CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF SEGMENT 3: WATERWAY-DORR FIELD OF THE FPL SWEATT-WHIDDEN 230 KV TRANSMISSION LINE

HIGHLANDS AND DESOTO COUNTIES

Prepared for:

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

Prepared by:

Janus Research
1107 North Ward Street
Tampa, Florida 33607

June 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS i
LIST OF APPENDICES ii
LIST OF FIGURES ii
LIST OF TABLES iii
INTRODUCTION 1
Project Description 2
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT 2
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING 3
Paleoenvironment and Macro-Vegetational Change 3
Regional Environment 6
Physical Environment of the Project Area 6
PRECONTACT OVERVIEW 10
Paleoindian Period (c. 14,550–11,700 cal yr BP) 10
Archaic Period (11,700–3,200 cal yr BP) 14
Formative Period (500 BC–AD 1513) 23
HISTORIC PERIOD OVERVIEW 30
Florida Boom Period (1920–1930) 30
Depression and New Deal Period (1930–1940) 33
World War II and the Post War Period (1940–1950) 34
Modern Period (1950–Present) 35
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW 36
PROJECT RESEARCH DESIGN AND SITE LOCATION MODEL 41
METHODS 43
Archaeological Field Methods 43
Historic Resources Survey Methods 43
Laboratory Methods 44
RESULTS 46
Archaeological Resources 46
Historic Resources 66
CONCLUSIONS 92
Unanticipated Finds 92
Curation 92
REFERENCES CITED 93

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: 1A-32 Permit
Appendix B: Project APE and Identified Historic Resources
Appendix C: Project Area on Historic Plat Maps
Appendix D: Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs
Appendix E: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Probability, 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 1
Figure 2: Okeechobee and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Cultural Regions 24
Figure 3: Identified Archaeological Sites 47
Figure 4: Project Area at Brighton, facing East 48
Figure 5: Project Area at Shovel Test 167, facing East 48
Figure 6: Project Area West of Marcia Grove Road, facing West 49
Figure 7: Project Area West of Coots Road, facing West 49
Figure 8: Project Area on the Lake Wales Ridge, facing East 50
Figure 9: Project Area North of Lake Annie, facing West 50
Figure 10: Project Area West of Lightning Ranch Road, facing East 51
Figure 11: Project Area West of Robert McGee Road 51
Figure 12: Shovel Test 2, facing North 52
Figure 13: Shovel Test 80, facing East 52
Figure 14: Shovel Test 91, facing South 53
Figure 15: Shovel Test 161, facing North 53
Figure 16: Shovel Test 210, facing South 54
Figure 17: Shovel Test 262, facing North 54
Figure 18: Shovel Test 292, facing North 55
Figure 19: 8HG1077 Site Sketch 56
Figure 20: Site 8HG1077, facing West 57
Figure 21: Shovel Test 119, facing South 58
Figure 22: 8HG1606 Sketch Map 62
Figure 23: Site 8HG1606, facing West 63
Figure 24: Shovel Test 136, facing North 63
Figure 25: State Road Department Marker (8DE831), c. 1960, facing South 68
Figure 26: C39-A Canal (8GL476), c. 1940, facing West 69
Figure 27: County Line Canal (8GL477/8HG1235), c. 1940, facing South 70
Figure 28: CSX Railroad (8HG1115), c. 1920, facing North 71
Figure 29: CSX Railroad (8HG1115), c. 1920, facing South 71
Figure 30: Harney Pond Canal (8HG1125), c. 1940, facing North 73
Figure 31: Indian Prairie Canal C-40 (8HG1126), c. 1953, facing Southeast 74

Figure 32: Slough Ditch Canal C-41A (8HG1127), c. 1944, facing South 75
Figure 33: Carleton Canal (8HG1157), c. 1944, facing Southwest 76
Figure 34: 301 SR 70 (8HG1307), c. 1964, facing South 77
Figure 35: 1556 SR 70 (8HG1311), c. 1959, facing West 78
Figure 36: 4101 SR 70 E Residence 1 (8HG1608), c. 1930, facing East 80
Figure 37: 4101 SR 70 E Residence 2 (8HG1609), c. 1952, facing South 81
Figure 38: 20 Hall Road (8HG1610), c. 1958, facing West 82
Figure 39: 1320 SR 70 E (8HG1611), c. 1971, facing Northwest 83
Figure 40: 1330 SR 70 E (8HG1612), c. 1970, facing North 84
Figure 41: 1350 SR 70 E (8HG1613), c. 1970, facing North 85
Figure 42: 155 Flagler Street (8HG1614), c. 1968, facing Southeast 86
Figure 43: 144 Flagler Street (8HG1615), c. 1974, facing North 87
Figure 44: 112 Flagler Street (8HG1616), c. 1969, facing North 88
Figure 45: 21 Center Street (8HG1617), c. 1971, facing Northeast 89
Figure 46: 21 Center Street (8HG1617), c. 1971, facing Northwest 89
Figure 47: 3109 Old SR 8 (8HG1618), c. 1971, facing Southwest 90

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Characteristics of Detailed Soil Types within the Project Area 8
Table 2. Chronology of Belle Glade Culture 25
Table 3. Manasota Culture Chronology 26
Table 4. Land Apportionment within the Project Area as Recorded in the Tract Book Records 30
Table 5. Previous Surveys Conducted within the Project Area 37
Table 6. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within or Adjacent to the Archaeological Study Area 39
Table 7. Previously Recorded Historic Resource Groups 40
Table 8. Previously Recorded Structures 40
Table 9. Pottery Recovered from 8HG1077 57
Table 10: Faunal Bone Recovered from 8HG1077 59
Table 11: Faunal Bone Recovered from 8HG1606 64
Table 12. Historic Resources Identified Within the Historic Resources APE 66

INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Florida Power & Light Company (FPL), Janus Research conducted a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) of the Segment 3: Waterway-Dorr Field of the FPL Sweatt-Whidden 230 kV Transmission Line in Highlands and Glades Counties, Florida (Figure 1). Waterway-Dorr Field is an approximately 37-mile-long portion of the 80-mile long Sweatt-Whidden transmission line. The objective of this survey was to identify cultural resources within the project area and assess their eligibility for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places* (National Register) according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4. The fieldwork was conducted from December 2022–May 2023.

In June 2022, the 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 1A-32 permit was obtained for the portion of the project area within the Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area (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:

- Section 36 of Township 37 South, Range 26 East
- Sections 31–36 of Township 37 South, Range 27 East
- Sections 31 and 36 of Township 37 South, Range 28 East
- Sections 31–36 of Township 37 South, Range 29 East
- Sections 31–36 of Township 37 South, Range 30 East
- Sections 31–36 of Township 37 South, Range 31 East
- Sections 25–26 and 31–35 of Township 37 South, Range 32 East
- Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 26 East
- Sections 1–6 of Township 38 South, Range 27 East
- Sections 1–6 of Township 38 South, Range 28 East

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

- Brighton (1953 PR 1972)
- Brighton NW (1953 PR 1983)
- Childs (1953 PR 1972)
- Venus NW (1953 PR 1972)
- Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1972)
- Long Island Marsh NW (1957 PR 1987)

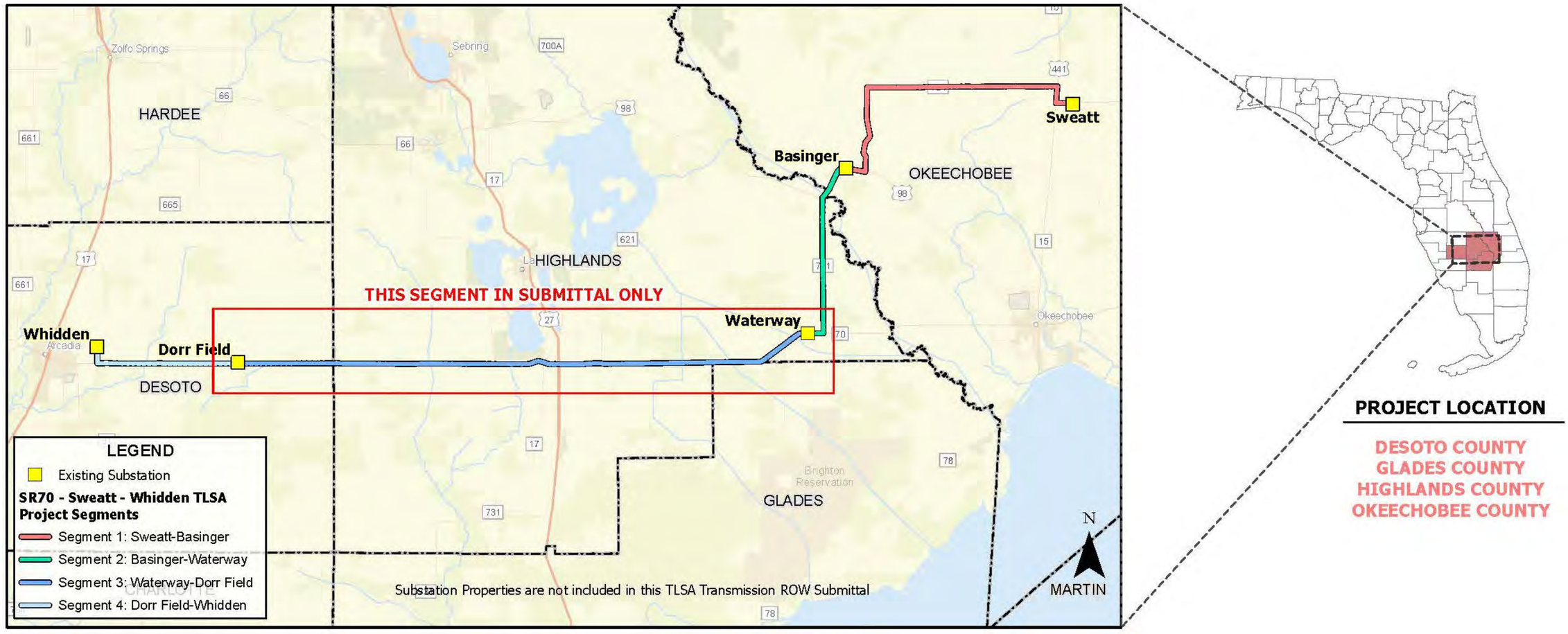


Figure 1: General Location of the Project Segment

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 archaeological APE also includes existing easements at Brighton and north of Lake Annie where existing poles will be removed after the proposed transmission line is constructed. 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 or bridges, as the improvements will cross overhead. Therefore, the historic roadways and bridges are not within the APE and have been excluded from documentation in this survey. For identified historic parcels which intersected the APE, historic buildings were recorded only if the buildings were located within the boundaries of the APE.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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

Paleoenvironment and Macro-Vegetational Change

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

Late-Pleistocene paleoenvironmental conditions on the Florida peninsula have been inferred through fossil pollen analyses of stratified mud deposits within deep-water (>20m) lake systems that maintained water tables during the last glacial maximum (LGM) ca. 20 thousand years ago (kya), including Lake Tulane, Lake Annie, and Paleolake Edgar (now beneath Tampa Bay)—all located on the south-central peninsula (Grimm et al. 1993; Grimm et al. 2006; Watts 1975; Watts and Hansen 1994). Lakes Tulane and Annie are within the Lake Wales Ridge; Lake Annie is adjacent to the current project area, while Lake Tulane lies 28-miles farther north on the ridge. 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, Caloosahatchee Incline, Lake Wales Ridge, and DeSoto Plain physiographic regions (White 1970). The Okeechobee Plain lies north of Lake Okeechobee and represents a former terrace formed during interglacial periods when sea levels were higher (White 1970). Lake Okeechobee extends almost 30 miles across the Okeechobee Plain and separates the Everglades from the Okeechobee Plain. This region is like 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 Lake Wales Ridge, a narrow 322 kilometers (km)-long north-south trending ridge, is the most prominent topographic feature of the Florida peninsula. It is the most easterly of the great ridges within the Central Highlands region and separates the Kissimmee River Valley from the Peace River Valley. This two-million-year-old land formation was once a shoreline feature during sea level rises, at which time it was an archipelago (Lohrer 2001:22). The ridge is a residual highland of siliciclastics and limestone made up of a series of relic dunes (White 1970:120).

The Caloosahatchee Incline is a narrow sloping surface that begins south of Lake Istokpoga between the Lake Wales Ridge and the Okeechobee Plain and curves south and west to north of the Caloosahatchee River west of La Belle where it turns northward. The Caloosahatchee Incline was probably a depositional feature at the distal end of a submarine shoal (White 1970:141). South of the Lake Wales Ridge the Caloosahatchee Incline forms the southern bounding scarp of the DeSoto Plain. The DeSoto Plain is flat with only a 15–25-foot change in elevation from the north end to the south. The DeSoto Plain was likely a submarine plain formed during the Wicomico (White 1970:141). A line of elongated swamps in the southern part of the DeSoto Plain may represent a lagoon that existed during the emergence of the DeSoto Plain.

The two main sources of ground water are the surficial aquifer and the Floridan aquifer system. The Floridan aquifer is a deep, artesian aquifer. The surficial aquifer is closest to the surface and would have been the most important source of fresh water. The surficial aquifer is primarily replenished by rainfall.

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

Physical Environment of the Project Area

A review of the General Land Office (GLO) historic plat maps (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 1860a; 1870a–m Appendix C) and surveyors' field notes (FDEP 1855, 1859a, b; 1860b; 1870n) was conducted to examine past environmental conditions within the vicinity of the project area. The historic plat maps were also reviewed for evidence of early settlement. At the eastern end of the project corridor, on the 1870 plat map, the area is described as "2nd rate sawgrass & marsh" or "sawgrass prairie" and is labeled

as inundated. The project area crosses a few "cabbage islands," the largest of which is labeled as "Marvins Island" on the plat map (Appendix C: Map 1). Beginning one mile east of the western boundary of Townships 37 and 38 South, Range 32 East, the 1870 plat maps are labeled as "Impracticable" (Appendix C: Map 2). The entirety of Townships 37 and 38 South, Range 31 East were considered "Impracticable" and were not surveyed within the project area. The easternmost section and a half of Townships 37 and 38 South, Range 30 East were labeled as "Impracticable" and "Impracticable Baygall" on the 1870 plat maps, and the surveyor's notes describe the area as "very rich swamp land if drained" and "the ground became so soft and boggy could not proceed any further."

The Lake Wales Ridge is described in the surveyor's notes as "3rd rate spruce pine oak and hickory scrub ground undulating," "3rd rate pine & scrub land," and "3rd rate pine oak scrub & saw palmetto land." About 8 miles to the east the land was again described as "3rd rate prairie land." The remainder of the project area to the western end was described as wet and dry prairie.

Historic aerial photographs from 1943, 1944, 1948, and 1953 were examined to obtain information regarding land use during the 20th century (University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2022; Appendix D). SR 70 is visible on the aerials adjacent to the project area. The eastern end of the project area is mostly unimproved prairie with scattered wetlands and few trees. A canal that goes through a large slough near the eastern end of the project area was present but had a narrower width than the current C-41A Canal.

A tree covered ridge is visible on the 1944 aerial photo at Brighton (Appendix D: Map 1). The street grid of the former town of Brighton is visible to the north and south of SR 70 south of the ridge. Several structures within the town were still present in 1944. Drainage canals and agricultural fields are more frequent west of the Indian Prairie Canal (Appendix D: Maps3–4). Heading westward across the project area, the central part of the project area has many small depressions and the land gets progressively wetter until the Lake Wales Ridge is reached (Appendix D: Maps 4–6).

On the 1944 aerials, scrubby vegetation was present on the Lake Wales Ridge (Appendix D: Map 6). The project area passes just north of Lake Annie. The western portion of the ridge has scrubby vegetation with scattered trees and fewer depressions (Appendix D: Map 7). West of the Lake Wales Ridge, the project area is again prairie with only scattered trees. Trees are generally near wetlands and there are a few possible hammocks adjacent to wetlands that are visible on the aerial photographs (Appendix D: Maps 9–12).

The Dorr Airfield (8DE382) area is visible on the 1943 aerial photo to the west of the project area (Appendix D: Map 13). Although built in 1917, the airfield was also used during WWII. No structures were present in the project area in 1943.

The soil surveys of Highlands and DeSoto counties (USDA 1989a, 1989b) were reviewed to help determine the environment and identify natural features within the project corridor indicative of increased archaeological site potential. Most of the soils within the project area are poorly and very poorly drained and are associated with flatwoods, wetlands, and marshes.

Soils on the Lake Wales Ridge are primarily excessively drained except on the western side south of Lake Placid where soils are moderately well to somewhat poorly drained. Drainage characteristics and environmental associations for each detailed soil type within the project area are included in Table 1, and drainage is illustrated on maps in Appendix E.

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

Drainage Characteristics	Soil Type	Environmental Association
Excessively drained	Astatula sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Ridge
	Paola sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	High sandy ridges
	Paola-Basinger sands, rolling	Side slopes and ridgetops and small depressions
Moderately well drained	Archbold sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Moderately high ridges
	Daytona sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Moderately high ridges on the Lake Wales Ridge and elevated ridges in flatwoods
	Orsino sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Moderately high sandy ridges
Somewhat poorly drained	Satellite sand	Slightly elevated ridges in flatwoods and lower ridges of Lake Wales Ridge
Poorly drained	Basinger fine sand	Sloughs, depressions, low flats, and poorly defined drainageways
	Basinger fine sand, frequently flooded	Adjacent to streams and well defined drainageways
	Basinger, St. Johns, and Placid soils	Seep areas on Lake Wales Ridge
	Bradenton fine sand	Hammocks and open areas in flatwoods
	EauGallie fine sand	Flatwoods and flatwoods adjacent to sloughs and drainageways
	Felda fine sand	Low flats and large drainageways in flatwoods
	Immokalee fine sand	Flatwoods
	Malabar fine sand	Low, narrow to broad sloughs, in poorly defined drainageways in flatwoods, and low-lying hammocks
	Myakka fine sand	Flatwoods
	Pineda sand	Low flats, sloughs, and poorly defined drainageways in flatwoods
	Punta fine sand	Flatwoods
	Smyrna fine sand	Flatwoods
	Valkaria fine sand	Low flatwoods, low flats, sloughs, depressions, and poorly defined drainageways
Very poorly drained	Hicoria mucky sand, depressional	Wet depressions
	Hontoon muck	Marshes and swampy areas
	Kaliga muck	Swamps and marshes

Drainage Characteristics	Soil Type	Environmental Association
	Placid fine sand, depressional	Depressional areas in flatwoods and along edges of swamps and marshes
	Samsula muck	Depressions, swamps, and marshes
	Sanibel muck	Marshes, swamps, and poorly defined drainageways
	Tequesta muck	Marshes and depressions
Not applicable	Arents, very steep	Unconsolidated soil that has been excavated from canals and redeposited along the sides of the canals

USDA 1989a:16–17, 30–35, 39–44, 46–47; USDA 1989b:15–30, 32–34, 36–39, 41–42, 45–46

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, Putnam, Culbreath, and Thonotosassa 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 suggests 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 the Okeechobee Basin and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast regions (Milanich 1994) (Figure 2). The evidence suggesting that Lake Kissimmee and the Kissimmee River drainage should be included in the Okeechobee Basin region 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).

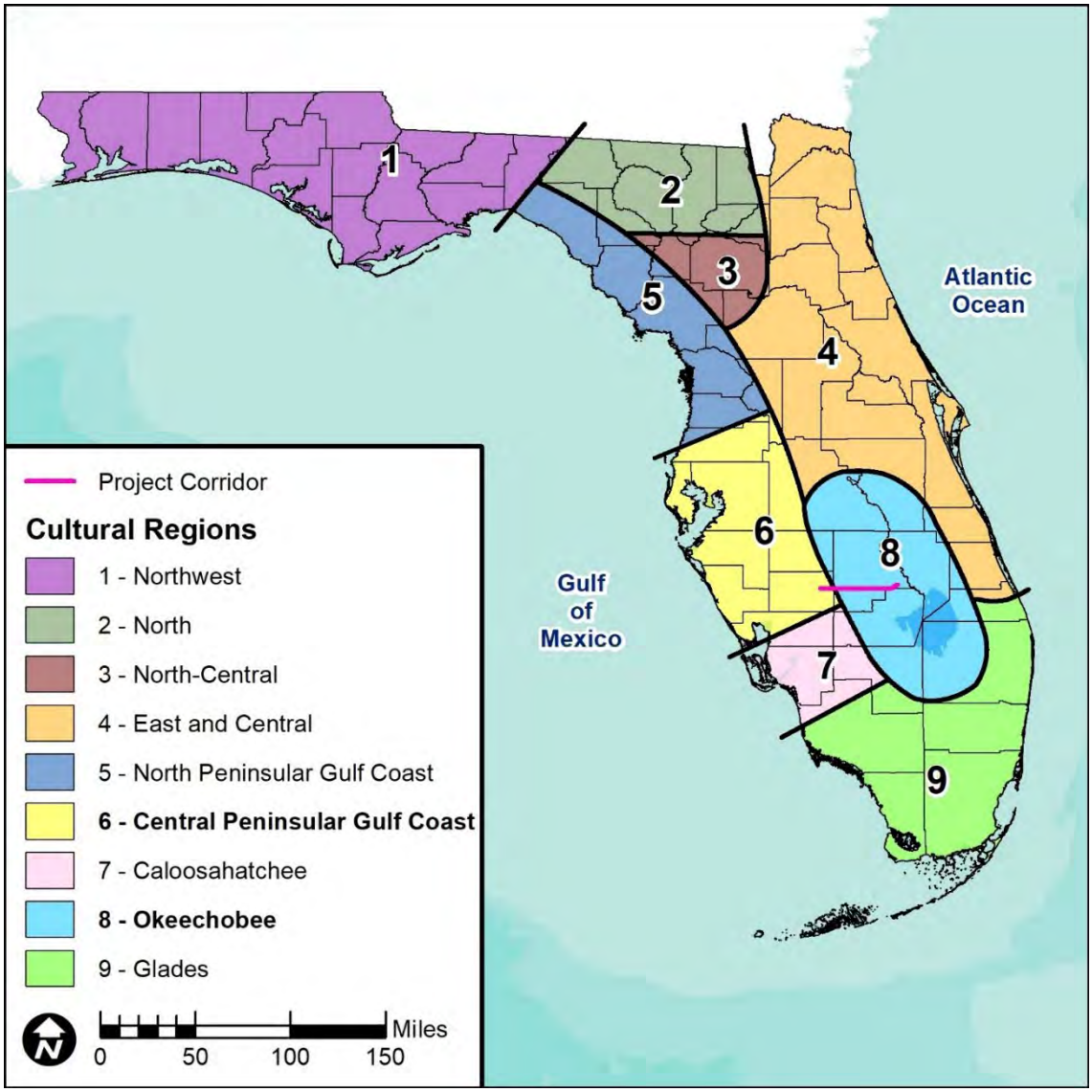


Figure 2: Okeechobee and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Cultural Regions

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.

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).

Central Peninsular Gulf Coast Region

Manasota Culture

During the Formative period, the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region was dominated by the Manasota culture, primarily known as a coastal dwelling people. A dominance of Sand-tempered Plain ceramics as well as shell and bone tools characterized their material culture (Luer and Almy 1982). The identification of interior Manasota sites has been hindered by the difficulty in distinguishing between the various types of undecorated, sand-tempered ceramic wares used by the different precontact cultures of southern Florida (Milanich 1994: 224–226). A chronology of the Manasota Culture based on variations in ceramics and burial, is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Manasota Culture Chronology

Period	Dates
Safety Harbor	AD 900–1513
Late Weeden Island	AD 700–900
Early Weeden Island	AD 300–700
Manasota	500 BC–AD 300

Source: Milanich (1994), modified from Luer and Almy (1980, 1982)

Despite its characterization as a primarily coastal culture, several inland Manasota sites have been documented (Almy 1982; Austin and Russo 1989; Austin and Ste. Claire 1982; Deming 1976; Ellis 1977; Janus Research 1999; Piper et al. 1982; Piper and Piper 1981; Wharton 1977; Wharton and Williams 1980; Wood 1976). These sites share characteristics that distinguish them from the typical Manasota site, which has been defined using characteristics from coastal sites. However, they are like what Luer and Almy define as "inland from the shore" sites. These sites are described as existing in the pine flatwoods, often occurring on a small, low hillock or "mound" of sand near a freshwater source and having similar artifact assemblages as the coastal sites except for a significantly lesser amount of shell and shell tools (Luer and Almy 1982:39–43). Luer and Almy distinguish these sites from "inland" sites, which are sites situated in interior regions of the peninsula (1982:51). Aside from the occasional shell tool, the one characteristic which precludes the above sites from being defined as "inland from the shore" Manasota culture sites is that they are situated beyond 30 km from the shore (Luer and Almy 1982:51).

Weeden Island–Related Manasota Culture

During its later periods, the Manasota culture was influenced by the extensive Weeden Island socio-political complex, beginning circa AD 200. Mound burial customs, artifact evidence of an extensive trade network, and settlement pattern data suggest a complex socio-religious organization while technologically and stylistically Weeden Island ceramic types are considered outstanding examples of precontact pottery. Evidence for the adoption of Weeden Island customs by local Manasota groups appears in the archaeological record around AD 300–900. This period of Manasota development is often referred to as "Weeden Island–related" (Luer and Almy 1982:46–47; Milanich 1994:227).

Early Manasota period burials were flexed, primary interments in shell middens or in cemeteries. Burial in intentionally constructed burial mounds apparently was not practiced until after AD 100. These early mounds, at least until about AD 300, also contained primary, flexed interments and occasional extended or semi-flexed burials. These mounds are generally located adjacent to villages and often contain locally made ceramics (Luer and Almy 1982:42, 46–47; Milanich 1994:227).

Early Weeden Island burial mounds contained secondary interments accompanied by almost the full range of Weeden Island ceramics and, often, complicated-stamped sherds. These secondary interments were usually bundle burials, indicating that they were placed in a charnel house prior to interment. Late Weeden Island peoples continued these traditions, and their wares often include Wakulla Check Stamped, St. Johns Check Stamped, and occasional Safety Harbor sherds in addition to the Weeden Island ceramics. The inclusion of Safety Harbor wares within these Weeden island mounds indicates they were used for many generations (Luer and Almy 1982:42, 46–47; Milanich 1994:227). The re-use or continued use of mounds was apparently a common practice in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region during Manasota and later periods. There are several examples, both inland and coastal, of such continually used or re-used mounds (Bullen 1971; Fewkes 1924; Janus Research 1999a; Luer and Almy 1980, 1982; Sears 1960; Willey 1949:332–333).

Safety Harbor Culture

The Safety Harbor culture was the final precontact cultural manifestation to occur. Safety Harbor culture developed from the Manasota and later Weeden Island–related Manasota cultures. Safety Harbor sites are typically found on top of or near those occupied by the region's earlier inhabitants (Mitchem 2012:175). The northern extent of the Safety Harbor culture extended as far north as the Withlacoochee River in Citrus County (Mitchem 1989; Mitchem 2012:175; Mitchem and Weisman 1984). Although like the Mississippian cultures of northern Florida, Safety Harbor peoples apparently borrowed only certain ideas and practices that helped them adjust to larger populations and to maintain the greater level of political complexity needed to support stronger territorialism. Certain pottery forms and decoration motifs point to Mississippian influence, as well as the presence of exotic goods, especially in burial contexts, such as copper, galena, ground stone, and quartz crystal artifacts (Mitchem 2012:178-185). Other ideas and practices associated with a fully Mississippian way of life were not adopted because the agricultural economic system at the base of the Mississippian culture was not possible in coastal Florida. Like the preceding Manasota and Weeden Island–related

cultures of the region, the Safety Harbor culture had a subsistence economy based on gathering shellfish and other marine resources. Safety Harbor has been described as a Mississippian adaptation to a specialized coastal environment (Grange et al. 1979; Milanich 1994:412; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:210). Mitchem (2012:184-185) argued that Safety Harbor was not a Mississippian culture, but that Safety Harbor groups had relationships with Mississippian groups, likely through trade in marine shell. Safety Harbor groups may have adopted some Mississippian political or religious ideas, symbols, beliefs, or practices, but maintained other aspects of their traditional lifestyles.

Mitchem (1989) proposed a phase definition for the Safety Harbor period. Based on the presence of dateable European artifacts, radiocarbon dates from components with Englewood ceramics, and temporal differences in ceramic sequences and burial mounds, Mitchem suggested dividing the Safety Harbor into two precontact phases (Englewood [AD 900–1100] and Pinellas [AD 1100–1500]) and two colonial period phases (Tatham [AD 1500–1567] and Bayview [AD 1567–1725]) (Mitchem 1989:557–567). Where it is present, the starkest changes in pottery types have been identified from the Englewood phase, and the Mississippian traits incorporated by Safety Harbor cultures seem to originate from the Early to Middle Mississippian periods, rather than the Late Mississippian (Mitchem 2012:179-185).

The Safety Harbor culture, known after Spanish contact to be the culture of the Tocobaga, was typified by ceremonial centers with truncated, flat-topped pyramidal temple mounds and adjacent open village plazas surrounded by middens, as well as burial mounds with associated charnel structures. Archaeological data and ethno-historical accounts suggest that these people possessed a complex socio-political and religious system indicative of a chiefdom (Bullen 1978). The settlements clustered around the ceremonial centers (Goodyear and Warren 1972; Luer and Almy 1981), which were reported to be the focus of religious and political activity. These centers were typically sited in coastal areas (Luer and Almy 1982; Mitchem 2012).

In fact, most Safety Harbor sites are found along the coast; although inland villages, camps, and mounds are also present (Milanich 1994:395, 403). Inland settlements tend to be farther apart, smaller, and geographically separated from burial mound locations (Mitchem 2012:176). Although the Safety Harbor culture was centered in the Tampa Bay area and the adjoining river drainages, it extended well to the north into Pasco, Hernando, and Citrus counties, and to the south and west into Sarasota, Polk, Manatee, Hardee, and DeSoto counties. Safety Harbor pottery has also been found in mounds south of Charlotte Harbor in the Caloosahatchee archaeological area (Milanich 1994:391).

Safety Harbor sites within Sarasota County include site 8SO403, a burial site along the Myakka River (Hazeltine and Luer 1983); the Englewood Mound (8SO1), which dates to the Englewood and Pinellas phases of the Safety Harbor period (Luer 1999); and the Blackburn site, which reportedly contained European glass beads as well as Culbreath and Pinellas points/knives (Deming 1989). This latter site is thought to date to the Englewood Phase of the Safety Harbor period and the later Contact periods.

Regional Variants: South-Central Sub-region

The ceramic traditions of the previous Weeden Island cultures of this region continued into the Safety Harbor phase. Along with differences in settlement patterns and subsistence strategies related to specific environments, ceramic distributions have allowed Mitchem (1989:567–579) to define four sub-regions within the Safety Harbor culture area: Northern, Inland, Circum-Tampa Bay, and South-Central. These sub-regions shared patterns of burial mound ceremonialism, ideology, and, perhaps, socio-political organization, but different environmental settings allowed for different economic patterns (Milanich 1994:392). The current project area is within the South-Central sub-region.

The South-Central Safety Harbor sub-region, Mitchem (1989) calls this variant the Manasota Safety Harbor, extends from Charlotte Harbor north to southern Manatee County and east to the Peace River drainage (Milanich 1994:400). Dispersed coastal and inland settlements are present, but these have not yet been studied extensively. Utilitarian pottery is predominantly an undecorated quartz sand-tempered ware (Mitchem 1989:575–576).

HISTORIC PERIOD OVERVIEW

The following overview traces the historical development of the general study area from the 1920s through to the present. The intent of this overview is to serve as a guide to field investigations by identifying the possible locations of any historic cultural resources within the project area and to provide expectations regarding the potential historic significance of any such sites. It also provides a context with which to interpret any resources encountered during the study.

The APE intersects the National Register–eligible CSX Railroad (8HG1115) which was constructed circa 1920. The adjacent historic buildings have Actual Year Built (AYRB) dates primarily in the 1960s and 1970s. For this reason, the historical overview begins in the 1920s based on the period in which the first resource within the project APE was developed, and including the eras in which all other resources within and immediately adjacent to the project APE were constructed.

Florida Boom Period (1920–1930)

After World War I, Florida experienced unprecedented growth. Many people relocated to Florida during the war to work in wartime industries or were stationed in the state as soldiers. Bank deposits increased, real estate companies opened in many cities, and state and county road systems expanded quickly. Earlier land reclamation projects created thousands of new acres of land to be developed. Real estate activity increased steadily after the war's end and drove up property values. Prices on lots were inflated to appear more enticing to out-of-state buyers. Every city and town in Florida had new subdivisions platted and lots were selling and reselling for quick profits. Cities in southeastern Florida, including Miami and Palm Beach, experienced the most activity, although the Boom affected most communities in central and South Florida (Weaver et al. 1996:3). The land within the APE was originally sold in the previous century to various railway and land companies and thus was largely unaffected by the land boom. Table 4 below lists the land apportionment within the current project APE. Records were not available for Sections 31-36 of Township 37 South, Range 29 East.

Table 4. Land Apportionment within the Project Area as Recorded in the Tract Book Records

Township 37 South, Range 26 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
36	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
Township 37 South, Range 27 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
31	All	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
32	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
33	All	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884

34	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
35	All	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
36	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
Township 37 South, Range 28 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
31	All	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
36	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
Township 37 South, Range 30 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
31	All Free	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
	Lots 9 to 35	Consolidated Land Co.	Jan 23, 1923
32	All Free	Florida Land & Improvement Co.	Dec. 15, 1883
	Lots 6 to 21	Consolidated Land Co.	Jan. 23, 1923
33	E ½ of NE ¼; E ½ of SE ¼	Joseph H. Newton	Nov. 27, 1916
	W ½ of NE ¼; W ½ of SE ¼	Edwin J. Meyers	May 2, 1922
	N ½ of NW ¼	Thomas L. McAuday	Dec. 18, 1916
	S ½ of NW ¼	T. Shumard	Aug. 29, 1916
	SW ¼	Ada Ragan	Aug. 11, 1915
34	All	Florida Land & Improvement Co.	Dec. 15, 1883
35	NE 1/4 ; N ¼ of S ¼; SE ¼ of SE ¼	Porter Joedy Fruit Company	Sept. 15, 1923
	W ¼	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
	SW ¼ of SE ¼	Noble P. Yontis	March 9, 1926
36	All	The Florida Commercial Co.	August 10, 1880
Township 37 South, Range 31 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
31	All	The Disston Land Co.	March 21, 1885
32	All	The Plant Investment Co.	July 10, 1886
33	All	The Disston Land Co.	March 21, 1895
34	All	The Plant Investment Co.	July 10, 1886
35	All	The Disston Land Co.	March 21, 1885
36	All	The Plant Investment Co.	July 10, 1886

Township 37 South, Range 32 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
25	All	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
26	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
31	All	The Disston Land Co.	March 21, 1895
32	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
33	All	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
34	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
35	All	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
Township 38 South, Range 26 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
1	All	Florida Land & Improvement Co.	Dec. 27, 1884
Township 38 South, Range 27 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
1	All	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
2	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
3	All	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
4	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
5	All	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
6	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
Township 38 South, Range 28 East			
Section	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed or Sale**
1	All	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
2	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884
3	All	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
4	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884

5	All	Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co.	Dec. 15, 1884
6	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Co.	Dec. 30, 1884

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. In 1926, Highway 70 East to Fort Pierce was constructed, along with Highway 70 West to Bradenton the following year (City of Okeechobee). On a daily basis up to 20,000 people were arriving in the state. Besides the inexpensive property, Florida's legislative prohibition on income and inheritance taxes also encouraged more people to move into the state.

During the 1920s, Florida's population began to rapidly increase. This growth brought about the addition of 13 new counties, several of which were due to the division of Desoto County into a smaller Desoto County and Hardee, Charlotte, Glades and Highlands counties (Tebeau 1971:375).

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. 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: n.p.).

The beginning of the nationwide Great Depression did not have a notable effect on Desoto County because of its agricultural base. Nonetheless, other occurrences impacted the area. At the time, local cattlemen sold their herds because of the threat of fever tick infestation, and the Mediterranean fruit fly infestation threatened citrus crops.

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: n.p.).

A municipal airport was constructed in Arcadia using Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA) funds. Arcadia received a WPA-built U.S. Post Office in 1937 (DeSoto County Historical Society, n.d.). Pioneer Park in Zolfo Springs was also built under these programs.

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: n.p.).

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

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.

Military bases and encampments were located outside Desoto County, but nearby communities of Arcadia, Sebring, and Lakeland also brought many new people into the area. Highlands County was chosen for the location of Hendricks Field, a U.S. Army airfield (Fitzgerald 2021). Dorr Field was a WWI-era airfield that opened in 1917 and closed in 1918 at the conclusion of the war (American Air Museum 2016). It was named for British trainee pilot Stephen Dorr, who was killed in a training accident in Canada. Dorr Field and another WWI airfield, Carlstrom Field, were reactivated as training schools by the Embry-Riddle Aeronautical Corporation (DeSoto County Historical Society, n.d.). 700 pilots were trained at Dorr Field (American Air Museum, 2016).

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: n.p.).

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: n.p.).

In 1949, a flood produced damage of such magnitude that the Everglades Drainage District, the canal system which had been established by Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, was abolished and the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District (CSFFCD) was established in its place. The overall canal system was slated for improvement (NSA 2005:24) and the CSFFCD was expanded.

Modern Period (1950–Present)

After the end of WWII, the Hendricks Field airfield was deactivated and subsequently given to the City of Sebring to become a regional airport and the site of a racetrack. The Sebring International Raceway opened in 1950 (Fitzgerald 2021). Carlstrom Field was developed into a state psychiatric hospital and later the DeSoto Correctional Facility for Juveniles (DeSoto County Historical Society, n.d.). Dorr Field also was utilized as a state psychiatric hospital before becoming the DeSoto Correctional Institution in 1969.

In the 1950s, the area experienced a post-war construction boom. Unfortunately, by the 1960s, small towns in Desoto County began to see a decrease in their populations, as people moved to the coastal areas. The closure of the railroad and the construction of strip malls and suburban developments further diminished the cohesion of the county's small towns. The economies of Highlands and DeSoto counties rely heavily on forms of agriculture, including cattle ranching, citrus groves, and phosphate mining. Highlands County celebrated its centennial in 2021 (Fitzgerald 2021).

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 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. 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.

A search of the FMSF identified 26 previous cultural resource surveys which contain portions of or intersect the current project area (Table 5). Seven of the surveys are reconnaissance level surveys and one is a cell tower survey. There are a few surveys of note which are summarized below.

The survey for the Florida Gas Transmission Company (FGT) Phase VIII Expansion (Janus Research and Goodwin Associates 2008, FMSF Manuscript No. 16476; Barse et al. 2009, FMSF No. 16532; and Coughlin et al. 2010, FMSF No.16938) includes part of the current study area along SR 70, mostly to the south of the road. Two previously recorded archaeological sites (8HG1122 and 8HG1123) within the current project area were identified during this previous survey.

The survey of SR 70 from Jefferson Avenue to CR 29 (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. 2019a, 2019b, FMSF Manuscript Nos. 27291 and 27292) included the area within the SR 70 right of way (ROW) and seven proposed pond locations for a length of approximately 7 miles. A total of 103 shovel tests were excavated within the roadway ROW. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey.

The *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Selected Locations, Feedstock Farm, Highlands Ethanol Project, Highlands County, Florida* (Bradley et al. 2011; FMSF Manuscript No. 18388) included part of the current project area north of SR 70 at Brighton. Shovel tests were primarily

excavated on the sandy ridge, although this physiographic feature was not tested systematically.

Table 5. Previous Surveys Conducted within the Project Area

FMSF Survey No.	Report Title	Author(s)	Publication Date
4543	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for Bridge Numbers 090024, 090920, and 090013 along State Road 70 Highway & Bridge Design Project, Highlands County, Florida	Janus Research	1996
6031	Inventory and Assessment of Cultural Resources Lake Placid Wildlife and Environmental Area Highlands County, Florida	Memory, Melissa, Christine Newman, and Brenda Swann	2000
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
18388	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Selected Locations, Feedstock Farm, Highlands Ethanol Project, Highlands County, Florida	Bradley, Dawn, John Hunter, and Marc E. Wampler	2011
19034	Cultural Resources Survey Westby Parcel, Highlands County, FL	Smith, Greg C.	2011
19229	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Carlton North Tract, Highlands County, Florida	Smith, Greg C.	2010
19230	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Carlton South, Highlands County, Florida	Dickinson, Martin F., and Lucy B. Wayne	2010
19231	NRCS Carlton WRP CUA Highlands County Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey (Part I)	Dunn, Shannon	2012
19443	Trip Report: NRCS Bluehead WRP CUA Highlands County Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey	Dunn, Shannon	2012
19506	Trip Report: NRCS Scarborough WRP Highlands County Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey	Dunn, Shannon	2012
19507	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Scarborough and Sons Ranch, Inc., Highlands County, Florida	Wayne, Lucy B.	2010
19974	NRCS Woerner South CUA WRP Highlands County Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey	Dunn, Shannon	2013

FMSF Survey No.	Report Title	Author(s)	Publication Date
19975	Cultural Resources Survey Woerner South Parcel, Highlands County, Florida	Smith, Greg C.	2011
20284	FCC Wireless Telecommunications Bureau New Tower Submission Packet, Form 620: F703A, John, Highlands County, Florida	Wayne, Lucy B.	2013
24890	Lonesome Island Wetland Reserve Easement (WRE) Cultural Resources Survey	Bertine, Jessica	2018
24969	Cultural Resources Survey Sun Ray and Lonesome Tracts, Highlands County, Florida	Smith, Greg C.	2013
25343	Westby II (Fisheating Creek Stage 1) Wetland Reserve Easement (WRE) Cultural Resources Survey	Bertine, Jessica, Henry Burkwhat, and Teresa Paglione	2018
25345	Carlton South (Fisheating Creek Stage 1) Wetland Reserve Easement (WRE) Cultural Resources Survey	Bertine, Jessica	2018
25346	Bluehead II (Fisheating Creek Stage 1) Wetland Reserve Easement (WRE) Cultural Resources Survey	Bertine, Jessica	2018
25347	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Blue Head Ranch-Central, Highlands County, FL.	Smith, Greg C.	2011
26565	USDA-NRCS Wetland Reserve Program (WRE) Located within Highlands County; Fisheating Creek (Stage I); Lake Placid, Highlands County, Florida	Morgan, Russel	2017
26797	Scarborough 2020 Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) Project - FY-20	Hussey, R. Scott	2019
27291	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study SR 70 from Jefferson Avenue to CR 29 Highlands County, Florida. FPID No.: 414506-1-22-01; FAP: 1502 018 P; ETDM: 3054	Archaeological Consultants Inc.	2019
27292	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum, Proposed Pond Sites, State Road (SR) 70 from Jefferson Avenue to County Road (CR) 29, Highlands County, Florida. FPID No.: 414506-1-22-01	Archaeological Consultants Inc.	2019

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

A search of the FMSF identified eight previously recorded archaeological sites within or adjacent to the project area (Table 6; Appendix E). Four of the sites are solely precontact sites, two are historic archaeological sites, and one has both precontact and historic components. Although none of the sites have been determined National Register-eligible by the SHPO, the SHPO found that there was insufficient information to determine the eligibility of four of the sites (8HG706, 8HG1077, 8HG1078, and 8HG1079). The SHPO has not made a National Register determination for two of the sites (8HG894 and 8HG904). Two of the sites have been

previously determined National Register-ineligible as expressed within the APE of the previous survey (8HG1122 and 8HG1123).

Table 6. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within or Adjacent to the Archaeological Study Area

FMSF #	Site Name	Site Type	National Register Evaluation*
8HG706	North Lake Annie	Precontact artifact scatter	Insufficient Information
8HG894	Brighton Sugarcane #22	Precontact midden and 20th Century historic artifact scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8HG904	Lantana Pad	20th Century historic artifact scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8HG1077	Arced Landform Site	Precontact black dirt midden	Insufficient Information
8HG1078	STA Historic #1	20th century refuse	Insufficient Information
8HG1079	STA Historic #2	20th century refuse	Insufficient Information
8HG1122	FGT8-5	Precontact midden	Ineligible
8HG1123	FFT8-6	Precontact lithic scatter	Ineligible

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

Previously Recorded Historic Resources

A search of the FMSF identified 14 previously recorded historic resources within the current historic resources APE (Tables 7-8). Of the 14 previously recorded resources, 11 are extant and three have been demolished. The 11 extant historic resources that are within or intersect the APE consist of 8 resource groups (seven linear resources and one landscape) and three structures (Tables 7 and 8; Appendix B). Background research and field survey determined that two previously recorded buildings, the National Register-ineligible Outbuilding off SR 70 (8HG766) and the Pump House (8HG1124) were no longer extant within the historic resources APE. The historic Slough Ditch Canal Bridge (8HG765) has been replaced with a modern bridge. The demolished resources are indicated in red in Tables 8 and 9. The FMSF will be notified of the demolition of the resources.

One of the 11 previously recorded resources, the CSX Railroad (8HG1115), has been determined National Register-eligible by the SHPO, indicated in yellow in Table 7. The SHPO concluded that there was insufficient information to make a determination for four of the canals (8GL476, 8GL477/8HG1235, 8HG1125, and 8HG1126). The remaining two canals (8HG1127 and 8HG1157) and three structures (8DE831, 8HG1307, and 8HG1131) have been determined National Register-ineligible.

Dorr Airfield (8DE382) has not been evaluated by SHPO. The portion of the resource which falls within the APE is a small section of the airfield property and contains no structures. For this reason, it is not included in the *Results* section of the current report. However, it is currently being documented as part of the *CRAS of Segment 4: Dorr Field-Whidden of the Sweatt-Whidden 230 kV Transmission Line.*

Table 7. Previously Recorded Historic Resource Groups

FMSF No.	Name	Year Built	Resource Type	National Register Evaluation*
8DE382	Dorr Airfield	1917	Historic Landscape	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8GL476	C-39A Canal	c. 1940	Historic Canal	Insufficient Information
8GL477/8HG1235	County Line Canal	c. 1940	Historic Canal	Insufficient Information
8HG1115	CSX Railroad	c. 1920	Historic Railroad	Determined Eligible within Current APE
8HG1125	Harney Pond Canal	c. 1940	Historic Canal	Insufficient Information
8HG1126	Indian Prairie Canal C-40	c. 1953	Historic Canal	Insufficient Information
8HG1127	Slough Ditch Canal C-41A	c. 1944	Historic Canal	Determined Ineligible
8HG1157	Carlton Canal	c. 1944	Historic Canal	Determined Ineligible

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

Table 8. Previously Recorded Structures

FMSF #	Name	Year Built	National Register Evaluation*
8DE831	State Road Department Marker	c. 1960	Determined Ineligible
8HG1307	301 SR 70	c. 1964	Determined Ineligible
8HG1311	1556 SR 70	c. 1959	Determined Ineligible

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

Potential Historic Resources

A search of Property Appraisers data identified 28 parcels with an historic Actual Year Built date of 1975 or earlier within the historic resources study area. These parcels either have a potential unrecorded structure visible on the modern aerial or it cannot be determined if a structure is present due to tree cover. 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. Of the 28 identified parcels, 11 contained historic resources which intersected the APE and were thus recorded in the FMSF.

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 many 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. Hammocks were identified on the historic aerial photographs on the ridge at Brighton and adjacent to two wetlands.

The eastern half of the project area is low and flat at approximately 30 feet amsl. At the Lake Wales Ridge, the project area rises to an elevation of 150 feet amsl. The steep rolling hills of the eastern portion of the ridge shift to an undulating topography south of Lake Placid on the western portion of the ridge. West of the Lake Wales Ridge, the project area is again flat but at an elevation between 80–85 feet amsl.

In general, archaeological sites are associated with better drained soils (Table 1). The soils on the eastern portion of the Lake Wales Ridge are excessively drained, with well drained to moderately well drained soils in the western portion. Off the ridge, the soils are mostly poorly and very poorly drained soils associated with flatwoods and marshes.

Based on the background research, most of the project area has low archaeological site potential. Before modern drainage, much of the project area consisted of flatwoods that were likely seasonally wet.

Several zones have been identified with a high probability of archaeological sites. These include the following areas: potential hammocks, the eastern edge of the Lake Wales Ridge, sand ridges, locations within 50 m of previously recorded archaeological sites, and those within 100 m of Lake Annie.

Areas of moderate probability were identified 100 to 200 m from the eastern edge of the Lake Wales Ridge, 100–200 m from Lake Annie, and at possible hammocks that have been disturbed by canal excavation. 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 in the vicinity of the project area. Roads and structures associated with the early 20th century town of Brighton are visible on the 1944 aerial photo. This area along with other areas where structures were visible on 1940s aerials are considered high probability zones for historic archaeological sites.

METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

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

In June 2022, the 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 FDHR, the FDEP, and the 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. All artifacts recovered during testing were collected and bagged by provenience. 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 were prepared for all newly identified historic resources (Appendix G). FMSF forms were 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). Each resource's individual significance was then evaluated for its potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. Historic physical integrity was determined from site observations, field data, and photographic documentation. Each resource's present condition, location relative to other resources, and distinguishing neighborhood characteristics were observed to accurately assess National Register Historic District eligibility.

Laboratory Methods

All artifacts and ecofacts recovered during the data recovery were processed at Janus Research facilities. Artifacts and ecofacts were carefully rinsed clean of sand and dirt and allowed to air dry. After drying, the material was re-bagged. All materials were processed by their provenience.

Pottery

Each sherd was examined macroscopically to identify any major aplastic inclusions and to observe any interior and/or exterior surface treatments. Sherds were also examined under an American Optical 7x to 42x binocular microscope to determine the type of temper used. The count, provenience, weight, pottery types, and methods of surface decoration were recorded.

Sand-tempered Plain: Sand-tempered Plain pottery is one of the most common types of precontact pottery identified in Florida. Sand-tempered Plain sherds are undecorated and tempered with sand ranging from fine quartz sand to coarse quartz grit (Cordell 1992; Luer and Almy 1980, 1982). It has smoothed but not burnished surfaces. While this category is not a formal type, its use has become widely accepted. It is found at sites in Florida dating from the Late Archaic period through the Historic era, and is not, by itself, a good chronological indicator.

St. Johns Plain: St. Johns ceramics are found at sites throughout most of peninsular Florida. A soft, chalky feel and the presence of sponge spicules in the paste are the identifying characteristics of this type. The core of St. Johns sherds is often dark gray or black, and the surface is tan to buff.

St. Johns ceramics were at one time considered to be trade items produced along the St. Johns River in northeast Florida (Crusoe 1971:41; Sears 1982:25–27). Research along the Gulf Coast of Florida, however, suggests that the St. Johns ceramics also may have been locally made using regional clay resources. Supporting this hypothesis are the results of a study of "chalky" paste pottery sherds from across Florida by Borremans and Shaak (1986). Borremans and Shaak (1986:128) established that all the pottery contains sponge spicules, the genera of sponges represented in the pottery is distributed statewide, and that the presence of spicules in pottery is not an indicator of area of manufacture.

Just as with sand-tempered plain pottery, St. Johns Plain is traditionally considered a poor chronological indicator because it was produced for such a long time with little apparent change (ca. 500 BC–AD 1513).

Faunal Material

All faunal specimens were classified to the lowest taxonomic class possible using skeletal specimens in the Janus Research type collection for comparison. Counts and weights were recorded for classifiable faunal material. Faunal bone fragments that could not be classified were weighed.

RESULTS

Archaeological Resources

A total of 326 shovel tests were excavated within the project area (Appendix F). Two archaeological sites were identified within the APE: one previously recorded site (8HG1077) and one newly recorded site (8HG1606) (Figure 3). No cultural material associated with previously recorded sites 8HG706, 8HG904, or 8HG1123 was recovered within the archaeological APE. In addition, no cultural material associated with the former town of Brighton was recovered.

The project area is mostly pasture and agricultural groves. The APE runs along the right of way (ROW) of SR 70 for most of the project area. Vegetation in most of the APE is grasses with some areas of oak, cabbage palm, and pine. Representative photos of the project area are included in Figures 4–11.

Soil stratigraphy within the project area was variable. Groundwater was encountered in many of the shovel tests. Representative photos of soil stratigraphy are included in Figures 12–18.

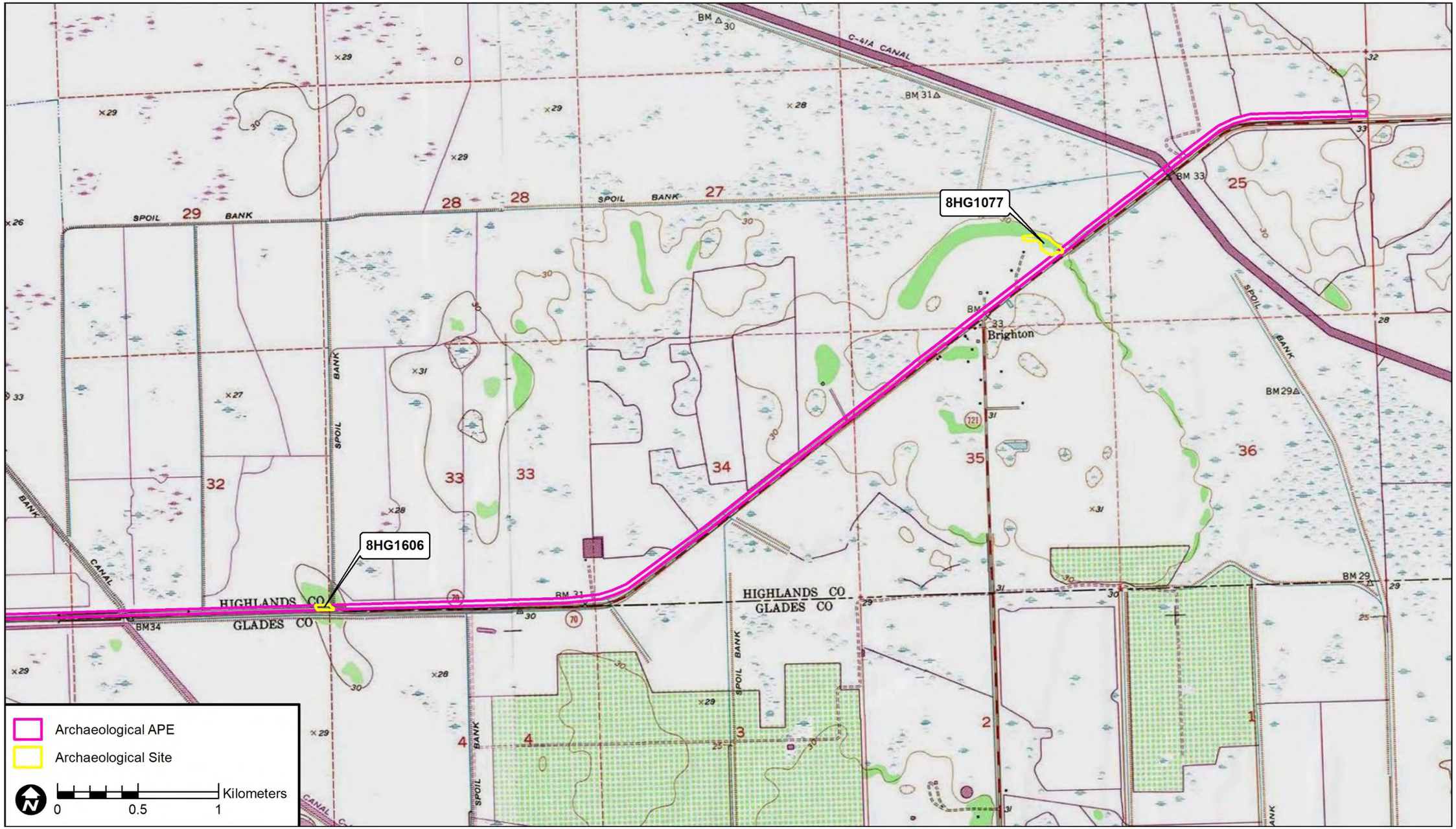


Figure 3: Identified Archaeological Sites

Figure 4: Project Area at Brighton, facing East

Figure 5: Project Area at Shovel Test 167, facing East

Figure 6: Project Area West of Marcia Grove Road, facing West

Figure 7: Project Area West of Coots Road, facing West

Figure 8: Project Area on the Lake Wales Ridge, facing East

Figure 9: Project Area North of Lake Annie, facing West

Figure 10: Project Area West of Lightning Ranch Road, facing East

Figure 11: Project Area West of Robert McGee Road

Figure 12: Shovel Test 2, facing North

Figure 13: Shovel Test 80, facing East

Figure 14: Shovel Test 91, facing South

Figure 15: Shovel Test 161, facing North

Figure 16: Shovel Test 210, facing South

Figure 17: Shovel Test 262, facing North

Figure 18: Shovel Test 292, facing North

8HG1077 – Arced Landform Site

Site 8HG1077 was recorded in 2002 during a reconnaissance survey (Hendrix et al. 2002). Faunal bone, 10 sand-tempered plain pottery sherds, and a lithic flake was recovered from one shovel test. The faunal midden was identified from 20 to 80 cmbs. In 2011, additional shovel testing in the area identified faunal midden in four shovel tests. Although the general site area was identified, the entire area was not systematically tested, and the site boundary was not established with consecutive negative shovel tests. Two chert flakes, 11 sand-tempered plain pottery sherds, one pottery sherd identified as shell-tempered, and faunal bone were recovered from the four positive shovel tests (Bradley et al. 2011). There was insufficient information for the SHPO to determine eligibility for the National Register in 2011.

The site is located in the SE quadrant of Section 26 of Township 37 South, Range 32 East on the Brighton (1953 PR 1972) USGS quadrangle map (Figure 3). The site is within an oak hammock on a crescent shaped sand ridge south of a slough. The portion of the site within the current project area was identified from six positive shovel tests during the current project (Figure 19). The positive shovel tests were bounded by two negative tests at 12.5 and 25 m within the archaeological APE. Within the current archaeological APE, the site is within a grassy utility corridor (Figure 20).

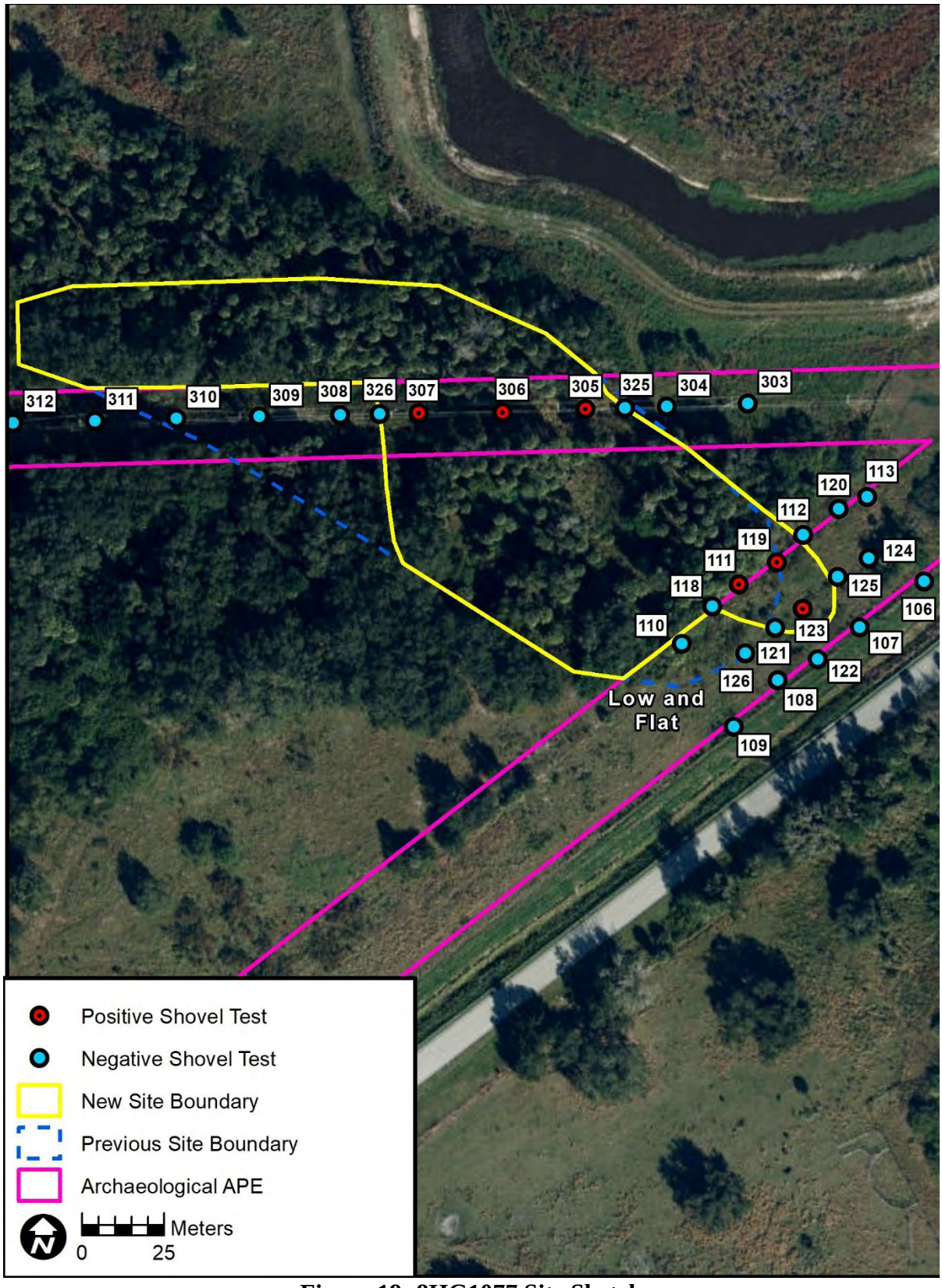


Figure 19: 8HG1077 Site Sketch

Figure 20: Site 8HG1077, facing West

Soil within the site is classified as Valkaria fine sand (USGS 1989a:26–27). Soils encountered during testing consisted of gray sand from 0 to 25 cmbs, dark grayish brown sand and midden 25–55 cmbs, and pale brown sand 55–100 cmbs (Figure 21). Evidence of soil disturbance was seen in the upper portion of many of the shovel tests in the area.

Faunal bone, pottery, and one bone tool were recovered from 0-60 cmbs. Artifact density was much lower in the APE for the proposed transmission line to the west of SR 70. Artifact density was highest in ST 305, where 48 pottery sherds, 130.4 grams of faunal bone, and one bone tool were recovered. The bone tool is a medial fragment 2.4 cm long. There is evidence of tool marks on the edges of the tool and one end is slightly burnished.

A total of 61 pottery sherds were recovered from five shovel tests (Table 10). Most of the pottery (78 percent) was recovered from ST 305. The pottery is sand-tempered plain except for one sherd of St Johns Plain and one Belle Glade Plain rim sherd. The Belle Glade Plain rim and one of the sand-tempered plain rims are from simple bowls.

Table 9. Pottery Recovered from 8HG1077

Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Description
111	0-55	1	2.6	Sand-tempered plain, body sherd
119	0-55	1	7.1	Sand-tempered plain, body sherd
119	0-55	1	2	St. Johns Plain, body sherd

Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Count	Weight (g)	Description
305	0-50	1	2.6	Sand-tempered plain, rim sherd
305	0-50	47	66.9	Sand-tempered plain, body sherds
306	0-20	1	5.3	Belle Glade Plain, rim sherd, bowl
306	0-20	2	5.2	Sand-tempered plain, body sherds
307	0-42	1	7.7	Sand-tempered plain, rim sherd, bowl
307	0-42	6	19.9	Sand-tempered plain, body sherds

A total of 365.9 grams of faunal bone was recovered from the six positive shovel tests (Table 11). Identified bone consisted mostly of turtle, snake, and fish with a small amount of amphiuma/salamander, rabbit, mouse/rat, alligator, and white-tailed deer. Faunal bone density was highest in the three shovel tests (ST 305, 306, and 307) within the existing easement with a much lesser amount at the eastern end of the site within the proposed easement.

The presence of Belle Glade Plain pottery suggests a Belle Glade II or later date (post-AD 200) for the site. The artifact density in the portion of the site within the archaeological APE is moderate to low and no subsurface features were identified. Most of the site is outside of the current archaeological APE and only limited testing has been conducted. Based on the testing during the current project, there is insufficient information to determine the National Register eligibility of site 8HG1077.

Figure 21: Shovel Test 119, facing South

Table 10: Faunal Bone Recovered from 8HG1077

Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Common Name	Count	Weight (g)
111	0-55	Amphiuma	1	1
111	0-55	Salamander	1	0.1
111	0-55	Turtle	5	3.3
111	0-55	Snake, non-venomous	19	4.8
111	0-55	Snake, venomous	2	2
111	0-55	Snake	30	11.2
111	0-55	Catfish	1	0.4
111	0-55	Gar	2	0.7
111	0-55	Fish	10	6.5
111	0-55	Unidentified bone		6.4
Total			**71**	**36.4**
119	0-55	Rabbit	1	1.2
119	0-55	Mouse/Rat	1	0.2
119	0-55	Softshell Turtle	1	0.8
119	0-55	Turtle	27	16
119	0-55	Snake, non-venomous	2	0.5
119	0-55	Snake	8	3
119	0-55	Bowfin	1	0.5
119	0-55	Fish	7	4.9
119	0-55	Unidentified bone		22.7
Total			**48**	**49.8**
123	15-45	Turtle	21	6.9
123	15-45	Snake, non-venomous	2	0.6
123	15-45	Snake	2	0.4
123	15-45	Gar	4	0.6
123	15-45	Fish	5	1.8
123	15-45	Unidentified bone		6.9
Total			**34**	**17.2**
305	0-50	Rabbit	2	1
305	0-50	Rodent	1	0.2
305	0-50	Mammal	4	1.1
305	0-50	Alligator	1	2.7
305	0-50	Softshell Turtle	21	32.4
305	0-50	Turtle	40	25.1
305	0-50	Snake, non-venomous	7	1.8
305	0-50	Snake	7	1.9
305	0-50	Fish	5	3.5
305	0-50	Unidentified bone		60.7
Total			**88**	**130.4**
306	0-20	White-tailed Deer	1	5.1

Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Common Name	Count	Weight (g)
306	0-20	Alligator	9	10.6
306	0-20	Softshell Turtle	5	11.3
306	0-20	Turtle	28	30.6
306	0-20	Snake, non-venomous	1	0.1
306	0-20	Snake	12	4.3
306	0-20	Bowfin	5	1.2
306	0-20	Fish	15	4.3
306	0-20	Unidentified bone		29
Total			**76**	**96.5**
307	0-42	Salamander	2	0.8
307	0-42	Turtle	17	10.1
307	0-42	Snake, non-venomous	2	0.7
307	0-42	Snake, venomous	1	0.5
307	0-42	Snake	3	1
307	0-42	Bowfin	1	0.2
307	0-42	Fish	6	2.6
307	0-42	Unidentified bone		19.7
Total			**32**	**35.6**

8HG1606 – Lykes Midden 1

Site 8HG1606 is located in the SE quadrant of Section 32 and the SW quadrant of Section 33 of Township 37 South, Range 32 East on the Brighton NW USGS quadrangle map (Figure 3). The site is represented by 11 positive shovel tests (Figure 22). The site measures approximately 105 m x 32 m within the archaeological APE. The site is on a slight rise in an oak hammock that has been partially cleared for an existing transmission line, pasture, and a corral (Figure 23). Small canals were once present just to the east of the site and to the south. The site likely extends farther north and possibly south, but the area to the south is disturbed by SR 70.

Soil within the site area is classified as Felda fine sand (USDA 1989b:24). Soils generally consisted of gray sand 0 to 25 cmbs, brown to pale brown sand 25–60 cmbs, and dark brown sand 60–65 cmbs overlying clay, marl, or limestone bedrock (Figure 24).

Faunal bone and pottery were recovered from 0–68 cmbs. One sand-tempered body sherd was recovered from ST 150 from 0–50 cmbs.

A total of 207.2 grams of faunal bone was recovered from 11 shovel tests (Table 11). The faunal bone density was highest in ST 136 (81.2 grams), ST 150 (38.6 grams), ST 151 (37 grams), and ST 141 (19.7 grams). Less than 10 grams of faunal material was recovered from each of the other seven shovel tests. Of the identified bone, turtle, snake, and fish were most common. Mammal bones recovered included deer, rabbit, raccoon, opossum, and rodent.

The presence of sand-tempered pottery at the site suggests a post-Archaic date (post-500 BC) for the site. The density of cultural material is variable within the current project area. No subsurface features were identified and other than the presence of pottery, there were no temporally diagnostic artifacts. Based on the extent of the hammock, the site likely extends farther north and south outside of the APE. There is currently insufficient information to determine the National Register eligibility of the site.

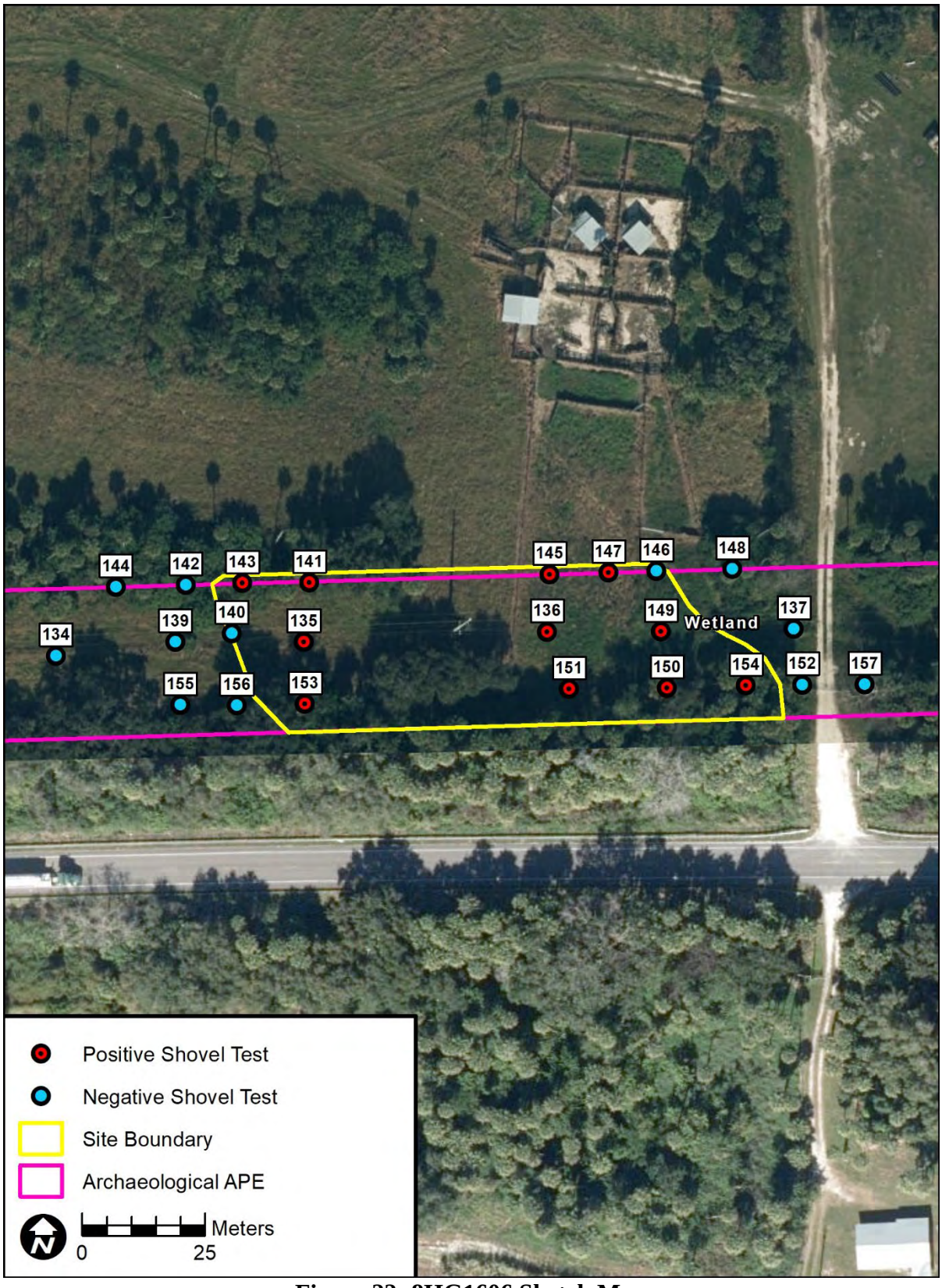


Figure 22: 8HG1606 Sketch Map

Figure 23: Site 8HG1606, facing West

Figure 24: Shovel Test 136, facing North

Table 11: Faunal Bone Recovered from 8HG1606

Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Common Name	Count	Weight (g)
135	10-65	Turtle	14	2.9
135	10-65	Snake	2	0.7
135	10-65	Fish	1	0.2
135	10-65	Unidentified bone		4.6
Total			**17**	**8.4**
136	15-66	Opossum	1	0.7
136	15-66	Rabbit	1	0.4
136	15-66	Raccoon	2	0.2
136	15-66	Rodent	1	0.1
136	15-66	Mammal	7	4.2
136	15-66	Bird	5	1.2
136	15-66	Amphiuma	4	1.6
136	15-66	Greater Siren	6	3
136	15-66	Salamander	9	1.9
136	15-66	Softshell Turtle	2	1.1
136	15-66	Turtle	54	17.7
136	15-66	Snake, non-venomous	10	1.7
136	15-66	Snake, venomous	3	0.7
136	15-66	Snake	29	9.2
136	15-66	Reptile	3	0.9
136	15-66	Bowfin	6	1
136	15-66	Catfish	1	0.2
136	15-66	Fish	20	4.7
136	15-66	Unidentified bone		30.7
Total			**164**	**81.2**
141	10-65	Greater Siren	1	0.3
141	10-65	Turtle	14	4.7
141	10-65	Snake, non-venomous	2	0.5
141	10-65	Snake, venomous	1	0.3
141	10-65	Snake	6	3.5
141	10-65	Fish	6	1.2
141	10-65	Unidentified bone		9.2
Total			**30**	**19.7**
143	10-65	Turtle	11	3.1
143	10-65	Fish	2	0.7
143	10-65	Unidentified bone		2.6
Total			**13**	**6.4**

Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Common Name	Count	Weight (g)
145	10-68	Turtle	2	0.7
145	10-68	Unidentified bone		1.4
Total			**2**	**2.1**
147	10-50	Snake	3	1
Total			**3**	**1**
149	25-50	Turtle	15	4.4
149	25-50	Snake	3	1
149	25-50	Fish	2	0.4
149	25-50	Unidentified bone		0.5
Total			**20**	**6.3**
150	0-50	White-tailed Deer	1	2.2
150	0-50	Frog/Toad	1	0.2
150	0-50	Salamander	4	0.8
150	0-50	Turtle	39	12.3
150	0-50	Snake, non-venomous	6	1
150	0-50	Snake, venomous	1	0.2
150	0-50	Snake	13	3.7
150	0-50	Bowfin	2	0.3
150	0-50	Gar	1	0.2
150	0-50	Fish	5	0.9
150	0-50	Unidentified bone		16.8
Total			**73**	**38.6**
151	0-50	Salamander	4	0.9
151	0-50	Amphibian	1	0.1
151	0-50	Turtle	39	11.3
151	0-50	Snake, non-venomous	3	0.6
151	0-50	Snake, venomous	2	0.8
151	0-50	Snake	32	11.2
151	0-50	Gar	1	0.1
151	0-50	Fish	2	0.4
151	0-50	Unidentified bone		11.6
Total			**84**	**37**
153	0-20	Turtle	3	0.5
153	0-20	Unidentified bone		3.7
Total			**3**	**4.2**
154	0-14	Salamander	1	0.1
154	0-14	Turtle	8	1.6

Shovel Test	Depth (cmbs)	Common Name	Count	Weight (g)
154	0-14	Snake	1	0.1
154	0-14	Fish	2	0.4
154	0-14	Unidentified bone		0.1
Total			**12**	**2.3**

Historic Resources

The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of 21 historic resources within the historic resources APE, consisting of ten previously recorded resources and eleven newly recorded resources. These resources are listed in Table 12 and their locations relative to the APE are illustrated in Appendix B. These results do not include Dorr Airfield (8DE382) as described in the *Previously Recorded Historic Resources* section of the current report.

The previously recorded resources consist of seven linear resources (8GL476, 9GL477/8HG1235, 8HG1115, 8HG1125, 8HG1126, 8HG1127, and 8HG1157) and three structures (8DE831, 8HG1307, and 8HG1311). One of the resources, the CSX Railroad (8HG1115), has been determined National Register-eligible by the SHPO. The eleven newly recorded resources consist of one resource group, Sun Ray Farms Resource Group (8HG1607), two associated resources (8HG1608-8HG1609), and eight additional resources (8HG1610-8HG1618). The eleven newly recorded resources are considered ineligible for listing on the National Register.

Narratives and photographs (Figures 25–47) of the ten previously recorded resources and eleven newly identified resources within the APE are included below. FMSF forms were completed for the newly recorded structures and are included in Appendix G.

Table 12. Historic Resources Identified Within the Historic Resources APE

FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Built	Type / Style	National Register Evaluation*
8DE831	State Road Department Marker	c.1960	Historic Marker	Determined Ineligible
8GL476	C-39A Canal	c. 1940	Historic Canal	Insufficient Information
8GL477/8HG1235	County Line Canal	c. 1940	Historic Canal	Insufficient Information
8HG1115	CSX Railroad	c. 1920	Historic Railroad	Determined Eligible within Current APE
8HG1125	Harney Pond Canal	c. 1940	Historic Canal	Insufficient Information
8HG1126	Indian Prairie Canal C-40	c. 1953	Historic Canal	Insufficient Information

FMSF No.	Name / Address	Year Built	Type / Style	National Register Evaluation*
8HG1127	Slough Ditch Canal C-41A	c. 1944	Historic Canal	Determined Ineligible
8HG1157	Carlton Canal	c. 1944	Historic Canal	Determined Ineligible
8HG1307	301 SR 70	c. 1964	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible
8HG1311	1556 SR 70	c. 1959	Masonry Vernacular	Determined Ineligible
8HG1607	Sun Ray Farms Resource Group	c. 1930	Resource Group	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8HG1608	4101 SR 70 E Residence 1	c. 1930	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8HG1609	4101 SR 70 E Residence 2	c. 1952	Ranch	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8HG1610	20 Hall Road	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8HG1611	1320 SR 70 E	c. 1971	Ranch	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8HG1612	1330 SR 70 E	c. 1970	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8HG1613	1350 SR 70 E	c. 1970	Masonry Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8HG1614	155 Flagler Street	c. 1968	Mobile Home	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8HG1615	144 Flagler Street	c. 1974	Mobile Home	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8HG1616	112 Flagler Street	c. 1969	Mobile Home	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8HG1617	21 Center Street	c. 1971	Mobile Home	Considered National Register-Ineligible
8HG1618	3109 Old SR 8	c. 1971	Industrial Vernacular	Considered National Register-Ineligible

Previously Recorded Resources within the APE

Figure 25: State Road Department Marker (8DE831), c. 1960, facing South

8DE831 State Road Department Marker

The circa 1960 historic marker is located in Section 5 of Township 38 South, Range 27 East of the Long Island March NW (1957 PR 1987) USGS quadrangle map, Florida. The marker is concrete and stands approximately one foot tall (Figure 25). It reads "SRD" for State Road Department and "R/W" for Right-of-Way (Janus Research 2008).

The marker was recorded during the *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 2008b). The survey concluded that the marker was National Register ineligible due to the commonality of historic survey markers and lack of significance. The marker was determined ineligible by the SHPO on May 12, 2009.

Figure 26: C39-A Canal (8GL476), c. 1940, facing West

8GL476 C39-A Canal

Within the APE, C39-A Canal is located south of SR 70 and runs east-west in Sections 1 and 2 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East and Sections 5 and 6 of Township 38 South, Range 32 East on the Brighton NW (1983) USGS quadrangle map, on the Highlands and Glades County Line. The canal features earthen embankments (Figure 26). The entirety of the approximately 3.2-mile-long canal is located within the APE and the canal spans between the Harney Pond Canal (8HG1125) and Indian Prairie Canal C-40 (8HG1126).

C391-A Canal was recorded in 2012 as part of the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, 4-D Citrus & Sod, Inc., Glades County, Florida* (Southarc Inc. 2012). The survey concluded that the canal was a standard drainage canal with no significant engineering or historical associations and therefore National Register-ineligible. The SHPO determined that there was insufficient information to make an eligibility determination on December 23, 2016. An updated FMSF form was not prepared for C39-A Canal as part of this survey as it has been fully recorded within the APE and there is no change in eligibility since it was last evaluated.

Figure 27: County Line Canal (8GL477/8HG1235), c. 1940, facing South

8GL477/8HG1235 County Line Canal

Within the APE, County Line Canal is located south of SR 70 and runs north-south in Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East on the Brighton NW (1983) USGS quadrangle map, on the Highlands and Glades County Line. The canal features earthen embankments and is mostly obscured by vegetation (Figure 27). It intersects with the APE for approximately 50 feet.

County Line Canal was recorded in 2012 as part of the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, 4-D Citrus & Sod, Inc., Glades County, Florida* (Southarc Inc. 2012). The survey concluded that the canal was a standard drainage canal with no significant engineering or historical associations and therefore National Register-ineligible. The SHPO determined that there was insufficient information to make an eligibility determination on December 23, 2016. An updated FMSF form was not prepared for County Line Canal as part of this survey as it has been fully recorded within the APE and there is no change in eligibility since it was last evaluated.

Figure 28: CSX Railroad (8HG1115), c. 1920, facing North

Figure 29: CSX Railroad (8HG1115), c. 1920, facing South

8HG1115 CSX Railroad

The CSX Railroad within the APE extends for a distance of approximately 600 feet at the intersection with SR 70 in Section 32 of Township 37 South, Range 30 East on the Childs (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The railroad consists of one set of standard gauge tracks (Figures 28–29). These tracks extend northeast to southwest atop a gravel ballast.

The CSX Railroad was originally part of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. The Atlantic Coast Line began expanding towards the center of Florida when their rival, the Florida East Coast Railway, began construction towards Okeechobee circa 1911 (Mann 1983). The rail line reached Sebring, Lake Placid, and Childs prior to 1920. In 1967, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad was merged with its competitor, the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, to form the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad. A later merger with the Chessie System in the 1980s formed the CSX Corporation. The section of railroad within the APE is considered the Haines City Branch, which was constructed in the early 20th century between Haines City and Sebring, and was later expanded (New South Associates 2006). The rail was in use by 1912 and reached Everglades City in 1928. The line primarily transported produce.

The CSX Railroad was first documented within the current APE in 2008 during the *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 2008b). The surveyor found that there was insufficient information to evaluate the railroad's National Register eligibility. The SHPO concurred with this determination on May 12, 2009. The intersection of the CSX Railroad and SR 70 was recorded again in 2016 during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study SR 70 from Jefferson Avenue to CR 29 Highlands County, Florida* (ACI 2019). This portion of the railway was considered within the 2016 survey ineligible for the National Register as it was said to lack integrity and was too small a section to evaluate the entirety of the line. However, the SHPO determined it was eligible for the National Register on January 31, 2020. An updated FMSF form was not prepared for the CSX Railroad as part of this survey as it has been previously recorded within the current APE and there is no change in eligibility since it was last evaluated.

Figure 30: Harney Pond Canal (8HG1125), c. 1940, facing North

8HG1125 Harney Pond Canal

Within the APE, Harney Pond Canal runs north-south in Section 35 of Township 37 South, Range 31 East and Section 2 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East on the Brighton NW (1983) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The canal features earthen embankments. (Figure 30). It intersects with the APE for approximately 600 feet. The canal is connected to the Slough Ditch Canal and terminates at Lake Okeechobee.

The Harney Pond Canal is part of the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District, that was authorized in 1954 by the Flood Control Act (Sturgis 2008). The canal north of SR 70 appears on 1944 aerial photographs and south of SR 70 appears by 1970.

Harney Pond Canal was documented within the current APE in 2008 during the *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 2008b). The SHPO determined that there was insufficient information to determine the National Register eligibility of the canal on May 12, 2009. An updated FMSF form was not prepared for the Harney Pond Canal as part of this survey as it has been previously recorded within the current APE and there is no change in eligibility since it was last evaluated.

Figure 31: Indian Prairie Canal C-40 (8HG1126), c. 1953, facing Southeast

8HG1126 Indian Prairie Canal C-40

Within the APE, Indian Prairie Canal C-40 runs northwest-southeast in Section 32 of Township 37 South, Range 32 East on the Brighton NW (1983) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The canal features earthen embankments (Figure 31). It intersects with the APE for approximately 600 feet. To the north, the canal connects to a minor canal, which connects to the Harney Pond Canal. The southern terminus of Indian Prairie Canal C-40 is Lake Okeechobee.

Indian Prairie Canal C-40 was documented within the current APE in 2008 during the *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 2008b). The SHPO determined that there was insufficient information to determine the National Register eligibility of the canal on May 12, 2009. An updated FMSF form was not prepared for the Indian Prairie Canal C-40 as part of this survey as it has been previously recorded within the current APE and there is no change in eligibility since it was last evaluated.

Figure 32: Slough Ditch Canal C-41A (8HG1127), c. 1944, facing South

8HG1127 Slough Ditch Canal C-41A

Within the APE, Slough Ditch Canal C-41A runs northwest-southeast in Section 25 of Township 37 South, Range 32 East on the Brighton (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The canal features earthen embankments. (Figure 32). It intersects with the APE for approximately 600 feet.

Slough Ditch Canal C-41A was documented within the current APE in 2008 during the *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 2008b). The SHPO determined that there was insufficient information to determine the National Register eligibility of the canal on May 12, 2009. An updated FMSF form was not prepared for the Slough Ditch Canal C-41A as part of this survey as it has been previously recorded within the current APE and there is no change in eligibility since it was last evaluated.

Figure 33: Carleton Canal (8HG1157), c. 1944, facing Southwest

8HG1157 Carlton Canal

Within the APE, Carlton Canal runs northeast-southwest in Section 33 of Township 37 South, Range 29 East and Section 4 of Township 38 South, Range 29 East on the Venus NW (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County. The canal features earthen embankments and is mostly obscured by vegetation (Figure 33). It intersects with the APE for approximately 2000 feet. The canal is a channelization of an unnamed creek created to drain the Carlton South property into Fisheating Creek (Southarc Inc. 2010).

The Carlton Canal was recorded in 2010 during the *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Carlton South, Highlands County, Florida* (Southarc Inc. 2010). The survey concluded that the canal was a standard canal with no significant engineering or historical associations and therefore National Register-ineligible. The SHPO concurred with this determination on August 2, 2012. An updated FMSF form was not prepared for Carlton Canal as part of this survey as it has been fully recorded within the APE and there is no change in eligibility since it was last evaluated.

Figure 34: 301 SR 70 (8HG1307), c. 1964, facing South

8HG1307 301 SR 70

The circa 1964 Masonry Vernacular style utility building located at 301 SR 70 is in Section 5 of Township 38 South, Range 30 East of the Childs (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in unincorporated Highlands County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a flat built-up roof and concrete pre-cast exterior (Figure 34). There are no windows observed on the building. The communications tower located behind the building was constructed circa 2002. The building is surrounded by undeveloped land, industrial businesses, and agricultural land.

The building at 301 SR 70 was recorded in 2016 as part of the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study SR 70 from Jefferson Avenue to CR 29 Highlands County, Florida* (ACI 2019). It was determined National Register-ineligible by the SHPO on January 31, 2020. An updated FMSF form was not prepared for this survey as the building does not exhibit alterations or changes in eligibility since it was last recorded.

Figure 35: 1556 SR 70 (8HG1311), c. 1959, facing West

8HG1311 1556 SR 70

The circa 1959 Masonry Vernacular style residence located at 1556 SR 70 is in Section 35 of Township 37 South, Range 30 East of the Childs (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 a concrete block exterior (Figure 35). Windows observed on the building include six-over-six single hung sash windows and two-over-two single hung sash windows. The structure is surrounded by agricultural and undeveloped land.

The building at 1556 SR 70 was recorded in 2016 as part of the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study SR 70 from Jefferson Avenue to CR 29 Highlands County, Florida* (ACI 2019). It was determined National Register-ineligible by the SHPO on January 31, 2020. An updated FMSF form was not prepared for this survey as the building does not exhibit alterations or changes in eligibility since it was last recorded.

Newly Identified Resources within the APE

8HG1607 Sun Ray Farms Resource Group

The circa 1930 Sun Ray Farms Resource Group located at 4101 SR 70 is in Section 3 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East of the Brighton NW (1983) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The resource group contains multiple historic buildings, however, only two buildings fall within the current APE and are being individually recorded (8HG1608 and 8HG1609). Both of these buildings are residences.

The oldest building in the resource group, 4101 SR 70 E Residence 1 (8HG1608) is a circa 1930 Masonry Vernacular residence. The oldest available aerial photograph, taken in 1953, depicts 8HG1608 as well as the circa 1952 4101 SR 70 E Residence 2 (8HG1608). Two other extant buildings which are not located within the current APE can also be seen. The remainder of the property was cleared agricultural land but not in use as a grove. By the 1974 aerial, almost all existing buildings are constructed. In 1981, the Grisby family sold the property to Sun-Ray Farms. An aerial photograph from that same year shows changes to the land, particularly in the northeastern corner of the property, presumably in preparation for the planting of the existing groves. By the next aerial, taken in 1993, the groves were established to their present bounds and configuration. In 2007, Sun Ray Groves sold the property to Premier Citrus, who sold it to Southeast Groves in 2015. Since 2022, it has been owned by the Florida Power & Light Co.

Sun Ray Farms is not a historic grove. Research did not indicate that the Grisby family nor the farm were significant locally. The unpaved roadway that bisects the parcel, J.C. Durrance Road, terminates at another ranch that is outside the APE and is not historically associated with the Sun Ray Farms property. The buildings that are included in the resource group are primarily from the latter part of the 20th century, lack historical or architectural significance, and exhibit modifications. Therefore, the resource group and the resources located within the resource are considered ineligible for listing in the National Register. An FMSF Resource Group Form has been prepared, as well as two FMSF forms for the individual structures within the APE. They are included in Appendix G.

Figure 36: 4101 SR 70 E Residence 1 (8HG1608), c. 1930, facing East

8HG1608 4101 SR 70 E Residence 1

This circa 1930 Masonry Vernacular residence (Figure 36) is one of two residences being recorded at 4101 SR 70 E as part of the Sun Ray Farms Resource Group. It is located in Section 3 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East of the Brighton NW (1983) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The building is an irregular structure with a shingled hip roof, crossed by a front gabled roof. A carport addition to the front façade has a gable roof. The addition was constructed after 1974. Windows observed on the structure include six-over-six single hung sash. The windows were replaced with modern windows at an unknown date. The main entrance is located on the north façade and is accessible through the open carport addition. The building at 4101 SR 70 E Residence 1 (8HG1608) is surrounded by agricultural land and adjacent to 4101 SR 70 E Residence 2 (8HG1609).

The building recorded as 4101 SR 70 E Residence 1 exhibits a common architectural style and exhibits modifications. This building is associated with the Sun Ray Farms Resource Group and does not possess sufficient historical or architectural significance to be considered National Register-eligible. This building is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register on an individual basis or as part of a historic district.

Figure 37: 4101 SR 70 E Residence 2 (8HG1609), c. 1952, facing South

8HG1609 4101 SR 70 E Residence 2

This circa 1952 Ranch residence (Figure 37) is one of two residences being recorded at 4101 SR 70 E as part of the Sun Ray Farms Resource Group. It is located in Section 3 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East of the Brighton NW (1983) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The building is an irregular structure with a shingle hip roof crossed by secondary hips over the porch and rear. Windows observed on the structure include awning and picture windows. A brick belt course and brick accents flanking the windows decorate the main façade. The main entrance is located on the north façade and is accessible through an open porch. The building at 4101 SR 70 E Residence 2 (8HG1609) is surrounded by agricultural land and adjacent to 4101 SR 70 E Residence 1 (8HG1608).

The building recorded as 4101 SR 70 E Residence 2 exhibits a common architectural style. This building is associated with the Sun Ray Farms Resource Group and does not possess sufficient historical or architectural significance to be considered National Register-eligible. This building is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register on an individual basis or as part of a historic district.

Figure 38: 20 Hall Road (8HG1610), c. 1958, facing West

8HG1610 20 Hall Road

This circa 1958 Masonry Vernacular residence (Figure 38) is located in Section 35 of Township 37 South, Range 30 East of the Childs (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a shingled hip roof. Windows observed on the structure include awning windows, which are grouped 4-across on the left side of the main facade. The main entrance is located on the east façade. The residence is surrounded by agricultural land and other residences.

The building at 20 Hall Road exhibits a common architectural style found in Central Florida. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

Figure 39: 1320 SR 70 E (8HG1611), c. 1971, facing Northwest

8HG1611 1320 SR 70 E

This circa 1971 Ranch residence (Figure 39) is located in Section 35 of Township 37 South, Range 30 East of the Childs (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The building is a "T"-shaped structure with a shingled cross-gabled roof. The addition to the west side has a shed roof. Windows observed on the structure include awning windows and a 9-light paneled door. The main entrance is located in the front wing, facing west and is accessible through an open porch. An addition was constructed on the west side of the house at an unknown date after 1974. The building is surrounded by undeveloped and agricultural land and other residences.

The building at 1320 SR 70 E exhibits a common architectural style found in Central Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

Figure 40: 1330 SR 70 E (8HG1612), c. 1970, facing North

8HG1612 1330 SR 70 E

This circa 1970 Masonry Vernacular residence (Figure 40) is located in Section 35 of Township 37 South, Range 30 East of the Childs (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a metal side-gabled roof with shed roofs over the front porch and carport addition. Windows observed on the structure include awning windows and a fanlight in the paneled front door. The main entrance is located on the south façade and is accessible through an open porch. The carport addition was constructed on the west side of the house at an unknown date after 2020. The building is surrounded by undeveloped and agricultural land and other residences.

The building at 1330 SR 70 E exhibits a common architectural style found in Central Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

Figure 41: 1350 SR 70 E (8HG1613), c. 1970, facing North

8HG1613 1350 SR 70 E

This circa 1970 Masonry Vernacular residence (Figure 41) is located in Section 35 of Township 37 South, Range 30 East of the Childs (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The building is an "L"-shaped structure with a shingled side-gabled roof. The house is mostly obscured by vegetation. Windows observed on the structure include awning windows. The visible entrance is located on the south façade and is accessible through an open carport. The front door was replaced with a modern door at an unknown date. The building is surrounded by undeveloped and agricultural land and other residences.

The building at 1350 SR 70 E exhibits a common architectural style found in Central Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

Figure 42: 155 Flagler Street (8HG1614), c. 1968, facing Southeast

8HG1614 155 Flagler Street

This circa 1968 mobile home (Figure 42) is located in Section 34 of Township 37 South, Range 30 East of the Childs (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The building is an irregular structure with a metal gable roof. Windows observed on the structure include one-over-one single hung sash windows on an addition. The other windows are obscured. The gable end window is recessed and has decorative shutters. The main entrance is obscured. An addition was constructed on the east side of the house at an unknown date. The building is surrounded by undeveloped land.

According to the Highlands County Property Appraiser, the building dates to circa 1968, although it does not appear in this location until 2006 aerials. The visible architectural details on the gable end of the mobile home suggest that is pre-1975, but the building is largely obscured by vegetation and outbuildings. The mobile home at 155 Flagler Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Central Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

Figure 43: 144 Flagler Street (8HG1615), c. 1974, facing North

8HG1615 144 Flagler Street

This circa 1974 mobile home (Figure 43) is located in Section 35 of Township 37 South, Range 30 East of the Childs (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a gable roof. Windows are obscured. The main entrance is located on the south façade and is obscured. An open porch is sheltered by the main gable roof. There is an addition on the northeast side of the building that was constructed at an unknown date. The building is surrounded by undeveloped land.

The mobile home at 144 Flagler Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Central Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

Figure 44: 112 Flagler Street (8HG1616), c. 1969, facing North

8HG1616 112 Flagler Street

This circa 1969 mobile home (Figure 44) is located in Section 34 of Township 37 South, Range 30 East of the Childs (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a metal side-gabled roof and a shed roof over the screened porch. Windows observed on the structure include awning windows. The main entrance is located on the south façade and is accessible through a screened porch. The building is surrounded by other residences.

The mobile home at 112 Flagler Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Central Florida. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

Figure 45: 21 Center Street (8HG1617), c. 1971, facing Northeast

Figure 46: 21 Center Street (8HG1617), c. 1971, facing Northwest

8HG1617 21 Center Street

This circa 1971 mobile home (Figures 45-46) is located in Section 33 of Township 37 South, Range 30 East of the Childs (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The building is an irregular structure with a metal arch roof and shed roof over the addition and carport. Windows observed on the structure include awning and one-over-one single hung sash windows. The main entrance is located on the south façade and is accessible through an open porch carport. The building is within a mobile home park.

The mobile home at 21 Center Street exhibits a common architectural style found in Central Florida and exhibits modifications. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

Figure 47: 3109 Old SR 8 (8HG1618), c. 1971, facing Southwest

8HG1618 3109 Old SR 8

This circa 1971 Industrial Vernacular building (Figure 47) is located in Section 32 of Township 37 South, Range 30 East of the Childs (1972) USGS quadrangle map, in an unincorporated area of Highlands County, Florida. The building is a rectangular structure with a metal gable roof. There are no windows observed on the structure. The exterior is metal with stone cladding on the north and east façades. The main entrance is located on the east façade and is accessible through a recessed porch and flat roof. The building is surrounded by undeveloped land and is adjacent to the CSX Railroad.

The building at 3109 Old State Road 8 exhibits a common architectural style found in Central Florida. Historical research did not identify any significant historical associations. Therefore, it is recommended as not eligible for listing in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

CONCLUSIONS

The objective of the CRAS of the Segment 3: Waterway-Dorr Field of the FPL Sweatt-Whidden 230 kV Transmission Line in Highlands and DeSoto 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.

A total of 326 shovel tests were excavated within the archaeological APE. Two archaeological sites were identified (8HG1077 and 8HG1606). Both sites are post-Archaic middens with faunal bone and plain pottery. Only a small portion of 8HG1077 is within the archaeological APE and 8GH1606 likely extends outside of the APE. There is currently insufficient information to determine the National Register eligibility of the sites.

The historic resources survey resulted in the identification of 21 historic resources within the historic resources APE, consisting of ten previously recorded resources and eleven newly recorded resources. The previously recorded resources consist of seven linear resources (8GL476, 8GL477/8HG1235, 8HG1115, 8HG1125, 8HG1126, 8HG1127, and 8HG1157) and three structures (8DE831, 8HG1307, and 8HG1311). One of the resources, the CSX Railroad (8HG1115) has been determined National Register-eligible by the SHPO. The eleven newly recorded resources consist of one resource group, Sun Ray Farms Resource Group (8HG1607), two associated resources (8HG1608-8HG1609) and eight unassociated resources (8HG1610-8HG1618). The eleven newly recorded resources are considered ineligible for listing on the National Register. FMSF forms for the resources are attached in Appendix G.

Unanticipated Finds

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

Curation

Original copies of FMSF forms (Appendix 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, artifacts, and other pertinent project records are temporarily stored at Janus Research and returned to the client, as appropriate.

REFERENCES CITED

Almy, Marion
1976 A Survey and Assessment of Known Archaeological Sites in Sarasota County, Florida. M.A. Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa.
1978 The Archaeological Potential of Soil Survey Reports. *The Florida Anthropologist* 31(3):75–91.
1982 Archaeological Excavations at the Cypress Creek Site (8HI471): An Inland, Short-term, Multi-Period Aboriginal Occupation in Northern Hillsborough County, Florida. *Interstate I-75 Highway Phase II Archaeological Reports*, No. 4. Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Adovasio, J.M., D.C. Hyland, R.L. Andrews, and J.S. Illingsworth
2002 Wooden Artifacts. Chapter 7 in *Windover: Multidisciplinary Investigations of an Early Archaic Florida Cemetery.* Edited by Glen Doran, pp 166-190. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

American Air Museum
2016 "Dorr Field." Accessed electronically May 30, 2023. https://www.americanairmuseum.com/archive/place/dorr-field#:~:text=Initially%20opened%20as%20a%20flying,on%20P%2D17%20Stearman%20aircraft.

Anderson, David G., Lisa O'Steen, and Kenneth E. Sassaman
1996 Environmental and Chronological Considerations. In *The Paleoindian and Early Archaic Southeast,* edited by D.G. Anderson and K.E. Sassaman, pp. 3-15. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Anderson, David G. and Kenneth E. Sassaman
2012 *Recent Developments in Southeastern Archaeology: From Colonization to Complexity.* The Society for American Archaeology Press, Washington, D.C.

Anderson, David G., Ashley M. Smallwood, and D. Shane Miller
2015 Pleistocene Human Settlement in the Southeastern United States: Current Evidence and Future Directions. *Paleoamerica* 1(1), 7-51.

Anderson, David G., Stephen J. Yerka, and J. Christopher Gillam
2010 Employing High Resolution Bathymetric Data to Infer Possible Migration Routes of Pleistocene Populations, *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 27:60-64

Andrews, R. L., J. M. Adovasio, B. Humphrey, D.C. Hyland, J.S. Gardner, and D.G. Harding, (with J. S. Illingworth and D.E. Strong)
2002 Conservation and Analysis of Textile and Related Perishable Artifacts. In *Windover: Multidisciplinary Investigations of an Early Archaic Florida Cemetery*, edited by Glen Doran, pp. 121-165. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)
2019a *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study SR 70 from Jefferson Avenue to CR 29 Highlands County, Florida.* Manuscript on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee

2019b Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum, Proposed Pond Sites, State Road (SR) 70 from Jefferson Avenue to County Road (CR) 29, Highlands County, Florida. FPID No.: 414506-1-22-01. Manuscript on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)/Janus Research
2001 *Mitigative Excavations at the Lake Monroe Outlet Midden (8VO53), Volusia County, Florida*. Prepared for the USDOT Federal Highways Administration and Florida Department of Transportation District 5. Manuscript No. 8506 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Arnold, T.E., W.F. Kenney, J.H. Curtis, T.S. Bianchi, and M. Brenner
2018 Sediment Biomarkers Elucidate the Holocene Ontogeny of a Shallow Lake. *PLoS ONE* 13(1):e0191073.

Austin, Robert J.
1996 Ceramic Seriation, Radiocarbon Dates, and Subsistence Data from the Kissimmee River Valley: Archaeological Evidence for Belle Glade Occupation. *The Florida Anthropologist* 49: 65–87.
2006 Knife and Hammer: An Exercises in Positive Deconstruction. The I-75 Project & Lithic Scatter Research in Florida. *Florida Anthropological Society Publication* No. 16. Manuscript 13146 on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Austin, Robert J., Lisabeth Carlson, and Richard W. Estabrook
2009 Archaic Period Faunal Use in the West-Central Florida Interior. *Southeastern Archaeology* 28(2), pp. 148-164.

Austin, Robert J., Brad E. Ensor, Anne V. Stokes, and Lisbeth Carlson
2001 The West Williams Site: New Data on the Archaic in West-Central Florida. Paper presented at the 58th Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Austin, Robert J., Christopher Mickwee, and Joshua M. Torres
2014 Cultural Resources Data Recovery at Bayou Park (8OK898), Eglin Air Force Base, Okaloosa County, Florida. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Austin, Robert J. and Michael Russo
1989 Limited Excavations at the Catfish Creek Site (8SO608), Sarasota County, Florida. Manuscript on file, Janus Research, St. Petersburg.

Austin, Robert J., and Dana Ste. Claire
1982 *The Deltona Project: Precontact Technology in the Hillsborough River Basin*. Report 12. Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa.

Austin, Robert J., Sam B. Upchurch, James S. Dunbar, Richard W. Estabrook, Jon C. Endonino, and Adam M. Burke
2018 The Quarry Cluster Approach to Chert Provenance: A Review of the Method with Examples from Early Florida Sites. In *Early Human Life on the Southeastern Coastal Plain*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear and Christopher R. Moore, pp.108-123. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Barse, William, Sean Coughlin, and Emily E. Crowe
2009 Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII First Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036. Manuscript on file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Bense, Judith A.
1994 *Archaeology of the Southeastern United States: Paleoindian to World War I*. Academic Press, San Diego.

Beriault, J., R.S. Carr, J. Stipp, R. Johnson, and J. Meeder
1981 The Archaeological Salvage of the Bay West Site, Collier County, Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 34:39–58.

Bradley, Dawn, John Hunter, and Marc E. Wampler
2011 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Selected Locations, Feedstock Farm, Highlands Ethanol Project, Highlands County, Florida.* Manuscript on file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Brooks, H. K.
1984 Lake Okeechobee. In *Environments of South Florida: Present and Past II* (2d ed.), edited by P. J. Gleason, pp. 38–68. Miami Geological Society, Coral Gables.

Brown, G. B. and A. D. Cohen
1985 Palynologic and Petrographic Analyses of Peat Deposits, Little Salt Spring. *Nat. Geog. Res.* Winter, 1985.

Bullen, Ripley P.
1955 Stratigraphic Tests at Bluffton, Volusia County, Florida. *Florida Anthropologists* 8:1–16.
1968 Beveled stemmed points from Tampa Bay. *The Florida Anthropologist* 21:90–98.
1971 The Sarasota County Mound, Englewood, Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 24:1–30.
1972 The Orange Period of Peninsular Florida. In *Fiber-tempered Pottery in Southeastern United States and Northern Colombia: Its Origins, Context, and Significance*, edited

by R. P. Bullen and J. B. Stoltman, pp.9–33. Florida Anthropological Society Publications 6, Gainesville.

1975 *A Guide to the Identification of the Florida Projectile Points*. Kendall Books, Gainesville.

1978 Tocobaga Indians and the Safety Harbor Culture. In *Tacachale: Essays on the Indians of Florida and Southeastern Georgia During the Historic Period*, pp. 50–58.

Bullen, Ripley P., Walter Askew, Lee M. Feder, and Richard McDonnell

1978 *The Canton Street Site, St. Petersburg, Florida*. Florida Anthropological Society Publications 9. Gainesville.

Bullen, R. P., A. K. Bullen, and C. J. Clausen

1968 The Cato Site Near Sebastian Inlet, Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 21:14–16.

Carr, Robert S., and Calvin Jones

1981 Florida Anthropologist Interview with Calvin Jones, Part II: Excavations of the Archaic Cemetery in Cocoa Beach, Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 34:81–89.

Carter, Brinnen, and James Dunbar

2006 Early Archaic Archaeology. Chapter 18 in *First Floridians and Last Mastodons: The Page-Ladson Site on the Aucilla River*, edited by S.D. Webb, pp. 493-515. Springer Press.

Chance, Marsha A.

1981 Wetherington Island: An Archaic Lithic Procurement Site in Hillsborough County. *The Florida Anthropologist* 34:109–119.

1982 Phase II Investigations at Wetherington Island: A Lithic Procurement Site in Hillsborough County, Florida. *Interstate 75 Highway Phase II Archaeological Reports* Number 3, Florida Division of Historical Research, Tallahassee.

City of Okeechobee

n.d. "City History." https://www.cityofokeechobee.com/city-history.html. Accessed electronically on January 4, 2023.

Clausen, Carl J., H. R. Brooks, and A. B. Wesolowsky

1975 *Florida Spring Confirmed as 10,000-Year-Old Early Man Site*. Florida Anthropological Society Publications 7. Gainesville.

Clausen, C. J., A. D. Cohen, C. Emiliani, J. A. Jolman, and J. J. Stipp

1979 Little Salt Spring, Florida: A Unique Underwater Site. *Science* 203:609–614.

Cockrell, Wilburn A.

1970 Glades I and Pre-Glades Settlement and Subsistence Pattern on Marco Island (Collier County, Florida). Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee.

Cordell, Ann S.

2004 Past Variability and Possible Manufacturing Origins of Fiber-Tempered Pottery from Florida. In *Early Pottery: Technology, Function, Style, and Interaction in the Lower Southeast,* edited by R. Saunders and C.T. Hayes, pp. 63-104. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Daniel, I. Randolph
1982 Test Excavations at the Deerstand Site (8Hi483A) in Hillsborough County, Florida. *Interstate 75 Highway Phase II Archaeological Reports* 2. BHSP.
1985 A Preliminary Model of Hunter-Gatherer Settlement in Central Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 38:261–275.

Daniel, I. Randolph, and Michael Wisenbaker
1987 *Harney Flats: A Florida Paleo-Indian Site*. Baywood Press, Farmingdale, New York.

Delcourt, H.R.
2002 *Forests in Peril: Tracking Deciduous Trees from Ice-Age Refuges into the Greenhouse World*. McDonald & Woodward Publishing, Blacksburg, Va.

Delcourt, H.R. and P.A. Delcourt
1988 Quaternary Landscape Ecology: Relevant Scales in Space and Time. *Landscape Ecology* 2(1):23-44.

Deming, Joan
1976 An Archaeological Survey of the Beker Phosphate Corporation Property in Manatee County, Florida, with a Research Design for Future Archaeological Surveys in the Manatee Region. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa.
1989 A Historic Resources Survey of Old Miakka and Selected Portions of the Myakka River, Sarasota, Florida. Manuscript on file, Sarasota County History Center, Sarasota, Florida.

DeSoto County Historical Society
n.d. "History of DeSoto County." Electronic document, https://historicdesoto.org/history-of-desoto-county/

Dickel, D. N.
2002 Analysis of Mortuary Patterns. In *Windover: Multidisciplinary Investigations of an Early Archaic Florida Cemetery*, edited by G.H. Doran, pp. 73-96. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Dickel, David N., and Glen H. Doran
2002 An Environmental and Chronological Overview of the Region. In *Windover: Multidisciplinary Investigations of an Early Archaic Florida Cemetery*, edited by Glen H. Doran, pp. 39–58. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Division of Archives, History, and Records Management

1970 Key Marco Reveals Early Florida Life. Archives and History News 1(1):1,3–4. Florida Department of State, Tallahassee.

Donar, C., E.F. Stoermer, and M. Brenner
2009 The Holocene Paleolimnology of Lake Apopka, Florida. *Nova Hedwigia* 135:57-70.

Donders, Timme H.
2014 Middle Holocene Humidity Increase in Florida: Climate or Sea Level? *Quaternary Science Reviews* 103:170-174.

Donders, Timme H., Friederike Wagner, David L. Dilcher, and Henk Visscher
2005 Mid- to Late-Holocene El Niño-Southern Oscillation Dynamics Reflected in the Subtropical Terrestrial Realm. *Proceeding of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 102(31):10904-10908.

Doran, Glen
2002 Introduction to Wet Sites and Windover (8BR246) Investigations. Chapter 1 in *Windover: Multidisciplinary Investigations of an Early Archaic Florida Cemetery*, edited by Glen Doran, pp. 1-38. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Doran, G. H., and D. N. Dickel
1988 Multidisciplinary Investigations at the Windover Site. In *Wet Site Archaeology*, edited by Barbara A. Purdy. The Telford Press, Caldwell, New Jersey.

Duggins, Julia
2019 Canoe Caching at Transit Points: Inferring Florida's Ancient Navigation Routes Using Archaeology and Ethnohistory. Chapter 5 in *Iconography and Wetsite Archaeology of Florida's Watery Realms*, edited by Ryan Wheeler and Joanna Ostapkowicz, pp. 82-110. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Dunbar, James S.
1988 Archaeological Sites in the Drowned Tertiary Karst Region of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico. *The Florida Anthropologist* 41(1):177–181.
1991 Resource Orientation of Clovis and Suwannee Age Paleoindian Sites in Florida. In *Clovis Origins and Adaptations*, edited by R. Bonnichsen and K. Turnmier, pp. 185–213. Center for the First Americans, Oregon State University, Corvallis.
2002 Chronostratigraphy and Paleoclimate of Late Pleistocene Florida and the Implications of Changing Paleoindian Land Use. Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee.
2006 Paleoindian Land Use. In *First Floridians and Last Mastodons: The Page-Ladson Site in the Aucilla River*. Edited by S.D. Webb, pp.525-544. Springer, The Netherlands.
2016 *Paleoindian Societies of the Coastal Southeast*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Dunbar, James S., Michael K. Faught, and S. David Webb

1988 An Underwater Paleo-Indian Site in Northwestern Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 41:442–453.

Dunbar, James S., and David K. Thulman
2019 Early Paleoindian Potentials on the Continental Shelf in the Southeastern US. In *New Directions in the Search for the First Floridians,* David K. Thulman and Ervan G. Garrison, eds. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida.

Dunbar, James, and Ben I. Waller
1983 A Distribution Analysis of the Clovis/Suwannee Paleo-Indian Sites of Florida— A Geographic Approach. *The Florida Anthropologist* 36(1-2):18–30.

Ellis, Gary D.
1977 A Report on the Excavations of the Payne Creek Site 8HR10, Hardee County Florida. Manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa.

Endonino, Jon C.
2013 Examining Orange Period Vessel Forming Methods Through Experiment and Radiography: Implications for Chronology, Technology, and Function. *The Florida Anthropologist* 66(1-2):5-21.

Estabrook, Richard W., Paul Jones, and James Bloemker
2001 The Enclave Sites: Inland Resource Use During the Preceramic Archaic. Paper presented at the 58th Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Estabrook, Richard W., and Christine Newman
1984 Archaeological Investigations at the Marita and Ranch House Sites, Hillsborough County, Florida. *University of South Florida, Department of Anthropology Archaeological Report* No. 15. Tampa, Florida.

Farr, Grayal E.
2006 A Reevaluation of Bullen's Typology for Preceramic Projectile Points. Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University.

Faught, Michael K.
2019 Underwater Archaeology of Paleolandscapes in the Big Bend: Ten Years of Research on the Offshore, 1986-1992 and 1998-2002. In *New Directions in the Search for the First Floridians*, David K. Thulman and Ervan G. Garrison, eds. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida.

Faught, Michael K., and Charlotte Donald Pevny
2019 Pre-Clovis to the Early Archaic: Human Presence, Expansion, and Settlement in Florida over Four Millennia. *PALEOAMERICA* 5(1) 73-87.

Faught, Michael K., and James C. Waggoner, Jr.

2012 The Early Archaic to Middle Archaic Transition in Florida: An Argument for Discontinuity. *The Florida Anthropologist* 65(3):153-175.

Fewkes, Jesse W.
1924 Preliminary Archaeological Investigation at Weeden Island, Florida. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, Vol. 76 (13):1–26. Washington, D.C.

Fitzgerald, Carley
2021 "A Century Later: Reflections of Highlands County History." Highlands County Board of County Commissioners. February 23, 2021. Electronic document, https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/37df0a9948854d40b2d9c0ed6e3fd8ca.

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)
1855 Surveyor's Notes for Boundary of Township 37 South, Range 25 and 26 East. Electronic document, http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm, accessed June 1, 2022.
1859a Surveyor's Notes for Boundary of Township 37 South, Range 27 and 28 East. Electronic document, http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm, accessed June 1, 2022.
1859b Surveyor's Notes for Boundary of Township 37 South, Range 29 and 30 East. Electronic document, http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm, accessed June 1, 2022.
1860a Plat Map for Township 38 South, Range 26 East. Division of State Lands, Board of Trustees Land Document System. Electronic document http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm/, accessed May 26, 2022.
1860b Surveyor's Notes for Boundary of Township 37 South, Range 32 East. Electronic document, http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm, accessed June 1, 2022.
1870a Plat Map for Township 37 South, Range 26 East. Division of State Lands, Board of Trustees Land Document System. Electronic document http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm/, accessed May 26, 2022.
1870b Plat Map for Township 37 South, Range 27 East. Division of State Lands, Board of Trustees Land Document System. Electronic document http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm/, accessed May 26, 2022.
1870c Plat Map for Township 37 South, Range 28 East. Division of State Lands, Board of Trustees Land Document System. Electronic document http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm/, accessed May 26, 2022.
1870d Plat Map for Township 37 South, Range 29 East. Division of State Lands, Board of Trustees Land Document System. Electronic document http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm/, accessed May 26, 2022.
1870e Plat Map for Township 37 South, Range 30 East. Division of State Lands, Board of Trustees Land Document System. Electronic document http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm/, accessed May 26, 2022.
1870f Plat Map for Township 37 South, Range 31 East. Division of State Lands, Board of Trustees Land Document System. Electronic document http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm/, accessed May 26, 2022.

1870g Plat Map for Township 37 South, Range 32 East. Division of State Lands, Board of Trustees Land Document System. Electronic document http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm/, accessed May 26, 2022.

1870h Plat Map for Township 38 South, Range 27 East. Division of State Lands, Board of Trustees Land Document System. Electronic document http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm/, accessed May 26, 2022.

1870i Plat Map for Township 38 South, Range 28 East. Division of State Lands, Board of Trustees Land Document System. Electronic document http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm/, accessed May 26, 2022.

1870j Plat Map for Township 38 South, Range 29 East. Division of State Lands, Board of Trustees Land Document System. Electronic document http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm/, accessed May 26, 2022.

1870k Plat Map for Township 38 South, Range 30 East. Division of State Lands, Board of Trustees Land Document System. Electronic document http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm/, accessed May 26, 2022.

1870l Plat Map for Township 38 South, Range 31 East. Division of State Lands, Board of Trustees Land Document System. Electronic document http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm/, accessed May 26, 2022.

1870m Plat Map for Township 38 South, Range 32 East. Division of State Lands, Board of Trustees Land Document System. Electronic document http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm/, accessed May 26, 2022.

1870n Surveyor's Notes for Township 37 South, Range 32 East. Electronic document, http://labins.org/survey_data/landrecords/landrecords.cfm, accessed June 1, 2022.

Gardner, William M.

1977 Flint Run Complex and Its Implications for Eastern North American Prehistory. In *Amerinds and Their Paleoenvironments in Northeastern North America*, edited by W. S. Newman and B. Salwen, Volume 288, pp. 257–263. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, New York.

Gilmore, Zackary I.

2015 Direct radiocarbon dating of Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*) from early fiber-tempered pottery in the southeastern U.S. *Journal of Archaeological Science.* 58:1-8.

2016 *Gathering at Silver Glen: Community and History in Late Archaic Florida.* University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Gleason, P. J., A. D. Cohen, P. Stone, W. G. Smith, H. K. Brooks, R. Goodrick, and W. Spackman, Jr.

1984 The Environmental Significance of Holocene Sediments from the Everglades and Saline Tidal Plain. In *Environments of South Florida: Present and Past II*, edited by P. J. Gleason, pp. 297-351. Miami Geological Society, Coral Gables.

Gleason, P. J., and P. Stone

1994 Everglades: The Ecosystem and its Restoration, edited by S. M. David and J. C. Odgen, pp. 149– 197, St Lucie Press, Delray Beach, Florida.

Goggin, John M.
1947 A Preliminary Definition of Archaeological Areas and Periods in Florida. *American Antiquity* 13: 114–127.
1949 Cultural Traditions in Florida Prehistory. In *The Florida Indian and His Neighbors*, edited by J. W. Griffin. Inter-American Center, Rollins College, Winter Park.
1952 Space and Time Perspectives in Northern St. Johns Archaeology, Florida. *Yale University Publications in Anthropology* 47.

Goodwin, R. Christopher, William P. Barse, and Charlotte Pevny
2013 Adapting to Climate Change at the Pleistocene – Holocene Transition: Date Recovery of Five Late Paleoindian to Early Archaic Sites along Florida's Cody Scarp (8LE2105, 8LE2102, 8JE880/8LE2909, 8JE872, and 8JE878). Manuscript 20082 on file, Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Goodyear, Albert C.
1979 *A Hypothesis for the Use of Cryptocrystalline Raw Materials Among Paleo-Indian Groups of North America*. Research Manuscript Series, Number 156. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.
2010 Instrument-Assisted Fluting as a Techno-Chronological Marker Among North American PaleoIndian Points. *Current Research in the Pleistocene* 27:86-88.

Goodyear, Albert C., Sam B. Upchurch, and Mark J. Brooks
1980 Turtlecrawl Point: An Inundated Early Holocene Archaeological Site on the West Coast of Florida. In *Southeastern Geological Society Guidebook 22*, edited by S. B. Upchurch, pp. 24–33. Tallahassee.

Goodyear, A. C., S. B. Upchurch, M. J. Brooks and N. N. Goodyear
1983 Paleo-Indian Manifestations in the Tampa Bay Region, Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 36:40–66.

Goodyear, Albert C., and Lyman O. Warren
1972 Further Observations on the Submarine Oyster Shell Deposits of Tampa Bay. *The Florida Anthropologist* 25(2, part 1):52–66.

Grange, Roger T., Jr., Mildred Fryman, and J. Raymond Williams
1979 *A Phase I Study of the Deltona Corporation Property on State Road 581 in Hillsborough County, Florida: Prepared for the Deltona Corporation*. Manuscript on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Griffin, John W.
1988 *The Archaeology of Everglades National Park: A Synthesis*. Contract CX 5000-5-0049. SEAC.

Grimm, E.C., G.L. Jacobson Jr., W.A. Watts, B.C.S. Hanson, and K.A. Maasch
1993 A 50,000-year record of climate oscillations from Florida and its temporal correlation with the Heinrich events. *Science* 261:198-200.

Grimm, E.C., W.A. Watts, G.L. Jacobson Jr., B.C.S. Hansen, H.R. Almquist, and A.C. Dieffenbacher-Krall
2006 Evidence for Warm Wet Heinrich Events in Florida. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 25:2197-2211.

Halligan, Jessi
2012 Geoarchaeological Investigations into Paleoindian Adaptations on the Aucilla River, Northwest Florida. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Texas A&M University, College Station.
2019 What Does the Future Hold for First Floridian Studies? In *New Directions in the Search for the First Floridians*, David K. Thulman and Ervan G. Garrison, eds. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida.

Halligan, Jessi J. and Grayal E. Farr
2022 The Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene Archaeology of Florida. Chapter 3 in *The American Southeast at the End of the Ice Age,* edited by Ashley M. Smallwood, D. Shane Miller, and Jesse W. Tune, pp. 62-76. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Halligan, Jessi J., Michael R. Waters, Angelina Perrotti, Ivy J. Owens, Joshua M. Feinburg, Mark D. Bourne, Brendan Fenerty, Barbara Winsborough, David Carlson, Daniel C. Fisher, Thomas W. Stafford Jr., and James S. Dunbar.
2016 Pre-Clovis Occupation 14,550 years ago at the Page-Ladson Site, Florida, and the Peopling of the Americas. *Science Advances* 2(5)e1600375.

Hansen, Barbara C. S.
2006 Setting the Stage: Fossil Pollen, Stomata, and Charcoal. In *First Floridians and Last Mastodons: The Page-Ladson Site in the Aucilla River,* Edited by David S. Webb, pp. 159-179. Dordrecht: Springer.

Hazeltine, Dan, and George Luer
1983 FMSF Site File for 8SO403, The Blackburn Site. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Hemmings, C. Andrew
1999 The Paleoindian and Early Archaic tools of Sloth Hole (8JE121): an inundated site in the Lower Aucilla River, Jefferson County, Florida. Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.
2004 The Organic Clovis: A Single Continent-Wide Cultural Adaptation. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Hemmings, C. Andrew, James M. Adovasio, A. E. Marjenin, F. J. Vento, and A. Vega
2014 The Old Vero Man Site (8IR009): Current Investigations Suggest Pleistocene Human Occupation. Paper presented at the 71st Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, South Carolina.

Hendrix, Greg, Brian Kennedy, and Tony Kuhner
2002 Site File form for 8HG1077. On file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Huang, Yongsong, Bryan Shuman, Yo Wang, Thompson Webb III, Eric C. Grimm, and George L. Jacobson Jr.
2006 Climatic and Environmental Controls on the Variation of C3 and C4 Plant Abundances in Central Florida for the Past 62,000 Years. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 237:428-435.

Janus Research
1999 Investigation of the Martinkovic-Rosborough Mound (8MA1013) in Manatee County, Florida. Manuscript on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
2008a Preliminary Revision to the Existing South Florida Archaeological Context. Manuscript on file, Janus Research, Tampa.
2008b *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*. Manuscript on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
2022a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Desktop Analysis and Research Design, Sweatt to Whidden 230 KV Transmission Line for Okeechobee, Highlands, Glades, and DeSoto Counties, Florida. Manuscript on file, Janus Research, Tampa.
2022b Archaeological Data Recovery at the Alexsuk Site (8HE426), County Road (CR) 578 (County Line Road) from Suncoast Parkway to US 41 at Ayers Road, WPIS No: 257298-5, Hernando County, Florida. Manuscript on file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Janus Research and R. Christopher Goodwin Associates
2008 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. Manuscript on file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Jarrett, B.D., A.C. Hine, R.B. Halley, D.F. Naar, S.D. Locker, A.C. Neumann, D. Twichell, C. Hu, B.T. Donahue, W.C. Japp, D. Palandro, and K. Ciembronowicz
2005 Strange Bedfellows—A Deep-Water Hermatypic Coral Reef Superimposed on a Drowned Barrier Island; Southern Pulley Ridge, SW Florida Platform Margin. *Marine Geology* 214:295-307.

Jenks, Clifford
2006 Rethinking Culture History in Florida; An Analysis of Ceramics from the Harris Creek Site (8VO24) on Tick Island in Volusia County, Florida. Master's Thesis, University of Florida, Gainesville. Electronic document, https://ufdc.ufl.edu/UFE0015407/00001/images, accessed January 16, 2023.

Joy, Shawn

2018 The trouble with the curve: Reevaluating the Gulf of Mexico sea-level curve. *Quaternary International* 525:103-113.

Kenney, W.F., M. Brenner, J.H. Curtis, T. E. Arnold, and C.L. Schelske
2016 A Holocene Sediment Record of Phosphorus Accumulation in Shallow Lake Harris, Florida (USA) Offers New Perspectives on Recent Cultural Eutrophication. *PLoS ONE* 11(1):e0147331.

Kutbach, J. E., and H. E. Wright
1985 Simulation of the Climate of 18,000 Years B.P.: Results for the North American/North Atlantic/European Sector and Comparison with the Geologic Record of North America. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 4:147-188.

Lammertsma, Emmy I., T.H. Donders, C. Pearce, H. Cremer, E.E. Gaiser, and F. Wagner-Cremer
2015 Sensitivity of Wetland Hydrology to External Climate Foring in Central Florida. *Quaternary Research* 84:287-300.

Locker, S.D., A.C. Hine, L.P. Tedesco, and Eugene A. Shinn
1996 Magnitude and Timing of Episodic Sea-Lebel Rise During the Last Deglaciation. *Geology* 24(9):827-830.

Locker, S.D., J.K. Reed, S. Farrington, S. Harter, and A.C. Hine
2016 Geology and Biology of the "Sticky Grounds", Shelf-Margin Carbonate Mounds, and Mesophotic Ecosystem in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico. *Continental Shelf Research* 125:71-87.

Lohrer, Fred L.
2001 The Lake Wales Ridge: Ancient Sands, Diverse Biota. Electronic document, http://www.archbold-station.org/ABS/abs/regionalecol/lkwr.htm.

Luer, George M.
1999 An Introduction to the Archaeology of the Lemon Bay Area. In *Maritime Archaeology of Lemon Bay, Florida*, edited by George M. Luer, pp. 1–22. Florida Anthropological Society Publications No. 14.

Luer, George M., and Marion M. Almy
1980 The Development of Some Aboriginal Pottery of the Central Gulf Coast of Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 33:207–225.
1981 Temple Mounds of the Tampa Bay Area. *The Florida Anthropologist* 34(3):127–155.
1982 A Definition of the Manasota Culture. *The Florida Anthropologist* 35(1):34–58.

Mann, R.W.
1983 *Rails 'Neath the Palms*. Darwin Publications, Burbank, California.

Marrinan, Rochelle A., and Tanya M. Peres

2019 Paleoindian Zoarchaeology in Florida. In *New Directions in the Search for the First Floridians*, David K. Thulman and Ervan G. Garrison, eds. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida.

McFadden, Bruce, J., Barbara A. Purdy, Krista Church, and Thomas W. Stafford Jr.
2012 Humans were Contemporaneous with Late Pleistocene Mammals in Florida: Evidence from Rare Earth Elemental Analyses. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 32(3):708–716.

McFadden, Paulette S.
2014 Archaeological Investigations of Threatened Stratified Sites in Horseshoe Cove, Northern Gulf Coast, Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 67(4):179-195.

McMichael, Alan
1982 *A Cultural Resource Assessment of Horrs Island, Collier County, Florida*. Miscellaneous Project Report Series Number 15. Department of Anthropology, Florida State Museum, Gainesville, Florida.

Mikell, Gregory A.
2017 The Late Archaic of Northwest Florida and the Elliott's Point Complex: A Reappraisal. *The Florida Anthropologist* 70(3):88-106.

Milanich, Jerald T.
1994 *Archaeology of Precolumbian Florida*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.
1995 *Florida Indians and the Invasion from Europe*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Milanich, Jerald T., and Charles H. Fairbanks
1980 *Florida Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Miller, James J. (compiler)
1990 State of Florida Draft Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. Manuscript on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Mitchem, Jeffrey M.
1989 Redefining Safety Harbor: Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric Archaeology in West Peninsular Florida. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Florida, Gainesville.
2012 Safety Harbor: Mississippian Influence in the Circum-Tampa Bay Region. Chapter 8 in *Late Prehistoric Florida: Archaeology at the Edge of the Mississippian World*, edited by Keith Ashley and Nancy Marie White, pp.1-28. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Mitchem, Jeffrey, and Brent R. Weisman
1984 Excavations at the Ruth Smith Mound (8CI200). *The Florida Anthropologist* 37:100–112.

Moore, Christopher R., and Christopher W. Schmidt

2009 Paleoindian and Early Archaic Organic Technologies: A Review and Analysis. North American Archaeologist, 30(1):57-86.

Neill, Wilfred T.
1958 A Stratified Early Site at Silver Springs, Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 12:33–52.
1964 Trilisa Pond, an Early Site in Marion County, Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 17:187–200.

New South Associates (NSA)
2005 *Archaeological Identification and Evaluation of Bolles/Cross Canal and Phase One Survey of Site 8PB50, Everglades Agricultural Area, Palm Beach County, Florida.* Manuscript on file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee, Florida.

Pearce, Christof, H. Cremer, E. Lammertsma, and F. Wagner-Cremer
2013 A 2,500-Year Record of Environmental Change in Highlands Hammock State Park (Central Florida, U.S.A) Inferred from Siliceous Microfossils. *Journal of Paleolimnology* 49:31-43.

Penders, Thomas
2002 Bone, Antler, Dentary, and Lithic Artifacts. Chapter 5 in *Windover: Multidisciplinary Investigations of an Early Archaic Florida Cemetery*, edited by Glen Doran, pp 97-120. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Perrotti, Angelina G.
2018 Pollen and *Sporormiella* Evidence for Terminal Pleistocene Vegetation Change and Megafaunal Extinction at Page-Ladson, Florida. *Quaternary International* 466:256-268.

Piper, Harry M., Kenneth W. Hardin, and Jacquelyn G. Piper
1982 Limited Excavations at 8Hr5, An Archaeological Site Located on Mississippi Chemical Corporation Property in Hardee County, Florida. Report submitted to Mississippi Chemical Corporation by Piper Archaeological Research, St. Petersburg. Manuscript 5078 on file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Piper, Harry M. and Jacquelyn G. Piper
1981 Archaeological Testing and Evaluation of Seven Sites Located on AMAX Properties, Manatee and DeSoto Counties, Florida. Manuscript 898 on file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Polk, Jason S., P.E. van Beynen, Y. Asmerom, and V. J. Polyak
2013 Reconstructing Past Climates Using Carbon Isotopes from Fulvic Acids in Cave Sediments. *Chemical Geology* 360-361:1-9.

Pollock, Anna L., P.E. van Beynen, K.L. DeLong, V. Polyak, and Y. Asmerom

2016 A Speleothem-Basen Mid-Holocene Precipitation Reconstruction for West-Central Florida. *The Holocene* 27(7):987-996.

Purdy, Barbara A.
1971 *Investigation Concerning the Thermal Alteration of Silica Minerals: An Archaeological Approach*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Florida, Gainesville.
1975 The Senator Edwards Chipped Stone Workshop Site (MR-122), Marion County, Florida: A Preliminary Report of Investigations. *The Florida Anthropologist* 28:178–189.
1981 *Florida's Prehistoric Stone Tool Technology*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Purdy, Barbara A., and Laurie M. Beach
1980 The Chipped Stone Tool Industry of Florida's Preceramic Archaic. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 8:105–124.

Randall, Asa
2015 *Constructing Histories: Archaic Freshwater Shell Mounds and Social Landscapes of the St. Johns River, Florida.* University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Rink, W. Jack, James S. Dunbar, and Kevin E. Burdette
2012 The Wakulla Springs Lodge Site (8WA329): 2008 Excavations and New OSL Dating Evidence. *Florida Anthropologist* 65(1-2):5-24.

Rouse, Irving
1951 *A Survey of Indian River Archaeology, Florida*. Yale University Publications in Anthropology 44.

Ruppe, R. J.
1980 The Archaeology of Drowned Terrestrial Sites: A Preliminary Report. *Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties Bulletin* No. 6. Tallahassee, Florida. Division of Archives, History and Records Management.

Russo, Michael
1991 *Archaic Sedentism on the Florida Coast: A Case Study from Horr's Island*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Florida, Gainesville.
1992 Subsistence, Seasonality, and Settlement at Futch Cove. Florida Archaeological Services, Inc.

Russo, Michael, and Gregory Heide
2002 The Joseph Reed Shell Ring. *The Florida Anthropologist* 55(2):55–87.
2004 The Emergence of Pottery in South Florida. Chapter 5 in *Early Pottery: Technology, Function, Style, and Interaction in the Lower Southeast*, Rebecca Saunders and Christopher T. Hays, editors. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, pp 105-128.

Russo, Michael and Irvy Quitmyer

2008 Developing Models of Settlement for the Florida Gulf Coast. Chapter 12 in *Case Studies in Environmental Archaeology*, edited by E.J. Reitz, S.J. Scudder, and C.M. Scarry. Interdisciplinary Contributions to Archaeology. Springer, New York, NY.

Sassaman, Kenneth E.
2003 New AMS Dates on Orange Fiber-Tempered Pottery from the Middle St. Johns Valley and Their Implications for Culture History in Northeast Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 56:5-13.
2004 Common Origins and Divergent Histories in the Early Pottery Traditions of the American Southeast. In *Early Pottery: Technology, Function, Style, and Interaction in the Lower Southeast,* edited by Rebecca Saunders and Christopher T. Hays, 23-39. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.
2008 The New Archaic, It Ain't What it Used to Be. *The Archaeological Record* 8(5), pp 6-8.

Saunders, Rebecca, and Michael Russo
2011 Coastal shell middens in Florida: A view from the Archaic period. *Quaternary International* 239, pp. 38-50.

Saunders, Rebecca, and Margaret K. Wrenn
2014 Crafting Orange Pottery in Early Florida: Production and Distribution. Chapter 9 in *New Histories of Pre-Columbian Florida,* edited by Neill J. Wallis and Asa R. Randall, University of Florida Press, Gainesville, pp 183-202.

Sears, William H.
1960 *The Bayshore Homes Site, St. Petersburg, Florida*. Contributions of the Florida State Museum, Social Science 6, Gainesville.
1982 *Fort Center: An Archaeological Site in the Lake Okeechobee Basin.* University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Sipe, Ryan O., and Greg S. Hendryx
2005 *A Phase II Archaeological Site Evaluation of the Westminster A Site (8SJ4796), St. Johns County, Florida*. MS on file, DHR, Tallahassee.
2007 Archaic Settlement and Subsistence at the North Midden Site (8FL216), Flagler County, Florida. Paper presented at the 59th Annual Meeting of the Florida Anthropological Society, Avon Park, Florida.

SouthArc, Inc.
2010 *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Carlton South, Highlands County, Florida.* Manuscript on file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.
2012 *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, 4-D Citrus & Sod, Inc., Glades County, Florida.* Manuscript on file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Stone, Tammy T., David Dickel, and Glen H. Doran

1990 The Preservation and Conservation of Waterlogged Bone from the Windover Site, Florida: A Comparison of Methods. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 17:177–186.

Sturgis, James, South Florida Water Management District
2008 Personal communication with Amy Streelman of Janus Research. On file, Janus Research, Tampa, Florida.

Tebeau, Charlton W.
1971 *A History of Florida*. University of Miami Press, Miami.

Thulman, David K.
2007 A Typology of Fluted Points from Florida. *Florida Anthropologist* 60(2):165-178.
2009 Freshwater availability as the constraining factor in the Middle Paleoindian occupation of North-Central Florida. *Geoarchaeology*, 24(3):243-276.
2012 Discriminating Paleoindian Point Types from Florida Using Landmark Geometric-Morphometrics. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 39(5):1599-1607.
2019a Paleoindian Archaeology in Florida in the Twentieth and Twenty-First Centuries. Chapter 1 in *New Directions in the Search for the First Floridians*, edited by David Thulman and Ervan G. Garrison, pp 1-25. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.
2019b The Predicate Form: Using Artifact Shapes to Reconstruct Social Interaction. Chapter 7 in *New Directions in the Search for the First Floridians*, edited by David Thulman and Ervan G. Garrison, pp 122-138. University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Toomey, Michael R., Robert L. Korty, Jeffrey P. Donnelly, Peter J. van Hengstum, and William B. Curry
2017 Increased Hurricane Frequency near Florida During Younger Dryas Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation Slowdown. *Geology* 45(11):1047-1050.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
1989a *Soil Survey of DeSoto County, Florida.* United States Department of Agriculture/Soil Conservation Service.
1989b *Soil Survey of Highlands County, Florida.* United States Department of Agriculture/Soil Conservation Service.

University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries
2022 Aerial Photography: Florida Collection. University of Florida Digital Collections. Electronic documents, http://ufdc.ufl.edu/aerials, accessed May 27, 2022.

Upchurch, Sam B., Richard N. Strom, and Mark G. Nuckels
1982 Methods of Provenance Determination of Florida Cherts. Manuscript on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

van Soelen, E.E., E.I. Lammertsma, H. Cremer, T.H. Donders, F. Sangiorgi, G.R. Brooks, R.A. Larson, J.S. Sinninghe Damste, F. Wagner-Cremer, and G.J. Reichart

2010 Late Holocene Sea-Level Rise in Tampa Bay: Integrated Reconstruction Using Biomarkers, Pollen, Organic-Walled Dinoflagellate Cysts and Diatoms. *Estuarine, Coastal, and Shelf Science* 86:216-224.

Waller, Benjamin
1970 Some Occurrences of Paleo-Indian Projectile Points in Florida Waters. *The Florida Anthropologist* 23(4):129-134.

Waller, Benjamin I., and James Dunbar
1977 Distribution of Paleo-Indian Projectiles in Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 30:79–80.

Warren, Lyman O.
1964 Possibly Submerged Oyster Shell Middens of Upper Tampa Bay. *The Florida Anthropologist* 17(4):227–230.
1968 The Apollo Beach Site, Hillsborough County, Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 21:83–88.
1970 The Kellog Fill from Boca Ciega Bay, Pinellas County, Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 23:163–167.

Warren, Lyman O., and Ripley P. Bullen
1965 A Dalton Complex from Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 18:29–32.

Watts, William A.
1969 A Pollen Diagram from Mud Lake, Marion County, North-Central Florida. *Geological Society of America, Bulletin* 80:631–642.
1971 Post-Glacial and Interglacial Vegetation History of Southern Georgia and Central Florida. *Ecology* 52:676–689.
1975 A late Quaternary Record of Vegetation from Lake Annie, South-Central Florida. *Geology* 3: 344-346.
1980 The Late Quaternary Vegetation History of the Southeastern United States. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics*. 11:387-409.

Watts, William A., and Barbara C. S. Hansen
1988 Environments of Florida in the Late Wisconsin and Holocene. In *Wet Site Archaeology*, edited by Barbara A. Purdy, pp. 307–323. The Telford Press, Caldwell, New Jersey.
1994 Pre-Holocene and Holocene Pollen Records of Vegetation History from the Florida Peninsula and their Climatic Interpretations. *Palaeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 109:163-176.

Watts, W. A., and M. Stuiver
1980 Late Wisconsin Climate of Northern Florida and the Origin of Species Rich Deciduous Forest. *Science* 210:325–327.

Weaver, Paul L. III, Historic Property Associates, Inc., and Pappas Associates, Inc.

1996 *Model Guidelines for Design Review: A Guide for Developing Standards for Historic Rehabilitation on Florida Communities*. Florida Department of State, Division of Historic Resources, Tallahassee.

Wharton, Barry R.
1977 Salvage Investigations at the Orchard Fenceline Site, 8Hr11, Hardee County, Florida. University of South Florida, Department of Anthropology, *Archaeological Report* No. 5, Tampa.

Wharton, Barry R., George R. Ballo and Mitchell E. Hope
1981 The Republic Groves Site, Hardee County, Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 34:59–80.

Wharton, Barry R. and J. Raymond Williams
1980 An Archaeological and Historical Survey of an Extension Tract of the Hardee Phosphate Complex. Manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa.

Wheeler, Ryan J., James J. Miller, Ray M. McGee, Donna L. Ruhl, Brenda Swann, and Melissa Memory
2003 Archaic Period Canoes from Newnan's Lake, Florida. *American Antiquity* 68(3):533-551.

White, Nancy M.
2003 Testing Partially Submerged Shell Middens in the Apalachicola Estuarine Wetlands, Franklin County, Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 56(1):15-36.

White, William A.
1970 The Geomorphology of the Florida Peninsula. *Geological Bulletin* No. 51, Bureau of Geology, State of Florida Department of Natural Resources.

Widmer, Randolph J.
1974 A Survey and Assessment of Archaeological Resource on Marco Island, Collier County, Florida. Miscellaneous Project Report Series 19. BHSP.
1988 *The Evolution of the Calusa: A Non-Agricultural Chiefdom on the Southwest Florida Coast*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

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.

Willey, Gordon R.
1949 *Archaeology of the Florida Gulf Coast*. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections 113. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

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

Wood, Lewis N., Jr.
1976 An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the C.F. Industries, Inc. Property in Northwestern Hardee County, Florida. Manuscript on file, Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

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

APPENDIX A:

1A-32 PERMIT

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Cord Byrd
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PERMIT

Permit No. 2223.045 Field Begin Date: 2022-02-21 Field End Date: 2023-07-30

PERMITTEE/AUTHORIZED ENTITY:
James P. Pepe
Janus Research
1107 N. Ward St.
Tampa, FL 33607

Report/Artifact Due Date: 2023-08-14
Basinger-Dorr Field Transmission Line

This permit is issued under the authority of Chapters 267.031 (1) and 267.12, Florida Statutes (F.S.) and Rule 1A-32, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), and is administered by the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR), Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR).

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:
CRAS within project APE

LOCATION DESCRIPTION:
Lake Wales Ridge Wildlife and Environmental Area
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

1. The Principal Investigator listed above or another qualified archaeologist designated by the applicant shall be responsible for all archaeological investigations, production of a final report, and be on site during all fieldwork.

2. A copy of this permit shall be provided to the land managing agency (when applicable) and field personnel shall carry a copy during fieldwork.

3. The permittee shall (initial each item as indicated):
   a. prepare a final report that meets standards and guidelines required by Rule 1A-46, F.A.C., including the necessary Florida Master Site File forms; _____
   b. inform the BAR permit administrator that a report has been completed and submitted to the Division of Historical Resources; or submit a copy of the final report to the BAR permit administrator; _____
   c. provide proper curation and conservation of recovered artifacts and other recovered site materials until such time as those artifacts and other site materials are conveyed to the BAR for curation; _____

d. convey all artifacts and related materials obtained from state-owned or controlled land to the BAR permit administrator for permanent curation or processing for loan; _____

e. convey copies of all notes, maps, photographs, videotapes, and other field records pertaining to research conducted under this permit to the BAR permit administrator following completion of the project _____;

f. and not remove from a stable environment artifacts and materials which the permit recipient is unable to properly curate and conserve before conveying to BAR. _____

4. The effective field investigation dates are subject to receipt of permission from the land management agency and, in some instances, State/Federal dredge-and-fill permitting programs. Those agencies may also require work performance conditions relevant to their natural resource management and permitting responsibilities. A representative of the land managing agency (if one exists) will need to sign this permit document prior to BAR executing this permit (see page 3).

5. Unless approved in writing by BAR, no work beyond that described in the "ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION" and attached to your application shall be performed.

6. This permit is valid for up to one year following the requested report due date. Requests for approval for amendments to fieldwork, fieldwork end date and report/artifact due date are required during this time. Such requests may be made and approved by phone, email, or in writing during this time and do not require amendments to this document.

7. In any release of information, including public presentations, media contacts, and the final written report, there shall be acknowledgement that the portion of the project involving state-owned and controlled land was conducted under the terms of an archaeological research permit issued by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Archaeological Research.

8. If Unmarked Human Burials are discovered, permit recipient shall comply with the provisions of 872.05, F.S., and when appropriate, Rule 1A-44, F.A.C. Specifically, upon discovery of unmarked human remains, all activities that might further affect those remains shall be halted and the remains protected from further disturbance until an appropriate course of action has been determined by the local medical examiner or by the State Archaeologist, as appropriate.

9. In issuing this permit, the State assumes no liability for the acts, omissions to act or negligence of the permittee, its agents, servants or employees; nor shall this permittee exclude liability for its own acts, omissions to act or negligence to the State.

10. The permittee, unless the permittee is an agency of the State, agrees to assume all responsibility for, indemnify, defend and hold harmless the Division of Historical Resources from and against any and all claims, demands, or liabilities, or suits of any nature whatsoever arising out of, because of, or due to any act or occurrence of omission or commission arising out of the permittee's operations pursuant to this permit and shall investigate all claims at its own expense. In addition, the permittee hereby agrees to be responsible for any injury or property damage resulting from any activities conducted by the permittee.

11. The parties hereto agree that the permittee, its officers, agents and employees, in performance of this permit, shall act in the capacity of an independent contractor and not as an officer, employee, or agent of the State.

The undersigned, as representative of the Permittee/Authorized Entity, understands and accepts the terms of this 1A-32 Archaeological Research Permit.

Signature _____ Date: 02/22/2023

The undersigned, as representative of the land managing agency for the managed area/state property described in the "LOCATION DESCRIPTION" section of this document, hereby permits the activity described above.

_____ Date: 2/28/2023

Title: Biologist III

This permit will not become effective until it has been executed by the Chief of BAR. Before BAR can execute this permit, the Permittee must have a land management representative (if applicable) sign in the space provided above. Please send the signed permit to the Permit Administrator at the address above.

A copy of the executed permit will be sent to you prior to commencing fieldwork.

Executed in Tallahassee, Florida

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

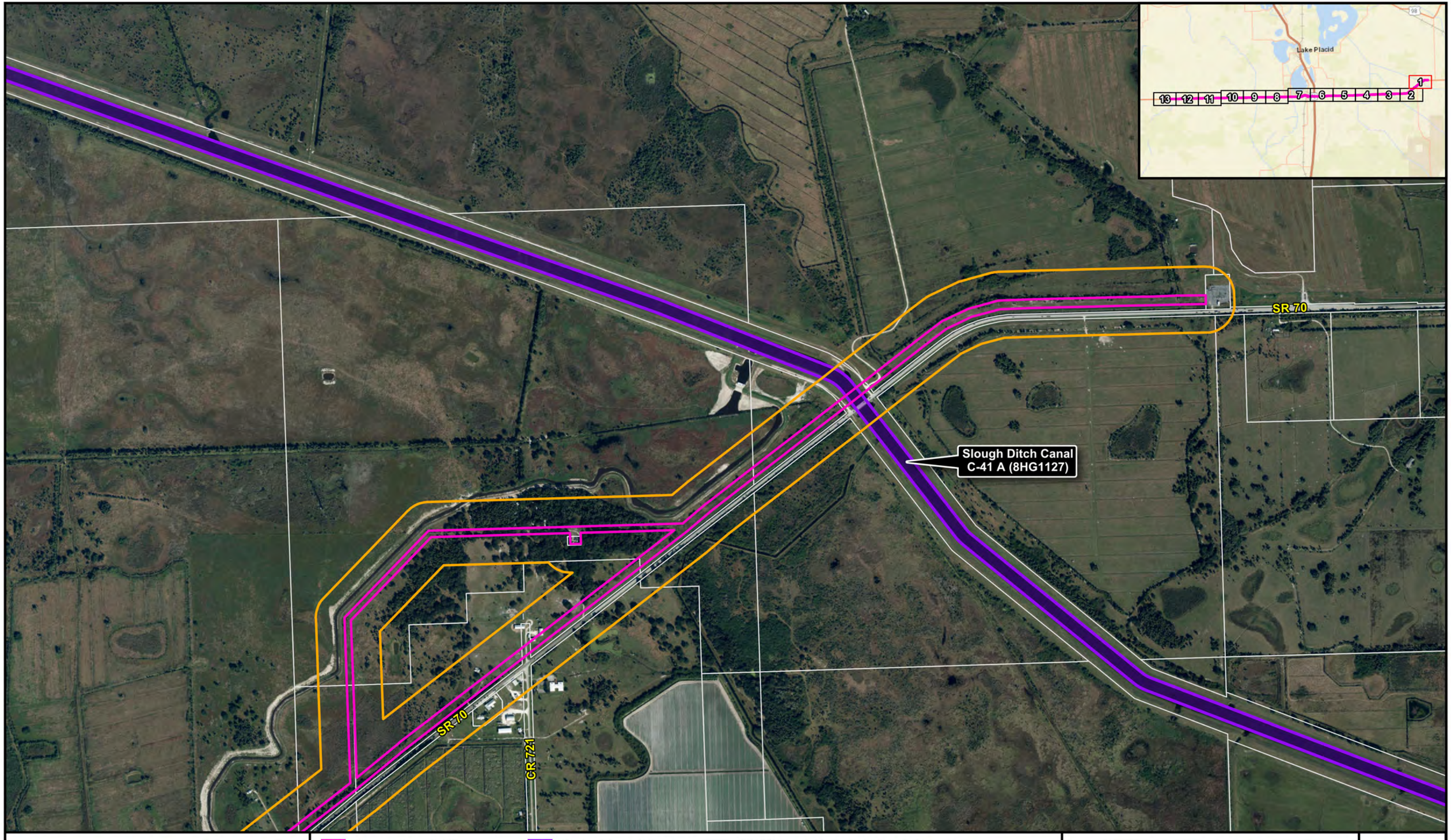
_____ 3/6/23
Kathryn O'Donnell Miyar, Ph.D. Date of Issue
Chief, Bureau of Archaeological Research

Enclosures:
- DHR Curation Guidelines
- DHR Conservation Field Guide
- DHR Destructive Analysis Protocol
- DHR Florida Master Site File Requirements
- DHR Report Compliance Requirements

Copies furnished to:
- KM

APPENDIX B:

PROJECT APE AND IDENTIFIED HISTORIC RESOURCES



Project APE, Managed Land, and Identified Historic Resources

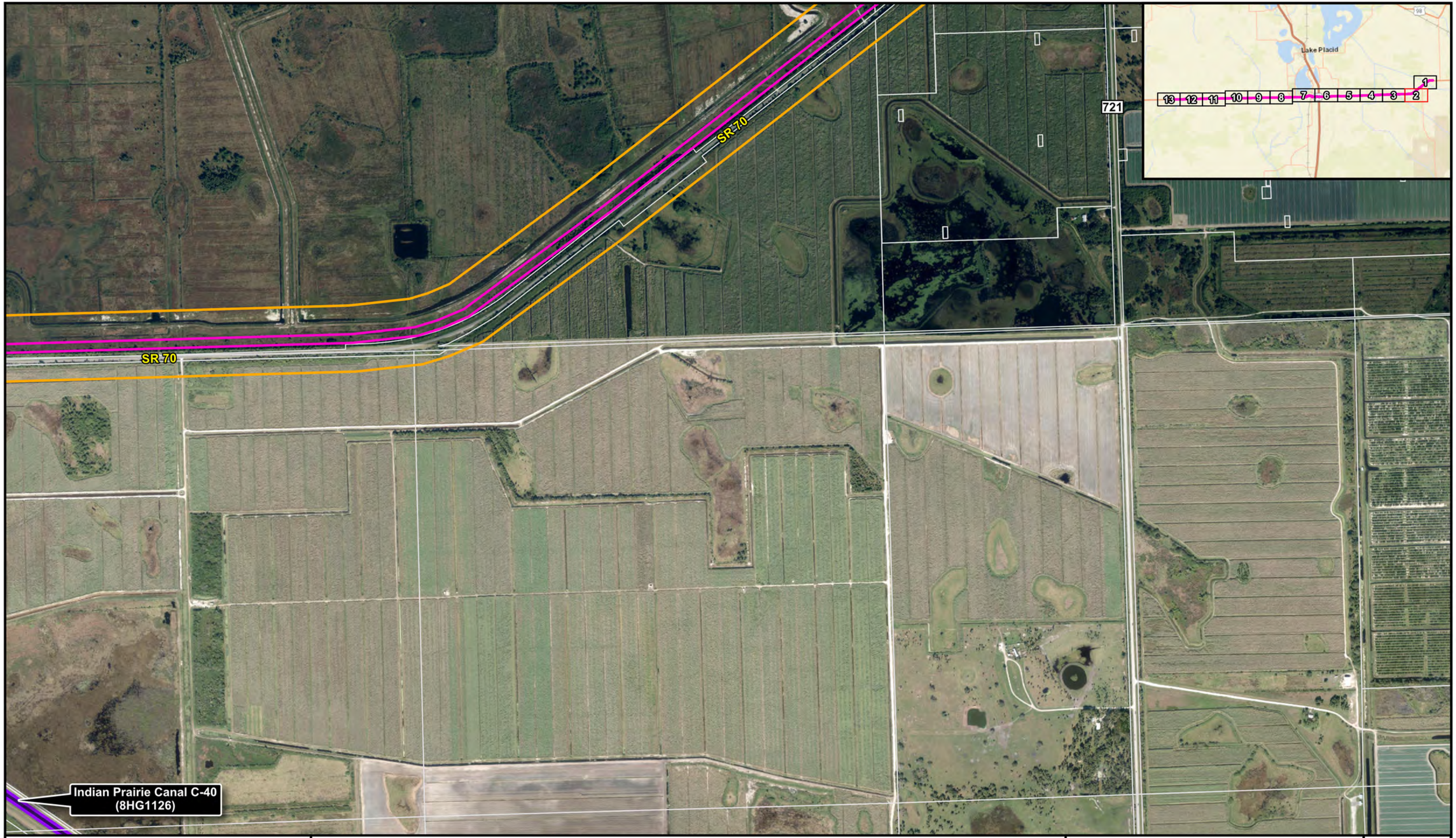
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Managed State Land
- Historic Linear Resource
- Historic Resource Group
- 8XX00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8XX00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 1



Project APE, Managed Land, and Identified Historic Resources

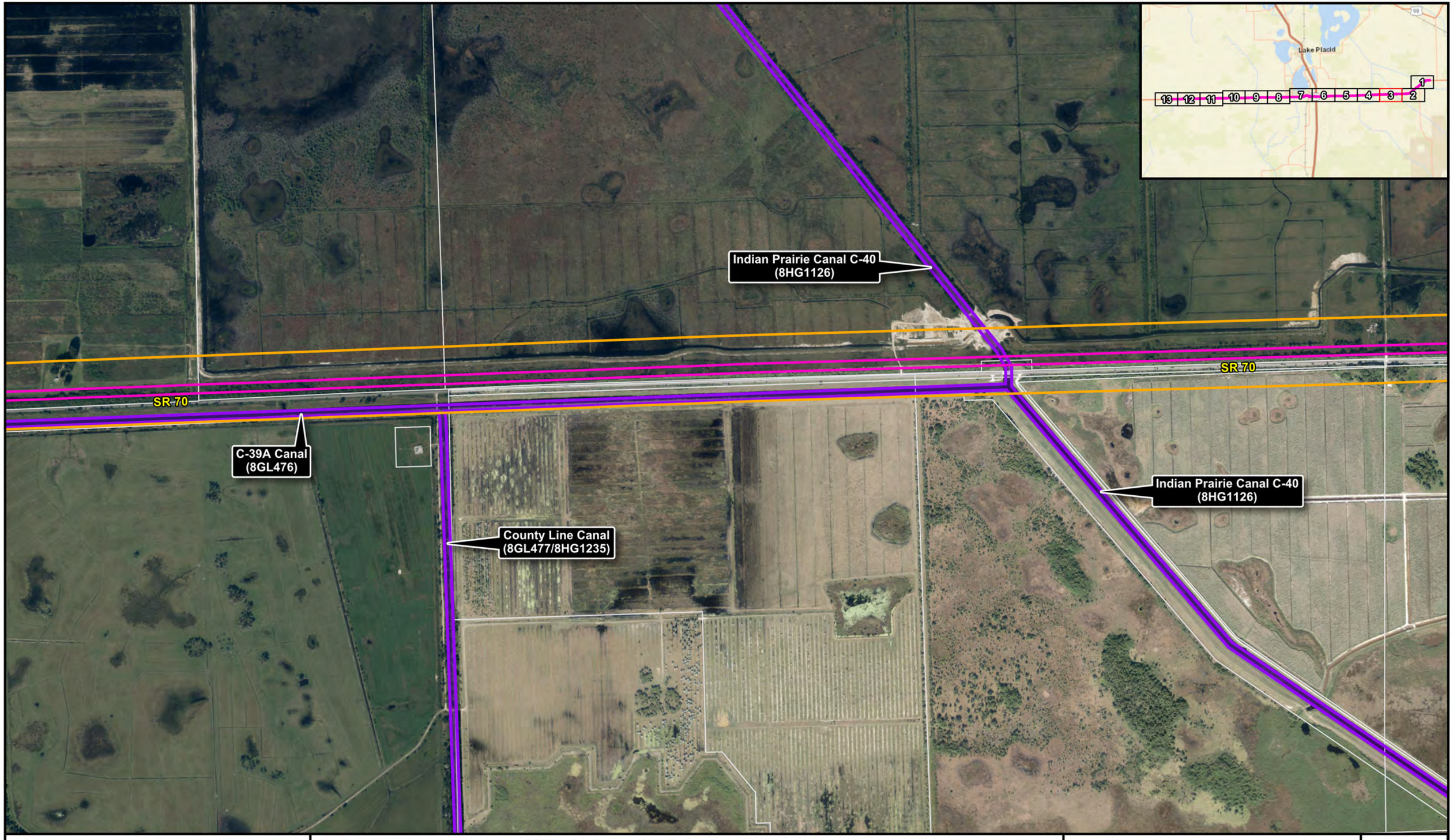
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Managed State Land
- Historic Linear Resource
- Historic Resource Group
- 8XX00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8XX00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 2



Project APE, Managed Land, and Identified Historic Resources

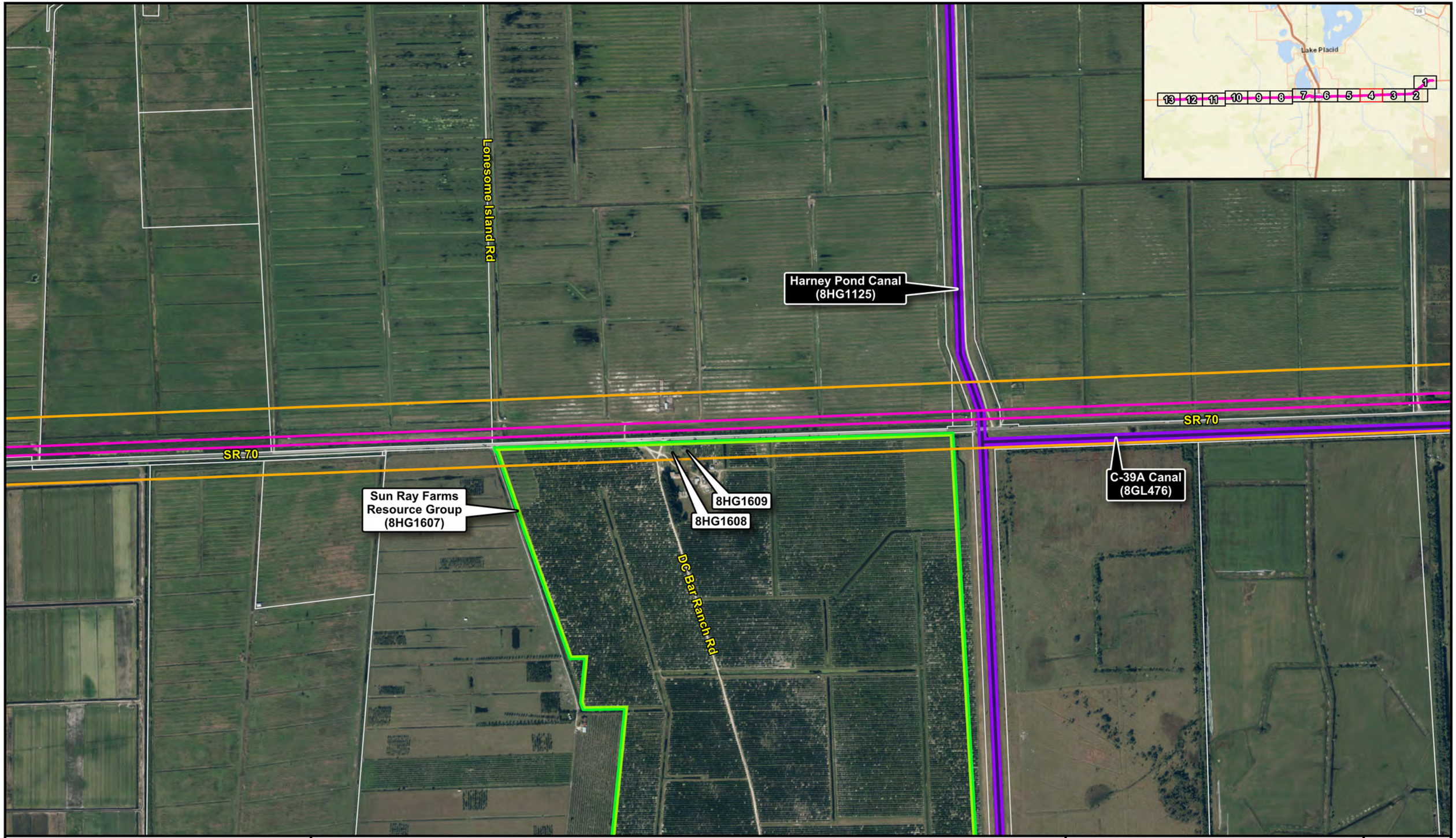
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Managed State Land
- Historic Linear Resource
- Historic Resource Group
- 8XX00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8XX00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 3



Project APE, Managed Land, and Identified Historic Resources

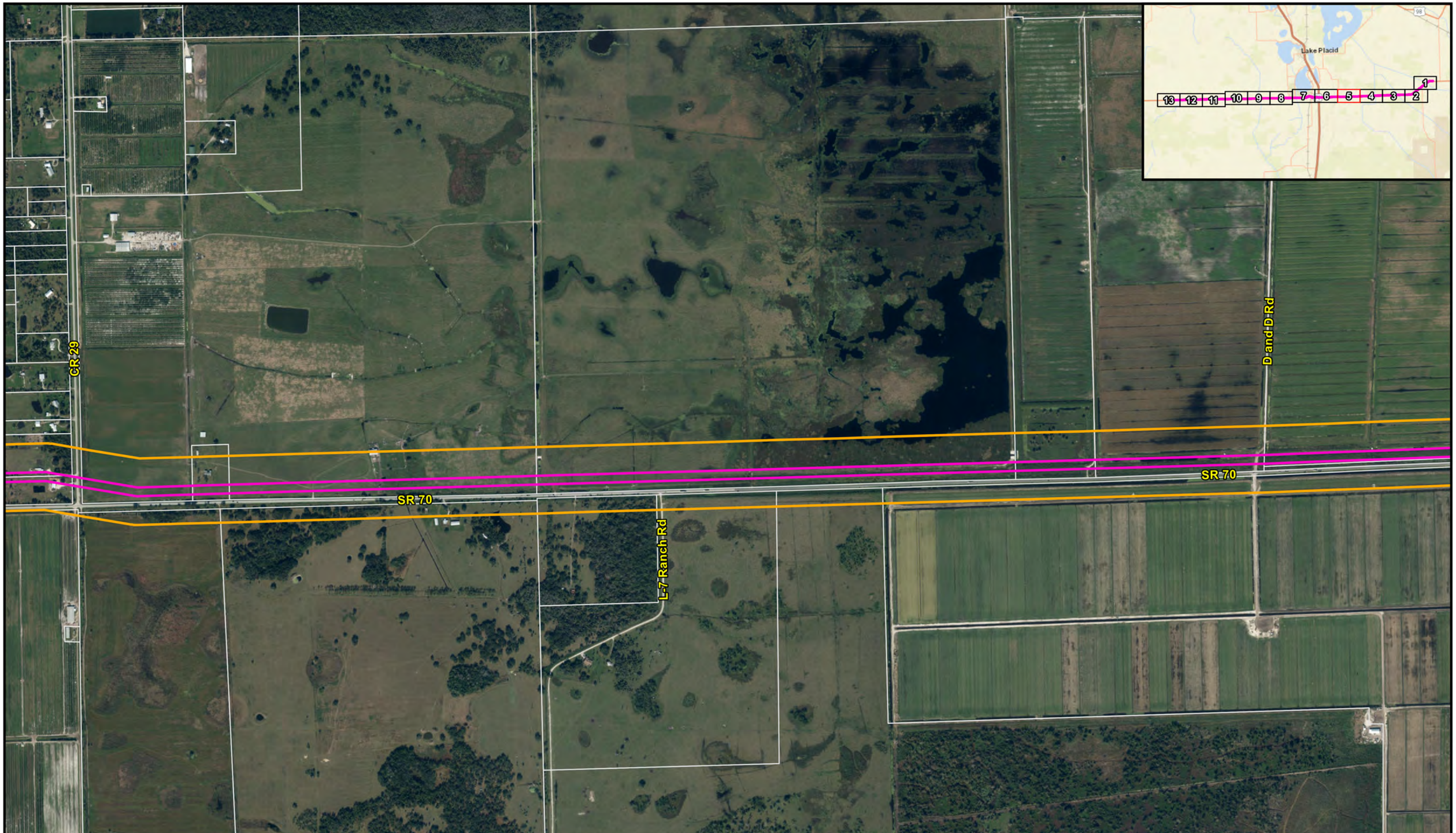
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Managed State Land
- Historic Linear Resource
- Historic Resource Group
- 8XX00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8XX00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 4



Project APE, Managed Land, and Identified Historic Resources

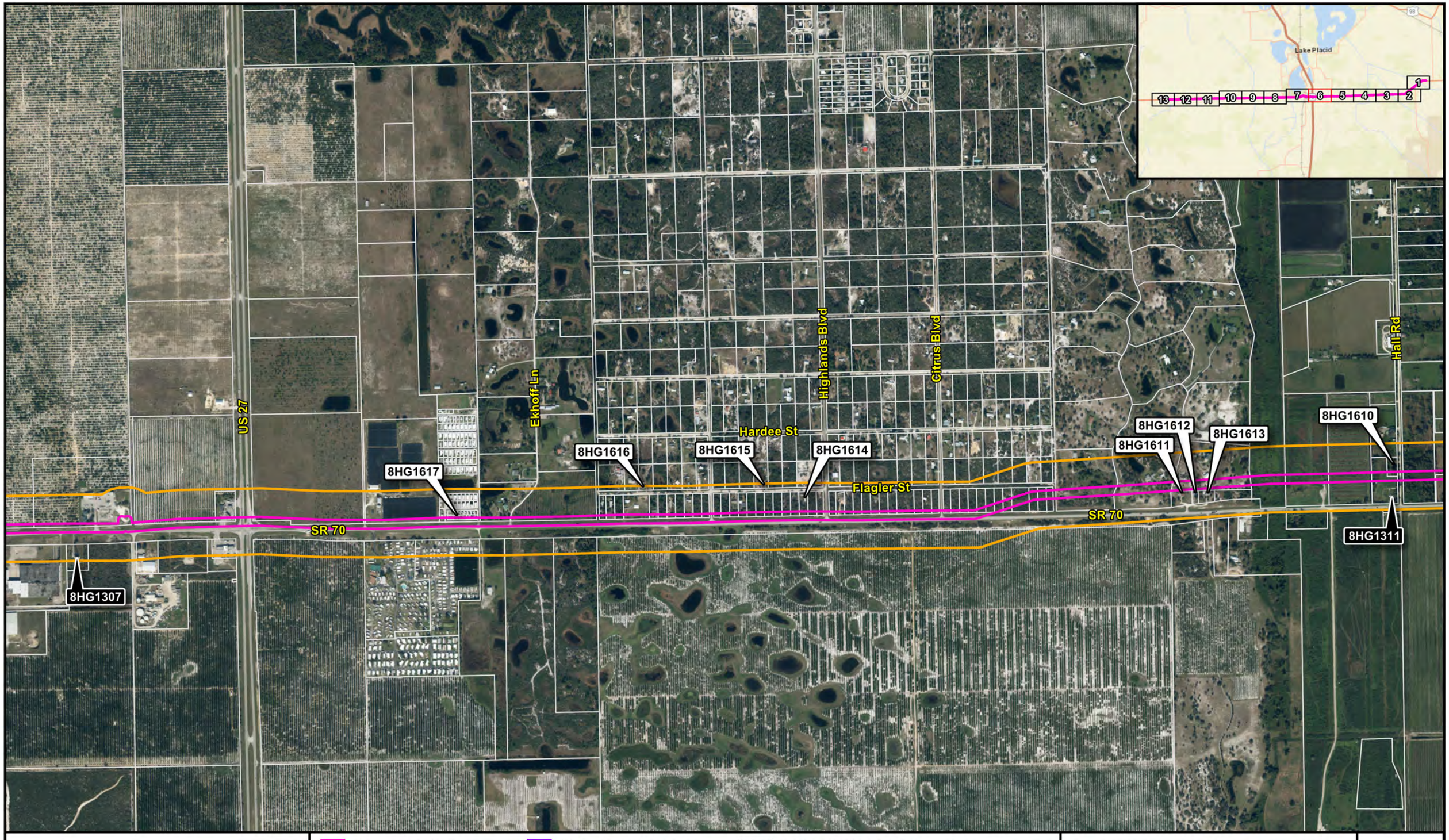
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Managed State Land
- Historic Linear Resource
- Historic Resource Group
- 8XX00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8XX00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 5



Project APE, Managed Land, and Identified Historic Resources

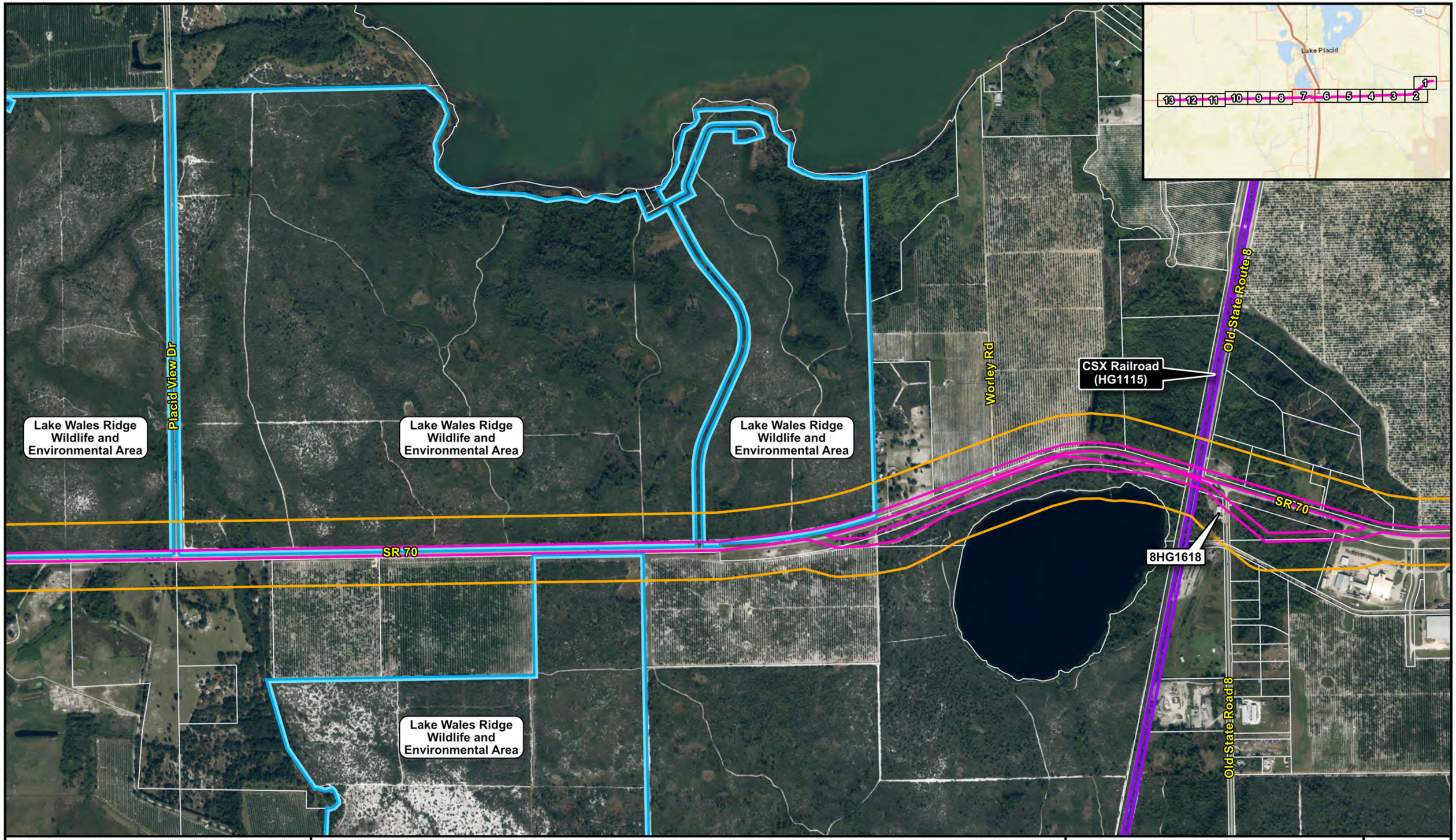
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Managed State Land
- Historic Linear Resource
- Historic Resource Group
- 8XX00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8XX00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 6



Project APE, Managed Land, and Identified Historic Resources

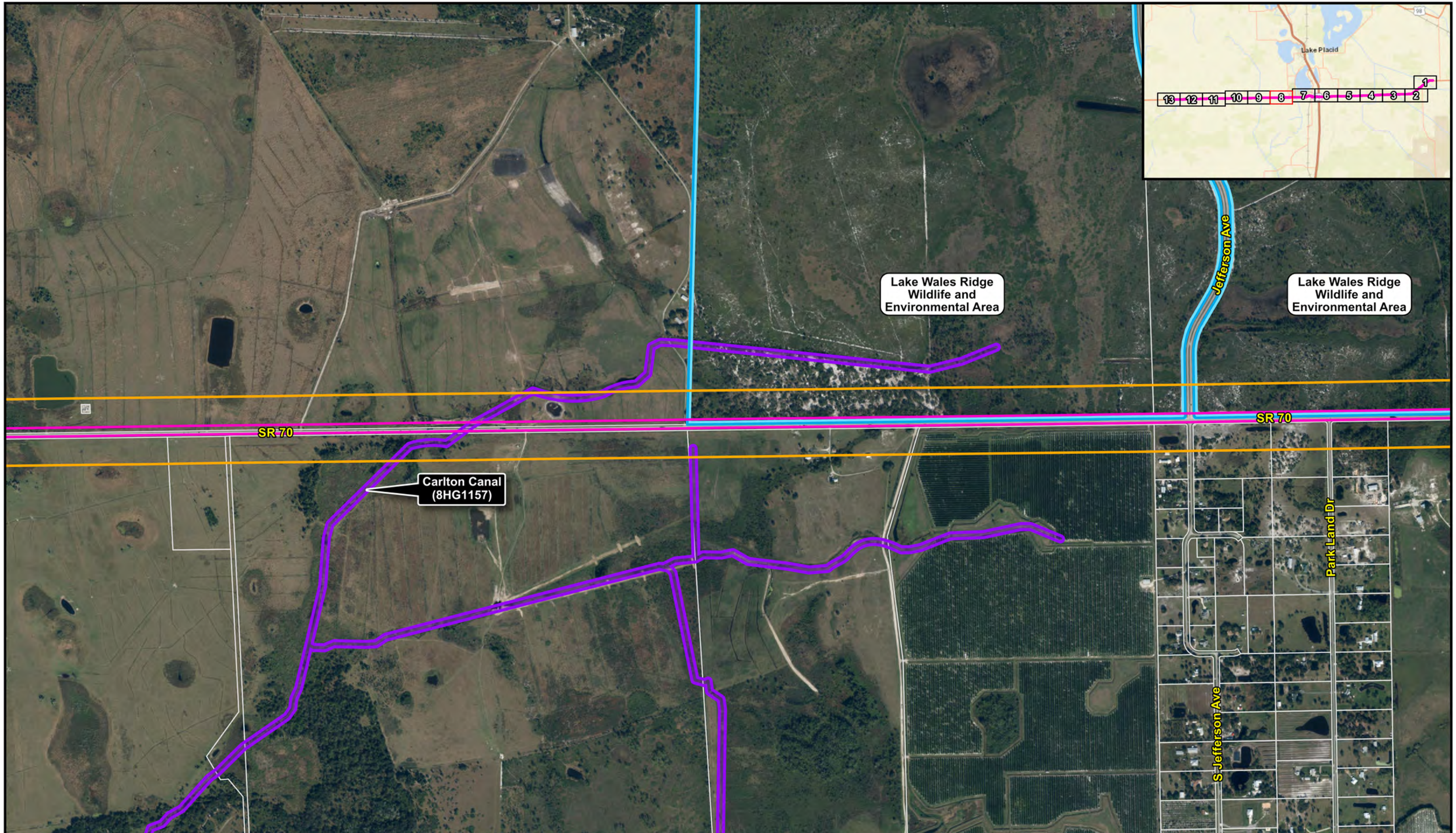
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Managed State Land
- Historic Linear Resource
- Historic Resource Group
- 8XX00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8XX00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 7



Project APE, Managed Land, and Identified Historic Resources

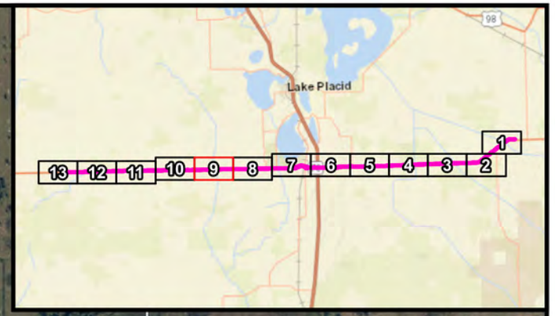
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Managed State Land
- Historic Linear Resource
- Historic Resource Group
- 8XX00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8XX00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 8



SR 70

SR 70

Project APE, Managed Land, and Identified Historic Resources

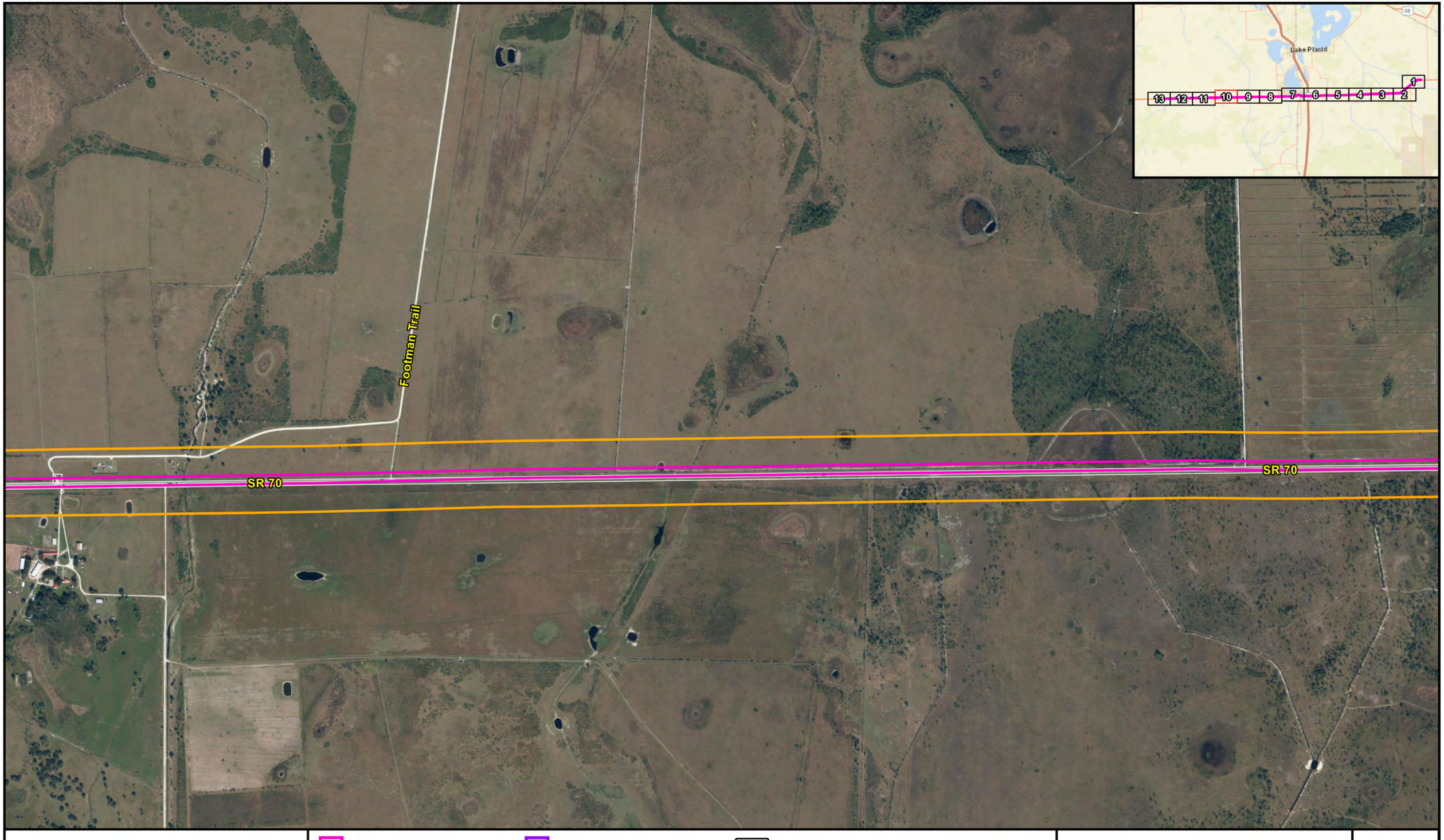
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Managed State Land
- Historic Linear Resource
- Historic Resource Group
- 8XX00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8XX00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 9



Project APE, Managed Land, and Identified Historic Resources

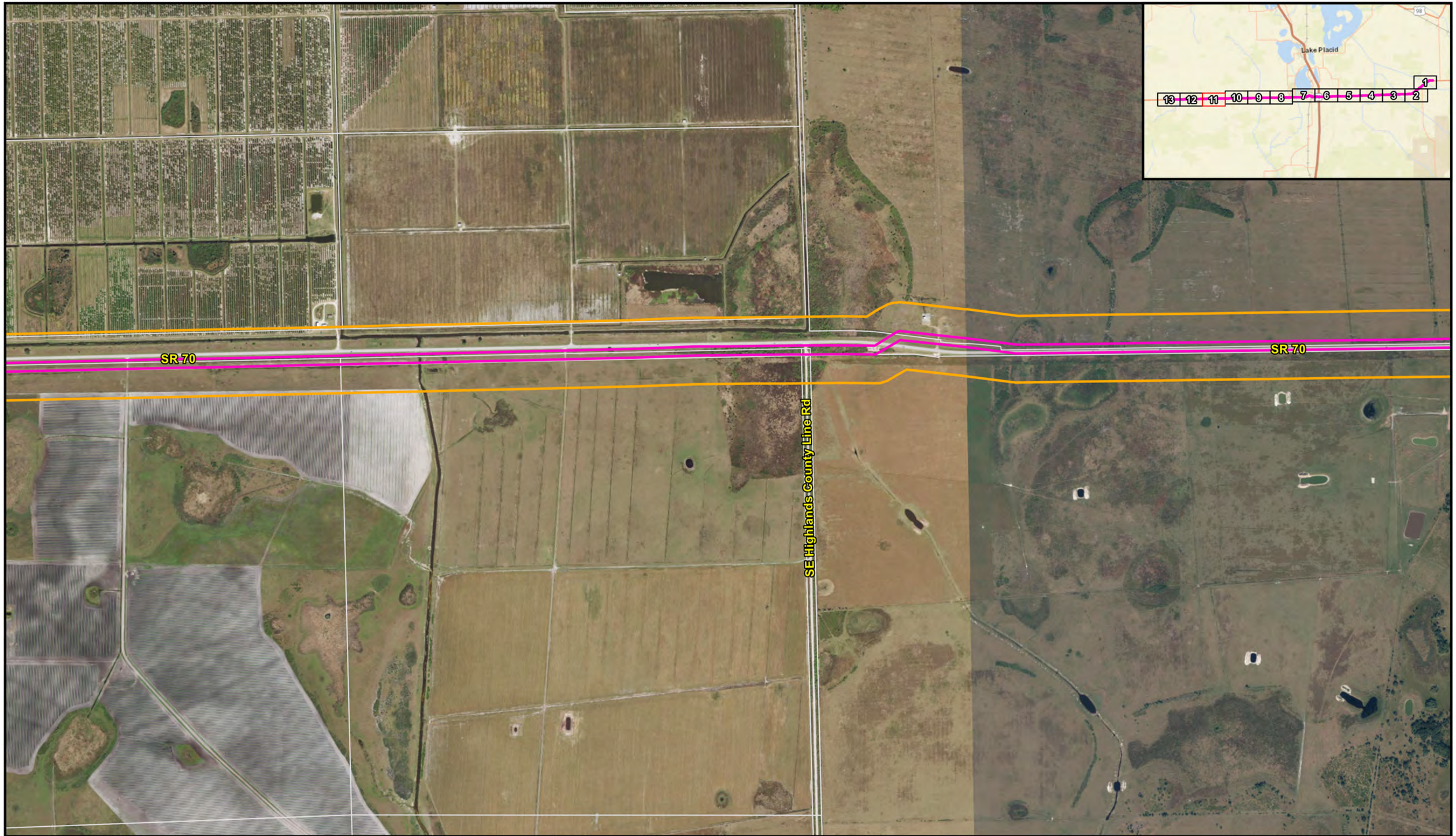
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Managed State Land
- Historic Linear Resource
- Historic Resource Group
- 8XX00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8XX00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 10



Project APE, Managed Land, and Identified Historic Resources

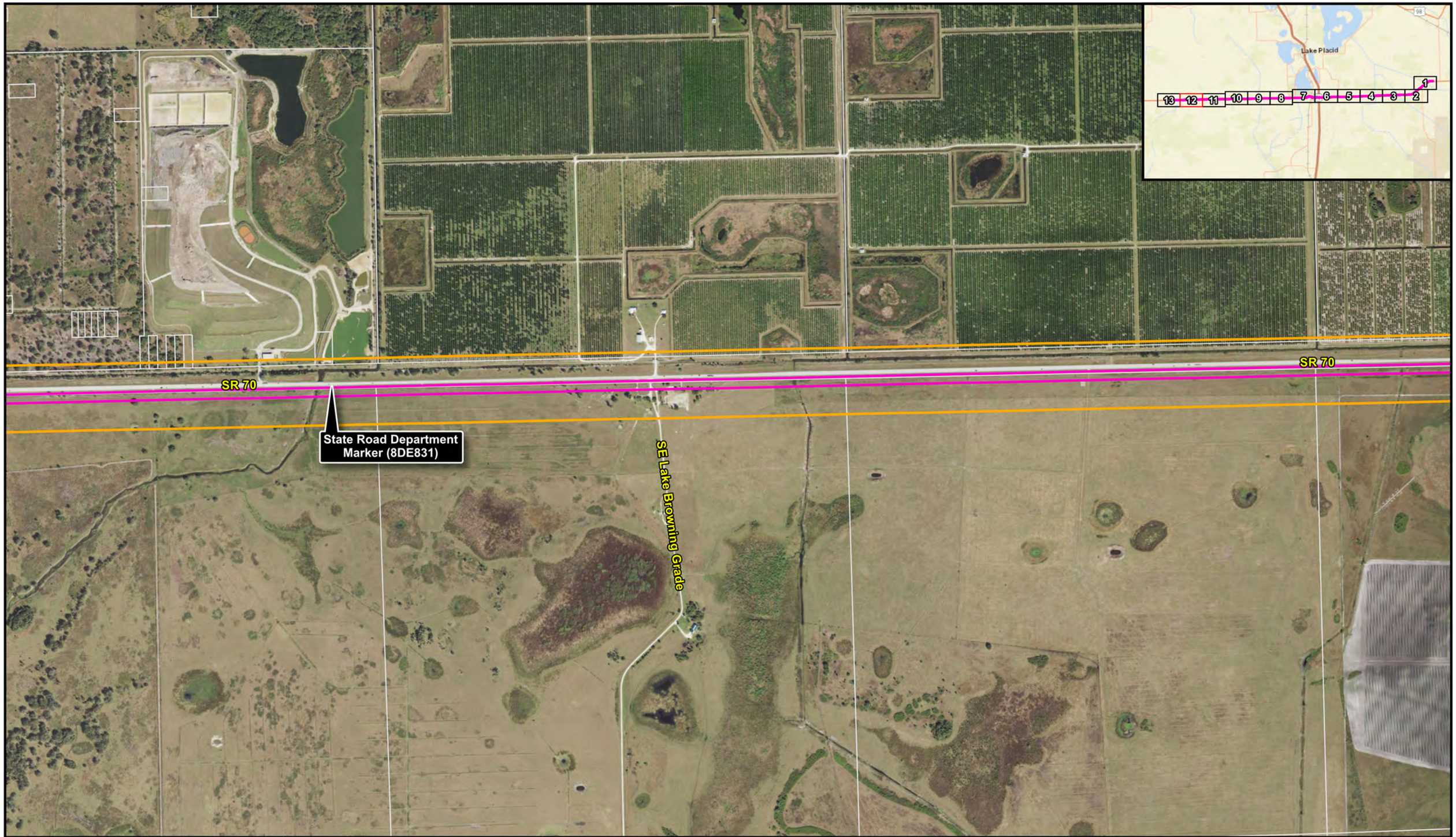
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Managed State Land
- Historic Linear Resource
- Historic Resource Group
- 8XX00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8XX00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 11



Project APE, Managed Land, and Identified Historic Resources

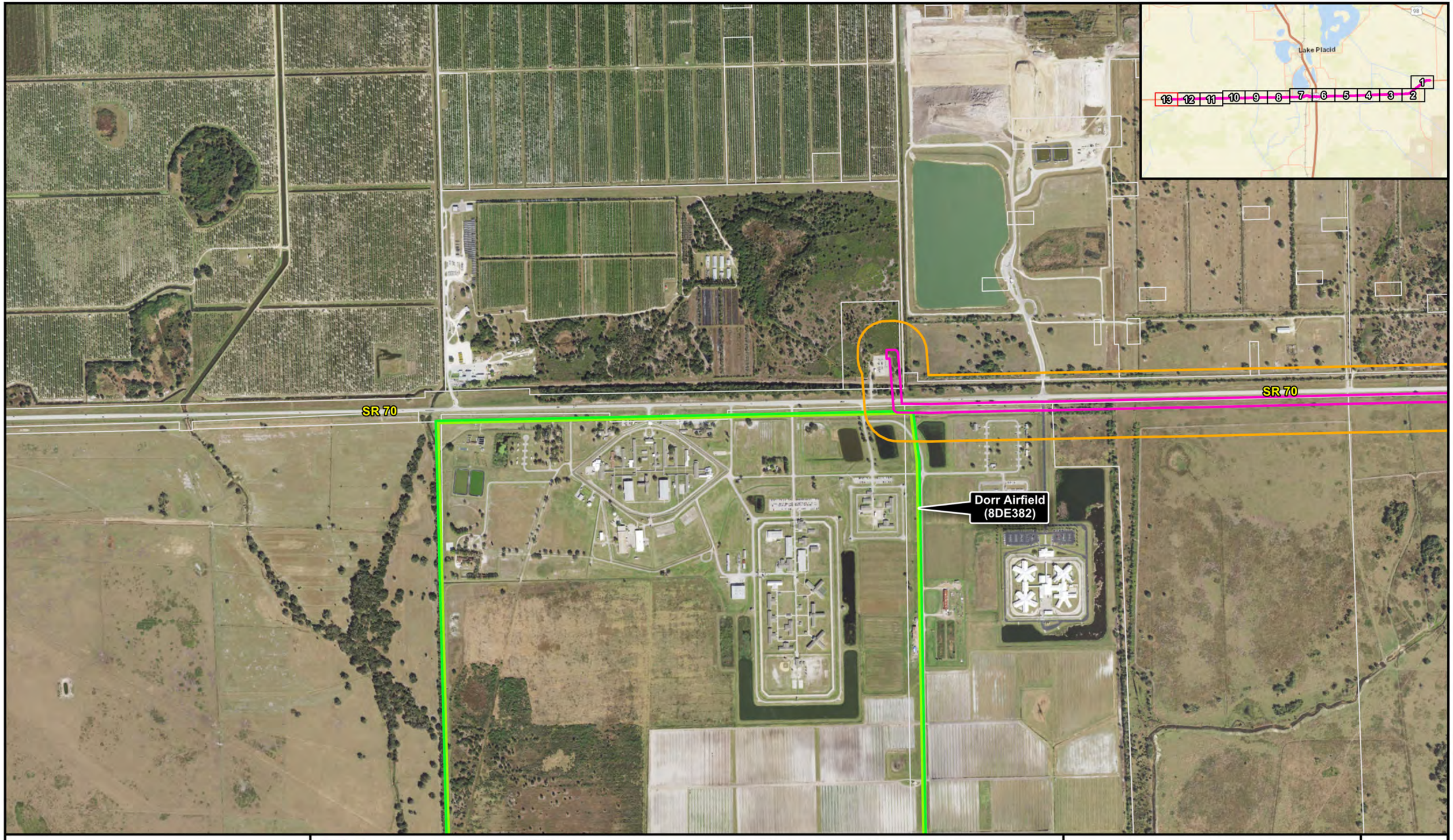
- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Managed State Land
- Historic Linear Resource
- Historic Resource Group
- 8XX00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8XX00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 12



Project APE, Managed Land, and Identified Historic Resources

- Archaeological APE
- Historic Resources APE
- Managed State Land
- Historic Linear Resource
- Historic Resource Group
- 8XX00 Newly Recorded Historic Resource
- 8XX00 Previously Recorded Historic Resource

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

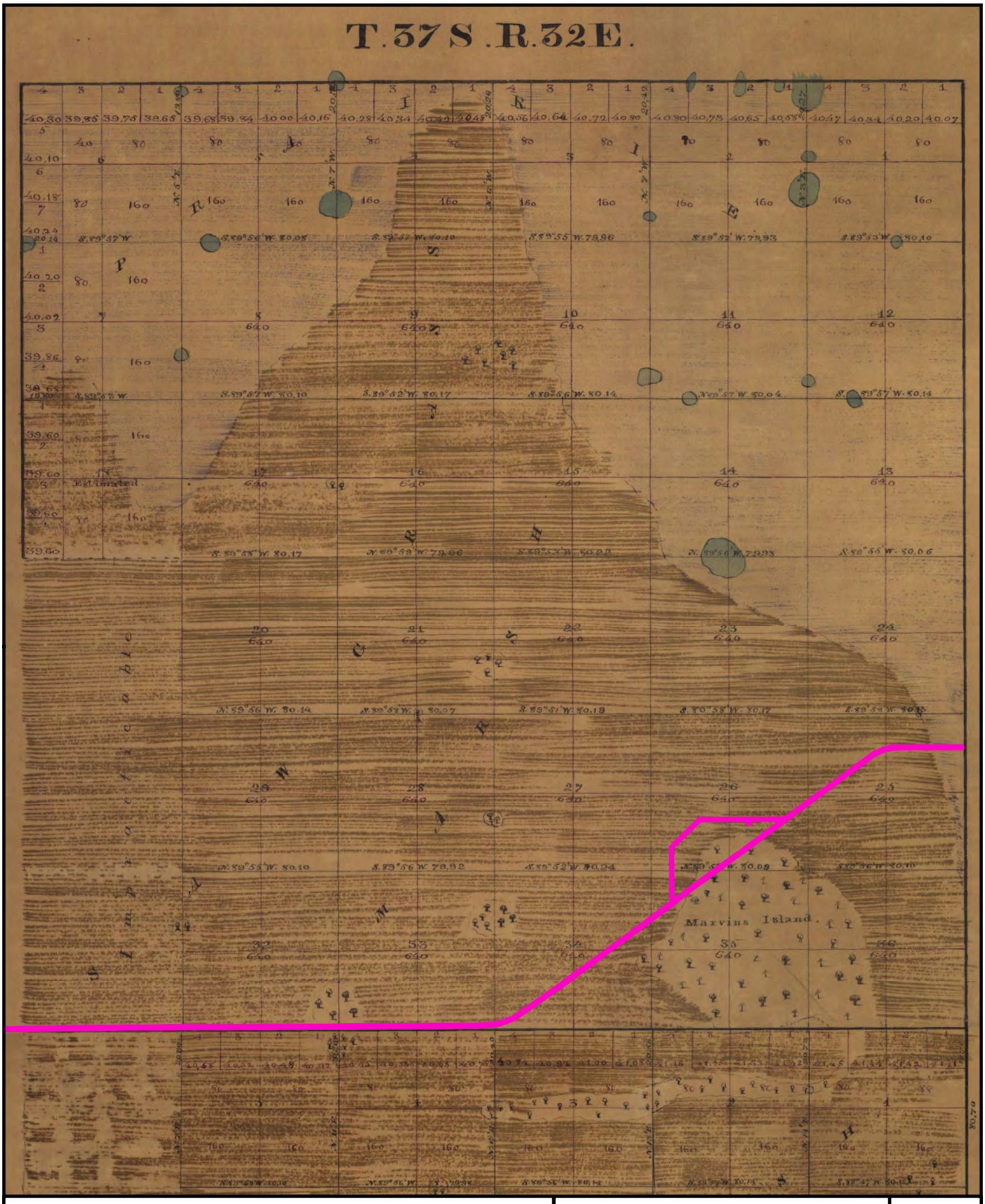
0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 13

APPENDIX C:

PROJECT AREA ON HISTORIC PLAT MAPS



Project Area on Historic Plat Maps
Township 37 South, Range 32 East (1870)
Township 38 South, Range 32 East (1870)

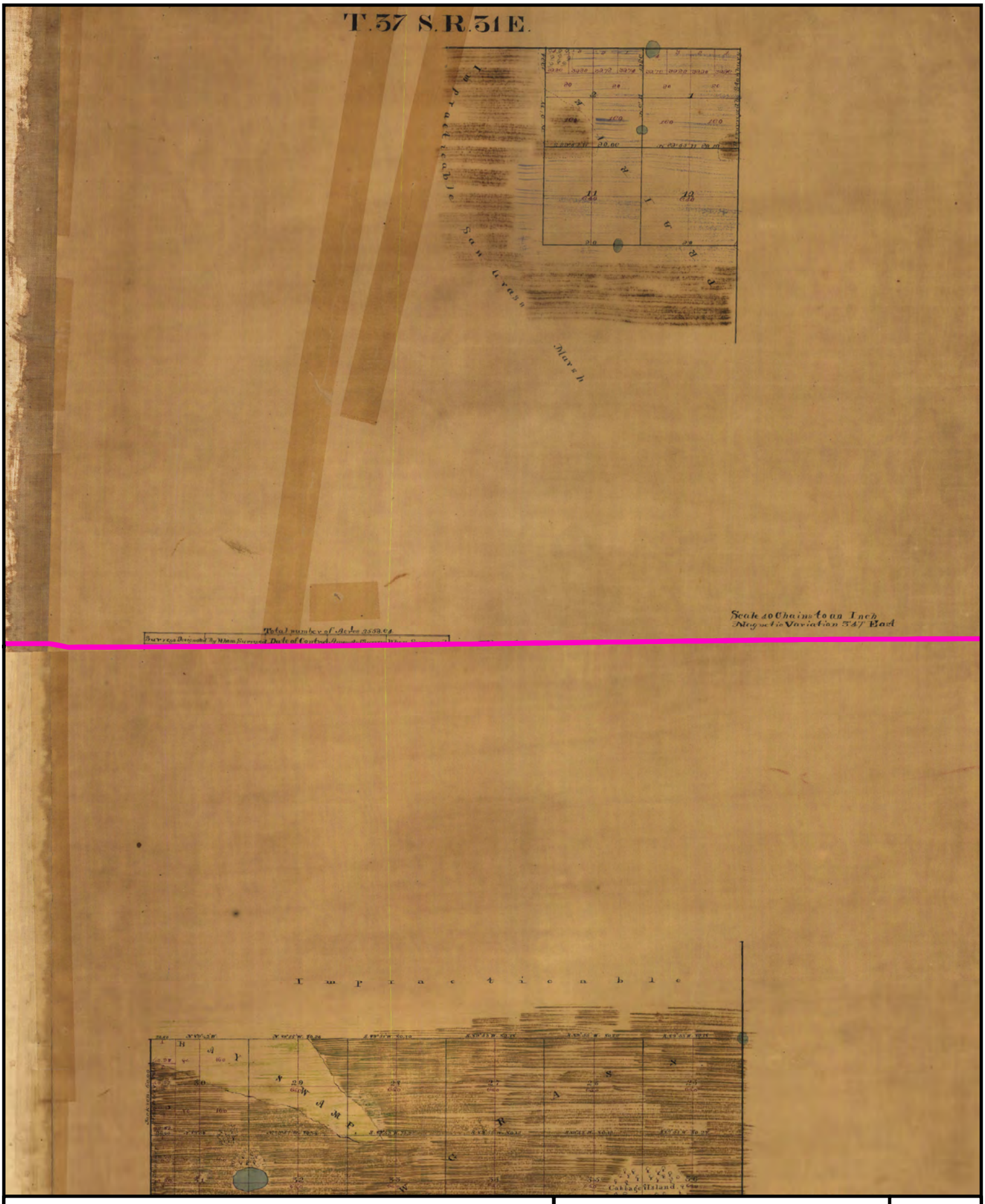
Project Area

Meters

0 500 1,000

N

Map 1



Project Area on Historic Plat Maps
Township 37 South, Range 31 East (1870)
Township 38 South, Range 31 East (1870)

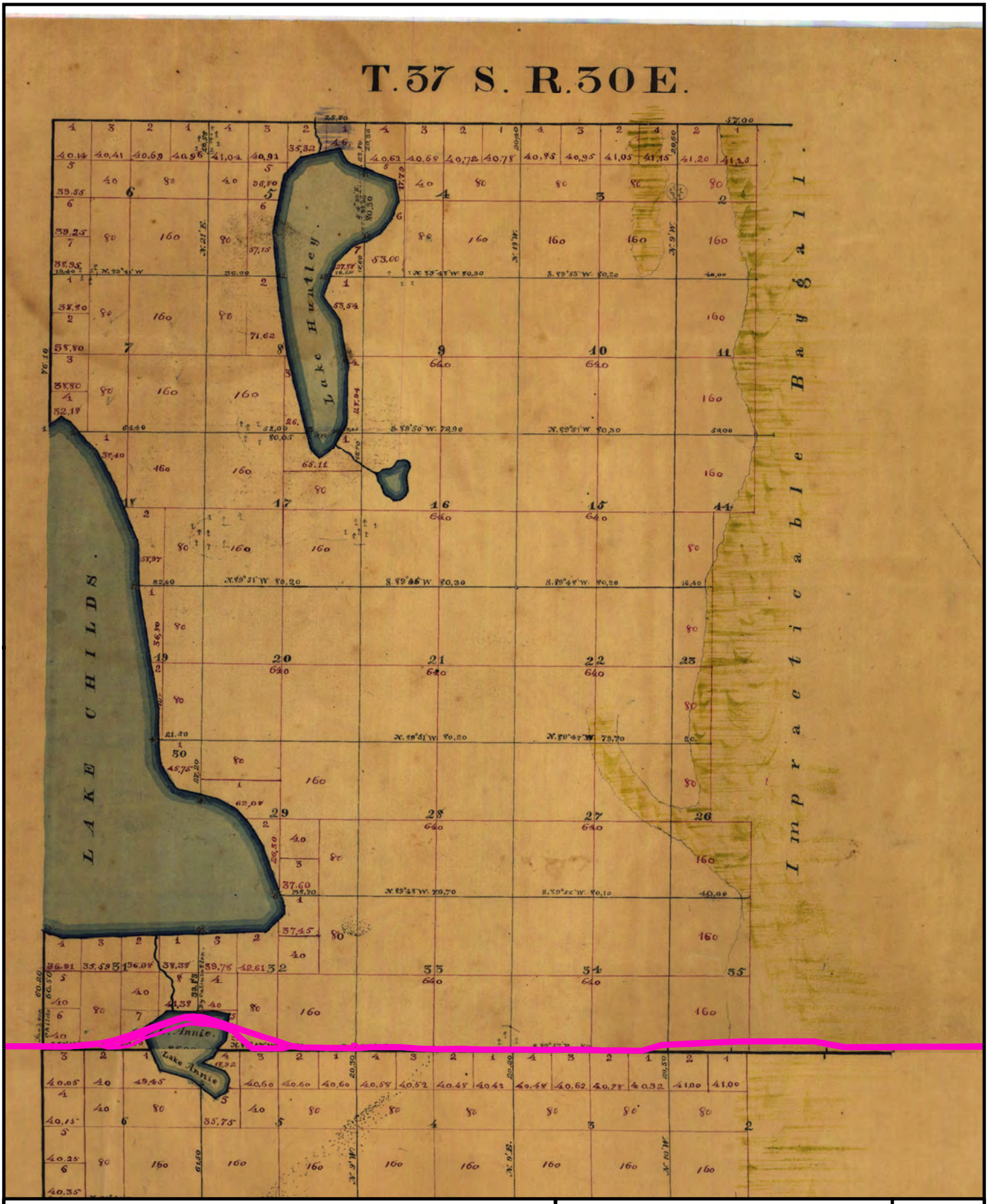
Project Area

Meters

0 1,000 2,000

N

Map 2

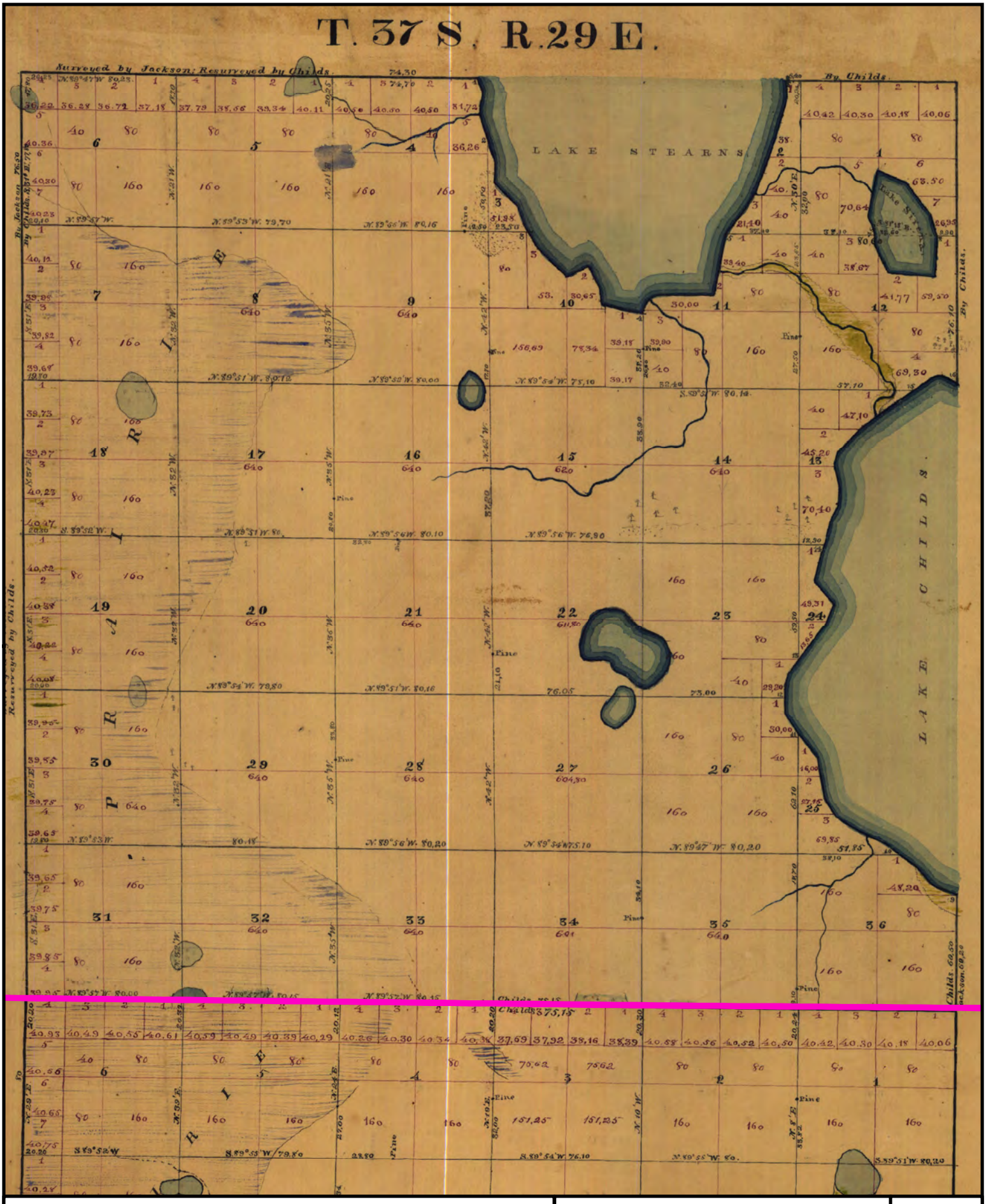


Project Area on Historic Plat Maps
Township 37 South, Range 30 East (1870)
Township 38 South, Range 30 East (1870)

Project Area

Meters
0 500 1,000

Map 3



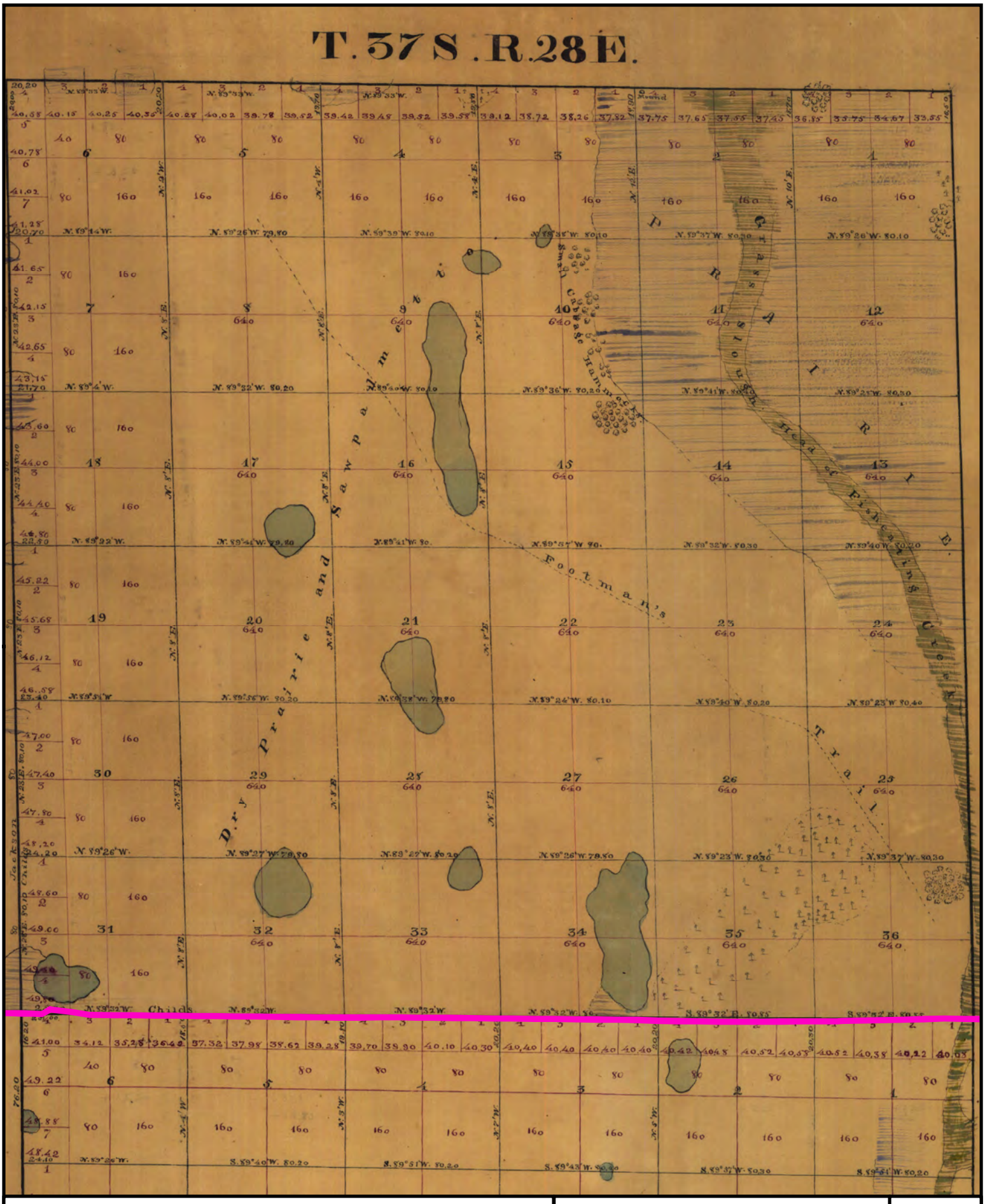
Project Area on Historic Plat Maps
Township 37 South, Range 29 East (1870)
Township 38 South, Range 29 East (1870)

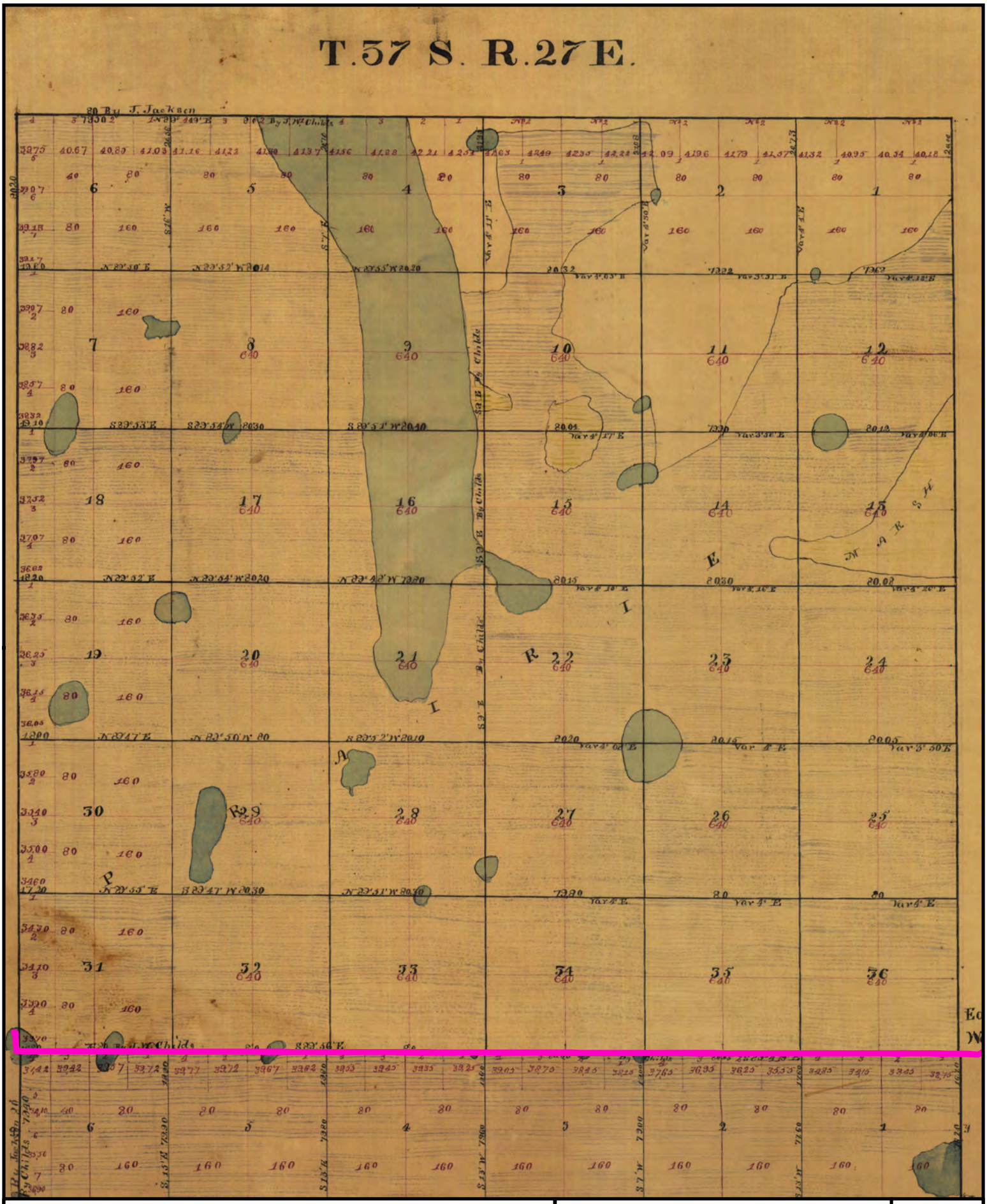
Project Area

Meters

0 500 1,000

Map 4


T. 37 S. R. 28 E.
Dry Prairie and Swamp
Footman's
Trail
Project Area on Historic Plat Maps
Township 37 South, Range 28 East (1870)
Township 38 South, Range 28 East (1870)
Project Area
Meters
0 500 1,000
Map
5



Project Area on Historic Plat Maps
Township 37 South, Range 27 East (1870)
Township 38 South, Range 27 East (1870)

Project Area

Meters

0 500 1,000

Map 6

Project Area on Historic Plat Maps
Township 37 South, Range 26 East (1870)
Township 38 South, Range 26 East (1870)

Project Area

Meters

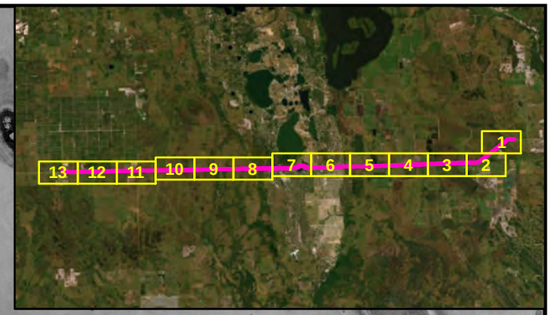
0 500 1,000

Map 7

APPENDIX D:

PROJECT AREA ON HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

1944



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

Project Area

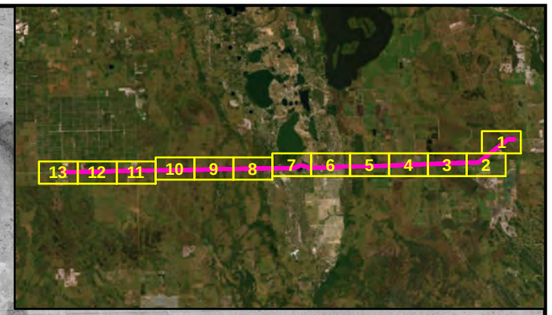
Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 1

1948



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

Project Area

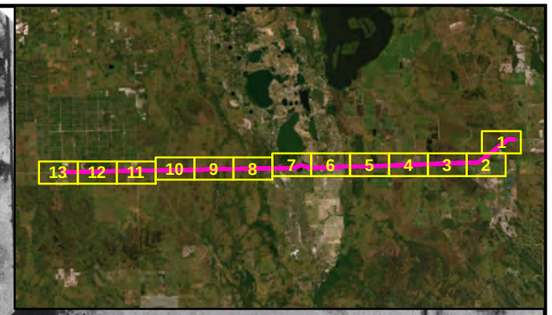
Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 2

1948



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

Project Area

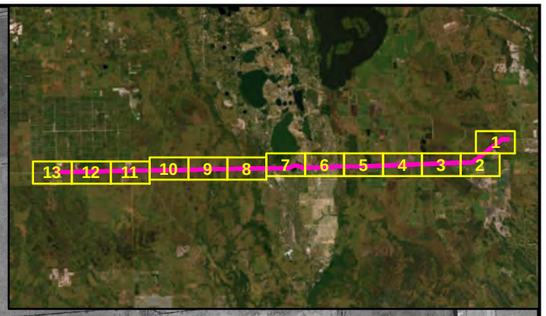
Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 3

1953



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

Project Area

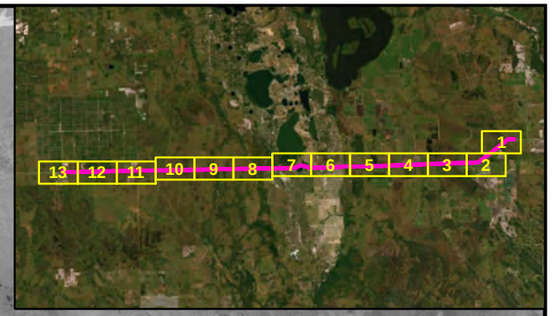
Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 4

1943
1944



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

Project Area

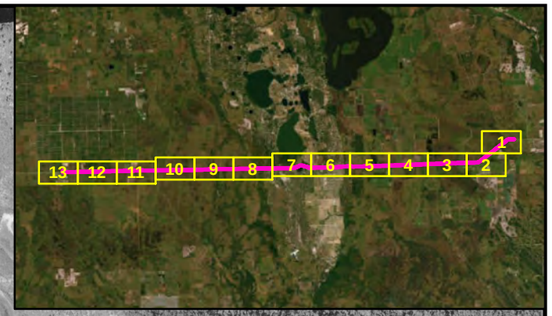
Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 5

1944



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

Project Area

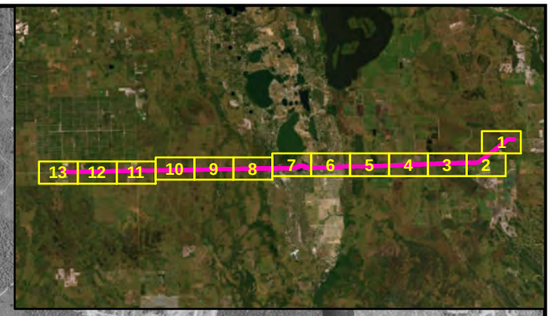
Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 6

1944



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

Project Area

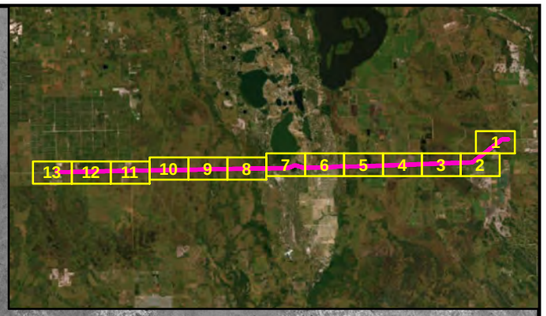
Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 7

1944



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

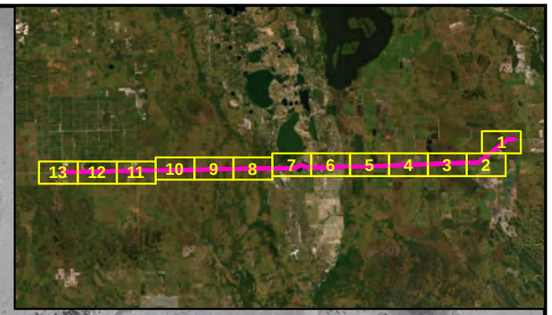
Project Area

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

Map 8

1944



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

Project Area

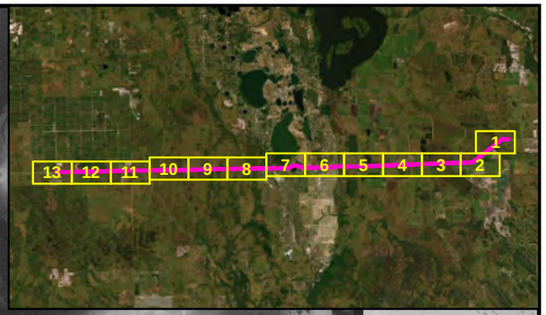
Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 9

1944



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

Project Area

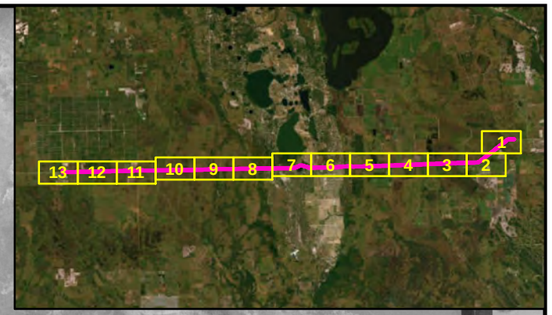
Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 10

1943
1944



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

Project Area

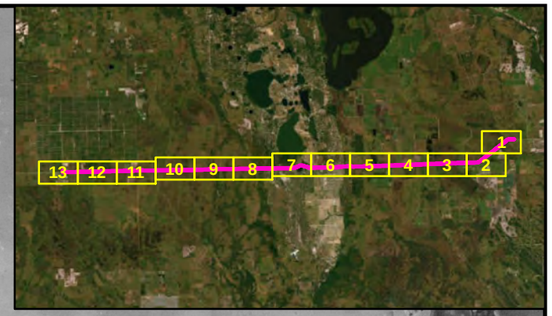
Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 11

1943



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

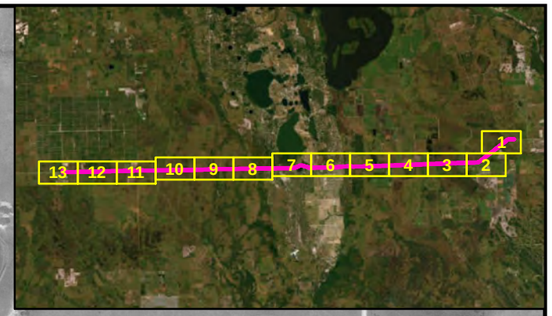
Project Area

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

Map 12

1943



Approximate Location of Project Area on Historic Aerial Photographs

Project Area

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

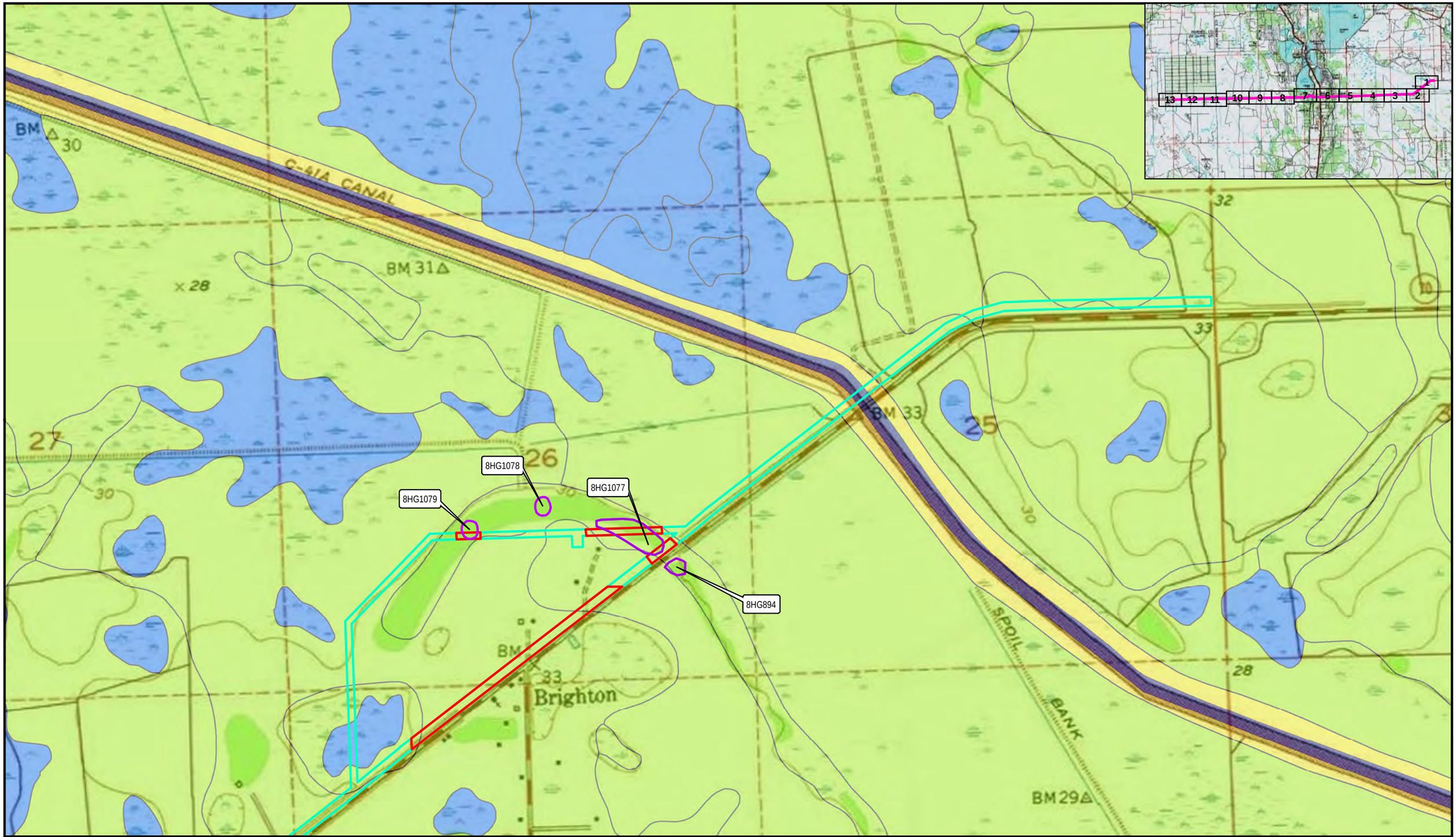
0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 13

APPENDIX E:

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBABILITY, AND SOIL DRAINAGE



Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Probability, and Soil Drainage

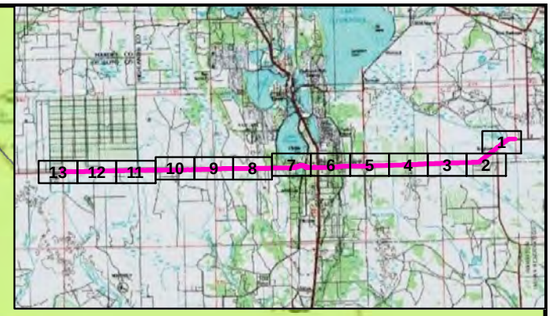
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Excessively Drained
- Well Drained
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 1



HIGHLANDS CO
GLADES CO
BM 31
BANK
SPOIL
BANK
SPOIL

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Probability, and Soil Drainage

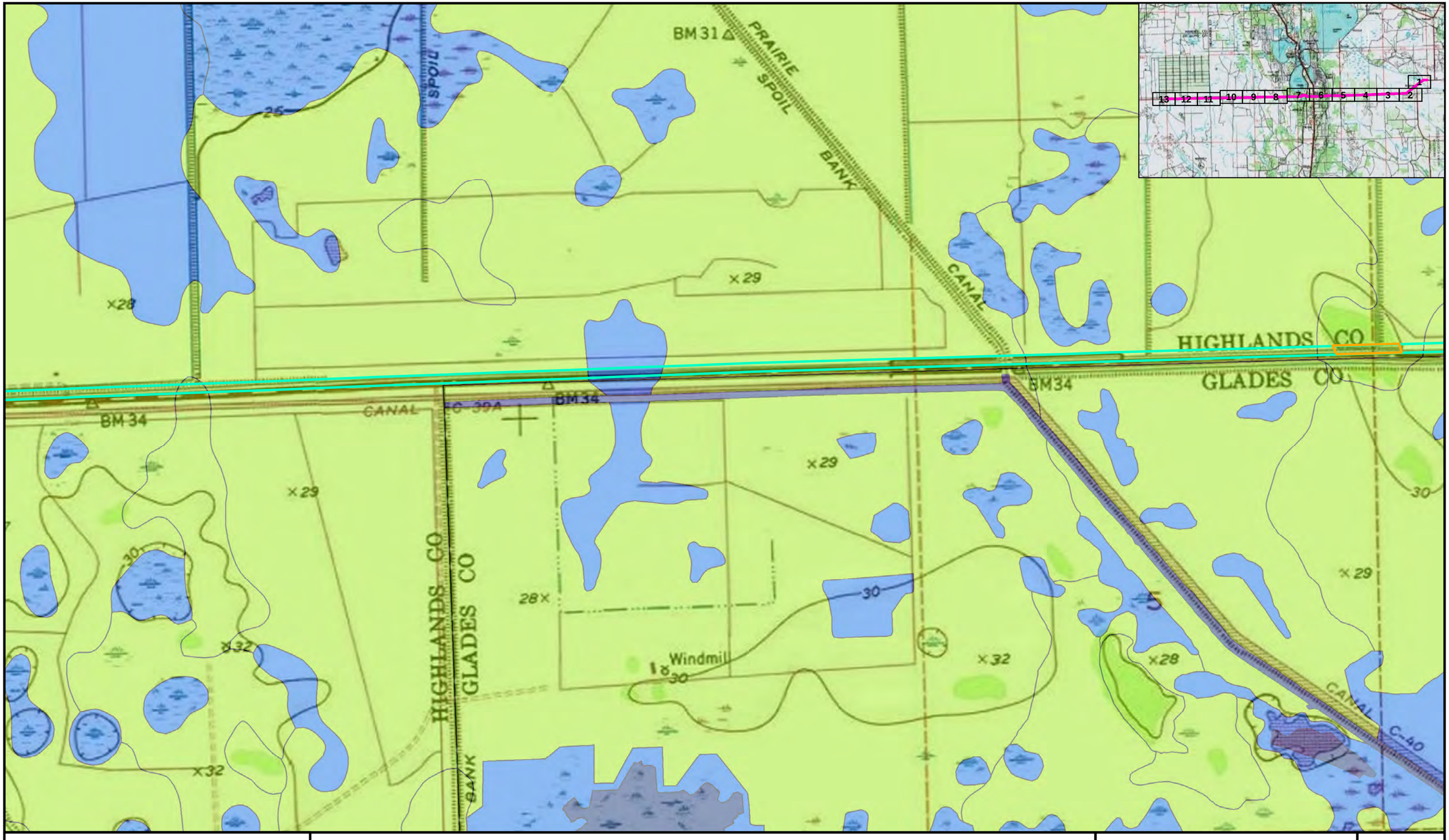
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Excessively Drained
- Well Drained
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 2



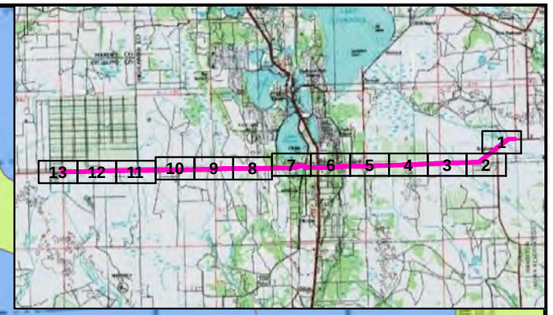
Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Probability, and Soil Drainage

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Excessively Drained
- Well Drained
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

Map 3



Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Probability, and Soil Drainage

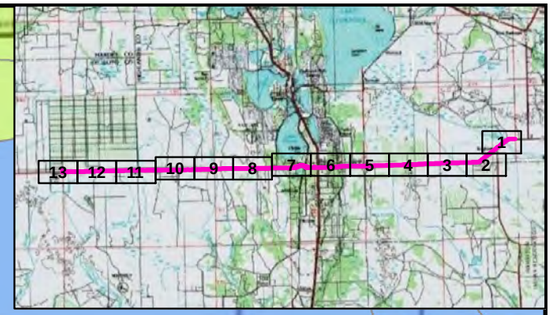
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Excessively Drained
- Well Drained
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 4



Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Probability, and Soil Drainage

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Excessively Drained
- Well Drained
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 5

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Probability, and Soil Drainage

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Excessively Drained
- Well Drained
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 6

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Probability, and Soil Drainage

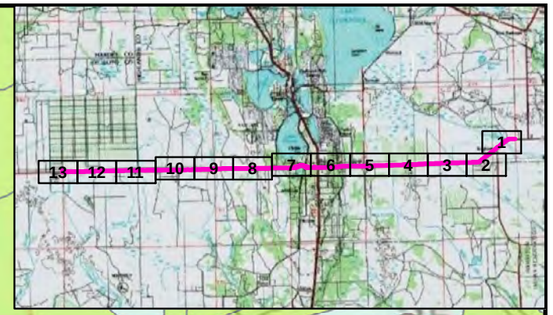
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Excessively Drained
- Well Drained
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 7



8HG904

Carlton Ranch

BM 93

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Probability, and Soil Drainage

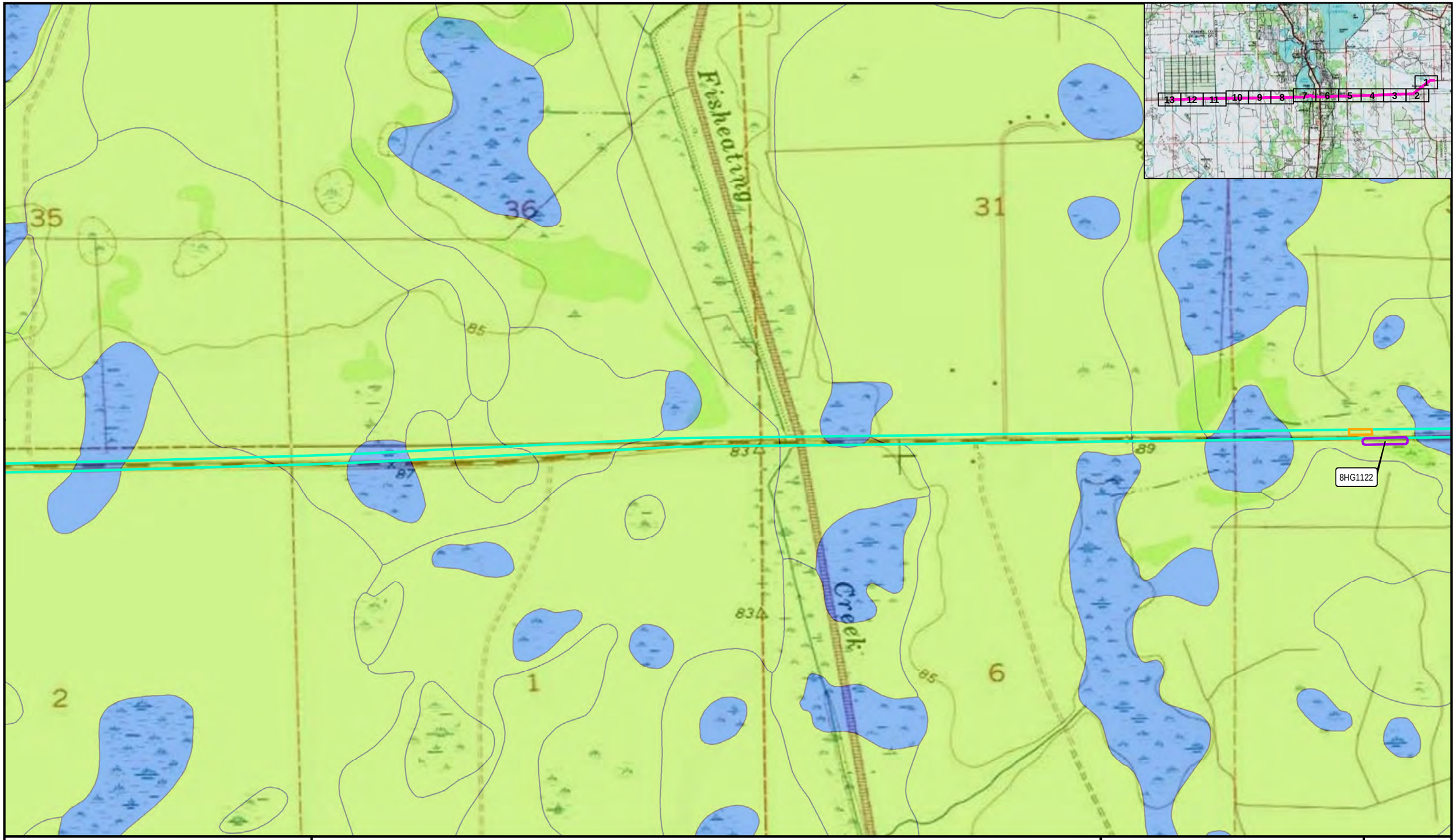
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Excessively Drained
- Well Drained
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 8



Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Probability, and Soil Drainage

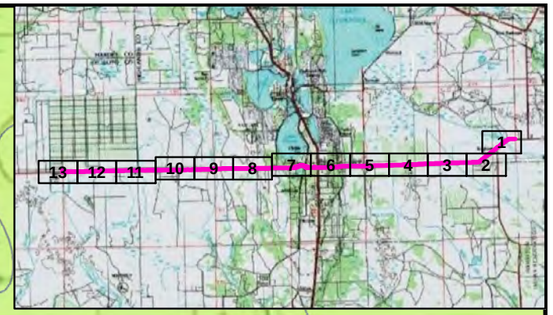
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Excessively Drained
- Well Drained
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 9



Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Probability, and Soil Drainage

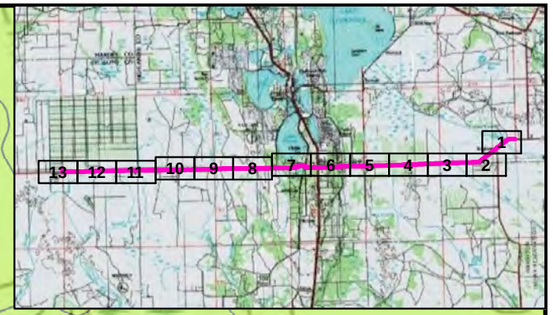
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Excessively Drained
- Well Drained
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 10



Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Probability, and Soil Drainage

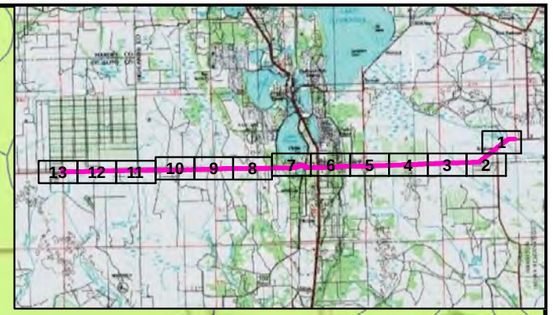
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Excessively Drained
- Well Drained
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 11



Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Probability, and Soil Drainage

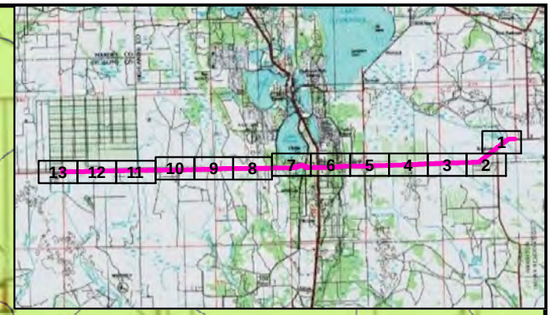
- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Excessively Drained
- Well Drained
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 12



Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites, Archaeological Probability, and Soil Drainage

- High Probability
- Moderate Probability
- Low Probability
- Archaeological Site
- Excessively Drained
- Well Drained
- Moderately Well Drained
- Somewhat Poorly Drained
- Poorly Drained
- Very Poorly Drained
- Water

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

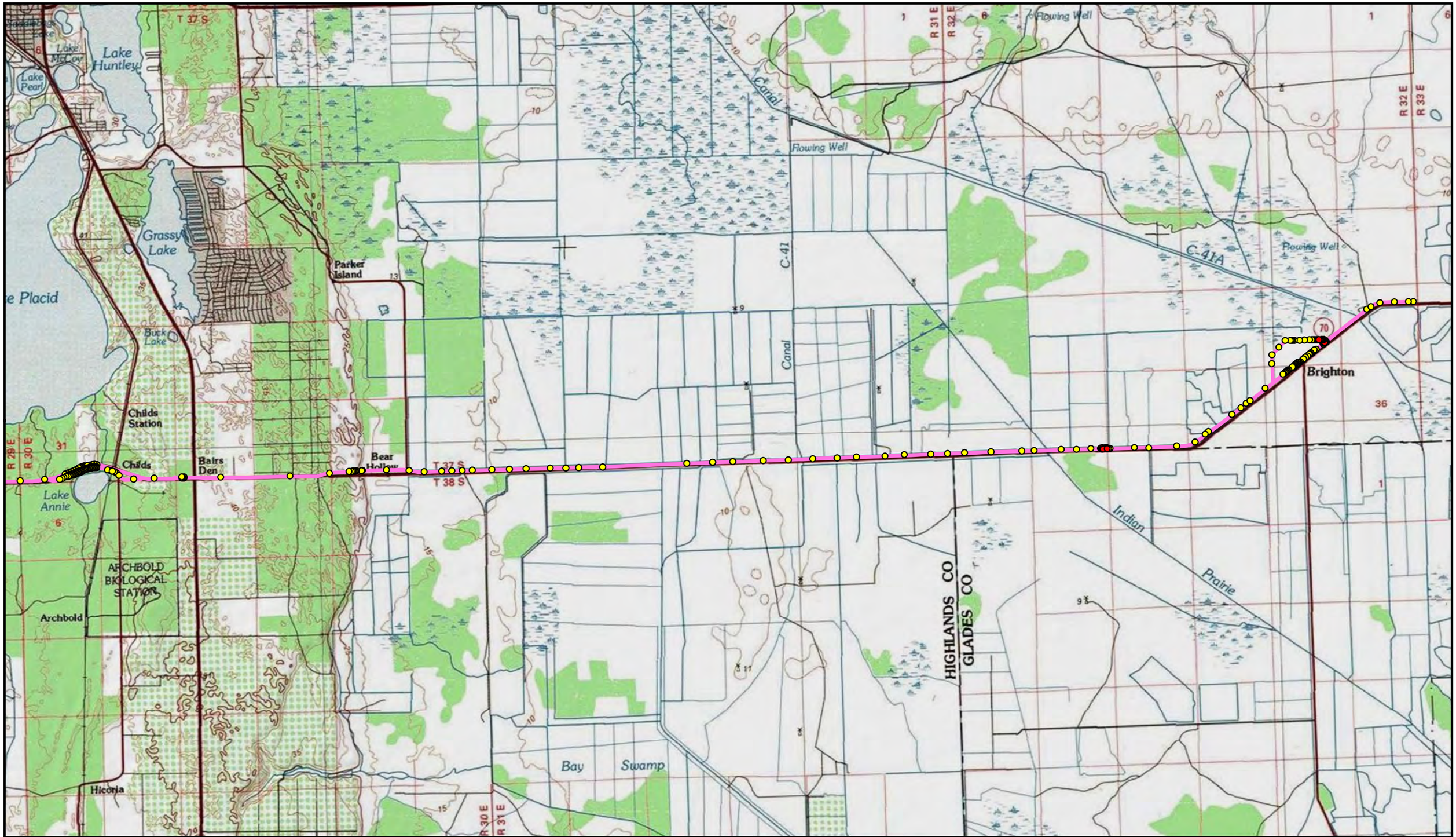
0 250 500 Meters

N

Map 13

APPENDIX F:

SHOVEL TESTS AND FIELD CONDITIONS



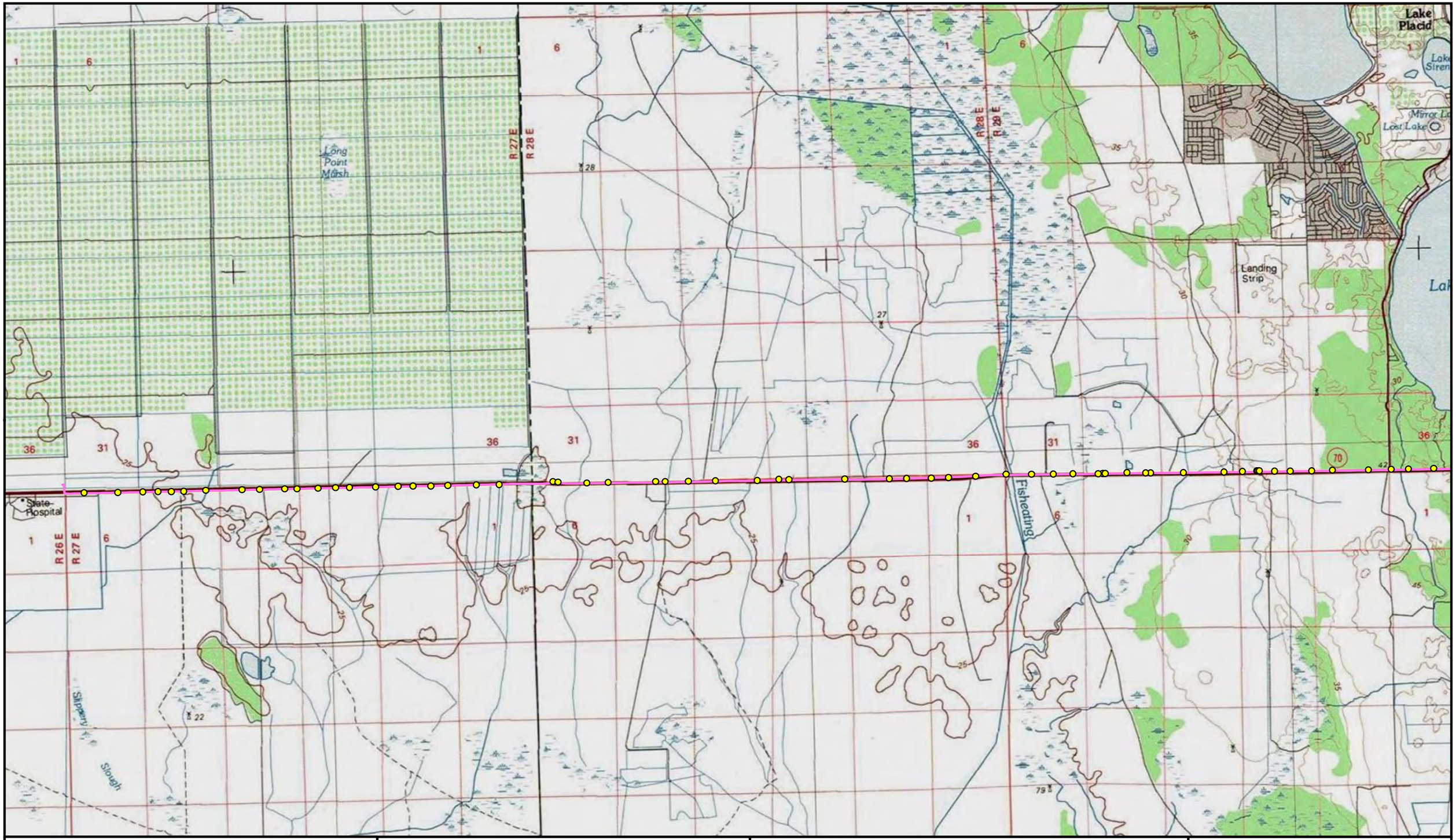
Location of Shovel Tests (Map 1 of 2)

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

Project Corridor
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

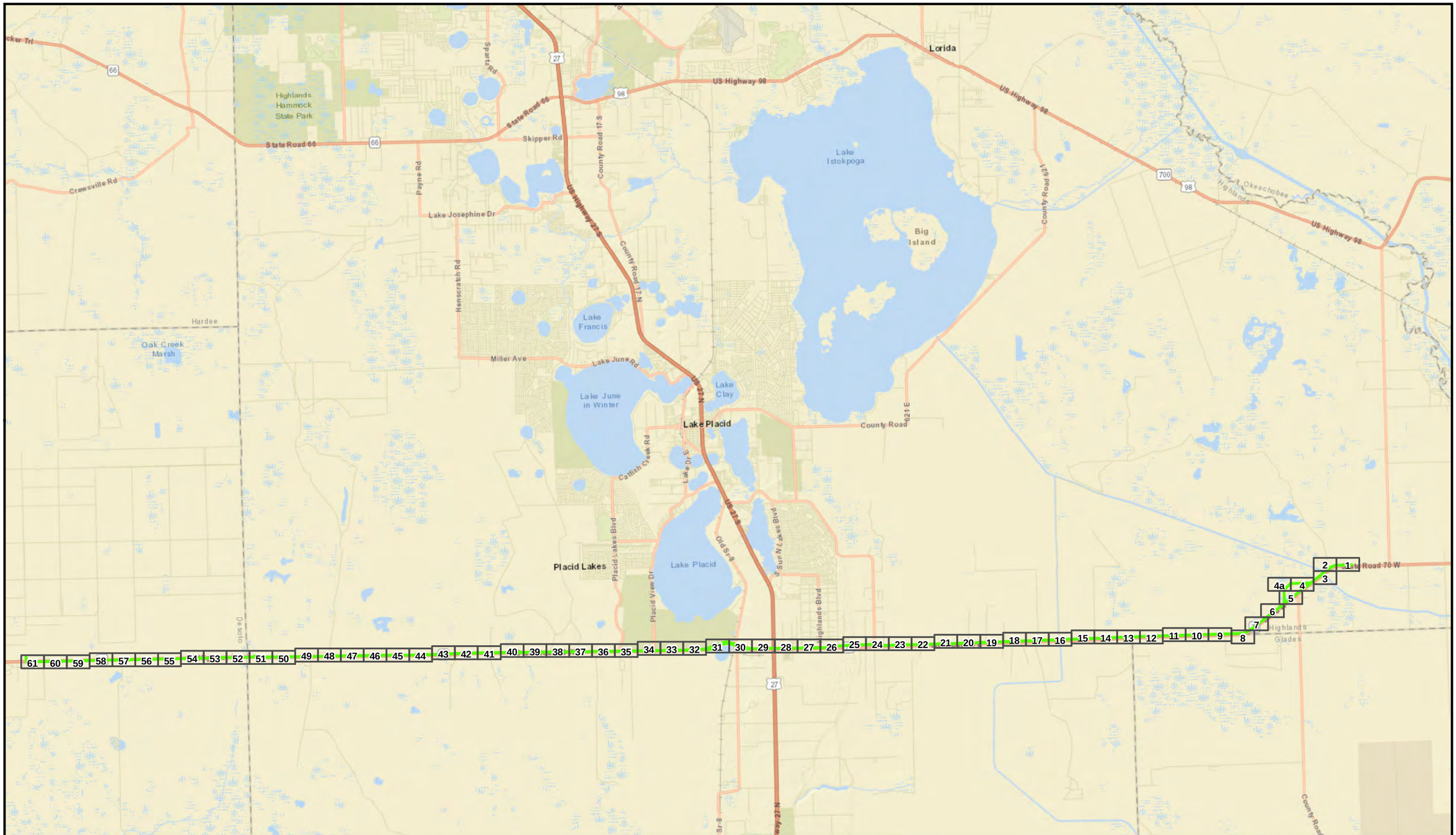
0 0.5 1 Miles



Location of Shovel Tests (Map 2 of 2)

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

Highlands and DeSoto Counties



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions (Overview Map)

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

Frame

Project Corridor

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 5 Miles

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

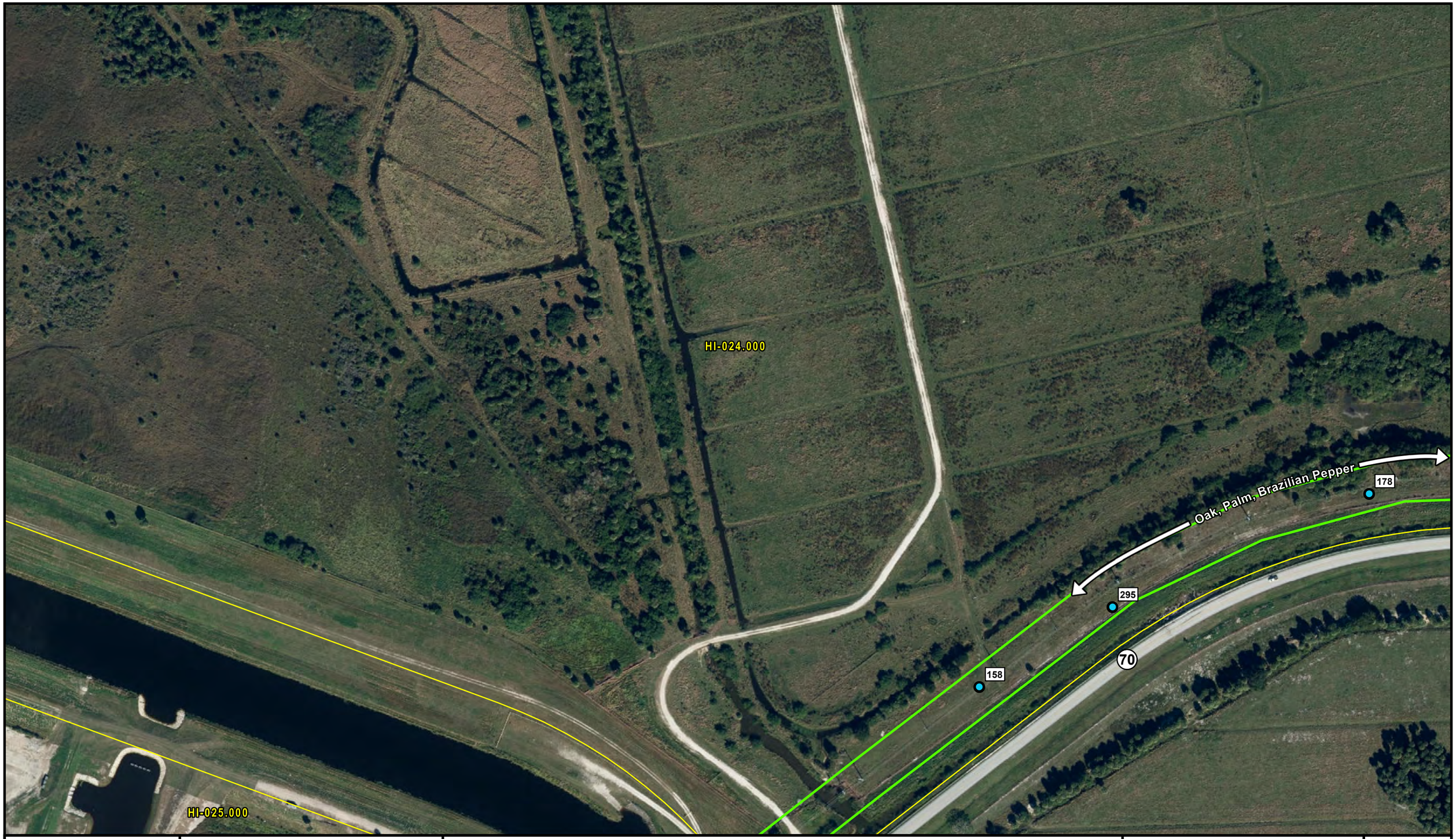
High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 1



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 2

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

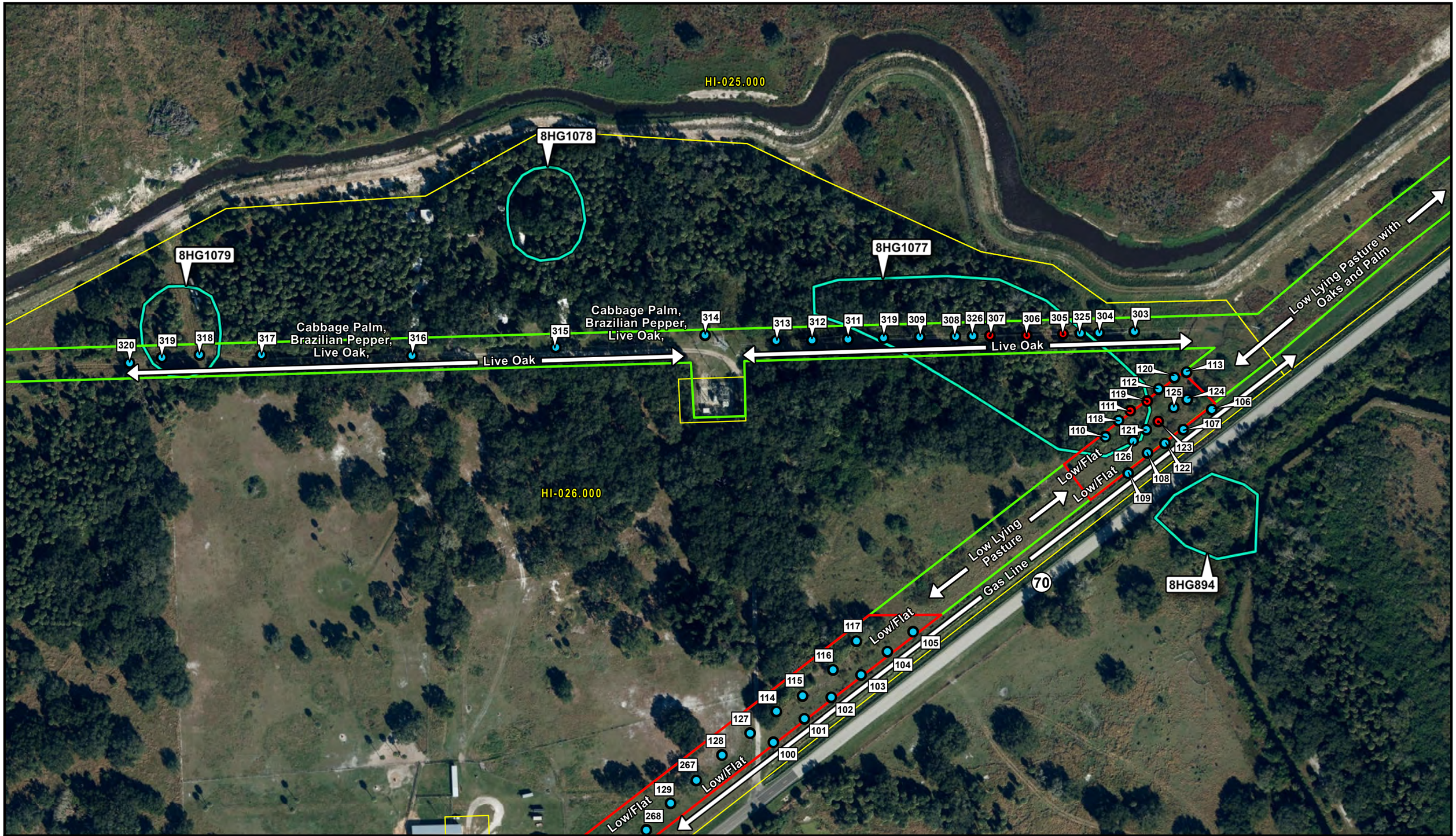
High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 3



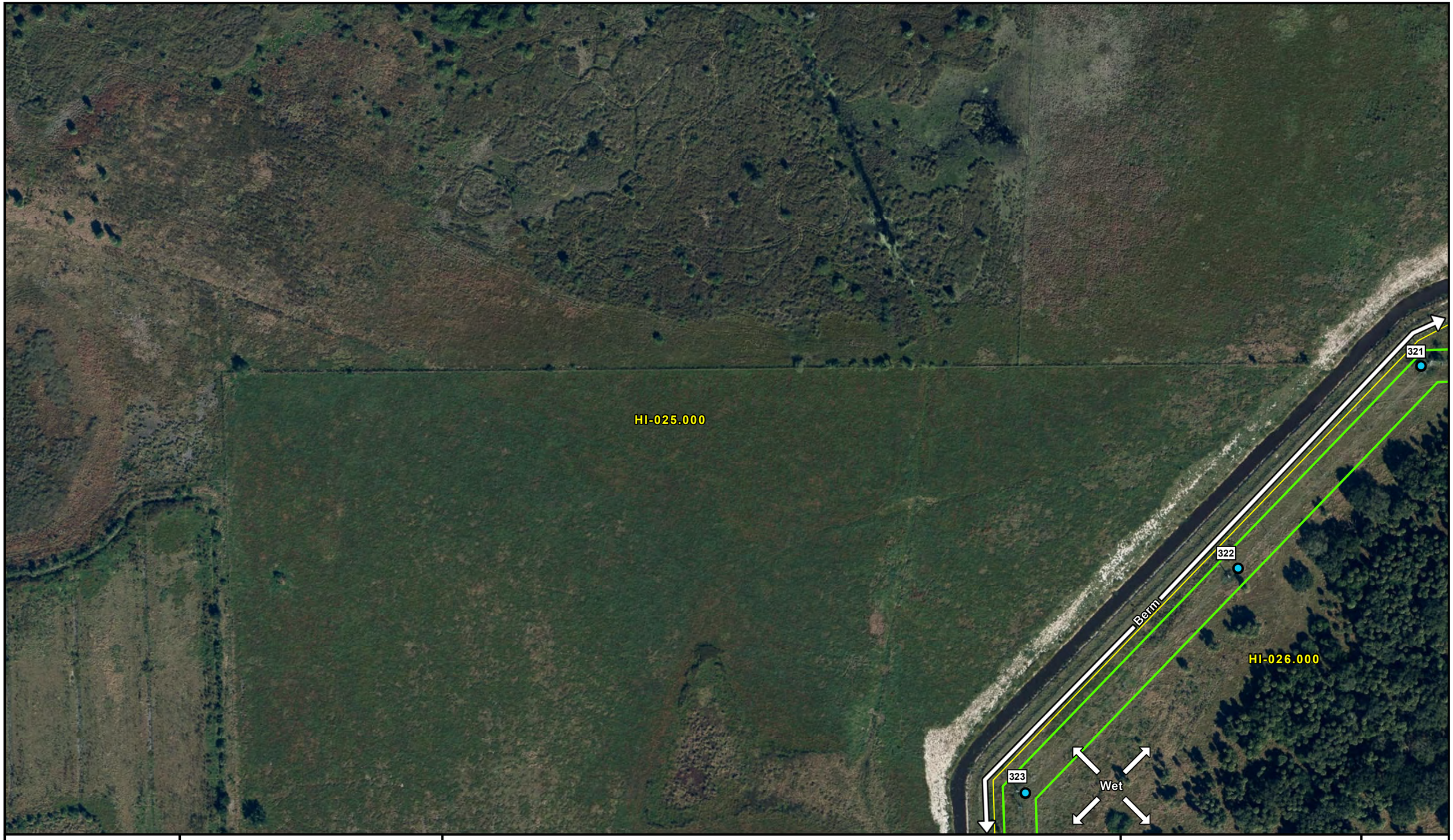
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line*	High Probability Moderate Probability Low Probability	Archaeological Site Parcel	Positive Shovel Test Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 4



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 4a

HI-025.000

HI-026.000

HI-026.000

Gas Line

Low-Lying Pasture

Berm

Low/Flat

Wetland

Wetland

Low Lying Pasture

721

70

324

130

131

132

133

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

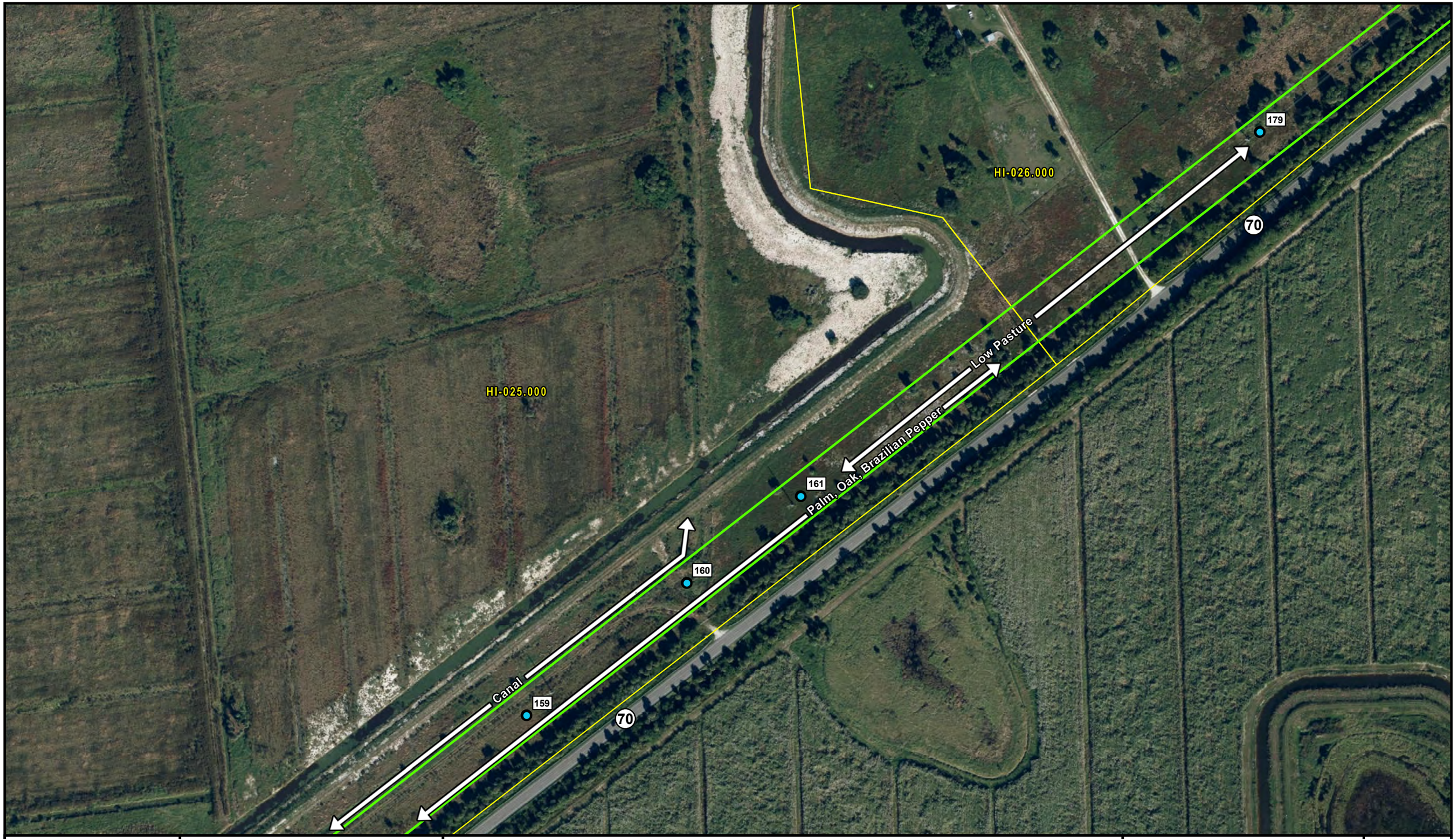
289

290

291

292

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line*	High Probability Moderate Probability Low Probability	Archaeological Site Parcel	Positive Shovel Test Negative Shovel Test	**Highlands and DeSoto Counties** 0 50 100 Meters	**Map 5**



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 6

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 7

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 8

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

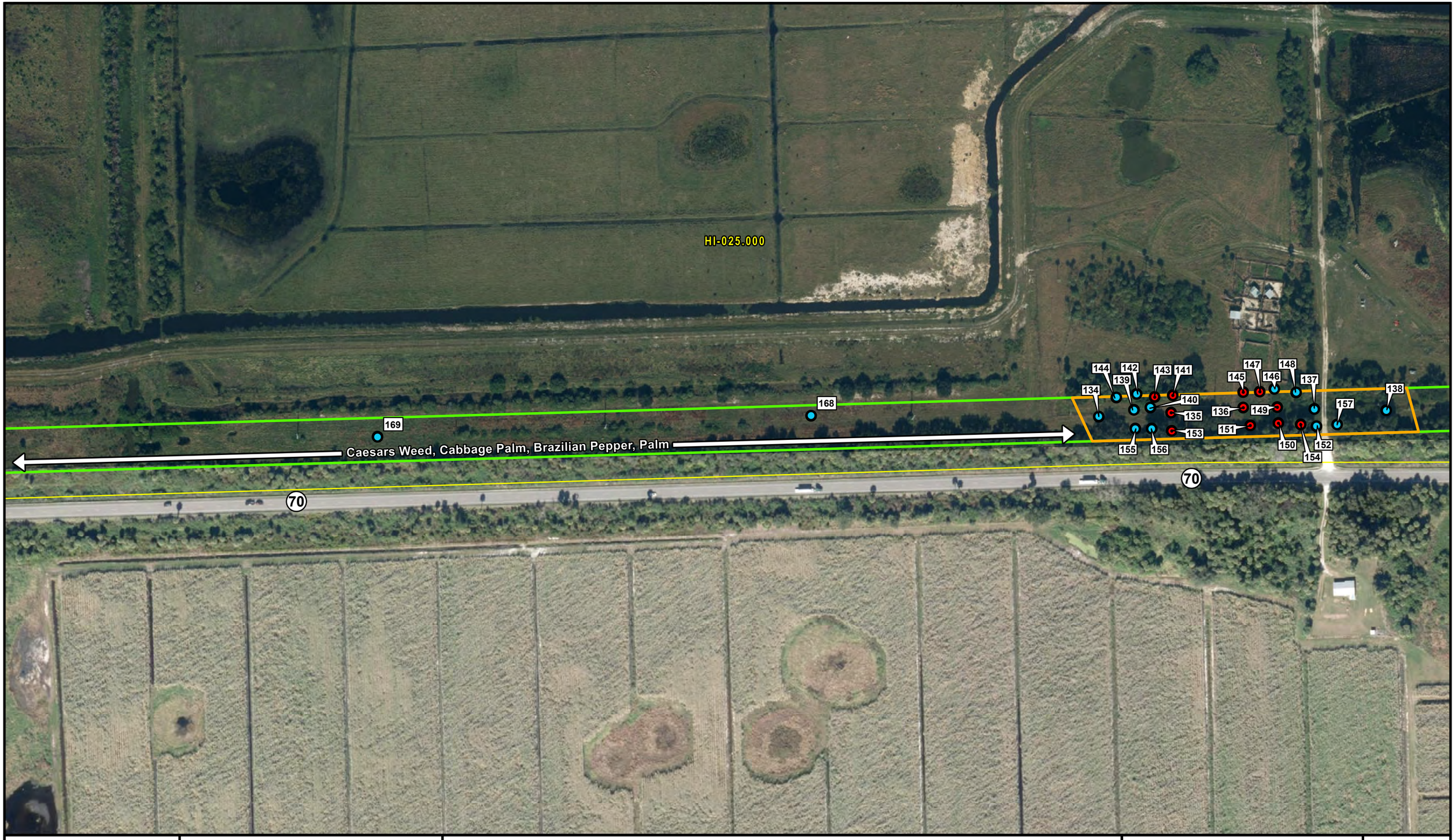
Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 9



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 10

HI-025.000

Wetland

Disturbed Pasture, Berm

172

171

170

70

70

Shoel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability

Moderate Probability

Low Probability

Archaeological Site

Parcel

Positive Shovel Test

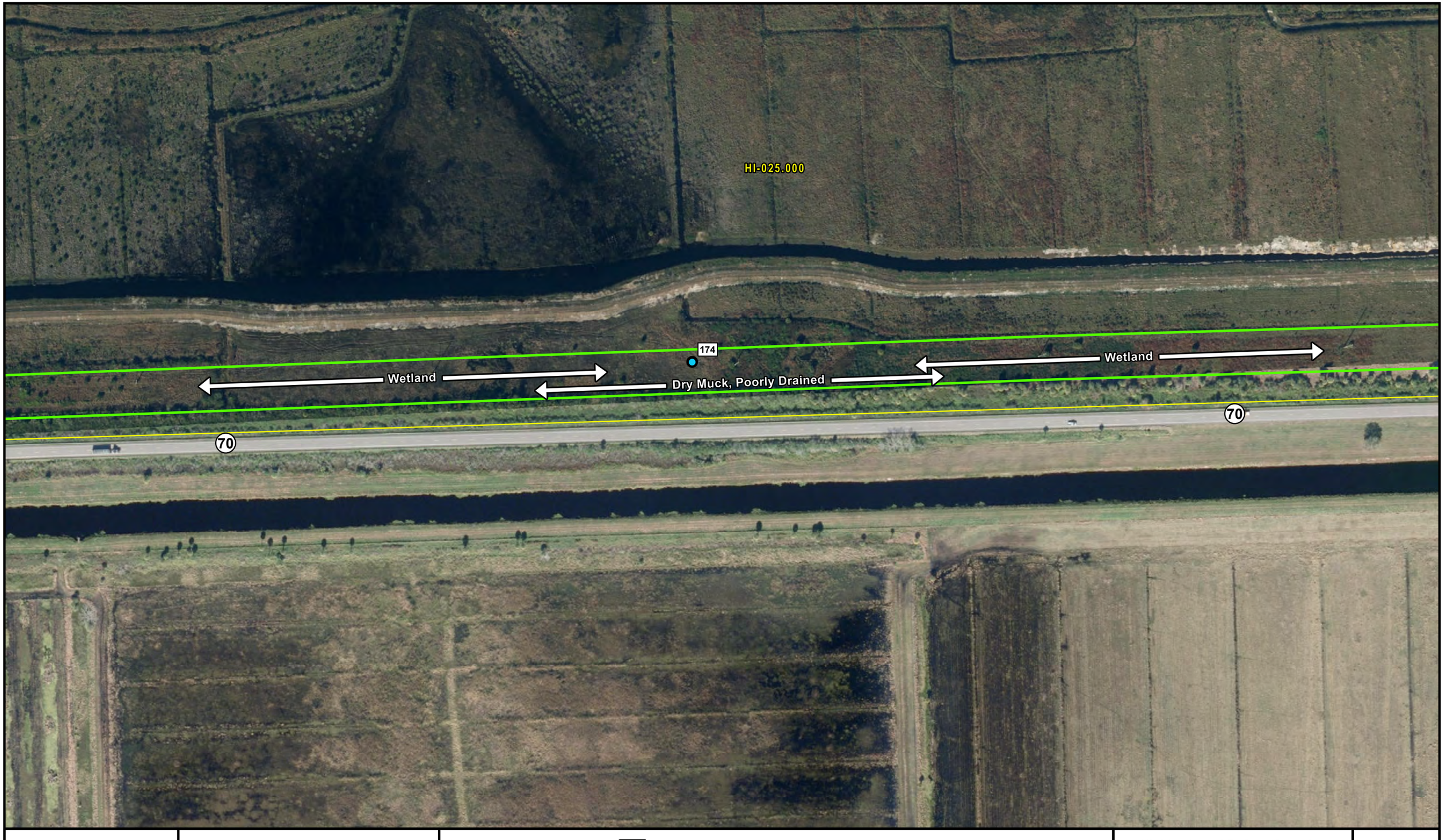
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 11



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 12

HI-025.000

176

175

173

Palm, Brazilian Pepper

Low Lying Pasture

Disturbed Pasture, Palm, Fox Grape, Wax Myrtle, Salt Bush

70

70

DC Bar Ranch Rd

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability

Archaeological Site
Parcel

Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 13

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

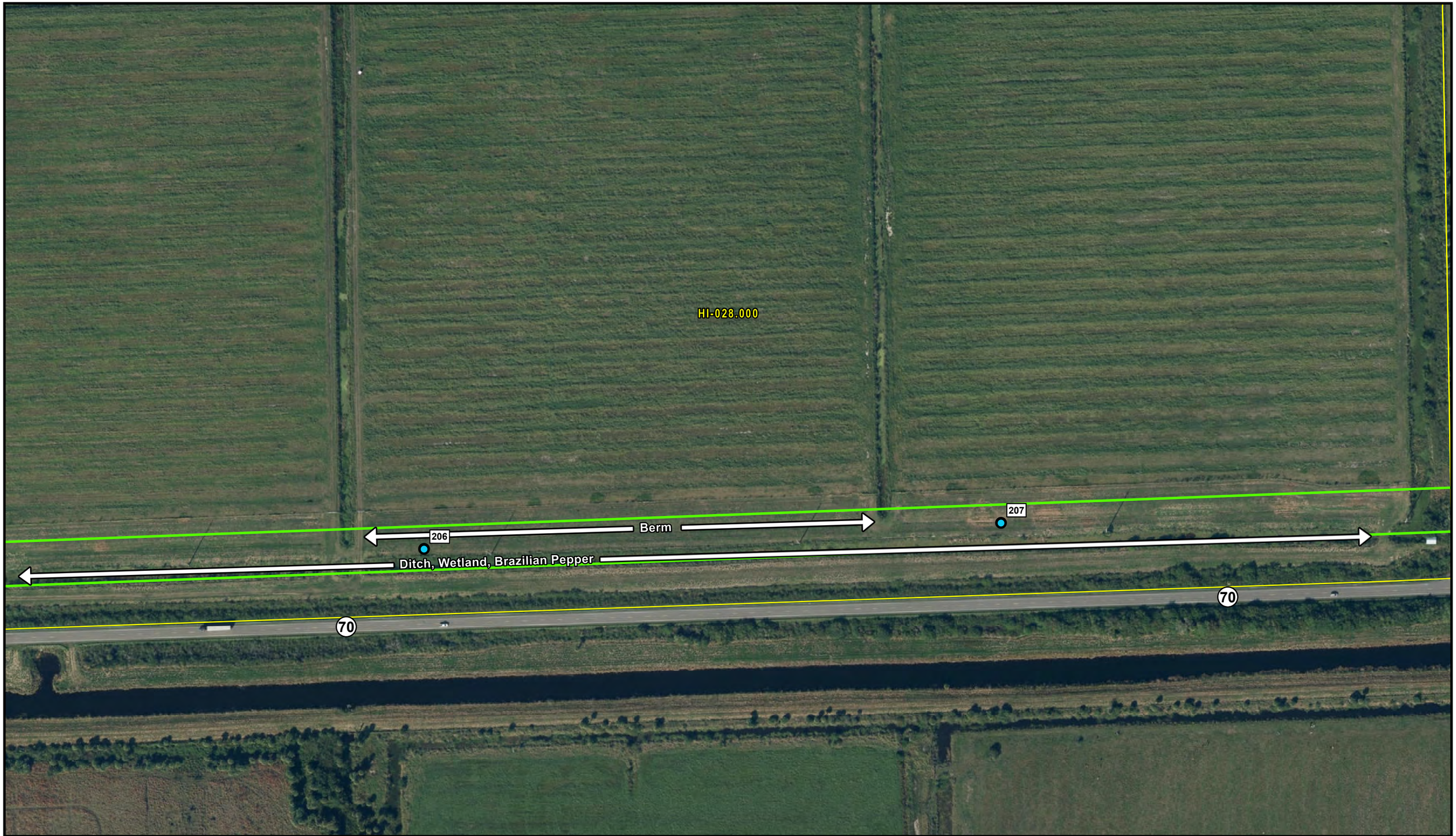
Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 14



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

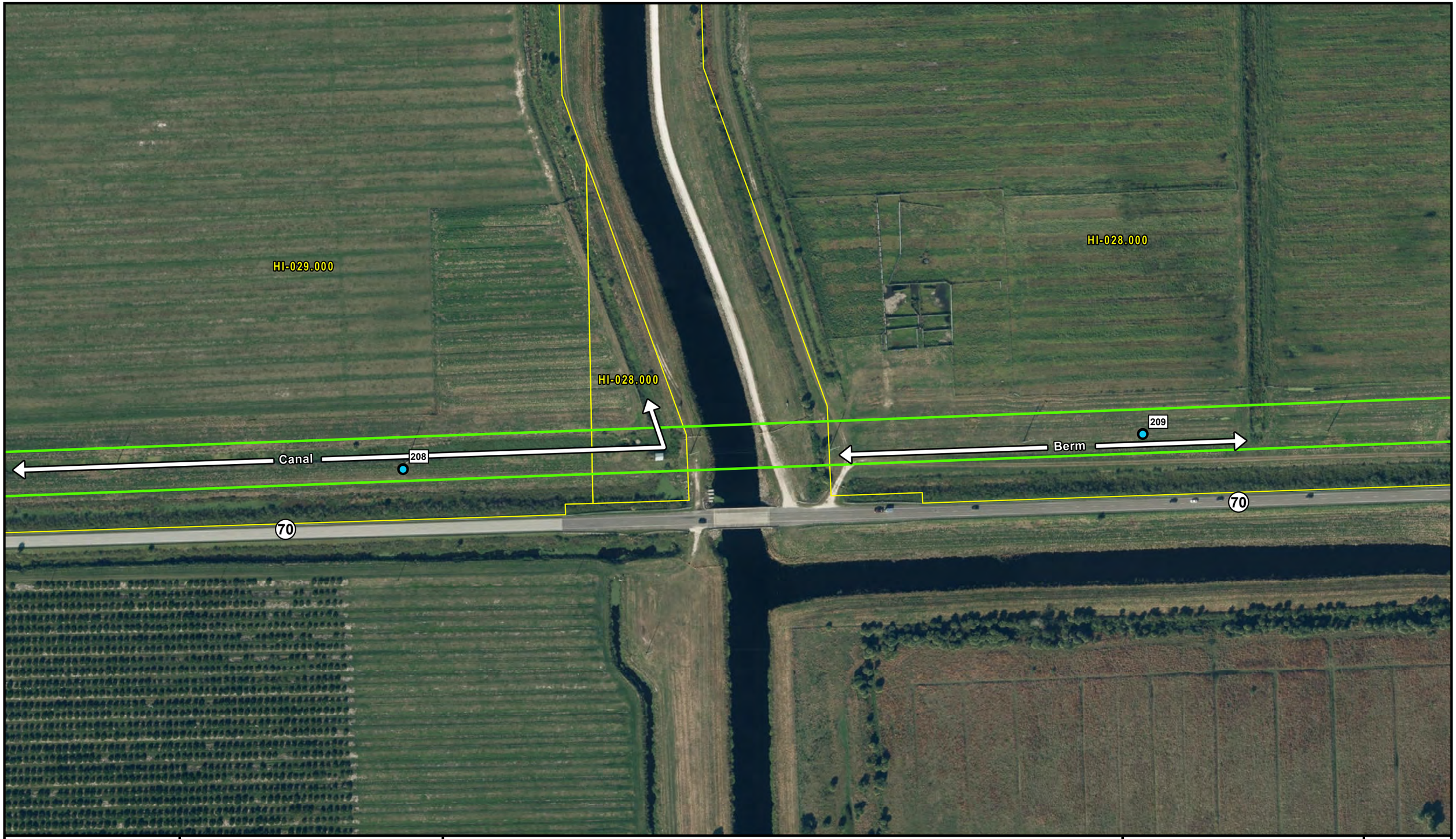
High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 15



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

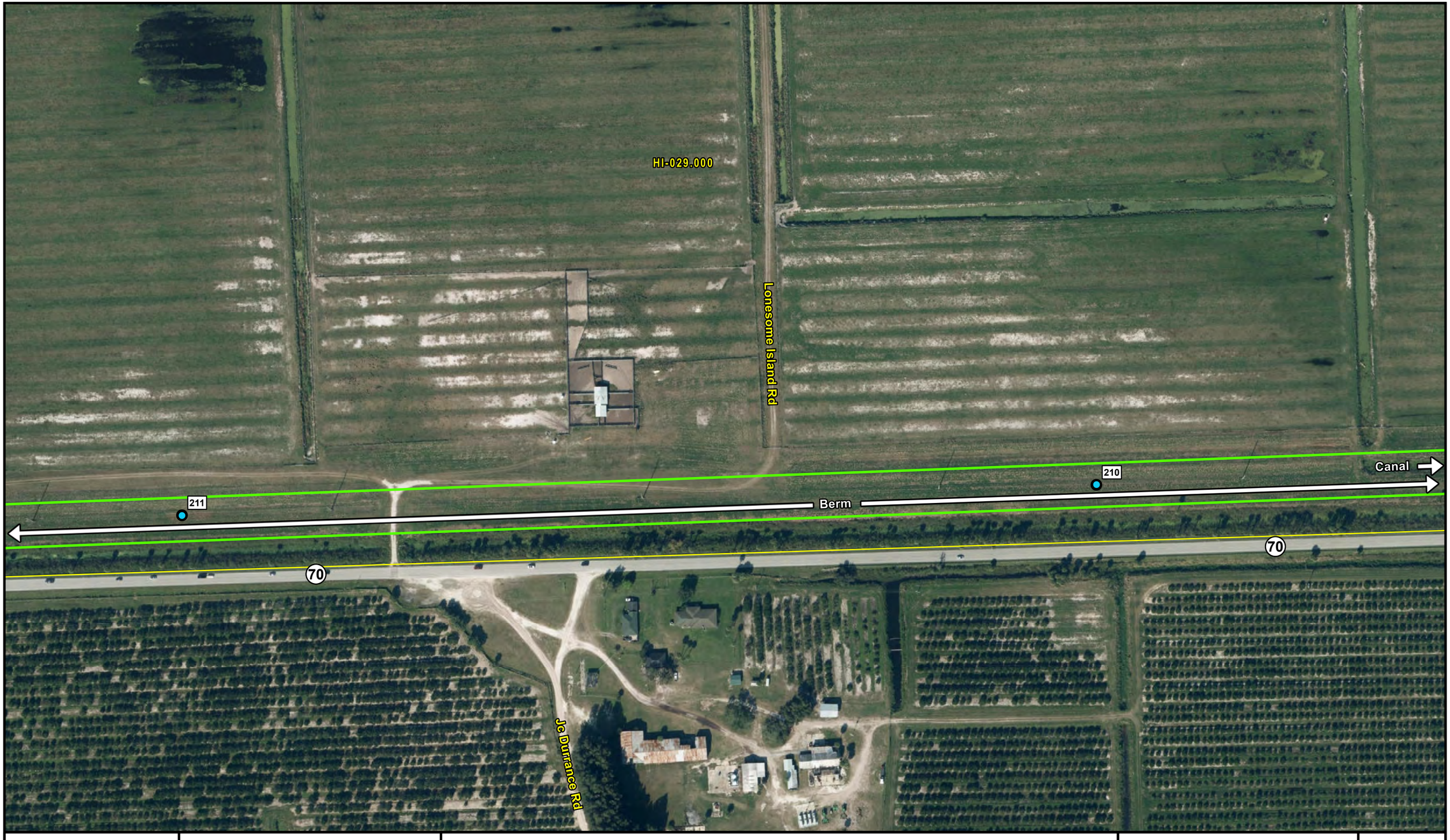
High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 16



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 17

HI-030.000

HI-029.000

HI-031.000

Berm

Berm

212

213

70

70

Dosia Smith Rd

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability

Archaeological Site
Parcel

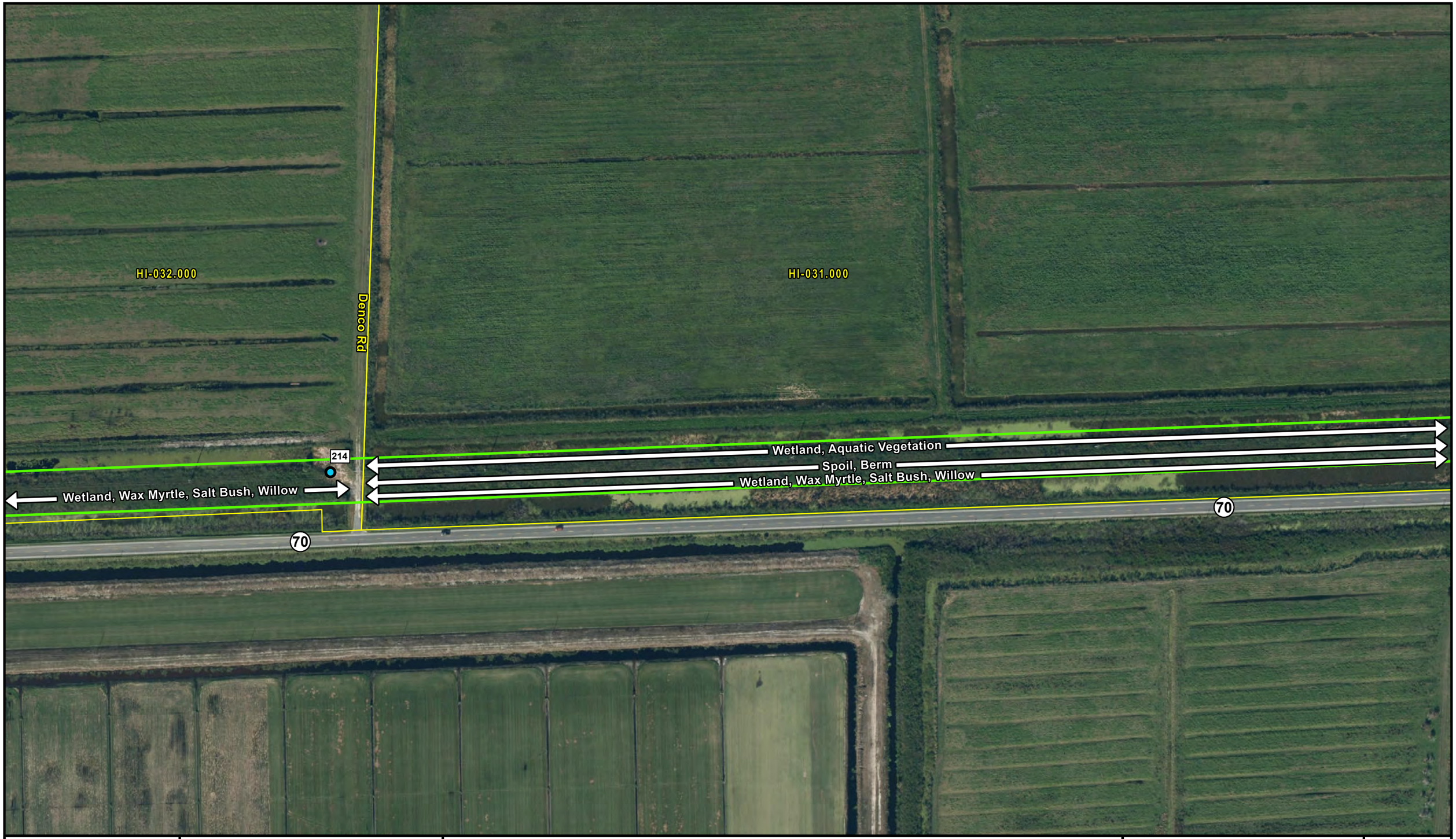
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 18



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

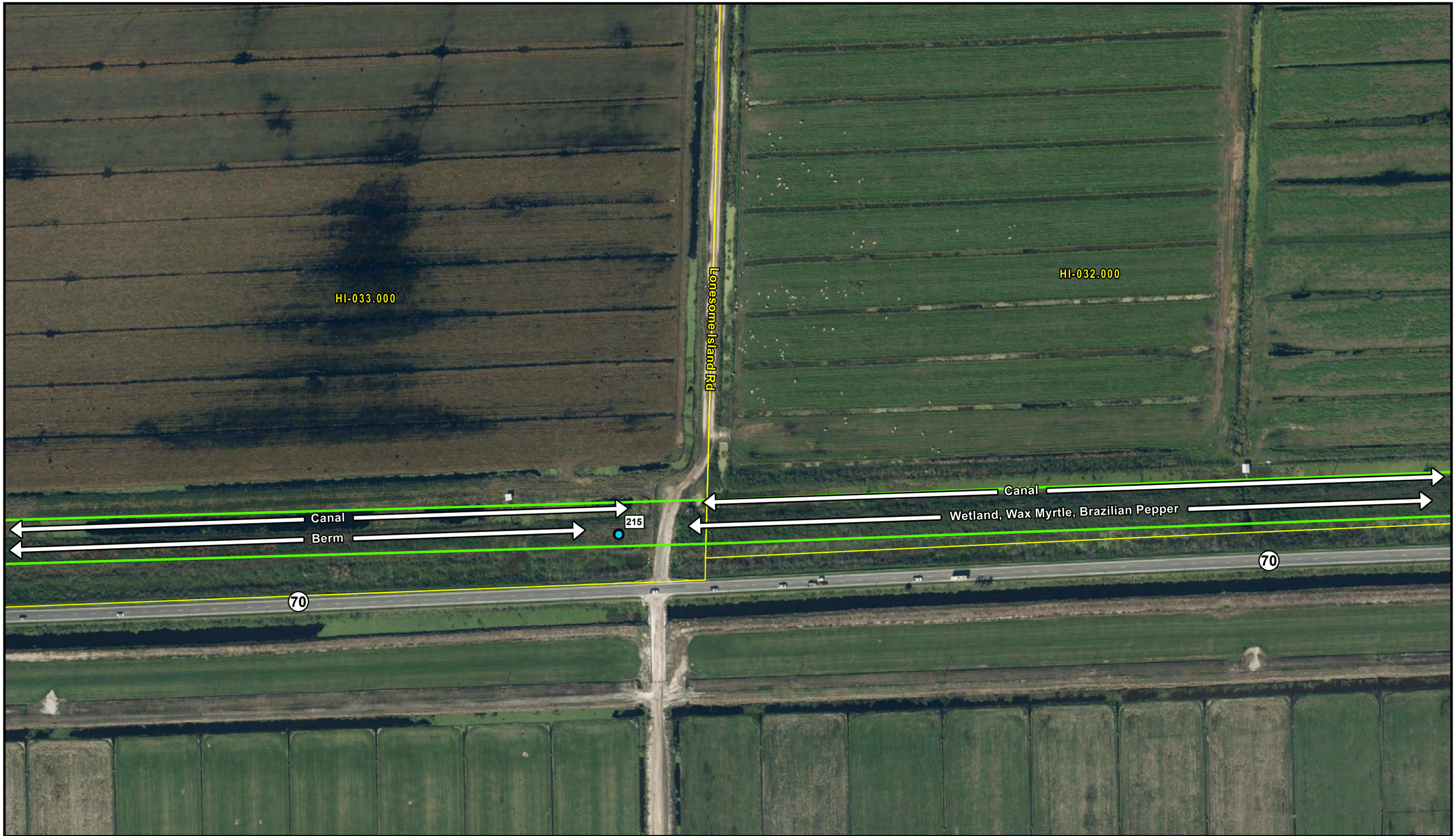
High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 19



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

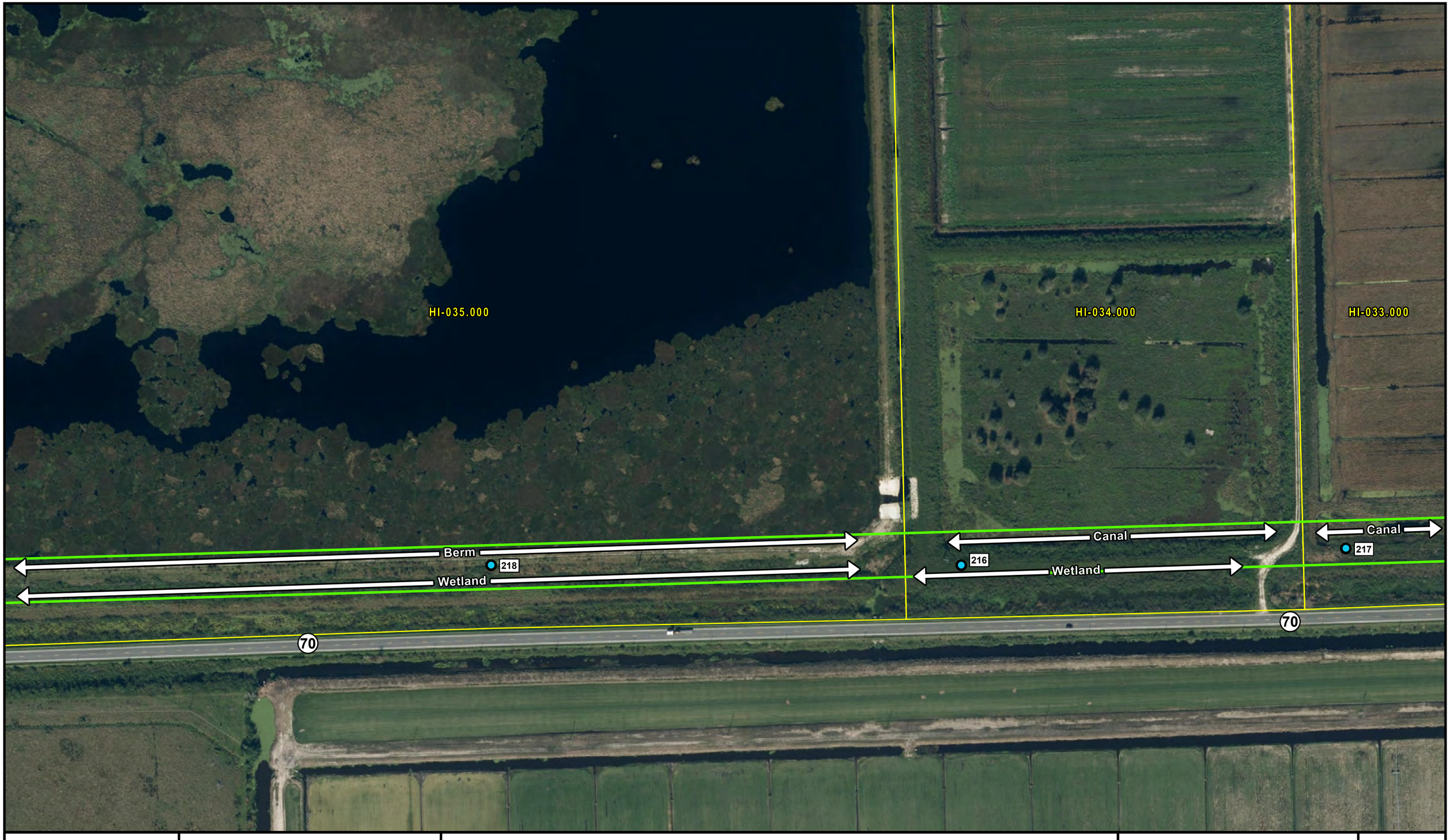
High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 20



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

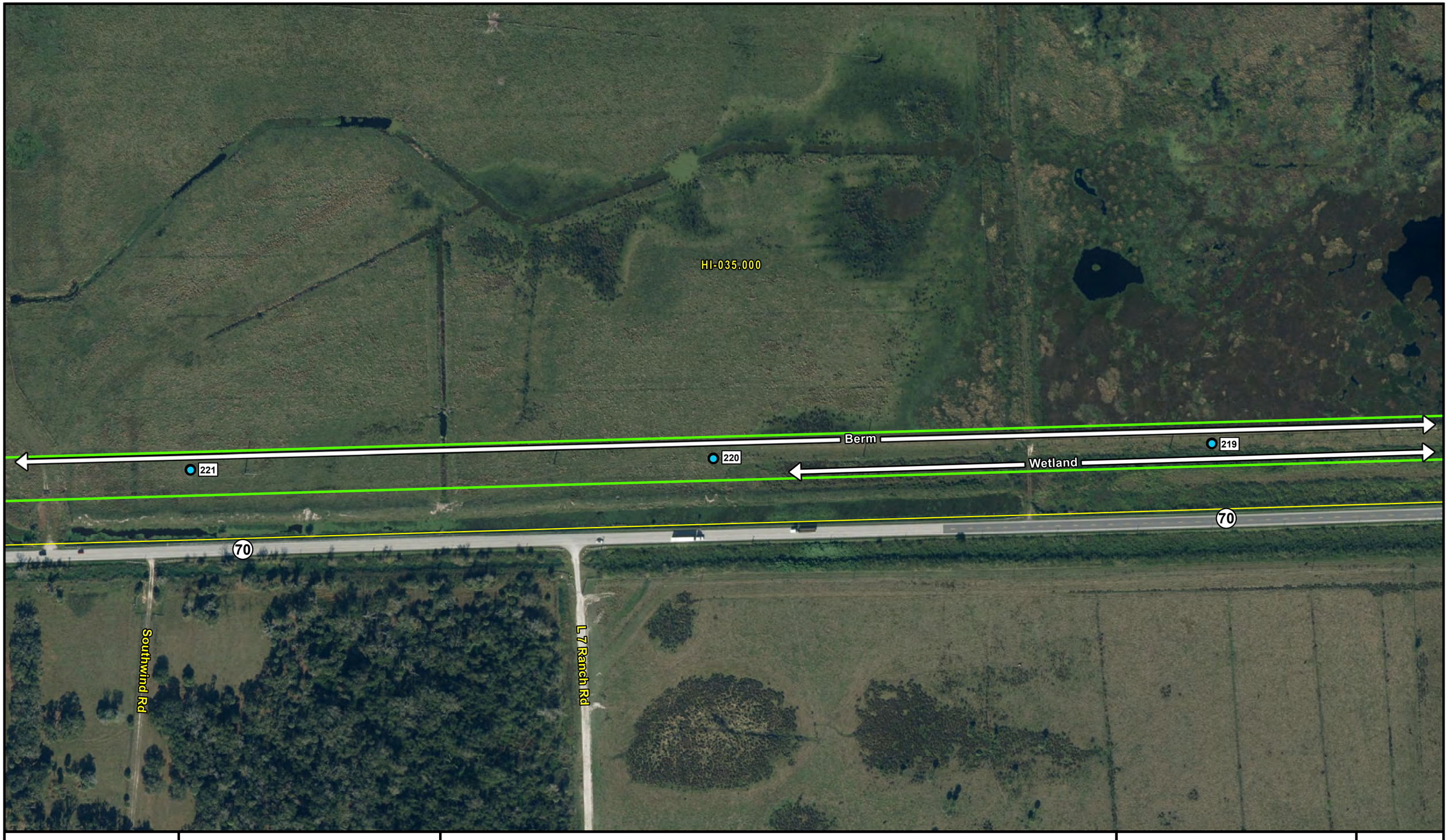
High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 21



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 22

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

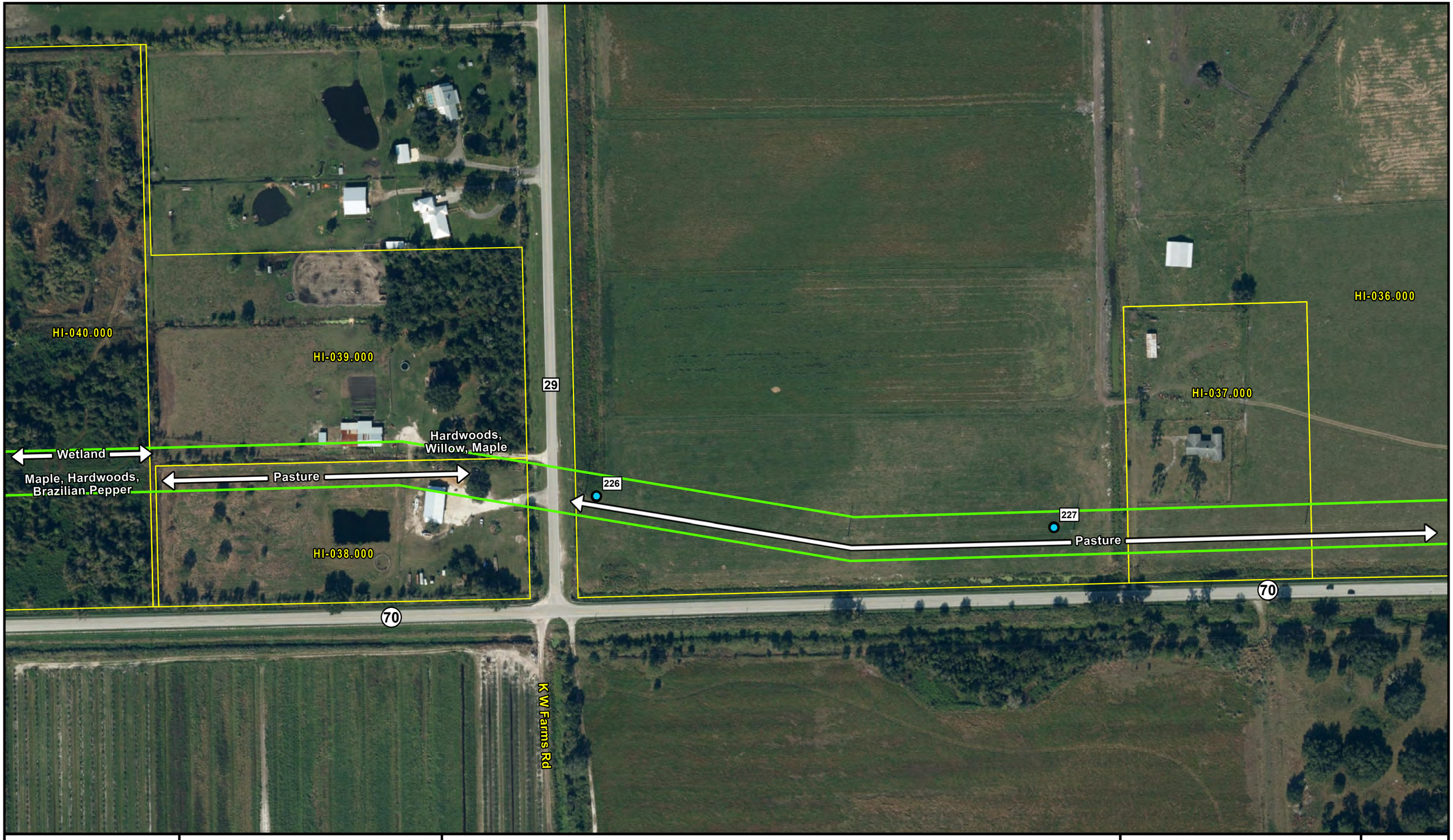
Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 23



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line*	High Probability Moderate Probability Low Probability	Archaeological Site Parcel	Positive Shovel Test Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 24

HI-044.000

HI-043.000

HI-042.000

HI-040.000

HI-045.000

HI-046.000

Oak

Wet

Pasture

Nursery

228

HI-041.000

Hall Rd

Turner Rd

70

70

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line*	High Probability Moderate Probability Low Probability	Archaeological Site Parcel	Positive Shovel Test Negative Shovel Test	**Highlands and DeSoto Counties** 0 50 100 Meters	**Map 25**

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 26

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line*	High Probability Moderate Probability Low Probability	Archaeological Site Parcel	Positive Shovel Test Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 27

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 28

HI-106.000

HI-105.000

HI-104.000

HI-103.000

HI-102.000

27

Paved

Paved

258

21

20

19

18

17

16

Spoil

70

70

27

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line*	High Probability Moderate Probability Low Probability	Archaeological Site Parcel	Positive Shovel Test Negative Shovel Test	**Highlands and DeSoto Counties** 0 50 100 Meters		**Map 29**

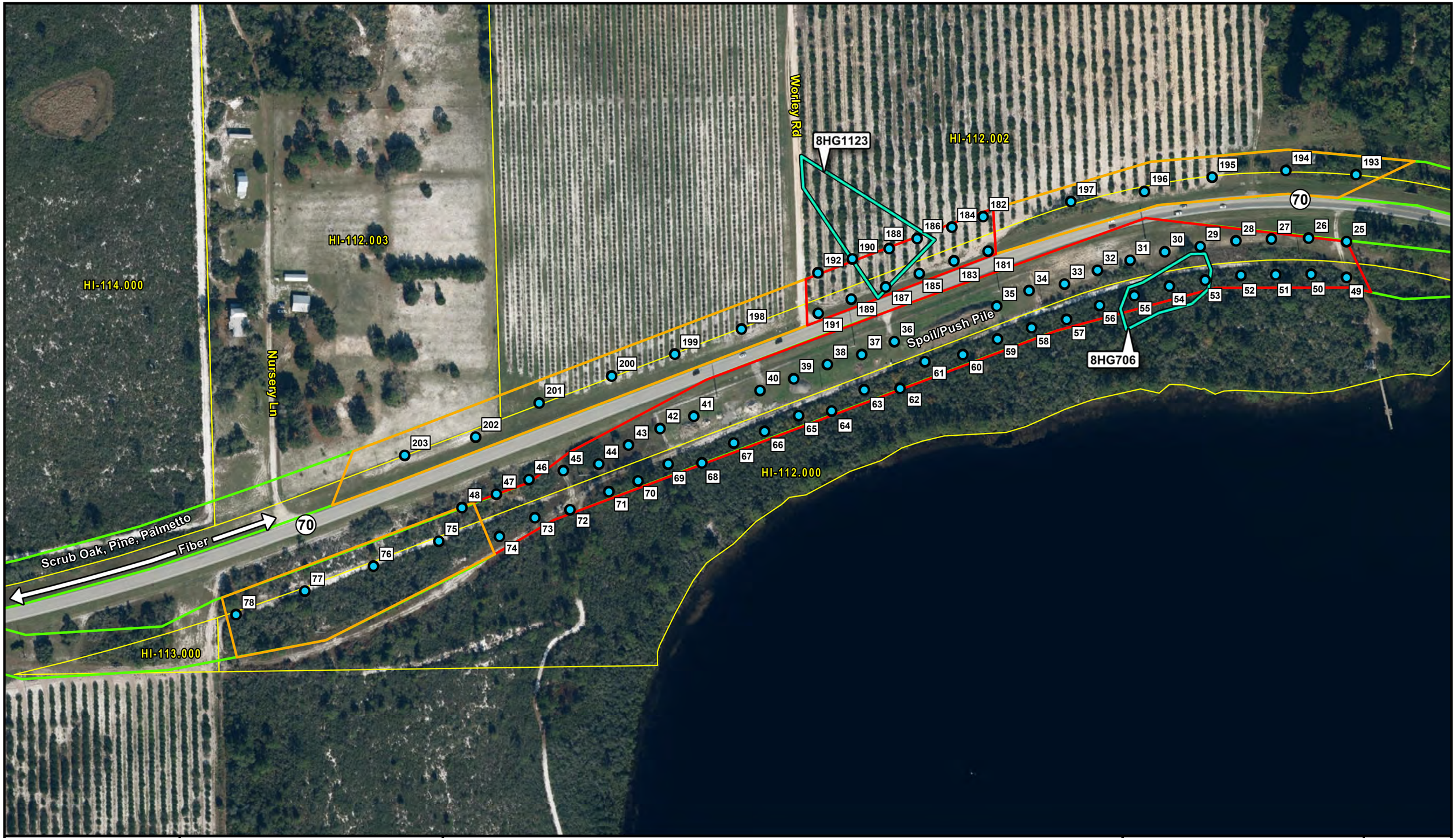
Shovel Tests and Field Conditions	*Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line*	High Probability Moderate Probability Low Probability	Archaeological Site Parcel	Positive Shovel Test Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 30



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 31

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

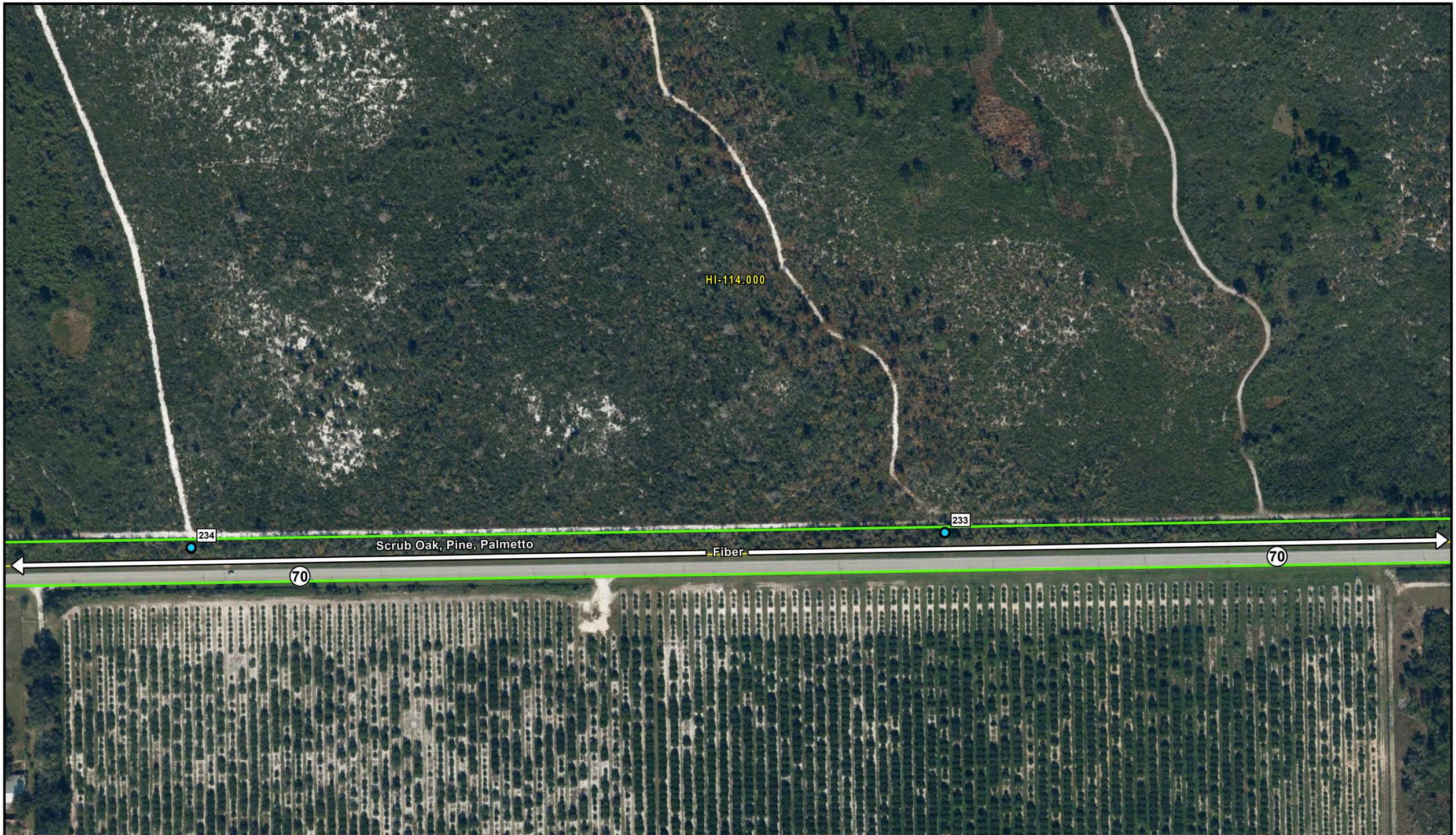
Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 32



Shevel Tests and Field Conditions

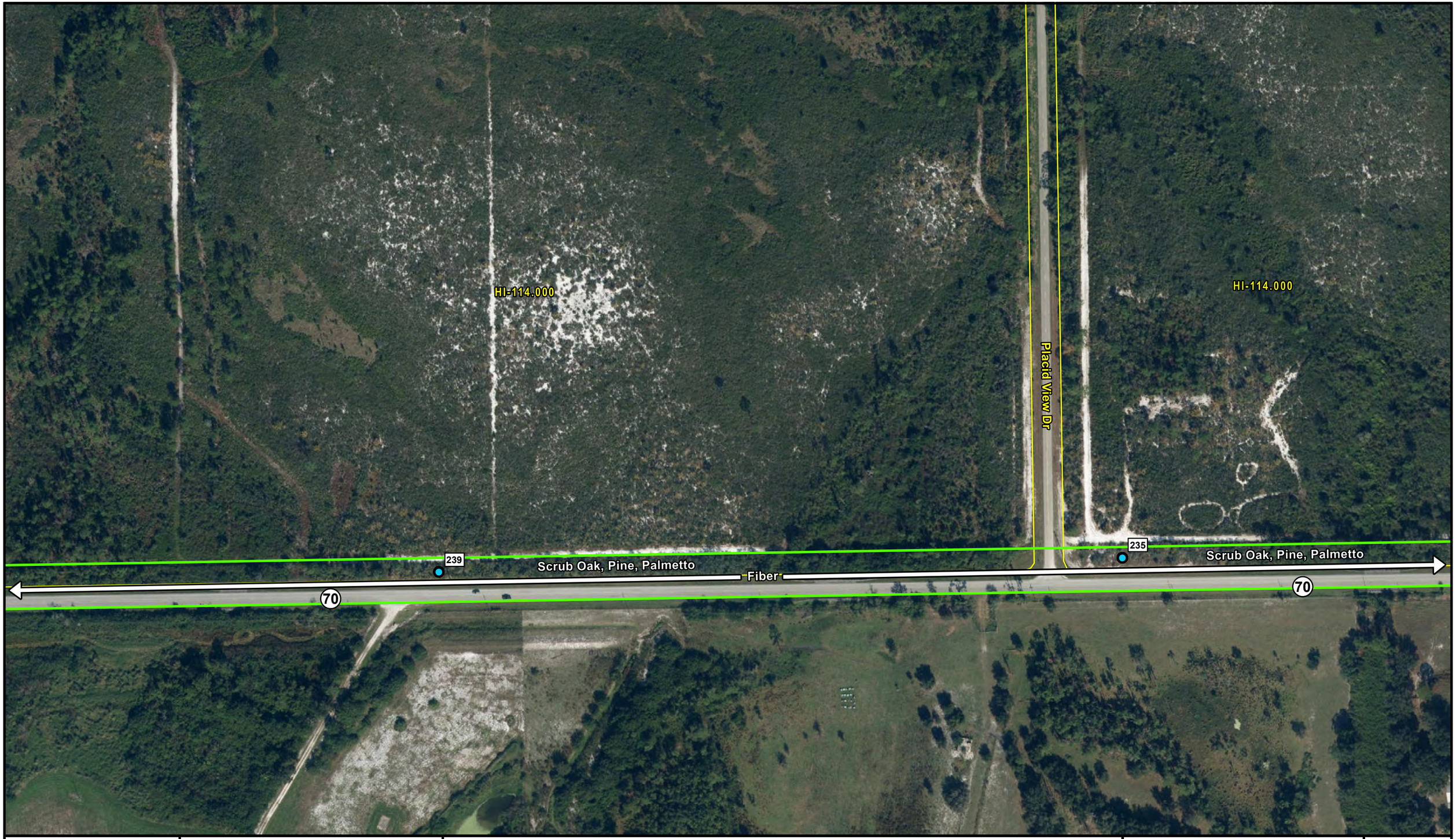
Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 33



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

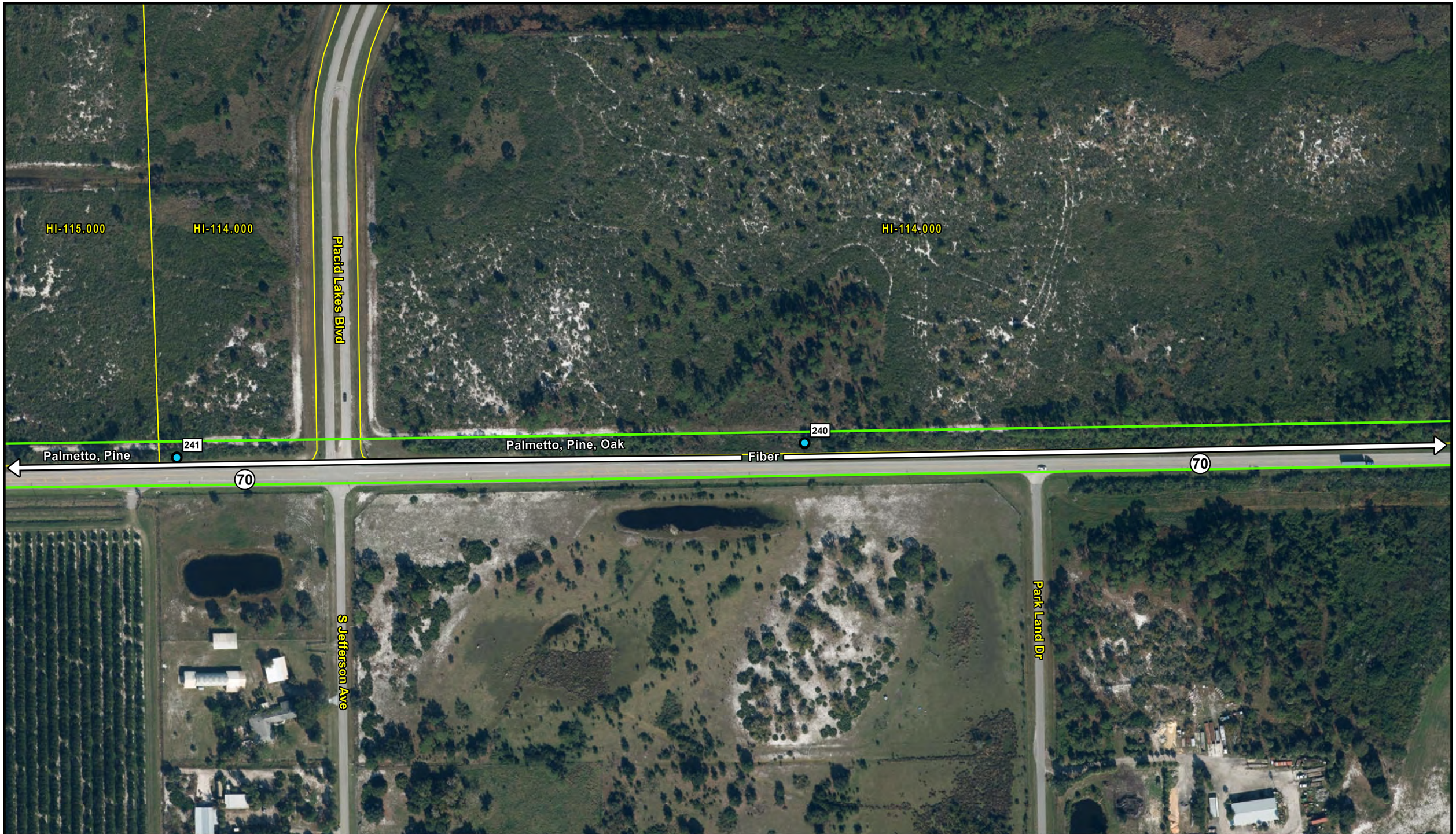
Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 34



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 35

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 36

HI-116.000

HI-115.000

8HG904

236

244

12

Pasture

Pasture

Palmetto

Fiber

Palmetto

70

70

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability

Moderate Probability

Low Probability

Archaeological Site

Parcel

Positive Shovel Test

Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 37

HI-116.000

Wetland

13

Wetland

Pasture

70

70

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability

Archaeological Site
Parcel

Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 38

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

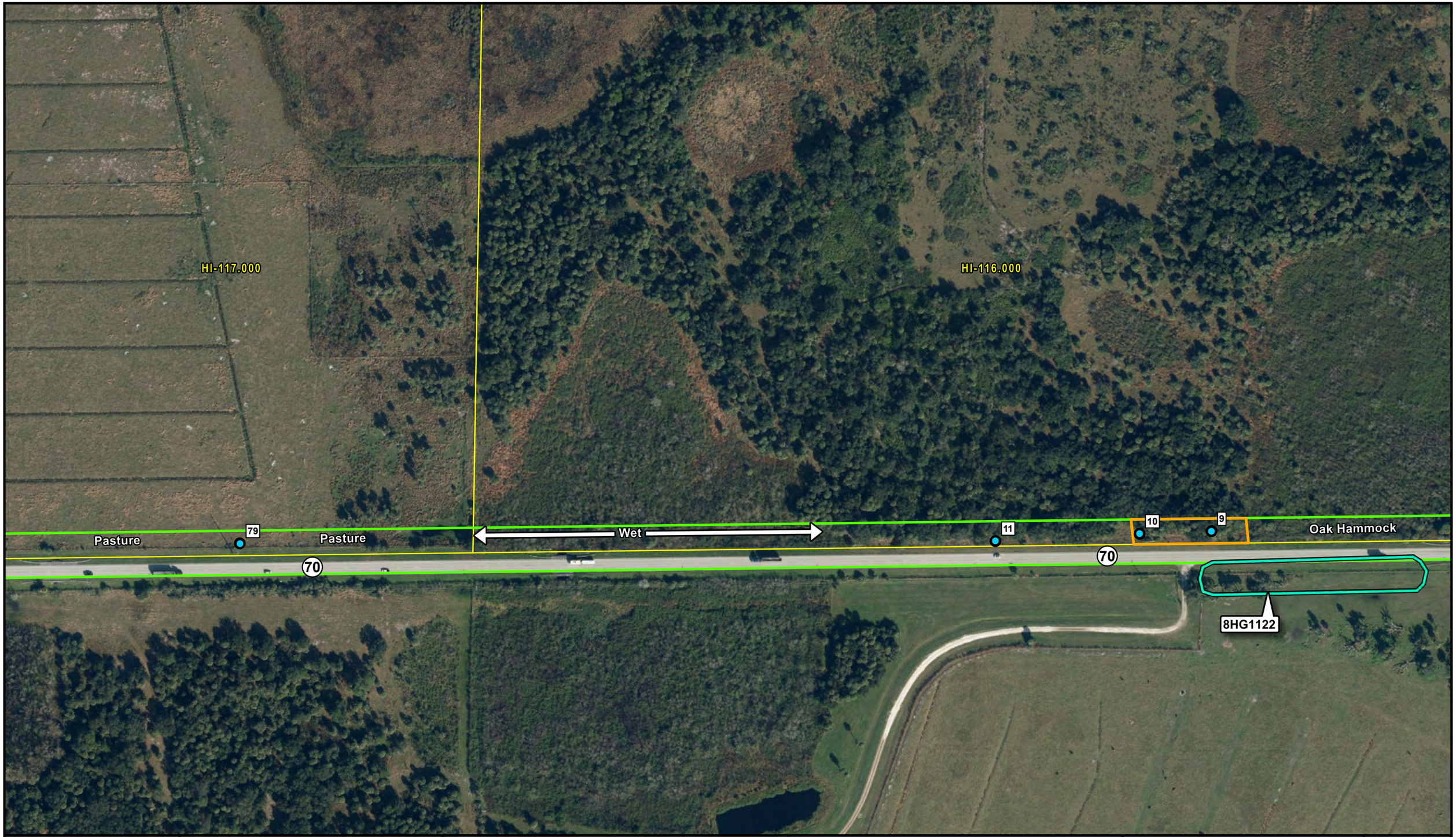
High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 39



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 40

HI-117.000

Robert McGee Rd

Wetland

Pasture

81

80

Pasture

70

70

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability

Moderate Probability

Low Probability

Archaeological Site

Parcel

Positive Shovel Test

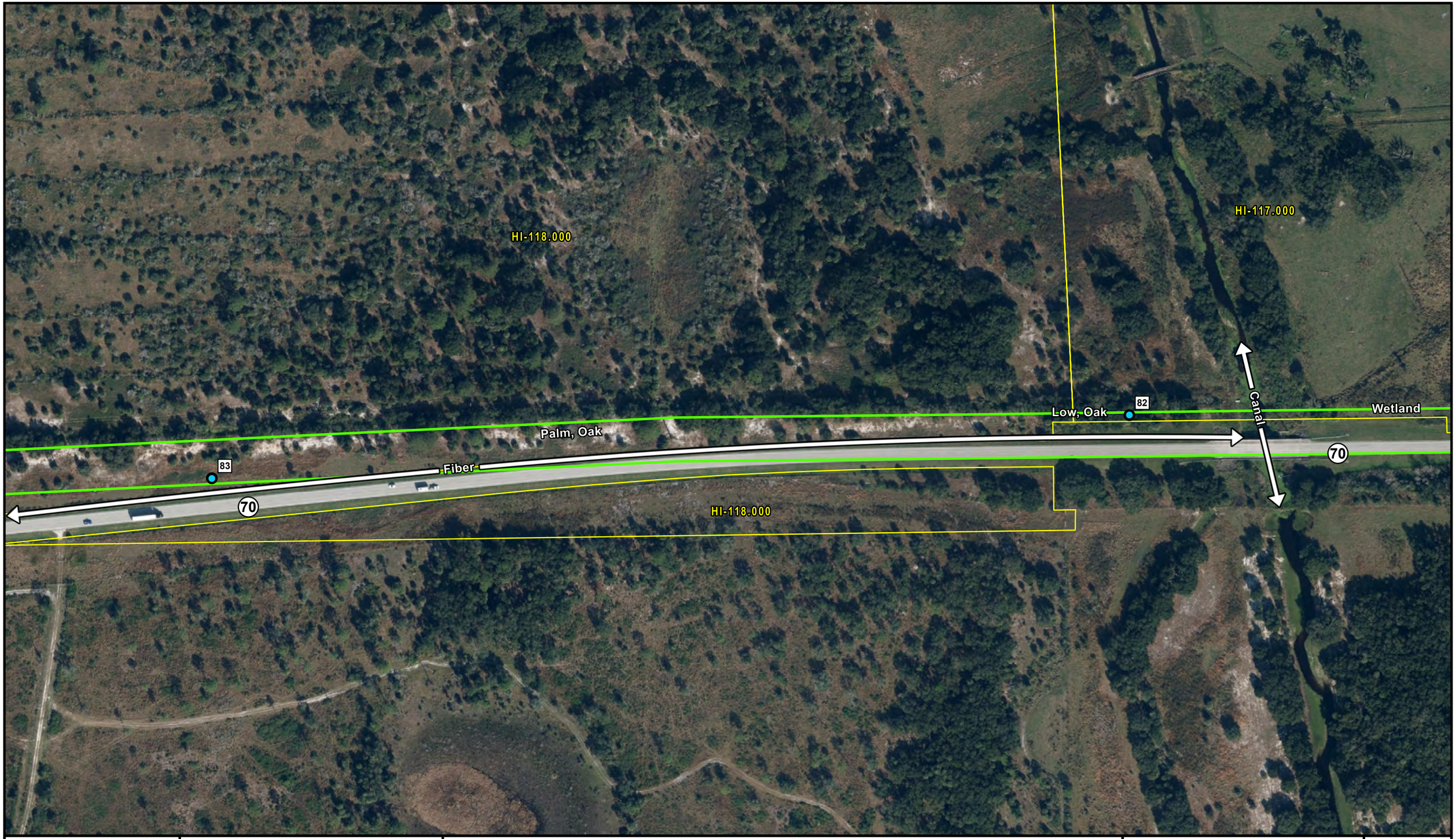
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 41



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 42

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 43

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 44

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 45

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 46

HI-120.000

91

Fiber

70

70

HI-121.000

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability

Archaeological Site
Parcel

Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 47

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

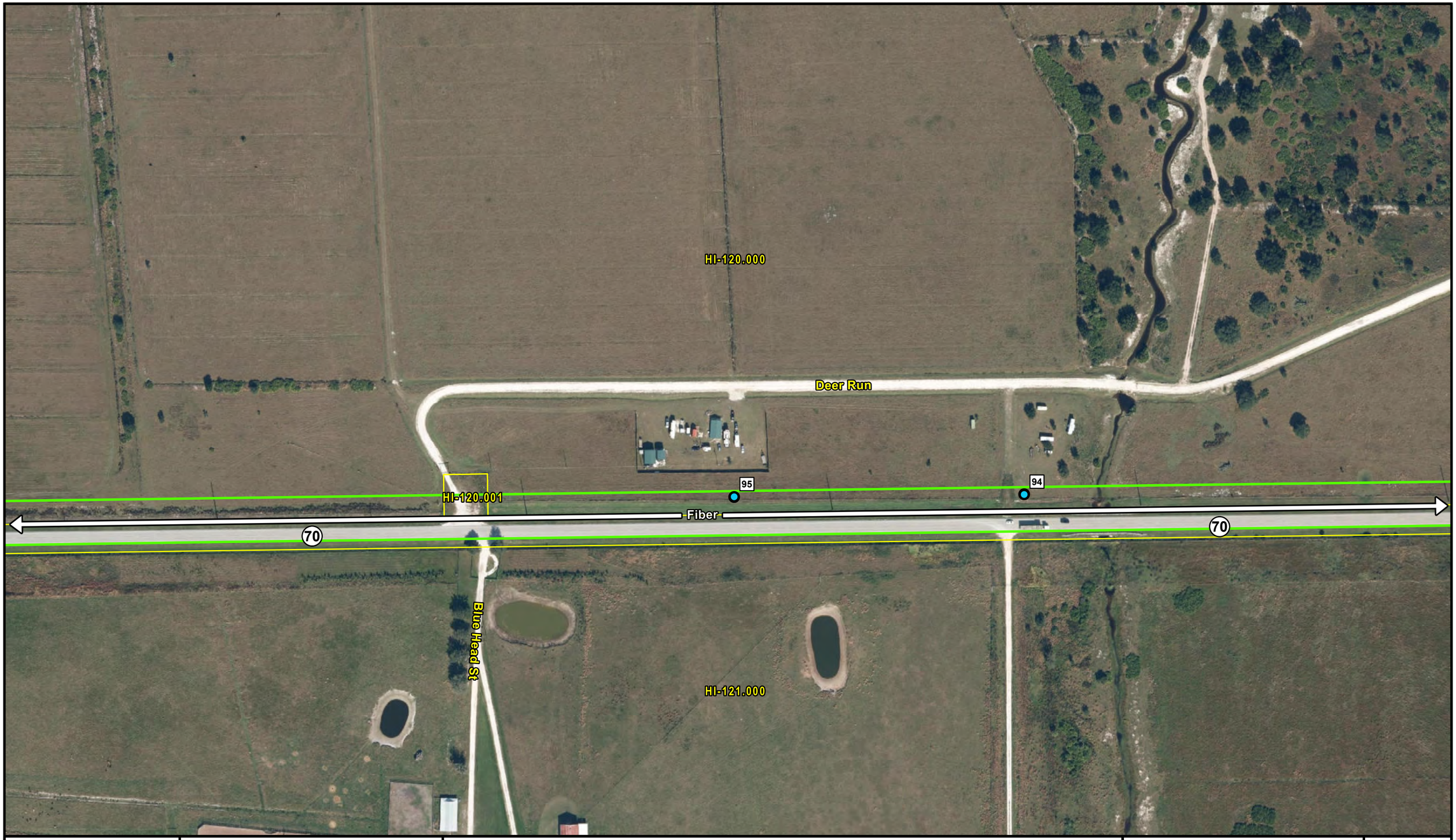
High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 48



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

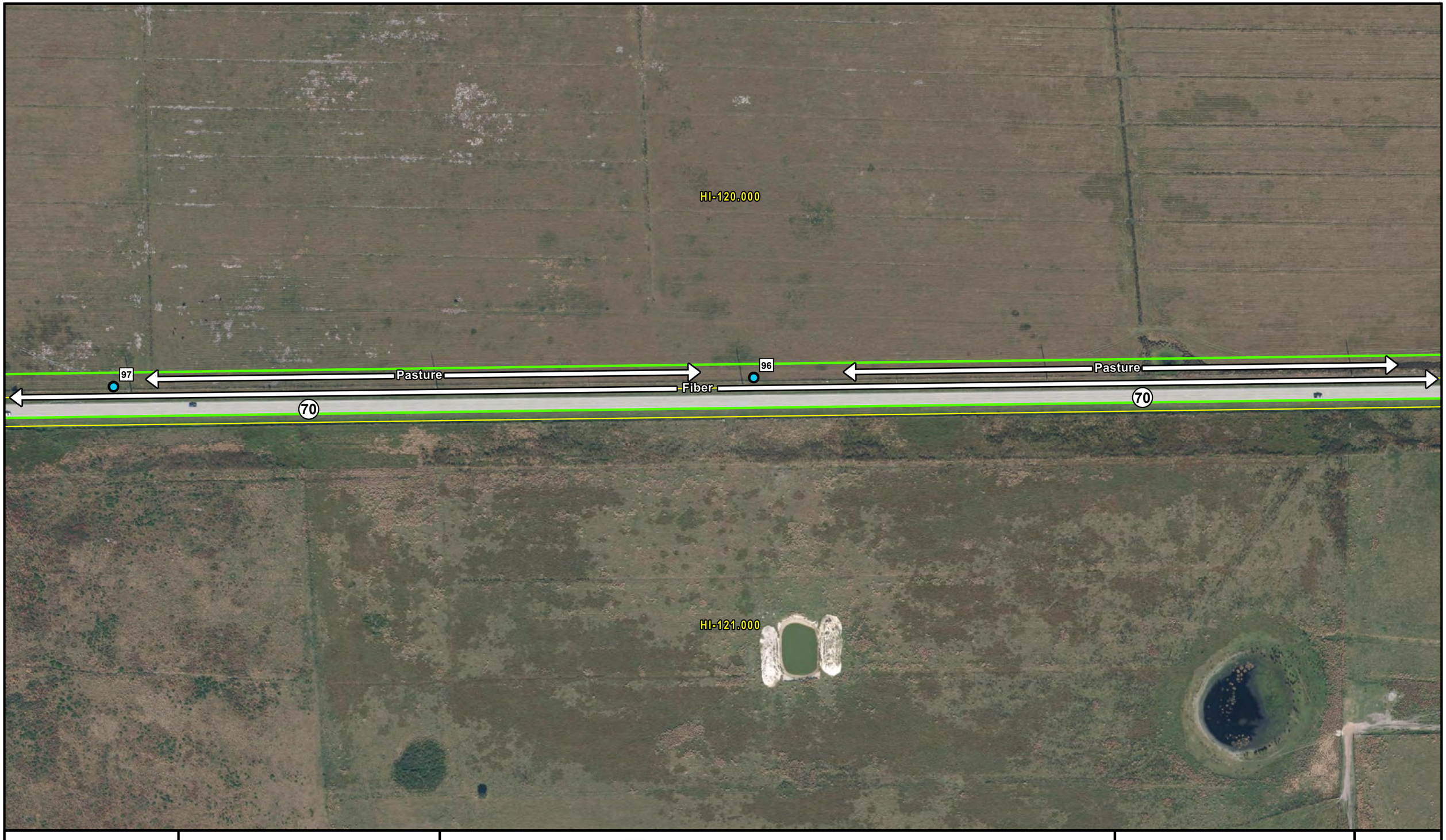
Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 49



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 50

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 51

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

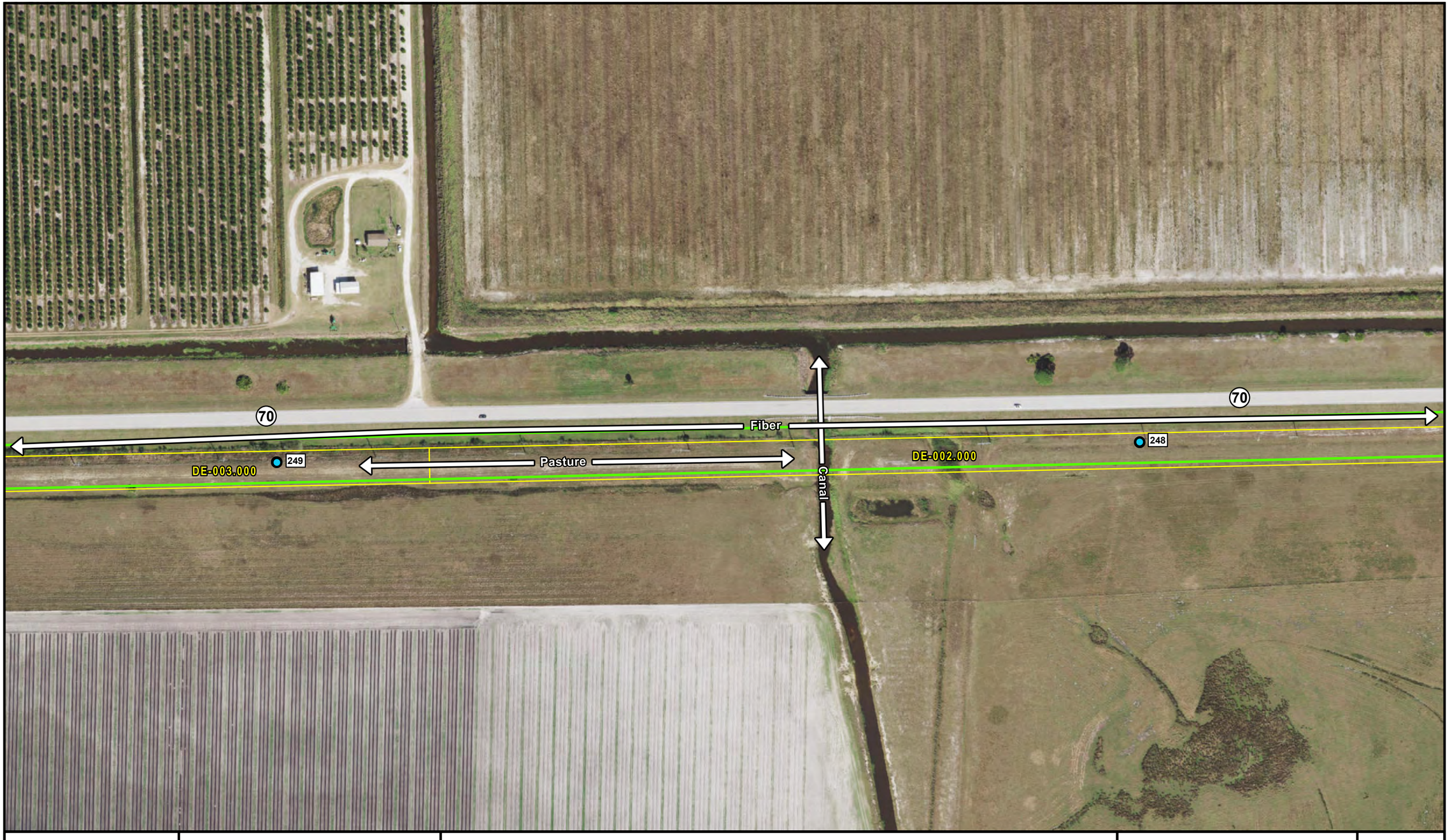
High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 52



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 53

70

70

Fiber

252

Pasture

251

DE-003.000

Pasture

250

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability

Archaeological Site
Parcel

Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 54

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

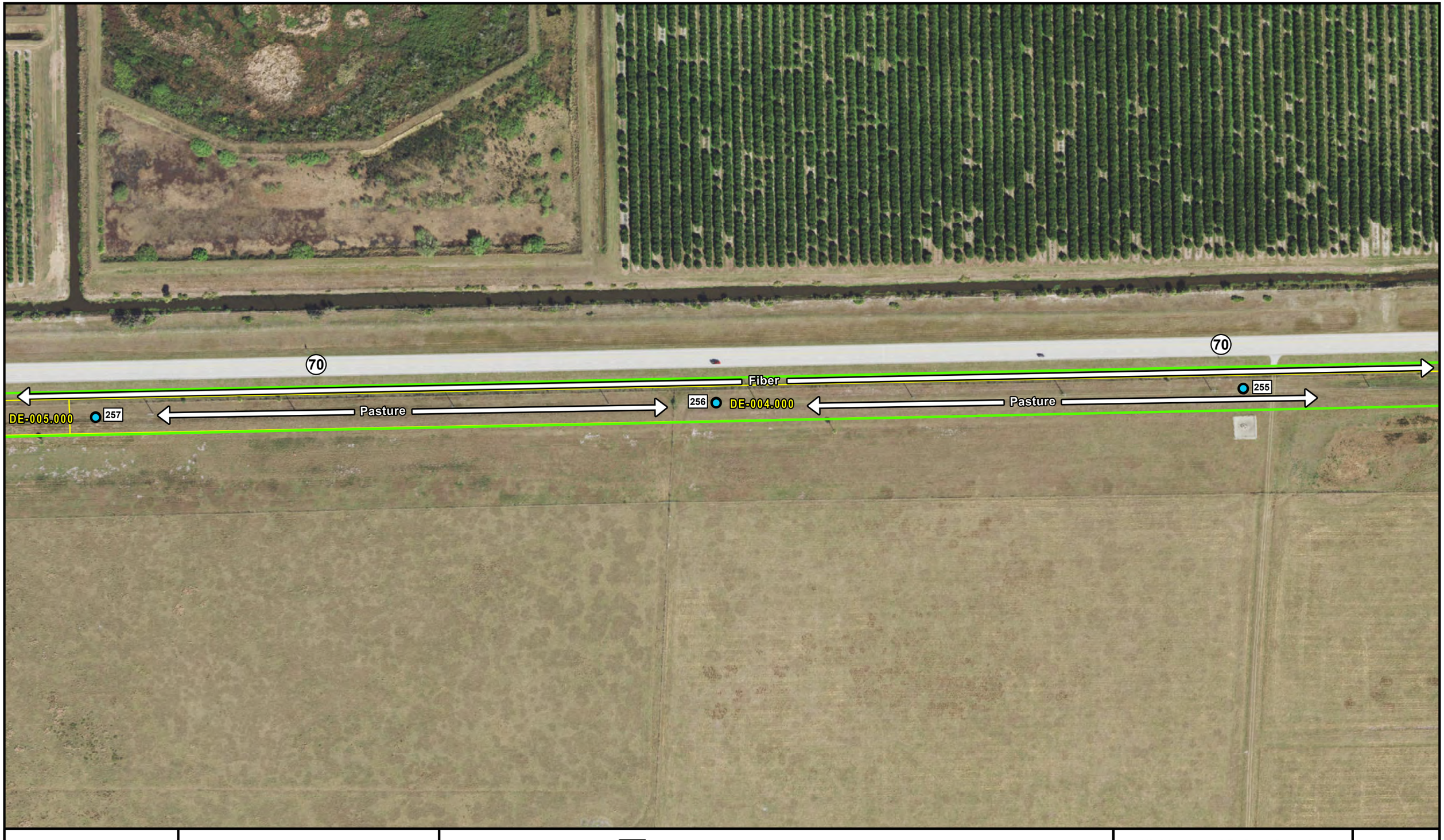
High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 55



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 56

70

Fiber

Pasture

260

Paved

DE-005.000

Pasture

259

Wet

Pasture

70

SE Lake Browning Grade

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability

Archaeological Site
Parcel

Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 57

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

N

Map 58

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 59

Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

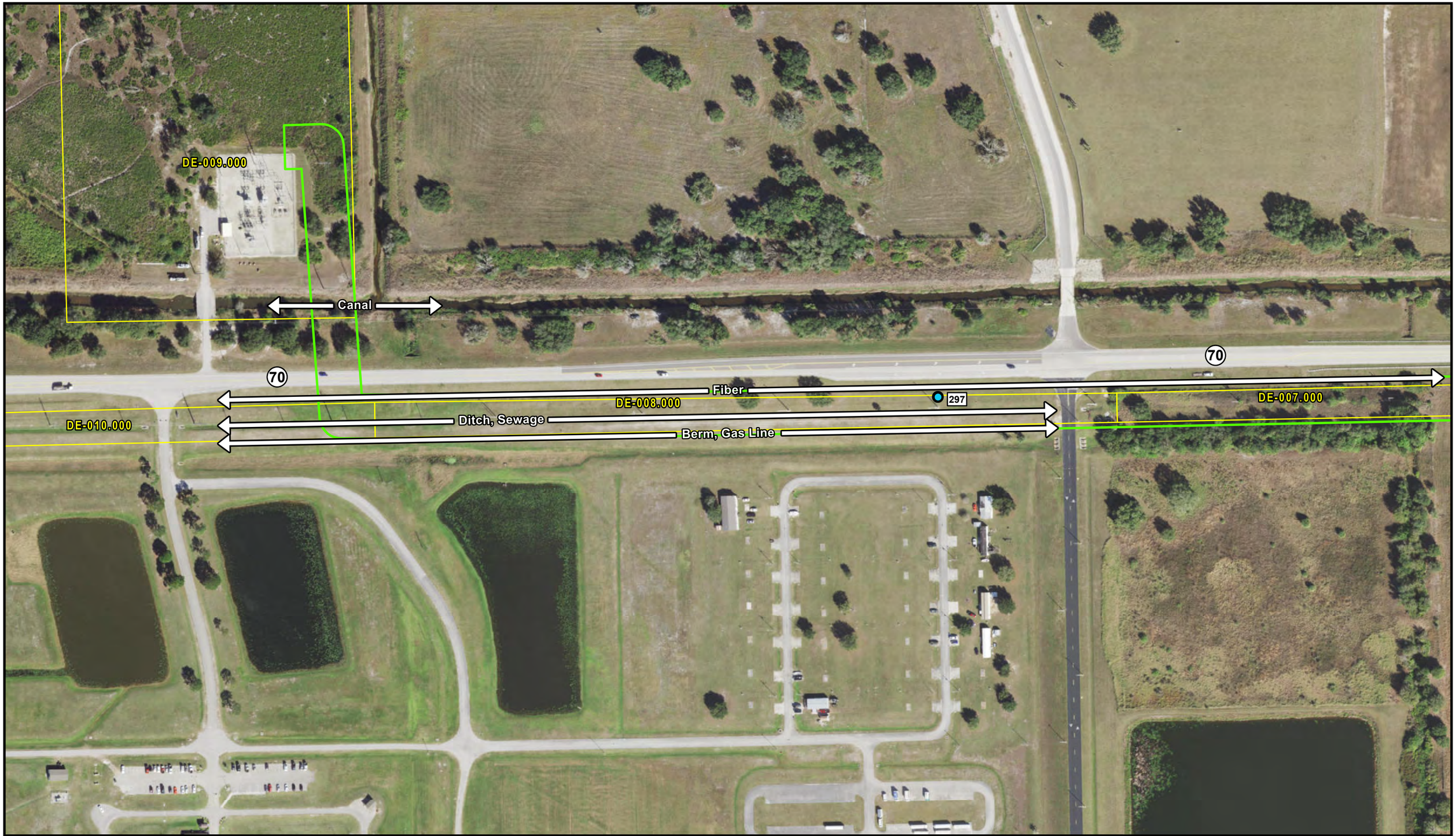
Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 60



Shovel Tests and Field Conditions

Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line

High Probability
Moderate Probability
Low Probability
Archaeological Site
Parcel
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test

Highlands and DeSoto Counties

0 50 100 Meters

Map 61

APPENDIX G:

FMSF FORMS

☐Original
☒Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

Site #8 **HG01077**
Field Date 1-17-2023
Form Date 5-22-2023
Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) Arced Landform Site Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name CRAS Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line Survey # (DHR only) _____
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name BRIGHTON USGS Date 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) _____ In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☐unknown County Highlands
Township 37S Range 32E Section 26 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☒SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 491100 Northing 3011830
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum NAD 83
Address / Vicinity / Route to:

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING
- ☒Land (*terrestrial*)
- ☐Lake/Pond (*lacustrine*)
- ☐River/Stream/Creek (*riverine*)
- ☐Tidal (*estuarine*)
- ☐Saltwater (*marine*)
- ☐Wetland (*palustrine*)
  - ☐usually flooded
  - ☐usually dry
- ☐Cave/Sink (*subterranean*)
  - ☐terrestrial
  - ☐aquatic

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES
- ☐log boat
- ☐agric/farm building
- ☐burial mound
- ☐building remains
- ☐cemetery/grave
- ☐dump/refuse
- ☐earthworks (historic)
- ☐fort
- ☒midden
- ☐mill
- ☐mission
- ☐mound, nonspecific
- ☐plantation
- ☐platform mound
- ☐road segment
- ☐shell midden
- ☐shell mound
- ☐shipwreck
- ☐subsurface features
- ☐surface scatter
- ☐well

FUNCTION
- ☒campsite
- ☐extractive site
- ☐habitation (prehistoric)
- ☐homestead (historic)
- ☐farmstead
- ☐village (prehistoric)
- ☐town (historic)
- ☐quarry (prehistoric)

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
1. _____ 2. _____

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL
- ☐Alachua
- ☐Archaic (nonspecific)
- ☐Archaic, Early
- ☐Archaic, Middle
- ☐Archaic, Late
- ☐Belle Glade
- ☐Cades Pond
- ☐Caloosahatchee
- ☐Deptford
- ☐Englewood
- ☐Fort Walton
- ☐Glades (nonspecific)
- ☐Glades I
- ☐Glades II
- ☐Glades III
- ☐Hickory Pond
- ☐Leon-Jefferson
- ☐Malabar I
- ☐Malabar II
- ☐Manasota
- ☐Mississippian
- ☐Mount Taylor
- ☐Norwood
- ☐Orange
- ☐Paleoindian
- ☐Pensacola
- ☐Perico Island
- ☐Safety Harbor
- ☐St. Augustine
- ☐St. Johns (nonspecific)
- ☐St. Johns I
- ☐St. Johns II
- ☐Santa Rosa
- ☐Santa Rosa-Swift Creek
- ☐Seminole (nonspecific)
- ☐Seminole: Colonization
- ☐Seminole: 1st War To 2nd
- ☐Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd
- ☐Seminole: 3rd War & After
- ☐Swift Creek (nonspecific)
- ☐Swift Creek, Early
- ☐Swift Creek, Late
- ☐Transitional
- ☐Weeden Island (nonspecific)
- ☐Weeden Island I
- ☐Weeden Island II
- ☐Prehistoric (nonspecific)
- ☐Prehistoric non-ceramic
- ☒Prehistoric ceramic

NON-ABORIGINAL
- ☐First Spanish 1513-99
- ☐First Spanish 1600-99
- ☐First Spanish 1700-1763
- ☐First Spanish (nonspecific)
- ☐British 1763-1783
- ☐Second Spanish 1783-1821
- ☐American Territorial 1821-45
- ☐American Civil War 1861-65
- ☐American 19th Century
- ☐American 20th Century
- ☐American (nonspecific)
- ☐African-American

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)
1. _____ 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☐no ☒insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☐no ☒insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

Only a small portion of the site is within the current archaeological APE. There is also minimal testing within the remainder of the site, so there is insufficient information to determine National Register eligibility.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 HG01077

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION			SITE BOUNDARY		
☐no field check	☐exposed ground	☐screened shovel	☐bounds unknown	☐remote sensing	☐unscreened shovel
☐literature search	☐posthole tests	☒screened shovel-1/4"	☐none by recorder	☐exposed ground	☒screened shovel
☐informant report	☐auger tests	☐screened shovel-1/8"	☐literature search	☐posthole tests	☐block excavations
☐remote sensing	☐unscreened shovel	☐screened shovel-1/16"	☐informant report	☐auger tests	☐estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

6 positive shovel tests; 12 negative bounding tests at 12.5 and 25 m within APE; 1 m depth; 1/4-inch screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m^2) 13,020 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Cultural material recovered 0-60 cmbs; gray sand 0-25 cmbs, dark grayish brown sand 25-55 cmbs, pale brown sand 55-100 cmbs

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☒single component ☐multiple component ☐uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

No temporally diagnostic artifacts aside from the presence of Belle Glade Plain pottery

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐none seen ☒minor ☐substantial ☐major ☐redeposited ☐destroyed-document! ☐unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

clearing, transmission line poles, pipeline

Surface collection: area collected _____ m^2 # collection units_____ | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 62 ⦿count ○estimate | Surface #_____ | Subsurface # 62

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

☐unknown ☒unselective (all artifacts)
☐selective (some artifacts)
☐mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

☐uncollected ☒general (not by subarea)
☐unknown ☐controlled (by subarea)
☐variable spatial control
☐other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

A - Aboriginal ceramics
A - Bone-animal or unidentif
A - Bone-worked
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments

103.4 grams of faunal bone: turtle, snake, fish, amphiuma/salamander, rabbit, mouse/rat, alligator, and white-tailed deer identified

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., *Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware*)

1. sand-tempered plain N= 59
2. St Johns Plain N= 1
3. Belle Glade Plain N= 1
4. bone tool fragment N= 1
5. _____ N=_____
6. _____ N=_____
7. _____ N=_____
8. _____ N=_____
9. _____ N=_____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Wetland Name_____ Distance from site (m) 10

Natural community UPLAND HARDWOODS Topography Ridge crest Elevation: Min 9 m Max 10 m

Local vegetation grasses, oak, cabbage palm

Present land use ranch, transmission line corridor

SCS soil series Valkaria fine sand Soil association _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description artifacts, field notes, maps, photos File or accession #'s 2022-95

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name _____

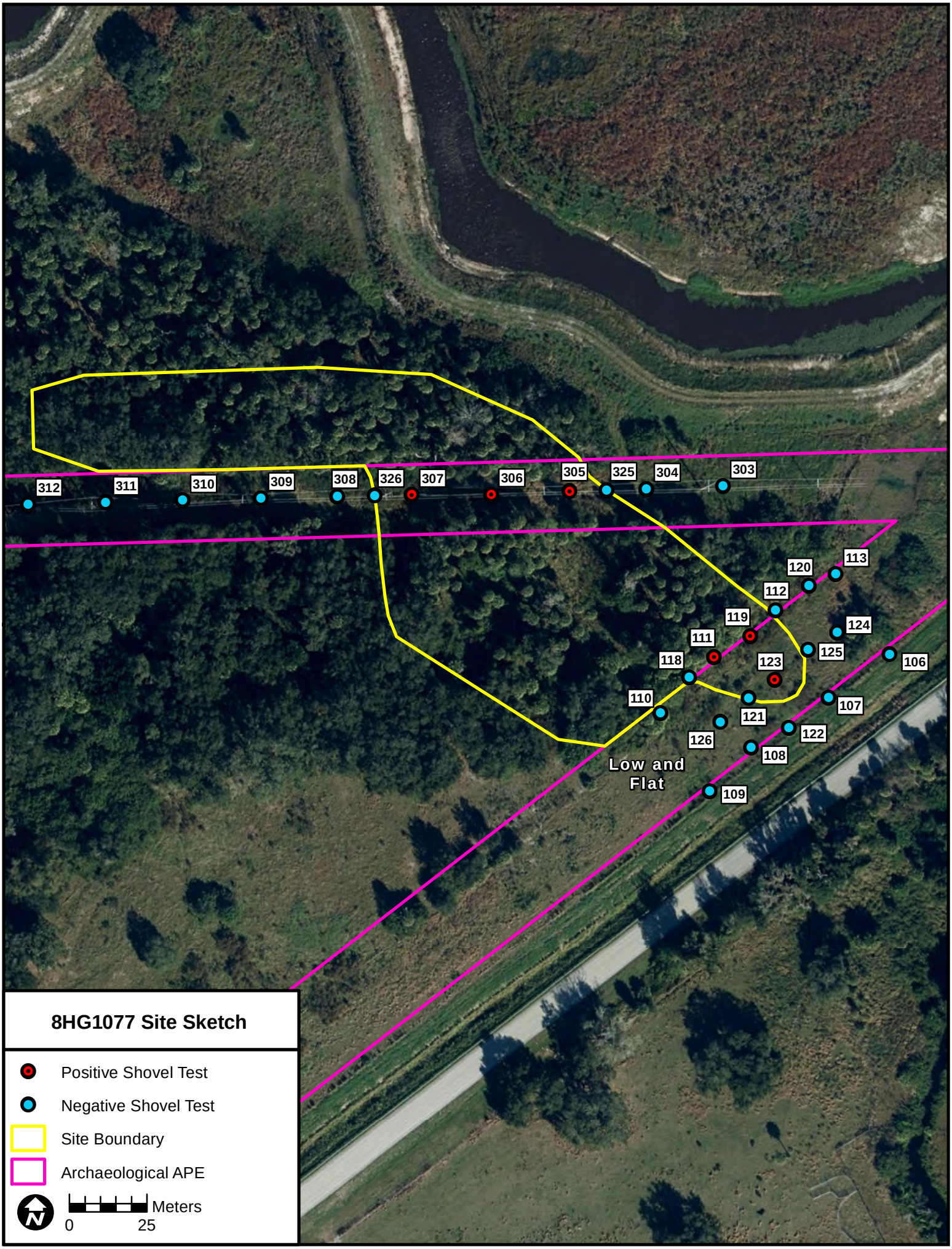
Address / Phone / E-mail _____

Recorder Information: Name Janus Research Affiliation _____

Address / Phone / E-mail 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa, FL 33607 / 813-636-8200 janus@janus-research.com

Required Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED *and* SITE PLAN
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.


8HG1077 Site Sketch
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test
Site Boundary
Archaeological APE
Meters
0
25
312
311
310
309
308
326
307
306
305
325
304
303
113
120
112
119
124
111
125
106
118
123
110
107
121
122
126
108
109
Low and
Flat

Location of 8HG1077

Site Boundary

N

0 250 Meters

USGS Quadrangle Map:
Brighton (1953 PR 1972)

☒Original
☐Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

Site #8 HG01606
Field Date 2-14-2023
Form Date 3-21-2023
Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) Lykes Midden 1 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name CRAS Waterway to Dorr Field Transmission Line Survey # (DHR only) _____
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name BRIGHTON NW USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) _____ In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☐unknown County Highlands
Township 37S Range 32E Section 32 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☒SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Township 37S Range 31E Section 33 ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 486460 Northing 3009730
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum NAD 83
Address / Vicinity / Route to:

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING
- ☒Land (*terrestrial*)
- ☐Lake/Pond (*lacustrine*)
- ☐River/Stream/Creek (*riverine*)
- ☐Tidal (*estuarine*)
- ☐Saltwater (*marine*)
- ☐Wetland (*palustrine*)
  - ☐usually flooded
  - ☐usually dry
- ☐Cave/Sink (*subterranean*)
  - ☐terrestrial
  - ☐aquatic

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES
- ☐log boat
- ☐agric/farm building
- ☐burial mound
- ☐building remains
- ☐cemetery/grave
- ☐dump/refuse
- ☐earthworks (historic)
- ☐fort
- ☒midden
- ☐mill
- ☐mission
- ☐mound, nonspecific
- ☐plantation
- ☐platform mound
- ☐road segment
- ☐shell midden
- ☐shell mound
- ☐shipwreck
- ☐subsurface features
- ☐surface scatter
- ☐well

FUNCTION
- ☒campsite
- ☐extractive site
- ☐habitation (prehistoric)
- ☐homestead (historic)
- ☐farmstead
- ☐village (prehistoric)
- ☐town (historic)
- ☐quarry (prehistoric)

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
1. _____ 2. _____

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL
- ☐Alachua
- ☐Archaic (nonspecific)
- ☐Archaic, Early
- ☐Archaic, Middle
- ☐Archaic, Late
- ☐Belle Glade
- ☐Cades Pond
- ☐Caloosahatchee
- ☐Deptford
- ☐Englewood
- ☐Fort Walton
- ☐Glades (nonspecific)
- ☐Glades I
- ☐Glades II
- ☐Glades III
- ☐Hickory Pond
- ☐Leon-Jefferson
- ☐Malabar I
- ☐Malabar II
- ☐Manasota
- ☐Mississippian
- ☐Mount Taylor
- ☐Norwood
- ☐Orange
- ☐Paleoindian
- ☐Pensacola
- ☐Perico Island
- ☐Safety Harbor
- ☐St. Augustine
- ☐St. Johns (nonspecific)
- ☐St. Johns I
- ☐St. Johns II
- ☐Santa Rosa
- ☐Santa Rosa-Swift Creek
- ☐Seminole (nonspecific)
- ☐Seminole: Colonization
- ☐Seminole: 1st War To 2nd
- ☐Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd
- ☐Seminole: 3rd War & After
- ☐Swift Creek (nonspecific)
- ☐Swift Creek, Early
- ☐Swift Creek, Late
- ☐Transitional
- ☐Weeden Island (nonspecific)
- ☐Weeden Island I
- ☐Weeden Island II
- ☐Prehistoric (nonspecific)
- ☐Prehistoric non-ceramic
- ☒Prehistoric ceramic

NON-ABORIGINAL
- ☐First Spanish 1513-99
- ☐First Spanish 1600-99
- ☐First Spanish 1700-1763
- ☐First Spanish (nonspecific)
- ☐British 1763-1783
- ☐Second Spanish 1783-1821
- ☐American Territorial 1821-45
- ☐American Civil War 1861-65
- ☐American 19th Century
- ☐American 20th Century
- ☐American (nonspecific)
- ☐African-American

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)
1. _____ 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☐no ☒insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☐no ☒insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

Density of cultural material is variable within APE and no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. However, the site likely extends outside the current APE.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 HG01606

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION			SITE BOUNDARY		
☐no field check	☐exposed ground	☐screened shovel	☐bounds unknown	☐remote sensing	☐unscreened shovel
☐literature search	☐posthole tests	☒screened shovel-1/4"	☐none by recorder	☐exposed ground	☒screened shovel
☐informant report	☐auger tests	☐screened shovel-1/8"	☐literature search	☐posthole tests	☐block excavations
☐remote sensing	☐unscreened shovel	☐screened shovel-1/16"	☐informant report	☐auger tests	☐estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

11 positive shovel tests; 11 negative bounding tests at 12.5 and 25 m to the east and west; 1 m depth; 1/4-inch screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m^2) 3,120 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Cultural material recovered 0-68 cmbs; gray sand 0-25 cmbs, brown to pale brown sand 25-60 cmbs, dark brown sand 60-65 cmbs, overlying clay, marl, or limestone

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☒single component ☐multiple component ☐uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Except for one sand-tempered sherd, no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐none seen ☐minor ☒substantial ☐major ☐redeposited ☐destroyed-document! ☐unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Disturbances from clearing, installation of transmission line poles, construction of roadway, and excavation of small drainage canals

Surface collection: area collected _____ m^2 # collection units_____ | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 1 ⦿count ○estimate | Surface #_____ | Subsurface # 1

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

☐unknown ☒unselective (all artifacts)
☐selective (some artifacts)
☐mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

☐uncollected ☒general (not by subarea)
☐unknown ☐controlled (by subarea)
☐variable spatial control
☐other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

A - Aboriginal ceramics
A - Bone-animal or unidentif
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments

207.2 grams of faunal bone; turtle, softshell turtle, snake, gar, bowfin, catfish, fish, amphiuma, greater siren, bird, opossum, rabbit, racoon, rodent, deer identified

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., *Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware*)

1. sand-tempered plain N= 1
2. _____ N=_____
3. _____ N=_____
4. _____ N=_____
5. _____ N=_____
6. _____ N=_____
7. _____ N=_____
8. _____ N=_____
9. _____ N=_____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Wetland Name_____ Distance from site (m) 150

Natural community UPLAND HARDWOODS Topography Hammock-wetland Elevation: Min 9 m Max 10 m

Local vegetation grasses, oak, cabbage palm

Present land use ranch

SCS soil series Felda fine sand Soil association _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description artifacts, field notes, maps File or accession #'s 2022-95

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

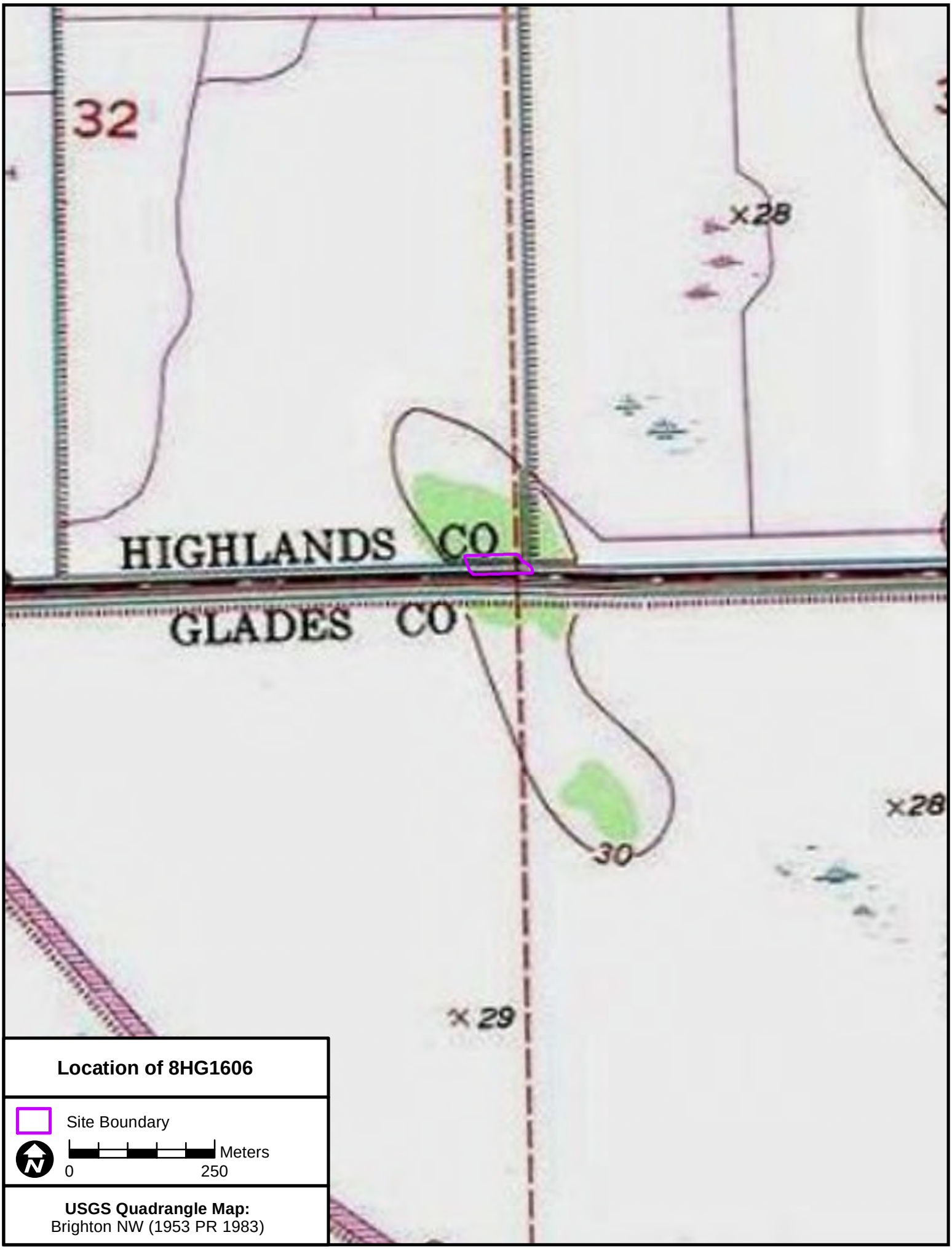
Informant Information: Name _____
Address / Phone / E-mail _____

Recorder Information: Name Janus Research Affiliation _____
Address / Phone / E-mail 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa, FL 33607 / 813-636-8200 janus@janus-research.com

Required Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED *and* SITE PLAN
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.

144
142
143
141
145
147
146
148
134
139
140
135
136
149
Wetland
137
155
156
153
151
150
154
152
157
8HG1606 Site Sketch
Positive Shovel Test
Negative Shovel Test
Site Boundary
Archaeological APE
N
0
25
Meters


32
x28
HIGHLANDS CO
GLADES CO
30
x28
x29
Location of 8HG1606
Site Boundary
N
Meters
0
250
USGS Quadrangle Map:
Brighton NW (1953 PR 1983)

☒Original
☐Update

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

Consult the *Guide to the Resource Group Form* for additional instructions

Site #8 HG01607
Field Date 3-1-2023
Form Date 4-28-2023
Recorder# _____

NOTE: Use this form to document districts, landscapes, building complexes and linear resources as described in the box below. Cultural resources contributing to the Resource Group should also be documented individually at the Site File. **Do not use this form for National Register multiple property submissions** (MPSs). National Register MPSs are treated as Site File manuscripts and are associated with the individual resources included under the MPS cover using the Site File manuscript number.

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

- ☐ **Historic district** (NR category "district"): buildings and NR structures only: NO archaeological sites
- ☐ **Archaeological district** (NR category "district"): archaeological sites only: NO buildings or NR structures
- ☐ **Mixed district** (NR category "district"): includes more than one type of cultural resource (example: archaeological sites and buildings)
- ☒ **Building complex** (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial and functional association
- ☐ **Designed historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see *National Register Bulletin #18*, page 2 for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. parks, golf courses, campuses, resorts, etc.)
- ☐ **Rural historic landscape** (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources and resources not formally designed (see *National Register Bulletin #30, Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.)
- ☐ **Linear resource** (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of structure or historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name Sun Ray Farms Resource Group **Multiple Listing [DHR only]** _____
Project Name CRAS of Waterway-Dorr Field Transmission Line **FMSF Survey #** _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☒building(s) ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐canal ☐railway ☐road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	4101	E	State Road 70		

City/Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid In Current City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Highlands
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
1) **Township** 38S **Range** 31E **Section** 3 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
2) **Township** _____ **Range** _____ **Section** _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
3) **Township** _____ **Range** _____ **Section** _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) **Township** _____ **Range** _____ **Section** _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON NW **USGS Date** 1983
2) Name _____ **USGS Date** _____
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Sun Ray Farms Resource Group is located on tax parcel C-03-38-31-A00-0010-0000, which is bounded by SR 70 to the north, the Harney Pond Canal to the east and south, and Dosia Smith Rd to the west.

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**

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 HG01607

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1930 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Architect/Designer: _____ **B**uilder: _____
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing _____ # of non-contributing _____
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)
1. Twentieth C American 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____
Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

Sun Ray Farms contains multiple historic buildings, however, only two residences fall within the current APE and are being individually recorded (8HG1608 and 8HG1609). The other buildings are agricultural in use. The grove was planted c.1981.

RESEARCH METHODS (check 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	☒historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☐other methods (specify) _____
Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Sun Ray Farms is not a historic grove. Research did not indicate that the farm were significant locally. The buildings are primarily from the latter part of the 20th century, lack historical or architectural significance, and exhibit modifications.

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) **D**ocument type Field notes **M**aintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ **F**ile or accession #'s _____

2) **D**ocument type Field maps **M**aintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ **F**ile or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

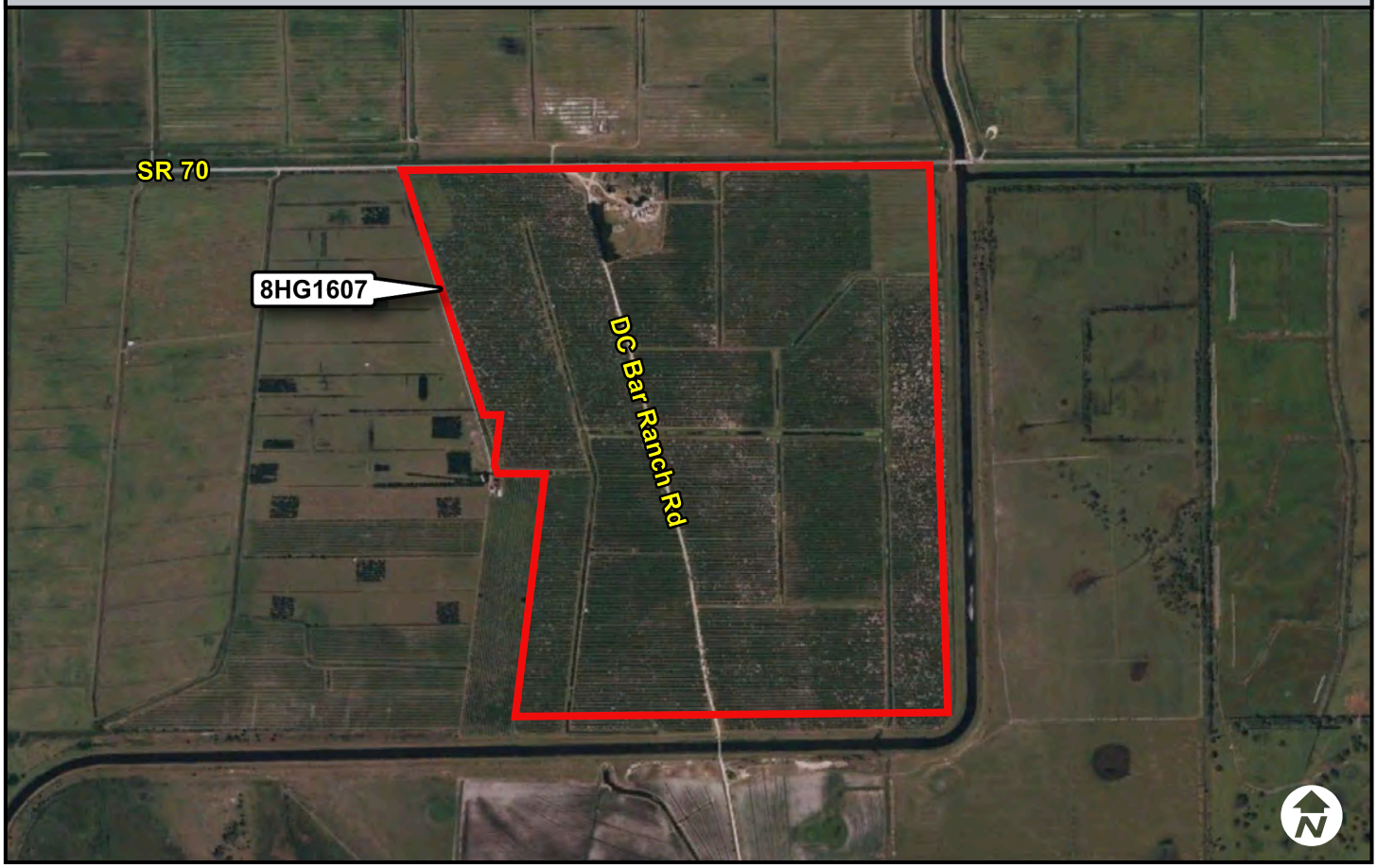
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

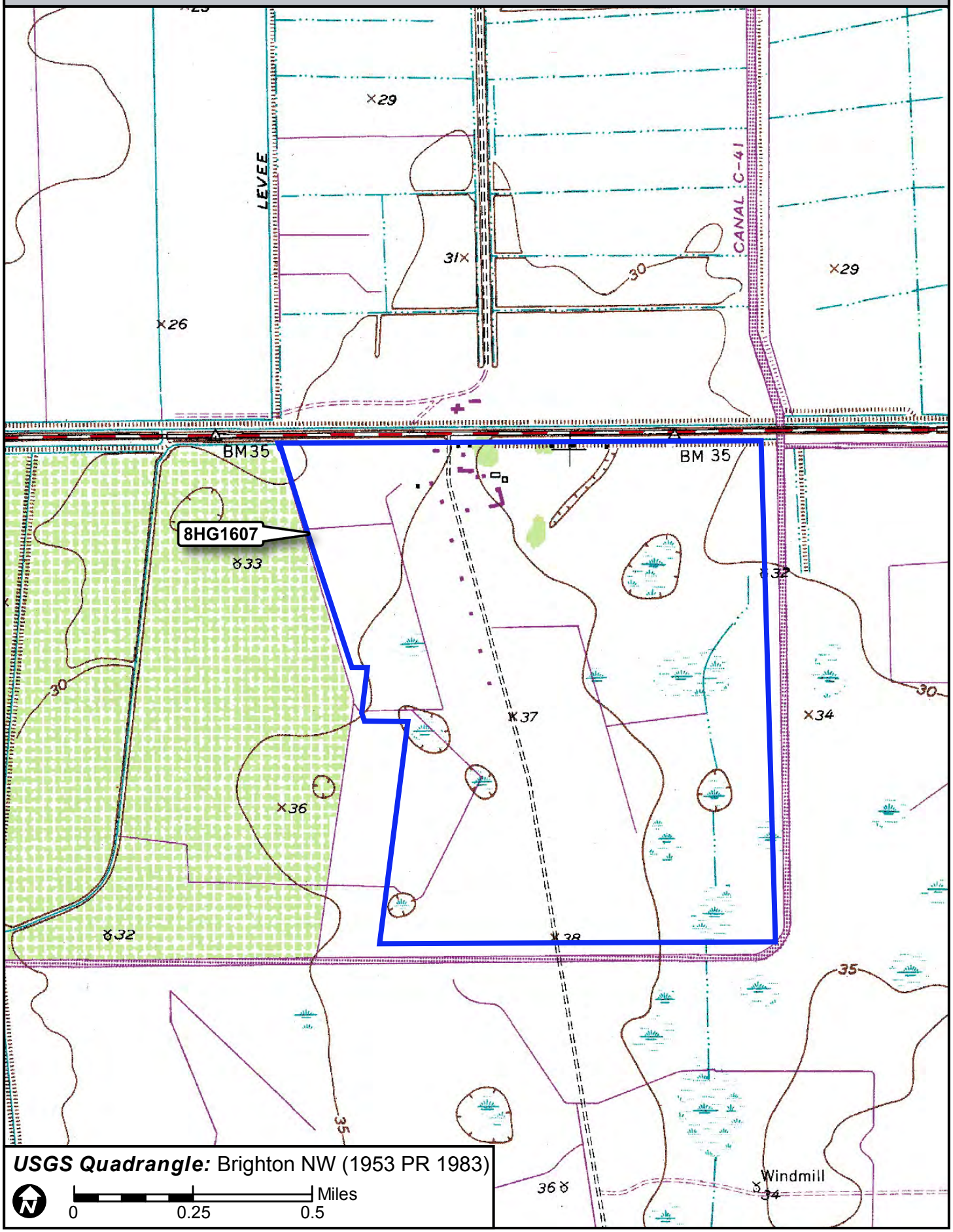
PHOTOGRAPH **8HG1607**

SKETCH MAP **8HG1607**



PHOTOGRAPH **8HG1607**

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8HG1607**



USGS Quadrangle: Brighton NW (1953 PR 1983)

☒ Original
☐ Update

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

Site#8 HG01608
Field Date 3-1-2023
Form Date 4-28-2023
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) 4101 SR 70 Residence 1 **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Waterway-Dorr Field Transmission Line **S**urvey # (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:	4101	E	State Road 7		

Cross Streets (nearest / between) At SE intersection of SR 70 and JC Durance Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRIGHTON NW **U**SGS Date 1983 **P**lat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid **I**n City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown **C**ounty Highlands
Township 38S **R**ange 31E **S**ection 3 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # C-03-38-31-A00-0010-0000 **L**andgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ **B**lock _____ **L**ot _____
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☒17 **E**asting 479002 **N**orthing 3009562
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ **C**oordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1930 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1930 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 Window replacement, unkown date.
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Front carport, post-1974
Architect (last name first): _____ **B**uilder (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 **E**xterior Plan Irregular **N**umber of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Gable 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
6/6 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Medium-pitched hip roof.

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 HG01608

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 on the main, N facade; accessible through carport addition.

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

No porch; front door is sheltered by carport addition; front door is located on left side of front-gabled wing.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a hip roof crossed by a front-gabled roof, with a gabled carport addition; 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 Central Florida and modifications. It is associated with Sun Ray Farms, which is not a historic grove and lacks historic associations. It is considered ineligible for 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

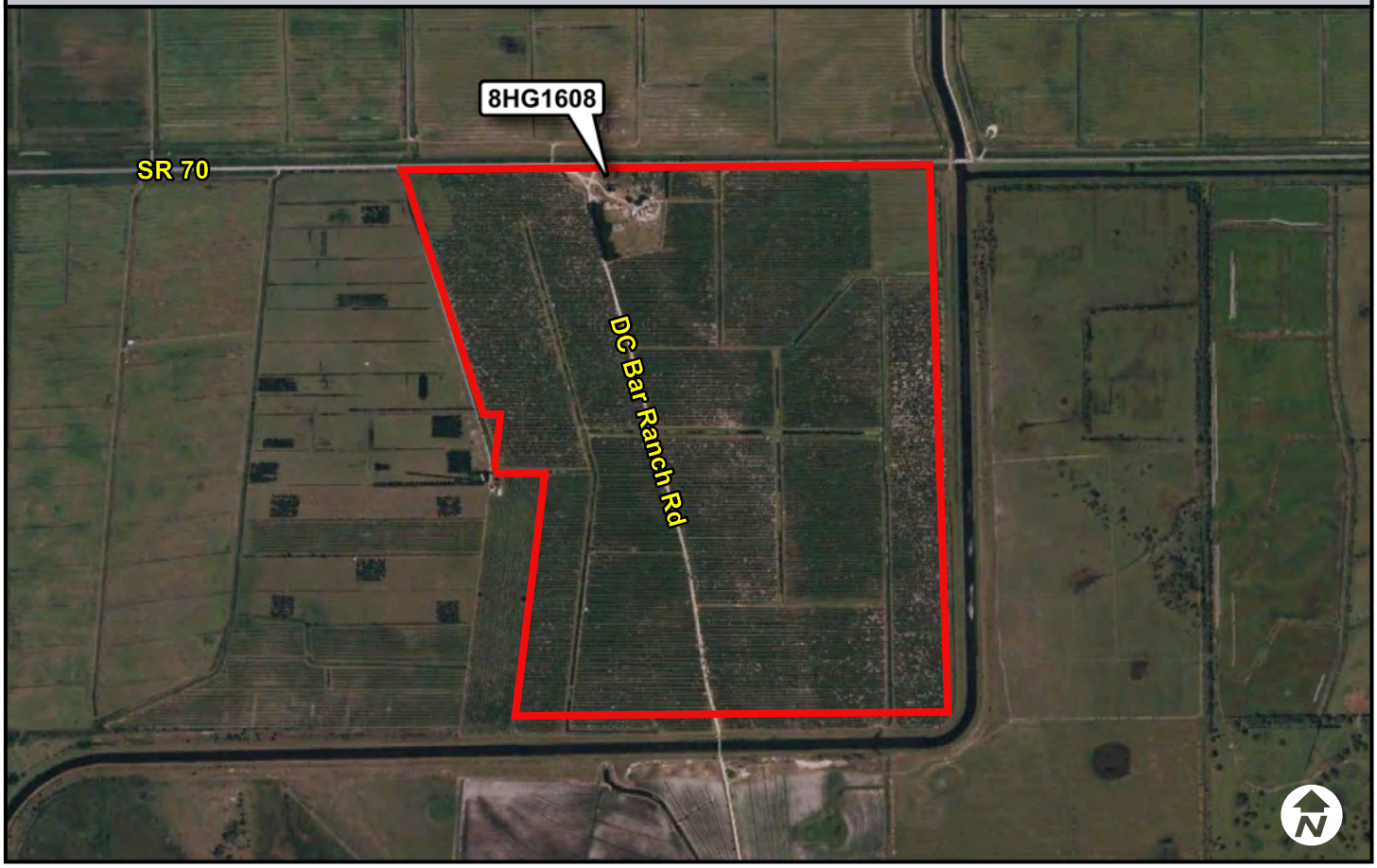
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

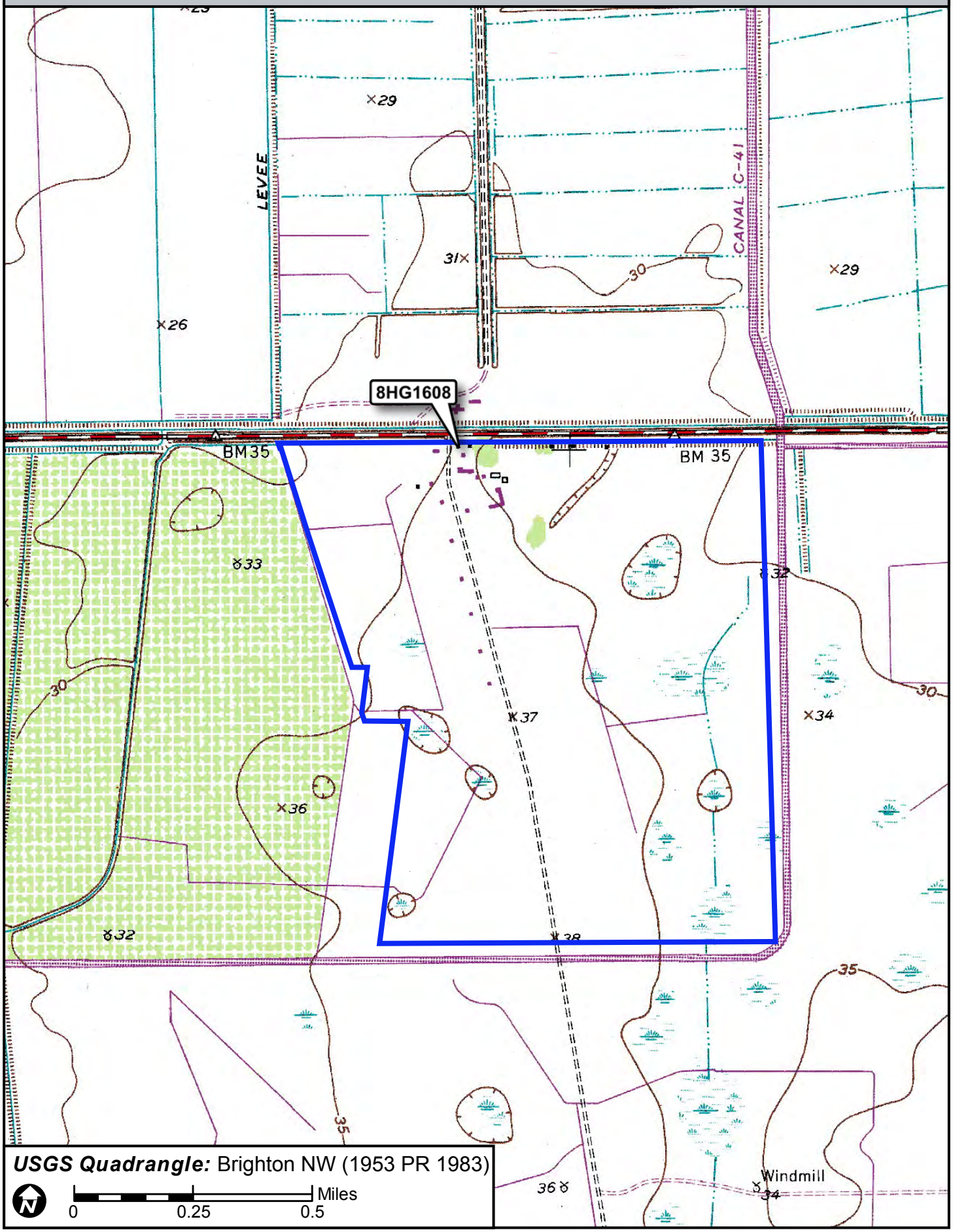
❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH 8HG1608

SKETCH MAP 8HG1608



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8HG1608**



USGS Quadrangle: Brighton NW (1953 PR 1983)

☒ Original
☐ Update

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

Site#8 HG01609
Field Date 3-1-2023
Form Date 4-28-2023
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) 4101 SR 70 Residence 2 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Waterway-Dorr Field 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
4101	E	State Road 7		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Near SE intersection of SR 70 and JC Durance Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name BRIGHTON NW USGS Date 1983 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Highlands
Township 38S Range 31E Section 3 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # C-03-38-31-A00-0010-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 479046 Northing 3009566
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1952 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1952 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 Ranch Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Awning; picture.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Brick belt and accents flanking windows.

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 HG01609

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 on right side of main, N. facade; accessible through open porch.

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

Open porch occupies right side of main facade; sheltered by secondary hip roof; roof is supported by decorative metal supports; mail railings.

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

The one-story Ranch style house has a hipped roof crossed by secondary hips over the porch and rear; exterior is painted concrete block with a brick belt course; brick accents flank the awning 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 Ranch residence exhibits a common style in Central Florida. It is associated with Sun Ray Farms, which is not a historic grove and lacks historic associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for 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

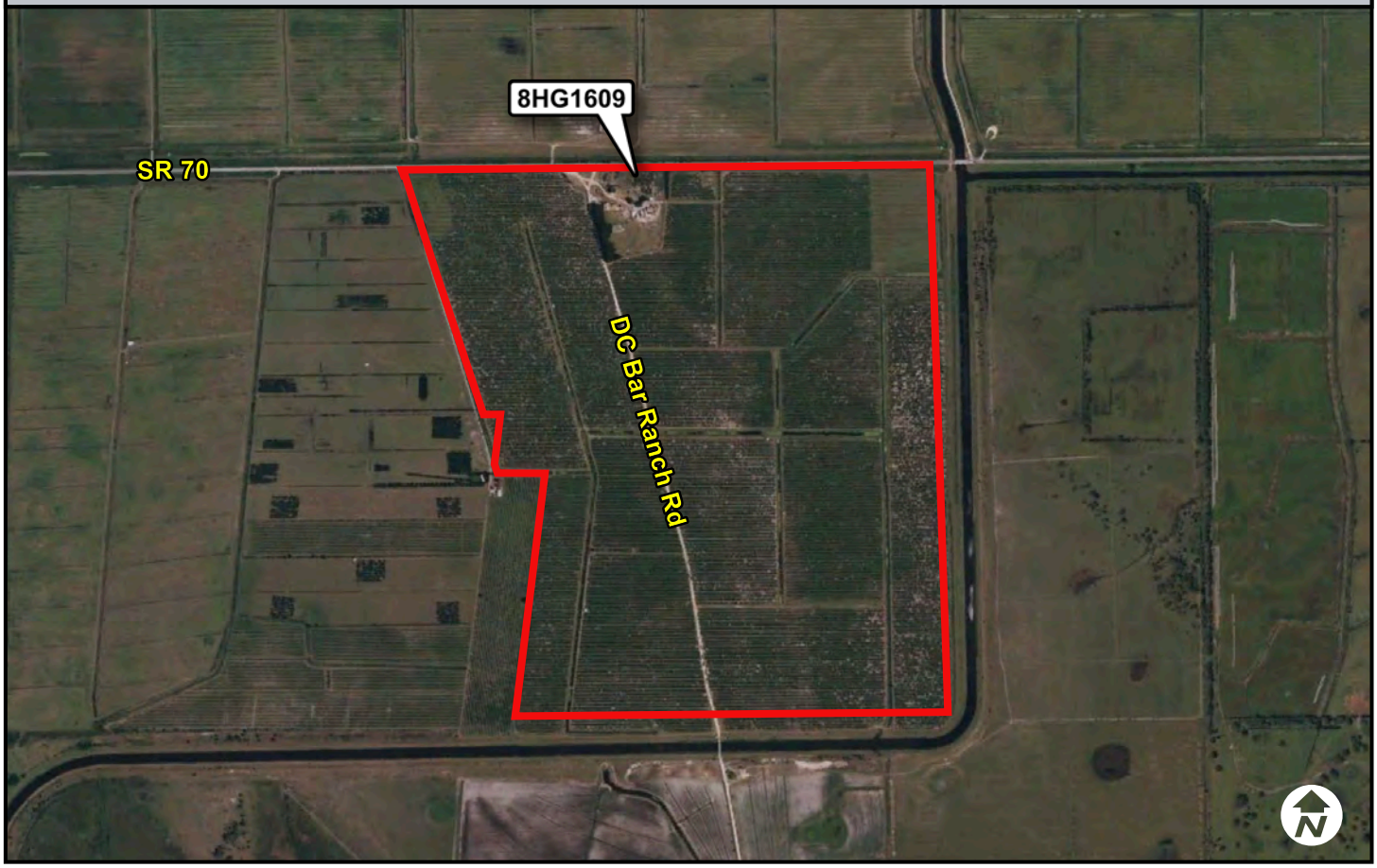
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

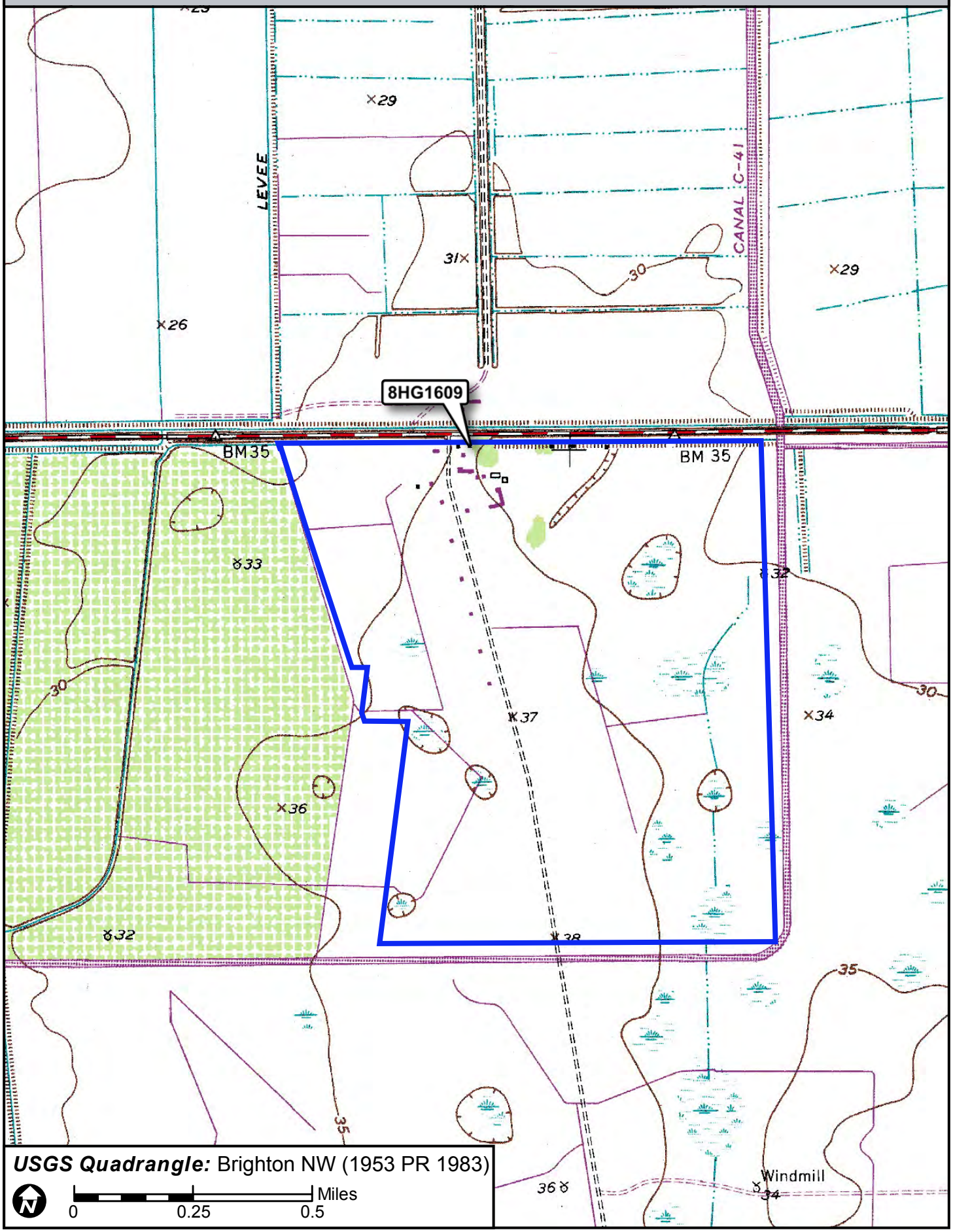
❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH 8HG1609

SKETCH MAP 8HG1609



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8HG1609**



USGS Quadrangle: Brighton NW (1953 PR 1983)

☒ Original
☐ Update

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

Site#8 HG01610
Field Date 3-1-2023
Form Date 4-28-2023
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) 20 Hall Road — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Waterway-Dorr Field 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:	20		Hall	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Near NW intersection of SR 70 and Hall Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name CHILDS — USGS Date 1972 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Highlands
Township 37S — Range 30E — Section 35 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # C-35-37-30-A00-0080-0000 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 471473 — Northing 3009680
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 _____
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. Concrete block — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Awning.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Grouped awning windows.

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 HG01610

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, E facade.

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

No porch; door is sheltered by slight extension of main hip roof.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a hip roof and concrete block exterior. Awning windows are grouped 4-across on the left side of main facade.

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 Central Florida and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for 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

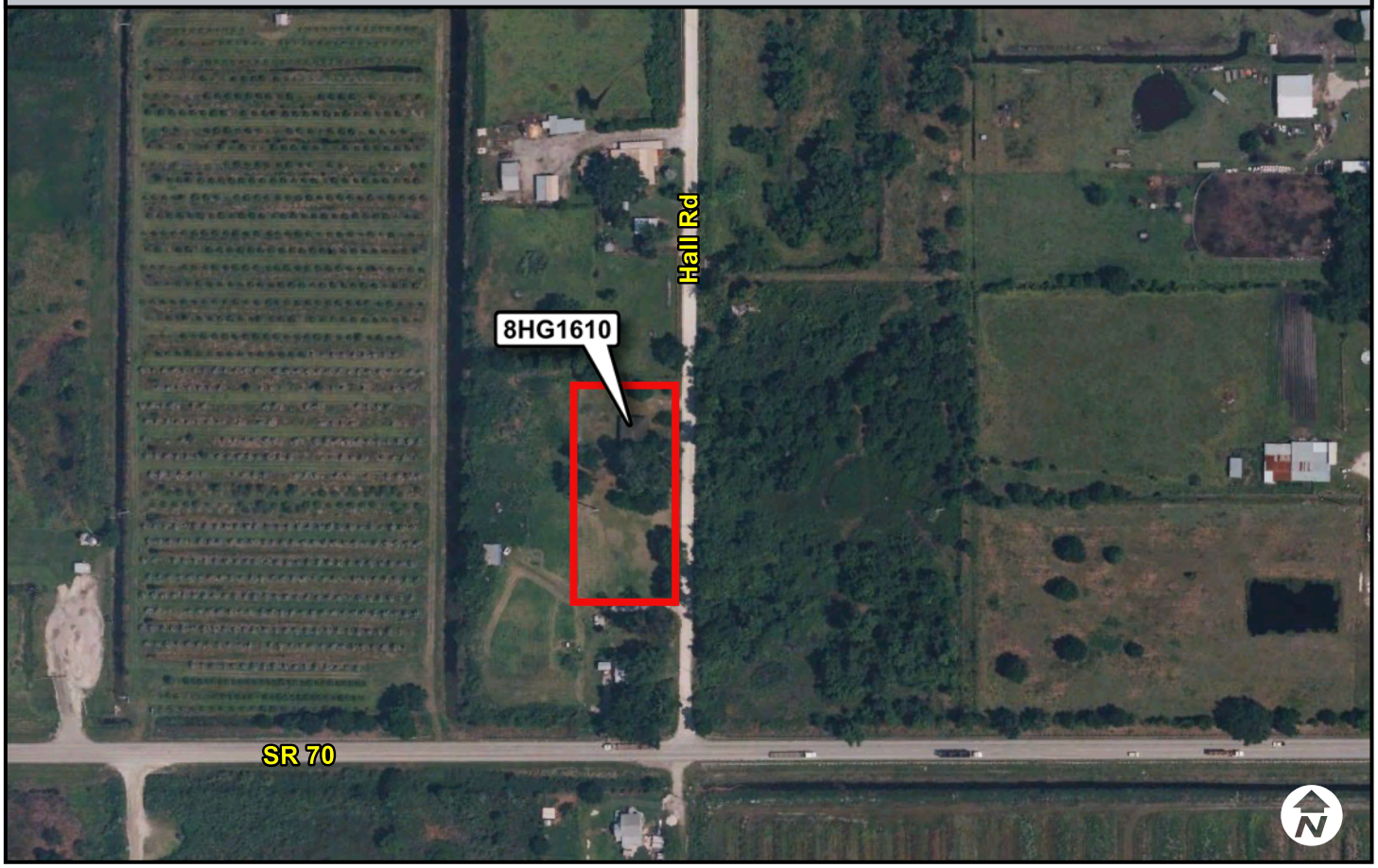
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

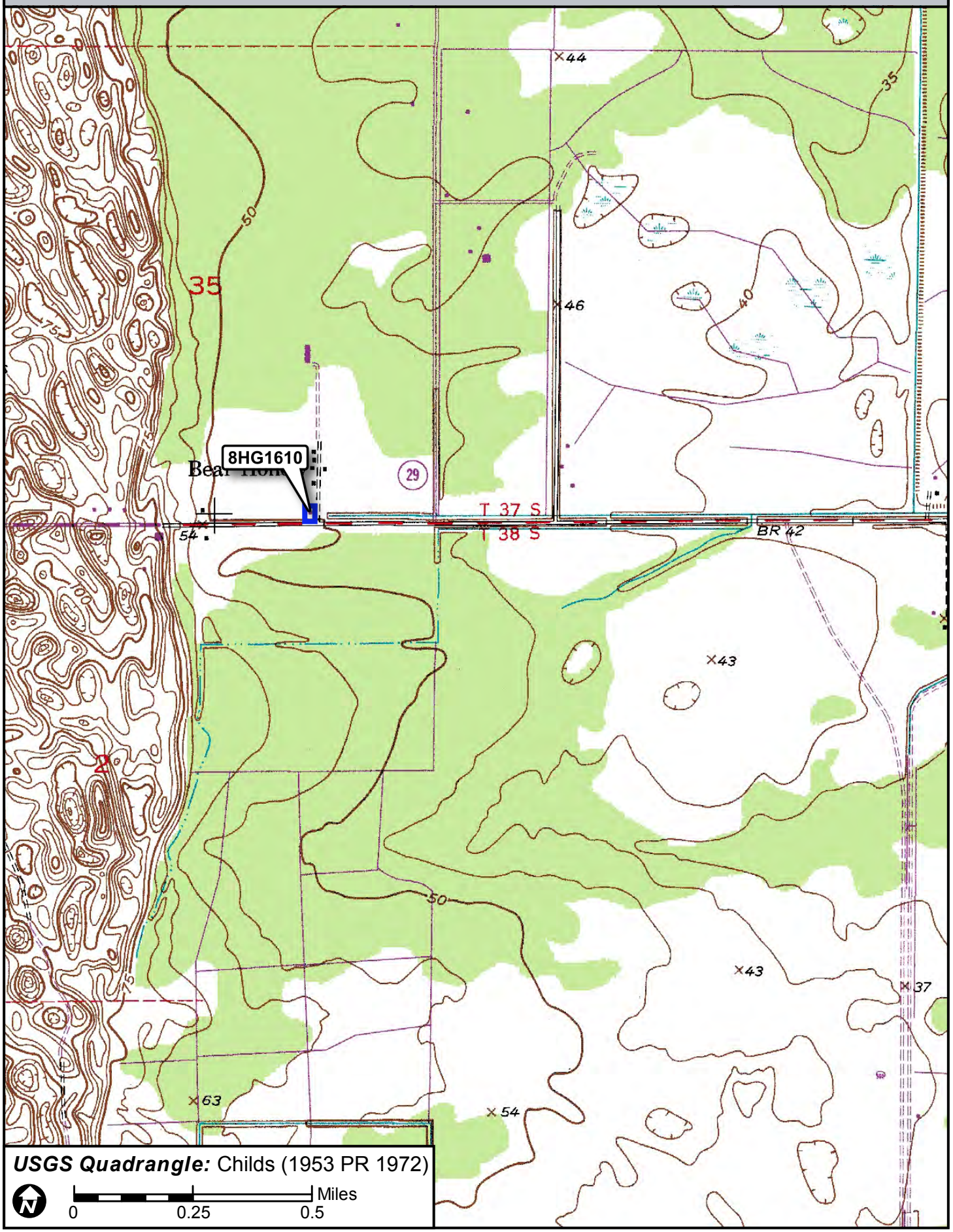
❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH 8HG1610

SKETCH MAP 8HG1610



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8HG1610**



USGS Quadrangle: Childs (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 HG01611
Field Date 3-1-2023
Form Date 4-28-2023
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) 1320 SR 70 E — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Waterway-Dorr Field 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
1320	E	State Road 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Hall Road and Bear Road
USGS 7.5 Map Name CHILDS — USGS Date 1972 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Highlands
Township 37S — Range 30E — Section 35 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # C-35-37-30-A00-0092-0000 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 4 7 0 7 3 4 — Northing 3 0 0 9 6 0 2
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1971 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1971 — 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 West addition, post-1974.
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 Ranch — Exterior Plan T-shaped — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 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; 9-light panel door; one window is boarded.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Door not located on main 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 HG01611

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 facing east; accessible through open porch; paneled door has 9-lights.

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

Porch is located at center of main facade; sheltered by front-gabled roof; roof is supported by one post.

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

The one-story Ranch style house has a side-gabled roof crossed by a front-gabled roof; shed roof addition has been added to west side of house; exterior is concrete block.

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 Ranch style residence exhibits a common style in Central Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for 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

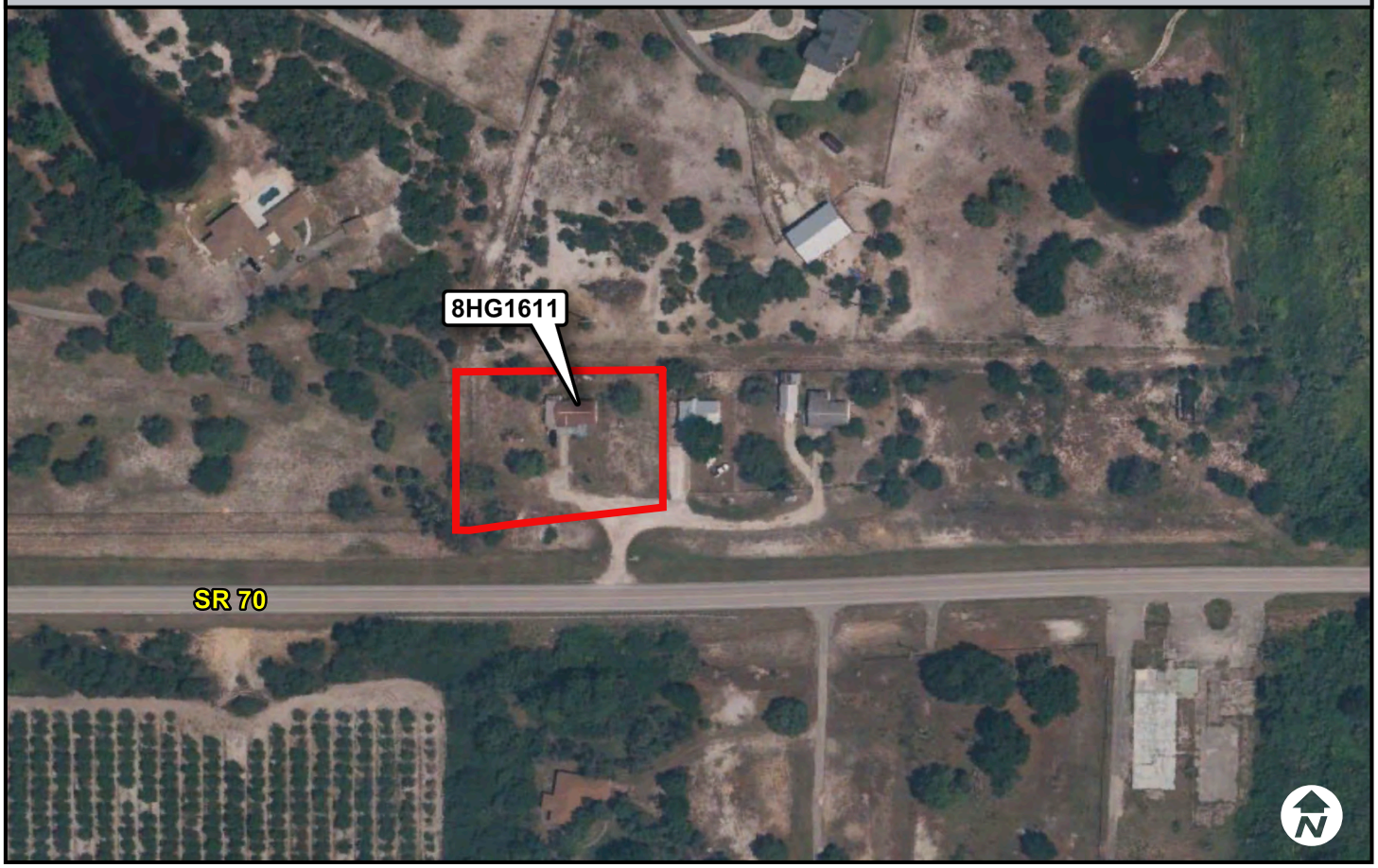
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N Ward St Tampa, FL / 813-636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

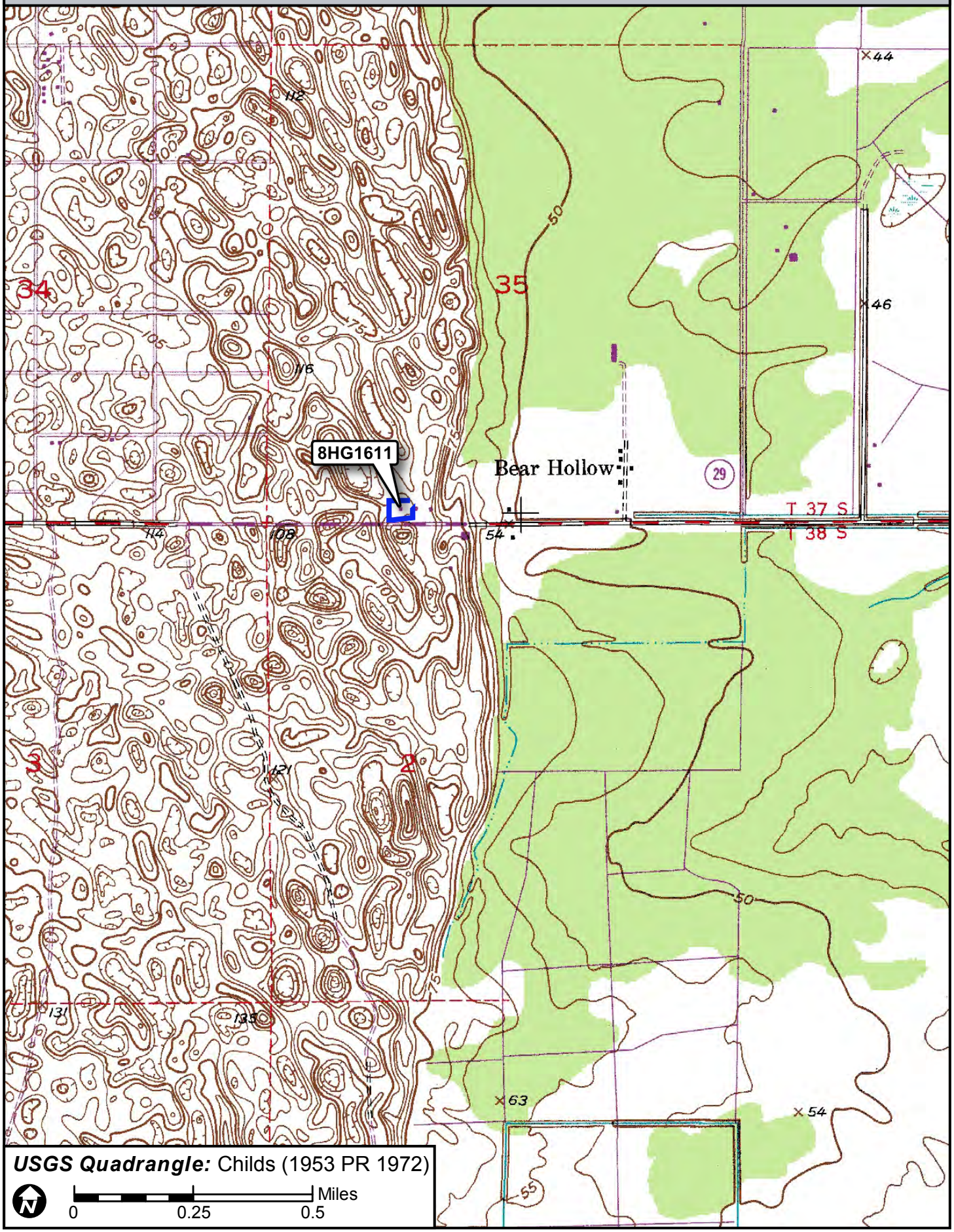
❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

PHOTOGRAPH **8HG1611**

SKETCH MAP **8HG1611**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8HG1611**



USGS Quadrangle: Childs (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 HG01612
Field Date 3-1-2023
Form Date 4-28-2023
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) 1330 SR 70 E — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Waterway-Dorr Field 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
1330	E	State Road 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Hall Road and Bear Road
USGS 7.5 Map Name CHILDS — USGS Date 1972 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Highlands
Township 37S — Range 30E — Section 35 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # C-35-37-30-A00-0091-0000 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 4 7 0 7 7 9 — Northing 3 0 0 9 6 0 1
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1970 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1970 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): _____ — To (year): 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 W. Carport, post-2020.
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. Concrete block — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 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; fanlight on paneled front door.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Large open porch; carport addition; paired awning windows on main 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 HG01612

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 on left side of main facade; paneled door with fanlight; accessible through open porch.

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

Open porch occupies left side of main facade; sheltered by shed roof extending from primary gable roof; roof is supported by four square columns.

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

The one-story Masonry Vernacular house has a metal side-gabled roof with shed roofs over the porch and carport addition; exterior is painted concrete block.

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) Google Street View
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 Central Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for 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)

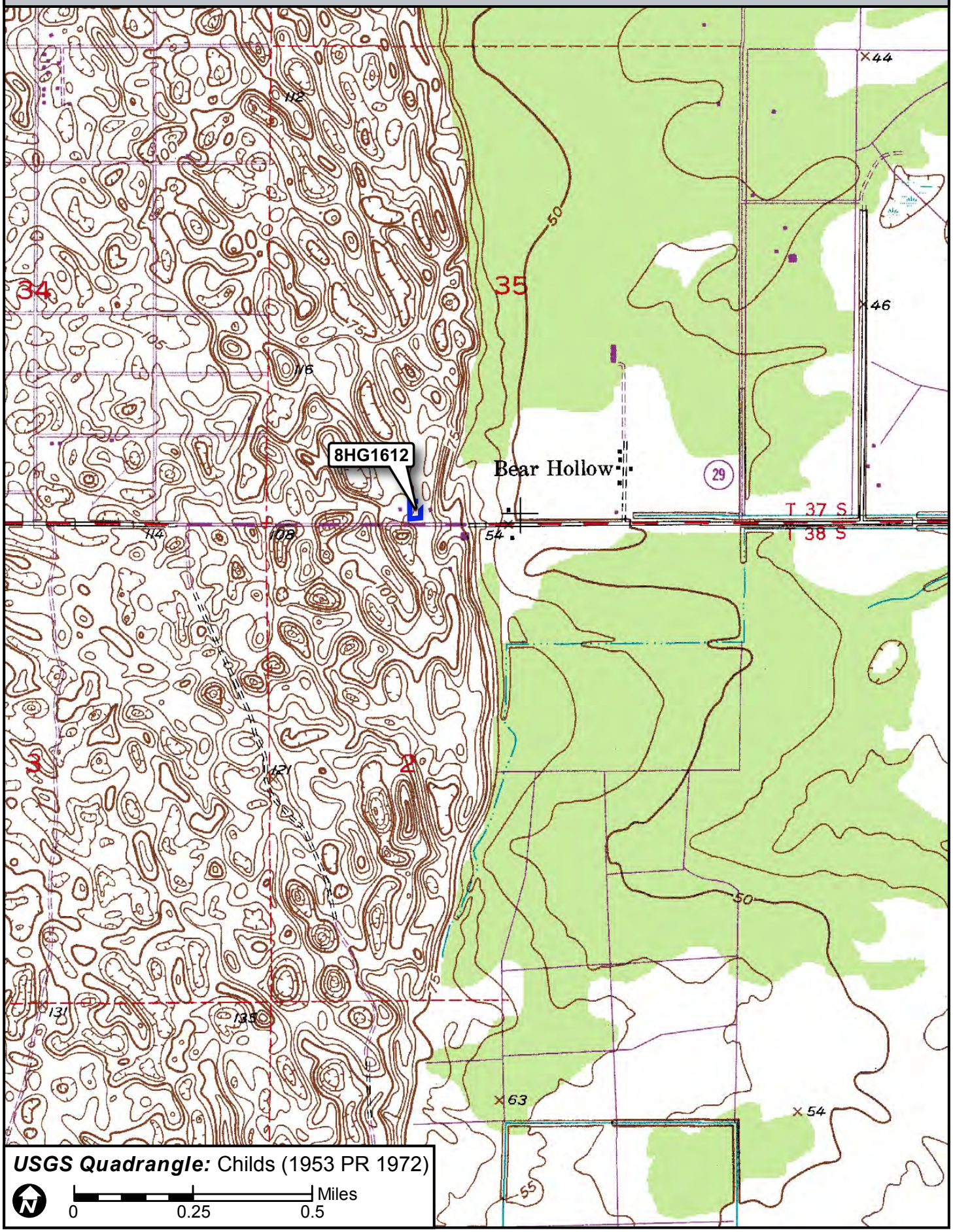
Required Attachments

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 8HG1612

SKETCH MAP 8HG1612

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8HG1612**



USGS Quadrangle: Childs (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 HG01613
Field Date 3-1-2023
Form Date 4-28-2023
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) 1350 SR 70 E — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Waterway-Dorr Field 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
1350	E	State Road 70		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Hall Road and Bear Road
USGS 7.5 Map Name CHILDS — USGS Date 1972 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Highlands
Township 37S — Range 30E — Section 35 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # C-35-37-30-A00-0120-0000 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 4 7 0 8 2 3 — Northing 3 0 0 9 6 0 2
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1970 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): 1970 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2023
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature Front 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 Masonry Vernacular — Exterior Plan L-shaped — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles — 2. _____ — 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ — 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Awning.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Decorative metal roof supports.

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

Non-historic pole barn to northwest.

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 # HG01613

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)

Obscured, one entrance located at rear of carport.

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

Carport is sheltered under main side-gabled roof; roof is supported by decorative 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 and painted concrete block exterior; house is mostly obscured by landscaping; door at rear of carport has 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 Central Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for 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)

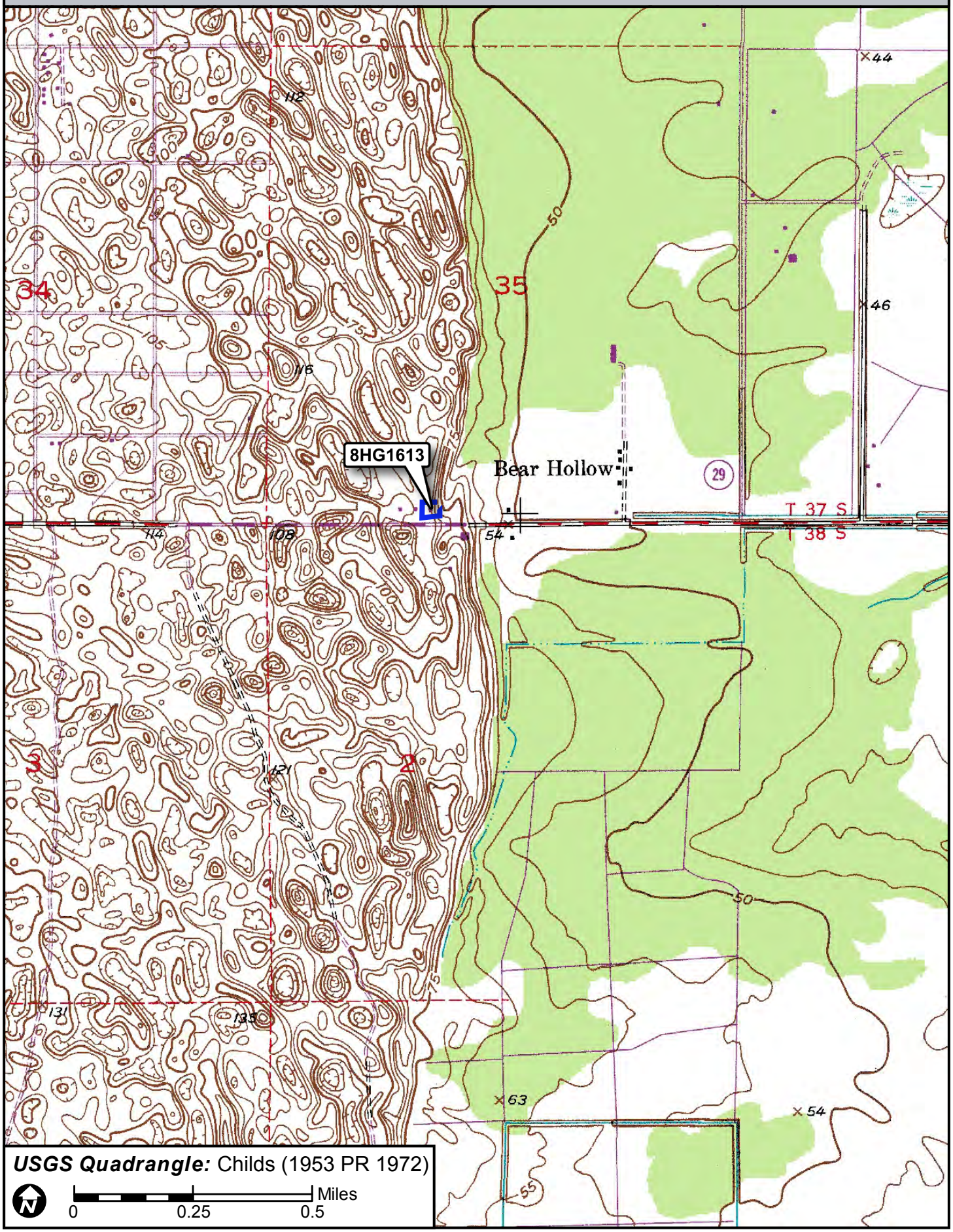
Required Attachments

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 8HG1613

SKETCH MAP 8HG1613

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8HG1613**



USGS Quadrangle: Childs (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 HG01614
Field Date 3-1-2023
Form Date 4-28-2023
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) 155 Flagler Street — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Waterway-Dorr Field 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
144		Flagler	Street	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Highlands Blvd and Broward Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name CHILDS — USGS Date 1972 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Highlands
Township 37S — Range 30E — Section 34 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # C-22-37-30-600-0020-0110 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 469411 — Northing 3009619
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1968 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Mobile Home/Trailer Home — From (year): 1968 — 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 Unknown, moved c.2006
Alterations: ☐yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature Additions on E side.
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. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

1/1 SHS on addition; others obscured.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Recessed window; decorative shutters; small gable vent.

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

Non-historic tarp carport and shed.

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 # HG01614

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)

Obscured.

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

Obscured.

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

The one-story mobile home has aluminum siding and a gable roof. Gable end window is recessed and has decorative shutters. House is mostly obscured by vegetation and outbuildings.

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)

According to property appraiser, the house is c.1968 but does not appear in this location until 2006. Gable end details suggest mobile home is historic. However, it exhibits modifications and lacks historic associations and is therefore 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)

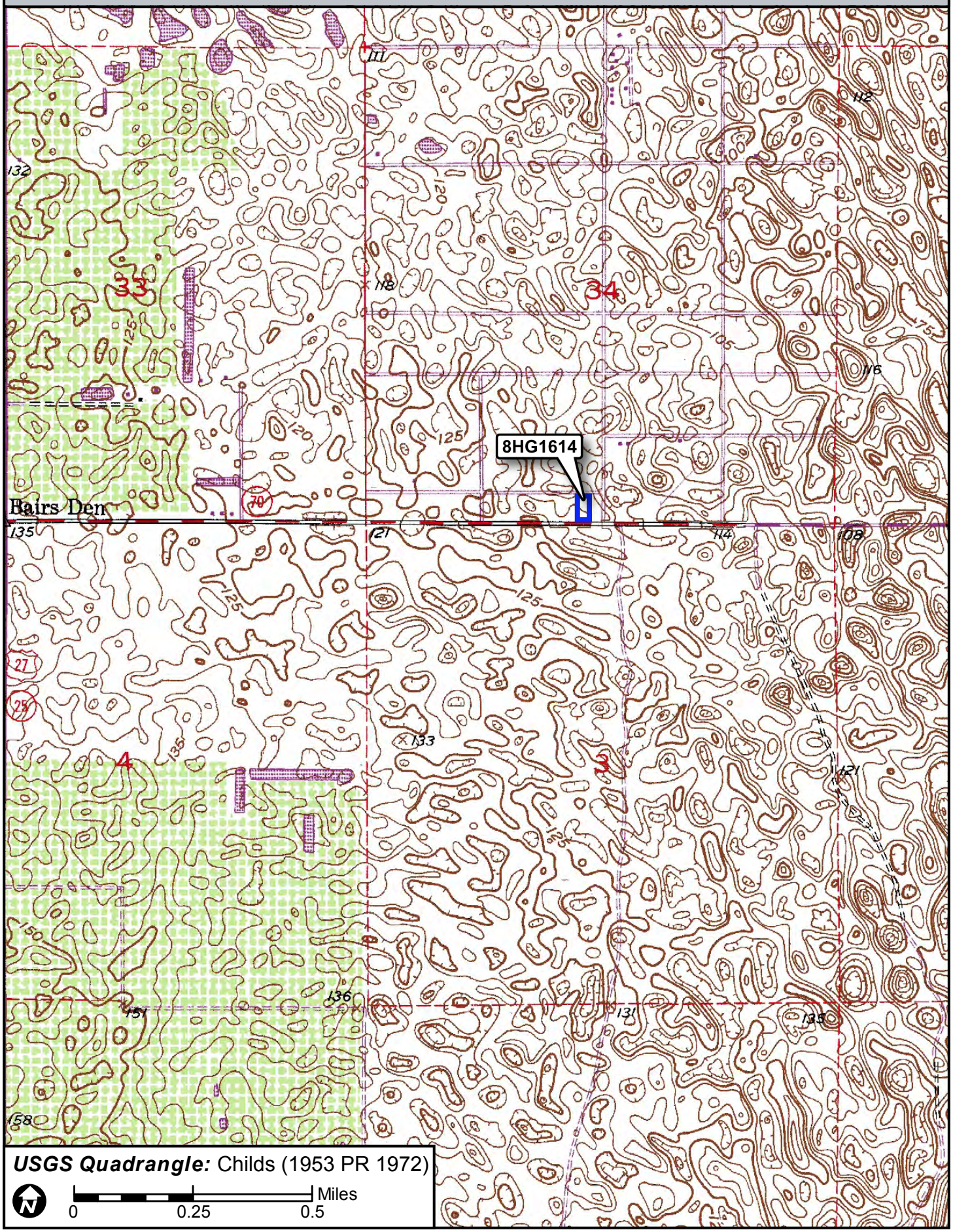
Required Attachments

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 8HG1614

SKETCH MAP 8HG1614

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8HG1614**



☒ Original
☐ Update

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

Site#8 HG01615
Field Date 3-1-2023
Form Date 4-28-2023
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) 144 Flagler Street — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Waterway-Dorr Field 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
144		Flagler	Street	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Highlands Blvd and Broward Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name CHILDS — USGS Date 1972 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Highlands
Township 37S — Range 30E — Section 34 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # C-22-37-30-600-0070-0130 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 469255 — Northing 3009689
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1974 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Mobile Home/Trailer Home — From (year): 1968 — 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 _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Northeast addition, 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 L-shaped — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Unspecified 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Obscured.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

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

Non-historic shed to southeast.

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 # HG01615

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Obscured.

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

Located on main, S. facade, under main roof form.

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

The one-story mobile home has a front-gabled roof and metal siding; architectural features are obscured by distance and vegetation.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The mobile home exhibits a common style in Central Florida, exhibits modifications, and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for 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)

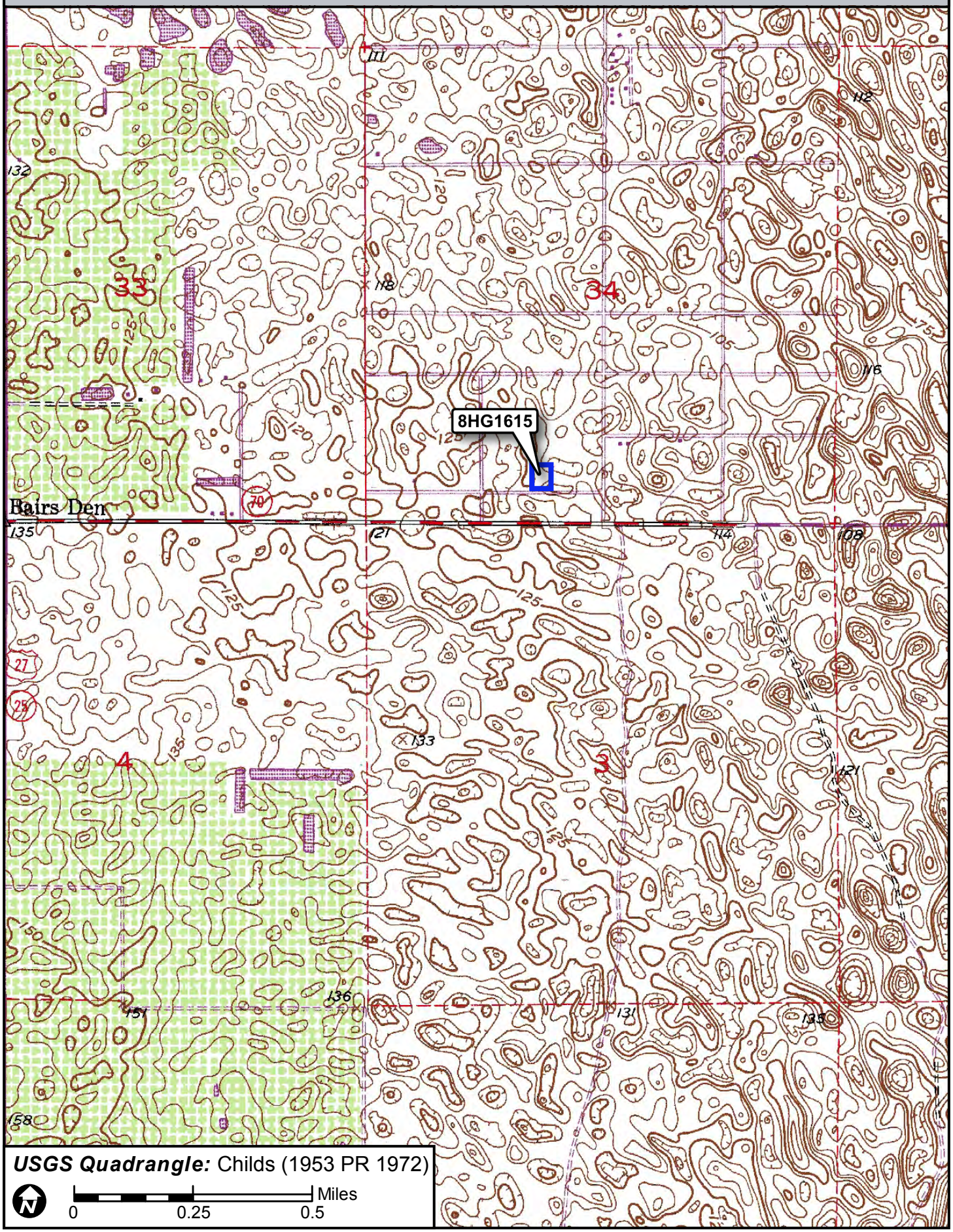
Required Attachments

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 8HG1615

SKETCH MAP 8HG1615

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8HG1615**



USGS Quadrangle: Childs (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 HG01616
Field Date 3-1-2023
Form Date 4-28-2023
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) 112 Flagler Street — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Waterway-Dorr Field 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
112		Flagler	Street	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Broward Ave and Brevard Ave
USGS 7.5 Map Name CHILDS — USGS Date 1972 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Highlands
Township 37S — Range 30E — Section 34 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # C-22-37-30-600-0080-0130 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 468845 — Northing 3009676
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1969 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Mobile Home/Trailer Home — From (year): 1969 — 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 _____
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. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing seam 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Awning.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Metal awning; large screened porch; decorative shutters.

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 HG01616

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Located on left side of main, S. facade; accessible through screened porch.

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

Screened porch occupies majority of main facade; sheltered by shed roof separate from main side-gabled roof.

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

The one-story mobile home has a side-gabled roof with a shed roof over the screened porch; exterior is metal siding; decorative shutters flank windows; windows are shaded by metal awnings.

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 Central Florida and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for 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)

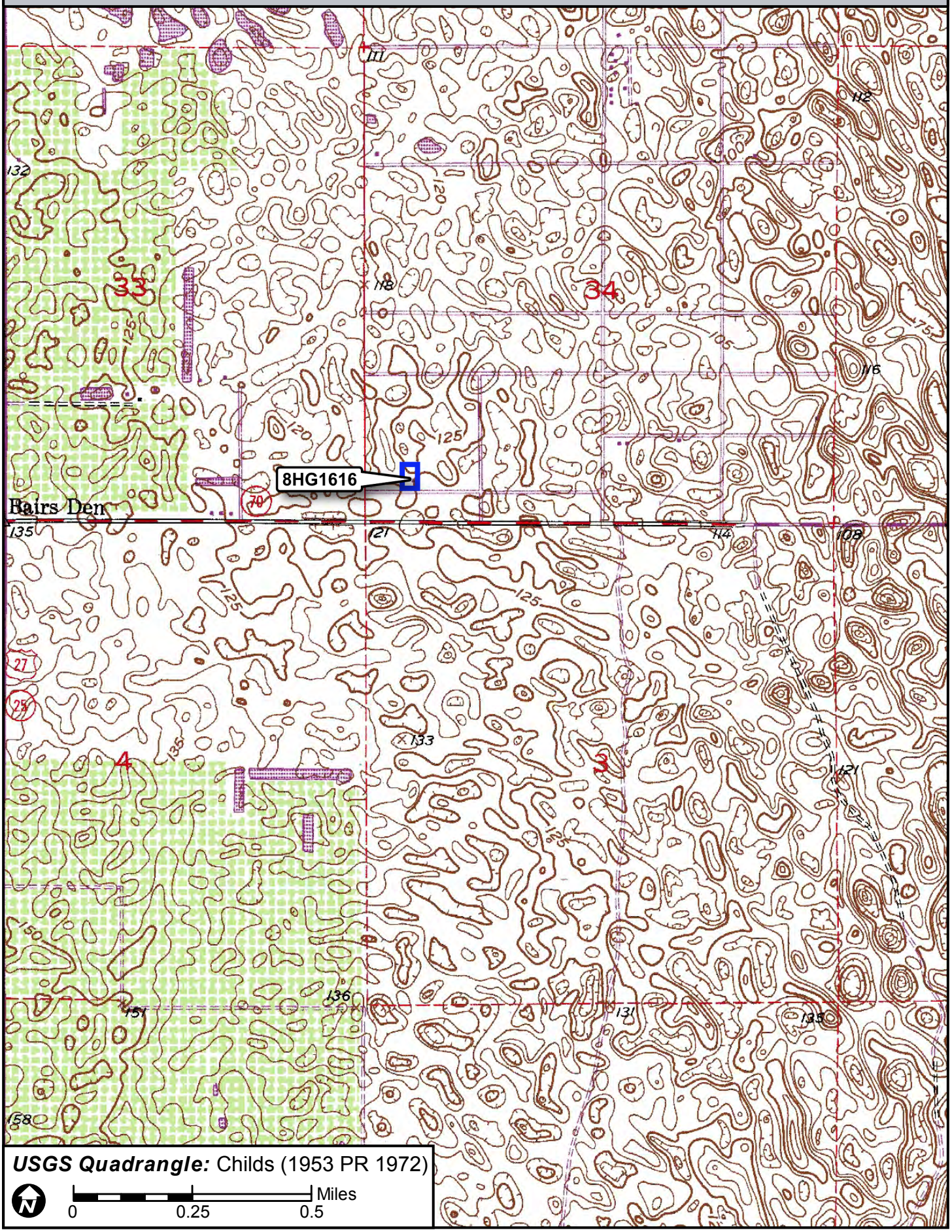
Required Attachments

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 8HG1616

SKETCH MAP 8HG1616

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP 8HG1616



USGS Quadrangle: Childs (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 HG01617
Field Date 3-1-2023
Form Date 4-28-2023
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) 21 Center Street — **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Waterway-Dorr Field Transmission Line — **S**urvey # (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:	21		Center	Street	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between N Edge and Myers Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name CHILDS — **U**SGS Date 1972 — **P**lat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid — **I**n City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — **C**ounty Highlands
Township 37S — **R**ange 30E — **S**ection 33 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # C-33-37-30-040-0000-0020 — **L**andgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — **B**lock _____ — **L**ot _____
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☒17 — **E**asting 468119 — **N**orthing 3009588
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — **C**oordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1971 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Mobile Home/Trailer Home — From (year): 1971 — 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 _____
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ — **B**uilder (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 — **E**xterior Plan Irregular — **N**umber of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Bowed-arched 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Awning; 1/1 SHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Arched roof; Florida room with awning windows; decorative shutters; metal 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)	

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 HG01617

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Located slightly right of center on building's main facade; accessible through open carport.

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

Open carport shelters main entrance into Florida room; sheltered by a shed roof.

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

The one-story mobile home has an arched roof with shed roofs over the Florida room and carport; exterior is metal; decorative shutters flank 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 mobile home exhibits a common style in Central Florida and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for 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)

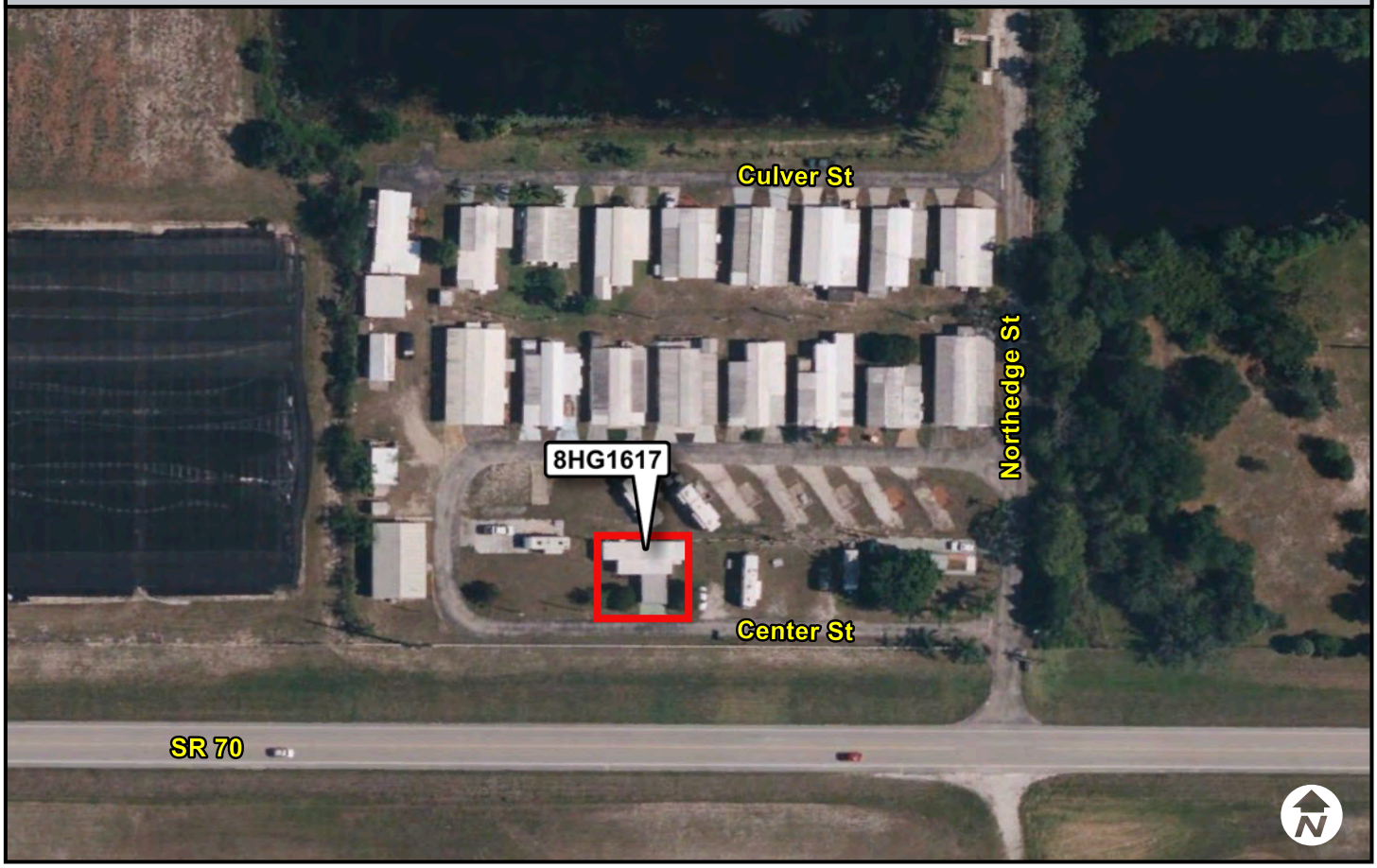
Required Attachments

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.

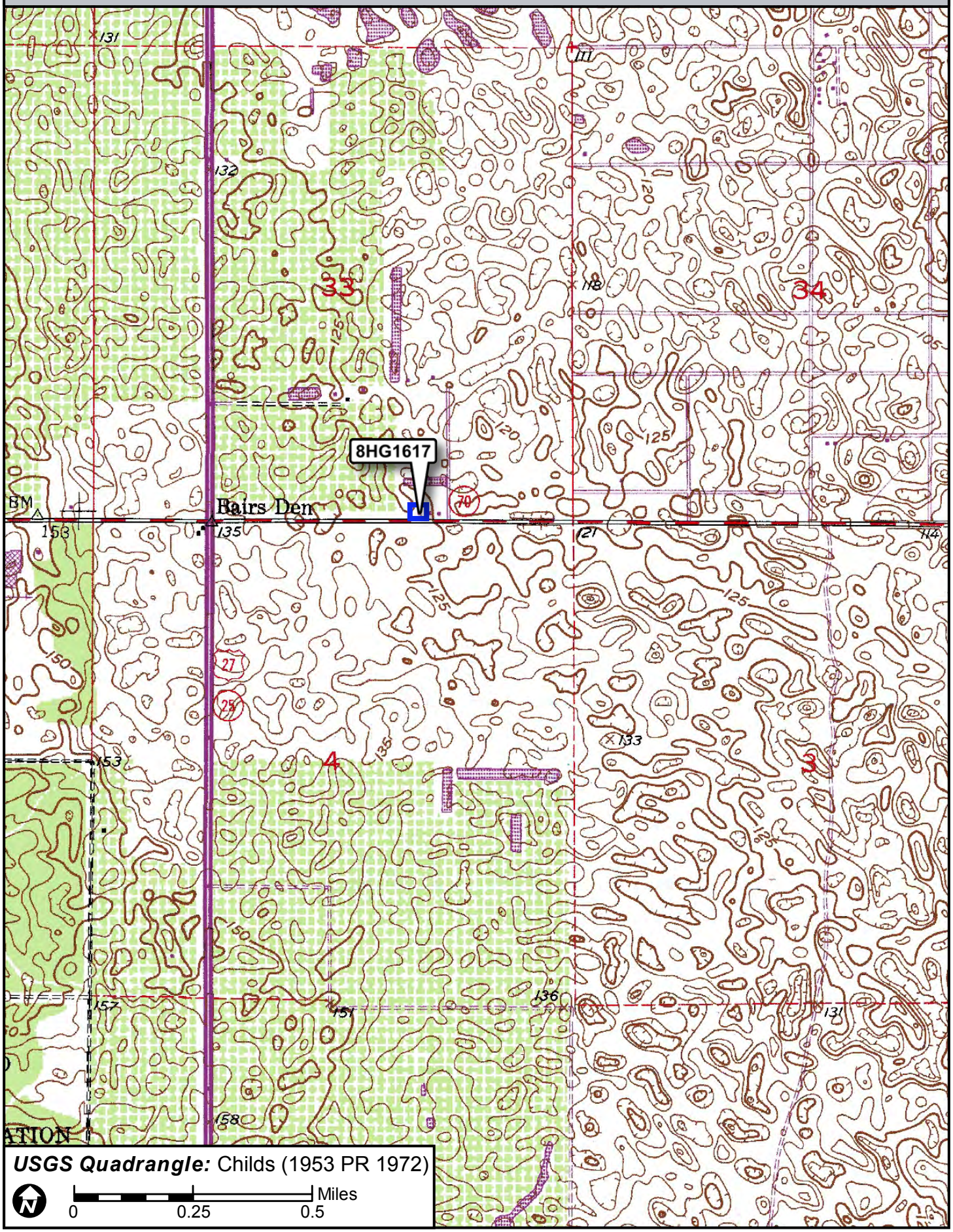
PHOTOGRAPH **8HG1617**

PHOTOGRAPH **8HG1617**

SKETCH MAP **8HG1617**



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8HG1617**



USGS Quadrangle: Childs (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 HG01618
Field Date 3-1-2023
Form Date 4-28-2023
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) 3109 Old SR 8 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Waterway-Dorr Field 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
3109		Old State Road 8		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) At SW corner of Old SR 8 and SR 70
USGS 7.5 Map Name CHILDS USGS Date 1972 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Highlands
Township 37S Range 30E Section 32 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # C-32-37-30-A00-0011-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 465808 Northing 3009673
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1971 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Warehouse From (year): 1971 To (year): _____
Current Use Warehouse 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 Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. Stone 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.)

None.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Stone cladding on lower N facade, wraps to entrance on E facade.

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

Two non-historic buildings on same parcel, one to N and one to S.

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 HG01618

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Skeleton-steel 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located at right side of main, E facade; accessible through recessed entry porch.

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

Recessed entry porch is sheltered under main gable roof with an additional suspended flat roof over walkway.

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

The one-story Industrial Vernacular building has a gable roof; exterior is metal with stone cladding on lower facade facing SR 70 and flanking the entry.

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 Industrial Vernacular building exhibits a common style in Central Florida and lacks historical associations. Therefore, it is considered ineligible for 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)

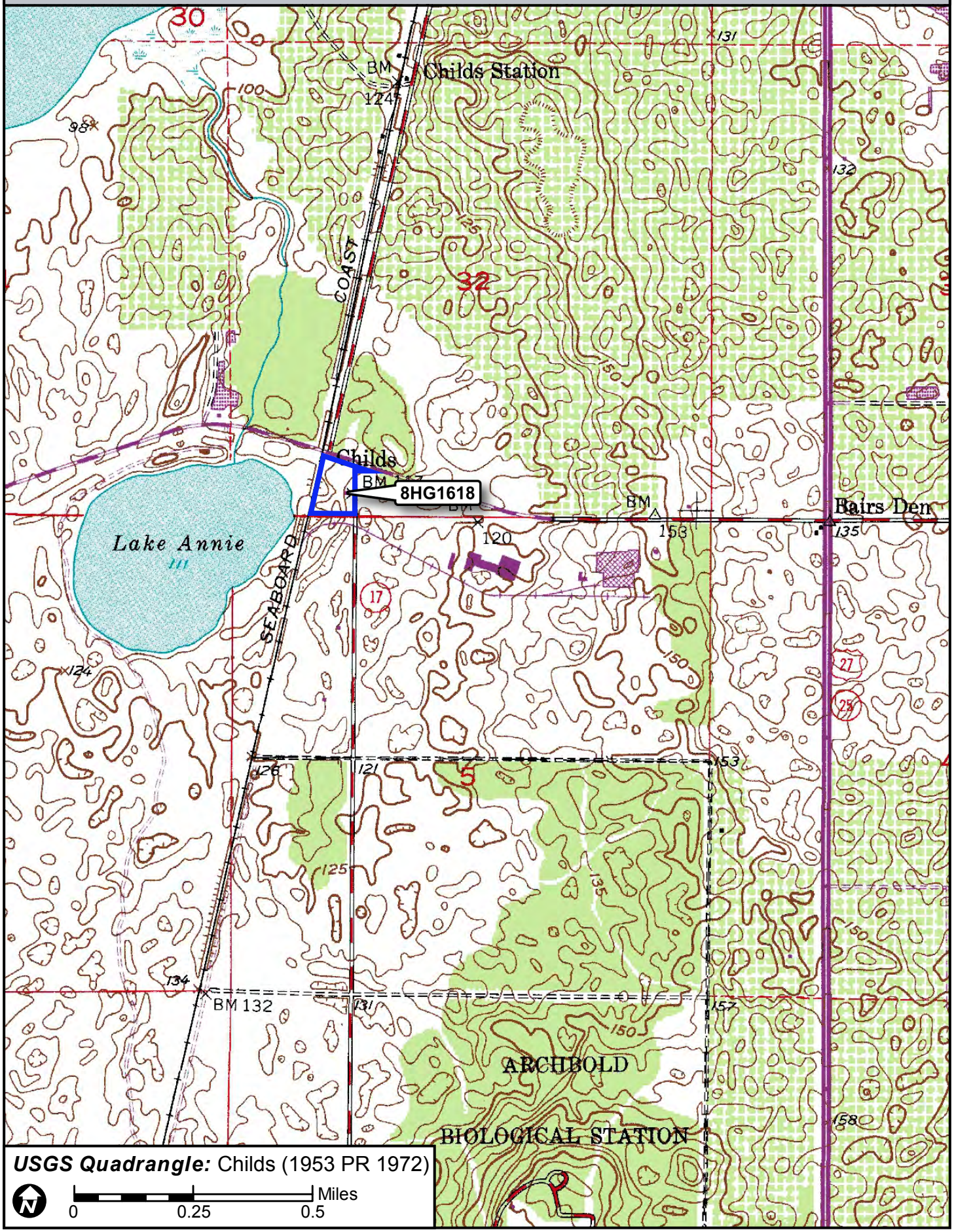
Required Attachments

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 **8HG1618**

SKETCH MAP **8HG1618**

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP **8HG1618**



USGS Quadrangle: Childs (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 Waterway-Dorr Field Transmission Line

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Segment 3: Waterway-Dorr Field 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) 118

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. Waterway 5. _____ 7. _____
2. Transmission Line 4. Dorr Field 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** 6-9-2023

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. Highlands 3. _____ 5. _____
2. Desoto 4. _____ 6. _____

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

1. Name BRIGHTON Year 1972
2. Name BRIGHTON NW Year 1983
3. Name CHILDS Year 1972
4. Name VENUS NW Year 1972
5. Name LONG ISLAND MARSH NE Year 1972
6. Name LONG ISLAND MARSH NW Year 1987

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 12-21-2022 End 5-16-2023 **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 37.00 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

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

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

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

☐other (describe): _____

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

☐Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.

☐surface collection, controlled	☐shovel test-other screen size	☐block excavation (at least 2x2 m)	☐metal detector
☐surface collection, **un**controlled	☐water screen	☐soil resistivity	☐other remote sensing
☒shovel test-1/4"screen	☐posthole tests	☐magnetometer	☒pedestrian survey
☐shovel test-1/8" screen	☐auger tests	☐side scan sonar	☐unknown
☐shovel test 1/16"screen	☐coring	☐ground penetrating radar (GPR)	
☐shovel test-unscreened	☐test excavation (at least 1x2 m)	☐LIDAR	

☐other (describe): _____

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

☐Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.

☐building permits	☐demolition permits	☐neighbor interview	☐subdivision maps
☐commercial permits	☐windshield survey	☐occupant interview	☐tax records
☐interior documentation	☒local property records	☐occupation permits	☐unknown

☒other (describe): visual inspection of APE

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒Yes ☐No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 1 **Count of Newly Recorded Resources** 13

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

HG1077

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

HG1606-HG1618

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

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

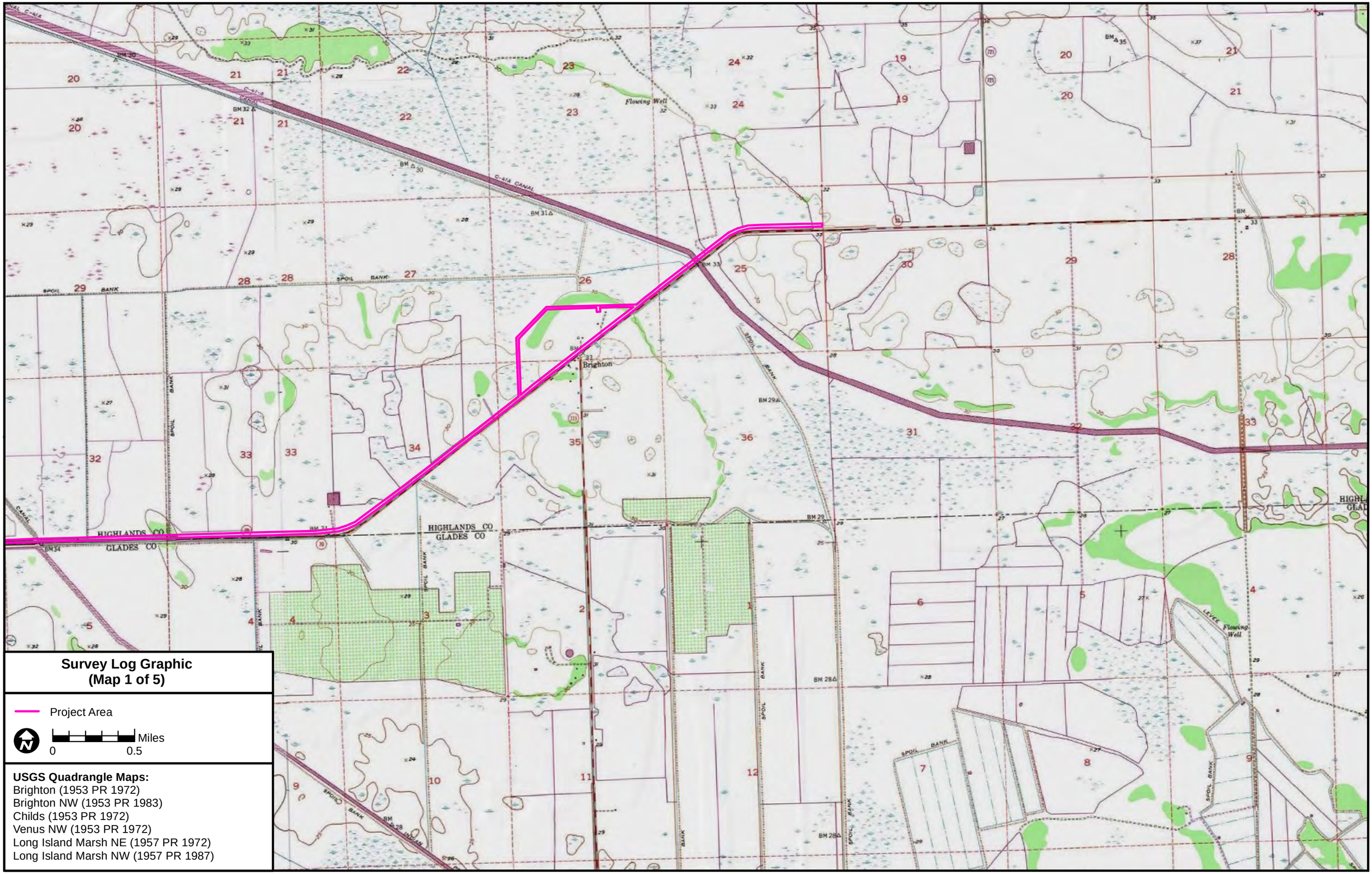
SHPO USE ONLY **SHPO USE ONLY** **SHPO USE ONLY**

Origin of Report: ☐872 ☐Public Lands ☐UW ☐1A32 # _____ ☐Academic ☐Contract ☐Avocational
☐Grant Project # _____ ☐Compliance Review: CRAT # _____

Type of Document: ☐Archaeological Survey ☐Historical/Architectural Survey ☐Marine Survey ☐Cell Tower CRAS ☐Monitoring Report
☐Overview ☐Excavation Report ☐Multi-Site Excavation Report ☐Structure Detailed Report ☐Library, Hist. or Archival Doc
☐Desktop Analysis ☐MPS ☐MRA ☐TG ☐Other: _____

Document Destination: Plottable Projects **Plotability:** _____

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

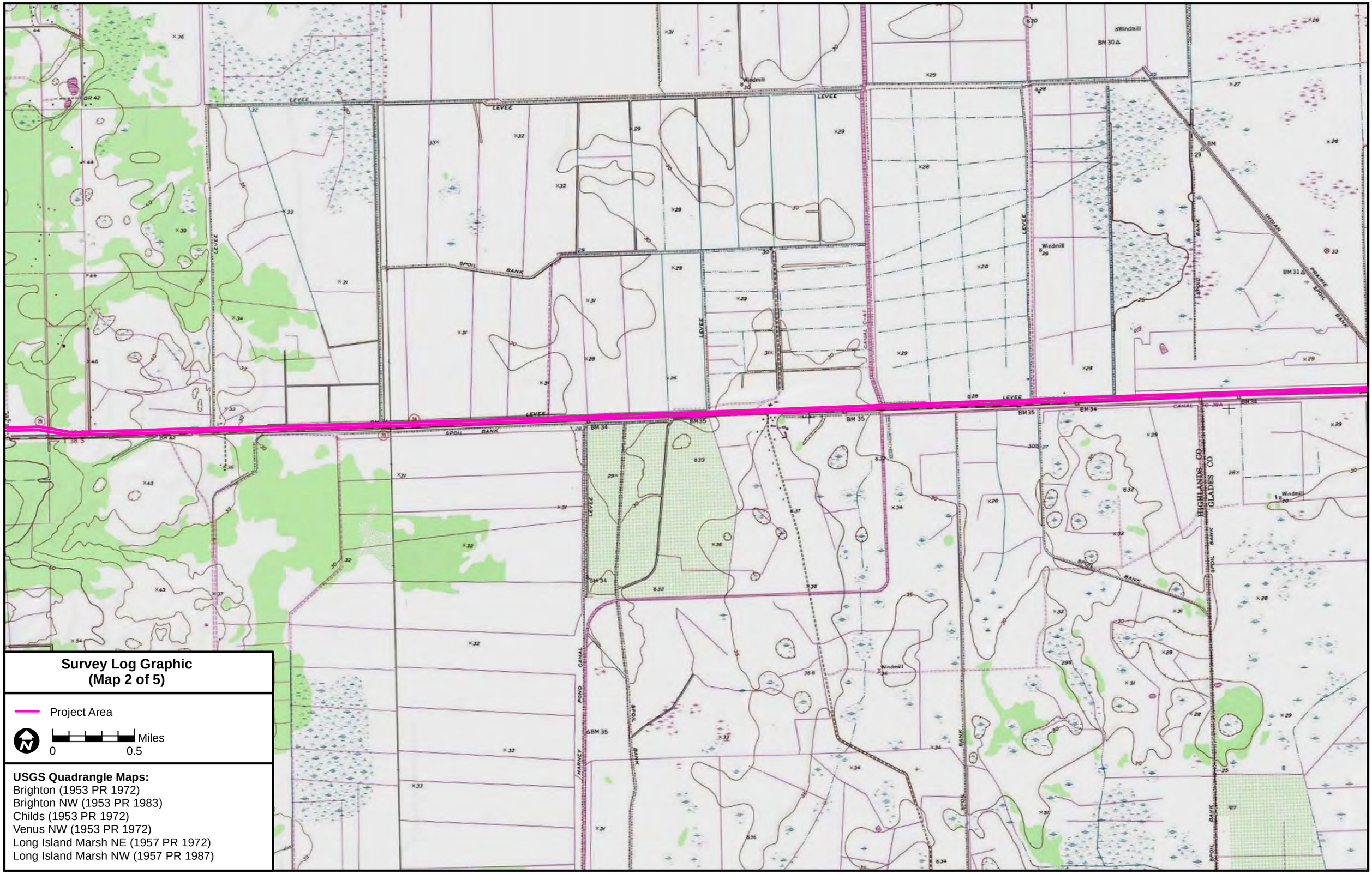


Survey Log Graphic
(Map 1 of 5)

Project Area

Miles
0 0.5

USGS Quadrangle Maps:
Brighton (1953 PR 1972)
Brighton NW (1953 PR 1983)
Childs (1953 PR 1972)
Venus NW (1953 PR 1972)
Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1972)
Long Island Marsh NW (1957 PR 1987)

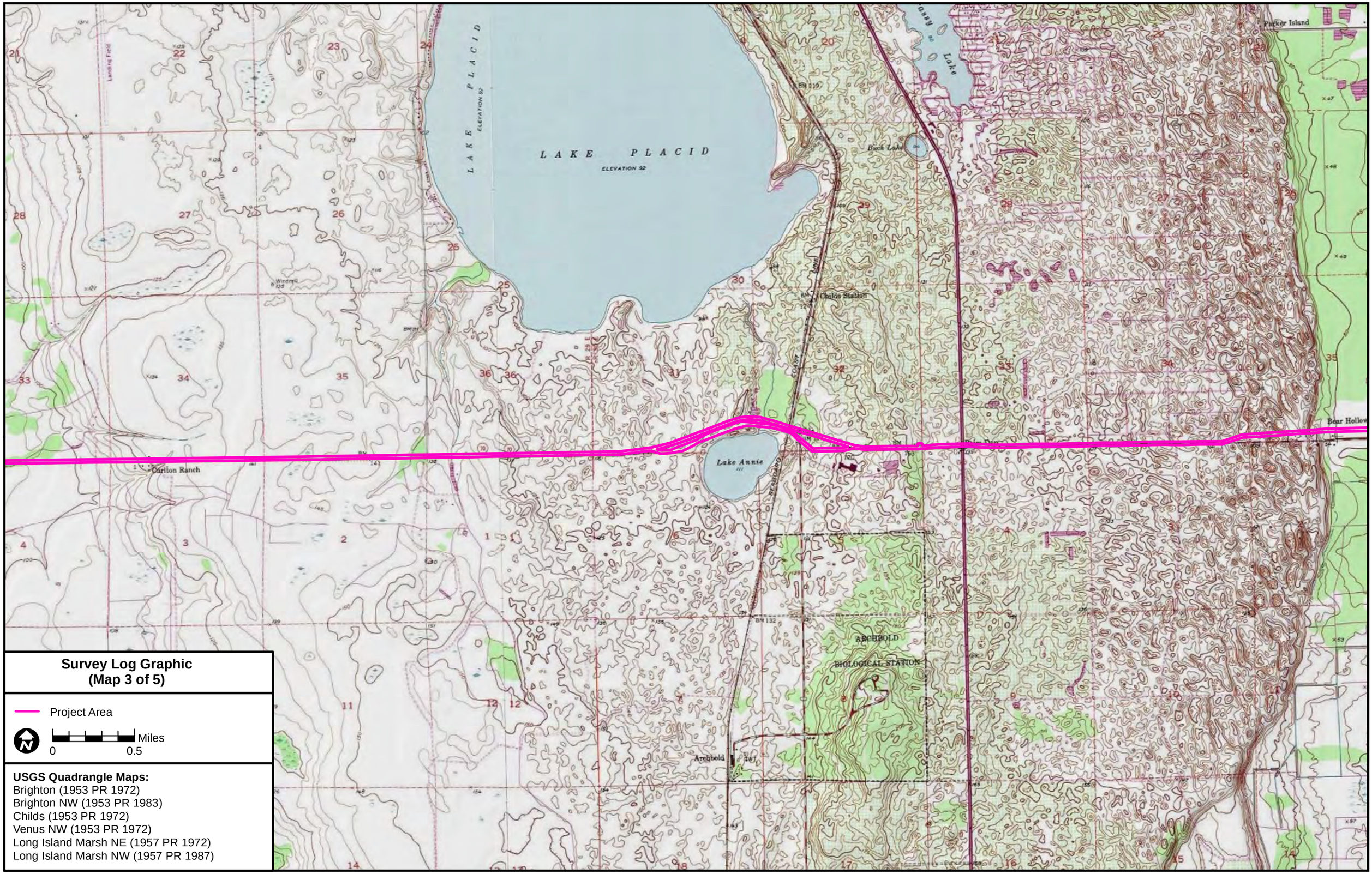


Survey Log Graphic
(Map 2 of 5)

Project Area

Miles
0 0.5

USGS Quadrangle Maps:
Brighton (1953 PR 1972)
Brighton NW (1953 PR 1983)
Childs (1953 PR 1972)
Venus NW (1953 PR 1972)
Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1972)
Long Island Marsh NW (1957 PR 1987)

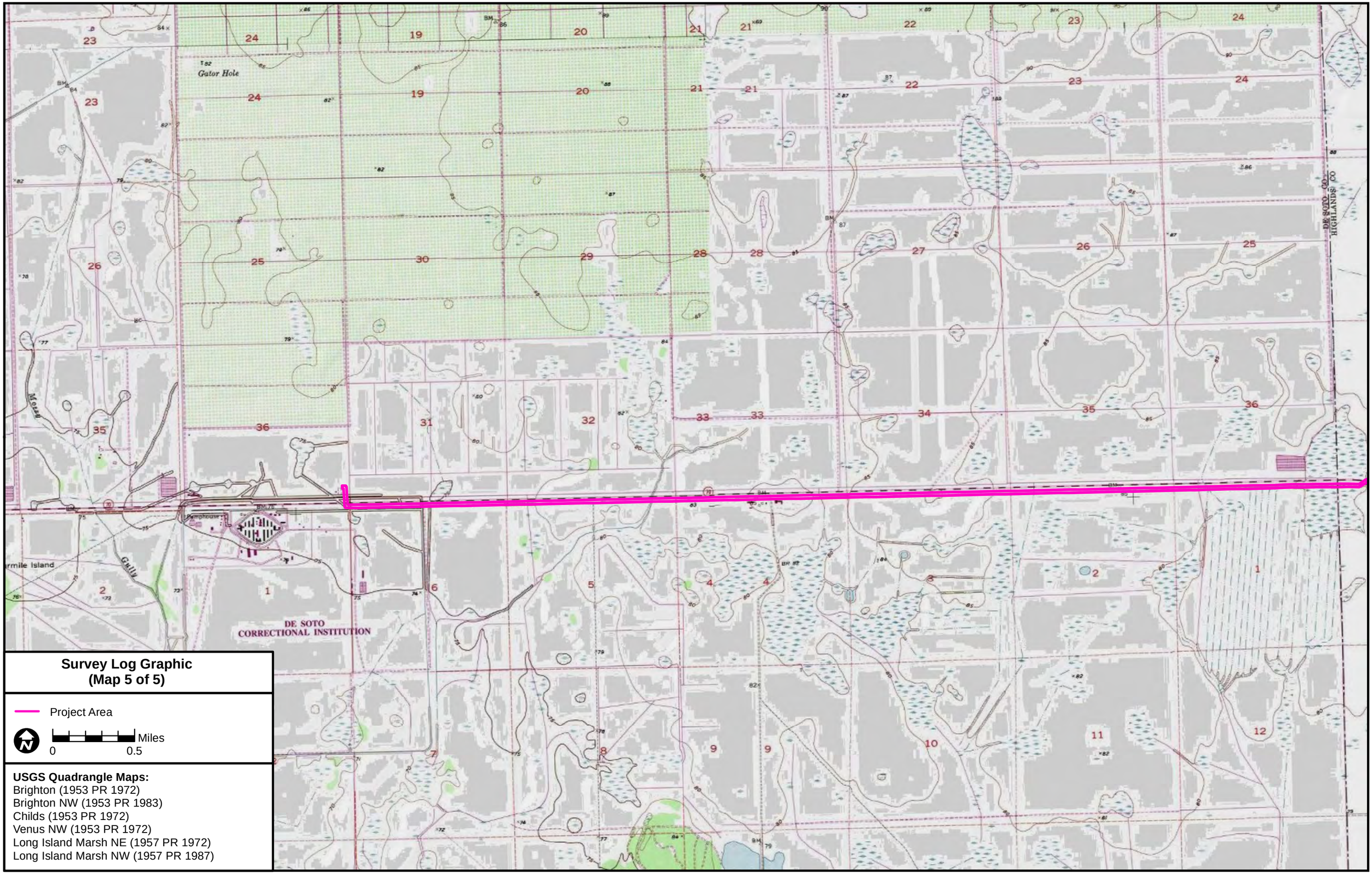

LAKE PLACID
ELEVATION 92
LAKE PLACID
ELEVATION 92
Parker Island
Buck Lake
Lake Annie
Carlton Ranch
Childs Station
ARCHBOLD
BIOLOGICAL STATION
Archbold
Bear Hollow
Survey Log Graphic
(Map 3 of 5)
Project Area
Miles
0
0.5
USGS Quadrangle Maps:
Brighton (1953 PR 1972)
Brighton NW (1953 PR 1983)
Childs (1953 PR 1972)
Venus NW (1953 PR 1972)
Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1972)
Long Island Marsh NW (1957 PR 1987)

Survey Log Graphic
(Map 4 of 5)

Project Area

Miles
0 0.5

USGS Quadrangle Maps:
Brighton (1953 PR 1972)
Brighton NW (1953 PR 1983)
Childs (1953 PR 1972)
Venus NW (1953 PR 1972)
Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1972)
Long Island Marsh NW (1957 PR 1987)



Survey Log Graphic
(Map 5 of 5)

Project Area

Miles
0 0.5

USGS Quadrangle Maps:
Brighton (1953 PR 1972)
Brighton NW (1953 PR 1983)
Childs (1953 PR 1972)
Venus NW (1953 PR 1972)
Long Island Marsh NE (1957 PR 1972)
Long Island Marsh NW (1957 PR 1987)