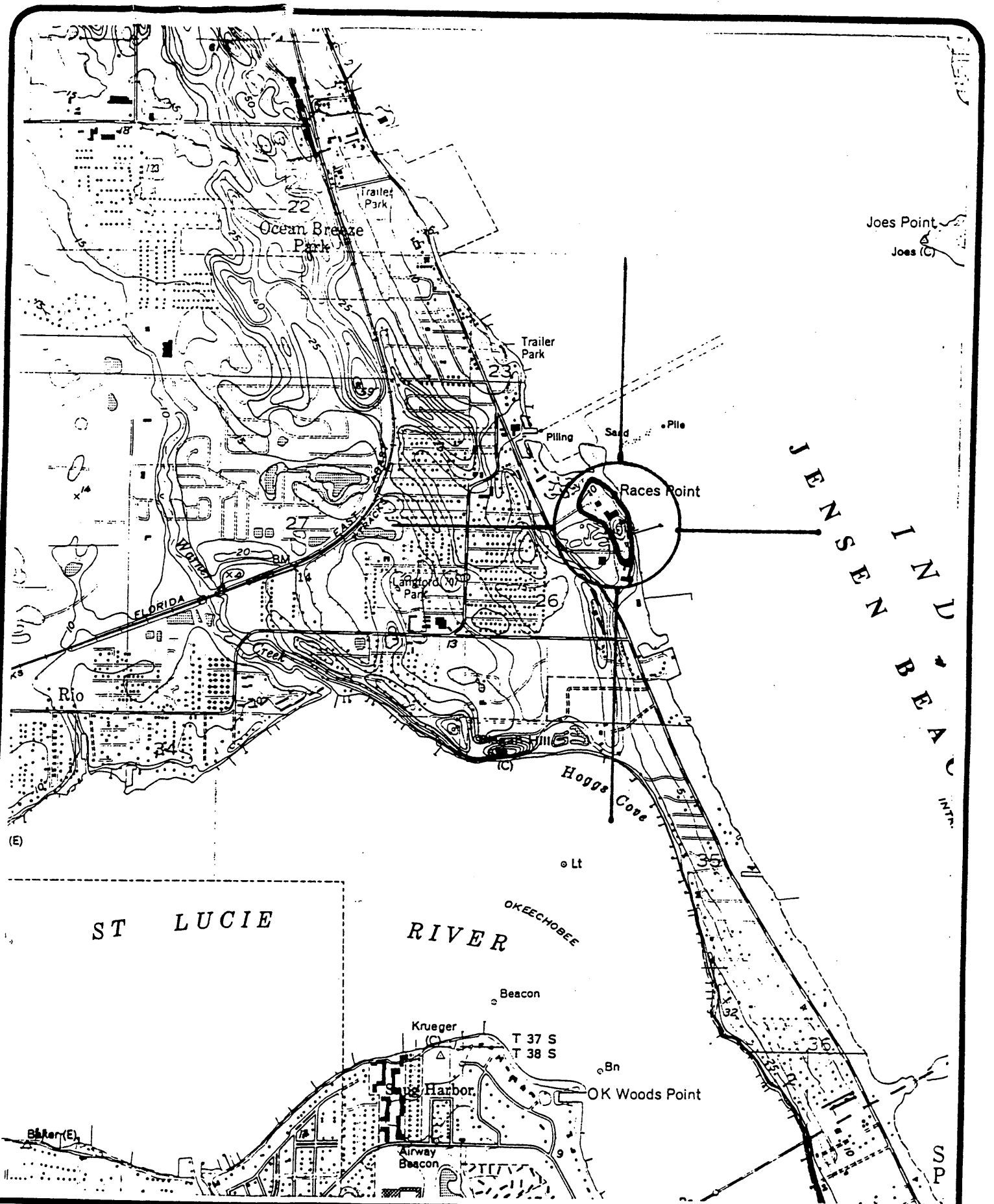


FIGURE 1. Locator Map
 Mt. Elizabeth Site
 Martin Co., FL

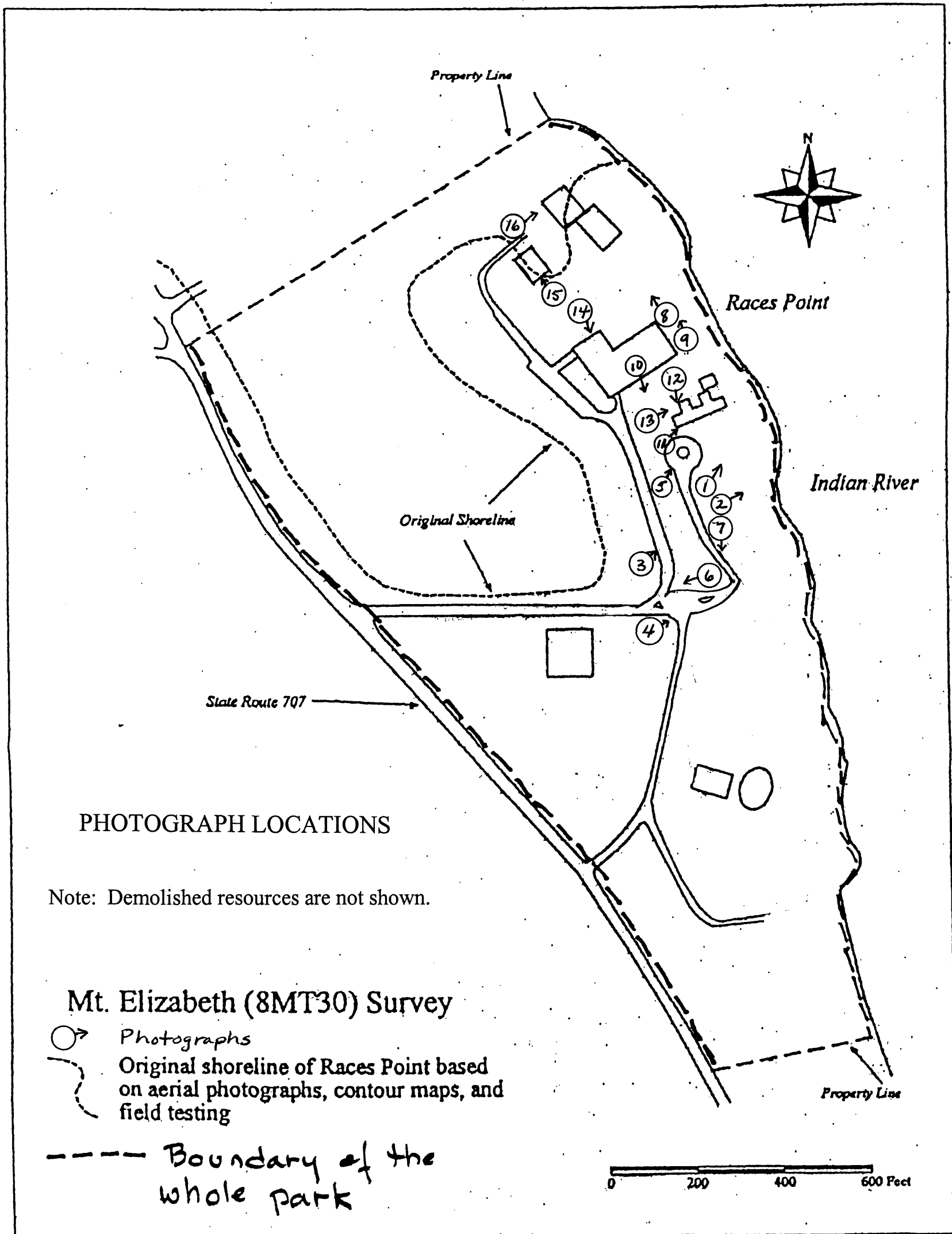


Figure 2. Map of Original Shoreline and Races Point

AHC #126

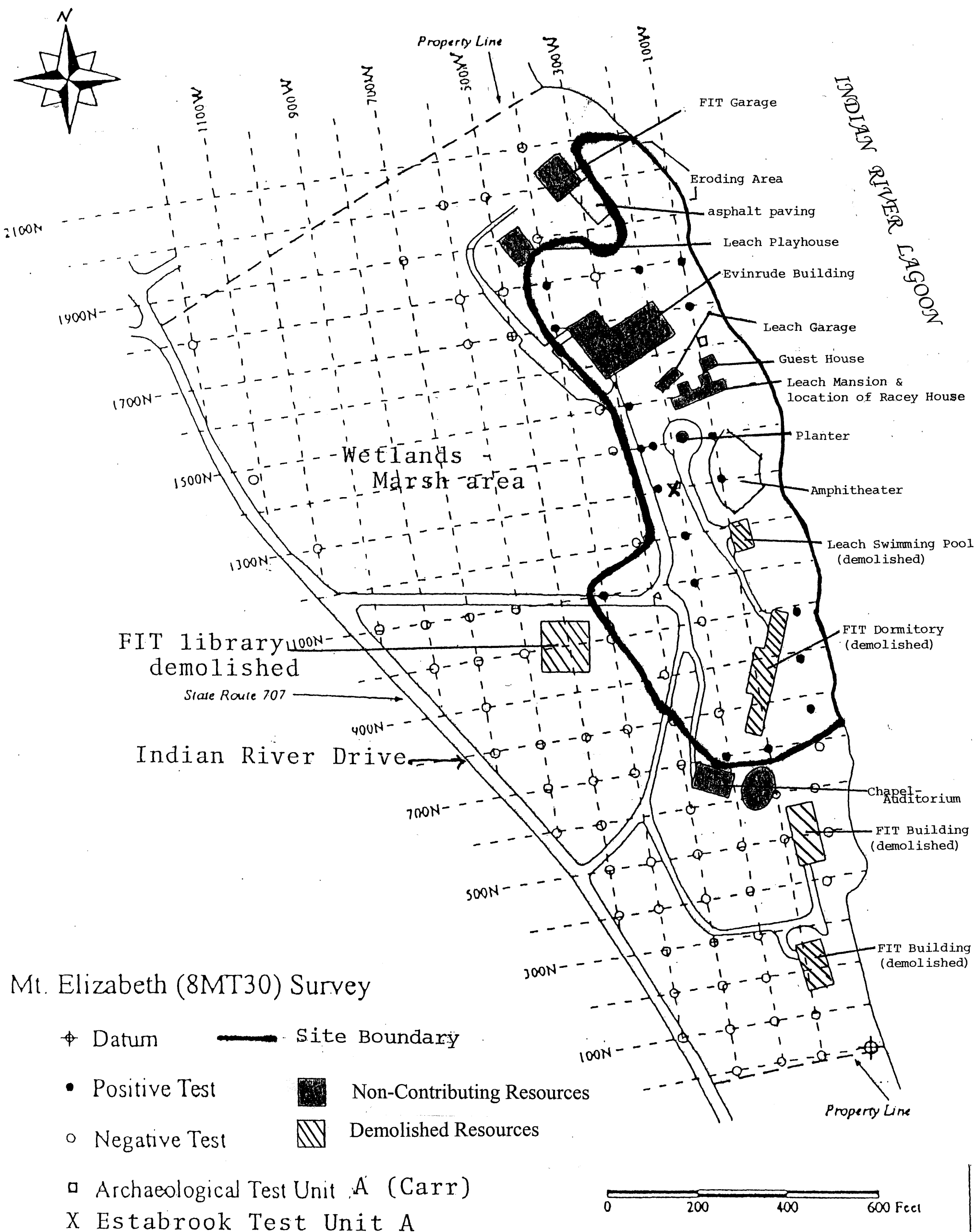


Figure 3. Map of Archaeological Testing and Results

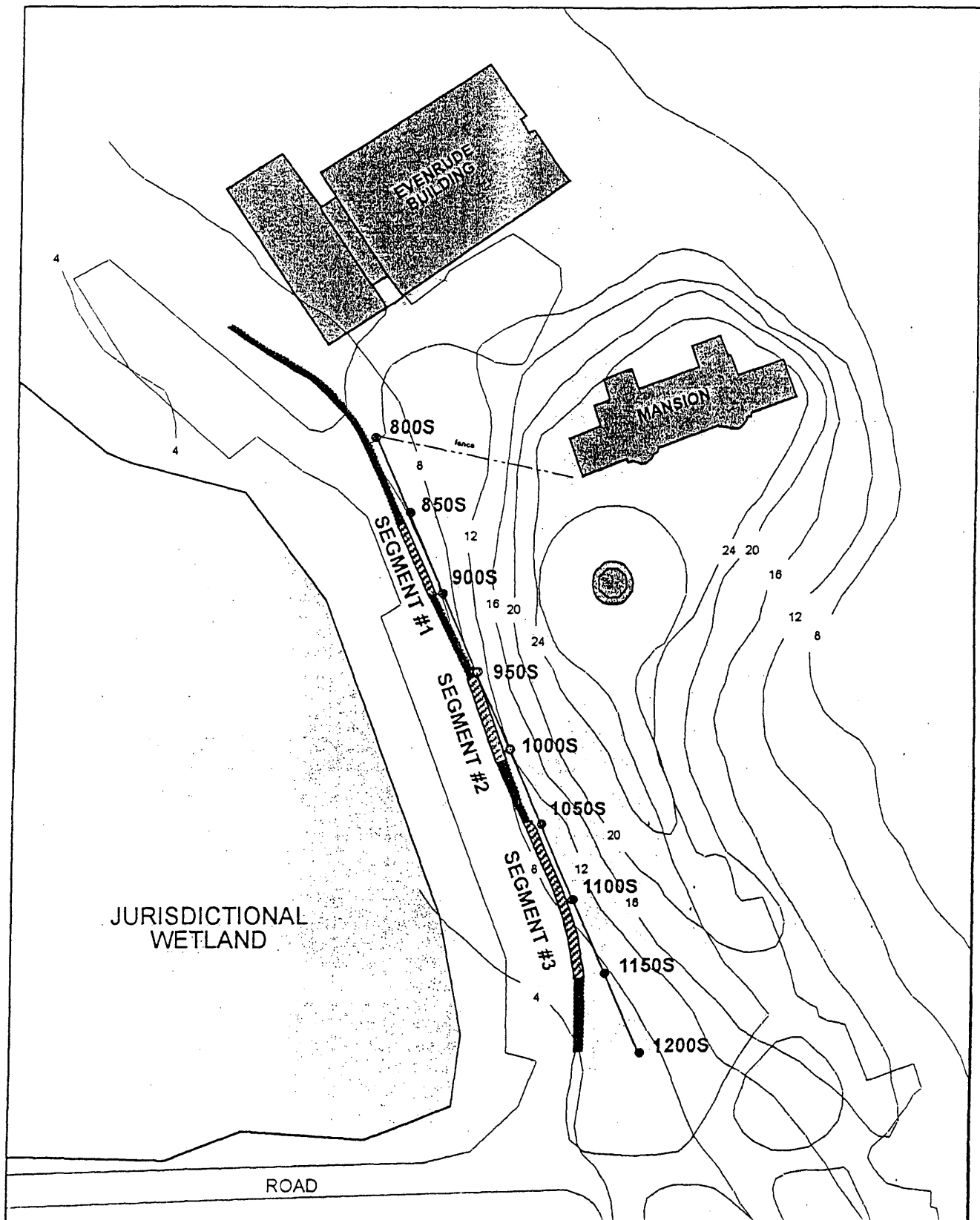
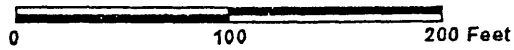


Figure 4. Mount Elizabeth Site (MT48) showing position of utility trench and numbered segments of trench that were profiled and tested

 = Profiled Trench Segments



CONTOURS IN 4 FOOT INTERVALS

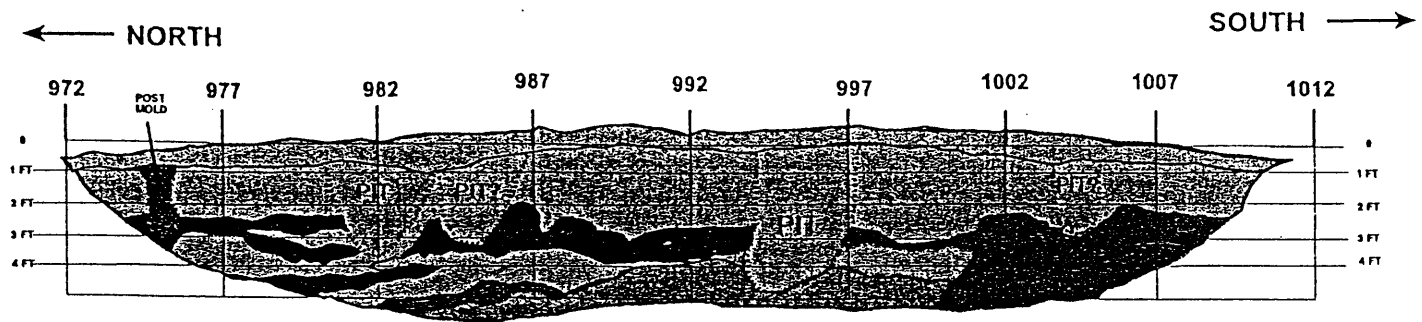
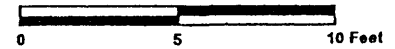
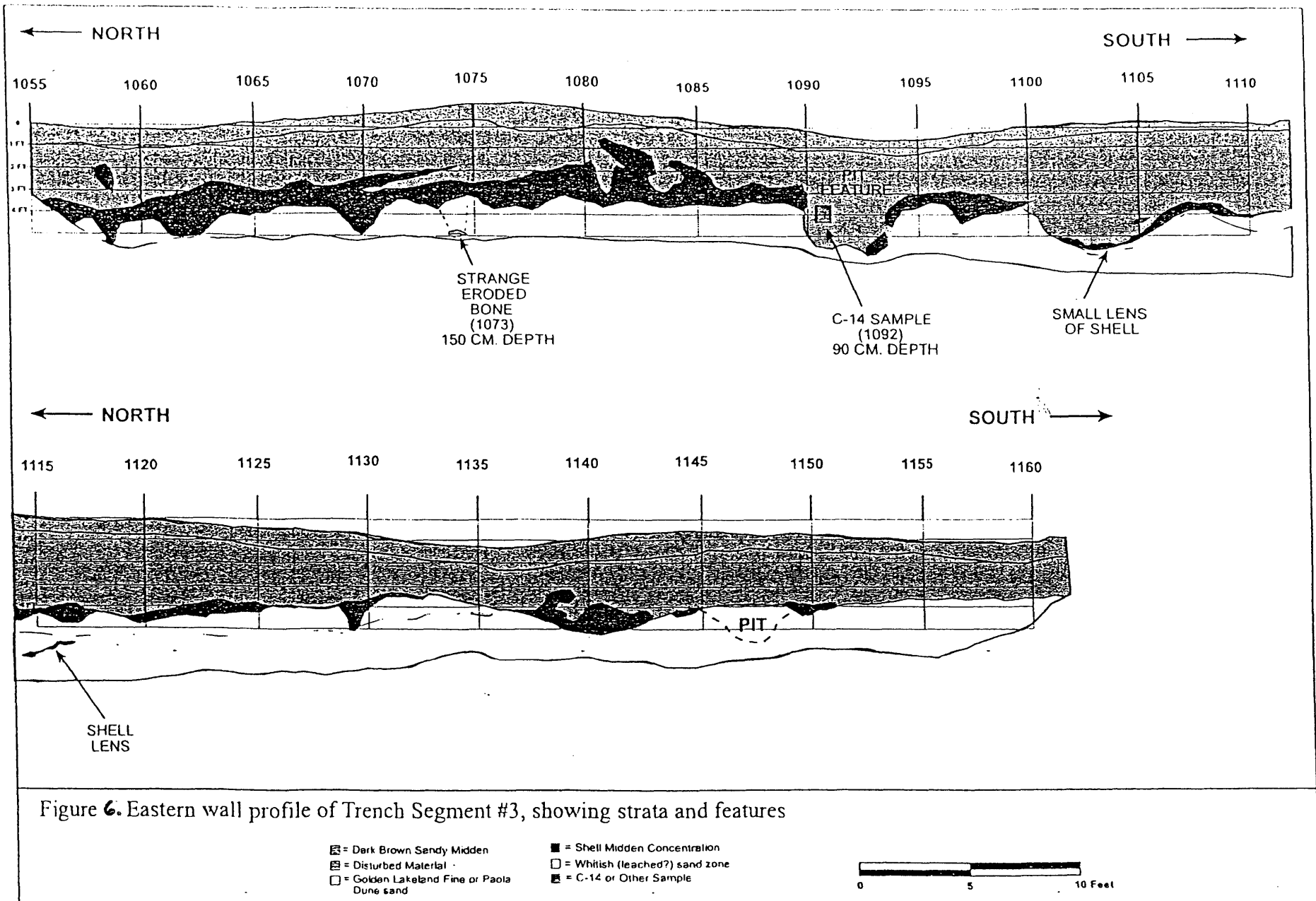


Figure 5. Eastern wall profile of Trench Segment #2, showing strata and features

- = Dark Brown Sandy Midden
- = Pure Shell Midden
- = Black Sandy Midden
- = Disturbed Material
- = Black Midden





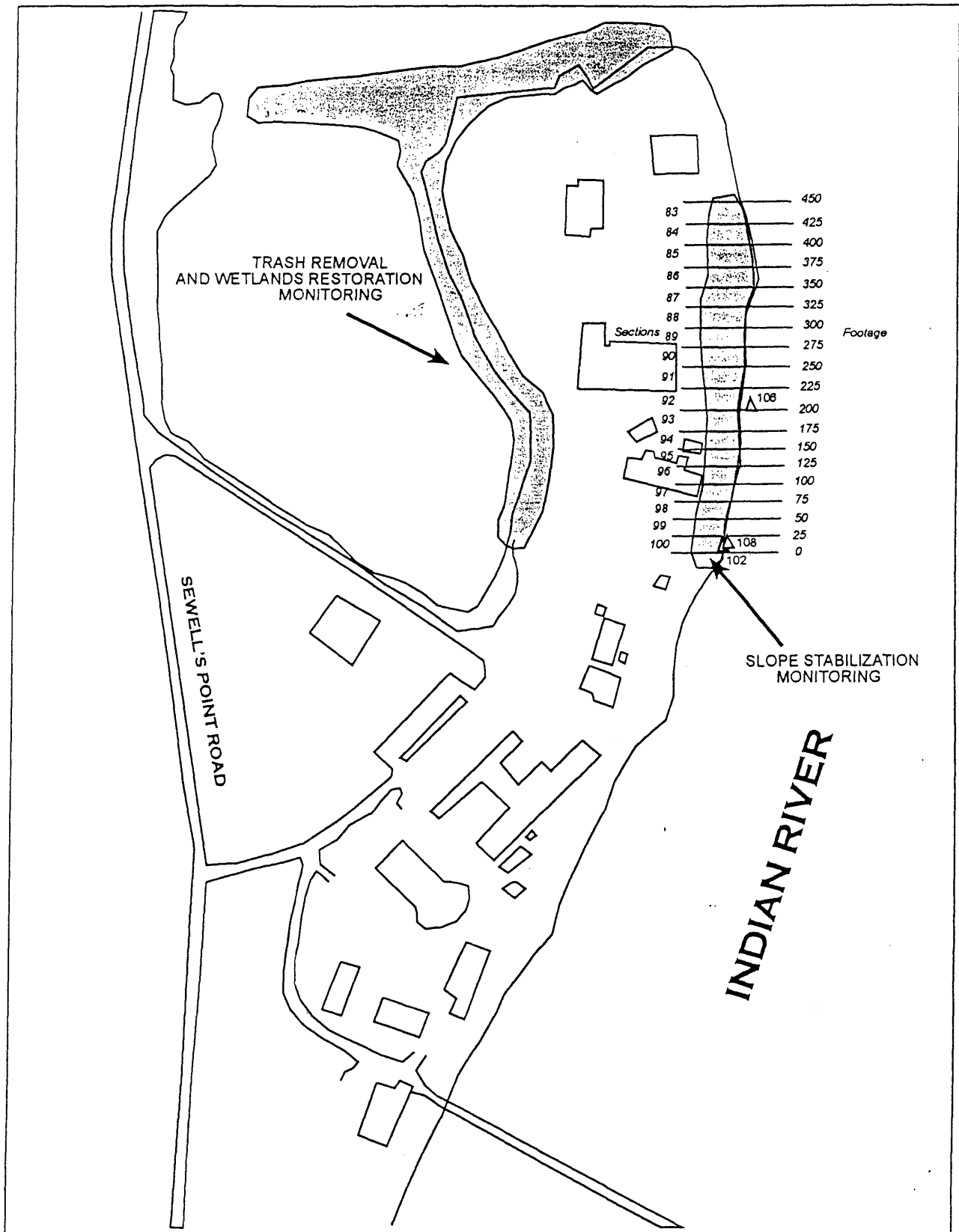


Figure 7. Indian Riverside Park, site 8MT30, showing areas of monitoring



= AREA MONITORED



= HUMAN BONE (FS 102, 106, 108)



0 100 200 300 400 Feet



N

Appendix 1: Mt. Elizabeth Field Specimen Log

AHC #126

<u>FN</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS</u>	<u>PROVENIENCE</u>	<u>DEPTH(in cm)</u>
1	several heavily oxidized sand-tempered plain sherds	N1100/W200	90-100
2	1 chert knife	N1200/W200	0-30
3	1 faunal bone	N1300/W100	0-20
4	1 Orange Plain sherd	N1800/W400	70-120
5	1 Sand Tempered Plain sherd	N1800/W200	60
6	1 Orange Plain sherd	N1700/W100	60
7	3 Orange Plain sherds	Unit A	0-10
8	3 Orange Plain sherds, 1 cut root shark's tooth	Unit A	20-30
9	2 Orange Plain sherds	Unit A	30-40
10	1 Orange Plain sherd	Unit A	70-80
11	1 Orange Plain sherd/1 drilled and cut root sharks tooth	Unit A	100-110
12	1 cut root shark's tooth	Unit A	?
13	1 Orange Plain sherd	Unit A	?
14	3 Orange Plain sherds	Unit A	110-120
15	1 <i>Strombus</i> celt	Unit A	120
16	1 Orange Plain sherd	Unit A	130-140
17	faunal bone	Unit A	140-150
18	1 Orange Plain sherd	Unit A	150-160
19	1 rock, 1 tooth	Unit A	160-170
20	1 shark tooth	Unit A	170-180
21	2 Orange Plain sherds	Unit A	180-190
22	1 <i>Busycon</i> ladle with kill hole	Unit A	200
23	5 Orange Plain sherds, 1 columella	Unit A	190-200
24	1 Orange Plain sherd	Unit A	200-210
25	1 <i>Busycon</i> celt frag., 3 Sand Tempered Plain and	shoreline	surface
26	1 Orange Plain sherds	N1400/W290	100-120

Appendix 2. Summary of Human Remains

FS 102: Footage 00-25 (Section 100) Beach Area

One parietal (cranial) fragment

One femur shaft fragment

FS 106: East side of midden in eroded area on shoreline

One femur mid-shaft

One humerus mid-shaft

FS 108: Section 100 (0-25 ft) Beach surface

One parietal fragment

Comment: As many as five individuals are represented in this sample. The two parietal fragments differ in width and do not articulate either and were found in different locations. The femur and humeral mid-shafts may belong to one individual, but this cannot be proven or disproven.

Appendix 3 Mt. Elizabeth Field Specimen Log

FS	Provenience/Level/Depth	Objects	Collectors	Date coll.
1	Utility Trench #1 Seg. 1 (800S-850S) Backfill Spoil	Faunal bone, fiber temper pottery, shell, shell cast, concretion	JR, JB	3/13/2001
2	Utility Trench #1 Seg. 2 (850S-900S) Backfill Spoil	Faunal bone, fiber temper pottery, 19th cent. clear glass, charcoal	JR, JB	3/13/2001
3	Utility Trench #1 Seg. 3 (900S-950S) Backfill Spoil	Faunal bone, fiber temper pottery	JR, JB	3/13/2001
4	Utility Trench #1 Seg. 4 (950S-1000S) Backfill Spoil	Faunal bone, fiber temper pottery	JR, JB	3/13/2001
5	Utility Trench #1 Seg. 5 (1000S-1050S) Backfill Spoil	Faunal bone, fiber temper pottery, shell	JR, JB	3/13/2001
6	Utility Trench #1 Seg. 6 (1050S-1100S) Backfill Spoil	Faunal bone, fiber temper pottery, oxidized amber glass bottle base, clear glass, brick, shell ammunition cap	JR, JB	3/13/2001
7	Utility Trench #1 Seg. 7 (1100S-1150S) Backfill Spoil	Faunal bone, fiber temper pottery, shell, brick, 1920s copper lipstick case	JR, JB	3/13/2001
8	Utility Trench #1 Seg. 8 (1150S-1200S) Backfill Spoil	Faunal bone, fiber temper pottery, shell canoe anchor	JR, JB	3/13/2001
9	Feature A/ 90 cm below surface	charcoal	JR, JB	3/13/2001
10	Feature A/ 1050 S (1091 S)	Faunal bone, shell	JR, JB	3/13/2001
11	Feature B/ 1073S/ 135 cm below surface	Faunal bone, shell	JR, JB	3/13/2001

Appendix 4. Mt. Elizabeth Field Specimen Log

<i>Field #</i>	<i>Provenience/ Level/ Depth</i>	<i>Object Description</i>
101	Section 100 (0-25 ft.) Mound area	Blue glass bottle, 1923
102	Section 100 (0-25 ft.) Beach area	Faunal bone, human bone, FTP (1)
103	Section 100 (0-25 ft.) Beach area	Aqua medicine bottle, ca. 1900
104	Section 99 (25-50 ft.) Beach area	Faunal bone (Alligator scute), FTP (5), STP (7)
105	Section 99 (25-50 ft.) Beach area	Brown bottle (medicine, ca. 1930's -1940's, Glass bottle/ jar lid (ca. 1900-1910)
106	East side of midden	Human bones (2)
107	Section 94 (150-175 ft.) Beach area	FTP (1)
108	Section 100 (0-25 ft.) Beach area	Faunal bone, St. Johns Plain (1), STP(1), FTP (1), human skull fragment
109	Section 93 (175-200 ft.) Beach area	Whiteware (2)
110	Section 91 (225-250 ft.) Beach area	Clicquet Club Bottle
111	Section 89 (275-300 ft.) Mound area	Aluminum Ashtray
112	Section 90 (250-275 ft.) Mound area	Brick fragment (19th Century), 2 ceramic sherds (burnt, blue slip, 1 is transferware-19th Century)
113	Section 84 (400-425 ft.) Beach area	Busycon shell, oyster
114	Section 88 (300-325 ft.) Mound area	FTP (1)
115	Section 92 (200-225 ft.) Mound area	FTP (1), faunal bone
116	Section 92 (200-225 ft.) Beach area	Stoneware preserves jar
117	Section 93 (175-200 ft.) Beach area	Beer bottle
118	Section 95 (125-150 ft.) Mound area	Sandstone
119	Section 100 (0-25 ft.) Mound area	Stombus shell celt frag, Pumice fragment
120	Section 89 (275-300 ft.) Mound area	FTP (1)
121	Section 89 (275-300 ft.) Beach area	STP(1), Pumice(?)- possible abrader

FTP = Fiber-tempered Plain Pottery

STP = Sand-tempered Plain Pottery

Table 1: Artifacts recovered from 8MT30.

FS#	Provenance	Depth	Description
19-CS	TU-A, CS-Lvl 8	1.05-1.2 mbd	1 perforated <i>Noetia ponderosa</i> probable net weight
3-TU	TU-A, Lvl 3	.3-.45 mbd	probable midsection of a <i>Busycon contrarium</i> columella tool
3-TU	TU-A, Lvl 3	.3-.45 mbd	1 shell bead (diameter 6.8 mm, hole diameter 2.6 mm)
2-TU	TU-A, Lvl 2	.15-.3 mbd	3 two-holed historic shell buttons (diameters - 12.7 mm, 12.7 mm, 12.3 mm)
3-TU	TU-A, Lvl 3	.3-.45 mbd	1 bone pin fragment, pointed end, 77.3 mm, polished deer bone
3-TU	TU-A, Lvl 3	.3-.45 mbd	1 bone pin fragment, rounded end, 49.5 mm, slightly polished deer bone
2	ST 11	0-1.2 mbs	1 bone pin shaft fragment, square cross-section, 34.5 mm, unidentified mammal bone
13	ST 50	1-1.2 mbs	2 drilled shark centra, 2 possibly drilled shark centra
12-CS	TU-A, CS-Lvl 1	0-.15 mbd	1 drilled and modified shark tooth, species unknown
17-CS	TU-A, CS-Lvl 6	.75-.9 mbd	1 drilled shark tooth fragment, species unknown
6-TU	TU-A, Lvl 6	.75-.9 mbd	1 drilled and modified shark tooth, species unknown
2	ST 11	0-1.2 mbs	1 Orange Plain sherd (6.6 grams)
4	ST 14	0-.8 mbs	53 Orange Plain sherds (109.6 grams)
4	ST 14	0-.8 mbs	4 Orange Plain rim sherds (7.8 grams)
8	ST 20	.3 mbs	1 sand tempered plain sherd (7.6 grams)
10	ST 46	0-1.25 mbs	1 Orange Incised sherd (2.5 grams)
10	ST 46	0-1.25 mbs	1 Orange Plain sherd (1.8 grams)
11	ST 48	0-1.0 mbs	1 Orange Incised and Punctated sherd (2.7 grams)
11	ST 48	.5-.7 mbs	4 Orange Plain sherds (20.1 grams)
15	ST 64	.4-1.0 mbs	1 Orange Plain rim sherd (6.1 grams)
15	ST 64	.4-1.0 mbs	1 Orange Plain sherd (cross-mends with rim above) (2.2 grams)
15	ST 64	.4-1.0 mbs	7 Sandy St. Johns sherds (crumbs) (9.6 grams)
16	ST 69	.25-.4 mbs	1 sand tempered plain sherd (2.9 grams)
17	ST 70	.2-.25 mbs	2 sand tempered plain sherds (6.4 grams)
17	ST 70	.2-.25 mbs	1 St. Johns Plain sherd (4.4 grams)
17	ST 70	.2-.25 mbs	1 Glades Plain rim sherd (6.4 grams)
19	ST 72	.8-.9 mbs	2 St. Johns Plain sherds (cross-mend) (4.8 grams)
3-TU	TU-A, Lvl 3	.3-.45 mbd	1 semi-fiber-tempered base sherd (20.9 grams)
15-CS	TU-A, CS, Lvl 4	.45-.6 mbd	1 Orange Plain base sherd (15.5 grams)
2-TU	TU-A, Lvl 2	.15-.3 mbd	1 possible limestone celt, length 95.7 mm, width 57.3 mm, thickness 18.8 mm, 137.5 grams
6-TU	TU-A, Lvl 6	.75-.9 mbd	1 irregular-shaped smoothed stone fragment, rounded on one side, length 58.5 mm, width 58.6 mm, thickness 19.6 mm, 81.0 grams
1-TU	TU-A, Lvl 1	0-.15 mbd	1 historic glass fragment, 1 historic? metal fragment
2-TU	TU-A, Lvl 2	.15-.3 mbd	1 historic lead sinker, 1 hand-painted teacup rim fragment (whiteware)
20	surface at ST 72 on beach		2 historic bottle necks (post-1903)

Table 2: List of species recovered from 8MT30.

Estabrook 1998

SPECIES	COMMON NAME
MAMMALIA	Mammals
cf. <i>Felis concolor</i> *	Probable Florida Panther
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	White-tailed Deer
UID Mammalia	Unidentified Mammals
AVES	Birds
Anatidae	Ducks
UID Aves	Unidentified Birds
REPTILIA	Reptiles
<i>Apalone ferox</i> *	Florida Softshell Turtle
<i>Pseudemys floridana</i> *	Cooter
UID Testudines	Unidentified Turtles
Colubridae	Non-poisonous Snakes
CHONDRICHTHYES	Cartilaginous Fishes
Batoidei	Rays and Skates
Myliobatidae	Eagle Rays
<i>Rhinoptera bonasus</i>	Cow-nose Ray
<i>Carcharodon carcharias</i>	Great White Shark
<i>Galecerdo cuvieri</i>	Tiger Shark
cf. <i>Rhizoprionodon terraenovae</i>	Probable Atlantic Sharpnose Shark
<i>Carcharhinus acronotus</i>	Blacknose Shark
<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>	Blacktip Shark
<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i> *	Bull Shark
Lamniformes - <i>Lamnidae</i>	Sharks
OSTEICHTHYES	Bony Fishes
<i>Amia calva</i>	Bowfin
<i>Lepisosteus</i> spp.	Gars
<i>Arius felis</i>	Hardhead Catfish
<i>Bagre marinus</i>	Gafftopsail Catfish
Ariidae	Sea Catfishes
<i>Mugil</i> spp.	Mulletts
<i>Caranx</i> spp.	Jacks
<i>Elops saurus</i>	Ladyfish
<i>Archosargus probatocephalus</i>	Sheepshead
<i>Lutjanus</i> spp.	Snappers
<i>Pogonias cromis</i>	Black Drum
<i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i> *	Redfish
<i>Cynoscion nebulosus</i>	Spotted Seatrout
<i>Prionotus</i> spp.*	Searobins
GASTROPODA	Univalves
<i>Polinices duplicatus</i>	Shark's Eye
<i>Melongena corona</i>	Florida Crown Conch
<i>Pleuroploca gigantea</i> *	Florida Horse Conch
<i>Busycon contrarium</i>	Lightning Whelk
<i>Busycorypus spiratus</i>	Pear Whelk
<i>Oliva sayana</i> *	Lettered Olive
<i>Modulus modulus</i>	Atlantic modulus
<i>Nassarius vibex</i>	Common Eastern Nassa

Crepidula fornicata
Crepidula plana
Terebra dislocata
Neritina spp.
Marginellidae
Cerithium spp.
Fissurellidae
UID Gastropoda

BIVALVIA

Crassostrea virginica
Mercenaria spp.
Anomalocardia auberiana
Geukensia demissa
Chione cancellata
Arcidae
Anadara ovalis
Noetia ponderosa
Trachycardium egmontianum
Dinocardium robustum
Dosinia elegans
Atrina spp.
Anomia simplex
Mulinia lateralis
UID Bivalvia

CRUSTACEA

Cirripedia
Brachyura

Common Atlantic Slipper
Common Eastern White Slipper
Atlantic Auger
Nerites
Marginellas
Ceriths
Keyhole Limpets
Unidentified Univalves

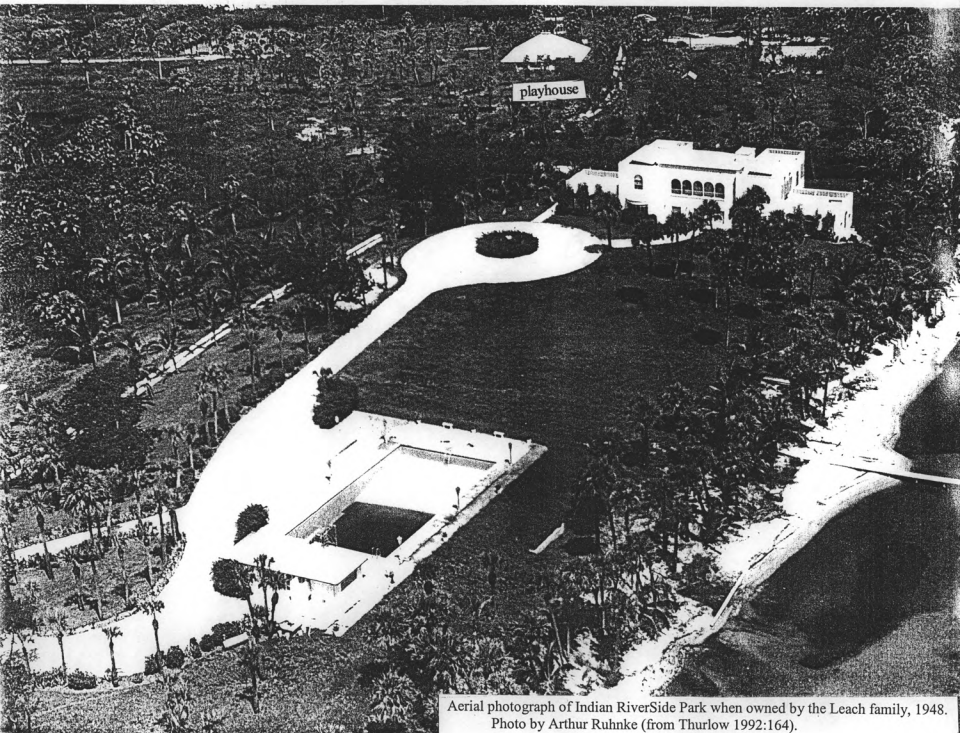
Bivalves

Eastern Oyster
Quahogs
Pointed Venus
Atlantic Ribbed Mussel
Cross-barred Venus
Ark Shells
Blood Ark
Ponderous Ark
Prickly Cockle
Giant Atlantic Cockle
Elegant Dosinia
Pen Shells
Atlantic Jingle
Dwarf Surf Clam
Unidentified Bivalves

Crustaceans

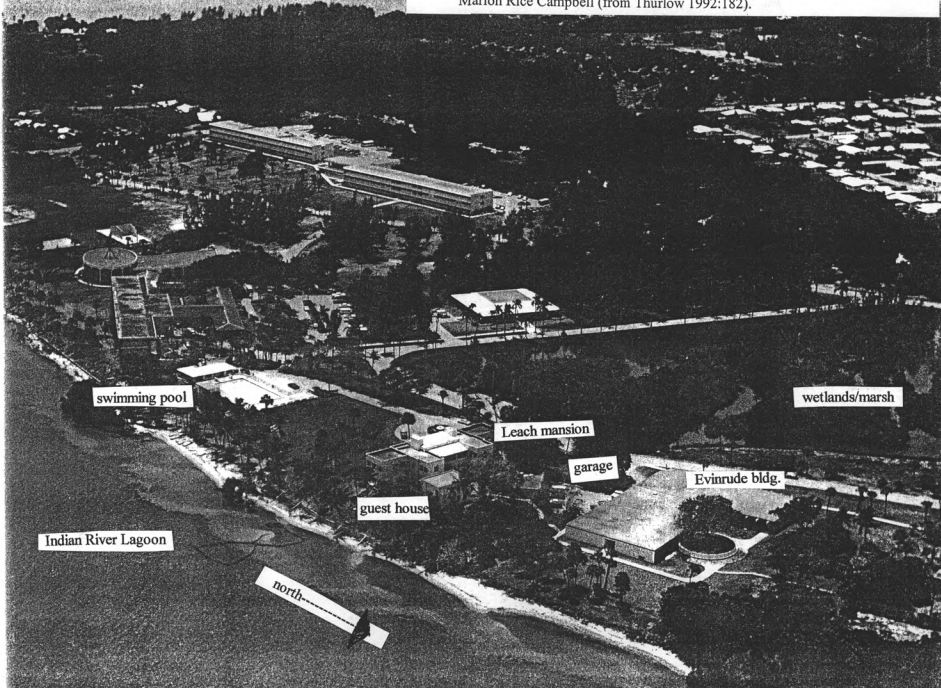
Barnacles
Crabs

*Denotes species from scanned shovel tests and Test Unit A general levels.



Aerial photograph of Indian RiverSide Park when owned by the Leach family, 1948.
Photo by Arthur Ruhnke (from Thurlow 1992:164).

Aerial photograph of Indian RiverSide Park when owned by F.I.T., ca. 1975. Photo by Marion Rice Campbell (from Thurlow 1992:182).



swimming pool

wetlands/marsh

Leach mansion

garage

Evinrude bldg.

guest house

Indian River Lagoon





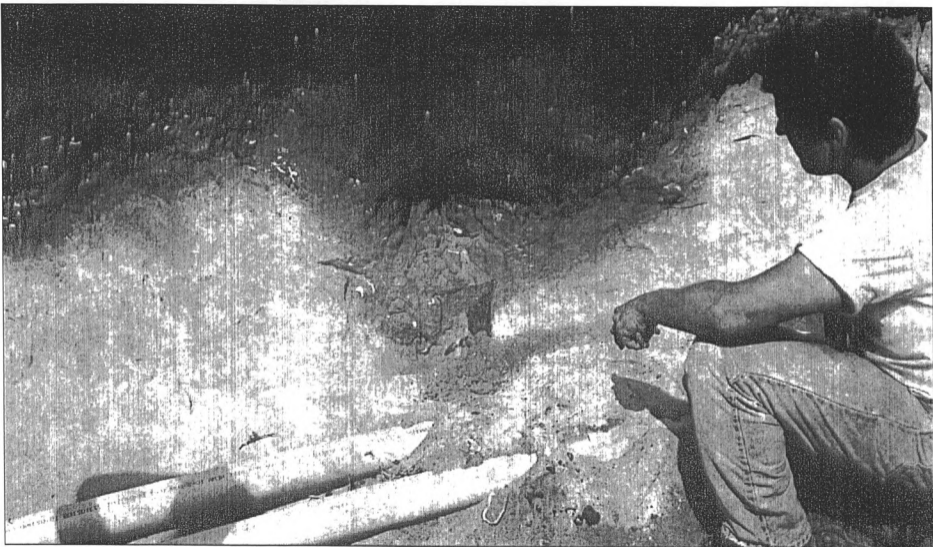
Mt. Elizabeth from Indian River Lagoon, 1999. Camera facing west.



Stabilization of east side of Mt. Elizabeth mound, 2001. Camera facing northeast.



Shell midden concentration in Utility trench at Mt. Elizabeth, 2001. Camera facing east, segment #2.



Pit feature in Utility trench at Mt. Elizabeth, 2001. Camera facing east, segment #3.