March 21, 2023

Cindy Mulkey
Deputy Director, Water Resource Management
Siting Coordination Office
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 5500
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400
Submitted electronically to: sco@floridadep.gov

Re: FPL Sweatt-Whidden 230 kV Transmission Line Project
TLSA Application No. TA22-19
Segment 1: Sweatt – Basinger Post Certification Submittal

Dear Ms. Mulkey,

Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) respectfully submits the enclosed Post Certification submittal for Segment 1 of the FPL Sweatt – Whidden 230 kV Transmission Line Pursuant to Conditions of Certification, *Section A: General Conditions, Subsection XXI, Procedures for Post Certification Submittals.* This segment of the certified corridor originates at the Sweatt Substation and terminates at the Basinger Substation. The enclosed Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) addresses the post-certification condition in Section B: Specific Condition VI. Department of State-Division of Historical Resources.

FPL looks forward to continuing working with the Department and other agencies during the Post-Certification process. If you have additional questions, please do not hesitate to contact Nick Zweber at (561) 348-4387 or Nick.Zweber@fpl.com.

Best Regards,

Franck Leblanc

Digitally signed by Franck Leblanc
DN: cn=Franck Leblanc, o=Environmental Services, ou=Florida Power & Light, email=franck_l_leblanc@fpl.com, c=US
Date: 2023.03.21 13:26:45 -04'00'

Franck Leblanc
Director, FPL, Environmental Services
Franck.L.Leblanc@fpl.com

Enclosures:
Distribution List
Sweatt-Whidden 230 kV Transmission Line Segment Map
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Segment 1: Sweatt-Basinger

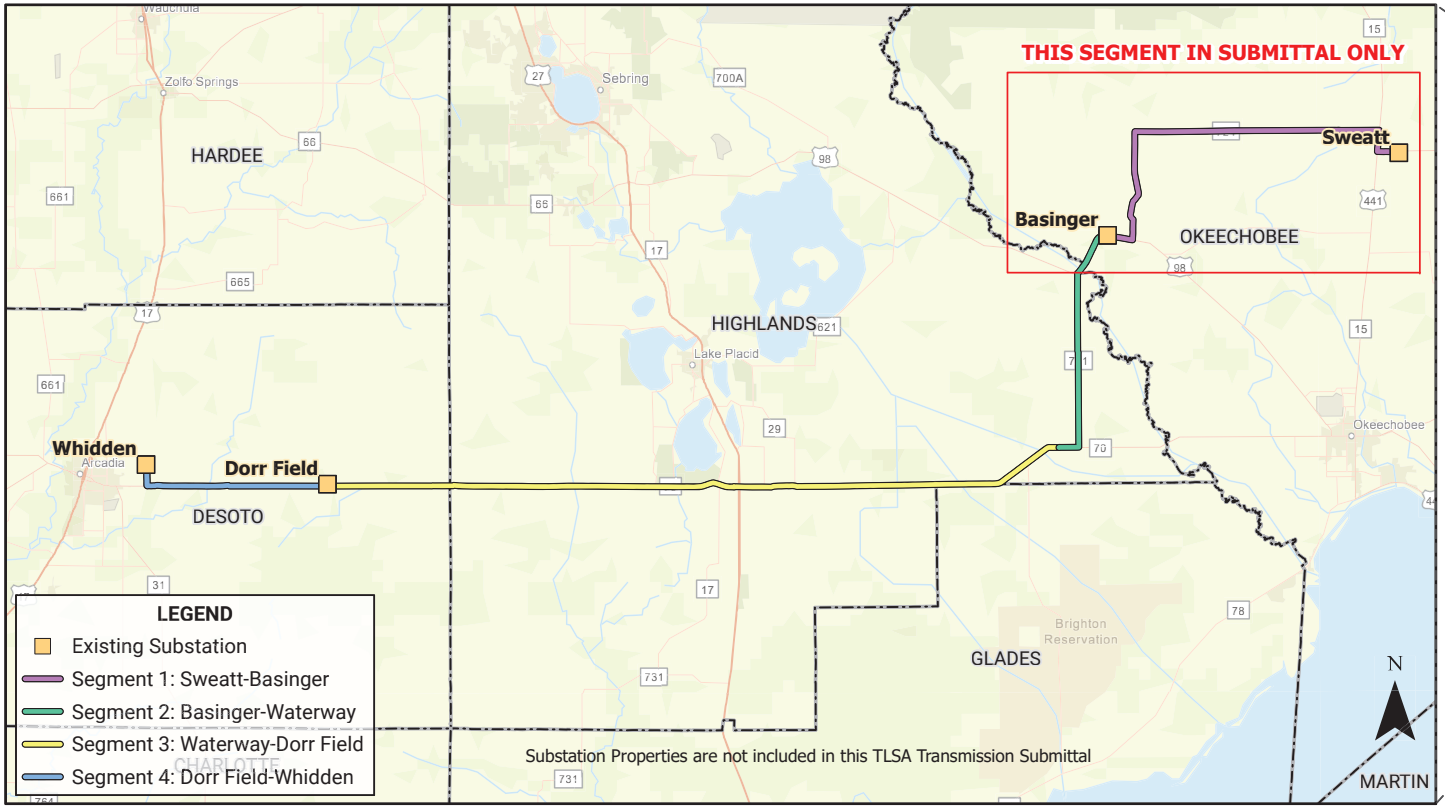
FPL Sweatt-Whidden TLSA (TA22-19) Distribution List
Segment 1: Sweatt-Basinger

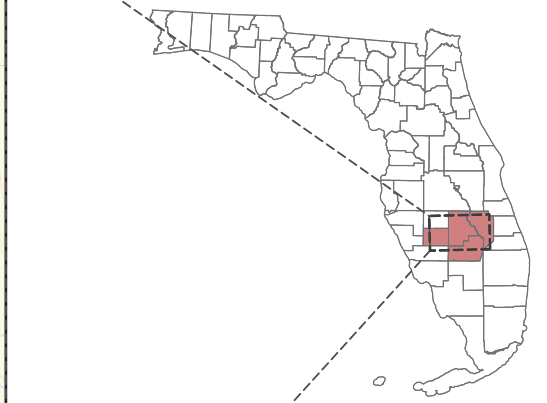
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Siting Coordination Office
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 5500
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
ann.seiler@floridadep.gov and
SCO@floridadep.gov

Office of General Counsel
3900Commonwealth Blvd, MS 35
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000
Kelley.Corbari@FloridaDEP.gov

Division of Historical Resources
Florida Department of State
Jennifer Tobias
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600
Jennifer.Tobias@dos.myflorida.com and
kelly.chase@dos.myflorida.com

SWEATT TO WHIDDEN 230KV TRANSMISSION LINE - TA22-19
SEGMENT MAP
SEGMENT 1: SWEATT - BASINGER MAP





PROJECT LOCATION

DESOTO COUNTY
GLADES COUNTY
HIGHLANDS COUNTY
OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

NOT TO SCALE
DATE: 3/20/2023

SEGMENT 1: SWEATT - BASINGER
COVER SHEET

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF SEGMENT 1:

SWEATT-BASINGER OF THE SWEATT-WHIDDEN

230 KV TRANSMISSION LINE

OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

Prepared for:

Florida Power & Light Company
700 Universe Boulevard
Juno Beach, Florida 33408

Prepared by:

Janus Research
1107 North Ward Street
Tampa, Florida 33607

March 2023

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), Janus Research conducted a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) of Segment 1: Sweatt-Basinger of the Sweatt-Whidden 230 kV Transmission Line in Okeechobee County, Florida (Figure 1). The Sweatt-Basinger segment is an approximately 21-mile long portion of the new 80-mile long Sweatt-Whidden transmission line. Each of the four project segments will be reported separately. The objective of this survey was to identify cultural resources within the project area and assess their eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (National Register) according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4. The fieldwork was conducted from December 2022–January 2023.

In June 2022 a desktop analysis and research design for the Sweatt-Whidden transmission line was completed (Janus Research 2022a). This document established zones of archaeological probability and project methods for CRAS surveys of all segments of the Sweatt-Whidden transmission line project. The Desktop Analysis and Research Design was submitted to the Florida Division of Historic Resources (FDHR), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), and the Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Historic Preservation Office (STOF-THPO) for their review and comment. FPL representatives also discussed the findings and recommendations of the document with the FDHR and STOF-THPO in June of 2022. All work for the present CRAS was conducted with respect to the Desktop Analysis and Research Design for the project.

This survey was conducted with respect to Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* (*NHPA*) *of 1966* (Public Law 89-655, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, effective August 2004) Section 102 of the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969*, (42 USC 4321 et seq., as amended), the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508); and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes.* The investigations also complied with the standards of the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (February 2003) and Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), Florida Administrative Code.

Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716). Archaeological investigations were conducted under the direction of James P. Pepe, M.A., RPA. Historical investigations were conducted under the direction of Amy Groover Streelman, MHP.

Project Description

The project area is located in the following townships and sections:

- Sections 34–36 of Township 34 South, Range 33 East
- Sections 31–36 of Township 34 South, Range 34 East
- Sections 31–34 of Township 34 South, Range 35 East

- Sections 1–3, 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 27, 33, and 34 of Township 35 South, Range 33 East
- Sections 3, 10, and 11 of Township 35 South, Range 35 East

The project area is location on the following United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps:

- Taylor Creek NE (1953 Photoinspected [PI] 1971)
- Taylor Creek NW (1953 Photorevised [PR] 1972)
- Basinger (1953 PR 1972)

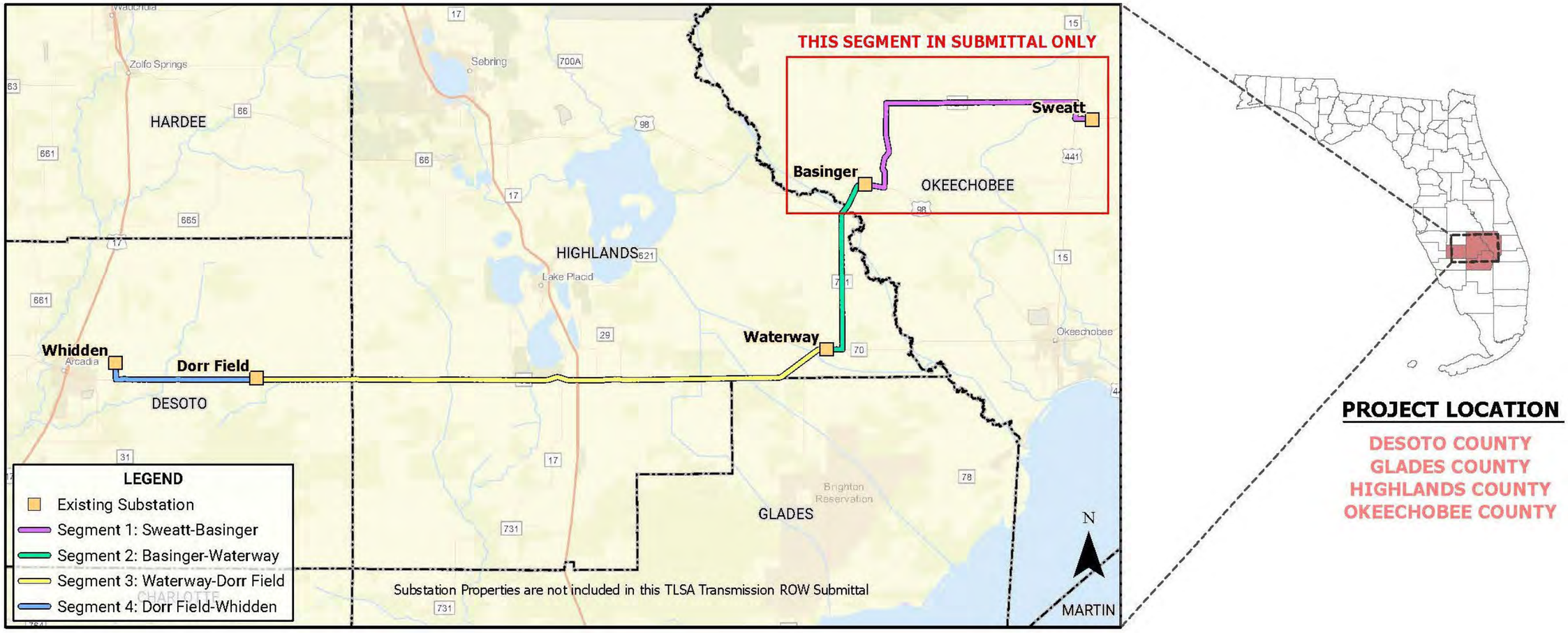


Figure 1: General Location of the Project Segment

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

According to 36 CFR 800.16(d), the Area of Potential Effect (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of the undertaking as well as its geographical setting. The APE must include measures to identify and evaluate both archaeological and historical resources. Normally, archaeological and other below-ground resources will be affected by ground disturbing activities and changes in ownership status. Structural resources and other above-ground sites, however, are often impacted by those activities as well as alterations to setting, access and appearance. Therefore, the survey methodologies for these two broad categories of sites differ.

The project APE was determined by evaluating the improvements that will be implemented as part of the proposed project. The determination also considered the character of the project area. The archaeological APE focuses upon identifying and evaluating resources within the geographic limits of the proposed action and its associated ground disturbing activities. The archaeological APE for this project is a 100-foot wide corridor (50 feet to each side of the proposed centerline) (Appendix A). The historic resources APE also consists of the footprint of the project corridor and a buffer of 100 meters (Appendix A). The improvements are transmission lines and thus do not affect the roadways or bridges, as the improvements will cross overhead. Therefore, the historic roadways and bridges are not within the APE and have been excluded from documentation in this survey.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environmental and ecological factors through time had a direct influence on the choice of sites for occupation by precontact populations and early historic settlers. Thus, geologic, hydrologic, and meteorological processes that may have affected the project area and its biotic resources are important elements in the formulation of a settlement/subsistence model for precontact and early historic peoples. Present day environmental variables are used to reconstruct past conditions that influenced early human occupation of the project area, and so are included in this study.

Paleoenvironment and Macro-Vegetational Change

The Terminal Pleistocene (ca. 30,000 – 18,000 PB)

Late-Pleistocene paleoenvironmental conditions on the Florida peninsula have been inferred through fossil pollen analyses of stratified mud deposits within deep-water (>20m) lake systems that maintained water tables during the last glacial maximum (LGM) ca. 20 thousand years ago (kya), including Lake Tulane, Lake Annie, and Paleolake Edgar (now beneath Tampa Bay)—all located on the south-central peninsula (Grimm et al. 1993; Grimm et al. 2006; Watts 1975; Watts and Hansen 1994). In more shallow peninsular lake systems (e.g., Mud Lake, Sheelar Lake, Camel Lake, Lake Louise) the LGM is represented by a conspicuous hiatus in the accumulation of organic mud, while influxes of aeolian sand indicate critical lowering of water levels and sub-aerial exposure of lake beds as surficial aquifers responded to dramatically reduced sea-level (c. 120 m below present) (Watts 1969, 1971, 1980).

In an analysis of the pollen record from Lake Annie, Watts (1975) infers that the glacial landscape of south-central Florida was xeric with rosemary (*Ceratiola sp.*) scrub, ragweed (*Ambrosia sp.*) prairie and scattered oaks (*Quercus* sp.) stabilizing sandy well-drained environments (Watts 1975). Palynological work on deeply buried lacustrine deposits beneath Middle Tampa Bay Estuary by van Soelen et al. (2010) and Willard et al. (2007) indicates that Florida LGM winters were 3 to 4^{o} C cooler and drier than modern conditions. Their data show that the upland regions encompassing Tampa Bay depression were minimally forested and supported xeric scrubland communities much like those represented in the Lake Annie record. Despite general aridity, microfossil datasets from Middle Tampa Bay show that freshwater wetlands were abundant within the Tampa Bay depression and were analogous in character to present-day everglades marsh communities under drought conditions (Willard et al. 2007). Palynological and macrobotanical records from Lake Tulane suggest that climatic forcing in response to ice-rafting events (Heinrich events) during the late-Pleistocene (ca. 60,000 to 10,000 BP) drove oscillations in regional vegetation cover from pine-dominated forests (warm and wet phases) to oak-ragweed-grassland systems (cool and arid phases) (Grimm et al. 1993; Grimm et al. 2006; Huang et al. 2006). Increased abundance of aquatic macrobotanical remains within lake sediments during oak-ragweed-grass peaks suggest that lake water levels dropped significantly during cool/arid episodes. The last glacial maximum is represented in the Lake Tulane record by an oak-ragweed-grass peak and an influx of aquatic-macrobotanical material, suggesting reduced water tables and the expansion of xeric habitats.

Deglaciation and of the Onset of the Holocene (ca. 18,000 – 9000 BP)

Pollen records from across the greater southeastern U.S. document deglacial warming and the replacement of boreal forest with mixed deciduous forests and scrub communities after ca. 18 kya (Delcourt and Delcourt 1988; Delcourt 2002; Watts 1980). After ca. 17 kya, Willard and colleagues (2007) recognize a strong warming trend that facilitated increased precipitation, pine forest expansion, and the re-establishment of lacustrine conditions in Paleolake Edgar. Similar records of deglacial hydrological change and mesic forest expansion have been reported from Lake Tulane (Grimm et al. 2006), Page-Ladson sink (Perrotti 2018), Sheelar Lake, Mud Lake, and Scott Lake (Watts 1980). These patterns intensified after ca. 14.7 kya, contemporaneous with the earliest records of human habitation from Page-Ladson sink (Halligan et al. 2016).

Initial human habitation and deglacial shifts in peninsular vegetation after ca. 15 kya co-occurred with major pulses of meltwater influx and sea-surface-temperature increases recorded in oxygen isotope values of foraminifera in the northern Gulf of Mexico (Williams 2009). Lithostratigraphic studies at several sites along the deeply submerged Florida shelf margin have identified relic estuarine and supratidal coastal landforms between 80 and 65 m water depth that date between 14.5 and 13.5 kya (Jarrett et al. 2005; Locker et. al. 1996; Locker et al. 2016). Geophysical, sedimentological, and paleontological work at these now-inundated relic coastal landforms demonstrates that sea-level rise during the early deglacial period was stepped, with multi-century still-stands that facilitated the development of ecologically productive environments such as estuarine reefs and barrier islands. While no archaeological evidence has been recovered from these deep-water relic environments, sampling has been minimal, and there is little to discourage the inference that ancestral Native American peoples inhabited deglacial coastal environments.

Paleoenvironmental records for the period ca. 12.9 – 11.6 kya document an episode of climatic instability across the Atlantic basin, known widely as the Younger Dryas (YD), that led to regional aridity, reduced temperatures, and lowered water tables (Hansen 2006; Willard et al. 2007). Paradoxically, the pollen and macrobotanical records from Lake Tulane suggest increased precipitation and elevated lake levels during the YD brought on by the disruption of the Gulf Stream and enhanced storm activity (Grimm et al. 2006; also see Toomey et al. 2017). Irrespective of the variability in climate during the YD, wetland systems and mesic forests that became established on the Florida peninsula during the earlier phases of deglaciation persisted into the early Holocene epoch (Watts 1980; Willard et al. 2007), a trend that almost certainly influenced human settlement patterns and the development of divergent technological assemblages descendent from the Clovis tradition (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:56-59; Anderson et al. 2010; Goodyear 2010).

The Holocene Interglacial (ca. 9000 – 0 BP)

Following the YD climatic anomaly pollen records from numerous lake deposits along Florida's central ridge (e.g., Mud Lake, Scott Lake, Lake Tulane) and karst sinks west of the central ridge (e.g., Paleolake Edgar, Page-Ladson, Little Salt Spring) suggest that the Florida peninsula experienced a warming trend with continued aridity that led to the expansion of oak woodland, scrub, and prairie habitats during the early Holocene (Brown and Cohen 1985; Grimm et al. 2006; Hansen 2006; Perrotti 2018; Watts 1969, 1971; Willard et al. 2007). Despite

this climatic aridity, spring-fed surface waters experienced steady increases in water levels driven indirectly by rapidly rising sea-level (Perrotti et al. 2018; Watts 1969, 1971). Multi-proxy paleoecological records from lake deposits of the Harris chain of lakes (Lake Harris, Apopka, Griffin, Eustis, and Dora) document shallow-water/marsh conditions, frequent drying, and the importance of high-alkalinity aquifer groundwater to lake water budgets during the early Holocene ca. 10.6 – 6.6 kya (Arnold et al. 2018; Donar et al. 2009; Kenney et al. 2016).

The mid-Holocene (ca. 6.5 – 3 kya) brought about dramatic reorganization of peninsular ecosystems. Continued sea-level rise, warming winters, and increased precipitation facilitated the establishment of peat-producing marshes and swamps (Donders 2014; Watts 1969, 1971, 1975), the expansion of southern pine forests (Grimm et al. 2006; Watts 1980), and the development of deep-water conditions in peninsular lake systems (Arnold et al. 2018; Kenney et al. 2016). This pattern intensified over the late-Holocene (ca. 3 kya to present) as the modern El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle became established—leading to periodic increases in dry season precipitation and the extension of regional hydroperiods (Donders 2014; Lammertsma et al. 2015; Pearce et al. 2013; Pollock et al. 2016). Superimposed on the late-Holocene trend of increased warmth and precipitation are century-scale oscillations between wetter and drier conditions. The clearest climatic patterns include a warm and wet interval ca. AD 800 to 1200 known widely as the Medieval Climatic Anomaly and a cooler arid interval ca. AD 1300 to 1700 known as the Little Ice Age (Lammertsma et al. 2015; Polk et al. 2013), though the effect of these intervals on peninsular forest cover and habitat distributions appears minor relative to climatic forcing during the early- and mid-Holocene.

More locally, Lake Okeechobee, the Everglades, and other modern ecoystems had developed by about 5,000 BP, give or take 1,000 years, due to increased rainfall (Brooks 1984:38; Gleason et al. 1984:311; Watts and Hansen 1988; Watts and Stuiver 1980). Rising freshwater levels and increased hydroperiods resulted in the formation of peat in Big Cypress Swamp and the Everglades (Donders et al. 2005; Gleason et al. 1984; Gleason and Stone 1994).

The relative sea level stability combined with freshwater discharge allowed for the development of coastal estuaries (Widmer 1988). The Loxahatchee Marsh (Loxahatchee Slough) and other ill-defined drainages probably came into formation around this time. Around 2700 BP, the rising sea level had slowed to the point that some modern beach ridges in southern Florida, like Cape Sable, began to form. Increased precipitation in the interior made cypress common in many areas, including the Big Cypress Swamp, and made droughts in the Everglades less common (Griffin 1988). The southern rim of Lake Okeechobee reached its maximum height about this time (Brooks 1984:38). Vegetation reached its present distributional pattering and estuaries were fully formed and supplied by enough freshwater to become highly productive (Donders et al. 2005; Gleason et al. 1984; Griffin 1988; Watts and Hansen 1988; Widmer 1988). By this time, the choice of site location was probably more a matter of finding a reasonably dry spot rather than a nearby water supply (Almy 1976, 1978; Grange et al. 1979).

Regional Environment

The project corridor is located within the Okeechobee Plain and Osceola Plain physiographic regions (White 1970). The Okeechobee Plain lies north of Lake Okeechobee and represents a former terrace formed during interglacial periods when sea levels were higher (White 1970). Lake Okeechobee extends almost 30 miles across the Okeechobee Plain and separates the Everglades from the Okeechobee Plain. This region is similar to the Everglades but has slightly better drainage and a slightly steeper slope (White 1970:142). Elevations range from 20–40 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). The Osceola Plain region is surrounded by a number of localized areas of higher ground that rise above the much broader uplands. For the most part, the higher areas are elongated and ridge-like and show strong lineation parallel with the Atlantic Coast (White 1970). The Osceola Plain is a broad, flat plain distinguished by soils that are predominately nearly level, wet, and sandy with elevations between 25 ft. and 80 ft. above sea level (White 1970; USDA 1979).

The major drainage basins include the Kissimmee River, Taylor Creek, and Nubbin Slough. The two main sources of ground water are the surficial aquifer and the Floridan aquifer system. The Floridan aquifer is a deep, artesian aquifer. The Surficial aquifer is closest to the surface and would have been the most important source of fresh water. The Surficial aquifer is primarily replenished by rainfall.

Outcrops of silicified limestone or chert, often sought out by prehistoric people as raw material sources for the manufacture of stone tools, do not occur near the project area (Upchurch et al. 1982).

Physical Environment of the Project Area

A review of the General Land Office (GLO) historic plat maps (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 1859a-f; Appendix B) and surveyors' field notes (FDEP 1855ac, 1858a-b) was conducted to examine past environmental conditions within the vicinity of the project area. The historic plat maps were also reviewed for evidence of early settlement. The eastern end of the project area is described as "3rd rate pine and prairie" in the surveyor's notes. A "wagon trail" labeled as the "Road to Fort Van Swearengen" on the plat map is illustrated running north-south and crossing the project area east of a pond at the north end of Section 11 of Township 35 South, Range 35 East (Appendix B: Map 1). The region about a mile farther west is described as "3rd rate prairie." Scattered ponds are illustrated on the plats and mentioned in the surveyor's notes throughout the vicinity.

Moving west, the project corridor is still described as prairie until just north of the Ash and Chandler Sloughs where the environment changes to pine. These pinelands continue until just north of the Kissimmee River. The Ash and Chandler Sloughs are labeled as "Boggy Glade, being mud & water with a growth of Maiden Cane" on the plat map. The project area crosses what is described as a "bayhead of slough" near the southern end of Section 27 of Township 35 South, Range 33 East (Appendix B: Map 3). No hammocks are illustrated on the plat maps or described in the surveyor's notes.

Historic aerial photographs from 1950, 1953, 1954, and 1962 were examined to obtain information regarding land use during the 20th century (University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2022; USGS 2022; Appendix C). The earliest available aerial photos for the project corridor date to 1950. At this date, this area appears unimproved with very few trees, and NW 240th Street was not yet constructed; NW 240th Street was present by 1962. Many wetlands were present, but no potential hammocks are visible near the project area. Forested areas, likely low hammocks, are primarily limited to the interior of sloughs such as Gore Slough, which crosses and parallels the current location of NW 176th Avenue for part of the project area. US 98 is visible on the 1954 aerial. On the 1953 and 1954 aerials there are scattered agricultural fields in the vicinity of US 98 and west of US 441. There were scattered agricultural fields or groves throughout the area by the early 1960s.

The *Soil Survey of Okeechobee County, Florida* (USDA 2003) was reviewed to help determine the environment and identify natural features within the project corridor indicative of increased archaeological site potential. The project area is primarily poorly drained soils associated with flatwoods, flats, and low-lying areas. One area of better drained soil associated with knolls and ridges in the flatwoods is found near the southern end of the project area. The drainage characteristics and environmental associations of the soils types within the project area are included in Table 1 and illustrated in Appendix D.

Table 1. Soil Types within the Project Area

Drainage Characteristics	Soil Type	Environmental Association
Moderately well drained	Pomello fine sand	Elevated knolls and ridges in flatwoods
Poorly drained	Basinger sand	Sloughs, depressions, low flats, and poorly defined drainageways.
	Immokalee sand	Flatwoods.
	Myakka sand	Flatwoods
	Pineda fine sand	Low flats, sloughs, and poorly defined drainageways in flatwoods
	Riviera fine sand	Low areas in flatwoods, sloughs, and poorly defined drainageways
	St. Johns fine sand	Flats and depressions
	Valkaria fine sand	Sloughs, low flats, depression, and poorly defined drainageways.
Very Poorly Drained	Basinger and Placid soils, depressional	Swamps, marshes, and low-lying areas.
	Floridana, Placid, and Okeelanta soils, frequently flooded	Hardwood swamps and marshes that are part of major drainageways
	Floridana, Riviera, and Placid soils, depressional	Freshwater swamps, marshes, and low-lying areas.

Source: USDA 2003:20–29, 31–33, 35, 37–38

PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

Native peoples have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. The earliest cultural stages are pan-Florida in extent, while later cultures exhibited unique cultural traits. Jerald Milanich and Charles Fairbanks (1980) synthesized the earlier work of John Goggin (1947, 1949, 1952), Irving Rouse (1951), Ripley Bullen (1972), and others. Milanich (1994) updated and revised much of the work he and Fairbanks presented earlier. The following discussion of the precontact chronology of the project area is included to provide a framework within which the local archaeological record can be understood.

Paleoindian Period (c. 14,550–11,700 cal yr BP)

The earliest period of precontact cultural development dates to when people first arrived in Florida. These first inhabitants, who occupied Florida during the late Pleistocene and transition into the Holocene, are known as the Paleoindians or Paleoamericans (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). The antiquity of their presence in Florida, and in the greater American Southeast, remains contested as new evidence is recovered and dating methods are refined.

However, there is sufficient data to confirm that these early groups coexisted with the now-extinct megafauna of the Pleistocene, including mammoth, mastodon, giant ground sloth, dire wolf, and extinct bison, horse, and tapir species (Anderson et al. 2015; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Halligan 2012; Hemmings 1999; Hemmings et al. 2014, Marrinan and Peres 2019; McFadden et al. 2012). Sloth Hole (8JE121), an inundated site on the Aucilla River, provided some of this data, including diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts in association with megafaunal remains and a carved mastodon ivory tool fragment that yielded a radiocarbon date of 11,050 ±50 cal yr BP (Hemmings 2004). Sloth Hole is thought to be one of the three oldest Clovis sites in the Americas (Halligan 2019:44). At the Alexon Bison Kill (8JE570) site in the Wacissa River, a non-diagnostic projectile point tip found embedded in the frontal bone of an extinct *Bison antiquus* skull is evidence of Paleoindian hunting (Dunbar 2016:28-29;70). Optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) dating revealed dates of between 12,600 cal yr BP and 13,700 cal yr BP for Paleoindian levels at the Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329) site (Dunbar 2016:118; Rink et al. 2012). At the Page-Ladson (8JE591) site in the Aucilla River, archaeologists recovered remains of extinct fauna, some with evidence of butchering, and Paleoindian artifacts several meters deep in sediment that was radiocarbon dated to 14,550 cal yr BP (Dunbar 2016:30; Halligan 2019:43; Halligan and Farr 2022). Numerous additional Florida sites have yielded both diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts and Pleistocene megafauna, but most of them were not found in primary context.

The climate of Florida during the late Pleistocene was cooler and drier than at present, and sea level was as much as 160 feet (49 meters) lower (Dunbar 2002, 2006; Milanich 1994:38–41). The climate was windy, cool, and arid (Kutbach and Wright 1985:178–180; Wright 1981:121, 123). The Florida peninsula was also approximately twice as wide as at present, and therefore many sites are likely to be present on the formerly exposed continental shelf that is now submerged due to higher sea levels, particularly in paleochannels or sinkholes within Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico (Dunbar 1988; Dunbar et al. 1988; Faught 2019; Goodyear and Warren 1972; Goodyear et al. 1980; Ruppe 1980; Thulman 2019). Evidence of coastal adaptations by Paleoindians has not yet been identified, and such data would need to come from currently

submerged sites because all terrestrial sites would have been well inland during the time of Paleoindian occupation (Anderson et al. 2015:12; Dunbar 2016:25; Halligan 2019; Halligan and Farr 2022).

Many of the Paleoindian artifact finds in Florida have been surface finds, often identified by collectors, especially divers (Anderson et al. 2015:15; Dunbar 2016:46; Thulman 2009:243). The greatest density of these individual artifact finds, as well as known Paleoindian sites, is associated with the rivers and karst river basins of north and north-central Florida where the Floridan aquifer and chert-bearing limestone are both near the surface (Dunbar et al. 1988; Dunbar 1991, 2016:46). Diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts have been recovered in or along rivers, including the Santa Fe, Silver, Oklawaha, Chipola, Aucilla, and Wakulla, along with the remains of extinct Pleistocene faunal species. These ancient faunal remains are commonly found preserved in the highly mineralized waters of the area's springs and rivers.

In addition to those sites found offshore, or in karstic rivers and caves, several deeply buried and stratified inland sites have been investigated that provided initial data on stratigraphy, chronology, and artifact typology. The Paradise Park (8MR92) site (sometimes referred to as Silver Springs, although that name is assigned to the Paleoindian underwater cavern site in the headsprings) provided key information regarding Florida's cultural sequence (Anderson et al. 2015; Dunbar 2016). Wilfred Neill (1958) found Clovis points (Dunbar 2016) within the deepest stratigraphic layer, separated from the middle Woodland upper level, Late-Archaic ceramic-bearing level, and preceramic Archaic levels. The Harney Flats site (8HI507; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987) was another important inland site with deep stratification, although the Early Archaic and Paleoindian components could not be separated with the field methodology employed. Harney Flats is also one of several large Paleoindian occupation sites in Florida that are situated several meters above basin bottoms (Thulman 2019).

Several models regarding the locations of Paleoindian sites hinge on the importance of access to fresh water, raw materials for tool construction, or the predation of Pleistocene megafauna. Based on site locations at shallow portions of rivers, Waller (1970) suggested that Paleoindians preyed upon large Pleistocene mammals at shallow fords and river crossings. The Oasis Model suggested that in the cooler and drier Pleistocene environment, the presence of potable water was much more restricted, and sites were located near oases, such as large artesian springs, where water, prey, and plant resources would have been available (Daniel 1985:264; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:169; Dunbar and Waller 1983; Neill 1964; Waller and Dunbar 1977). Thulman's (2009) analysis supported the Oasis Model by concluding that freshwater availability, using proxy data from recent drought years, most strongly correlated with reported Paleoindian point distributions. Dunbar has suggested that each of these theories could be valid in different environmental, climatic, and/or geographic locations, depending upon the relative abundance of resources (Dunbar 2016:184). Thulman (2019) agrees that these models do not necessarily conflict and can be used to predict site locations or understand the use of the paleo-landscape.

Researchers have also previously noted the association of site locations with accessible chert quarries for making stone tools (Dunbar and Waller 1983; Goodyear 1979; Goodyear et al. 1983). This connection with chert availability relates to Gardner's (1977) model proposing that Paleoindians established their territories in relation to bases at quarries, which provided the stone

for creation of their distinctive projectile points and other lithic tools (Anderson et al. 2015:18). Anderson has expanded upon this tethering hypothesis to suggest that Paleoindians may have reached the southeastern United States and developed staging areas from which they could expand into new territory but also return in times of scarcity or as needed. This model suggests some level of organization above the level of a band and could also account for the growing regionalization that becomes apparent by the late Paleoindian period (Anderson et al. 2015:24-25).

Stone artifacts make up most of the Paleoindian site assemblages, likely at least in part based on preservation bias. Early Paleoindian artifacts were often made from high-quality chert, with an increase in the use of lesser-quality material toward the Late Paleoindian period and the subsequent Archaic (Anderson et al. 2015:12-13). Most stone tools and debitage found at Paleoindian sites in Florida were locally quarried, and research near Crystal River suggests a previously unknown offshore chert quarry cluster is likely present in that area. This Bay Bottom chert type is prevalent in Paleoindian sites, but less so in later contexts, when it may have been submerged (Austin et al. 2018).

The most distinctive Paleoindian artifacts are the lanceolate-shaped bifacially flaked stone points. Recent reevaluations of point typology have suggested revisions to Bullen's (1975) initial classifications using statistical analysis of basal morphology rather than generalized verbal descriptions (Dunbar 2016; ;Thulman 2007, 2012). Initially considered rare in Florida, both the excurvate and waisted forms of the fluted Clovis points that represent Paleoindian presence across most of the United States have been found in Florida, including at the Paradise Park (8MR92) and Sloth Hole (8JE121) sites. The Page-Ladson point, an excurvate biface with pointed to slightly rounded ears and basal thinning, was found at the Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329), Page-Ladson (8JE591), and Half Mile Rise Sink (8TA98) sites. Dates from the Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329) Site suggest a minimum age of 13,500 cal yr BP; Page-Ladson may be one of the oldest point types in the state. A Simpson point preform was found along with the Page-Ladson point at the Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329). This point type is recurvate with a very contracted haft and is often highly thinned by overshot flaking, suggesting more appropriate use as a knife than a projectile (Dunbar 2016; Thulman 2007). Lozenge-shaped points with flat or rounded bases, reminiscent of the Miller type from elsewhere in the eastern United States, have been identified at the Guest Mammoth (8MR130) and Harney Flats (8HI507) sites (Dunbar 2016:44). Dunbar (2016) has proposed a new Harney point type that is also likely a knife rather than a projectile. This type is excurvate or slightly recurvate with a large basal concavity, downward-pointing ears, and a beveled and ground base. The widely recognized Suwannee projectile point type has a diversity of forms that allows for sub-classifications based on basal concavity, straight or waisted forms, and other basal variations; any cultural or temporal distinctions in these Suwannee point variations are unknown at this time (Dunbar 2016). Suwannee points are mostly unfluted, but usually laterally thinned with pressure flaking at the base. Ryan-Harley (8JE1004), Norden (8GI40), and Harney Flats (8HI507) are examples of Paleoindian sites yielding Suwannee points (Dunbar 2016:41, 95-99). Late Paleoindian Dalton points, including beveled varieties, have also been identified in Florida (Dunbar 2016).

Most chronologies of the Paleoindian period in Florida have suggested that Suwannee and Simpson forms postdated the Clovis occupation (Anderson et al. 2015). However, Page-Ladson points likely represent a pre-Clovis tool type in Florida, and the identification of a Simpson

preform in association with these points suggests that Simpson points may also be a pre-Clovis technology (Dunbar 2016). Suwannee points may in fact post-date Clovis points, but they have been found in association with megafauna that were thought to have been extinct by the Younger Dryas climatic cooling epoch. The Southeast may have been a warm thermal enclave where megafauna survived past their extinction in other parts of the country (Dunbar and Thulman 2019:107). Conversely, Suwannee points may predate Clovis or be contemporaneous with them (Dunbar 2016:36, 155, 164). The distribution of Simpson and Suwannee points corresponds to the likely limits of the Southeastern warm thermal enclave, and so those points may represent a technological adaptation suited to the particularly diverse plant and animal species available in that biome (Dunbar 2016:193; Dunbar and Thulman 2019:108). No sites with distinct Simpson, Suwannee, and Clovis strata have been found to illuminate relative dating of these point types (Dunbar 2016:35; Halligan 2019). If Suwannee points do represent a late Paleoindian occupation of Florida, they suggest the beginning of regionalization, as their unfluted forms diverge from the continuation of points using fluted technology elsewhere in the eastern U.S.

Other stone and bone technology have also been recovered from Paleoindian sites, such as Harney Flats (8HI507; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:41–97), Paradise Park (8MR92; Neill 1958), and other northern Florida sites (Purdy 1981:8–32). These Paleoindian tools tend to be unifacial and plano-convex, with steeply flaked, worked edges (Purdy 1981; Purdy and Beach 1980:114–118). Bifacial and "hump-backed" unifacial scrapers, blade tools, and retouched flakes, including spokeshaves, have been found at these sites (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:62–81, 86–87; Purdy 1981). However, some tools are little more than flakes or blades that were struck from cores, used, and subsequently discarded (Milanich 1994:51). In addition to the stone artifacts, Paleoindian assemblages have contained ivory shafts and foreshafts. Some lanceolate projectile points would have been hafted to these shafts and then to a wooden spear shaft (Milanich 1994:48-49). Organic material culture found at Paleoindian sites includes bone, stone, and ivory beads; bone and ivory projectile points and an ivory harpoon; as well as bone pins and barbs; these raw materials came from both megafauna and mid-sized animals such as deer (Dunbar 2016:210-228). A full understanding of Paleoindian material culture is impeded by the limits of preservation.

The prevailing view of the Paleoindian culture, based on the relative uniformity of the known tool assemblage and the small size of most of the known sites, is that of a nomadic hunting and gathering existence, in which now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna were exploited. However, evidence from the Ryan-Harley (8JE1004) and Norden (8GI40) sites, occupied by the makers of waisted Suwannee points, suggest that Paleoindians may have trapped nocturnal animals, and exploited not only megafauna, but also fish, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals of varying sizes (Dunbar 2016:185-186, 228). The Fowler Street Bridge site (8HI393c) showed butchering marks on the carapace from an extinct land tortoise, and excavations at the Page-Ladson Site (8JE591) revealed evidence of human use of horses, bison, tapir, llamas, mastodons, mammoths, and domestic dogs (Marrinan and Peres 2019:163-166). Tools made from both megafaunal and mid-sized animal bone at other sites add to the evidence for Paleoindian use of various faunal resources, and general foraging was likely practiced as well (Dunbar 2016:185-186; 210-228). In the late Paleoindian period, as the environment was changing with the climate and the extinction of proboscidean keystone species, more diverse plant resources would have become available (Anderson et al. 2015; Dunbar 2016).

Researchers have divided the Paleoindian period into three subperiods: the Early, Middle, and Late Paleoindian periods (Anderson et al. 1996; Dunbar 2016). In a recently developed chronology, sites dating to before approximately 13,250 cal yr BP would be classified as Early Paleoindian, or Pre-Clovis, and may include the manufacturers of the Page-Ladson points. Middle Paleoindian sites date between approximately 13,250 cal yr BP and 12,850 cal yr BP, during the period when the use of fluted Clovis points was widespread. The Late Paleoindian period would coincide with the start of the Younger Dryas climactic period, between approximately 12,850 cal yr BP and 11,700 cal yr BP (Anderson et al. 2015). During the late Paleoindian period, variation in point types across geographical areas suggests the beginning of the regionalization that would characterize later periods of human occupation in the American Southeast.

Archaic Period (11,700–3,200 cal yr BP)

The Archaic period of cultural development was characterized by a shift in adaptive strategies stimulated by the onset of the Holocene and the establishment of an increasingly modern climate. It is believed to have begun in Florida around 11,700 cal yr BP. This period is further divided into three sequential periods: the Early Archaic (11,700–8,900 cal yr BP), the Middle Archaic (8,900–5,800 cal yr BP), and the Late Archaic (5,800–3,200 cal yr BP). The Late Archaic can be subdivided into the Preceramic Late Archaic (5,800-4,600 cal yr BP) and the Orange Period (4,600–3,200 cal yr BP) (Anderson and Sassaman 2012:66; Faught and Pevny 2019).

Early Archaic (11,700–8,900 cal yr BP)

Cultural changes began during the late Paleoindian period with the onset of the Holocene, corresponding with changes in projectile-point types, specifically from lanceolate to side-notched and corner-notched forms. An evaluation of regional differences in the diagnostic Early Archaic notched Bolen points from the eastern United States suggested that the knowledge of side- and corner-notching technology was likely spread through social networks relatively quickly. Point makers seem to have applied notching and other modifications to their own regional Late Paleoindian Dalton point varieties (Thulman 2019b:122-136). Projectile points such as Greenbriar, Union, and Hardaway may represent transitional forms between Paleoindian and Bolen points (Farr 2006:109; Faught and Pevny 2019). Thulman (2019b:135-136) posits that in Florida, corner-notched Bolen varieties were more common to the north and west of the Suwannee River, and side-notching was dominant to its east and south. Notching may have served to increase the durability of points, allowing users to resharpen and reuse them for longer durations (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Goodwin et al. 2013:63-65).

Other Early Archaic lithic tools include the Edgefield and Hendrix scrapers, Waller knives, Aucilla adzes, Dalton-like adzes, small, triangular spokeshaves or endscrapers with hafting capabilities, limestone dimpled stones, hammerstones, and more rarely, groundstone for plant resource processing (Dunbar 2016:180-181; Faught and Pevny 2019:81-83; Goodwin et al. 2013). At the Alexsuk site (8HE426) in Hernando County, likely a base camp during the Early Archaic, bifacial tools, hafted endscrapers, and diverse multifunctional flake-based tools appear to have been used for processing game and other organic materials (Janus Research 2022b). The increased diversity of the Early Archaic tool assemblage implies expanded subsistence strategies and the use of additional raw materials and technologies suited to a changing environment. Additionally, it represents the adoption of a larger toolkit with specific

tools for different functions, rather than fewer portable multi-use tools (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Faught and Pevny 2019; Goodwin et al. 2013).

Subsistence data is sparse for the Early Archaic, but blood residue analysis of Early Archaic tools from the 8LE2105 site and other nearby sites on the Cody Scarp in Leon and Jefferson counties positively identified large and mid-sized animal proteins from bear, bovine (most likely bison), and deer, as well as antigens from smaller species such as rabbits, pigeons or doves, and waterfowl. Tools positive for antigens include a resharpened Bolen point, an endscraper, an Aucilla adze, a humpbacked plane, Waller knives, a sidescraper, and a bifacial adze (Faught and Pevny 2019; Goodwin et al. 2013:64, 224). Surprisingly, blood residue was found on some tools at 8LE2105 typically used for woodworking; these may have been repurposed for food processing or for working bone or antler as well as wood (Goodwin et al. 2013:219). Additionally, the Early Archaic component at the Alexsuk site had a specialized rabbit processing area based on the results of blood residue and lithic technological organization analyses (Janus Research 2022b).

Organic material culture found at Early Archaic sites includes wooden stakes, tool handles, and points made from deer antlers, deer bone pins, a possible drinking vessel made from a deer skull found at the Page-Ladson Site (8JE591), and a wooden boomerang, wooden mortar, and incised deer antler from the Little Salt Spring Site (8SO18) (Clausen et al. 1979; Faught and Pevny 2019:83; Moore and Schmidt 2009:68; Thulman 2019a:19). At Warm Mineral Springs (8SO19), a bone tool and debitage, modified shark's teeth tools, and an antler wrench or atlatl weight were identified (Clausen et al. 1975; Moore and Schmidt 2009:68). During the Early Archaic, the first clear evidence of woodworking of the type required for building watercraft was found: adzes and wedge-like tools found in association with chopped and worked wood at the Early Archaic/Bolen component of the Page-Ladson (8JE591) site (Dunbar 2016:40, 180-181, 234; Faught and Pevny 2019:81-82).

Bolen points and other Early Archaic diagnostic tools are often found at sites with Paleoindian components, suggesting that Early Archaic peoples and Paleoindians shared similar lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:33–34; Faught and Waggoner 2012). Numerous Florida sites have both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components, and often these components cannot be differentiated stratigraphically (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Sites having both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components have been identified mainly at natural springs, sinkholes, and areas with extensive perched water sources in the northern half of the state. Perched water availability may have increased through the Early Archaic as the climate became wetter, but the transition between the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods was characterized by drought and water tables lower than later periods. The Little Salt Spring (8SO18) and Warm Mineral Springs (8SO19) sites have Paleoindian and Early Archaic components submerged on underwater ledges that would have been available for occupation when water levels were lower (Clausen et al. 1975; Clausen et al. 1979; Dunbar 2016:24; Faught and Pevny 2019). Many Early Archaic sites are likely to be submerged on the present-day continental shelf.

The distribution of Early Archaic sites is wider than that of Paleoindian materials (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Faught and Pevny 2019; Halligan and Farr 2022; Janus Research 1999:58–61; Neill 1964). A recent sea level rise curve prepared for archaeological research of

offshore sites (Joy 2018) suggests that almost 65,500 square km of land would have been newly submerged due to an influx of meltwater over the approximately 800 years surrounding the transition between Paleoindian and Early Archaic times (Faught and Pevny 2019). The increase in terrestrial Early Archaic diagnostic finds and sites over Paleoindian ones is not wholly due to the loss of habitable land, but also to denser populations. Greater social organization is also posited for the Early Archaic. Band-level groups may have been less mobile than their predecessors, and the Late Paleoindian trend of using lower-quality cherts and more expedient tools continued into the Early Archaic (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Early Archaic populations continued to mainly depend upon locally obtained stone for tool making, aside from outlier Early Archaic sites not located near quarries sites, such as the Cutler Fossil site (8DA2001) and Helen Blazes (8BR27; Faught and Pevny 2019; Goodwin et al. 2013; Janus Research 2022b). The later makers of the Kirk Serrated points seem to have had an even broader range, helped by the expanded availability of wetlands across the landscape (Dunbar 2016; Thulman 2019a:17).

One Early Archaic wetland site that does not have a Paleoindian component is the Windover Pond site near Titusville in Brevard County (Dickel 2002; Doran 2002). This site is a precontact cemetery consisting of over 160 burials in the natural anaerobic peat deposits of what was, during the Early Archaic, a woody marsh (Stone et al. 1990:177). The site has produced normally perishable items such as samples of cloth in which the dead were wrapped before burial, preserved brain and other soft tissue, and samples of proteins and mitochondrial DNA. Palaeobotanical evidence suggests bottle gourd use, fruit consumption, and potentially medicinal plant use, as well as the use of sabal palm, saw palmetto, and other plant fibers for weaving baskets and textiles (Andrews et al. 2002; Doran 2002:20). Atlatl hooks, weights, and handles; bone and antler projectile points; burnishers, awls, pins, needles, perforators, and punches; wooden stakes, mortar and pestle, and rods; and other tools and decorative objects were recovered at this site, illuminating material cultural that would be lost on most terrestrial sites (Adovasio et al. 2002:166-190; Doran 2002:11-22; Penders 2002:97-120). Windover also illustrates that at least some Early Archaic populations had developed an intensive exploitation strategy focused on inland aquatic resources supplemented by terrestrial game (Dickel and Doran 2002:54). Radiocarbon dates indicate that the interments were made in discrete episodes of short duration between 7900 and 9000 cal yr BP. This pattern indicates that a single social group used the pond to bury their dead in one small area, the location of which was somehow marked or memorized. Eventually, increasingly wetter conditions likely made peat burial in the pond bottom too difficult (Doran and Dickel 1988).

It should be noted that some researchers argue that the Windover Site should instead be considered an early Middle Archaic burial site, and that cremation was more typical of Early Archaic burial traditions (Faught and Waggoner 2012). Cremains have been found at two Early Archaic components of sites in North Florida, Wakulla Springs Lodge (8WA329) and Grassy Cove II (8WL68) (Faught and Pevny 2019; Faught and Waggoner 2012; Thulman 2019b:128). These same researchers suggest that the makers of the Kirk, Wacissa, Arredondo, and Hamilton point types, which differ starkly from notched points in hafting methods and other attributes, were a Middle Archaic population who lived in Florida after a period between approximately 10,200 and 9000 cal yr BP, when Florida was uninhabited or only sparsely occupied.

Middle Archaic (8,900–5,800 cal yr BP)

Throughout the Middle Archaic, environmental and climatic conditions became progressively more like modern conditions, which would appear by the end of the period. During this period, rainfall increased, surface water became much less restricted and, as a result, vegetation patterns changed. Pollen evidence from Florida and south-central Georgia indicates that after about 4000 BC, a gradual change in forest cover took place, with oaks in some regions giving way to pines or mixed forests. The vegetation communities that resulted from these changes, which culminated by 3000 BC, are essentially the same as those found in historic times before widespread modern land alteration took place (Watts 1969, 1971; Watts and Hansen 1988).

The Middle Archaic period was characterized by larger populations and a gradual shift toward shellfish, fish, and other food resources from freshwater and coastal wetlands as a significant part of their subsistence strategies (Milanich 1994:75–84; Watts and Hansen 1988:310). Although some Middle Archaic sites are now submerged, the first evidence of true coastal adaptations dates to this period. The fact that coastal sites have been found is likely due to sea levels approaching modern-day, albeit not yet at current levels (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Saunders and Russo 2011). The oldest dugout canoe recovered in Florida, from the DeLeon Springs (8VO30) site, dates to the Middle Archaic (ACI/Janus Research 2001; Wheeler et al. 2003). Shell fishing, and in many cases intensive shell fishing of snails, mussels, oysters, conchs, clams, and other freshwater and coastal species, occurred across Florida. Shell fishing sites occur in coastal southwest Florida, the Hillsborough River drainage basin, northwest Florida, in South Florida sites such as Little Salt Spring, and along the St. Johns River and Atlantic Lagoon in northeastern Florida (Milanich 1994; Randall 2015; Saunders and Russo 2011). Terrestrial and wetland vertebrates, as well as wild plant resources, also contributed to Middle Archaic subsistence (Randall 2015).

The Middle Archaic artifact assemblage is characterized by several varieties of stemmed, broad-blade projectile points, including the Newnan point and the less common Alachua, Levy, Marion, Putnam, Culbreath, and Thonotosassa points, often generically referred to as Florida Archaic Stemmed (FAS) points (Austin 2006; Bullen 1968, 1975; Milanich 1994). Aside from Newnan points, most of these types are considered crudely made, but their thick stems may have been important for hafting in sockets secured by mastic (Farr 2006; Faught and Waggoner 2012:162). In addition to stemmed points, cores, true blades, modified and unmodified flakes, ovate blanks, hammerstones, “hump-backed” unifacial scrapers, and sandstone “honing” stones are also associated with the Middle Archaic (Clausen et al. 1975; Purdy 1981). The microlithic tool assemblage from the Middle Archaic Lake Monroe Outlet Midden site (8VO53) included Jaketown perforators, scrapers, and needles, which were likely used for working wood and bone based on use wear. The lithic component of the site was physically separated from the shell midden (ACI/Janus Research 2001).

Thermal alteration, a technique to facilitate stone tool production, reached its peak during the Middle to Late Archaic periods. This technique was used most frequently on silicified coral, a raw material that Middle Archaic cultures began using in chipped stone technologies with greater frequency (ACI/Janus Research 2001; Austin 2006; Austin and Ste. Claire 1982:104; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1981, 1987; Purdy 1971, 1981:78). Recent excavations at the Alexsuk site (8HE426) revealed a broader range of lithic sources exploited in the Middle and Late

Archaic compared with Paleoindian and Early Archaic components at the same site, especially in the tool assemblage. The lower diversity of raw materials in the debitage assemblage is evidence that these tools may have arrived through trade (Janus Research 2022b).

Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations, including in coastal, riverine, and interior forested environments. Certain large sites with diverse tool assemblages and large amounts of debitage, such as the Senator Edwards site (8MR122) in Marion County, have been interpreted as base camps (Purdy 1975; Purdy and Beach 1980). Smaller sites with tools and debitage have been interpreted as special-use camps for tool repair or food processing (Milanich 1994). Quarry sites typically have higher densities of lithic debitage from all stages of the toolmaking process, as well as more expedient tools. Conversely, formal hafted bifacial tools used for multiple purposes tend to be found farther from quarries. Forested sites in interior Florida, such as the West William Site (8HI509) in Hillsborough County, may have represented seasonal congregation areas. West Williams contained fauna remains, pit features, and structural remains (Austin et al. 2001:10). These patterns suggest a mobile population practicing general foraging in the warmer and wetter environment, particularly at inland sites, as well as adaptability to strategies best suited for the variable environments of mid-Holocene-era Florida (Austin 2006:155-179). However, other studies have provided evidence of sedentism as early as the Middle Archaic, with some sites along the Atlantic and southwest Florida coasts being occupied year-round (Randall 2015; Russo and Quitmyer 2008; Sipe and Hendrix 2005, 2007).

Wetland cemeteries, including the slough burials at Little Salt Spring (8SO18) in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979), the pond burials at the Bay West site (8CR200) in Collier County (Beriault et al. 1981), and the Republic Grove (8HR4) site in Hardee County (Wharton et al. 1981), have also provided information on perishable antler, wood, and bone tools (Dunbar and Thulman 2019:115-116). Terrestrial cemeteries have also been identified, such as at the Gauthier site (8BR93) in Brevard County about six miles from the coast. Interments were made by creating a shallow depression in the soil and laying bodies in it, at times, one on top of another. Artifacts found with the flexed burials include limestone throwing-stick weights, antler "triggers" from throwing sticks, projectile points, tubular Busycon shell beads, ornaments of bone, and worked shark teeth that had probably been hafted and used as knives or scrapers (Carr and Jones 1981).

The initiation of intentional construction of shell and earthen mounds and middens is also first seen in the Middle Archaic, including by intensive shellfishers of the northeastern Florida Mount Taylor culture, which continued into the Late Archaic (Goggin 1952, Randall 2015). The early shell sites were linear ridges created through repeated periods of deposition and subsequent capping and reuse (Randall 2015). Some early ridges were later abandoned, and additional shell ridges and earthen mounds were built within broader territories. These sites appear to have been occupied year-round, and they have yielded evidence of shell tool technology, including adzes, axes, celts, gouges, vessels, beads, and other decorative objects (Randall 2015:138-139). Both local and extralocal people were interred in early Mount Taylor shell and sand-capped burial mounds, such as at Tick Island (8VO25), and the interments were potentially ritually distinct; some showed evidence of violence. Lithic materials from West Florida, coastal shell from the Atlantic and Gulf, and stone beads and bannerstones made of

raw materials originating from outside of Florida have been found, and such exchange would increase in the Late Archaic (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Randall 2015).

Late Archaic (5,800–3,200 cal yr BP)

During the Late Archaic period, there was a general shift in settlement and subsistence patterns emphasizing an even greater use of wetland and marine food resources than in previous periods. This shift was related to the natural development of food-rich wetland habitats in river valleys and along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts (Bense 1994). The regionalization of precontact cultures also increased as human populations furthered their adaptions to specific environmental zones.

Extensive Late Archaic middens are found along the northeastern coast inland waterways from Flagler County north, along the coast of southwestern Florida from Charlotte Harbor south into the Ten Thousand Islands, and in the braided river-marsh system of the central St. Johns River, especially south of Lake George. The importance of the wetlands in these regions to precontact settlements was duplicated in other coastal regions, especially the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast and the northwest (Milanich 1994:85).

Late Archaic populations increased their exploitation of estuarine, riverine, and coastal resources such as shellfish and reduced their dependence upon terrestrial resources in their subsistence regimes. The Lake Thornhill phase of Mount Taylor continued to incorporate the built landscape of past communities into new mounds, ridges, and sheet midden features. New burial traditions involved the construction of sand mounds, and alternating brown and white sands or shell layers placed to cap episodes of use or burials. Social and trade networks intensified and broadened geographically during the Late Archaic, but trade in toolstone specifically may have decreased as shell tools replaced the need for stone (Randall 2015, Anderson and Sassaman 2012). In addition to a mound constructed over a single interment, the presence of exotic grave goods suggests differentiation in status among individuals during the first half of the Late Archaic (Gilmore 2016).

Large and sometimes complex shell rings built in the coastal regions across Florida may represent population centers or gathering locations for feasting and ceremonial activities during the Late Archaic. These rings were typically horseshoe or U-shaped, and were sometimes constructed by adding onto earlier shell ridges. The earliest shell ring, the circular Oxeye ring (8DU7478), revealed a date of 4800 cal BP at its base. The Horr's Island complex in southwest Florida (8CR37–8CR42 and 8CR206–8CR211) contains a shell ring, linear middens, and small associated mounds, as well as evidence of domiciles and hearths. The Joseph Reed shell ring (8MT13) represents this site type during the latter part of the Late Archaic in southeastern Florida. Evidence suggests that at least in some cases, these communal shell ring building projects were completed relatively quickly. They continued or intensified into the ceramic Archaic in some areas but ceased after the Archaic period (Gilmore 2016; Russo and Heide 2002; Saunders and Russo 2011, Saunders and Wrenn 2014; Sassaman 2008).

Late Archaic period sites, such as middens adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico and smaller sites back from the coast proper have been identified in the North and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast regions. A Late Archaic component was found on Bird Island (8DI52), with shell tools, a shell

cache, modified bone, exotic soapstone, and fiber-tempered pottery. Now an island just off the Gulf Coast, it was on the mainland next to a freshwater/brackish marsh environment at the time of occupation (McFadden 2014). Coastal sites appear more common in these regions and include the Culbreath Bayou, Canton Street (Bullen et al. 1978), and Apollo Beach (Warren 1968) sites. Many Late Archaic sites in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region are probably either inundated or were destroyed around the turn of the century (Goodyear and Warren 1972; Goodyear et al. 1980; Warren 1964, 1970; Warren and Bullen 1965). The once numerous shell middens of all periods were mined for road materials for towns like Bradenton and Tampa (Milanich 1994:100-101).

The Interstate 75 archaeological surveys and excavations located several sites with Late Archaic components in the wetlands of the Hillsborough River drainage basin. One of these, the Wetherington Valley Site (8HI473), is a re-used quarry first used during the Early Archaic (Chance 1981, 1982). A cluster of unusual Late Archaic sites was identified in Pasco County (Estabrook et al. 2001). The sites within this cluster, referred to as the Enclave sites, contain freshwater midden remains and represent a rarely seen inland site type. The evidence recovered indicates a heavy reliance on aquatic resources and suggests that coastal dietary practices were carried into the interior (Estabrook et al. 2001). Other inland sites include the Deerstand (8HI483), Ranch House/Eight Mile Strip (8HI452), and Marita (8HI558) sites (Daniel 1982; Estabrook and Newman 1984).

Consumption of freshwater and marine shellfish is well documented for Middle and Late Archaic populations, but terrestrial faunal food sources were recovered from the interior upland west-central Florida West Williams (8HI509) and Enclave C (8PA1269) sites, including white-tailed deer, aquatic and land turtles, alligator, sirens, rabbit, muskrat, birds, and numerous small mammals and fish (Austin et al. 2001; Austin et al. 2009). Subsistence trends in the Late Archaic involve greater use of aquatic resources and decline in mammalian ones. Coastal regions were populated, and seasonality studies at sites such as the Hill Cottage Midden at the Palmer Site (8SO2) and Horr's Island (8CR208) in southwest Florida indicate year-round occupations and at least semi-sedentary lifestyles (Russo and Quitmyer 2008). However, sites like West William and Enclave C show that populations were adaptable to different environments and likely continued general foraging strategies at short-term occupations into the Late Archaic. The variability of lifeways may have allowed for increased regionalization, as well as flexibility during climatic changes (Austin et al. 2009).

Numerous Late Archaic sites have also been found in the Florida panhandle. Fired clay objects are often found at Late Archaic sites in this area, some of which have surface treatments. Evidence of a microlithic industry, extralocal lithics, and soapstone/steatite bowls have also been found in some of these sites (Saunders and Russo 2011). However, these artifact types are not exclusive to the Florida panhandle or to the Late Archaic period. Late Archaic sites in northwest Florida have often been attributed to an Elliott's Point phase, a local manifestation of Louisiana's Poverty Point culture. However, researchers have recently called the definition of such a phase into question based on lack of evidence for more than a potential trade relationship with Poverty Point, also not exclusive to northwest Florida (Austin et al. 2014; Mikell 2017; White 2003).

By the Late Archaic, a dugout canoe making industry was well established and widespread through Florida. The boats were typically created using fire to hollow out pine logs (Randall 2015). These well-made canoes were long, averaging 7 m, with upward sloping and tapered ends, and were suited for fast transport of relatively light loads, including along narrow creeks and streams. The workmanship of the mostly Late Archaic period dugout canoes found at Newnan's Lake and elsewhere point to the inception of the canoe making tradition in the Middle Archaic or earlier (Wheeler et al. 2003). Lake Newnan contained over 100 dugout canoes; it and similar sites have been interpreted as caches deposited at key points where terrestrial trails interfaced with the riverine, lacustrine, and coastal pre-Columbian water transportation networks (Duggins 2019).

Riverine middens in the East and Central cultural regions have produced artifacts that illustrate aspects of Late Archaic subsistence technology, such as the throwing stick, the use of which is indicated by the presence of steatite throwing-stick weights and stemmed projectile points. Russo (1992:198) suggests that, along the coast, fine-mesh nets were also used to catch fish from the estuarine tidal creeks. Also common in these midden sites were shell picks and hammers, as well as bone tools, such as pins, awls, and points (Milanich 1994:92-93). Stone bifaces of the Culbreath, Lafayette, Clay, and Levy types are also markers of the Late Archaic (Gilmore 2016:42).

Based on current evidence, it appears that relatively large numbers of Late Archaic peoples lived in some regions of the state but not in others. For example, large sites of this period are uncommon in the interior highland forests of northwestern Florida and northern peninsular Florida, regions where Middle Archaic sites are common. The few Late Archaic sites found in these areas are either small artifact scatters or components in sites containing artifacts from several other periods. This dearth of sites in the interior forests suggests that non-wetland locales either were not inhabited year-round, were only inhabited by small populations, or were used by people who were more mobile than the sedentary or semi-sedentary coastal populations (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Milanich 1994:87).

Orange Period (4600-3500 cal BP)

By about 5000 cal BP, the firing of clay pottery, a type known archaeologically as Stallings ware, had been developed in coastal Georgia and South Carolina. By around 4600 cal BP, the technology reached northeast Florida, likely through preexisting trade routes (Gilmore 2016; Sassaman 2004). Orange pottery appears to be most prolific in Northeast Florida and its St. Johns and Indian River drainages, but it was also spread through much of the state. It has been found in southwest Florida as far as the Ten Thousand Islands, in the Okeechobee area at sites such as Fort Center, in the North Peninsular and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast areas; and near Pensacola Bay in the northwest Florida panhandle, where it is sometimes called Norwood pottery (Cockrell 1970; Cordell 2004; Division of Archives, History, and Records Management 1970; Gilmore 2016; McMichael 1982; Russo 1991; Saunders and Wrenn 2014; Widmer 1974).

Orange ceramics were tempered with plant fibers, most frequently Spanish moss (*Tillandisia* usneoides), although palmetto may also have been used in some areas. The fibers were often burnt out during the firing process, creating cavities in the lightweight pottery. However, when the fibers are retained and preserved, they can also be used for direct radiocarbon dating

(Cordell 2004; Gilmore 2015; White 2003). Fiber-tempered pottery is a convenient maker for the second half of the Late Archaic, known as the Orange Period (Milanich 1994:86, 94).

Many Orange period sites are ephemeral, and data regarding the construction of relatively permanent structures is lacking. Data from sites near Silver Glen Springs in northeast Florida suggest that short-term habitation sites may have been arranged in a circular pattern, with a series of spaced circular clusters with small plazas around a larger plaza. In addition to shell rings, mounds, shell fields, and non-shell sites have been found. In the middle St. Johns region, Orange period shell mounds and rings were typically constructed away from preceramic residential sites, but at least four large Orange period mound sites – Silver Glen, Harris Creek, Old Enterprise, and Orange Mound – were built by expanding upon and adding new mounds or ridges to preceramic burial mounds. However, burial in mounds or shell rings does not seem to have been conducted during the Orange period (Gilmore 2016).

An initial chronology was developed by Ripley Bullen (1955, 1972) that divided the Orange period into subperiods based on characteristics including manufacturing technology, surface decoration, tempering, and vessel forms, but this chronology has since been disproven. Orange Plain and Incised pottery (Sassaman 2003), the addition of sand and sponge spiculate temper along with fiber temper in Orange ceramic pastes (Cordell 2004, Russo and Heide 2004, Jenks 2006), and both hand modeling and coiling technology (Endonino 2013) appear throughout the Orange period. Sassaman (2003:9) indicates that "…the four major subperiods of Bullen's sequence (i.e., Orange 1-4) collapse down into one (Orange 1)." Variations in Orange period ceramic paste, form, and decoration do not represent temporal changes.

Instead of representing chronological change, differences in Orange pottery appear to be related to cultural context. Orange Plain, Orange Incised, and Tick Island Incised, a rarer Orange type found mainly in the middle St. Johns River valley and in southwest Florida, have been dated to the same time periods (Gilmore 2015, Gilmore 2016). Decorated incised wares, along with similarly decorated bone pins, are concentrated at shell rings, mounds, and other sites with monumental architecture. Orange Plain wares constitute a larger percentage of assemblages in domestic contexts (Gilmore 2016; Randall 2015:255; Sassaman 2003). Orange Incised rectilinear designs tend to be highly variable, while Tick Island ceramics are more standardized in their curvilinear design (Gilmore 2016:158-159). At Silver Glen Run, incisions were also applied at different stages of production on decorated ceramics found at mounds versus those found in non-mound areas. At one locus within the Silver Glen Run site complex, a series of oversized shellfish roasting pits had been excavated and filled in with various layers of materials, including shell and plain pottery, but mostly lacking typical midden contents. Gilmore (2016:112-117) has suggested that eventually pits in this area were dug and immediately ritually refilled in this area, potentially representing inverted mounds. After the area was capped with a clean layer of shell, decorated pottery begins to be deposited, suggesting the former domestic area had begun to assume a ceremonial role.

Decorated Orange pots were mostly created with the coiling method, while plain wares tended to be hand-modeled (Endonino 2013; Gilmore 2016). Vessel shapes and sizes were varied, with the largest and thickest vessels occurring at mounds, and the smallest ones in domestic

contexts. Various attributes of the Orange period ceramics found at large mound centers suggest that the centers hosted gatherings of diverse feast participants.

In addition to fibers, Orange ceramic pastes sometimes include sponge spicules, quartz sand, mica, or limestone to varying degrees. Variation in minority tempers or inclusions appears to be related to the geographic origins of production rather than representing transitional wares between the Late Archaic and various Woodland pottery traditions. Spiculate concentrations were also found to be elevated in mound contexts as opposed to domestic ones (Cordell 2004; Gilmore 2016). Analysis of the pastes of ceramics found at Silver Glen Run provided evidence that participants in the feasting and mound construction rituals came from as many as 200 km away on the Gulf coast of southwest Florida (Gilmore 2016).

Data regarding pottery use from select sites complicates the picture of early pottery adoption further. Soot obtained from non-fiber tempered pottery types, such as the St. Johns sponge spicule tempered pottery at the Harris Creek site (8VO24) on Tick Island in Volusia County, indicates that these wares were produced and used contemporaneously with Orange fiber-tempered and semi-fiber-tempered wares. At Harris Creek, stylistic and techno-functional differences between the fiber- and semi-fiber-tempered wares compared with the purely spiculate tempered wares suggest a more ceremonial use for the former pots and a more utilitarian cooking function for the latter examples (Jenks 2006). Additionally, both sand tempered and spiculate tempered pottery have been recovered from the Late Archaic Joseph Reed Shell Ring (8MT13) site, suggesting that these wares may have been used in South Florida much earlier than previously thought (Russo and Heide 2002, 2004). Further research is needed to elucidate the nature and sequence of ceramic technology adoption across Florida during and after the Late Archaic.

The broad geographic extent of fiber-tempered pottery does not imply that its producers or users were a monoculture. As more research is completed and regional differences among Late Archaic peoples in Florida are recognized, it is likely that specific regional manifestations will be defined, and likely closely linked to the post-500 BC regional cultures of the Formative period discussed below.

Formative Period (500 BC–AD 1513)

The Formative Period represents a time when changes in pottery and technology occurred throughout Florida. The specific changes in pottery traditionally used by archaeologists to mark the beginning of this period include the replacement of fiber-tempered pottery with sand-tempered, limestone-tempered, and chalky-paste ceramics. Three different projectile point styles (basally-notched, corner-notched, and stemmed) also occur in some areas in contexts contemporaneous with these new ceramic types. This profusion of ceramic and tool traditions suggest population movement and social interaction between culture areas. The earliest known major occupations of southern Florida date to this period (Bullen et al. 1968; Sears 1982).

The regional diversity that marked this period has been primarily attributed to local adaptation to varied ecological conditions within the state. Traditionally, it has been described archaeologically in terms of cultural periods based on variations in ceramic types. The APE is

located in what once was referred to by archaeologists as the Kissimmee Region (Goggin 1947) but is now referred to as the Okeechobee Basin region (Milanich 1994) (Figure 6). The evidence suggesting that Lake Kissimmee and the Kissimmee River drainage should be included in this area was a subject of contention for decades (Milanich 1994:280). More recent investigations, however, have shown that native peoples shared cultural affinities such as pottery styles and manufacturing techniques, burial customs, and settlement patterns as far north as Lake Tohopekaliga (Milanich 1994:281; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:26).

Okeechobee Basin Cultural Region

In the Okeechobee Basin region, the Belle Glade culture began around 500 BC, and they adapted their lifestyle to the surrounding savannahs and hammocks. The developmental sequence of the Belle Glade culture in South Florida is based almost entirely on the research of William Sears (1982) at the Fort Center site which resulted from over six full field seasons from 1961 to 1971. Variation in ceramic types, in conjunction with associated radiocarbon dates, has been used to distinguish between the four major temporal periods (Table 2).

Table 2. Chronology of Belle Glade Culture

Period	Dates
Belle Glade I	ca. 450 BC–AD 200
Belle Glade II	ca. AD 200–AD 600 to 800
Belle Glade III	ca. AD 600 to 800–AD 1200 to 1400
Belle Glade IV	ca. AD 1200 to 1400–AD 1700

Milanich (1994)

Belle Glade Culture Sequence

According to Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:184), the earliest permanent occupation of the Okeechobee Basin area occurred sometime between 1000 BC and 500 BC. Sears (1982) refers to this as Fort Center I (equivalent of Belle Glade I). It is characterized by a settlement pattern of small house mounds located on the savannahs and along the creek banks, which facilitated the collecting and hunting of a wide variety of plants and animals. The pottery of this period was at first fiber-tempered, and then sand- and fiber- (semi-fiber-) tempered. There is no evidence of status differentiation or contact with other Native American cultures in Florida other than those of the St. Johns area.

Period II is marked by a shift to a sand-tempered pottery known as Belle Glade Plain. At Fort Center, a ceremonial center consisting of a platform mound, pond, and its charnel platform, as well as secular habitation mounds and a surrounding earthen wall were constructed. The ceremonial complex was utilized in the preparation and disposal of the dead, and certain artifacts such as trade ceramics, wooden carvings, *Busycon* and conch shells, and clay platform pipes were associated with the ceremonial components of the site.

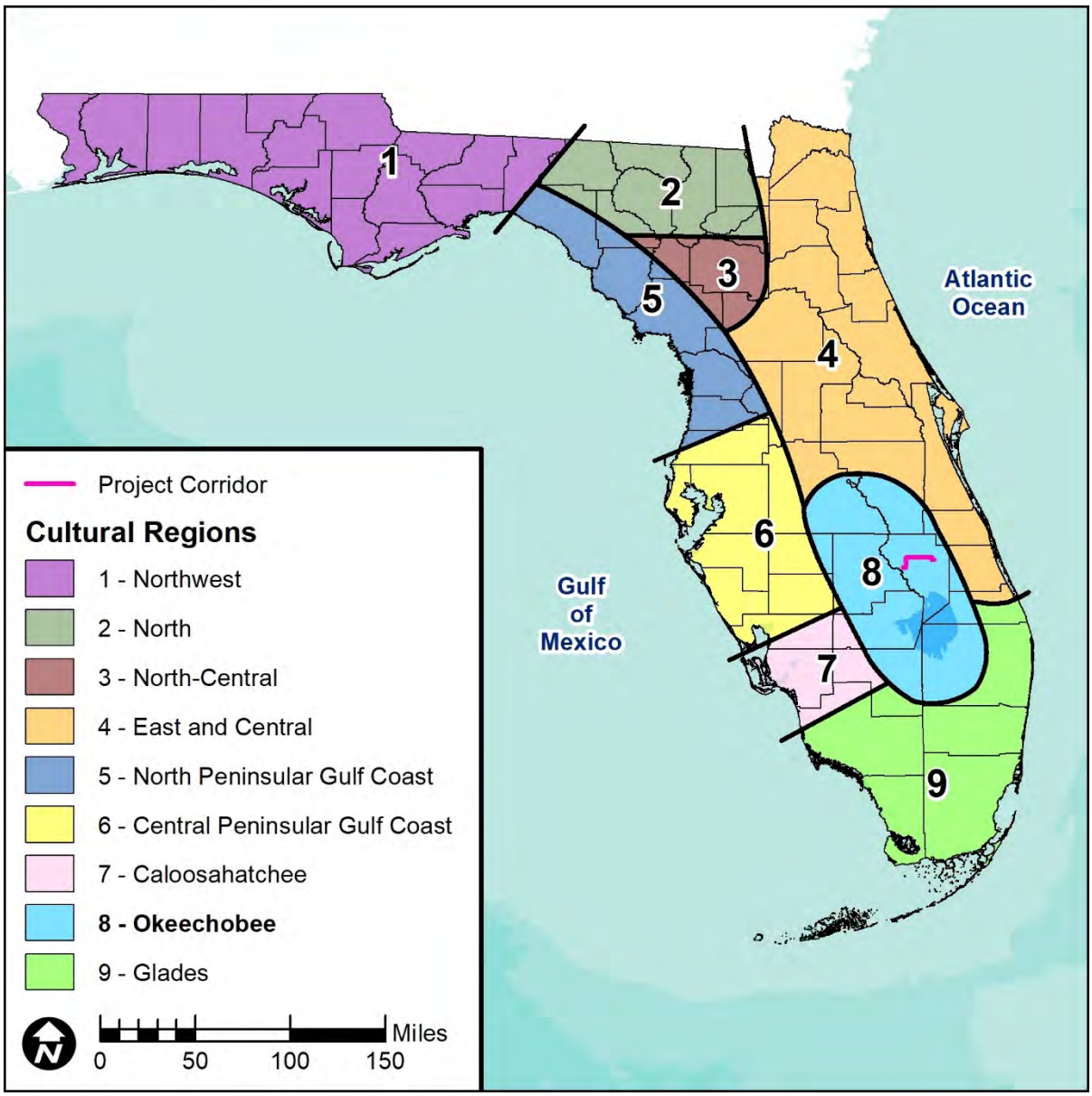


Figure 2: Okeechobee Cultural Region

Period III is regarded as a hiatus between the ceremonial-centered society of Period II and the later Belle Glade culture that interacted with the Calusa peoples of the southwest coast. The ceramics are predominantly Belle Glade along with small quantities of St. Johns Plain and Check Stamped pottery. Belle Glade pottery, named after the local culture, is the most common ware at sites from this period. This pottery is spiculite sand-tempered, and it has a distinctive beveled rim configuration and a unique "scraped" exterior appearance (Austin 1996). This scraped appearance is created when scraping, prior to its firing, thins the pot. The sand added to the paste as a tempering agent is dragged across the surface of the vessel during this scraping process and leaves diagnostic scrape marks on the pottery.

Period IV is characterized by a shift to linear earthworks with circular house mounds abutting them. Belle Glade Plain is still the dominant pottery type during this period (Austin 1996; Sears 1982), although a series of new rim forms, particularly expanded flat and "comma-shaped" varieties are noted by Sears at Fort Center. Toward the end of this period, aboriginal artifacts manufactured from European-derived metal artifacts are common at some sites in the area (Milanich 1995; Sears 1982). Artifacts made from antler, bone, shell, stone, and wood have also been found during this period. Wooden artifacts have been recovered from wet portions of archaeological sites in the Okeechobee Basin. The most dramatic of these have come from Fort Center and include carvings of "large birds and beasts" (Sears 1982:42-55). Other non-pottery artifacts for the area include shark teeth, lithic artifacts, and shell and stone plummets. (Janus Research 2008).

HISTORIC PERIOD OVERVIEW

The following overview traces the historical development of the general study area from the beginning of the twentieth century through the modern era. The intent of this overview is to serve as a guide to field investigations by identifying the possible locations of any historic cultural resources within the project area and to provide expectations regarding the potential historic significance of any such sites. It also provides a context with which to interpret any resources encountered during the study.

The APE is adjacent to the National Register–ineligible SR 15/US 98 (8OB366) which was constructed circa 1930, and the National Register–ineligible US 441 (OB381), circa 1949. The adjacent historic buildings have Actual Year Built (AYRB) dates primarily in the 1950s through 1970s. For this reason, the historical overview begins in the 1920s based on the period in which the first roadway within the project APE was developed, and including the eras in which all other resources within and immediately adjacent to the project APE were constructed.

Florida Boom Period (1920–1930)

After World War I, Florida experienced unprecedented growth. Many people relocated to Florida during the war to work in wartime industries or were stationed in the state as soldiers. Bank deposits increased, real estate companies opened in many cities, and state and county road systems expanded quickly. Earlier land reclamation projects created thousands of new acres of land to be developed. Real estate activity increased steadily after the war's end and drove up property values. Prices on lots were inflated to appear more enticing to out-of-state buyers. Every city and town in Florida had new subdivisions platted and lots were selling and reselling for quick profits. Cities in southeastern Florida, including Miami and Palm Beach, experienced the most activity, although the boom affected most communities in central and South Florida (Weaver et al. 1996:3). The land within the APE was originally sold in the previous century to various railway and land companies and thus was largely unaffected by the land boom. Table 3 below lists the land apportionment within the current project APE.

Table 3. Land Apportionment within the Project Area as Recorded in the Tract Book Records

Township 34 South, Range 33 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
34	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
35	All	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
36	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
Township 34 South, Range 34 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
31	All	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884

32	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
33	All	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
34	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
35	All	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
36	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
Township 34 South, Range 35 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
31	All	The Disston Land Co.	Nov. 21, 1895
32	All	The Florida Southern Railway Co.	June 24, 1895
33	All	The Disston Land Co.	Nov. 21, 1895
34	All	The Florida Southern Railway Co.	June 24, 1895
Township 35 South, Range 33 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
22	All	Florida Land & Improvement Co.	March 14, 1884
23	All Less SW ¼ of SW ¼	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1883
	SW ¼ of SW ¼	Noel Raulerson	Dec. 8, 1883
27	E ½ of NE ¼	Noel Raulerson	Dec. 8, 1883
	All Less E ½ of NE ¼	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1883
33	NE ¼ of NE ¼; SW ¼ of NE ¼; SE ¼ of NW ¼; W ½ of NW ¼; S ½	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
	SE ¼ of NE ¼; NW ¼ of NE ¼	E. D. Morgan D	Dec. 8, 1883
	NE ¼ of NW 1/4	James Hollingsworth	Dec. 8, 1883
34	All	Florida Land & Improvement Co.	March 14, 1884
Township 35 South, Range 35 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
3	All	The Disston Land Co.	March 21, 1885
10	All	The Florida Southern Railway Co.	June 24, 1895
11	All	The Disston Land Co.	March 21, 1895

Road building became a statewide concern as it shifted from a local to a state function. These roads made even remote areas of the state accessible and allowed the boom to spread. One of the most significant events of the 1920s was the construction of Conner's Highway in 1924. It

linked Okeechobee with the communities of the lower east coast, such as West Palm Beach (Hetherington and Van Landingham 1978). In 1926, Highway 70 East to Fort Pierce was constructed, along with Highway 70 West to Bradenton the following year (City of Okeechobee).

The 1920s were a decade of prosperity and then economic decline for Okeechobee County. Commercial fishing was still a major source of business in the area, but hunting and trapping were no longer major enterprises. The county school system had its first senior class of four students graduate in the year 1920. By 1921, eleven schools were scattered throughout the county (City of Okeechobee).

The population of the county continued to grow throughout the 1920s. The county government constructed a courthouse in 1925 that was designed by architect George Gaynor Hyde. The building cost $185,000 to construct, and construction began in 1926.

The boom period began to decline in August 1925, when the Florida East Coast Railway placed an embargo on freight shipments to South Florida. Ports and rail terminals were overflowing with unused building materials. In addition, northern newspapers published reports of fraudulent land deals in Florida (Weaver et al. 1996:4). The Florida Land Boom in Okeechobee County ended in 1926. This severely affected the economy, and the banking industry suffered greatly at the end of the land boom. Two community banks were the victims of the ensuing depression (Valentine and Williamson 1993:89).

In 1926 and 1928, two hurricanes hit southeastern Florida, killing hundreds of people and destroying thousands of buildings. The collapse of the real estate market and the subsequent hurricane damage effectively ended the boom. The 1929 Mediterranean fruit fly infestation that devastated citrus groves throughout the state only worsened the recession (Weaver et al. 1996:4). By the time the stock market collapsed in 1929, Florida was suffering from an economic depression. Construction activity had halted and industry dramatically declined. Subdivisions platted several years earlier remained empty and buildings stood on lots partially-finished and vacant (Weaver et al. 1996).

Depression and New Deal Period (1930–1940)

This era of Florida's history begins with the stock market crash of 1929. As previously discussed, there were several causes for the economic depression in Florida, including the grossly inflated real estate market, the hurricanes, and fruit fly infestation. During the Great Depression, Florida suffered significantly. Between 1929 and 1933, 148 state and national banks collapsed, more than half of the state's teachers were owed back pay, and a quarter of the residents were receiving public relief (Miller 1990).

As a result of hard economic times, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated several national relief programs. Important New Deal–era programs in Florida were the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The WPA provided jobs for professional workers and laborers, who constructed or improved many roads, public

buildings, parks, and airports in Florida. The CCC improved and preserved forests, parks, and agricultural lands (Miller 1990).

During the Depression, the commercial fishing industry in Okeechobee County came to a close. The number of range cattle had dropped from 40,000 to 15,000 by 1928, but the industry still managed to survive. It increased again in 1938 to 35,000 cattle. The Okeechobee Cattlemen's Association was formed in 1937 to deal with the problem of ticks and worms that threatened the area's livestock. The association succeeded in constructing a cattle market that opened May 5, 1939 and was celebrated with a cattle auction (Valentine and Williamson 1993:89).

The Depression affected most areas of the state's economy. Beef and citrus production declined, manufacturing slowed, and development projects were stopped. Even the railroad industry felt the pressures of the 1930s and had to reduce service and lay off personnel. In addition, the increasing use of the automobile lessened the demand for travel by rail. Despite the Depression, tourism remained an integral part of the Florida economy during this period. New highways made automobile travel to Florida easy and affordable, and more middle-class families were able to vacation in the "Sunshine State" (Miller 1990).

World War II and the Post War Period (1940–1950)

Still feeling the effects of the Depression, Okeechobee County began the new decade with a slow start. The county was $1.5 million in debt; $900,000 was delinquent and payable immediately. The county was forced to bring the matter before the Supreme Court, which forced Okeechobee County's creditors to accept refunding bonds authorized to cover their debt (Hetherington and Van Landingham 1978).

From the end of the Great Depression until after the close of the post-war era, Florida's history was inextricably bound with World War II and its aftermath. It became one of the nation's major training grounds for the various military branches including the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Prior to this time, tourism had been the state's major industry and it was brought to a halt as tourist and civilian facilities, such as hotels and private homes, were placed into wartime service. The influx of thousands of servicemen and their families increased industrial and agricultural production in Florida, and also introduced these new residents to the warm weather and tropical beauty of Florida. Railroads once again profited, since servicemen, military goods and materials needed to be transported. However, airplanes were now becoming a new form of transportation, and Florida became a major airline destination. The highway system was also being expanded at this time. The State Road Department constructed 1,560 miles of highway during the war era (Miller 1990).

Many of the men in Okeechobee went to fight in World War II. Citizens again contributed to the war effort by purchasing war bonds. They had a quota of $1,500 to meet and ended up purchasing $31,500 worth of bonds. While the war was going on, women sought employment, most of which was with Markham Bros. Packing Company. The company was a cannery operation for tomatoes, tomato juice, carrots, peas, green beans, potatoes, and turnip greens (Valentine and Williamson 1993:102).

At the conclusion of World War II, Florida's economy was almost fully recovered. Tourism quickly rebounded and once again became a major source of the state's economy. Additionally, former military personnel found the local climate amenable and remained in Florida permanently after the war. These new residents greatly increased the population in the 1940s (Miller 1990).

Modern Period (1950–Present)

A hurricane hit South Florida in September 1947 causing the Kissimmee River valley to flood, and the loss of large numbers of cattle. On October 6, 1947, residents of the county met at the Okeechobee County courthouse to address the flooding issue and formed the "Flood Control Committee of Florida". In 1948 Congress authorized the funds for the flood control program, and the Corps of Engineers began construction in 1950. As part of this program the Kissimmee River was converted into a 58-mile canal, and many smaller canals and drainage ditches were constructed throughout the valley. However, within twenty years there was a call to restore the river back to its original winding path (Van Landingham and Hetherington 1978).

The cattle industry continued to flourish during this period in Okeechobee County. In 1951, the annual Labor Day Rodeo was established and sponsored by the Okeechobee County Cattlemen's Association. Additionally, the dairy industry experienced phenomenal growth. Milk sales skyrocketed from $38,019 in 1954 to $15,689,000 in 1970. By 1972, Okeechobee County was the leading dairy production county in the entire southeastern United States. The number of dairy farms grew from approximately 25 in 1970 to 45 by the late 1980s (City of Okeechobee). In addition, the Florida School for Boys at Okeechobee was established southeast of the project area in 1955. It closed in 2020. Other industries and businesses sprung up in the county during the 1960s and 1970s including the Hector Feed Mill (Van Landingham and Hetherington 1978).

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Evaluations of archaeological or historic resources' significance cannot be made without proper attention to the resources' placement within the context of other resources in the area. The work of previous investigators was reviewed to gather information about types of precontact archaeological sites, early historic archaeological sites, and historic resources that could be expected to occur within the project APE. In addition, a search of pertinent literature and records of the surrounding region was conducted, including archaeological and historical assessments of other tracts of land near the project APE.

This included a search of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), unpublished cultural resource management (CRM) reports, and other pertinent literature. The FMSF search serves as a guide to the field investigations by identifying the possible locations of any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project area and providing expectations regarding the potential historic significance of any such sites. The FMSF serves as an archive and repository of information about Florida's recorded cultural resources. It represents an inventory of resources for which available information exists and describes their condition at a particular point of time. Because the inventory of resources is not all-inclusive on a statewide basis, gaps in data may exist. The FMSF is only as accurate and as comprehensive as the information that is submitted, and users should be cognizant of the sometimes uneven quality of the information. The FMSF is an important planning tool that assists in identifying potential cultural resources issues and resources that may warrant further investigation and protection. It can be used as a guide but should not be used to determine the FDHR/State Historic Preservation Officer's (SHPO) official position about the significance of a resource.

No previous cultural resource surveys were identified during a search of the FMSF within or adjacent to the project area.

Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources

No previously recorded sites were identified within or adjacent to the archaeological APE during a search of the FMSF.

Historic Resources

No previously recorded historic structures within the APE were identified during a search of the FMSF. Two previously recorded linear resources were identified: the National Register–ineligible SR 15/US 98 (8OB366) and US 441 (8OB381), which were previously recorded outside of the current APE. The improvements are transmission lines and thus do not affect the roadways, as the improvements will cross overhead. Therefore, the historic roadways are not within the APE and updated FMSF forms were not prepared for these resources.

A search of the Okeechobee County Property Appraiser data identified 13 parcels with actual build dates of 1974 or earlier within the historic resources APE, nine of which contained historic structures within the APE. A search of the National Bridge Inventory and field survey identified four bridges with historic build dates from the 1950s and 1970s adjacent to the APE. The bridges have FDOT

bridge numbers (FDOT Bridge No. 914001: 1957; FDOT Bridge No. 914002: 1972; FDOT Bridge No. 914023: 1970; FDOT Bridge No. 910072: 1978). The bridges are concrete slab superstructure with concrete substructure. The improvements are transmission lines and thus do not affect the bridges, as the lines will cross overhead. Therefore, the historic bridges are not within the APE. Furthermore, due to the age and type of these four bridges, they meet the criteria for the 2012 Program Comment issued by the ACHP, *Streamlining Section 106 Review for Actions Affecting Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges* (ACHP 2012). The bridges are both exempt from Section 106 consideration and outside of the APE. They were not recorded on FMSF forms or evaluated for significance.

PROJECT RESEARCH DESIGN AND SITE LOCATION MODEL

The background search and literature review, in conjunction with pertinent environmental variables, contributed to the formulation of project-specific field methods designed to locate and evaluate previously unrecorded archaeological sites within the project APE. The site file search and literature review contributed to the determination of the archaeological site potential for the archaeological APE. In addition to the locations of previously recorded sites, four environmental variables are typically used to predict site potential: distance to fresh water, distance to hardwood hammocks, relative elevation and topography, and soil type (soil drainage).

Freshwater is an important resource, as the need for water is universal. Freshwater would have been available from wetlands and sloughs in the vicinity of the project area.

The presence of hammock vegetation, serve as reliable indicators of site location in Florida, and the use of hammocks during the precontact and historic periods is well documented. No hammocks were identified on the historic plat maps or aerial photographs.

The project area is flat at an elevation of approximately 40 to 70 feet above sea level. The project area gradually slopes downward from northeast to southwest. In general, archaeological sites are associated with better drained soils. The soils within the project area are mostly poorly and very poorly drained soils associated with flatwoods, marshes, and low-lying areas (Table 1).

Based on the background research, most of the project area has low archaeological site potential. Before modern drainage, the project area was flatwoods that was likely seasonally wet. Areas of moderate probability were identified adjacent to sloughs with gradual slopes and an area of better drainage visible on the historic aerial that is near a wetland. One area of high probability was identified south of a drainage that appears to be better drained on the historic aerial photo. The archaeological probability zones are illustrated on maps in Appendix D.

In Florida, historic period sites frequently occur with precontact archaeological sites.. The review of the historic plat maps and surveyor's notes identified no military forts, encampments, battlefields, homesteads, or Native American villages in the vicinity of the project area. The 1859 plat map illustrates one road that intersects the project area. The "Road to Fort Van Swearengen" was near the eastern end of the project area. No potential archaeological resources were identified on historic aerial photographs. The project area has low archaeological site potential for historic archaeological sites.

METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The archaeological field survey consisted of a pedestrian inspection and subsurface testing. Shovel tests were circular and roughly 50 cm (20 in) in diameter. They were excavated to a minimum depth of one meter (39 in.) unless obstructed by compact hardpan, clay, or spoil/fill material or inundated by ground water. All excavated soil was sifted through 6.4-mm (1/4-in) metal hardware cloth screen suspended from portable wooden frames. All shovel tests were backfilled upon completion. Shovel tests in high probability zones were excavated at 25-m intervals and tests within moderate probability zones were excavated at 50-m intervals. At least 10 percent of the low probability archaeological APE was tested in keeping with DHR requirements.

In June 2022 a desktop analysis and research design for the Sweatt-Whidden transmission line was completed (Janus Research 2022a). This document established zones of archaeological probability and project methods for CRAS surveys of all segments of the Sweatt-Whidden transmission line project. The Desktop Analysis and Research Design was submitted to the Florida Division of Historic Resources (FDHR), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), and the Seminole Tribe of Florida Tribal Historic Preservation Office (STOF-THPO) for their review and comment. FPL representatives also discussed the findings and recommendations of the document with the FDHR and STOF-THPO in June of 2022. All work for the present CRAS was conducted with respect to the Desktop Analysis and Research Design for the project.

No subsurface testing was conducted for two probability zones on Tract OK-41 (Appendix A: Map 6–7; Appendix E: Map 27–28) since permission from the land owner had not been obtained as of the submittal of this report. This parcel will be tested and included in an addendum report.

Standard archaeological methods for recording field data were followed throughout the project. The identification number, location, stratigraphic profile, soil descriptions, and environmental setting were recorded for every shovel test excavated. Locations of all shovel tests were recorded in the field with WAAS-enabled hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) units. The locations of shovel tests were also recorded on aerial photographs of the project area.

Historic Resources Survey Methods

A historic resources field survey was conducted to ensure that any resource built during or prior to 1974 within the historic resources APE was identified, mapped, and photographed. The historic resources survey used standard field methods to identify any historic resources. Any resources within the APE received a preliminary visual reconnaissance and any resource with features indicative of 1974 or earlier construction materials, building methods, or architectural styles was photographed and noted on an aerial photograph.

For each resource identified in the preliminary assessment, forms were filled out with field data, including notes from site observations and research findings. The estimated dates of construction, distinctive features, and architectural styles were noted. The information contained on any form completed for this project was recorded onto a digital form at Janus Research. Photographs were taken with a high-resolution digital camera. A log was kept to record the resource's physical location and compass direction of each photograph.

FMSF forms will be prepared for all newly identified historic resources (Appendix E). FMSF forms will be updated for previously recorded historic resources that had not been previously evaluated within the APE or where changes to the setting, use, or alterations were identified (Appendix E).

Once the additional research and coordination are completed, each resource will be evaluated for its potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register individually and as part of a Historic District.

RESULTS

Archaeological Resources

No archaeological sites were identified within the APE. A total of 65 shovel tests were excavated within the project area (Appendix E). No cultural material was recovered. No subsurface testing was conducted for two probability zones on Tract OK-41 (Appendix A: Map 6–7; Appendix E: Map 27–28) since permission from the land owner had not been obtained as of the submittal of this report. This parcel will be tested and included in an addendum report.

The project area is mostly pasture. The APE runs along the right of way (ROW) of NE 224 Street, US 441, NW 240th Street, NW 176th Avenue, and US 98. Vegetation in most of the APE is grasses with some scattered areas of cabbage palm, oak, pine, palmetto, and various weeds along fencelines (Figures 3–7). Small canals are present at the edges of agricultural fields in some areas along NW 240th Street (Figure 8).

Soil stratigraphy within the project area was variable (Figures 9–13). Ground water was encountered in approximately one-third of the shovel tests, another third of the tests encountered compact hardpan or clay. In general, soils consisted of gray sand 0 to 20 cm below surface, pale gray sand 20–80 cmbs, and dark brownish gray sand 80–100 cmbs.



Figure 3: Eastern End of the Project Area along NE 224th Street, facing West



Figure 4: Project Area along NW 240th Street West of US 441, facing West



Figure 5: Project Area along NW 176th Avenue South of NW 240th Street, facing South



Figure 6: Project Area along NW 176th Avenue North of US 98, facing South



Figure 7: Project Area along US 98, facing West



Figure 8: Small Canals along NW 240th Street, facing East



Figure 9: Shovel Test 1, facing North



Figure 10: Shovel Test 33, facing North



Figure 11: Shovel Test 36, facing North



Figure 12: Shovel Test 46, facing North



Figure 13: Shovel Test 57, facing North

Historic Resources

The historic resources survey identified nine newly identified historic resources within the APE. These resources are listed in Table 4 and their locations relative to the APE are illustrated in Appendix A.

Narratives and photographs (Figures 14–23) of the nine historic resources identified within the APE during the current survey are included below. FMSF forms were completed for the structures and are included in Appendix F.

Table 4. Historic Resources Identified Within the Historic Resources APE

FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Built	Type / Style	National Register Evaluation*
8OB393	3175 NW 240th Street	c. 1968	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8OB394	4901 NW 240th Street	c. 1973	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8OB395	17375 NW 240th Street	c. 1970	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8OB396	16742 NW 176th Avenue	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8OB397	17190 NW 176th Avenue	c. 1950	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8OB398	18355 NW 176th Avenue	c. 1962	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8OB399	17900 Highway 98 North	c. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8OB400	18155 Highway 98 North	c. 1960	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8OB401	18795 Highway 98 North	c. 1960	Frame Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible



Figure 14: 3175 NW 240th Street (8OB393), c. 1968, facing Northeast

8OB393 3175 NW 240th Street

The circa 1968 Frame Vernacular style residence located 3175 NW 240th Street is in Section 32 of Township 34 South, Range 35 East of the Taylor Creek NE (1971) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 14). The building is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal side-gabled roof and vinyl on the exterior. Windows observed on the structure are modern vinyl one-over-one single-hung-sash windows. The main entrance is located to the left of center on the main, west façade and is accessed via an open porch. The structure is surrounded by agricultural fields.

The structure at 3175 NW 240th Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 15: 4901 NW 240th Street (8OB394), c. 1973, facing Northwest

8OB394 4901 NW 240th Street

The circa 1973 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 4901 NW 240th Street is in Section 36 of Township 34 South, Range 34 East of the Taylor Creek NW (1972) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 15). The building is an irregular structure with a sheet metal cross-gabled roof and stucco on the exterior. Windows observed on the structure include modern vinyl sliding windows. The main entrance is located to the right of center on the main, south façade and is accessed via an open porch. The structure is surrounded by agricultural fields.

The structure at 4901 NW 240th Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 16: 17375 NW 240th Street (8OB395), c. 1970, facing Northeast

8OB395 17375 NW 240th Street

The circa 1970 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 17375 NW 240th Street is in Section 36 of Township 34 South, Range 34 East of the Taylor Creek NW (1972) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 16). The building is an irregular structure with a sheet metal gable roof. The residence is obscured from view by uncleared land. The structure is surrounded by other residences and agricultural fields.

The structure at 17375 NW 240th Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 17: 16742 NW 176th Avenue (8OB396), c. 1935, facing Northeast

8OB396 16742 NW 176th Avenue

The circa 1935 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 16742 NW 176th Avenue is in Section 26 of Township 35 South, Range 33 East of the Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 17). The building is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal gable roof and wooden clapboard siding on the exterior. Windows observed on the structure include awning and one-over-one single-hung-sash windows. The main entrance is located at the center of the main, west façade and is accessed via an open porch. A carport was added to the rear of the residence circa 2012. The structure is surrounded by other residences and undeveloped land.

The structure at 16742 NW 176th Avenue exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 18: 17190 NW 176th Avenue (8OB397), c. 1950, facing East

8OB397 17190 NW 176th Avenue

The circa 1950 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 17190 NW 176th Avenue is in Section 27 of Township 35 South, Range 33 East of the Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 18). The building is an "L"-shaped structure with a sheet metal cross-gabled roof and wooden siding on the exterior. Windows on the structure are obscured by vegetation and distance from ROW. The main entrance is also obscured but is accessed via an open porch. The structure is surrounded by agricultural fields and undeveloped land.

The structure at 17190 NW 176th Avenue exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 19: 18355 NW 176th Avenue (8OB398), c. 1962, facing Northwest



Figure 20: 18355 NW 176th Avenue (8OB398), c. 1962, facing West

8OB398 18355 NW 176th Avenue

The circa 1962 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 18355 NW 176th Avenue is in Section 22 of Township 35 South, Range 33 East of the Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figures 19–20). The building is an irregular structure with a sheet metal cross-gabled roof and vinyl siding on the exterior. Windows observed on the structure include awning and one-over-one single-hung-sash windows. The main entrance is located on the main, southeast façade and is accessed via a screened porch. The structure is surrounded by other residences and agricultural land.

The structure at 18355 NW 176th Avenue exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 21: 17900 Highway 98 North (8OB399), c. 1960, facing North

8OB399 17900 Highway 98 North

The circa 1960 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 17900 Highway 98 North is in Section 34 of Township 35 South, Range 33 East of the Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 21). The building is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal side-gabled roof and stucco on the exterior. Windows observed on the structure include a modern one-over-one single-hung-sash and a fanlight on the paneled front door. A majority of the windows are obscured by accordion shutters. The main entrance is located at the center of the main, south façade. The structure is surrounded by other residences and undeveloped land.

The structure at 17900 Highway 98 North exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 22: 18155 Highway 98 North (8OB400), c. 1960, facing South

8OB400 18155 Highway 98 North

The circa 1960 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 18155 Highway 98 is in Section 34 of Township 35 South, Range 33 East of the Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 22). The building is an irregular structure with a composition roll cross-gabled roof and wood siding on the exterior. Windows are obscured by accordion shutters. The main entrance is located to the right of center on the main, north façade. The building has undergone multiple additions including in 2003 and 2019. The structure is surrounded by other residences and vacant lots.

The structure at 18155 Highway 98 North exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 23: 18795 Highway 98 North (8OB401), c. 1960, facing Southeast

8OB401 18795 Highway 98 North

The circa 1960 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 18795 Highway 98 North is in Section 34 of Township 35 South, Range 33 East of the Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, Florida (Figure 23). The building is an irregular structure with a sheet metal cross-gabled roof and wood siding on the exterior. The architectural features such as windows, entry, and porches are obscured by vegetation. The structure is surrounded by undeveloped land.

The structure at 18795 Highway 98 North exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

CONCLUSIONS

The objective of the CRAS of Segment 1: Sweatt-Basinger of the Sweatt-Whidden 230 kV Transmission Line in Okeechobee County, Florida was to identify cultural resources within the project APE and assess their eligibility for listing in the National Register according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

No archaeological sites were identified. A total of 65 shovel tests were excavated within the archaeological APE.

Nine newly recorded historic resources were identified within the APE (8OB393-8OB401). The structures exhibit common styles with no architectural or historical significance. Therefore, they are considered National Register ineligible under Criteria A, B, C, and D both individually and as part of a historic district. FMSF forms for the resources are attached in Appendix F.

Subsurface testing could not be conducted on one property, Tract OK-41, as permission had not been obtained from the landowner as of the submittal of this report. Results of testing on that property will be reported in a supplemental memorandum.

Unanticipated Finds

Although unlikely, if construction activities uncover archaeological remains, it is recommended that activity in the immediate area of the remains be stopped while a professional archaeologist evaluates the remains. If human remains are found during construction or maintenance activities, the provisions of Chapter 872.05 of the *Florida Statutes* will apply. Chapter 872.05 states that, when human remains are encountered, all activity that might disturb the remains shall cease and may not resume until authorized by the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist. The District Medical Examiner has jurisdiction if the remains are less than 75 years old or if the remains are involved in a criminal investigation. The State Archaeologist has jurisdiction if the remains are 75 years of age or older.

Curation

Original copies of FMSF forms (Appendix F) and the Survey Log (Appendix G) are curated at the Florida Master Site File in Tallahassee, along with a copy of this report. Field notes and other pertinent project records are temporarily stored at Janus Research and returned to the client, as appropriate.

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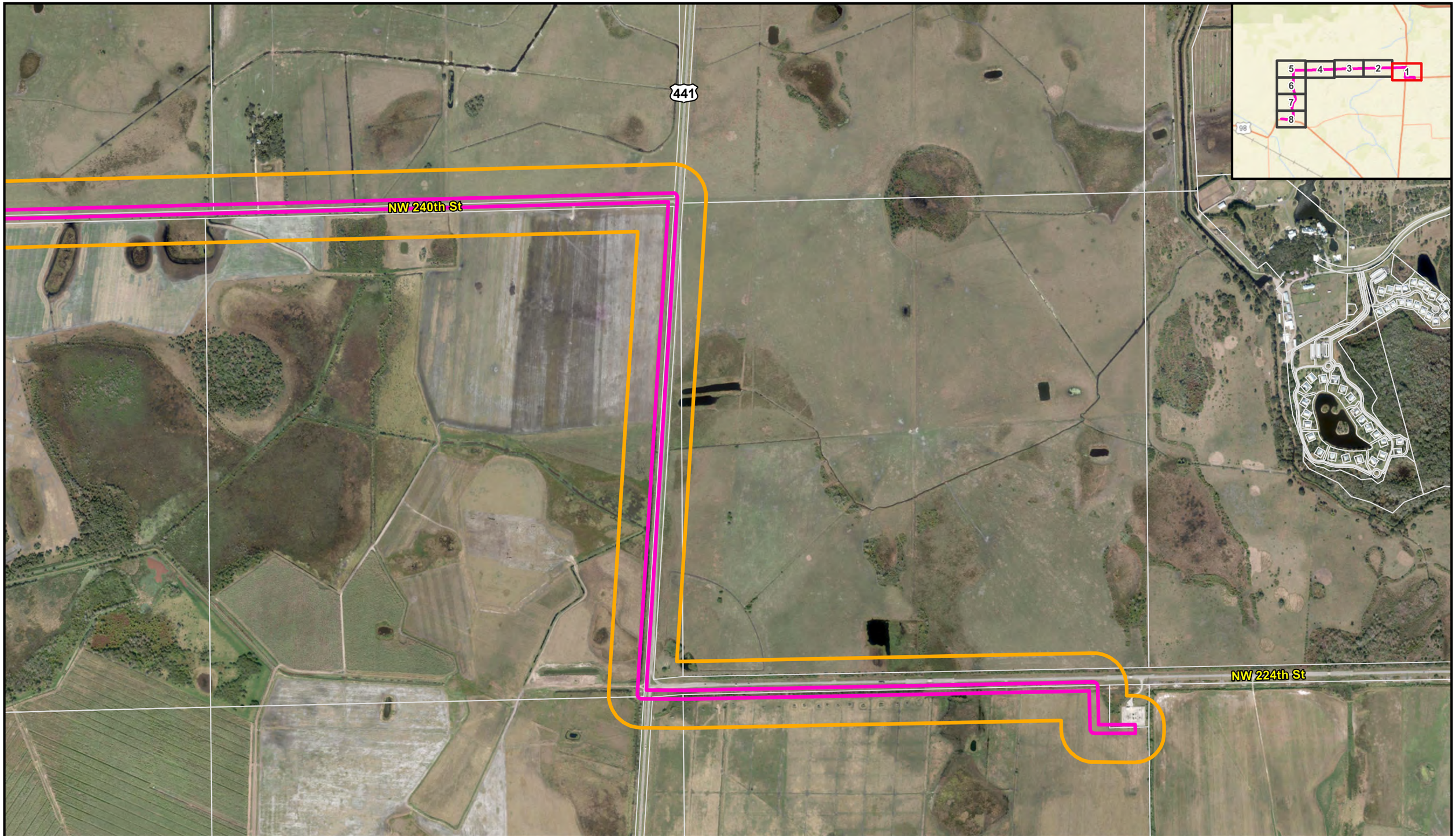
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APPENDIX A:

PROJECT APE AND IDENTIFIED HISTORIC RESOURCES



Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- No Access Parcel

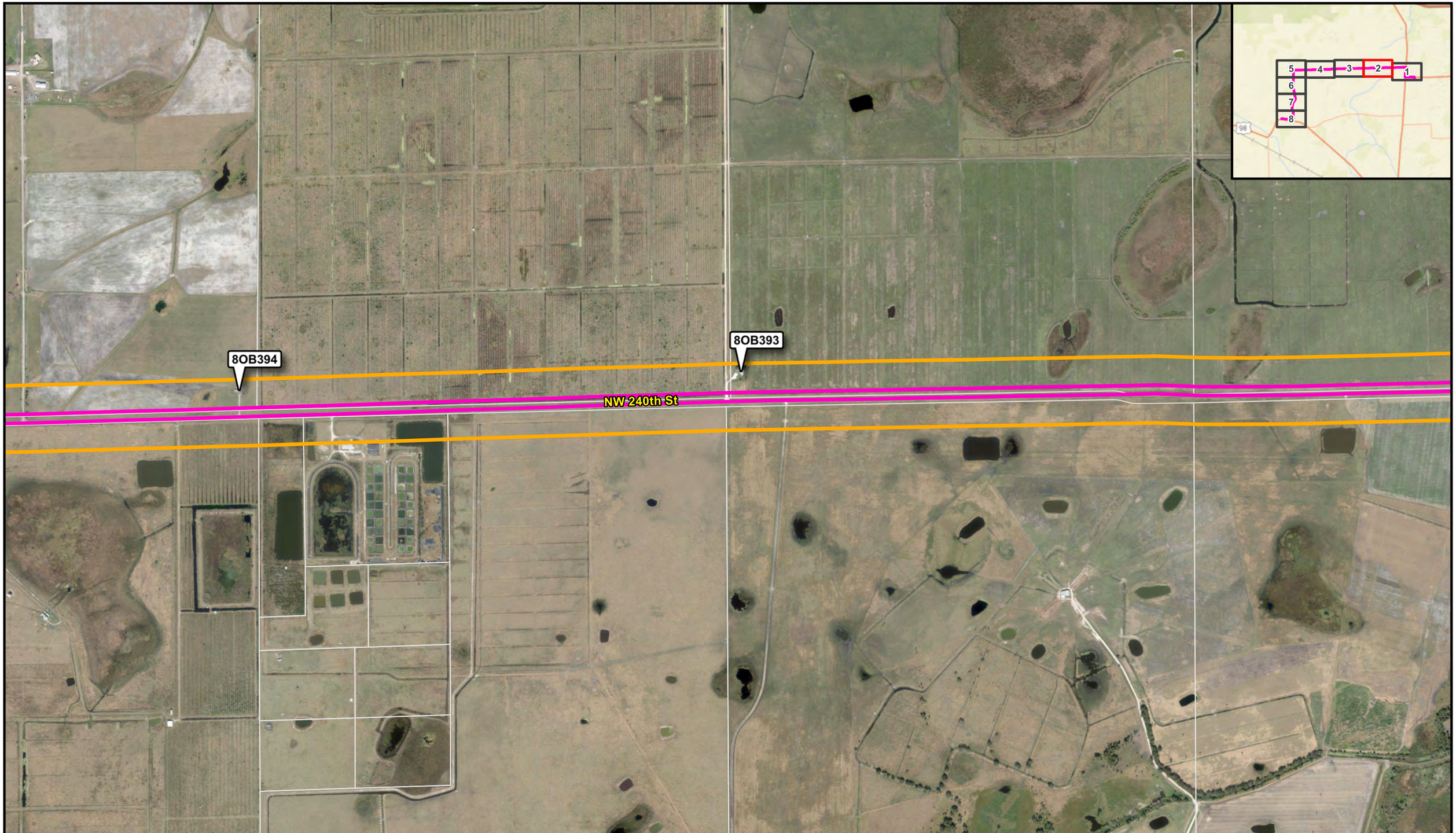
Okeechobee County

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Map 1



Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- No Access Parcel

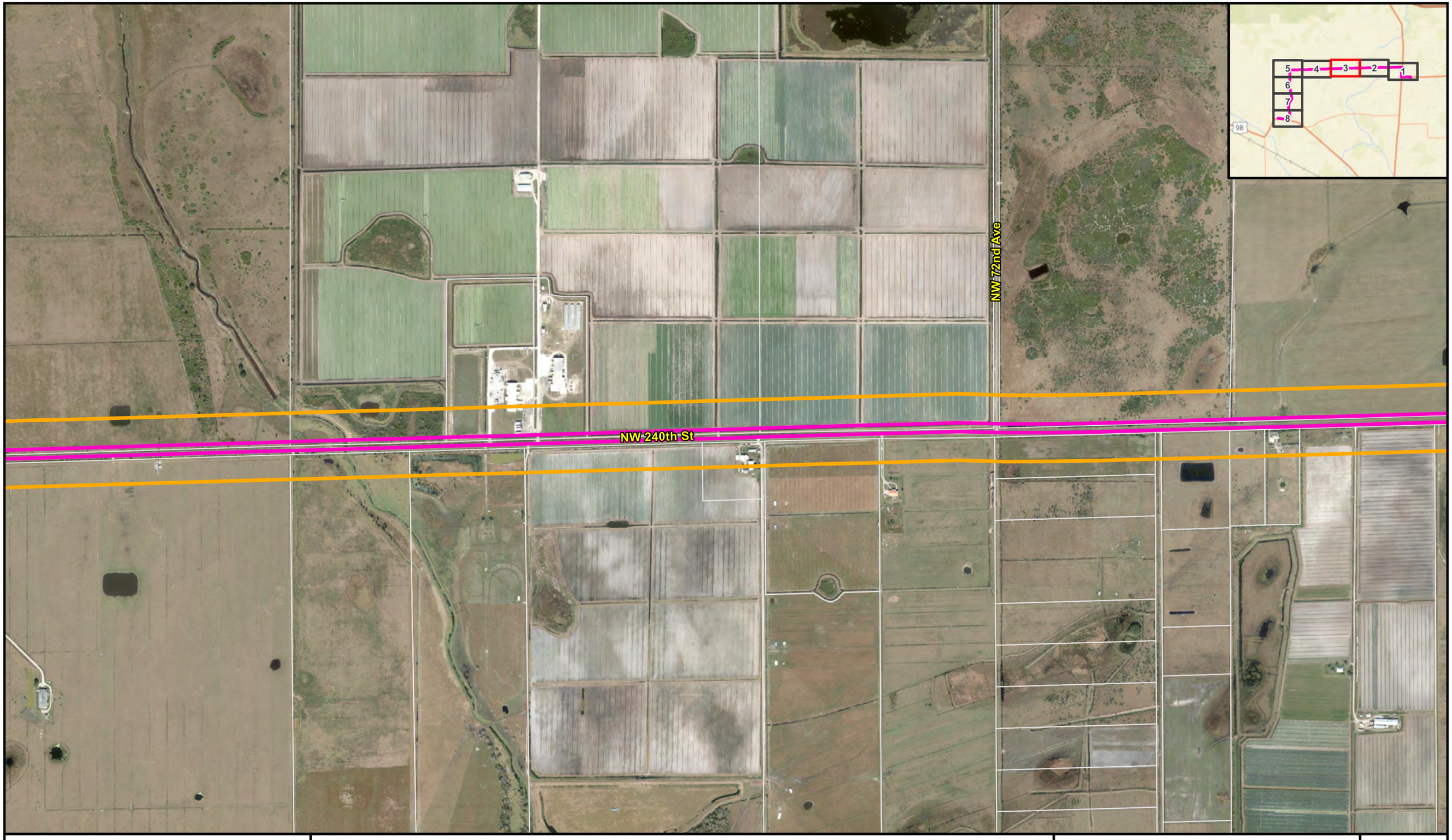
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Map 2



Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

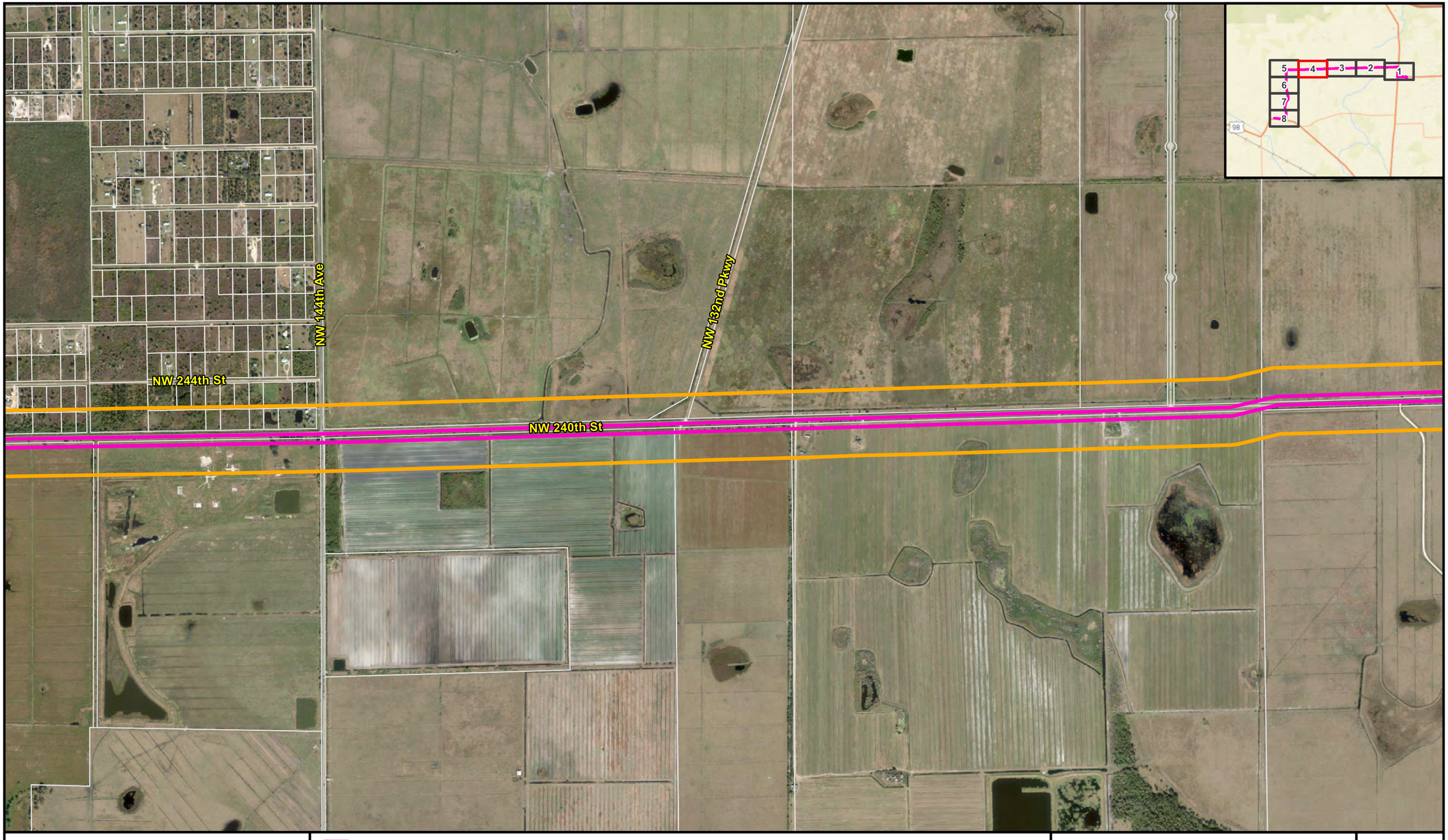
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- Historic Resources APE
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Map 3



Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

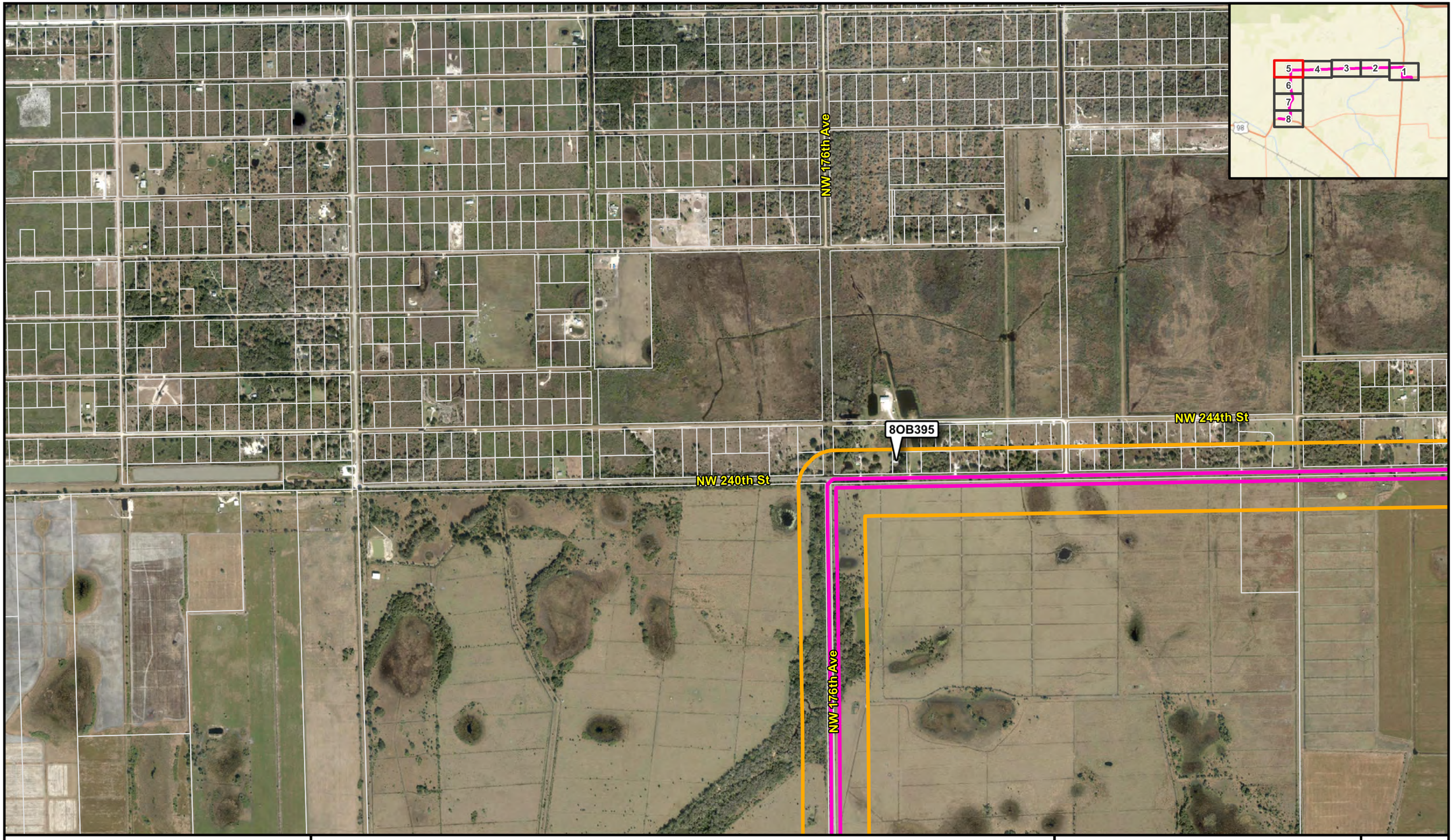
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 500 1,000 Feet

0 100 200 Meters

Map 4



Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

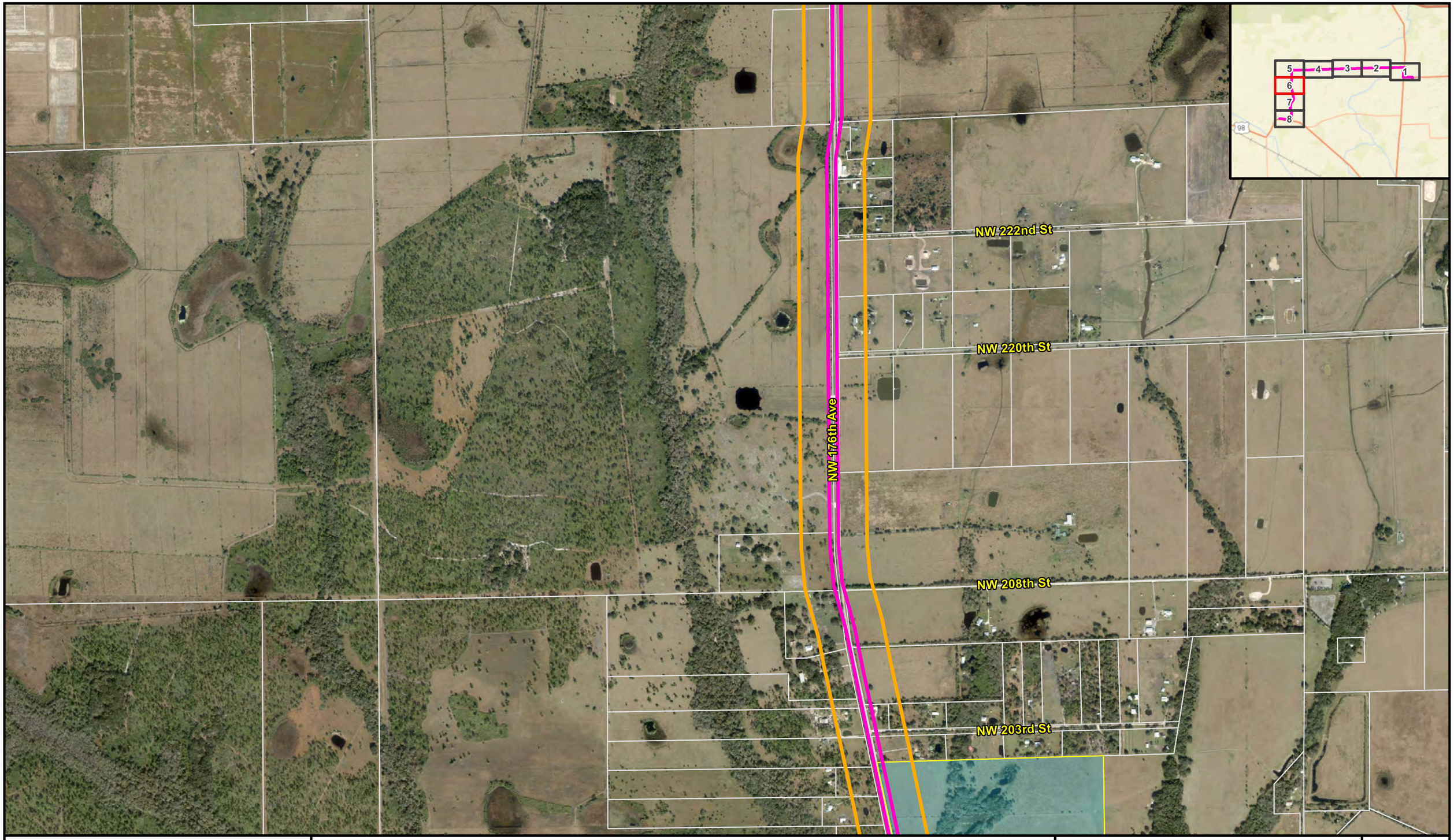
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 500 1,000 Feet

0 100 200 Meters

Map 5



Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

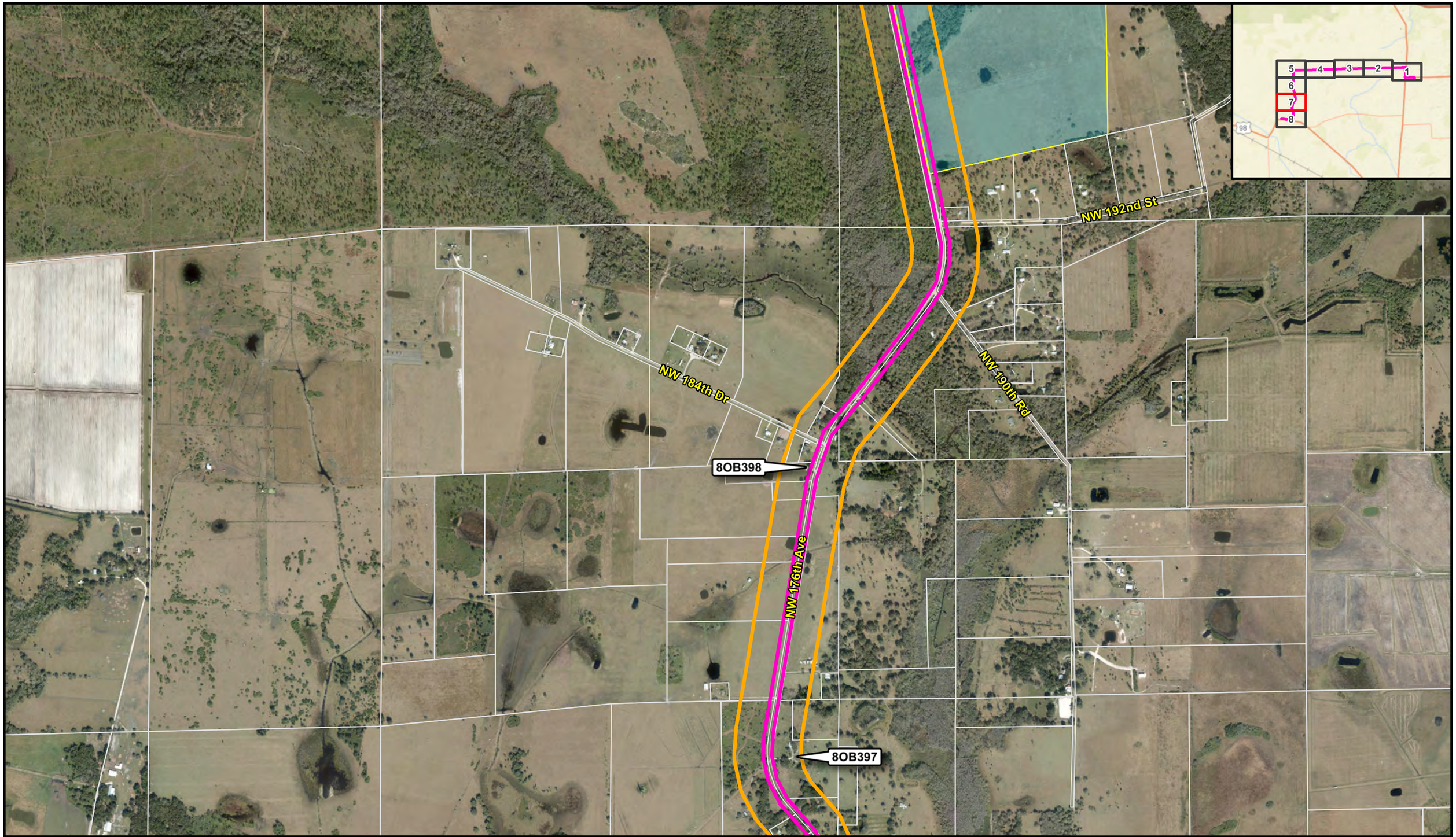
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 500 1,000 Feet

0 100 200 Meters

Map 6



Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- No Access Parcel

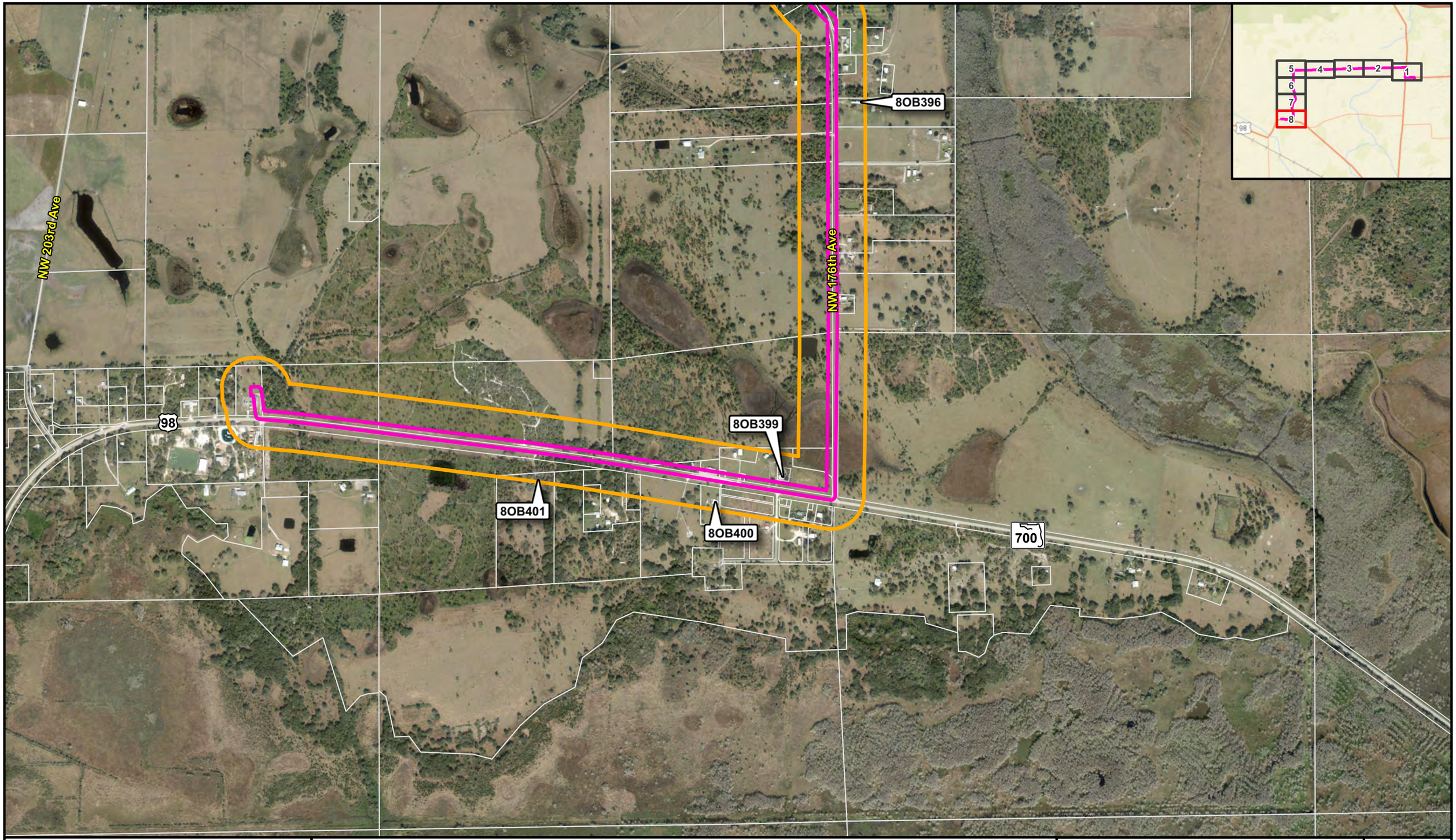
Okeechobee County

0 500 1,000 Feet

0 100 200 Meters

N

Map 7



Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

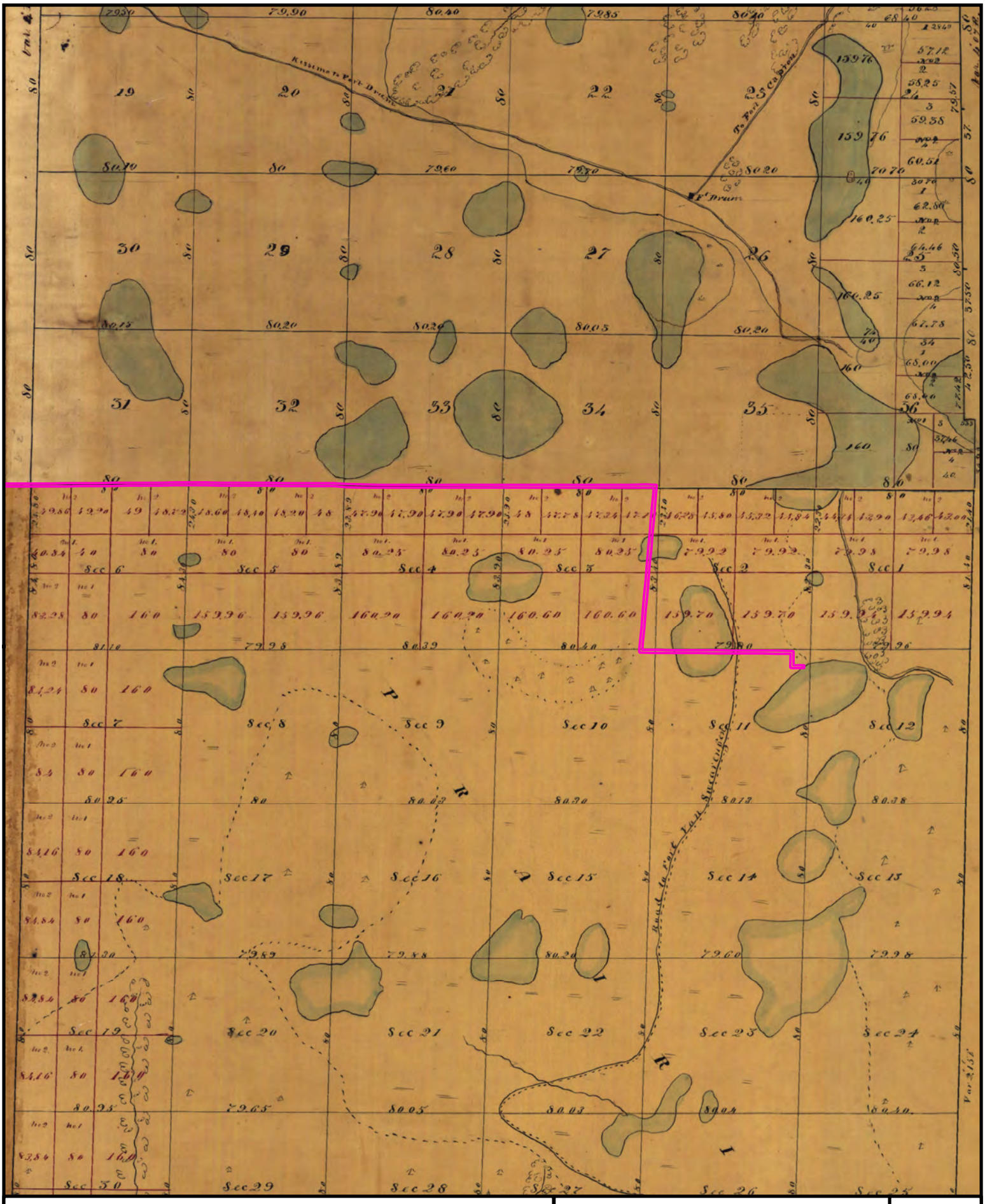
0 500 1,000 Feet

0 100 200 Meters

Map 8

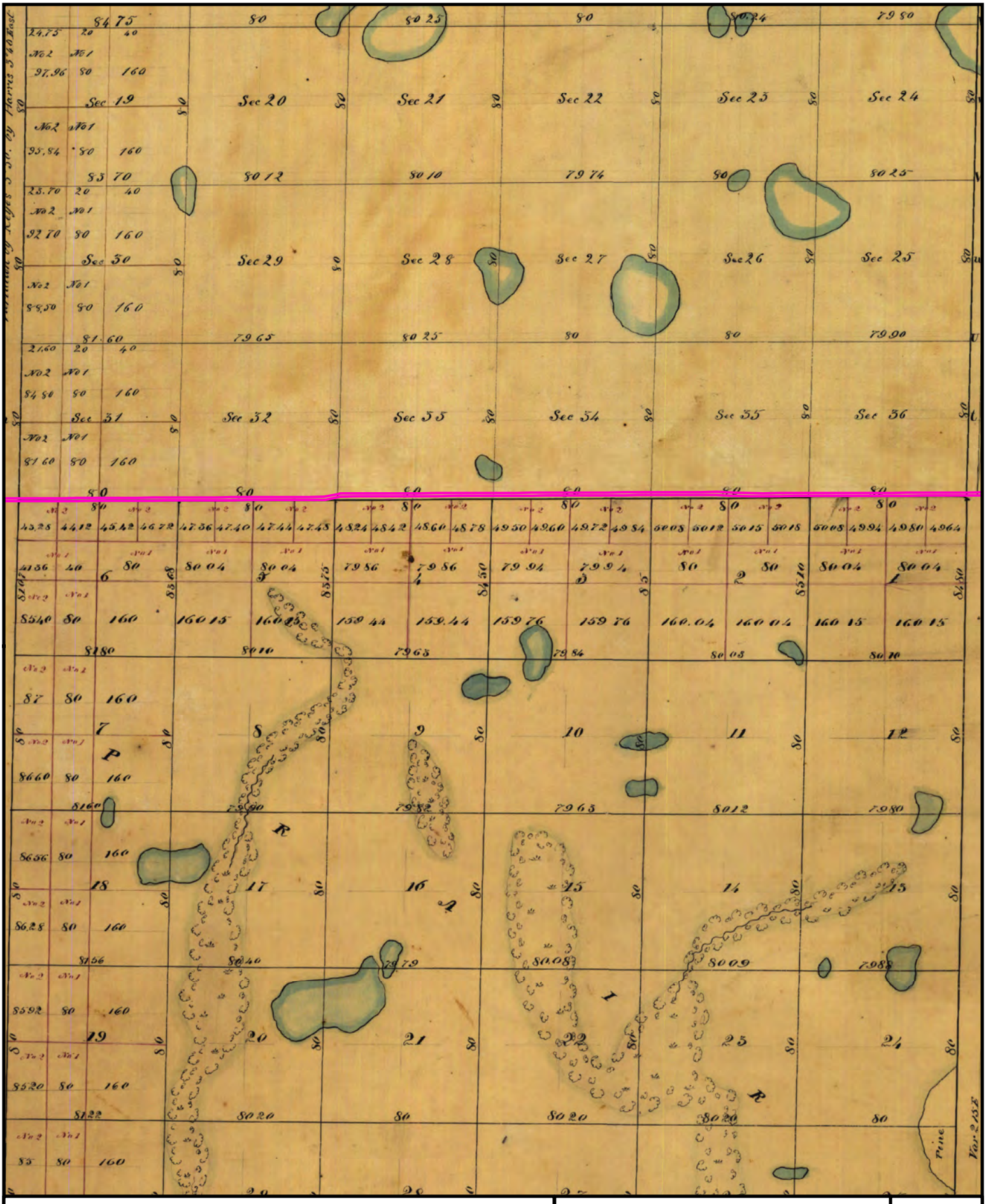
APPENDIX B:

PROJECT AREA ON PLAT MAPS



Project Area on Historic Plat Maps
Township 34 South, Range 35 East (1859)
Township 35 South, Range 35 East (1859)

Map 1



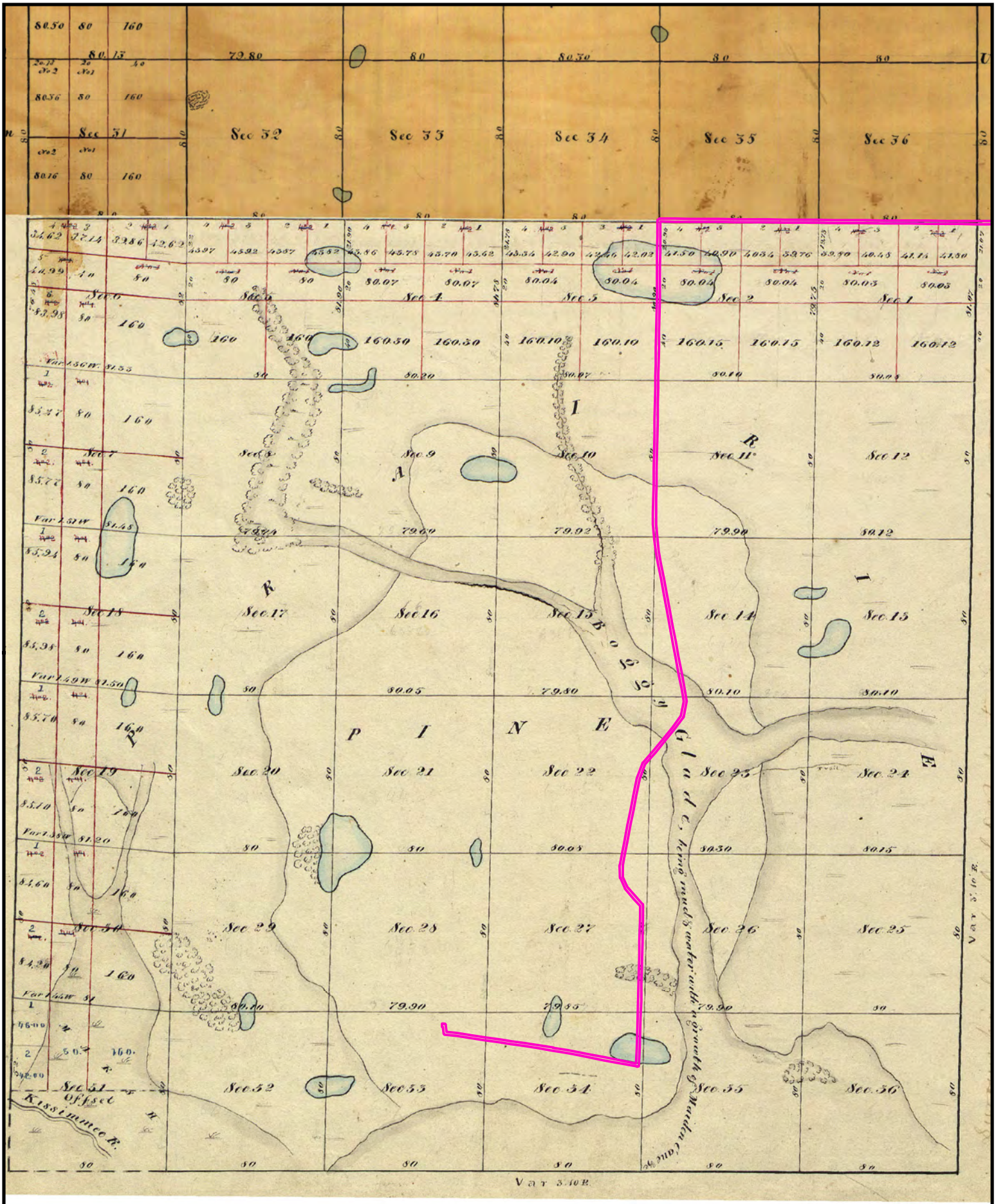
Project Area on Historic Plat Maps
Township 34 South, Range 34 East (1859)
Township 35 South, Range 34 East (1859)

Project Area

Meters

0 500 1,000

Map 2



Project Area on Historic Plat Maps
Township 34 South, Range 33 East (1859)
Township 35 South, Range 33 East (1859)

Project Area

Meters

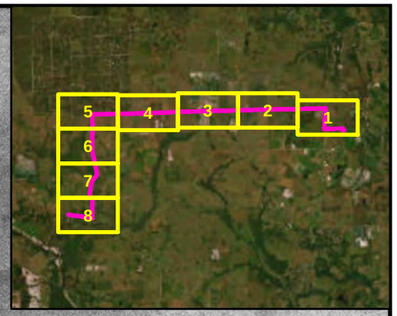
0 500 1,000

Map 3

APPENDIX C:

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF PROJECT AREA ON HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

1950



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

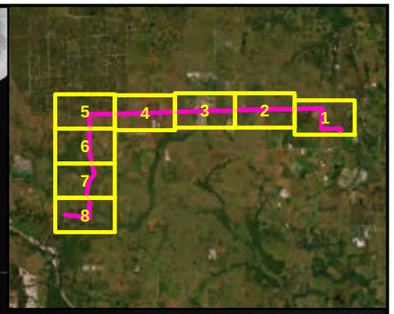
Project Area

Okeechobee County

0 250 500 Meters

Map 1

1950



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

Project Area

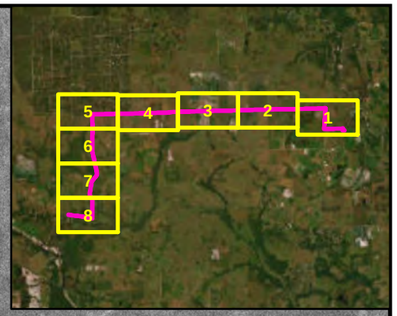
Okeechobee County

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 2

1950



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

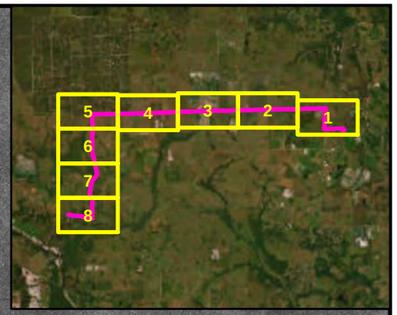
Project Area

Okeechobee County

0 250 500 Meters

Map 3

1950



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

Project Area

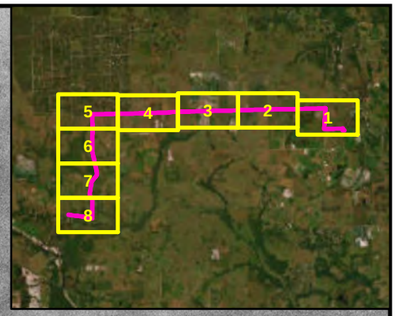
Okeechobee County

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 4

1950



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

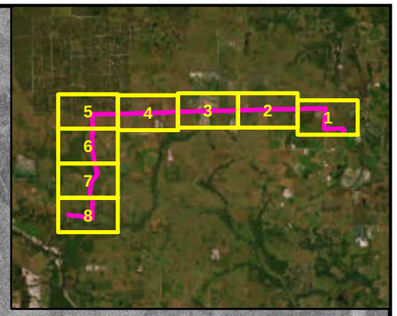
Project Area

Okeechobee County

0 250 500 Meters

Map 5

1950



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

Project Area

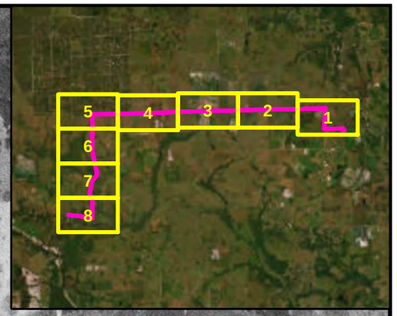
Okeechobee County

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 6

1950
1962



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

Project Area

Okeechobee County

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 7

1944
1954



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

Project Area

Okeechobee County

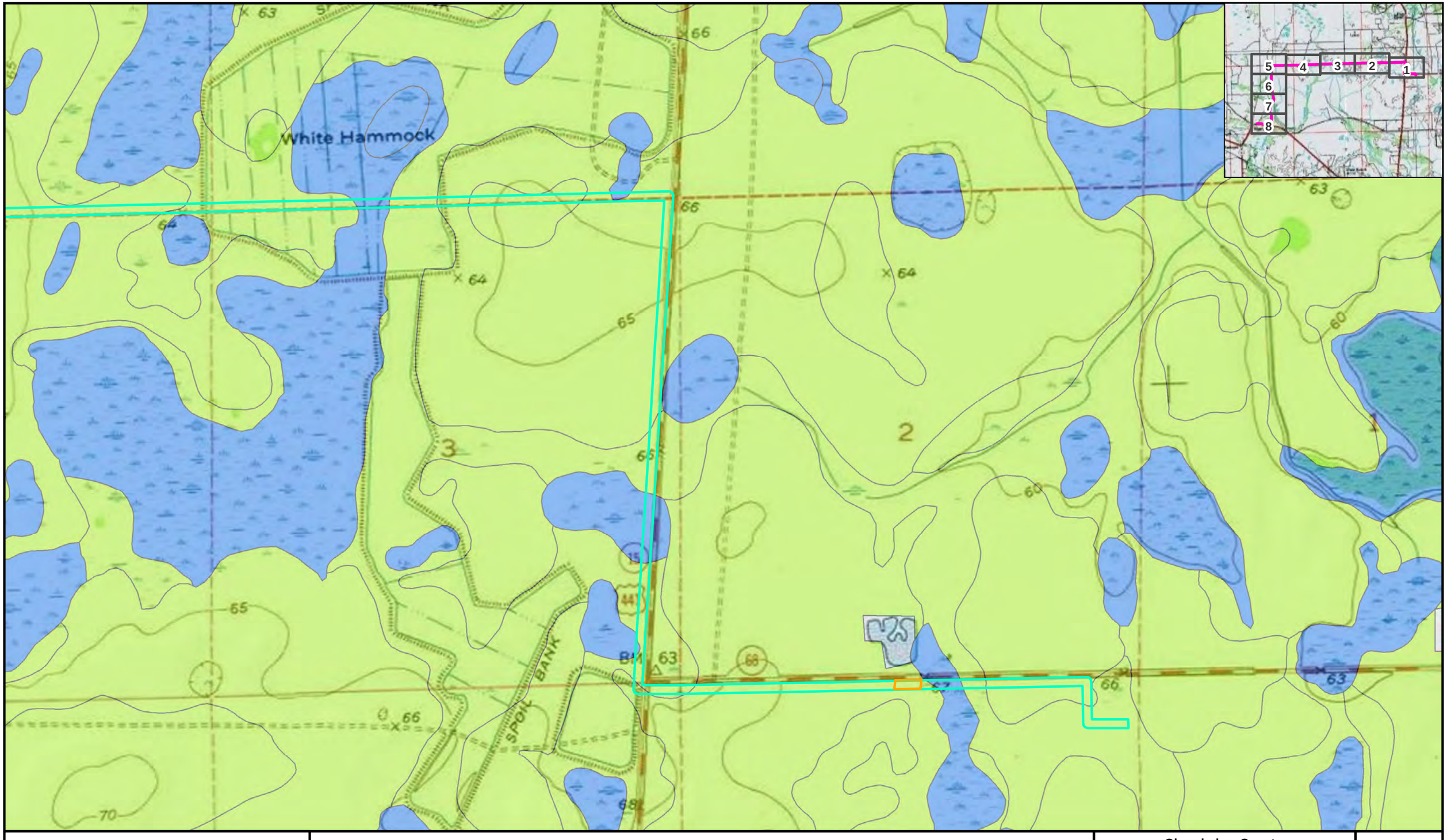
0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 8

APPENDIX D:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBABILITY ZONES AND SOIL DRAINAGE



Archaeological Probability and Soil Drainage

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Moderately well drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained

Okeechobee County

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 1



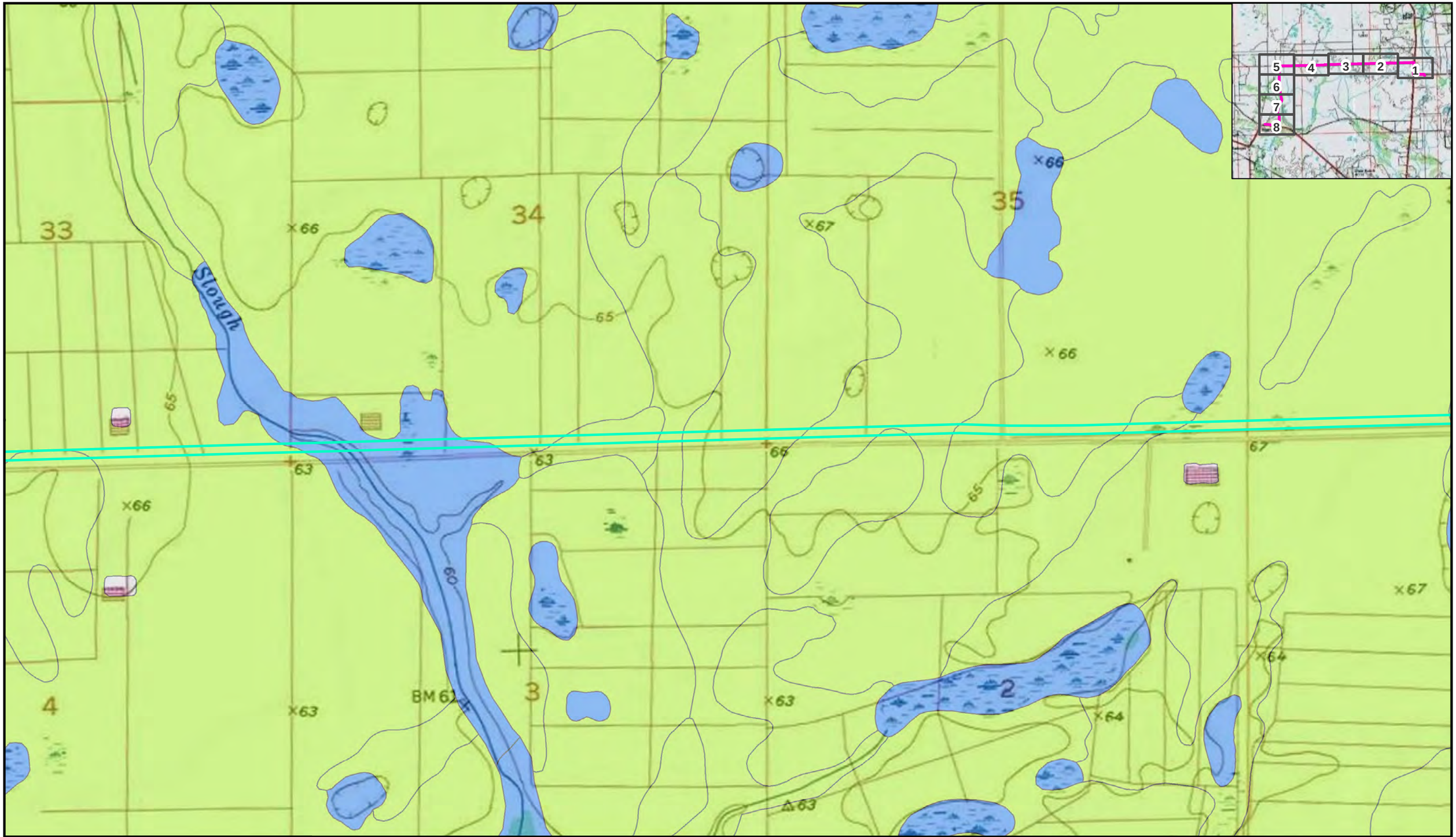
Archaeological Probability and Soil Drainage

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Moderately well drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained

Okeechobee County

0 250 500 Meters

Map 2



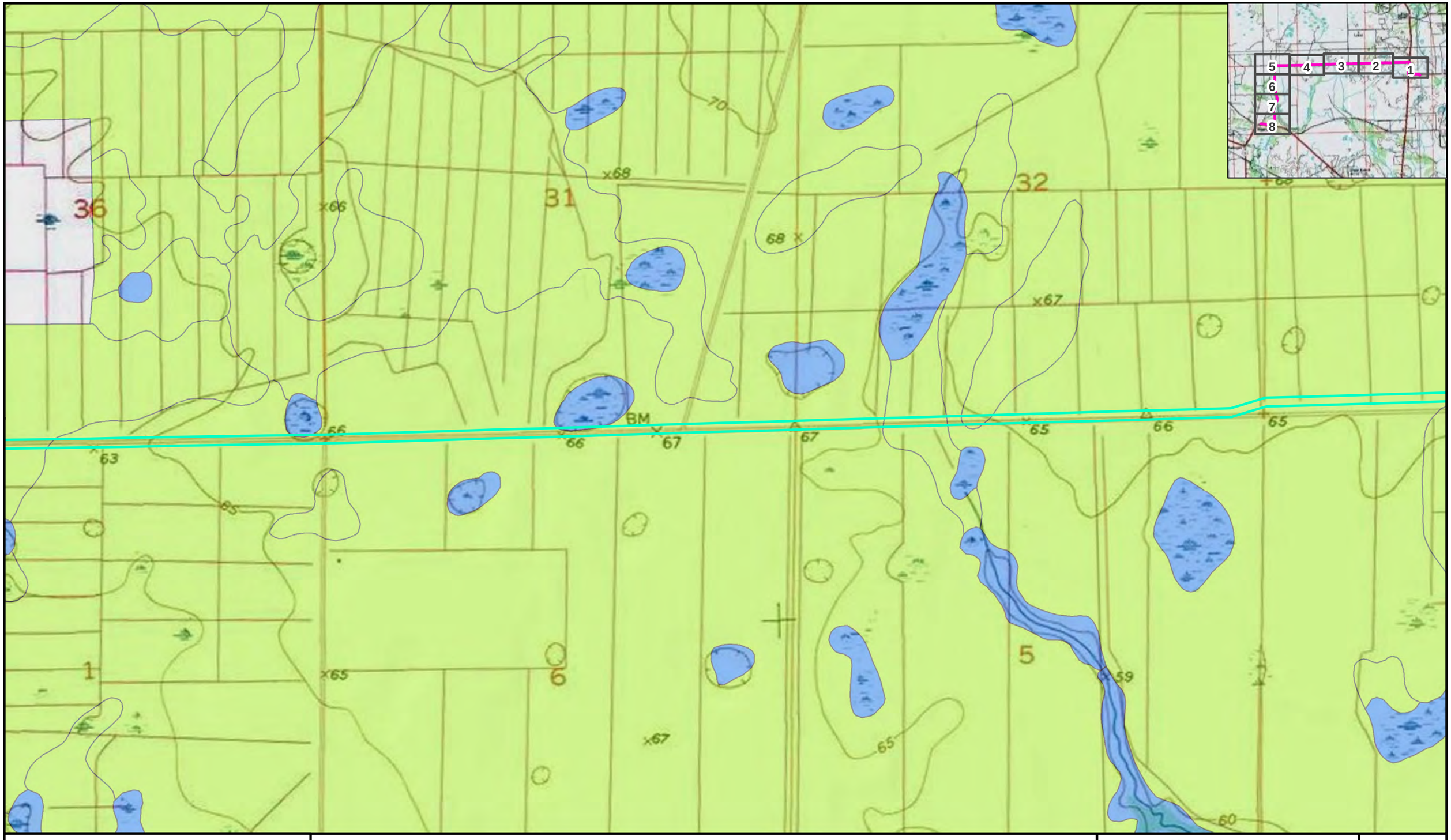
Archaeological Probability and Soil Drainage

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Moderately well drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained

Okeechobee County

0 250 500 Meters

Map 3



Archaeological Probability and Soil Drainage

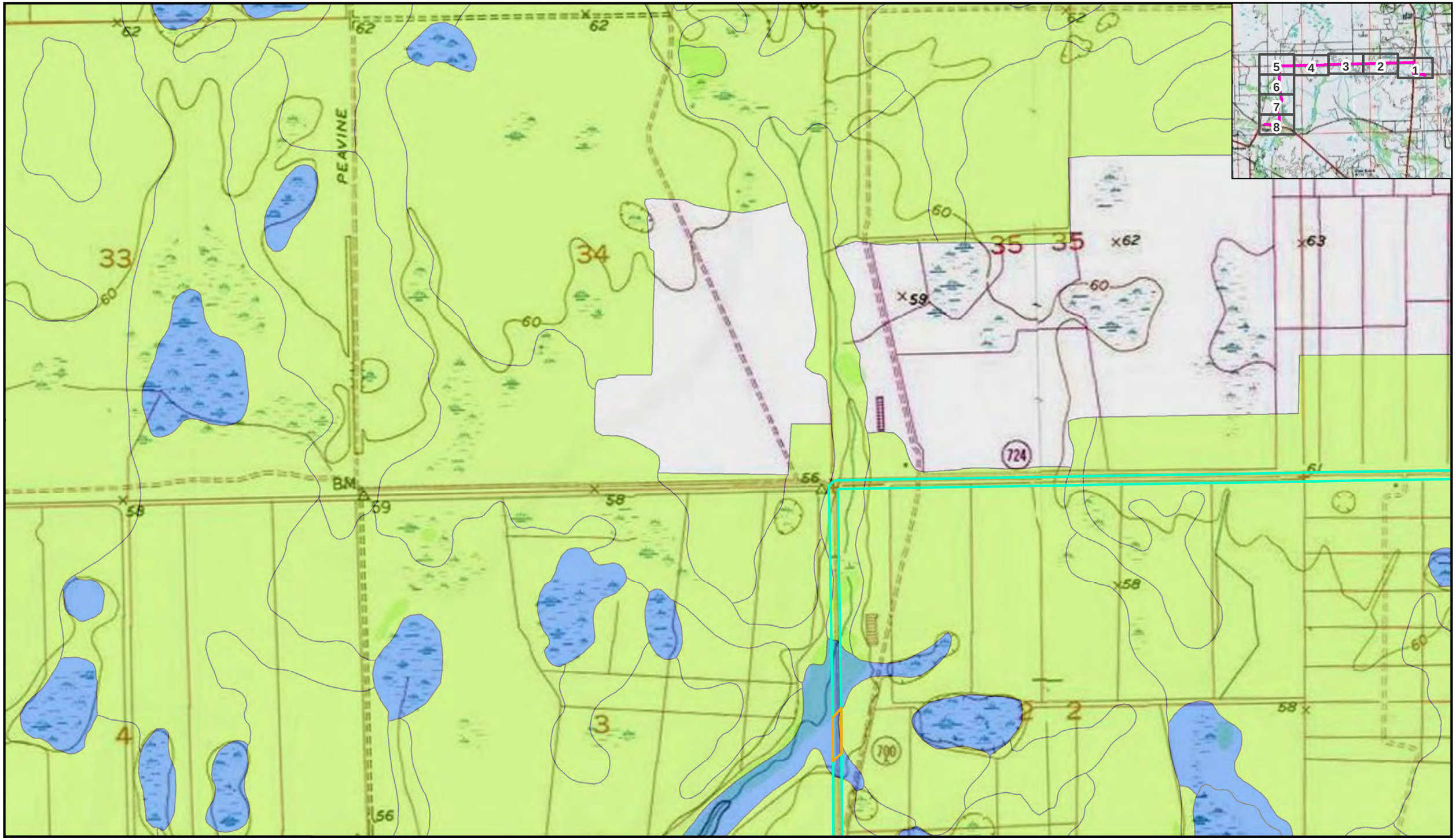
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Moderately well drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained

Okeechobee County

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 4



Archaeological Probability and Soil Drainage

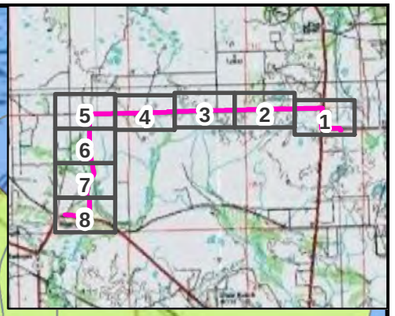
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Moderately well drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained

Okeechobee County

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 5



Archaeological Probability and Soil Drainage

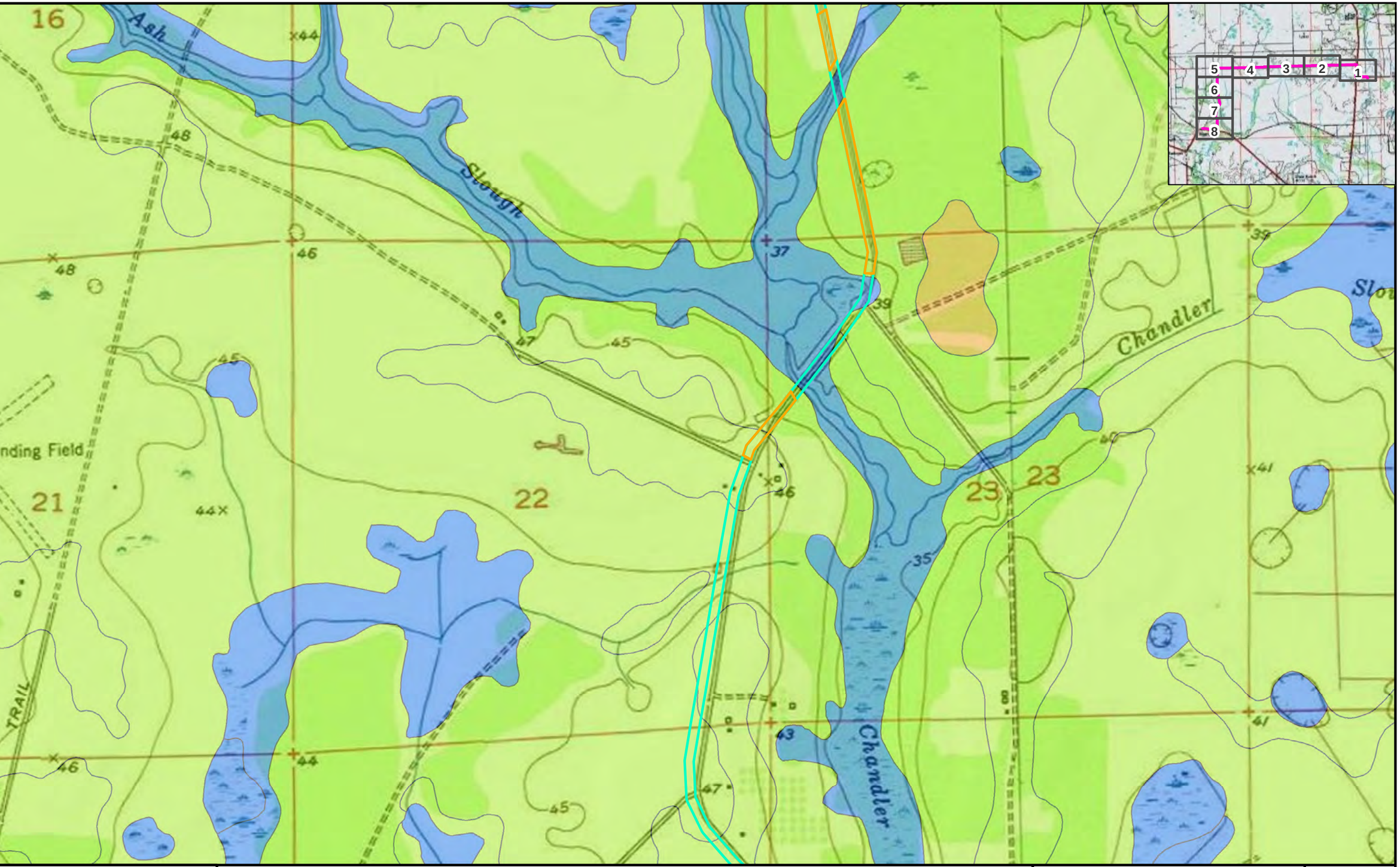
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Moderately well drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained

Okeechobee County

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 6



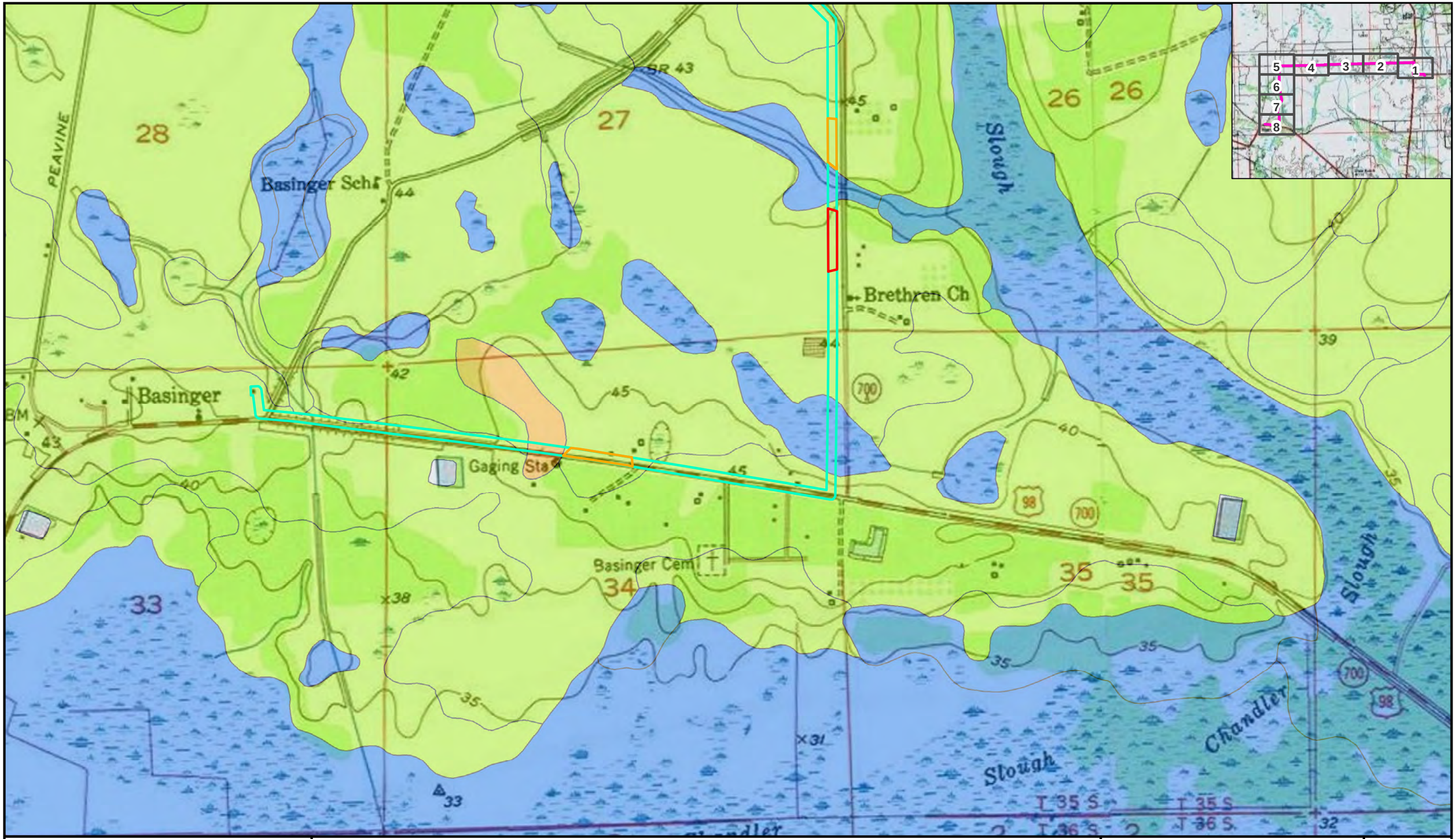
Archaeological Probability and Soil Drainage

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Moderately well drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained

Okeechobee County

0 250 500 Meters

Map 7



Archaeological Probability and Soil Drainage

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Moderately well drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained

Okeechobee County

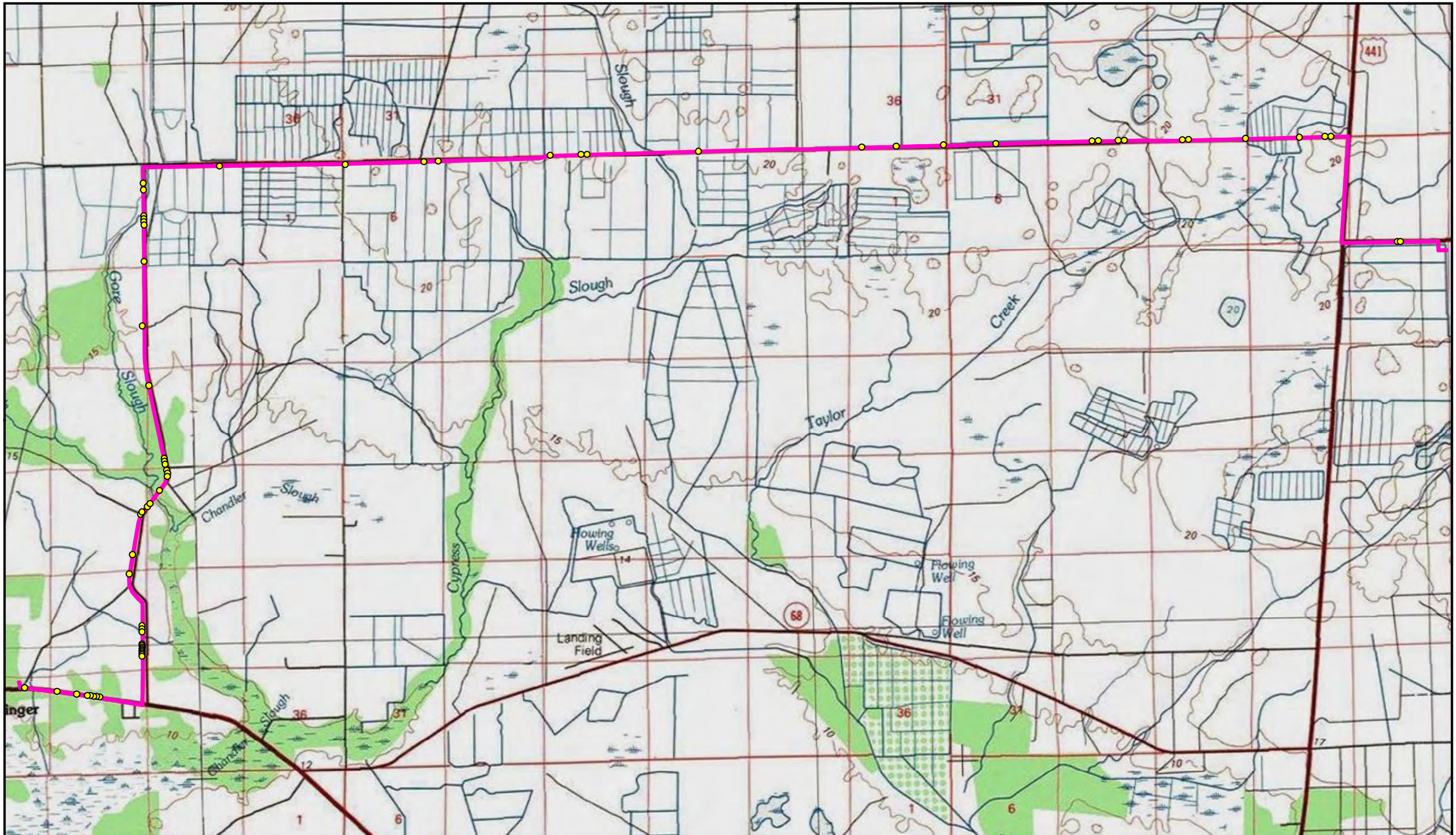
0 250 500 Meters

N

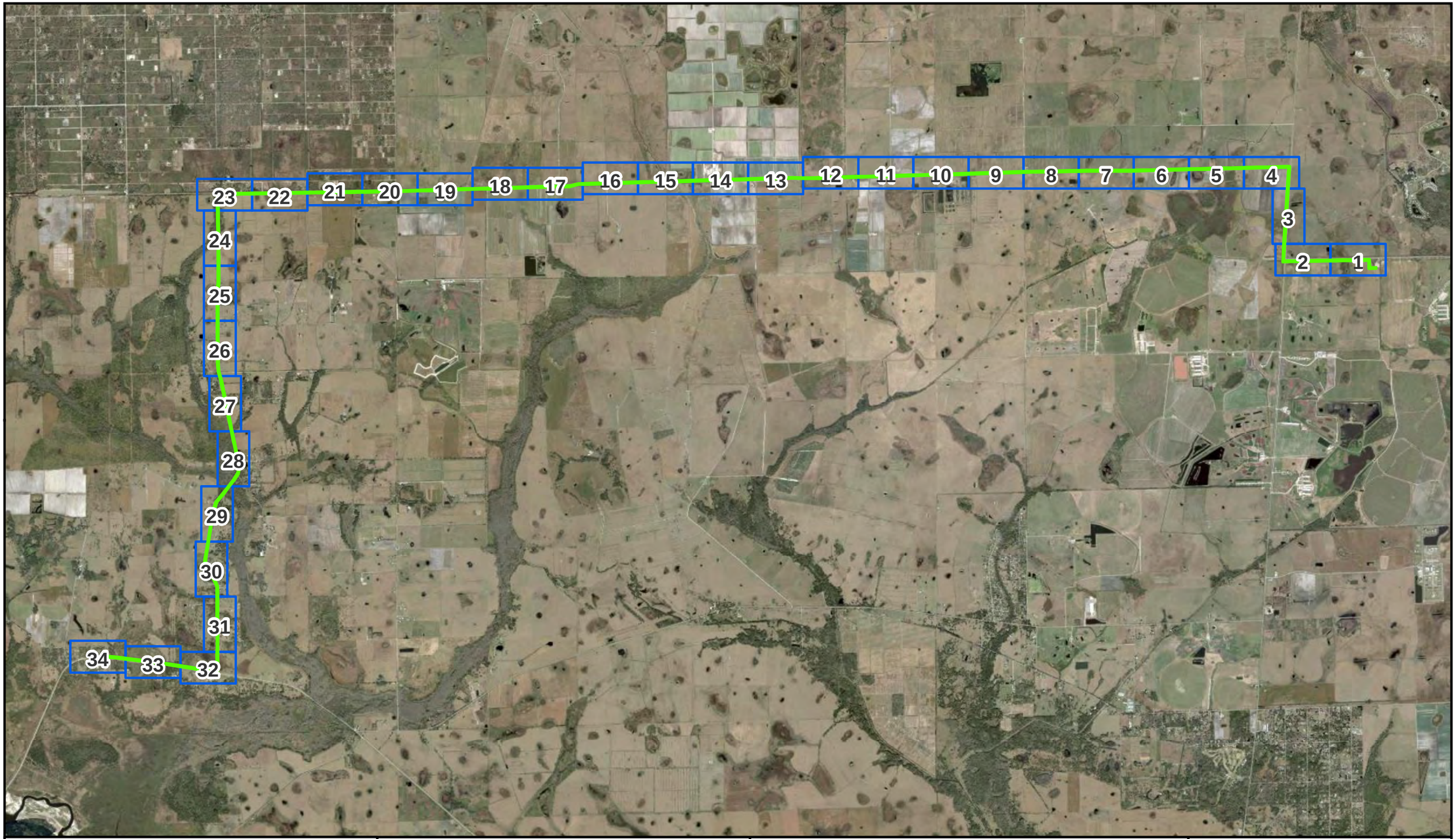
Map 8

APPENDIX E:

SHOVEL TESTS AND FIELD CONDITIONS



Location of Shovel Tests	*FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line*	Project APE Negative Shovel Test	**Okeechobee County** 0 0.5 1 Miles



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions (Overview Map)

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

Map Frame

Centerline

Okeechobee County

0 0.5 1 Miles

N



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

Zone of High Site Potential
Zone of Moderate Site Potential
Zone of Moderate Site Potential
Negative Shovel Test
Parcel
No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 1



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

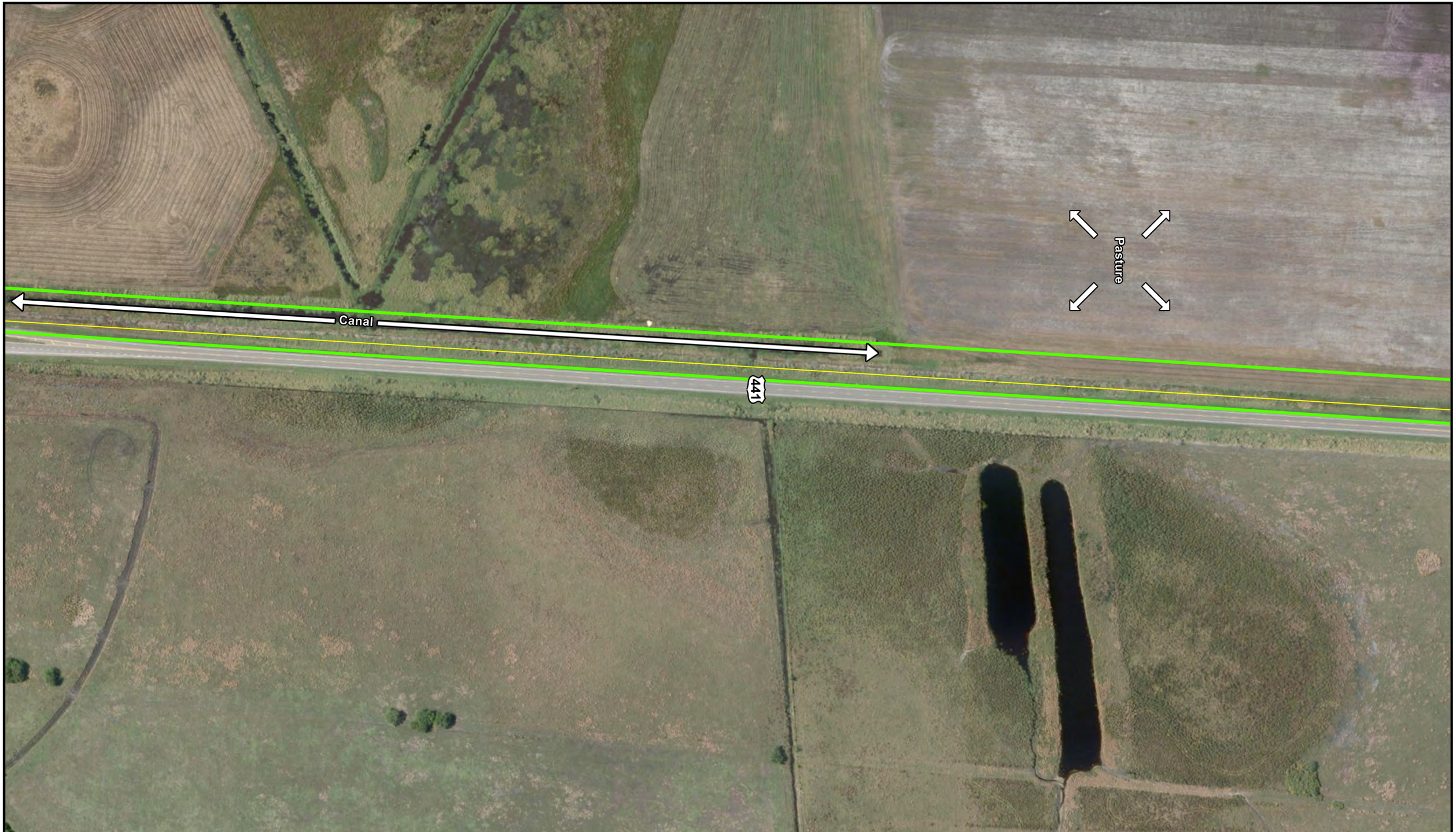
Zone of High Site Potential
Zone of Moderate Site Potential
Zone of Moderate Site Potential
Negative Shovel Test
Parcel
No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 2



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 3



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

Zone of High Site Potential
Zone of Moderate Site Potential
Zone of Moderate Site Potential
Negative Shovel Test
Parcel
No Access Parcel

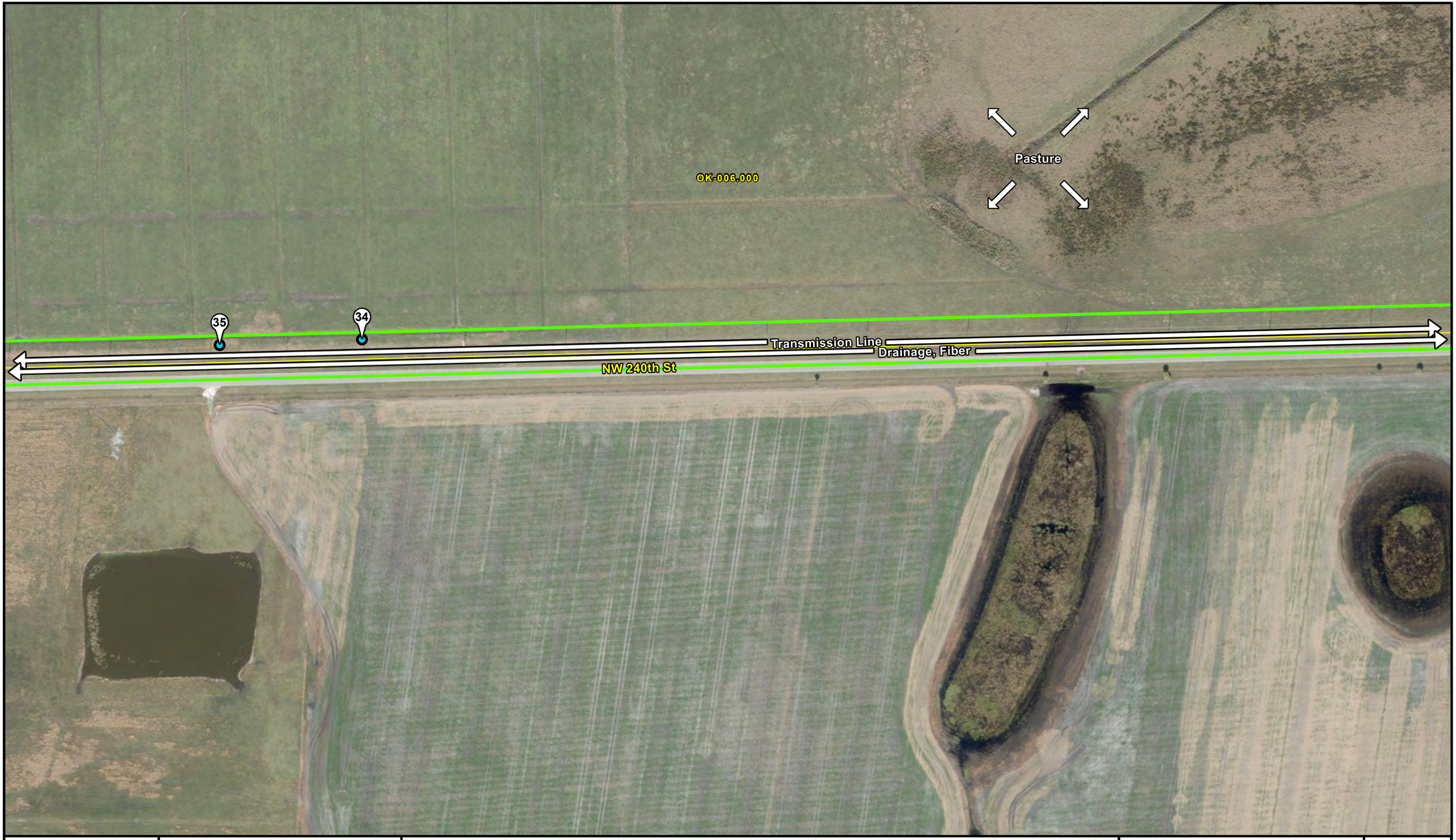
Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 4



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line*	Zone of High Site Potential Zone of Moderate Site Potential Zone of Moderate Site Potential	Negative Shovel Test Parcel No Access Parcel	**Okeechobee County** 0 50 100 Meters	**Map 5**



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

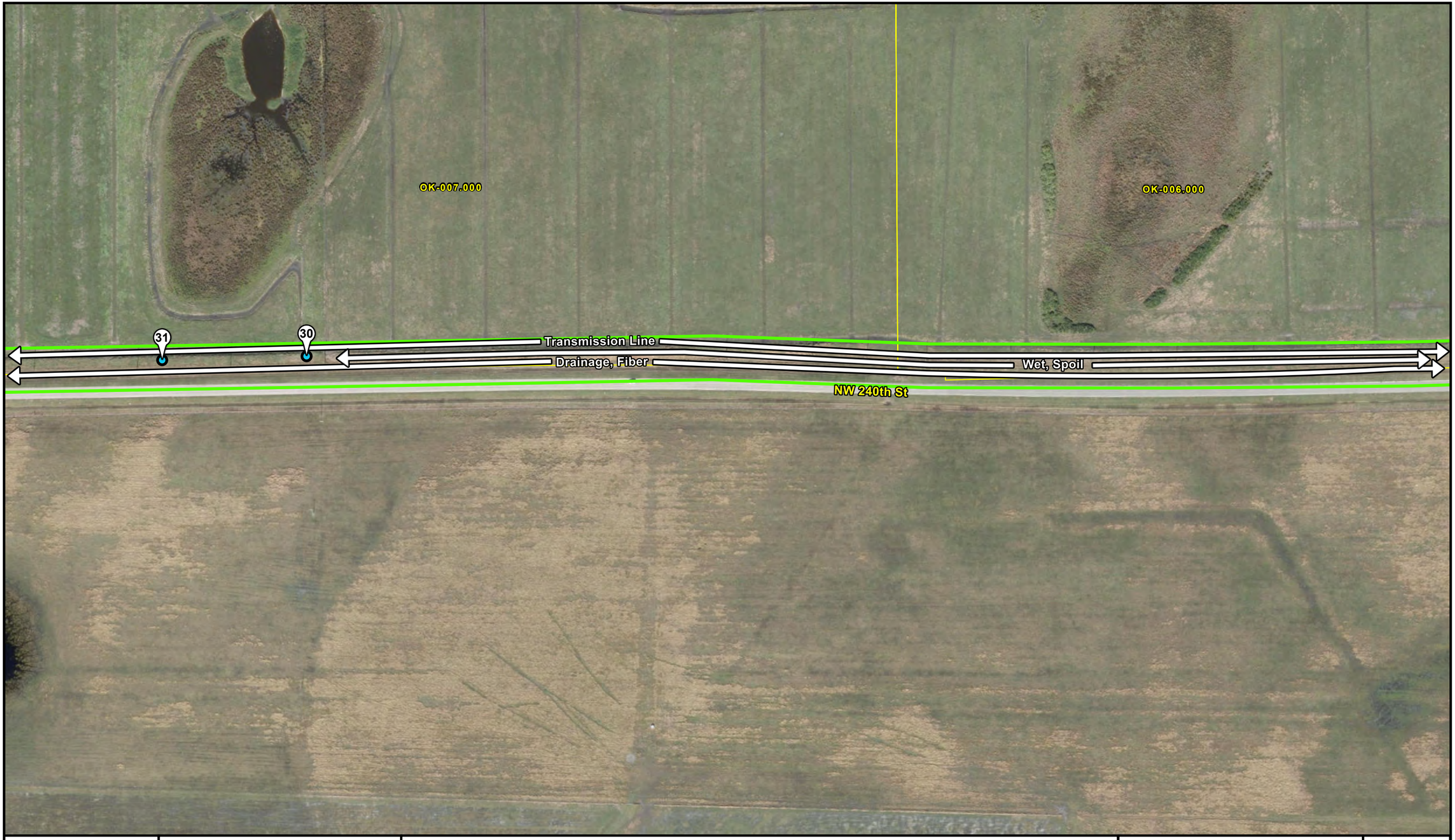
Zone of High Site Potential
Zone of Moderate Site Potential
Zone of Moderate Site Potential
Negative Shovel Test
Parcel
No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 6



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

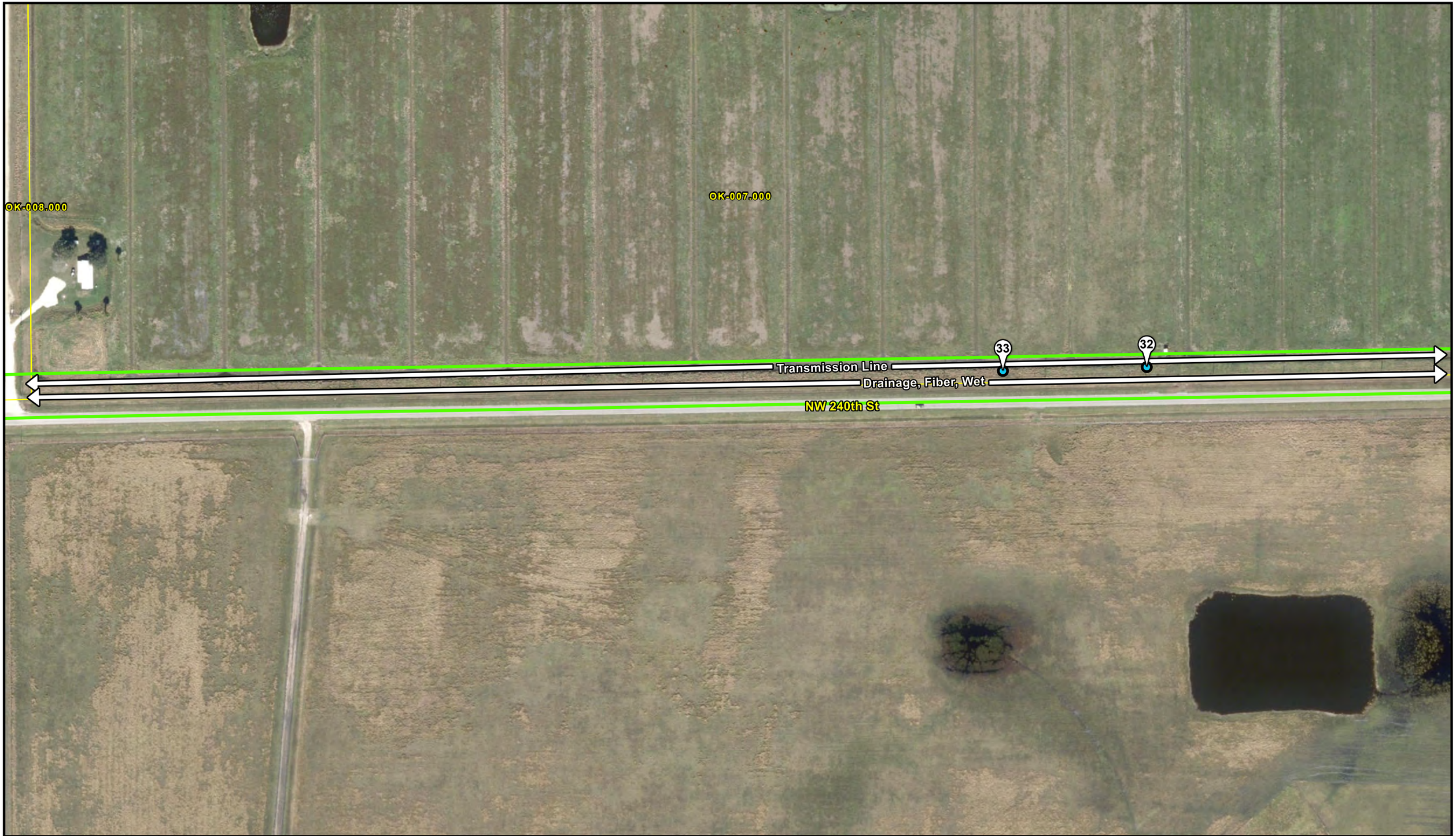
FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 7



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

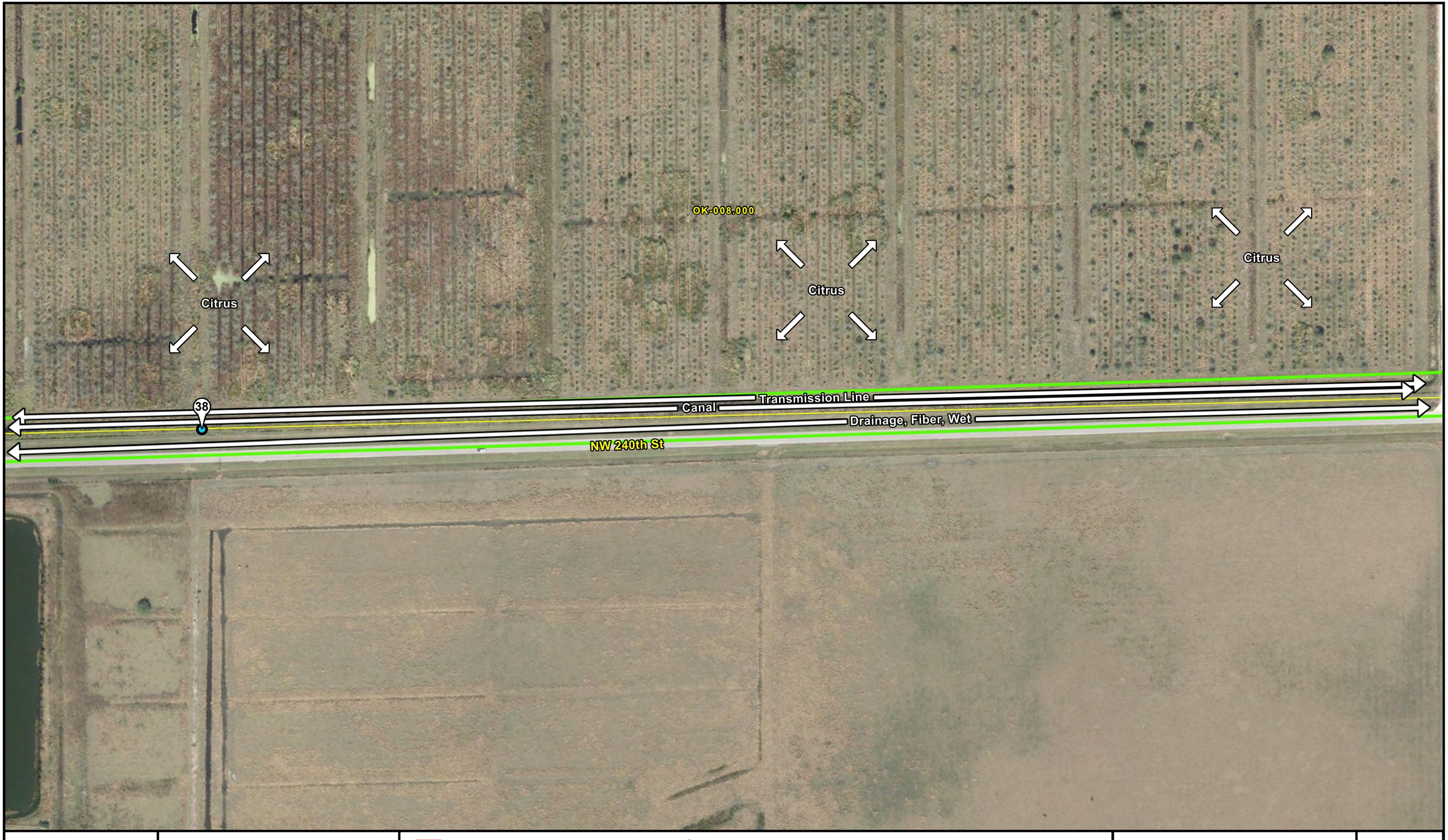
FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 8



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

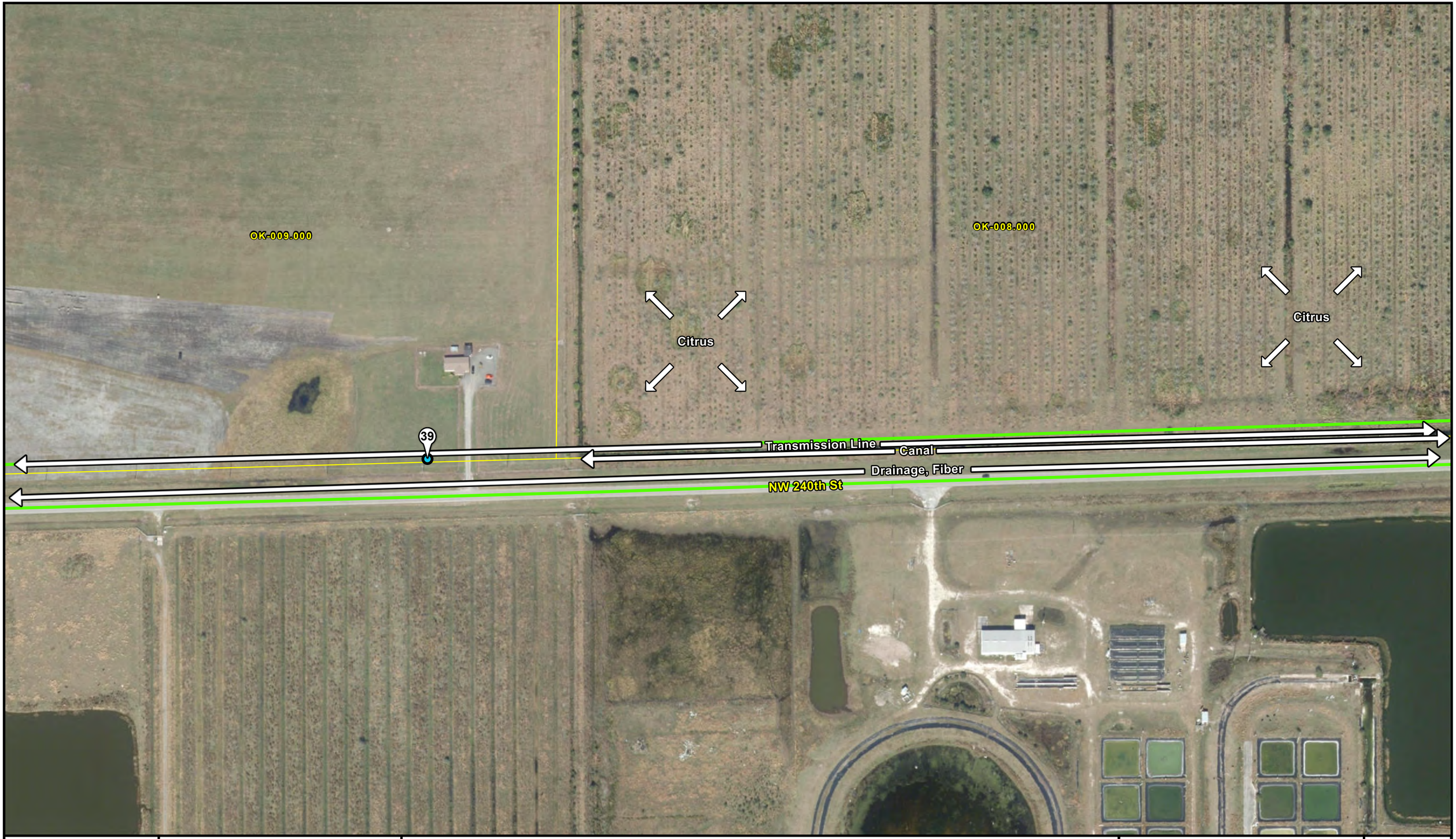
FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 9



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line*	Zone of High Site Potential Zone of Moderate Site Potential Zone of Moderate Site Potential	Negative Shovel Test Parcel No Access Parcel	**Okeechobee County** 0 50 100 Meters	**Map 10**



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

Zone of High Site Potential
Zone of Moderate Site Potential
Zone of Moderate Site Potential
Negative Shovel Test
Parcel
No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 11



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

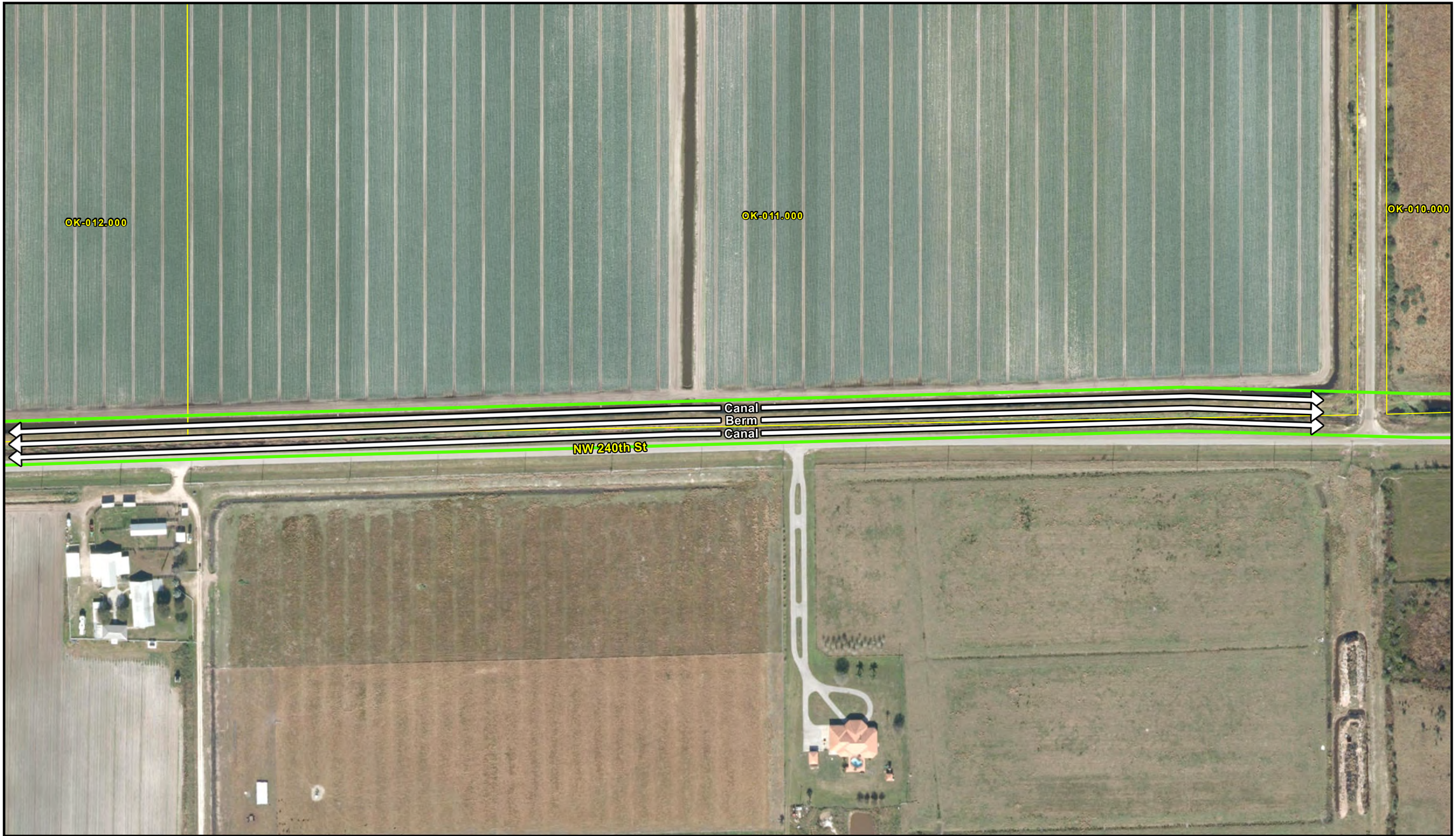
- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 12



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

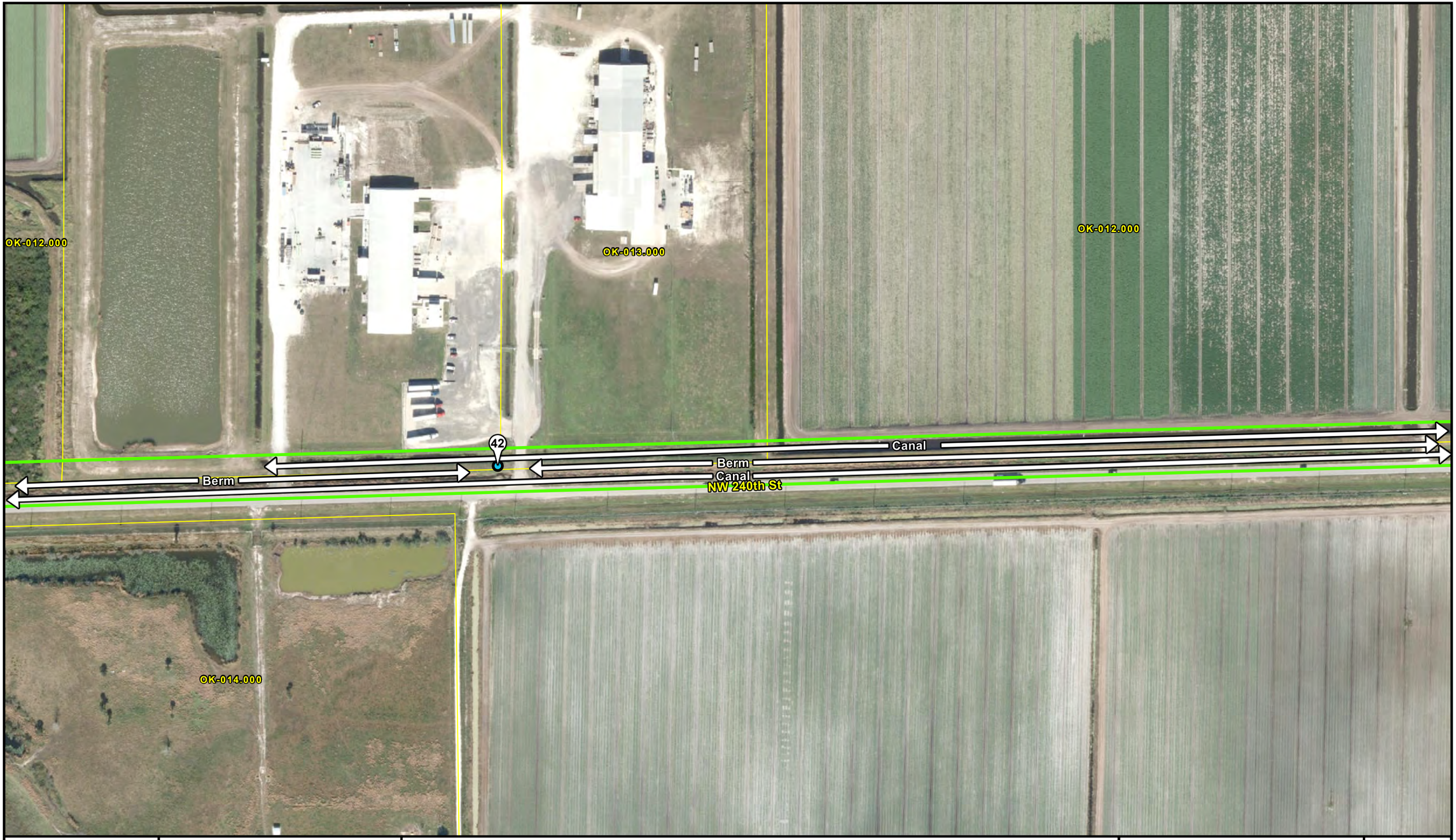
Zone of High Site Potential
Zone of Moderate Site Potential
Zone of Moderate Site Potential
Negative Shovel Test
Parcel
No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 13



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 14

OK-016.000

OK-012.000

Berm

Canal

NW 240th St

OK-017.000

OK-015.000

OK-014.000

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 15

OK-016.000

36

37

Canal, Drainage

NW 240th St

OK-017.000

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 16



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 17

OK-022.000

NW 240th St

Drainage

50

Palmetto, Brazilian Pepper

Fiber, Electric

OK-023.000

OK-019.000

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

Zone of High Site Potential

Zone of Moderate Site Potential

Zone of Moderate Site Potential

Negative Shovel Test

Parcel

No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 18



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 19



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

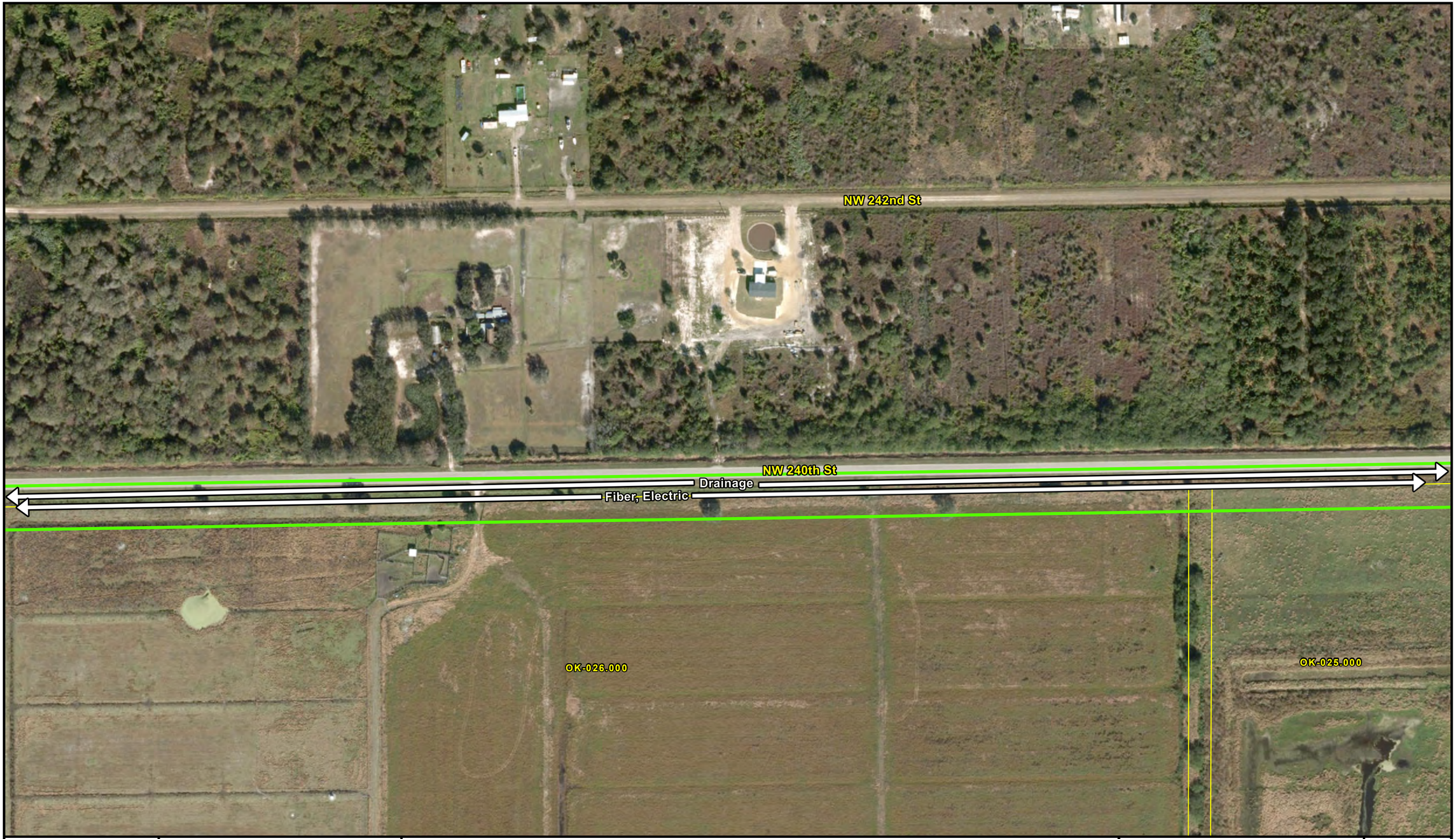
FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 20



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

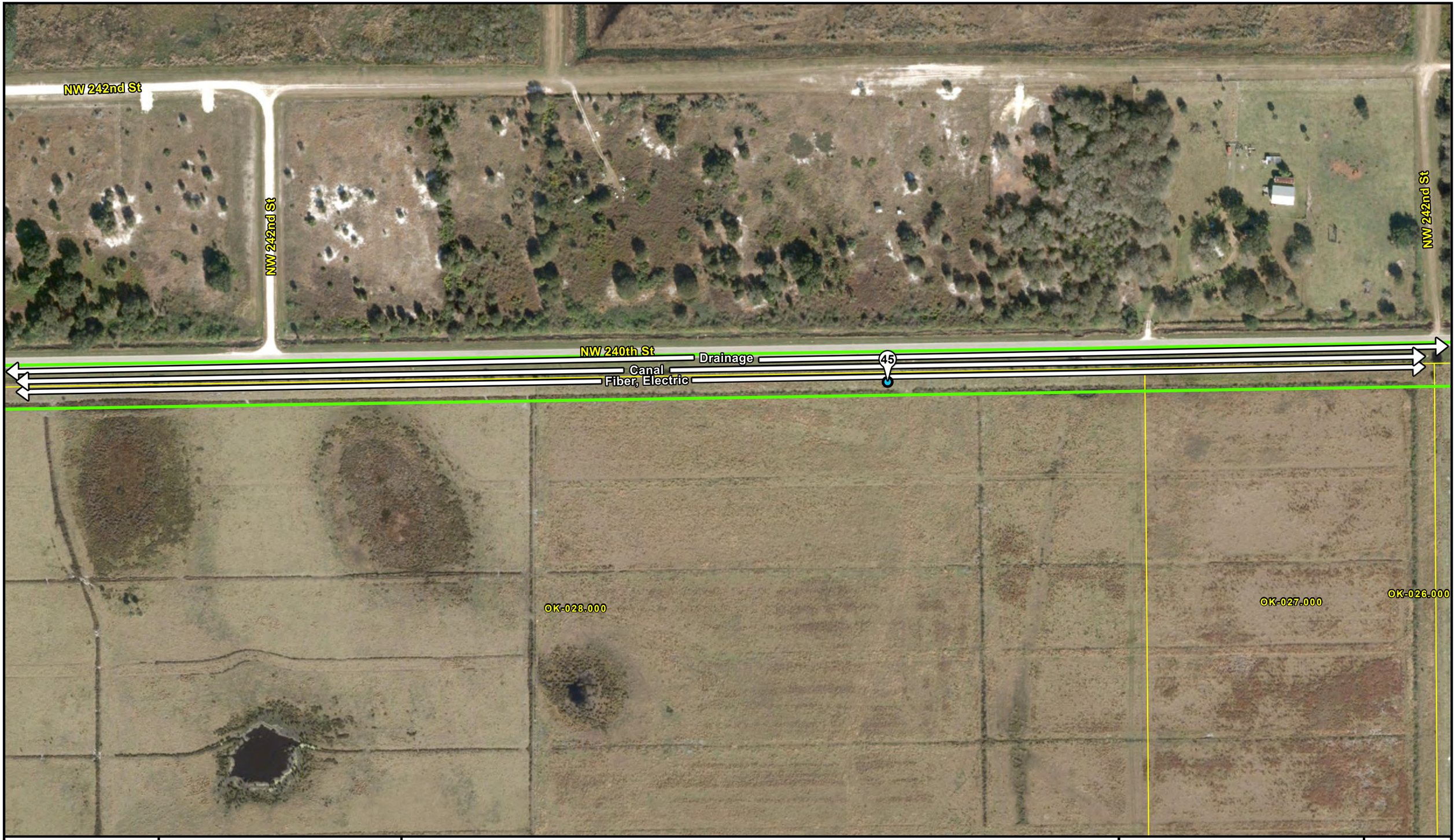
- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 21



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

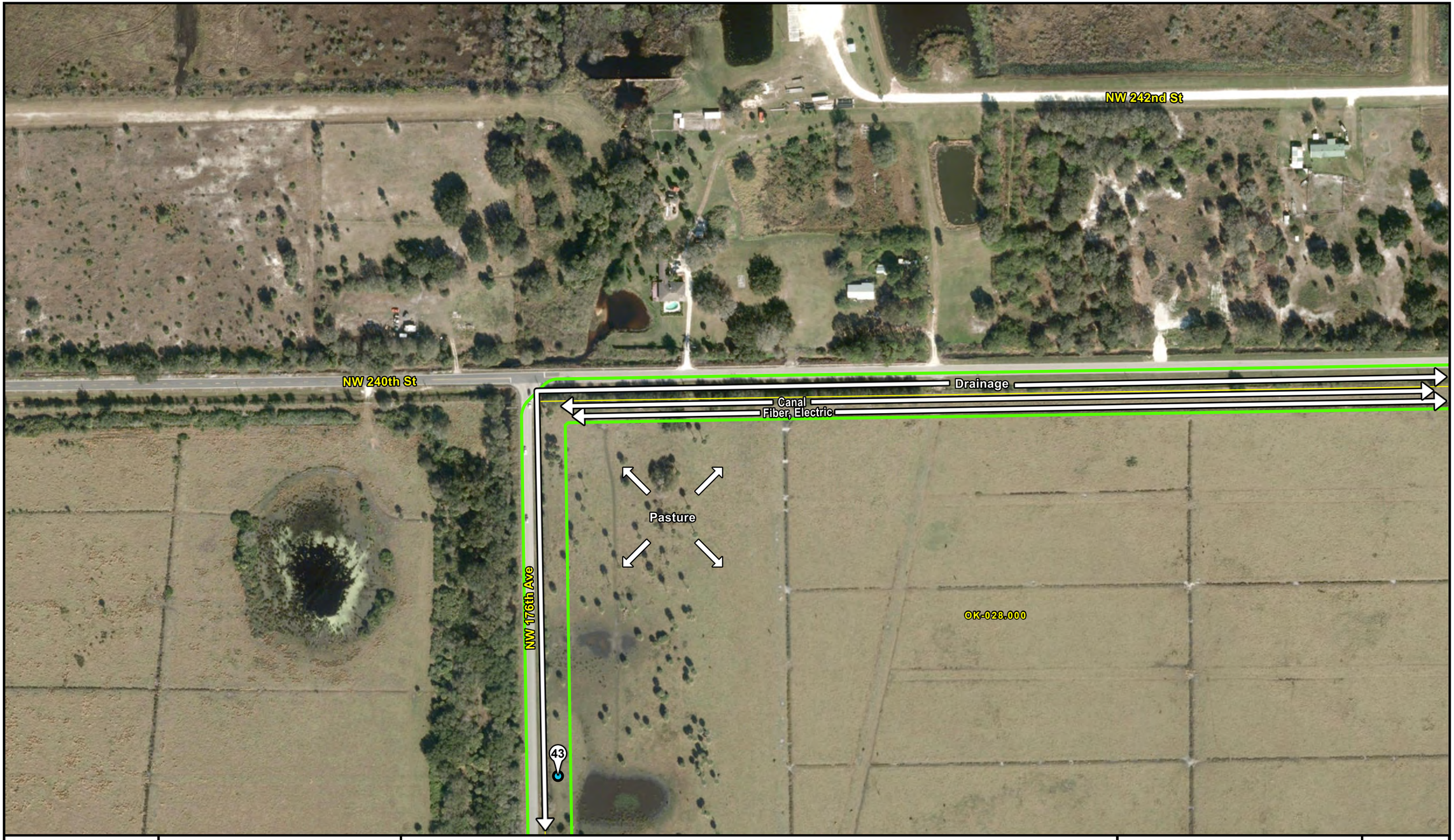
FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 22



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

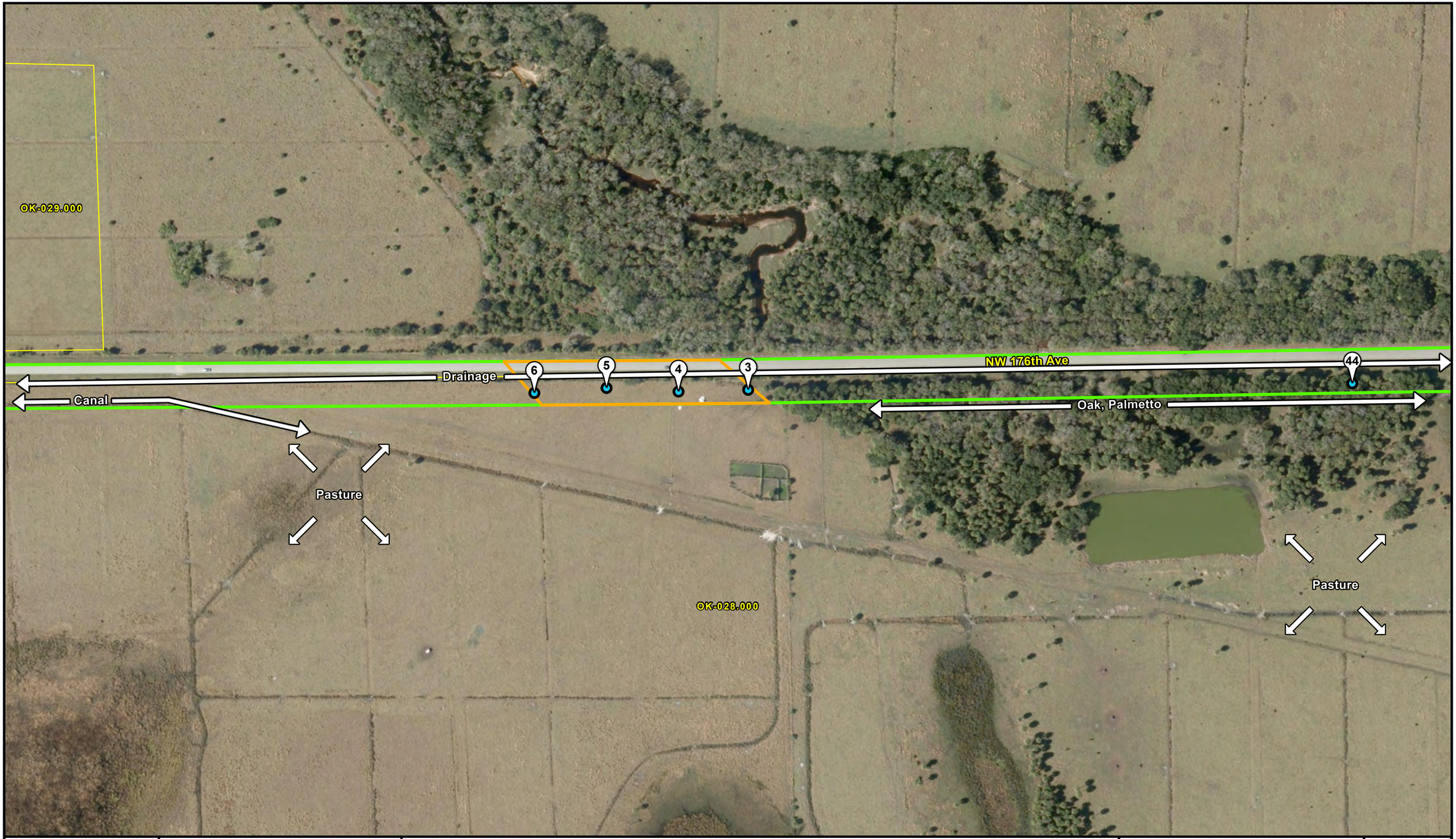
FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 23



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

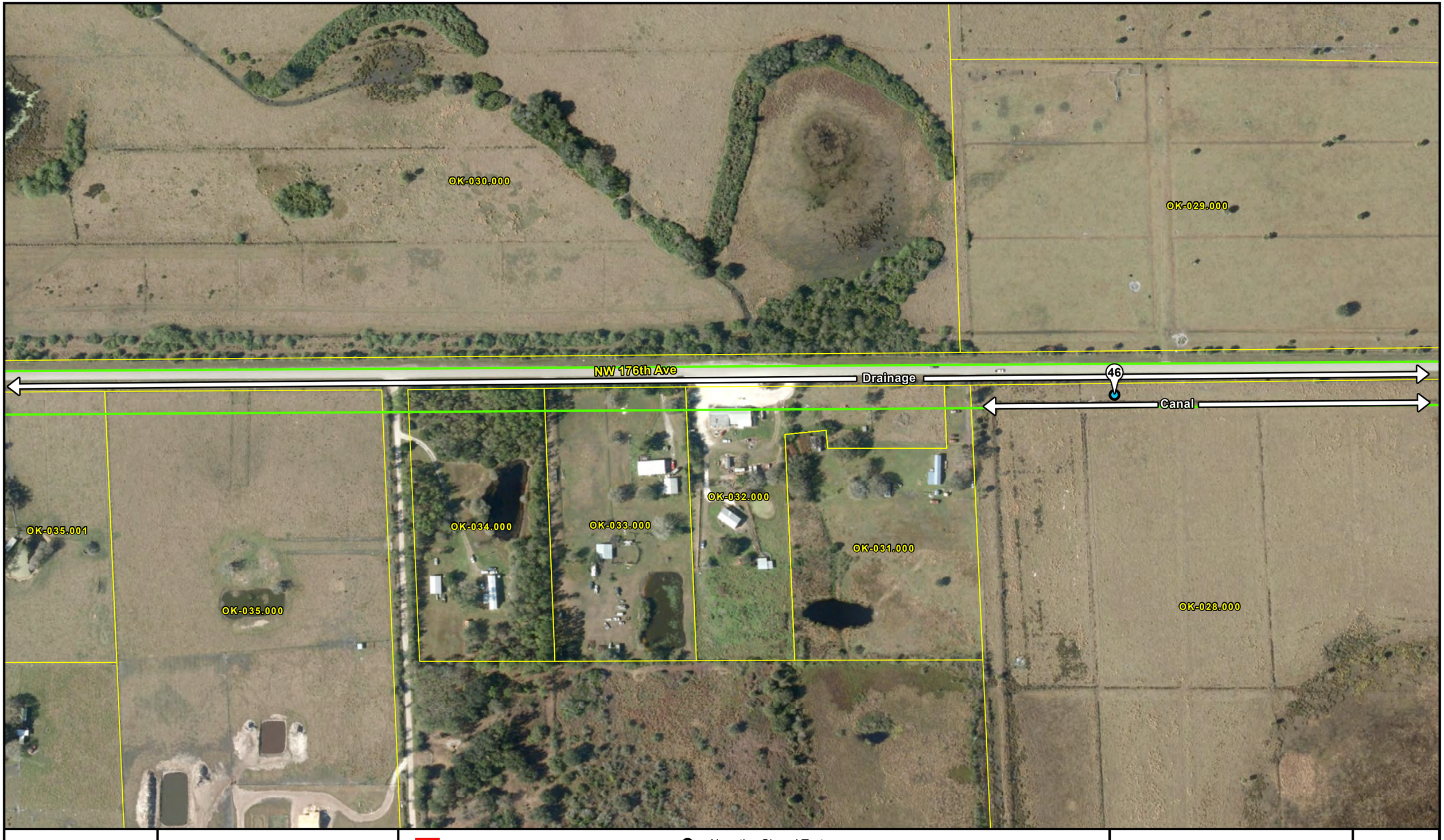
FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

Zone of High Site Potential
Zone of Moderate Site Potential
Zone of Moderate Site Potential
Negative Shovel Test
Parcel
No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 24



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 25



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 26



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 27



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 28



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 29



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 30



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

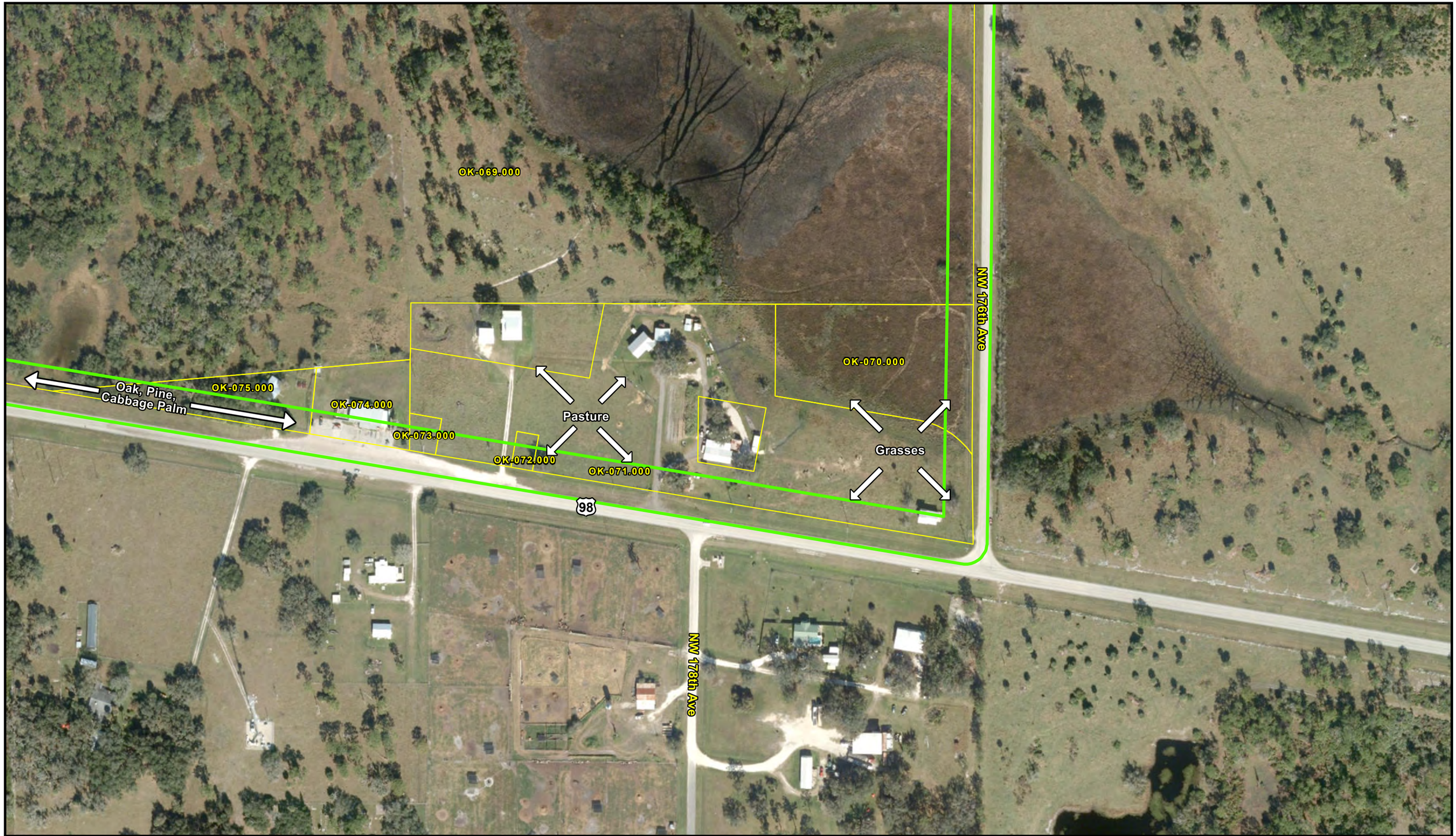
FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 31



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line*	Zone of High Site Potential Zone of Moderate Site Potential Zone of Moderate Site Potential	Negative Shovel Test Parcel No Access Parcel	**Okeechobee County** 0 50 100 Meters	**Map 32**

OK-068.000

OK-077.000

OK-076.000

OK-069.000

Palm, Flatwoods

Palm, Flatwoods

54

59

Brazilian Pepper, Palm, Oak

58

57

56

Oak

25

24

98

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

Zone of High Site Potential

Zone of Moderate Site Potential

Zone of Moderate Site Potential

Negative Shovel Test

Parcel

No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 33



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

- Zone of High Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Zone of Moderate Site Potential
- Negative Shovel Test
- Parcel
- No Access Parcel

Okeechobee County

0 50 100 Meters

Map 34

APPENDIX F:

FMSF FORMS

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 OB00393
Field Date 12-14-2022
Form Date 12-23-2022
Recorder # _____

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) 3175 NW 240th Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
3175	NW	240th	Street	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) At NE corner of NW 32nd Ave and NW 240th St/CR 724
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAYLOR CREEK NE USGS Date 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Okeechobee In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Okeechobee
Township 34S Range 35E Section 32 ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1-32-34-35-0A00-00001-0000 (14834) Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 514087 Northing 3038057
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1968 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1968 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Window replacement, unknown date.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

1/1 SHS, replacement windows.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Dual-pitch roof with full return on gable end.

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

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 OB00393

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Unspecified 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located left of center on main, west facade; accessible through open porch.

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

Open porch occupies left 2/3 of main facade; sheltered by shed roof; roof is supported by six columns.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a dual-pitched side-gabled roof with full roof return and a shed roof over the porch; vinyl exterior; windows have been replaced.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒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 (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☐other methods (describe) _____
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

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 Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

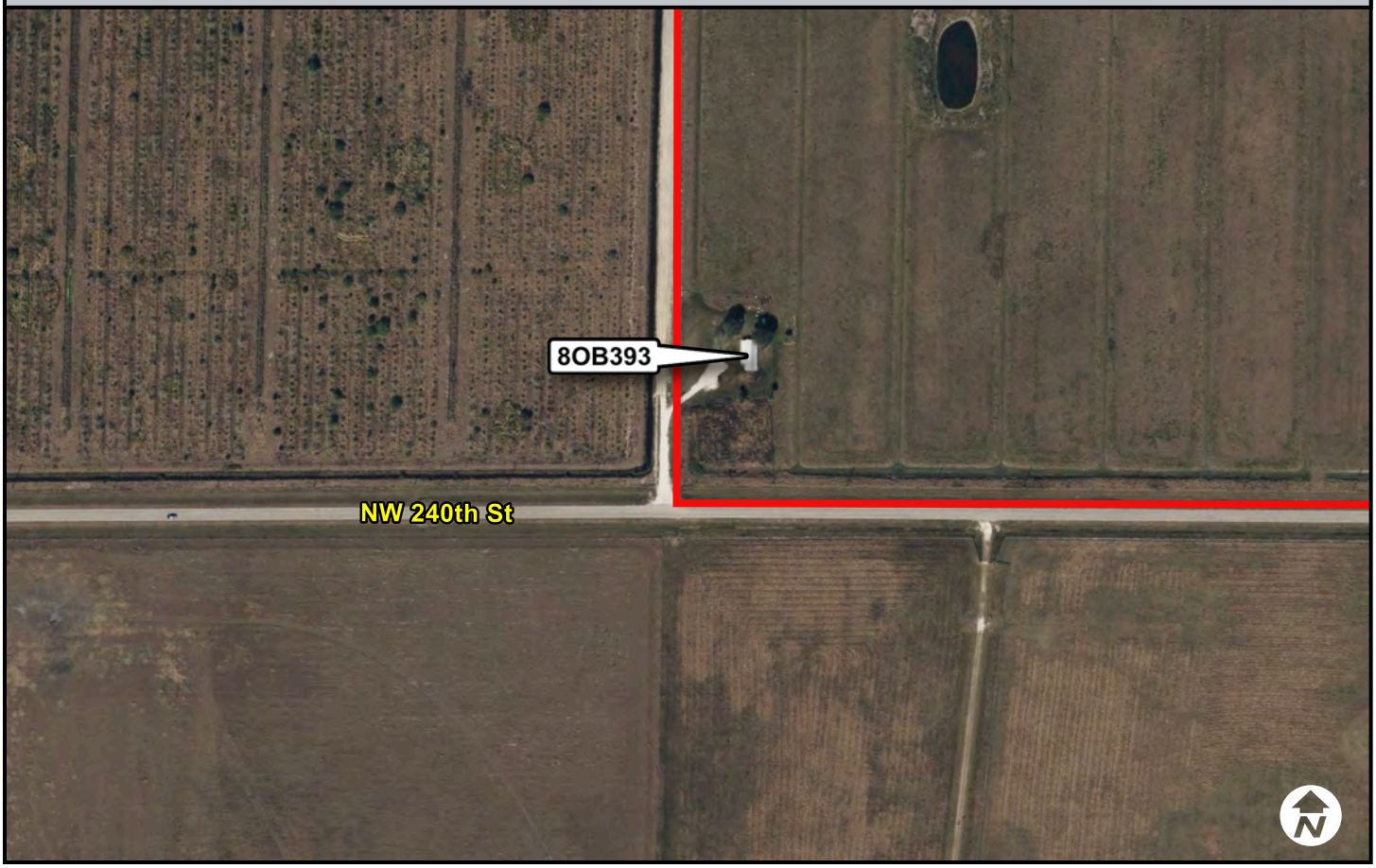
Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **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.

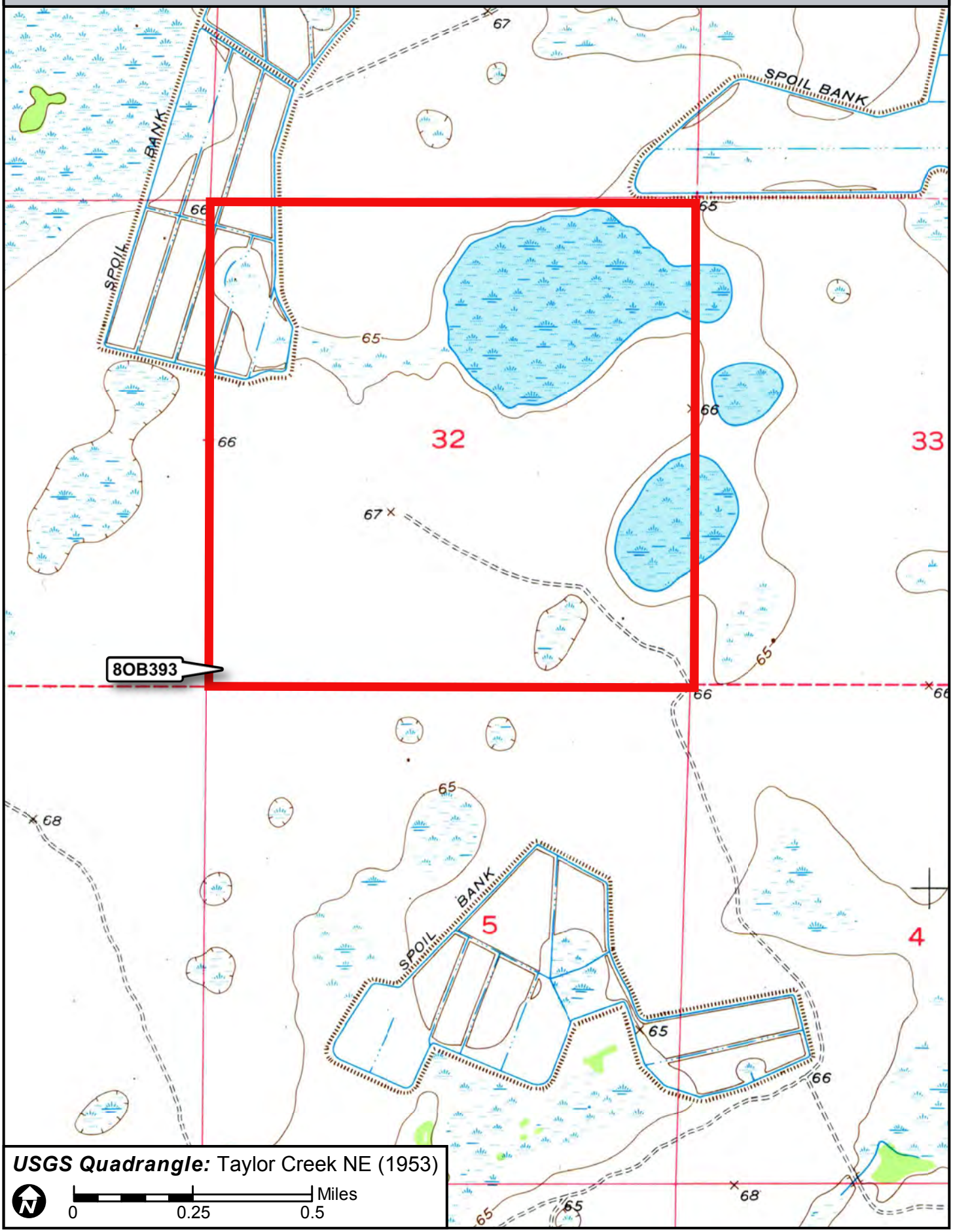
PHOTOGRAPH 8OB393



SKETCH MAP 8OB393



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8OB393**



USGS Quadrangle: Taylor Creek NE (1953)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 OB00394
Field Date 12-14-2022
Form Date 12-28-2022
Recorder # _____

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) 4901 NW 240th Street Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	4901	NW	240th	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between 72nd Ave and 32nd Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name TAYLOR CREEK NW USGS Date 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Okeechobee In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Okeechobee
Township 34S Range 34E Section 36 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☒SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1-36-34-34-0A00-00001-0000 (11520) Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 5 1 2 3 3 0 Northing 3 0 3 8 0 3 5
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 Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Window replacement, unknown date.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Sliding, replacement.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Porch; carport.

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

Side-gabled shed building immediately adjacent to NE corner of house.

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 OB00394

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located right of center on building's main, south facade; accessible through open porch.

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

Open porch is right of center; sheltered by front-gabled roof; roof is supported by three square columns.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a side-gabled roof crossed by a front-gabled roof over the porch; carport located under main roof, supported by two large square columns; exterior is stucco; windows have been replaced.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒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 (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☐other methods (describe) _____
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

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 Masonry Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

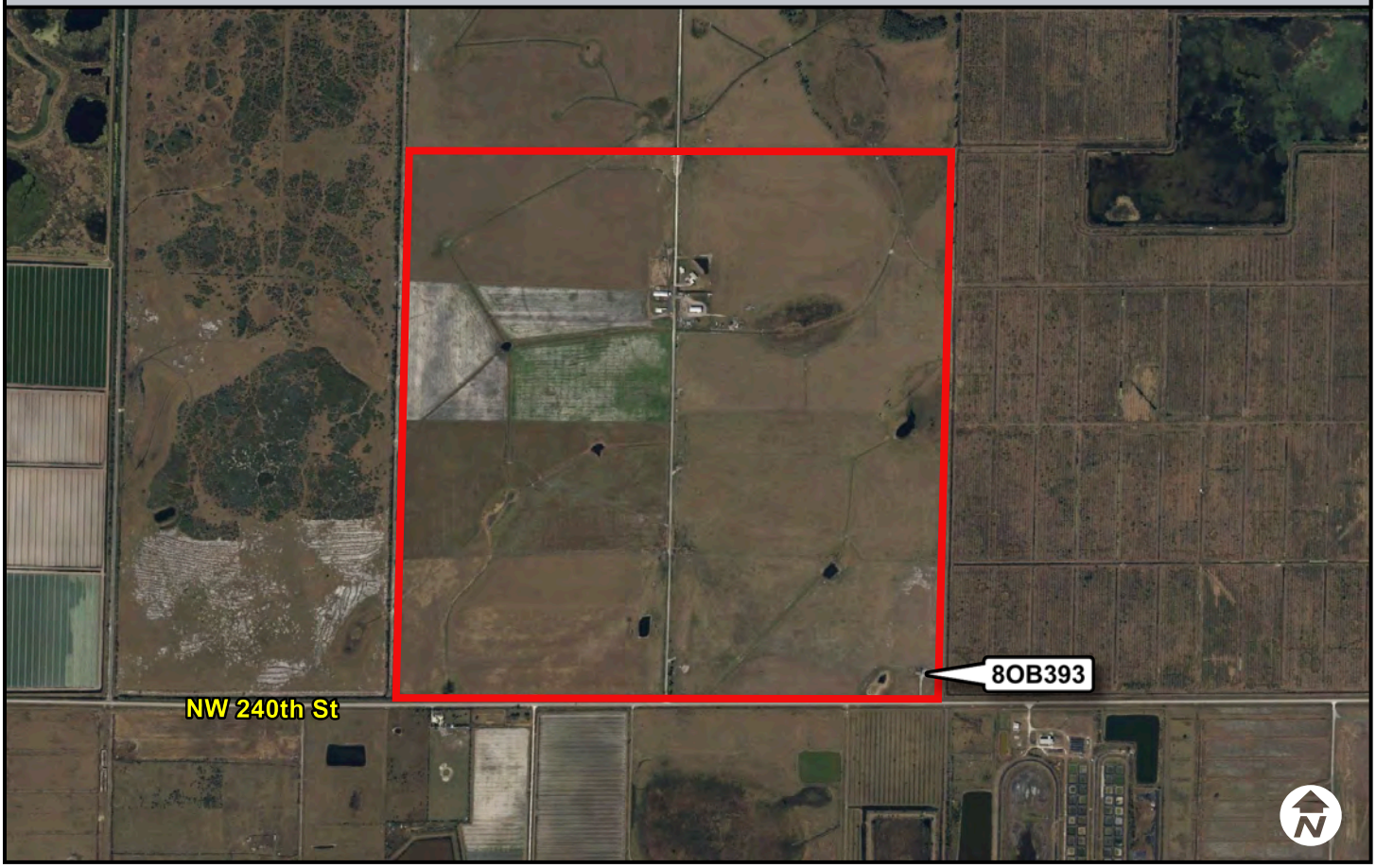
Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **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.

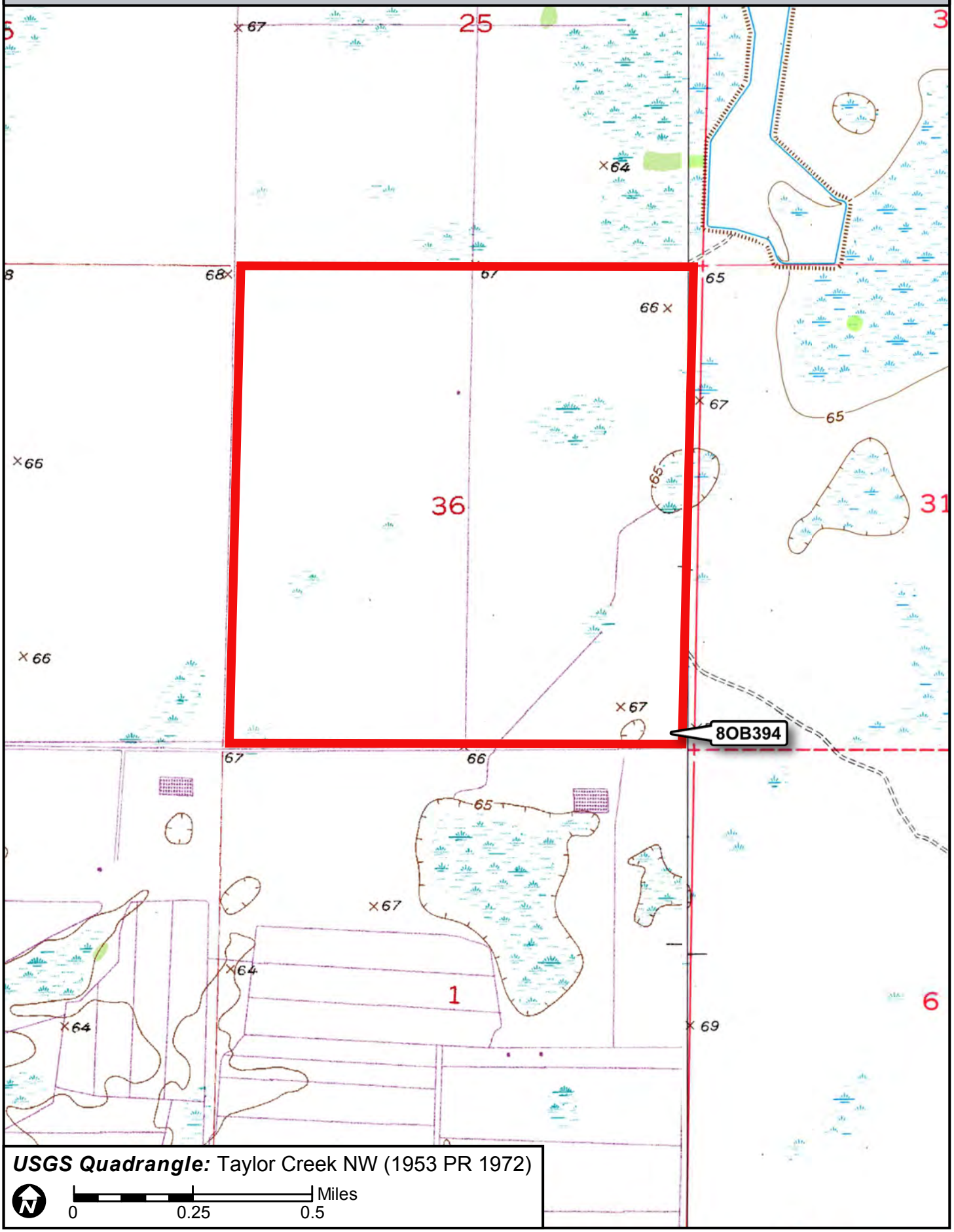
PHOTOGRAPH 8OB394



SKETCH MAP 8OB394



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8OB394**



USGS Quadrangle: Taylor Creek NW (1953 PR 1972)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 OB00395
Field Date 12-14-2022
Form Date 1-13-2023
Recorder # _____

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) 17375 NW 240th Street — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
17375	NW	240th	Street	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) At NW corner of NW 174th Ave and NW 240th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name BASINGER — USGS Date 1972 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Okeechobee — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Okeechobee
Township 34S — Range 33E — Section 35 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1-36-34-34-0A00-00001-0000 (11520) — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 495521 — Northing 3037999
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1970 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1970 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2022
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 _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Unknown 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Unknown.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Unknown.

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

Shed building NE of house.

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 OB00395

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Unknown.

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

Unknown

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a side-gabled roof; house is obscured by uncleared land and is not visible from ROW. Information has been gathered from aerials and property appraiser data.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒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 (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☐other methods (describe) _____

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

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 Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **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.

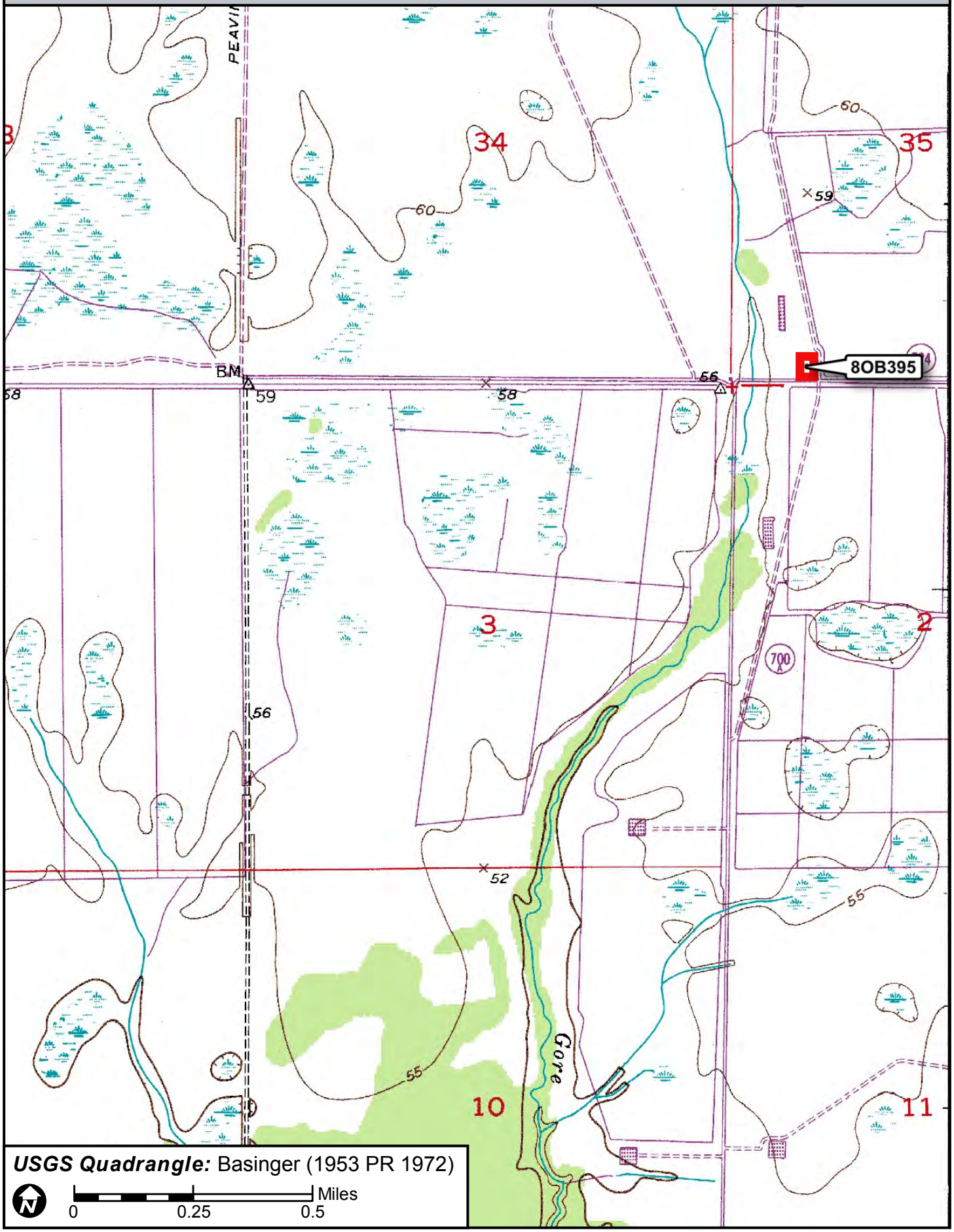
PHOTOGRAPH 8OB395



SKETCH MAP 8OB395



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8OB395**



USGS Quadrangle: Basinger (1953 PR 1972)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 OB00396
Field Date 12-14-2022
Form Date 12-29-2022
Recorder # _____

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) 16742 NW 176th Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
16742	NW	176th	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between NW 184th Dr and US 98
USGS 7.5 Map Name BASINGER — USGS Date 1972 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Okeechobee — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Okeechobee
Township 35S — Range 33E — Section 26 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1-26-35-33-0A00-00007-A000 (10534) — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 4 9 9 1 9 0 — Northing 3 0 3 0 5 9 4
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1935 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1935 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2022
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 Rear carport added c2012
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Clapboard 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Hip 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Awning; 1/1 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Medium-pitched gable roof with awning window gable vent; large porch; rear addition contains carport and storage.

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

Non-historic outbuilding to E of house.

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 OB00396

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at center on building's main, west facade; accessible through open porch.

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

Open porch spans most of main facade width; sheltered by hip roof; roof is supported by two wooden posts; simple wooden railings; accessible by three wooden steps; secondary porch at rear is sheltered by shed roof.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a front-gabled roof with a hip roof over the front porch and shed roof over the rear porch; exterior is wooden clapboard siding; attached carport and storage added to rear circa 2012.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒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 (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☐other methods (describe) _____

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

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 Frame Vernacular residence exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

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Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **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.

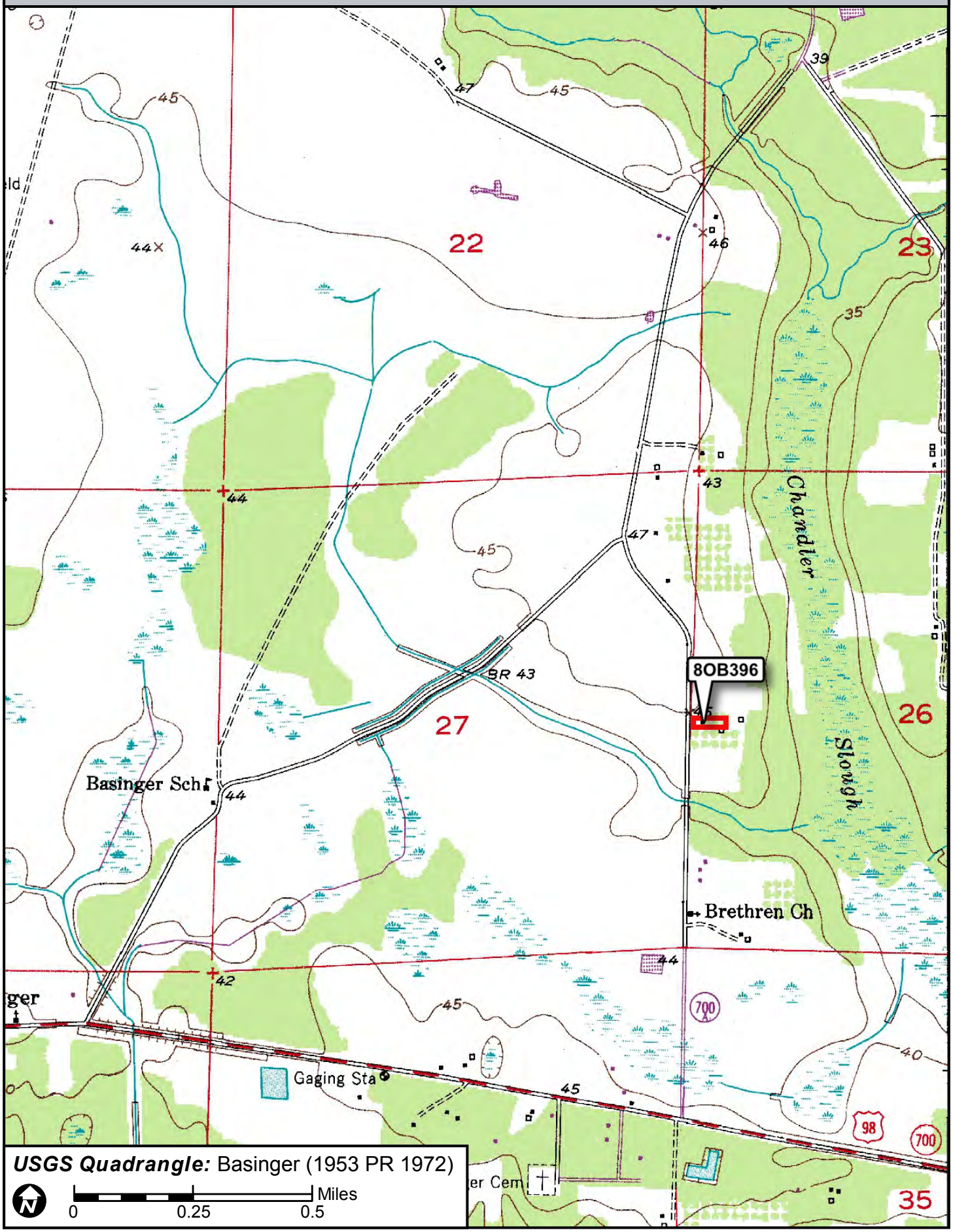
PHOTOGRAPH 8OB396



SKETCH MAP 8OB396



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8OB396**



USGS Quadrangle: Basinger (1953 PR 1972)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 OB00397
Field Date 12-14-2022
Form Date 12-29-2022
Recorder # _____

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) 17190 NW 176th Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	17190	NW	176th	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between NW 184th and US 98
USGS 7.5 Map Name BASINGER — USGS Date 1972 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Okeechobee — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Okeechobee
Township 35S — Range 33E — Section 27 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☒NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1-27-35-55-0A00-00003-0000 (36552) — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 490171 — Northing 3031215
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1950 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2022
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 _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular — Exterior Plan L-shaped — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Obscured.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Wraparound porch, chimney; Dutch gable at intersection of gables.

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

Three historic agricultural structures to N and S of house; one non-historic agricultural structure to NW of house.

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 OB00397

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Obscured; accessible through open porch.

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

Open porch wraps around west and south facades, other facades obscured; sheltered by main roof; porch roof supported by wooden posts.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a cross-gabled metal roof; wood siding on exterior; porch that wraps around at least two facades; and a brick chimney.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒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 (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☐other methods (describe) _____

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

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 Frame Vernacular residence exhibits a common style in Florida and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

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

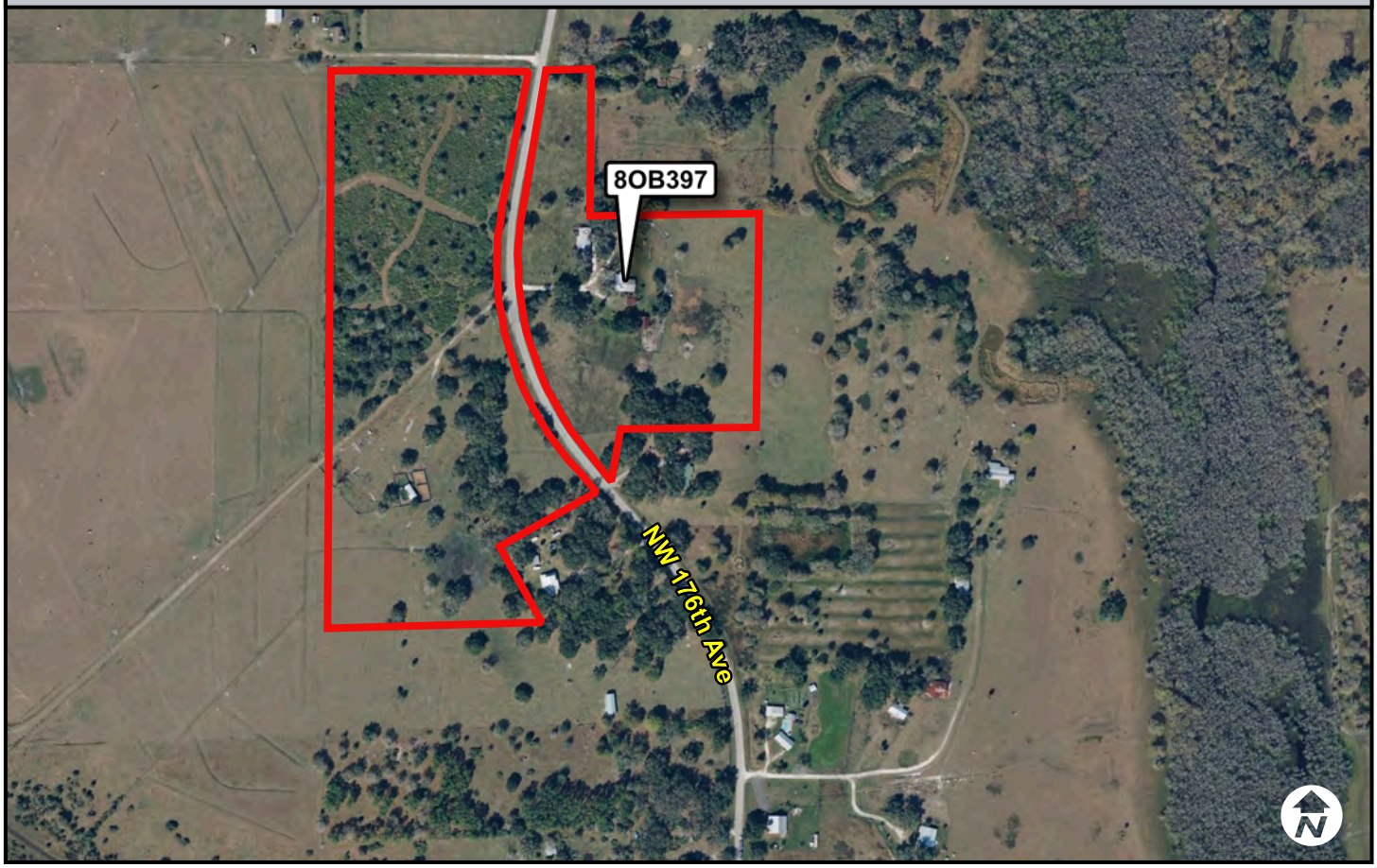
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

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.

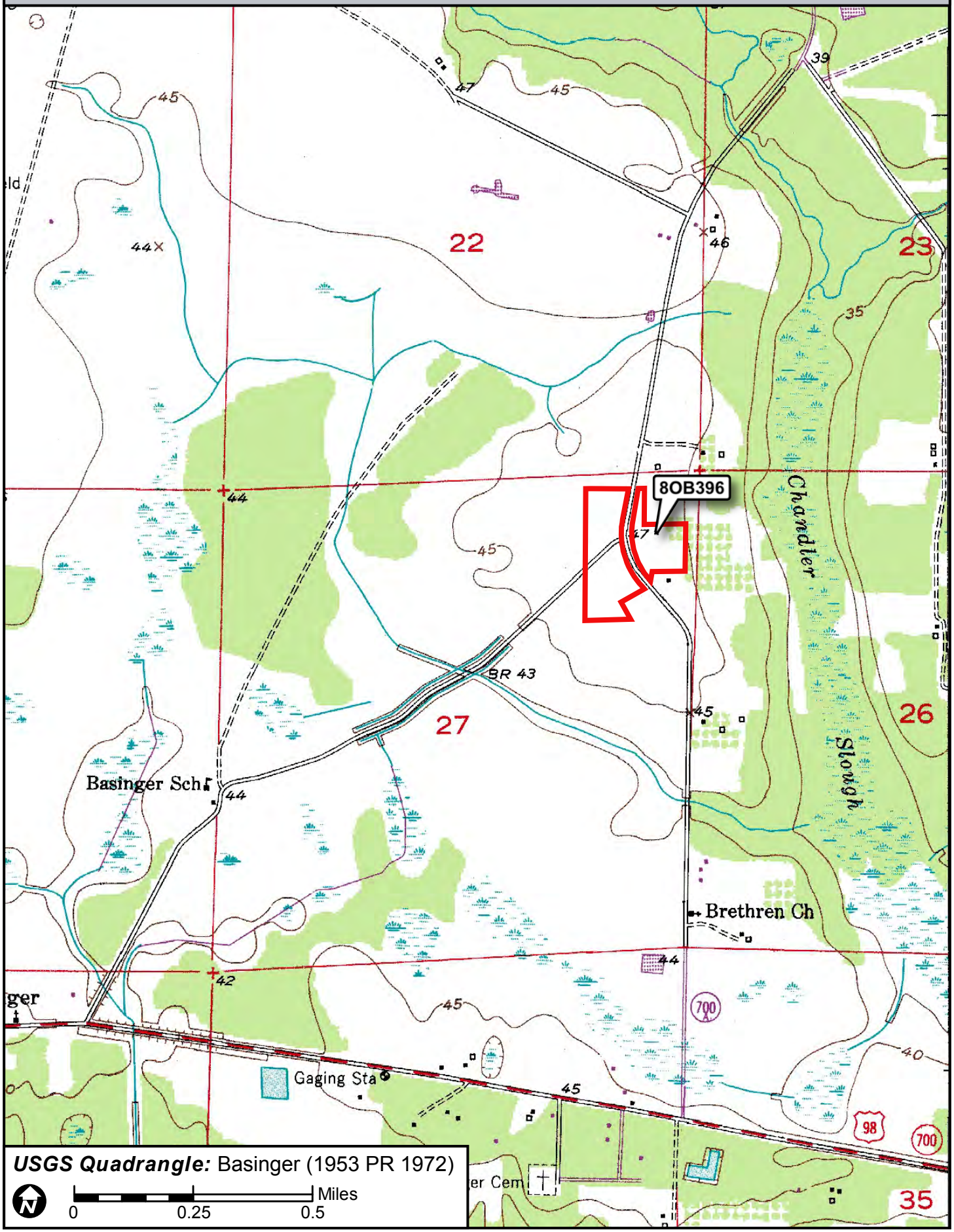
PHOTOGRAPH **8OB397**



SKETCH MAP **8OB397**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8OB397**



USGS Quadrangle: Basinger (1953 PR 1972)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 OB00398
Field Date 12-14-2022
Form Date 12-28-2022
Recorder # _____

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) 18355 NW 176th Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
18355	NW	176th	Avenue	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Near SW corner of NW 176th Ave and NW 184th Dr.
USGS 7.5 Map Name BASINGER — USGS Date 1972 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Okeechobee — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Okeechobee
Township 35S — Range 33E — Section 22 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☒NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1-22-35-33-0A00-00006-0000 (36476) — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 490622 — Northing 3032215
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1962 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2022
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 _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Awning; 1/1 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Cross-gabled, dual-pitched roof; partially-enclosed porch with ramp.

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

Non-historic 1992 corrugated metal shed to west of house.

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 OB00398

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located on main, southeast facade; accessible through screened porch.

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

Screened porch is located at center of main facade; sheltered by front-gabled roof; porch is enclosed on sides and lower wall with vinyl siding; accessible by wooden ramp.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a side-gabled roof, crossed by a front-gabled roof over the screened porch; vinyl siding clads the exterior; porch is accessed via wooden ramp.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒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 (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☐other methods (describe) _____

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

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 Frame Vernacular house exhibits a common style in Florida and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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

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Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
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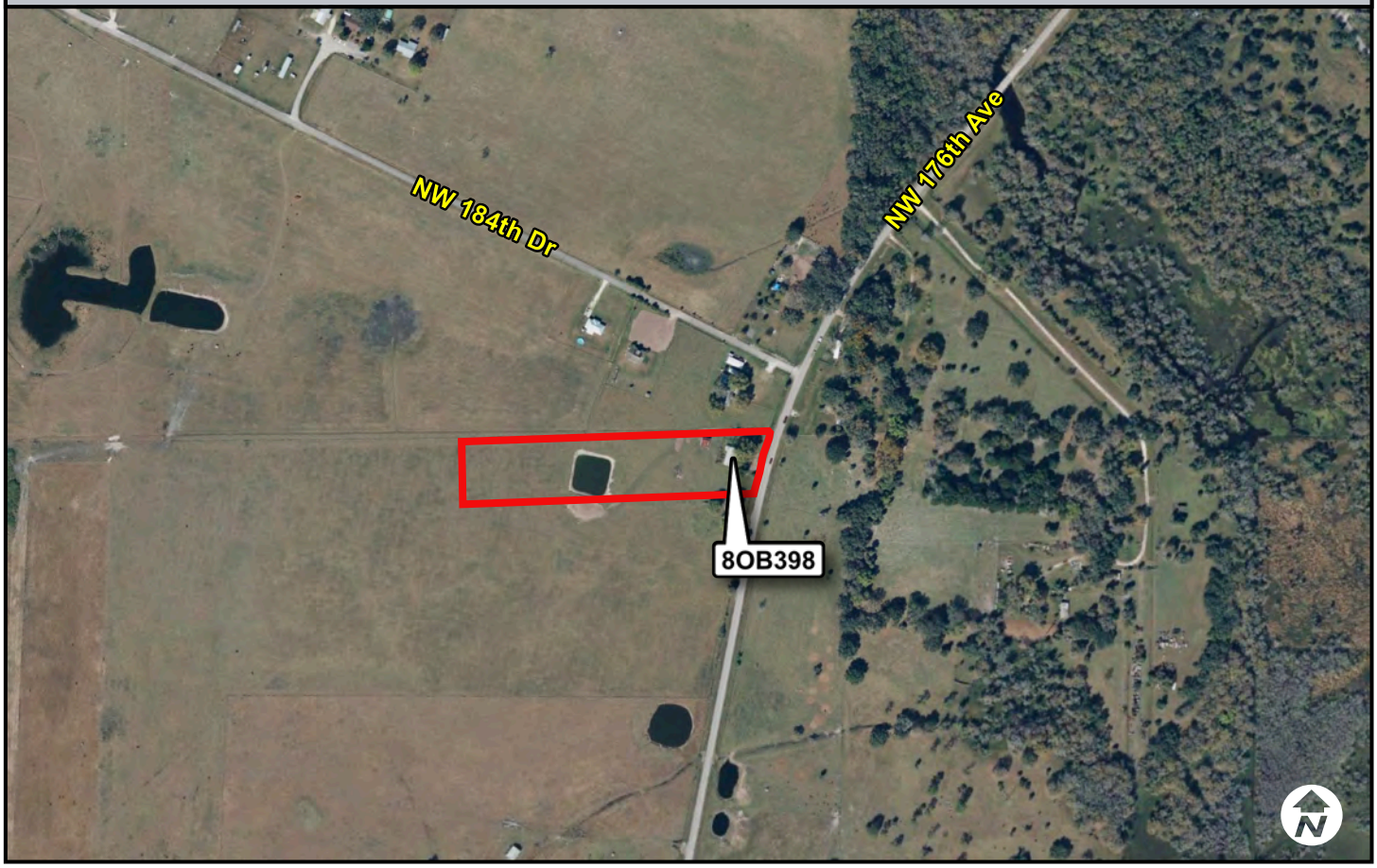
Required Attachments

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PHOTOGRAPH 8OB398



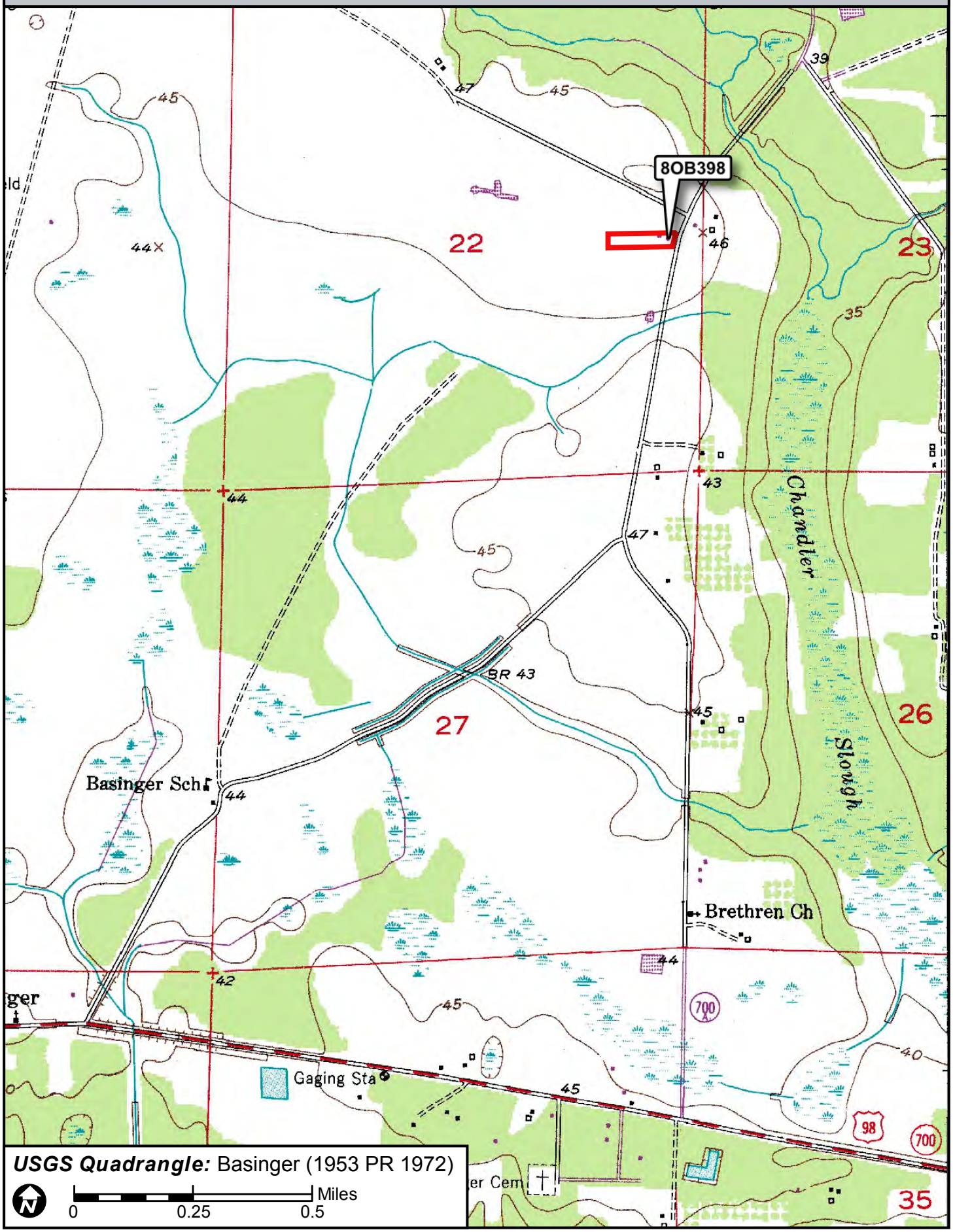
SKETCH MAP 8OB398



PHOTOGRAPH **8OB398**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8OB398**



USGS Quadrangle: Basinger (1953 PR 1972)

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 OB00399
Field Date 12-14-2022
Form Date 12-29-2022
Recorder # _____

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Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

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Survey Project Name FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
17900	N	98	Highway	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) North of intersection of US 98 and NW 177th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name BASINGER — USGS Date 1972 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Okeechobee — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Okeechobee
Township 35S — Range 33E — Section 34 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☒NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1-34-35-33-0010-00040-0100 (10683) — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 498904 — Northing 3029302
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1960 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature Window replacement, unknown date.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

1/1 SHS vinyl; others obscured by accordion shutters; fanlight in door.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Carport; accordion shutters.

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

Three non-historic metal shed outbuildings, one to the W, one at NE corner of house, and one to NE of house.

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 OB00399

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)

Located at center on building's main, south facade; panel door with fanlight.

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

No porch; doorway is sheltered by roof overhang; carport is located under main roof, roof is supported by three wooden posts.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a side-gabled roof; stucco exterior; carport under main roof form; at least one window has been replaced, others are obscured by accordion shutters.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒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 (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☐other methods (describe) _____
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

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 Masonry Vernacular residence exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **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.

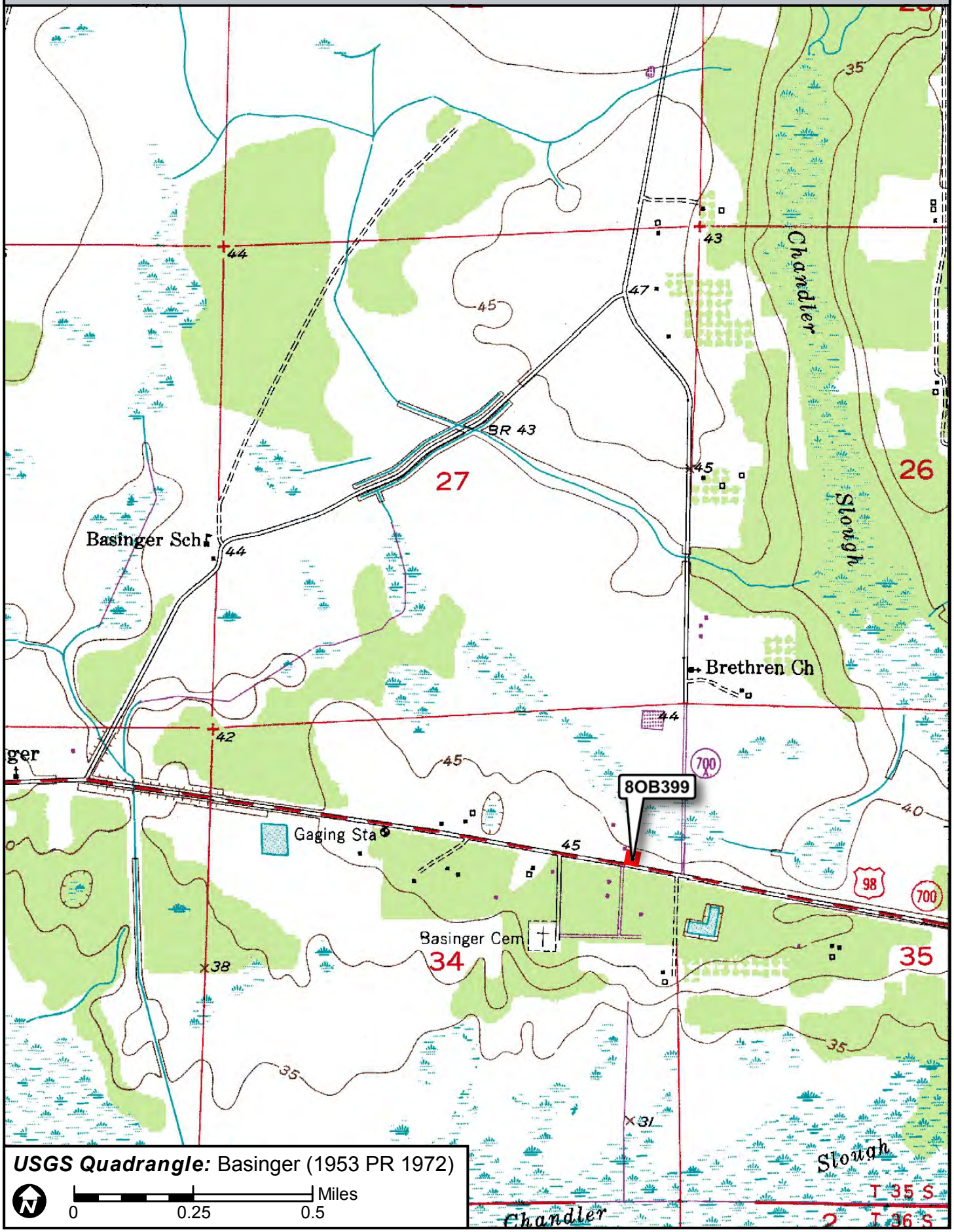
PHOTOGRAPH 8OB399



SKETCH MAP 8OB399



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8OB399**



USGS Quadrangle: Basinger (1953 PR 1972)

Miles
0 0.25 0.5

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 OB00400
Field Date 12-14-2022
Form Date 12-29-2022
Recorder # _____

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) 18155 Highway 98 North — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
18155	N	98	Highway	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) At SW corner of US 98 and NW 178th St
USGS 7.5 Map Name BASINGER — USGS Date 1972 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Okeechobee — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Okeechobee
Township 35S — Range 33E — Section 34 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☒NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1-34-35-33-0A00-00005-0000 (10708) — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 4 9 8 6 6 8 — Northing 3 0 2 9 2 2 3
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1960 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2022
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 2019 screened porch; 2003 other addns.
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Obscured.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

False gable with vent; enclosed porch; east and west additions; accordion shutters; vinyl skirting.

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

Four shed outbuildings, one of which may be historic according to aerials.

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 OB00400

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Unspecified 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located right of center on building's main facade; accessible through open entry porch.

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

Open porch is sheltered by extension of main side-gabled roof; roof ridge is supported by two square columns; former porch has been enclosed; side screened porch was added in 2019.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a side-gabled roof, crossed by a false gable in the front with shed roofs on side additions; exterior is wood siding with vinyl skirting; accordion shutters obscure windows.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒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 (CRAS)	☒historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☐other methods (describe) _____

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

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 Frame Vernacular residence exhibits a common style in Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**

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

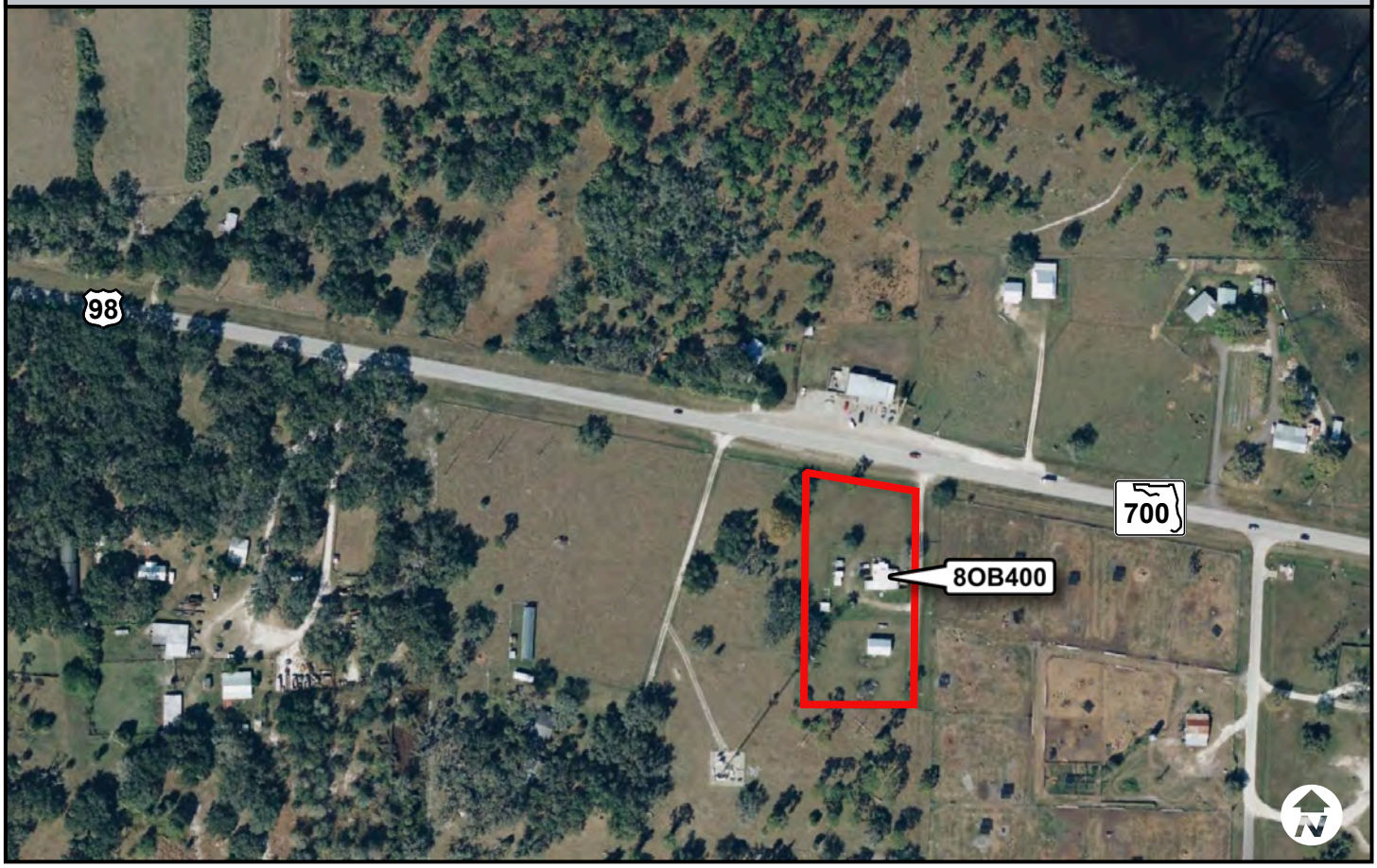
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

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.

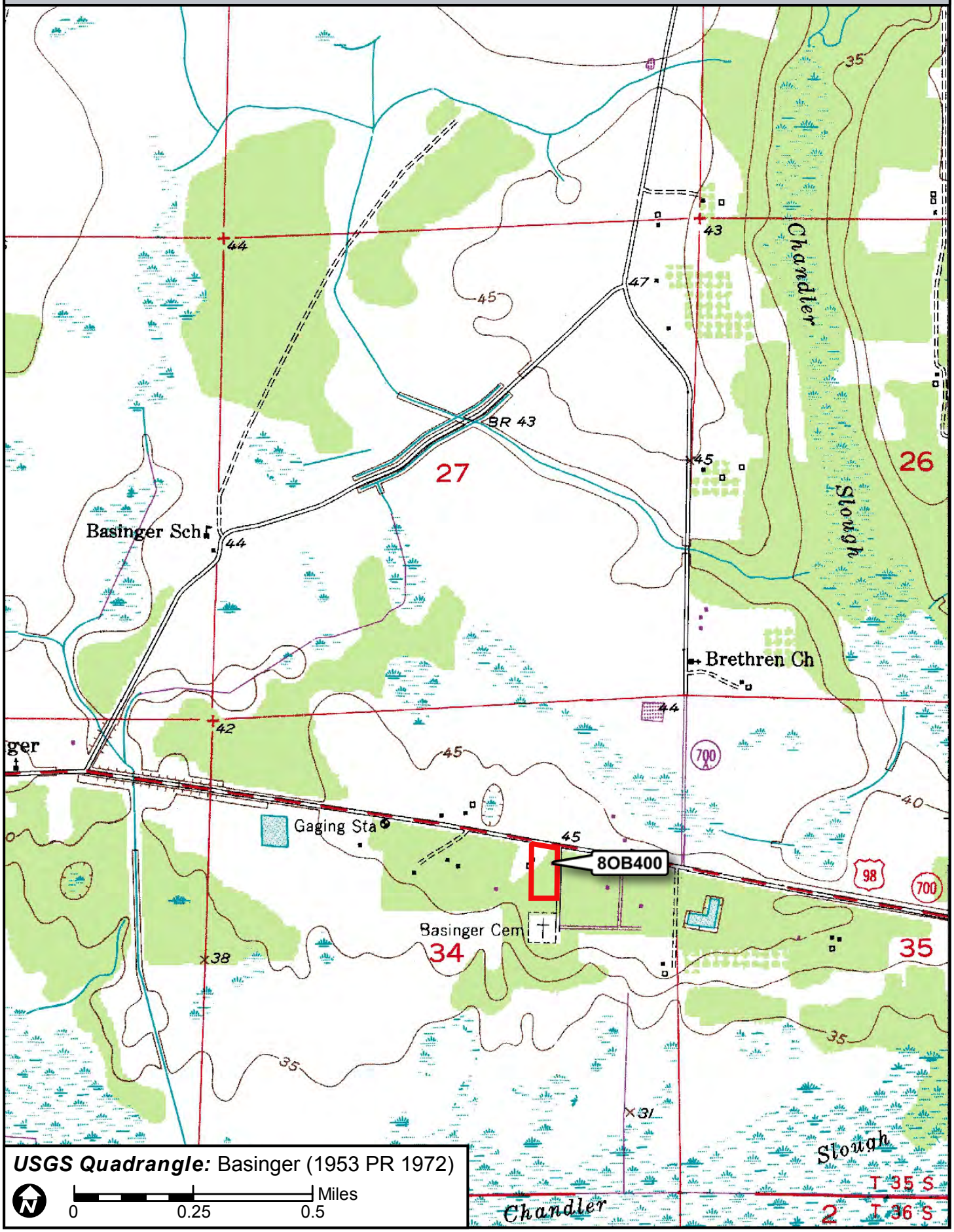
PHOTOGRAPH 8OB400



SKETCH MAP 8OB400



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8OB400**



USGS Quadrangle: Basinger (1953 PR 1972)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 OB00401
Field Date 12-14-2022
Form Date 12-29-2022
Recorder # _____

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) 18795 US Highway 98 North — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line — 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	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
18795	N	98	Highway	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between NW 178th St and NW 203rd Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name BASINGER — USGS Date 1972 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Okeechobee — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Okeechobee
Township 35S — Range 33E — Section 34 — ¼ section: ☒NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1-34-35-33-0A00-00010-0000 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 4 9 8 0 3 2 — Northing 3 0 2 9 3 1 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1960 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2022
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 _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular — Exterior Plan Irregular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Obscured.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Obscured.

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

Non-historic outbuilding to the east.

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _____ Init._____ KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 OB00401

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Obscured.

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

Obscured.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house is mostly obscured from right-of-way by vegetation.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒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 (CRAS)	☐historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☐other methods (describe) _____
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

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 Frame Vernacular residence exhibits a common style in Florida and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered National Register-ineligible.

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 Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

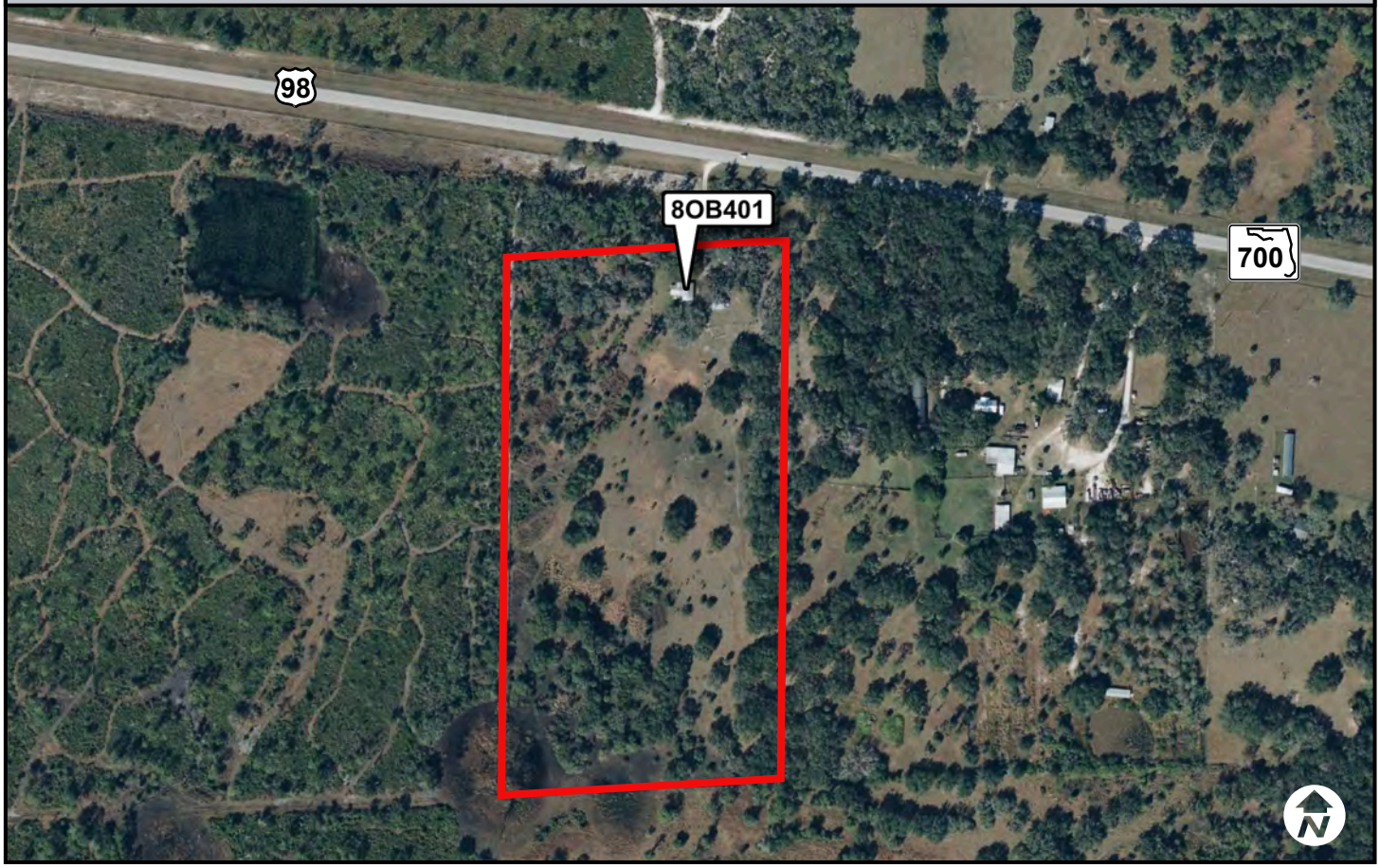
Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **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.

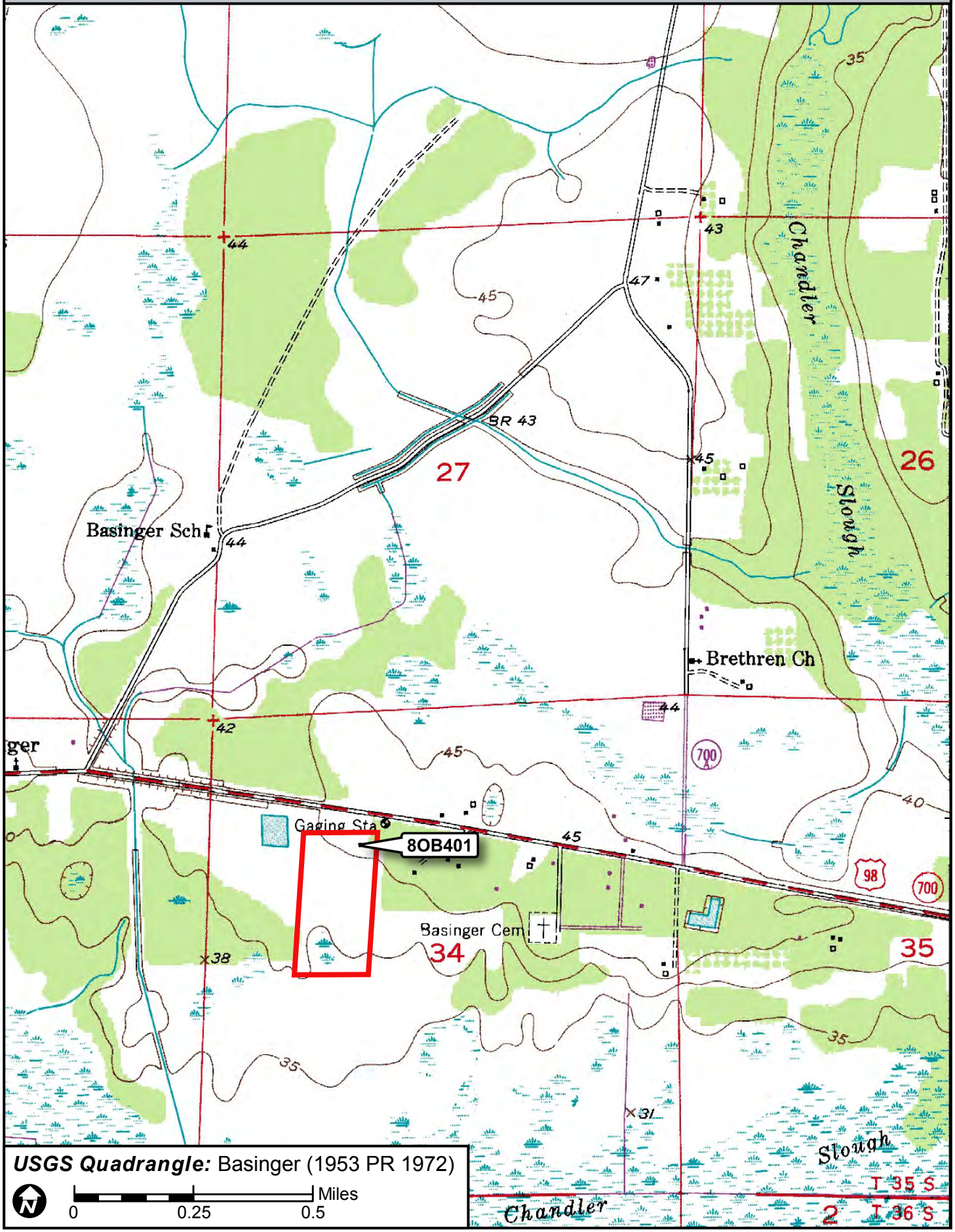
PHOTOGRAPH 8OB401



SKETCH MAP 8OB401



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8OB401**



USGS Quadrangle: Basinger (1953 PR 1972)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

APPENDIX G:

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 FPL Sweatt-Basinger Transmission Line

Report Title (exactly as on title page)
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Segment 1: Sweatt-Basinger of the Sweatt-Whidden 230 kV Transmission Line

Report Authors (as on title page) 1. Janus Research 3. _____ 2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Year 2023 **Number of Pages in Report** (do not include site forms) 46

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

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Pepe, James P., Streelman, Amy Groover

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Janus Research City Tampa

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

1. Florida Power & Light 3. Sweatt 5. _____ 7. _____
2. Transmission Line 4. Basinger 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name Florida Power & Light Company Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail 700 Universe Blvd., Juno Beach, Florida 33408

Recorder of Log Sheet Janus Research **Date Log Sheet Completed** 1-20-2023

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. Okeechobee 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

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

1. Name TAYLOR CREEK NE Year 1971
2. Name TAYLOR CREEK NW Year 1972
3. Name BASINGER Year 1972
4. Name _____ Year _____
5. Name _____ Year _____
6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 12-5-2022 End 12-21-2022 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares 257.00 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) **Width:** _____ meters 100 feet **Length:** _____ kilometers 21.25 miles

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R.A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440, Fax 850.245.6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

65 shovel tests in high, moderate, and low probability zones; pedestrian survey

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

☐Florida Archives (Gray Building)	☐library research- *local public*	☐local property or tax records	☐other historic maps	☐LIDAR
☐Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)	☐library-special collection	☐newspaper files	☒soils maps or data	☐other remote sensing
☒Site File property search	☒Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)	☐literature search	☐windshield survey	
☒Site File survey search	☐local informant(s)	☐Sanborn Insurance maps	☒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, **un**controlled	☐water screen	☐soil resistivity	☐other remote sensing
☒shovel test-1/4"screen	☐posthole tests	☐magnetometer	☒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	☐windshield survey	☐occupant interview	☐tax records
☐interior documentation	☒local property records	☐occupation permits	☐unknown

☒other (describe): visual inspection of APE

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒Yes ☐No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 0 **Count of Newly Recorded Resources** 9

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

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

OB393-OB401

Site Forms Used: ☐Site File Paper Forms ☒Site File PDF Forms

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

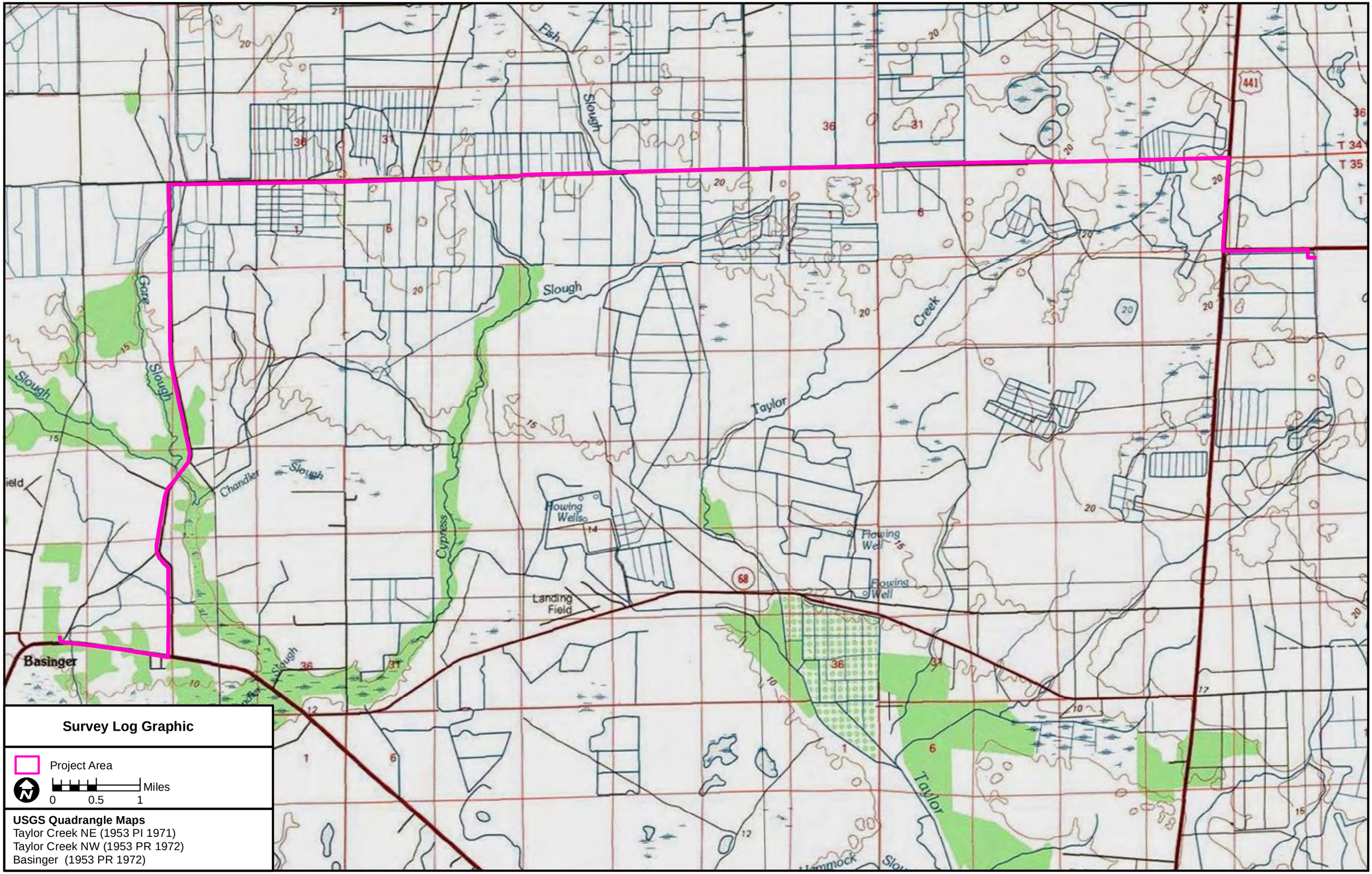
SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY

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 Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R.A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440, Fax 850.245.6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com


Survey Log Graphic
Project Area
Miles
0
0.5
1
USGS Quadrangle Maps
Taylor Creek NE (1953 PI 1971)
Taylor Creek NW (1953 PR 1972)
Basinger (1953 PR 1972)
Fish Slough
Slough
Gore Slough
Slough
Chandler Slough
Cypress
Flowing Wells
Flowing Well
Flowing Well
Landing Field
Basinger
Creek
Taylor
Taylor
441
58
T 34
T 35