

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY
FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE (SR 91)
FROM SOUTH OF KISSIMMEE PARK ROAD
TO US 192 (M.P. 238.5 to M.P. 242.5)
OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Financial Project ID: 441224-1-22-01

ETDM No.: 14329

County Section No.: 92471000

Prepared for:

**Florida's Turnpike Enterprise
P.O. Box 613069
Ocoee, Florida 34761**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), Florida's Turnpike Enterprise (FTE) is performing a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate alternatives for the widening of Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) from south of Kissimmee Park Road to south of US 192 in Osceola County. The project was evaluated through FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process as project #14329. An ETDM *Programming Screen Summary Report* containing comments from the Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT) was published in October 2017. The ETAT evaluated the project's effects on natural, physical, cultural, social and economic resources. Upon completion, this study will meet all requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) as administered by the Florida Department of Transportation – Office of Environmental Management (OEM) and the requirements of state laws.

The purpose of this Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) is to locate and identify any cultural resources within the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This survey is in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-655, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, effective August 2004), as well as Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)*, Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*, and Florida's Coastal Management Program. All work was performed in accordance with the standards outlined in Part 2, Chapter 8 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the FDOT's *PD&E Manual* (FDOT 2019), and the standards and guidelines contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual: Module 3* (Florida Division of Historical Resources [FDHR] 2003). Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

As defined in 36 CFR Part § 800.16(d), and recognized by *FS* 267, the APE is the "geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." The archaeological APE was defined as the footprint of the corridor, the new Nolte Road alignment, and the pond sites. The historical APE includes the archaeological APE and parcels within a 500-foot buffer that extends from the centerline of Florida's Turnpike (Toll Road). The archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys were conducted in October 2019.

A review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) indicated that one archaeological site has been recorded within the APE. This resource, 8OS01772, was described as a lithic scatter and determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Given the known patterns of settlement and the amount of disturbance in the area, the APE was considered to have a low probability for archaeological site occurrence, mainly due to the amount of disturbance that has occurred within the APE. As a result of the archaeological field investigations, consisting of surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing, no new archaeological sites were discovered and no evidence of the previously recorded site was found.

A review of the FMSF and the NRHP indicated that no historic resources were previously recorded within the APE; however, segments of two historic linear resources were previously recorded outside of the APE. These include the St. Cloud Canal (C-31) (8OS02752) and the Canoe Creek Road Ditch (8OS01927). Within approximately one-half mile of the APE, a segment of the St. Cloud Canal (C-31) (8OS02752) was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2014. In addition, several segments of the Canoe Creek Road Ditch (8OS01927) were evaluated and determined ineligible

for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. A review of relevant historic United States Geographical Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Osceola County Property Appraiser's website data revealed the potential for ten new historic resources 45 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1974) within the APE (Scarborough 2019).

Historic/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of ten new historic resources (8OS02991 – 8OS03000); and the identification and re-evaluation of two previously recorded historic linear resources (8OS01927 and 8OS02752) within the APE. These include nine buildings (8OS02991-8OS02999), one concrete stringer bridge/FDOT Bridge No. 920044 (8OS03000), and two linear resources (8OS02752; 8OS01927). Of the nine buildings, three are Masonry Vernacular style (8OS02991, 8OS02992, 8OS02993) and six are Ranch style (8OS02994, 8OS02995, 8OS02996, 8OS02997, 8OS02998, 8OS02999) buildings constructed between circa (ca.) 1948 and ca. 1974. The concrete stringer -multibeam bridge (8OS03000) was constructed in ca. 1963 to cross the Florida Turnpike.

Out of the twelve identified historic resources, eleven appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district (8OS01927, 8OS02991 – 8OS03000). These resources are common examples of their respective architectural and engineering styles without significant historical associations; therefore, none appear eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, the segment of St. Cloud Canal (C-31) (8OS02752) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP. The St. Cloud Canal (C-31) (8OS02752) is significant under Criterion A for early drainage efforts in the Kissimmee Basin and its association with the overall draining of south Florida. The drainage canal had a significant impact on the safety and agriculture of the surrounding area, as well as allowing settlement to occur within the area. Although the canal has been altered over time, it also appears significant under Criterion C in the area of Engineering as an example of a nineteenth-century canal. Alterations that have taken place on the canal allow the resource to continue performing its intended role as a drainage canal in the Kissimmee Basin and associated Chain of Lakes within the Lake Okeechobee Watershed.

Based on these data, there are no archaeological sites that are listed, determined eligible, or that appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP within the APE. Of the twelve historic resources identified during the historic field survey, one historic resource, the St. Cloud Canal (C-31) (8OS02752), appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the areas of Agriculture and Engineering. The proposed Alternative 2 alignment in the area of the St. Cloud Canal consists of roadway widening from the existing 4-lane section (2-lanes in each direction) to an 8-lane section (4-lanes in each direction). The proposed alternative will expand two existing bridges (FDOT Bridge No. 920140 & FDOT Bridge No. 920074) that cross the canal by adding four 12-foot lanes (2-lanes in each direction). Overall, the proposed undertaking for Alternative 2 will not result in the removal or destruction of anything significant. In addition, the canal was not used for transportation navigability and the existing bridges do not detract from the canal's significance. Therefore, it appears that the undertaking will have *no adverse effect* on the historic resource.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1.0 INTRODUCTION | 1-1 |
| 1.1 Project Description | 1-1 |
| 1.1 Purpose | 1-1 |
| 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING..... | 2-1 |
| 2.1 Project Location | 2-1 |
| 2.2 Physiography and Geology | 2-4 |
| 2.3 Soils and Vegetation..... | 2-5 |
| 2.4 Paleoenvironmental Considerations | 2-7 |
| 3.0 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY | 3-1 |
| 3.1 Paleoindian | 3-2 |
| 3.2 Archaic | 3-3 |
| 3.3 Formative | 3-5 |
| 3.4 Mississippian..... | 3-6 |
| 3.5 Colonialism | 3-7 |
| 3.6 Territorial and Statehood..... | 3-8 |
| 3.7 Civil War and Aftermath..... | 3-11 |
| 3.8 Twentieth Century..... | 3-13 |
| 3.9 Project APE Specifics | 3-15 |
| 4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS | 4-1 |
| 4.1 Background Research and Literature Review | 4-1 |
| 4.2 Archaeological Considerations..... | 4-1 |
| 4.3 Historical Considerations | 4-5 |
| 4.4 Field Methodology | 4-6 |
| 4.5 Unexpected Discoveries | 4-7 |
| 4.6 Laboratory Methods and Curation | 4-7 |
| 5.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS..... | 5-1 |
| 5.1 Archaeological | 5-1 |
| 5.2 Historical/Architectural..... | 5-1 |
| 5.3 Conclusions | 5-17 |
| 6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY | 6-1 |
| APPENDIXES | |
| Appendix A | Research Design & Survey Methodology |
| Appendix B | Florida Master Site File Forms |
| Appendix C | Survey Log |
| Appendix D | SHPO Concurrence Letter |

LIST OF FIGURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS

| <u>Figure</u> | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| Figure 1.1. Location of the project APE, Osceola County. | 1-2 |
| Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the APE..... | 2-2 |
| Figure 2.2. Soil types within the APE. | 2-6 |
| Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions..... | 3-1 |
| Figure 3.2. 1844 and 1848 Plat showing the APE..... | 3-10 |
| Figure 3.3. 1944 aerial photos showing the APE. | 3-16 |
| Figure 3.4. 1984 aerial photo showing the APE..... | 3-17 |
| Figure 4.1. Location of the previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the project APE. | 4-2 |
| Figure 4.2. Distribution of sites by elevation (ft amsl)..... | 4-3 |
| Figure 5.1. Location of the shovel tests and newly and previously recorded resources within the APE. | 5-2 |
| Figure 5.2. Location of the shovel tests and newly and previously recorded resources within the APE. | 5-3 |
| <u>Table</u> | |
| Table 2.1. Soils within the project APE. | 2-5 |
| Table 4.1. CRAS projects conducted within one half mile of the APE. | 4-1 |
| Table 4.2. Site distance from water source. | 4-3 |
| Table 4.3. Distribution of sites by drainage class and soil type within the Osceola Plain. | 4-4 |
| Table 5.1. List of historic resources identified and evaluated within the APE. | 5-5 |
| <u>Photo</u> | |
| Photo 2.1. North end of APE on the west side of the Turnpike; | 2-1 |
| Photo 2.2. Ditch located along the west side of the Turnpike within the center portion of the APE. | 2-3 |
| Photo 2.3. Vegetation noted within the APE..... | 2-3 |
| Photo 2.4. South view of the APE, east of the Turnpike;..... | 2-4 |
| Photo 2.5. Vegetation noted within the Nolte Road APE..... | 2-4 |
| Photo 5.1. Canoe Creek Road Ditch (8OS01927), looking south. | 5-5 |
| Photo 5.2. St. Cloud Canal (C-31) (8OS02752), looking south. | 5-6 |
| Photo 5.3. 1592 Mickey Johnson Court (8OS02991), looking west. | 5-7 |
| Photo 5.4. 1598 Mickey Johnson Court (8OS02992), looking north. | 5-8 |
| Photo 5.5. 2721 Ames Haven Road (8OS02993), looking northeast. | 5-9 |
| Photo 5.6. 2684 Robin Avenue (8OS02994), looking south. | 5-10 |
| Photo 5.7. 2685 Robin Avenue (8OS02995), looking north. | 5-11 |
| Photo 5.8. 2684 Ellen Avenue (8OS02996), looking south. | 5-12 |
| Photo 5.9. 2685 Ellen Avenue (8OS02997), looking northeast. | 5-13 |
| Photo 5.10. 1484 Patricia Street (8OS02998), looking west. | 5-14 |
| Photo 5.11. 1480 Patricia Street (8OS02999), looking west. | 5-15 |
| Photo 5.12. CR 525 Bridge over Florida Turnpike (FDOT 920044) (8OS03000), looking southeast..... | 5-16 |
| Photo 5.13. CR 525 Bridge over Florida Turnpike (FDOT 920044) (8OS03000), looking northwest..... | 5-16 |

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), Florida's Turnpike Enterprise (FTE) is performing a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for the widening of Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) from south of Kissimmee Park Road to south of US 192 in Osceola County. The project consists of widening Florida's Turnpike, a major evacuation route for Central and Southeast Florida, by adding general toll lanes in each direction within the project limits. FTE identified the need to widen this portion of Florida's Turnpike to accommodate future traffic volumes of freight and passenger vehicles linked to projected growth in population and employment for the year 2045. FTE anticipates that the majority of the improvements will be within the existing FDOT right-of-way (ROW). This study also included seven pond sites. The proposed improvements for the corridor widening will be Alternative 2 which is described below.

Alternative 2 – New Interchange at New Nolte Road Extension Alternative 2 will add capacity to Florida's Turnpike from south of Kissimmee Park Road to US 192. The roadway will be widened from the existing 4-lane section (2-lanes in each direction) to an ultimate 8-lane section (4-lanes in each direction). This alternative has a proposed new interchange between Florida's Turnpike and an extension of W. New Nolte Road, located approximately 3,000-ft north of Kissimmee Park Road. The existing ramps at the Kissimmee Park Road interchange will be removed, however the overpass will remain for local access. The proposed interchange features a diverging diamond configuration, which offers improved capacity with a smaller footprint. Secondary direct connections between Florida's Turnpike and Old Canoe Creek Road will be located approximately 4,000-feet south of Kissimmee Park Road. The alternative also includes a proposed southbound on-ramp from US 192 at the location of the existing US 192 partial interchange.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) is to locate and identify any cultural resources within the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This survey is in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-655, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, effective August 2004), as well as Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)*, Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*, and Florida's Coastal Management Program. All work was performed in accordance with the standards outlined in Part 2, Chapter 8 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the FDOT's *PD&E Manual* (FDOT 2019), and the standards and guidelines contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual: Module 3* (Florida Division of Historical Resources [FDHR] 2003). Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

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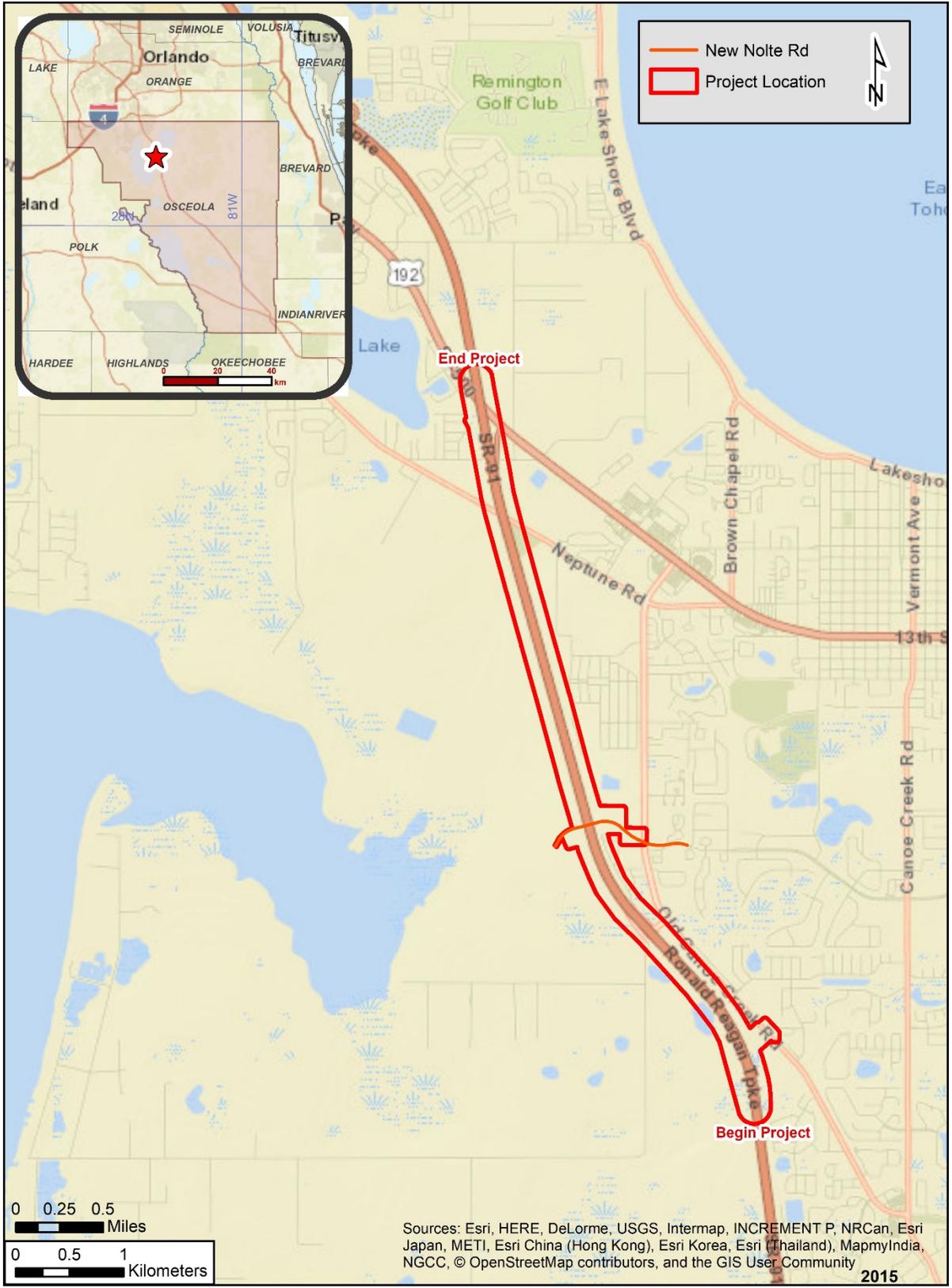


Figure 1.1. Location of the project APE, Osceola County.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environmental factors such as geology, topography, relative elevation, soils, vegetation, and water resources are important in determining where pre-colonial and historic period archaeological sites are likely to be located. These variables influenced what types of resources were available for utilization in each area. This, in turn, influenced decisions regarding settlement location and land-use patterns. Because of the influence of the local environmental factors upon the pre-colonial period populations, a discussion of the effective environment is included.

2.1 Project Location

The APE is located in Section 32 of Township 25 South, Range 30 East and Sections 5, 8, 9, 16, 21, and 22 of Township 26 South, Range 30 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1977a, 1977b) and extends from south of Kissimmee Park Road to south of US 192 in Osceola County, including pond sites and a roadway extension (**Figure 2.1**). Within the APE, some of the natural vegetation remains but much has been replaced and the landscape altered due to the building of the Turnpike, utilities, ditching, and development in general. **Photos 2.1 through 2.5** are representative of what the area within the APE looks like today.



Photo 2.1. North end of APE on the west side of the Turnpike; note utilities and the artificial rise where the Turnpike is located.

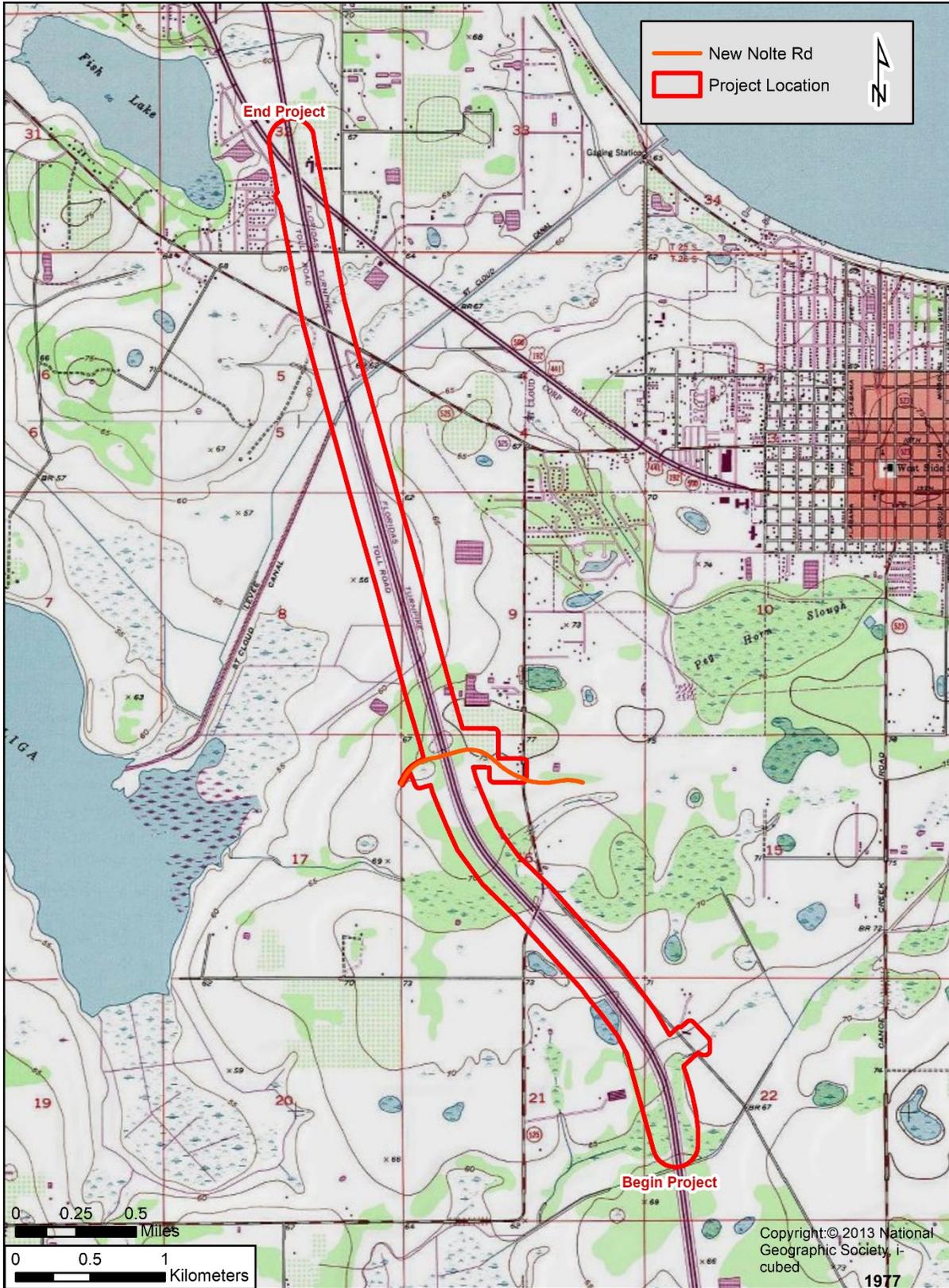


Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the APE.



Photo 2.2. Ditch located along the west side of the Turnpike within the center portion of the APE.



Photo 2.3. Vegetation noted within the APE.



Photo 2.4. South view of the APE, east of the Turnpike; note drainage area and artificial buildup of the Turnpike.



Photo 2.5. Vegetation noted within the Nolte Road APE.

2.2 Physiography and Geology

The property is within the Midpeninsular geomorphic zone, which is characterized by discontinuous highlands forming sub-parallel ridges separated by broad valleys that roughly parallel the coast (White 1970). More specifically, the property is situated on the Osceola Plain (Scott 1978).

The Plain is a broad, flat area of low, local relief. The area’s surface lithology consists of medium fine sand and silt (Scott 1978). Geologically, the area is underlain undifferentiated Pleistocene and Holocene sediments (Scott 2001; Scott et al. 2001). Elevation of the property is between 60-65 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl).

2.3 Soils and Vegetation

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Savanna property occurs within Smyrna-Myakka-Immokalee soil association, which is characterized by nearly level, poorly drained soils of the flatwoods and scattered depressions, low sloughs, and poorly defined drainageways. The native vegetation consists of slash and longleaf pine with an understory of saw palmetto, gallberry, running oak, and pineland threawn. The specific soil types within the project APE are listed in **Table 2.1** and their locations depicted on **Figure 2.2** (Readle 1979; USDA 2015).

Table 2.1. Soils within the project APE.

| SOIL TYPE/SLOPE | DRAINAGE | SETTING |
|--|---------------|--|
| Adamsville sand, 0-2% | Somewhat poor | Narrow ridges adjacent to sloughs, marshes, and lakes and on low knolls in the flatwoods |
| Basinger fine sand, 0-2% | Poor | Broad flats and sloughs in the flatwoods |
| Basinger fine sand, depressional, 0-1% | Very poor | Shallow depressions and poorly defined drainageways in the flatwoods |
| Delray loamy fine sand, depressional | Very poor | Depressions in the flatwoods and edges of large lakes |
| Immokalee fine sand | Poor | Broad flatwoods |
| Kaliga muck | Very poor | Low flats, freshwater marshes, swamps, and depressions |
| Myakka fine sand, 0-2% | Poor | Flatwoods |
| Narcoossee fine sand, 0-2% | Moderate | Low ridges and knolls in the flatwoods |
| Nittaw muck | Very poor | Drainage ways, swamps, and marshes |
| Ona fine sand | Poor | Broad, flat areas in the flatwoods between swamps and marshes, or in long, narrow bands bordering depressions and drainageways |
| Placid fine sand, depressional | Very poor | Low, wet depressions and swamps in the flatwoods |
| Pomello fine sand, 0-5% | Moderate | Transitional areas between the high sand ridges and the flatwoods and on slight knolls and ridges throughout the flatwoods |
| Riviera fine sand, 0-2% | Poor | Broad, low flats |
| Samsula muck | Very poor | Freshwater marshes and swamps |
| Tavares fine sand, 0-5% | Moderate | Low ridges in the flatwoods |
| Wauchula fine sand | Poor | Broad areas in the flatwoods |

Soils support different vegetative regimes that provide habitats for the local animal population. This would have affected the distribution of essential food resources and play a role in aboriginal site selection. Soils have variable suitability for openland, woodland, and wetland habitats. The habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses, and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. The wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, dove, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail, and sparrow hawk. Immokalee, Ona, and Smyrna sands are rated as fair for openland wildlife habitat. Woodland wildlife habitat includes area of deciduous plants or coniferous plants or both and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, racoon, wild hog, white-tailed deer,

and owl. Immokalee, Ona, and Smyrna sands are rated fair for this type of habitat poor. The habitat for wetland wildlife includes areas of open, marshy, or swampy, shallow water areas. Wildlife in these areas include ducks, egrets, herons, ibis, kingfishers, alligators, mink, and otters. The depressional soils are well suited for wetland habitats (Readle 1979: Table 14).

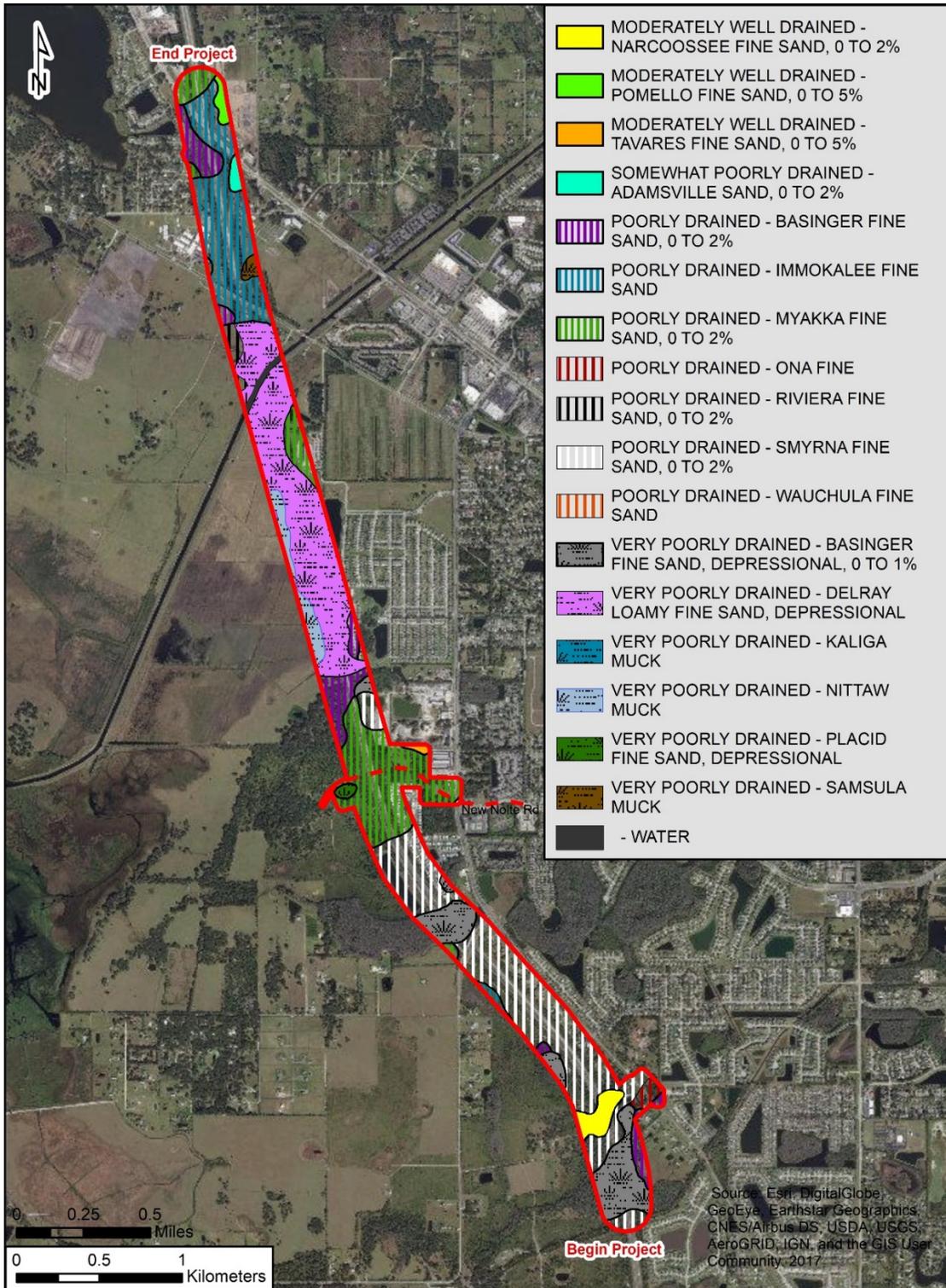


Figure 2.2. Soil types within the APE.

2.4 Paleoenvironmental Considerations

The early environment of the region was different from that seen today. Sea levels were lower, the climate was arid, and fresh water was scarce. An understanding of human ecology during the earliest periods of human occupation in Florida cannot be based on observations of the modern environment because of changes in water availability, botanical communities, and faunal resources. Aboriginal inhabitants would have adapted in response to the environmental changes taking place, which was reflected in settlement patterns, site types, artifact forms, and subsistence economies.

Due to arid conditions between 16,500 and 12,500 years ago, the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent (Dunbar 1981:95). Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). However, the environment was not static. Evidence recovered from the inundated Page-Ladson Site in north Florida has clearly demonstrated that there were two periods of low water tables and dry climatic conditions and two episodes of elevated water tables and wet conditions (Dunbar 2006c).

By 5000 years ago, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions induced a change toward more open vegetation. Southern pine forests replaced the oak savannahs. Extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts and subtropical hardwood forests became established along the southern tip of Florida (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Northern Florida saw an increase in oak species, grasses, and sedges (Carbone 1983). At Lake Annie, in south central Florida, wax myrtle and pine dominated the pollen cores. The assemblage suggests that by this time, a forest dominated by longleaf pine along with cypress swamps and bayheads were present (Watts 1971, 1975). About 5000 years ago, surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to 5 ft above present levels. With the establishment of warmer winters and cooler summers than in the preceding early Holocene, the fire-adapted pine communities prevailed. These depend on the high summer precipitation caused by the thunderstorms and the accompanying lightning strikes to spark the fires (Watts et al. 1996; Watts and Hansen 1994). The increased precipitation also resulted in the formation of the large swamp systems such as the Okefenokee and Everglades (Gleason and Stone 1994). After this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions began to be established.

3.0 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY

A discussion of the regional culture history is included to provide a framework within which to examine the local archaeological and historical record. Archaeological and historic sites are not individual entities but were once part of a dynamic cultural system. As a result, individual sites cannot be adequately examined or interpreted without reference to other sites and resources in the area. The culture history of an area (i.e. the archaeological region) outlines the sequence of archaeological and historical cultures through time. These are defined largely in geographical terms, but also reflect shared environmental and cultural traits. The property is within the East and Central archaeological region Milanich (1994) (Figure 3.1). The Paleoindian, Archaic, Formative, and Mississippian stages have been defined based on material culture traits such as stone tool forms and ceramics, as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns.

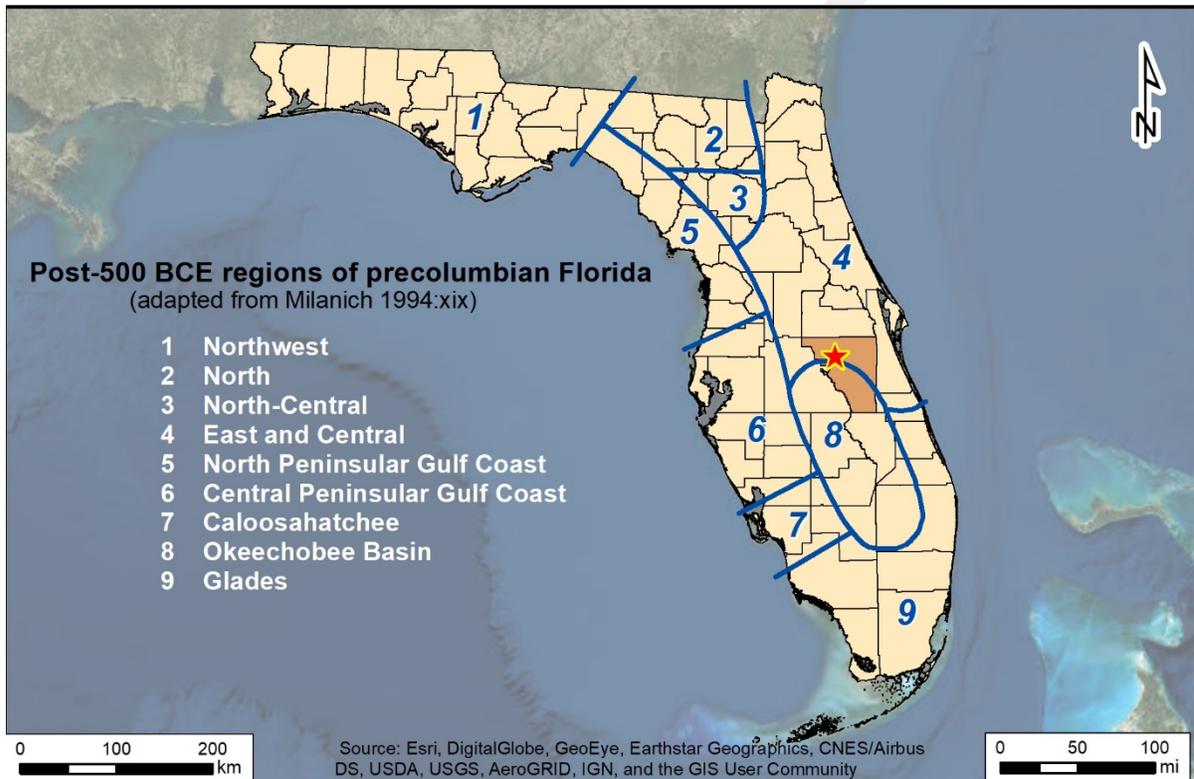


Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions.

The local history of the region is divided into four broad periods based initially upon the major governmental powers. The first period, Colonialism, occurred during the exploration and control of Florida by the Spanish and British from around 1513 until 1821. At that time, Florida became a territory of the U.S. and 21 years later became a State (Territorial and Statehood). The Civil War and Aftermath (1861-1899) period deals with the Civil War, the period of Reconstruction following the war, and the late 1800s, when the transportation systems were dramatically increased and development throughout the state expanded. The Twentieth Century period includes sub-periods defined by important historic events such as the World Wars, the Boom of the 1920s, and the Depression. Each of these periods evidenced differential development and utilization of the region, thus effecting the historic site distribution.

3.1 Paleoindian

The Paleoindian stage is the earliest known cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 12,000 to 7500 BCE (Before Common Era) (Milanich 1994). Archaeological evidence for Paleoindians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped projectile points. The Florida peninsula at that time was quite different than today. In general, the climate was cooler and drier with vegetation typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas (Milanich 1994:40). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 130-200 ft below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Faught 2004). Thus, many of these sites have been inundated (cf., Faught and Donoghue 1997).

The Paleoindian period has been sub-divided into three horizons based upon characteristic stone tool forms (Austin 2001). Traditionally, it is believed that the Clovis Horizon (10,500-9000 BCE) represents the initial occupation of Florida and is defined by the presence of the fluted Clovis points. These are more common in north Florida. However, recent work, may indicate that Suwannee and Simpson points are contemporary with or predate Clovis (Dunbar 2006a; Stanford 1991).

The Suwannee Horizon (9000-8500 BCE) is the best known of the three Paleoindian horizons. The lanceolate-shaped, unfluted Simpson and Suwannee projectile points are diagnostic of this time (Bullen 1975; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Purdy 1981). The Suwannee tool kit includes a variety of scrapers, adzes, spokeshaves, unifacially retouched flakes, and blade-like flakes as well as bone and ivory foreshafts, pins, awls, daggers, anvils, and abraders (Austin 2001:23).

Following the Suwannee Horizon is the Late Paleoindian Horizon (8500-8000 BCE). The smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake points have traditionally been attributed to this horizon (Milanich 1994). However, many of these points have been recovered stratigraphically from late Archaic and early Woodland period components and thus, may not date to this time at all (Austin 2001; Farr 2006). Florida notched or pseudo-notched points, including the Union, Greenbriar, and Hardaway-like points, may represent late Paleoindian types, but these types have not been recovered from datable contexts and their temporal placement remains uncertain (Dunbar 2006a:410).

Archaeologists hypothesize that Paleoindians lived in migratory bands and subsisted by gathering and hunting, including the now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna. It is likely that these nomadic hunters traveled between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water, such as artesian springs, exploiting the available resources. These watering holes would have attracted the animals, thus providing food and drink. In addition to being tethered to water sources, most of the Paleoindian sites are close to good quality lithic resources. The settlement pattern consisted of the establishment of semi-permanent habitation areas and the movement of the resources from their sources of procurement to the residential locale by specialized task groups (Austin 2001:25).

Although the Paleoindian period is generally considered to have been cooler and drier, there were major variations in the inland water tables resulting from large-scale environmental fluctuations. There are two major theories as to why most Paleoindian materials have been recovered from inundated sites. The Oasis theory posits that due to low water tables and scarcity of potable water, the Paleoindians and the game animals upon which they depended clustered around the few available water holes that were associated with sinkholes (Neill 1964). Whereas, others believe that the Paleoindians gathered around river-crossings to ambush the large Pleistocene animals as they crossed the rivers (Waller 1970). This implies periods of elevated water levels. Based on the research along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, it appears that both theories are correct, depending upon what the local environmental conditions were at that time (Dunbar 2006b). During the wetter periods, populations became more

dispersed because the water resources were abundant and the animals they relied on could roam over a wider range.

Some of the information about this period has been derived from the underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). Excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleoindian life ways. Analysis indicates that this site was used as a quarry-related base camp with special use activity areas (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). It has been suggested that Paleoindian settlement may not have been related as much to seasonal changes as generally postulated for the succeeding Archaic period, but instead movement was perhaps related to the scheduling of tool-kit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water, among other factors (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). Investigations along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, as well as other sites within the north Florida rivers, have provided important information on the Paleoindian period and how the aboriginals adapted to their environmental setting (Webb 2006). Studies of the Pleistocene faunal remains from these sites clearly demonstrate the importance of these animals not for food alone, but as the raw material for their bone tool industry (Dunbar and Webb 1996).

3.2 Archaic

Climatic changes occurred, resulting in the disappearance of the Pleistocene megafauna and the demise of the Paleoindian culture. The disappearance of the mammoths and mastodons resulted in a reduction of open grazing lands, and thus, the subsequent disappearance of grazers such as horse, bison, and camels. With the reduction of open habitat, the herd animals were replaced by the more solitary, woodland browser: the white-tailed deer (Dunbar 2006a:426). The intertwined data of megafauna' extinction and cultural change suggests a rapid and significant disruption in both the faunal and floral assemblages. The Bolen people represent the first culture adapted to the Holocene environment (Carter and Dunbar 2006). Theirs included a more specialized toolkit and the introduction of chipped-stone woodworking implements.

Due to a lack of controlled excavations and the poor preservation of organic materials in the upland sites, our knowledge of the Early Archaic artifact assemblage is limited (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Milanich 1994). Discoveries at several sites indicate that bone and wood tools were used (Clausen et al. 1979; Doran 2002; Webb 2006). The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled, pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources. Since water sources were more numerous and larger than previously, the Early Archaic peoples could sustain larger populations, occupy sites for longer periods, and perform activities that required a longer stay at a specific locale (Milanich 1994:67).

During the Middle Archaic, wetter conditions prevailed, sea levels began to rise, and pine forests and swamps began to emerge (Watts et al. 1996). The climate was changed to one of more pronounced seasonality with warmer summers and colder winters and by 4000 BCE the climate became essentially the same as that of today (Watts et al. 1996:29). Miller (1998:68) suggests that when sea levels reached their current positions, the St. Johns River changed its riverine characteristics to become similar to a lake in the upper reaches and estuarine in the lower reaches. This allowed for the development of a wide resource base. Settlement became focused within coastal and riverine locales (Milanich 1994:64). The Mount Taylor period has been identified for the period 5000-2000 BCE (Milanich 1994). Subsistence was based on hunting, fishing, shellfish collecting, and plant gathering. Sites are generally located along the Atlantic coast, the upper reaches of the St. Johns River, and the Ocklawaha and Wekiva Rivers (Ste. Claire 1990; Weisman 1993; Wheeler et al. 2000). The theory that Archaic populations practiced a seasonal migration pattern between the interior and the coast has been

called into question as investigations have confirmed year-round occupation of some sites (Russo 1992, 1996b; Russo et al. 1993; Russo and Ste. Claire 1992; Ste. Claire 1990).

The archaeobotanical research at the Groves' Orange Midden and the Lake Monroe Outlet Midden confirms an environment similar to today (ACI/Janus Research 2001; Newsom 1994; Purdy 1994b). Most of the botanical remains were from wetland species common along the lake margin, river swamp, and backwaters. Upland species were also utilized. Middens of mystery snail, apple snail, and mussel provide evidence of occupation and resource exploitation along the rivers of east and central Florida (Cumbaa 1976; Ellis et al. 1994; Fryman et al. 1978).

Mount Taylor sites include large base camps, smaller special-use campsites, burial areas, and extensive shell middens. The artifact inventory of the Mt. Taylor people includes stone projectile points, tools, and microliths, as well as tools and decorative items of shell, bone, and wood (ACI/Janus Research 2001; Purdy 1994a; Wheeler and McGee 1994a, 1994b). The large stemmed projectile points, especially the Newnan type, are diagnostic of this time. Other common point types include Hillsborough, Levy, Putnam, Alachua, and Marion (Bullen 1975). Silicified coral was more prevalent as a raw material (Milanich 1994) and thermal alteration of the stone became common (Ste. Claire 1987). Numerous shell and bone items indicate contact with coast.

One of the most interesting aspects of the Mount Taylor culture is evidence for mass burial interments in specially prepared areas within shell middens (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Such burials were found at Tick Island along the St. Johns River (Aten 1999; Bullen 1962; Jahn and Bullen 1978). Milanich (1994:81) suggests that Early and Middle Archaic peoples used aquatic environments for burial. The Early Archaic Windover Site contained primary and flexed burials within a peat pond. These were held in place with wooden stakes and the interments included grave goods such as textiles and worked bone, shell, and wood (Doran 2002). The Gauthier Cemetery, situated on a palm island within a slough between a pond and Lake Poinsett, contained primary and flexed burials (Carr and Jones 1981; Sigler-Eisenberg 1984b).

Interior sites (away from the major rivers and/or coast) include the smaller lithic and ceramic scatter campsites that were most likely used for hunting or served as special use extractive sites for such activities as gathering nuts or other botanical materials (Ste. Claire 1989, 1990). The Tomoka Site is a complex of nine mounds and a surrounding village midden located near the confluence of the Tomoka and Halifax River. Occupants utilized estuarine and coastal resources as evidenced by the midden of coquina and oysters. No ceramics have been recovered from this site complex (Douglass 1882; Piatek 1992, 1994). The burial mound at Tomoka (8VO00051) is one of the earliest in Florida (Piatek 1994). Russo (1996a:284) suggests that Florida's Archaic burial mounds were not the precursors to the extensive burial mound use seen in the more recent past, rather, they were short-lived, dead-end traditions.

Evidence from the Groves' Orange Midden indicates contact, either physically or through trade, with the Tampa Bay and possibly the Suwannee River valley areas (Purdy 1994a). The occupants of the Lake Monroe Outlet Midden obtained most of their chert from Ocala limestone (ACI/Janus Research 2001). More specifically, the materials were attributed to the Gainesville, Ocala, Lake Panasoffkee East, and West quarry clusters (Endosino 2007). Other evidence of trade can be seen in the use of soapstone, which was imported from north central Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia (Yates 2000). Soapstone transportation most likely occurred via canoe, and evidence for canoe usage is well documented (Newsom and Purdy 1990; Purdy 1988; Wheeler et al. 2003).

By about 2000 BCE, fired clay pottery was introduced in Florida. The first ceramic types, tempered with fiber (Spanish moss or palmetto), are referred to as the Orange series. It was originally

believed that the ceramics lacked decoration until about 1650 BCE when they were decorated with geometric designs and punctations. Recent research, however, has called the entire Orange chronology into question (Sassaman 2003). Based on a series of AMS dates on soot from Orange Incised sherds from the middle St. Johns Valley and from radiocarbon dates on oyster and charcoal in association with Orange ceramics near the mouth of the river, all the various Orange ceramic types occur within the time span of roughly 2150-1650 BCE. In addition, research by Cordell (2004) has documented the presence of sponge spicules in the Orange ceramic paste (the diagnostic trait of St. Johns wares) which suggest that the St. Johns ceramic tradition extends back to the beginning of ceramic use in the region (Sassaman 2003:11). The projectile point assemblage was the same, with the addition of the Clay, Culbreath, and Lafayette types (Bullen 1975).

There is little difference between Middle/Late Archaic and Orange populations except that there are more Orange sites and the density of sites is higher. Orange settlements were primarily located near wetland locales. The abundance of resources located in and near the wetlands permitted larger settlements. The adaptation to this environment allowed for a wider variety of resources to be exploited and greater variability in settlement patterns. Shellfish, fish, and other food sources were now available from coastal and freshwater wetlands resulting in an increase in population size.

Bridging the end of the Archaic and the beginning of the Formative stage is the Transitional period (1200 to 500 BCE), which was characterized by increased regionalism, population growth, and socio-cultural complexity (Bullen 1959, 1970). The diffusion of culture traits, resulting from the movements of small groups of people, led to the spread of several ceramic and tool traditions (Bullen 1959). The major changes in post-Transitional cultures cannot be attributed to environmental changes but rather the result of social, political, religious, and technological innovations introduced from elsewhere in the eastern U.S. (Miller 1998:76).

3.3 Formative

The period from about 500 BCE until 750 CE (Common Era) in this area is referred to as St. Johns I, which has been divided into three sub-periods: St. Johns I (500 BCE-100 CE), St. Johns Ia (100-500 CE), and St. Johns Ib (500-750 CE) based on characteristic ceramic types (Milanich 1994:247). There are regional variants of this tradition: the St. Marys to the north and the Indian River to the south. The St. Marys Region is located at the mouth of the St. Johns and extends northward into Georgia (Russo 1992). Sites in this area contain a mixture of Georgia ceramics as well as St. Johns ceramics. At the southern end is the Indian River Region which was first defined by Rouse (1951). There is a higher prevalence of sand-tempered wares in this region. Malabar I is coeval with St. Johns I. Malabar II occurs at the same time as St. Johns.

Settlement patterns during this time were virtually the same as that seen for the earlier periods, i.e. along the coastal estuaries and larger rivers. The Twin Mounds Site faunal analysis suggests that there was a slight decrease in the dependence on freshwater shellfish during the St. Johns periods as opposed to the preceding Orange period (Weisman 1993). Based on that analysis, there was an increase in the use of reptilian resources. There was also a tremendous increase in the number of archaeological sites during this time. An apparent trend from St. Johns I through Ib times was a population shift into the northern part of the St. Johns River valley, possibly due to the need for more arable land (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:158).

Village wares were almost all St. Johns Plain throughout this period. St. Johns Incised is associated with the early St. Johns I period. Deptford and Swift Creek pottery or copies are occasionally present in St. Johns I and Ia periods. St. Johns Cordmarked ceramics are associated with the St. Johns

Ia period while Dunns Creek Red is associated with the St. Johns Ia and Ib periods. In her analysis of the ceramics from Edgewater Landing, Cordell (Russo et al. 1989:68) notes that through time, St. Johns Plain ceramics become sandier due to increased use of quartz sand as an aplastic agent.

Evidence of the continuous use of burial mounds begins at that time. Many of the burials were found in large central pits, probably the result of secondary interments. Some changes in the burial practices include the possible use of log tombs during the St. Johns Ia period as well as inclusion of Hopewellian-Yent complex exotic trade items (Milanich 1994:261). Much of the information on St. Johns I period burial practices have been obtained from the Ross Hammock Site in Volusia County (Bullen et al. 1967). This site complex consists of two large burial mounds and an extensive village midden located on the west shore of Mosquito Lagoon (Bullen et al. 1967:16). The Benton Mound dates to the St. Johns Ia period (Miller 1994). Other ceremonial activities associated with these sites include the “killing” of ceramic pots.

Year-round occupation of the coast and along the rivers occurred with special use-activity sites located in other locales, including short-term coastal campsites. Excavations at the Sligh and Lake Jessup South sites suggest that they served as villages or long-term encampments (Dickinson and Wayne 1996; Wayne and Dickinson 1993). The wide variety of tools and abundance of ceramics suggests a relatively sedentary group. Hunting, food preparation, and tool making were common site activities. The site pattern consists of small, probably individual household midden deposits with structural evidence limited to arcs of shallow post holes, often shell-filled, and fire pits (Dickinson and Wayne 1996:108). Hontoon Island has provided a wealth of data due to the preservation of many classes of artifacts within the inundated midden deposits. Evidence of an extensive wood-working tradition is noted by the numerous carved items recovered from the river as well as the debitage remaining from the carving activities (Purdy 1987). The faunal and botanical analyses suggested that the site was occupied on a year-round basis and that most of the resources were collected within 3-6 miles of the site (Newsom 1987; Wing and McKean 1987).

The survey of the Edgewater Landing tract recorded several shell midden deposits that date to this period (Johnson and Ste. Claire 1988). Excavations conducted at two of the sites indicated occupation during the St. Johns Ia and St. Johns Ib periods. Both sites were characterized as short-term camps established to harvest oysters and hardshell clams. The sites were occupied irregularly throughout the year, but contained evidence indicating that the sites were utilized during all seasons of the year (Russo et al. 1989). The Seminole Rest Site is a large quahog clam-processing center located along Mosquito Lagoon (Horvath 1995). The faunal analysis indicated that the site was used throughout the year but did not appear to be occupied on a year-round basis (Quitmyer 1995). Although located along the lagoon’s shore, fish made up only a small portion of the diet, less than 15%, and mammals even less (Kozuch 1995).

3.4 Mississippian

The St. Johns II period has been divided into three sub-periods: St. Johns IIa (750-1050 CE), St. Johns IIb (1050-1513 CE), and St. Johns IIc (1513-1565 CE). The presence of St. Johns Check Stamped pottery marks these periods. St. Johns II carries on the tradition and is marked only by the introduction of check-stamped pottery (Goggin 1952:70). Occupation of riverine and coastal shell middens continued, although Miller (1998:80) notes that there is a relative increase in the number of non-riverine and non-coastal sites, perhaps due to locating sites in more agriculturally suitable locales.

Hunting and gathering remained important but the dependence upon cultivated crops such as maize, squash, and gourds increased in some areas. The use of gourds as domesticates is still being

studied as there is no evidence for cultivation even though gourds and squashes have been around for thousands of years prior to this period (Newsom et al. 1993). In the upper St. Johns basin, the practice of horticulture was not adopted because the wetland ecology and subsistence strategies were different (Russo 1984; Sigler-Eisenberg 1984a; Sigler-Eisenberg et al. 1985). At the Gauthier Site, fish and aquatic turtles were the primary subsistence items, with relatively little reliance upon terrestrial game or freshwater shellfish (Sigler-Eisenberg 1984b).

There was an increase in the number and size of villages during the St. Johns IIa period suggesting population expansion. A ranked society may have evolved as evidenced by the differential burial customs. No longer were all people interred in burial mounds. Deagan (1978:109) notes that around 1000 CE a population shift from the more southern and southwestern areas into the northern areas is evidenced by changes in relative frequencies of burial mounds in the areas over time. Excavations of several burial mounds revealed a new pattern in that the burials were placed on their backs with their heads or feet pointing toward the mound center (Jennings et al. 1957; Willey 1954).

The St. Johns IIb period (ca. 900-1250/1300 CE) is characterized by the adoption of some Mississippian traits into the ceremonial system as well as the presence of St. Johns Simple Stamped ceramics. The Mississippian lifestyle, however, never became dominant, possibly because the soils were not suitable for full agricultural pursuits. A more complex socio-political organization is suggested by the presence of platform mounds at the ceremonial centers: Mill Cove Complex near the mouth of the St. Johns River and Mt. Royal just north of Lake George (Ashley 2012). Copper beads and ornaments, as well as greenstone celts, have been recovered from several sites, indicating contact with the Mississippian world. Mt. Royal has been considered a center of dispersal in the marine shell trade due to the tremendous quality of unmodified whelk shells recovered from the mound (Ashley 2005). By around 1300 CE, influence from the Mississippian world waned, probably due to the fall and abandonment of the Macon Plateau to the north and the disruption of the existing interaction networks. At that time, the major sites were apparently abandoned, and the St. Johns II people moved further south, up the St. Johns River. However, within two centuries, the introduction of corn farming and the shift from long-distance trading to territorial raiding created the volatile landscape that was encountered by the Europeans when they first arrived (Ashley 2012:125).

The St. Johns IIc period is marked by the introduction of European artifacts in some of the mounds. Three Native American ethnic groups were known to inhabit east central Florida at the time of Spanish contact: the Ais, the Mayaca, and the Jororo. The Ais lived along the Atlantic Coast and were closely involved with the Spanish. They inhabited the coastal strand and Indian River areas at that time. They apparently mixed indigenous hunting/gathering/fishing economy with the salvaging of Spanish shipwrecks (Milanich 1995:64-65). The Mayaca occupied eastern Lake, western Volusia, and Seminole counties. The Jororo occupied the area of Orange and Seminole Counties, extending southward into Polk and Highlands Counties (Milanich 1995:63). They pursued a hunting-gathering-fishing economy (Newsom 1987). Although these Indians apparently continued the St. Johns tradition, they did not share the same Timucuan language as the St. Johns people further north (Milanich 1995).

3.5 Colonialism

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians ended with the advent of European expeditions to the New World. The initial events, authorized by the Spanish Crown in the 1500s, ushered in devastating European contact. After Ponce de Leon's landing near St. Augustine in 1513, Spanish explorations were confined along the west coast of Florida and European contact along the east coast was left to a few shipwrecked sailors from treasure ships that sailed through the Straits of Florida on their way to Spain. Cape Canaveral was a landmark for these explorers and sailors. The French

established Fort Caroline, near today's Jacksonville, to promote their interests in the New World. The need to protect the treasure galleons led Spain to remove the French from the region. Pedro Menéndez de Avilés led the Spanish fleet in its conquest of Fort Caroline and the destruction of the French.

During Spain's first period of occupancy (1565-1763), it failed to establish permanent settlements in the area. Located on the fringe of Spanish activity centered in St. Augustine, Orange County was too far removed for Spain to exert political control (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Missionization of the Jororo and Mayaca began in the late 1600s, and in 1728 Joseph de Bullones wrote to the king that the Jororo were "gone" (Hann 2003:132). Evidence of European contact with the Jororo is seen at the Philip and Goodnow mounds where glass beads and iron scissors have been recovered (Milanich 1995). Due to the attempts of the Spanish military and missionaries to alter the traditional lifeways, by the end of the seventeenth century these aboriginal populations were virtually extinct.

The area that now constitutes the state of Florida was ceded to England in 1763 after two centuries of Spanish possession. England governed Florida until 1783 when the Treaty of Paris returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of ownership. Prior to the American colonial settlement of Florida, remnants of the Creek Nation and other Indian groups from Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina moved into Florida and began to repopulate the vacuum created by the decimation of the aboriginal inhabitants. The Seminoles, as these migrating groups of Indians became known, formed at various times, loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1980:72).

3.6 Territorial and Statehood

The bloody conflict between the Americans and the Seminoles over Florida first came to a head in 1818 and was subsequently known as the First Seminole War. In 1821, Florida became a U.S. Territory due to the war and the Adams-Onís Treaty. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. St. Johns County included the lands lying east of the Suwannee River. In the first territorial census (1825), 5077 people were reported within St. Johns County, and by 1830, that number had risen to 8956 (Tebeau 1980:134).

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the war, was to affect the settlement of all of Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for an approximately four-million-acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Mahon 1985). The reservation was found to be nearly barren, with poor soils, few good hammocks, and frequently covered with water during the rainy season (Knetsch 2008:8). The treaty never satisfied the Indians or the Anglo-Americans. The inadequacy of the reservation and desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the Anglo-Americans for their removal, soon produced another conflict.

By 1835, the Second Seminole War was underway. Mosquito County, created in 1824, encompassed present-day Osceola, Lake, Orange, Seminole, Brevard, and Volusia Counties as well as parts of several other counties. Mosquito County was sparsely occupied with mostly sugar plantations along the rivers near the coast. In 1835, the Territory's legislative council established the county seat at John Bunch's plantation in New Smyrna. However, before the first session could be held, the threat of Indian attacks forced the county government to move to St. Augustine, the seat of St. Johns County, for safety. During the war, court was held concurrently with that for St. Johns County (Robison and Andrews 1995).

During the Second Seminole War, Fort Mellon, located near present-day Sanford, was the principal military installation in east central Florida. The area around Lake “Ahapopka” (now Apopka) became a refuge for the Indian groups headed by Chief Osuchee (Tebeau 1980). Military and civilian suppliers passed through the region traveling to reach Seminole villages and an increasing number of military fortifications (ACI 1990:11). The lands around Lake Tohopekaliga were a Seminole stronghold during the war. Here, the Seminoles kept their cattle and retreated into the cypress swamp west of the lake at the approach of soldiers (Mahon 1985; Sprague 1964). Tohopekaliga means “Fort Site,” and the lake was so named because the islands within it housed the forts and stockades of the Seminoles. In January 1837, General Jesup’s men encountered the Seminoles near the “Great Cypress Swamp” and drove them into dense swamp. On January 28, the army moved forward and occupied a strong position on Tohope-ka-liga Lake where several hundred head of cattle were confiscated by Jesup (Sprague 1964:258).

The Second Seminole War lasted until 1842 when the federal government decided to end the conflict by withdrawing troops from Florida. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded to emigrate west where the federal government had set aside land for a reservation. However, those who were adamant about remaining were allowed to do so but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp, which became the last Seminole stronghold (Tebeau 1980).

The war had a deleterious effect on new settlement in Florida. To encourage settlement in the middle portion of the territory after the war, the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 offered settlers 160 acres of land at no cost, provided they built a house, cleared five acres, planted crops, and resided on the land for five years. Any head of a family or single man over 18 years of age and able to bear arms, was eligible to receive a homestead (Covington 1961). This act created a small wave of immigration by Anglo-American pioneers to central Florida. Although the act was supposed to bring in new settlers to Florida, only a third of those who were issued permits arrived after the Act went into effect (Knetsch 2008:241). Most of these immigrants were Anglo-American farmers and cattle ranchers, or “crackers,” from the southeastern U.S. (Gaby 1993). In 1844, Benjamin F. Whitner surveyed the exterior and section lines of Township 25 and 26 South, Range 30 (**Figure 3.2**) (State of Florida 1844b). The interior were surveyed by both Benjamin F. Whitner and Fred R. Loring; they described the area as being third rate pine and palmetto, marsh and prairie, saw grass, and grassy marsh (State of Florida 1844a:Volume 125: 39, 659, 671, 679-683, 685, 692-697, 706-708; 1848:Volume 148: 112, 115, 116).

At the end of the Second Seminole War, the Florida Legislature relocated the county seat from its haven in St. Augustine to Enterprise, now in Volusia County. In 1845, the Union admitted the State of Florida with Tallahassee as the state capital. In the same year, due to the thriving citrus industry, Mosquito County was renamed Orange County with a population in the 1850 census numbering 466 residents. At the same time, the Legislature moved the county seat to Mellonville, but in 1856 relocated it to the community which became Orlando (Hebel 1955:2). Much of the early development occurred along the coast or inland waterways. Cities such as Enterprise, Sanford, and New Smyrna developed along waterways such as the St. Johns, Halifax, and Indian Rivers. The rivers were heavily used transporting residents, goods, and crops from the 1850s until the advent of the railroad (Hebel 1955). Prior to the Civil War, the cotton, cattle, and sugar industries thrived while the developing citrus, turpentine, and logging industries were in their infancy.

Throughout the intervening years between the Second and Third Seminole Wars, tensions erupted periodically between settlers and Seminoles. The desire to remove all Seminoles from Florida and to recapture all former slaves became national policy. As a result, 10 military forts were established in Orange County by 1846. These included Fort Butler near the south end of Lake George; Fort Kingsbury at the northeast end of Lake George; Fort Mellon on the south bank of Lake Monroe; Fort Lane on the west side of Lake Harney; Fort Maitland, Fort Gatlin, Fort Christmas, and Fort Taylor to

the west of Lake Winder; Fort McNeal west of Lake Pointsett; and Fort Ann on the Halifax River (Blackman 1927:19).

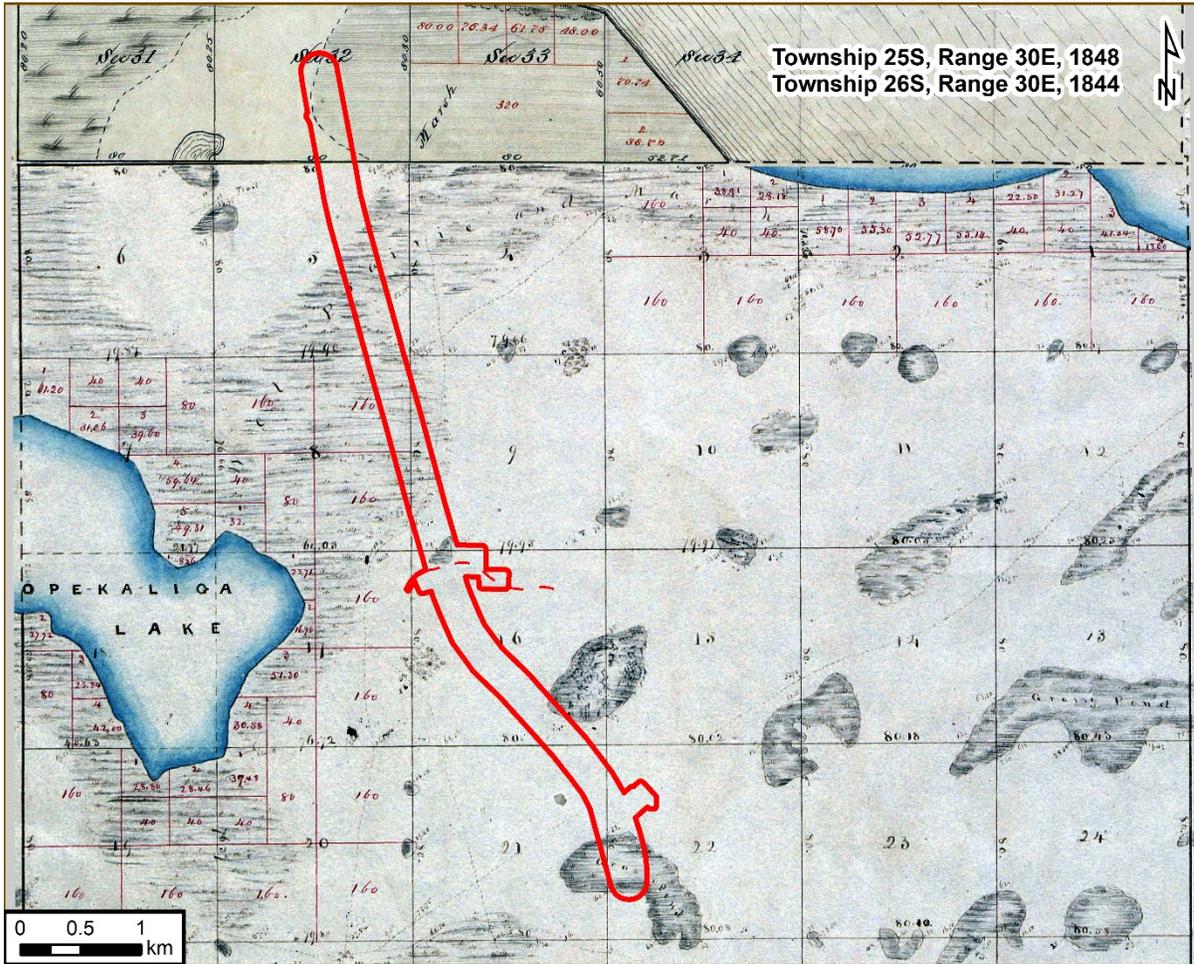


Figure 3.2. 1844 and 1848 Plat showing the APE.

In December 1855, the Third Seminole War started as a result of pressure placed on the Indians remaining in Florida to move to the West (Covington 1982). The war originated in present-day Collier County when Seminole Chief Billy Bowlegs and 30 warriors launched a retaliatory attack upon an army camp, killing four soldiers and wounding four others. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final removal of the Seminoles from Florida. As a result, several regional military posts were established (Tebeau 1966).

Military action was not decisive during the war; therefore, in 1858 the U.S. Government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to move west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted \$5000 for himself and \$2500 for his lost cattle; each warrior received \$500, and \$100 was given to each woman and child. On May 4, 1858, the ship *Grey Cloud* set sail from Fort Myers with 123 Seminoles; 41 captives and a Seminole woman guide were added to the group at Egmont Key. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was declared officially over (Covington 1982). Between the end of the Third Seminole War and the beginning of the Civil War, settlers continued to arrive in the area, attracted by its rich soil, mild climate, and homesteading opportunities.

3.7 Civil War and Aftermath

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union as a prelude to the Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a Tallahassee report issued in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida as \$35,127,721 and the value of slaves at \$29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Even though the coast of Florida experienced a naval blockade during the war, the interior of the state saw very little military action. One of the major contributions of the state to the war effort was in the supplying of beef to the Confederate Government. The blockade along the coast made it very difficult to ship cattle from Florida to Cuba. Therefore, the ranchers from Florida herded their cattle to Charleston, South Carolina and sold them to the Confederate Government. The Confederate Government estimated that three-fourths of the cattle which Florida supplied to the Confederacy originated from Brevard and Manatee Counties (Shofner 1995b:72). The war lasted until 1865.

At the close of the Civil War, the first commercial citrus grove was planted near present-day Orlando by W. H. Holden. His produce was hauled via the St. Johns River to present day Sanford and continued by boat to Charleston (Federal Writers' Project [FWP] 1939:224). In 1871, General Henry R. Sanford purchased 12,000 acres near Mellonville. He brought in hundreds of workers to clear the land and plant citrus. Sanford's goal was to establish a city as large as Jacksonville and bring prosperity to the upper St. Johns region. Sanford even sent an agent to Sweden to recruit workers who were guaranteed passage and expenses in exchange for one year of work. Because of this arrangement, Sanford was accused of operating a form of slavery and many of the workers ran away. Other Swedes, however, fulfilled their contracts and were given a five-acre grove (FWP 1939:360).

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of "Reconstruction" to prepare the Confederate States for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U.S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868, Florida returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980:251). By 1870, the county population had risen from 987 in 1860 to 2,195 (Kendrick 1976:150). The war stimulated growth in Florida in two ways: many Southerners sought new homes to escape the unrest in the neighboring ex-Confederate states, and the war brought prosperity to many Northerners who sought vacation homes in warmer climates. The Homestead Acts of 1866 and 1876 provided additional incentive for settlers to come to the area. The Act of 1866 gave Union-loyal African Americans and southerners the opportunity to receive 80-acre tracts in Florida and the other four public land states. Former Confederates, however, were ineligible to receive homesteads until the Act of 1876 (Tebeau 1980:266, 294). Beginning about 1870, many settlers began to buy the land on which they had homesteaded for so many years in anticipation of the coming railroad (Hetherington 1980:86).

By 1881, the State of Florida faced a financial crisis involving a title to public lands. On the eve of the Civil War, the Internal Improvement Fund had pledged land to underwrite railroad bonds. After the War, when the railroads failed, the land reverted to the State. Almost \$1 million was needed by the state to pay off the principal and accumulated interest on the debt, thereby giving clear title. Hamilton Disston contracted with the State of Florida in two large land deals: the Disston Drainage Contract and the Disston Land Purchase. The drainage contract stipulated that Disston and his associates would drain and reclaim all overflow lands south of present-day Orlando and east of the Peace River in exchange for one-half the acreage that could be reclaimed and made fit for cultivation. They agreed to purchase Internal Improvement Fund Lands at \$0.25 an acre to satisfy the indebtedness of the fund. A contract was signed on June 1, 1881 for the sale of four million acres for the sum of \$1 million, the estimated debt owed by the Improvement Fund.

The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company was formed on July 20, 1881 to develop Disston's lands and the Florida Land Improvement and Kissimmee Land Companies were formed to help fulfill the drainage contracts. The Atlantic and Gulf Coast built four dredges. One

of the first dredging operations occurred in 1882 between Lake Tohopekaliga and Lake Cypress; the headquarters was in Kissimmee, formerly known as Allendale. Allendale was named after J. H. Allen, a former Confederate major, who became a steamboat captain along the Kissimmee River and who settled on the north bank of Lake Tohopekaliga. The second dredge operation in the area took place in 1883 between Lake Tohopekaliga and East Lake Tohopekaliga. This lowered the water levels in East Lake Tohopekaliga by three feet and exposed thousands of acres of rich, mucky land. This drainage project made possible the settlement of St. Cloud, located south of East Lake Tohopekaliga. The Florida Land and Improvement Company obtained title to all of Sections 22 of Township 26 South, Range 30 East, while all of Sections 5, 8, and 21 was deeded to the Atlantic, Gulf Coast Canal, and Okeechobee Land Company in 1884 (State of Florida n.d.:100).

The Disston Purchase enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state (Covington 1957; Harner 1973; Tebeau 1980). Improvements in the transportation systems, particularly the railroad, played a major role in fostering growth within the area. In 1880, the South Florida Railroad extended its lines from Sanford through Orlando to Kissimmee. Disston changed Florida from a wilderness of swamps, heat, and mosquitoes into an area ripe for investment. This enabled Henry B. Plant to move forward with his plans to open the west coast of Florida with a railroad-steamship operation called the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway. Through the Plant Investment Company, he bought up defunct rail lines such as the Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf Railroad, Florida Transit and Peninsular Railroad, South Florida Railroad, and Florida Southern Railroad to establish his operation (Harner 1973:18-23; Mann 1983:68). In 1902, all of his Florida railroad holdings were sold to the Atlantic Coast Line, which would become the backbone of the southeast (Mann 1983:68).

The railroads allowed the rapid entry of tourists and permanent settlers, while facilitating the export of products to northern markets. They also helped to foster the growth of businesses directly and indirectly associated with the tourist and fruit industries such as ice plants, packinghouses, and canneries (Shofner 1995b). During all this great change in the area, Osceola County was created in 1887 from portions of Brevard and Orange Counties. The new Osceola County had a population of 815 (Brenda J. Elliott and Associates 1993). The cattle and citrus industries dominated the economy. Kissimmee, the county seat, became home to sugarcane plantations and sugar mills in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (FWP 1939:364). Kissimmee also developed into a major shipping point for cattle as well as crops.

Founded in the early 1880s, St. Cloud prospered for almost a decade from its cattle operations (FWP 1939:462). It later became the headquarters for lumber and naval stores operators. In 1886, Disston developed a large sugar cane plantation near St. Cloud, and in 1887, a sugar mill was built on the outskirts of town (Dodson 1971).

In the late 1880s an English group settled near by on and above the shores of East Tohopekaliga Lake, to grow citrus. Many were of wealthy families and came with cricket bats and polo ponies. Several golf courses were laid out, among the first in the State, and a large frame hotel was built for the comfort of fashionable winter vacationists. The freeze of 1894-95 destroyed the citrus groves, and many of the planters drifted away (FWP 1939:462).

The Kissimmee Chain of Lakes, which extends from Lake Kissimmee northward to Lake Mary Jane, consisting of over a dozen lakes, many of which were connected by Disston's canals, became known as a fisherfolk paradise (Centennial Book Committee 1987). Fish camps were constructed along the shores of all the lakes to provide for the needs of fisherfolk coming into the region.

In the early 1880s, railroads made the previously isolated area of central Florida accessible to tourists and prospective settlers. Citrus production was the main industry in the region until the winter of 1894-1895, when the “Great Freeze” devastated many citrus crops causing many settlers to return to the north. Those that chose to stay and replant their groves slowly regained their prosperity in the citrus business (Robison and Andrews 1995:183).

3.8 Twentieth Century

The turn of the century prompted optimism and an excitement over growth and development. The Florida Land Boom of the 1920s started at the turn of the century with developers draining land and selling it to those looking to move to sunny Florida. New residences, banks, and stores sprang up in the Orlando, Kissimmee, and Sanford areas, and new roads tied the small towns and large cities together. In 1886, downtown Orlando received its first water mains, and in 1898, the first streetlights were installed. By 1903, Orlando Water & Light Company provided 24-hour electricity as well as an ice plant and gas works to be used by customers. Following the development brought about by the railroad in Central Florida during the late nineteenth century and the influx of northern visitors who were unable to pursue their pleasures in Europe because of World War I, speculation started in earnest.

The 1920s land boom saw widespread speculation and development of towns and highways. Several reasons prompted the boom, including the mild winters, the growing number of tourists, the larger use of the automobile, the completion of roads, and the promise by the state legislature never to pass state income or inheritance taxes. Population which had grown only infinitesimally over the first twenty years of the century, exploded in the 1920s. By 1930, the census recorded more than 10,000 in Osceola County, up over 30% from the previous census (Forstall 1995).

Banks and real estate agents advertised the cheap land available in Florida as a paradise found. Hundreds of citrus growers even promoted crops and land simultaneously. The citrus industry thrived. Other agribusinesses in the area included the raising of cattle, operation of dairies, extraction of naval stores, and the processing of lumber (Shofner 1982:217). New residential areas containing homes in the popular Mediterranean Revival Style were constructed. Railroads were no longer the main transportation source; the automobile commenced its rise to domination. From 1925 to 1929, 2,000 miles of highway and 17 miles of bridges were completed in the State of Florida. The Dixie Highway network of roads completed at that time essentially connected Florida to the rest of the nation. It was decided that there would be two routes: one to run through Jacksonville down the east coast to Miami and the other to pass through Gainesville, Ocala, Leesburg, Tavares, Apopka, and Orlando before meeting with the other line in Palm Beach. A spur also connected Orlando to Sanford. By October 1925, the entire length of Dixie Highway opened from the Canadian border in Michigan to Miami. A modern highway finally connected central Florida with the rest of the nation (Robison and Andrews 1995; Shofner 1995b).

By 1926-27, the bottom fell out of the Florida real estate market. A downturn in the stock market in 1926 and an investigation by the National Better Business Bureau into fraudulent real estate practices caused investors to pull their monies out of the booming Florida real estate market. Massive freight car congestion from hundreds of loaded cars sitting in railroad yards caused the Florida East Coast Railway to embargo all but perishable goods in August of 1925. The embargo spread to other railroads throughout the state, and, as a result, most construction halted. To make the situation even worse two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and in 1928. The hurricanes destroyed confidence in Florida as a tropical paradise and created a flood of refugees fleeing northward. The following year, in 1929, the Mediterranean fruit fly invaded and paralyzed the citrus industry creating quarantines and

inspections, which further slowed an already sluggish industry. Confidence in the Florida real estate market quickly diminished, investors could not sell lots, and the Great Depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation.

The 1930s saw the closing of mines, mills, and citrus packing plants, along with widespread unemployment all over Florida. By the mid-1930s, federal programs implemented by the Roosevelt administration started employing large numbers of construction workers, helping to revive the economy of the state. The programs were instrumental in the construction of parks, bridges, and public buildings. Agriculture continued to be the primary source of income for the towns in the general area. The Federal Writers' Project, one of the federal programs implemented by the Roosevelt administration, described St. Cloud in the following way:

St. Cloud, on the eastern shore of East Tohopekaliga Lake, is sometimes called G.A.R. town because of the numerous veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic who settled here in 1909. In architecture, business, and mode of living, St. Cloud is typical of a northern village. . . The town has an attractive park and a recreation center (FWP 1939:462).

By 1940, recovery from the Great Depression was imminent. The incoming service members renewed the area economy. Many Florida cities received military stations during World War II. In 1940, the Army Air Corps arrived in Orlando to take over the Orlando Municipal Airport, which had been built in 1928. The Orlando Army Air Base, as it became known, served as a home for bomber and fighter groups. The Army Air Forces School of Applied Tactics was established at the base as a school to train bomber crews and fighter escorts in the techniques of formation flying. A satellite base was also established in Kissimmee. The Pine Castle Army Air Field was established in 1941 in the Orlando area as well. In 1948, it became Pine Castle Air Force Base and in 1958 was renamed McCoy Air Force Base. In 1974, the Air Force vacated the base and it became the city's commercial airport. It eventually became the Orlando International Airport. Sanford received the Naval Air Station Sanford in 1942. Half of all of the Navy pilots who fought the Japanese in World War II trained at the Sanford base, and German prisoners of war worked at the base (Robison and Andrews 1995).

As World War II ended, Osceola County, like most of Florida, experienced a population boom in the 1950s. Florida's population increased from 1,897,414 to 2,771,305 from 1940 to 1950, and Osceola's population rose from 11,406 to 19,029 (Forstall 1995). After the war, car ownership increased, making the American public more mobile. Vacations were made more inexpensive and easier. Many who had served at Florida's military bases during World War II also returned with their families to live. As veterans returned, the trend in new housing focused on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions.

The 1956 Highway Act funded a plan for 41,500 miles of interstate highway nationwide. Interstate 4, which was constructed in the late 1950s and early 1960s, was part of that plan (Shofner 1995a:187). Interstate 4 (I-4) quickly served as the belt across central Florida which provided access to both coasts and all the tourist attractions which sprang up along the route. Walt Disney chose the intersection of Interstate 4 and the Florida Turnpike as the prime spot to build the Florida version of Disneyland. After Walt Disney World opened in 1971, commercial development, including other tourist attractions, restaurants, and hotels, exploded along Interstate 4, and tourism developed into one of the primary revenue sources in Florida. New housing developments including Celebration, Disney's planned community, have arisen along the interstate system.

In Osceola County, nearly two-thirds of the land was used in cattle ranching prior to the introduction of Walt Disney World. Today, roughly 83% of the county's land remains in agricultural

use producing lumber, cattle, poultry, and citrus. As thousands of people move to Florida each day, Osceola County continues to grow. The population boom has resulted in the need for increased residential construction and the building and upgrading of primary and secondary roads. In addition, the tourist industry has boomed in and around the Kissimmee and Orlando areas. All of this growth has resulted in Osceola having an estimated population in 2016 of 336,015, which is a 25% increase from the 2010 census (USCB 2017).

3.9 Project APE Specifics

The aerial photographs of the corridor from 1944-1984, available from the Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM) were examined. In 1944, the area within the corridor APE is undeveloped and shows evidence of agricultural fields as well as native vegetation including pine flats and cypress swamp. In addition, the Canoe Creek Road Ditch is visible at the southern limits of the corridor, and the St. Cloud Canal and the St. Cloud and Sugar Belt Railway are also visible (**Figure 3.3**). By 1984, the Florida Turnpike had been built and the surrounding landscape is more developed with some agricultural land remaining (**Figure 3.4**) (USDA 1944a, 1944b, 1951, 1959a, 1984).

DRAFT

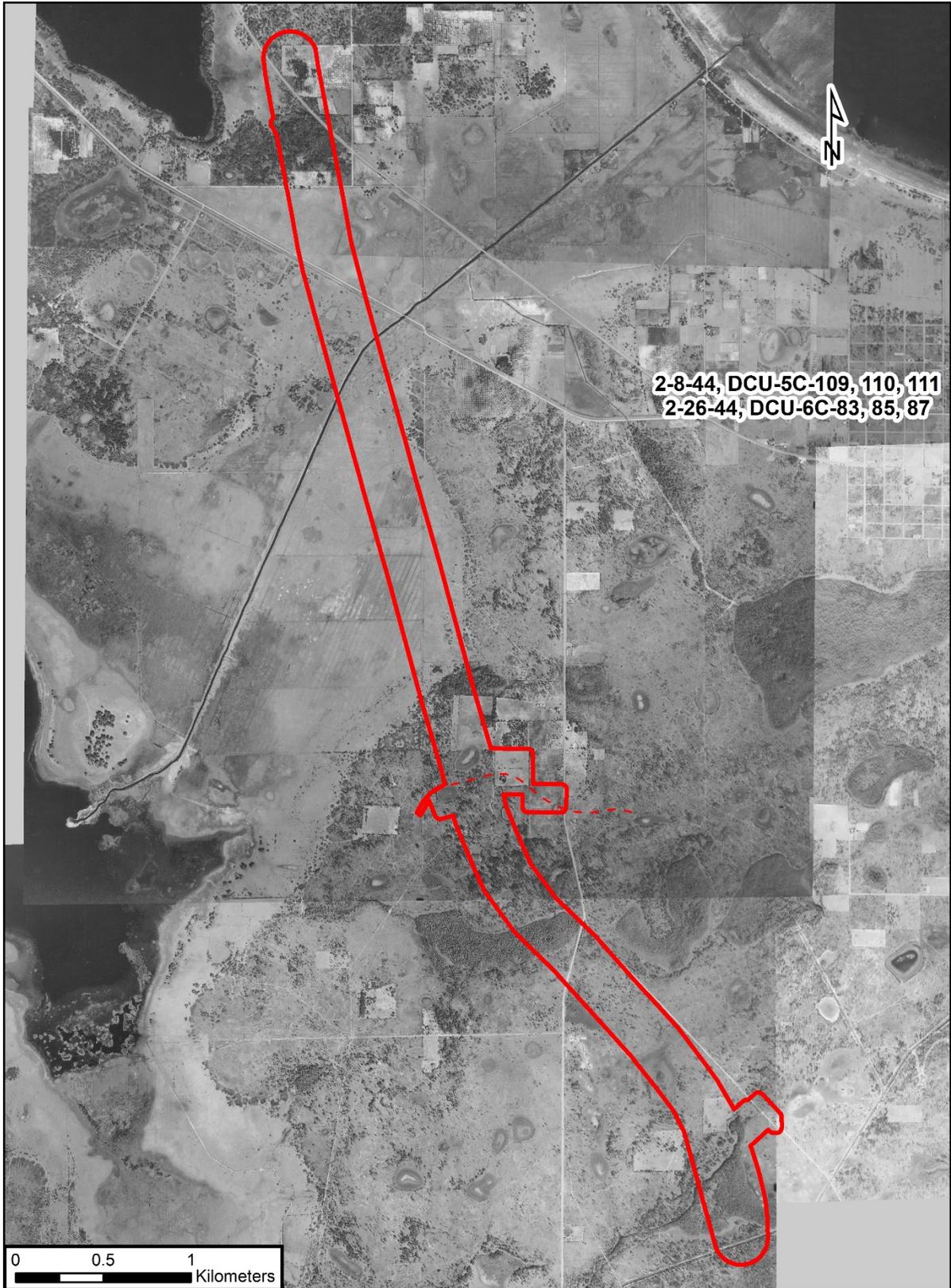


Figure 3.3. 1944 aerial photos showing the APE.

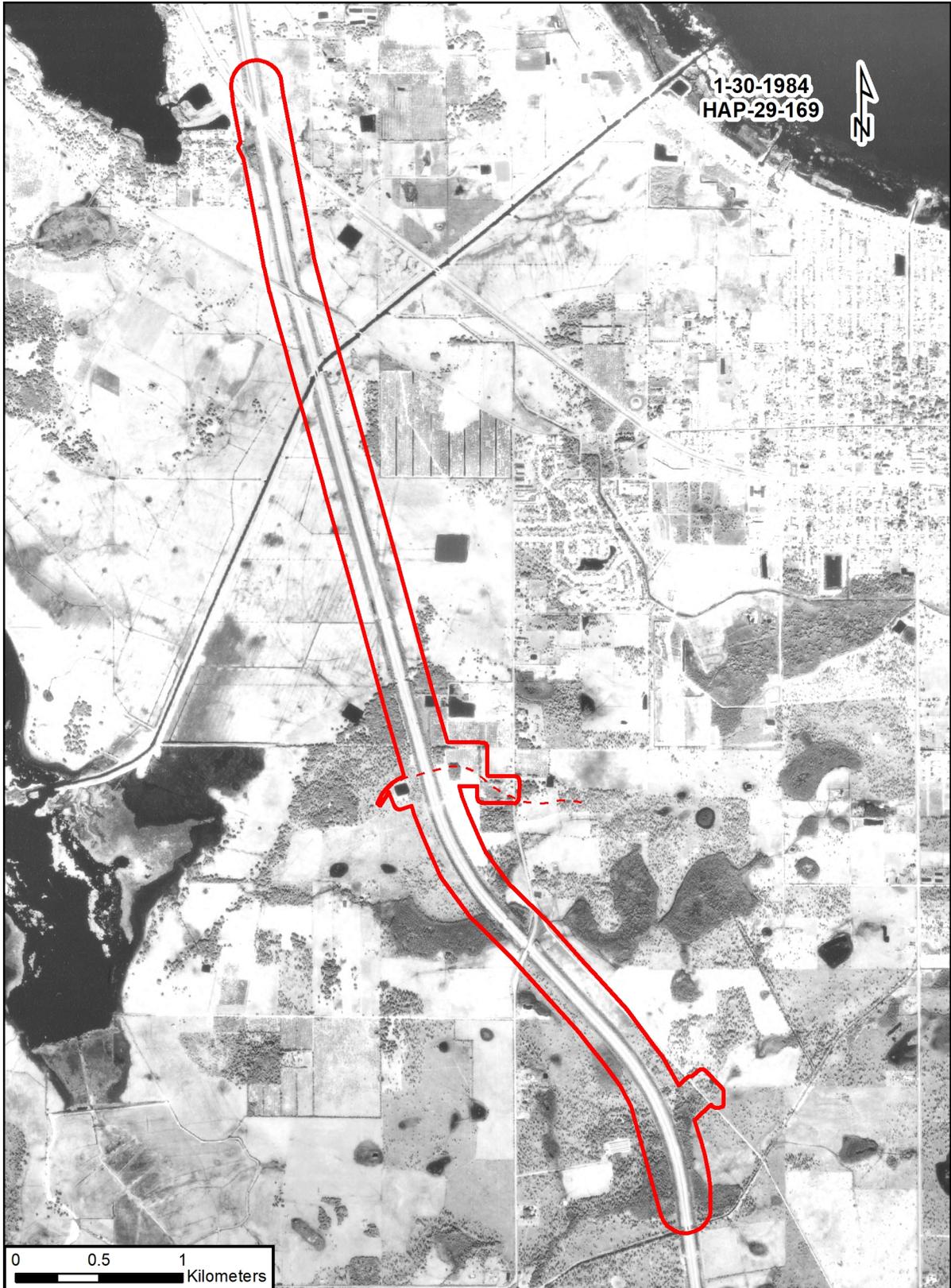


Figure 3.4. 1984 aerial photo showing the APE.

4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

4.1 Background Research and Literature Review

A review of archaeological and historical literature, documents, and data pertaining to the project APE was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the property, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. The Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data is from September 2019. However, according to FMSF staff, input may be a month or more behind receipt of reports and site files forms. The Research Design prepared for this project was also utilized during the survey (ACI 2019; **Appendix A**) as well as the review of the ETDM report #14329 (FDOT 2017).

4.2 Archaeological Considerations

Background research revealed that one archaeological site was recorded within the APE (**Figure 4.1**). 8OS01772 (US 192-2) was first recorded by Ryan Wheeler in 1994 during a survey of the Turnpike and the US 192 Alternative. Only lithic material was found. Then in 2006, Chambless surveyed the same area during a Pond Survey along SR 500 and found no evidence of the site. In 2007 the SHPO determined the site not eligible for listing in the NRHP (FMSF). No other sites are within one mile of the APE. The CRAS projects conducted within one mile of the Savanna Property are listed in **Table 4.1**. None of these yielded any sites within the APE.

Table 4.1. CRAS projects conducted within one half mile of the APE.

| REFERENCE | PROJECT |
|----------------|---|
| Athens 1995 | Mainline Loop South Portion of the Florida Gas Transmission Co. Phase III Expansion |
| Carlson 2000 | Stevens Road Cell Tower |
| Janus 2003a | Florida's Turnpike from US 192 to SR 50 |
| Wayne 2004 | Anthem Park Reconnaissance |
| Dickinson 2004 | Butler Ridge |
| Keel 2005a | Proposed Pond Site Kissimmee Park Road and Florida's Turnpike |
| Keel 2005b | Proposed Pond Site NW Intersection of Kissimmee Park Road and Florida's Turnpike |
| Bartlett 2014 | SR 500 from Aeronautical Drive to Budinger Road and Eastern Ave. to Nova Road |

Based on these data, combined with more regional archaeological syntheses (Austin and Layman 1989; Ellis et al. 1994; Johnson and Basinet 1995), the property and surrounding lands have been the scene of human activity for more than 8000 years. As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and special use activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection. Among these variables are soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources including stone and clay. In general, comparative site location data indicate a pattern of site distribution favoring the higher, better-drained terrain relative to the surrounding land and near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water such as lakes, swamps, rivers, creeks, and freshwater marshes. Upland sites well removed from potable water are rare. In the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be situated on ridges and knolls near a freshwater source. It should be noted that the settlement patterns noted above could not be applied to sites of the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that non-coastal archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. Analysis of the data for Osceola Plain physiographic region in Osceola County was conducted (**Tables 4.2 and 4.3**).

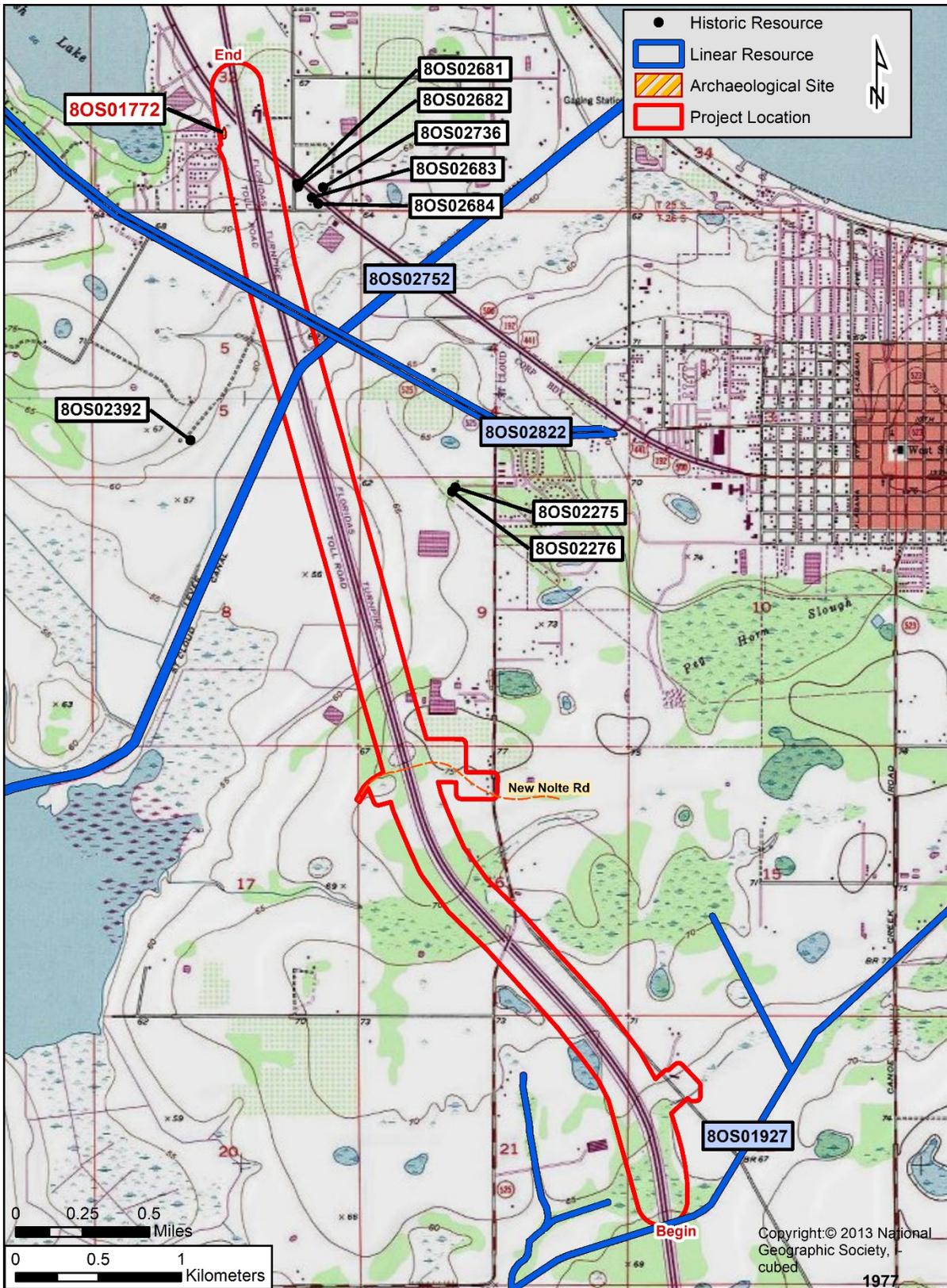


Figure 4.1. Location of the previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the project APE.

There are 206 recorded aboriginal archaeological sites with known provenance in the Osceola Plain portion of the county. Looking at the potable water sources revealed that 104 of the sites are located within 100 meters (m) of a water source. Fifty-six are located between 100 and 200 m of water. The remaining 46 are between 200 and 500 m. Over half of the sites are associated with wetlands/swamps, 44 are proximate to a lake, 17 are associated with a pond, 15 are near a creek, and three are next to a river. There are 18 sites that are within or extend into a wetland/swamp, suggesting occupation during the dry season of periods of low water tables.

Table 4.2. Site distance from water source.

| Water type | <100 m | | <200 m | | <300 m | | <400 m | | <500 m | | Total | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|------------|--------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| creek | 8 | 3.9 | 5 | 2.4 | | 0.0 | 2 | 1.0 | | 0.0 | 15 | 7.3 |
| lake | 17 | 8.3 | 12 | 5.8 | 8 | 3.9 | 4 | 1.9 | 3 | 1.5 | 44 | 21.4 |
| pond | 8 | 3.9 | 6 | 2.9 | | 0.0 | 3 | 1.5 | | 0.0 | 17 | 8.3 |
| river | 3 | 1.5 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 3 | 1.5 |
| swamp/wetland | 68 | 33.0 | 33 | 16.0 | 15 | 7.3 | 8 | 3.9 | 3 | 1.5 | 127 | 61.7 |
| Total | 104 | 50.5 | 56 | 27.2 | 23 | 11.2 | 17 | 8.3 | 6 | 2.9 | 206 | 100.0 |

There also appears to be a preference in terms of site elevation (**Figure 4.2**). The sites have been recorded between 30 and 115 ft amsl. Most of the sites (N=160) fall between 55-75 ft, of which 82 occur between 65-70 ft amsl. The remaining 22 sites occur between 80-115 ft (amsl).

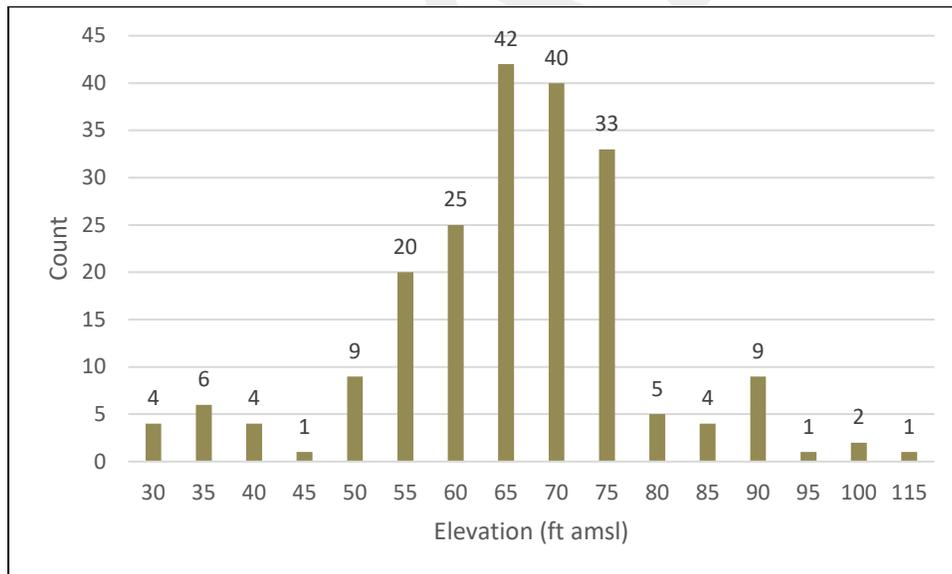


Figure 4.2. Distribution of sites by elevation (ft amsl).

Soil types and their drainage characteristics can also be used to assess the likelihood for aboriginal site occurrence (Almy 1978). There are 50 soil types within the Osceola Plain of Osceola County; all but five of which have recorded archaeological sites (**Table 4.3**). Many of the sites occurred on more than one soil type. This analysis only included the four types covering the greatest acreage for each site, which totaled 338 soil type occurrences. The first soil column indicates that this soil type had the greatest area of the site, and so on down the line, so that the 4th soil column had the smallest site acreage. The Osceola Plain in Osceola County is a rather soggy place. The poorly drained soils account for 62% of the area, with another 22% of the soils being very poorly drained, and 11% of the area

classified as water. The remaining lands include 2.5% moderately well drained, 1.8% somewhat poorly drained, and 0.4% excessively drained.

Table 4.3. Distribution of sites by drainage class and soil type within the Osceola Plain.

| Soil type, % slopes | % of area | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Total | % of sites | difference |
|---|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| EXCESSIVELY DRAINED | | | | | | | | |
| Candler sand, 0-5% | 0.04% | 3 | | 1 | | 4 | 1.18% | 1.14% |
| Candler sand, 5-12% | 0.01% | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | 0.89% | 0.88% |
| Paola sand, 0-5% | 0.05% | | 3 | 1 | | 4 | 1.18% | 1.13% |
| St. Lucie fs, 0-5% | 0.28% | 6 | 6 | | | 12 | 3.55% | 3.27% |
| Total | 0.39% | 11 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 23 | 6.80% | 6.42% |
| MODERATELY WELL DRAINED | | | | | | | | |
| Narcoossee fs | 0.43% | 9 | 5 | 1 | | 15 | 4.44% | 4.01% |
| Pomello fs, 0-5% | 1.46% | 6 | 5 | | | 11 | 3.25% | 1.79% |
| Tavares fs, 0-5% | 0.59% | 13 | 2 | 1 | | 16 | 4.73% | 4.14% |
| Total | 2.49% | 28 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 42 | 12.43% | 9.94% |
| POORLY DRAINED | | | | | | | | |
| Ankona fs | 0.13% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% | -0.13% |
| Basinger fs | 4.80% | 12 | 3 | 1 | | 16 | 4.73% | -0.07% |
| EauGallie fs | 4.49% | 1 | | | | 1 | 0.30% | -4.19% |
| Holopaw fs | 0.68% | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | 0.89% | 0.21% |
| Immokalee fs | 7.45% | 29 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 14.79% | 7.35% |
| Lokosee fs | 1.17% | 16 | | | | 16 | 4.73% | 3.57% |
| Malabar fs | 2.75% | 4 | 1 | | | 5 | 1.48% | -1.27% |
| Malabar-Pineda complex | 0.18% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% | -0.18% |
| Myakka | 13.30% | 16 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 28 | 8.28% | -5.02% |
| Myakka-Urban land complex | 0.68% | 1 | | | | 1 | 0.30% | -0.38% |
| Oldsmar fs | 0.77% | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 0.59% | -0.18% |
| Ona fs | 0.77% | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | 0.89% | 0.12% |
| Parkwood loamy fs (lfs), occasionally flooded | 0.16% | 6 | 1 | | | 7 | 2.07% | 1.91% |
| Pineda fs | 0.52% | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 0.59% | 0.07% |
| Pomona fs | 0.90% | 3 | | | | 3 | 0.89% | -0.01% |
| Pompano fs | 0.94% | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 6 | 1.78% | 0.84% |
| Riviera fs | 1.10% | 5 | 8 | 1 | | 14 | 4.14% | 3.05% |
| Smyrna fs | 20.14% | 15 | 9 | 2 | | 26 | 7.69% | -12.45% |
| Wabasso fs | 0.47% | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 6 | 1.78% | 1.31% |
| Wauchula fs | 0.23% | 2 | | | | 2 | 0.59% | 0.37% |
| Winder lfs | 0.53% | | | 1 | | 1 | 0.30% | -0.23% |
| Total | 62.12% | 120 | 57 | 12 | 3 | 192 | 56.80 | -5.31% |
| SOMEWHAT POORLY DRAINED | | | | | | | | |
| Adamsville sand | 0.55% | 15 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 6.51% | 5.96% |
| Adamsville variant fs, 0-5% | 0.11% | 5 | 2 | | | 7 | 2.07% | 1.96% |
| Cassia fs | 0.71% | 2 | | | | 2 | 0.59% | -0.12% |
| Placid variant fs | 0.07% | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | 0.89% | 0.82% |
| Satellite sand | 0.36% | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 0.59% | 0.23% |
| Total | 1.80% | 25 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 36 | 10.65% | 8.85% |
| VERY POORLY DRAINED | | | | | | | | |
| Basinger fs, depr | 5.14% | 2 | 5 | 1 | | 8 | 2.37% | -2.77% |
| Delray lfs, depr | 0.99% | 2 | 4 | 1 | | 7 | 2.07% | 1.08% |
| Floridana fs, depr | 0.57% | 1 | | | | 1 | 0.30% | -0.28% |
| Gentry fs | 0.37% | 1 | | | | 1 | 0.30% | -0.07% |

| Soil type, % slopes | % of area | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Total | % of sites | difference |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|---------------|
| Hontoon muck | 2.29% | 5 | | | | 5 | 1.48% | -0.81% |
| Kaliga muck | 1.06% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% | -1.06% |
| Malabar fs, depr | 0.51% | | 1 | | | 1 | 0.30% | -0.22% |
| Nittaw muck | 0.74% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% | -0.74% |
| Placid fs, depr | 4.22% | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 0.59% | -3.63% |
| Placid-Riviera-Samsula complex, ff | 0.76% | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 0.59% | -0.17% |
| Pompano fs, depr | 1.28% | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 0.59% | -0.69% |
| Riviera fs, depr | 1.24% | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 4 | 1.18% | -0.06% |
| Samsula muck | 2.95% | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0.89% | -2.06% |
| Total | 22.11% | 16 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 36 | 10.65% | -11.46% |
| OTHER | | | | | | | | |
| Arents, 0-5% | 0.40% | 2 | 2 | | | 4 | 1.18% | 0.79% |
| Arents-urban land complex, 0-5% | 0.00% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Pits | 0.06% | 3 | | | | 3 | 0.89% | 0.83% |
| Water | 10.64% | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 0.59% | -10.04% |
| Total | 11.09% | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2.66% | -8.42% |
| Grand Total | 100.00% | 206 | 104 | 23 | 5 | 338 | 100.00% | 0.00% |

As can be seen in the table, there is not a normal distribution of sites across the landscape. The excessively drained soils, which account for less than 0.4% of the area have 6.8% of the sites, with the St. Lucie fine sand having the highest potential within the excessively drained soils. The moderately well drained soils account for 2.5% of the area and have 12.4% of the sites. The Narcoossee and Tavares sands account for 1% of the area, but 8.8% of the sites. The poorly drained soils, which cover 63% of the area, only have 56% of the sites. The somewhat poorly drained soils account for 1.8% of the area, but produced 8.8% of the sites, with Adamsville sand accounting for 6.5% of the sites, but only covering 0.6% of the area. The Immokalee, Lokosee, and Riviera soils have the highest probability for site occurrence within the poorly drained soils. These account for a 9.7% of the area, but have almost 24% of the sites. There are also soils that appear to be less preferable. For example, Smyrna fine sand covers 20% of the area, but only 12% of the sites are located on that soil type.

In summary, the area of highest aboriginal archaeological site potential would be on the Immokalee soils within 100 m of a wetland. The Research Design (ACI 2019) and the ETDM report (FDOT 2017) determined that the project had a moderate potential for finding archaeological sites. However, due to the existing disturbance along the Turnpike, little to no evidence of sites was expected.

4.3 Historical Considerations

A review of the FMSF and the NRHP indicated that no historic resources were previously recorded within the APE; however, segments of three historic linear resources were previously recorded outside of the APE. These include the St. Cloud Canal (C-31) (8OS02752), the Canoe Creek Road Ditch (8OS01927), and the St. Cloud and Sugar Belt Railway (8OS02822). The segments of the Canoe Creek Road Ditch (8OS01927) previously recorded outside of the APE were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2013 and 2017 (FMSF). The segment within the APE has not been recorded or evaluated by the SHPO.

The St. Cloud Canal (C-31) (8OS02752) was constructed in ca. 1884 by Hamilton Disston during his efforts to drain south Florida, including Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades. The St. Cloud Canal (C-31) connects Lake Tohopekaliga and East Lake Tohopekaliga, which serve as the headwaters

to the Lake Okeechobee region. In 2014, a segment approximately one-half mile from the APE was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in the areas of Agriculture and Engineering.

In addition, outside the APE, linear resource, St. Cloud and Sugar Belt Railway (8OS02822), was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2015. The railroad was constructed in ca. 1888 from Narcoossee to Kissimmee by Hamilton Disston to ship sugar and citrus (FMSF). By the mid-twentieth century the rail line was abandoned, and no remnants of the historic fabric remains within the APE. Within the APE, the railway has been transformed into a paved asphalt pedestrian path that forms part of the Florida Trail.

A review of relevant historic United States Geographical Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Osceola County Property Appraiser's website data revealed the potential for ten new historic resources 45 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1974) within the APE (Scarborough 2019).

4.4 Field Methodology

The FDHR's Module Three, *Guidelines for Use by Historic Professionals*, indicates that the first stage of archaeological field survey is a reconnaissance of the project area to "ground truth," or ascertain the validity of the predictive model (FDHR 2003). During this part of the survey, the researcher assesses whether the initial predictive model needs adjustment based on disturbance or conditions such as constructed features (i.e., parking lots, buildings, etc.), underground utilities, landscape alterations (i.e., ditches and swales, mined land, dredged and filled land, agricultural fields), or other constraints that may affect the archaeological potential. Additionally, these Guidelines indicate that non-systematic "judgmental" testing may be appropriate in urbanized environments where pavement, utilities, and constructed features make systematic testing unfeasible; in geographically restricted areas such as proposed pond sites; or within project areas that have limited high and moderate probability zones, but where a larger subsurface testing sample may be desired. While predictive models are useful in determining preliminary testing strategies in a broad context, it is understood that testing intervals may be altered due to conditions encountered by the field crew at the time of survey. A reasonable and good faith effort was made to identify the historic properties within the project APE (cf., Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.).

Archaeological field survey methods consisted surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface testing. The systematic shovel tests were placed at 25 m interval within and near the previously recorded site, 50 m intervals in the moderate probability areas, and at 100 m or judgmentally throughout the rest of the APE. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 50 centimeters (cm) in diameter by at least 1 m in depth unless precluded by natural impediments. All soil removed from the shovel tests was screened through a 0.64 cm mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were recorded using a Geo 7t Trimble, and following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile, all shovel tests were refilled.

Historic/architectural field methodology consisted of a field survey of the project APE to determine and verify the location of all buildings and other historic resources (i.e. bridges, roads, cemeteries) that are 45 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1974), and to establish if any such resources could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The field survey focused on the assessment of existing conditions for all previously recorded historic resources located within the project APE, and the presence of unrecorded historic resources within the project area. For each property, photographs were taken, and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was

gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility. Also, informant interviews would have been conducted, if possible, with knowledgeable persons to obtain site-specific building construction dates and/or possible associations with individuals or events significant to local or regional history.

4.5 Unexpected Discoveries

Occasionally, archaeological deposits, subsurface features or unmarked human remains are encountered during the course of development, even though the project area may have previously received a thorough and professionally adequate cultural resources assessment. Such events are rare, but they do occur. In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of development, the procedures outlined in Chapter 872, *FS* must be followed. However, it was not anticipated that such sites would be found during this survey.

In the event such discoveries are made during the development process, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be suspended, and a professional archaeologist will be contacted to evaluate the importance of the discovery. The area will be examined by the archaeologist, who, in consultation with staff of the SHPO, will determine if the discovery is significant or potentially significant. In the event the discovery is found to be not significant, the work may immediately resume. If, on the other hand, the discovery is found to be significant or potentially significant, then development activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will continue to be suspended until such time as a mitigation plan, acceptable to SHPO, is developed and implemented. Development activities may then resume within the discovery area, but only when conducted in accordance with the guidelines and conditions of the approved mitigation plan.

4.6 Laboratory Methods and Curation

No artifacts were recovered; thus, no laboratory methods were used. The project-related records, including maps, photos, and field notes, will be housed at ACI in Sarasota (P18107), unless the client requests otherwise.

5.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Archaeological

Based on the Research Design (ACI 2019) and the ETDM report #14329 (FDOT 2017), the APE was considered to have a moderate archaeological probability. However, once the crew was in the field, the APE was downgraded to mostly a low probability due to the amount of disturbance and land alteration. Thus, the archaeological investigations conducted within the APE consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface testing for a total of 109 shovel tests excavated within the APE (**Figures 5.1-5.3**). These were placed at 25 m intervals within and adjacent to the previously recorded sites, 8OS01772 and 50 m intervals, 100 m intervals, and judgmentally within the remainder of the APE. All shovel tests were sterile of prehistoric and historic artifacts, and no artifacts were observed on the surface. The stratigraphy varied throughout the APE but most evidenced disturbance. However, in the less disturbed areas, the stratigraphy is as follows:

- 0-30 cm of mottled gray sand; 30-90 cm of tan sand; 90-100 of brown sand with concretions
- 0-20 cm of dark gray sand; 20-30 cm of tan sand; 30-40 cm of orange/tan sand; 40-100 cm of compacted tan sand with water at 80 cm

In the more disturbed areas, the stratigraphy consisted of the following:

- 0-20 cm of gray/brown sand; 20-40 cm gray/brown sandy clay, very compact at 40 cm
- 0-40 cm of gray/brown sand; 40-100 cm of mottled brown/gray/tan sand
- 0-30 cm of dark gray/brown gravelly sand, impenetrable fill

In addition to ACI's test pit locations, according to the FMSF, limited areas within the north portion of the APE, as well as some parcels of land adjacent to the APE has been subjected to limited testing. These resulted in negative results within the APE. As a result of this survey, no evidence of the previously recorded 8OS01772 was found. The site was first recorded by Ryan Wheeler in 1994 during a survey of the Turnpike and the US 192 Alternative. Only lithic material was found. Then in 2006, Chambless surveyed the same area during a Pond Survey along SR 500 and found no evidence of the site. In 2007 the SHPO determined the site not eligible for listing in the NRHP (FMSF). Thus, since no evidence of the site was found and the fact that the SHPO has determined the site not eligible for listing in the NRHP, the FMSF form for this site was not updated.

5.2 Historical/Architectural

Background research revealed that no historic resources were previously recorded within the APE. However, segments of two historic linear resources were previously recorded outside of the APE. These include the St. Cloud Canal (C-31) (8OS02752) and the Canoe Creek Road Ditch (8OS01927). As a result of the historic/architectural field survey, ten historic resources (8OS02991 – 8OS03000) were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated; and two previously recorded historic linear resources (8OS01927 and 8OS02752) were identified and re-evaluated within the APE (**Table 5.1; Figures 5.1-5.3**). These include nine buildings (8OS02991-8OS02999), which date between ca. 1948 and ca. 1974, one ca. 1963 concrete stringer bridge/FDOT Bridge No. 920044 (8OS03000), and two linear resources (8OS02752; 8OS01927). Out of the twelve identified historic resources, eleven appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district (8OS01927, 8OS02991 – 8OS03000). These resources are common examples of their respective architectural and engineering styles without significant historical associations; therefore, none appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Figure 5.1. Location of the shovel tests and newly and previously recorded resources within the APE.

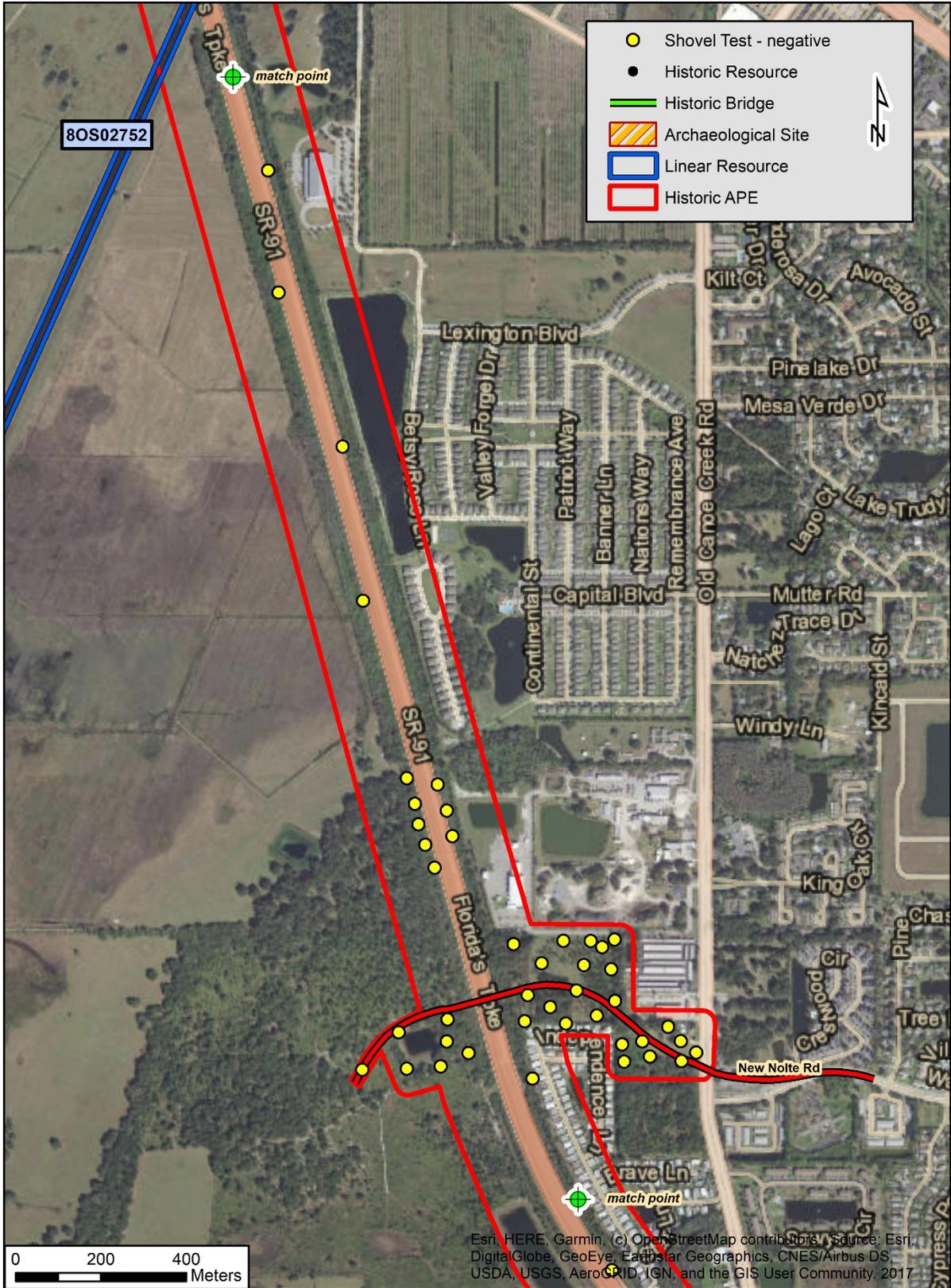


Figure 5.2. Location of the shovel tests and newly and previously recorded resources within the APE.



Figure 5.3. Location of the shovel tests and previously recorded resources within the APE.

However, the segment of the St. Cloud Canal (C-31) (8OS02752) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the areas of Agriculture and Engineering. Descriptions and photographs of the re-evaluated and newly identified resources follow, and copies of the FMSF forms are included in **Appendix B**. No informant interviews for historic resource was conducted during the field survey.

Table 5.1. List of historic resources identified and evaluated within the APE.

| FMSF No. | Address/Site Name | Build Date | Style/Type | NRHP Eligibility Recommendation |
|-----------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| *8OS01927 | Canoe Creek Road Ditch | ca. 1928 | Linear Resource | Ineligible |
| *8OS02752 | St. Cloud Canal (C-31) | ca. 1884 | Linear Resource | Eligible |
| 8OS02991 | 1592 Mickey Johnson Court | ca. 1948 | Masonry Vernacular | Ineligible |
| 8OS02992 | 1598 Mickey Johnson Court | ca. 1959 | Masonry Vernacular | Ineligible |
| 8OS02993 | 2721 Ames Haven Road | ca. 1958 | Masonry Vernacular | Ineligible |
| 8OS02994 | 2684 Robin Avenue | ca. 1972 | Ranch | Ineligible |
| 8OS02995 | 2685 Robin Avenue | ca. 1974 | Ranch | Ineligible |
| 8OS02996 | 2684 Ellen Avenue | ca. 1973 | Ranch | Ineligible |
| 8OS02997 | 2685 Ellen Avenue | ca. 1973 | Ranch | Ineligible |
| 8OS02998 | 1484 Patricia Street | ca. 1973 | Ranch | Ineligible |
| 8OS02999 | 1480 Patricia Street | ca. 1973 | Ranch | Ineligible |
| 8OS03000 | CR 525 Bridge/FDOT No. 920044 | ca. 1963 | Stringer- Multi beam | Ineligible |

*Denotes previously recorded/updated resources, none of which have been evaluated by the SHPO. Blue highlight denotes resources that appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5.1. Canoe Creek Road Ditch (8OS01927), looking south.

8OS01927: The Canoe Creek Road Ditch is a linear resource labeled as Ditch No. 1 on a 1928 plat titled, *Sketch Showing the Location of Proposed Canal South of St. Cloud, Fl* (Osceola, PB 1, pg 270). The segment of the resource within the APE is located in Section 22 of Township 26 South,

Range 30 East (USGS St. Cloud South, 1977b) (**Photo 5.1**). The ditch runs southwest towards Nolte Road and connects with other W.P.A ditches; eventually running into Friars Cove within Lake Tohopekaliga. The ditch was built for drainage purposes of the Peg Horn Slough within the Lake Tohopekaliga Basin. Within the APE, the ditch extends approximately 640-feet passing below the Florida Turnpike (SR 91) and is approximately 9-feet wide.

As explained in the Cypress Preserve CRAS, early drainage activities within southern Florida during the 1880s primarily served to remove surface water so that land could be used for agricultural or developmental purposes (Janus 2003b). One major drainage project during this time was the construction of the St. Cloud canal between Lake Tohopekaliga and East Lake Tohopekaliga. Extensive drainage projects within Osceola County dramatically changed the land, allowing for agricultural production. Most of the water management within Osceola County is controlled by the South Florida Water Management District (west) and the St. Johns Water Management District (east).

The ditch was built to basic engineering standards and is not of a unique design; therefore, not a rare example of its type. The ditch has undergone some non-historic alterations and two bridges (FDOT No. 920073 and FDOT No. 920133) were constructed over the ditch in 1996. In addition, the location, setting, and feeling are not present as the physical environment has changed substantially over the years. As a result, 8OS01927 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.2. St. Cloud Canal (C-31) (8OS02752), looking south.

8OS02752: The St. Cloud Canal (C-31) is a man-made canal located in Township 26 South Range 30 East Section 5 (USGS St. Cloud 1977a) (**Photo 5.2**). Within the APE, the canal extends approximately 1,350-foot and varies in width. The canal bottom width along this segment is approximately 20 -feet wide (SFWMD 2010). The canal runs southwest from East Lake Tohopekaliga, intersecting at the Florida Turnpike (SR-91) within the APE, and continues southwestwardly to Lake Tohopekaliga. Overall, the canal is a 3.9-mile long flood control canal managed by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), beginning at East Lake Tohopekaliga and discharging into Lake Tohopekaliga. The St. Cloud Canal was completed in ca. 1884 and is visible on a 1926 map of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed and Everglades Drainage District (Dodson 1971; Elliot 1927).

Hamilton Disston, known for draining Lake Okeechobee and the Florida Everglades and transforming the area into land suitable for agriculture and development, began his efforts in the Kissimmee Basin – the headwaters of Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades (SFWMD n.d.). The 4,000,000 acres of land purchased by Disston included “scattered tracts extending from above Tarpon Springs on the Gulf, more than halfway across central Florida, and as far south as Lake Okeechobee and the Caloosahatchee River” (FWP 1939). Although Disston’s first dredging operation began in 1882 in order to connect Lake Okeechobee to the Gulf of Mexico, draining initially remained focused in the Kissimmee Basin. The water level of Lake Tohopekaliga and surrounding lakes was lowered through the dredging of canals and transformed the surrounding area into arable land (Dodson 1971). The St. Cloud Canal (C-31) was dredged between East Lake Tohopekaliga and flowed into Lake Tohopekaliga, lowering the water level of the former. The newly available land was widely used for planting sugar cane and Disston developed the St. Cloud Plantation along the St. Cloud Canal. The cities of Kissimmee and St. Cloud are a result of Hamilton Disston’s settlement and industry within this area (Dodson 1971).

A 1926 map of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed depicts the canal in its current configuration, as well as a 1944 historic aerial photograph (Elliot 1927; USDA 1944b). Review of historic aerial photography revealed that improvements such as slight widening and maintenance took place between 1959 and 1970 (USDA 1959b; FDOT 1970). No control structures are located within the APE; however, S-59 is located upstream from this location and outside of the APE.

Only a small portion of the canal is contained within the APE and a survey of the entire 3.9-mile length of the canal is beyond the scope of this project. The 1,350-ft segment of the St. Cloud Canal (C-31) (8OS02752) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the areas of Agriculture and Engineering. Under Criterion A, the resource is significant for its early drainage efforts in the Kissimmee Basin and its association with the overall draining of south Florida. The drainage canal had a significant impact on the safety and agriculture of the surrounding area, as well as allowing settlement to occur within the area. Although the canal has been altered over time, it also appears significant under Criterion C for engineering. Alterations that have taken place on the canal allow the resource to continue performing its intended role as a drainage canal in the Kissimmee Basin and associated Chain of Lakes within the lake Okeechobee Watershed.



Photo 5.3. 1592 Mickey Johnson Court (8OS02991), looking west.

8OS02991: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 1592 Mickey Johnson Court was constructed in ca. 1948 (**Photo 5.3**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system covered in stucco. The side gable, gable extension, eyebrow gable dormer, and shed roofs are covered with composition shingles. A stucco chimney is located on the interior wall of the east elevation. The main entryway is on the east elevation through a single door with oval light within a partial-width open porch beneath a gable roof extension supported by square stucco porch supports. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired, one-over-one, six-over-six, and eight-over-eight vinyl single-hung-sash units, individual two-over-two metal single-hung-sash units, and individual and grouped (three and four) metal sliding units. Distinguishing architectural features include faux keystones above the windows and doors, boxed eaves, and eyebrow gable dormer vent. Alterations include replacement roofing, windows, cladding, and decorative trim. Additions include a one-story utility room on the north elevation, followed by a large two-story addition with gable roof, constructed between c. 1982 and c. 1996. A non-historic pool, residential building, and detached four-bay garage are located to the west of the building. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8OS02991 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.4. 1598 Mickey Johnson Court (8OS02992), looking north.

8OS02992: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 1598 Mickey Johnson Court was constructed in ca. 1959 (**Photo 5.4**). The one-story, irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system covered in stucco. The side gable and shed roofs are covered in composition shingles. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single door with oval light within a partial-width open porch beneath the principal roof overhang. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired, one-over-one vinyl single-hung-sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include decorative corner trim with matching trim around the windows and entryways, prominent stucco windowsills, and overhanging eaves. Alterations include replacement roofing, windows, and decorative trim. Additions include an enclosed garage on the west elevation. A ca. 1973 utility shed is located to the north of the building. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of

construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8OS02992 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.5. 2721 Ames Haven Road (8OS02993), looking northeast.

8OS02993: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 2721 Ames Haven Road was constructed in ca. 1958 (**Photo 5.5**). The one-story irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system. The hip roof is covered in composition shingle and the flat roof is covered in built-up membrane. The main entryway is on the south elevation (view obscured from ROW). Visible windows include an individual, two-over-two metal single-hung-sash unit. Additions include a carport with flat roof and square, concrete block supports on the west elevation. A barn is located to the northwest of the building. Overall, the building has been altered, appears to lack sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8OS02993 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.6. 2684 Robin Avenue (8OS02994), looking south.

8OS02994: The Ranch style building at 2684 Robin Avenue was constructed in ca. 1972 (**Photo 5.6**). The one-story irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a wood frame structural system covered in brick veneer, stucco, and vertical plank siding. The cross-gabled roof and shed extension are covered in composition shingles. The main entryway is on the north elevation through a single door and full-light storm door within a partial-width open porch beneath the principal roof overhang supported by wooden porch supports and railing. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and grouped (3), six-over-six and twelve-over-six vinyl single-hung-sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include metal clamshell awnings, shutters, and overhanging eaves with boxed rafters. A two-car garage with sectional garage door is located on the north elevation. Alterations include replacement roofing and windows as well as a shed roof extension added to the south elevation. A ca. 1974 swimming pool and screened pool enclosure are located south of the building. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8OS02994 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.7. 2685 Robin Avenue (8OS02995), looking north.

8OS02995: The Ranch style building at 2685 Robin Avenue was constructed in ca. 1974 (**Photo 5.7**). The one-story irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a wood frame structural system covered in brick veneer and stucco. The hip on hip roof is covered in composition shingles. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single door with oval light and full-light storm door recessed beneath the principal roof. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired six-over-six and eight-over-eight vinyl single-hung-sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include brick windowsills and a brick planter box. An attached two-car garage with separate sectional garage doors is located on the east elevation. Alterations include replacement roofing and windows. A non-historic swimming pool and screened pool enclosure are located north of the building. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8OS02995 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.8. 2684 Ellen Avenue (8OS02996), looking south.

8OS02996: The Ranch style building at 2684 Ellen Avenue was constructed in ca. 1973 (**Photo 5.8**). The one-story irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a wood frame structural system covered in brick veneer, clapboard, and plywood siding. The cross-hip roof is covered in composition shingles. The main entryway is on the north elevation through a single paneled door recessed within a partial-width open porch beneath the principal roof supported by turned wooden porch supports. A partial-width, incised porch with screening is located on the south elevation. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired, four-over-four and six-over-six vinyl single-hung-sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include decorative plywood paneling below the windows, a decorative brick half wall topped with a lantern leading to the main entryway, and boxed eaves. A two-car garage with separate sectional garage doors is located on the north elevation. Alterations include replacement roofing and windows. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8OS02996 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.9. 2685 Ellen Avenue (8OS02997), looking northeast.

8OS02997: The Ranch style building at 2685 Ellen Avenue was constructed in ca. 1973 (**Photo 5.9**). The one-story irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a wood frame structural system covered in brick veneer and board and batten siding. The cross-gabled roof is covered in composition shingles. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single door and full-light storm door with security grill flanked by a sidelight beneath the principal roof. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired twelve-over-six vinyl single-hung-sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include decorative board and batten paneling, brick windowsills, and boxed eaves. Alterations include replacement roofing and windows; and the garage has been enclosed with plywood. A non-historic swimming pool and screened pool enclosure are located to the north of the building. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8OS02997 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.10. 1484 Patricia Street (8OS02998), looking west.

8OS02998: The Ranch style building at 1484 Patricia Street was constructed in ca. 1973 (**Photo 5.10**). The one-story irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a wood frame structural system covered in stone veneer, stucco, clapboard, and board and batten siding. The cross-gable on hip roof and eyebrow gable dormer are covered in composition shingles. The main entryway is on the east elevation through a single door with 3/4-light storm door and sidelight within a partial-width open porch beneath an overhanging eave supported by a wooden porch support. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired one-over-one vinyl single-hung-sash units and an individual vinyl picture window composed of a central eight-over-eight single-hung-sash unit flanked by four-over-four single-hung-sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include panels of stone veneer, boxed eaves, picture window, eyebrow gable dormer, and recessed entry. A two-car garage with sectional garage door with fanlights is located on the east elevation. Alterations include replacement roofing and windows, as well as installed solar panels. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8OS02998 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.11. 1480 Patricia Street (8OS02999), looking west.

8OS02999: The Ranch style building at 1480 Patricia Street was constructed in ca. 1973 (**Photo 5.11**). The one-story irregular plan rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a wood frame structural system covered in brick veneer and vinyl siding. The cross-gable on hip roof is covered in composition shingles. The main entryway is on the east elevation through a single full-light storm door with security grill and sidelight within a partial-width open porch beneath the principal roof overhang. Visible windows include paired one-over-one vinyl single-hung-sash units with retractable hurricane shutters. Distinguishing architectural features include decorative vinyl paneling beneath the window, retractable hurricane shutters, and boxed eaves. A two-car garage with sectional garage door is located on the east elevation. Alterations include replacement roofing, windows, and installed solar panels. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8OS02999 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.12. CR 525 Bridge over Florida Turnpike (FDOT 920044) (8OS03000), looking southeast.



Photo 5.13. CR 525 Bridge over Florida Turnpike (FDOT 920044) (8OS03000), looking northwest.

8OS03000: The CR 525 Bridge over Florida Turnpike (FDOT 920044) is a four span, concrete multi beam stringer bridge constructed in 1963 (**Photos 5.12 & 5.13**). The bridge is located in Township 26 South, Range 30 East, Section 5. The bridge was constructed in order to carry CR 525 over the Florida Turnpike. The overall dimension of the bridge measures approximately 256 ft long and 34 ft wide. The substructure has sloped concrete abutments on grassy embankments. The superstructure is supported by three concrete bents comprised of three cylindrical piers and cap per bent. The bridge deck is cast-in-place concrete paved with heavily worn asphalt. A concrete parapet topped with a metal railing is present along the edges of the bridge, as well as concrete curbing. A pedestrian bridge is located immediately adjacent on the north side of the bridge.

The bridge is a typical example of a common post-1945 concrete bridge found throughout Florida. These types of bridges were constructed as part of the massive expansion of the State's road system in the decades following the end of World War II (Parsons Brinckerhoff 2005). This bridge does not possess any notable engineering features or design elements that would differentiate it from dozens of similar examples built throughout Florida during the same time period. This bridge was not included during the recent update to the Historic Highway Bridges of Florida (FDOT 2012). However, several similar examples of this bridge type in the state were evaluated as ineligible for listing in the NRHP during that survey update (FDOT 2012). In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, due to its commonality of design and lack of significant attributes or association, 8OS03000 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP either individually or as part of a historic district.

5.3 Conclusions

Based on the background research and field work, no archaeological sites, prehistoric or historic, were found. The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of twelve historic resources (8OS01927, 8OS02752; 8OS02991 – 8OS03000). Out of the twelve identified historic resources, eleven appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district (8OS01927, 8OS02991 – 8OS03000). These resources are common examples of their respective architectural and engineering styles without significant historical associations; therefore, none appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

One historic resource, the St. Cloud Canal (C-31) (8OS02752), appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the areas of Agriculture and Engineering. The proposed Alternative 2 alignment in the area of the St. Cloud Canal consists of roadway widening from the existing 4-lane section (2-lanes in each direction) to an 8-lane section (4-lanes in each direction). The proposed alternative will expand two existing bridges (FDOT Bridge No. 920140 & FDOT Bridge No. 920074) that cross the canal by adding four 12-foot lanes (2-lanes in each direction). Overall, the proposed undertaking for Alternative 2 will not result in the removal or destruction of anything significant. In addition, the canal was not used for transportation navigability and the existing bridges do not detract from the canal's significance. Therefore, it appears that the undertaking will have *no adverse effect* on the historic resource.

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**APPENDIX A:
Research Design & Survey Methodology**

**CULTURAL RESOURCE
RESEARCH DESIGN AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY
FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE (SR 91)
FROM SOUTH OF KISSIMMEE PARK ROAD
TO US 192 (M.P. 238.5 to M.P 242.5)
OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Financial Project ID: 441224-1-22-01

ETDM No.: 14329

County Section No.: 92471000

Prepared for:



**Florida's Turnpike Enterprise
P.O. Box 613069
Ocoee, Florida 34761**

August 2019

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August 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| 1.0 INTRODUCTION..... | 1 |
| 1.1 Project Description and Location | 1 |
| 1.2 Purpose | 2 |
| 1.3 Recommended Project APE | 4 |
| 2.0 PROPOSED METHODOLOGY | 4 |
| 3.0 BRIEF SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND DATA FROM THE FMSF | 6 |
| 4.0 REFERENCES..... | 10 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| Figure 1.1. Project location..... | 3 |
| Figure 3.1. Location of previously recorded historic resources within 500 feet of the Florida's Turnpike (US 91) PD&E Study corridor and archaeological sites within one mile..... | 8 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | |
|--|---|
| Table 1.1. Township, Range, and Section coordinates for the Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) PD&E Study in Osceola County. | 2 |
| Table 3.1. Previous cultural resource survey projects within one mile of the Florida's Turnpike (US 91) PD&E Study corridor in Osceola County..... | 6 |
| Table 3.2. Previously recorded archaeological sites located within one mile of the Florida's Turnpike (US 91) study corridor..... | 7 |
| Table 3.3. Previously recorded resource groups located within approximately 500 feet of the Florida's Turnpike (US 91) study corridor..... | 7 |
| Table 3.4. Previously recorded historic resources located within approximately a half-mile of the Florida's Turnpike (US 91) study corridor..... | 9 |

**CULTURAL RESOURCE
RESEARCH DESIGN AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY FLORIDA’S
TURNPIKE (SR 91)
FROM SOUTH OF KISSIMMEE PARK ROAD
TO US 192 (M.P. 238.5 to M.P 242.5)
OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description and Location

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), Florida’s Turnpike Enterprise (FTE) is performing a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate alternatives for the widening of Florida’s Turnpike (SR 91) from south of Kissimmee Park Road to south of US 192 in Osceola County. The project consists of widening Florida’s Turnpike, a major evacuation route for Central and Southeast Florida, by adding general toll lanes and/or express lanes in each direction within the project limits. FTE identified the need to widen this portion of Florida’s Turnpike to accommodate future traffic volumes of freight and passenger vehicles linked to projected growth in population and employment for the year 2045. The PD&E Study will also evaluate modifications to the existing Kissimmee Park Road and US 192 interchanges. FTE anticipates that the majority of the improvements will be within the existing FDOT right-of-way (ROW). The proposed improvements for the corridor widening project are described below.

Alternative 1 – Kissimmee Park Road Interchange Improvements

Alternative 1 will add capacity to Florida’s Turnpike from south of Kissimmee Park Road to US 192. The roadway will be widened from the existing 4-lane section (2-lanes in each direction) to an ultimate 8-lane section (4-lanes in each direction). This alternative includes modifications to the existing Kissimmee Park Road interchange and secondary direct connections between Florida’s Turnpike and Old Canoe Creek Road, located approximately 4,000-feet (ft) south of Kissimmee Park Road. The interchange improvements will include access to and from the south, on the Turnpike, as the existing interchange only has ramps to and from the north. This alternative also includes a proposed southbound on-ramp from US 192 at the location of the existing US 192 partial interchange.

Alternative 2 – New Interchange at New Nolte Road Extension

Alternative 2 will add capacity to Florida’s Turnpike from south of Kissimmee Park Road to US 192. The roadway will be widened from the existing 4-lane section (2-lanes in each direction) to an ultimate 8-lane section (4-lanes in each direction). This alternative has a proposed new interchange between Florida’s Turnpike and an extension of W. New Nolte Road, located approximately 3,000-ft north of Kissimmee Park Road. The existing ramps at the Kissimmee Park Road interchange will be removed, however the overpass will remain for local access. The proposed interchange features a diverging diamond configuration, which offers improved capacity with a smaller footprint. Secondary direct connections between Florida’s Turnpike and Old Canoe Creek Road will be located approximately 4,000-feet south of Kissimmee Park Road. The alternative also includes a proposed southbound on-ramp from US 192 at the location of the existing US 192 partial interchange.

No Build Alternative

If selected, the No-Build Alternative would result in no improvements to the study area.

The Florida’s Turnpike (SR 91) Study corridor extends from south of Kissimmee Park Road (M.P. 238.5) to US 192 (M.P. 242.5) in Osceola County, a distance of approximately 4 miles (**Figure 1.1**). The Study corridor is contained within the township, range, and sections listed in **Table 1.1** (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1953a, 1953b).

Table 1.1. Township, Range, and Section coordinates for the Florida’s Turnpike (SR 91) PD&E Study in Osceola County.

| Township | Range | Section |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 26 South | 30 East | 27, 22, 21, 16, 9, 8, 5, & 32 |

1.2 Purpose

A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) will be performed as part of the PD&E Study. This Research Design and Survey Methodology, prepared by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) in association with Dewberry on behalf of the FDOT, FTE, is the initial phase of the CRAS that will comply with Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (FS)* as part of preparing a State Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) for the proposed project.

All work will be carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 8 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s *PD&E Manual* (2019 revision), and the standards contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (Florida Division of Historical Resources [FDHR] 2003). In addition, the survey will meet the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*. Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

The purpose of the CRAS is to locate, identify, and aerially delimit any archaeological sites and historic resources (e.g., structures, buildings, bridges, cemeteries, linear resources, historic districts) located within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As defined in 36 CFR Part 800.16(d), and recognized by *FS 267*, the APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.”

The objective of this Research Design and Survey Methodology is to provide preliminary information to the FDOT, FTE and outline the methods for identifying previously recorded archaeological sites and historic resources located within the project APE and discussing the potential for previously unrecorded cultural resources (archaeological and historical), and present the methods proposed for field survey, data analysis, and documentation in accordance with state requirements, as cited above.



Figure 1.1. Project location.

1.3 Recommended Project APE

The Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) PD&E Study as planned, anticipates that the majority of the improvements will be within the existing FDOT ROW. Therefore, at this preliminary stage, the archaeological APE will be the existing ROW, and will be expanded to include any additional ROW where necessary as well as interchanges and pond sites. The historic APE is defined as properties adjacent to the existing and proposed ROW. As contained within these adjacent properties, only the historic resources located within 200 ft of the existing and proposed ROW that were constructed in 1974 or earlier will be identified, recorded, and evaluated. The date 1974 was decided for the purpose of recording historic resources that will be 50 years old at the anticipated time of completion of the PD&E Study/environmental document.

2.0 PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

The CRAS will follow a phased approach consisting of initial background research followed by archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys, data analysis, and report preparation.

Background Research: The initial stage of work will entail a review of pertinent archaeological and historical literature and data, including the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), NRHP listings, Osceola County Property Appraiser's office records, historical maps, and relevant CRAS reports. The primary purpose of the background research is to identify any NRHP-listed or eligible properties as well as other known cultural resources within and proximate to the project APE. In addition, the available Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) report (#14329) was reviewed and will be reviewed again when all agency comments are received.

The archaeological research findings will identify recorded sites and will provide the necessary context by which all newly identified archaeological sites will be evaluated. The historical research will identify the recorded and potential historic resources within the project APE and will assist in the evaluation of each updated and newly identified historic resource in terms of its eligibility for listing in the NRHP, both individually and as part of a recorded or potential historic district.

Archaeological Field Survey: As noted, the APE for the archaeological field survey will include the existing ROW and additional proposed ROW, if needed, as well as interchanges and pond sites. The intensity of the field survey will be guided by previously formulated regional site location predictive models. In general, these studies (Austin and Layman 1989; Ellis et al. 1994; Johnson and Basinet 1995) suggests aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and special use activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection. Among these variables are soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources including stone and clay. In general, comparative site location data indicate a pattern of site distribution favoring the relatively better-drained terrain relative to the surrounding terrain and near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water including rivers, creeks, and freshwater marshes. Upland sites well removed from potable water are rare. In the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be situated on ridges and knolls near a freshwater source. It should be noted that the settlement patterns noted above could not be applied to sites of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions. Accordingly, following ground surface inspection of each area, archaeological testing will occur at 25 m (82 ft) and 50 m (164 ft) intervals within the zones of high and moderate site probability, respectively. Low probability areas will be tested at 100 m (328 ft) intervals as well as judgmentally. Closer interval subsurface testing will be conducted in all areas where sites or isolated cultural materials are discovered, in order to estimate

site boundaries, as contained within the project APE. All soil removed from the shovel tests will be screened through 6.4 millimeter (mm) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests will be recorded on a hand-held GPS unit and, following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all test pits will be refilled.

If evidence of human burials or unmarked graves is found, the FDOT will be notified and the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05 *FS* (Florida's Unmarked Burial Law) will be followed.

Historical/Architectural Field Survey: The historical/architectural field survey will identify all previously recorded historic resources within the project APE. Those resources that are no longer extant will be noted, and the information will be provided to the FMSF office. Where noteworthy changes to previously evaluated historic resources are observed, descriptive information will be collected and photographs taken sufficient for preparation of an updated FMSF form. Previously recorded FMSF forms will be updated for historic resources if not previously evaluated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Historic resources previously evaluated by the SHPO as ineligible will not be updated unless newly obtained information results in a recommended change to the eligibility status. All unrecorded buildings, structures, cemeteries, bridges, linear resources, resource groups, and potential historic districts with features indicative of 1974 or earlier construction materials, building methods, or architectural styles will be identified, photographed, described, plotted on the project maps, and recorded on FMSF forms. Each historic property will be reviewed to assess style, historic context, and condition. Osceola County Property Appraiser's records will be used to obtain site-specific information, such as building construction dates and/or possible association with individuals or events significant to local or regional history. Residents or other knowledgeable people also may be interviewed to obtain pertinent information.

Analysis: ACI will clean, sort, classify, and analyze all recovered cultural materials. Laboratory processing will include cleaning, stabilization (if required), packaging, and storage. Laboratory analysis will consist of the morphological and functional (if possible) classification of artifacts and, if diagnostic, the establishment of their cultural/temporal affiliations. Proper and detailed documentation of artifact provenience, number, type, and description will be maintained. Artifacts and associated records will be prepared for eventual transfer to the FDOT pending a decision on their final disposition.

The analysis phase of work will also include the preparation of FMSF forms for all identified and evaluated archaeological sites and historic resources, complete with photographs, location maps, and sketch maps, as appropriate. In the case of historic resources considered potentially eligible for NRHP listing, ACI will prepare expanded FMSF forms.

Report Preparation: ACI will prepare a draft CRAS Report presenting the methods, findings, evaluations, and recommendations of the background research and field surveys. Each historic resource that is listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP will be described in the report. Descriptions of all historic resources considered ineligible will be summarized in table form. The draft document will be submitted to the FDOT for review and comment. It will conform to the standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 8 of the *PD&E Manual* (FDOT 2019) and the FDOT's *Cultural Resource Management Handbook*; specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, *FAC*; and to the guidelines embodied in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003). Following the review of the document and receipt of comments, the final report will be prepared and submitted to the FDOT along with original FMSF forms and a Survey Log, as required for review by the SHPO.

3.0 BRIEF SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND DATA FROM THE FMSF

According to the FMSF, limited areas within the north portion of the APE, as well as some parcels of land adjacent to the APE has been subjected to limited testing. These surveys, along with several others (**Table 3.1**), have resulted in the recordation of 10 historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within less than one mile of the Florida Turnpike (US 91) study corridor (**Table 3.2, Figure 3.1**) and two historic linear resources and eight buildings were previously recorded within approximately a half-mile of the study corridor (**Table 3.3, Figure 3.1**). A historic resources survey of Osceola County was also completed.

Table 3.1. Previous cultural resource survey projects within one mile of the Florida’s Turnpike (US 91) PD&E Study corridor in Osceola County.

| Survey No. | Project Name | Date | Performed by |
|------------|---|-------|--------------|
| 89 | 201 Facilities Plan | 1977 | Almy |
| 2062 | Lucas Lakes | 1989 | Garner |
| 4235 | Turnpike/US 192 Alternative Interchange | 1995 | Wheeler |
| 4383 | 30 Inch OD Mainline Loop Florida Gas Transmission | 1993 | Athens |
| 6407 | Cobblestone Apartment Complex | 2000 | Estabrook |
| 7500 | Cell Tower #FL-3113 A Nextel-St. Cloud | 2001 | Carlson |
| 7512 | Fennel Slough Tower Location | 2001 | Jones |
| 7820 | Cell Tower Stevens Road | 2000 | Carlson |
| 10394 | Anthem Park Reconnaissance | 2004 | Wayne |
| 8748 | Hartzog Planned Unit Development | 2003 | Richards |
| 8913 | Cypress Preserve Subdivision | 2003a | Janus |
| 9230 | Florida’s Turnpike Mainline US 192 to SR 50 | 2003b | Janus |
| 10061 | 300-Foot Osceola County-Simpson Road Cell Tower | 2004 | FAC |
| 11026 | Whaley Tract | 2004a | Dickinson |
| 11039 | Butler Ridge Partin #2 | 2004b | Dickinson |
| 11041 | Partin Estate | 2004c | Dickinson |
| 11126 | Pinewood Gardens | 2005 | ACI |
| 11514 | Knechel Property | 2005a | Dickinson |
| 11178 | Pond Site SW Intersection of Kissimmee Park Rd and Fl. Turnpike | 2005a | Keel |
| 11179 | Pond Site NW Intersection of Kissimmee Park Rd and Fl. Turnpike | 2005b | Keel |
| 11367 | Partin 93/Crosswinds | 2005b | Dickinson |
| 12157 | Whaley Lorenz Tract | 2005 | Waters |
| 13795 | Edgewater DRI | 2007 | Batun |
| 14191 | John Deere Tower | 2005 | Sims |
| 14265 | Twenty-four Proposed Pond Sites along SR 500 | 2007 | Chambless |
| 20800 | SR 500 from Aeronautical Dr. to Budinger Rd | 2014 | Bartlett |

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites: The FMSF search indicated that 10 previously recorded archaeological sites (**Table 3.2**) are located within approximately one mile of the Florida Turnpike (US 91) study corridor (**Figure 3.1**). All have either been determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP or have not been evaluated by the SHPO.

Table 3.2. Previously recorded archaeological sites located within one mile of the Florida’s Turnpike (US 91) study corridor.

| FMSF No. | Site Name | Site Type | Culture | SHPO Evaluation |
|----------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| 8OS00011 | Parton Mound | Burial Mound | St. Johns | Not Evaluated |
| 8OS00017 | Fennel Prairie | Burial Mound | Prehistoric | Not Evaluated |
| 8OS00035 | Whaley Mound | Mound | Prehistoric | Not Evaluated |
| 8OS00036 | Simmons Mound | Mound | Prehistoric | Not Evaluated |
| 8OS00125 | Partin-Humby Homes | Homestead, Historic Refuse | 19 th Century American | Not Evaluated |
| 8OS00126 | Myerson Meyer Home | Homestead, Historic Refuse | 19 th Century American | Not Evaluated |
| 8OS01771 | US 192-1 | Lithic Scatter | Prehistoric | Not eligible |
| 8OS01772 | US 192-2 | Lithic Scatter | Prehistoric | Not eligible |
| 8OS01844 | Kamikaze KOW | Artifact Scatter, Historic Refuse | 20 th Century American | Not eligible |
| 8OS02374 | Rufus Thomas homestead | Historic Refuse | 20 th Century American | Not eligible |

Previously Recorded Historic Resources: A search of the digital database of the FMSF indicated that two historic linear resources and eight buildings were previously recorded within approximately a half-mile of the Florida’s Turnpike (SR 91) study corridor (**Tables 3.3 and 3.4; Figure 3.1**). In 2014, an approximate 700-foot segment of the St. Cloud Canal (8OS02752) was recorded a half-mile northeast of the Turnpike during the *Cultural Resources Assessment Survey along SR 500 from Aeronautical Dr to Budinger Rd and from Eastern Ave to Nova Rd* (SEARCH 2014; Survey No. 20800). This portion of the canal was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. The resource was determined eligible under Criteria A for its association with Hamilton Disston’s plans to reclaim land in the area for agricultural purposes and under Criteria C as an example of a nineteenth-century canal. The linear resource, St. Cloud & Sugar Belt Railway (8OS02822), was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2015. In addition, the eight previously recorded buildings were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO.

Table 3.3. Previously recorded resource groups located within approximately 500 feet of the Florida’s Turnpike (US 91) study corridor.

| FMSF No. | Site Name | Resource Type | Culture | SHPO Evaluation |
|----------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| 8OS02752 | St. Cloud Canal | Linear Resource | c. 1880s | Eligible |
| 8OS02822 | St. Cloud & Sugar Belt Railway | Linear Resource | c. 1880s | Not Eligible |

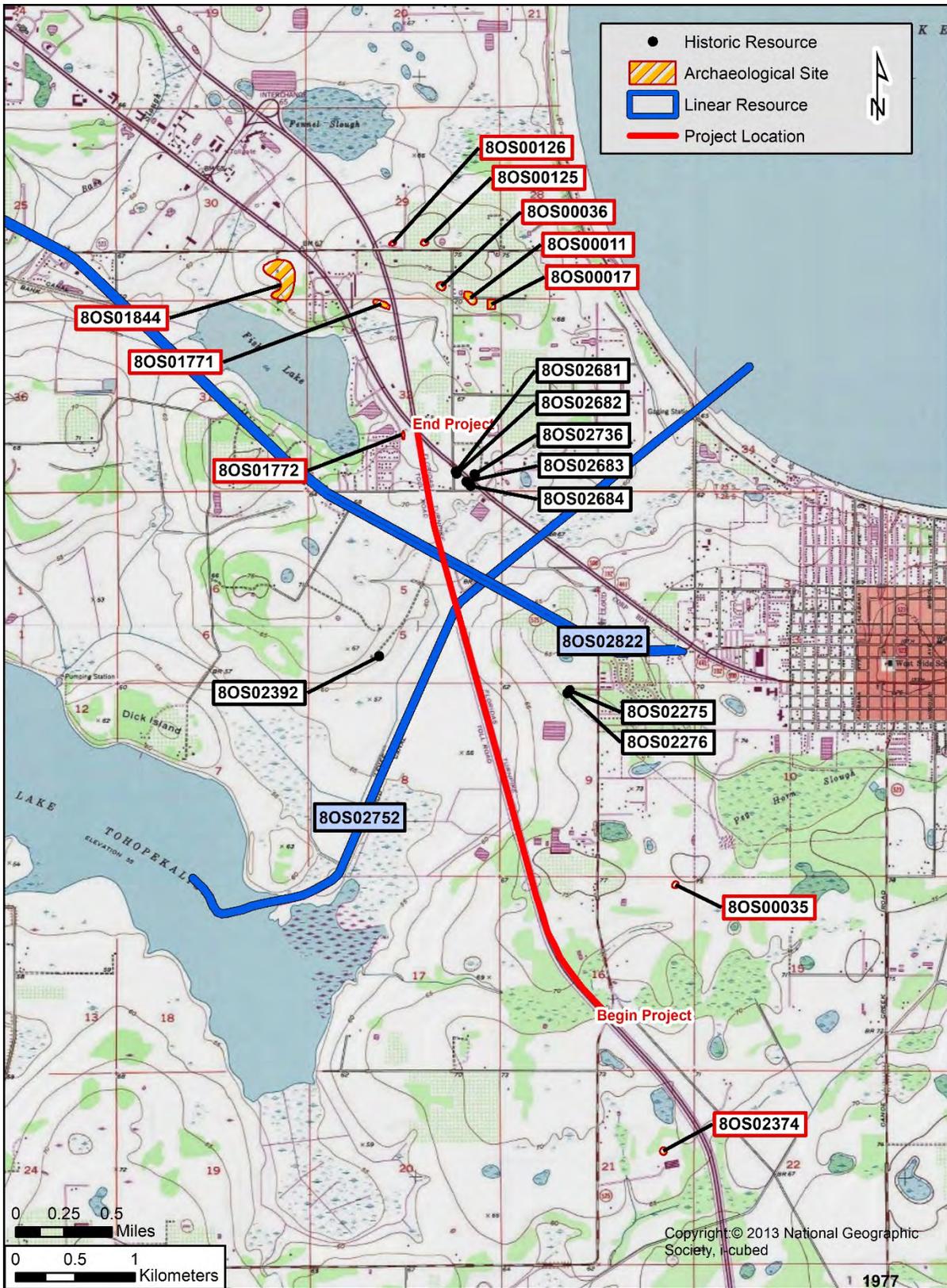


Figure 3.1. Location of previously recorded historic resources within 500 feet of the Florida's Turnpike (US 91) PD&E Study corridor and archaeological sites within one mile.

Table 3.4. Previously recorded historic resources located within approximately a half-mile of the Florida’s Turnpike (US 91) study corridor.

| FMSF No. | Address/Site Name | Year | Style | Use | SHPO Evaluation |
|----------|--|-------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 8OS02275 | 2010 Kissimmee Park Rd/ Partin House | 1954 | Ranch | Private residence | Ineligible |
| 8OS02276 | 2010 Kissimmee Park Rd/ Partin Garage | 1949 | No style | Garage apartment | Ineligible |
| 8OS02392 | Red House | 1945 | Frame Vernacular | Military | Ineligible |
| 8OS02681 | 2802 E. Irlo Bronson Memorial Hwy | c1950 | Masonry vernacular | Commercial | Ineligible |
| 8OS02682 | 2804 E. Irlo Bronson Memorial Hwy | c1959 | Masonry vernacular | Commercial | Ineligible |
| 8OS02683 | 2844 E. Irlo Bronson Memorial Hwy | c1950 | Masonry vernacular | Private residence | Ineligible |
| 8OS02684 | 2835 City of Life Way | c1962 | Ranch | Commercial | Ineligible |
| 8OS02736 | 2839 E. Irlo Bronson Memorial Hwy | c1968 | Masonry vernacular | Commercial | Ineligible |

Potential Historic Resources: Preliminary research of the Florida’s Turnpike (US 91) study corridor included a review of relevant quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Osceola County property appraiser’s website data. This analysis revealed the potential for five new historic resources, constructed in 1974 or earlier, are located within the preliminary APE. In addition, a review of FDOT bridges data indicated that there are two bridges within the APE that were constructed in circa 1963 and reconstructed in 1991. None of the newly identified resources appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Summary: The findings of the background research indicate that 10 previously recorded archaeological sites are located within one mile of the Florida’s Turnpike (US 91) study corridor. At this preliminary stage, it is anticipated that no effect on any archaeological sites that are listed, determined eligible, or which appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The research suggests a low to moderate probability for aboriginal archaeological sites and a low probability for historic archaeological sites.

Historical background research indicated that ten previously recorded historic resources (eight buildings and two linear resources) are located within approximately a half-mile of the Florida’s Turnpike (US 91) study corridor. Of these, one is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP; the remaining have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. A review of relevant quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Osceola County property appraiser’s website data revealed the potential for seven new historic resources, constructed in 1974 or earlier, are located within the preliminary APE. Each resource will be evaluated in terms of the criteria of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. At this preliminary stage, and based on FMSF data, historic linear resource St. Cloud Canal (8OS02752), is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP because of its significant historical associations and/or engineering affiliation as an early canal.

Based on these results, following selection of the preferred alignment, a systematic archaeological field survey and a historical/architectural field survey is recommended to document additional cultural resources within the project area. The fieldwork should meet the requirements set forth in Chapters 267, 373 and 872.05, *FS*; Part 2, Chapter 8 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT *PD&E Manual* (FDOT 2019); the standards and guidelines contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual: Module 3* (FDHR 2003); and Chapter 1A-46, *FAC*

as well as any other federal regulations for determining possible effects on historic properties listed, or eligible for listing in the NRHP, or otherwise of historical, architectural, or archaeological value.

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**APPENDIX B:
Florida Master Site File Forms**



RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site # OS01927
Field Date 10-15-2019
Form Date 10-30-2019
Recorder#

Original
Update

Consult the Guide to the Resource Group Form for additional instructions

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- Historic district
Archaeological district
Mixed district
Building complex
Designed historic landscape
Rural historic landscape
Linear resource

Resource Group Name Canoe Creek Road Ditch
Project Name CRAS Widen TPK from Kissimmee Park Rd to US 192
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:
City/Town St. Cloud
County or Counties Osceola
Name of Public Tract
Township, Range, Section
USGS 7.5' Map(s)
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map

Verbal Description of Boundaries
An approximately 640 ft segment of the Canoe Creek Road Ditch, passing below the Florida Turnpike (SR 91). The drainage ditch is approximately 9 ft wide.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains criteria for NR listing and evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1928 [] approximately [] year listed or earlier [x] year listed or later
Architect/Designer: Builder:
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)
1. Depression/New Deal 1930-1940 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)
The ditch was built for drainage purposes of the Peg Horn Slough within the Lake Tohopekaliga Basin. The ditch runs southwest towards Nolte Rd and connects with other WPA ditches; eventually running into Friars Cove in Lake Tohopekaliga.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [] library research [] building permits [] Sanborn maps
[] FL State Archives/photo collection [] city directory [] occupant/owner interview [] plat maps
[] property appraiser / tax records [] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (specify) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)
Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

The ditch is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction/engineering; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P18107
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A/ Sarasota, FL/ 34240/ aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- 1 PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES - Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.
4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS



DRAFT



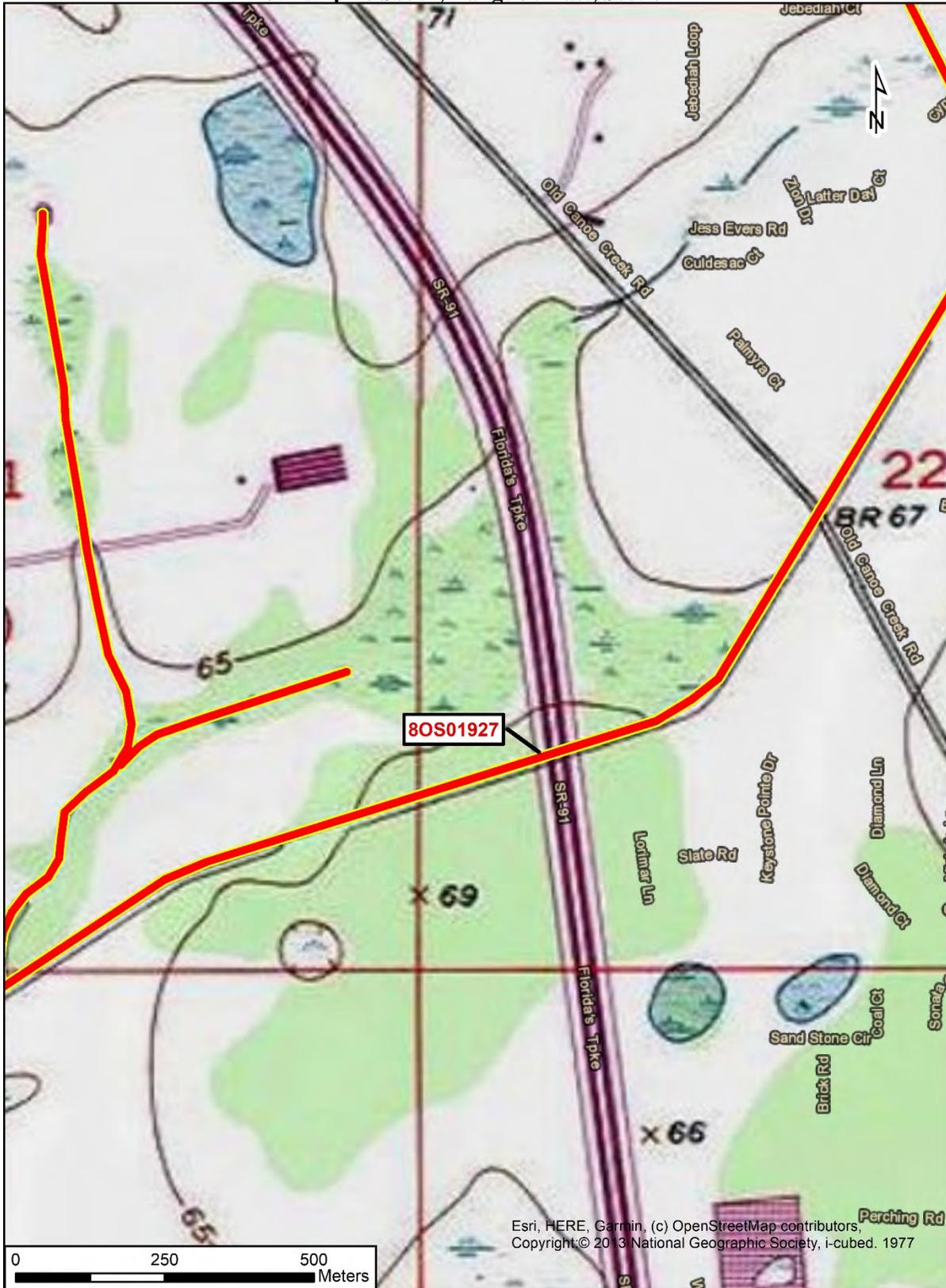
AERIAL MAP



Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community. 2017



USGS St. Cloud South
Township 26 South, Range 30 East, Section 22



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RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site # OS02752
Field Date
Form Date
Recorder#

Original
Update

Consult the Guide to the Resource Group Form for additional instructions

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions (MPSs).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- Historic district
Archaeological district
Mixed district
Building complex
Designed historic landscape
Rural historic landscape
Linear resource

Resource Group Name St. Cloud Canal (C-31) Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name CRAS Widen TPK from Kissimmee Park Rd to US 192 FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): building(s) structure district site object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): canal railway road other (describe):
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
City/Town (within 3 miles) St. Cloud In Current City Limits? yes no unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Osceola
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 26S Range 30E Section 5 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
2) Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
3) Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
4) Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name ST. CLOUD NORTH USGS Date 1953
2) Name USGS Date
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location)
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

The canal runs southwest from East Lake Tohopekaliga, intersects with the Florida Turnpike (SR-91) within the APE, and continues to Lake Tohopekaliga. The canal segment within the APE is approximately 125ft in width.

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Rows include NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing, KEEPER - Determined eligible, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1884 [X]approximately []year listed or earlier []year listed or later

Architect/Designer: Builder:

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)

- 1. Post-Reconstruction 1880-1897 3.
2. Nineteenth C. American 1821-1899 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [X]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) []library research []building permits []Sanborn maps
[]FL State Archives/photo collection []city directory []occupant/owner interview []plat maps
[]property appraiser / tax records []newspaper files []neighbor interview []Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[]cultural resource survey []historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[X]other methods (specify) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? [X]yes []no []insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? []yes [X]no []insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

See continuation sheet.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

- 1. Agriculture 3. Exploration/settlement 5.
2. Engineering 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P18107
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Ct, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240/ (p) 941-379-6206/syoung@aciflorida.ca
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- 1 PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES - Include name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or other location information if no address.
4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
When submitting images, they must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

CONTINUATION SHEET

8OS02752: The St. Cloud Canal (C-31) is a man-made canal located in Township 26 South Range 30 East Section 5 (USGS 1953). Within the APE, the canal extends approximately 1,350-foot and varies in width. The canal bottom width along this segment is approximately 20-foot wide (SFWMD 2010). The canal runs southwest from East Lake Tohopekaliga, intersecting at the Florida Turnpike (SR-91) within the APE, and continues southwestwardly to Lake Tohopekaliga. Overall, the canal is a 3.9-mile long flood control canal managed by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), beginning at East Lake Tohopekaliga and discharging into Lake Tohopekaliga. The St. Cloud Canal was completed in ca. 1884 and is visible on a 1926 map of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed and Everglades Drainage District (Dodson 1971; Elliot 1927).

Hamilton Disston, known for draining Lake Okeechobee and the Florida Everglades and transforming the area into land suitable for agriculture and development, began his efforts in the Kissimmee Basin – the headwaters of Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades (SFWMD n.d.). The 4,000,000 acres of land purchased by Disston included “scattered tracts extending from above Tarpon Springs on the Gulf, more than halfway across central Florida, and as far south as Lake Okeechobee and the Caloosahatchee River” (FWP 1939). Although Disston’s first dredging operation began in 1882 in order to connect Lake Okeechobee to the Gulf of Mexico, draining initially remained focused in the Kissimmee Basin. The water level of Lake Tohopekaliga and surrounding lakes was lowered through the dredging of canals and transformed the surrounding area into arable land (Dodson 1971). The St. Cloud Canal (C-31) was dredged between East Lake Tohopekaliga and flowed into Lake Tohopekaliga, lowering the water level of the former. The newly available land was widely used for planting sugar cane and Disston developed the St. Cloud Plantation along the St. Cloud Canal. The cities of Kissimmee and St. Cloud are a result of Hamilton Disston’s settlement and industry within this area (Dodson 1971).

A 1926 map of the Lake Okeechobee Watershed depicts the canal in its current configuration, as well as a 1944 historic aerial photograph (**Photo 1**) (Elliot 1927; USDA 1944). Review of historic aerial photography revealed that improvements such as slight widening and maintenance took place between 1959 and 1970 (**Photo 2**) (USDA 1959; FDOT 1970). No control structures are located within the APE; however, S-59 is located upstream from this location and outside of the APE. A segment of the St. Cloud Canal located northeast of the APE at the crossing of US-192, was recorded in 2014 during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey along State Road 500 from Aeronautical Drive to Budinger Road and from Eastern Avenue to Nova Road, Osceola County, Florida* and determined eligible for the NRHP by the SHPO (SEARCH 2014).

Only a small portion of the canal is contained within the APE. A survey of the entire 3.9-mile length of the canal is beyond the scope of this project; however, the 1,350-ft segment within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP. The St. Cloud Canal (C-31) (8OS02752) is significant under Criterion A for early drainage efforts in the Kissimmee Basin and its association with the overall draining of south Florida. The drainage canal had a significant impact on the safety and agriculture of the surrounding area, as well as allowing settlement to occur within the area. Although the canal has been altered over time, it also appears significant under Criterion C for engineering. Alterations that have taken place on the canal allow the resource to continue performing its intended role as a drainage canal in the Kissimmee Basin and associated Chain of Lakes within the lake Okeechobee Watershed.

CONTINUATION SHEET



Photo 1. 1944 aerial photograph depicting the canal at the approximate location of the APE (USDA 1944)



Photo 2. 1970 aerial photograph depicting the canal within the APE following improvements such as slight widening and maintenance (USDA 1970).

CONTINUATION SHEET**REFERENCES**

Dodson, Pat

- 1971 Hamilton Disston's St. Cloud Sugar Plantation, 1887 – 1901. *The Florida Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 49, No. 4 (April 1971). Florida Historical Society.

Elliot, F.C.

- 1927 Everglades Drainage District Biennial Report 1925 – 1926. T.J. Appleyard, Inc., Tallahassee.

Federal Writers' Project (FWP)

- 1939 Florida: A Guide to the Southernmost State. Oxford University Press, New York.

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)

- 1970 9-1-1970, KU-683-9H-4. APLUS, Tallahassee.

Florida Master Site File (FMSF)

- n.d. Various site file forms. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee.

Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH)

- 2014 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey along State Road 500 from Aeronautical Drive to Budinger Road and from Eastern Avenue to Nova Road, Osceola County, Florida. SEARCH, Newberry.

South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD)

- n.d. *Kissimmee River*. <https://www.sfwmd.gov/our-work/kissimmee-river>.

- 2010 Canals in South Florida: A Technical Support Document. SFWMD, West Palm Beach.

United States Department of Agriculture

- 1944 2-26-1944, DCU-6C-85. PALMM, Gainesville.
1959 1-12-1959, DCU-5W-13. PALMM, Gainesville.

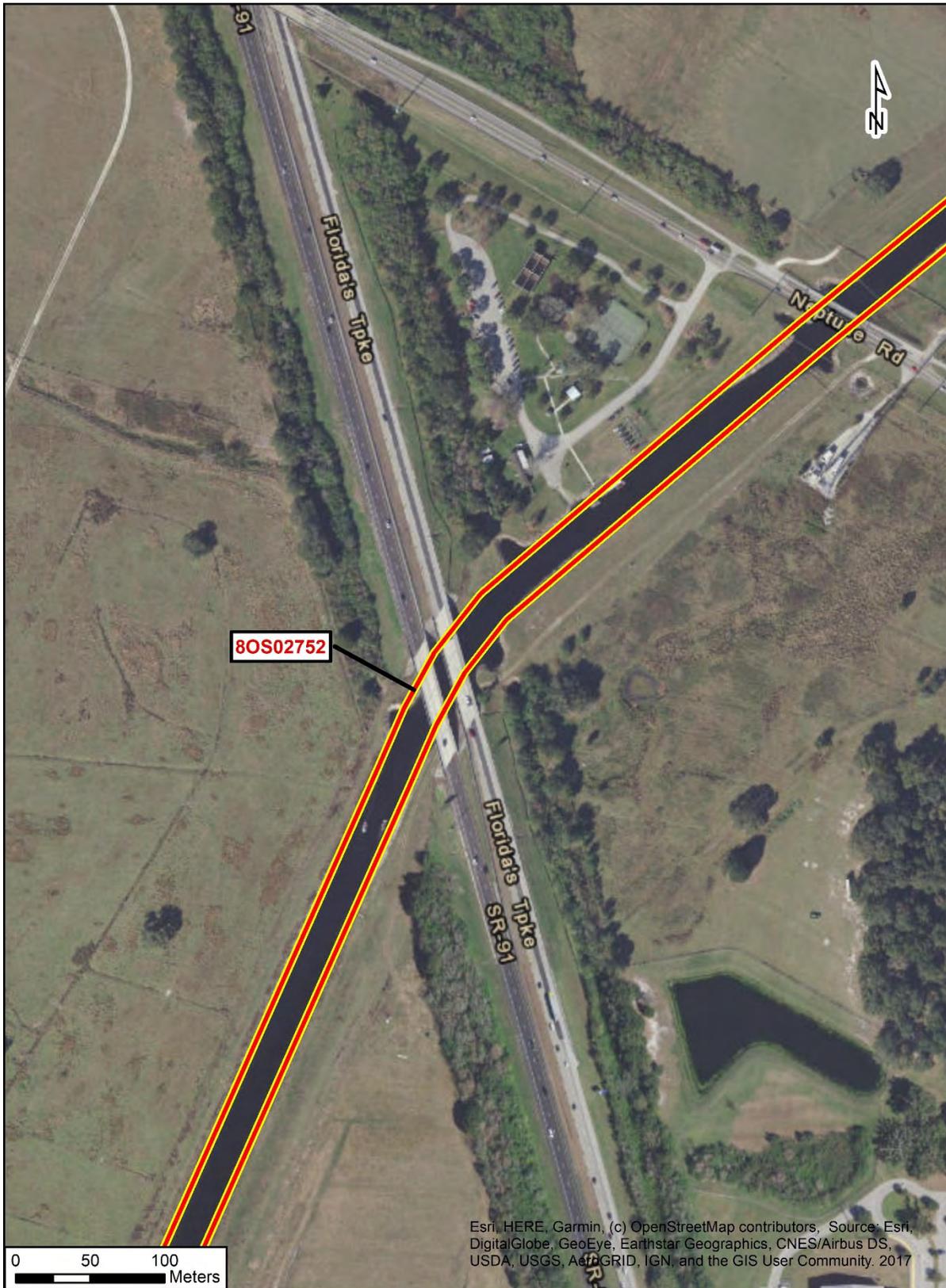


PHOTOGRAPHS





AERIAL MAP





USGS St. Cloud North
Township 26 South, Range 30 East, Section 5





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **OS02991**
Field Date 10-18-2019
Form Date 10-21-2019
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1592 Mickey Johnson Court Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Widen TPK from Kissimmee Park Rd to US 192 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 1592 Direction _____ Street Name Mickey Johnson Street Type Court Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Simmons Road and City of Life Way
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH USGS Date 1953 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Kissimmee In City Limits? yes no unknown County Osceola
Township 25S Range 30E Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 322530000002000000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 467595 Northing 3126154
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1948 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1948 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows, roofing, siding, trim
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Multiple additions on N elev.
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Samuel Mahadan (2014); Walter Johnson (1985); Richard Herr (1983); Terry Woods (1981); Deborah Norris (1978); Vassie Urick

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Gable extension 2. Eyebrow dormer

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 1/1, 6/6, 8/8; SHS, metal, single, 2/2; Sliding, metal, single, grouped (3&4)

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
faux keystones above the windows and doors, boxed eaves, and eyebrow gable dormer vent

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic pool, house, and detached garage located to the west

| DHR USE ONLY | | OFFICIAL EVALUATION | | DHR USE ONLY | |
|--|---|---------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| NR List Date | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info | Date | _____ | Init. | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection | KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no | Date | _____ | | |
| | NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2) | | | | |

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Stucco 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

E ELEV: single door w/ oval light, beneath a gable extension w/ stucco porch supports

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

E/ENTRANCE: open, partial-width, beneath a gable extension w/ stucco porch supports

Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ stucco trim around windows w/ faux keystones, contrasting stucco on corners; a one story gable roof addition and large, two-story gable roof addition to the N elevation added between c. 1982 and c. 1996.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> | | | |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? yes no insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P18107
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants IncRecorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS



DRAFT



AERIAL MAP





USGS St. Cloud North
Township 25 South, Range 30 East, Section 32





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **OS02992**
Field Date 10-18-2019
Form Date 10-21-2019
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1598 Mickey Johnson Court Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Widen TPK from Kissimmee Park Rd to US 192 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 1598 Direction _____ Street Name Mickey Johnson Street Type Court Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Simmons Road and City of Life Way
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH USGS Date 1953 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Kissimmee In City Limits? yes no unknown County Osceola
Township 25S Range 30E Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 322530000002100000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 467507 Northing 31261155
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1959 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, windows, decorative trim
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Enclosed garage
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Miguel Rivera, Jr., Miguel Rivera, Sr., & Leticia Rivera (2017); Yaritza Figueroa (2007); Deborah & Thomas S. Norris, Jr (1978); Vassie & Floyd Urick

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Decorative corner trim w/ matching trim around windows, entry, and garage door; prominent stucco windowsills; overhanging eaves

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
c. 1973 shed located to the north

| DHR USE ONLY | | OFFICIAL EVALUATION | | DHR USE ONLY | |
|--|---|---------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| NR List Date | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info | Date | _____ | Init. | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection | KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no | Date | _____ | | |
| | NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2) | | | | |

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

S ELEV: single door w/ oval light, beneath an shed roof extension

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

S/ENTRANCE: open, partial-width, beneath a shed roof extension

Condition (overall resource condition): [] excellent [] good [x] fair [] deteriorated [] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ decorative corner trim and matching trim around windows and entry, prominent stucco windowsills, and overhanging eaves.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [] library research [] building permits [] Sanborn maps
[] FL State Archives/photo collection [] city directory [] occupant/owner interview [] plat maps
[x] property appraiser / tax records [] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P18107
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



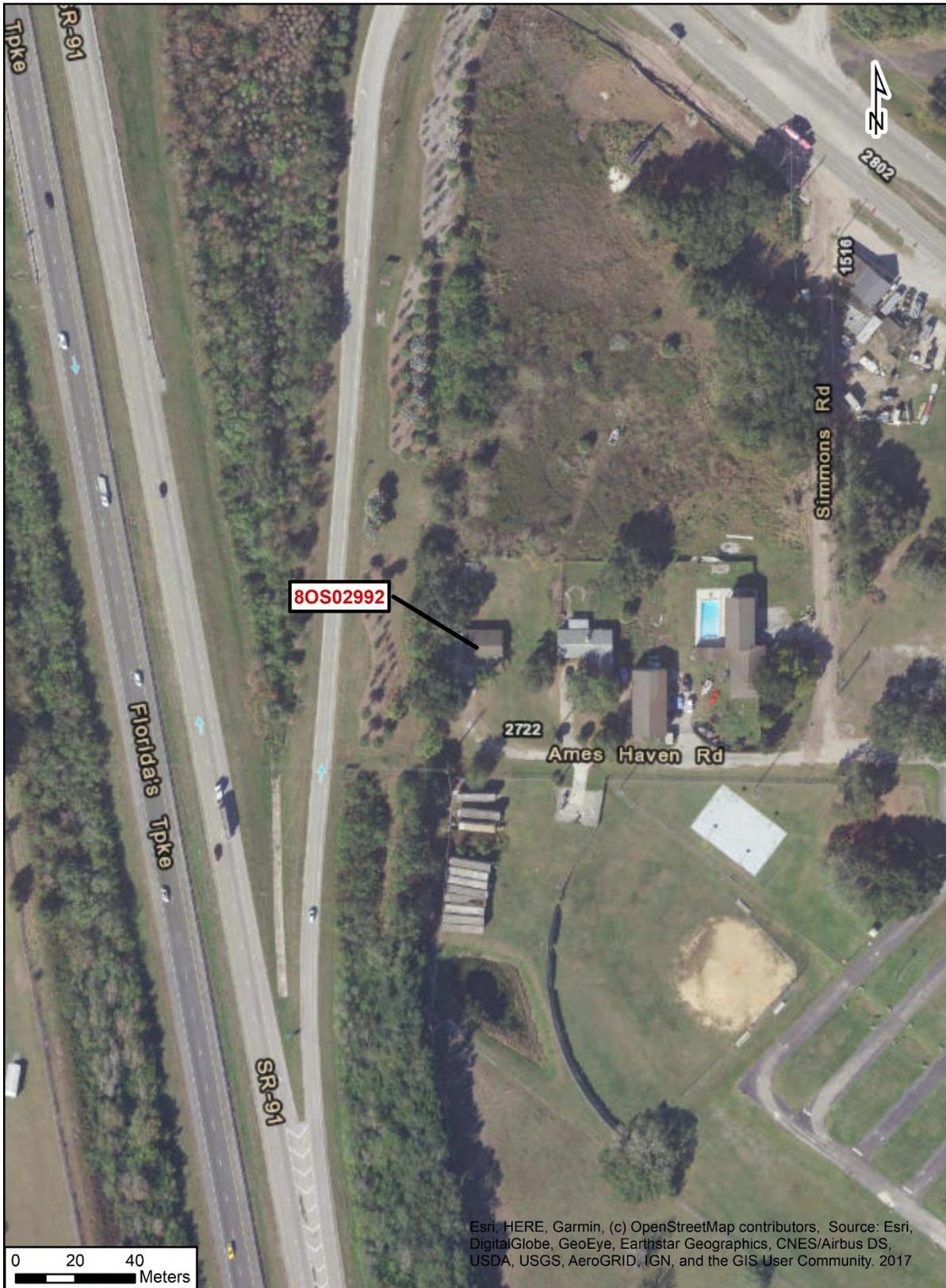
PHOTOGRAPHS



DRAFT

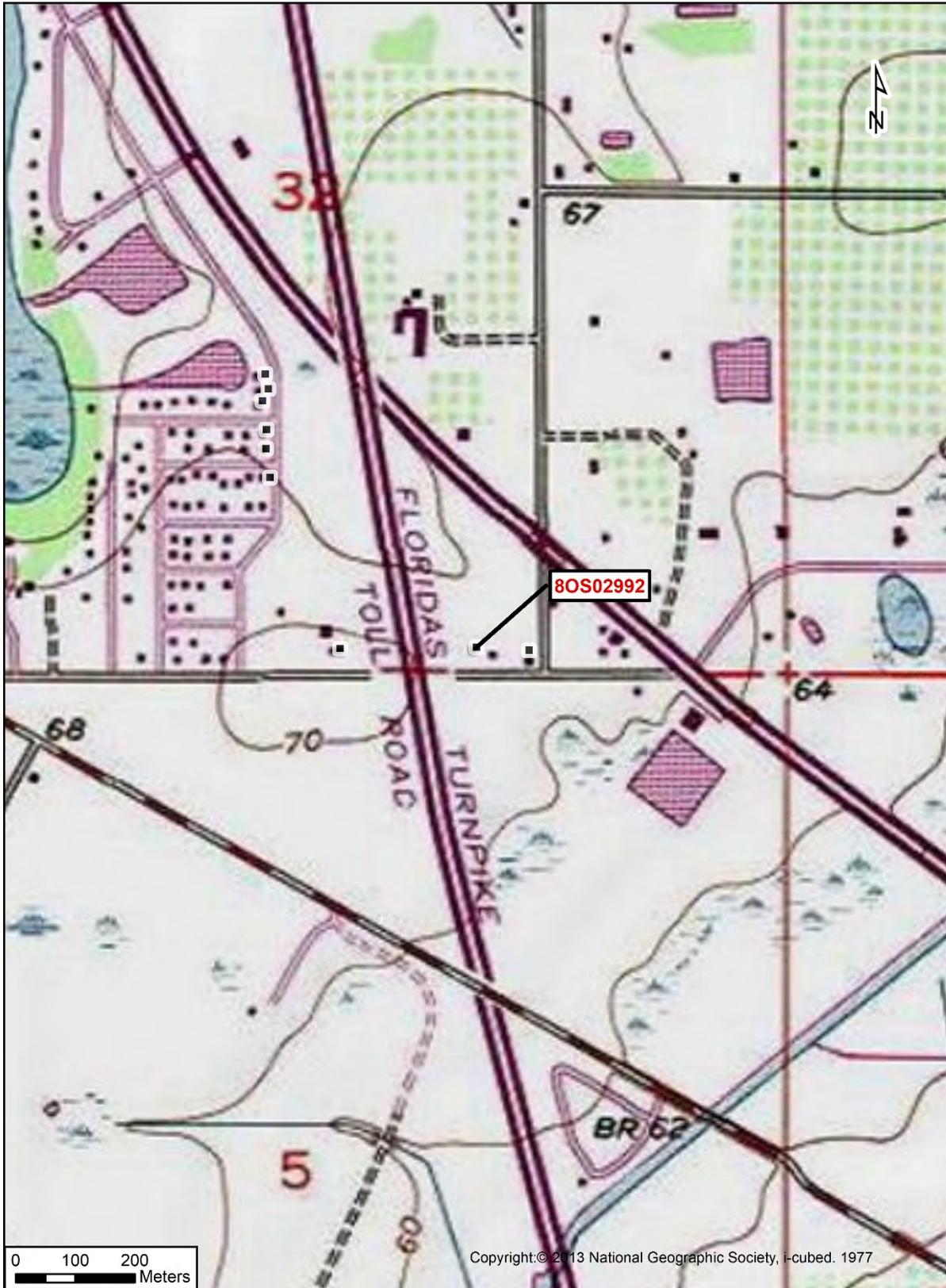


AERIAL MAP





USGS St. Cloud North
Township 25 South, Range 30 East, Section 32





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **OS02993**
Field Date 10-16-2019
Form Date 10-22-2019
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2721 Ames Haven Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Widen TPK from Kissimmee Park Rd to US 192 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 2721 Direction _____ Street Name Ames Haven Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Near intersection of Delmar Ave. & Ames Haven Rd.
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH USGS Date 1953 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Kissimmee In City Limits? yes no unknown County Osceola
Township 25S Range 30E Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 322530000002200000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 467279 Northing 3126154
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1958 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Carport
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Gregory & Sandra Ellis (1992); Irene & Mert Ellis

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Flat 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, metal, single, 2/2

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
barn located to the northwest of the building

| DHR USE ONLY | | OFFICIAL EVALUATION | | DHR USE ONLY | |
|--|---|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| NR List Date _____ | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info | Date _____ | Init. _____ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection | KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no | Date _____ | | | |
| | NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2) | | | | |

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. _____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

S ELEV: view obscured from ROW

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

view obscured from ROW

Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building has a hip roof and an attached two-car carport addition beneath a flat roof.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> | | | |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? yes no insufficient information
 Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P18107
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS



DRAFT



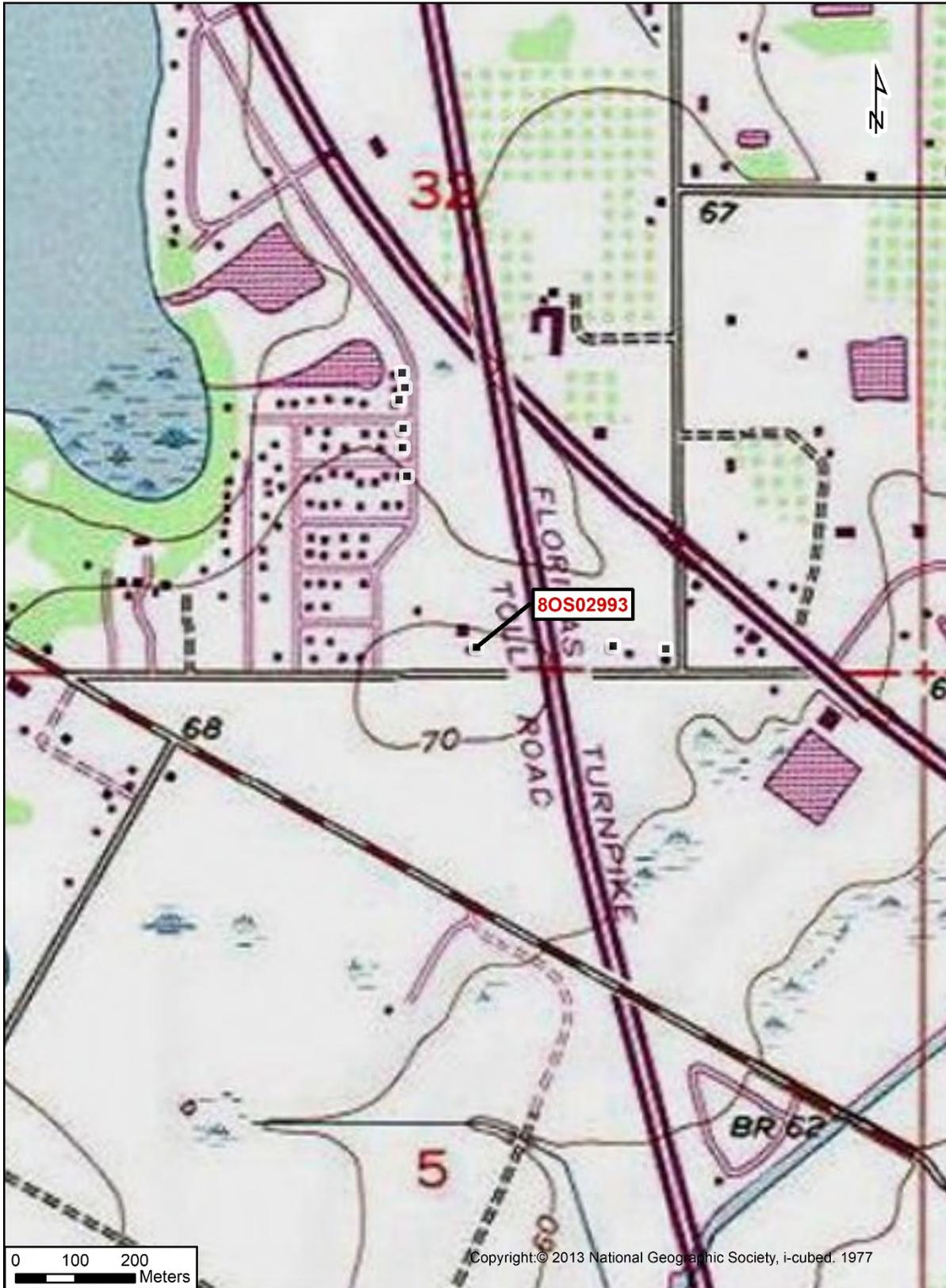
AERIAL MAP



Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, 2017



USGS St. Cloud North
Township 25 South, Range 30 East, Section 32





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **OS02994**
Field Date 10-16-2019
Form Date 10-22-2019
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2684 Robin Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Widen TPK from Kissimmee Park Rd to US 192 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 2684 Direction _____ Street Name Robin Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Patricia Street & Frances Street
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH USGS Date 1953 Plat or Other Map PB 1 / PG 434
City / Town (within 3 miles) Kissimmee In City Limits? yes no unknown County Osceola
Township 25S Range 30E Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 322530306000030010 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Emerald Lake Colony Block 3 Lot 1
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 467163 Northing 3126438
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1972 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1972 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature shed roof extension
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Rhonda K. Barnes (2012); Mary L. & Merrill E. Walker, Jr (1972); Emerald Lake Development & Construction Company

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Stucco 3. Vertical plank
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Shed extension 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, grouped (3), 6/6, 12/6

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
metal clamshell awnings, shutters, overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafters

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
c. 1974 swimming pool and screened enclosure

| DHR USE ONLY | | OFFICIAL EVALUATION | DHR USE ONLY | |
|--|---|---------------------|--------------|--|
| NR List Date _____ | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info | Date _____ | Init. _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection | KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no | Date _____ | | |
| | NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2) | | | |

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: single door w/ full-light storm door, beneath principal roof overhang

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

N/ENTRANCE: open, partial-width, beneath principal roof overhang with wood porch supports and wooden railing

Condition (overall resource condition): [] excellent [] good [x] fair [] deteriorated [] ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Ranch style building has metal clamshell awnings, shutters, and overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafters.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [] library research [] building permits [] Sanborn maps
[] FL State Archives/photo collection [] city directory [] occupant/owner interview [] plat maps
[x] property appraiser / tax records [] newspaper files [] neighbor interview [] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [] historic photos [] interior inspection [] HABS/HAER record search
[x] other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P18107
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



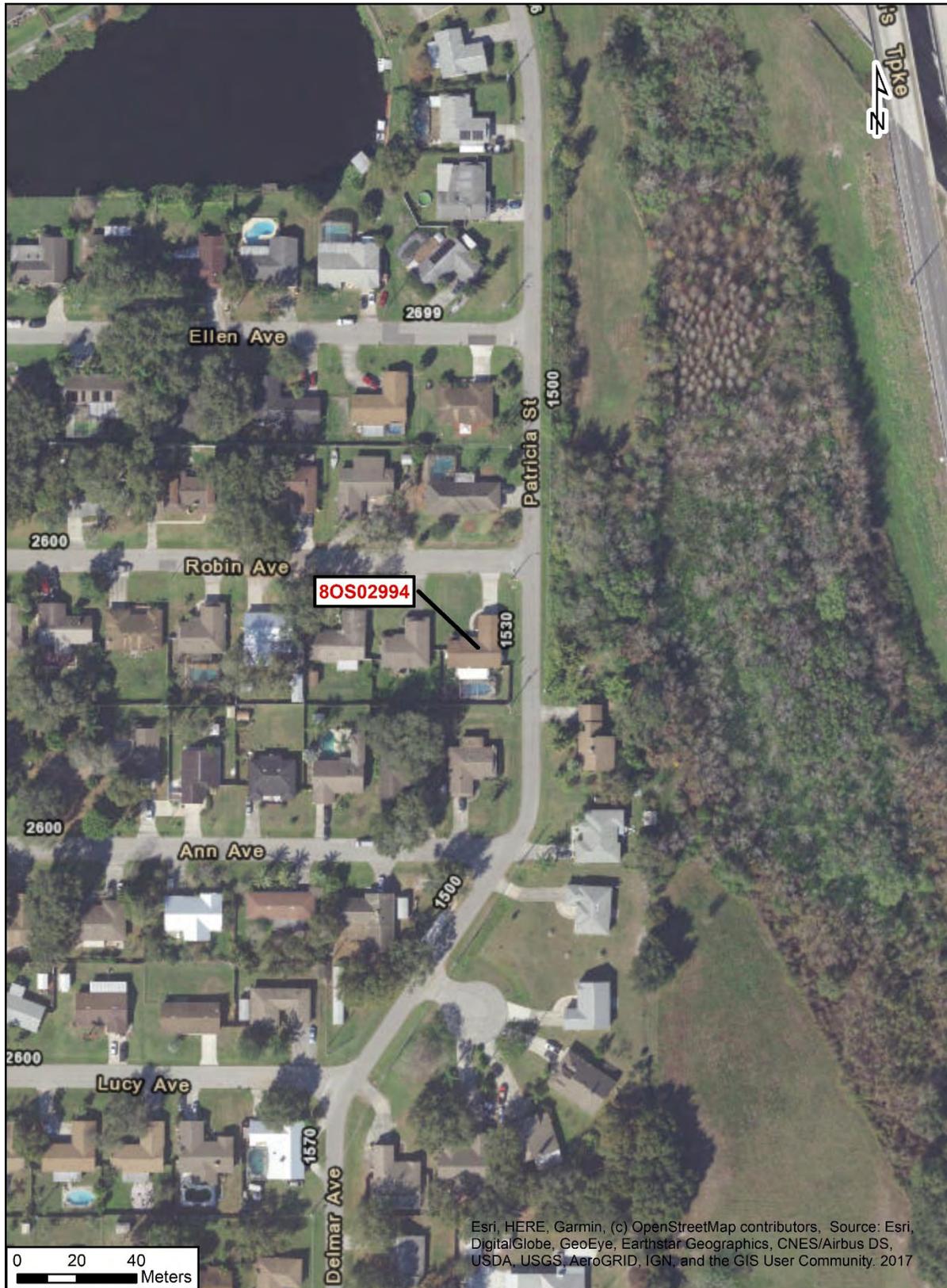
PHOTOGRAPHS



DRAFT

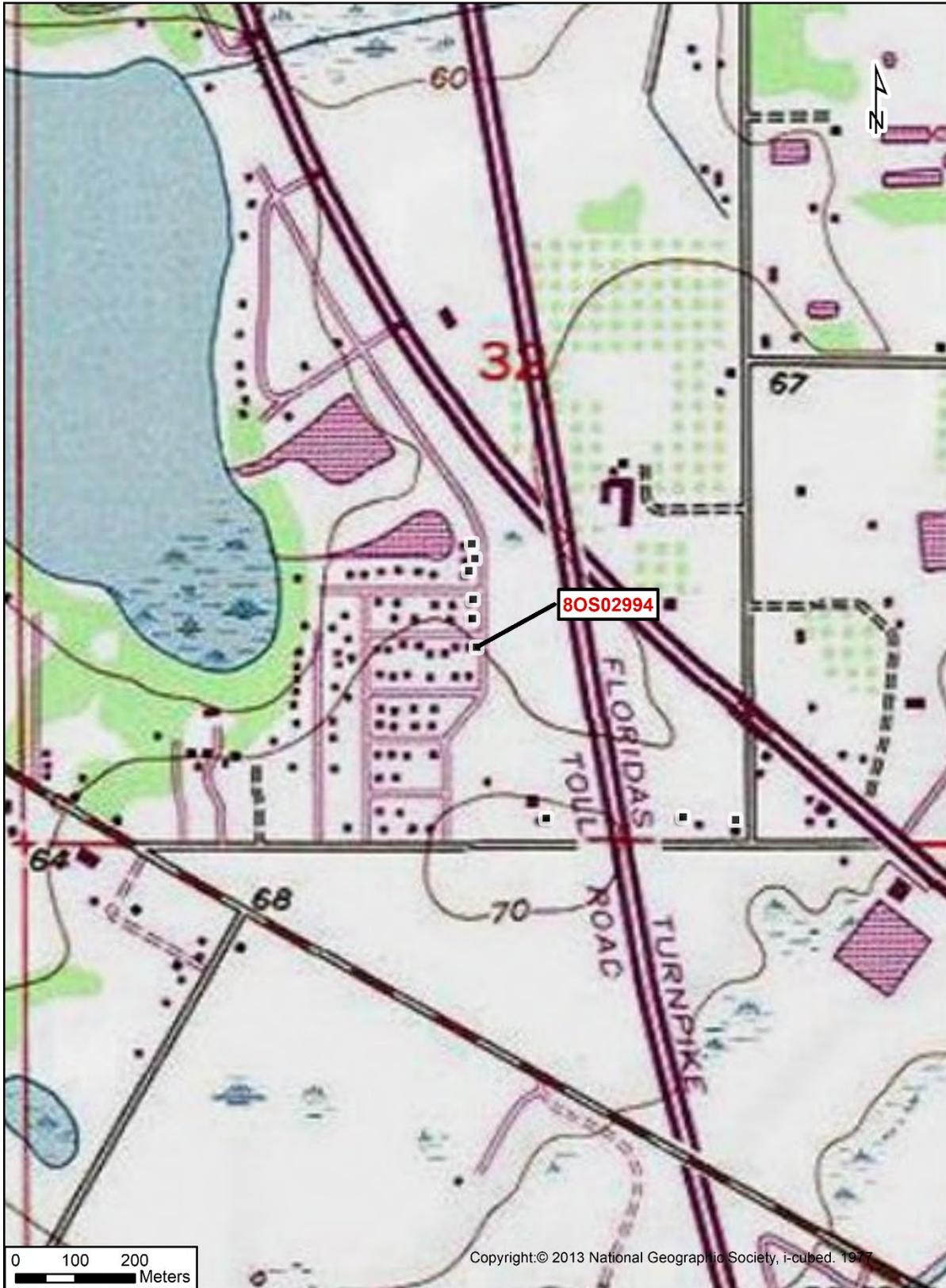


AERIAL MAP





USGS St. Cloud North
Township 25 South, Range 30 East, Section 32





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **OS02995**
Field Date 10-16-2019
Form Date 10-22-2019
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2685 Robin Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Widen TPK from Kissimmee Park Rd to US 192 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 2685 Direction _____ Street Name Robin Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Ellen Avenue & Robin Avenue
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH USGS Date 1953 Plat or Other Map PB 1 / PG 434
City / Town (within 3 miles) Kissimmee In City Limits? yes no unknown County Osceola
Township 25S Range 30E Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 322530306000020120 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Emerald Lake Colony Block 2 Lot 12
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 4671157 Northing 3126487
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1974 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1974 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Screened pool enclosure
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Donald & Geneva Haskett (1986); R.C. & June Crotty (1976); First Federal Savings & Loan Assoc. of Brevard County Florida

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Stucco 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip on hip 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 6/6, 8/8
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Brick windowsills, brick planter box
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic swimming pool and screened enclosure

| DHR USE ONLY | | OFFICIAL EVALUATION | | DHR USE ONLY | |
|--|---|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| NR List Date _____ | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info | Date _____ | Init. _____ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection | KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no | Date _____ | | | |
| | NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2) | | | | |

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

S ELEV: single door w/ oval light and full-light storm door, recessed beneath the principal roof

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Ranch style building with brick windowsills and a brick planter box.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- FL State Archives/photo collection
- property appraiser / tax records
- cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)
- library research
- city directory
- newspaper files
- historic photos
- building permits
- occupant/owner interview
- neighbor interview
- interior inspection
- Sanborn maps
- plat maps
- Public Lands Survey (DEP)
- HABS/HAER record search

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? yes no insufficient information
 Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P18107
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital **AND** hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



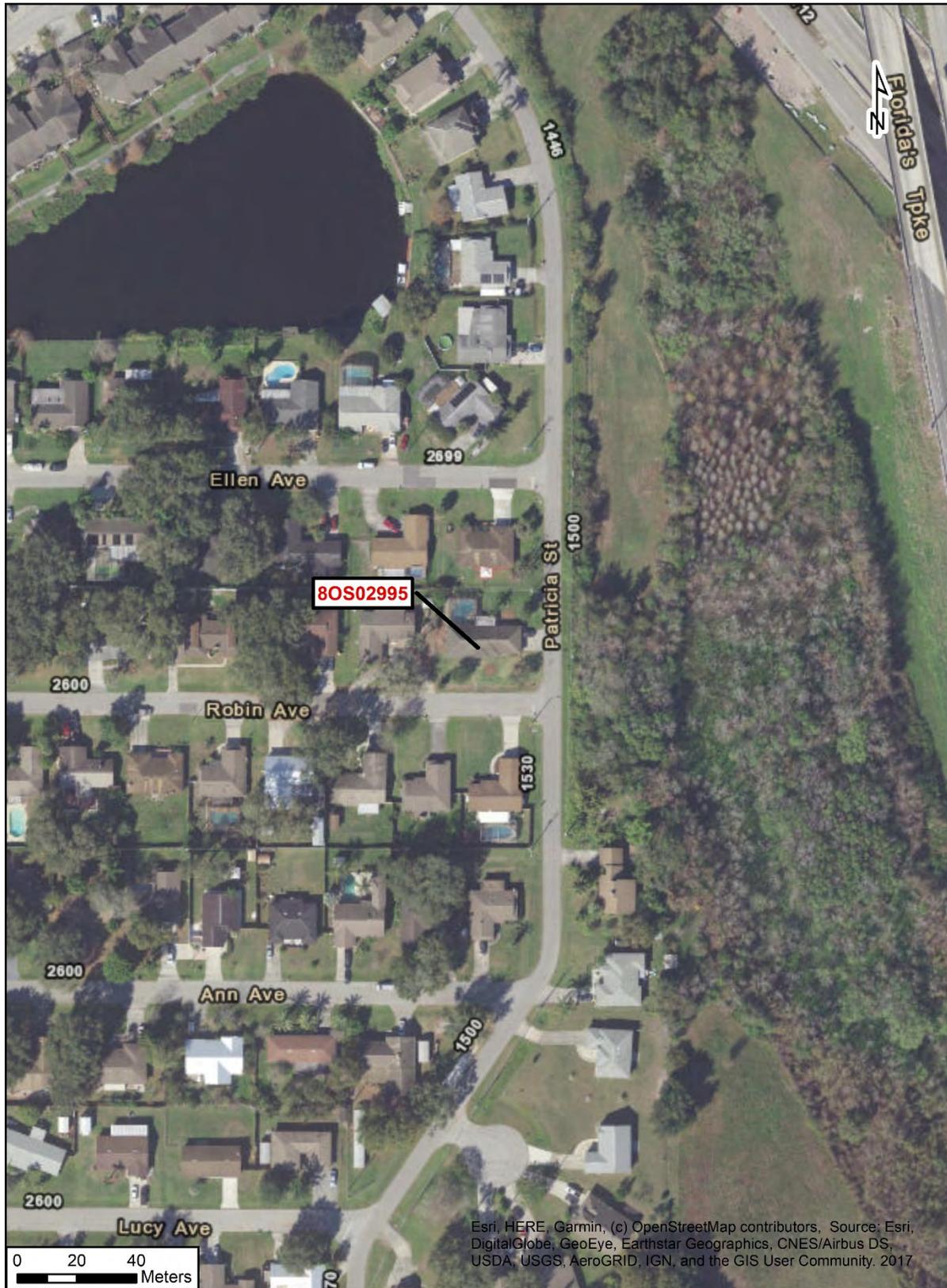
PHOTOGRAPHS



DRAFT



AERIAL MAP



Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community. 2017



USGS St. Cloud North
Township 25 South, Range 30 East, Section 32





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **OS02996**
Field Date 10-16-2019
Form Date 10-22-2019
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2684 Ellen Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Widen TPK from Kissimmee Park Rd to US 192 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 2684 Direction _____ Street Name Ellen Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Ellen Avenue & Robin Avenue
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH USGS Date 1953 Plat or Other Map PB 1/ PG 434
City / Town (within 3 miles) Kissimmee In City Limits? yes no unknown County Osceola
Township 25S Range 30E Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 322530306000020010 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Emerald Lake Colony Block 2 Lot 1
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 467159 Northing 3126519
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1973 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1973 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Lori Lanz (1995); James Jones (1992); Pauline Alexander (1984); Scott Witter (1983); William Wilcox (1973); Emerald Lake Development & Construction Co.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Clapboard 3. Wood/Plywood
Roof Type(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. cross-hip
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 4/4, 6/6

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Decorative wood paneling below windows, decorative brick privacy half wall w/ lantern, boxed eaves

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

| DHR USE ONLY | | OFFICIAL EVALUATION | | DHR USE ONLY | |
|--|---|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| NR List Date _____ | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info | Date _____ | Init. _____ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection | KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no | Date _____ | | | |
| | NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2) | | | | |

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: single panel door, recessed beneath the main roof w/ turned wooden porch supports

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

N/ENTRANCE: incised, partial-width, beneath the principal roof w/ turned wooden porch supports;
S ELEV: incised, partial-width, beneath the principal roof w/ screeningCondition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Ranch style building w/ decorative wood paneling below the windows, a decorative brick half wall w/ lantern on N elev, and boxed eaves.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
- other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? yes no insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P181072) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants IncRecorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

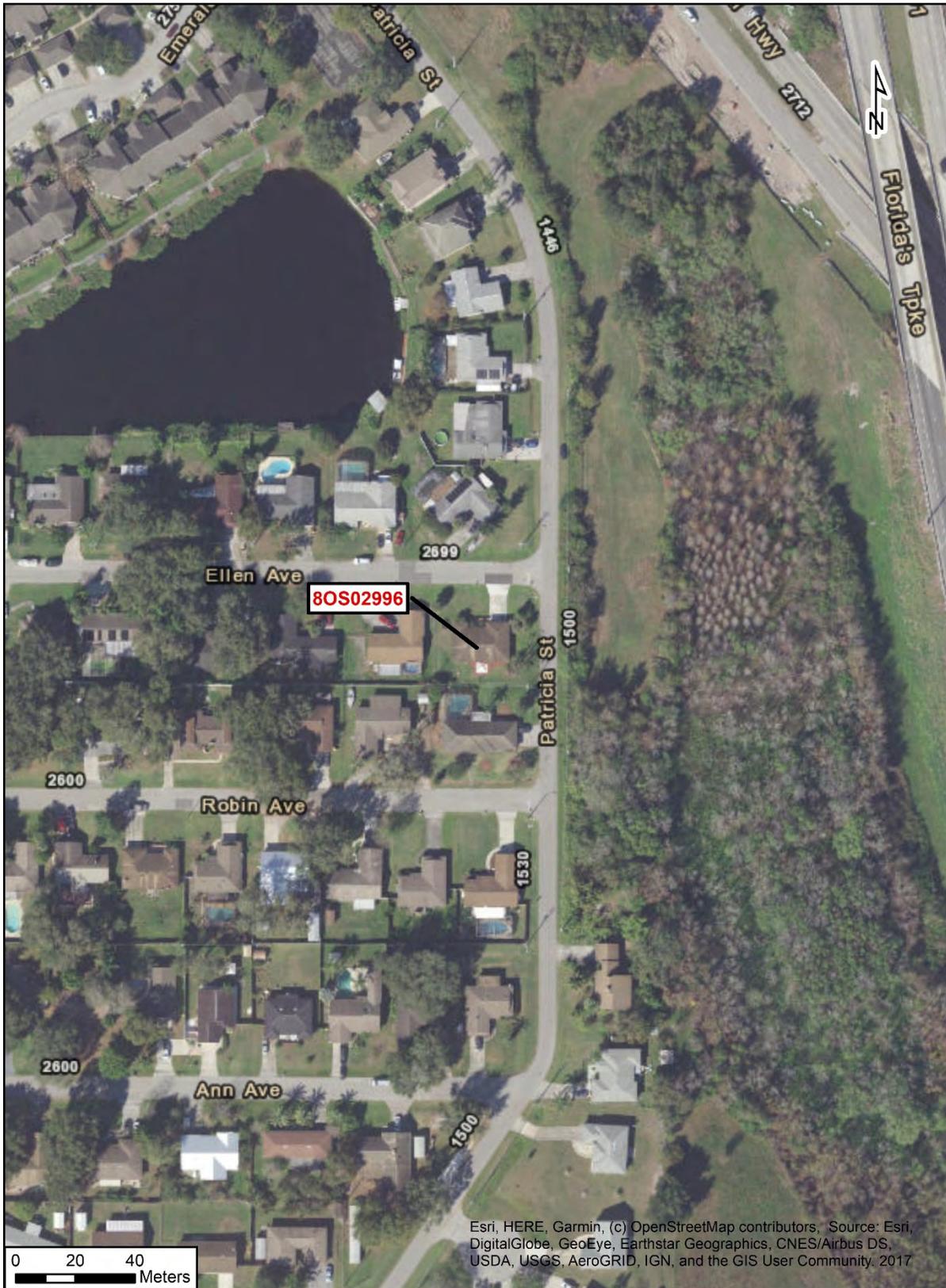


PHOTOGRAPHS



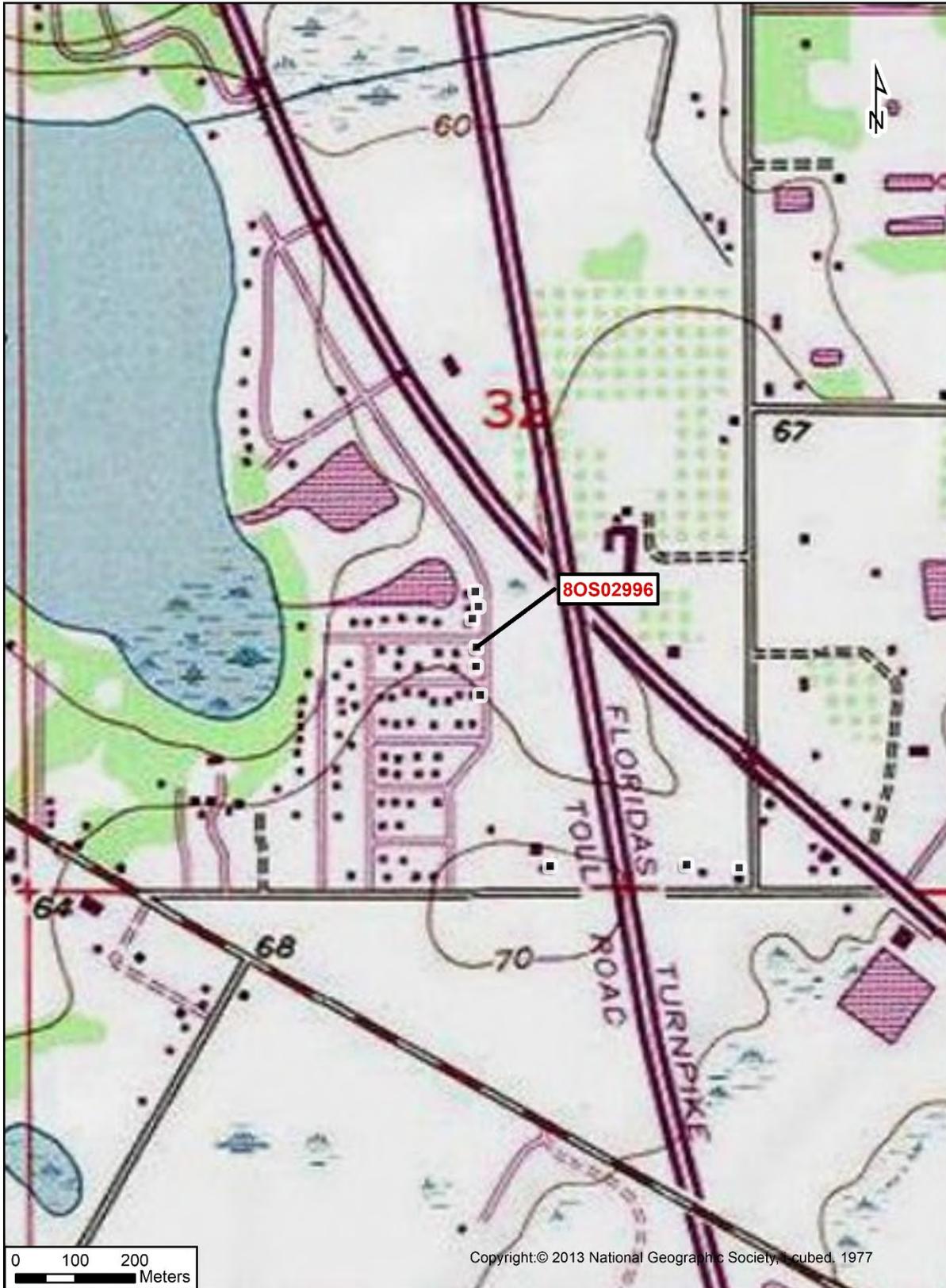


AERIAL MAP





USGS St. Cloud North
Township 25 South, Range 30 East, Section 32





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 OS02997
Field Date _____
Form Date _____
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2685 Ellen Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Widen TPK from Kissimmee Park Rd to US 192 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 2685 Direction _____ Street Name Ellen Street Type Avenue Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Intersection of Patricia Street & Ellen Avenue
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH USGS Date 1953 Plat or Other Map PB 2 / PG 77
City / Town (within 3 miles) Kissimmee In City Limits? yes no unknown County Osceola
Township 25S Range 30E Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 322530307500010080 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Emerald Lake Colony Block 1 Lot 8
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 467149 Northing 3126568
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1973 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1973 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, windows
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Screened pool enclosure; enclosed garage
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Patrick Allen Hunt (2017); W.D. Hale (2002); Richard Viscecchia (1998); Scott Devine (1994); William Parsons (1992); Herbert Womick (1987); Catherine Walker

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Board and batten 3. Wood/Plywood
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 12/6

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Decorative board and batten paneling, brick windowsills, boxed eaves

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic swimming pool and screened enclosure

| DHR USE ONLY | | OFFICIAL EVALUATION | | DHR USE ONLY | |
|--|---|---------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| NR List Date | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info | Date | _____ | Init. | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection | KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no | Date | _____ | | |
| | NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2) | | | | |

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

S ELEV: single door and full-light storm door with security grill flanked by a sidelight beneath principal roof overhang

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Ranch style building with decorative board and batten paneling, brick windowsills, and boxed eaves.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- FL State Archives/photo collection
- property appraiser / tax records
- cultural resource survey (CRAS)
- other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)
- library research
- city directory
- newspaper files
- historic photos
- building permits
- occupant/owner interview
- neighbor interview
- interior inspection
- Sanborn maps
- plat maps
- Public Lands Survey (DEP)
- HABS/HAER record search

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: <http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? yes no insufficient information
 Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P18107
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital **AND** hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



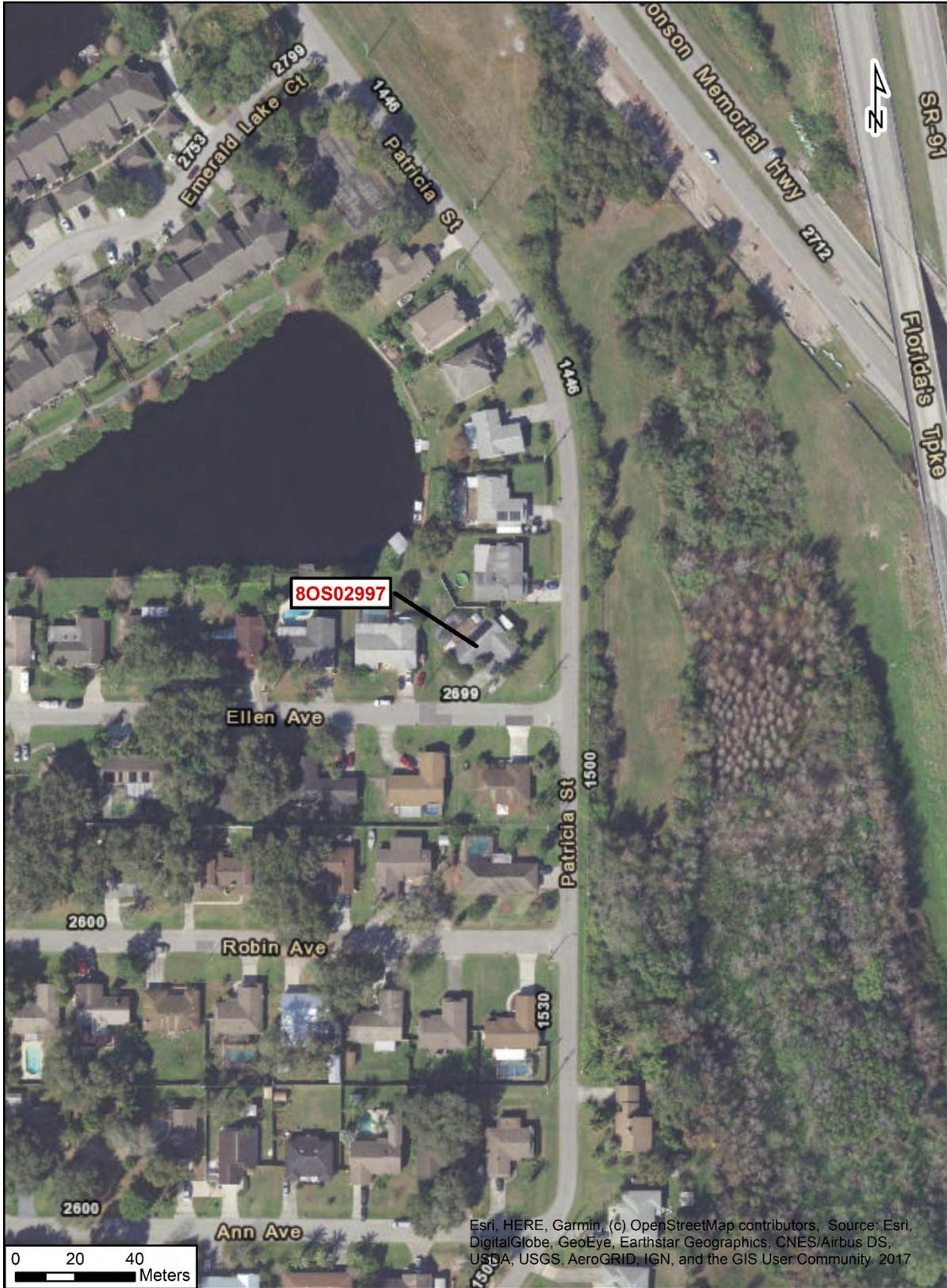
PHOTOGRAPHS



DRAFT



AERIAL MAP





USGS St. Cloud North
Township 25 South, Range 30 East, Section 32





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **OS02998**
Field Date 10-16-2019
Form Date 10-22-2019
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1484 Patricia Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Widen TPK from Kissimmee Park Rd to US 192 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 1484 Direction _____ Street Name Patricia Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Emerald Lake Court & Ellen Avenue
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH USGS Date 1953 Plat or Other Map PB 2/PG 77
City / Town (within 3 miles) Kissimmee In City Limits? yes no unknown County Osceola
Township 25S Range 30E Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 322530307500010090 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Emerald Lake Colony Block 1 Lot 9
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 467157 Northing 3126587
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1973 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1973 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, windows, solar panels
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
John D. Baker Jr.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Artbrick, artstone 2. Stucco 3. Clapboard
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable on hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Gable dormer 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Picture, vinyl, single, SHS 8/8 central window flanked by SHS 4/4; SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
panels of stone veneer, boxed eaves, picture window, eyebrow gable dormer, and recessed entry.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)

| DHR USE ONLY | | OFFICIAL EVALUATION | | DHR USE ONLY | |
|--|---|---------------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| NR List Date _____ | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info | Date _____ | Init. _____ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection | KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no | Date _____ | | | |
| | NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2) | | | | |

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

E ELEV: single panel door w/ metal 3/4-light storm door and sidelight, recessed beneath an overhanging eave

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

E/ENTRANCE: incised, partial-width, beneath an overhanging eave supported by a wood porch support

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent []good [x]fair []deteriorated []ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Frame Vernacular building with a mixture of stone veneer, board and batten, clapboard, and stucco siding; and boxed eaves.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) []library research []building permits []Sanborn maps
[]FL State Archives/photo collection []city directory []occupant/owner interview []plat maps
[x]property appraiser / tax records []newspaper files []neighbor interview []Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[]cultural resource survey (CRAS) []historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[x]other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? []yes [x]no []insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P18107
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- 1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



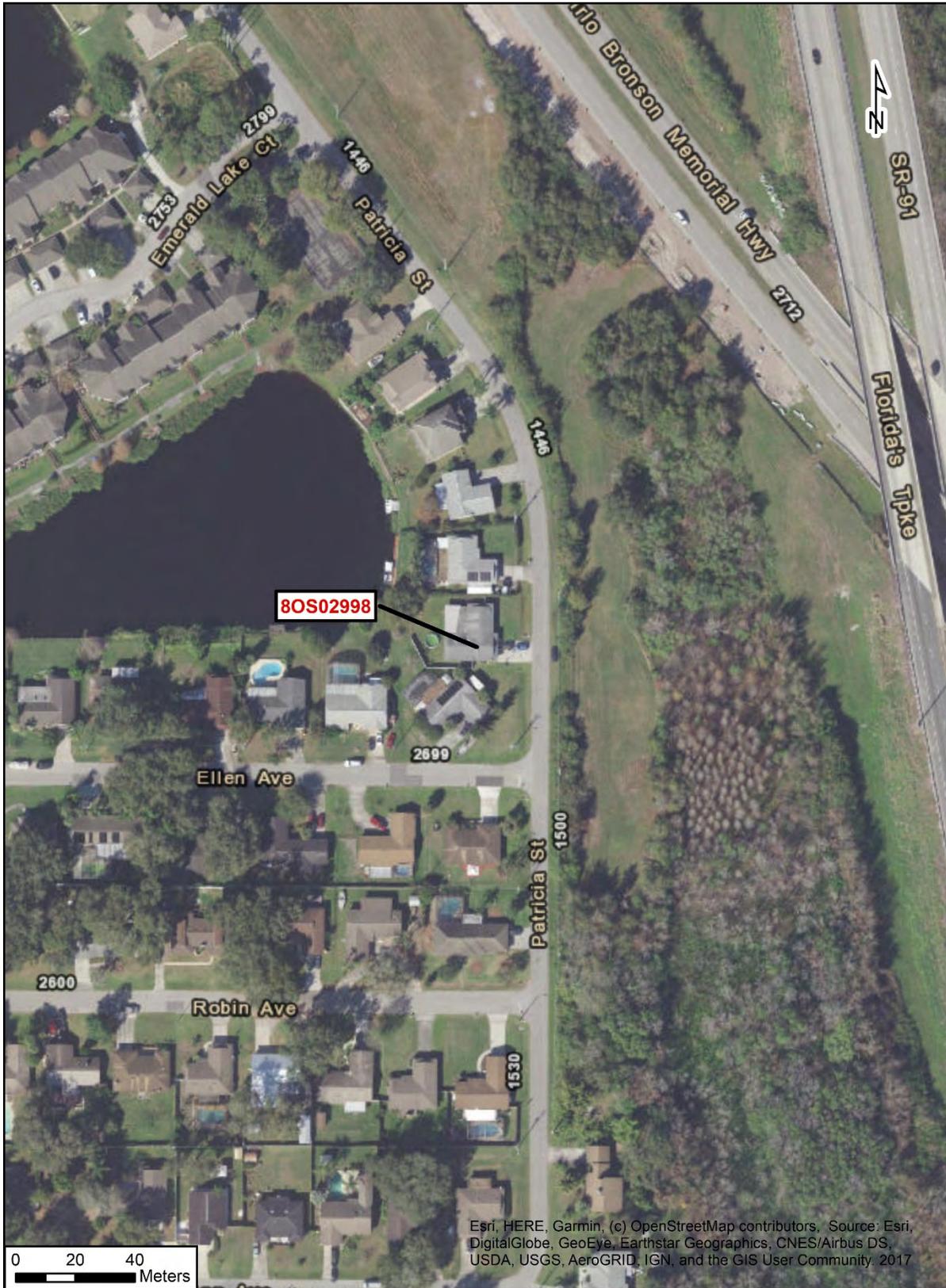
PHOTOGRAPHS



DRAFT



AERIAL MAP





USGS St. Cloud North
Township 25 South, Range 30 East, Section 32





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **OS02999**
Field Date 10-16-2019
Form Date 10-22-2019
Recorder # _____

Original
 Update

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1480 Patricia Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS Widen TPK from Kissimmee Park Rd to US 192 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 1480 Direction _____ Street Name Patricia Street Type Street Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Emerald Lake Court & Ellen Avenue
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH USGS Date 1953 Plat or Other Map PB 2/PG 77
City / Town (within 3 miles) Kissimmee In City Limits? yes no unknown County Osceola
Township 25S Range 30E Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 322530307500010100 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Emerald Lake Colony Block 1 Lot 10
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 467153 Northing 3126612
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1973 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1973 To (year): CURR
Current Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Roofing, windows, solar panels
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Screened pool enclosure
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Donna & James McDonnell (2012); Thomas Pullin (2003); Steven D. Clarke (1997); William Parsons (1991); Norman D. Venable (1979); Rex Llewellyn (1978)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? yes no unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Vinyl 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable on hip 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, paired, 1/1 with retractable hurricane shutters

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Vinyl paneling beneath window, boxed eaves, retractable hurricane shutters

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic shed, pool, and screened pool enclosure

| DHR USE ONLY | | OFFICIAL EVALUATION | | DHR USE ONLY | |
|--|---|---------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| NR List Date | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info | Date | _____ | Init. | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection | KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no | Date | _____ | | |
| | NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2) | | | | |

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

E ELEV: single full-light storm door with security grill & sidelight, beneath principal roof overhang

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

E/ENTRANCE: open, partial-width, beneath principal roof overhang supported by wood porch supports

Condition (overall resource condition): excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular building w/ vinyl paneling beneath window and boxed eaves.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
- other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? yes no insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P181072) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants IncRecorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

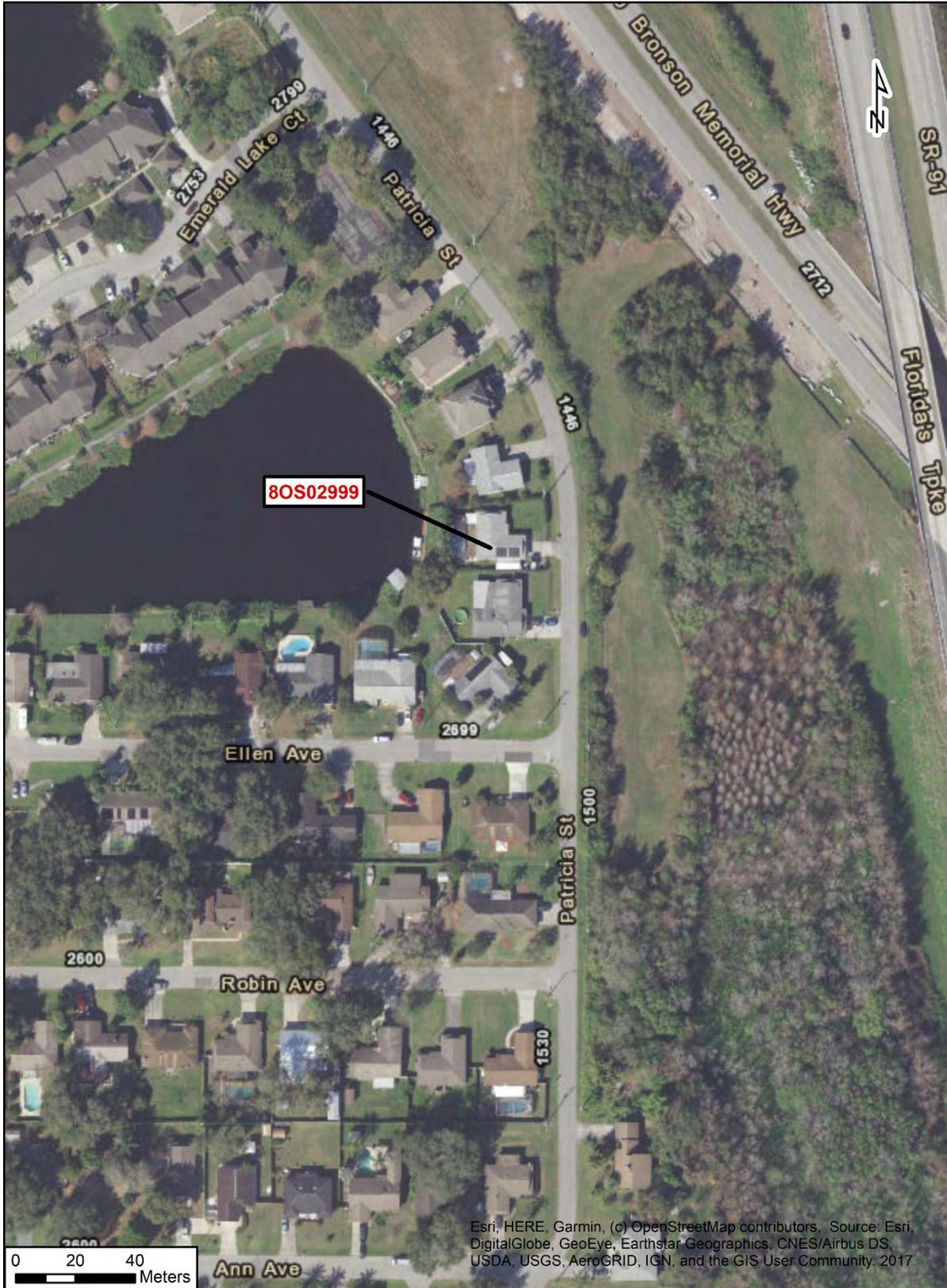


PHOTOGRAPHS





AERIAL MAP





USGS St. Cloud North
Township 25 South, Range 30 East, Section 32





HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 OS03000
Field Date 10-16-2019
Form Date 10-21-2019
Recorder # _____
FDOT Bridge # 920044

Original
 Update

Consult *Guide to the Historical Bridge Form* for detailed instructions

Bridge Name(s) CR 525 Bridge over Florida Turnpike Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name CRAS Widen TPK from Kissimmee Park Rd to US 192 Survey # (DHR only) _____
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Route(s) Carried/Feature(s) Crossed CR-525/Florida Turnpike
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH USGS Date 1953 Plat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) Kissimmee In City Limits? yes no unknown County Osceola
Township 26S Range 30E Section 5 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting 467514 Northing 3125598
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Year Built 1963 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Still in use? yes no restricted use (describe) _____
Prior Fords, Ferries, or Bridges at this Location

N/A

Bridge Use: original and current with dates (standard descriptions: auto, railway, pedestrian, fishing pier, abandoned)
Original & Current: carries CR-525 over the Florida Turnpike (Auto)

Ownership history
State Toll Authority

Designers/Engineers _____
Builders/Contractors _____
Text of Plaque or Inscription
N/A

Narrative History (How did bridge come to be built? How was it financed?, etc.)
The CR-525 Bridge over Florida Turnpike was constructed in order to carry CR-525 over the Florida Turnpike.

DESCRIPTION

GENERAL
Overall Bridge Design 1. Stringer--Multi Beam 2. _____

Overall Condition excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous

Style and Decorative Details

Common post-1945 concrete stringer-multi beam bridge w/ a concrete parapet w/ metal railing and concrete curbing.

Tender Station Description
N/A

Alterations: Dates and Descriptions

| DHR USE ONLY | | OFFICIAL EVALUATION | DHR USE ONLY | |
|--|---|---------------------|--------------|--|
| NR List Date | SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info | Date _____ | Init. _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection | KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no | Date _____ | | |
| | NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2) | | | |

DESCRIPTION (continued)

SUPERSTRUCTURE

Spans: Total Number 4 Total Length(ft) 256Main Spans: Number 4 Length(ft) 256 Width(ft) 34 Roadway width(ft) 28Main Span Design Stringer--Multi BeamMain Span Materials 1. Other 2. Prestressed concreteApproach Spans: Number 2 Length(ft) 47 Width(ft) 34 Roadway width(ft) 28Approach Span Design SlabApproach Span Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____Deck Materials 1. Other 2. Cast-in-place concrete

SUBSTRUCTURE

Abutment Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____Abutment Description Sloped concrete abutments on grassy embankmentPier Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____Pier Description 3 bents comprised of 3 cylindrical columns w/ cap

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> FDOT database search | <input type="checkbox"/> Fla. Archives / photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> informal archaeological inspection |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search | <input type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> formal archaeological survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) | <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methods (specify) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> | | | |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use separate sheet if needed)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>
 Bridge Reports, accessible online at: <http://bridgereports.com/1088775>

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

- Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes no insufficient information
 Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, use separate sheet if needed)

This is a common post-1945 concrete stringer-multibeam bridge and is not a rare example of its type. Background research did not reveal significant historic associations. Bridge No.920044 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Area(s) of historical significance (See *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, documentat File or accession #'s P18107
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Ct, Ste A, Sarasota, FL 34240 / (p) 941-379-6206 / syoung@aciflorida.c
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' TOPO MAP WITH BRIDGE LOCATION CLEARLY MARKED
- ② PHOTO OF BRIDGE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



PHOTOGRAPHS





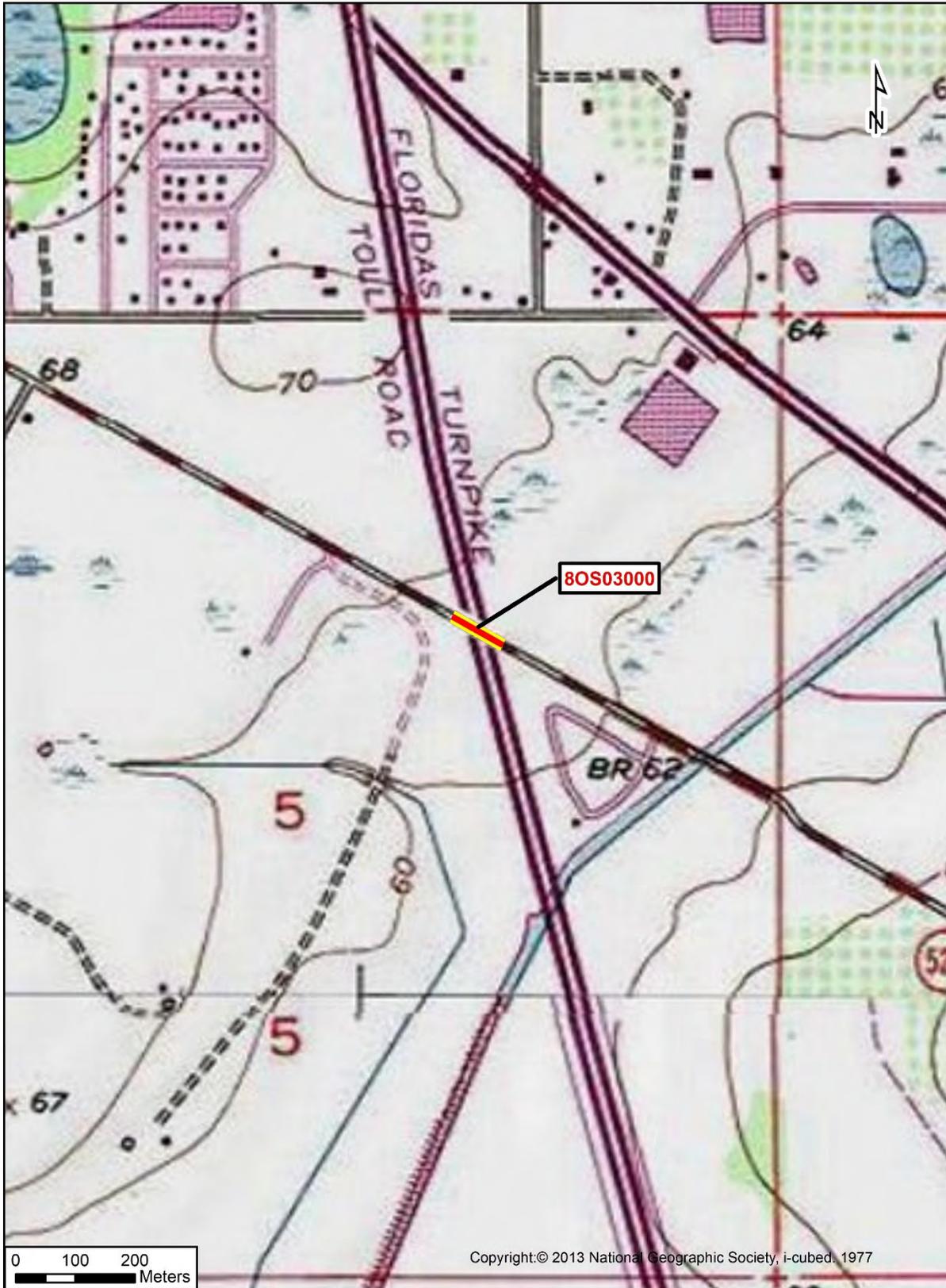
AERIAL MAP



Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, 2017



USGS St. Cloud North
Township 26 South, Range 30 East, Section 5



DRAFT

**APPENDIX C:
Survey log**

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

Consult *Guide to the Survey Log Sheet* for detailed instructions.

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

CRAS, Florida's Turnpike, Phase I

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) from South of Kissimmee Park Road to US 192 (M.P. 238.5 to M.P. 242.5) Osceola County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. ACI 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Year 2020

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 70

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)

P18107, ACI, Sarasota

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Marion lmy

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc City Sarasota

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

1. Turnpike 3. _____ 5. _____ 7. _____
2. Canal 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name Florida's Turnpike Enterprise Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail P.O. Box 613069, Ocoee, Florida 34761

Recorder of Log Sheet Lee Hutchinson Date Log Sheet Completed 6-23-2020

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? No Yes: Previous survey #s (FMSF only) _____

Project Area Mapping

Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Osceola 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

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

1. Name ST. CLOUD NORTH Year 1977 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name ST. CLOUD SOUTH Year 1977 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 10-14-2019 End 10-19-2019 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 3000.00 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 9

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: _____ meters _____ feet Length: _____ kilometers 5.00 miles

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (select all that apply): [X]archaeological [X]architectural [X]historical/archival []underwater []damage assessment []monitoring report []other(describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Archaeological and historical field survey; shovel tests at 25, 50, and 100 m intervals, all negative, photos taken, report prepared

Preliminary Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

[]Florida Archives (Gray Building) []library research- local public [X]local property or tax records [X]other historic maps []LIDAR []Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) []library-special collection []newspaper files [X]soils maps or data []other remote sensing [X]Site File property search [X]Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) [X]literature search [X]windshield survey [X]Site File survey search []local informant(s) []Sanborn Insurance maps [X]aerial photography []other (describe): _____

Archaeological Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

[]Check here if NO archaeological methods were used. []surface collection, controlled []shovel test-other screen size []block excavation (at least 2x2 m) []metal detector []surface collection, uncontrolled []water screen []soil resistivity []other remote sensing [X]shovel test-1/4" screen []posthole tests []magnetometer [X]pedestrian survey []shovel test-1/8" screen []auger tests []side scan sonar []unknown []shovel test 1/16" screen []coring []ground penetrating radar (GPR) []shovel test-unscreened []test excavation (at least 1x2 m) []LIDAR []other (describe): _____

Historical/Architectural Methods (select as many as apply to the project as a whole)

[]Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used. []building permits []demolition permits []neighbor interview []subdivision maps []commercial permits [X]windshield survey []occupant interview [X]tax records []interior documentation [X]local property records []occupation permits []unknown []other (describe): _____

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? [X]Yes []No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 2 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 10

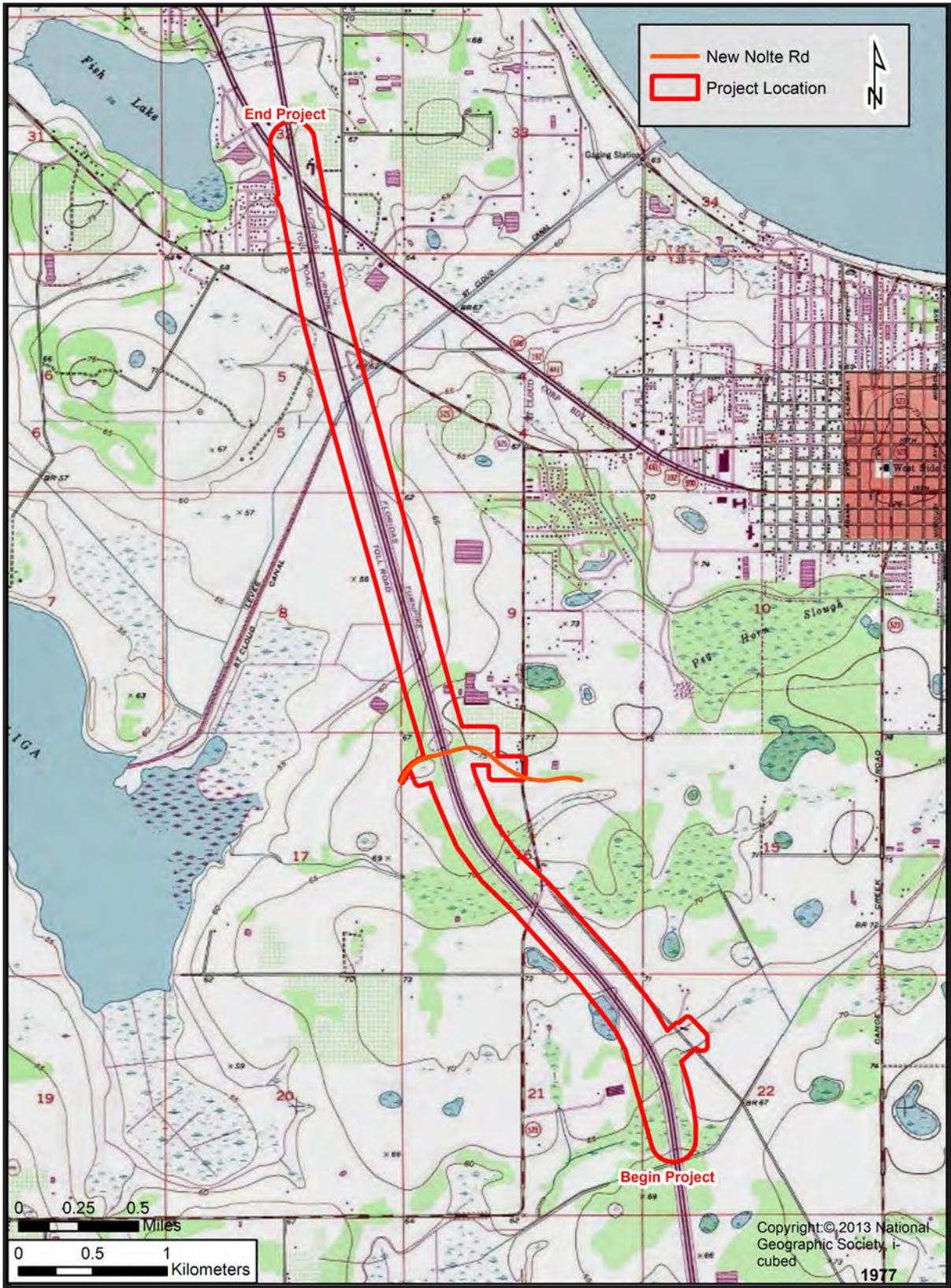
List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed (attach additional pages if necessary) OS01927, OS02752

List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary) OS02991-OS03000

Site Forms Used: []Site File Paper Forms []Site File PDF Forms

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY Origin of Report: []872 []Public Lands []UW []1A32 # _____ []Academic []Contract []Avocational []Grant Project # _____ []Compliance Review: CRAT # _____ Type of Document: []Archaeological Survey []Historical/Architectural Survey []Marine Survey []Cell Tower CRAS []Monitoring Report []Overview []Excavation Report []Multi-Site Excavation Report []Structure Detailed Report []Library, Hist. or Archival Doc []Desktop Analysis []MPS []MRA []TG []Other: _____ Document Destination: Plottable Projects Plotability: _____



Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) PD&E Study
 Township 25 South, Range 30 East, Section 32, and
 Township 26 South, Range 30 East, Sections 05, 08-09, 16, 21-22
 USGS Saint Cloud North, and Saint Cloud South. Osceola County.

CRAS PD&E Study,
 Florida's Turnpike (SR 91)
 from South of Kissimmee Park Road to
 US 192 (M.P. 238.5 to M. P. 242.5)
 Osceola County, Florida, FPID No.: 441224-1-22-01

**APPENDIX D:
SHPO Concurrence Letter**



Florida Department of Transportation

RON DESANTIS
GOVERNOR

801 North Broadway Avenue
Bartow, FL 33830

KEVIN J. THIBAUT, P.E.
SECRETARY

June 30, 2020

Dr. Timothy Parsons, Director
Florida Division of Historical Resources
Department of State, R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Attn: Transportation Compliance Review Program

RE: **Cultural Resource Assessment Survey**
Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study
Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) from South of Kissimmee Park Road
To US 192 (M.P. 238.5 to M.P. 242.5)
Osceola County, Florida
FPID No.: 441224-1-22-01

Dear Dr. Parsons:

A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was performed within the area of potential effect (APE) on behalf of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), Florida's Turnpike Enterprise (FTE), who is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate alternatives for the widening of Florida's Turnpike (SR 91) from south of Kissimmee Park Road to south of US 192 in Osceola County. The project consists of widening Florida's Turnpike, a major evacuation route for Central and Southeast Florida, by adding general toll lanes in each direction within the project limits. FTE anticipates that the majority of the improvements will be within the existing FDOT right-of-way (ROW). This study also included seven pond sites. The proposed improvements for the corridor widening will be Alternative 2. Alternative 2 will add capacity to Florida's Turnpike from south of Kissimmee Park Road to US 192. The roadway will be widened from the existing 4-lane section (2-lanes in each direction) to an ultimate 8-lane section (4-lanes in each direction). This alternative has a proposed new interchange between Florida's Turnpike and an extension of W. New Nolte Road, located approximately 3,000-feet north of Kissimmee Park Road. The existing ramps at the Kissimmee Park Road interchange will be removed, however the overpass will remain for local access. The proposed interchange features a diverging diamond configuration, which offers improved capacity with a smaller footprint. Secondary direct connections between Florida's Turnpike and Old Canoe Creek Road will be located approximately 4,000-feet south of Kissimmee Park Road. The alternative also includes a proposed southbound on-ramp from US 192 at the location of the existing US 192 partial interchange.

The archaeological APE was defined as the footprint of the corridor, the new Nolte Road alignment, and the proposed pond sites. The historical APE includes the archaeological APE and parcels within a 500-foot buffer that extends from the centerline of Florida's Turnpike (Toll Road).

This CRAS was conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), which are implemented by the procedures contained in 36 CFR, Part 800, as well as the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*. The investigations were carried out in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 8 (Archaeological and Historical Resources) of the FDOT's PD&E Manual, FDOT's Cultural Resources Manual, and the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operations Manual (FDHR 2003). In addition, this survey meets the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code.

Background research indicated that one archaeological site has been recorded within the APE. This resource, 8OS01772, was described as a lithic scatter and determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Given the known patterns of settlement and the amount of disturbance in the area, the APE was considered to have a low probability for archaeological site occurrence, mainly due to the amount of disturbance that has occurred within the APE. As a result of the archaeological field investigations, consisting of surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing, no new archaeological sites were discovered and no additional evidence of the previously recorded site was found within the APE.

Historical background research indicated no previously recorded historic resources within the historic APE. Historic/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of ten new historic resources (8OS02991 – 8OS03000); and the identification and re-evaluation of two previously recorded historic linear resources (8OS01927 and 8OS02752) within the APE. These include nine buildings (8OS02991-8OS02999), one concrete stringer bridge/FDOT Bridge No. 920044 (8OS03000), and two linear resources (8OS02752; 8OS01927). Of the nine buildings, three are Masonry Vernacular style (8OS02991, 8OS02992, 8OS02993) and six are Ranch style (8OS02994, 8OS02995, 8OS02996, 8OS02997, 8OS02998, 8OS02999) buildings constructed between circa (ca.) 1948 and ca. 1974. The concrete stringer -multibeam bridge (8OS03000) was constructed in ca. 1963 to cross the Florida Turnpike.

Out of the twelve identified historic resources, eleven appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district (8OS01927, 8OS02991 – 8OS03000). These resources are common examples of their respective architectural and engineering styles without significant historical associations; therefore, none appear eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, the segment of St. Cloud Canal (C-31) (8OS02752) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP. The St. Cloud Canal (C-31) (8OS02752) is significant under Criterion A for early drainage efforts in the Kissimmee Basin and its association with the overall draining of south Florida. The drainage canal had a significant impact on the safety and agriculture of the surrounding area, as well as allowing settlement to occur within the area. Although the canal has been altered over time, it also appears significant under Criterion C in the area of Engineering as an example of a nineteenth-century canal. Alterations that have taken place on the canal allow the resource to continue performing its intended role as a drainage canal in the Kissimmee Basin and associated Chain of Lakes within the Lake Okeechobee Watershed.

Based on the results of the background research and field survey, there are no archaeological sites that are listed, determined eligible, or that appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP within the APE. Of the twelve historic resources identified during the historic field survey, one historic resource, the St. Cloud Canal (C-31) (8OS02752), appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the areas of Agriculture and Engineering. The proposed Alternative 2 alignment in the area of the St. Cloud Canal consists of roadway widening from the existing 4-lane section (2-lanes in each direction) to an 8-lane section (4-lanes in each direction). The

Dr. Timothy Parsons, Director
Florida's Turnpike, Osceola County
June 30, 2020
Page 3 of 3

proposed alternative will expand two existing bridges (FDOT Bridge No. 920140 & FDOT Bridge No. 920074) that cross the canal by adding four 12-foot lanes (2-lanes in each direction). Overall, the proposed undertaking for Alternative 2 will not result in the removal or destruction of anything significant. In addition, the canal was not used for transportation navigability and the existing bridges do not detract from the canal's significance. Therefore, it appears that the undertaking will have *no adverse effect* on the historic resource.

The CRAS Report is provided for your review and comment. If you have any questions or need assistance, please contact me at 407.264.3301 or via email at Philip.Stein@dot.state.fl.us. Thank you for your continued assistance on FTE projects.



Philip Stein
Environmental Administrator
Florida's Turnpike Enterprise

Enclosures: One original copy of the CRAS (June 2020); Twelve Original FMSF Forms, One Completed Survey Log

CC: Don Hammock, Dewberry
Marion Almy, ACI

The Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) finds the attached Cultural Resources Assessment Survey Report complete and sufficient and concurs/ does not concur with the recommendations and findings provided in this cover letter for SHPO/FDHR Project File Number 2020-3639. Or, the SHPO finds the attached document contains _____ insufficient information.

SHPO Comments:


Dr. Timothy Parsons, Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Florida Division of Historical Resources

July 8, 2020
Date