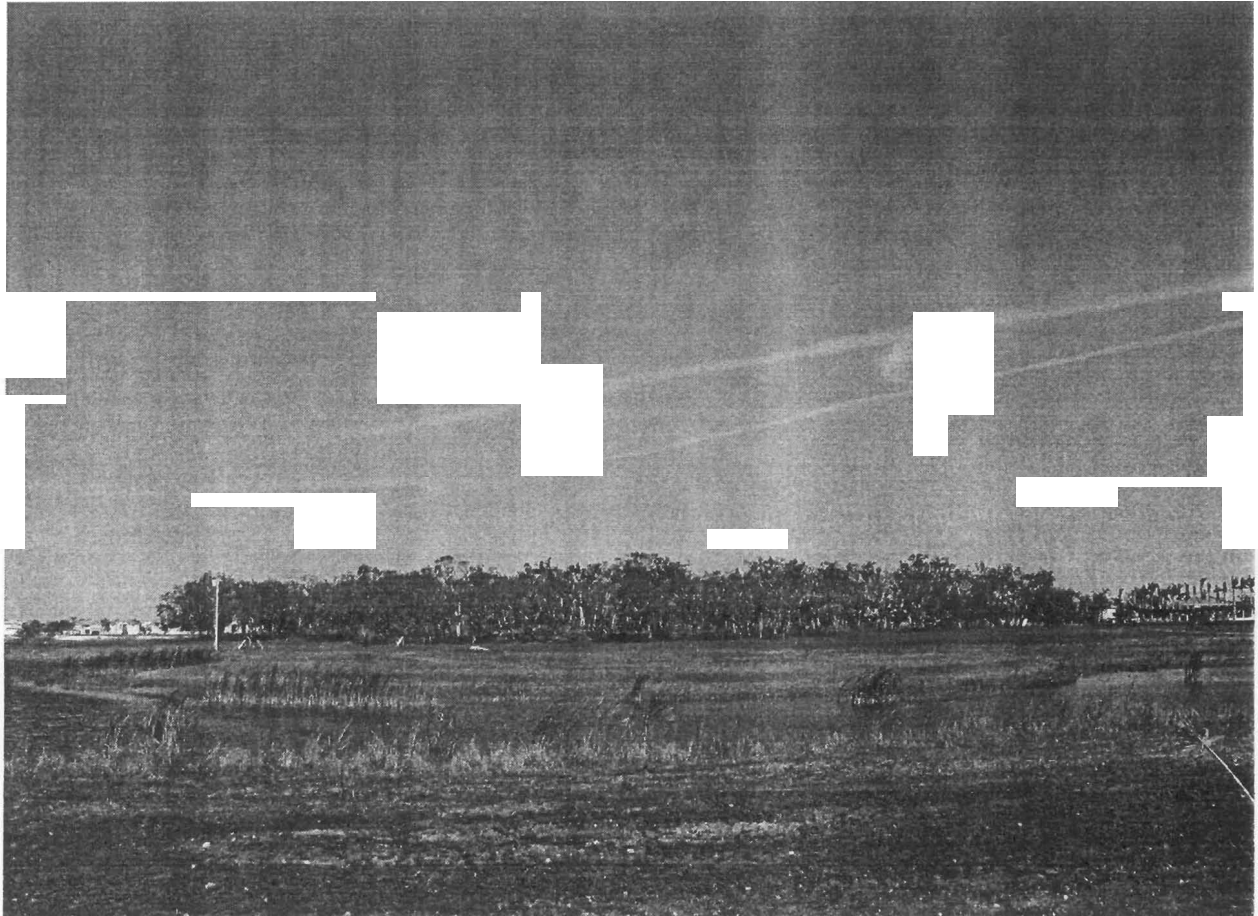


**MIAMI-DADE COUNTY  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD  
FINAL DESIGNATION REPORT**

**June 2006**



**MADDEN'S HAMMOCK ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONE  
Miami-Dade County, Florida**

**Prepared by Jeff B. Ransom, Archaeologist  
Office of Historic Preservation**

Reflects December 2006 Amendments

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**MIAMI-DADE COUNTY  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD**

**NAME:** Maddens Hammock Archaeological Zone (8DA45)

**LOCATION/ADDRESS:** NW 154<sup>th</sup> St and NW 87<sup>th</sup> Ave, Town of Miami Lakes,  
Miami-Dade County, Florida  
Township: 52 South  
Range: 40 East  
Section: 15

**PROPERTY OWNERS:** Lowell S. Dunn & Betty Dunn

**ZONING:** 9000 Agricultural

**TAX FOLIO NUMBERS:** 32-2015-001-0500

**LEGAL DESCRIPTION:** A portion of the West 1/2 of the SW ¼ of Section 15, Township 52 South, Range 40 East, lying and being in Miami-Dade County, Florida and being more particularly described as follows: Commence at the SW corner of the SW ¼ of Section 15, Township 52 South, Range 40 East, lying and being in Miami-Dade County, Florida. Thence run N89degrees43'56"E along the South line of the SW ¼ of Section 15, Township 52 South, Range 40 East a distance of 702.16 feet; thence N00degrees16'04"W a distance of 481.52 feet to the Point of Beginning; thence N43degrees15'37"E a distance of 181.46 feet; thence N17degrees09'29"W a distance of 149.27 feet; thence N06degrees37'52"W a distance of 47.90 feet; thence N22degrees30'42"W a distance of 115.04 feet; thence N27degrees58'33" a distance of 159.55 feet; thence N27degrees56'45"W a distance of 59.15 feet; thence N68degrees01'42"W a distance of 106.04 feet; thence N46degrees40'57"W a distance of 127.11 feet; thence N69degrees20'00"W a distance of 150.32 feet; thence S77degrees34'39"W a distance of 149.42 feet; thence S09degrees39'40"W a distance of 152.09 feet; thence S02degrees13'38"W a distance of 165.35 feet; thence S13degrees34'10"E a distance of 97.70 feet; thence S25degrees53'09"E a distance of 121.31 feet; thence S40degrees46'50"E a distance of 86.07 feet; thence S53degrees11'42"E a distance of 88.02 feet; thence S59degrees57'10"E a distance of 264.43 feet to the Point of Beginning.

**PRESENT USE** Vacant Land/Agricultural

**AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:** Archaeological and Historical

**IMPACTS** The Maddens Hammock Archaeological Zone would be subject to preservation and/or mitigation requirements, as determined by the Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation, if the area were ever to be impacted by ground disturbing activities or considered for development.



Figure 1. Map of Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone



Figure 2. 1950 Aerial Photograph of Madden's Hammock.



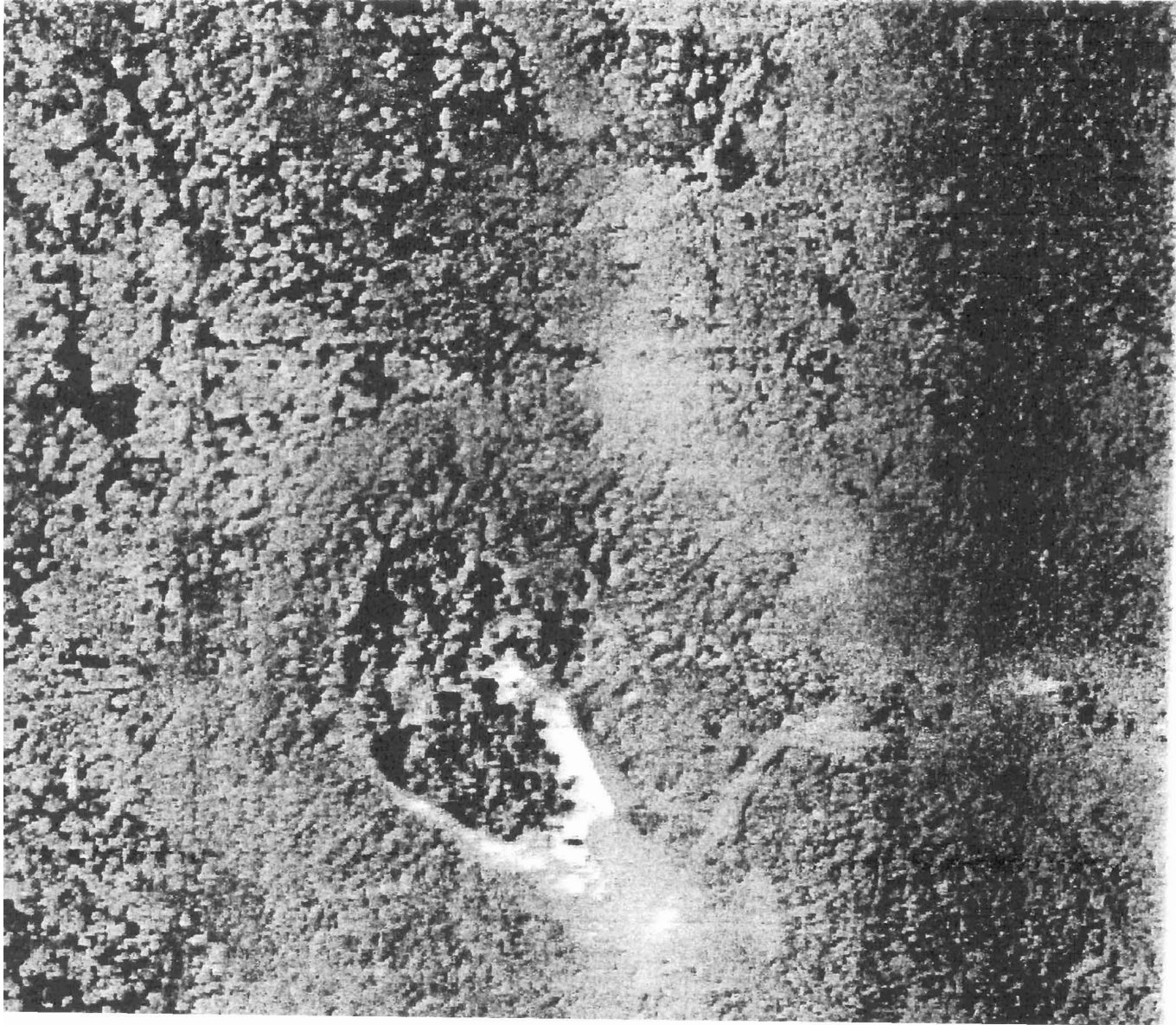




Figure 2. 1950 Aerial Photograph of Madden's Hammock.



## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Since the author was not given permission to inspect the site, the physical description is limited to the following:

The Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone is located in Township 54 South, Range 40 East, Section 15 in the Town of Miami Lakes, Miami-Dade County, Florida, approximately one mile west of the Palmetto Expressway on NW 154<sup>th</sup> Street (Miami Lakes Drive). It is bounded by residential developments to the north, south, and east, and vacant land to the west.

The parcel is characterized as an eastern Everglades oak hammock tree island located on the Atlantic Coastal Ridge, an elevated limestone feature that formed about two million years ago during a period of high Pleistocene sea level (Drew et al. 1996). The soils of the area are classified as the Plantation Series, a moderately deep, poorly drained, permeable soil underlain by sandy marine sediments and limestone bedrock (Drew et al.). Early 1940's topographic maps depict Madden's Hammock elevations at 19 feet, the highest recorded elevations in the eastern Everglades.

Carr (1981b) describes the site as kidney shaped, approximately 300 meters long (North-South) and 100 meters wide (East-West) with the concave side situated along the eastern portion of the site.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

In 1906 the State of Florida's Internal Improvement Fund sold 500,000 acres of land, including the subject parcel, to Richard Bolles, a New York City businessman for two dollars an acre. As a result of this purchase, Bolles became the second million dollar purchaser of lands in the State of Florida, following Hamilton Disston's 1881 acquisition of four million acres. Bolles unexpectedly died in 1917, reverting most of his properties to the State of Florida for nonpayment. In 1928, the Everglades Drainage District Board of Commissioners sold the hammock to A.C. Madden (Laxson 1957).

In 1941 the site was identified by Karl Squires, a Dade County engineer and amateur archaeologist. In the first issue of *Tequesta*, he best describes the site as follows:

“A very interesting ceremonial mound exists in North Dade county out several miles in the Everglades. Surrounded for miles by deep black muck, this mound is constructed entirely of beach sand. It is more than 25 feet high, about 900 feet in length and 300 feet in width. On the east side three terraces bring the approach gradually down to the level of the glades. At present, the flattened top plateau is covered with a large oak hammock except for a central clearing on which in recent years the Seminoles have held festivals” (1941:42).

In 1946, Madden's Hammock was officially recorded as 8DA45 by renowned archaeologist John Goggin. Limited excavations conducted by Goggin in 1947 placed the site at the Glades I through Glades III Period (500BC-AD1750) of occupation along with evidence of Seminole use. Goggin (1949) also found that shell and wooden artifacts had been located in the field surrounding the hammock, in areas that at one time were submerged.

The first systematic excavation of the site was undertaken by archaeologist Dan Laxson from 1955 through 1956. His results confirm earlier findings by Goggin in addition to Spanish Colonial Period Artifacts (Figures 13, 14, 15 and 16) and 19<sup>th</sup> Century stoneware and iron kettle fragments (Laxson 1957). Additionally, Laxson (1957) identified 46 variants of Glades Tooled Rim ceramics (Figure 11), suggesting that Madden's Hammock may have been a locus for the production of this type of aboriginal ceramic.

Carr (1981b) refers to the site as having two archaeological components: A black dirt midden on the north end and the sand mound in the southwest quadrant. In a 1992 sketch map of the site (Figure 4), Carr shows a third component on the south end of the site marked as a “cemetery.” Excavations conducted by amateur archaeologist Patrick Maddalino in 1967 refer to the presence at least one human burial in that area. Gifford (1989) located “fragmentary and whole human bone” within the southeast quadrant, in addition to areas in the north and east aspects of the site (Figure 5). Gifford (1989) reports the presence of human remains within a calcrete horizon, making removal very difficult. It has been postulated that this type of calcrete formation is associated with the rise and fall of water levels over time. Carr (2006) suggests that these “calcareous” deposits are created by the re-mineralization of bone and shell in the soil during alternating periods of flooding. Schwadron (2005) encountered a cement-like mineralized

“calcrete” layer in her investigations on eastern Everglades tree islands. Using standard archaeological methodology in addition to a concrete saw and water pump, Schwadron and her team located intact Middle Archaic Period (ca. 4600BC) black dirt midden deposits directly underneath the calcrete layer. Therefore, it is likely that the calcrete horizon encountered by Gifford at Madden’s Hammock is equal to that encountered by Schwadron and Carr during their investigations. Further investigations and analysis of the calcrete strata at Madden’s Hammock may result in the recovery of Archaic Period deposits and additional human remains. The presence of human remains at Madden’s Hammock has been recorded with the Florida Master Site File and the State Archaeologist. Because of this, Florida Statute 872.05 regarding unmarked human burials must be followed.

Excavations conducted by Gifford (1989) suggest a Glades II-Glades III (AD750-AD1763) Period of use and occupation of the site in addition to the identification of the “mound” as a natural sand deposit. The origin of this formation has been disputed by many. Squires (1941) suggests that the mound was constructed of beach sand. Goggin (1949) notes that the mound is composed of pure quartz sand, unlike beach sand which is mainly composed of shell and coral. Goggin (1949) also notes that the mound may be a cultural alteration constructed of sand found on the island. Gifford (1989) was able to determine that the “mound” represents a natural late Pleistocene lagoonal deposit, not a prehistoric earthwork. Core samples of southeastern Florida have confirmed shallow marine lagoonal deposits by the end of the Pleistocene (Estevez et al. 1999). The majority of eastern Everglades tree islands have recorded elevations of three to four feet above the surrounding terrain (Carr 1992). A 1957 sketch of the site by Laxson (Figure 3) shows the elevation of the dune at 20 feet above mean sea level (MSL), while Goggin (1949) estimated the elevation of the “mound” at 14 feet. Contour maps by Gifford (1989) suggest a dune elevation of at least 17 feet. Although the dune may have been culturally altered, it represents a unique geological feature of the area.

Prior to the construction of roads leading to Maddens Hammock, the Seminoles held the annual Green Corn Festival, a Native American celebration and religious ceremony, on the site (Squires 1941). During these festivities, tribe clans give thanks for corn, rain, sun, and a good harvest. The Seminole view the Green Corn Dance as the social, political, and religious center of tribal life (Covington 1993). According to Bill Steele (personal communication, 2006) of the Seminole Tribe, the site is also known as Council Island, a historic ceremonial center. Goggin (1949) reports that thirty years prior to his survey, the site was used by the Seminoles as both a camp and ceremonial ground. Currently, the Seminole Tribe celebrates the Green Corn dance at an undisclosed location chosen by a medicine man.

In an updated 1972 Florida Master Site file form, site 8DA45 is described as follows:

“Madden’s Hammock is one of the major aboriginal sites in Dade County because of long and apparently uninterrupted occupation; evidence of trade with cultures from other areas; evidence of trade and contact between Spanish and Tequesta and in later times evidence of occupation by Seminoles both as a living site and locale for the Green Corn Dance. All of the evidence is supported by both archaeological finds and historical accounts.”

Several archaeological sites are located within close proximity to Madden's Hammock, including DA43 and DA44 to the east, DA83 and DA84 to the southeast, DA1075, DA1079, and DA1080 to the northwest, DA1077, DA1068, DA1069 and DA2107 to the west, and DA41 to the southwest.

Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone contains intact, well-preserved archaeological data with the potential to provide significant information about the region's prehistoric and historic chronological sequences, cultural patterns, and environmental conditions under which they developed and evolved. Site deposits have the potential to yield important information on the cultural and environmental history of Southeast Florida.

Based on these statements and all supporting evidence, the Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation recommends the designation of Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone.

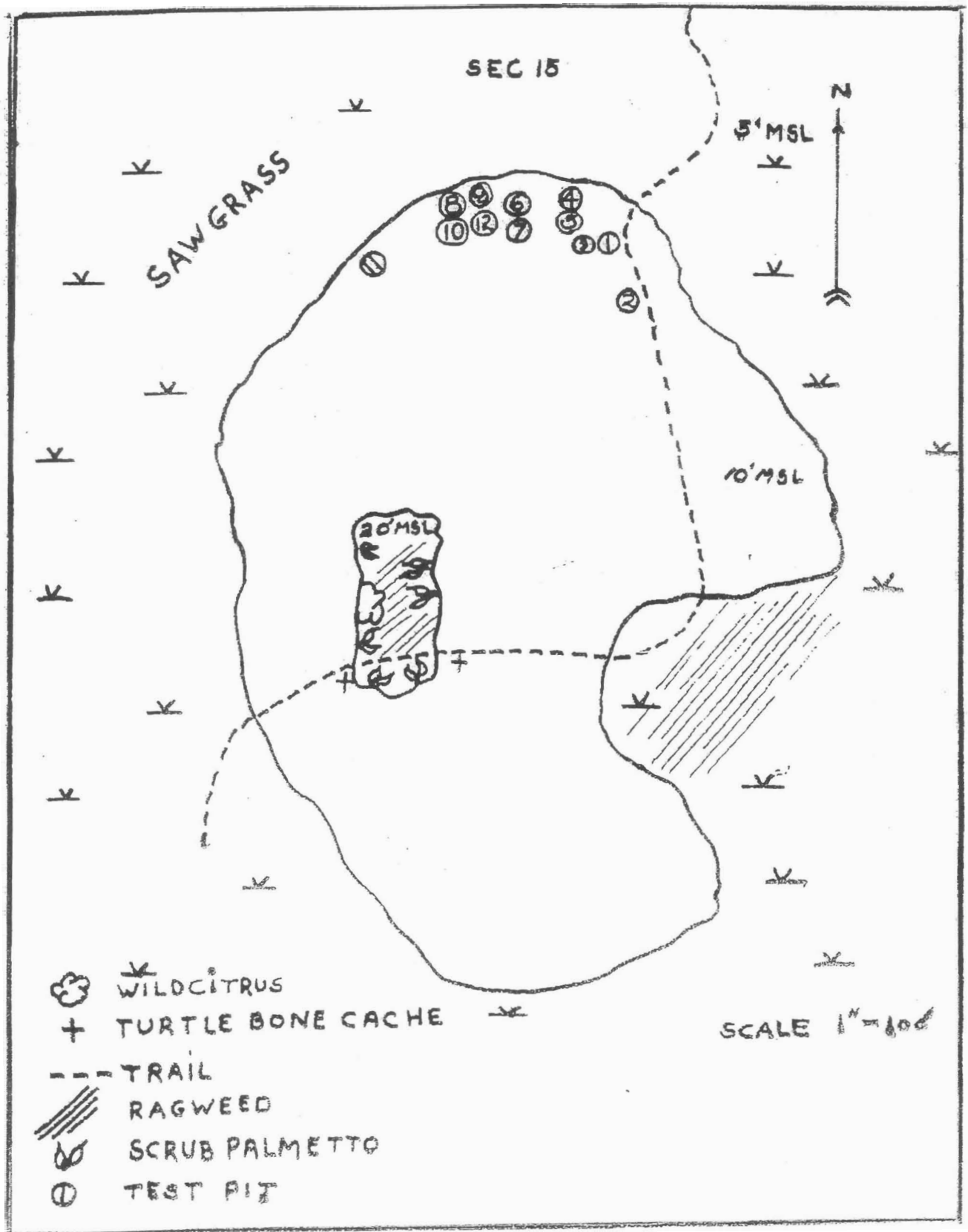


Figure 3. Sketch of Madden's Hammock by Dan Laxon (1957).

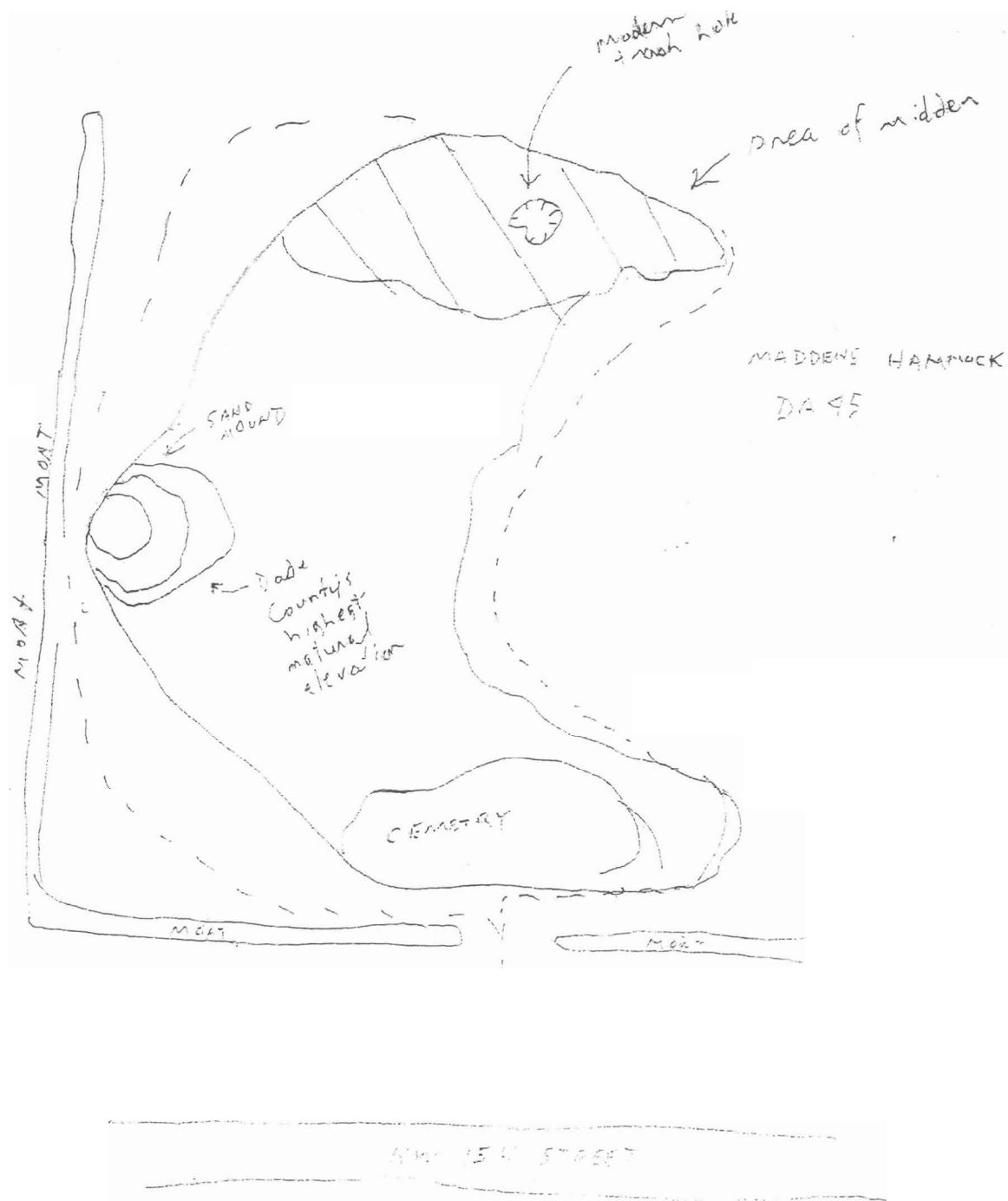
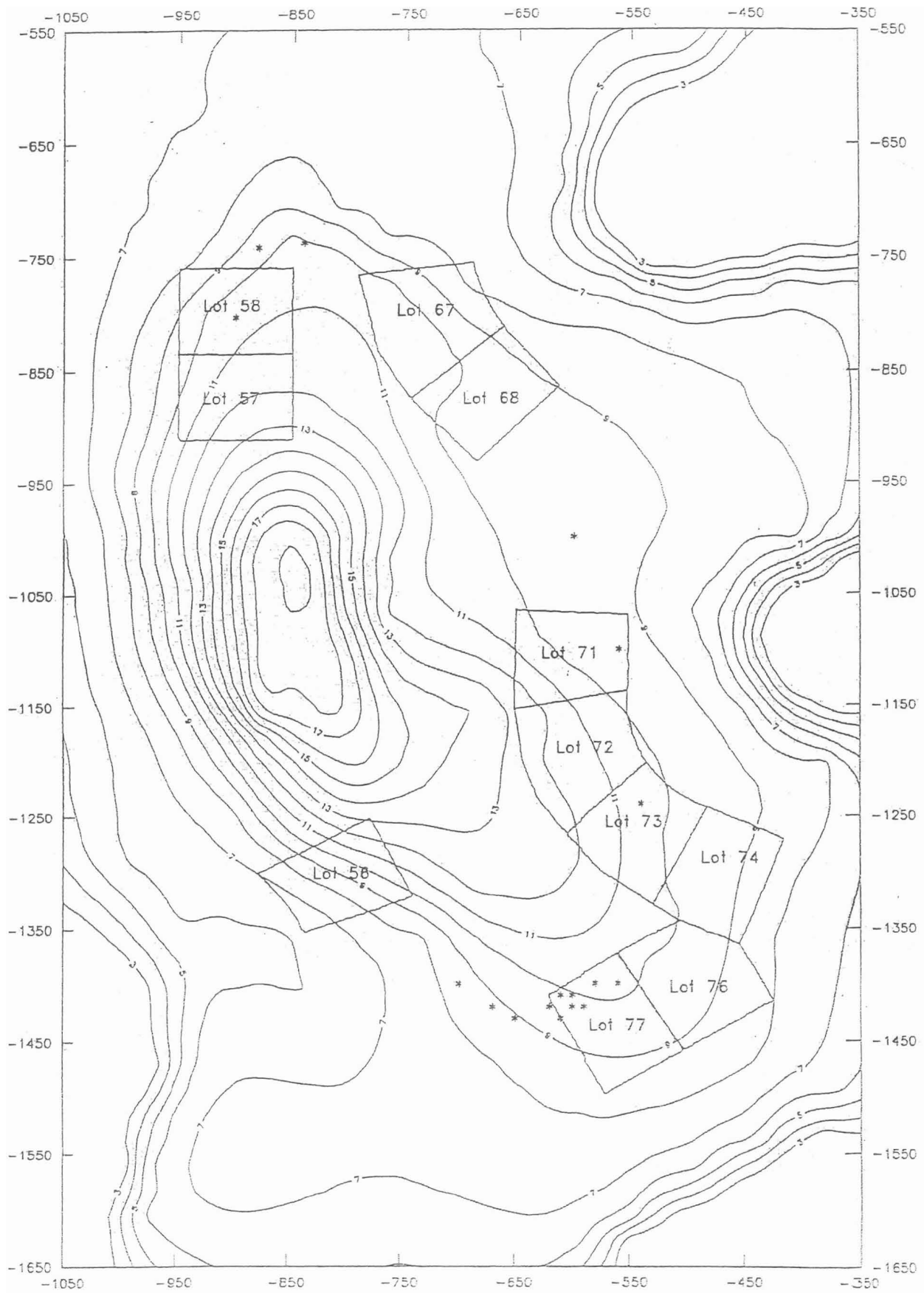


Figure 4. Sketch of DA45 by Robert Carr. Madden's Hammock Site File, Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation.



8Da45: Location of Tests with Human Bone

Figure 5. Contour Map of DA 45 by John Gifford (1989).



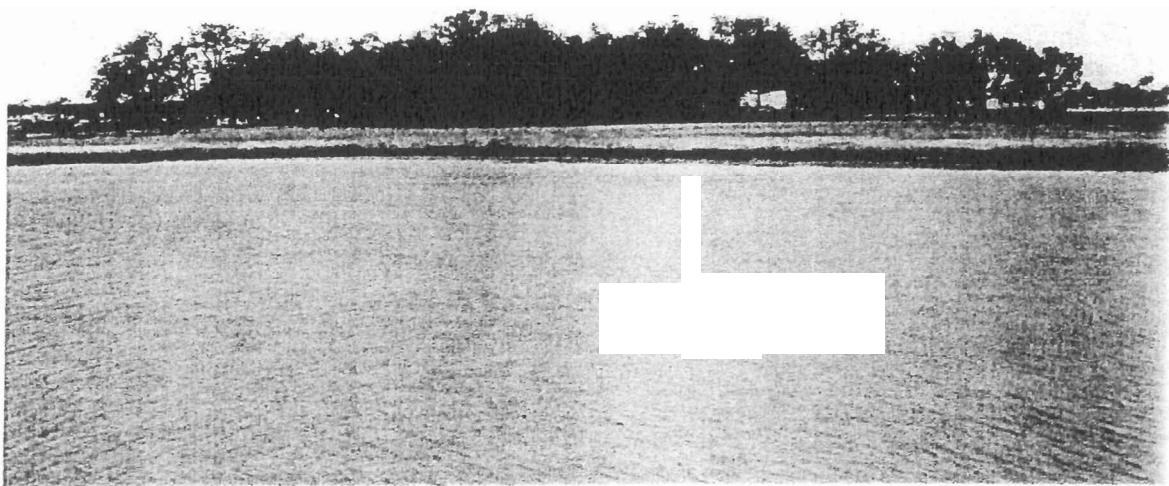
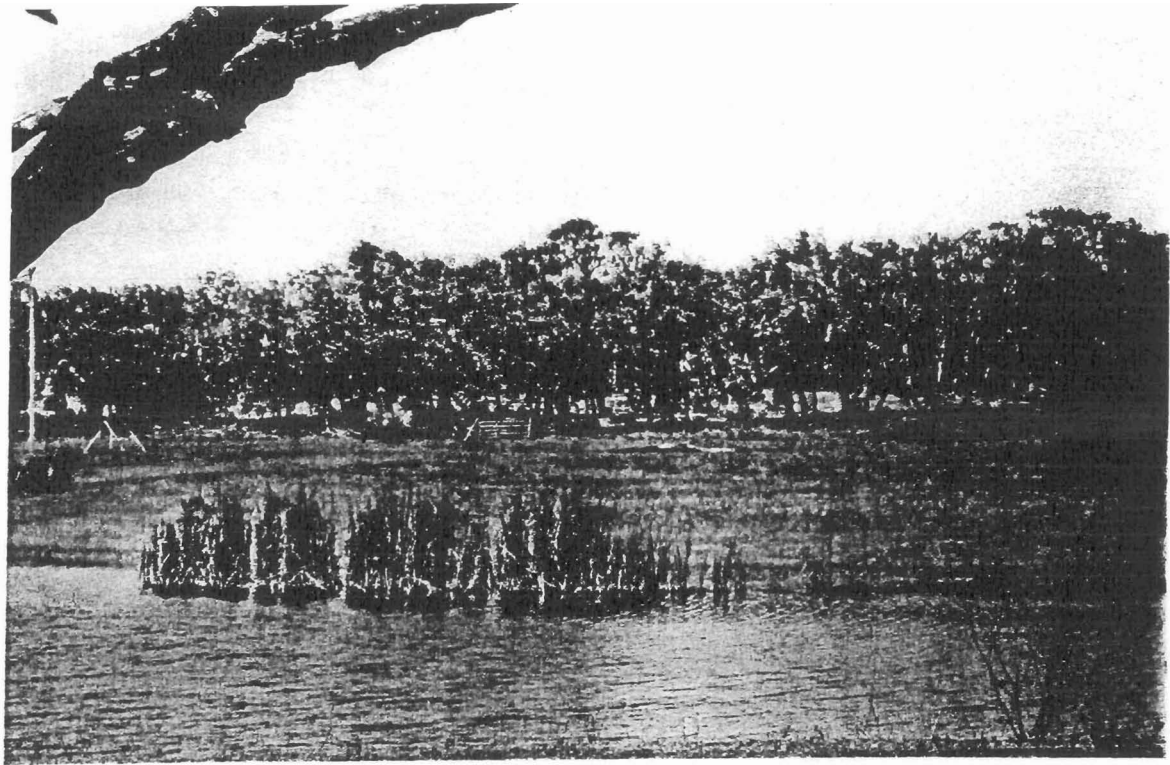
## **CURRENT CONDITION AND PRESERVATION QUALITY**

When last observed on June 7, 2006 by the author, the parcel appeared to be in a well-preserved state.

Carr states that, “the Madden’s site is among the best known archaeological resources in Dade County” (1981b:48). Carr also adds that, “a large quantity of undisturbed subsurface data still remains in the midden” (1981b:48).

Gifford states that the midden is so large that, “undisturbed portions are thought to still exist” (1989).

The preservation quality and significance of the site make it eligible for local designation and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.



Top: Figure 6. Madden's Hammock, Southwest Quadrant. Facing Northeast.

Bottom: Figure 7. Madden's Hammock. Facing South.

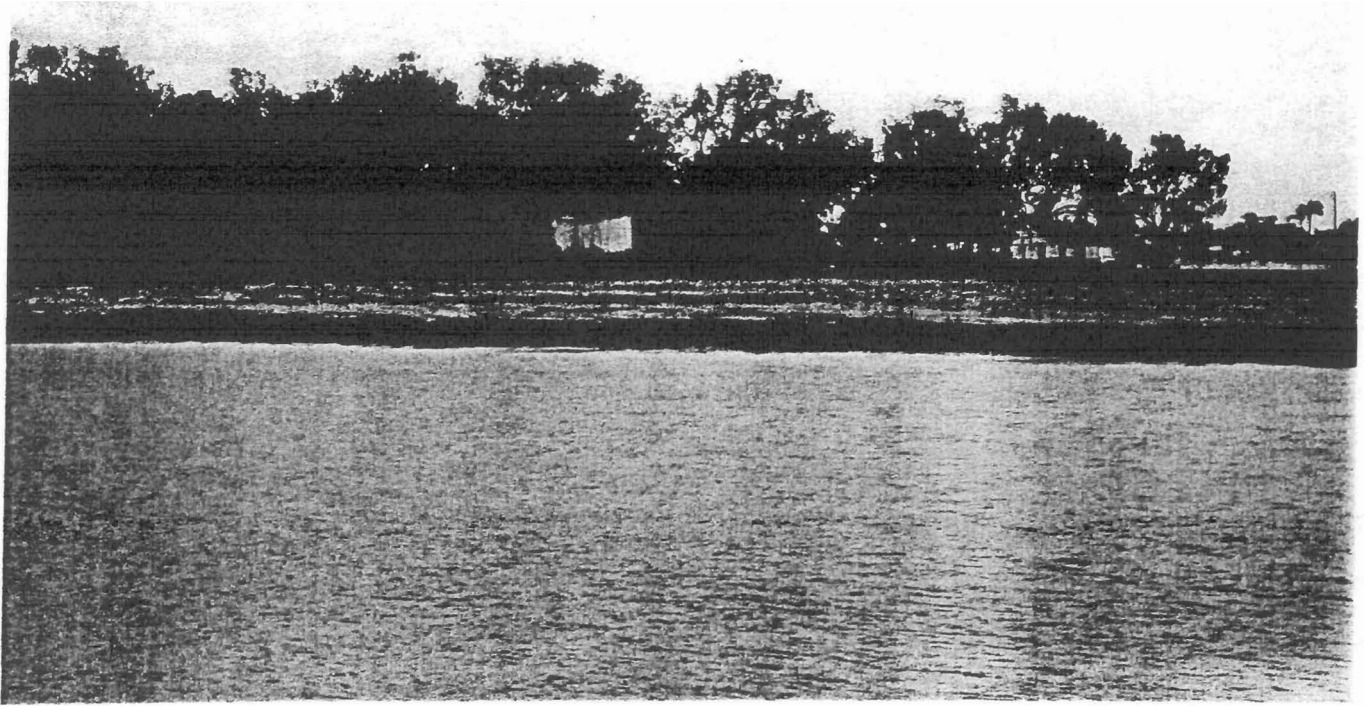


Figure 8. North Midden Area, Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone. Facing South.

## CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION

The Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone designation is based on the following criteria of Section 16A-10 the Miami-Dade Historic Preservation Ordinance (81.13):

(a) *Are associated with distinctive elements of the cultural, social, political, economic, scientific, religious, prehistoric and architectural history that have contributed to the pattern of history in the community, Dade County, south Florida, the State or the nation;*  
*or*

(d) *Have yielded, or are likely to yield information in history or prehistory;*

The Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone meets the requirements of criteria "a" and "d" of Section 16A-10 of the Miami-Dade County Historical Preservation Code and is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

## STANDARDS FOR CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS/TO DIG

The Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone would be subject to preservation and/or mitigation requirements as determined by the Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation, if the site were ever to be subjected to ground disturbing activities. These would be concurrent with, or in addition to, cultural resource protection requirements that would currently be imposed by the Florida Division of Historical Resources. Archaeological monitoring by an approved professional archaeologist will be required during all ground disturbing activities.

The reporting standards for any archaeological research conducted on the site shall generally follow *Florida Administrative Code Chapter 1A-46* (Archaeological Report Standards and Guidelines as interpreted by the Miami-Dade County Office of Historic Preservation). Additionally, because of the high probability of locating additional unmarked prehistoric human burials within the site's boundaries, *Florida Statute Section 872.05* (Florida's Unmarked Human Burial Act) and *Florida Administrative Code Chapter 1A-44* (Procedures for Reporting and Determining Jurisdiction over Unmarked Human Burials) shall be applicable to any discovery of such remains.

**STAFF RECOMMENDATION:** Staff recommends designation of the Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone based on the archaeological, historical, and religious significance of the site.

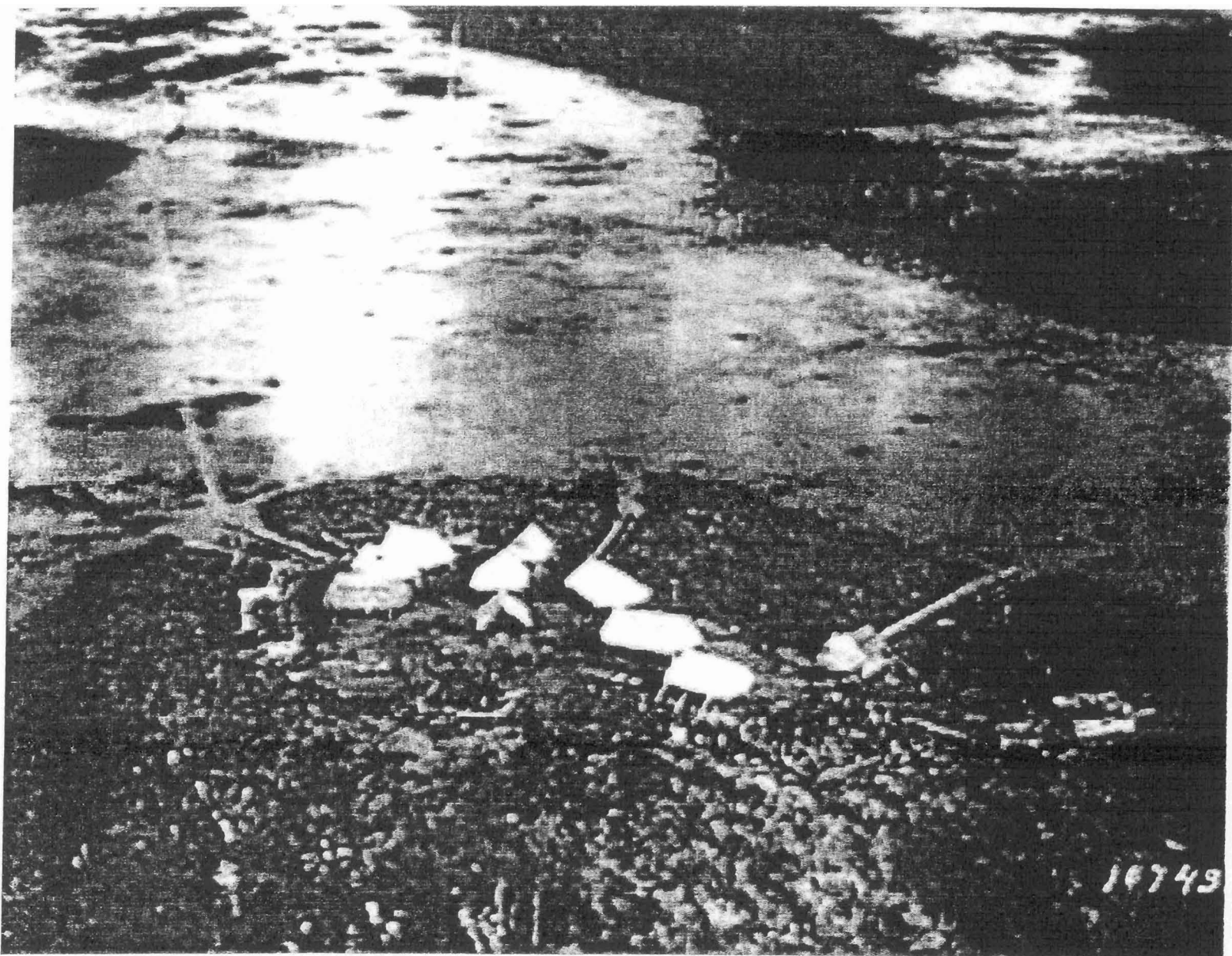


Figure 9. Typical Seminole Tree Island Village (ca. AD1900). Courtesy Historical Museum of Southern Florida.

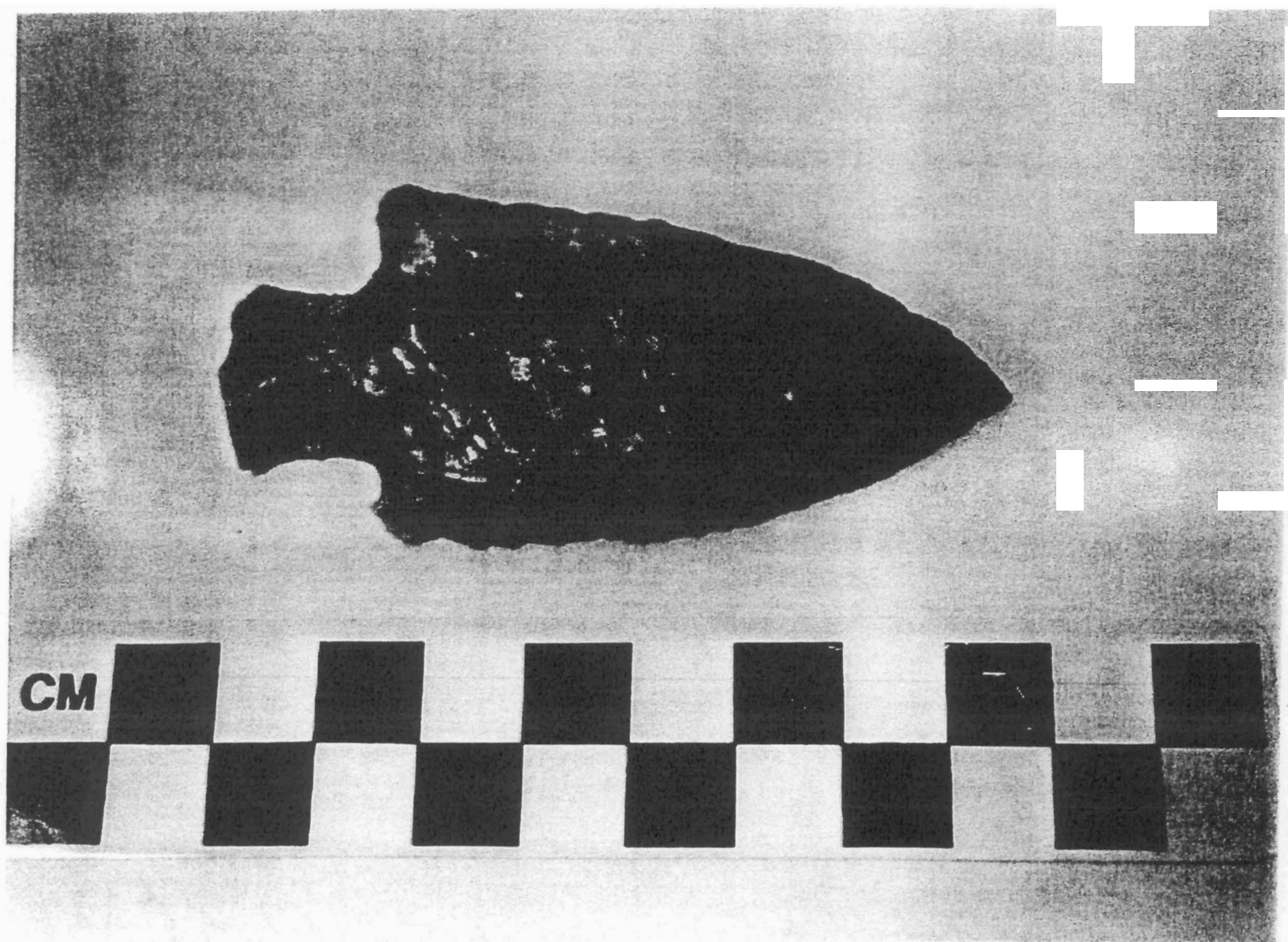


Figure 10. Culbreath Point, Late Archaic Period (ca. 2300BC). Courtesy Historical Museum of Southern Florida.



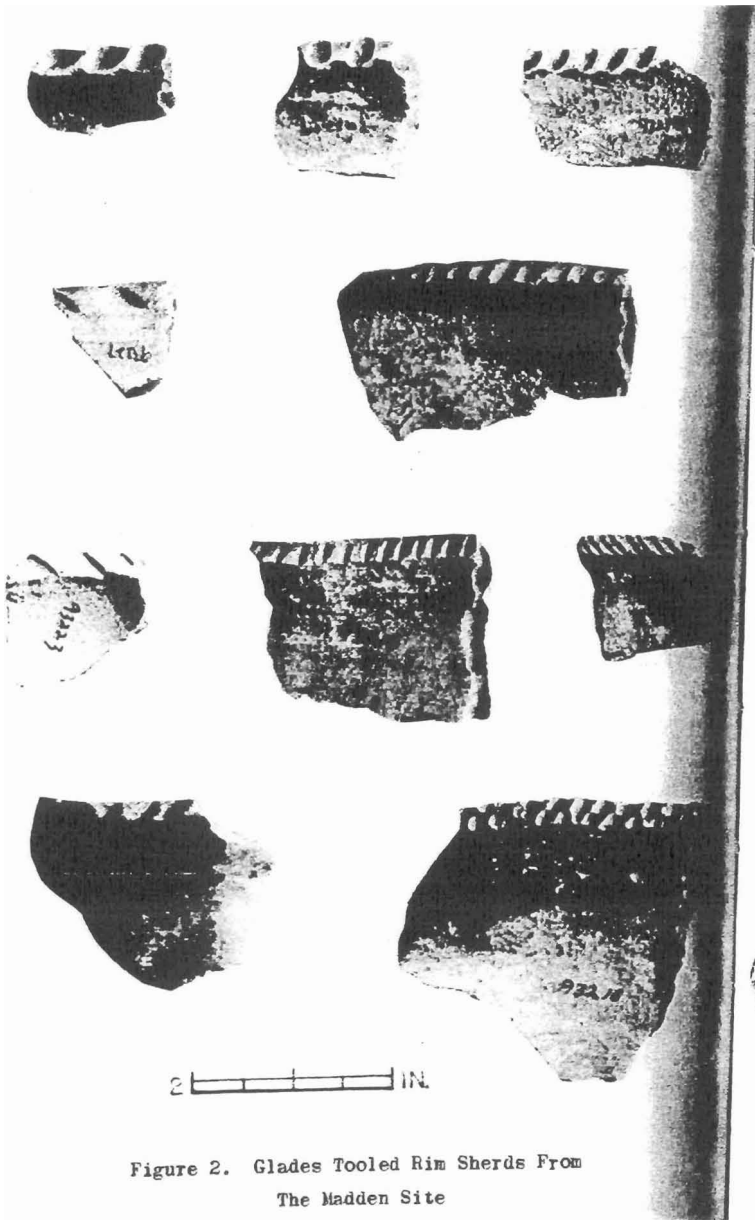


Figure 2. Glades Tooled Rim Sherds From  
The Madden Site

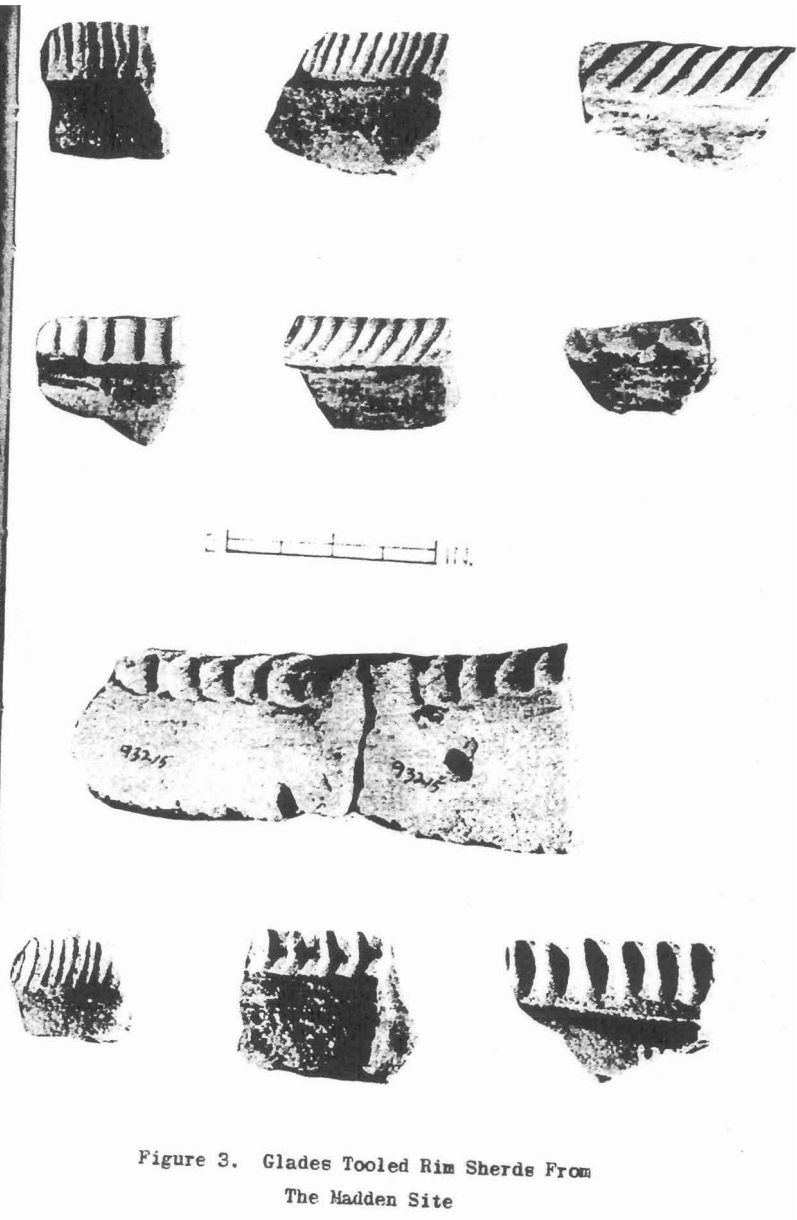


Figure 3. Glades Tooled Rim Sherds From  
The Madden Site

Figure 11. Samples of Glades Tooled Rim Sherds from DA45 (Laxon, 1957).

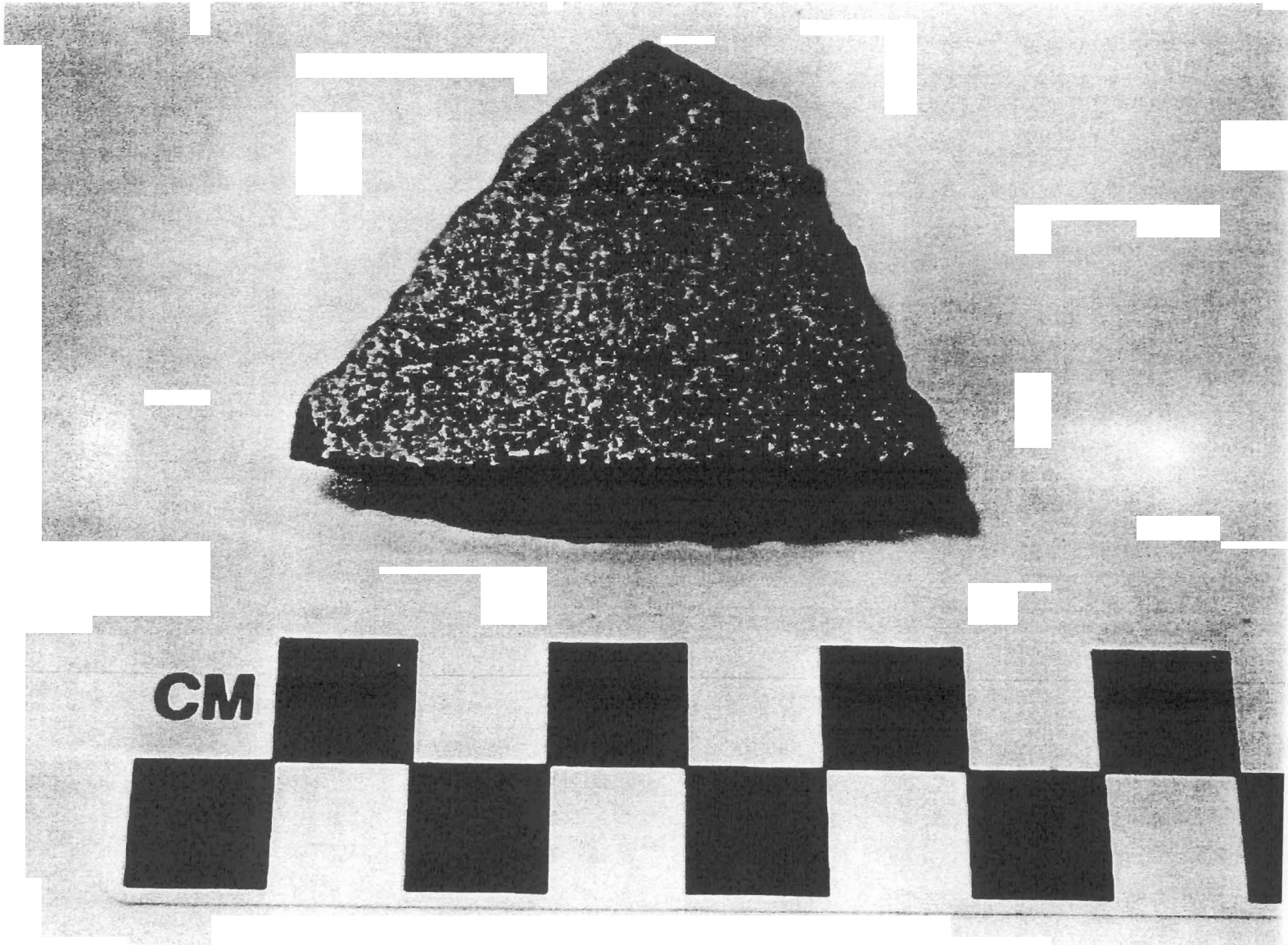
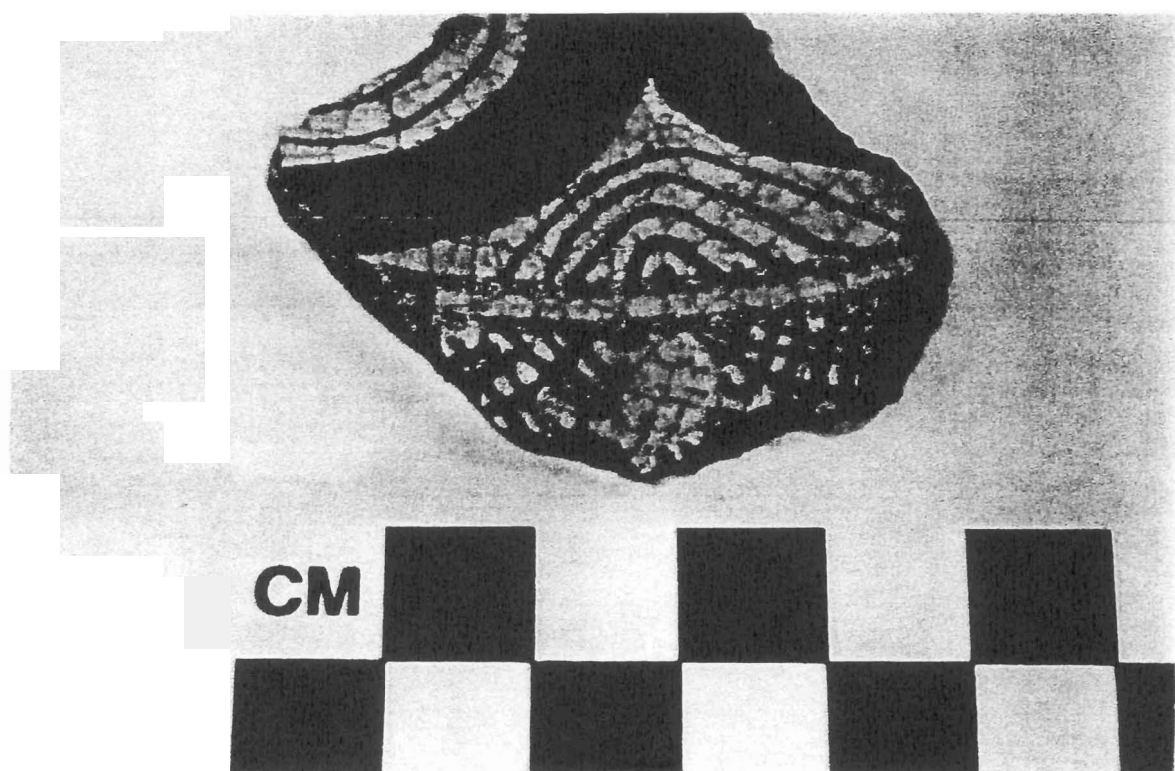


Figure 12. Spanish Olive Jar Sherd from DA45 (AD1450-AD1900). Courtesy Historical Museum of Southern Florida.



Figures 13 and 14. Puebla Polychrome, Puebla, Mexico (AD1650-1725). Courtesy Historical Museum of Southern Florida.

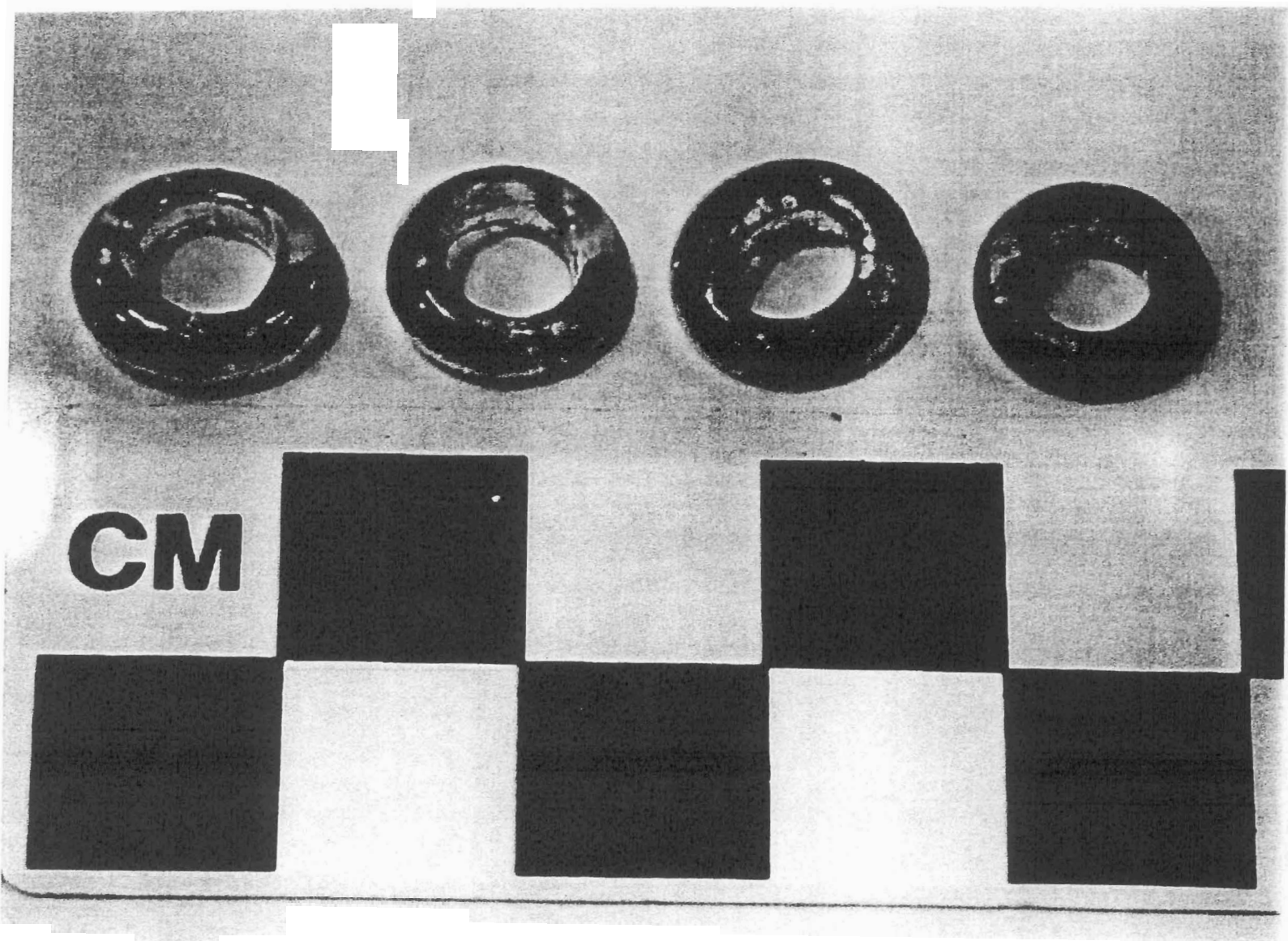
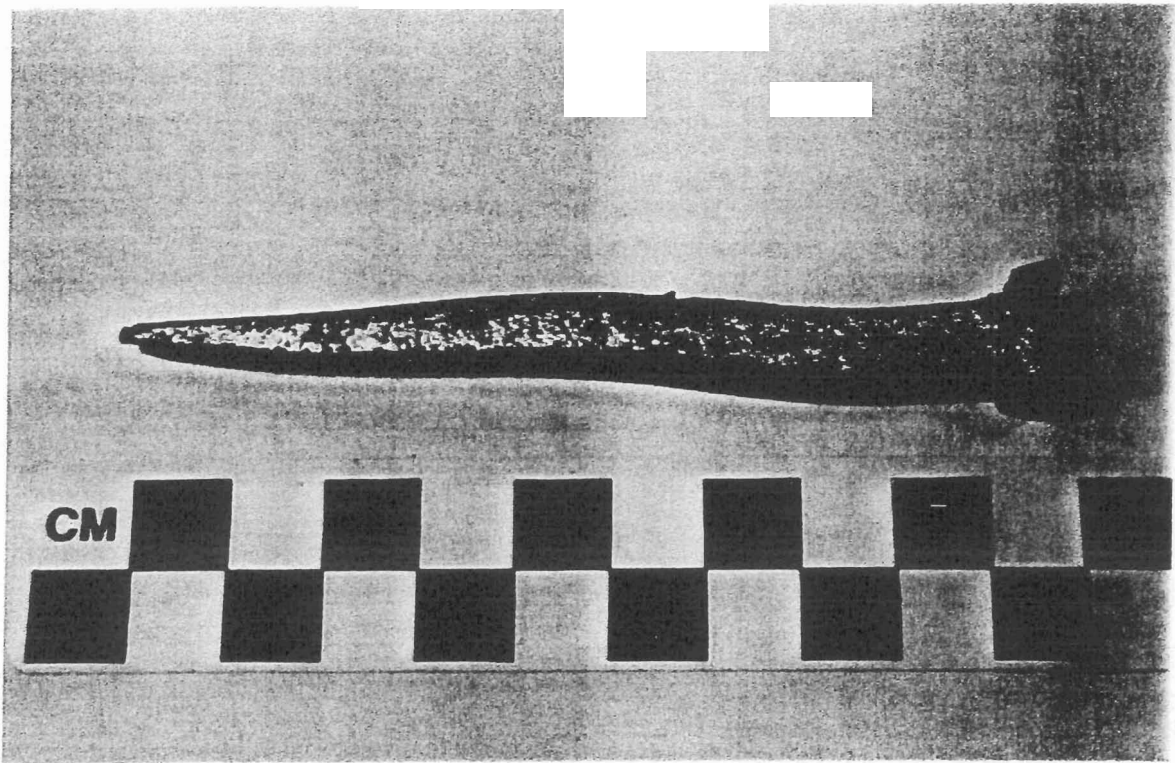


Figure 15. St. Augustine Amber Wire Wound Beads (18th Century). Courtesy Historical Museum of Southern Florida.





Top:Figure 16.Brass Ship Spike(18th Century). Historical Museum of Southern Florida.

Bottom:Figure 17. Musket Balls. Seminole War Period (AD1835-1842, AD1855-1858).  
Courtesy Historical Museum of Southern Florida.

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Schwadron, Margo

2005

*Archaeological Investigations of Eastern Everglades Tree Island Sites, Everglades National Park.* Paper Presented at the 2005 Florida Anthropological Society Meeting, Gainesville, Florida, May 14.



## **Appendix 1: Conditions of Designation**

1) No ground disturbing activities will be conducted within the archaeological zone boundaries, without first obtaining a Certificate of Appropriateness or Certificate to Dig, pursuant to Chapter 16A of the Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Code.

2) Any removal of weeds within the archaeological zone or 100 feet outside of the archaeological zone boundaries will be conducted with a mower.

3) All ground disturbing activities (other than mowing) occurring 100 feet outside of the archaeological zone boundaries will be subject to monitoring by a professional archaeologist.

4) All working cattle pens and central feeding areas will be placed outside of the archaeological zone boundaries.

5) The County Archaeologist will be allowed to conduct inspections of the site and of all ground disturbing activities by coordinating access to the site with the owner. The County Archaeologist shall provide a minimum of 72 hours written notice to the owner for access to the site, unless access is necessary to enforce provisions of the Code.



**MIAMI-DADE COUNTY  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD**  
STEPHEN P. CLARK CENTER  
111 N. W. FIRST STREET  
SUITE 695  
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33128  
305-375-4958  
Facsimile 305- 372-6394



**CFN 2006R1366999**  
OR Bk 25221 Pgs 3665 - 3668; (4pgs)  
RECORDED 12/26/2006 16:07:05  
HARVEY RUVIN, CLERK OF COURT  
MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

**MIAMI-DADE COUNTY HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD**

**RESOLUTION NO. 06-01**

**Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone Designation**

**WHEREAS**, the Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone contains well-preserved materials of scientific importance representing aboriginal and subsistence patterns over a period of at least 2500 years; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone encompasses prehistoric archaeological resources of local and regional significance; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone contains evidence of trade or contact between the Spanish and Tequesta; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone contains the remains of prehistoric Native Americans; and,

**WHEREAS**, the Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone meets the requirements for designation as described by criteria "a" and "d" of Section 16A-10 (I) of the Miami-Dade County Code; and,

**WHEREAS**, the *Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone Designation Report* dated June 2006 is incorporated by reference; and,

**WHEREAS**, the people of Miami-Dade County desire to protect and preserve those sites of outstanding historical and archaeological character; and,

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,**

1. Madden's Hammock is designated as an archaeological zone pursuant to Chapter 16A-10 of the Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Code.



**MIAMI-DADE COUNTY  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD**  
STEPHEN P. CLARK CENTER  
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305-375-4958  
Facsimile 305- 372-6394

**Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone Designation**

**Resolution No. 06-01**

**Page 2 of 4**

2. The legal description of the Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone is as follows: A portion of the West ½ of the SW ¼ of Section 15, Township 52 South, Range 40 East, lying and being in Miami-Dade County, Florida and being more particularly described as follows: Commence at the SW corner of the SW ¼ of Section 15, Township 52 South, Range 40 East, lying and being in Miami-Dade County, Florida. Thence run N89degrees43'56"E along the South line of the SW ¼ of Section 15, Township 52 South, Range 40 East a distance of 702.16 feet; thence N00degrees16'04"W a distance of 481.52 feet to the Point of Beginning; thence N43degrees15'37"E a distance of 181.46 feet; thence N17degrees09'29"W a distance of 149.27 feet; thence N06degrees37'52"W a distance of 47.90 feet; thence N22degrees30'42"W a distance of 115.04 feet; thence N27degrees58'33"E a distance of 159.55 feet; thence N27degrees56'45"W a distance of 59.15 feet; thence N68degrees01'42"W a distance of 106.04 feet; thence N46degrees40'57"W a distance of 127.11 feet; thence N69degrees20'00"W a distance of 150.32 feet; thence S77degrees34'39"W a distance of 149.42 feet; thence S09degrees39'40"W a distance of 152.09 feet; thence S02degrees13'38"W a distance of 165.35 feet; thence S13degrees34'10"E a distance of 97.70 feet; thence S25degrees53'09"E a distance of 121.31 feet; thence S40degrees46'50"E a distance of 86.07 feet; thence S53degrees11'42"E a distance of 88.02 feet; thence S59degrees57'10"E a distance of 264.43 feet to the Point of Beginning.

3. The Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone designation will be subject to the following conditions:

a) No ground disturbing activities will be conducted within the archaeological zone boundaries, without first obtaining a Certificate of Appropriateness or Certificate to Dig, pursuant to Chapter 16A of the Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Code.

b) Any removal of weeds within the archaeological zone or 100 feet outside of the archaeological zone boundaries will be conducted with a mower.

c) All ground disturbing activities (other than mowing) occurring 100 feet outside of the archaeological zone boundaries will be subject to monitoring by a professional archaeologist.



**MIAMI-DADE COUNTY  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD**  
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**Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone Designation**  
**Resolution No. 06-01**  
**Page 3 of 4**

d) All working cattle pens and central feeding areas will be placed outside of the archaeological zone boundaries.

e) The County Archaeologist will be allowed to conduct inspections of the site and of all ground disturbing activities by coordinating access to the site with the owner. The County Archaeologist shall provide a minimum of 72 hours written notice to the owner for access to the site, unless access is necessary to enforce provisions of the Code.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Alberta W. Godfrey".

Alberta Godfrey, Chair  
Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board

Dec. 20, 2006  
Date

Prepared by:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ivan A. Rodriguez".  
Ivan A. Rodriguez, Director  
Office of Historic Preservation



**MIAMI-DADE COUNTY  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD**  
STEPHEN P. CLARK CENTER  
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MIAMI, FLORIDA 33128  
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Facsimile 305- 372-6394


**Madden's Hammock Archaeological Zone Designation  
Resolution No. 06-01  
Page 4 of 4**

| <u>Board Members</u>   | <u>Vote</u> | <u>Board Members</u>   | <u>Vote</u> |
|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Adriana Cantillo       | absent      | Armando Gutierrez, Jr. | yes         |
| Ruth Campbell          | yes         | Hyacinth O. Johnson    | absent      |
| Richard Cohen          | yes         | Robert L. Mckinney     | yes         |
| Paul George            | absent      | JoEllen Phillips       | yes         |
| Alberta Godfrey, Chair | yes         | Enid Pinkney           | yes         |

**STATE OF FLORIDA  
COUNTY OF MIAMI-DADE**

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me on Wednesday, December 20, 2006 by Alberta Godfrey, Chair, Miami-Dade County Historic Preservation Board.

  
David J. Hertzberg

 David J. Hertzberg  
My Commission DD267682  
Expires January 09, 2008

Personally Known Yes  
OR Produced Identification N/A Type of Identification Produced N/A.