April 8, 2024

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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 2: Basinger-Waterway Post Certification Submittal

Dear Ms. Mulkey,

Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) respectfully submits the enclosed Post Certification submittal for Segment 2 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 Basinger Substation and terminates at the Waterway 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
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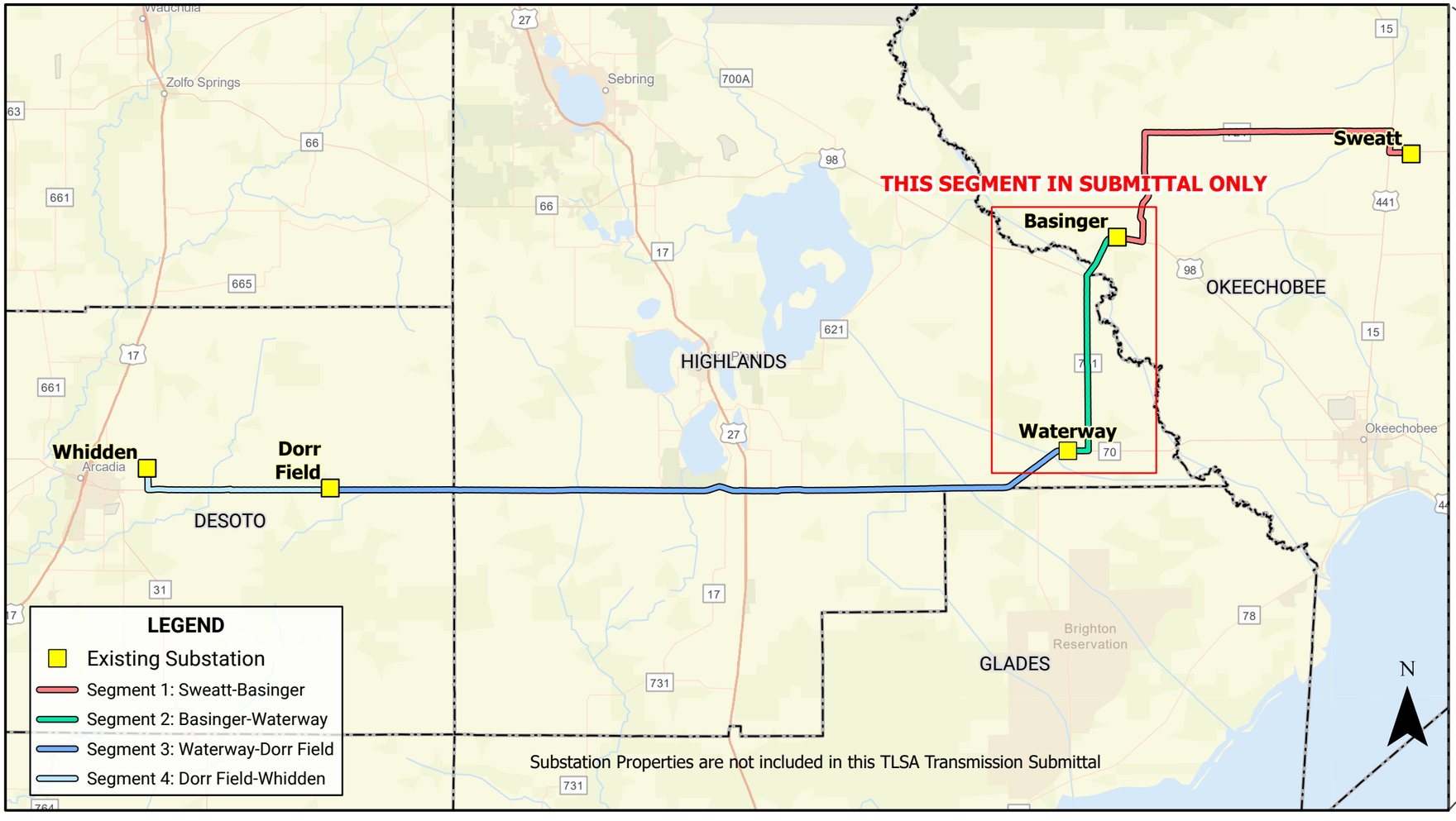
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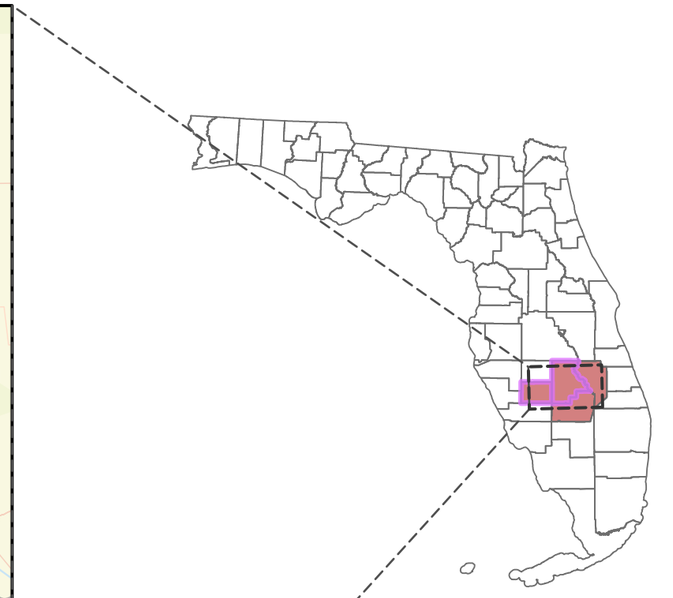
Enclosures:
Distribution List
Sweatt-Whidden 230 kV Transmission Line Segment Map
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Segment 2: Basinger-Waterway

FPL Sweatt-Whidden TLSA (TA22-19) Distribution List
Segment 2: Basinger-Waterway

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SWEATT TO WHIDDEN 230KV TRANSMISSION LINE - TA22-19
SEGMENT MAP
SEGMENT 2: BASINGER - WATERWAY





PROJECT LOCATION

GLADES COUNTY
OKEECHOBEE COUNTY
DESOTO COUNTY
HIGHLANDS COUNTY

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

NOT TO SCALE
DATE: 9/5/2023

SEGMENT 2: BASINGER - WATERWAY
COVER SHEET

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF SEGMENT 2:

BASINGER-WATERWAY OF THE FPL SWEATT-WHIDDEN

230 KV TRANSMISSION LINE

OKEECHOBEE AND HIGHLANDS COUNTIES

Prepared for:

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

Prepared by:

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1107 North Ward Street
Tampa, Florida 33607

October 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS i
LIST OF APPENDICES ii
LIST OF FIGURES ii
LIST OF TABLES iii
INTRODUCTION 1
Project Description 1
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT 4
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING 5
Paleoenvironment and Macro-Vegetational Change 5
Regional Environment 8
Physical Environment of the Project Area 8
PRECONTACT OVERVIEW 11
Paleoindian Period (c. 14,550–11,700 cal yr BP) 11
Archaic Period (11,700–3,200 cal yr BP) 15
Formative Period (500 BC–AD 1513) 24
HISTORIC PERIOD OVERVIEW 28
European Contact and Colonial Period (ca. 1513–1821) 28
The Territorial and Statehood Period (1821–1860) 28
Florida Boom Period (1920–1930) 35
Depression and New Deal Period (1930–1940) 36
World War II and the Post War Period (1940–1950) 37
Modern Period (1950–Present) 38
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW 39
Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources 40
Previously Recorded Historic Resources 41
PROJECT RESEARCH DESIGN AND SITE LOCATION MODEL 42
METHODS 43
Archaeological Field Methods 43
Historic Resources Survey Methods 43
RESULTS 45
Archaeological Resources 45
Historic Resources 50
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 64
Unanticipated Finds 64
Curation 65
REFERENCES CITED 66

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Revocable Right of Entry /License Agreement
Appendix B: Project APE and Identified Historic Resources
Appendix C: Project Area on Historic Plat Maps
Appendix D: Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs
Appendix E: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Probability Zones, and Soil Drainage
Appendix F: Shovel Tests and Field Conditions
Appendix G: FMSF Forms
Appendix H: Survey Log

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: General Location of the Project Segment..... 3
Figure 2: 1944 Aerial Photo of the Kissimmee Circle (8OB31) 10
Figure 3: Okeechobee Cultural Region..... 26
Figure 4: Eastern End of the Project Area along US 98, facing West 45
Figure 5: Project Area in Vicinity of 8OB31 Southwest of Shovel Test 48, facing Southwest..... 46
Figure 6: Project Area South of Kissimmee River, facing Northeast..... 46
Figure 7: Project Area along CR 721 South of Wheeler Road, facing South..... 47
Figure 8: Near Western End of the Project Area, facing West..... 47
Figure 9: Shovel Test 13, facing East 48
Figure 10: Shovel Test 28, facing North..... 48
Figure 11: Shovel Test 35, facing North..... 49
Figure 12: Shovel Test 45, facing North..... 49
Figure 13: Pearce-Lockett Estate Cemetery (8HG875), c. 1889, Determined National Register-Eligible, facing South..... 51
Figure 14: 103 Loop Drive Residence 1 (8HG1642), c. 1965, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing Southeast..... 53
Figure 15: 4600 CR 721 Residence 1 (8HG1643), c. 1965, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing East 54
Figure 16: 4600 CR 721 Residence 2 (8HG1644), c. 1965, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing East 55
Figure 17: 103 Loop Drive Residence 2 (8HG1647), c. 1965, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing East 56
Figure 18: 103 Loop Drive Residence 3 (8HG1648), c. 1965, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing North..... 57
Figure 19: 103 Loop Drive Residence 4 (8HG1649), c. 1965, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing Northeast..... 58
Figure 20: 20110 Highway 98 N (8OB409), c. 1965, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing North..... 59
Figure 21: 20184 Highway 98 N Residence 1 (8OB410), c. 1940, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing Northeast..... 60
Figure 22: 20184 Highway 98 N Residence 2 (8OB411), c. 1970, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing North..... 61

Figure 23: 20238 Highway 98 N (8OB412), c. 1958, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing Northwest 62
Figure 24: 15096 NW 203rd Avenue (8OB413), c. 1960, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing East 63

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Characteristics of Detailed Soil Types within the Project Area 9
Table 2. Chronology of Belle Glade Culture 25
Table 3. Land Apportionment in the Project Area as Recorded in the Tract Book Records .. 31
Table 4. Previous Surveys Conducted within the Project Area 40
Table 5. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Adjacent to the Archaeological APE ... 40
Table 6. Previously Recorded Historic Resources Identified Within the Historic Resources APE 41
Table 7. Historic Resources Identified Within the Historic Resources APE 50

INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), Janus Research conducted a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) of Segment 2: Basinger-Waterway of the FPL Sweatt-Whidden 230 kV Transmission Line in Okeechobee and Highlands Counties, Florida (Figure 1). The Basinger-Waterway segment is an approximately 12.25-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 March 2023-August 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. A Revocable Right of Entry/License Agreement was entered into between the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and FPL for the lands adjacent to the Kissimmee River owned by SFWMD (Appendix A).

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 32 and 33 of Township 35 South, Range 33 East

- Sections 5, 7–8, 18–19, and 30–32 of Township 36 South, Range 33 East
- Sections 5–8, 17, 20, and 29–30 of Township 37 South, Range 33 East

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

- Basinger (1953 Photorevised [PR] 1972)
- Fort Basinger (1953 PR 1972)
- Brighton (1953 PR 1972)

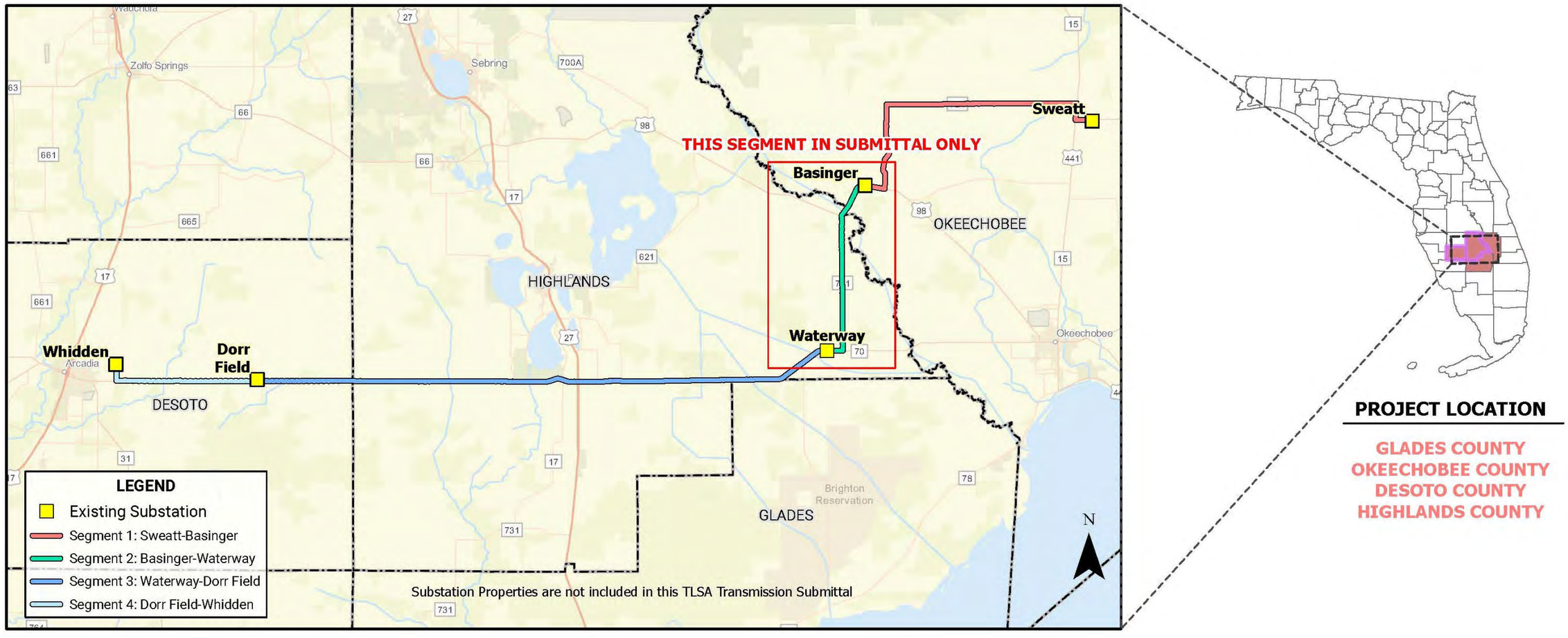


Figure 1: General Location of the Project Segment

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 B). The historic resources APE also consists of the footprint of the project corridor and a buffer of 100 meters (Appendix B). The improvements are transmission lines and thus do not affect the roadways, bridges, or railroads, as the improvements will cross overhead. Therefore, the historic roadways, bridges, and railroad 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)— Lakes Tulane and Annie are within the Lake Wales Ridge (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 and colleagues (2010) and Willard and colleagues (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 forests 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 the 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 ecosystems 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 the 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 physiographic region (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 major drainage basin is the Kissimmee River. The project area lies between Lake Okeechobee to the southeast and Lake Istokpoga to the west. 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). The closest outcrops of chert are near the Peace River to the northwest of the project area.

Physical Environment of the Project Area

A review of the General Land Office (GLO) historic plat maps (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 1859, 1870a-b; Appendix C) and surveyors' field notes (FDEP 1855, 1858, 1870c-d) was conducted to examine past environmental conditions within the vicinity of the project area. The northern end of the project area is described as pine in the surveyor's notes. Beginning about 1.5 miles north of the Kissimmee River the land is described as prairie. The area north and east of the Kissimmee River is labeled as "Impracticable Swamp" on the plat map (Appendix C: Map 2). Just south of the Kissimmee River the area is described as oak scrub in the surveyor's notes. South of the hammock and adjacent to the river, the land again becomes prairie. The remainder of the project area southward is described as prairie in the surveyor's notes.

The historic plat maps were also reviewed for evidence of early settlement. About a half mile south of the river the project area crosses an "Old Military Trail" (Appendix C: Map 2). "Fort Bassinger" is illustrated on the plat adjacent to the river about 3/4 of a mile east of the project area. The plat also includes an "Indian Old Field" in the hammock south of the river about 2/3 of a mile east of the project area.

Historic aerial photographs from 1944 were examined to obtain information regarding land use during the 20th century (University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2022; Appendix D). In 1944, there are cleared fields with scattered trees in the Basinger area. US 98 is visible on the aerial although it does not follow the current alignment in some areas such as just west of Basinger and north of the Kissimmee River. Scattered trees are common are the north end of the project area but become less frequent closer to the Kissimmee River.

North of the Kissimmee River part of an earthenwork circle (Kissimmee Circle, 8OB31) is visible on the 1944 aerial photo adjacent to one of the old river channels (Appendix D: Map 2; Figure 2). The old US 98 roadway, about 75 m (250 ft) east of the current location, bisected the earthenwork. South of the Kissimmee River some hammock vegetation was present but much of area had been cleared for agriculture. Structures associated with the Pearce Homestead are visible on the aerial photo.

South of the Kissimmee River, the 1944 aerials show CR 721within the project area down to SR 70, which is also located within the project area for most of the remainder of length of the corridor. The area south of the Kissimmee River is mostly unimproved prairie with scattered wetlands and few trees. Wetlands are more frequent as one goes south. A few roadways extend east or west from CR 721 and the Seaboard Railroad visible crossing the project area.

The soil surveys for Okeechobee and Highlands Counties (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA]:1989, 2003) were 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, drainageways, and low-lying areas. One area of better drained soil associated with knolls and ridges in the flatwoods is found on the south bank of the Kissimmee River. The drainage characteristics and environmental associations of the soils types within the project area are included in Table 1 and illustrated in Appendix E.

Table 1. Characteristics of Detailed Soil Types within the Project Area

Drainage Characteristics	Soil Type	Environmental Association
Moderately well drained	Pomello sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Elevated knolls and ridges in flatwoods.
Poorly drained	Basinger fine sand	Low flatwoods, sloughs, depressions, low flats, and poorly defined drainageways.
	Basinger fine sand, depressional	Wet depressions.
	Immokalee fine sand	Flatwoods.
	Myakka fine sand	Flatwoods.
	Valkaria fine sand	Low flatwoods, low flats, sloughs, depressions, and poorly defined drainageways.
Very poorly drained	Manatee, Floridana, and Tequesta soils, frequently flooded	Hardwood swamps and marshes in Kissimmee River basin.
	Placid fine sand, depressional	Depressional areas in flatwoods and along edges of swamps and marshes.

USDA 1989:16–17, 19–24, 26–27, 39–40; USDA 2003:20, 22–23, 28–33



Figure 2: 1944 Aerial Photo of the Kissimmee Circle (8OB31)

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 (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987, Hemmings 1999, Halligan 2012, McFadden et al 2012, Hemmings et al 2014, Anderson et al 2015, Marrinan and Peres 2019). 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 (Rink et al. 2012, Dunbar 2016:118). 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 (Milanich 1994:38–41, Dunbar 2002, Dunbar 2006). 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 (Ruppe 1980, Goodyear and Warren 1972, Goodyear et al. 1980, Dunbar 1988, Dunbar et al. 1988, Thulman 2019a, Faught 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 (Dunbar 2016:46, Anderson et al. 2015:15, 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, Dunbar 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 which 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 (Dunbar 2016, Anderson et al. 2015). 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 2019a).

Several models regarding the locations of Paleoindian sites hinge on the importance of access to freshwater, 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 (Neill 1964, Waller and Dunbar 1977, Dunbar and Waller 1983, Daniel 1985:264, Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:169). 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 (2019a) agrees that these models do not necessarily conflict and can be used to predict site locations or understand use of the paleo-landscape.

Researchers have also previously noted the association of site locations with accessible chert quarries for making stone tools (Goodyear 1979, Goodyear et al. 1983, Dunbar and Waller 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 the 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 the 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 was 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 (Thulman 2007, Thulman 2012, Dunbar 2016). 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 (Thulman 2007, Dunbar 2016). 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 has 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 and Beach 1980:114–118, and Purdy 1981). Bifacial and "hump-backed" unifacial scrapers, blade tools, and retouched flakes, including spokeshaves, have been found at these sites (Purdy 1981; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:62–81, 86–87). However, some tools are little more than flakes or blades that were struck from cores, used, and 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 2015:185-186; 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, the Early Paleoindian, or Pre-Clovis subperiod dates to before approximately 13,250 cal yr BP, and may include the manufacturers of 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 (Goodwin et al. 2013:63-65, Carter and Dunbar 2006).

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 were 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 (Faught and Pevny 2019, Goodwin et al. 2013, Carter and Dunbar 2006).

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 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, Thulman 2019a:19, Faught and Pevny 2019:83, Moore and Schmidt 2009:68). 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 period was characterized by drought and water tables lower than in 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 (Neill 1964, Janus Research 1999a:58–61, Anderson and Sassaman 2012, Faught and Pevny 2019, Halligan

and Farr 2022). 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 Waggoner 2012, Faught and Pevny 2019, 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, Watts 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 (Watts and Hansen 1988:310, Milanich 1994:75–84). 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, albeit not yet at modern 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). Shellfishing, and in many cases intensive shellfishing of snails, mussels, oysters, conchs, clams, and other freshwater and coastal species, occurred across Florida. Shellfishing 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, and Putnam points, often generically referred to as Florida Archaic Stemmed (FAS) points (Bullen 1968, Bullen 1975, Milanich 1994, Austin 2006). 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 (Purdy 1981, Clausen et al. 1975). 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, Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987, Purdy 1971, Purdy 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 then 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 (Sipe and Hendrix 2005, Sipe and Hendrix 2007, Russo and Quitmyer 2008, Randall 2015).

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 (Randall 2015, Anderson and Sassaman 2012).

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 (Russo and Heide 2002, Saunders and Russo 2011, Sassaman 2008, Gilmore 2016, Saunders and Wrenn 2014).

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 (Warren 1964, Warren 1970, Warren and Bullen 1965, Goodyear and Warren 1972, Goodyear et al. 1980). 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; Chance 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 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 (White 2003, Austin et al. 2014, Mikell 2017).

By the Late Archaic, a dugout canoe making industry was well established and widespread throughout 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, 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 (Milanich 1994:87, Anderson and Sassaman 2012).

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 (Sassaman 2004, Gilmore 2016). 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 (Gilmore 2016, Cordell 2004, Division of Archives, History, and Records Management 1970, Cockrell 1970, Widmer 1974, McMichael 1982, Russo 1991, Saunders and Wrenn 2014).

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 3). 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 is thought to have begun around 500 BC. This archaeological culture is marked by an adaptation to the surrounding savannahs and hammocks. The developmental sequence of the Belle Glade culture in southern 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 established by Sears (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.

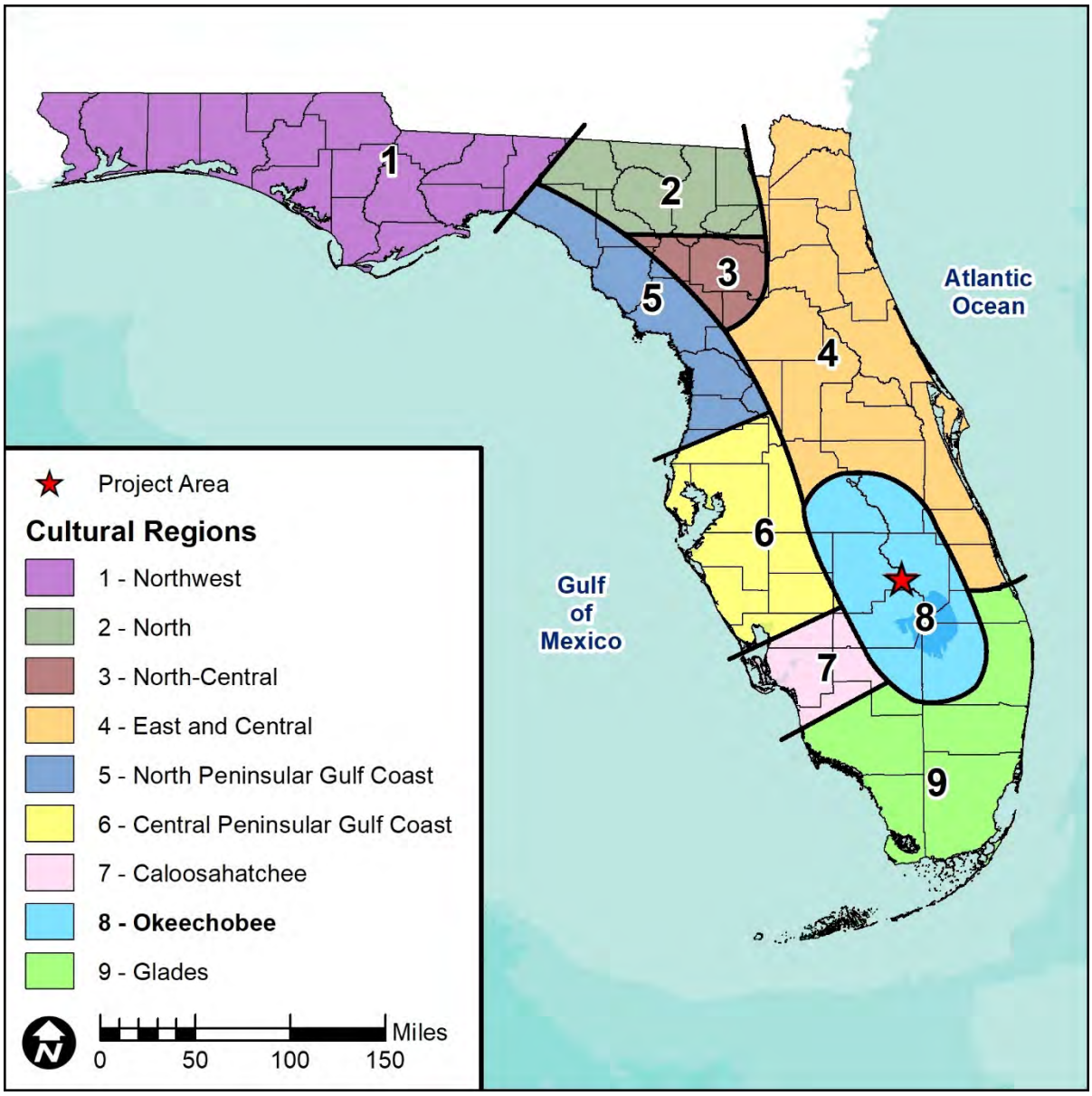


Figure 3: Okeechobee Cultural Region

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 from the area include shark teeth, lithic artifacts, and shell and stone plummets. (Janus Research 2008a).

HISTORIC PERIOD OVERVIEW

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 corridor 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.

European Contact and Colonial Period (ca. 1513–1821)

One of the first European explorers to Florida was Juan Ponce de León, whose voyage of 1513 took him along the eastern coast of the peninsula (Tebeau 1971:21). Other Spanish explorers followed Juan Ponce de León, and over the next 50 years the Spanish government and private individuals financed expeditions hoping to establish a colony in "La Florida." In 1565, King Philip II of Spain licensed Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to establish a settlement in St. Augustine, Florida (Gannon 1965:29).

During this early historic period, Fontenada (1945) states that Carlos, the leader of the Calusa, headed over fifty towns located on the west coast, in the interior around Lake Okeechobee, and on the Florida Keys where there were two towns under his control. The interior around Lake Okeechobee was a tribe the Spanish called the Mayaimi, whose land was situated between that of the Calusa and the Tequesta (Goggin and Sturtevant 1964). The Mayaimi territory includes the Fort Center site, a large mound complex representing a major center of habitation and commerce for the region. There are no in-depth historical accounts of the Mayaimi, although there is mention of interaction between them and the Calusa (Federal Writers Project 1984).

By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Native American population of South Florida had declined considerably, as a result of disease, slave raids, intertribal warfare, and attacks from a new group of Native Americans, the Seminoles. The Seminoles, descendants of Creek Indians, moved into Florida during the early eighteenth century to escape the political and population pressures of the expanding American colonies to the north (Wright 1986:218).

The Seminoles had become the dominant Native American group in the state by the end of the eighteenth century. Groups of fugitives African-American slaves had settled among the Seminoles by the early nineteenth century (Brown 1991:5–19). Armed conflict with pioneers, homesteaders, and eventually the United States Army resulted in the removal of most of the Seminoles from Florida. This action forced the withdrawal of the remaining Seminole population to the harsh environment of the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp by the late nineteenth century.

The Territorial and Statehood Period (1821–1860)

In 1821, after several years of negotiations with Spain, the United States acquired Florida as a territory. The population of the territory at that time was still centered in the northern areas around Pensacola, St. Augustine, and Tallahassee. As more European American settlers moved into the region, conflicts arose with the Seminole people over available land. Pressure was

brought to bear upon the government to remove the Seminoles from north Florida and relocate them farther south.

The Treaty of Moultrie Creek (1823) restricted the Seminole/Mickasuky people to approximately four million acres of land in the middle of the state, running south from Micanopy to just north of the Peace River (Mahon 1967: Rear foldout map). The Seminoles/Mickasuky did not approve of this treaty because they were reluctant to move from their established homes to an area that they felt could not be cultivated. Other treaties soon followed such as Payne's Landing (1832) and Fort Gibson (1833), which called for Seminole/Mickasuky immigration to the western territories (Mahon 1967:75–76, 82–83). These treaties fostered Seminole resentment of settlers that would culminate in the Second Seminole War in 1835.

During the Second Seminole war, Colonel Zachary Taylor first encountered the Okeechobee region (Valentine and Williamson 1993:11-12). The Second Seminole War was the result of a dispute over the Treaty of Payne's Landing. The treaty stipulated that the Seminole Indians were required to give up their lands and move west to merge with the Creek Indians. Certain tribal leaders were pressured into signing the treaty; however, all of the Seminole Indians were not represented (Hudson 1976:466). The Seminoles, therefore, deemed the treaty fraudulent. The purpose of Taylor's journey was to find Sam Jones, who had rallied nearly half of the Indian Nation (Masson et al. 1987). With a force of 1,100 men, he left Fort Brooke in Tampa in December of 1837. The Battle of Okeechobee was fought on Christmas day (Valentine and Williamson 1993:11-12). The battle was a success for Taylor although he had a heavy casualty count (Masson et al. 1987).

To encourage settlement in the middle portion of the territory, the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 offered settlers 160 acres of land at no cost, provided they built a house, cleared five acres, planted crops, and resided on the land for five years. Any head of a family or single man over 18 years of age and able to bear arms, was eligible to receive a homestead. This act, plus the end of the Second Seminole War, created a small wave of immigration by Anglo-American pioneers to central Florida. Most of these immigrants were Anglo-American farmers and cattle ranchers, or "crackers," from the southeastern United States (Gaby 1993).

Civil War and Post War Period (1860–1898)

During the Civil War, Florida did not have much daily contact with military activity; however, supplies and soldiers were provided to the Confederate Army from the area. Throughout the Civil War, Okeechobee County remained unsettled. It was not until the end of the war, and into the Reconstruction era, that white settlers began to come into the Okeechobee region. The first white settlers to live near Okeechobee were two brothers, Arthur and Thomas Daughtery. They settled on the west banks of the Kissimmee River, near Fort Basinger in present day Highlands County. They did not remain long and left the area in 1885 (Valentine and Williamson 1993:17).

In 1870, John, Streaty, and Henry Parker settled the east side of the Kissimmee River. They arrived in the area with the intention of herding cattle. The brothers herded their cattle as far

east as the St. Johns River marsh. The region between these wet areas became the cradle of the new cattle industry, which would flourish for 130 years. As a result of the new cattle industry, the town of Basinger sprang up on the east side of the river. The settlement on the west side of the river continued to be called Fort Basinger. More families moved into the Basinger settlement around this time including the Addisons, Boneys, LaMartins, Laniers, Walkers, Pearces, Aldermans, Basses, Chandlers, Underhills, and Morgans. Most of these families are still involved in the cattle industry today (Valentine and Williamson 1993:21)

The first permanent settlers of Fort Basinger were John Mizell Pearce and his wife Martha Lanier Pearce (Hinder 1996: 43-46). They settled at the present Pearce Homestead site in 1875, from where their P-4 cattle business was run. John Pearce drove his 800 head cattle herd on the Cracker Trail, a route from Fort Basinger to Punta Rassa on Florida's west coast, to be shipped to Cuba or the northern states (Hinder 1996: 44-46). In 1880, John was deeded 157 acres through the Internal Improvement Fund, which included the abandoned Fort Basinger (Janus Research 1999b). In addition to his cattle business, John Pearce also operated a ferry, the Mary Belle, across the Kissimmee River and served as Deputy Sheriff for eastern DeSoto County. The house on the Pearce-Lockett Homestead was constructed in 1897 after the death of John Pearce, replacing an earlier log cabin (Janus Research 1999b).

At the end of Reconstruction, Fort Drum, located in the northeast area of Okeechobee, was settled. Several individuals are generally given credit for the establishment of this settlement. Henry L. Parker moved to Fort Drum with his wife, Ruth Ann Richards, in 1878. He established a post office/general store in a log house that he constructed. Most of his customers were Seminole Indians and he also sold merchandise to many new settlers in the area as well. During this same time, Henry Holmes moved to the Fort Drum area. He was very active in the cattle business, and was one of the leading cowmen of the area. Reverend Joel Swain was the other man to arrive in the Fort Drum area; he was the first preacher to enter the settlement. (Valentine and Williamson 1993:27-29).

Throughout the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s, there was a large influx of cattle and cattle families into the Basinger area. Peter and Louisiana Raulerson and their children resettled here in 1896. They moved southeast near the banks of Taylor Creek, a few miles north of Lake Okeechobee, where the family built a shelter. This was the first structure in the area of present day Okeechobee City (Valentine and Williamson 1993:36).

A year later, Clifford Clements, a hunter, established the first settlement down on Lake Okeechobee's shores. Clements built a palmetto shack in this location and eventually married Adeline, one of the Raulerson's daughters. Other settlers moved into the Taylor Creek area at the time. Like Clements, these were fellow commercial trappers and fisherman. Clements was able to gain title to his land and started a school and general store. He eventually named the settlement Utopia. Dr. George M. Hubbard from Connecticut served as the first schoolteacher. Throughout the years to come, more people would come to settle in the area, which today is known as Okeechobee City.

The tract book records for sections located within the project area indicate that settlement of the region began to take place during the 1880s. The following table includes the sections, property owners, and date of sale or deed for land homesteaded during this period (Table 3).

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

Township 35 South, Range 33 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
32	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West Railroad Co.	December 30, 1884
33	NE ¼ of NE ¼; SW ¼ of NE ¼; SE ¼ of NW ¼; W ½ of NW ¼; S ½ of Section	Atlantic & Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	December 15, 1884
	SE ¼ of NE ¼; NW ¼ of NE ¼	E. O. Morgan	December 8, 1883
	NE ¼ of NW ¼	James N. Hollingsworth	December 8, 1883
Township 36 South, Range 33 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
5	All Trac	Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West Railroad Co.	July 10, 1888
	All Unsurveyed	Disston Land Co.	March 21, 1895
7	Lots 1 and 2	William Alderman	October 8, 1880
	W ½ (less Lots 1 and 2); SE ¼ of SE ¼	Atlantic & Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	December 15, 1884
8	Lots 1 and 2	John M. Pearce	November 29, 1880
	S ½ of SW ¼	Atlantic & Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	December 27, 1884
18	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West Railroad Co.	December 30, 1884
19	All	Atlantic & Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	December 15, 1884
30	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West Railroad Co.	December 30, 1884
31	All	Atlantic & Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	December 15, 1884
32	Lot 2; E ½	Atlantic & Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	December 27, 1884
	W ½	Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West Railroad Co.	December 30, 1884
Township 37 South, Range 33 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
5	All	Atlantic & Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	December 15, 1884
6	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West Railroad	December 30, 1884

7	All	Atlantic & Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	December 15, 1884
8	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West Railroad Co.	December 30, 1884
17	All	Atlantic & Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	December 15, 1884
20	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West Railroad	December 30, 1884
29	All	Atlantic & Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	December 15, 1884
30	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, Key West Railroad	December 30, 1884

Hamilton Disston, son of a wealthy Philadelphia industrialist, contracted with the State of Florida in two large land deals: the Disston Drainage Contract and the Disston Land Purchase. The Drainage Contract was an agreement between Disston and the State in which Disston and his associates agreed to drain and reclaim all overflow lands south of present-day Orlando and east of the Peace River in exchange for one-half the acreage that could be reclaimed and made fit for cultivation.

The Disston Land Purchase was an agreement between Disston and the State in which Disston agreed to purchase Internal Improvement Fund Lands at $0.25 an acre to satisfy the indebtedness of the fund. A contract was signed on June 1, 1881 for the sale of 4,000,000 acres for the sum of $1 million, the estimated debt owed by the Improvement Fund. Disston was allowed to select tracts of land in lots of 10,000 acres, up to 3,500,000 acres. The remainder was to be selected in tracts of 640 acres (Davis 1938:206–207). Before he could fulfill his obligation, Disston sold half of this contract to a British concern, the Florida Land and Mortgage Company, headed by Sir Edward James Reed (Tischendorf 1954:123).

Disston changed Florida from a wilderness of swamps, heat, and mosquitoes into an area ripe for investment. This enabled Henry B. Plant to move forward with his plans to open the west coast of Florida with a railroad-steamship operation called the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway. Through the Plant Investment Company, he bought up defunct rail lines such as the Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf Railroad, Florida Transit and Peninsular Railroad, South Florida Railroad, and Florida Southern Railroad to establish his operation (Mann 1983:68; Harner 1973:18–23). In 1902, Henry Plant sold all of his Florida holdings to the Atlantic Coast Line, which would become the backbone of the southeast (Mann 1983:68).

During 1881 and 1882, channels were dug between the lake systems to the north and the Kissimmee River (Tebeau 1971:288). The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company was responsible for opening up Lake Okeechobee to the Gulf of Mexico by dredging a channel to the Caloosahatchee River. Disston and his associates received 1,652,711 acres of land under the Drainage Contract, although they probably never permanently drained more than 50,000 acres (Tebeau 1971:280). Drainage operations began and the Florida Land and Improvement Company and Kissimmee Land Company were formed to help fulfill the drainage contract (Hetherington 1980:6).

Private land claims between 1881 and 1883 were probably squatters acquiring the land on which they lived prior to the land transfers under the Disston Land Purchase contract. The flurry of land transfers recorded in the early 1880s was mainly the result of two factors: large influxes of people as a result of the railroads, and the widespread unpopularity of the Disston Land Purchase and Drainage Contracts (see Table 3).

The Disston Land Purchase and Disston Drainage Contract were not very well liked among many of Florida's residents. They resented the $0.25 per acre price Disston paid under the land contract, as they were required to pay $1.25 per acre under the terms of the Homestead Act of 1876. Claims also were made that Disston was receiving title to lands that were not swamplands or wetlands (Tebeau 1971:278). Many residents bought up the higher, better-drained parcels of land for speculation, knowing that the surrounding wetlands and flatwoods would be deeded to Disston under the Land Purchase contract. Many hoped that their more desirable land purchases would increase in value.

Spanish-American War Period/Turn-of-the-Century (1898–1916)

At the turn-of-the-century, Florida's history was marked by the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898. As Florida is the closest state to Cuba, American troops were stationed and deployed from the state's coastal cities. Harbors in Tampa, Pensacola, and Key West were improved as more ships were launched with troops and supplies. "The Splendid Little War" was short in duration, but evidence of the conflict remained in the form of improved harbors, expanded railroads, and military installations (Miller 1990).

In 1904, Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward initiated significant reforms in Florida's politics. Several of Broward's major issues included the Everglades drainage project, railroad regulation, and the construction of roads. During this time, railroads were constructed throughout the state and automobile use became more prevalent. Improved transportation in the state opened the lines to export Florida's agricultural and industrial products (Miller 1990). As various products such as fruits and vegetables were leaving the state, people were arriving in Florida. Some entered as new residents and others as tourists. Between 1900 and 1910, the state population increased from 528,542 residents to 752,619. At this time, St. Lucie and Palm Beach counties were established, indicative of the increasing numbers of people moving to the east coast of the state.

Rapid and widespread growth was the theme of this period in Florida history. Thousands of miles of railroad tracks were laid, including the Florida East Coast, Atlantic Coast Line, and Seaboard Air Line railroads. While agriculture, especially the citrus industry, had become the backbone of Florida's economy, manufacturing and industry began growing during the beginning of the century. Fertilizer production, boat building, and lumber and timber products were strong secondary industries (Weaver et al. 1996:3).

Because vegetable and fruit production was prevalent throughout the area during the turn-of-the-century, the arrival of the railroad significantly eased the burden of transporting the produce to northern markets. At this time, the region, which then included present-day Hardee, Highlands, Glades, Charlotte, and Desoto counties, produced one-tenth of the total value of

farm crops in the state of Florida (Plowden 1929:25). Area truck farms raised snap beans, peas, green peppers, cabbage, lettuce, watermelon, cucumbers, and eggplant.

In 1906, commercial fishing became a profitable industry for Okeechobee County. The commercial catfish industry was especially prosperous. The catfish industry's success is credited to Captain Tom Bass. His ship named *Success* was built by Harmon Raulerson. On its maiden voyage, the boat carried 6,000 pounds of catfish to Ft. Myers. This voyage established the Okeechobee Fish and Fur Company. By 1909, fishing camps littered the shores of Lake Okeechobee. At this time, orange cultivation had begun, and the produce needed to be shipped north. Commercial steamboats also got a boost in 1909, when Henry Hancock and Sam Gray built a 52-foot long boat named *Serena Victoria*. The boat was built in order to ship the oranges grown by Hancock (Valentine and Williamson 1993:37).

Okeechobee as a county had its first big development "boom" during the years of 1911 to 1919. Until the teens, Okeechobee County was inhabited by only a few pioneer settlers, due to its isolated location. The construction of Henry Flagler's Florida East Coast Railroad through the northern edge of Lake Okeechobee brought additional development. Flagler's Model Land Company laid out the plans of Okeechobee City, and plots were given out to various Christian churches in order to build places of worship in the city. Many new residents arrived via railroad between the period of 1911 and 1915. The Okeechobee Lumber Company Sawmill was operating in 1913, providing lumber for the construction of new homes throughout the area. The railroad changed the commercial fishing industry in the area, as it was no longer necessary to ship the fish via boat. They were now shipping four to seven boxcars of fish a week by rail (Valentine and Williamson 1993:41).

Okeechobee City was incorporated by the Florida Legislature on July 13, 1915, and the first city council meeting was held on the same day. Businesses were all booming at this point. Fishing, trapping, cattle ranching, turpentine, and lumber were the primary industries in the Okeechobee region. The first bridge over the Kissimmee River between Basinger and Fort Basinger was constructed in 1916 by William Sidney Pearce (Janus Research 1999b).

World War I and Aftermath Period (1917–1920)

The World War I and Aftermath period of Florida's history begins with the United States' entry into World War I in 1917. Wartime activity required the development of several training facilities in the state, and protecting the coastlines was a priority at this time. Although the conflict only lasted until November 1918, the economy was boosted greatly by the war. For example, the war brought industrialization to port cities such as Tampa and Jacksonville, where shipbuilding accelerated. These cities also functioned as supply depots and embarkation points. An indirect economic benefit of the war was an increase in agricultural production, as beef, vegetables, and cotton were in great demand (Miller 1990).

While Florida industrialization and agriculture flourished, immigration and housing development slowed during the war. Tourism increased as a result of the war in Europe, which forced Americans to vacation domestically. Tycoons such as Henry Flagler and Henry Plant were building the hotels and railroads for people desiring winter vacations in sunny Florida.

These magnates took an interest in the improvements and promotion of Florida in an effort to bring in more tourist dollars. The end of the war marked a slight increase in population, and Flagler and Okeechobee counties were created at this time.

The first boom in Okeechobee County slowed down by the year 1918. The local newspaper was reporting a "slump" in the economy; regardless, a large business community had developed over the previous three-year period. The cattle industry, in particular, thrived throughout the county. Around this time, some of the local young men left to serve in World War I. The citizens were involved in work to help the war effort. One of the most successful war efforts of Okeechobee was the Red Cross War Fund Campaign (Valentine and Williamson 1993:66-67).

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.

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).

Okeechobee County experienced the first blackout in January of 1942. 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).

John Pearce's son, William Sidney Pearce, assumed the P-4 brand and continued running the cattle business until his death in 1944. Upon her father's death, Edna Pearce Lockett, who had helped with the family business since 1934, became the owner of the P-4 brand, At this time, she became one of Florida's largest cattle owner and the largest woman rancher in the South (Hinder 1996: 51, n.a.n.d.). Under Edna's leadership, the P-4 brand grew to several thousand head and the Pearce Homestead grew to 50,000 acres of land (n.a.n.d., SNS 5/9/68. SNS 5/19/91).

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).

In addition to being a well-known cattle woman, Edna Pearce Lockett helped found the Highlands County Cattlement's Association with her sister, Pearl. From 1951-1956, Ms. Lockett was a state representative in the Florida House of Representatives (SNS 5/9/68, SNS 5/19/91). During her tenure, she sponsored bills to further women's rights, to improve access over the Kissimmee River, and to improve Florida's beef industry (Vickers 1985: 1293).

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).

One dairy farm located near the APE, Butler Oaks Dairy, was constructed in 1965. The dairy had been founded in Broward County in the 1930s by Ben Butler (Florida Dairy Farmers, n.d.). The rapid development of Broward County after World War II led to the relocation of the dairy to Highlands County in 1965. The dairy is currently approximately 1,500 acres with 2,000 cows. The farm has been recognized for its approaches to water conservation, and it participates in the South Florida Water Management District's Dairy Best Available Technologies (BAT) program.

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.

Nine previous cultural resource surveys were identified during a search of the FMSF within or intersecting with the project area (Table 4). Five of the surveys were for gas pipelines that intersect the APE (FMSF Survey Nos. 6297, 6332, 16476, 16532, and 16938). Two were reconnaissance surveys (FMSF Survey Nos. 13506 and 13998) where no subsurface testing was conducted near the current APE.

Two surveys are associated with the Pearce-Lockett Estate south of the Kissimmee River (Janus Research 1999b, FMSF Manuscript No. 5573; Kanaski 2011, FMSF Manuscript No. 19890). The *Pearce Homestead Preservation Plan* (Janus Research 1999b) included shovel testing primarily around the homestead area to identify any archaeological resources associated with the historic Pearce-Lockett occupation. Archaeological survey in other portions of the project area was limited to pedestrian survey. No subsurface testing was conducted within the current APE. One historic resource within the current historic resources APE was identified during the survey, the Pearce-Lockett Estate Cemetery (8HG875). The 2011 *Cultural Resource Assessment of Edna Pearce-Lockett Homestead* (FMSF Manuscript No. 19890) reassessed the historic resources but did not include any archaeological survey (Kanaski 2011) .

Table 4. Previous Surveys Conducted within the Project Area

FMSF Survey No.	Report Title	Author(s)	Publication Date
5573	Pearce Homestead, Historic Preservation Plan	Janus Research	1999
6297	Gulfstream Cultural Resources Supplemental Report 3	Janus Research	2001
6332	Gulfstream Natural Gas System Cultural Resources Supplemental Report 1	Janus Research	2000
13506	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of The Sunset Trails Tract Highlands County, Florida	Arbuthnot, Michael A., Brian S. Marks, and Jennifer L. F. Nash	2006
13998	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the B-4, Inc. Property, Highlands County, Florida	Arbuthnot, Michael A., Brian S. Marks, and Jennifer L. F. Nash	2007
16476	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Gas Transmission Company (FGT) Phase VIII Expansion Loop 10 and Extension: Station 27 to Arcadia Greenfield 3: Arcadia to Station 29	Janus Research and R. Christopher Goodwin Associates	2008
16532	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII First Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036	Barse, William, Sean Coughlin, and Emily E. Crowe	2009
16938	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII Second Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036 (Goodwin & Coughlin et al. 2010)	Coughlin, Sean, Emily E. Crow, and R. Christopher Goodwin	2010
19890	Cultural Resource Assessment of Edna Pearce-Lockett Homestead	Kanaski, Richard S.	2011

Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources

Two previously recorded sites were identified adjacent to the archaeological APE during a search of the FMSF (Table 5; Appendix E: Map 2). The Kissimmee Circle (8OB31), as mentioned previously, is visible on the 1944 aerial photograph (Figure 2). Comparison of the historic aerial with the modern aerial suggest that the western end of the earthenwork visible in the 1944 photo is within the archaeological APE. The Johnson site (8HG923) is a large precontact artifact scatter located to the east of US 98. Lithics, Belle Glade pottery, and sand-tempered plain pottery were recovered from the site (Janus Research 1999b).

Table 5. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Adjacent to the Archaeological APE

FMSF #	Site Name	Site Type	National Register Evaluation*
8HG923	Johnson	Belle Glade II Period artifact scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8OB31	Kissimmee Circle	Belle Glade Period earthenworks	Insufficient Information

[*] *As recorded in the FMSF, may require re-evaluation.*

Previously Recorded Historic Resources

Four previously recorded historic resources were identified within the historic resources APE during a search of the FMSF: the Pearce-Lockett Estate Cemetery (8HG875), US-98 (8HG1249/8OB366), US 98/Kissimmee River Bridge (8HG1170/8OB323), and the CSX Railroad (8HB1115) (Appendix B: Maps). As described in the *Area of Potential Effect* section of this report, the improvements are transmission lines and thus do not affect roadways, bridges, or railroads, as the improvements will cross overhead. Therefore, US-98 (8HG1249/8OB366), the US-98/Kissimmee River Bridge (8HG1170/8OB323), and the CSX Railroad (8HG1115) are not within the APE and have been excluded from documentation in this survey.

Table 6. Previously Recorded Historic Resources Identified Within the Historic Resources APE

FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Built	Type / Style	National Register Evaluation*
8HG875	Pearce-Lockett Estate Cemetery	c. 1889	Cemetery	Determined National Register-Eligible as Part of the Pearce-Lockett Estate

A search of the Okeechobee and Highlands Counties Property Appraiser data identified eight parcels with actual build dates of 1975 or earlier within the historic resources APE. Aerials and field photography were analyzed to determine if the historic parcels contained structures within the APE. For identified historic parcels which intersected the APE, historic resources were recorded only if the buildings were located within the boundaries of the APE.

On the eight identified historic parcels, twelve historic buildings were located within the APE. One of the twelve buildings, located at 20255 Highway 98 N, was not visible from the ROW and was therefore not recorded in the FMSF. Property appraiser records and aerial photography indicate this is a circa 1955 wood framed residence with a shingle gable roof. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. The remaining eleven buildings were recorded and are included in the *Results* section of this report.

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 the Kissimmee River and wetlands and sloughs in the vicinity of the project area.

The presence of hammock vegetation serves as a reliable indicator of site location in Florida, and the use of hammocks during the precontact and historic periods is well documented. Both the historic plat map and aerial photographs show hammocks south of the Kissimmee River.

The project area is relatively flat at an elevation of approximately 40 feet above sea level. The project area gradually slopes downward from north to south and the elevation is about 30 feet above sea level at the southern end.

In general, archaeological sites are associated with better drained soils. The soils within the project area are mostly poorly drained soils associated with flatwoods, drainageways, and low-lying areas (Table 1). One area of better drained soil is found south of the river.

Based on the background research, most of the project area has low archaeological site potential. Before modern drainage, the project area was flatwoods and prairie that was likely seasonally wet. Areas of high probability were identified at the Kissimmee Circle (8OB31) and south of the Kissimmee River. An area of moderate probability was identified in better drained soil 200-300 m south of the Kissimmee River. The archaeological probability zones are illustrated on maps in Appendix E.

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 within the project area. The 1870 plat map illustrates one road that intersects the project area. The "Old Military Road" was south of the Kissimmee River. No potential archaeological resources were identified in historic aerial photographs. Most of the project area has low archaeological site potential for historic archaeological sites. One area of moderate probability was identified where the old road intersects the APE (Appendix E: Map 2)

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.

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 1975 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 1975 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 G). 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 G).

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 52 shovel tests were excavated within the project area (Appendix F). No cultural material was recovered.

The project area is mostly pasture. The APE runs along the right of way (ROW) of US 98, CR 721, and SR 70. Vegetation in most of the APE consists of different species of grasses. Cabbage palm, oak, pine, palmetto, fox grape, and various weeds are present near the fence lines (Figures 4–8).

Soil stratigraphy within the project area was variable (Figures 9–12). Ground water was encountered in approximately one-quarter of the shovel tests, mostly tests north of the Kissimmee River, about 40 percent of the tests encountered compact hardpan or clay.

No evidence of the Kissimmee Circle (8OB31) was identified within the project area. The area has been disturbed by the construction of US 98. Standing water was present within most of the APE in the vicinity of the site (Figure 5). Four shovel tests were excavated along the western edge of the APE. Soils in the area consisted of mottled gray sand from 0 to 25 cm below surface (cmbs) and pale brown sand from 25 to 45 cmbs (Figure 12). Ground water was encountered in the four tests by 50 cmbs.



Figure 4: Eastern End of the Project Area along US 98, facing West



Figure 5: Project Area in Vicinity of 8OB31 Southwest of Shovel Test 48, facing Southwest



Figure 6: Project Area South of Kissimmee River, facing Northeast



Figure 7: Project Area along CR 721 South of Wheeler Road, facing South



Figure 8: Near Western End of the Project Area, facing West



Figure 9: Shovel Test 13, facing East



Figure 10: Shovel Test 28, facing North



Figure 11: Shovel Test 35, facing North



Figure 12: Shovel Test 45, facing North

Historic Resources

The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of 12 historic resources within the historic resources APE, consisting of one previously recorded resource and 11 newly recorded resources. These resources are listed in Table 7 and their locations relative to the APE are illustrated in Appendix B. These results do not include 20255 Highway 98, which was obscured from the ROW and therefore could not be documented on an FMSF form.

The previously recorded resource consists of one cemetery, the Pearce-Lockett Estate Cemetery (8HG875). The cemetery has been determined National Register-eligible as part of the Pearce-Lockett Estate by the SHPO. The 11 newly recorded resources consist of 11 residences (8OB409-8OB413; 8HG1642-8HG1644; 8HG1647-8HG1649). The 11 newly recorded resources are recommended ineligible for listing on the National Register.

Narratives and photographs (Figures 13–24) of the 12 historic resources identified within the APE during the current survey are included below. FMSF forms were completed for the newly recorded structures and are included in Appendix G.

Table 7. Historic Resources Identified Within the Historic Resources APE

FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Built	Type / Style	National Register Evaluation*
8HG875	Pearce-Lockett Estate Cemetery	c. 1889	Cemetery	Determined National Register-Eligible as Part of the Pearce-Lockett Estate
8HG1642	103 Loop Drive Residence 1	c. 1965	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8HG1643	4600 CR 721 Residence 1	c. 1965	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8HG1644	4600 CR 721 Residence 2	c. 1965	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8HG1647	103 Loop Drive Residence 2	c. 1965	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8HG1648	103 Loop Drive Residence 3	c. 1965	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8HG1649	103 Loop Drive Residence 4	c. 1965	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8OB409	20110 Highway 98 N	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible

FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Built	Type / Style	National Register Evaluation*
8OB410	20184 Highway 98 N Residence 1	c. 1940	Frame Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8OB411	20184 Highway 98 N Residence 2	c. 1970	Mobile Home	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8OB412	20238 Highway 98 N	c. 1958	Frame Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible
8OB413	15096 NW 203rd Avenue	c. 1960	Frame Vernacular	Recommended National Register-Ineligible



Figure 13: Pearce-Lockett Estate Cemetery (8HG875), c. 1889, Determined National Register-Eligible, facing South

8HG875 Pearce-Lockett Estate Cemetery

The Pearce-Lockett Estate Cemetery is located in Section 8 of Township 36 South, Range 33 East of the Fort Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in the general vicinity of the town of Basinger, in Highlands County, Florida. The cemetery is located west of the Pearce-Lockett House and is the only resource associated with the Pearce-Lockett homestead within the APE. The cemetery is comprised of six marked burials dating from 1889 to 1911. The boundaries are marked by a decorative concrete block wall as well as a modern wooden fence (Figure 13).

The late-nineteenth century family cemetery was established for Pearce family burials, probably first for infant Pearce children and later used for John Mizel Pearce, buried in 1897; Laura Pearce Alterman, buried in 1903; and Martha Pearce, buried in 1911. Bounded by a decorative concrete block wall, the lot is approximately thirty feet by sixty feet. The cemetery is sited amongst a cluster of oak trees (Hinder 1996:86). The graves have a north/south orientation and most of the graves are located in the western portion of the lot. This cemetery features fieldstone carved markers; John M. Pearce's and Martha Pearce's are obelisk types. One grave is a brick, above-ground vault. Some headstones feature decoration such as lotus flowers and a dove. From informant interviews, it was discovered that there may be unmarked graves and that looting has occurred in the past. The headstones are intact and the cemetery is well-maintained.

Many graves feature inscriptions and short verses. John Mizell's reads, "At Rest, In Memory of John M. Pearce, Born Nov. 17, 1834, Died Sept. 28, 1897, Dearest Lord I come to thee for rest." Martha Pearce's reads, " Wife of John M. Pearce, Born Sept. 11, 1838, Died Sept. 27, 1911, A place is vacant in our heaven that never can be filled." Lonnie Pearce's, an infant born May 22, 1898 and who died Dec. 3, 1900, reads, "Beneath this stone in lent repose the mother's chosen pride."

Cattle ranchers that had moved South for the uninterrupted cattle ranges comprised Highland County's early population (Warner 1980: 5,8). The Pearce family is representative of the early settlers of south central Florida and were a large presence in the Florida cattle industry from the 1870s to the 1980s (Vickers 1985: 1292, 1294). The cemetery was first recorded in 1999 during the *Pearce Homestead, Historic Preservation Plan* (FMSF Manuscript #5573; Janus Research 1999). It was determined National Register-eligible by the SHPO on October 21, 2011 as part of the *Cultural Resource Assessment of the Edna Pearce-Lockett Homestead* (Kanaski 2011). The FMSF form for the cemetery was not updated as part of the current survey because it does not exhibit physical changes or changes in eligibility since it was last recorded.



Figure 14: 103 Loop Drive Residence 1 (8HG1642), c. 1965, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing Southeast

8HG1643 103 Loop Drive Residence 1

The circa 1965 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 103 Loop Drive is in Section 32 of Township 36 South, Range 33 East of the Fort Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal gable roof and stucco exterior (Figure 14). Windows observed on the structure include one-over-one single-hung-sash windows. The main entrance is located at the center on the main, west façade and is accessed via an open entry porch. The garage is located on the south side of the house. The structure is surrounded by agricultural land and seven other residences at the same address, three of which are within the current APE.

Based on their close proximity to Butler Oaks Dairy, located along its entrance road, and dates of construction, the residences at 103 Loop Drive appear to be associated with the Butler Oaks Dairy. However, the dairy and its operating land are outside of the current APE. Therefore, the eligibility of the dairy has not been evaluated as part of the current survey effort. The residences at 103 Loop Drive are from the latter part of the 20th century, lack historical or architectural significance, and exhibit modifications. Based on this, the building is recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register.



Figure 15: 4600 CR 721 Residence 1 (8HG1643), c. 1965, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing East

8HG1643 4600 CR 721 Residence 1

The circa 1965 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 4600 CR 721 is in Section 32 of Township 36 South, Range 33 East of the Fort Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal gable roof and stucco exterior (Figure 15). Windows observed on the structure include one-over-one single-hung-sash windows. The main entrance is located right of center on the main, west façade and is accessed via an open entry porch. The garage, located on the north side of the house, has breezeblocks incorporated into the wall. The structure is surrounded by agricultural land and 4600 CR 721 Residence 2 to the north.

The structure at 4600 CR 721 exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and exhibits modifications. It is also associated with the Butler Oaks Dairy but again does not meet the criteria of the National Register. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 16: 4600 CR 721 Residence 2 (8HG1644), c. 1965, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing East

8HG1644 4600 CR 721 Residence 2

The circa 1965 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 4600 CR 721 is in Section 32 of Township 36 South, Range 33 East of the Fort Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal gable roof and stucco exterior (Figure 16). Windows observed on the structure include one-over-one single-hung-sash windows. The main entrance is located left of center on the main, west façade and is accessed via an open entry porch. The garage, located on the south side of the house, has breezeblocks incorporated into the wall. The structure is surrounded by agricultural land and 4600 CR 721 Residence 1 to the south.

The structure at 4600 CR 721 exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and exhibits modifications. It is also associated with the Butler Oaks Dairy but again does not meet the criteria of the National Register. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 17: 103 Loop Drive Residence 2 (8HG1647), c. 1965, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing East

8HG1647 103 Loop Drive Residence 2

The circa 1965 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 103 Loop Drive is in Section 32 of Township 36 South, Range 33 East of the Fort Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal gable roof and stucco exterior (Figure 17). Windows observed on the structure include one-over-one single-hung-sash windows. The main entrance is located at the center on the main, west façade and is accessed via an open entry porch. The garage is located on the north side of the house. The structure is surrounded by agricultural land and seven other residences at the same address, three of which are within the current APE.

Based on their close proximity to Butler Oaks Dairy, located along its entrance road, and dates of construction, the residences at 103 Loop Drive appear to be associated with the Butler Oaks Dairy. However, the dairy and its operating land are outside of the current APE. Therefore, the eligibility of the dairy has not been evaluated as part of the current survey effort. The residences at 103 Loop Drive are from the latter part of the 20th century, lack historical or architectural significance, and exhibit modifications. Based on this, the building is recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register.



Figure 18: 103 Loop Drive Residence 3 (8HG1648), c. 1965, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing North

8HG1648 103 Loop Drive Residence 3

The circa 1965 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 103 Loop Drive is in Section 32 of Township 36 South, Range 33 East of the Fort Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal gable roof and stucco exterior (Figure 18). Windows observed on the structure include one-over-one single-hung-sash windows. The main entrance is located at the center on the main, south façade and is accessed via an open entry porch. The garage is located on the north side of the house. The structure is surrounded by agricultural land and seven other residences at the same address, three of which are within the current APE.

Based on their close proximity to Butler Oaks Dairy, located along its entrance road, and dates of construction, the residences at 103 Loop Drive appear to be associated with the Butler Oaks Dairy. However, the dairy and its operating land are outside of the current APE. Therefore, the eligibility of the dairy has not been evaluated as part of the current survey effort. The residences at 103 Loop Drive are from the latter part of the 20th century, lack historical or architectural significance, and exhibit modifications. Based on this, the building is recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register.



Figure 19: 103 Loop Drive Residence 4 (8HG1649), c. 1965, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing Northeast

8HG1649 103 Loop Drive Residence 4

The circa 1965 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 103 Loop Drive is in Section 32 of Township 36 South, Range 33 East of the Fort Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal gable roof and stucco exterior (Figure 19). Windows observed on the structure include one-over-one single-hung-sash windows. The main entrance is located at the center on the main, south façade and is accessed via an open entry porch. The garage is located on the west side of the house. The structure is surrounded by agricultural land and seven other residences at the same address, three of which are within the current APE.

Based on their close proximity to Butler Oaks Dairy, located along its entrance road, and dates of construction, the residences at 103 Loop Drive appear to be associated with the Butler Oaks Dairy. However, the dairy and its operating land are outside of the current APE. Therefore, the eligibility of the dairy has not been evaluated as part of the current survey effort. The residences at 103 Loop Drive are from the latter part of the 20th century, lack historical or architectural significance, and exhibit modifications. Based on this, the building is recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register.



Figure 20: 20110 Highway 98 N (8OB409), c. 1965, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing North

8OB409 20110 Highway 98 N

The circa 1958 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 20110 Highway 98 N is in Section 33 of Township 35 South, Range 33 East of the Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Okeechobee County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal cross-gabled roof and stucco on the exterior (Figure 20). Windows observed on the structure include replacement one-over-one single-hung-sash windows. The main entrance is located at the center on the main, south façade and is accessed via an open porch. The structure is surrounded by agricultural fields, undeveloped land, and other residences.

The structure at 20110 Highway 98 N exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 21: 20184 Highway 98 N Residence 1 (8OB410), c. 1940, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing Northeast

8OB410 20184 Highway 98 N Residence 1

The circa 1940 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 20184 Highway 98 N is in Section 33 of Township 35 South, Range 33 East of the Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Okeechobee County, Florida. The building is a square structure with a sheet metal pyramidal hip roof and asbestos shingles on the exterior (Figure 21). Windows observed on the structure include one-over-one single-hung-sash windows and a rectangular light in the modern front door. The main entrance is located at the center on the main, south façade and is accessed via an open porch sheltered by a shed roof. The structure is surrounded by agricultural fields, undeveloped land, and other residences.

The structure at 20184 Highway 98 N 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: 20184 Highway 98 N Residence 2 (8OB411), c. 1970, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing North

8OB411 20184 Highway 98 N Residence 2

The circa 1970 Mobile Home style residence located at 20184 Highway 98 N is in Section 33 of Township 35 South, Range 33 East of the Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Okeechobee County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a sheet metal gable roof and a metal exterior (Figure 22). Windows observed on the structure include replacement one-over-one single-hung-sash windows. The main entrance is located on the left side of the main, south façade and is accessed via an open entry porch. The structure is surrounded by agricultural fields, undeveloped land, and other residences.

The structure at 20184 Highway 98 N exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 23: 20238 Highway 98 N (8OB412), c. 1958, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing Northwest

8OB412 20238 Highway 98 N

The circa 1958 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 20238 Highway 98 N is in Section 33 of Township 35 South, Range 33 East of the Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Okeechobee County, Florida. The building is an irregular structure with a sheet metal gable roof and shed roofs over the enclosed porch and carport addition. The exterior is aluminum on the main house's exterior and vertical wood siding on the enclosed porch (Figure 23). Windows observed on the structure include replacement one-over-one single-hung-sash windows. The main entrance is located on the east façade and is accessed via the open carport. The structure is surrounded by agricultural fields, undeveloped land, and other residences.

The structure at 20238 Highway 98 N exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.



Figure 24: 15096 NW 203rd Avenue (8OB413), c. 1960, Recommended National Register-Ineligible, facing East

8OB413 15096 NW 203rd Avenue

The circa 1960 Frame Vernacular style residence located at 15096 NW 203rd Avenue is in Section 33 of Township 35 South, Range 33 East of the Basinger (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Okeechobee County, Florida. The building is an "L"-shaped structure with a shingled cross-gabled roof and aluminum siding on the exterior (Figure 24). Windows observed on the structure include three-pane awning windows. The main entrance is located right of center on the main, west façade and is accessed via an open entry porch. The structure is surrounded by undeveloped land, and other residences.

The structure at 15096 NW 203rd Avenue exhibits a common architectural style found in Florida. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The objective of the CRAS of Segment 2: Basinger-Waterway of the FPL Sweatt-Whidden 230 kV Transmission Line in Okeechobee and Highlands Counties, 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 52 shovel tests were excavated within the archaeological APE. No cultural material was recovered. No evidence of the Kissimmee Circle (8OB31) was identified within the APE.

Regardless, it is recommended that the recorded location of the Kissimmee Circle (8OB31) be avoided by ground disturbing activities during construction of the proposed project. Conditional upon the avoidance of this site, it is the opinion of Janus Research that the project will have no adverse effect on the Kissimmee Circle.

The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of 12 historic resources within the historic resources APE, consisting of one previously recorded resource and 11 newly recorded resources. The previously recorded resource consists of one cemetery, the Pearce-Lockett Estate Cemetery (8HG875). The cemetery has been determined National Register-eligible by the SHPO as part of the Pearce-Lockett Estate. The 11 newly recorded resources consist of 11 residences (8OB409-8OB413; 8HG1642-8HG1644; 8HG1647-8HG1649). The structures exhibit common styles with no architectural or historical significance. Therefore, they are recommended as being National Register-ineligible under Criteria A, B, C, and D both individually and as part of a historic district.

Based on the proposed improvements located within proximity to the National Register-eligible Pearce-Lockett Cemetery, there will likely be no adverse effect to the historic cemetery. New higher poles and transmission lines will be installed in the same location of the current poles and transmission lines, which are across US 98/CR 700 from the cemetery. It is also important to note that between poles and transmission lines there are numerous mature live oaks obstructing the view of those structures. The cemetery will remain eligible for inclusion in the National Register following the installation of these new structures, as its historical significance will not be impacted by the improvements.

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 and updated copies of FMSF forms (Appendix G) and the Survey Log (Appendix H) 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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Willard, Debra A., Christopher E. Bernhardt, Gregg R. Brooks, Thomas M. Cronin, Terence Edgar, and Rebekka Larson.
2007 Deglacial Climate Variability in Central Florida, USA. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 251:366-382.

Williams, Clare C.
2009 Meltwater and Abrupt Climate Change During the Last Deglaciation: A Gulf of Mexico Perspective. Unpublished Master's Thesis, College of Marine Science, University of South Florida.

Wright, H. E., Jr.
1981 Vegetation East of the Rocky Mountains 18,000 Years Ago. *Quaternary Research* 15(2):113–125.

Wright, Leitch J.
1986 *Creeks and Seminoles, Destruction and Regeneration of the Muscogulgee People*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln

APPENDIX A:

REVOCABLE RIGHT OF ENTRY/LICENSE AGREEMENT

Note: Maps and drawings are on file with the Florida Power & Light Company, Juno Beach, Florida

REVOCABLE RIGHT OF ENTRY/LICENSE AGREEMENT

This **Revocable Right of Entry/License Agreement** ("Agreement") is entered into as of the date on which the last signature is affixed hereto by either party to this Agreement as stated on the signature page and it has been mutually delivered, by and between the **SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT**, a government entity created by Chapter 373, Florida Statutes (hereinafter referred to as "SFWMD") and **FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY**, a Florida corporation (hereinafter referred to as "Grantee").

WHEREAS, the Grantee and their contractor Janus Research, Inc. desires to enter certain property located in Highlands and Okeechobee Counties owned by SFWMD as more particularly depicted and described as the "FPL Activities Area" on Exhibit "A" (pages 3 through 9) attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference (hereinafter referred to as the "Premises") in order to conduct the Activities (as hereinafter defined in paragraph 1); and

WHEREAS, SFWMD is willing to grant to the Grantee a revocable right of entry/license to perform the Activities upon the terms, conditions and provisions set forth herein.

NOW THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

1. SFWMD hereby grants to the Grantee, and Grantee's authorized agents, employees, contractors and subcontractors, a revocable right of entry/license to enter the Premises commencing on June 1, 2023 (hereinafter referred to as the "Commencement Date"), and, unless sooner terminated pursuant to paragraph 3 below or any other provision hereof, terminating on May 1, 2024 (hereinafter referred to as the "Termination Date"), for the sole and limited purpose of: conducting archaeological testing by a two to four person crew (the "Activities"). Testing will consist of hand digging test holes with rounded shovels. The shovel tests will be circular, approximately 20 inches in diameter and dug to a minimum depth of approximately 39 inches, if possible. Excavation will not take place within any area known to contain buried utilities. All excavated soil will be screened through ¼-in hardwire cloth suspended from portable wooden frames. The wooden screens will be placed on a tarp during screening so that most of the dirt will fall on the tarp. All shovel tests will be backfilled upon completion. Shovel tests will be excavated at 82-foot, 164-foot, or 328-foot intervals, depending on the likelihood that the area contains archaeological sites. The likelihood of sites will be determined by a detailed analysis of historic maps, historic aerials, and environmental features. In the event the performance of Grantee's Activities hereunder materially and substantially interfere with the activities of SFWMD with respect to the Premises, the Grantee acknowledges that the activities of SFWMD will have priority and supersede the Activities.

2. Prior to entering upon the Premises and commencement of the Activities described herein, the Grantee is required to contact SFWMD's field representative: Andrew West, Land Manager anwest@sfwmd.gov

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Agreement to the contrary, SFWMD and Grantee each have the unilateral right, in its sole and absolute discretion to terminate this Agreement, entirely or with respect to any portion of the Premises, for any reason, upon at least thirty (30) days prior written notice to the other party. The Grantee hereby acknowledges, confirms, and agrees that the Grantee bears all risk of loss, including but not limited to loss of monies, resources, equipment, personal property, fixtures, improvements and other belongings and investments resulting from the exercise by SFWMD of the rights under this paragraph 3, unless caused by SFWMD's gross negligence or willful misconduct.

4. As to the Premises, the Grantee agrees that no later than the effective date of termination of this Agreement, the Grantee will restore the work area as near as practical to its pre-construction contours, defined as those present immediately prior to the Grantee's disturbance thereof. Furthermore, the Grantee's agreement to restore shall apply to the effective date of termination with respect to any portion of the Premises terminated pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 3 above.

5. All of the Activities of the Grantee conducted with respect to the Premises must be in accordance and compliance with all federal, state and local laws, statutes, regulations, permits, and ordinances, including but not limited to all environmental laws and regulations, as well as any permits issued by SFWMD. Prior to entering the Premises, the Grantee will obtain all necessary federal, state, local, and other governmental approvals and permits, including but not limited to any and all applicable SFWMD permits. The Grantee will maintain all permits and approvals throughout the term of this Agreement. The Grantee acknowledges that there is no guarantee that the Grantee will receive any permits or approvals.

6. The Grantee will employ a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist (as defined in 48 CFR 44716) to conduct an archaeological survey (a "professional evaluation") of the proposed project area. The archaeological survey will comply with the investigative standards detailed in the Florida Division of Historical Resources *Module Three Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals*. No cultural materials will be removed from the Premises; all artifacts and other cultural materials will be returned to their respective testing locations prior to test unit completion. The findings of the investigation will be documented in a cultural resources assessment survey report which will be provided to SFWMD upon completion. In the event that historic properties or human remains are discovered on the Premises, the Grantee will immediately notify SFWMD, and protect the discovery from further disturbance until clearance to proceed is authorized by SFWMD.

7. This Agreement may not be assigned or transferred without the prior written consent of SFWMD, which consent may be withheld by SFWMD in its sole and absolute discretion.

8. NOTICE: All notices, requests, consents and other communications required or permitted under this Agreement will be in writing and will be (as elected by the person giving such notice) hand delivered by messenger or courier service, electronic mail or mailed (airmail if international) by registered or certified mail (postage prepaid), return receipt requested, or sent by any form of overnight mail, addressed to:

To SFWMD:
Director, Real Estate Division
South Florida Water Management District
3301 Gun Club Road
West Palm Beach, Florida 33406
Email: RealEstate@sfwmd.gov, with a copy to aramire@sfwmd.gov

To Grantee:
Florida Power & Light Company
700 Universe Boulevard
Juno Beach, Florida 33408
Attention: Nick Zweber
Email: Nick.Zweber@fpl.com

With Copy To:
General Counsel
Florida Power & Light Company
700 Universe Boulevard (Law/JB)
Juno Beach, Florida 33408
Attention: Seth S. Sheitelman, Esq.
Email: Seth.Sheitelman@fpl.com

or to such other address as any party may designate by notice complying with the terms of this paragraph. Each such notice shall be deemed delivered (1) on the date delivered if by personal delivery; (2) on the date emailed if by email; (3) on the date upon which the return receipt is signed or delivery is refused or the notice is designated by the postal authorities as not deliverable, as the case may be, if mailed; and (4) one day after mailing by any form of overnight mail service.

9. SFWMD makes no warranties or representations as to its interest in the Premises, or that the Premises are safe or suitable for the purposes for which the Grantee is permitted to use the Premises. The Grantee acknowledges that it accepts the Premises in its "AS IS", "WHERE IS" and "WITH ALL FAULTS" condition.

10. Grantee shall indemnify, defend, and save and hold harmless SFWMD, its Governing Board members, employees and agents, from and against any and all claims for damages, loss, expense, liability, injury, or costs, including but not limited to reasonable attorney's fees and costs (including both costs recoverable under the Statewide Uniform Guidelines for Taxation of Costs in Civil Actions, other provisions of the Florida Statutes and Florida Administrative Code, as well as any and all costs associated with litigation that are not taxable costs under the cited authorities), to the extent caused by or arising directly from:

    a. the acts or omissions of Grantee, its agents, employees, contractors, or subcontractors; and
    b. performance of non-performance of any term, condition, covenant or provision of this Agreement by Grantee, its agents, employees, contractors, or subcontractors; or
    c. Activities conducted on the Premises by Grantee, its agents, employees, contractors, or subcontractors, except where caused by the negligence, omission or willful conduct of SFWMD. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Grantee's liability to SFWMD shall be limited to direct damages and shall exclude any other liability, including special, indirect, punitive, or consequential damages in contract, tort, warranty, strict liability, or otherwise.

11. Any contractors and subcontractors utilized by the Grantee in connection with Activities undertaken in connection with this Agreement will: (1) indemnify SFWMD for all loss, damage, liability, causes of action, claims, and costs incurred by SFWMD as a result of the negligent, willful or intentional acts or omissions of the contractor and its subcontractors in connection with any activities undertaken on the Premises during the term of this Agreement, and (2) obtain and provide to SFWMD evidence of comprehensive general liability insurance and auto liability insurance with minimum limits of coverage in the amount of Three Million Dollars ($3,000,000) as to general liability and Two Million Dollars ($2,000,000) as to auto liability, per occurrence, bodily and property damage combined and shall carry workers compensation and employers liability insurance in amounts required by statute, and (3) list SFWMD as additional insured under such contractor's liability insurance. A Waiver of Subrogation endorsement in favor of the District will be provided for all insurance coverages. Prior to any contractors or subcontractors entering the Premises, evidence satisfactory to SFWMD will be provided to SFWMD that all of the foregoing requirements provided in this paragraph 10 have been satisfied.

12. Grantee will self-insure in accordance with the "Evidence of Self-Insurance" attached hereto and made part hereof as Exhibit "B".

13. Grantee will keep the Premises free from any liens, including, but not limited to construction liens, arising out of any work performed, materials furnished, or obligations incurred by Grantee. Grantee will not have any authority to incur liens for labor or material with respect to the Premises. In the event any lien is discovered encumbering the Premises, Grantee will, within 10 days following the imposition of any such lien, cause the lien to be released of record by payment or posting of a bond, SFWMD has, in addition to all other remedies provided herein and by law, the right, but not the obligation, to cause any lien to be released by such means as it deems proper, including payment of the claim giving rise to the lien. All such expenses incurred and paid by SFWMD in connection therewith, together with interest at the maximum rate allowed by law, will be payable to SFWMD by Grantee on demand.

14. Time is of the essence with respect to every term, condition, and provision of this Agreement.

15. This Agreement may only be modified or amended by written instrument executed by both the Grantee and SFWMD.

16. Failures or waivers to enforce any covenant, condition, term, or provision of this Agreement by the parties will not operate as a discharge of or invalidate such covenant, condition, term, or provision, or impair the enforcement rights of the parties, nor will it be construed as a waiver or relinquishment for the future enforcement of any such covenant, condition, term, provision, or right but the same will remain in full force and effect.

17. This Agreement states the entire understanding between the parties and supersedes any written or oral representations, statements, negotiations, or agreements to the contrary.

18. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which will be deemed an original, but all of which together will constitute one and the same instrument. A facsimile copy or an electronic pdf copy of this Agreement and any signatures hereon will be considered for all purposes as originals.

19. The recitals set forth above are true and correct and are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

[Signatures appear on following page.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed their hands and seals on the day and year first above written.

Legal Form Approved:

By: _____
South Florida Water Management District
Office of Counsel
Sandra R.B. Wallace

SFWMD:
South Florida Water Management District

By: _____
Name: Jennifer Smith
Title: Chief of Staff

Date: July 28, 2023

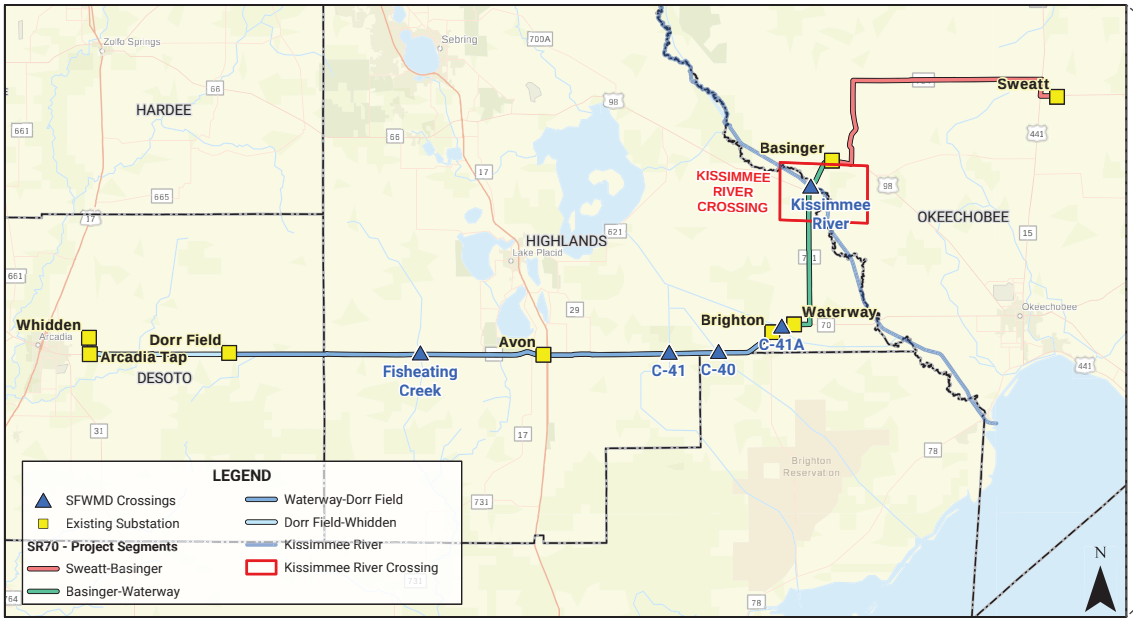
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Florida Power & Light Company

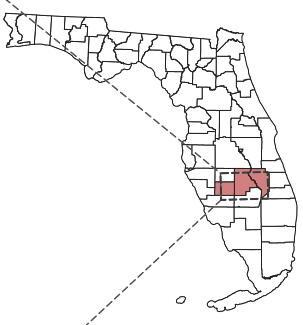
By: _____
Name: Samantha J. Saucier
Title: Project Director, Real Estate

Date: July 14, 2023

Exhibit A

SR-70 PROJECT
SWEATT - WHIDDEN 230kV LINE
KISSIMMEE RIVER & SFWMD CANAL CROSSINGS





PROJECT LOCATION

DESOTO COUNTY
HIGHLANDS COUNTY
OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

County	Feature	Affected Agency	Potential Approval Type Needed*
Okeechobee / Highlands	Kissimmee River (C-38 Canal)	TIITF/FDEP/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers/SFWMD	Sovereign Submerged Lands easement; State Lands Easement; Right-of-way post-certification approval
Highlands	C-41A Canal	SFWMD	Right-of-way post-certification approval
	C-40 Canal (Indian Prairie Canal)	SFWMD	Right-of-way post-certification approval
	C-41 Canal	SFWMD	Right-of-way post-certification approval
	Fisheating Creek	FDEP, SFWMD	Jurisdiction?

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A	2/21/2023	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	HBP	ML	ML

FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

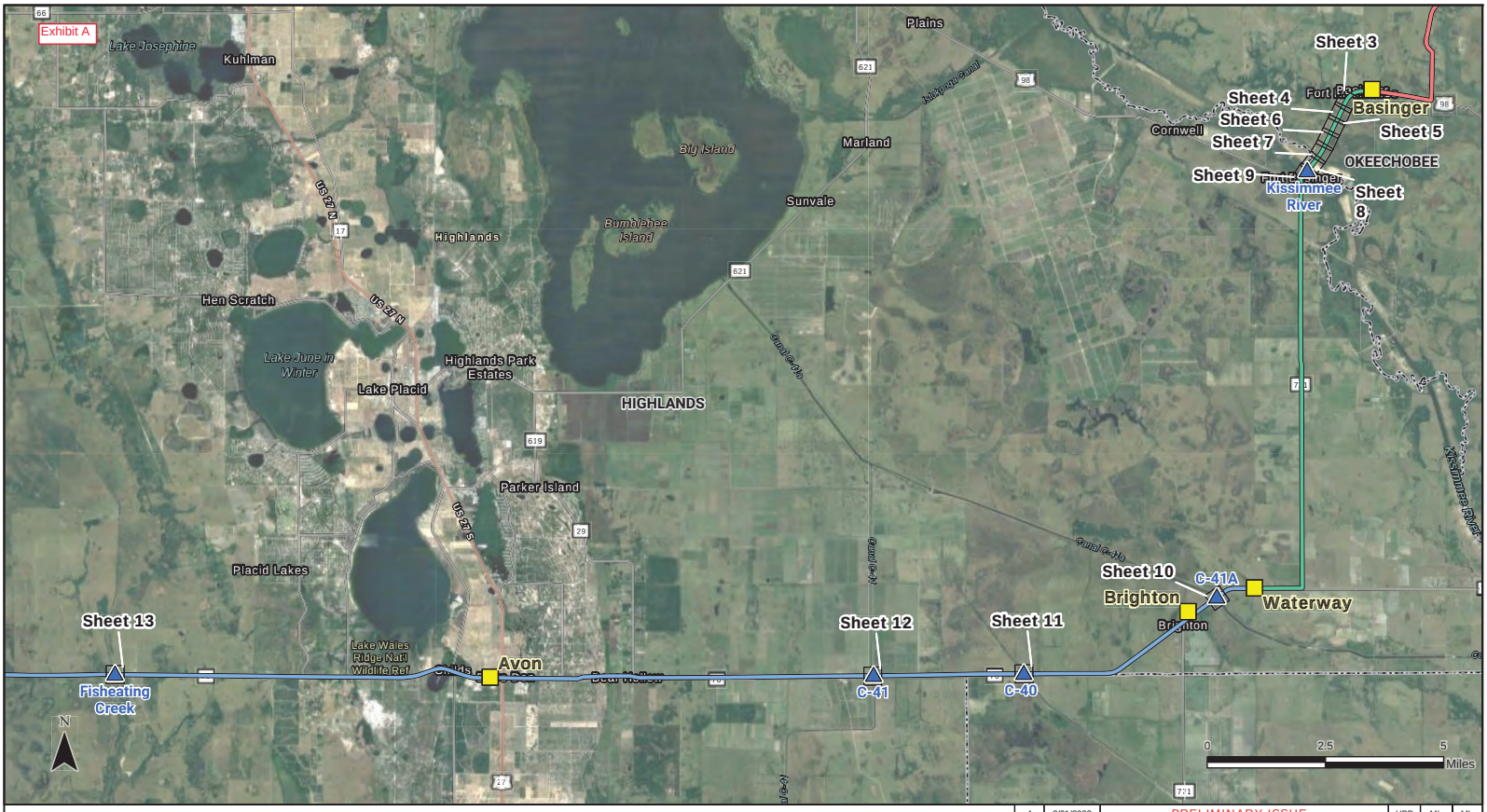
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ENGINEER: EW
COUNTY: DESOTO, HIGHLANDS, OKEECHOBEE
SHEET 1 OF 13

DATE: 2/21/2023
CHECKED BY: ML
SECTION: AS SHOWN
FILE NAME: FPL_SR70SW_KissimmeeRiverCrossing

KISSIMMEE RIVER CROSSING & SFWMD CANAL CROSSINGS COVER SHEET

This product is for informational purposes only and may not have been prepared for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. It does not represent an on-the-ground survey and represents only the approximate relative location of displayed information. Issued for permitting purposes only.



Legend

- SFWMD Crossings
- Existing Substation
- Sweatt-Basinger Project Centerline
- Basinger-Waterway Project Centerline
- Waterway-Dorr Field Project Centerline
- Map Sheets
- County Boundary

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CKD	APP
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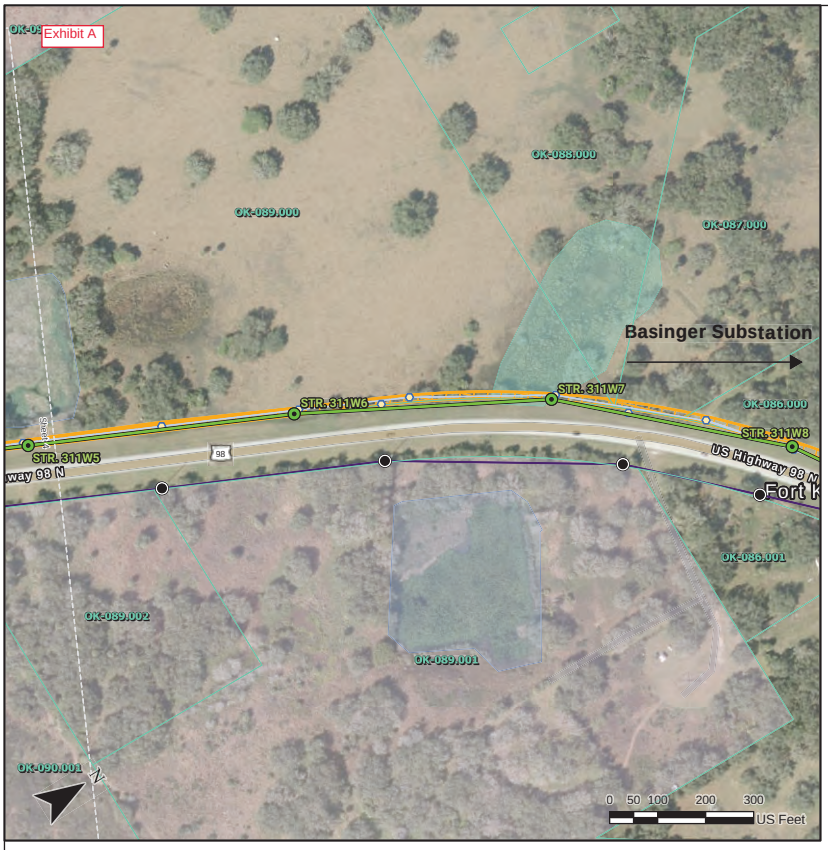
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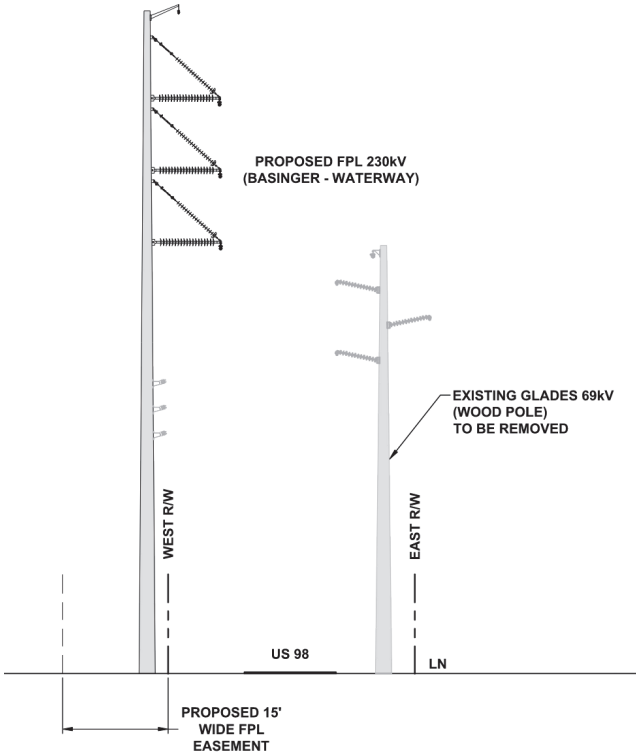
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ENGINEER: EW
COUNTY: OKEECHOBEE
SHEET 2 OF 13

DATE: 2/21/2023
CHECKED BY: ML
SECTION: AS SHOWN
FILE NAME:
FPL_SR70SW_KissimmeRiverCrossing

SFWMD CROSSINGS
KISSIMMEE RIVER & CANAL
CROSSING EXHIBIT

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- Existing FPL Transmission Structure
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- Glades Elect. Distribution Structure
- Proposed Transmission Line
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- Proposed Easement
- Surface Water
- Wetland
- NWI Wetland
- NWI Water Body
- Parcels
- SFWMD-Owned Parcel

PICKETT

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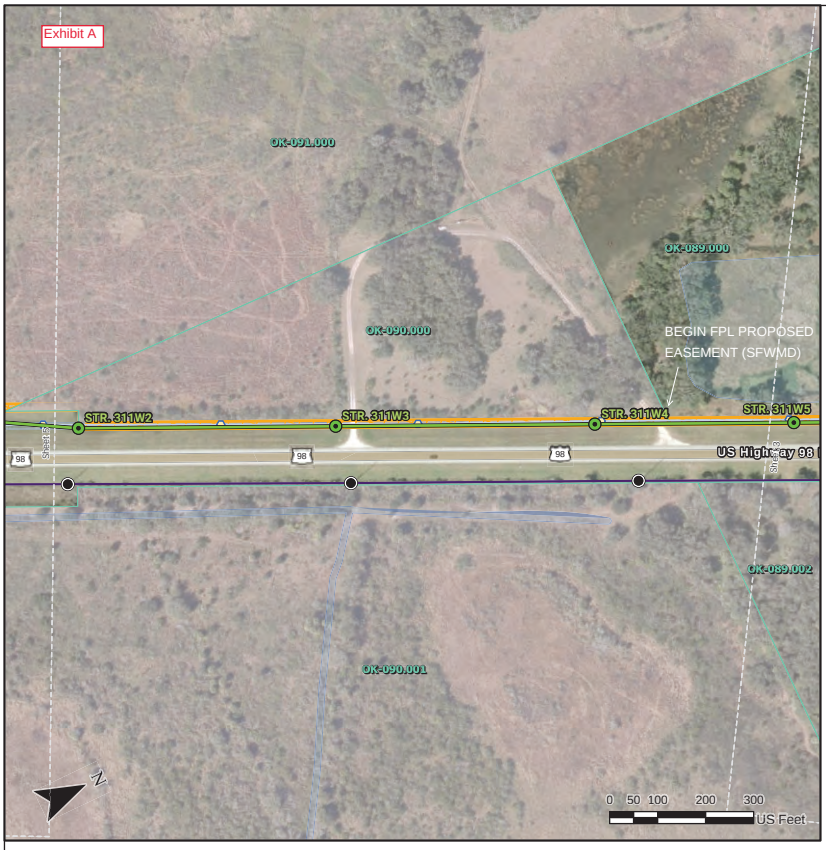
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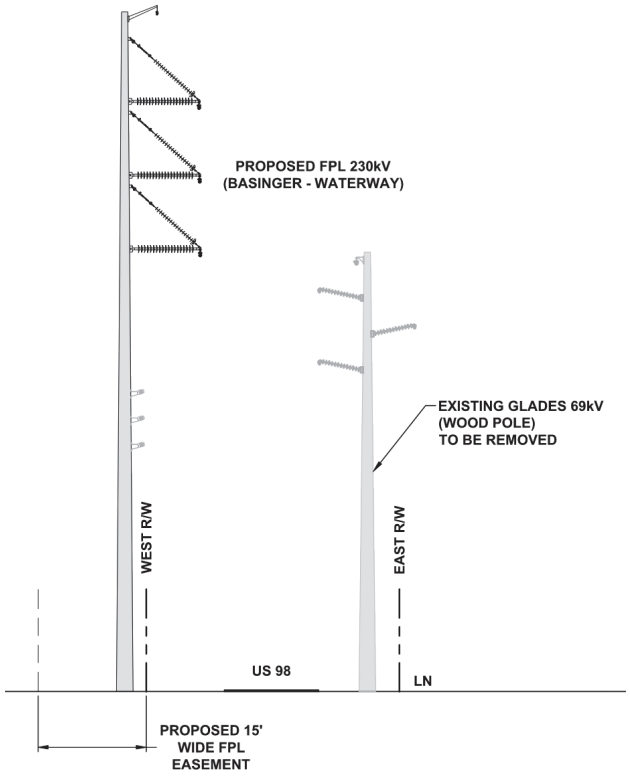
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SFWMD CROSSINGS
KISSIMMEE RIVER & CANAL
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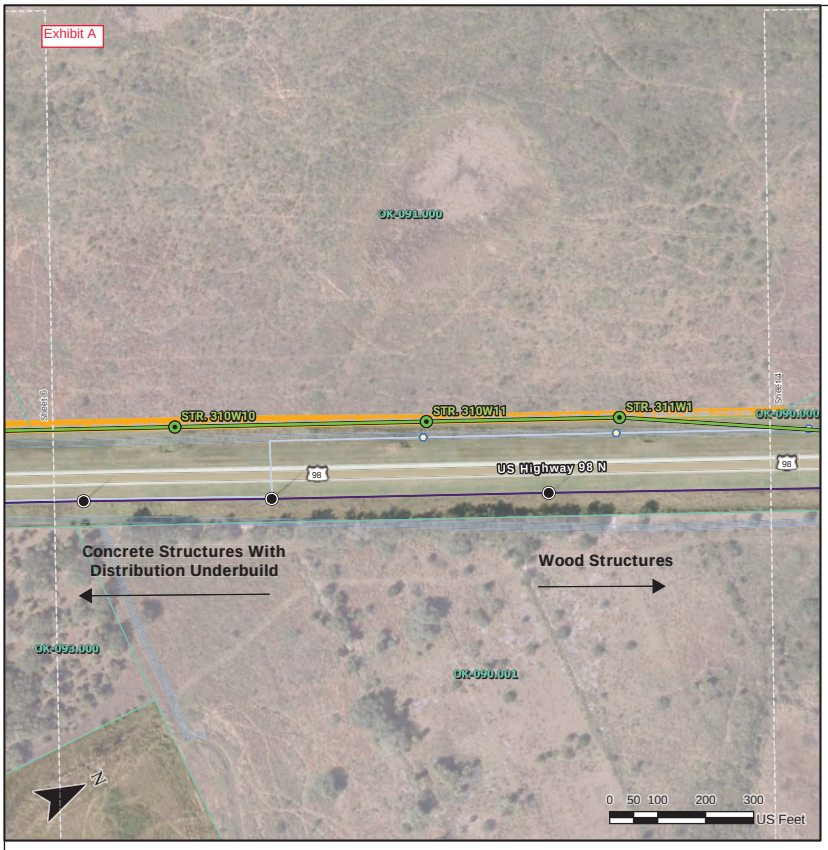
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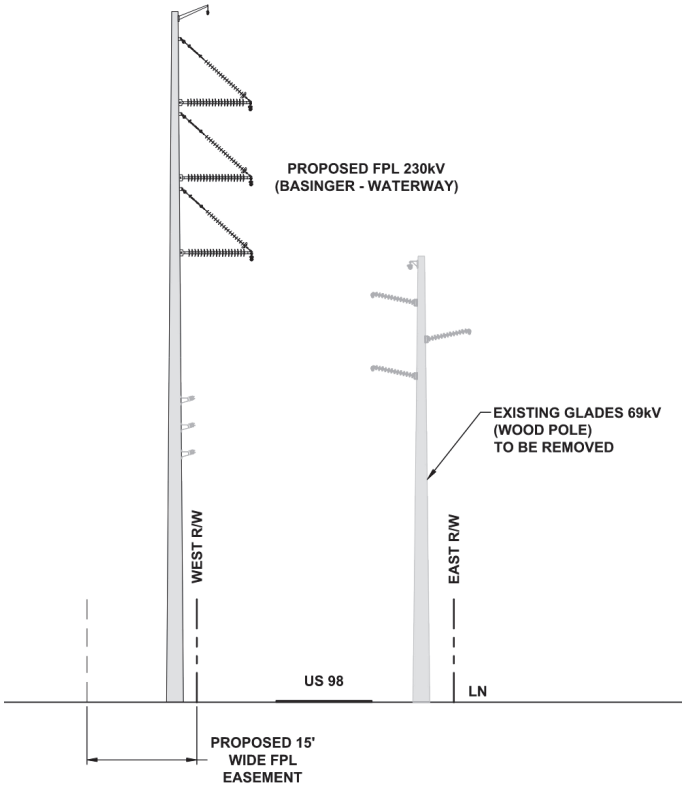
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SFWMD CROSSINGS
KISSIMMEE RIVER & CANAL
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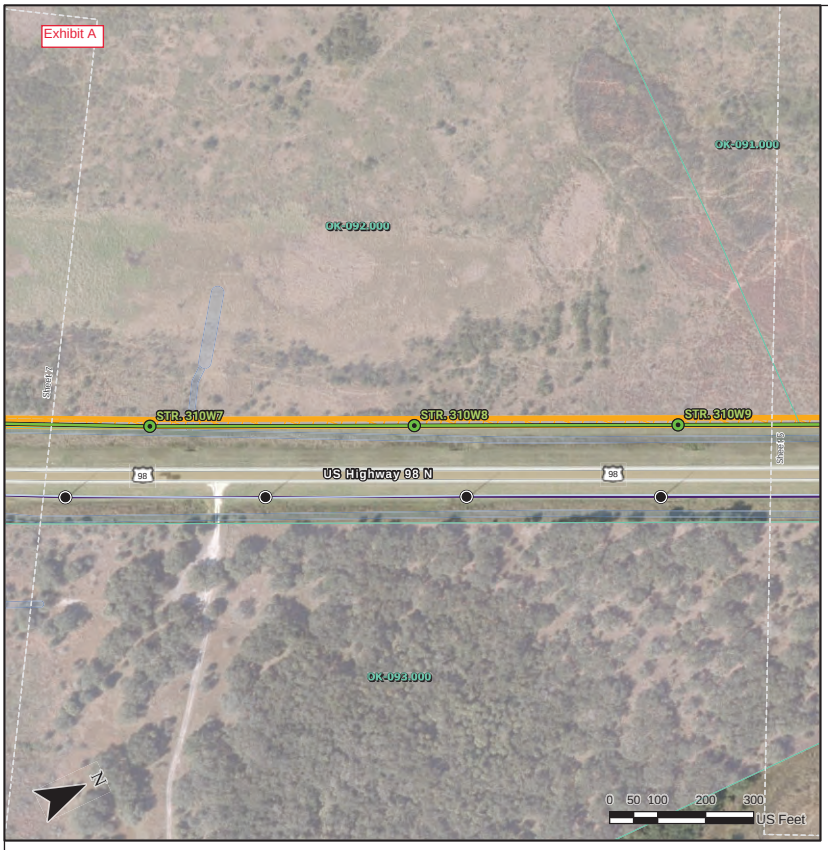
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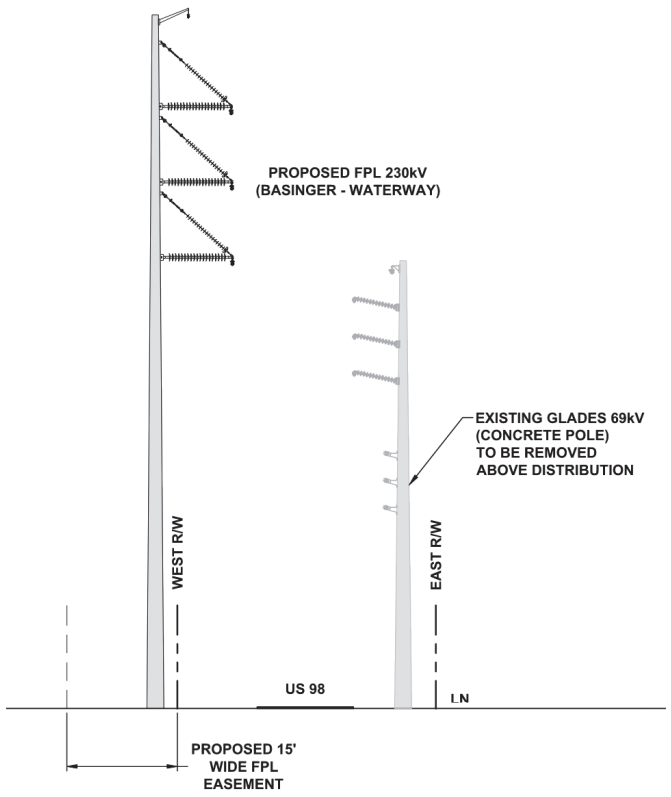
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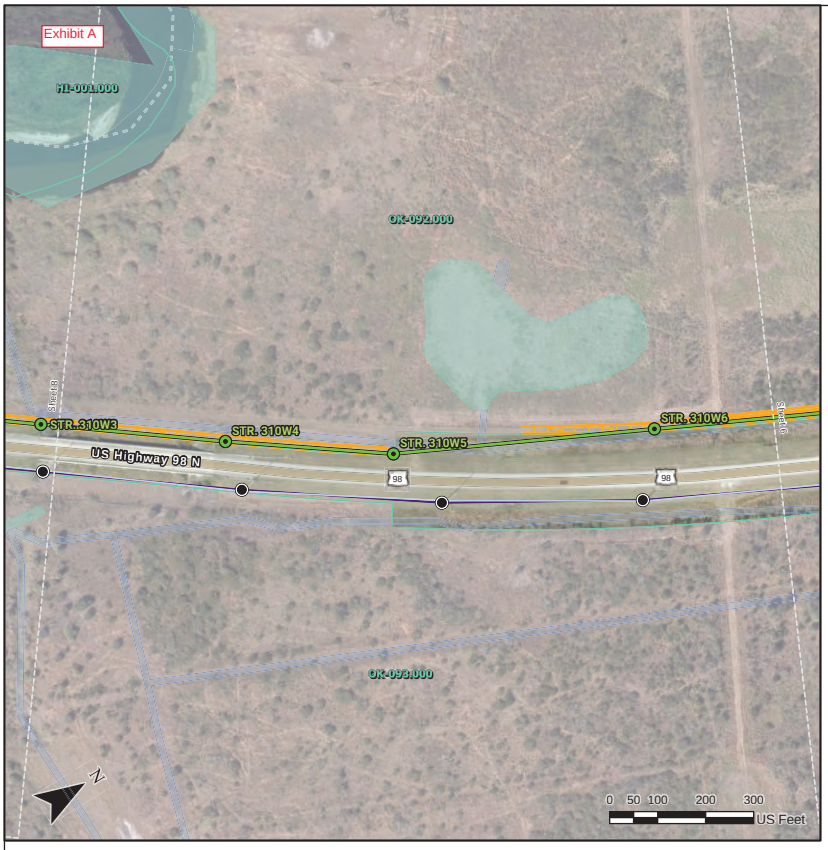
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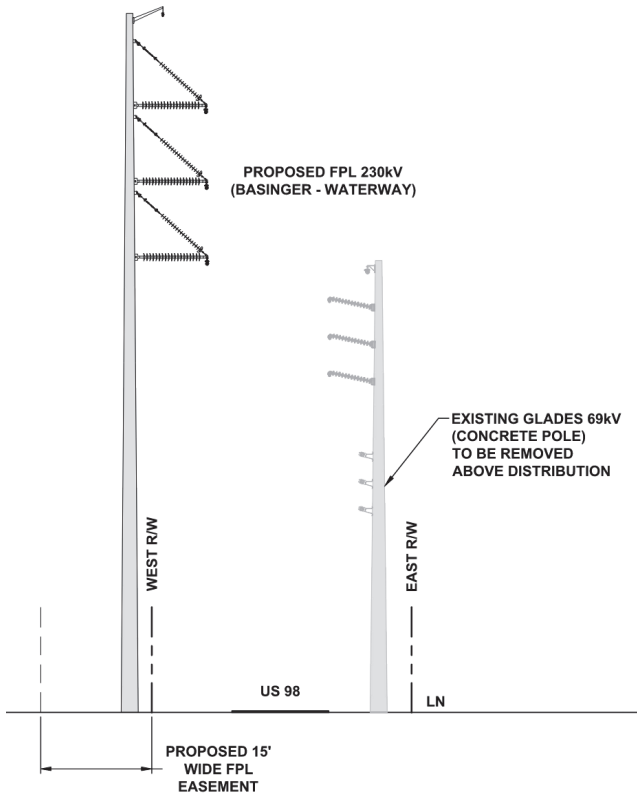
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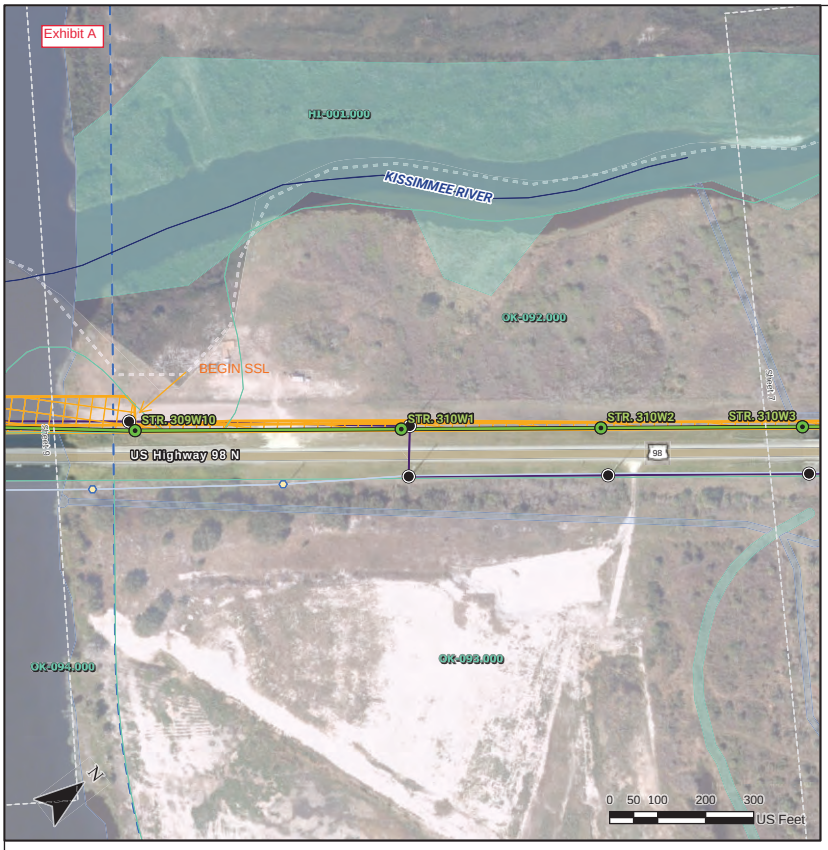
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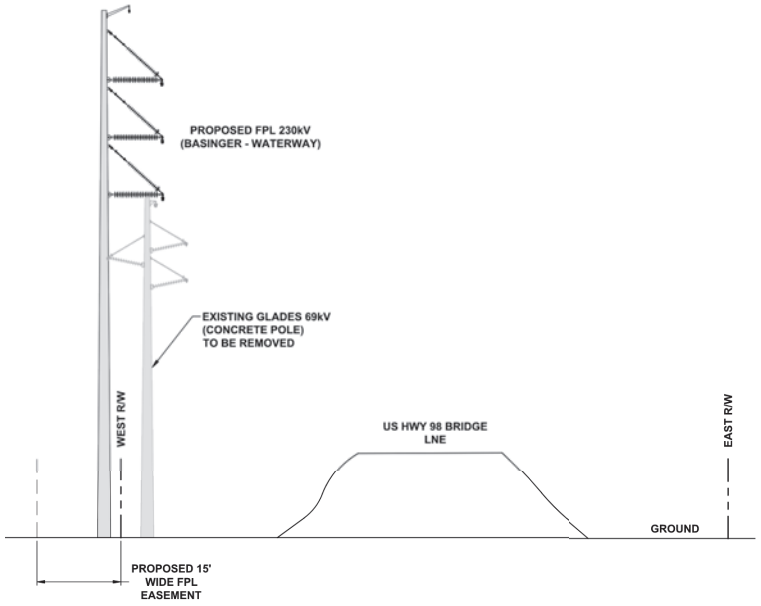
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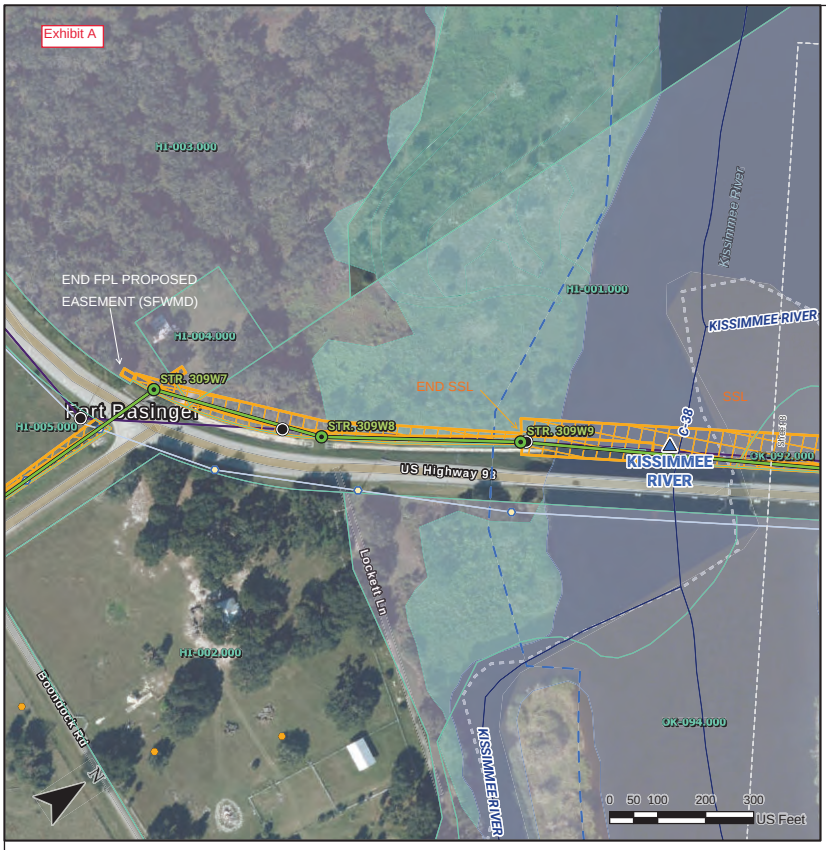
FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY — **SWEATT-WHIDDEN 230kV LINE**

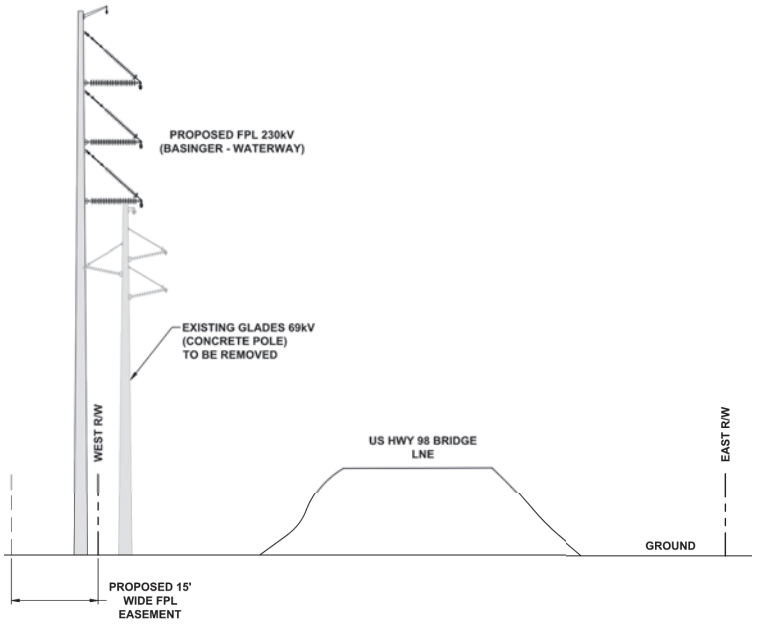
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ENGINEER: EW
COUNTY: HIGHLANDS , OKEECHOBEE
SHEET 8 OF 13

DATE: 2/21/2023
CHECKED BY: ML
SECTION: AS SHOWN
FILE NAME:
FPL_SR70SW_KissimmeeRiverCrossing

SFWMD CROSSINGS
KISSIMMEE RIVER & CANAL
CROSSING EXHIBIT

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Legend

- SFWMD Crossings
- Proposed FPL Transmission Structure
- Existing FPL Transmission Structure
- Existing Glades Electric Transmission Structure
- Distribution Structure
- Glades Elect. Distribution Structure
- Proposed Transmission Line
- Existing 69kV Line
- Glades Electric Distribution Line
- Proposed Easement
- SFWMD Canal Easement
- Surface Water
- Wetland
- NWI Wetland
- NWI Water Body
- Parcels
- SFWMD-Owned Parcel

PICKETT

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CKD	APP
A	2/21/2023	PRELIMINARY ISSUE	HBP	ML	ML

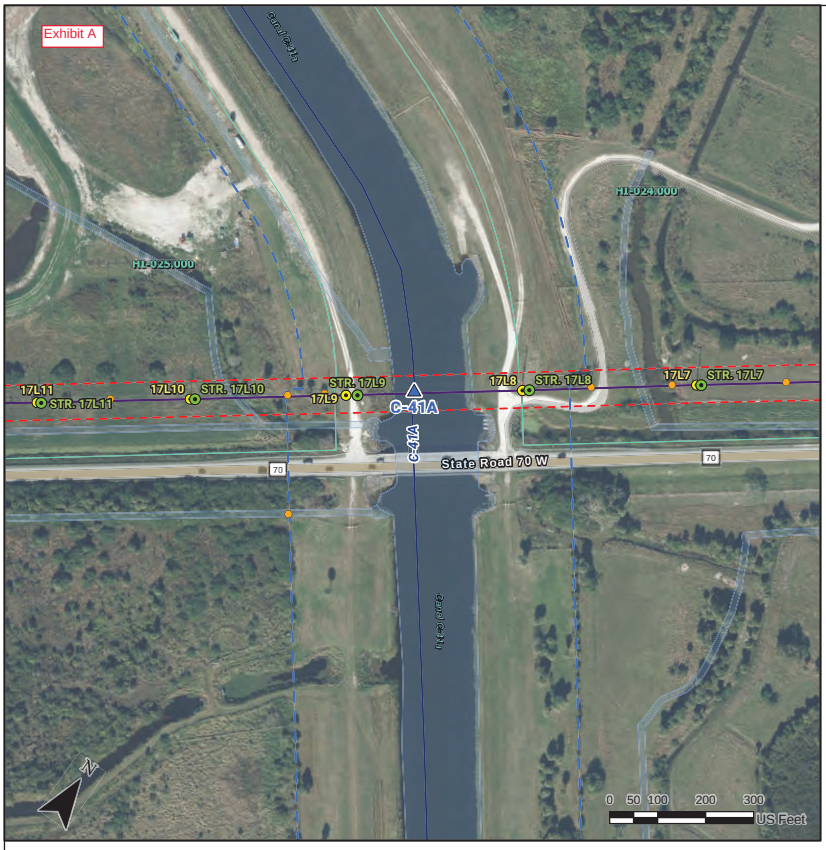
FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY — **SWEATT-WHIDDEN 230kV LINE**

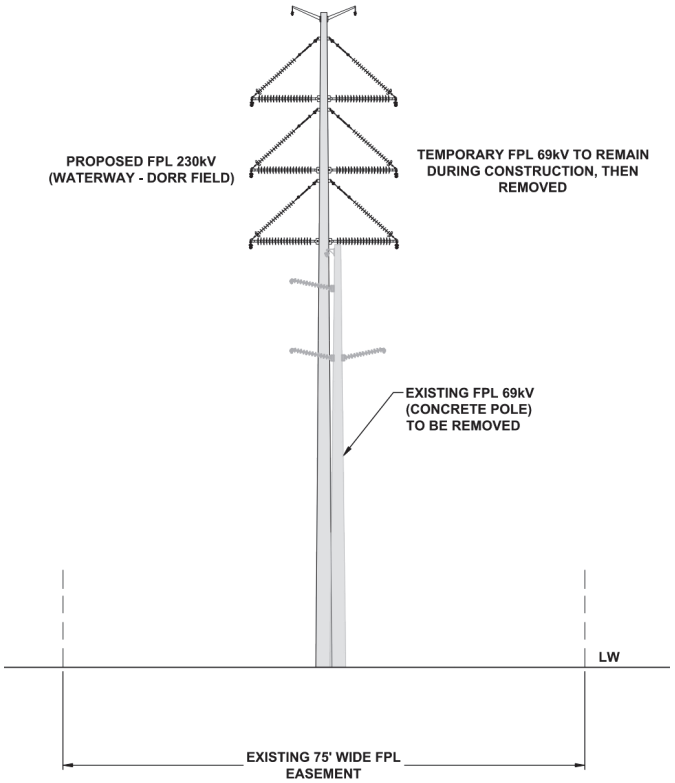
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ENGINEER: EW
COUNTY: HIGHLANDS , OKEECHOBEE
SHEET 9 OF 13

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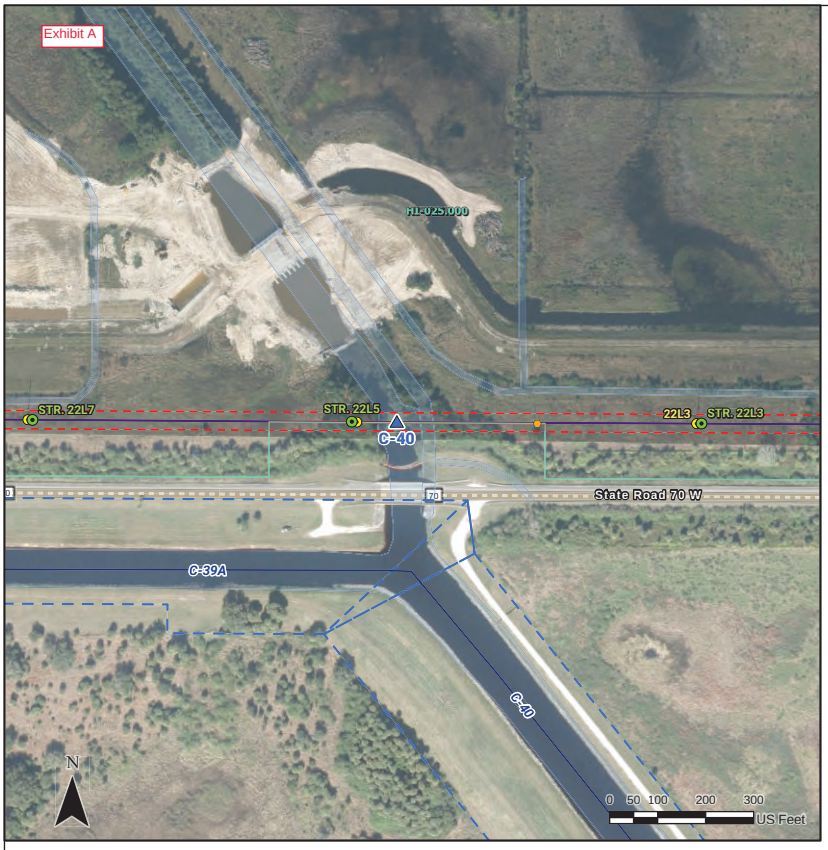
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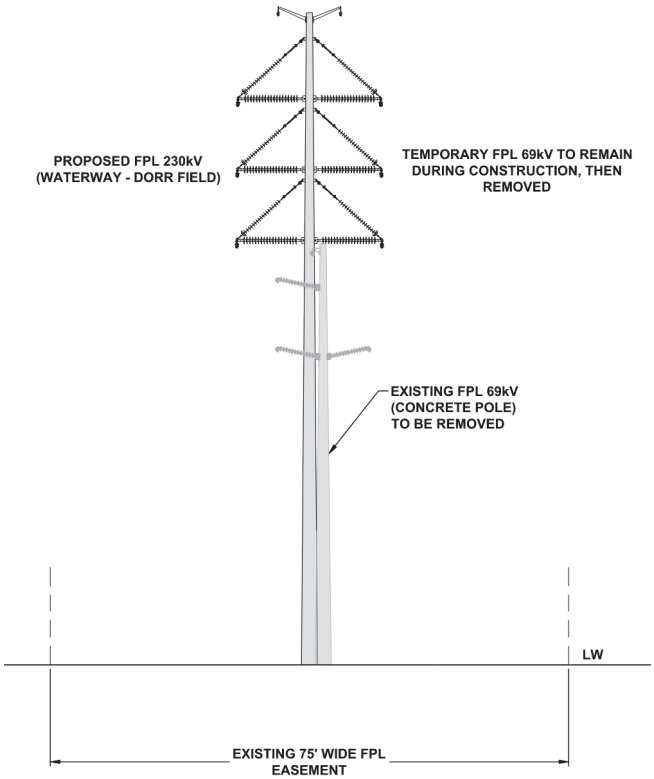
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COUNTY: HIGHLANDS
SHEET 10 OF 13

DATE: 2/21/2023
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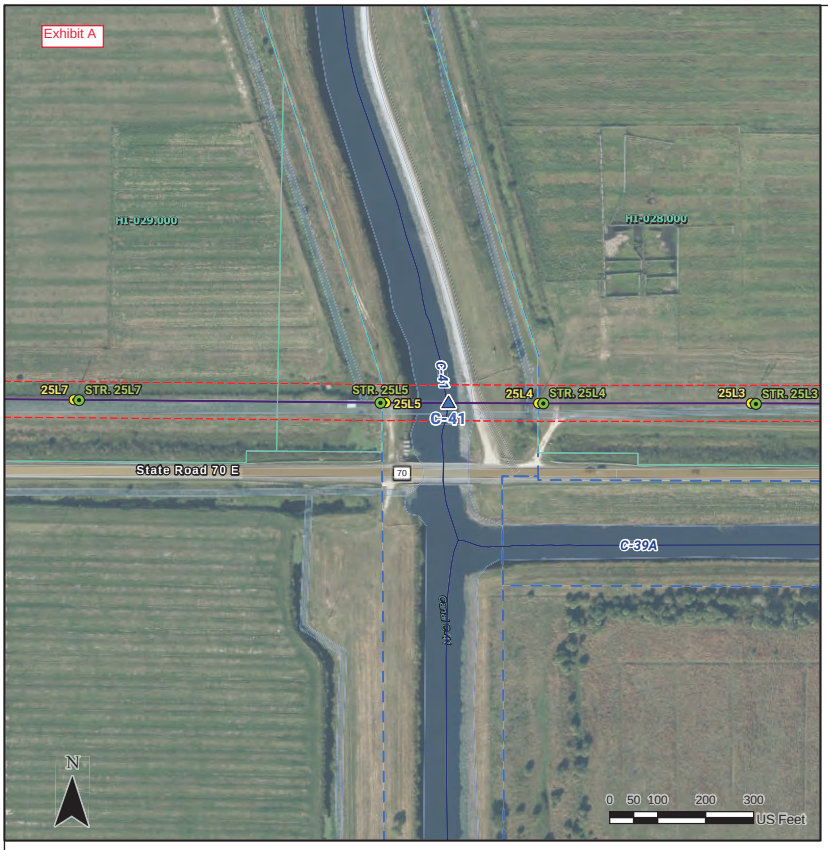
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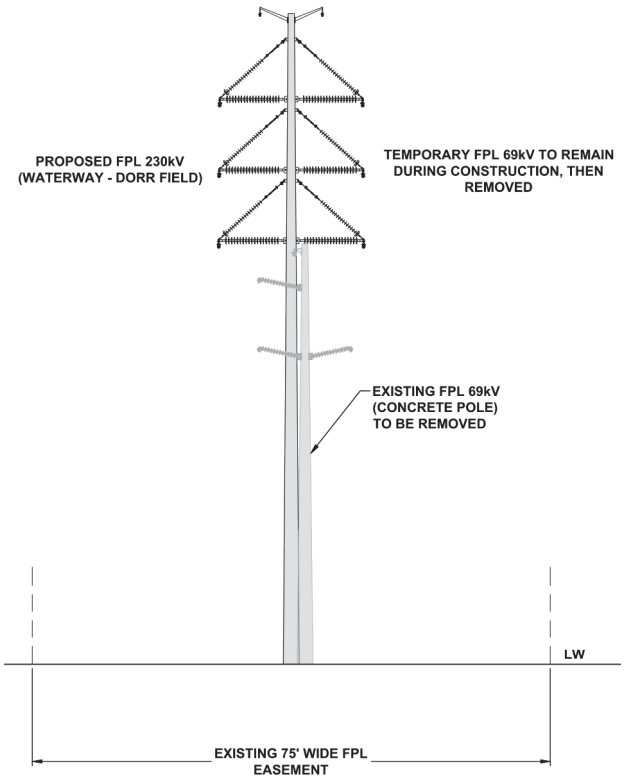
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SHEET 11 OF 13

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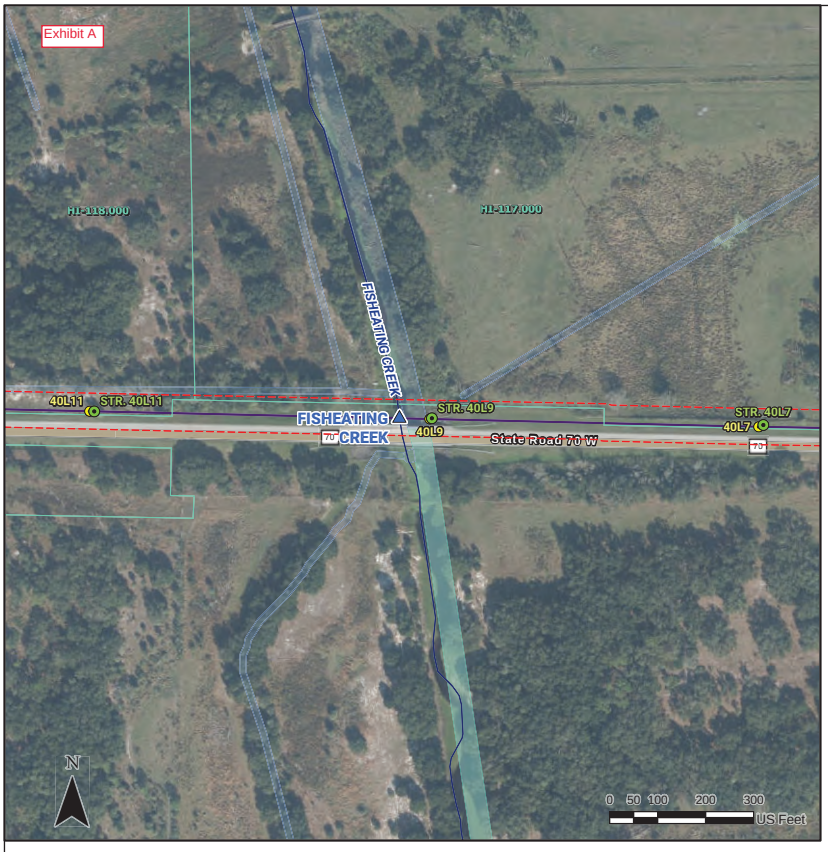
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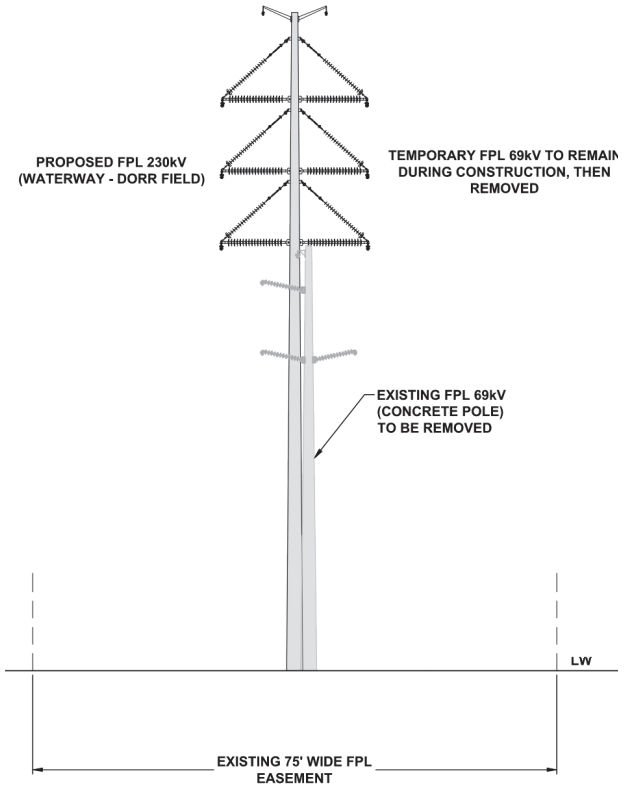
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SHEET 12 OF 13

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FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY — **SWEATT-WHIDDEN 230kV LINE**

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DRAWN BY: HBP
ENGINEER: EW
COUNTY: HIGHLANDS
SHEET 13 OF 13

DATE: 2/21/2023
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Exhibit B

700 Universe Blvd. Juno Beach, FL 33408

March 24, 2023

South Florida Water Management District
Attn: Right of Way
3301 Gun Club Road
West Palm Beach, FL 33406

Re: Self-Insurance Documentation for Florida Power & Light Company ("FPL") "Project"**- SFWMD Right of Entry Request - for FPL Sweatt-Whidden Project: ROE for SFWMD lands.**

This letter confirms FPL's self-insured retention / self-insurance (together, the "Self-Insurance") as requested from FPL by South Florida Water Management District as required in the Right of Access Permit. This Self-Insurance letter pertains only to FPL's and/or its contractor's Work (the "Work") related to the "Project" for proposed work within District owned land associated with FPL Sweatt-Whidden Project: ROE for SFWMD lands.

General Liability: $3,000,000.00 Combined Single Limit for Bodily Injury and Property Damage

Auto Liability: $2,000,000 Combined Single Limit for Bodily Injury and Property Damage

Workers Compensation and Employers Liability: Statutory with limits not less than $1,000,000

Certificate Holder: South Florida Water Management District

Additional Insured Includes: South Florida Water Management District

For a copy of NextEra Energy, Inc.'s latest annual report as evidence of FPL's financial ability to self-insure, please copy and paste the following link into your web browser:
https://www.investor.nexteraenergy.com/

Sincerely,

Michelle Lall

Assoc. Analyst
Risk Management

Exhibit B

JANURES-01 ABINDER

CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY) 3/14/2023

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW. THIS CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE ISSUING INSURER(S), AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OR PRODUCER, AND THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER.

IMPORTANT: If the certificate holder is an ADDITIONAL INSURED, the policy(ies) must have ADDITIONAL INSURED provisions or be endorsed. If SUBROGATION IS WAIVED, subject to the terms and conditions of the policy, certain policies may require an endorsement. A statement on this certificate does not confer rights to the certificate holder in lieu of such endorsement(s).

PRODUCER
Italiano Insurance Services, Inc.
PO Box 18425
Tampa, FL 33679

CONTACT NAME:
PHONE (A/C, No, Ext): (813) 877-7799 FAX (A/C, No): (813) 877-8877
E-MAIL ADDRESS: tampa@italianoinsurance.com

INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE	NAIC #
INSURER A : The Travelers Indemnity of America	25666
INSURER B : Phoenix Insurance Company	25623
INSURER C : Travelers Property & Casualty	25674
INSURER D : Travelers Casualty Insurance Company of Americ	19046
INSURER E : RLI	13056
INSURER F : Westchester Surplus Lines Ins.	10172

INSURED
Janus Research, Inc.
1107 N Ward Street
Tampa, FL 33607

COVERAGES **CERTIFICATE NUMBER:** **REVISION NUMBER:**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES. LIMITS SHOWN MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY PAID CLAIMS.

INSR LTR	TYPE OF INSURANCE	ADDL INSD	SUBR WVD	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFF (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXP (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS	
A	X COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY							
	CLAIMS-MADE X OCCUR		X	6605F398092	2/22/2023	2/22/2024	EACH OCCURRENCE	$ 1,000,000
							DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence)	$ 1,000,000
							MED EXP (Any one person)	$ 5,000
							PERSONAL & ADV INJURY	$ 1,000,000
	GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER:						GENERAL AGGREGATE	$ 2,000,000
	POLICY PRO-JECT LOC						PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG	$ 2,000,000
	OTHER:							$
B	AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY							
	X ANY AUTO						COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident)	$ 1,000,000
	OWNED AUTOS ONLY / SCHEDULED AUTOS		X	BA4R25364A2347G	2/22/2023	2/22/2024	BODILY INJURY (Per person)	$
	HIRED AUTOS ONLY / NON-OWNED AUTOS ONLY						BODILY INJURY (Per accident)	$
							PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident)	$
								$
C	X UMBRELLA LIAB X OCCUR						EACH OCCURRENCE	$ 5,000,000
	EXCESS LIAB CLAIMS-MADE			CUP8R12065A2347	2/22/2023	2/22/2024	AGGREGATE	$ 5,000,000
	DED X RETENTION $ 10,000							$
D	WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY Y / N						X PER STATUTE OTH-ER	
	ANY PROPRIETOR/PARTNER/EXECUTIVE OFFICER/MEMBER EXCLUDED? (Mandatory in NH)	N / A	X	UB9J1249372347G	1/1/2023	1/1/2024	E.L. EACH ACCIDENT	$ 1,000,000
	If yes, describe under DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS below						E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE	$ 1,000,000
							E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT	$ 1,000,000
E	Professional Liabilt			RTP0026599	8/9/2022	8/9/2023	Ea Claim	2,000,000
F	Professional Liabilt			G72508968003	8/9/2022	8/9/2023	Annl Aggregate	2,000,000

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS / LOCATIONS / VEHICLES (ACORD 101, Additional Remarks Schedule, may be attached if more space is required)
Re: Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Power and Light Sweatt to Whidden Project. South Florida Water Management District and Florida Power and Light named as Additional Insureds are named as Additional Insureds with respects to general liability and auto liability. Waiver of subrogation applies to general liability, auto liability and work comp.

CERTIFICATE HOLDER

South Florida Water Management District
3301 Gun Club Road
West Palm Beach, FL 33406

CANCELLATION

SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, NOTICE WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY PROVISIONS.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

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TRAVELERS

ONE TOWER SQUARE
HARTFORD CT 06183

WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS LIABILITY POLICY

ENDORSEMENT WC 00 03 13 (00) - 001

POLICY NUMBER: UB-9J124937-21-47-G

WAIVER OF OUR RIGHT TO RECOVER FROM OTHERS ENDORSEMENT

We have the right to recover our payments from anyone liable for an injury covered by this policy. We will not enforce our right against the person or organization named in the Schedule. (This agreement applies only to the extent that you perform work under a written contract that requires you to obtain this agreement from us.)

This agreement shall not operate directly or indirectly to benefit any one not named in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

DESIGNATED PERSON:

DESIGNATED ORGANIZATION:

ANY PERSON OR ORGANIZATION FOR WHICH THE INSURED HAS AGREED BY WRITTEN CONTRACT EXECUTED PRIOR TO LOSS TO FURNISH THIS WAIVER.

THIS ENDORSEMENT CHANGES THE POLICY. PLEASE READ IT CAREFULLY.

ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS XTEND ENDORSEMENT

This endorsement modifies insurance provided under the following:

COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY COVERAGE PART

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COVERAGE Provisions **A.** – **T.** and **V.** of this endorsement broaden coverage. Provisions **U.** and **W.** of this endorsement may limit coverage. The following listing is a general coverage description only. Limitations and exclusions may apply to these coverages. Read all the **PROVISIONS** of this endorsement carefully to determine rights, duties, and what is and is not covered.

A. Broadened Named Insured

B. Incidental Medical Malpractice

C. Reasonable Force – Bodily Injury Or Property Damage

D. Non-Owned Watercraft – Increased To Up To 75 feet

E. Aircraft Chartered With Crew

F. Extension Of Coverage – Damage To Premises Rented To You

G. Malicious Prosecution – Exception To Knowing Violation Of Rights Of Another Exclusion

H. Medical Payments Limit

I. Increased Supplementary Payments

J. Additional Insured – Owner, Manager Or Lessor Of Premises

K. Additional Insured – Lessor Of Leased Equipment

L. Additional Insured – State Or Political Subdivisions – Permits Relating To Premises

M. Additional Insured – State Or Political Subdivisions – Permits Relating To Operations

N. Additional Insured – Architect, Engineer Or Surveyor

O. Who Is An Insured – Newly Acquired Or Formed Organizations

P. Who Is An Insured – Unnamed Partnership Or Joint Venture – Excess

Q. Per Project General Aggregate Limit

R. Knowledge And Notice Of Occurrence Or Offense

S. Unintentional Omission

T. Waiver Of Transfer Of Rights Of Recovery Against Others To Us When Required By Contract Or Agreement

U. Amended Bodily Injury Definition

V. Amended Insured Contract Definition – Railroad Easement

W. Amended Property Damage Definition – Tangible Property

X. Additional Definition – Contract or Agreement Requiring Insurance

PROVISIONS

A. BROADENED NAMED INSURED

1. The Named Insured in Item 1. of the Common Policy Declarations is amended as follows:

   The person or organization named in Item 1. of the Common Policy Declarations and any organization, other than a partnership, joint venture, limited liability company or trust, of which you are the sole owner or in which you maintain the majority ownership interest on the effective date of the policy. However, coverage for any such additional organization will cease as of the date, if any, during the policy period, that you no longer are the sole owner of, or maintain the majority ownership interest in, such organization.

2. This Provision **A.** does not apply to any person or organization for which coverage is excluded by another endorsement to this Coverage Part.

B. INCIDENTAL MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

1. The following is added to Paragraph **1. Insuring Agreement** of **COVERAGE A BODILY**

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INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE LIABILITY in COVERAGES (Section I):

"Bodily injury" arising out of the rendering of, or failure to render, "first aid" or "Good Samaritan services" to a person, other than a co-"employee" or "volunteer worker", will be deemed to be caused by an "occurrence". For the purposes of determining the applicable limits of insurance, any act or omission together with all related acts or omissions in the furnishing of the services to any one person will be deemed one "occurrence".

2. As used in this Provision **B.**:
   a. "First aid" means medical or nursing service, treatment, advice or instruction; the related furnishing of food or beverages; the furnishing or dispensing of drugs or medical supplies or appliances;
   b. "Good Samaritan services" means those medical services rendered or provided in an emergency and for which no remuneration is demanded or received.
3. Paragraph **2.a.(1)(d)** of **WHO IS AN INSURED (Section II)** does not apply to any of your "employees", who are not employed as a doctor or nurse by you, but only while performing the services described in Paragraph **1.** above and while acting within the scope of their employment by you. Any such "employees" rendering "Good Samaritan services" will be deemed to be acting within the scope of their employment by you.
4. The following exclusion is added to Paragraph **2. Exclusions** of **COVERAGE A BODILY INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE LIABILITY** in **COVERAGES (Section I):**

   Sale of Pharmaceuticals

   "Bodily injury" or "property damage" arising out of the willful violation of a penal statute or ordinance relating to the sale of pharmaceuticals committed by or with the knowledge or consent of the insured.
5. The insurance provided by this Provision **B.** shall be excess over any valid and collectible other insurance available to the insured, whether primary, excess, contingent or on any other basis, except for insurance purchased specifically by you to apply in excess of the Limits of Insurance shown in the Declarations for this Coverage Part.

C. REASONABLE FORCE – BODILY INJURY OR PROPERTY DAMAGE

The **Expected Or Intended Injury** Exclusion in Paragraph **2. Exclusions** of **COVERAGE A BODILY INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE LIABILITY** in **COVERAGES (Section I)** is deleted and replaced by the following:

Expected Or Intended Injury Or Damage

"Bodily injury" or "property damage" expected or intended from the standpoint of the insured. This exclusion does not apply to "bodily injury" or "property damage" resulting from the use of reasonable force to protect any person or property.

D. NON-OWNED WATERCRAFT – INCREASED TO UP TO 75 FEET

1. The exception contained in Subparagraph **(2)** of the **Aircraft, Auto Or Watercraft** Exclusion in **2. Exclusions** of **COVERAGE A BODILY INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE LIABILITY** in **COVERAGES (Section I)** is deleted and replaced by the following:

   (2) A watercraft you do not own that is:
      (a) Less than 75 feet long; and
      (b) Not being used to carry persons or property for a charge;
2. Only as respects the insurance provided by this Provision **D.**, **WHO IS AN INSURED (Section II)** is amended to include as an insured any person who, with your expressed or implied consent, either uses or is responsible for the use of the watercraft.
3. The insurance provided by this Provision **D.** shall be excess over any valid and collectible other insurance available to the insured, whether primary, excess, contingent or on any other basis, except for insurance purchased specifically by you to apply in excess of the Limits of Insurance shown in the Declarations for this Coverage Part.

E. AIRCRAFT CHARTERED WITH CREW

1. The following is added to the exceptions contained in the **Aircraft, Auto Or Watercraft** Exclusion in Paragraph **2. Exclusions** of **COVERAGE A BODILY INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE LIABILITY** in **COVERAGES (Section I):**

   Aircraft chartered with crew, including a pilot, to any insured.

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2. This Provision **E.** does not apply if the chartered aircraft is owned by any insured.

3. The insurance provided by this Provision **E.** shall be excess over any valid and collectible other insurance available to the insured, whether primary, excess, contingent or on any other basis, except for insurance purchased specifically by you to apply in excess of the Limits of Insurance shown in the Declarations for this Coverage Part.

F. EXTENSION OF COVERAGE – DAMAGE TO PREMISES RENTED TO YOU

1. The last paragraph of **COVERAGE A BODILY INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE LIABILITY** in **COVERAGES (Section I)** is deleted and replaced by the following:

   Exclusions **c.** through **n.** do not apply to damage to premises while rented to you, or temporarily occupied by you with permission of the owner, caused by:

   a. Fire;

   b. Explosion;

   c. Lightning;

   d. Smoke resulting from such fire, explosion, or lightning; or

   e. Water.

   A separate limit of insurance applies to this coverage as described in **LIMITS OF INSURANCE (Section III)**.

2. The insurance under this Provision **F.** does not apply to damage to premises while rented to you, or temporarily occupied by you with permission of the owner, caused by:

   a. Rupture, bursting, or operation of pressure relief devices;

   b. Rupture or bursting due to expansion or swelling of the contents of any building or structure, caused by or resulting from water; or

   c. Explosion of steam boilers, steam pipes, steam engines, or steam turbines.

3. Paragraph **6.** of **LIMITS OF INSURANCE (Section III)** is deleted and replaced by the following:

   Subject to **5.** above, the Damage To Premises Rented To You Limit is the most we will pay under Coverage **A** for the sum of all damages because of "property damage" to any one premises while rented to you, or temporarily occupied by you with permission of the owner, caused by: fire; explosion; lightning; smoke resulting from such fire, explosion, or lightning; or water. The Damage To Premises Rented To You Limit will apply to all "property damage" proximately caused by the same "occurrence", whether such damage results from: fire; explosion; lightning; smoke resulting from such fire, explosion, or lightning; or water; or any combination of any of these causes.

   The Damage To Premises Rented To You Limit will be the higher of:

   a. $1,000,000; or

   b. The amount shown for the Damage To Premises Rented To You Limit in the Declarations for this Coverage Part.

4. Paragraph **a.** of the definition of "insured contract" in **DEFINITIONS (Section V)** is deleted and replaced by the following:

   a. A contract for a lease of premises. However, that portion of the contract for a lease of premises that indemnifies any person or organization for damage to premises while rented to you, or temporarily occupied by you with permission of the owner, caused by: fire; explosion; lightning; smoke resulting from such fire, explosion, or lightning; or water is not an "insured contract";

5. This Provision **F.** does not apply if coverage for Damage To Premises Rented To You of **COVERAGE A BODILY INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE LIABILITY** in **COVERAGES (Section I)** is excluded by another endorsement to this Coverage Part.

G. MALICIOUS PROSECUTION – EXCEPTION TO KNOWING VIOLATION OF RIGHTS OF ANOTHER EXCLUSION

The following is added to the **Knowing Violation Of Rights Of Another** Exclusion in **2. Exclusions** of **COVERAGE B PERSONAL INJURY, ADVERTISING INJURY AND WEB SITE INJURY LIABILITY** of the **WEB XTEND LIABILITY** Endorsement:

This exclusion does not apply to "personal injury" caused by malicious prosecution.

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H. MEDICAL PAYMENTS LIMIT

The Medical Expense Limit shown in the Declarations for this Coverage Part is increased to $10,000.

I. INCREASED SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENTS

Paragraphs **1.b.** and **1.d.** of **SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENTS – COVERAGES A AND B** in **COVERAGES (Section I)** are amended as follows:

1. In Paragraph **1.b.**, the amount we will pay for the cost of bail bonds is increased to $2500.
2. In Paragraph **1.d.**, the amount we will pay for loss of earnings is increased to $500 a day.

J. ADDITIONAL INSURED – OWNER, MANAGER OR LESSOR OF PREMISES

1. **WHO IS AN INSURED (Section II)** is amended to include as an insured:

   Any person or organization that you have agreed in a contract or agreement to include as an additional insured on this Coverage Part, but:

   a. Only with respect to liability for "bodily injury" or "property damage" that occurs, or "personal injury" caused by an offense committed, after you have entered into that contract or agreement; and

   b. Only if the "bodily injury", "property damage" or "personal injury" is caused, in whole or in part, by acts or omissions of you or any person or organization performing operations on your behalf, and arises out of the ownership, maintenance or use of that part of any premises leased to you under that contract or agreement.

2. The insurance provided to such additional insured under this Provision **J.** is subject to the following provisions:

   a. The limits of insurance afforded to such additional insured shall be the limits which you agreed to provide in the contract or agreement, or the limits shown in the Declarations for this Coverage Part, whichever are less; and

   b. The insurance afforded to such additional insured does not apply to:

      (1) Any "bodily injury" or "property damage" that occurs, or "personal injury" caused by an offense committed, after you cease to be a tenant in that premises;

      (2) Any structural alterations, new construction or demolition operations performed by or on behalf of such additional insured; or

      (3) Any premises for which coverage is excluded by another endorsement to this Coverage Part.

3. This Provision **J.** does not apply on any basis to any person or organization for which coverage as an additional insured specifically is added by another endorsement to this Coverage Part.

K. ADDITIONAL INSURED – LESSOR OF LEASED EQUIPMENT

1. **WHO IS AN INSURED (Section II)** is amended to include as an insured:

   Any person or organization that you have agreed in a contract or agreement to include as an additional insured on this Coverage Part, but:

   a. Only with respect to liability for "bodily injury" or "property damage" that occurs, or "personal injury" caused by an offense committed, after you have entered into that contract or agreement; and

   b. Only if the "bodily injury", "property damage" or "personal injury" is caused, in whole or in part, by acts or omissions of you or any person or organization performing operations on your behalf, in the maintenance, operation or use of equipment leased to you by such additional insured.

2. The insurance provided to such additional insured under this Provision **K.** is subject to the following provisions:

   a. The limits of insurance afforded to such additional insured shall be the limits which you agreed to provide in the contract or agreement, or the limits shown in the Declarations for this Coverage Part, whichever are less; and

   b. The insurance afforded to such additional insured does not apply:

      (1) To any "bodily injury" or "property damage" that occurs, or "personal injury" caused by an offense committed, after the equipment lease expires; or

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(2) If the equipment is leased with an operator.

3. This Provision K. does not apply on any basis to any person or organization for which coverage as an additional insured specifically is added by another endorsement to this Coverage Part.

L. ADDITIONAL INSURED – STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS – PERMITS RELATING TO PREMISES

The following is added to Paragraph 2. of **WHO IS AN INSURED (Section II)** to include as an insured:

Any state or political subdivision that has issued a permit in connection with premises owned or occupied by, or rented or loaned to, you, but only with respect to "bodily injury", "property damage", "personal injury" or "advertising injury" arising out of the existence, ownership, use, maintenance, repair, construction, erection or removal of advertising signs, awnings, canopies, cellar entrances, coal holes, driveways, manholes, marquees, hoist away openings, sidewalk vaults, elevators, street banners or decorations for which that state or political subdivision has issued such permit.

M. ADDITIONAL INSURED – STATE OR POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS – PERMITS RELATING TO OPERATIONS

The following is added to Paragraph 2. of **WHO IS AN INSURED (Section II)** to include as an insured:

Any state or political subdivision that has issued a permit, but only with respect to "bodily injury", "property damage", "personal injury" or "advertising injury" arising out of operations performed by you or on your behalf for which that state or political subdivision has issued such permit. However, no such state or political subdivision is an insured for:

1. "Bodily injury", "property damage", "personal injury" or "advertising injury" arising out of operations performed for that state or political subdivision; or
2. "Bodily injury" or "property damage" included within the "products – completed operations hazard".

N. ADDITIONAL INSURED – ARCHITECT, ENGINEER OR SURVEYOR

1. The following is added to Paragraph 2. of **WHO IS AN INSURED (Section II)** to include as an insured:

   Any architect, engineer or surveyor engaged by or for you that you agree in a "contract or agreement requiring insurance" to include as an additional insured on this Coverage Part, but only with respect to liability for "bodily injury", "property damage" or "personal injury" that is caused, in whole or in part, by acts or omissions of you or any person or organization acting on your behalf in connection with your premises or "your work".

2. This Provision N. does not apply on any basis to any person or organization for which coverage as an additional insured specifically is added by another endorsement to this Coverage Part.

O. WHO IS AN INSURED – NEWLY ACQUIRED OR FORMED ORGANIZATIONS

1. Paragraph **4.a.** of **WHO IS AN INSURED (Section II)** is deleted and replaced by the following:

   a. Coverage under this provision is afforded only until the 180th day after you acquire or form the organization or the end of the policy period, whichever is earlier. Any such newly acquired or formed organization that you report in writing to us within 180 days after you acquire or form the organization will be covered under this provision until the end of the policy period, even if there are more than 180 days remaining until the end of the policy period;

2. This Provision O. does not apply to any organization for which coverage is excluded by another endorsement to this Coverage Part.

P. WHO IS AN INSURED – UNNAMED PARTNERSHIP OR JOINT VENTURE – EXCESS

1. The last paragraph of **WHO IS AN INSURED (Section II)** is deleted and replaced by the following:

   No person or organization is an insured with respect to the conduct of any current or past partnership, joint venture or limited liability company that is not shown as a Named Insured in the Common Policy Declarations.

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However, this exclusion does not apply to your liability with respect to your conduct of the business of any current or past partnership or joint venture:

a. That is not shown as a Named Insured in the Common Policy Declarations, and

b. In which you are a member or partner where each and every one of your co-ventures in that joint venture is an architectural, engineering, or surveying firm.

2. This Provision **P.** does not apply to any person or organization for which coverage is excluded by another endorsement to this Coverage Part.

3. The insurance provided by this Provision **P.** shall be excess over any valid and collectible other insurance, whether primary, excess, contingent or on any other basis, which is available covering your liability with respect to your conduct of the business of any current or past partnership or joint venture that is not shown as a Named Insured in the Common Policy Declarations and which is issued to such partnership or joint venture.

Q. PER PROJECT GENERAL AGGREGATE LIMIT

1. Paragraph **2.** of **LIMITS OF INSURANCE (Section III)** is deleted and replaced by the following:

The General Aggregate Limit is the most we will pay for the sum of:

a. Damages under Coverage **B**; and

b. Damages from "occurrences" under Coverage **A** and for all medical expenses caused by accidents under Coverage **C** which cannot be attributed only to operations at a single "project".

2. The following is added to **LIMITS OF INSURANCE (Section III):**

A separate Per Project General Aggregate Limit applies to each "project" for all sums which the insured becomes legally obligated to pay as damages caused by "occurrences" under Coverage **A** and for all medical expenses caused by accidents under Coverage **C** which can be attributed only to operations at a single "project", and that limit is equal to the amount of the General Aggregate Limit shown in the Declarations for this Coverage Part.

Any payments made under Coverage **A** for damages and under Coverage **C** for medical expenses shall reduce the Per Project General Aggregate Limit for that "project", but shall not reduce:

a. Any other Per Project General Aggregate Limit for any other "project";

b. The General Aggregate Limit; or

c. The Products-Completed Operations Aggregate Limit.

The limits shown in the Declarations for this Coverage Part for Each Occurrence, Damage To Premises Rented To You and Medical Expense are also subject to the Per Project General Aggregate Limit when the Per Project General Aggregate Limit applies.

3. As used in the Provision **Q.**:

"Project" means an area away from premises owned by or rented to you at which you are performing operations pursuant to a contract or agreement. For the purposes of determining the applicable aggregate limit of insurance, each "project" that includes premises involving the same or connecting lots, or premises whose connection is interrupted only by a street, roadway, waterway or right-of-way of a railroad shall be considered a single "project".

R. KNOWLEDGE AND NOTICE OF OCCURRENCE OR OFFENSE

The following is added to Paragraph **2. Duties In The Event of Occurrence, Offense, Claim Or Suit** of **COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY CONDITIONS (Section IV):**

Notice of an "occurrence" or of an offense which may result in a claim must be given as soon as practicable after knowledge of the "occurrence" or offense has been reported to you, one of your "executive officers" (if you are a corporation), one of your partners who is an individual (if you are a partnership), one of your managers (if you are a limited liability company), one of your trustees who is an individual (if you are a trust), or an "employee" (such as an insurance, loss control or risk manager or administrator) designated by you to give such notice.

Knowledge by any other "employee" of an "occurrence" or offense does not imply that you also have such knowledge.

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Notice of an "occurrence" or of an offense which may result in a claim will be deemed to be given as soon as practicable to us if it is given in good faith as soon as practicable to your workers' compensation, accident, or health insurer. This applies only if you subsequently give notice of the "occurrence" or offense to us as soon as practicable after you, one of your "executive officers" (if you are a corporation), one of your partners who is an individual (if you are a partnership), one of your managers (if you are a limited liability company), one of your trustees who is an individual (if you are a trust), or an "employee" (such as an insurance, loss control or risk manager or administrator) designated by you to give such notice discovers that the "occurrence" or offense may involve this policy.

S. UNINTENTIONAL OMISSION

1. The following is added to Paragraph **6. Representations** of **COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY CONDITIONS (Section IV)**:

   The unintentional omission of, or unintentional error in, any information provided by you which we relied upon in issuing this policy shall not prejudice your rights under this insurance.

2. This Provision **S.** does not affect our right to collect additional premium or to exercise our right of cancellation or nonrenewal in accordance with applicable insurance laws or regulations.

T. WAIVER OF TRANSFER OF RIGHTS OF RECOVERY AGAINST OTHERS TO US WHEN REQUIRED BY CONTRACT OR AGREEMENT

The following is added to Paragraph **8. Transfer of Rights of Recovery Against Others to Us** of **COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY CONDITIONS (Section IV)**:

We waive any rights of recovery we may have against any person or organization because of payments we make for "bodily injury", "property damage", "personal injury" or "advertising injury" arising out of:

1. Premises owned by you, temporarily occupied by you with permission of the owner, or leased or rented to you;
2. Ongoing operations performed by you, or on your behalf, under a contract or agreement with that person or organization;
3. "Your work"; or
4. "Your products".

We waive these rights only where you have agreed to do so as part of a contract or agreement entered into by you before, and in effect when, the "bodily injury" or "property damage" occurs, or the "personal injury" offense or "advertising injury" offense is committed.

U. AMENDED BODILY INJURY DEFINITION

The definition of "bodily injury" in **DEFINITIONS (Section V)** is deleted and replaced by the following:

"Bodily injury" means:

a. Physical harm, including sickness or disease, sustained by a person;

b. Mental anguish, injury or illness, or emotional distress, resulting at any time from such physical harm, sickness or disease; or

c. Care, loss of services or death resulting at any time from such physical harm, sickness or disease.

V. AMENDED INSURED CONTRACT DEFINITION – RAILROAD EASEMENT

1. Subparagraph **c.** of the definition of "insured contract" in **DEFINITIONS (Section V)** is deleted and replaced by the following:

   c. Any easement or license agreement;

2. Subparagraph **f.(1)** of the definition of "insured contract" in **DEFINITIONS (Section V)** is deleted.

W. AMENDED PROPERTY DAMAGE DEFINITION – TANGIBLE PROPERTY

The definition of "property damage" in **DEFINITIONS (Section V)** is deleted and replaced by the following:

"Property damage" means:

a. Physical injury to tangible property, including all resulting loss of use of that property. All such loss of use shall be deemed to occur at the time of the physical injury that caused it; or

b. Loss of use of tangible property that is not physically injured. All such loss of use shall be deemed to occur at the time of the "occurrence" that caused it.

For the purposes of this insurance, tangible property does not include data.

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X. The following definition is added to **SECTION V – DEFINITIONS**:

"Contract or agreement requiring insurance" means that part of any contract or agreement under which you are required to include a person or organization as an additional insured on this Coverage Part, provided that the "bodily injury" and "property damage" occurs, and the "personal injury" is caused by an offense committed:

a. After you have entered into that contract or agreement;

b. While that part of the contract or agreement is in effect; and

c. Before the end of the policy period.

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THIS ENDORSEMENT CHANGES THE POLICY. PLEASE READ IT CAREFULLY.

BLANKET ADDITIONAL INSURED (ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS)

This endorsement modifies insurance provided under the following:

COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY COVERAGE PART

1. The following is added to **SECTION II – WHO IS AN INSURED**:

   Any person or organization that you agree in a "written contract requiring insurance" to include as an additional insured on this Coverage Part, but:

   a. Only with respect to liability for "bodily injury", "property damage" or "personal injury"; and

   b. If, and only to the extent that, the injury or damage is caused by acts or omissions of you or your subcontractor in the performance of "your work" to which the "written contract requiring insurance" applies, or in connection with premises owned by or rented to you.

   The person or organization does not qualify as an additional insured:

   c. With respect to the independent acts or omissions of such person or organization; or

   d. For "bodily injury", "property damage" or "personal injury" for which such person or organization has assumed liability in a contract or agreement.

   The insurance provided to such additional insured is limited as follows:

   e. This insurance does not apply on any basis to any person or organization for which coverage as an additional insured specifically is added by another endorsement to this Coverage Part.

   f. This insurance does not apply to the rendering of or failure to render any "professional services".

   g. In the event that the Limits of Insurance of the Coverage Part shown in the Declarations exceed the limits of liability required by the "written contract requiring insurance", the insurance provided to the additional insured shall be limited to the limits of liability required by that "written contract requiring insurance". This endorsement does not increase the limits of insurance described in Section III – Limits Of Insurance.

   h. This insurance does not apply to "bodily injury" or "property damage" caused by "your work" and included in the "products-completed operations hazard" unless the "written contract requiring insurance" specifically requires you to provide such coverage for that additional insured, and then the insurance provided to the additional insured applies only to such "bodily injury" or "property damage" that occurs before the end of the period of time for which the "written contract requiring insurance" requires you to provide such coverage or the end of the policy period, whichever is earlier.

2. The following is added to Paragraph **4.a.** of **SECTION IV – COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY CONDITIONS**:

   The Insurance provided to the additional insured is excess over any valid and collectible other insurance, whether primary, excess, contingent or on any other basis, that is available to the additional insured for a loss we cover. However, if you specifically agree in the "written contract requiring insurance" that this insurance provided to the additional insured under this Coverage Part must apply on a primary basis or a primary and non-contributory basis, this insurance is primary to other insurance available to the additional insured which covers that person or organizations as a named insured for such loss, and we will not share with the other insurance, provided that:

   (1) The "bodily injury" or "property damage" for which coverage is sought occurs; and

   (2) The "personal injury" for which coverage is sought arises out of an offense committed;

   after you have signed that "written contract requiring insurance". But this insurance provided to the additional insured still is excess over valid and collectible other insurance, whether primary, excess, contingent or on any other basis, that is available to the additional insured when that person or organization is an additional insured under any other insurance.

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3. The following is added to Paragraph **8., Transfer Of Rights Of Recovery Against Others To Us,** of **SECTION IV – COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY CONDITIONS:**

   We waive any right of recovery we may have against any person or organization because of payments we make for "bodily injury", "property damage" or "personal injury" arising out of "your work" performed by you, or on your behalf, done under a "written contract requiring insurance" with that person or organization. We waive this right only where you have agreed to do so as part of the "written contract requiring insurance" with such person or organization signed by you before, and in effect when, the "bodily injury" or "property damage" occurs, or the "personal injury" offense is committed.

4. The following definition is added to the **DEFINITIONS** Section:

   "Written contract requiring insurance" means that part of any written contract under which you are required to include a person or organization as an additional insured on this Coverage Part, provided that the "bodily injury" and "property damage" occurs and the "personal injury" is caused by an offense committed:

   a. After you have signed that written contract;

   b. While that part of the written contract is in effect; and

   c. Before the end of the policy period.

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THIS ENDORSEMENT CHANGES THE POLICY. PLEASE READ IT CAREFULLY.

AUTO COVERAGE PLUS ENDORSEMENT

This endorsement modifies insurance provided under the following:

BUSINESS AUTO COVERAGE FORM

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COVERAGE – This endorsement broadens coverage. However, coverage for any injury, damage or medical expenses described in any of the provisions of this endorsement may be excluded or limited by another endorsement to the Coverage Part, and these coverage broadening provisions do not apply to the extent that coverage is excluded or limited by such an endorsement. The following listing is a general coverage description only. Limitations and exclusions may apply to these coverages. Read all the provisions of this endorsement and the rest of your policy carefully to determine rights, duties, and what is and is not covered.

A. **BLANKET ADDITIONAL INSURED**
B. **EMPLOYEE HIRED AUTO**
C. **EMPLOYEES AS INSURED**
D. **SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENTS – INCREASED LIMITS**
E. **TRAILERS – INCREASED LOAD CAPACITY**
F. **HIRED AUTO PHYSICAL DAMAGE**
G. **PHYSICAL DAMAGE – TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES – INCREASED LIMIT**
H. **AUDIO, VISUAL AND DATA ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT – INCREASED LIMIT**
I. **WAIVER OF DEDUCTIBLE – GLASS**
J. **PERSONAL PROPERTY**
K. **AIRBAGS**
L. **AUTO LOAN LEASE GAP**
M. **BLANKET WAIVER OF SUBROGATION**

A. BLANKET ADDITIONAL INSURED

The following is added to Paragraph **c.** in **A. 1., Who Is An Insured**, of **SECTION II – LIABILITY COVERAGE:**

This includes any person or organization who you are required under a written contract or agreement that is signed by you before the "bodily injury" or "property damage" occurs and that is in effect during the policy period, to name as an additional insured for Liability Coverage, but only for damages to which this insurance applies and only to the extent of that person's or organization's liability for the conduct of another "insured".

B. EMPLOYEE HIRED AUTOS

1. The following is added to Paragraph **A. 1., Who Is An Insured** of **SECTION II – LIABILITY COVERAGE:**

An "employee" of yours is an "insured" while operating a covered "auto" hired or rented under a contract or agreement in that "employee's" name, with your permission, while performing duties related to the conduct of your business.

2. The following replaces Paragraph **b.** in **B.5., Other Insurance**, of **SECTION IV – BUSINESS AUTO CONDITIONS:**

b. For Hired Auto Physical Damage Coverage, the following are deemed to be covered "autos" you own:

(1) Any covered "auto" you lease, hire, rent or borrow; and

(2) Any covered "auto" hired or rented by your "employee under a contract in that an "employee's" name, with your permission, while performing duties related to the conduct of your business.

However, any "auto" that is leased, hired, rented or borrowed with a driver is not a covered "auto".

C. EMPLOYEES AS INSURED

The following is added to Paragraph **A.1., Who Is An Insured**, of **SECTION II – COVERED AUTOS LIABILITY COVERAGE:**

Any "employee" of yours is an "insured" while using a covered "auto" you don't own, hire or borrow in your business or your personal affairs.

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D. SUPPLEMENTARY PAYMENTS – INCREASED LIMITS

1. The following replaces Paragraph **A.2.a.(2)** of **SECTION II – COVERED AUTOS LIABILITY COVERAGE**:

   (2) Up to $3,000 for cost of bail bonds (including bonds for related traffic law violations) required because of an "accident" we cover. We do not have to furnish these bonds.

2. The following replaces Paragraph **A.2.a.(4)** of **SECTION II – COVERED AUTOS LIABILITY COVERAGE**:

   (4) All reasonable expenses incurred by the "insured" at our request, including actual loss of earnings up to $500 a day because of time off from work.

E. TRAILERS – INCREASED LOAD CAPACITY

The following replaces Paragraph **C. 1.** , of **SECTION I – COVERED AUTOS**:

1. "Trailers" with a load capacity of 3,000 pounds or less designed primarily for travel on public roads.

F. HIRED AUTO PHYSICAL DAMAGE

The following is added to Paragraph **A. 4., Coverage Extensions,** of **SECTION III – PHYSICAL DAMAGE COVERAGE**:

Hired Auto Physical Damage Coverage Extension

If hired "autos" are covered "autos" for Liability Coverage and this policy also provides Physical Damage Coverage for an owned "auto", then the Physical Damage Coverage is extended to "autos" that you hire, rent or borrow subject to the following:

(1) The most we will pay for "loss" in any one "accident" to a hired, rented or borrowed "auto" is the lesser of:

   (a) $50,000;

   (b) The actual cash value of the damaged or stolen property as of the time of the "loss"; or

   (c) The cost of repairing or replacing the damaged or stolen property with other property of like kind and quality.

(2) An adjustment for depreciation and physical condition will be made in determining actual cash value in the event of a total "loss".

(3) If a repair or replacement results in better than like kind or quality, we will not pay for the amount of betterment.

(4) A deductible equal to the highest Physical Damage deductible applicable to any owned covered "auto".

(5) This Coverage Extension does not apply to:

   (a) Any "auto" that is hired, rented or borrowed with a driver; or

   (b) Any "auto" that is hired, rented or borrowed from your "employee".

G. PHYSICAL DAMAGE – TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES – INCREASED LIMIT

The following replaces the first sentence in Paragraph **A.4.a., Transportation Expenses,** of **SECTION III – PHYSICAL DAMAGE COVERAGE**:

We will pay up to $50 per day to a maximum of $1,500 for temporary transportation expense incurred by you because of the total theft of a covered "auto" of the private passenger type.

H. AUDIO, VISUAL AND DATA ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT – INCREASED LIMIT

Paragraph **C.1.b.** of **SECTION III – PHYSICAL DAMAGE COVERAGE** is deleted.

I. WAIVER OF DEDUCTIBLE – GLASS

The following is added to Paragraph **D. Deductible,** of **SECTION III – PHYSCIAL DAMAGE COVERAGE**:

No deductible applies under Specified Causes of Loss or Comprehensive coverage for "loss" to glass used in the windshield.

J. PERSONAL PROPERTY

The following is added to Paragraph **A. 4. Coverage Extensions,** of **SECTION III – PHYSCIAL DAMAGE COVERAGE:**

Personal Property Coverage

We will pay up to $400 for "loss" to wearing apparel and other personal effects which are:

(1) owned by an "insured"; and

(2) in or on your covered "auto";

in the event of a total theft "loss" of your covered "auto".

No deductibles apply to Personal Effects Coverage.

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K. AIRBAGS

The following is added to Paragraph **B.3., Exclusions,** of **SECTION III – PHYSICAL DAMAGE COVERAGE:**

Exclusion **3.a.** does not apply to "loss" to one or more airbags in a covered "auto" you own that inflate due to a cause other than a cause of "loss" set forth in Paragraphs **A.1.b.** and **A.1.c.**, but only:

a. If that "auto" is a covered "auto" for Comprehensive Coverage under this policy;

b. The airbags are not covered under any warranty; and

c. The airbags were not intentionally inflated.

We will pay up to a maximum of $1,000 for any one "loss".

L. AUTO LOAN LEASE GAP

The following is added to Paragraph **A. 4. Coverage Extensions,** of **SECTION III – PHYSICAL DAMAGE COVERAGE:**

Auto Loan Lease Gap Coverage for Private Passenger Type Vehicles

In the event of a total "loss" to a covered "auto" of the private passenger type shown in the Schedule or Declarations for which Physical Damage Coverage is provided, we will pay any unpaid amount due on the lease or loan for such covered "auto" less the following:

(1) The amount paid under the Physical Damage Coverage Section of the policy for that "auto"; and

(2) Any:

(a) Overdue lease/loan payments at the time of the "loss";

(b) Financial penalties imposed under a lease for excessive use, abnormal wear and tear or high mileage;

(c) Security deposits not returned by the lessor;

(d) Costs for extended warranties, Credit Life Insurance, Health, Accident or Disability Insurance purchased with the loan or lease; and

(e) Carry-over balances from previous loans or leases.

M. BLANKET WAIVER OF SUBROGATION

The following replaces Paragraph **A. 5., Transfer Of Rights Of Recovery Against Others To Us,** of **SECTION IV – BUSINESS AUTO CONDITIONS:**

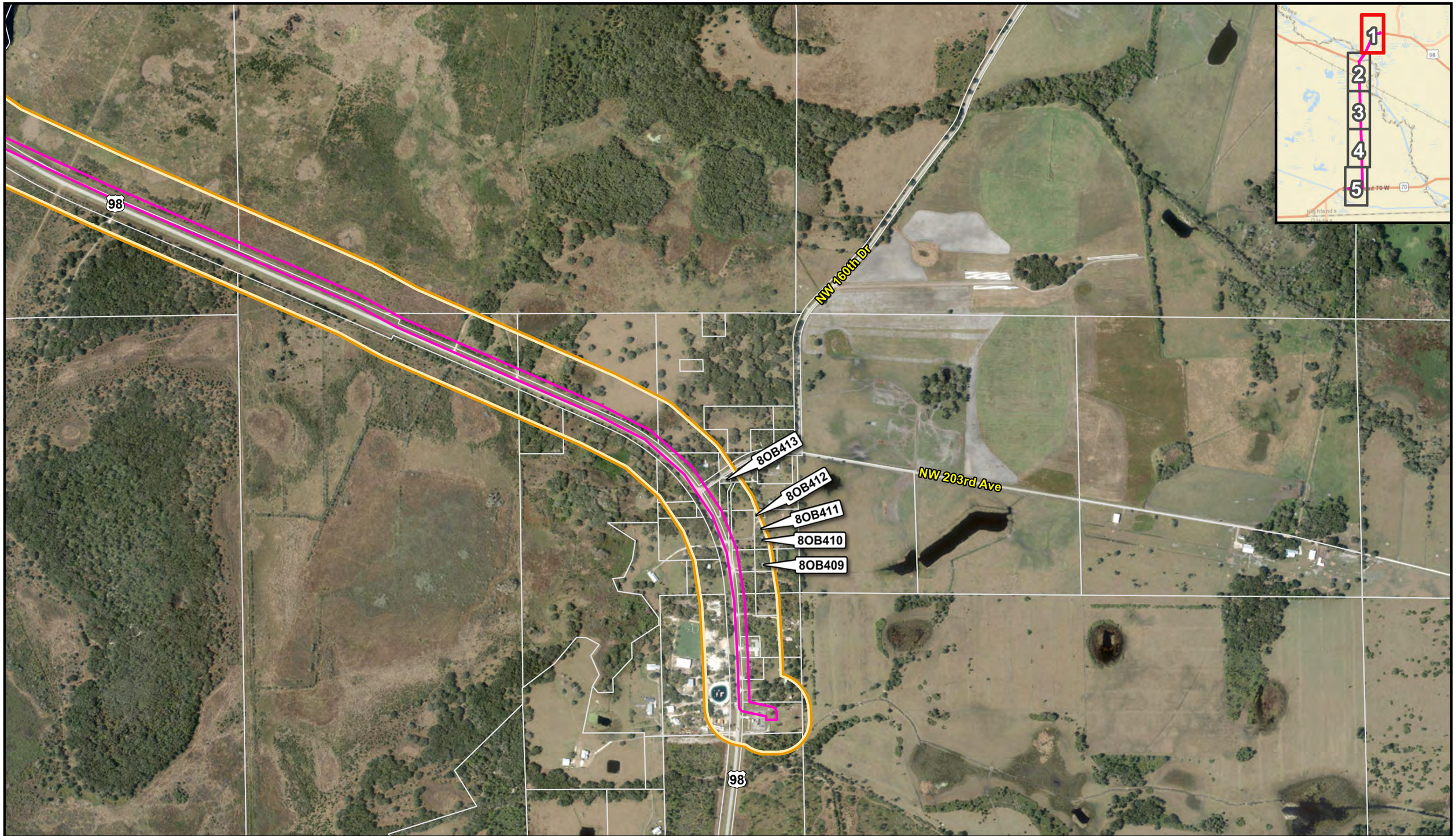
5. Transfer Of Rights Of Recovery Against Others To Us

We waive any right of recovery we may have against any person or organization to the extent required of you by a written contract executed prior to any "accident" or "loss", provided that the "accident" or "loss" arises out of the operations contemplated by such contract. The waiver applies only to the person or organization designated in such contract.

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APPENDIX B:

PROJECT APE AND IDENTIFIED HISTORIC RESOURCES



Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

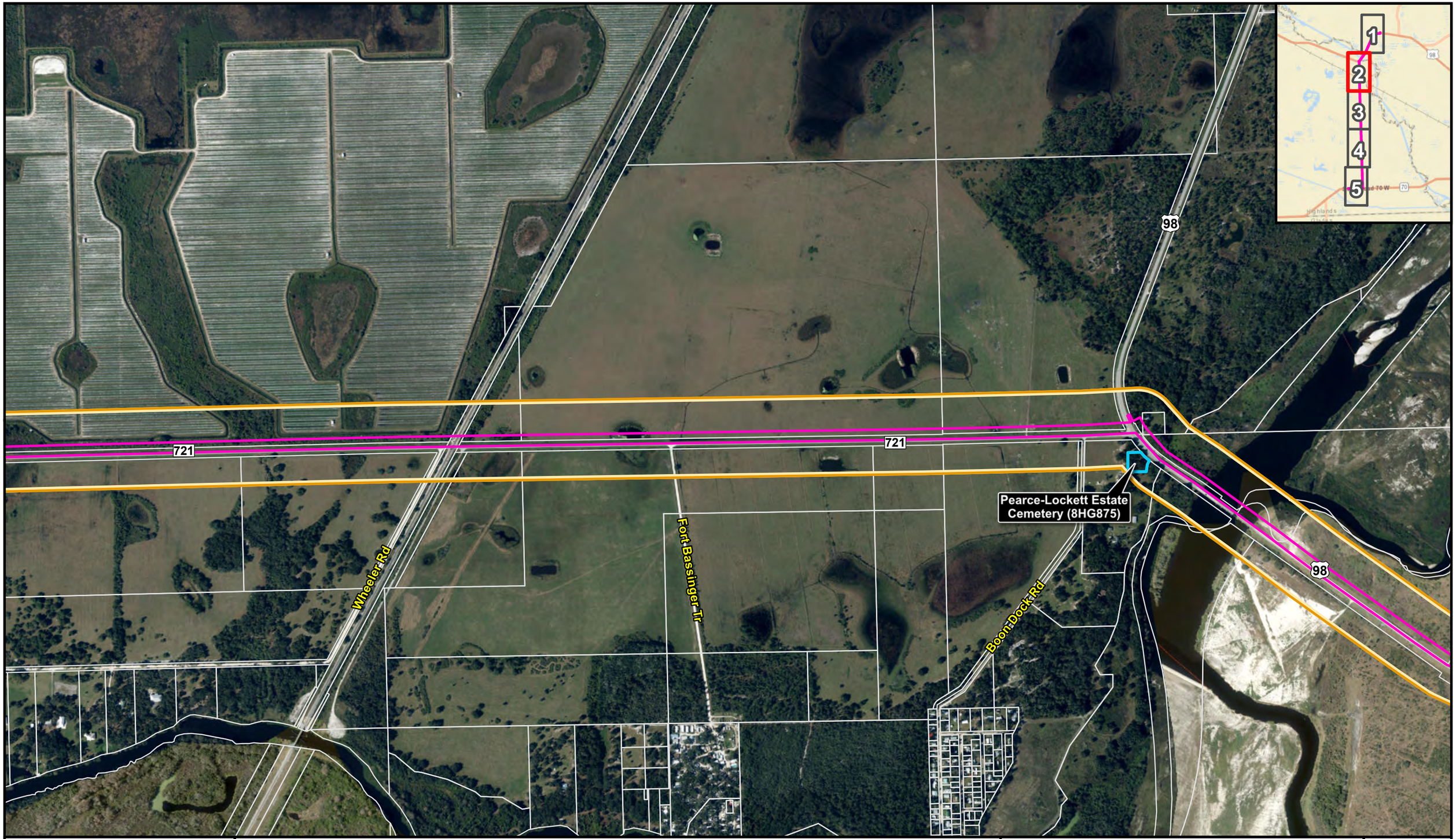
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Historic Cemetery
- 8HG00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8HG00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

Feet: 0 500 1,000

Meters: 0 100 200

Map 1



Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

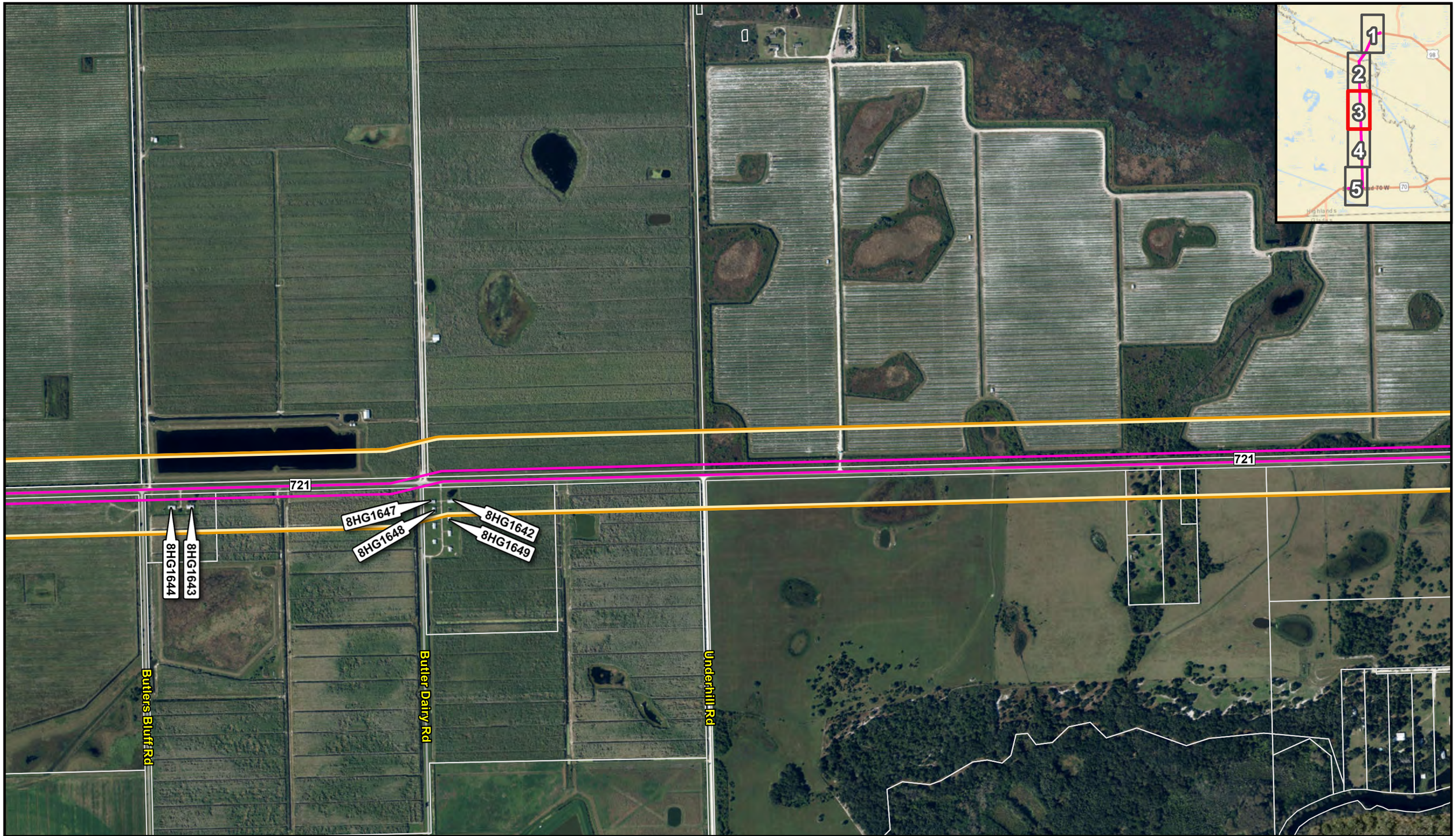
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Historic Cemetery
- 8HG00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8HG00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 500 1,000 Feet

0 100 200 Meters

Map 2



Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

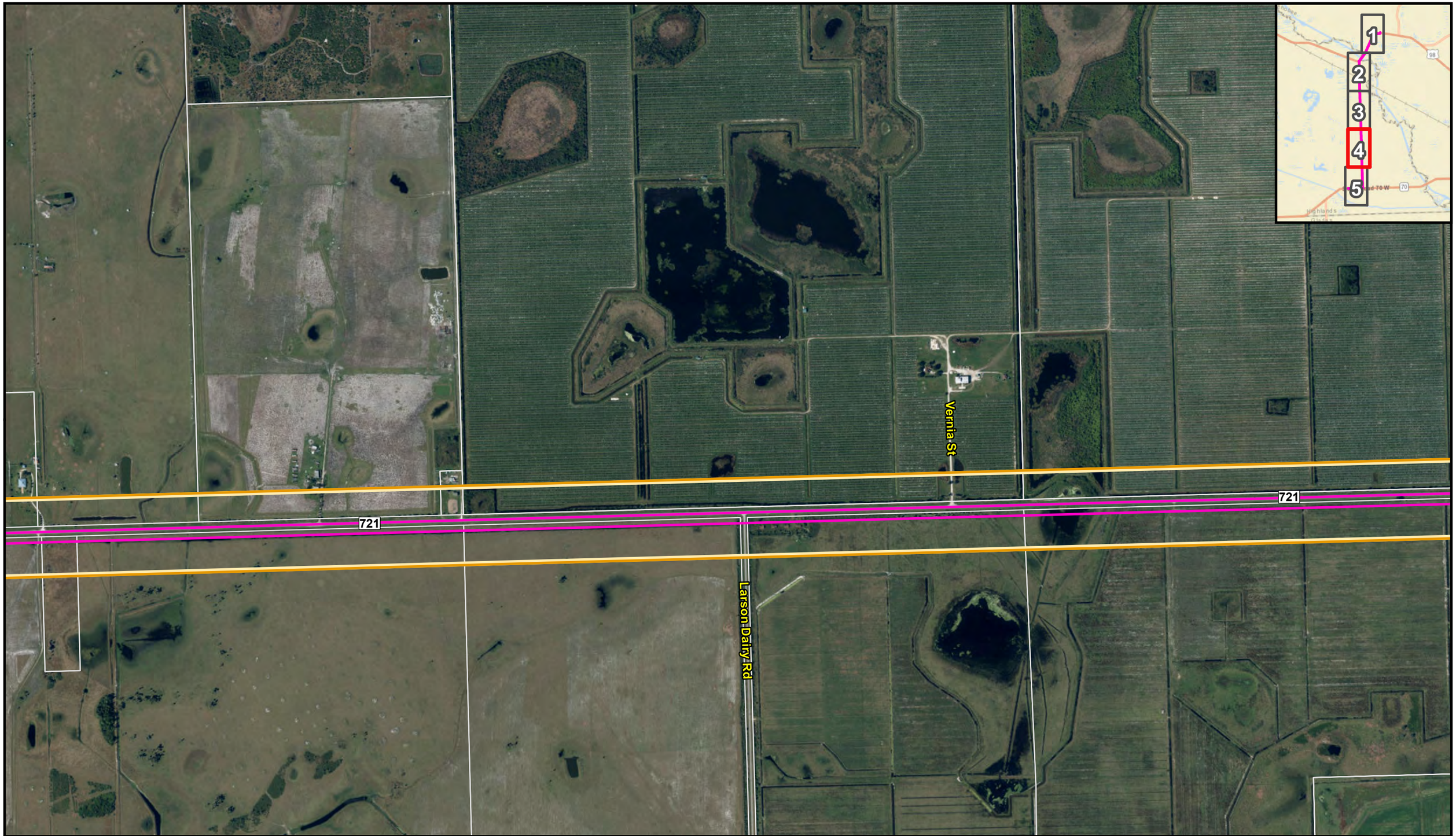
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Historic Cemetery
- 8HG00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8HG00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 500 1,000 Feet

0 100 200 Meters

Map 3



Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

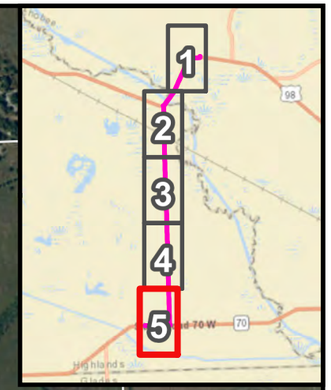
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Historic Cemetery
- 8HG00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8HG00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 500 1,000 Feet

0 100 200 Meters

Map 4



70

721

Project APE and Identified Historic Resources

Archaeological APE

Historic Resources APE

Historic Cemetery

8HG00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource

8HG00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

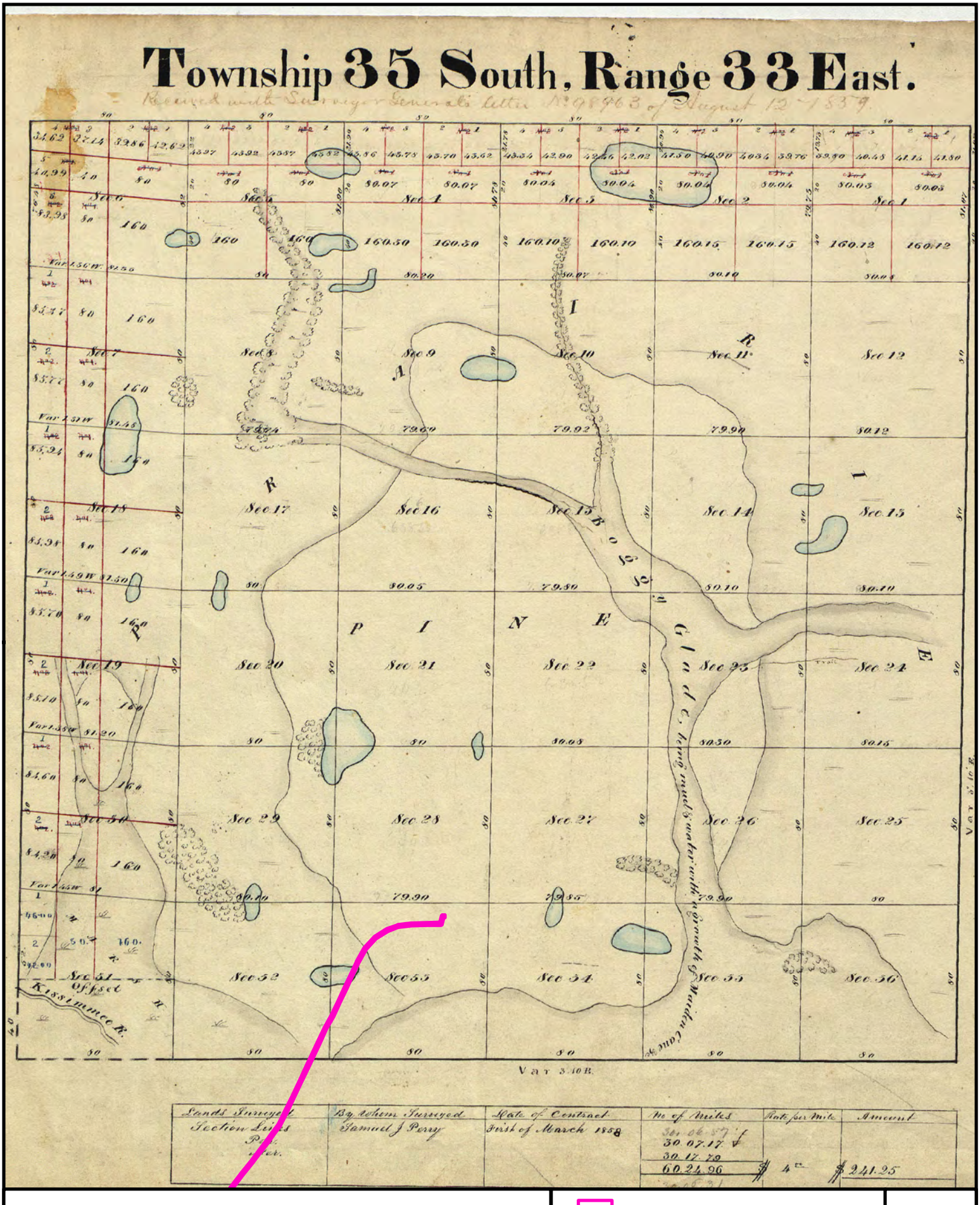
0 500 1,000 Feet

0 100 200 Meters

Map 5

APPENDIX C:

PROJECT AREA ON HISTORIC PLAT MAPS



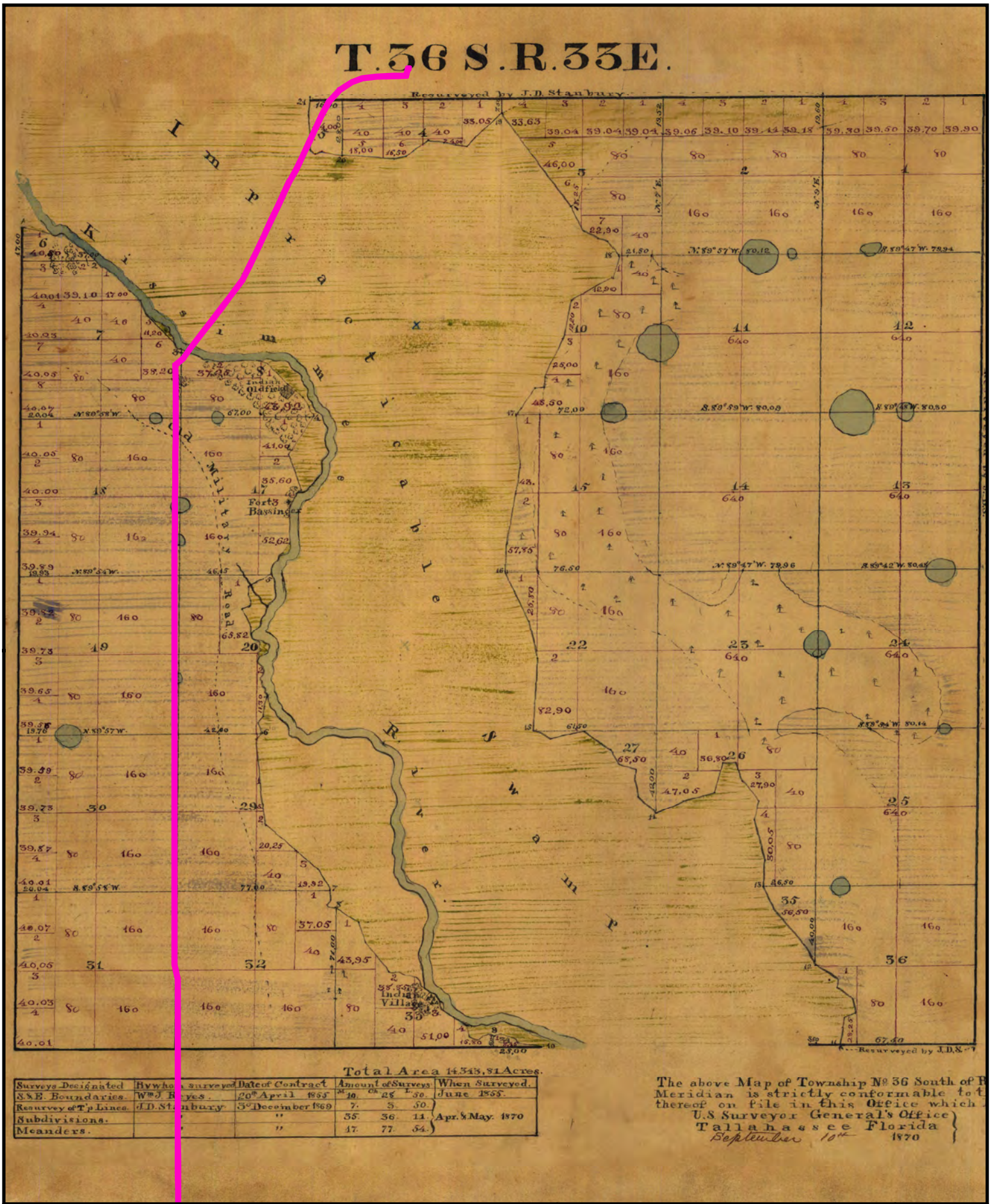
Project Area on Historic Plat Map
Township 35 South, Range 33 East (1859)

Project Area

Meters

0 500 1,000

Map 1

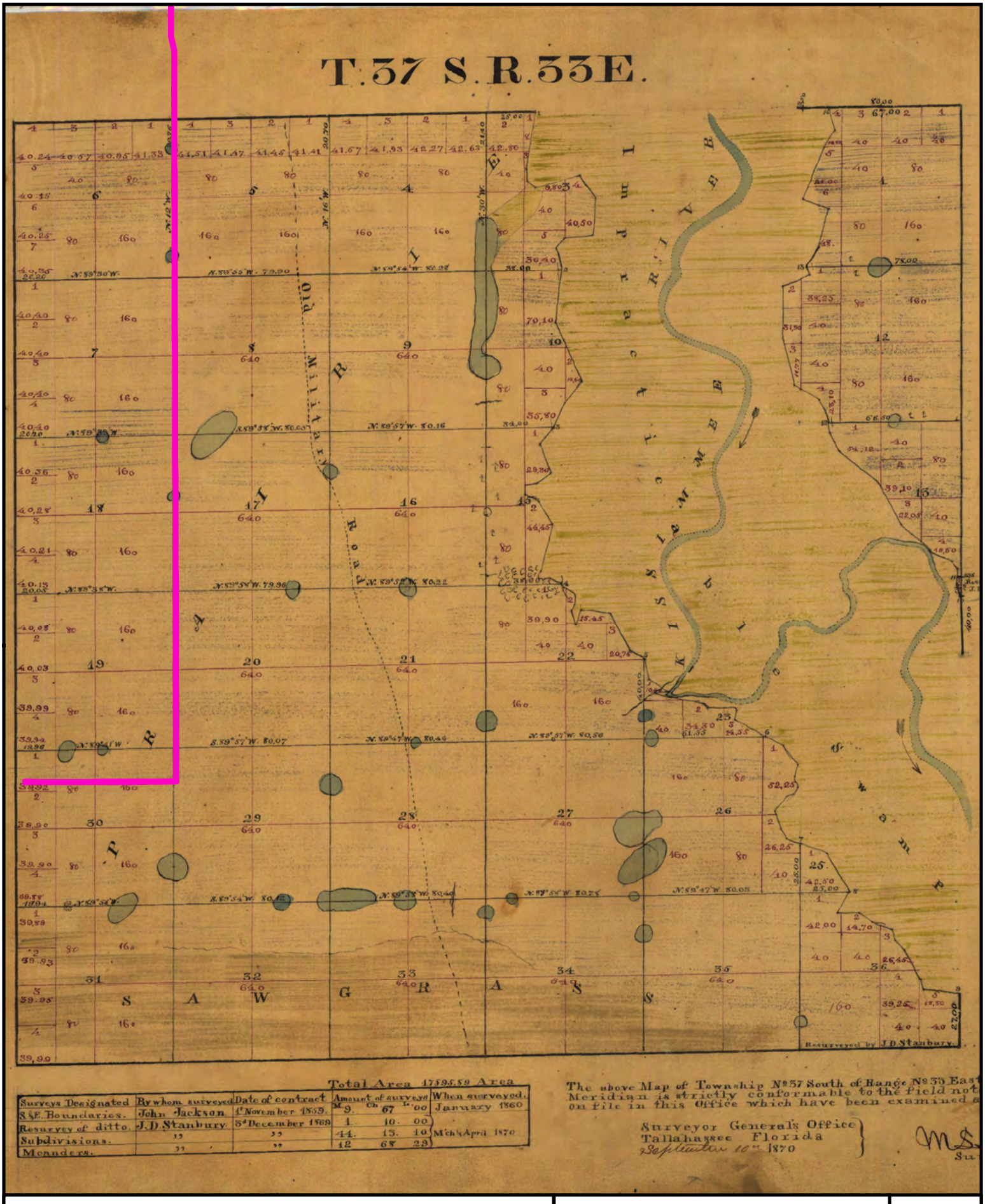


Project Area on Historic Plat Map
Township 36 South, Range 33 East (1870)

Project Area

Meters
0 500 1,000

Map 2



Project Area on Historic Plat Map
Township 37 South, Range 33 East (1870)

Project Area

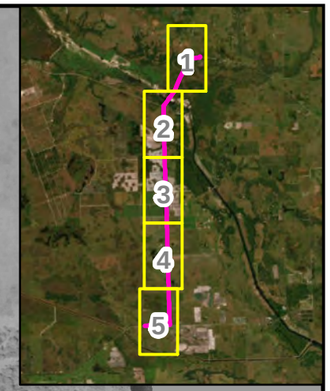
Meters

0 500 1,000

Map 3

APPENDIX D:

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF PROJECT AREA ON HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS



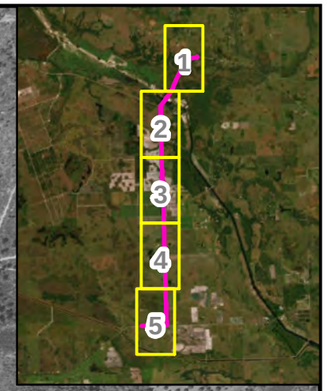
Approximate Location of Project Area on 1944 Aerial Photographs

Archaeological APE

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 500 Meters

Map 1



Approximate Location of Project Area on 1944 Aerial Photographs

Archaeological APE

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 500 Meters

Map 2



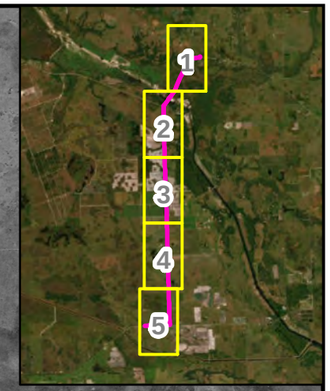
Approximate Location of Project Area on 1944 Aerial Photographs

Archaeological APE

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 500 Meters

Map 3



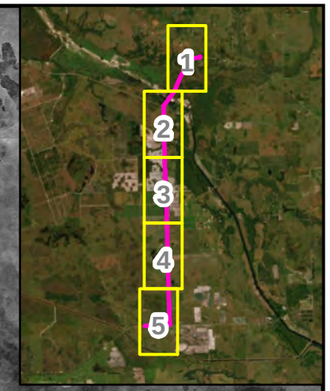
Approximate Location of Project Area on 1944 Aerial Photographs

Archaeological APE

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 500 Meters

Map 4



Approximate Location of Project Area on 1944 Aerial Photographs

Archaeological APE

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

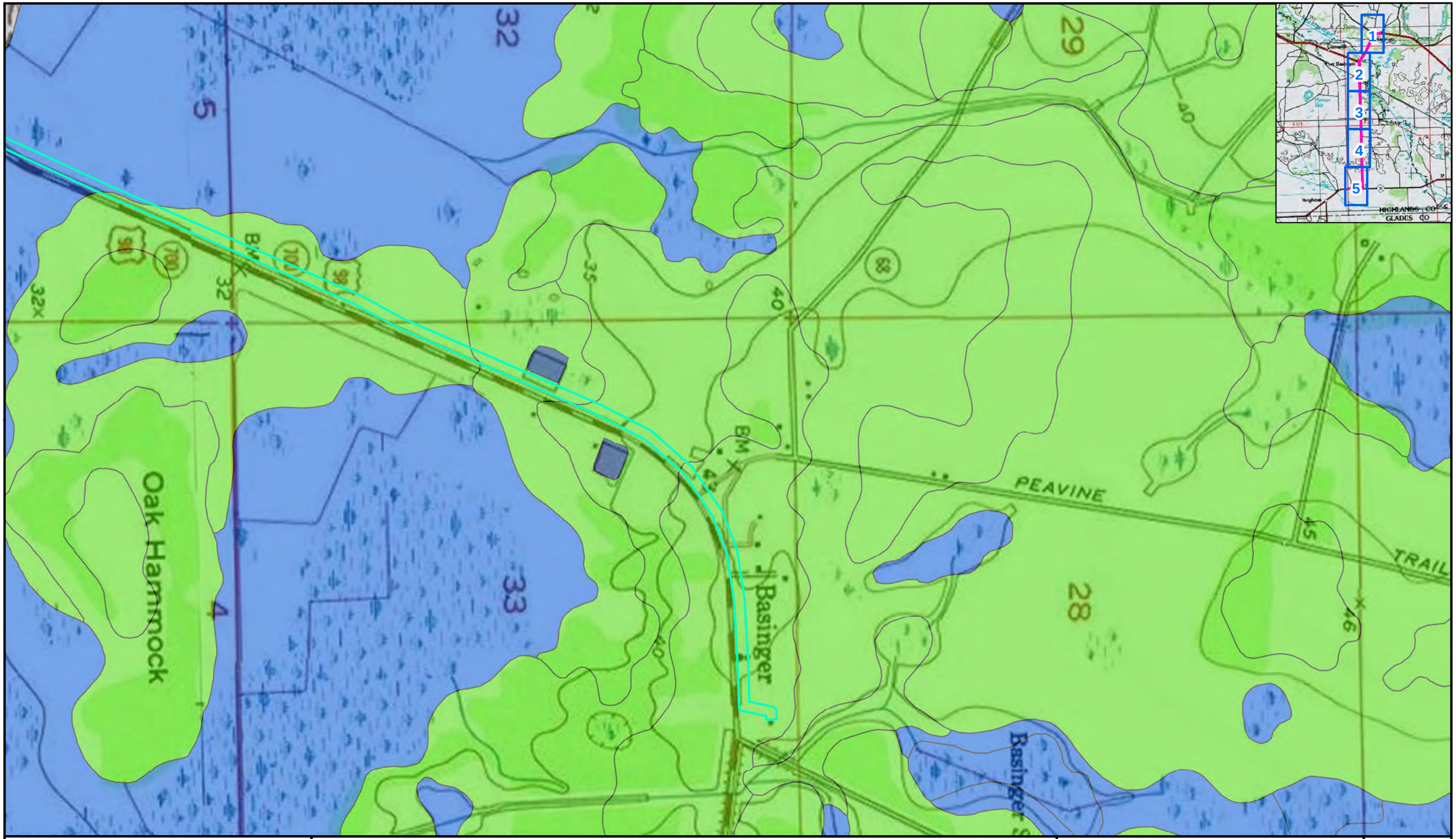
0 500 Meters

N

Map 5

APPENDIX E:

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, PROBABILITY ZONES, AND SOIL DRAINAGE



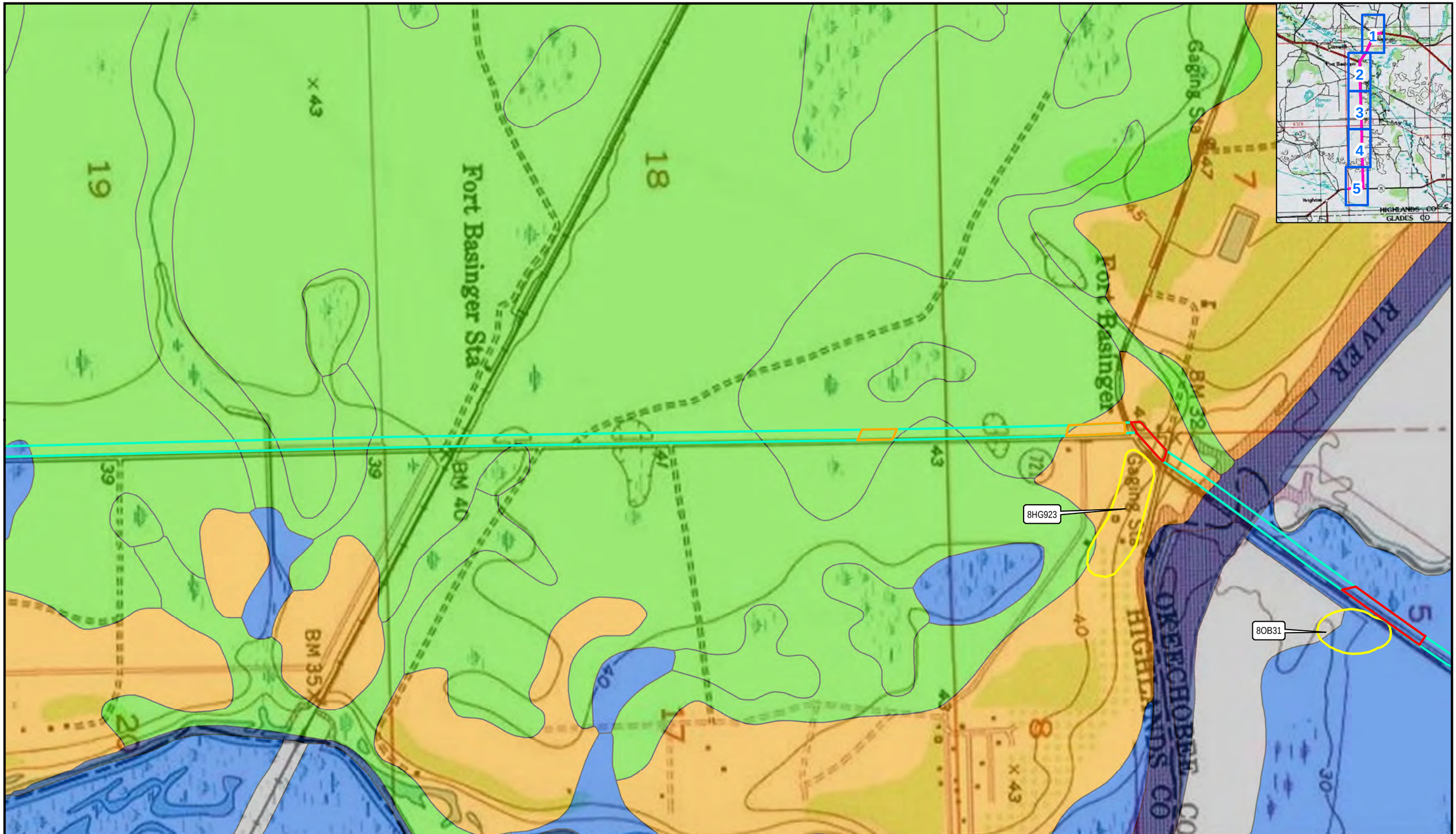
Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Probability Zones, and Soil Drainage

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Moderately Well Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Not Applicable Spoil/Disturbed Soils
- Water

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 500 Meters

Map 1



Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Probability Zones, and Soil Drainage

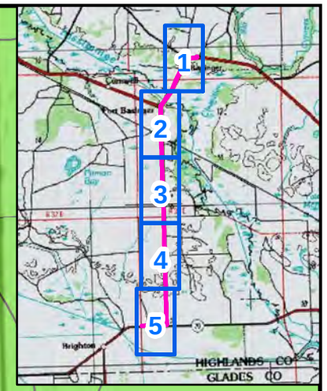
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Moderately Well Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Not Applicable Spoil/Disturbed Soils
- Water

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 500 Meters

N

Map 2



Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Probability Zones, and Soil Drainage

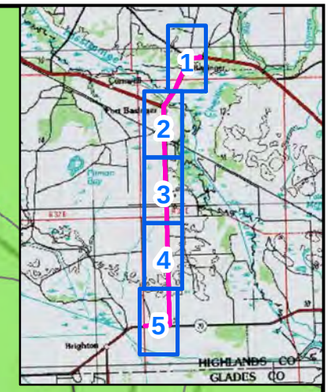
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Moderately Well Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Not Applicable Spoil/Disturbed Soils
- Water

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 500 Meters

N

Map 3



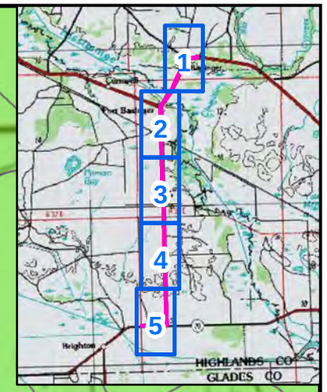
Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Probability Zones, and Soil Drainage

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Moderately Well Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Not Applicable Spoil/Disturbed Soils
- Water

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 — 500 Meters

Map 4



28
33
32
29
19
35
30
31
36
21

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Probability Zones, and Soil Drainage

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Moderately Well Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Not Applicable Spoil/Disturbed Soils
- Water

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 500 Meters

N

Map 5

APPENDIX F:

SHOVEL TESTS AND FIELD CONDITIONS



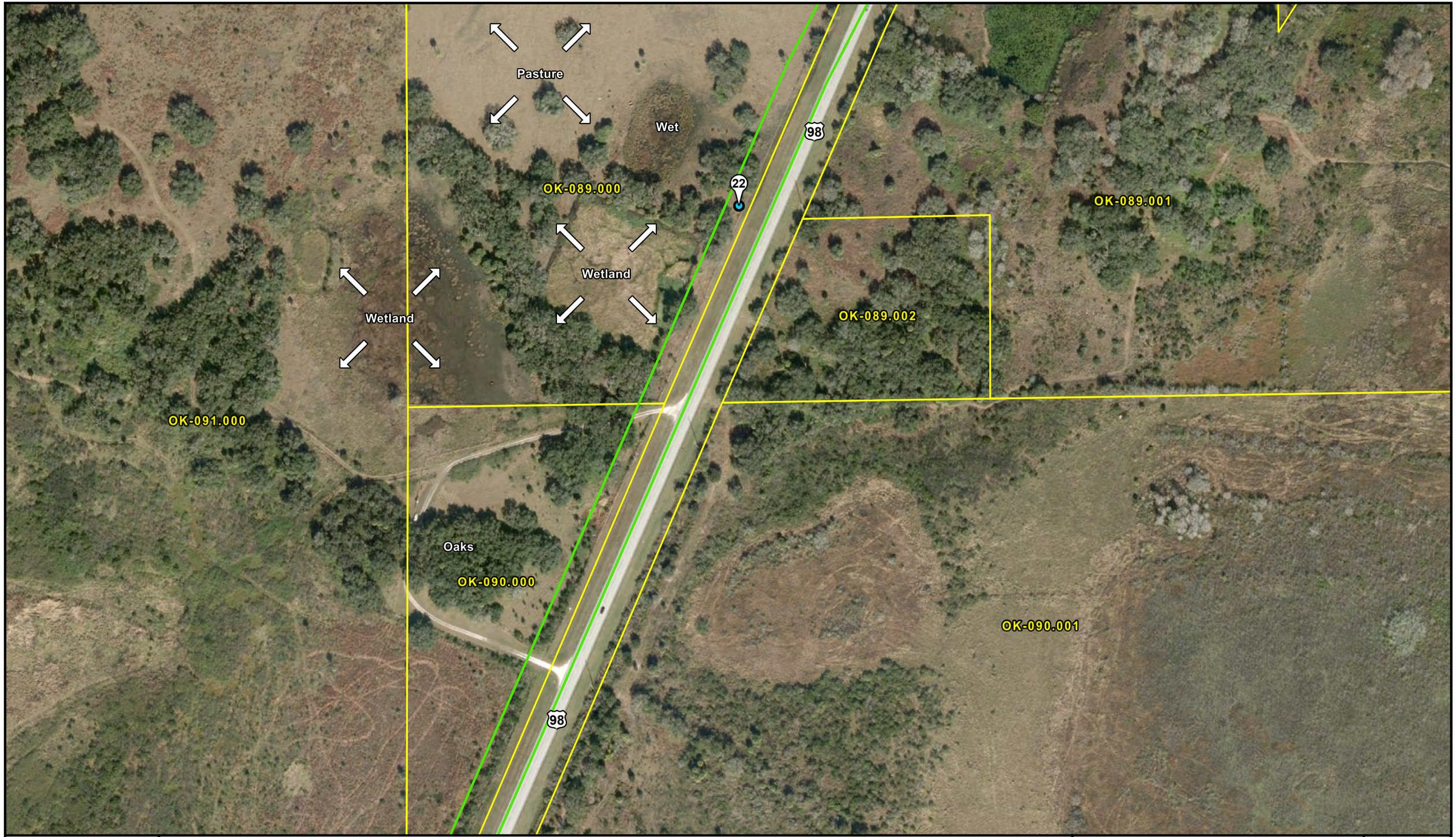
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 1



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 2



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 3



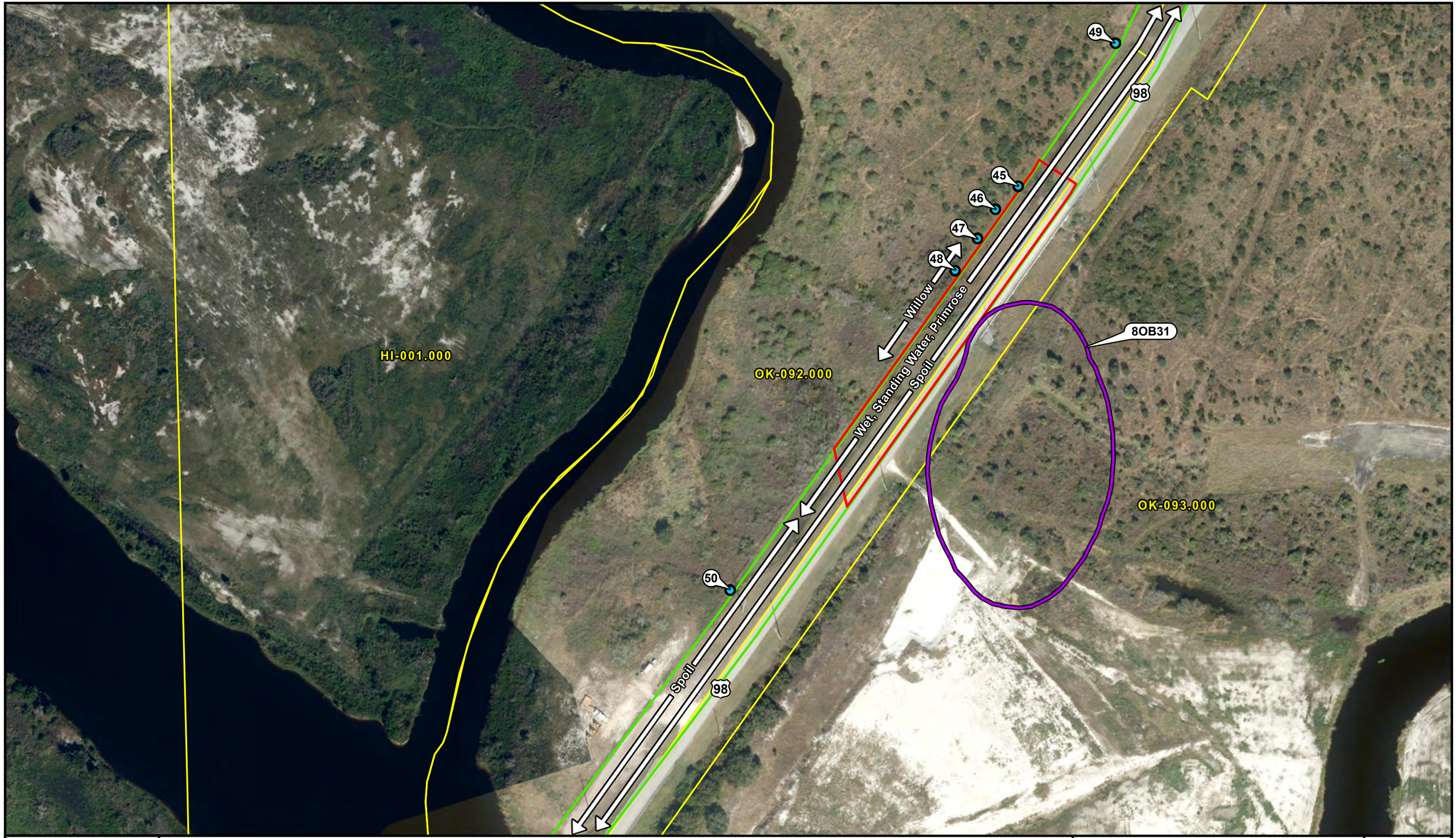
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 4



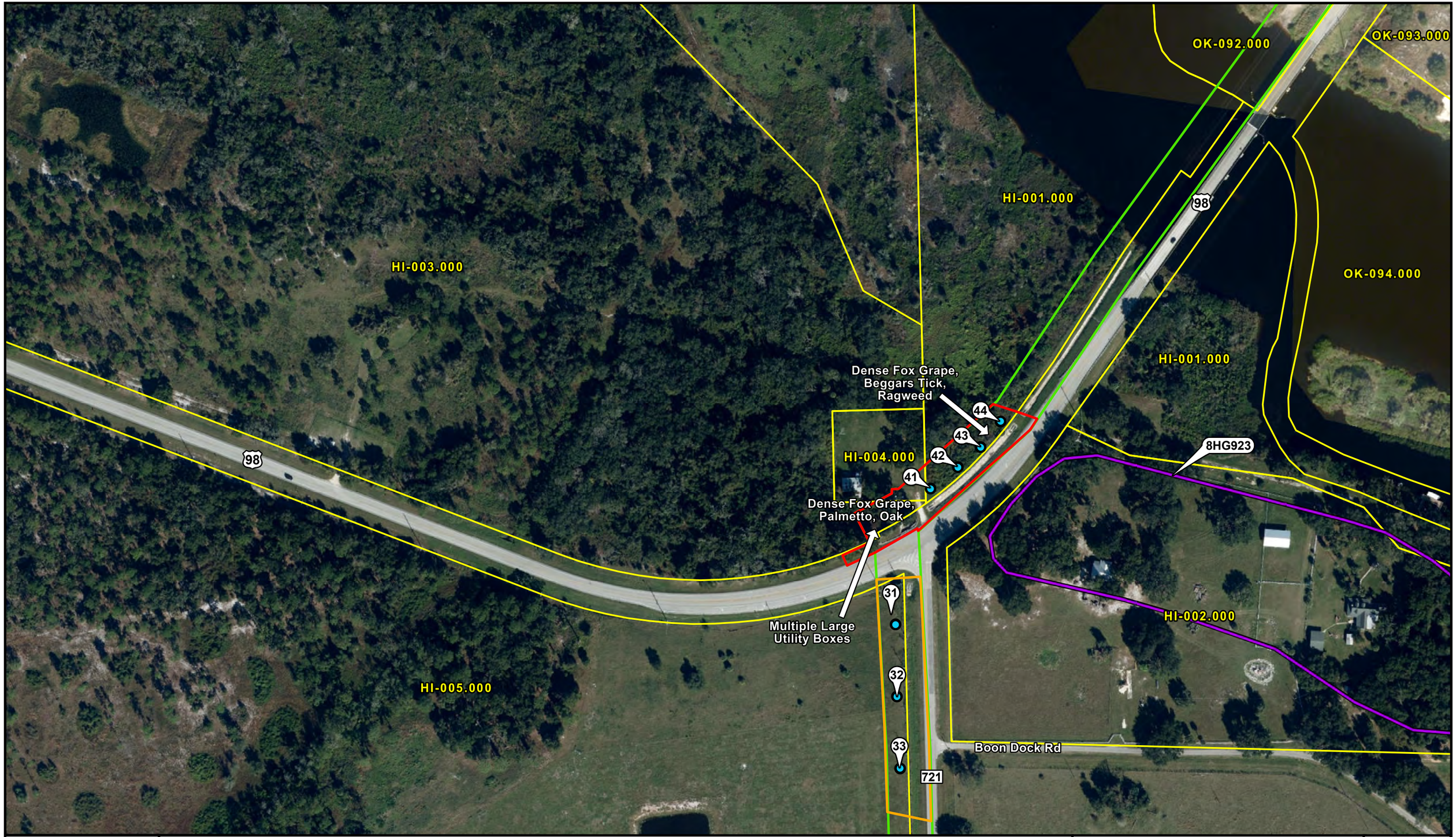
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 5



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

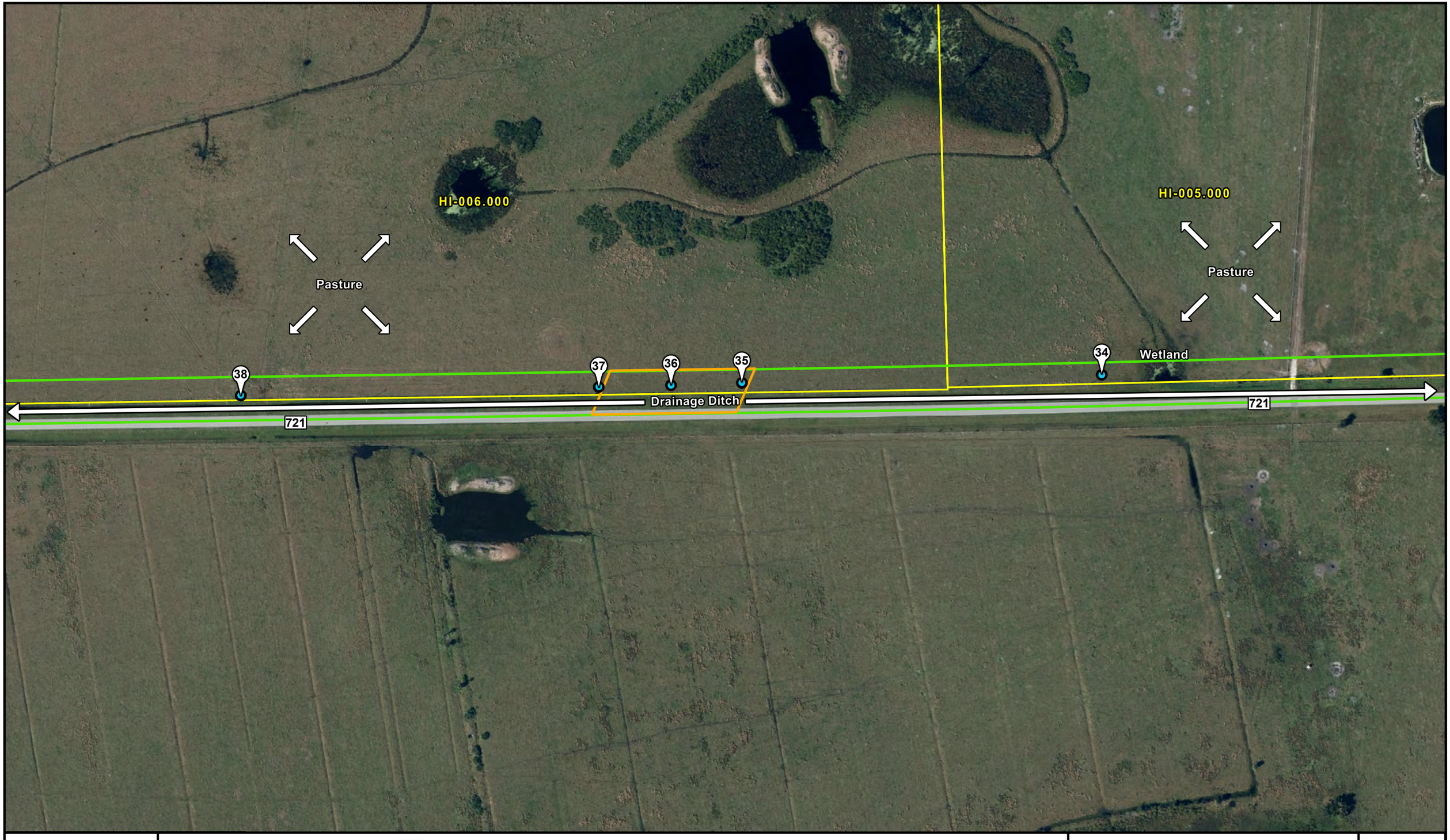
- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 6



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 7

HI-009.000

Citrus Grove

HI-007.000

Pasture

HI-006.000

Pasture

Ditch

1

HI-008.000

Brazilian Pepper, Palm

Spoil

Wetland

40

Drainage Ditch

721

Pond

39

721

Pasture

Wheeler Rd

Hidden Acres Rd

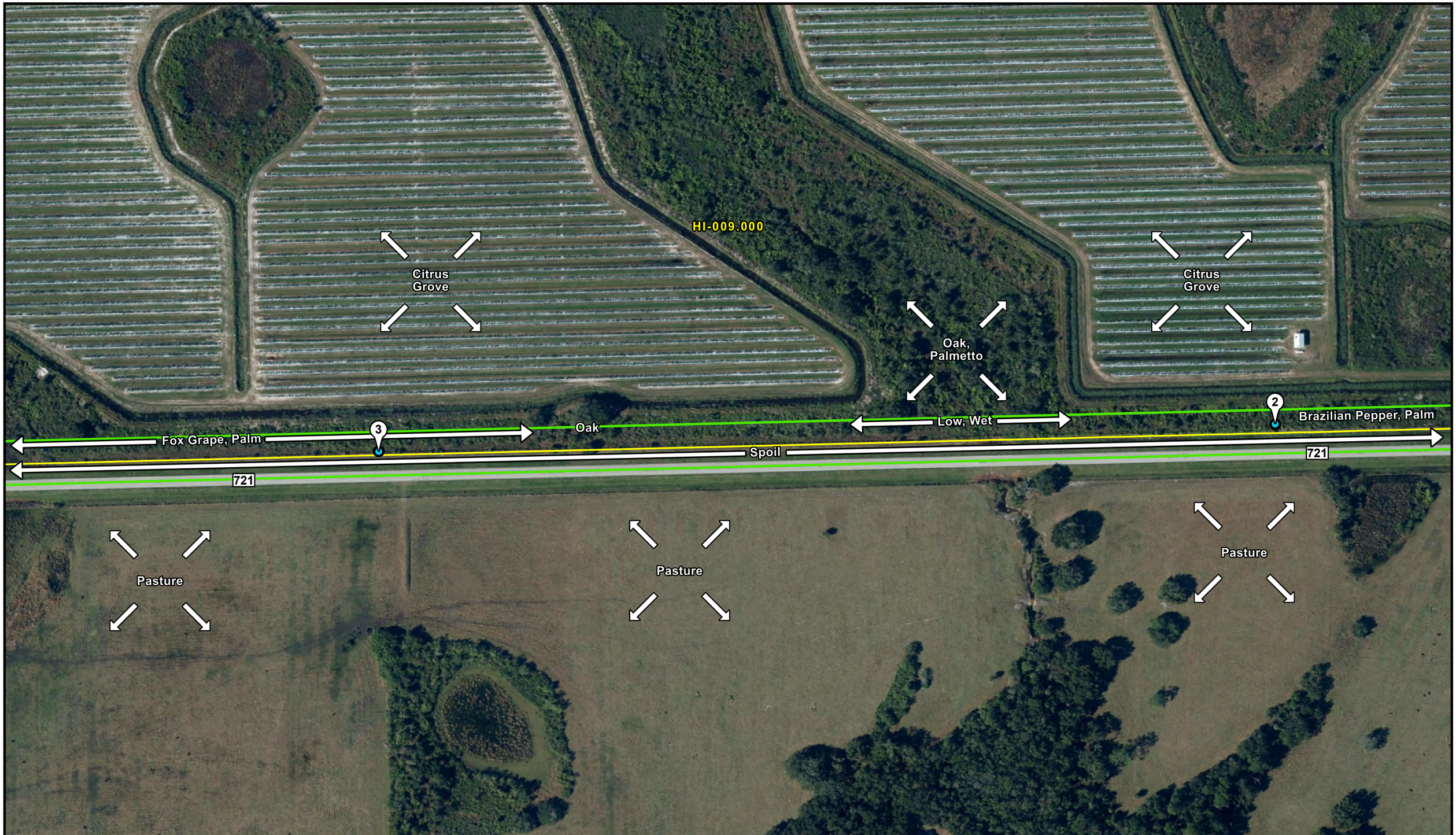
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 8



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 9

HI-009.000

Citrus Grove

Citrus Grove

4

5

Fox Grape, Palm

Spoil

721

721

Underhill Rd

Pasture

Pasture

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 10



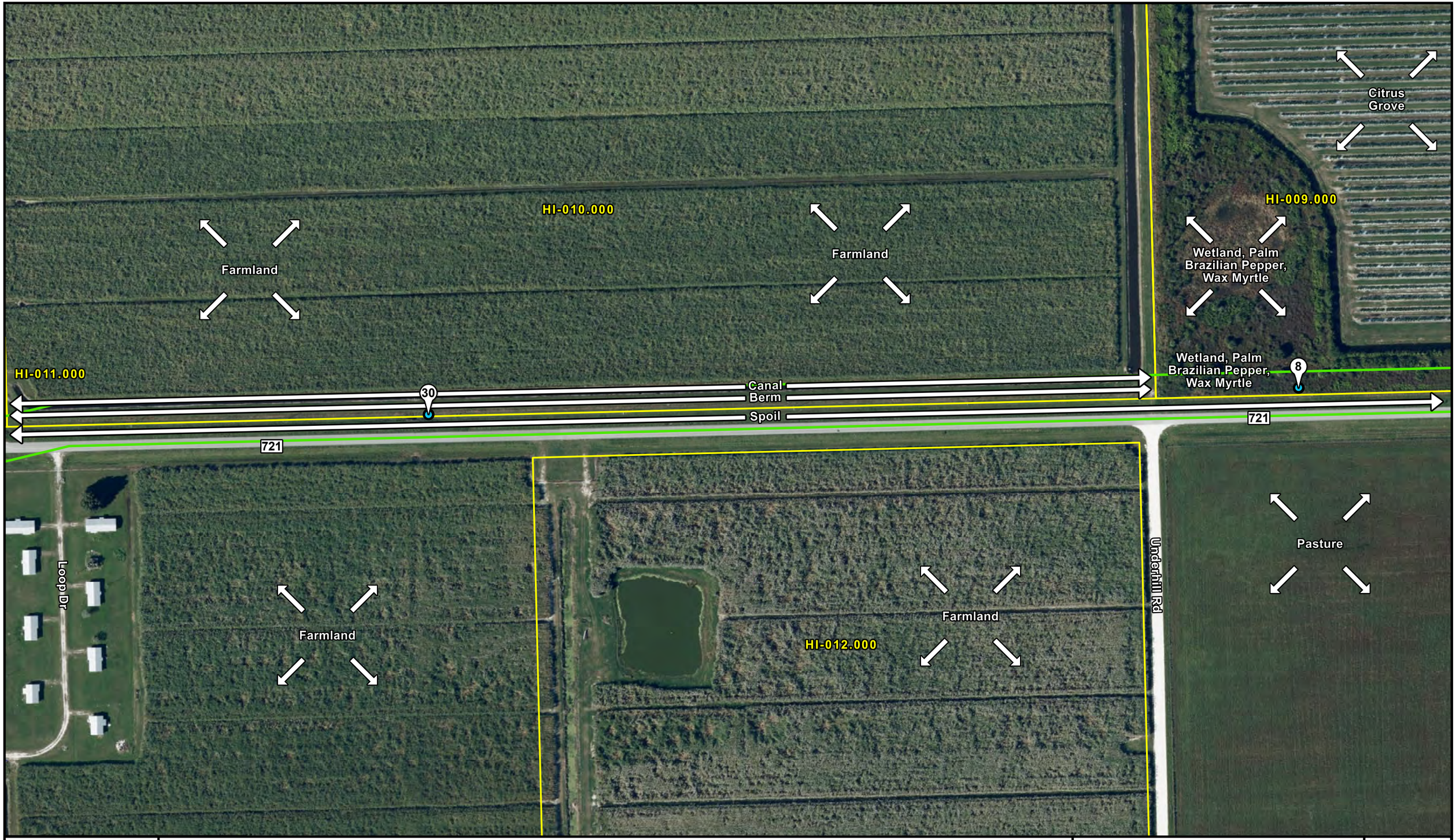
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 11



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 12

HI-010.000

HI-011.000

HI-013.000

Citrus Grove

721

721

24

Spoil

23

Fiber

Fiber

Butlers Bluff Rd

Farmland

HI-013.001

Farmland

Butler Dairy Rd

HI-014.000

HI-012.000

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 13

Citrus Grove

Citrus Grove

Citrus Grove

721

721

Spoil

Fiber

Disturbed, Plowed Road

Farmland

Farmland

Farmland

HI-014.000

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 14



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 15



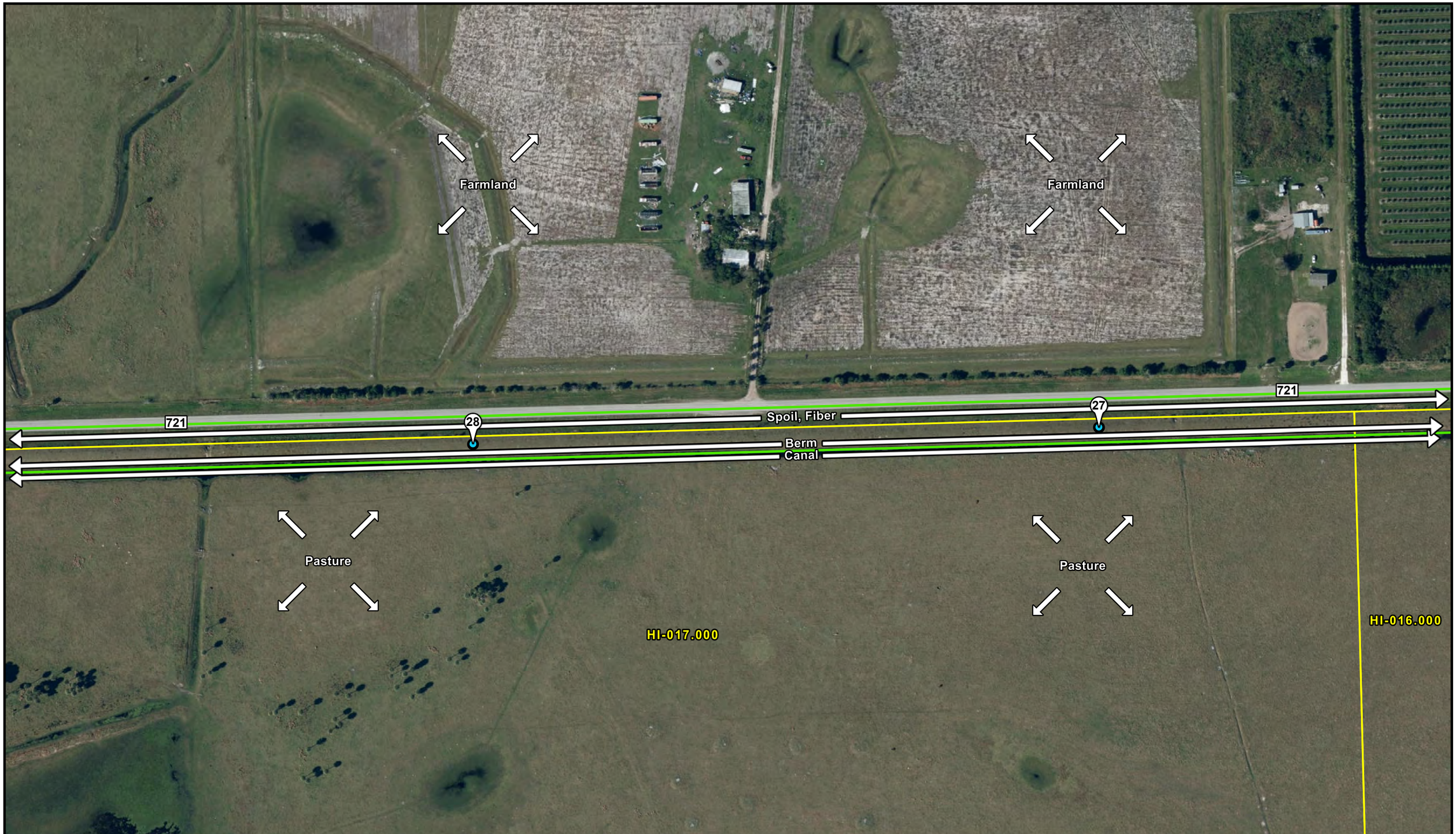
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 16



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 17

721

721

9

15

29

Wetland

Spoil

Spoil, Fiber

Canal, Berm

Wetland, Wax Myrtle, Willow, Brazilian Pepper

Wetland, Willow, Wax Myrtle, Brazilian Pepper

Pasture

Pasture

HI-019.000

HI-017.000

HI-018.000

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 18



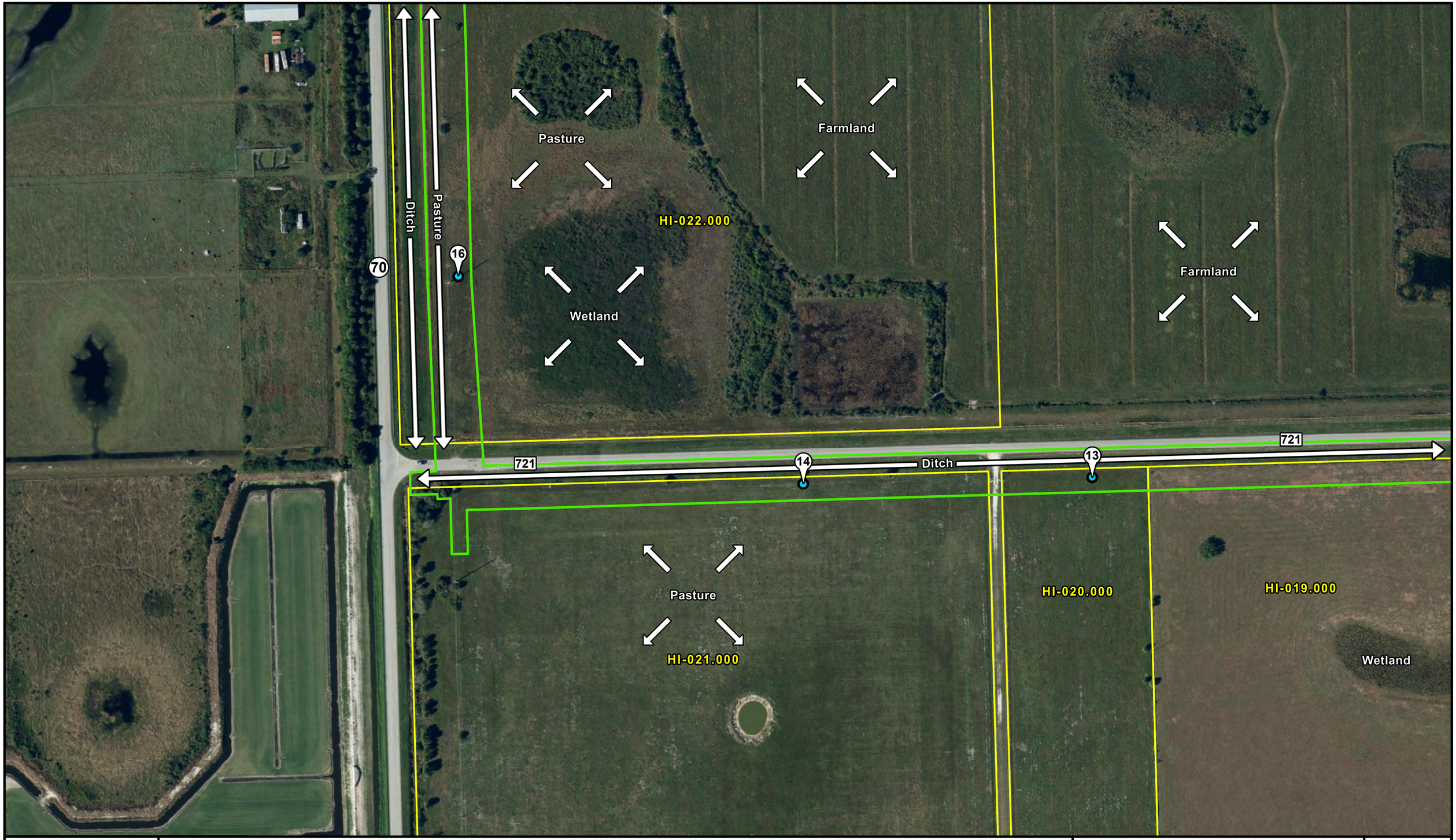
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 19



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 20



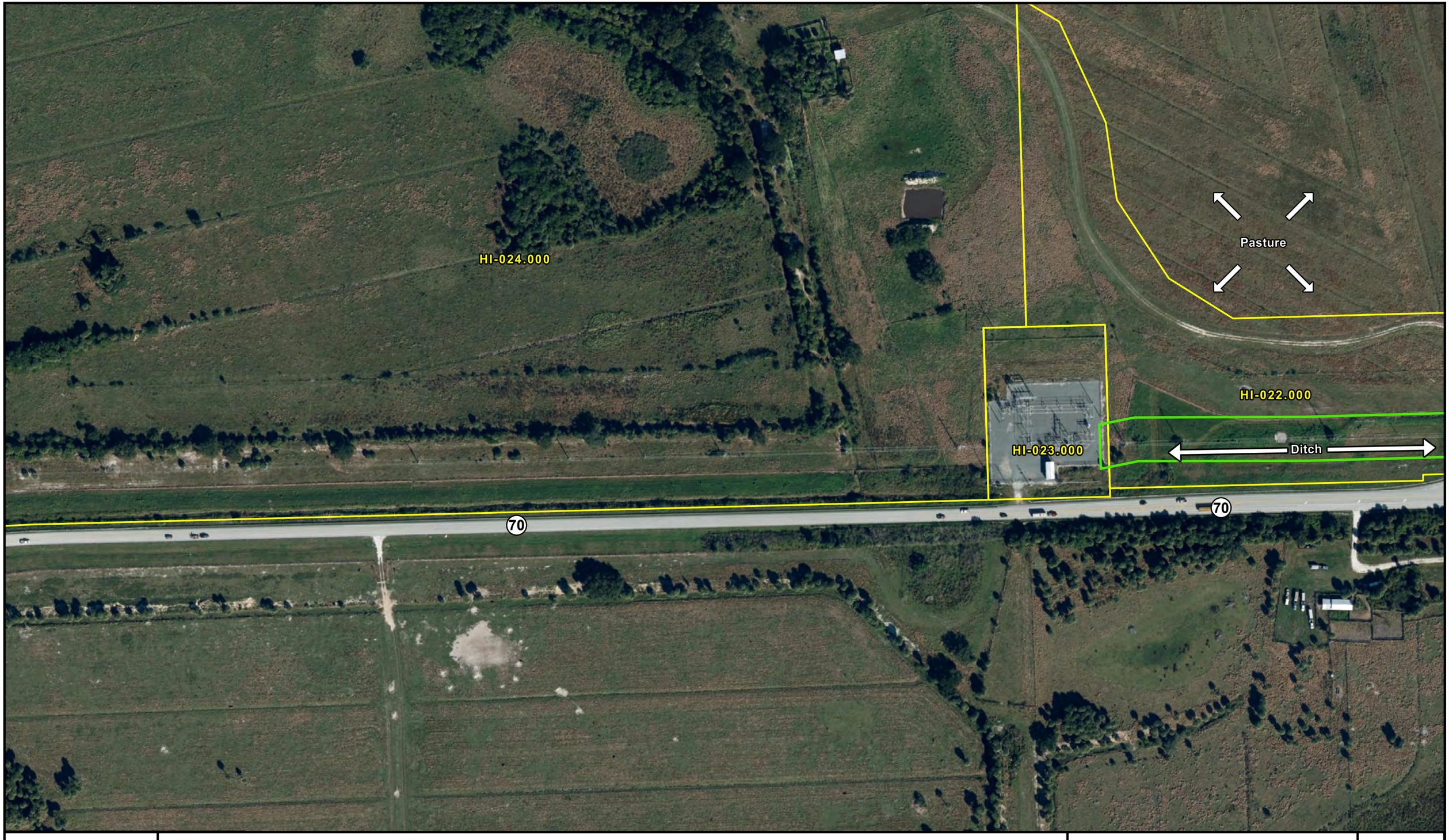
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 21



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

- High Probability Zone
- Moderate Probability Zone
- Low Probability Zone
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
- Negative Shovel Test

Okeechobee and Highlands Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 22

APPENDIX G:

FMSF FORMS

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 HG01642
Field Date 4-26-2023
Form Date 9-25-2023
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) 103 Loop Drive Residence 1 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Basinger-Waterway FPL 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:	103		Loop	Drive	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) At NE corner of Butler Dairy Rd and CR 721
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT BASINGER USGS Date 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lorida In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Highlands
Township 36S Range 33E Section 32 ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # C-32-36-33-A00-0040-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 4 9 4 7 0 5 Northing 3 0 2 0 4 1 1
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1965 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows, roof, 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.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Garage on S facade.

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)	

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 HG01642

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 west facade; accessible through open entry porch.

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

Open entry porch is sheltered by an extension of the main side-gabled roof.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular residence has a side-gabled roof; exterior is stucco; windows and roof have been replaced. The building appears to be associated with Butler Oaks Dairy based on proximity and dates of construction.

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)

"Butler Oaks." Florida Dairy Farmers.
https://www.floridamilk.com/on-the-farm/meet-our-farmers/20105-butler-family.stml

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 Central Florida and exhibits modifications. It may be associated with a dairy outside the APE, whose eligibility is not being evaluated. It is therefore considered NR-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)

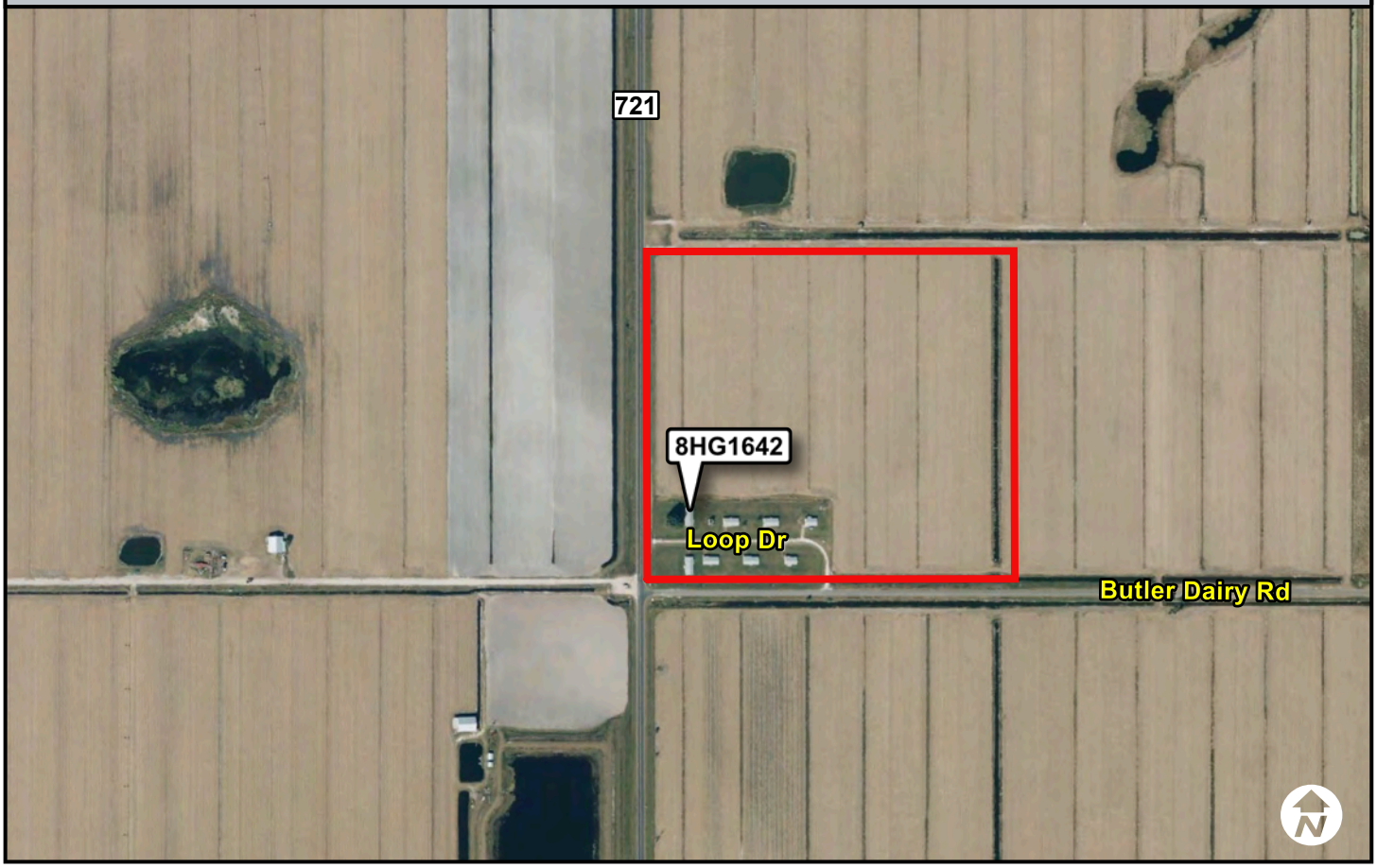
Required Attachments

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.

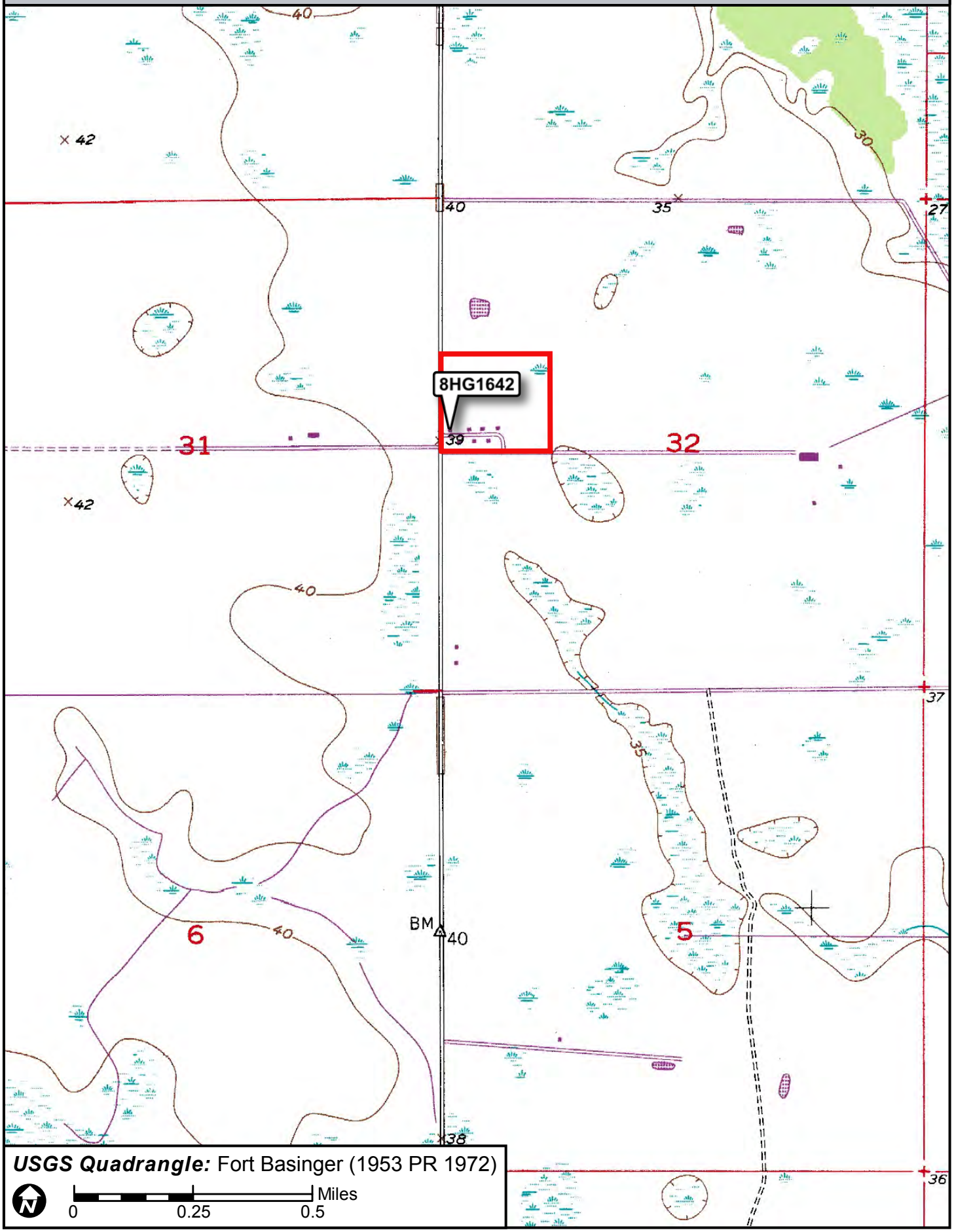
PHOTOGRAPH 8HG1642



SKETCH MAP 8HG1642



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8HG1642**



USGS Quadrangle: Fort Basinger (1953 PR 1972)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Page 1

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 HG01643
Field Date 4-26-2023
Form Date 8-23-2023
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) 4600 CR 721 Residence 1 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Basinger-Waterway FPL 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
4600		County Road 721		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Butler Dairy Rd and Butlers Bluff Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT BASINGER USGS Date 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lorida In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Highlands
Township 36S Range 33E Section 32 ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # C-32-36-33-A00-0050-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 494701 Northing 3019606
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1965 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Roof, 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.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Breezeblocks incorporated into garage wall.

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 # HG01643

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

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

Open entry porch is sheltered by an extension of the main side-gabled roof; roof is supported by two wooden posts.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular residence has a side-gabled roof; exterior is stucco; breezeblocks are incorporated into the garage wall. The building is associated with Butler Oaks Dairy.

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)

"Butler Oaks." Florida Dairy Farmers.
https://www.floridamilk.com/on-the-farm/meet-our-farmers/20105-butler-family.stml

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 Central Florida and exhibits modifications. The building is associated with a historic dairy but does not rise to the standards of the National Register.

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)

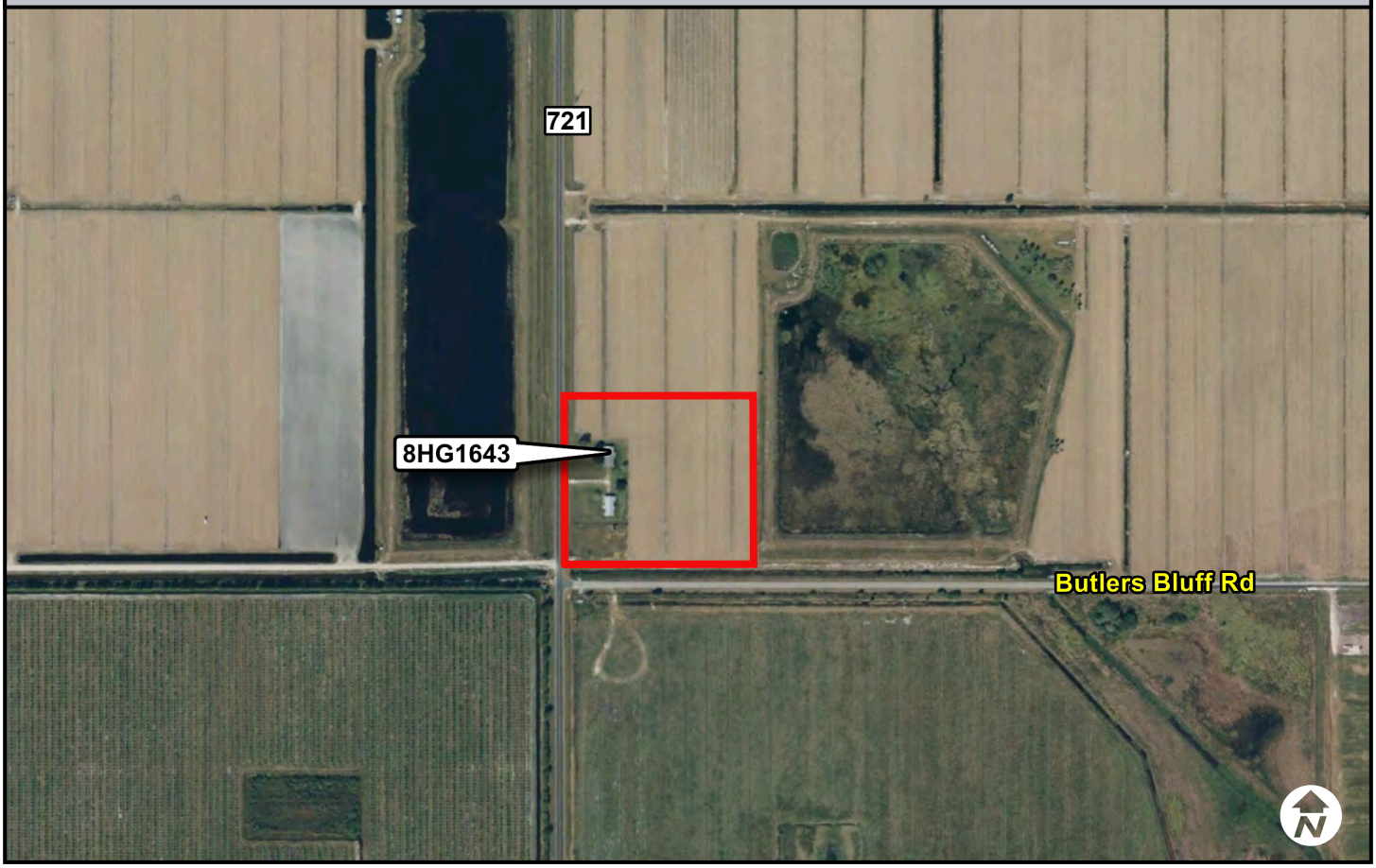
Required Attachments

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.

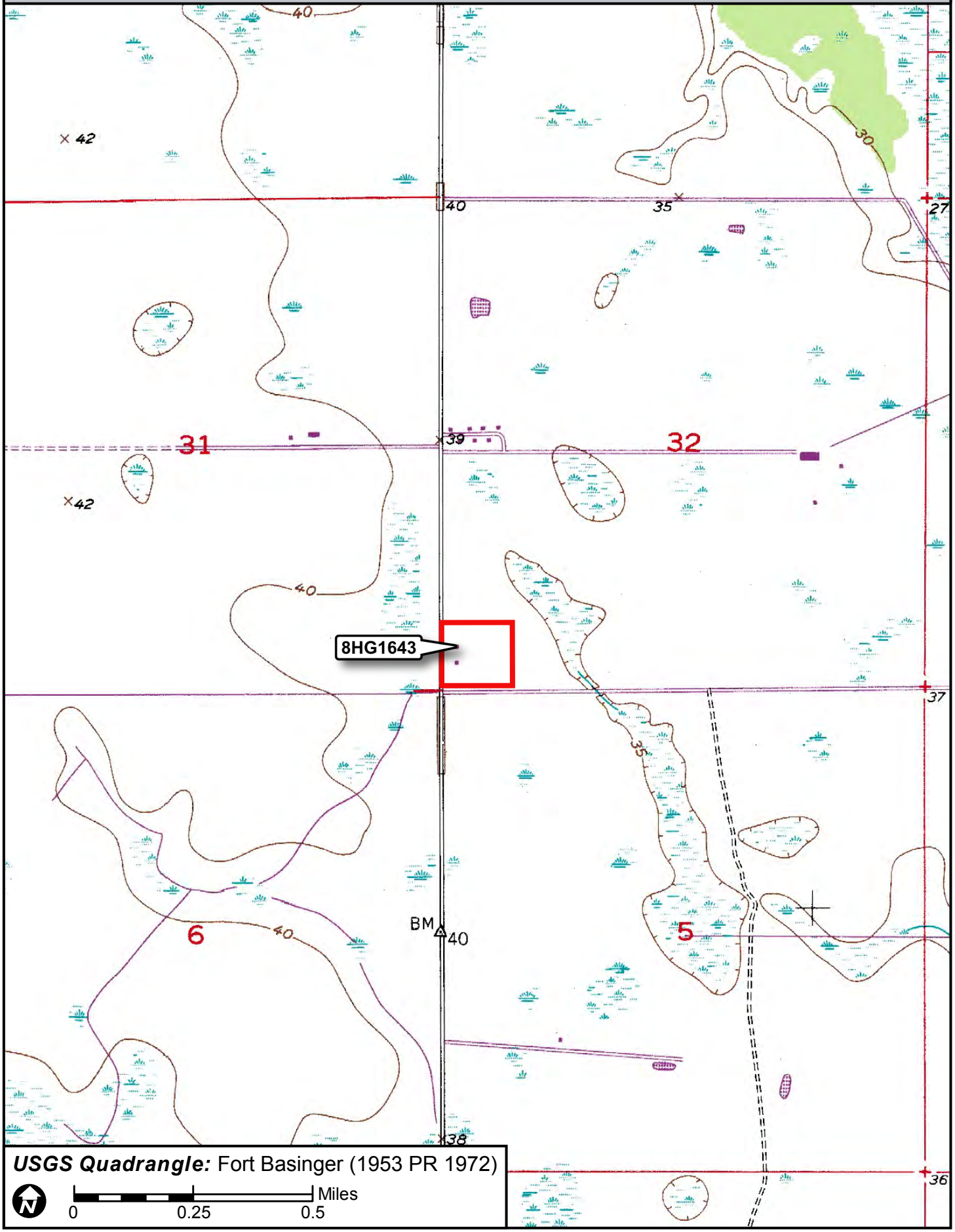
PHOTOGRAPH 8HG1643



SKETCH MAP 8HG1643



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8HG1643**



USGS Quadrangle: Fort Basinger (1953 PR 1972)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Page 1

☒ Original
☐ Update



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

Site#8 HG01644
Field Date 4-26-2023
Form Date 8-23-2023
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) 4600 CR 721 Residence 2 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Basinger-Waterway FPL 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:	4600		County Road 721		

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Butler Dairy Rd and Butlers Bluff Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT BASINGER USGS Date 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lorida In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Highlands
Township 36S Range 33E Section 32 ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # C-32-36-33-A00-0050-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 4 9 4 7 0 1 Northing 3 0 1 9 6 6 0
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1965 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Roof, 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.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Breezeblocks incorporated into garage wall.

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 # HG01644

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

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

Open entry porch is sheltered by an extension of the main side-gabled roof; roof is supported by two wooden posts.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular residence has a side-gabled roof; exterior is stucco; breezeblocks are incorporated into the garage wall. The building is associated with Butler Oaks Dairy.

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)

"Butler Oaks." Florida Dairy Farmers. https://www.floridamilk.com/on-the-farm/meet-our-farmers/20105-butler-family.stml

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 Central Florida and exhibits modifications. The building is associated with a historic dairy but does not rise to the standards of the National Register.

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)

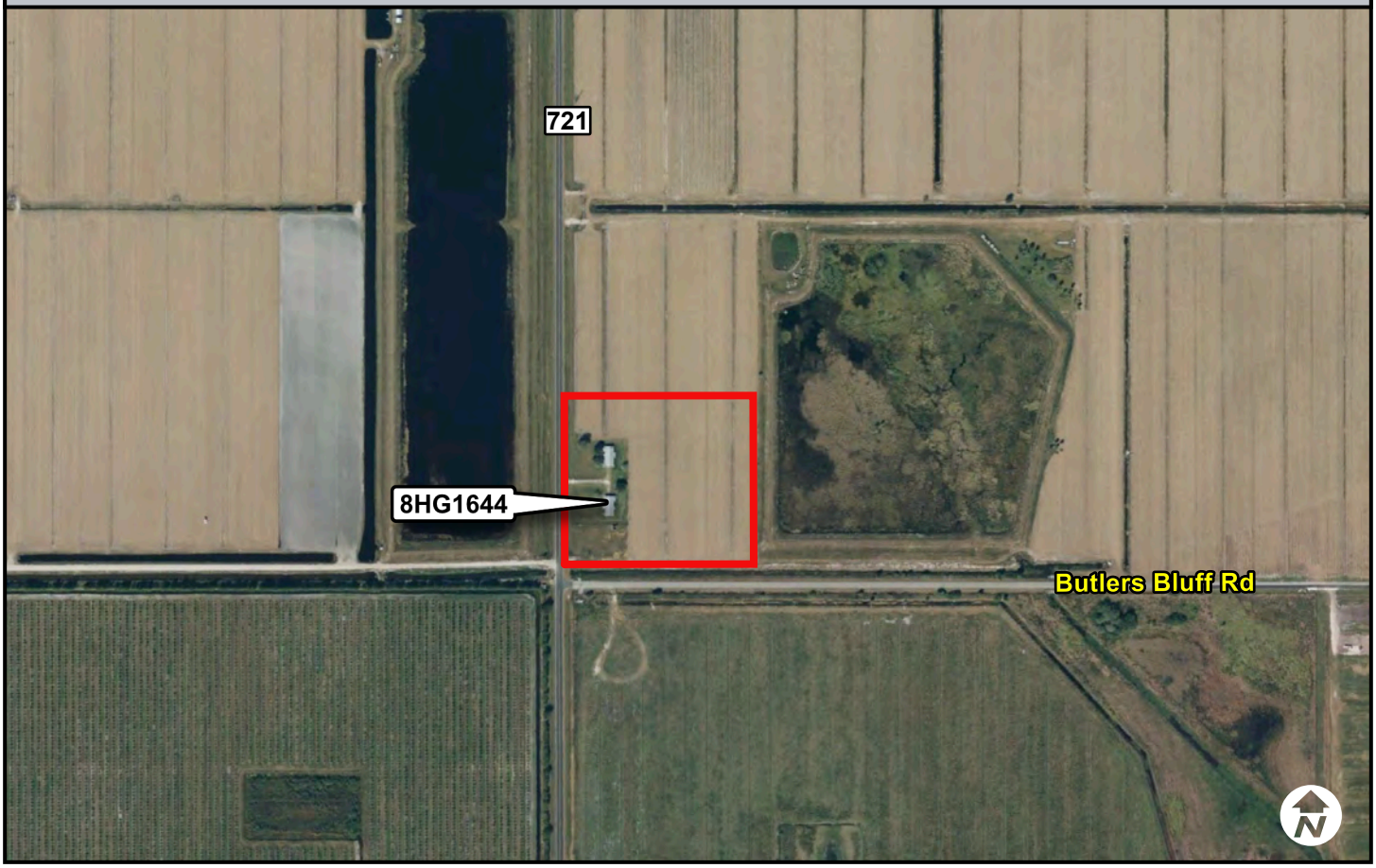
Required Attachments

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.

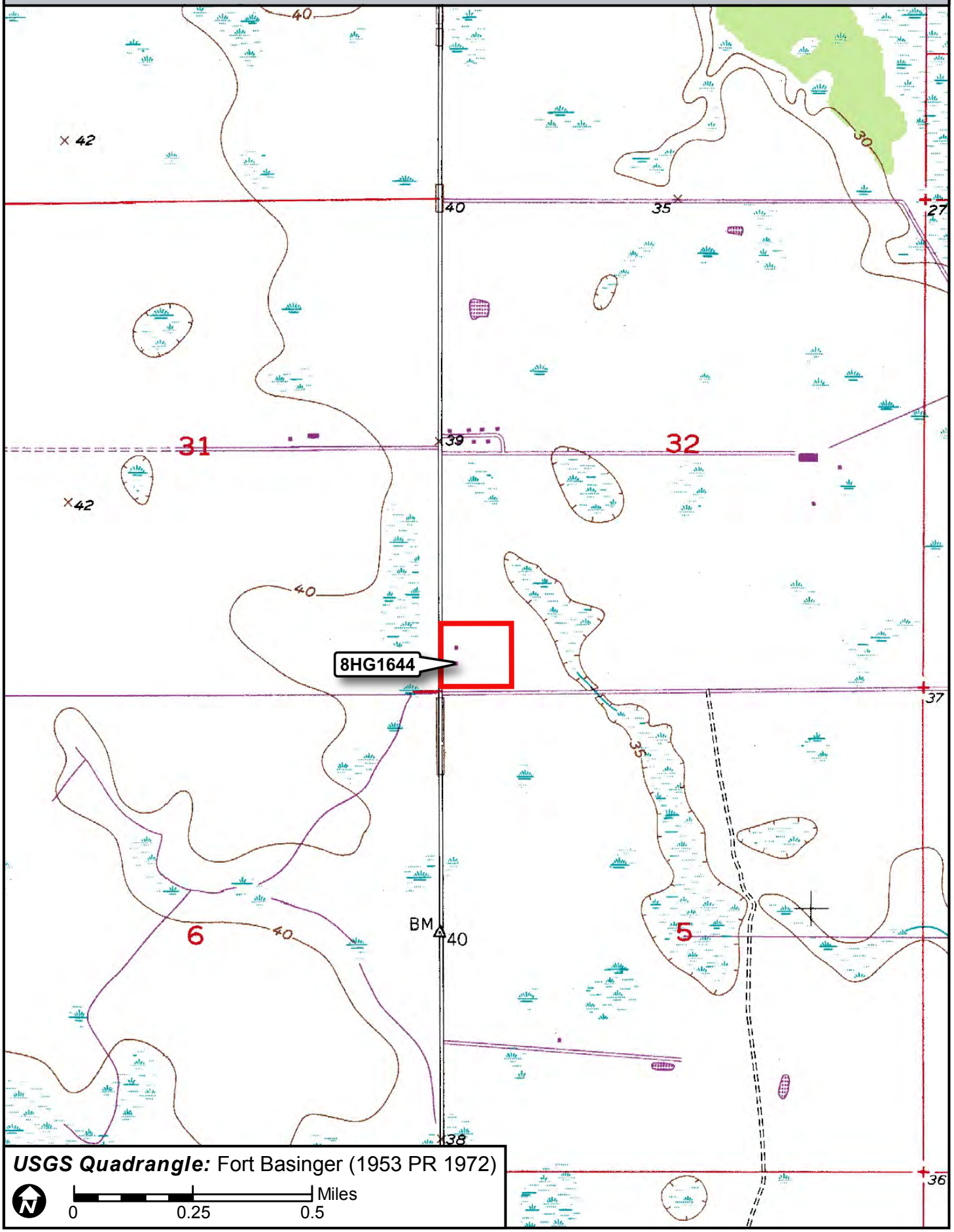
PHOTOGRAPH 8HG1644



SKETCH MAP 8HG1644



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8HG1644**



USGS Quadrangle: Fort 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 HG01647
Field Date 4-26-2023
Form Date 9-25-2023
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) 103 Loop Drive Residence 2 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Basinger-Waterway FPL 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:	103		Loop	Drive	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) At NE corner of Butler Dairy Rd and CR 721
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT BASINGER USGS Date 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lorida In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Highlands
Township 36S Range 33E Section 32 ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # C-32-36-33-A00-0040-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 494703 Northing 3020358
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1965 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows, roof, 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.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Garage on N facade.

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 # HG01647

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 west facade; accessible through open entry porch.

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

Open entry porch is sheltered by an extension of the main side-gabled roof.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular residence has a side-gabled roof; exterior is stucco; windows and roof have been replaced. The building appears to be associated with Butler Oaks Dairy based on proximity and dates of construction.

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)

"Butler Oaks." Florida Dairy Farmers.
https://www.floridamilk.com/on-the-farm/meet-our-farmers/20105-butler-family.stml

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 Central Florida and exhibits modifications. It may be associated with a dairy outside the APE, whose eligibility is not being evaluated. It is therefore considered NR-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)

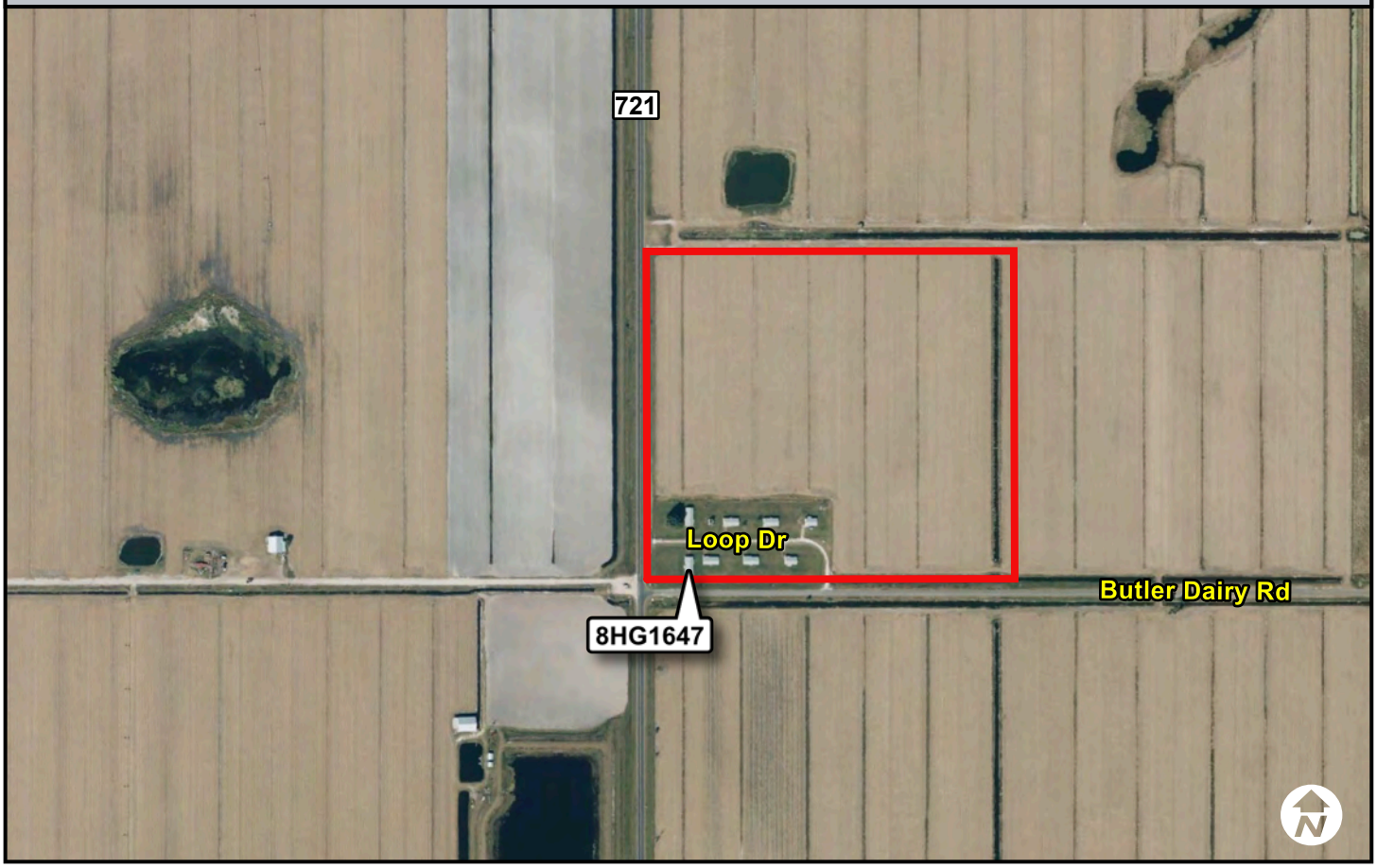
Required Attachments

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.

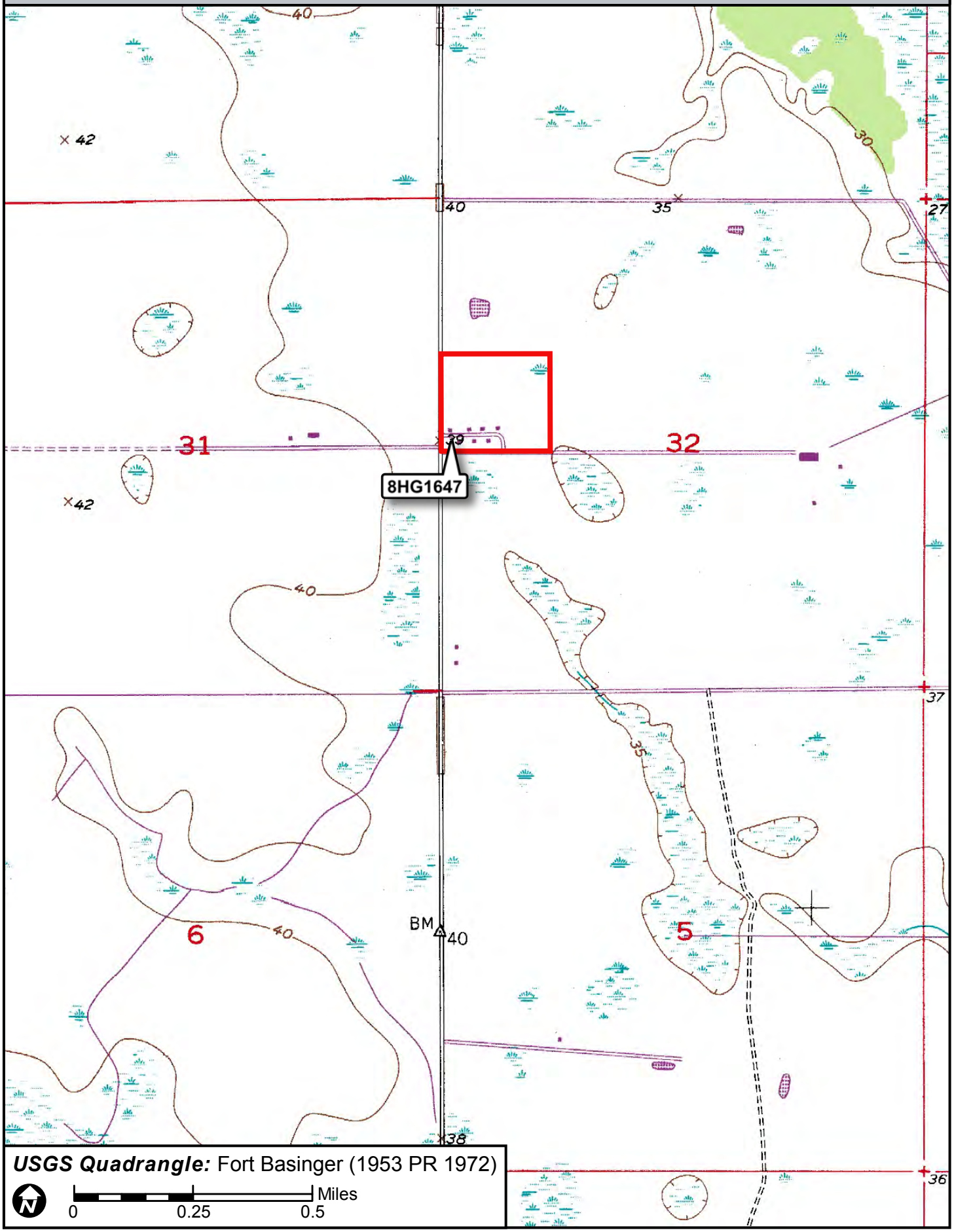
PHOTOGRAPH **8HG1647**



SKETCH MAP **8HG1647**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8HG1647**



USGS Quadrangle: Fort 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 HG01648
Field Date 4-26-2023
Form Date 9-25-2023
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) 103 Loop Drive Residence 3 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Basinger-Waterway FPL 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:	103		Loop	Drive	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) At NE corner of Butler Dairy Rd and CR 721
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT BASINGER USGS Date 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lorida In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Highlands
Township 36S Range 33E Section 32 ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # C-32-36-33-A00-0040-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 494728 Northing 3020362
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1965 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows, roof, 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.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Garage on N facade.

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 # HG01648

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 slightly left of center on building's main south facade; accessible through open entry porch.

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

Open entry porch is sheltered by an extension of the main side-gabled roof.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular residence has a side-gabled roof; exterior is stucco; windows and roof have been replaced. The building appears to be associated with Butler Oaks Dairy based on proximity and dates of construction.

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)

"Butler Oaks." Florida Dairy Farmers. https://www.floridamilk.com/on-the-farm/meet-our-farmers/20105-butler-family.stml

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 Central Florida and exhibits modifications. It may be associated with a dairy outside the APE, whose eligibility is not being evaluated. It is therefore considered NR-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)

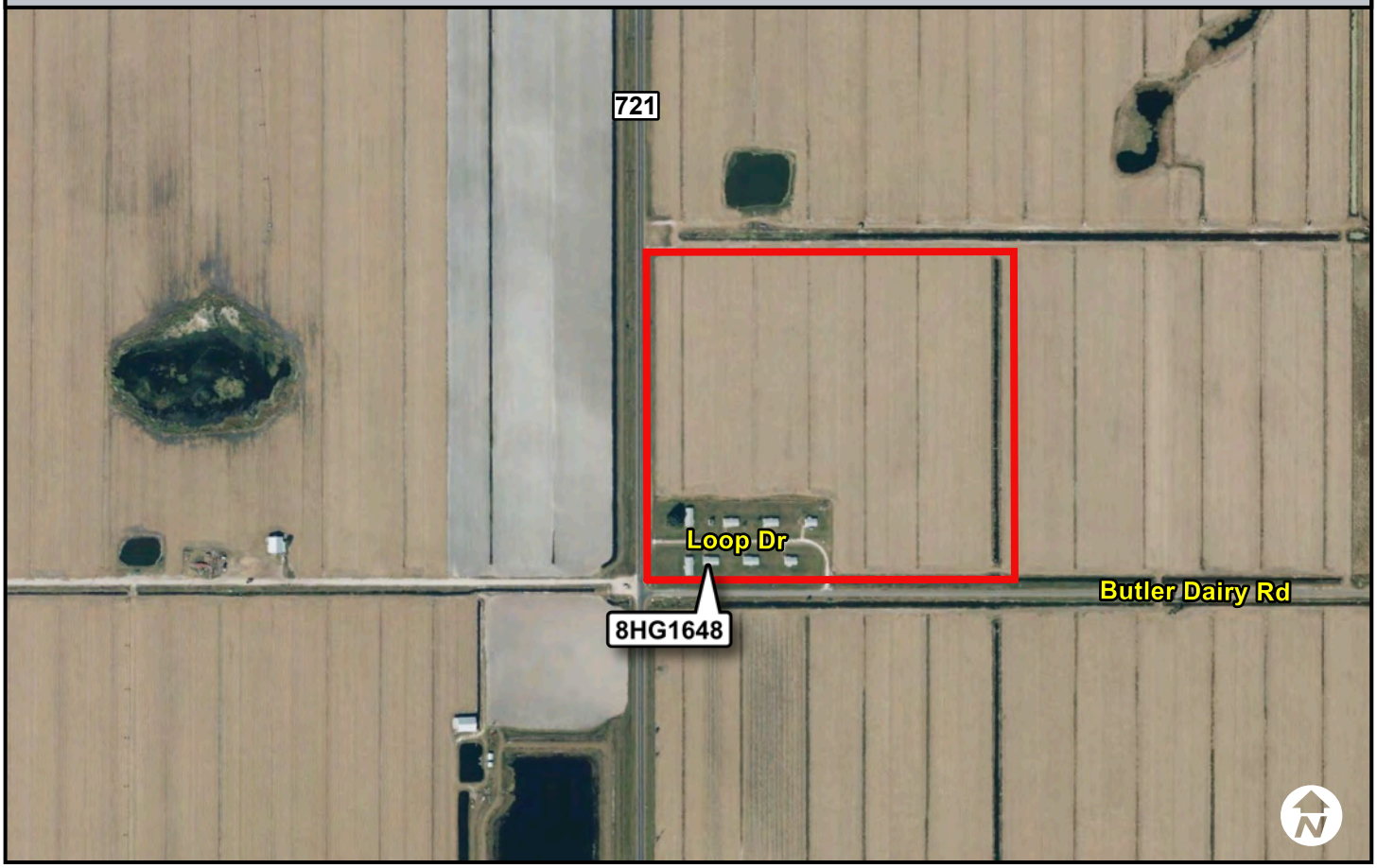
Required Attachments

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.

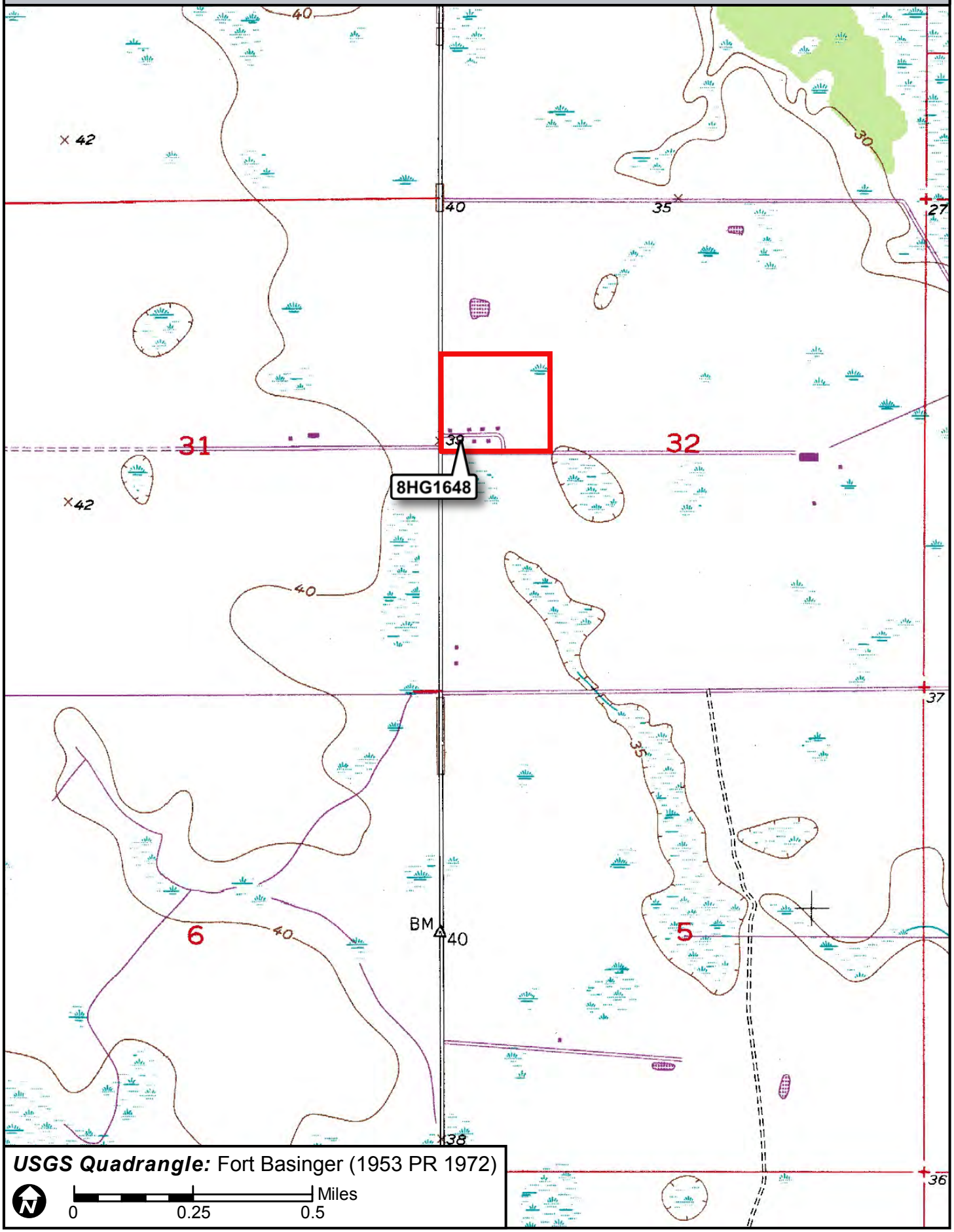
PHOTOGRAPH **8HG1648**



SKETCH MAP **8HG1648**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8HG1648**



USGS Quadrangle: Fort 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 HG01649
Field Date 4-26-2023
Form Date 9-25-2023
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) 103 Loop Drive Residence 4 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Basinger-Waterway FPL 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:	103		Loop	Drive	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) At NE corner of Butler Dairy Rd and CR 721
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT BASINGER USGS Date 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lorida In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Highlands
Township 36S Range 33E Section 32 ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # C-32-36-33-A00-0040-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 4 9 4 7 5 0 Northing 3 0 2 0 4 0 6
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1965 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows, roof, 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.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Garage on W facade.

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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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # HG01649

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 slightly left of center on building's main south facade; accessible through open entry porch.

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

Open entry porch is sheltered by an extension of the main side-gabled roof.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular residence has a side-gabled roof; exterior is stucco; windows and roof have been replaced. The building appears to be associated with Butler Oaks Dairy based on proximity and dates of construction.

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)

"Butler Oaks." Florida Dairy Farmers. https://www.floridamilk.com/on-the-farm/meet-our-farmers/20105-butler-family.stml

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 Central Florida and exhibits modifications. It may be associated with a dairy outside the APE, whose eligibility is not being evaluated. It is therefore considered NR-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)

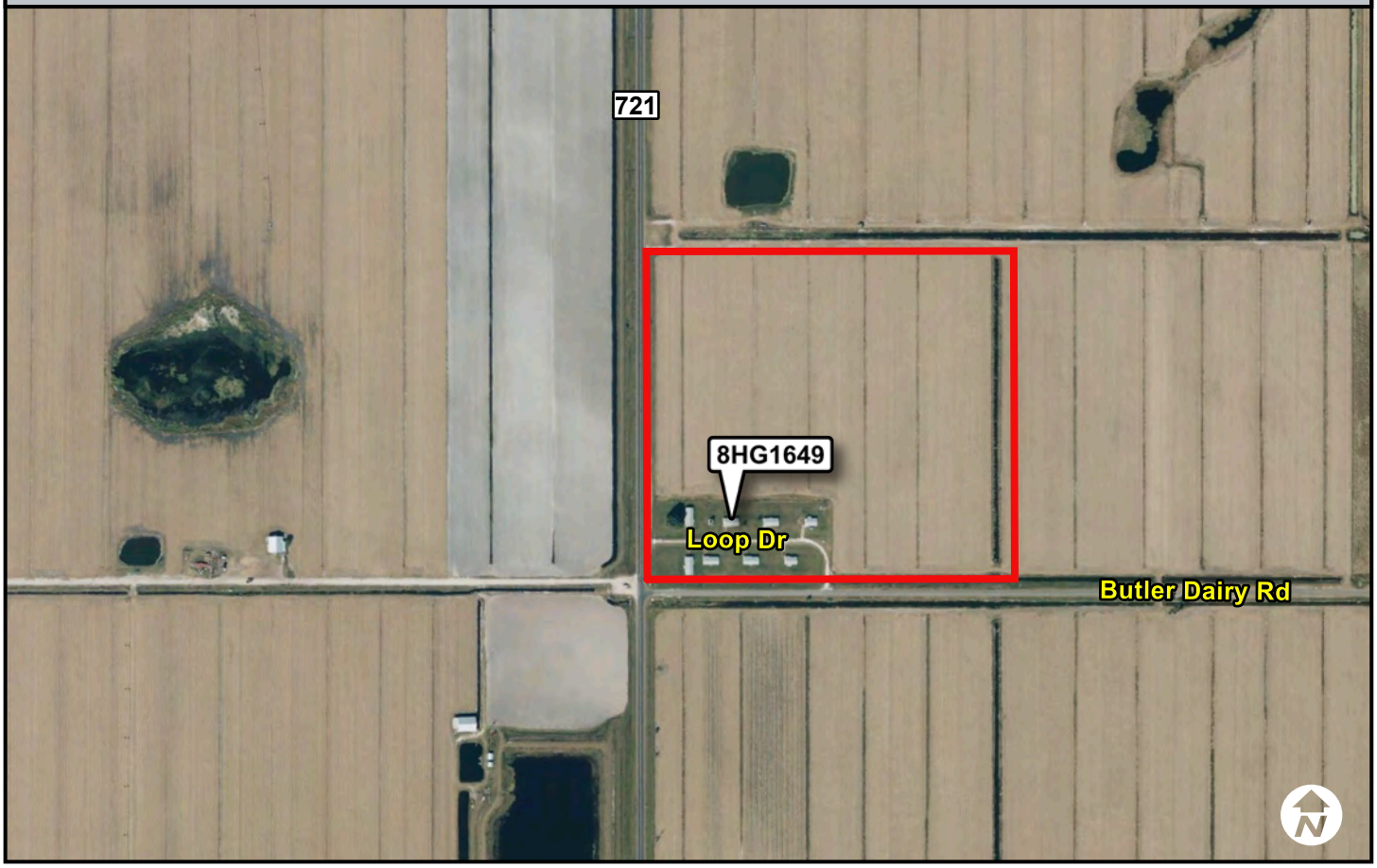
Required Attachments

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.

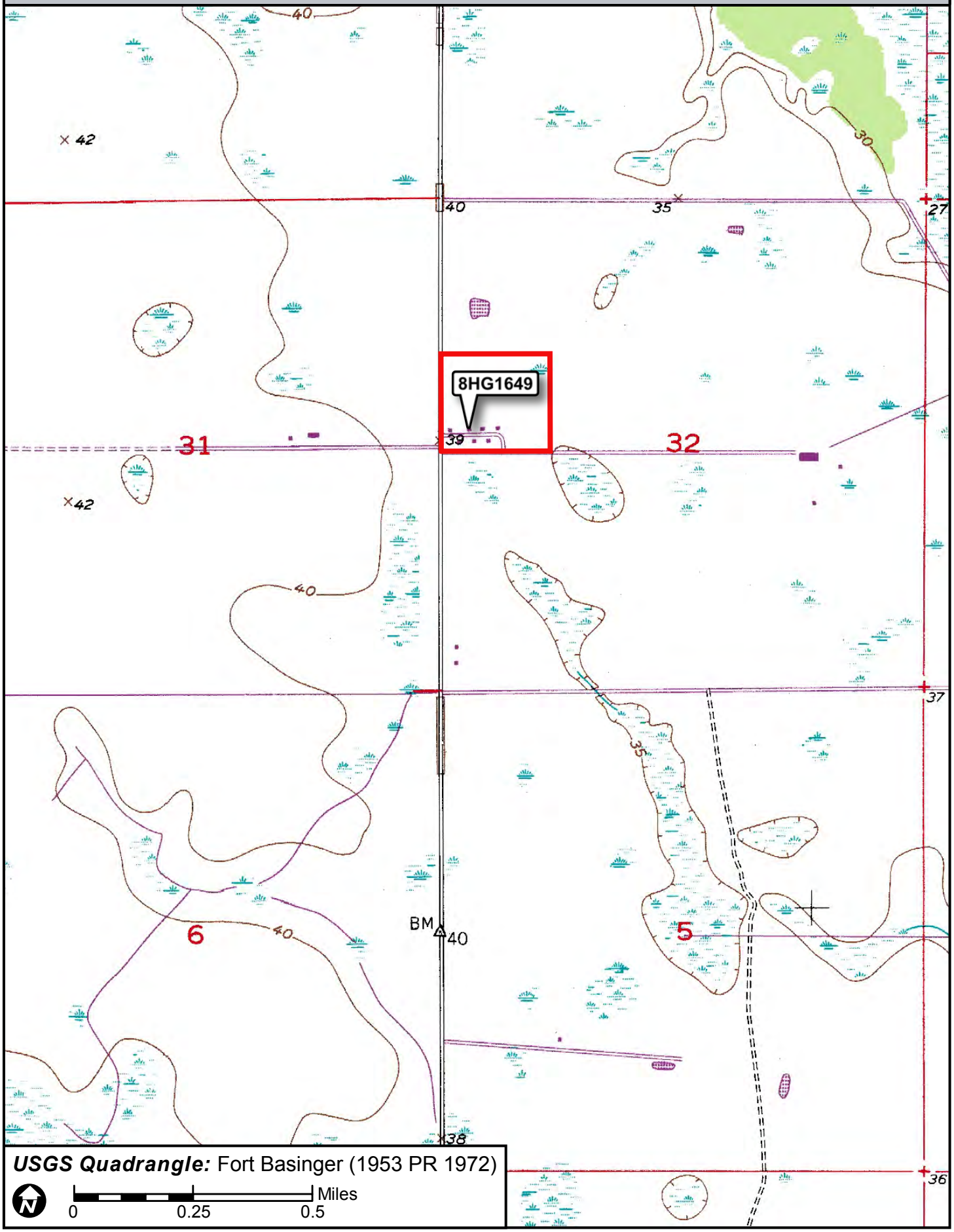
PHOTOGRAPH 8HG1649



SKETCH MAP 8HG1649



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8HG1649**



USGS Quadrangle: Fort 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 OB00409
Field Date 4-26-2023
Form Date 8-25-2023
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) 20110 HWY 98 N — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Basinger-Waterway FPL 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:	20110		Highway 98		N

Cross Streets (nearest / between) NE of intersection of HWY 98 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 33 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1-33-35-33-0A00-00009-A000 (10637) — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 496610 — Northing 3029628
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1958 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature Windows, 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. 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.)

1/1 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Ornamental metal roof supports; shutters.

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

Non-historic pole barn 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 OB00409

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 facade; accessible through open porch.

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

Open porch is centered on main facade; sheltered by front-gabled roof; roof is supported by four ornamental metal roof supports.

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; 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 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.

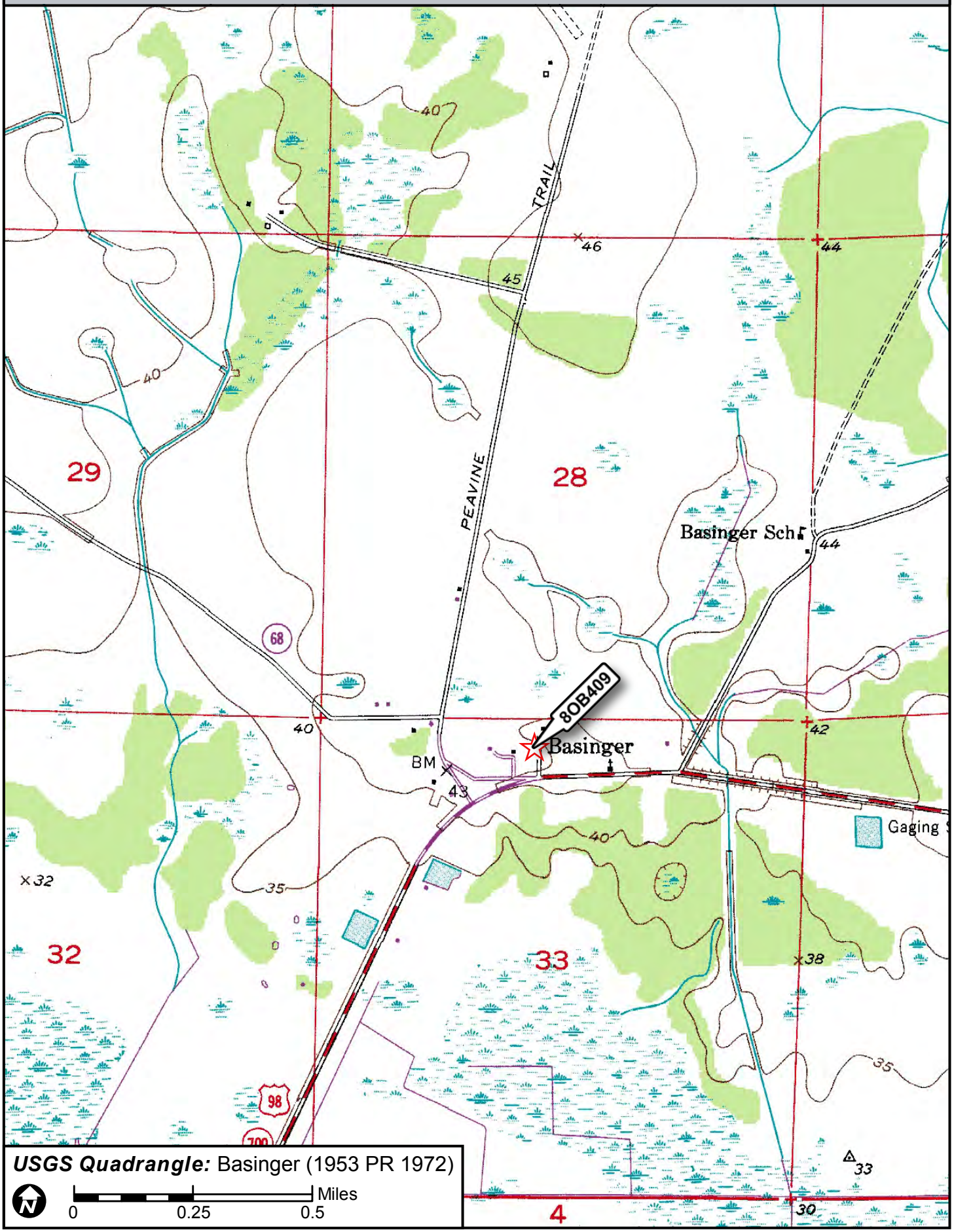
PHOTOGRAPH 8OB409



SKETCH MAP 8OB409



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8OB409**



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 OB00410
Field Date 4-26-2023
Form Date 8-25-2023
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) 20184 HWY 98 N Residence 1 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Basinger-Waterway FPL 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:	20184		Highway 98		N

Cross Streets (nearest / between) NE of intersection of HWY 98 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 33 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1-33-35-33-0A00-00010-0000 (10638) Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 496539 Northing 3029625
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1940 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1940 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows, door, 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 Square Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Shingles-asbestos 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Awning; rectangular light in front door.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Pyramidal hip roof.

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

Historic mobile home on same parcel to the west of this 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 OB00410

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

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

Open porch spans main facade; 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 pyramidal hip roof with a shed roof over the porch; exterior is clad with asbestos shingle; front door and 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 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.

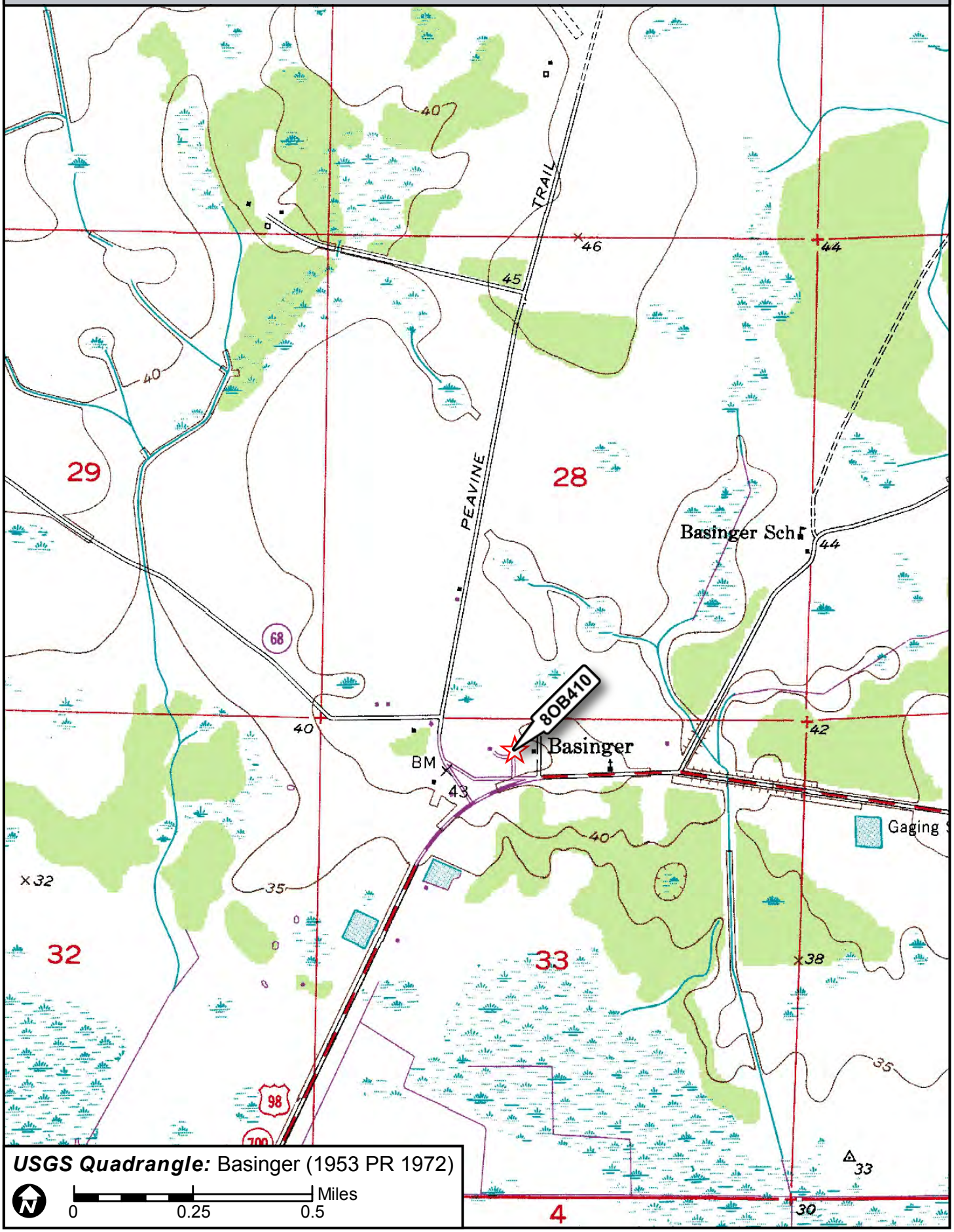
PHOTOGRAPH 8OB410



SKETCH MAP 8OB410



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8OB410**



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 OB00411
Field Date 4-26-2023
Form Date 8-25-2023
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) 20184 HWY 98 N Residence 2 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Basinger-Waterway FPL 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
20184		Highway 98		N

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) NE of intersection of HWY 98 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 33 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1-33-35-33-0A00-00010-0000 (10638) Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 496505 Northing 3029627
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 Mobile Home/Trailer Home From (year): 1970 To (year): _____
Current Use Mobile Home/Trailer Home From (year): _____ To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Windows,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. Metal 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. _____ 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.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Wide eaves on gable ends.

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

Historic house on same parcel to the east of this mobile home.

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 OB00411

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. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located on left side of main facade; accessible through open entry porch.

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

Open entry porch is sheltered by extension of main side-gabled roof; roof is supported by two wooden posts; bottom of porch is skirted with lattice.

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

The Mobile Home has a side-gabled roof that extends over the entry porch; exterior is metal; 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 Mobile Home 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.

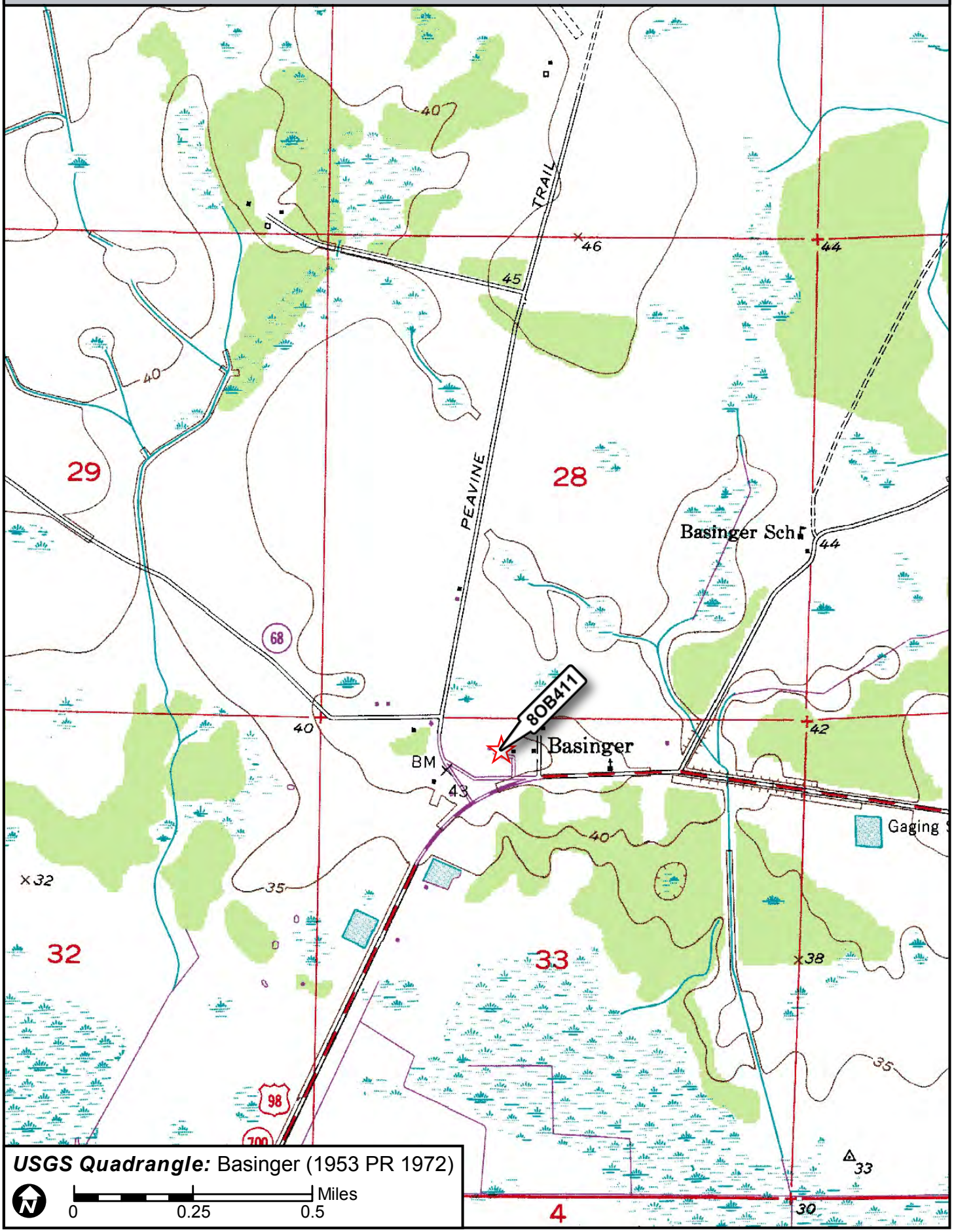
PHOTOGRAPH 8OB411



SKETCH MAP 8OB411



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8OB411**



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 OB00412
Field Date 4-26-2023
Form Date 8-25-2023
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) 20238 HWY 98 N — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Basinger-Waterway FPL 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:	20238		Highway 98		N

Cross Streets (nearest / between) NE of intersection of HWY 98 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 33 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1-33-35-33-0A00-00011-0000 (10639) — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 496467 — Northing 3029626
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1958 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature Enclosed porch, unknown date.
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature Porch/carport, unknown date.
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. Aluminum 2. Wood siding 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. Sheet metal:standing seam 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

1/1 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Decorative shutters; vertical wood siding on enclosed porch; small gable vent.

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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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 OB00412

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____

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

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

Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. Concrete, Generic

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at left side of main, east facade; accessible through open porch/carport.

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

Open carport doubles as porch; sheltered by a shed roof supported by four wooden posts with corner braces; roof on carport is a standing-seam metal roof.

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

Narrative Description of Resource

The one-story Frame Vernacular house has a gable roof with shed roofs over the enclosed porch and carport addition; exterior is aluminum on main house and wood siding on enclosed porch; decorative shutters flank some 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.

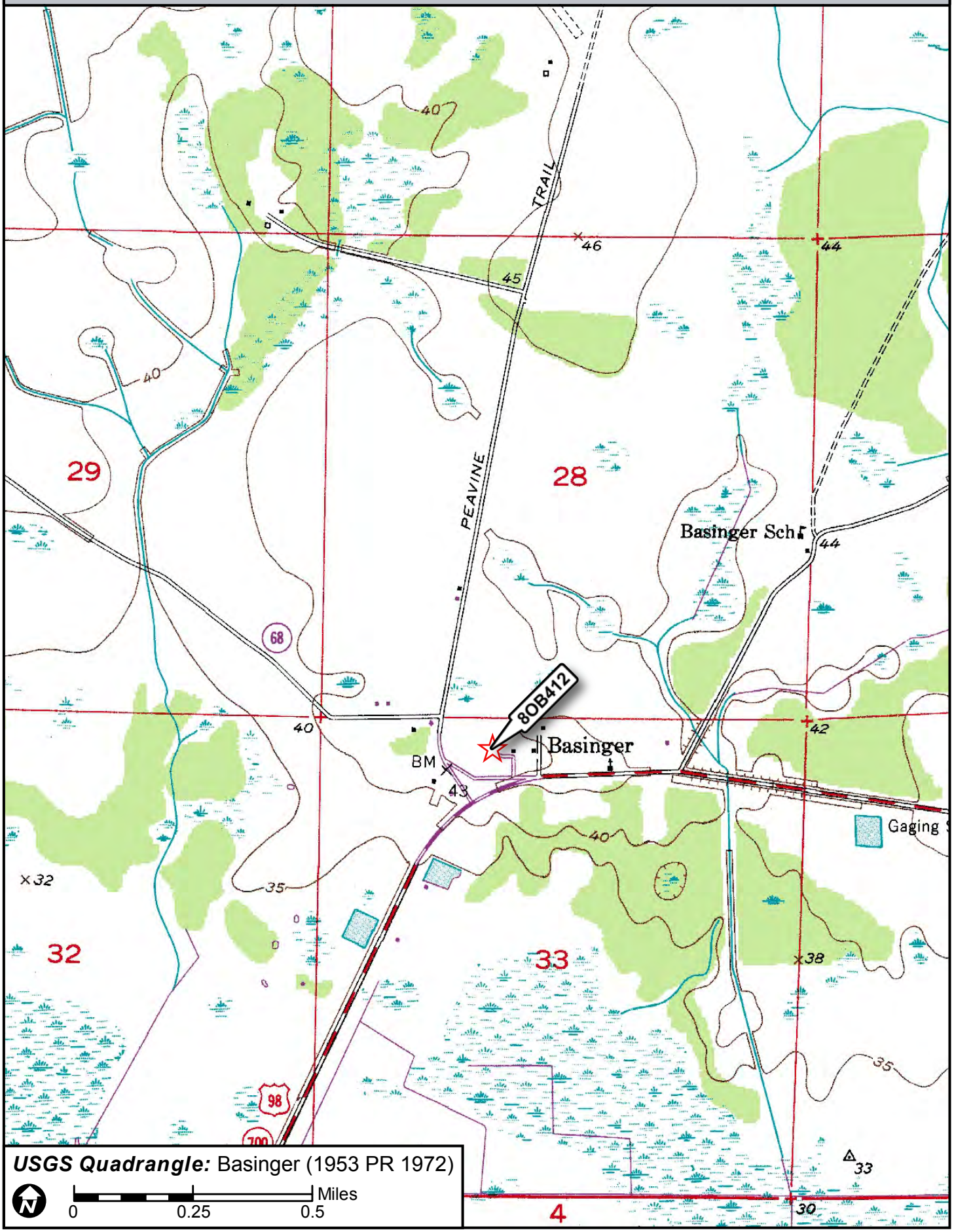
PHOTOGRAPH 8OB412



SKETCH MAP 8OB412



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8OB412**



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 OB00413
Field Date 4-26-2023
Form Date 8-25-2023
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) 15096 NW 203rd Avenue — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Basinger-Waterway FPL 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:	15096	NW	203rd	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) N of intersection of HWY 98 and NW 203rd Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name BASINGER — USGS Date _____ — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Okeechobee — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Okeechobee
Township 35S — Range 33E — Section 33 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 1-33-35-33-0A00-00014-0000 (10645) — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 — Easting 496369 — Northing 3029523
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): 2023
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. Aluminum 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Awning, 3-pane.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Braced porch roof; rectangular gable vent; lattice skirting.

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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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 OB00413

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

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

Open entry porch consists of concrete steps sheltered by a front-gabled roof extending from the main roof; porch roof is supported by angled braces.

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 wing and front-gabled porch; exterior is aluminum siding.

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)

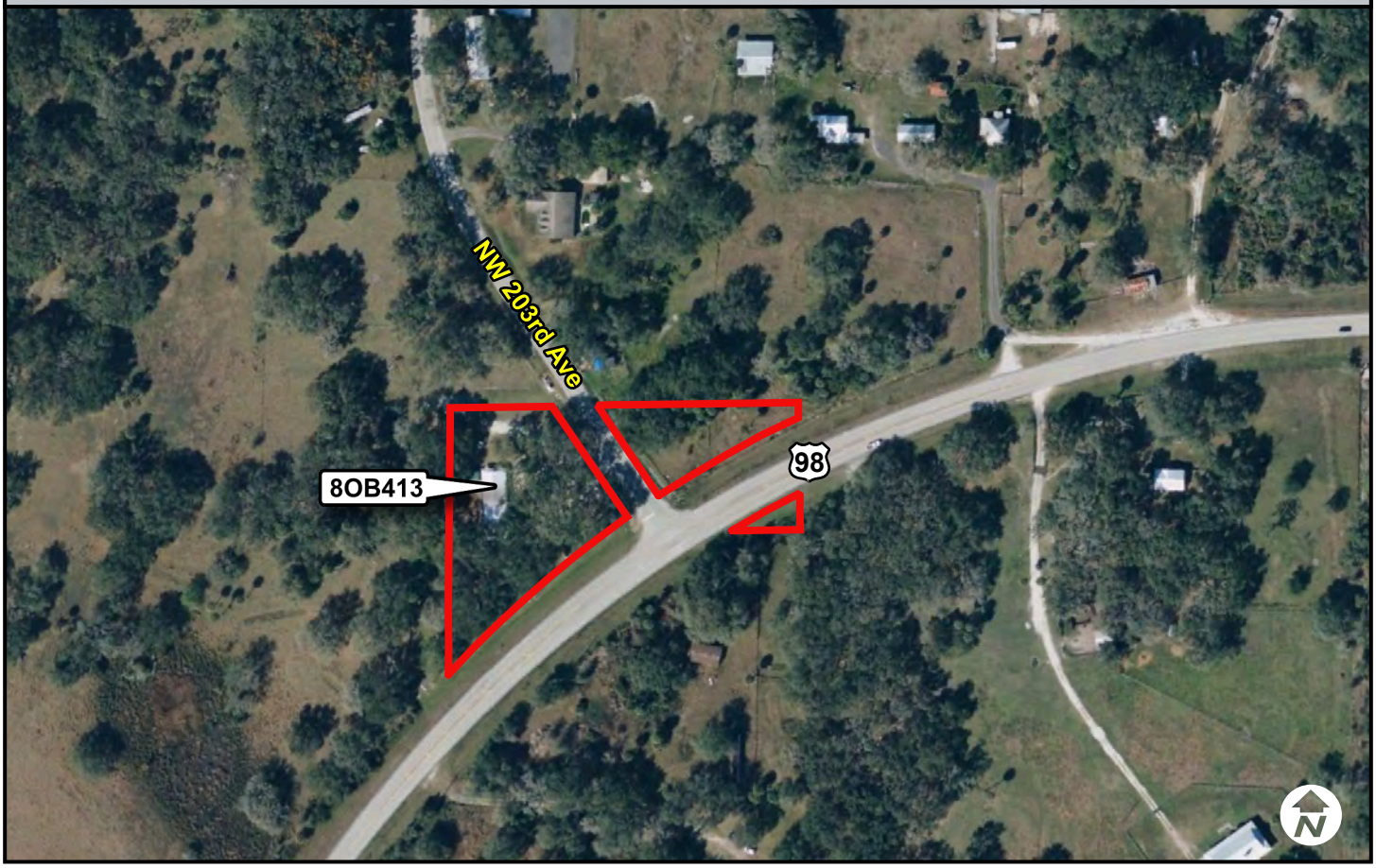
Required Attachments

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.

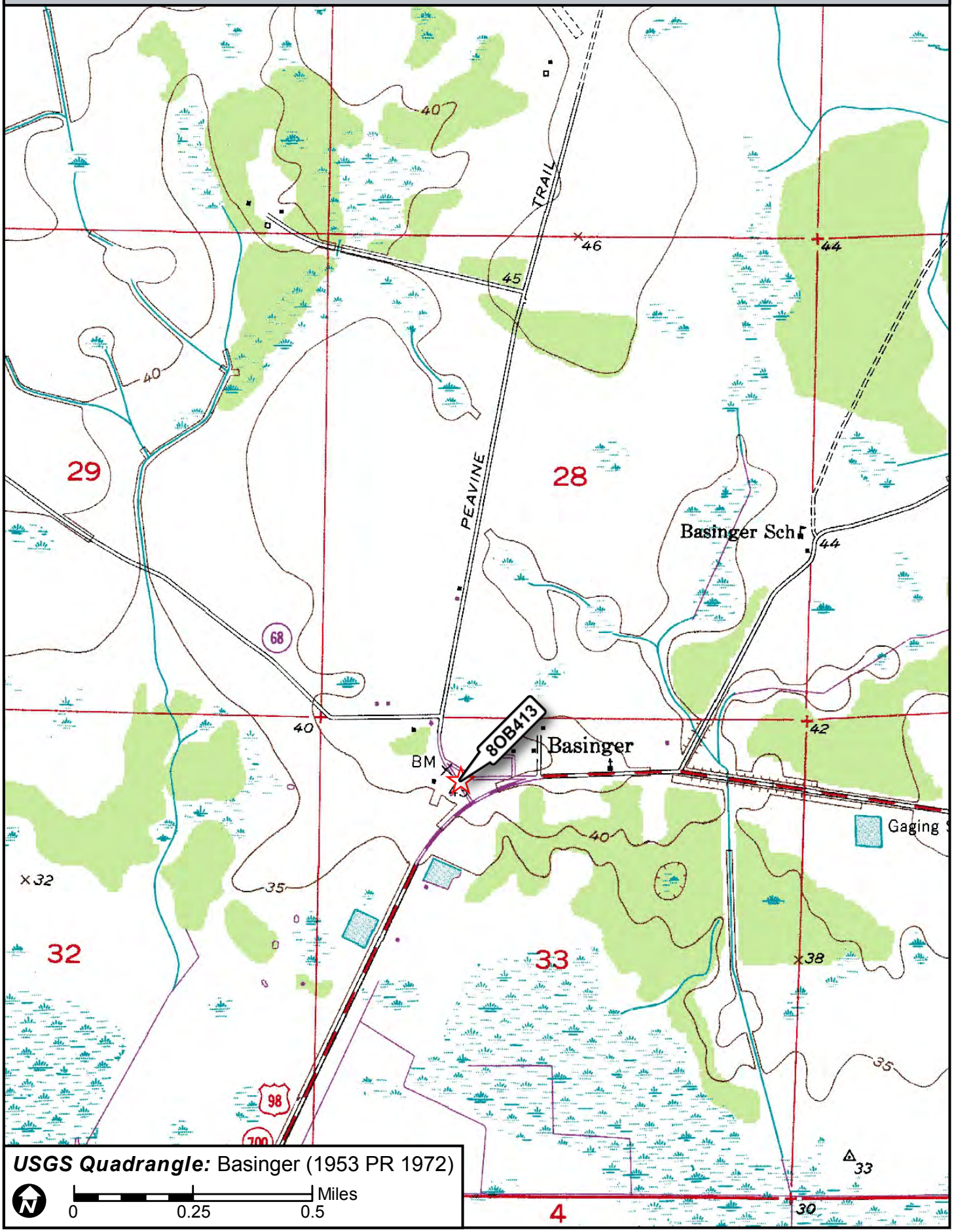
PHOTOGRAPH **8OB413**



SKETCH MAP **8OB413**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8OB413**



USGS Quadrangle: Basinger (1953 PR 1972)

N

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

APPENDIX H:

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 Basinger-Waterway Transmission Line

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Segment 2: Basinger-Waterway of the FPL 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) 86

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. Basinger 5. _____ 7. _____
2. Transmission Line 4. Waterway 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** 10-18-2023

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. Highlands 4. _____ 6. _____

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

1. Name BASINGER Year 1972 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name FORT BASINGER Year 1972 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name BRIGHTON Year 1972 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 3-13-2023 End 8-17-2023 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares _____ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) **Width:** _____ meters 100 feet **Length:** _____ kilometers 12.25 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

52 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, uncontrolled	☐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** 11

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)

OB409-OB413; HG1642-HG1644; HG1647-HG1649

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:** _____

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Survey Log Graphic
(Map 1 of 2)

Project Area

0 0.5 Miles

USGS Quadrangle Map
Basinger (1953 PR 1972)
Fort Basinger (1953 PR 1972)
Brighton (1953 PR 1972)


Survey Log Graphic
(Map 2 of 2)
Project Area
Miles
0
0.5
USGS Quadrangle Map
Basinger (1953 PR 1972)
Fort Basinger (1953 PR 1972)
Brighton (1953 PR 1972)
Kissimmee River Camp
HIGHLANDS
BM 3
BM 35
BM 40