Thousands of years before the arrival of Europeans, South Florida was primarily inhabited by a Native American tribe known as the Tequesta. Archaeological studies conducted in 1975 suggest that between 2500 BCE and 1700, the Tequesta inhabited modern-day Arch Creek Park in North Miami. They discovered pottery, conch tools, and other artifacts that likely belonged to the Tequesta, many of which are on display today in the park’s nature center. The park is home to a native tropical hardwood hammock—an elevated and dense forest with a variety of broad-leaf and hardwood trees. It’s also home to a replica of the natural limestone bridge. (The original collapsed in 1973.) Through a variety of interactive activities and inquiry-based learning strategies, students will examine plants and artifacts to understand the history of the park and the importance of preserving it.
The original limestone bridge in 1920.