

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY FOR THE  
CFX LAKE/ORANGE COUNTY CONNECTOR (US 27 TO STATE ROAD 429)  
FEASIBILITY/PROJECT DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENT STUDY,  
LAKE AND ORANGE COUNTIES, FLORIDA**

**CFX CONTRACT No. 001344, PROJECT No. 599-225  
METRIC ENGINEERING, INC. PROJECT NO. 1.2383  
SEARCH PROJECT No. 180086**

**PREPARED FOR**

**METRIC ENGINEERING, INC.  
AND  
CENTRAL FLORIDA EXPRESSWAY AUTHORITY**

**BY**

**SEARCH**

**MAY 2019**



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**MAY 2019**



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) conducted in support of a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study in Lake and Orange Counties. The Central Florida Expressway Authority (CFX) is assessing the feasibility and viability of a new toll road, termed the Lake/Orange County Connector, between State Road (SR) 429 and US 27, a distance of approximately 4.4 miles (7.1 kilometers). In conjunction with the new toll road, alignment changes and right-of-way modifications along SR 429 are proposed from approximately 18 meters (59 feet) south of the County Road (CR) 545 (Avalon Road) overpass (Bridge Nos. 750524 and 750525) to roughly 30 meters (100 feet) north of the Old YMCA Road overpass (Bridge Nos. 750520 and 750521). Along US 27, alignment changes and right-of-way modifications begin approximately 50 meters (164 feet) south of Riddick Grove Road and continue north for roughly 2.0 miles (3.3 kilometers). The total length of the surveyed roadway corridors is approximately 7.9 miles.

To encompass all potential improvements, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) was defined to include the existing and proposed rights-of-way of SR 429 and US 27. For the new roadway, the APE was extended 100 meters (330 feet) from the construction footprint. For the portions of the project located along existing roads, the APE was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to proposed new right-of-way, or a distance of no more than 100 meters (330 feet) from the maximum right-of-way line. The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed rights-of-way. The architectural history survey was conducted within the entire APE.


The archaeological field survey included visual reconnaissance and intensive systematic subsurface examination of the rights-of-way except for areas previously surveyed, demarcated as water on topographic maps, or disturbed due to construction or development. In total, 470 shovel tests were excavated within the existing and proposed right-of-way, with seven of the shovel tests being positive.

[REDACTED]

The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) determined all of the previously recorded archaeological sites ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As these sites were either entirely bounded by previous survey(s) or any additional delineation would require testing outside the current project limits, the sites were not retested as part of this study.

No features, midden, or other clearly discernable intact deposits were documented during the archaeological investigation.

[REDACTED]



The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of eight historic resources within the Lake-Orange County Connector APE, including one previously recorded resource and seven newly recorded resources. The previously recorded resource represents one historic structure (8LA02814). The newly recorded resources include one linear resource (8LA04779), one object (8OR11171), two structures (8LA04795 and 8LA04796), and three resource groups (8LA04717, 8LA04727, and 8LA04731). Additionally, during field review one previously recorded resource (8LA02129) was found to have been demolished.

Based on the results of the current survey SEARCH recommends that due to a lack of historic associations, architectural significance, and/or historic integrity, all eight historic resources identified within the Lake/Orange County Connector APE are ineligible for the NRHP, individually or as contributing resources to a historic district.

In addition to a CRAS of the proposed roadway improvements, a CRAS Addendum was also completed for 15 preferred pond locations, with the entirety of the ponds report included as **Appendix A**. The APE defined for the ponds includes the proposed pond footprints with the addition of a 30.5-meter (100-foot) buffer. The archaeological survey was completed within the pond footprints while the architectural survey was completed within the entire Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE. Out of the 15 proposed ponds, only two ponds required archaeological survey. The remaining 13 ponds include: areas previously surveyed, including those surveyed as a part of the current Lake/Orange County Connector project; areas demarcated as water on topographic maps; or areas determined to be disturbed. A total of 88 shovel tests were excavated within the two ponds requiring survey, all of which were negative for cultural material. There were no previously recorded historic resources within the Ponds APE; the four newly recorded historic resources located within or intersecting the ponds APE (8LA04717, 8LA04731, 8LA04779, and 8OR11171) were recorded and evaluated as part of the roadway survey. The Ponds APE intersects two of these resources, 8LA04717 and 8LA04731, in areas not covered by the Roadway APE. Therefore, the descriptions and evaluations for both 8LA04717 and 8LA04731 are expanded upon in the CRAS Addendum for the ponds.

Given the results of the surveys for the proposed roadway and ponds, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the Lake/Orange County Connector improvements will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further architectural or archaeological work is recommended

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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) conducted in support of a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study in Lake and Orange Counties (**Figure 1**). The Central Florida Expressway Authority (CFX) is assessing the feasibility and viability of a new toll road, termed the Lake/Orange County Connector, between State Road (SR) 429 and US 27, a distance of approximately 4.4 miles (7.1 kilometers). In conjunction with the new toll road, other related improvements will extend along SR 429 from approximately 18 meters (59 feet) south of the County Road (CR) 545 (Avalon Road) overpass (Bridge Nos. 750524 and 750525) to roughly 30 meters (100 feet) north of the Old YMCA Road overpass (Bridge Nos. 750520 and 750521). Along US 27, the proposed improvements begin approximately 50 meters (164 feet) south of Riddick Grove Road and continue north for roughly 2.0 miles (3.3 kilometers). The total length of the surveyed roadway corridors is approximately 7.9 miles.

To encompass all potential improvements, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) was defined to include the new roadway connector between SR 429 and US 27, proposed expansion within the existing SR 429 and US 27 corridors, as well as existing right-of-way within the existing SR 429 and US 27 roadways. (**Figure 2**). For the new roadway, the APE was extended 100 meters (330 feet) from the construction footprint. The APE was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the existing right-of-way, or a distance of no more than 100 meters (330 feet) from the maximum right-of-way line. The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed rights-of-way. The architectural history survey was conducted within the entire APE.

The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify, and bound any archaeological resources, historic structures, and potential districts within the project APE and to assess their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This study was conducted to comply with Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code. All work was performed in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 8 of the FDOT's PD&E Manual (revised January 2019) as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) recommendations for such projects as stipulated in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operations Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals*. The Principal Investigator for this project meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716-42). This study also complies with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 U.S.C.), which incorporates the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979, as amended. The study also complies with the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106 found in 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*).

Angela Matusik, MA, served as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology. Kirsten Armstrong, MPhil, served as the Principal Investigator for Architectural History. Mike Foster, MA, RPA; Sarah Bennett, MA, RPA; Dave Boschi, MA, RPA; Angelica Costa, MA; Brandon Dominguez, MA;

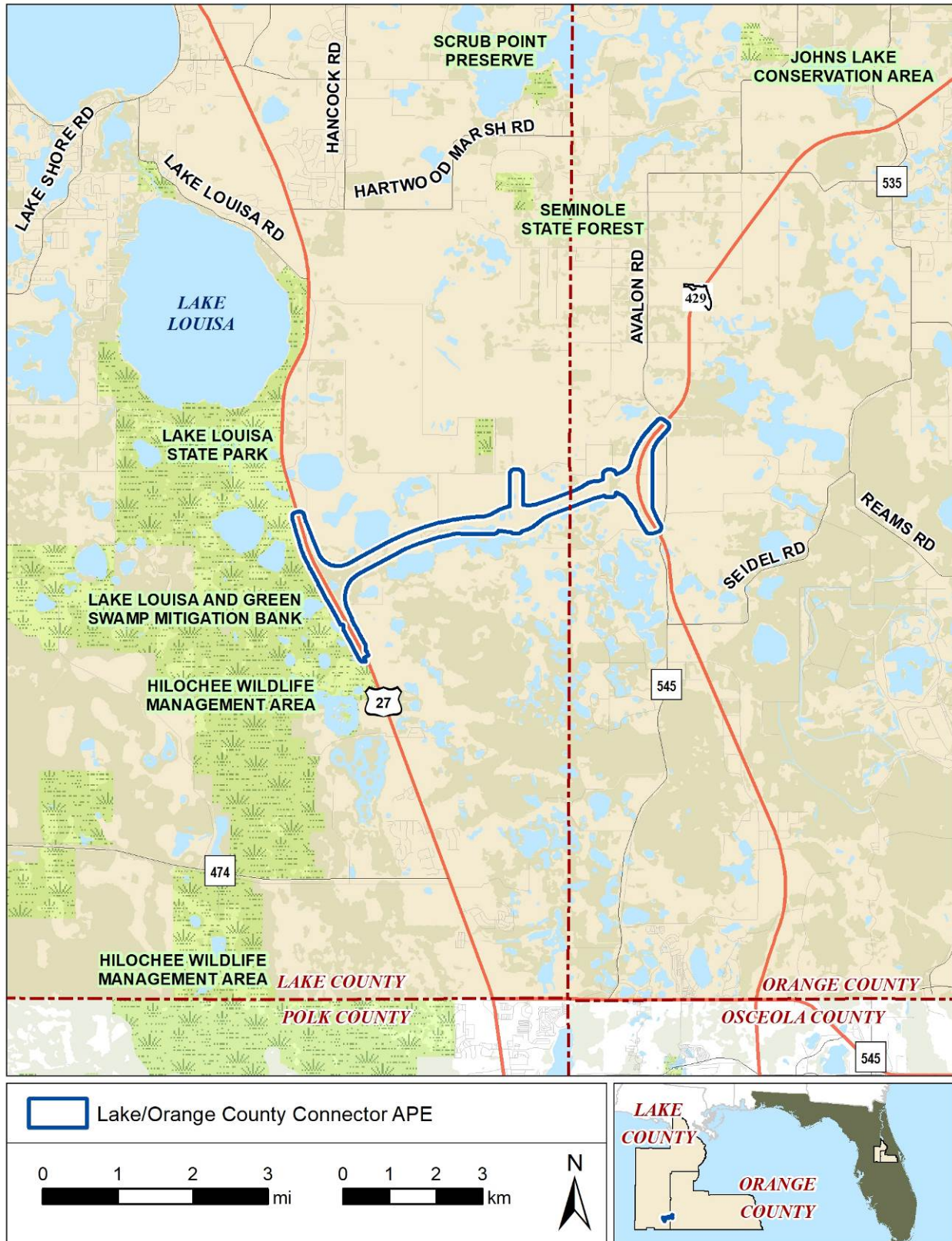


Figure 1. Location of the proposed Lake/Orange County Connector project in Lake and Orange Counties, Florida.

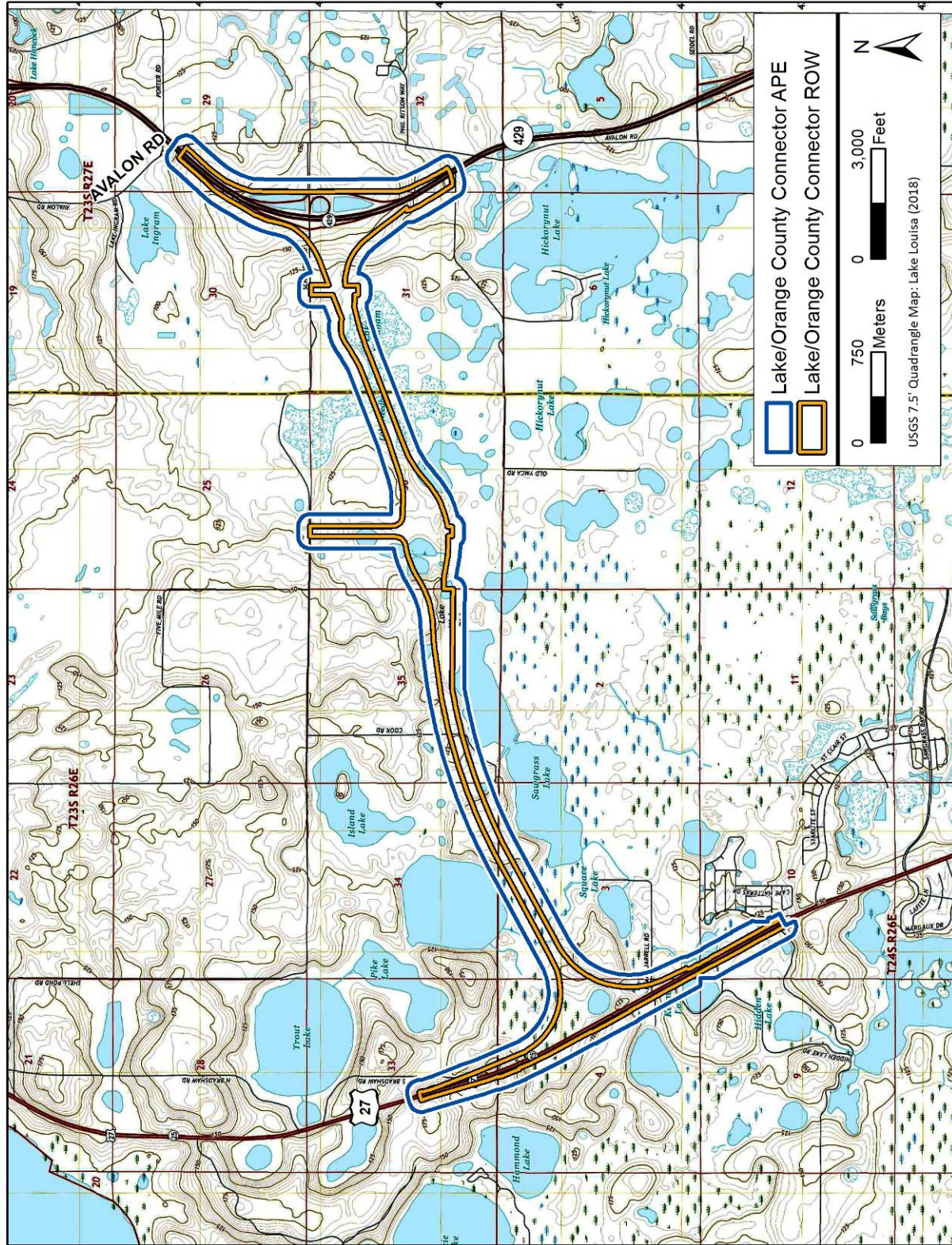


Figure 2. Lake/Orange County Connector APE in Lake and Orange Counties, Florida.

Joey Stahl, BA; Mark Savany, BA; Sean Buchanan, BA; and Garrett Cooper, BS, conducted the fieldwork. Ms. Matusik, Ms. Armstrong, Ms. Bennett, Catherine Gould, MA, RPA, and Allen Kent, PhD, wrote the document. Mason Guinto, MA, produced the GIS field maps and figures. Melissa Dye, MA, RPA, and Elizabeth Chambless, MS, RPA, conducted the quality-control review. Katy Harris, MS, Rasha Slepow, BS, and Ali Sundook, BA, edited and produced the document.

## PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

### LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

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The proposed Lake/Orange County Connector project consists of three corridor areas: a new roadway corridor that will connect SR 429 and US 27, plus proposed realignments and other possible improvements along the existing SR 429 and US 27 corridors in southwestern Orange County and southeastern Lake County, Florida. Within the Public Land Survey System (PLSS), the APE is within Sections 33, 34, 35, and 36 of Township 23 South, Range 26 East; Sections 3, 4, and 10 of Township 24 South, Range 26 East; and Sections 29, 30, 31, and 32 of Township 23 South, Range 27 East. The proposed Lake/Orange County Connector spans across approximately 4.4 miles (7.1 kilometers) of rural land between SR 429 and US 27. The SR 429 portion of the proposed realignment measures roughly 1.5 miles (2.5 kilometers) between Porter Road and Old YMCA Road. The US 27 portion of the proposed realignment extends from approximately Riddick Grove Road north for roughly 2.0 miles (3.3 kilometers). Residential subdivisions are expanding at both ends of the project limits.

The Lake/Orange County Connector APE is generally undeveloped, consisting primarily of grove land and grazing land. Timberland and parcels described as “acreage not zoned agricultural,” as well as a number of vacant commercial, government, and residential parcels are also present, specifically at the eastern and western ends of the project APE. The rural landscape within and adjacent to the proposed Lake/Orange County Connector does contain a number of parcels classified as single family or residential that are small in size and located at the south ends of both US 27 and SR 429. In Orange County, a limited number of parcels that contain mobile homes and warehousing are adjacent to the east side of SR 429. Lake Louisa State Park and the Hilochee Wildlife Management Area are adjacent to the proposed right-of-way along the west side of US 27 in Lake County.

The APE is almost exclusively located in the Lake Wales Ridge physiographic province, which is part of “The Gap” subprovince. Along US 27, approximately 480 meters (1,579 feet) of the project area is situated in the Groveland Karst province. Both provinces are components of the larger Central Lake physiographic district (Brooks and Merritt 1982). The Central Lake District characteristically contains large solution basins and sand hills, and also is “the region of most active collapsed sink hole development” (Brooks 1981). The Lake Wales Ridge province is the topographic crest of Central Florida, consisting of residual sand hills, relic beach ridges, and

paleo sand dune fields (Brooks and Merritt 1982). Within the Groveland Karst province, areas of land characterized as “prairies” are at an elevation of slightly less than 30 meters (100 feet) with the highest hill at about 53 meters (175 feet) (Brooks 1981). Within the overall project limits, the gently undulating terrain consists of an elevation of 31 to 53 meters (103 to 175 feet) above mean sea level (amsl).

Soils within the project right-of-way range from very poorly drained to excessively drained, with excessively drained soils comprising the most frequent soil type (Table 1; Figure 3). Poor soil drainage typically coincides with the presence of lakes, swamps, and wetlands. There are several named lakes that intersect the APE, including Adain Lake, Sawgrass Lake, and Lake Needham. Various other lakes, ponds, and wetlands intersect and surround the project area.

**Table 1. Soil Drainage within the Lake/Orange County Connector Right-of-Way.**

| Name                                      | Drainage                | Acres        | Percentage     |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Excessively Drained Soils</b>          |                         |              |                |
| Candler Fine Sand, 0 to 5 Percent Slopes  | Excessively Drained     | 141.6        |                |
| Candler Fine Sand, 5 to 12 Percent Slopes | Excessively Drained     | 28.9         |                |
| Candler Sand, 0 to 5 Percent Slopes       | Excessively Drained     | 107.3        |                |
| Candler Sand, 5 to 12 Percent Slopes      | Excessively Drained     | 52.4         |                |
| <b>Excessively Drained Total</b>          |                         | <b>330.2</b> | <b>62.86%</b>  |
| <b>Well Drained Soils</b>                 |                         |              |                |
| Apopka Sand, 5 to 12 Percent Slopes       | Well Drained            | 8.0          |                |
| <b>Well Drained Total</b>                 |                         | <b>8.0</b>   | <b>1.52%</b>   |
| <b>Moderately Well Drained Soils</b>      |                         |              |                |
| Pomello Sand, 0 to 5 Percent Slopes       | Moderately Well Drained | 0.1          |                |
| Tavares Fine Sand, 0 to 5 Percent Slopes  | Moderately Well Drained | 3.2          |                |
| Tavares Sand, 0 to 5 Percent Slopes       | Moderately Well Drained | 31.0         |                |
| <b>Moderately Well Drained Total</b>      |                         | <b>34.3</b>  | <b>6.53%</b>   |
| <b>Somewhat Poorly Drained Soils</b>      |                         |              |                |
| Arents                                    | Somewhat Poorly Drained | 13.6         |                |
| <b>Somewhat Poorly Drained Total</b>      |                         | <b>13.6</b>  | <b>2.60%</b>   |
| <b>Poorly Drained Soils</b>               |                         |              |                |
| Immokalee Sand                            | Poorly Drained          | 11.7         |                |
| Myakka Sand                               | Poorly Drained          | 14.7         |                |
| Ona Fine Sand                             | Poorly Drained          | 1.1          |                |
| <b>Poorly Drained Total</b>               |                         | <b>27.5</b>  | <b>5.24%</b>   |
| Name                                      | Drainage                | Acres        | Percentage     |
| <b>Very Poorly Drained Soils</b>          |                         |              |                |
| Basinger Fine Sand, Depressional          | Very Poorly Drained     | 11.1         |                |
| Oklawaha Muck                             | Very Poorly Drained     | 28.3         |                |
| Placid and Myakka Sands, Depressional     | Very Poorly Drained     | 9.5          |                |
| Swamp                                     | Very Poorly Drained     | 20.3         |                |
| <b>Very Poorly Drained Total</b>          |                         | <b>69.2</b>  | <b>13.17%</b>  |
| <b>Water Total</b>                        |                         | <b>41.1</b>  | <b>7.82%</b>   |
| <b>Borrow Pits Total</b>                  |                         | <b>1.4</b>   | <b>0.26%</b>   |
| <b>APE Totals</b>                         |                         | <b>525.3</b> | <b>100.00%</b> |

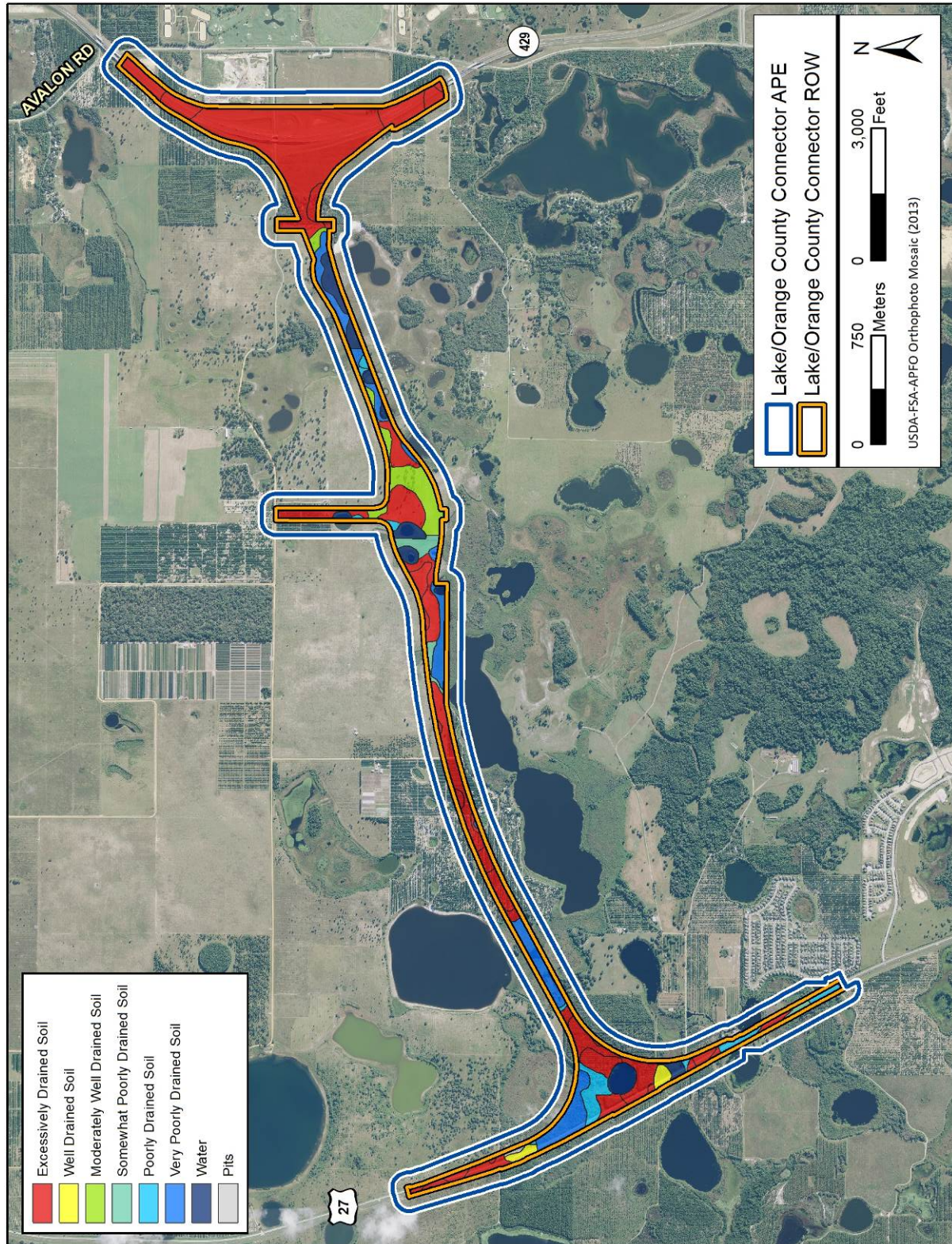


Figure 3. Soil drainage within the Lake/Orange County Connector right-of-way.



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## PALEOENVIRONMENT

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Between 18,000 and 12,000 years before present (BP), Florida was much cooler and drier. Melting continental ice sheets led to a major global rise in sea level (Rohling et al. 1998). Sea level started from a low stand of -120 meters in 18,000 BP. Slow rises continued while glacial conditions prevailed at high latitudes. During the latest Pleistocene and earliest Holocene, the rise accelerated. Florida's climate rapidly became warmer and wetter during the next three millennia. By approximately 9000 BP, a warmer and drier climate prevailed. These changes were more drastic in northern Florida and southern Georgia. Southern Florida experienced the "peninsular effect" and a more tropically influenced climate tempered the effects of the continental glaciers that were melting far to the north (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975, 1980). Sea levels, though higher, were still much lower than at the present. Surface water was limited. Extensive grasslands probably existed, which may have attracted mammoth, bison, and other large grazing mammals. By 6000–5000 BP, the climate had changed to one of increased precipitation and surface water flow. By the late Holocene (ca. 4000 BP), the climate, water levels, and plant communities of Florida attained essentially modern climatic conditions. Conditions have remained relatively stable with only minor fluctuations during the past 4,000 years.

## HISTORIC OVERVIEW

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### NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE HISTORY

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The prehistoric overview of central Florida consists of a four-part chronology. Each period is based on distinct cultural and technological characteristics recognized by archaeologists. When arranged chronologically, the four temporal periods are: Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. Although each relevant period is briefly discussed below, Milanich (1994) provides a more comprehensive treatment of Florida's prehistory.

#### **Paleoindian Period (10,000–8000 BC)**

The most widely accepted model concerning the peopling of the Americas hypothesizes that populations originating in Asia crossed the Beringia land bridge and entered the North American continent roughly 12,000 years ago (Smith 1986). Data, however, are mounting in support of peopling prior to 12,000 years ago (Adovasio et al. 1990; Dillehay et al. 2008). Alternative migration routes include traveling along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts using boats or following an exposed shoreline (Anderson and Gillam 2000; Bradley and Stanford 2004; Dixon 1993; Faught 2008; Fladmark 1979). Rising sea levels would have inundated sites occupied during these migrations. Regardless of the precise timing of the first occupations of North and South America, the current evidence suggests that Florida was not intensively inhabited by humans prior to about 12,000 years ago. Claims of an earlier occupation (e.g.,

Purdy 1981, 2008) are controversial. The best evidence comes from the Sloth Hole and Page-Ladson sites in Jefferson County in northern Florida. Levels containing lithic waste flakes without diagnostic tool forms enabled radiocarbon dating. The analyses predate 12,000 years ago (Dunbar 2002, 2006; Hemmings 1999, 2004). Sloth Hole and Page-Ladson are inundated river sites. Although the contexts are thought to be intact, it is possible that artifacts moved down from overlying artifact-bearing levels.

The conventional view of Paleoindian existence in Florida contests that populations were nomadic hunters and gatherers who wandered into an environment quite different than that of the present. Recent excavations at the Harney Flats site in Hillsborough County have altered this view, and many archaeologists believe that Paleoindian people lived part of the year in habitation sites that were located near critical resources such as fresh water (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Another recently excavated Paleoindian quarry and campsite is located near Brooksville (Horvath 2000). During the Paleoindian period the climate was cooler and the land drier than at present. Coastal sea levels and the inland water table were much lower than at present (Carbone 1983). Some archaeologists consider the paucity of potable water sources to have played a crucial role in the distribution of Paleoindian bands across the landscape. Archaeologists hypothesize that bands frequented sinkholes and springs to collect water and exploit the flora and fauna that were also attracted to these locations (Dunbar 1991; Milanich 1994; Webb et al. 1984). These freshwater sources were frequently located in areas of exposed Tertiary age limestone that had become silicified, providing Paleoindians with a raw lithic material source (chert) for tool manufacture. Thus, it is thought that permanent freshwater sources (sinkholes and springs), paired with locations of high-quality chert, were primary determinants for Paleoindian settlement patterns in Florida.

## **Archaic Period (8000–500 BC)**

Around 8000 BC, the environment and physiology of Florida underwent pronounced changes due to climatic amelioration. These changes were interconnected and included a gradual warming trend, a rise in sea levels, a reduction in the width of peninsular Florida, and the spread of oak-dominated forests and hammocks throughout much of Florida (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986). Concomitant with these environmental changes were alterations in native subsistence strategies, which became more diverse due to the emergence of new plant, animal, and aquatic species. During this time, population numbers and density increased as native groups developed regional habitat-specific adaptations and material assemblages (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986:10). Wetter conditions increasingly prompted coastal, riparian, and lacustrine adaptations.

Archaeologists typically subdivide the Archaic period into the Early, Middle, and Late subperiods. While Early Archaic Bolen projectile points have been recovered at sites in central Florida, Middle Archaic points, such as Hardee, Sumter, Alachua, Putnam, and Newnan, are typically more common (Smith and Bond 1984:53-55). Numerous Early Archaic kill or camp sites, however, have been found throughout the Central Florida Highlands (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Large sites, such as the Early Archaic component at Harney Flats in

Hillsborough County, may have served as central base settlements. The Middle Archaic was a wetter period with the intrusion of mixed pine and oak into the hardwood forests. As conditions became wetter, riparian and lacustrine adaptations became increasingly common, particularly along the coast. In the interior, Archaic hunter-gatherers may have remained fairly mobile (Austin 1996).

The trend toward increased sedentism and more circumscribed territories continued into the Late Archaic period, as environmental and climatic conditions approached those of today. The development of fired-clay pottery around 2000 BC served as a major technological innovation of the Late Archaic period. Referred to as Orange pottery by archaeologists, this early ceramic ware was tempered with vegetal fibers, either thin strands of palmetto or Spanish moss (Bullen 1972; Griffin 1945). During a span of approximately 1,500 years, plain, incised, and punctated types were produced; however, decorated variants underwent periods of stylistic popularity.

With regard to vessel form, early pots were hand-molded and tended to be thick-walled, whereas some of the later vessels were thinner and formed by coiling. The emergence of ceramic traditions and the inception of limited horticulture characterize this transitional period. Horticulture preceded the early fiber-tempered pottery, which appeared simultaneously in three areas of the southeastern United States (Sassaman 1993). People belonging to the Orange culture lived along the Atlantic Coast between southern South Carolina and northern Florida. While fiber-tempered pottery is found sparingly throughout Florida, it is frequently recovered in eastern and central portions of the state.

James Griffin (1945:219) first described Orange fiber-tempered ceramics; the styles are considered among the earliest pottery types in North America. Norwood, the subsequent early fiber-tempered ceramic culture, extended from the Gulf coast to the Orange series on the East coast. Fiber-tempered ceramics with sand temper or inclusions characterize these early ceramic periods. The fiber-tempered Norwood pottery is usually undecorated or stick-impressed. A variety of the later Deptford simple-stamped ceramic ware found on the Gulf coast is also stick-impressed and seems to be derived from the earlier Norwood ceramic assemblage (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

A third fiber-tempered ceramic variant known as Tick Island Incised was produced at the same time as Orange series ware and occurs in the Upper St. Johns River drainage area. The designs incised onto the exterior of Tick Island ware are curvilinear and incorporate small dashes or punctations. A typical design uses concentric circles and small dashes between the lines of the circle. This type is somewhat localized and is not typically found in sites outside of the Upper St. Johns area.

For many years, archaeologists assumed that design and motif differences of Late Archaic ceramics were indicative of temporal changes; however, recent research that has associated these different designs with calibrated radiocarbon dates indicates that numerous wares were contemporaneous (Sassaman 2003).

During the late Transitional period from Archaic to Woodland, sand was increasingly added as a tempering agent to the clay used to make pottery. Eventually, this technique replaced the practice of using plant fibers as temper. The Deptford culture produced early sand- and grit-tempered pottery in north Florida. St. Johns ware, the other dominant pottery type that followed the fiber-tempered tradition, was produced primarily in northeast Florida. St. Johns pottery relies on microscopic sponge spicules, or exoskeletons, as temper. Although some sand was added to this pottery, St. Johns ware possesses a chalky texture due to the lack of fiber, sand, and grit temper typical of prehistoric pottery. Deptford and St. Johns were produced at the same time and are often recovered in association with each other.

## **Woodland and Mississippian Periods (500 BC–AD 1565)**

After 500 BC, regional cultures in Florida are apparent in the archaeological record based on common environmental and cultural traits, particularly pottery styles. Archaeologists have defined nine regional cultures in Florida (Milanich 1994) with the current project APE located in the East and Central region. Below is a brief summary of the Central Lake District within the East and Central region culture area.

### ***St. Johns Culture***

The Central Lake District is not well studied archaeologically, but research to date finds that St. Johns is the dominant ceramic type in the region. Culturally it is currently included within the east and central Florida region, which is dominated by the St. Johns tradition. St. Johns is characterized by chalky pottery produced between 500 BC and AD 1565, increased population and settlement numbers compared to the Archaic period, construction of sand burial mounds, continued economic dependence on aquatic resources, and greater emphasis on plant cultivation (Goggin 1952:40; Milanich 1994:243-274). While St. Johns ceramics are found across the peninsula, the St. Johns River drainage in central and northeastern Florida was the core area of the St. Johns culture. In eastern and central Florida, the St. Johns culture grew directly out of the Orange culture. This is evidenced by the carryover of late Orange period designs to early St. Johns period pottery. Within the St. Johns period there are two major subdivisions (I and II).

In addition to St. Johns wares, sites in the Central Lake District typically contain Glades and Belle Glade ceramics, which originate in the Lake Okeechobee region. These are more common in the south-central portion of this district, whereas purer St. Johns assemblages are found in the northern portion of the region (Sears 1959). Sites in the Central Lake District are often characterized by freshwater shell and black earth middens located along the banks of inland rivers and lakes (Austin and Hansen 1988; Hardin et al. 1984).

### ***St. Johns I***

The St. Johns I period is divided into three subperiods (I, Ia, and Ib) on the basis of observable changes in material culture, most notably ceramics (Goggin 1952:40; Milanich 1994:247).

People of the St. Johns I culture (500 BC–AD 100) were foragers who relied primarily upon hunting, fishing, and wild plant collecting. During this time, the resources found near freshwater wetlands, swamps, and the coastal zones were typically the most heavily exploited. St. Johns I sites are typically shell middens in coastal zones that contain St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Incised pottery.

At St. Johns Ia sites (AD 100–500), St. Johns Plain and Incised pottery continued to be produced and a red-painted St. Johns variant called Dunns Creek Red was also made. Exotic Hopewellian artifacts also occur in burial mounds. Weeden Island pottery (a primarily Gulf coast ware) has been recovered from late St. Johns Ia sites, apparently acquired as a trade ware. The St. Johns Ib period (AD 500–750) is similar to the Ia period, with the carryover of St. Johns Plain and Incised wares and Dunns Creek Red, but Weeden Island pottery becomes more common. However, the majority of everyday ceramics are plain. As the St. Johns culture progressed, sand mounds continued to be constructed and became larger through time.

### *St. Johns II*

St. Johns II period is further divided into three subperiods (IIa, IIb, and IIc). As populations grew, the number and size of mounds and villages increased. The emergence of check stamping marks the beginning of the St. Johns II period around AD 750 and, along with plain pottery, dominates the assemblages throughout the period. During St. Johns IIa (AD 750–1050), incised and punctated wares, possibly a reflection of Gulf coast influences, occur with some frequency in mounds and middens. Late Weeden Island pottery continued to be traded into the St. Johns region and is recovered in sand burial mounds.

The St. Johns II culture reached its apex in terms of social, political, and ceremonial complexity during the St. Johns IIb period (AD 1050–1513). Classic Mississippian traits such as the construction of large truncated mounds and the presence of Southern Ceremonial Complex burial paraphernalia in association with perceived elite burials are evident (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986), indicating influence from northwest Florida. Some sand burial mounds were quite large and ceremonially complex, including truncated pyramidal mounds with ramps or causeways leading up to their summits (Milanich 1994:269-270). The rise in the number of St. Johns village and mound sites implies greater cultural complexity compared to that of the earlier St. Johns I period (Milanich 1994:267-274; Miller 1991). Shell and bone ornaments, worked copper, and other exotic materials and artifacts occur with some frequency in burial mounds (Goggin 1952; Milanich 1994).

In addition to the exploitation of aquatic resources for subsistence, it has been suggested that there was an increased dependence on horticulture during St. Johns II times (Goggin 1952; Milanich 1994:263-264). In fact, sixteenth century French and Spanish documents allege that beans, squash, and maize were heavily cultivated by the Timucua of northern Florida (Bennett 1964, 1968, 1975; Lawson 1992), although direct evidence of prehistoric horticulture is lacking for the St. Johns region.

The St. Johns IIc period (AD 1513-1565) is characterized by the introduction of European artifacts, which may be found in some mounds from this period. It is a part of the protohistoric or mission period and the beginning of period of cultural upheaval leading to the virtual extinction of traditional lifeways of the native peoples.

## **POST-CONTACT HISTORY (POST-1513)**

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### **Early Exploration, 1513–1564**

This historic context presents an overview of both Lake and Orange counties from the early period of European contact to recent times. Florida served as an important stage for early European explorations of North America. Ponce de León left Puerto Rico on March 3, 1513, and landed either north of Cape Canaveral (Brevard County) (Milanich 1995) or south of the Cape near modern-day Melbourne Beach (Brevard County) on April 2, 1513 (Gannon 1996). Either landing spot puts Ponce de León east of present-day Orange County. Despite the fact that the area had already been occupied and inhabited for thousands of years by indigenous groups, Ponce de León claimed to discover Florida. Ponce de León called this land *La Florida*, since it was sighted during the Feast of Flowers (*Pascua Florida*) (Milanich 1995). Ponce de León was followed by Pánfilo de Narváez in 1528. Narváez landed near Tampa Bay and trekked into the interior of Florida, reaching the Apalachee region of west Florida in several months. He died later in the year when his fleet of ships sank en route to Mexico. Two survivors, Cabeza de Vaca and his companion, Estevan, began their 10-year trek from northwestern Florida across southern North America, representing the first contact of Europeans with many indigenous groups of the Southeast and Southwest (Clayton et al. 1995).

Cabeza de Vaca's account of his journey influenced subsequent explorers, particularly Hernando de Soto. In 1539, the de Soto expedition entered the peninsula near Bradenton (Manatee County), Florida and traveled northward through the peninsula, though it is unlikely they traveled as far east as Lake County. After some time traveling north, de Soto turned westward, going as far as Tallahassee, then turned north into what is now Georgia (Carswell 1991). First Spanish contact with natives of central Florida may have happened in the 1560s with the arrival of Pedro Menéndez de Avilés and the first permanent Spanish settlements at St. Augustine. Menendez's many travels served to secure the territory for Spain and to ward off French interests in the peninsula. His attempts to rid the area of French influence and establish coastal settlements also took him inland to the lands of central Florida (Lyon 1996).

### **First Spanish Period, 1565–1762**

Early Spanish settlements in Florida were concentrated on the coasts and in the northern half of the peninsula. Menéndez had been ordered by the crown to implement a massive missionizing effort among the native peoples. He petitioned the Jesuit Order for missionaries, and they arrived in St. Augustine in June 1566 (Thomas 1990). The Jesuits focused their

missionizing efforts on the native villages around St. Augustine, along the lower St. Johns River and further north. A few missions were established in central Florida during the early seventeenth century but were soon abandoned (Milanich 1995; Deagan 1978). A line of missions was established linking St. Augustine on the east coast to Apalachee province in the panhandle. However, this focus on the northern and coastal regions meant little Spanish activity in the early period in present-day Lake and Orange counties. The Spanish established approximately 128 missions throughout Florida between 1566 and 1704 (Wickman 1999).

By the 1690s, the Spanish actively sought to set up missions among the Jororo, who the Spanish combined in their writings with the Mayaca as both spoke a similar language. The Spanish traveled down the St. John's River into Mayaca territory (Seminole and Lake Counties, and possibly Orange County) and then further south to the Jororo (Orange and Osceola Counties). This area was so far from established Spanish settlements that the Spaniards called the Mayaca and Jororo region *la rinconada*, "meaning a corner or nook, a place away from major activities" (Milanich 1995:63-64). Spanish interest in the area was lacking until the late seventeenth century, especially after the decline of native populations in other parts of the territory.

### **British Colonial Period, 1763–1783**

The Spanish mission system caused a drastic decline in the Native American populations in Florida. Their numbers dropped significantly due to war and disease, and this allowed the Creeks from Georgia and the Carolinas to migrate into the area. In 1765, these migrating Indians were referred to with the Spanish term *cimarrón*, meaning "wild" or "runaway," in the field notes accompanying de Brahm's 1765 map of Florida. The *cimarrón* Indians moved into wild, unsettled territories (Fairbanks 1975). The name "Seminole" is thought to have derived from this reference (Fernald and Purdum 1992).

The English, who had settled in Charleston, South Carolina, began pushing for more territory and influenced the natives to overthrow the Spanish in Florida (Tebeau 1981). In response, the Spanish began building a stone fort in St. Augustine, forcing the Apalachee to provide labor for its construction (Paisley 1989). During the ever-shifting alliances between Native American groups and various colonial groups, the Spanish began courting Creek Native Americans to settle in the once-thriving Apalachee region. Many accepted the invitation after the British defeated the Creeks in the Yamassee War of 1715 (Paisley 1989). Like the Spanish, the British focused on the coastal settlements and northern peninsular region of the territory, while Spanish missions still worked to convert natives in central Florida.

The British continued to vie for Florida, but not until the Seven Years' War with Spain and England on opposing sides did the British realize their dream. At the end of the war in 1763, the British traded their recent conquest of Cuba to Spain for the Florida peninsula. The new acquisition was divided along the Apalachicola River into East and West Florida. Today's Lake and Orange counties were a part of British East Florida, whose capital was at St. Augustine. Britain took possession of Florida in July 1763 and held control until 1783 (Wright 1975).

Instead of the mission system of the Spanish, the British set up several trading posts in Florida. During this time, runaway black slaves from the Carolina colonies fled to Florida and sought refuge either in a black colony outside St. Augustine, where they were to become farmers and occasionally soldiers, or in the Native American settlements in the interior of the colony. Native Americans, especially Seminoles, helped the runaways form their own settlements and often prevented slave catchers from recapturing them (Fairbanks 1975).

## **Second Spanish Period, 1784–1821**

The American colonies declared their independence from British rule in 1776. Georgia and South Carolina required their citizens to take a strict oath of loyalty to the cause of the American colonies, thus forcing many British loyalists to seek shelter in British Florida (Wright 1975). In 1783, the Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolution and returned Florida to Spain. In the early decades of the nineteenth century, the United States was increasing pressure on Spain to surrender its claim to Florida. Rising conflict often involved the British and Native Americans of the region, as well as runaway slaves who had found refuge in Florida. Andrew Jackson's invasion of Florida in 1818 highlighted Spain's weak control over the region and led to the transfer of the territory to the United States several years later. During the First Seminole War (1817-1818), Jackson marched into Pensacola and across the Florida panhandle, pushing natives deeper into the peninsula of Florida and away from white settlement interests. The countless lakes of central Florida and the fertile land of the central peninsula was a welcome home for the Seminole, albeit in the midst of increasing pressure for their removal from Florida (Mahon 1985).

## **American Territorial Period, 1821–1845**

Though Jackson's decision to push into Spanish territory in pursuit of native groups was criticized by many in the United States, it led to Spain's cession of Florida to the United States in 1821 (Coker and Parker 1996). White settlers, many of whom had African American slaves, carved out new farms and plantations in the northern reaches of the state and gradually pushed southward into the peninsula. The settlers came into conflict with the Seminole, influencing the signing of the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, which stipulated that all Native Americans in Florida remain on a reservation comprising much of central and southern Florida. This reservation was included within Mosquito County, the original name for Orange County, which was created in 1824. The county was created from St. John's County and covered much more land, encompassing entire portions of central Florida and the Atlantic coastline, including parts of present-day Brevard, Flagler, Indian River, Lake, Marion, Martin, Palm Beach, Seminole, and Volusia Counties (Drayton 1827; Porter 2009).

In the early nineteenth century, a few white settlers, especially cattlemen, were attracted to the area; however, the Seminole occupied a majority of the lands of the new county. However, the land itself was unpopular with the Seminole because they believed it was not suited for cultivation. A series of new treaties—the Treaty of Payne's Landing (1832) and the Treaty of



Fort Gibson (1834)—called for the removal of the Seminole; however, these agreements were not unanimously recognized and did not reflect the will of all the various bands of Seminoles in Florida. Combined with the dissatisfaction with the land they were granted, these frustrations led to the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). During this conflict, several forts were established in the region including Fort Mason, on the north shore of Lake Eustis; Fort Butler, near the later-established town of Astor; Fort Gatlin, near present-day Orlando; Fort Maitland, near Lake Apopka; and Fort Christmas and Fort Lane, near the settlement of Bithlo. In addition to the forts themselves, military officials directed the construction of paths and early roadways that would connect the various forts (Mahon 1985; Roberts 1988). This included a road from Lake Monroe (Seminole County) to Tampa (Hillsborough County) that passed through the Lake and Orange counties (General Land Office [GLO] 1848b).

Following the Second Seminole War, the US government attempted to encourage settlement by passing the Armed Occupation Act in 1842. The act made available for homesteading 200,000 acres of land that was once the Seminole Reservation. Homesteads of 160 acres were awarded to any head of a family or single man, 18 years of age or older, who would agree to cultivate at least five acres, build a dwelling, and defend the land for five years. Though settlement remained sparse in the Antebellum Era, the removal of the Seminole and the inducements of these acts did bring more white settlers to Lake and Orange counties (Tebeau 1971).

## **Early Statehood and Civil War, 1845–1865**

Florida gained admission as the 27<sup>th</sup> state in March 1845 (Schafer 1996). Soon after, Mosquito County was renamed Orange County by an act of the new legislature; by this point, it had been changed significantly in size, yet still covered land from the central peninsula to the Atlantic coast. Continued growth in central Florida led to the formation of other new counties, including Sumter County in 1853, which had a population of 1,500 and covered 880,200 acres that included large portions of present-day Lake County (Writers Program 1930s:7,19). The population of Orange County was miniscule but would continue to increase and reached nearly 1,000 by the start of the Civil War; conditions were frontier-like for decades to come. Infrastructure in Orange County was so poor that, until 1872, convicted criminals had to be jailed in Ocala (Marion County) because Orange County had no such facility (Blackman 1927).

The dominant economic activity in Orange County was cattle ranching until after the Civil War, while citrus became an important cash crop for early pioneers in Sumter County. The “Parson Brown” orange variety was developed in Sumter County during the late 1850s, and over the second half of the twentieth century, it became the leading citrus county in Florida (Blackman 1927; Covington 1957). Florida seceded from the United States and joined the Confederacy in January 1861. Most of Florida’s involvement in the Civil War (1861-1865) was relegated to the coastal regions, where Union forces raided and occupied Florida coastal communities at will. Though no major battles were fought in and around this central county of the state, residents participated in the war through contribution of soldiers, cattle, wool, and other supplies in support of the Confederacy (Writers Program ca.1930s; Bacon 1977).

## **Late Nineteenth Century, 1865–1899**

After the Civil War, the importance of citrus spread throughout central Florida, and it was introduced to Orange County by the 1870s. The industry was given a major boost when railroad companies extended their lines into the Orlando area, thus enabling the growers to transport crops to northern and western markets. The South Florida Railroad, set to run from Tampa to Sanford, promised the county an increased connection with the rest of the state, especially in terms of agricultural exchange. With the increasing popularity of citrus agriculture and the railroad, the population of Orange County increased. Between 1870 and 1880, the population of the county tripled to 6,600 residents as a result of these developments (Porter 2009). In 1882, with the growth of western Sumter County, voters moved the county seat to Sumterville. Feeling a lack of political representation, citizens in the eastern half decided to end their relationship with the other side of the county and, in 1887, they convinced the State Legislature to create a new county (Writers Program ca. 1930). Lake County was carved out of Orange and Sumter counties on May 27, 1887, while Orange County lost additional territory to the creation of Osceola County that same year (Morris 1995; Porter 2009).

The prosperity of the citrus industry—including the investments of many northerners who came to invest in agricultural products during the 1870s and 1880s—was threatened in the late nineteenth century when the so-called Great Freeze of 1894-1895 devastated the industry. A series of two freezes, the first in December of 1894 and the second in February of 1895, nearly spelled the end of the citrus industry in many Florida counties (Blackman 1927). Entire groves were lost in the arctic blast and numerous growers abandoned the area as nearly half a decade would be required for newly planted trees to bear fruit. However, those who chose to stay and remain patient were rewarded; Lake County became one of the state’s top producers of citrus, and many growers in the Orlando area recovered (Blackman 1927; Peters 1994). By the start of the twentieth century, the industry was again thriving. Additionally, farmers had begun to diversify on a larger scale. There was an astonishing array of crops cultivated in the area in addition to citrus. Corn, sweet potatoes, cassava, lettuce, celery, watermelons, cantaloupes, and strawberries were among them in Orange County (Anonymous 1906).

## **Turn of the Century and Great Depression, 1900–1940**

Other industries entered both counties at the turn of the twentieth century. The timber and naval stores industries were especially prominent, with African Americans comprising the majority of the work force for both. The use of state convict labor was prevalent in the naval stores industry until the practice was abolished in the 1910s. Even this act did not end the exploitative labor practices that characterized the industry (Shofner 1981). Behind agriculture, both of the citrus and truck-farming varieties, the tourism industry took off in early twentieth century Lake County, focusing on the scenic vistas offered by the county’s rolling hills and beautiful lakes. Of the various hotels that attracted tourists, the Mt. Plymouth Hotel and Country Club, completed in 1926, were destinations for the affluent. Singer Kate Smith, baseball investor Connie Mack, and gangster Al Capone were among its guests (Peters

1994:105). Lake Louisa in southern Lake County was first settled by John and Louise Driggers Hammond in 1910, where the family established a saw mill and turpentine still, in addition to building a church, school, and lodgings for their workers (Florida State Parks 2019).

The value of central Florida real estate swelled during the land boom of the 1920s. The real estate industry pushed many locals to move on from their jobs as teachers, bankers, and other occupations to sell land in Orange County (Blackman 1927). Eustis, one of Lake County's major cities, saw the construction of golf courses, parks, and government facilities, including a new City Hall complex that cost \$200,000 (Kennedy 1988[1929]:54). However, the boom went bust within several years. Though the counties suffered from the experience, there were certain remnants of the boom for which they could be thankful. Railroad extensions and improvements, public utility companies, hard-surfaced roads, and modern school houses built during the boom continued to serve Orange County residents through the difficult days of the Great Depression (Blackman 1927:78-79). Less information is available about Eustis and greater Lake County during the days after the land boom (Kennedy 1988[1929]).

Citrus was the mainstay of both counties well into the twentieth century. The industry in Orange County held strong through the Great Depression as it had through frosts, pestilence, and drought in earlier years. Shortly before the stock market crashed, the *Wall Street Journal* reported that Orlando was the center of marketing for fruit grown in the central region of the state. All told, this accounted for about 80 percent of the total citrus crop in Florida. Citrus had effectively modernized Orlando, which was, several decades earlier, a backwoods outpost (*Wall Street Journal* 9 February 1929).

By 1935, Orange County touted its reputation as the largest shipping center for citrus fruits in all of Florida. Although Polk County was first in the quantity of their product, Orange County considered itself the "the real Citrus Capital of Florida." The growth of the industry in the county since the beginning of the century was dramatic. While there were 310,000 fruit-bearing trees in the county circa 1905, there were approximately 2.3 million in 1934 (Hudson Printer 1906; Orange County Chamber of Commerce [c.1935]:1-3). Aside from orange groves, other visible signs of the citrus industry in the county on the eve of World War II were numerous, including citrus packing, shipping, and canning plants (*Wall Street Journal* 13 December 1937). The growing popularity of the automobile in the first decades of the twentieth century also brought the growth of Florida's highway system, with Orlando serving as a central point.

## **World War II and Recent History, 1941–Present**

Though far removed from the battlefields of World War II, Lake and Orange counties nevertheless felt the impact of the international conflict. Hundreds of citizens from the areas served in the armed forces while civilians contributed to the war effort in various ways. Thousands of soldiers trained in Florida, including Lake County. In Clermont, experiments with radar technology were conducted. Searchlight training battalions also were stationed in the

town (Peters 1994:35). In Orlando, shipbuilders helped construct thousands of assault boats (State Library and Archives of Florida n.d.).

Following World War II, the currents of change were swirling in Orange County. Many of the servicemen and women who were stationed in Florida during the war returned to the state to make it their home. Others followed their lead, and Florida was transformed from a predominantly rural-agricultural state into a populous, urban one (Shofner 1982:267). As more people moved into the state, Florida real estate became more valuable. The citrus industry felt the impact. A former agricultural agent for Orange County wrote, “Those who stayed in the business [of citrus growing] enjoyed the luxury of watching their land values exceed their agricultural potential by far” (Swanson 1975:20).

From 1960 to 1975, and especially after the establishment of Walt Disney World in 1971, Orange County’s notable presence in the realm of the Florida citrus industry had begun to wane as it dropped from the third largest producer in the state to the fourth (Swanson 1975:19-20). In the present, the tourist industry is the major economic force in the region. The Orlando area has grown to become one of the largest metropolitan areas in the state, largely due to the presence of industries associated with tourism. This growth also led to a population boom in neighboring Lake County, where the local tourism industry has resurged as travelers seek a slower pace than can be found in Orlando (Peters 1994).

## BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

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#### Previous Surveys

A review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) GIS database (updated April 2019) indicates that 12 previous cultural resource surveys intersect the project APE (**Figure 4; Table 2**). All of these investigations were designed to be cultural resource studies involving both archaeological and architectural survey, however, Survey No. 2407 did not consider and/or document historic resources within its project boundaries. With the exception of Survey No. 12894, the other surveys generally overlap only a limited area of the current project APE.

Survey No. 12894 was completed by Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI) during 2004 and 2005 and encompassed the roughly 2,372-acre housing development known as the Karlton Tract. The parcel is situated west of Avalon Road, east of US 27, north of Flat Lake, and south of Sawgrass Lake. Survey No. 12894 intersects approximately 2.0 miles (3.3 kilometers) of the proposed new connector within the current right-of-way. In total, 754 shovel tests were excavated at 25-, 50-, and 100-meter intervals in areas with high, moderate, and low probability, which includes the survey area overlapping the current right-of-way. Five newly recorded archaeological sites [REDACTED], four archaeological

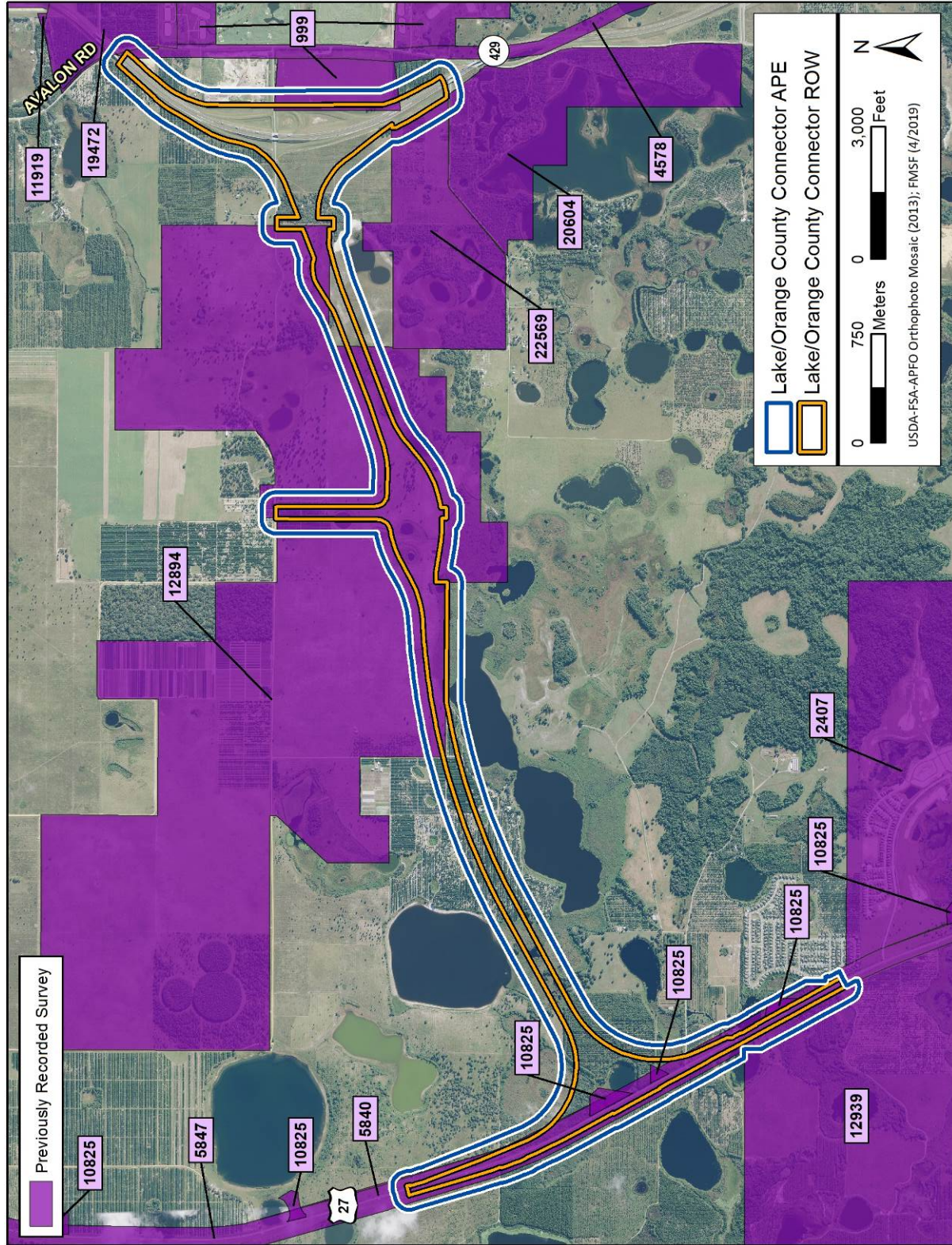


Figure 4. Previous cultural resource surveys intersecting the Lake/Orange County Connector APE.

**Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Intersecting the Lake/Orange County Connector APE.**

| FMSF No. | Title  | Year | Reference                                 |
|----------|--|------|---|
| 999      | Archaeological and Historical Survey of Southwest Orange County 201 Facilities Plan, Phase II  | 1984 | Archaeological Consultants, Inc.          |
| 2407     | An Archaeological Survey in South Lake County, Florida   | 1987 | Southwind Archaeological Center           |
| 4578     | A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Western Beltway, Part C, PD&E Re-Evaluation Study, Orange and Osceola Counties, Florida   | 1996 | Archaeological Consultants, Inc.          |
| 5840     | Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Proposed Buccaneer Gas Pipeline, Florida   | 2000 | Panamerican Consultants, Inc.             |
| 5847     | Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the State Road 25 (US Highway 27) PD&E Study from US 192 to SR 91 (Florida's Turnpike) in Lake County, Florida   | 1998 | Janus Research                            |
| 10825    | Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Seven Ponds along US 27: Addendum to the CRAS of State Road 25 (US Highway 27) PD&E Study from US 192 to SR 91 (Florida's Turnpike) in Lake County, Florida | 2004 | Janus Research                            |
| 11919    | An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Horizons West Town Center Tract, Orange County, Florida  | 2005 | Environmental Services, Inc.              |
| 12894    | An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Karlton Tract, Orange and Lake Counties, Florida   | 2005 | Environmental Services, Inc.              |
| 12939    | Assessment and Documentation of Cultural Resources on the Hilochee Wildlife Management Area in Units in Lake and Polk Counties, Florida  | 2006 | Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research |
| 19472    | Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Town Center East and Independence Parkway, Orange County, Florida   | 2012 | Archaeological Consultants, Inc.          |
| 20604    | Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Waterleigh Phase I, Orange County, Florida  | 2013 | Archaeological Consultants, Inc.          |
| 22569    | Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Zanzibar, Orange County, Florida  | 2015 | Archaeological Consultants, Inc.          |

occurrences, and one newly recorded historic structure (8LA02814) were documented. Four of the newly recorded sites [REDACTED] intersect the current right-of-way and the historic structure (8LA02814) is within the Lake/Orange County Connector APE, but none of these resources are considered eligible for listing in the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

Survey No. 999 was completed as part of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that assessed approximately 1,700 acres of land. Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) specifically designed survey methodology to sample all portions of the property rather than concentrating testing efforts in high probability areas. Field methodology included pedestrian survey and shovel testing along fixed interval transects. Transect and shovel testing intervals were modified based on field conditions. Six hundred and nineteen shovel tests were placed within the proposed Rapid Infiltration Basins (RIBs) and along transmission corridors. Six RIBs were tested during the survey; RIB 8 intersects the current project APE.

The report for Survey No. 999 lists three parcels in RIB 8–A, B, and C—as adjacent to the current project APE. These parcels generally contained citrus grove land, and were considered to have

low prehistoric site potential. ACI did not anticipate encountering historic sites. Pedestrian survey was conducted in all three parcels. Twenty shovel tests were placed in parcel A, four shovel tests were excavated in parcel C, and no shovel testing occurred in Parcel B. Although the survey identified three new prehistoric sites and several archaeological occurrences, none intersect the current project APE.

Survey No. 2407 was conducted prior to proposed development east of the US 27 corridor. Following recommendations from the FDHR, Southwind Archaeological Enterprises completed a pedestrian survey in three portions of the project area. Regular interval shovel and auger testing also occurred. The report cites negative data, and provides no subsurface testing quantification nor discussion of observed stratigraphy. Survey No. 2407 intersects the current project APE, but not the current right-of-way. The northwestern limits of the survey boundaries are approximately 14 meters (45 feet) south of the current right-of-way.

Survey No. 4578 occurred in response to a PD&E study for a 23.5-mile (37.6-kilometer) proposed beltway between Interstate 4 and CR 545 in Ocoee. The survey intersects the current project APE along the Daniel Webster Western Beltway in Orange County. In total, 797 shovel tests were excavated along the proposed corridor and within 36 proposed retention areas. The report provides no specific information concerning archaeological probability in or around the current project APE; however, the 12 new archaeological sites, the one previously recorded archaeological site, and the 17 new historic structures identified during the survey are not situated in or adjacent to the Lake/Orange County Connector APE.

Survey No. 5840 is a CRAS for a proposed 121-mile (194.7-kilometer) gas pipeline corridor through seven counties in central Florida. The survey also included 141 miles (226.9 kilometers) of lateral pipelines, temporary workspace areas, contractor yards, as well as river, stream, and wetland crossings. Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (PCI) determined the probability of encountering archaeological deposits within the portion of US 27 that overlaps the current right-of-way to be moderate. The methodology for “medium probability zones” was a 50-meter interval for shovel testing. Overall, the Phase I survey identified 91 new cultural resources, including 13 archaeological sites considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additional Phase II excavations were completed at these 13 sites in order to determine significance and eligibility of these resources for listing in the NRHP. However, none of the resources identified during Survey No. 5840 and subsequent Phase II work are located within the current APE.

In response to proposed road improvements, Janus Research completed a CRAS along 27 miles (43.6 kilometers) of US 27 from US 192 to SR 91 (the Florida Turnpike) in Lake County (Survey No. 5847). The project resulted in the excavation of 1,005 shovel tests along two parallel transects within the right-of-way on each side of the road. Although the exact shovel test locations are not included in the report, the survey overlaps the current right-of-way along the US 27 corridor and the portion of the corridor relevant to the current project was considered to have low to moderate archaeological probability. In total, the survey identified 103 newly recorded cultural resources, including 36 archaeological sites and 67 historic structures. Four

archaeological sites [REDACTED] are within the current right-of-way and one historic structure (8LA02129) is within the Lake/Orange County Connector APE. None of these resources were evaluated by the SHPO as eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Survey No. 10825, which serves as an addendum to Survey No. 5847, considered seven proposed retention pond sites along US 27. Due to the absence of potentially historic resources within or adjacent to the project area, the survey was limited to identifying archaeological resources. Three of the seven proposed ponds (B-1, C-1, and D-2) intersect the current project APE. Janus Research determined the archaeological probability for each pond to be low to high in B-1, low in C-1, and moderate to high in D-2. Fieldwork methods included surface inspection and shovel testing. In total, 58 shovel tests were excavated in the seven proposed ponds. Of the three archaeological sites encountered during the survey, two [REDACTED] are within the current project APE. None of these resources are eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Survey No. 11919 conducted a CRAS at the Horizons West Town Center, a 305-acre parcel adjacent to the east side of Avalon Road in Orange County. The survey occurred prior to development and resulted in the excavation of 168 shovel tests. Three archaeological sites were identified within the project area, though none were considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. As Survey No. 11919 is beyond the current right-of-way, but within the current project APE, the previously identified sites are not relevant to the current project.

As known cultural resources at the Hilochee Wildlife Management Area were essentially limited to the southern and eastern rights-of-way, the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research (BAR) conducted a survey of the 4,822-acre property in 2004 (Survey No. 12939). This survey borders roughly 0.49 miles (0.79 kilometers) of the current project area along the western side of US 27. Due to the extensive level of disturbance on the property, previous fieldwork was generally limited to surface inspection; however, three shovel tests were excavated. Subsurface testing revealed highly disturbed deposits. Of the 34 previously recorded archaeological sites recorded on the property, none intersect the current project APE.

Survey No. 19472 encompasses the area that ESI surveyed in 2005 (Survey No. 11919), and extends up to 1.05 miles (1.69 kilometers) further north. As with the previous survey, Survey No. 19472 overlaps the Lake/Orange County Connector APE rather than the right-of-way. In addition to surface inspection, a total of 120 shovel tests were excavated on the Town Center East Property and Independence Parkway as areas included in previous survey were not subjected to additional fieldwork. Survey No. 19472 produced no cultural material, and no cultural resources were identified.

As environmental conditions at the Waterlight Phase I project are consistent with those at other archaeological sites in Orange County, the FDHR requested a CRAS be conducted. ACI completed a survey that included surface inspection and excavation of 112 shovel tests on the property (Survey No. 20604). No cultural material or archaeological sites were encountered. One historic structure (8OR10844) was identified and recorded, but it is outside the current APE. The northeastern boundary of Survey No. 20604 is on the south side of Old YMCA Road,



and is approximately 30 meters (100 feet) south of the current right-of-way; however, the previous survey intersects the current project APE.

ACI also conducted a survey on the north side of Old YMCA Road and on the west side of the SR 429 right-of-way (Survey No. 22569). The survey boundaries parallel the west side of the current project APE for roughly 0.29 miles (0.47 kilometers). Fieldwork resulted in surface inspection throughout the project area as well as excavation of 105 shovel tests. [REDACTED] No historic resources were observed or recorded.

### Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The FMSF review also indicates that nine previously recorded archaeological sites and two previously recorded historic structures are within or intersect the Lake/Orange County Connector APE (Table 3; Figure 5). The SR 429 corridor of the APE contains no previously recorded cultural resources. Four archaeological sites [REDACTED] and one historic structure (8LA02814) are located in the proposed new toll road connector corridor between SR 429 and US 27. Five archaeological sites [REDACTED] and one historic structure (8LA02129) are situated within the US 27 corridor of the project APE. The SHPO determined all 11 previously recorded resources to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

**Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within or Intersecting the Lake/Orange County Connector APE.**

| <i>Archaeological Sites</i> |                                  |             |                     |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| FMSF No.                    | Name                             | Time Period | SHPO Evaluation     |
| [REDACTED]                  | [REDACTED]                       | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED]          |
| [REDACTED]                  | [REDACTED]                       | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED]          |
| [REDACTED]                  | [REDACTED]                       | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED]          |
| [REDACTED]                  | [REDACTED]                       | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED]          |
| [REDACTED]                  | [REDACTED]                       | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED]          |
| [REDACTED]                  | [REDACTED]                       | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED]          |
| <i>Historic Structures</i>  |                                  |             |                     |
| FMSF No.                    | Address                          | Year Built  | SHPO Evaluation     |
| 8LA02129                    | House on Keene Lake              | ca. 1930    | Ineligible for NRHP |
| 8LA02814                    | Schofield Road (Shell Pond Road) | 1940        | Ineligible for NRHP |

### Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

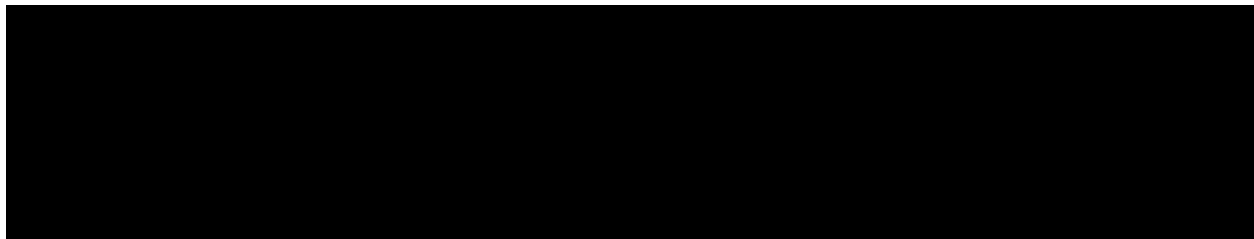




Figure 5.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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### ***Previously Recorded Historic Structures***

Two previously recorded historic structures (8LA02129 and 8LA02814) are within the Lake/Orange County Connector APE. House on Keene Lake (8LA02129) is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of US 27 and Hidden Lake Road (Janus Research 1998). The one-story frame vernacular structure was constructed circa 1930. Surveyors noted a shed-roofed addition spanning the south elevation as well as a nonhistoric metal shed to the southwest of the residence. Based on the structure's common design type and absence of known historical associations, surveyors recommended the House on Keene Lake as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The SHPO concurred on July 20, 1999.

The structure recorded as Schofield Road (Shell Pond Road) (8LA02814) is located in the proposed right-of-way within the Lake/Orange County Connector APE. The one-story frame vernacular residence, constructed in 1940, is situated approximately 0.20 miles (0.32 kilometers) south of Shell Pond Road. The property features ancillary buildings, including a shed, a catslide roof barn, a grain silo, and a small barn. Surveyors noted a large addition to the north elevation (ESI 2005b). Based on the structure's isolation from other historic structures and the lack of distinguishing architectural features, surveyors recommended the Schofield Road residence as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The SHPO concurred on May 2, 2006.

## **HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW**

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Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined in order to identify past land use in the vicinity of the Lake/Orange County Connector APE. The earliest detailed maps consulted were GLO survey maps. The GLO maps were created by government land surveyors during the nineteenth century as part of the surveying, platting, and sale of public lands. These maps characteristically show landscape features such as vegetation, bodies of water, roads, and other features. The level of detail in GLO maps varies, with some also depicting structures, Native American villages, railroads, and agricultural fields. GLO maps of Florida Township 23 South, Ranges 26 and 27 East and Township 24 South, Ranges 26 and 27 East created in the 1840s are combined as **Figure 6** (GLO 1848a, 1848b, 1848c, 1849). These maps show clear signs of human development within the area that crosses into the project area. Most notably, an early road labeled "Road from Lake Monroe to Tampa" passes south-southeast to north-northwest through the eastern portion of the APE. Outside of this road, few features are evident within the project area, which is illustrated along land that is covered by swamps and bodies of water. Portions of the land within the APE are divided into individual parcels; the earliest claims on any of these plots date to the 1880s (GLO 1884).

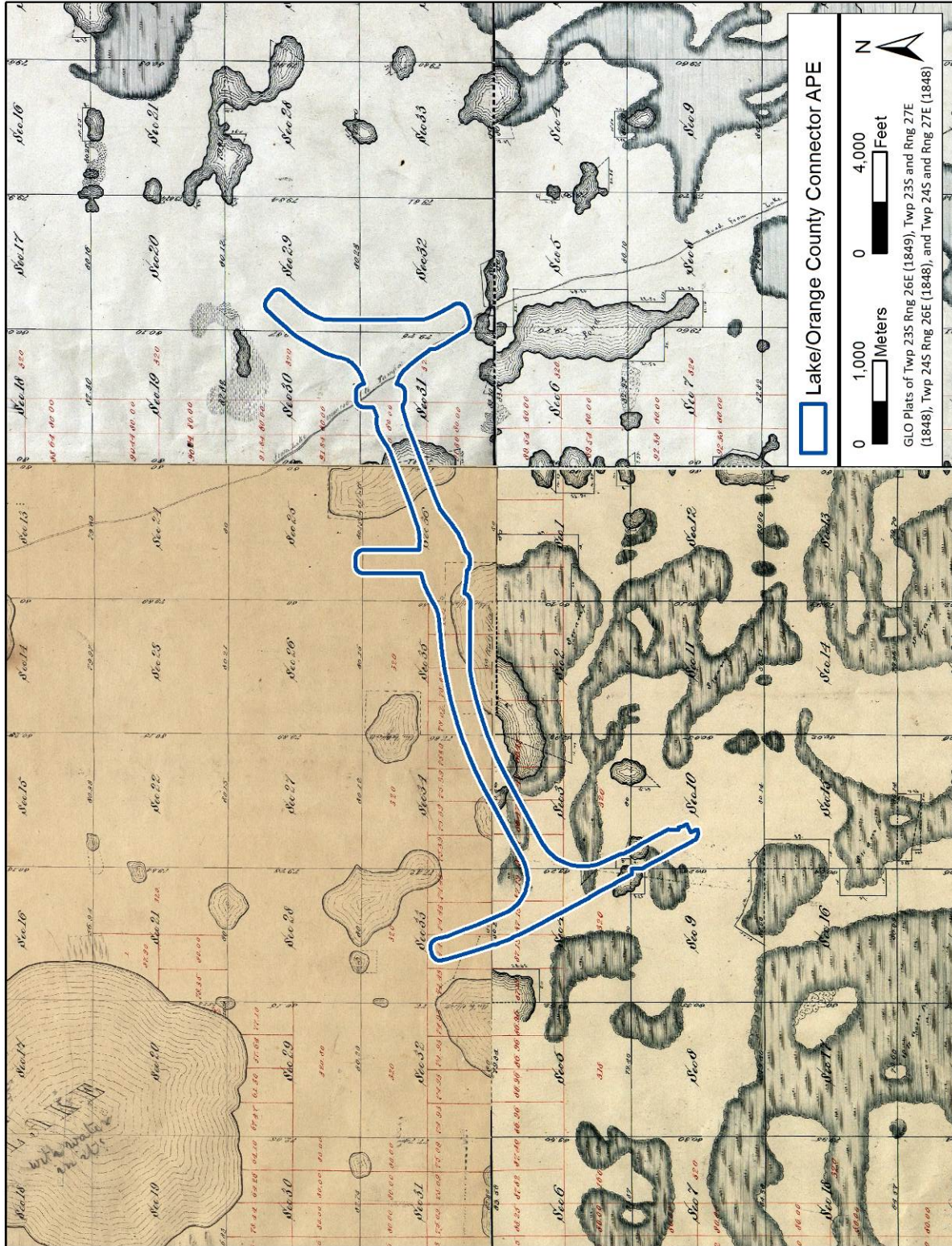


Figure 6. GLO maps of Township 23 South, Ranges 26 and 27 East and Township 24 South, Ranges 26 and 27 East (GLO 1848a, 1848b, 1848c, 1849).

By the late nineteenth century, though railroads crisscrossed both Lake and Orange Counties, little development was evident in the southern Lake County. Maps from 1890 show Lake Louisa and a settlement named Monterey nearby; the Tavares, Apopka, and Gulf Railroad is illustrated traveling north to south on the west side of Lake Butler, likely locating it east of the project area (Norton 1890a, 1890b). While the early twentieth century saw an increase in highway and local road construction, no roads are evident around Lake Louisa into the mid-1920s (Florida State Road Department [FSRD] 1917, 1926). However, the 1939 highway map does show a north-south road, which was under construction at the time, traveling from Okahumpka to Haines City, passing on the east side of Lake Louisa; this road appears to follow the route of today's US 27 (FSRD 1939). No communities are labeled near the lake.

Aerial photographs from the late 1940s show that the previously mentioned road crosses north-northwest to south-southeast through the far western portion of the APE and does align with today's US 27 (**Figure 7**) (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1947a, 1947b). Additionally, an east-west road passes through the north-central and western portions of the project area, and a north-south road just passes through the far northeastern corner of the APE. While large portions of the land within the project boundaries are covered by bodies of water and swampland, cleared parcels are evident throughout the APE. Many of these parcels are in use for agricultural production, with groves readily apparent in several areas. At least three homesteads are evident within the boundaries of the project area—two on either side of a lake along US 27, as well as one on a lake south of the above-mentioned east-west road that crosses through the north-central section of the project area.

According to a topographic map from 1960, the lake along US 27 is known as Keene Lake; this map also shows the homesteads found on the aerial photographs, with a total of five buildings around the lake. However, none of these structures fall entirely within the project boundaries and some are obscured by the APE line on **Figure 8** (US Geological Survey [USGS] 1960). One agriculturally-related structure is apparent inside the project area across the highway from Lake Keene. Additionally, the three structures within the north-central section are also illustrated within the boundaries of the APE. This map confirms that groves are present throughout the project area, and to an even larger extent than was evident in the aerial photographs. It appears from this map that nearly all of the land that is not covered by water or swamps contains a grove. The roadway passing through the far northeastern corner of the APE is labeled SR 545. No changes are readily apparent on a topographic map updated in 1973 (**Figure 9**) (USGS 1973).

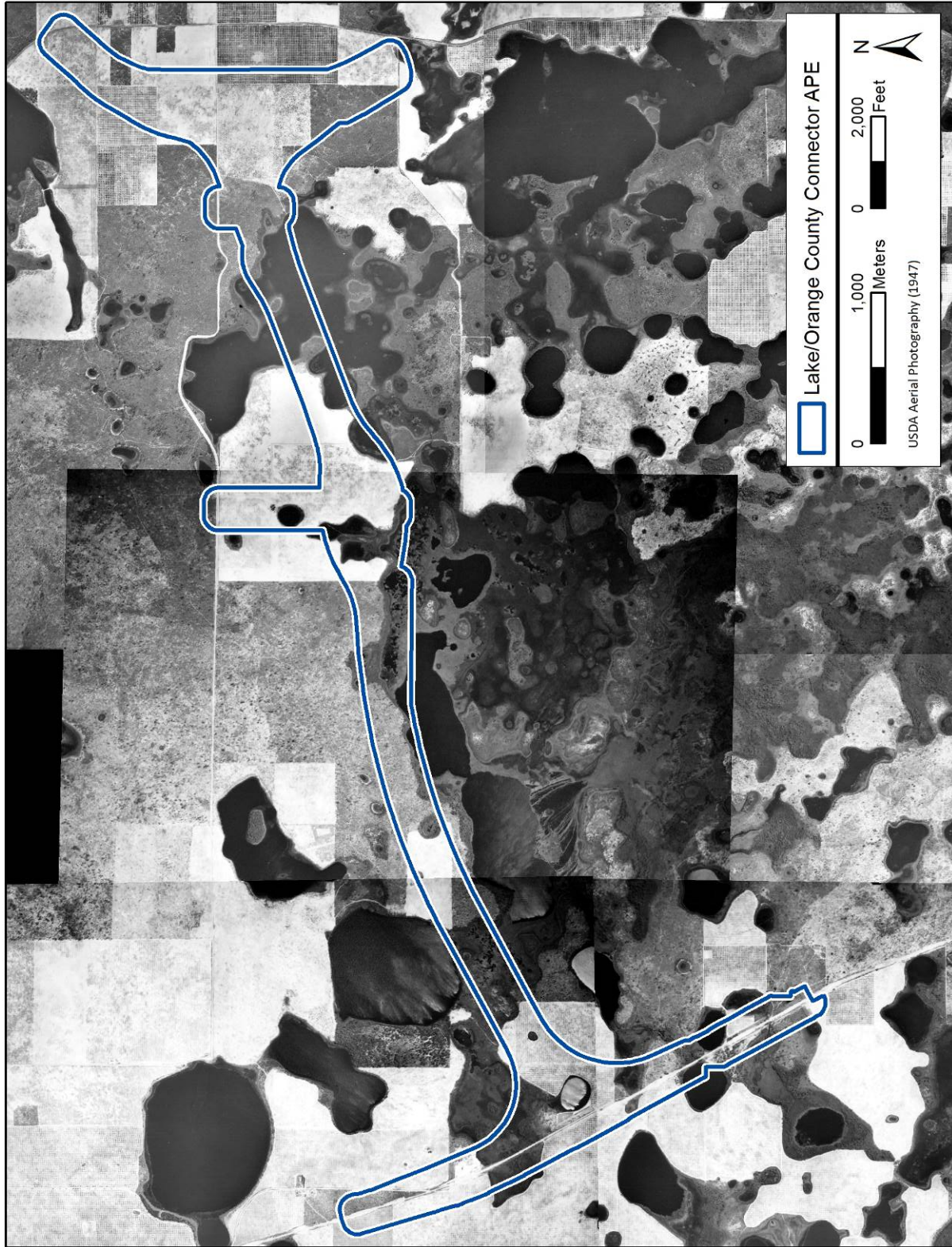


Figure 7. USDA aerial photographs of Lake and Orange Counties, FL (USDA 1947a, 1947b).



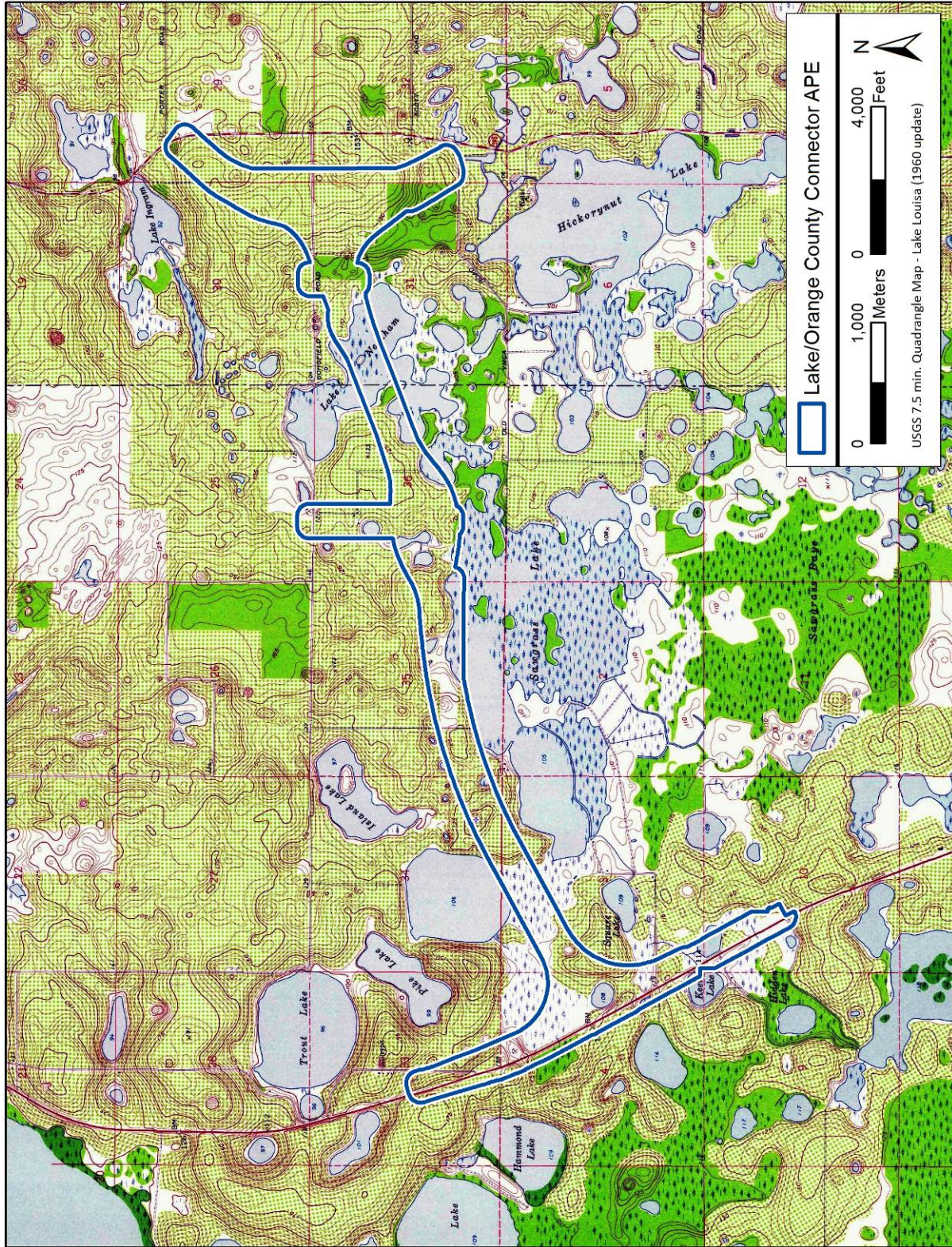


Figure 8. USGS topographic map of Lake Louisa, Florida (USGS 1960).

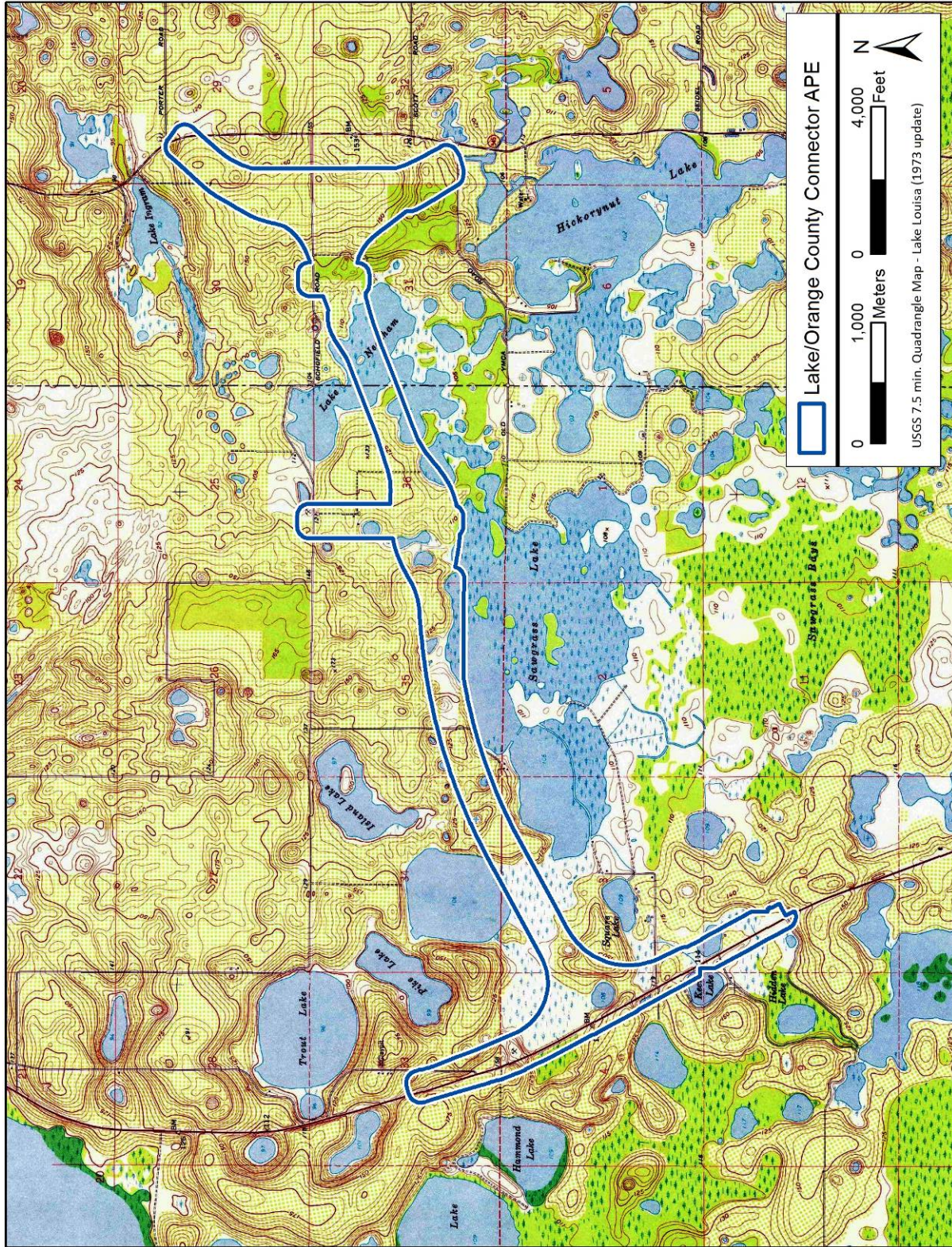


Figure 9. USGS topographic map of Lake Louisa, Florida (USGS 1973).

## RESEARCH DESIGN

### PROJECT GOALS

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A research design is a plan to coordinate the cultural resource investigation from inception to the completion of the project. This plan should minimally account for three things: (1) it should make explicit the goals and intentions of the research, (2) it should define the sequence of events to be undertaken in pursuit of the research goals, and (3) it should provide a basis for evaluating the findings and conclusions drawn from the investigation.

The goal of this cultural resource survey was to locate and document evidence of historic or prehistoric occupation or use within the APE (archaeological or historic sites, historic structures, or archaeological occurrences [isolated artifact finds]), and to evaluate these for their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The research strategy was composed of background investigation, a historical document search, and field survey. The background investigation involved a perusal of relevant archaeological literature, producing a summary of previous archaeological work undertaken near the project area. The FMSF was checked for previously recorded sites within the project corridor, which provided an indication of prehistoric settlement and land-use patterns for the region. Current soil surveys, vegetation maps, and relevant literature were consulted to provide a description of the physiographic and geological region of which the project area is a part. These data were used in combination to develop expectations regarding the types of archaeological sites that may be present and their likely locations (site probability areas).

The historical document search involved a review of primary and secondary historic sources as well as a review of the FMSF for any previously recorded historic structures. The original township plat maps, early aerial photographs, and other relevant sources were checked for information pertaining to the existence of historic structures, sites of historic events, and historically occupied or noted Native American settlements within the project limits.

### NRHP CRITERIA

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Cultural resources identified within the project APE were evaluated according to the criteria for listing in the NRHP. As defined by the National Park Service (NPS), the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

NRHP-eligible districts must possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. NRHP-eligible districts and buildings must also possess historic significance, historic integrity, and historical context.

## CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

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Based on an examination of environmental variables (soil drainage, access to wetlands and marine resources, and relative elevation), as well as the results of previously conducted surveys, topographic maps, and aerial photographs, the overall Lake/Orange County Connector right-of-way was judged to have primarily high potential for prehistoric period archaeological sites, though areas of moderate and low potential are also present. Areas within 200 meters (656 feet) of water were generally considered to have higher probability.

The proposed new toll road right-of-way between SR 429 and US 27 was considered to have a generally high archaeological potential. Survey No. 12894, which was completed in 2005, intersects approximately 2.0 miles (3.3 kilometers) of this area. The proposed toll road right-of-way intersects the previously surveyed area where systematic shovel testing at 25-, 50-, and 100-meter intervals was completed (**Figure 10**). Survey No. 12894 was submitted to SHPO for review in 2006 and SHPO concurred with ESI's recommendation for "no further investigation of the subject parcel" (FDHR No. 2005-13557). Given the time elapsed since the previous survey, however, SEARCH closely reviewed the survey report for Survey No. 12894 and the field methods utilized for that effort appear to meet the current requirements of Module 3 of the FDHR Manual. As such, the portion of the proposed toll road crossing the parcel surveyed by Survey No. 12894 was not revisited during the current survey. Additionally, areas that were documented as bodies of water on topographic maps were not subject to shovel testing (see **Figures 2 and 10**).

Archaeological probability within the SR 429 corridor right-of-way would be considered high except for evidence of previous disturbance. Within the SR 429 right-of-way, the built-up interchange with an overpass bridge, constructed ponds and other drainage features, buried utility markers, and lighting are evident disturbances. Along the US 27 corridor right-of-way, archaeological probability was originally considered more variable based on soils and proximity to water, but there is ample evidence of previous disturbance. Overhead electric, buried utility markers, built-up berms, drainage features, embankments, and sidewalk are located throughout the US 27 corridor right-of-way.

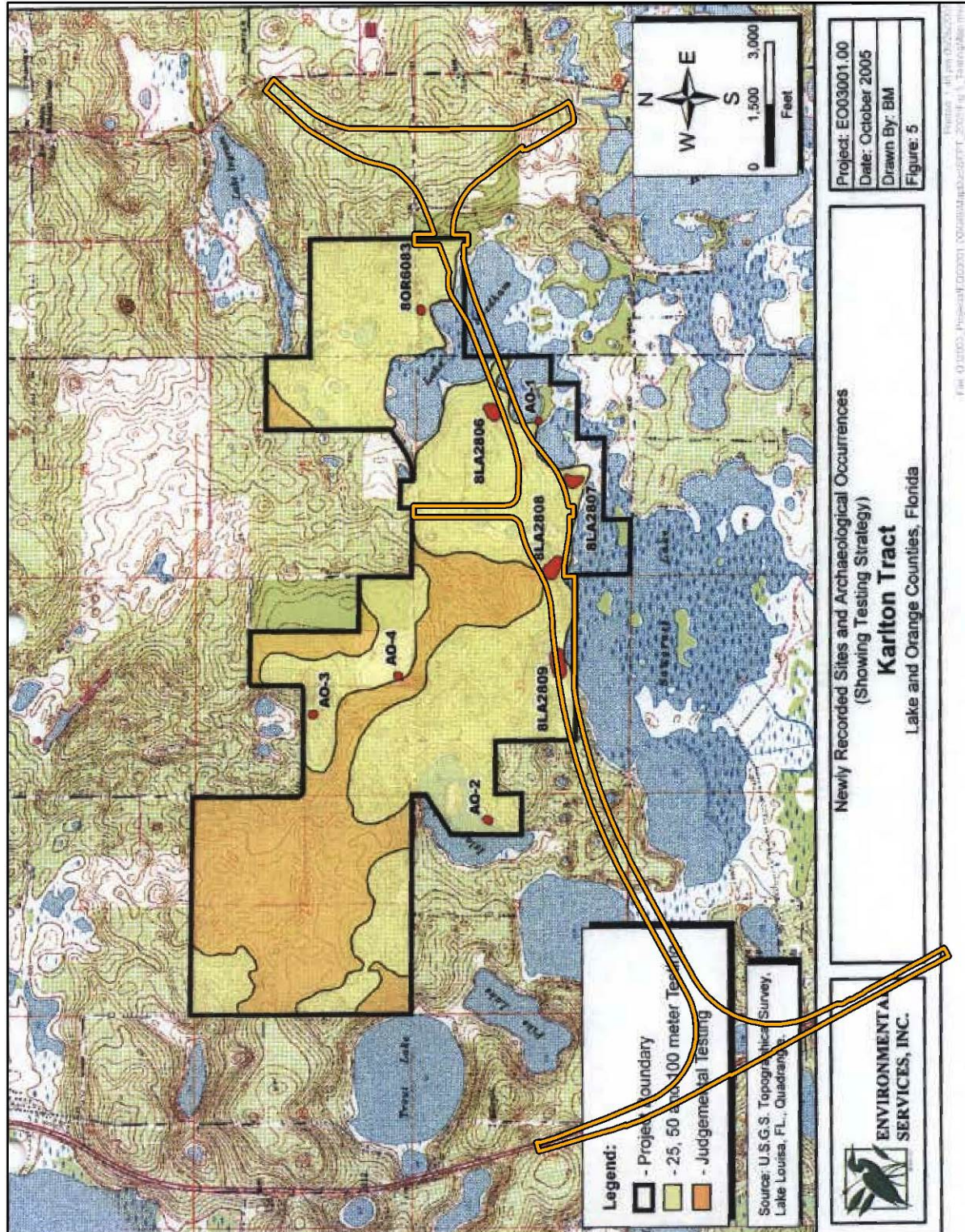


Figure 10. Lake/Orange County Connector right-of-way in orange over Survey No. 12894 showing previous survey area and water.

In addition to the two previously recorded historic resources within the APE, review of the Lake and Orange County Property Appraiser databases revealed one historic-age parcel. Background research also revealed that the area has a history of citrus groves, spanning back to at least the 1940s. Therefore, the probability for historic-period archaeological sites and unrecorded historic resources was considered moderate. The probability was considered moderate due to the low density of development associated with orange groves and agricultural land.

## **SURVEY METHODS**

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### **Archaeological Field Methods**

The Phase I field survey consisted of visual reconnaissance and intensive systematic subsurface examination of the existing and proposed right-of-way according to the potential for the presence of buried archaeological sites. Except for areas that were previously surveyed, demarcated as water on topographic maps, or disturbed, shovel tests were excavated at 25-meter (82-feet), 50-meter (164-feet), and 100-meter (330-feet) intervals. In general, shovel tests were excavated at 25-meter intervals within the proposed toll road corridor between SR 429 and US 27 corridors. Within the right-of-way along SR 429 and US 27, shovel tests were excavated at 50- and 100-meter intervals and judgmentally to verify disturbance. A positive shovel test triggered archaeological site delineation with excavation at reduced intervals (12.5 meters [41 feet]). Shovel testing continued until two negative tests were excavated in the cardinal directions within the right-of-way limits, unless inundated soils were encountered.

Shovel tests measured approximately 50 centimeters in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 100 cmts, subsurface conditions permitting. All excavated sediments were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. The location of each shovel test was marked on aerial photographs and recorded on Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS)-enabled handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) units. The cultural content, soil strata, and environmental setting of each shovel test were recorded in field notebooks.

### **Architectural Field Methods**

The architectural survey for the project utilized standard procedures for the location, investigation, and recording of historic properties. In addition to a search of the FMSF for previously recorded historic properties within the project area, USGS quadrangle maps were reviewed for structures that were constructed prior to 1975. The field survey inventoried existing buildings, structures, and other aspects of the built environment within the project APE. Each historic resource was plotted with a GPS unit on USGS quadrangle maps and on project aerials. All identified historic resources were photographed with a digital camera, and all pertinent information regarding the architectural style, distinguishing characteristics, and condition was recorded on FMSF structure forms. Upon completion of fieldwork, forms and photographs were returned to the SEARCH offices for analysis. Date of construction, design,

architectural features, condition, and integrity of the structure, as well as how the resources relate to the surrounding landscape, were carefully considered. The resources were categorized according to their significance for listing in the NRHP and then recommended eligible, potentially eligible, or not eligible.

## Laboratory Methods

All artifacts recovered during the archaeological survey were returned to the laboratory facilities at the SEARCH office in Newberry, Florida, for cleaning and processing. Artifacts were washed clean of sand and dirt and allowed to air dry. Materials were then rebagged and organized by provenience and artifact class. Lab Specimen (LS) numbers were assigned in the lab, based on the Field Specimen (FS) Log. The complete data inventory for artifacts recovered is provided in **Appendix B**. Artifacts were separated into three categories: (1) debitage, (2) tools, or (3) miscellaneous. Material type and weight were also recorded for each artifact. Observations regarding the percent of cortex present were limited to tools and complete flakes. For incomplete flakes, only the presence or absence of cortex was recorded. Lithic manufacturing debitage and one expedient stone tool comprised the entirety of the artifacts recovered. These were examined both macroscopically and microscopically for possible use wear. Microscopic analysis was conducted at low magnification (10x-40x) under white light. Waste flakes were assigned to flake, and proximal, or medial/distal flake fragment categories using methodology guided by Sullivan and Rozen (1985), and to ¼"- increment size grades for complete flakes. The lithic tool was assigned a category based on its overall functional attributes. All artifacts were counted and weighed. Data concerning stone tool types and associated debitage were totaled for the sample, recorded in tabular format, and the results were used to interpret possible site use.

## Curation

SEARCH processed, catalogued, analyzed, and prepared all artifacts for permanent curation in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79. Artifacts are stored in acid-free primary containers that are labeled according to site number and provenience, if applicable. Artifacts within the primary containers are stored in zipper-type polyethylene bags. Each bag is labeled with a permanent black marker with the site number, provenience, material or artifact class, and other pertinent information. In addition, site number and provenience data are written with a permanent, waterproof marker on a small strip of acid-free paper or polyethylene film and included in each container. Materials from the survey will be curated at the Florida BAR or as directed by CFX.

The original maps and field notes are presently housed at the SEARCH office in Newberry, Florida. The original maps and field notes will be turned over to CFX upon project completion; SEARCH will retain copies.

## Certified Local Government Coordination

Lake County, Orange County, the City of Winter Garden, and the City of Clermont are not Certified Local Governments (CLGs); therefore, no CLG consultation was required.

## Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries


Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; however, the possibility exists that evidence of cultural resources may yet be encountered within the project limits. Should evidence of unrecorded cultural resources be discovered during construction activities, all work in that portion of the project area must stop. Evidence of cultural resources includes Native American or historic pottery, prehistoric stone tools, bone or shell tools, historic trash pits, and historic building foundations. Should questionable materials be uncovered during the excavation of the project area, representatives of CFX will assist in the identification and preliminary assessment of the materials. If such evidence is found, the FDHR will be notified within two working days.

# RESULTS

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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The Lake/Orange County Connector APE is generally a rural landscape with more developed areas located at the southern ends of both US 27 and SR 429. Soils within the right-of-way are mainly classified as excessively drained, but lakes, ponds, and wetlands are also interspersed within and adjacent to the existing and proposed right-of-way. A large tract of land slated to become a housing development was previously surveyed in 2004-2005. Based on the level of ESI's investigation, additional archaeological testing within this segment of the right-of-way was unnecessary. Additionally, much of the project right-of-way situated along US 27 and SR 429 exhibited some level of disturbance from buried utilities, road construction, maintenance, and drainage features. Shovel tests in these areas were excavated outside the obviously disturbed soils based on site probability.





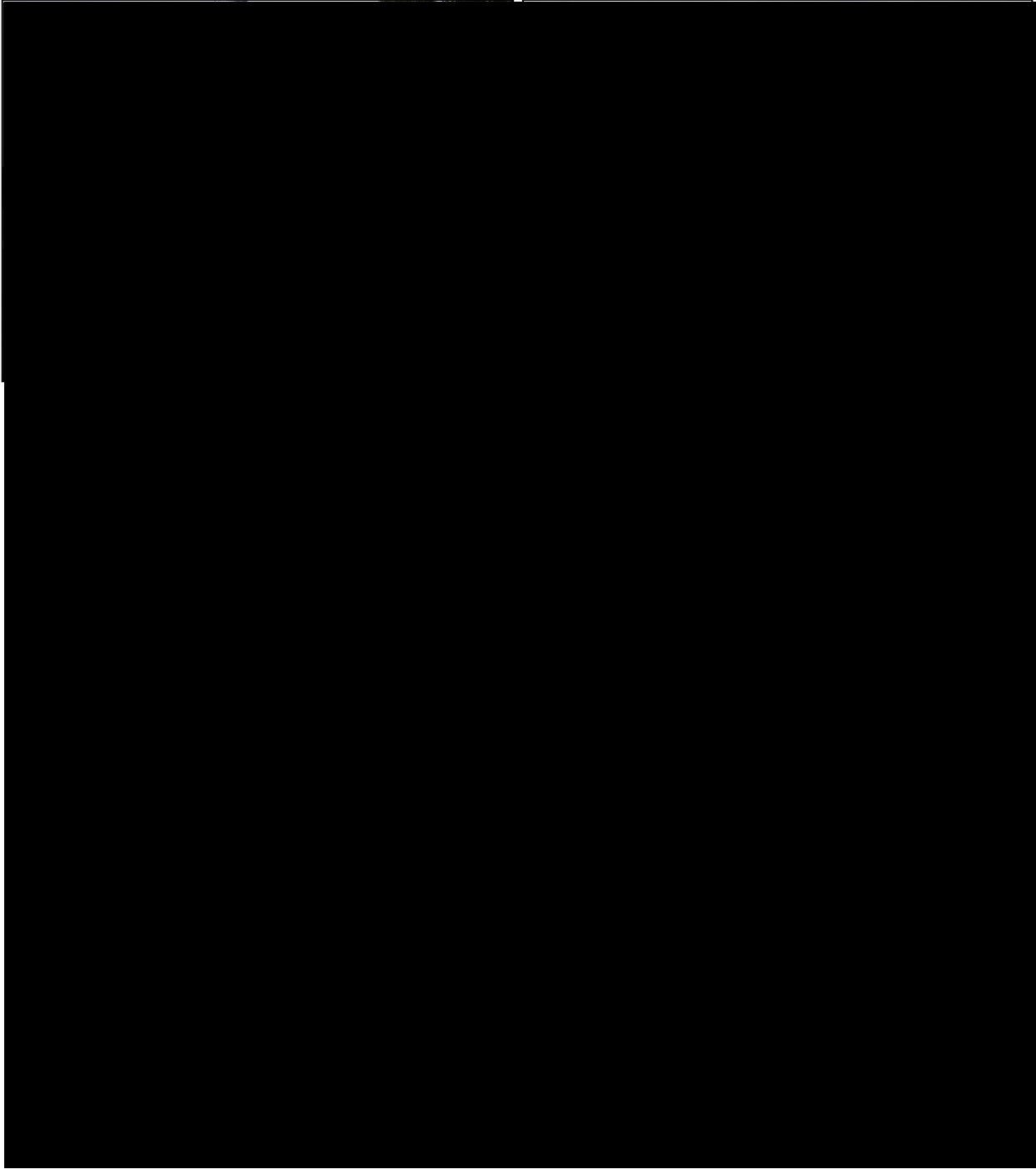
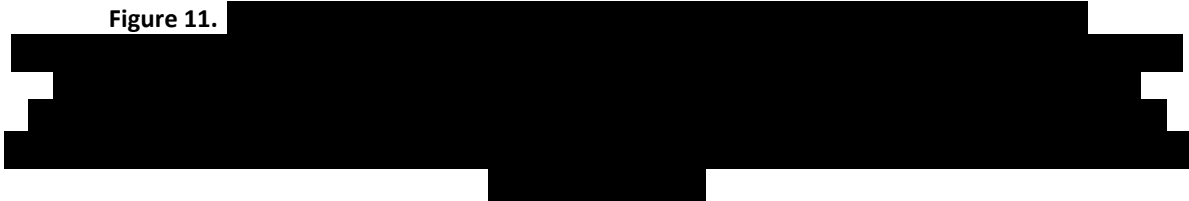


Figure 11.



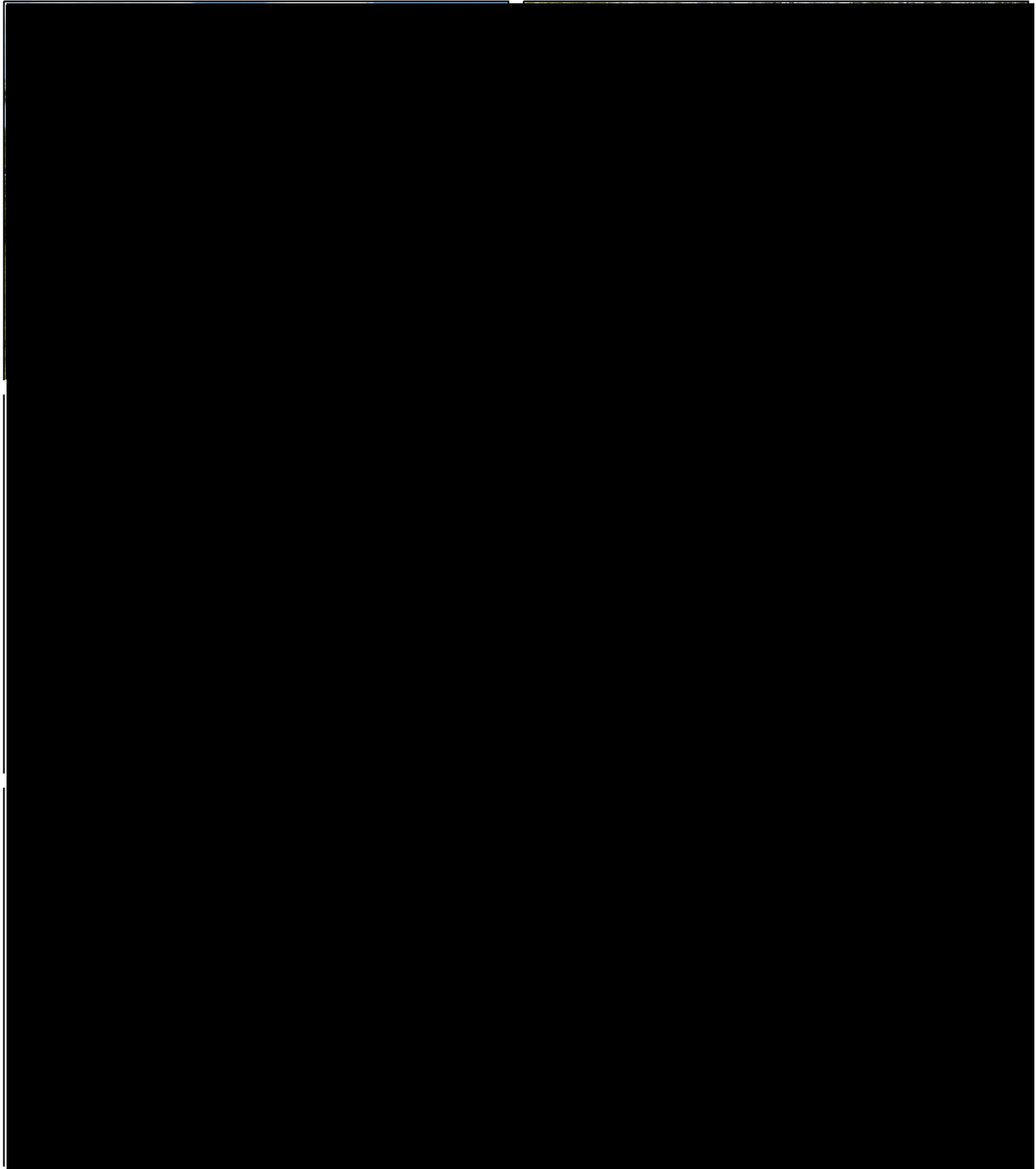


Figure 12.

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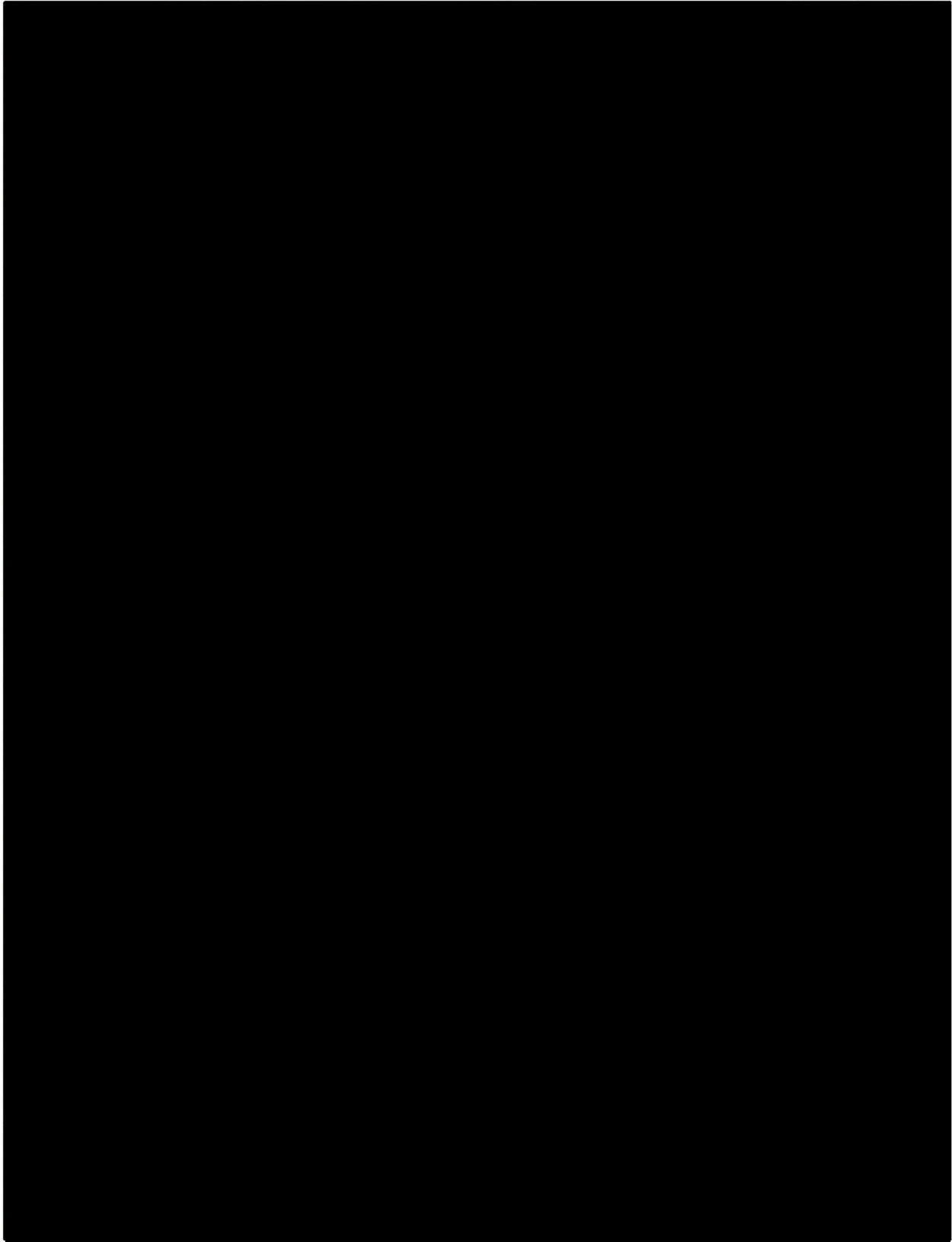


Figure 13. [Redacted]

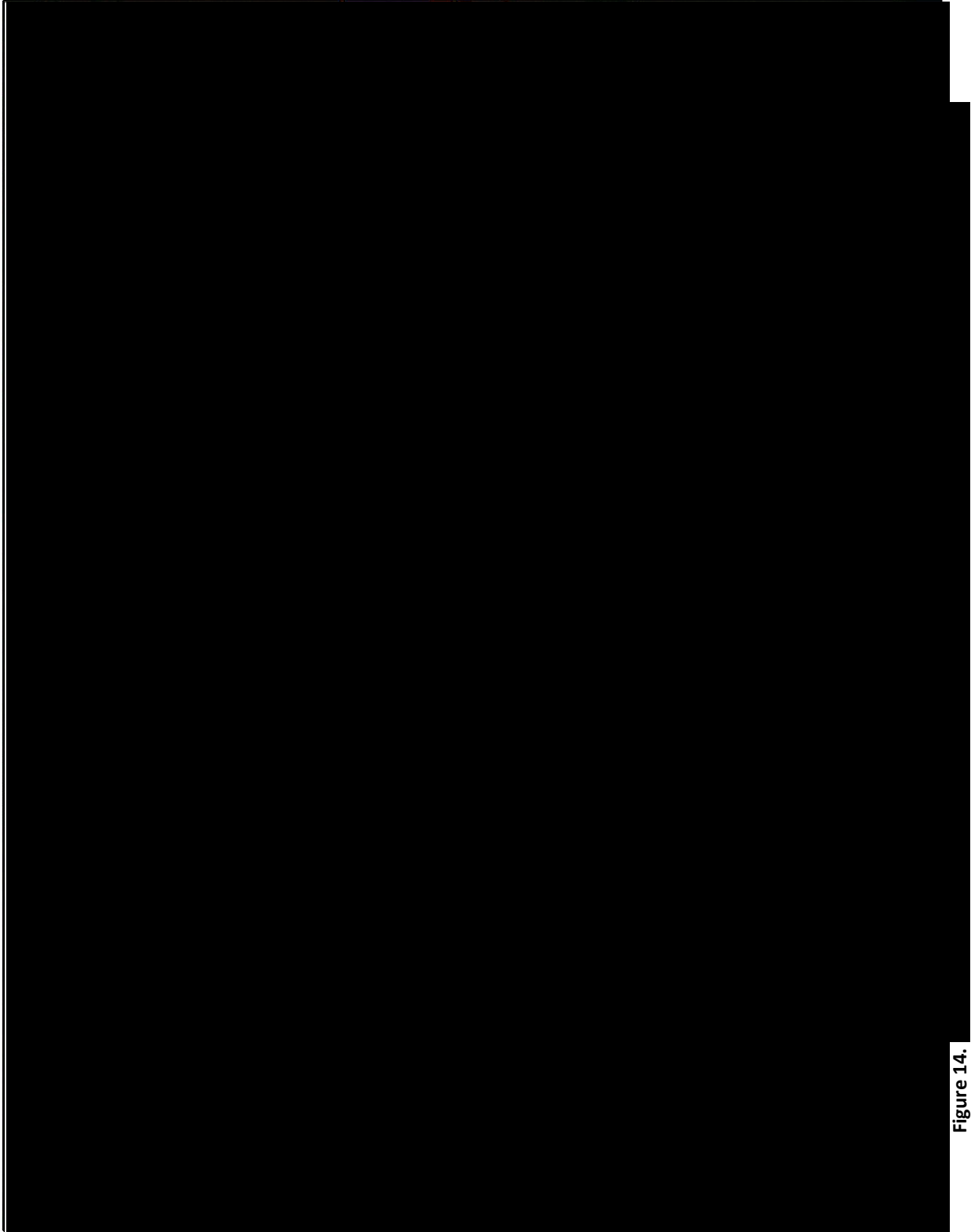


Figure 14.

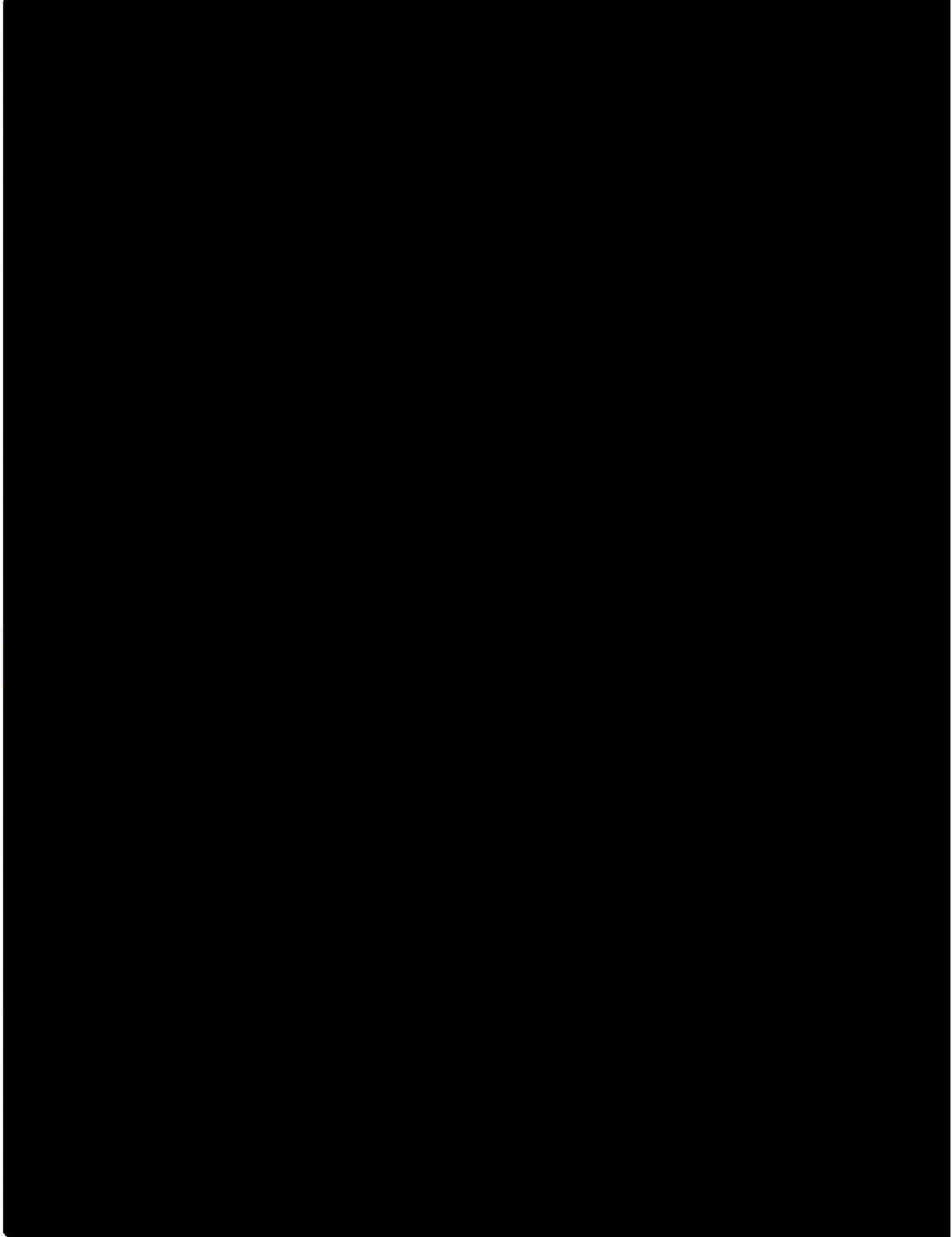


Figure 15. [Redacted]



Soils across the project corridor were generally loamy, clayey, silty, loose, or fine sand. Shovel test profiles ranged from one to five strata with the majority consisting of two strata. **Table 4** provides representative soil profiles observed in subsurface tests within the right-of-way. Additionally, soil profiles and photos are included in the descriptions of the newly recorded sites and archaeological occurrences.

**Table 4. Representative Shovel Test Profile Descriptions.**

| ST #                                    | Strata | Depth (cmbs) | Description                      | Shovel Test Photo |
|---|--------|--------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 153<br>Orange groves in western portion | I      | 0-20         | Grayish-brown loamy sand         |                   |
|   | II     | 20-100       | Light yellowish-brown loose sand |                   |
| 2X<br>Pine farm west of SR 429          | I      | 0-5          | Gray fine sand                   |                   |
|   | II     | 5-30         | Dark gray fine sand              |                   |
|   | III    | 30-100       | Yellowish-brown fine sand        |                   |
| A1<br>North of [REDACTED]               | I      | 0-10         | Grayish brown sand               |                   |
|   | II     | 10-15        | Dark grayish-brown sand          |                   |
|   | III    | 15-25        | Pale yellowish-brown sand        |                   |
|   | IV     | 25-95        | Light gray sand                  |                   |
|   | V      | 95-100       | White fine sand                  |                   |

No features, midden, or other clearly discernable intact deposits were documented during the archaeological investigation. Archaeological occurrences are ineligible for the NRHP. Both of the newly recorded archaeological sites [REDACTED] exhibited a low density of cultural materials and a lack of diagnostic artifacts. These sites do not appear to contain archaeological deposits that have the potential to yield further information important in the prehistory or history of the region. In the opinion of SEARCH, [REDACTED] are ineligible for the NRHP. The sites and archaeological occurrences are discussed in detail below.

**Appendix B** provides the complete data inventory for all of the artifacts recovered. New FMSF site forms were completed for [REDACTED]. Site forms are included in **Appendix C**. A survey log sheet is provided in **Appendix D**.

### Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Nine previously recorded archaeological sites are within or intersect the Lake/Orange County Connector APE, [REDACTED]. All of these sites, except [REDACTED] are at least partially within the existing or proposed right-of-way. The SHPO determined all of the previously recorded archaeological sites ineligible for listing in the NRHP. As these sites were either entirely bounded by previous survey(s) or any additional delineation would require testing outside the current project limits, the sites were not retested as part of this study. Additionally, no excavated positive shovel tests were located adjacent to the previous sites and as such, no archaeological resource forms were updated.

### Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites

[REDACTED]

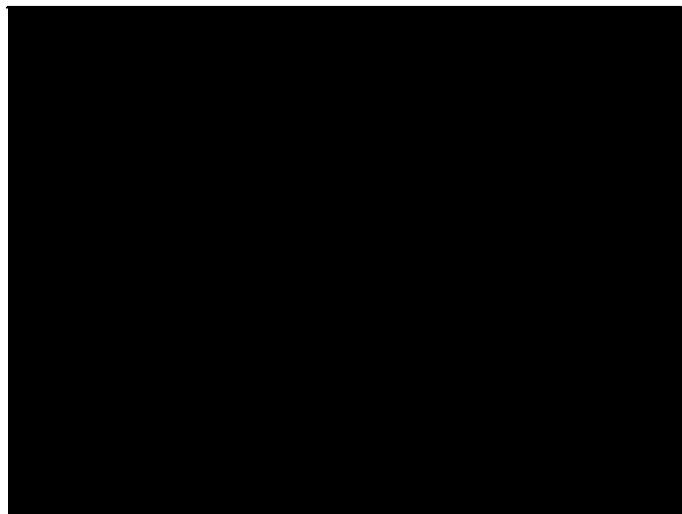
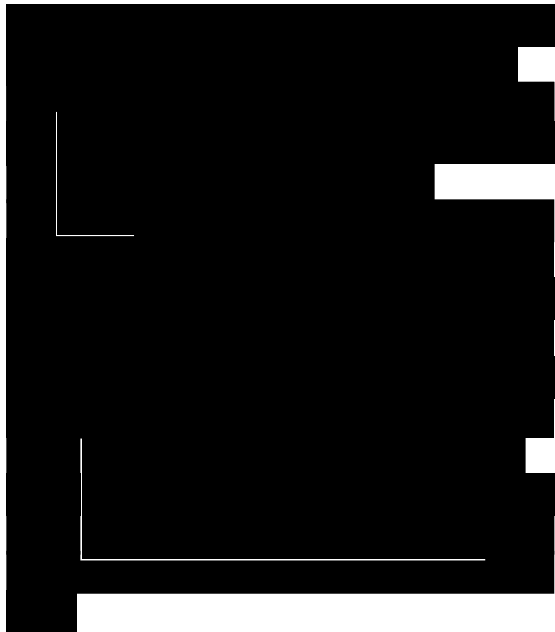


Figure 16. [REDACTED]

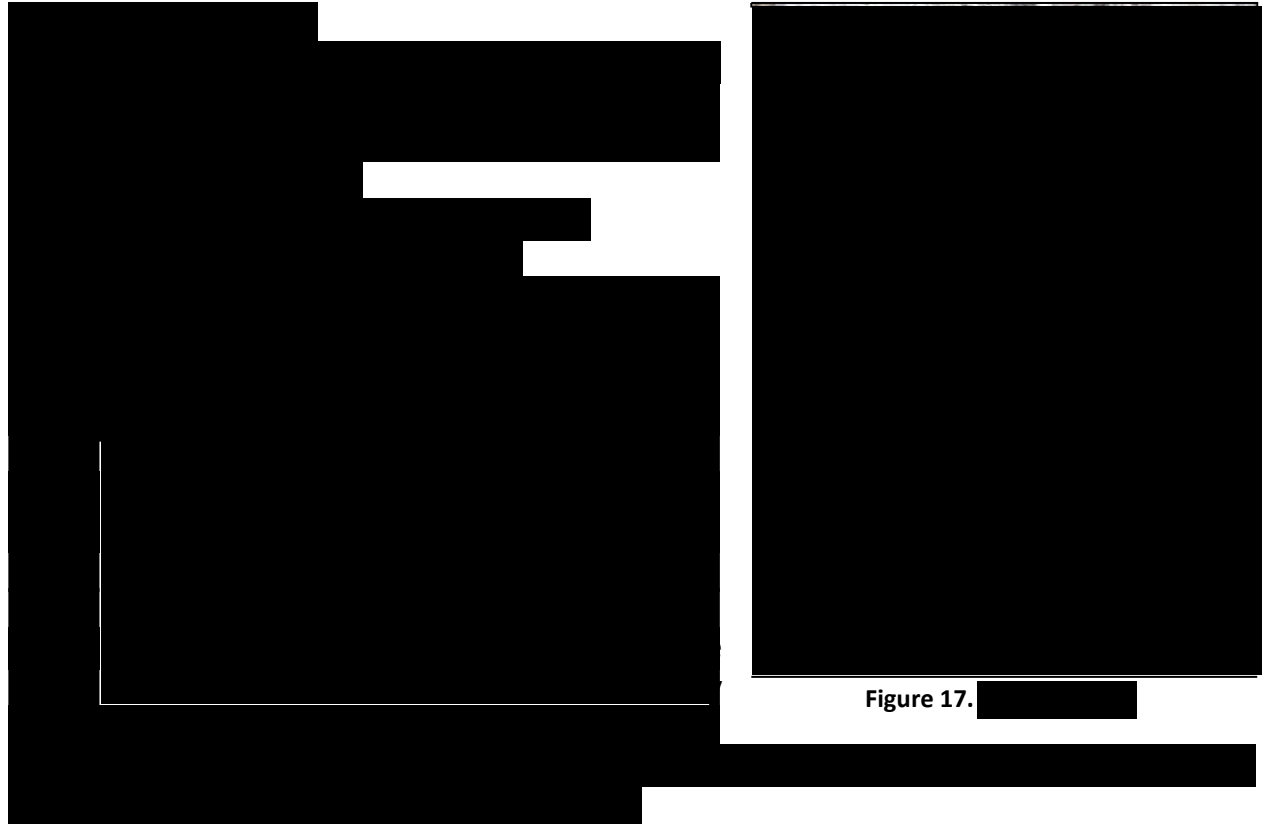


Figure 17. [Redacted]

[Redacted text block]

Table 5. [Redacted]

| ST #       | Strata     | Depth (cmbs) | Description | Count      |
|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| [Redacted] | [Redacted] | [Redacted]   | [Redacted]  | [Redacted] |
| [Redacted] | [Redacted] | [Redacted]   | [Redacted]  | [Redacted] |

[Redacted text block]



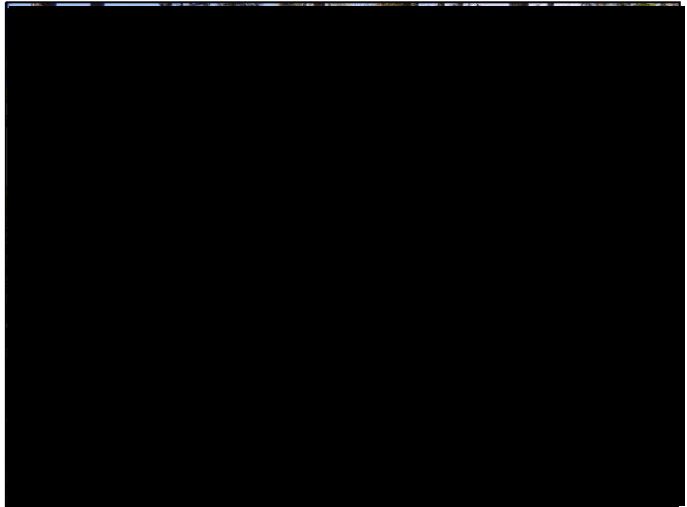
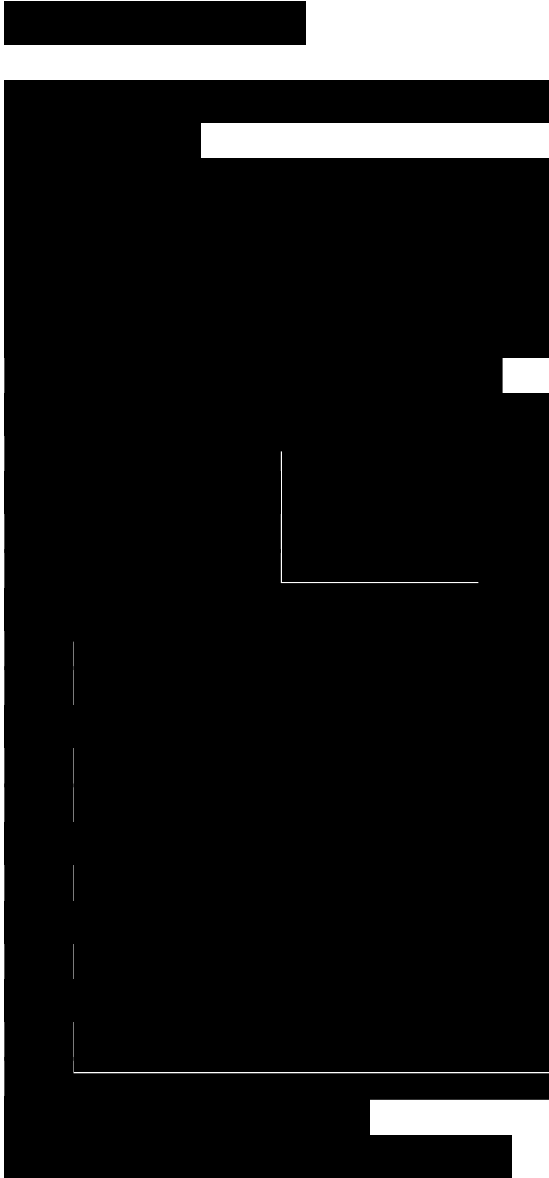


Figure 18. [Redacted]

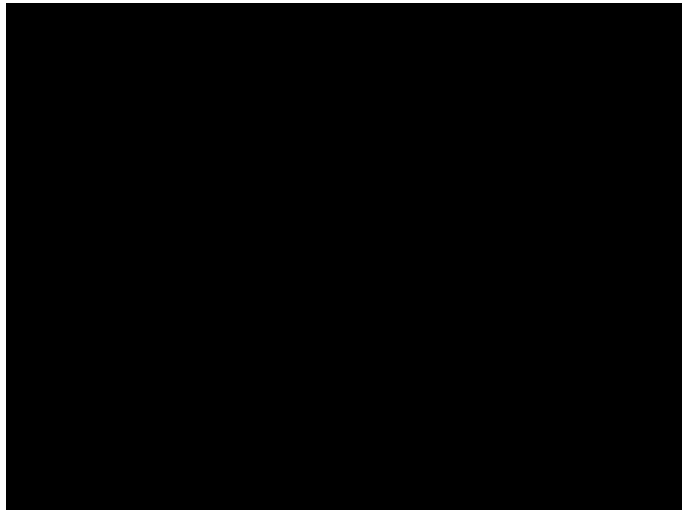


Figure 19. [Redacted]

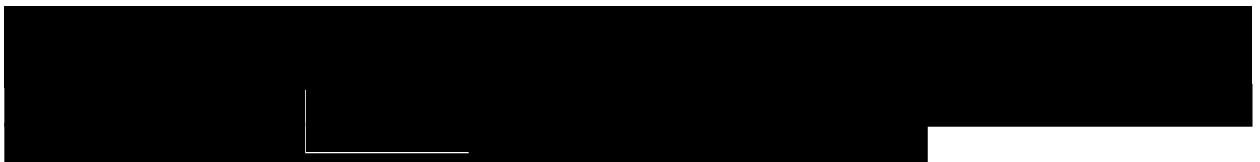
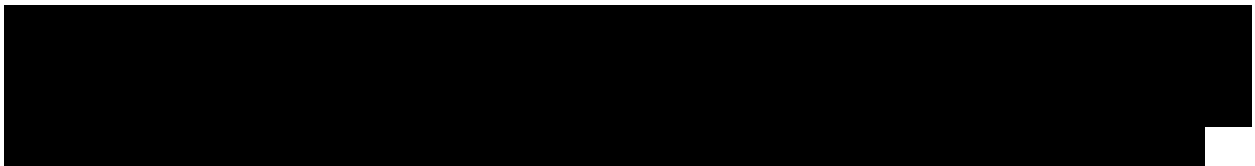


Table 6. [REDACTED]

| ST #       | Strata     | Depth (cmbs) | Description | Count      |
|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]   | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]   | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]   | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] |
| [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]   | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] |



### Archaeological Occurrences

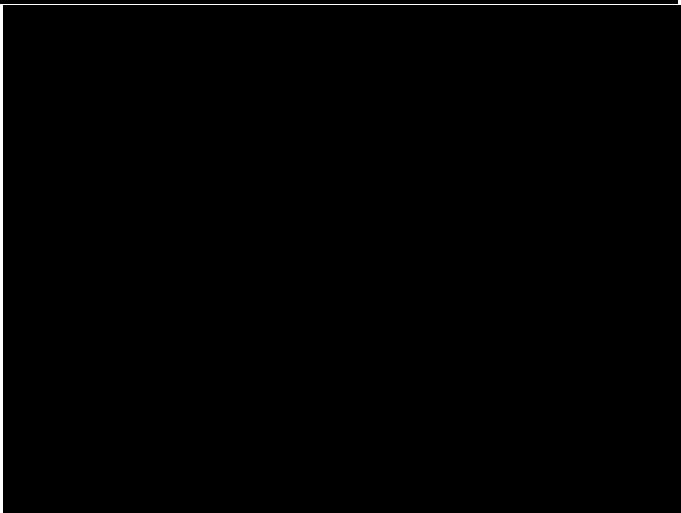
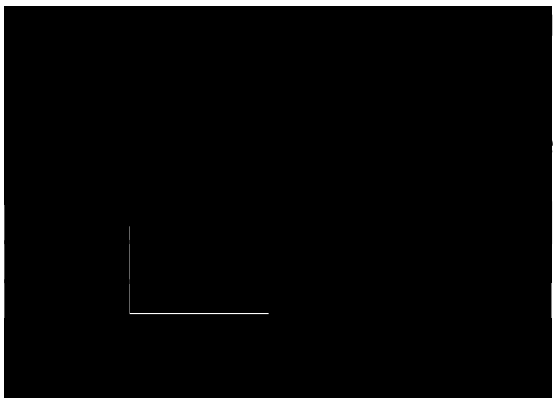


Figure 20. [REDACTED]

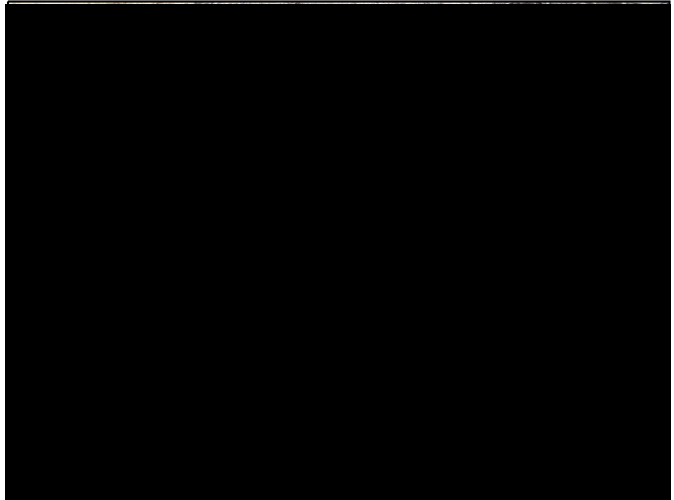


Figure 21. [Redacted]

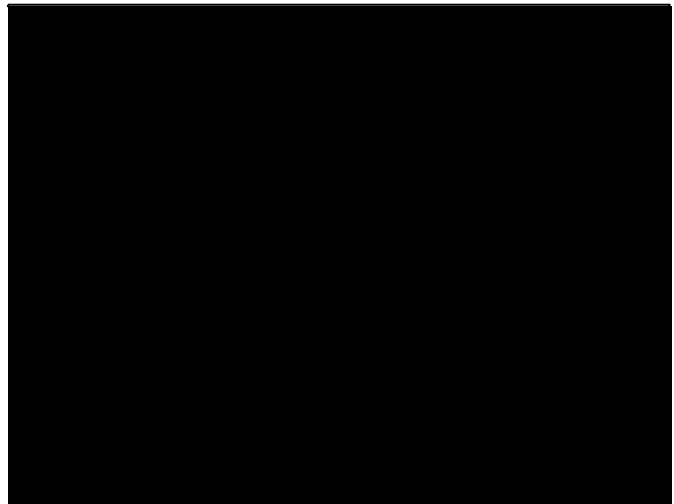


Figure 22. [Redacted]

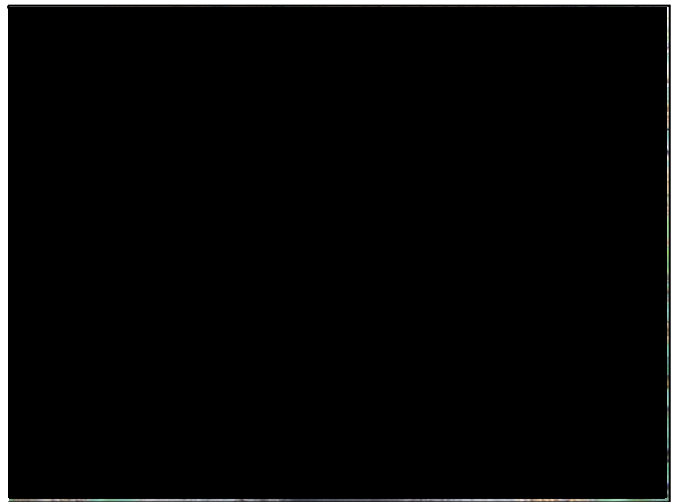
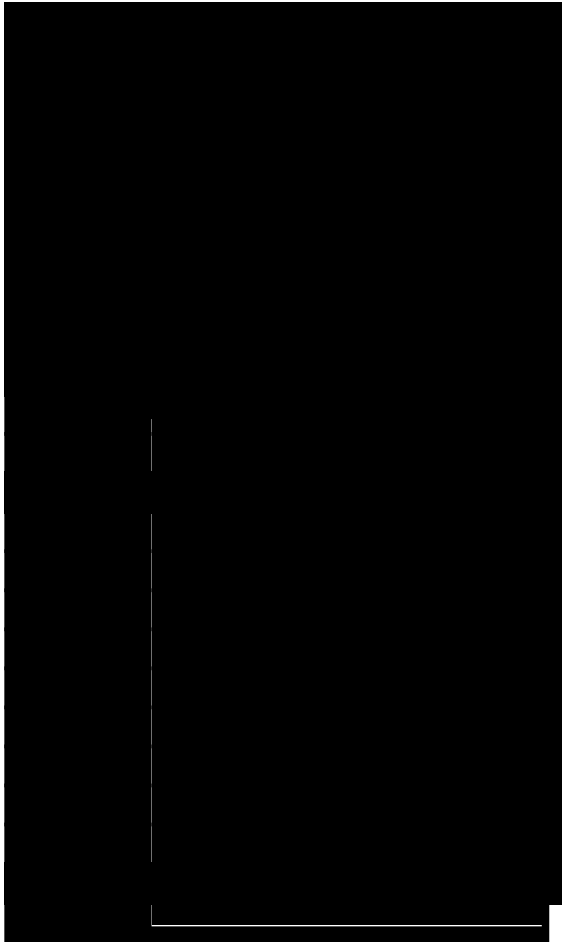


Figure 23. [Redacted]

## ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of eight historic resources within the Lake/Orange County Connector APE, including one previously recorded resource and seven newly recorded resources (**Table 7; Figure 24; Appendix E**). The previously recorded resource includes one historic structure (8LA02814). The newly recorded resources include one linear resource (8LA04779), one object (8OR11171), two structures (8LA04795 and 8LA04796), and three resource groups (8LA04717, 8LA04727, and 8LA04731).

**Table 7. Historic Resources Recorded within the Lake/Orange County Connector APE.**

| FMSF Number | Name/Address   | Style            | Year Built        | Recommended NRHP Status |
|-------------|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 8LA02814    | 17320 Schofield Road                                   | Frame Vernacular | ca. 1925 or later | Ineligible              |
| 8LA04717    | Citrus Grove near 6000 Cook Road                       | No style         | 1958 or earlier   | Ineligible              |
| 8LA04727    | 17320 Schofield Road Citrus Grove                      | No style         | 1947 or earlier   | Ineligible              |
| 8LA04731    | 17320 Schofield Road Resource Group                    | No style         | 1925-1975         | Ineligible              |
| 8LA04779    | US Highway 27  | No style         | ca. 1949          | Ineligible              |
| 8LA04795    | 17320 Schofield Road Barn                              | Frame Vernacular | ca. 1925 or later | Ineligible              |
| 8LA04796    | 5005 US 27 Barn  | Frame Vernacular | ca. 1945          | Ineligible              |
| 8OR11171    | Amarillo/Jacuzzi Bros Water Pump, 17000 Schofield Road | No Style         | 1964 or earlier   | ineligible              |

Descriptions and evaluations are provided below for all resources identified within the Lake/Orange County Connector APE. FMSF forms and their associated maps and photos are provided in **Appendix C**. FMSF forms provide information based on both the Roadway APE and the Ponds APE (see **Appendix A**).

Additionally, one previously recorded resource (8LA02129) was found to have been demolished during field review. A demolition letter has been sent to SHPO and a copy is provided in **Appendix F**.

### Architectural Styles Represented in the APE

The Lake/Orange County Connector APE contains architectural styles that represent the development of architecture in America during the twentieth century. **Table 8** provides the major architectural styles in the APE along with the number and percentages of resources of each style.

**Table 8. Major Architectural Styles within the Lake/Orange County Connector APE.**

| Architectural Style | Number of Examples | Percentage |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Frame Vernacular    | 3                  | 37.5%      |
| No Style            | 5                  | 62.5%      |

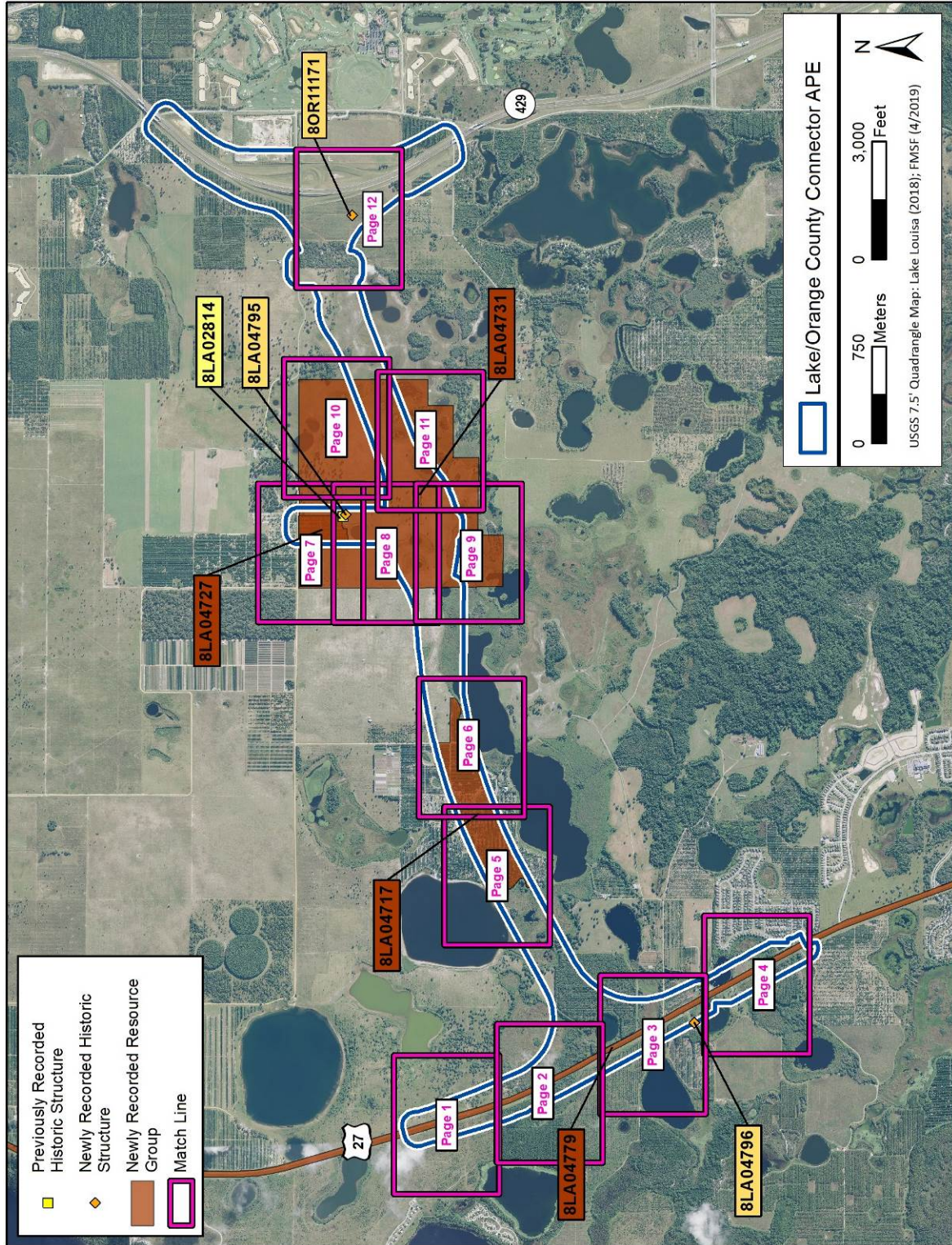


Figure 24. Overview of historic resources recorded within the Lake-Orange County Connector APE. Individual aerial maps are provided in Appendix E. Architectural resource figures for the Ponds APE are provided in the CRAS Addendum in Appendix A.

### **Frame Vernacular**

Three buildings within the Lake/Orange County Connector APE are considered to be Frame Vernacular in style (**Figure 25**). The Frame Vernacular style represents those “ordinary” wood frame buildings designed on a basis of local need, material availability, and tradition. The local environment and experience of the builder, often not architecturally trained, provide more influence over the end product than that of most other styles (City of Miami 2017; Glassie 1990). Decoration is often sparse; however, examples of Frame Vernacular may be influenced by a variety of high styles.



**Figure 25.** Resource 8LA02814 provides an example of the Frame Vernacular style within the Lake-Orange County Connector APE. Photograph facing southwest.

Characteristics of the Frame Vernacular style often include, but are not limited to:

- Balloon frame
- Rectangular plan
- 1 – 2 stories
- Wood siding: weatherboard, drop siding, etc.
- Siding that may have been replaced with vinyl, aluminum, asbestos shingle, etc. (City of Miami 2017).

### **No Style**

Five resources within the Lake/Orange County Connector APE have no style. This term is generally applied to structures, objects, districts, cemeteries, or previously recorded resources which do not display one singular style or to which style does not pertain.

## **NRHP EVALUATIONS**

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### **Resource Group**

#### ***8LA04717, Citrus Grove near 6000 Cook Road***

The Citrus Grove near 6000 Cook Road (8LA04717) is a newly recorded resource group in Lake County (see **Figure 24; Appendix E**). 8LA04717 is situated in Section 3 of Township 24 South, Range 26 East, and Section 34 and 35 of Township 23 South, Range 26 East, as shown on the 2018 *Lake Louisa, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. Within the APE, the citrus grove is irregular in

shape and incorporates approximately 94.4 acres of land. 8LA04717 consists of regularly spaced rows of low-headed, central leader style orange trees (**Figure 26**). The rows are primarily oriented east/west with some plots oriented north/south at the northeast and southwest portions of the resource group. Based on review of historic aerials, it appears at least part of the citrus grove was planted, or the land was cleared, by 1947, and trees had grown by 1958. Much of the surrounding area contained groves with discernible trees by 1958 (**Figure 27**). Now the 8LA04717 grove extends to encompass an approximately 227-acre plot of land. However, it is not surrounded by groves as it once was, and is a more isolated occurrence.



**Figure 26. 8LA04717, facing north.**

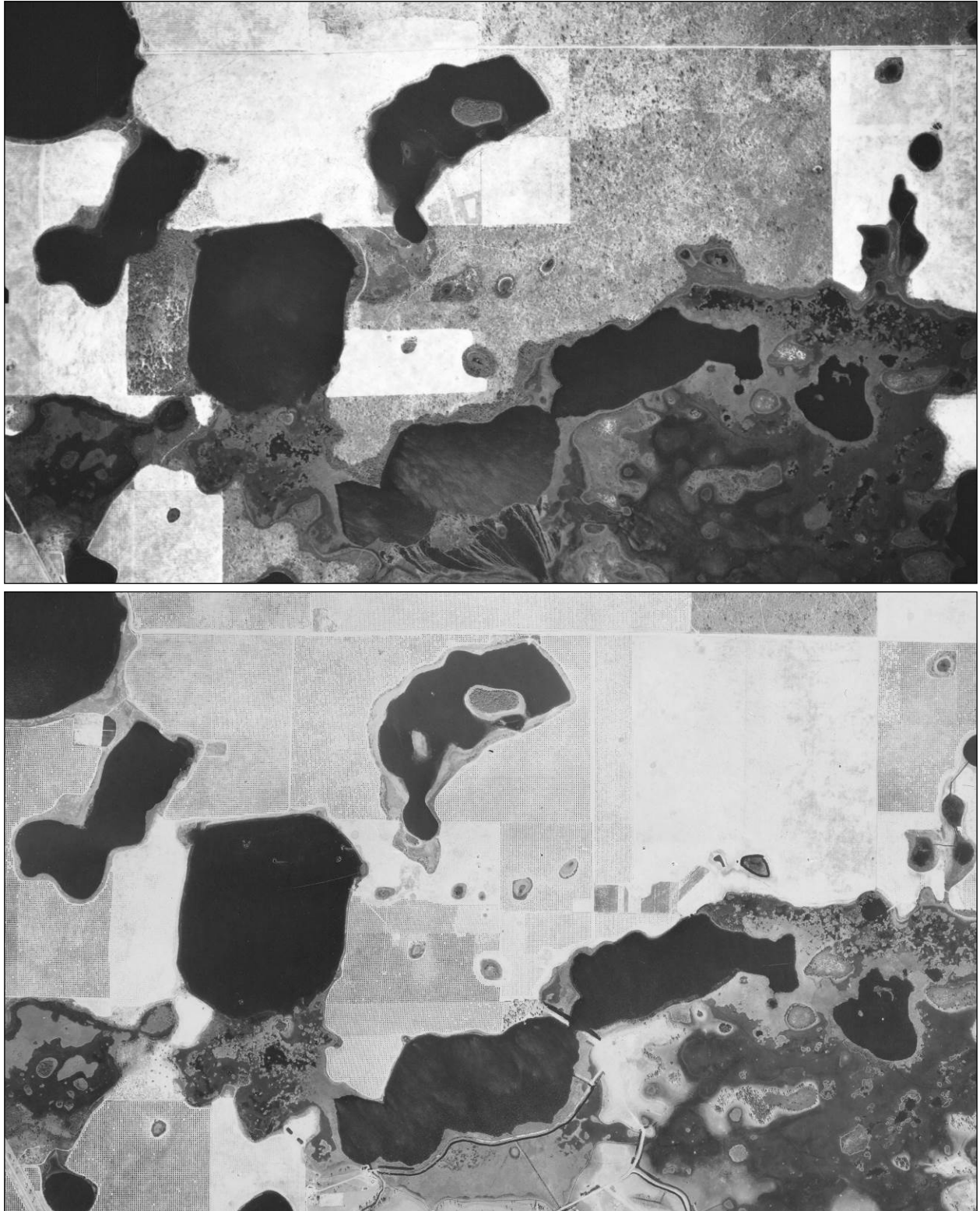
Although 8LA04717 does not appear to have been planted until the 1940s or 1950s, the surrounding Clermont area had already gained a reputation for its citrus groves by that time. Ernest Denslow, along with a number of Railway Postal Clerks, formed an organization dedicated to retired postal employees in order to provide homes and supplement annuities (The Orlando Sentinel 1950). The colony acquired around 3,000 acres of land about 12 miles south of the city of Clermont by 1926, much of which was taken over to citrus groves and grape vineyards (The Tampa Tribune 1926). In the 1950's, Postal Colony members owned a total of approximately 2,200 acres of groves with an additional 2,300 acres of groves in the care of the colony (Orlando Sentinel 1950). It could not be confirmed whether the citrus groves within the current APE were part of the Postal Colony.

World War II saw the development of frozen concentrated orange juice in an effort to get more Vitamin C to troops. This led to an increase in citrus production, which in Florida went from 43 million boxes in 1945 to 72 million boxes in 1952 (Florida Memory n.d.).

Furthermore, the popularity of the Florida orange, natural rolling landscape of the Clermont area, and the proximity of the US 27 tourist route, encouraged A. Thacker to pursue the idea of building an observation tower in the area. The Citrus Tower was completed in 1956 and stood to a height of 226 feet. It provided 360-degree views of the lakes and citrus groves when it was first constructed.

### *Assessment*

The publication *A Fruitful Legacy: A Historic Context of Orchards in the United States, with Technical Information for Registering Orchards in the National Register of Historic Places* (NPS 2009) was used as a guide in evaluating 8LA04717. In this document, the NPS advises that the significance of orchards can still be classified by one of the four aspects of cultural heritage,



**Figure 27. Historic aerials of the 8LA04717 environment, showcasing the cultivation of the land. Top, 1947; bottom, 1958 (USDA 1947a; USDA 1958a).**



defined by the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation A, B, C, and D; however, of these, three criteria are expanded upon to allow for the particularities of orchards and cultural landscapes (**Table 9**).

**Table 9. National Register Criteria for Evaluation and Related Orchard Categories.**

| Criterion | Type of Significance  | Orchard Category   |
|-----------|---|--|
| A         | Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.  | 1. "The orchard or fruit trees have played an important role in prehistory, in the settlement history, or in the subsequent history of development of an area" (NPS 2009: 154).  |
|           |   | 2. "The orchard or fruit trees are associated with a historic horticultural innovation, practice or event" (NPS 2009:154).   |
|           |   | 3. "The orchard or fruit trees are associated with a historic event not related to horticulture" (NPS 2009:154).   |
| B         | Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.   | 1. "Orchards and fruit trees are associated with a person or persons who played an important role in horticultural history, or in the horticultural development of the area" (NPS 2009:160).   |
|           |   | 2. "Orchards and fruit trees are associated with a historically significant person not directly related to horticulture, such as a political figure writer or artist" (NPS 2009:160).  |
| C         | Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. | 1. "Orchards or fruit trees that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, horticultural system or style, or contain a rare or unusual genotype, such as a variety or strain of a variety, or feature continuity of traditional use and occupancy: (NPS 2009:164). |
|           |   | 2. "Orchards or fruit trees that were part of a historic designed landscape; the orchard was designed for research, or for the demonstration of good horticulture" (NPS 2009:164).   |

8LA04717 is associated with the wider history of Clermont and central Florida’s citrus industry, having contributed to agricultural production, lifestyle, and tourism, under Category 1 of Criterion A.

To be eligible for the NRHP, an orchard’s significant associations must be manifested through its physical substance. The seven aspects of integrity are used in order to evaluate integrity. In addition, more complex orchards which possess a system of landscape characteristics may be considered cultural landscapes. Within such cultural landscapes, the aspects of integrity are evidenced through extant landscape characteristics. The NPS has established a list of 13 landscape characteristics which should be considered during evaluation of a cultural landscape such as complex orchards (**Table 10**).

Although 8LA04717 holds significance in the wider history of Clermont and central Florida’s citrus industry, SEARCH recommends that the grove does not retain enough historic integrity to showcase that significance. Where citrus groves were once planted, in the area immediately surrounding 8LA04717, there are now buildings or unplanted land. The nonhistoric buildings alter the use of the grove from its past, when it was connected to a much larger system of groves and a larger scale of production. Isolated citrus groves dot the wider landscape south of Clermont but no longer showcase the connection they once had. 8LA04717 has undergone a

**Table 10. NPS Landscape Characteristics used in Orchard and Cultural Landscape Evaluation.**

| Landscape Characteristic     | Description  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Natural Systems and Features | These are the natural aspects that influenced the development and resultant form of the orchard, such as climate, geology, geomorphology, hydrology and physiology.  |
| Spatial Organization         | This is the arrangement of elements creating the ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces in the orchard.   |
| Land Use                     | This is the organization, form, and shape of the orchard in response to land use.  |
| Cultural Traditions          | These are the practices that influenced land use, patterns of division, building forms, and the use of materials in the orchard.   |
| Circulation                  | These are the spaces, systems, and materials that constitute the systems for movement in the orchard.  |
| Topography                   | This is the three-dimensional configuration of the orchard ground surface related to land use, and characterized by features and orientation.  |
| Vegetation                   | These are the fruit trees, ground covers, windbreaks, pasture vegetation, and other woody and herbaceous plant materials, both indigenous and introduced.  |
| Buildings and Structures     | These are the three-dimensional constructs of the orchard, such as farmhouses, fruit storage barns, fruit cellars, pickers' cabins, packing sheds, and garages.  |
| Cluster Arrangement          | This is the pattern of nodes of clustered features in the orchard, such as building and structures, and rows or blocks of fruit species or varieties.  |
| Small Scale Features         | These are the small elements that provide detail and diversity combined with function and aesthetics, such as a windmill, fruit barrels or boxes, tree ladders, tree stakes, fences, and equipment or machinery for planting, mowing, tilling, pruning, spraying, fertilizing, fruit harvesting, packing or fruit storage. |
| Constructed Water Features   | These are the built features and elements that utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions in the orchard, such as a diversion dam, diversion channel, irrigation ditches, head gates, check dams, irrigation pipes, sprinklers, water storage tanks, ponds, reservoirs, berms, and water pumps.                  |
| Views and Vistas             | These are the features that create or allow for a range of vision in the orchard, which can be natural or designed and controlled.   |
| Archaeological Sites         | These are the sites in the orchard containing surface and subsurface remnants related to historic or prehistoric use.  |

*\*Table in NPS 2009.*

partial or full loss of its spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, and cluster arrangement (NPS 2009). Setting and design have changed, as 8LA04717 is no longer connected to a wider network of citrus groves as seen in the 1958 aerial (see **Figure 27**). This isolation narrows its scope, severing the grove from its former feeling and association with tourism and the branding of Florida as the place for oranges in the mid-twentieth century.

Based on the results of the current survey, SEARCH recommends that 8LA04717 is no longer able to showcase its significance under Criterion A, and therefore cannot be considered eligible under this Criterion. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. 8LA04717 is not significant under Criterion C as it does not possess a rare or unusual genotype, does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, horticultural system or style, nor was it designed for research or to demonstrate good horticulture. There are citrus groves dotting the land south of

Clermont. Although they are no longer interconnected, 8LA04717 is not a rare example of this type of resource group. Finally, it is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. It is the opinion of SEARCH that 8LA04717 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource to a larger historic district.

### **8LA04727, 17320 Schofield Road Citrus Grove**

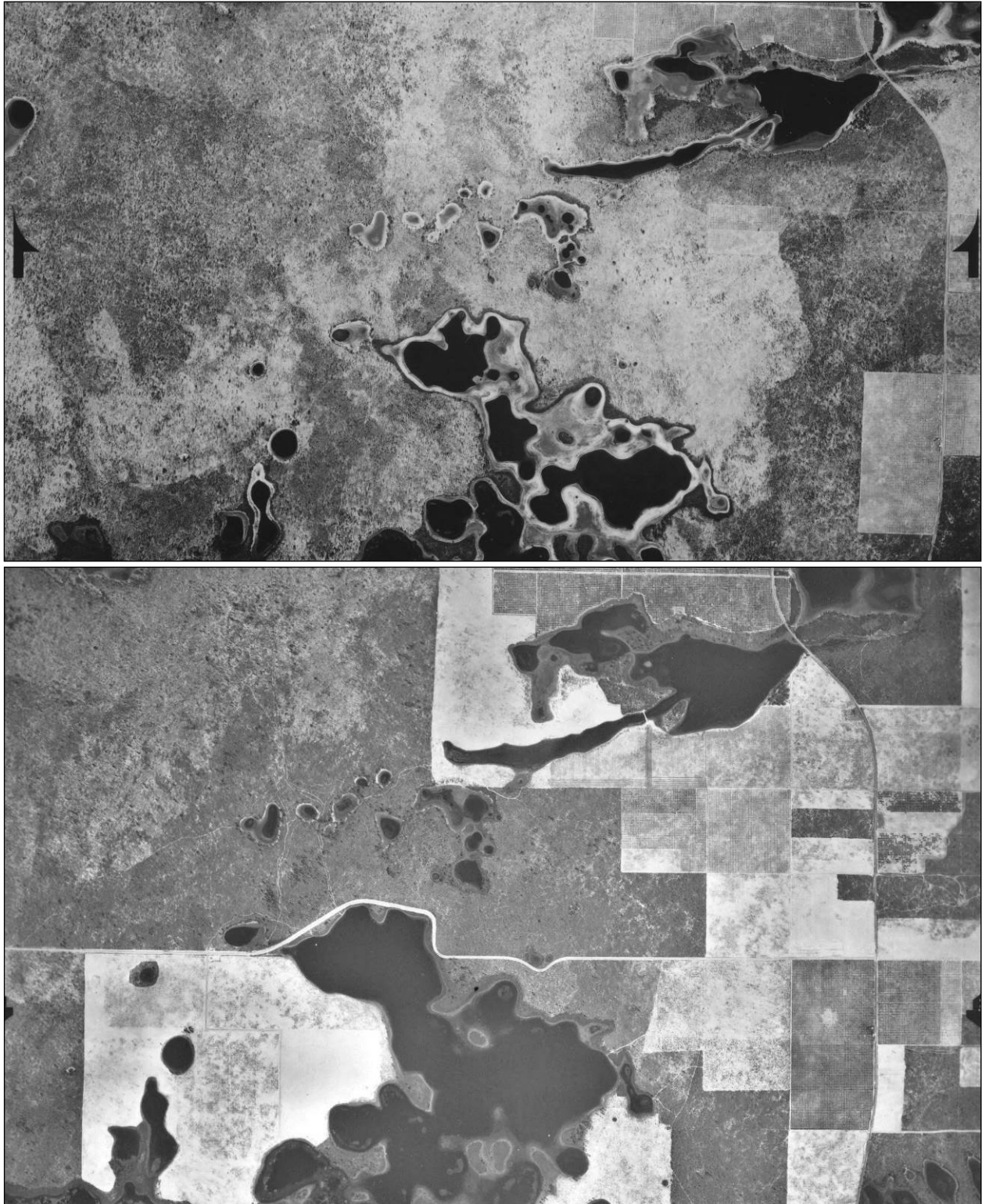
The 17320 Schofield Road Citrus Grove (8LA04727) is a newly recorded resource group in Lake County (see **Figure 24; Appendix E**). 8LA04727 is situated in Section 36 of Township 23 South, Range 26 East, as shown on the 2018 *Lake Louisa, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The citrus grove is rectangular in shape and incorporates approximately 19.3 acres of land. 8LA04727 consists of regularly spaced rows of low-headed, central leader style orange trees. The rows are oriented to run north/south (**Figure 28**). Based on review of historic aerials, the citrus grove was planted sometime between 1941 and 1947, and by 1954 a large part of the surrounding area was cultivated (**Figure 29**). It appears much of the contemporary parcel that contains 17320 Schofield Road was once home to citrus groves. Current conditions have seen the shrinking of those groves. Now the parcel only contains the 19.3 acres recorded as 8LA04727, and the surrounding area has only isolated sections of citrus groves. See 8LA04717 for discussion of citrus groves in the area.

#### *Assessment*

As with resource 8LA04717, the publication *A Fruitful Legacy: A Historic Context of Orchards in the United States, with Technical Information for Registering Orchards in the National Register of Historic Places* (NPS 2009) was used as a guide in evaluating 8LA04727. Like 8LA04717, 8LA047247 is associated with the wider history of Clermont and central Florida's citrus industry, having contributed to production, lifestyle, and tourism, under Category 1 of Criterion A. See **Tables 9 and 10** for a breakdown of criteria categories and landscape characteristics.



**Figure 28. Representative views of 8LA04727. Left, facing north; right, facing south.**



**Figure 29. Historic aerals of the 8LA04727 environment, showcasing the cultivation of the land. Top, 1941; bottom, 1947 (USDA 1941; USDA 1947a).**

Although the citrus grove holds significance in the wider history of Clermont and central Florida’s citrus industry, SEARCH recommends that the grove does not retain enough historic integrity to showcase that significance. This grove was originally developed as a complex system consisting of access roads, buildings, and multiple groves, and now it consists of a singular entity, having lost many of its interrelated systems which gave it significance. The total area of cultivated grove land has shrunk drastically since 1958, indicating the diminishment of production level and farm scale. While a residence currently abuts the grove, no such residence existed in 1958; rather, development at that time indicates a larger-scale production, with a headquarters based elsewhere. Setting and design have changed, as 8LA04727 is no longer connected to a wider network of citrus groves as seen in the 1958 aerial (see **Figure 27**). This isolation narrows its scope, severing the grove from its former feeling and association with tourism and the branding of Florida as the place for oranges in the mid-twentieth century. Furthermore, the NPS lists 13 landscape characteristics which can be applied to orchard or grove integrity (NPS 2009). Based on this list, 8LA04727 has undergone a partial or full loss of its spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, cluster arrangement, and natural systems and features.

Based on the results of the current survey, SEARCH recommends that 8LA04727 is no longer able to showcase its significance under Criterion A, and therefore cannot be considered eligible under this Criterion. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. 8LA04727 is not significant under Criterion C as it does not possess a rare or unusual genotype, does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, horticultural system or style, nor was it designed for research or to demonstrate good horticulture. There are citrus groves dotting the land south of Clermont. Although they are no longer interconnected, 8LA04727 is not a rare example of this type of resource group. Finally, it is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. It is the opinion of SEARCH that 8LA04727 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a larger historic district.

**8LA04731, 17320 Schofield Road Resource Group**

The 17320 Schofield Road Resource Group (8LA04731) is a newly recorded resource group within Lake County (see **Figure 24; Appendix E**). The resource group is situated in Section 36 of Township 23 South, Range 26 East as shown on the 2018 *Lake Louisa, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. 8LA04731 is an irregularly-shaped resource group with boundaries matching those of tax parcel 36-23-26-0002-000-00100 (**Figure 30**). It is bounded to the north by Schofield Road and



**Figure 30. Representative view of 8LA04731, facing southwest.**

to the east by the Lake County line. The resource group consists of three historic resources (8LA02814, 8LA04727, and 8LA04795), a non-contributing pasture, and a non-contributing wetland. All three historic resources within this resource group fall within the APE.

17320 Schofield Road (8LA02814) is a previously recorded single-story, irregular-plan Frame Vernacular house on a foundation of concrete piers, described further below. The 17320 Schofield Road Citrus Grove (8LA04727) is a newly recorded historic citrus grove. It was planted northeast of 8LA02814 in 1947 or earlier, and is described further above. The 17320 Schofield Road Barn (8LA04795) is a newly recorded single-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular barn on an obscured foundation, described further below.

The 17320 Schofield Road Resource Group (8LA04731) was constructed between 1925 and 1969. The two extant contributing structures, the house and the barn, (8LA02814 and 8LA04795), were built in 1925, according to the Lake County Property Appraiser, and the citrus grove (8LA04727) was planted prior to 1947, based on review of aerial photography.

A review of aerial photography revealed a potential inconsistency with Lake County Property Appraiser information. Although property appraiser states that the Frame Vernacular residence (8LA02814) was constructed in 1925, a building is not visible in its current location until approximately 1969. The structure is not visible on aerials from 1958 within the area where it is currently located, and a search of the larger parcel was not fruitful (Figure 31). It appears that 8LA02814 was either moved to its current location in the 1960s or it was not constructed until the 1960s, as it is not seen until a 1969 aerial (Figure 32). Additional details gleaned from the 1969 aerial (see Figure 32) include: a set of buildings southwest of

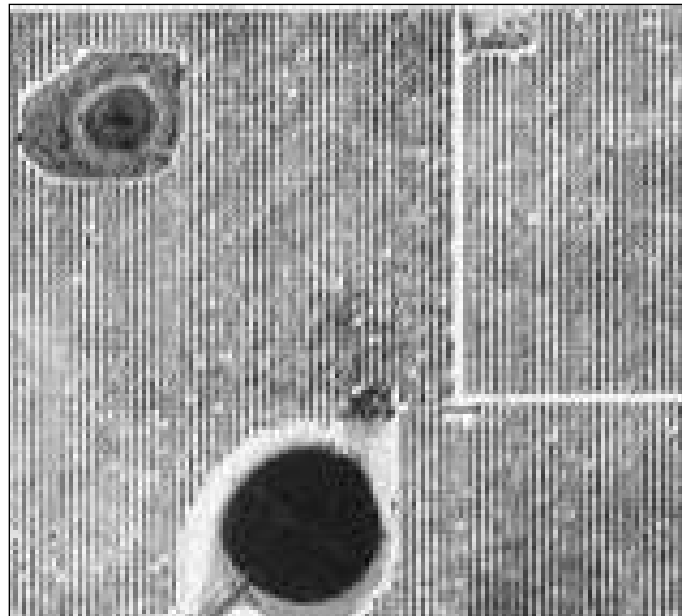


Figure 31. Close up of the 1320 Schofield Road parcel where 8LA02814 should be located in 1958 (USDA 1958b).

the lake below 8LA02814 which are no longer extant; roadways through the parcel providing access routes through the citrus groves; and a larger portion of the parcel used for citrus cultivation. It is unknown what specific use the demolished buildings provided, as there is no record available detailing their purpose and no artifacts related to their use were found in the area. The extant barn (8LA04795) appears to now be used for storage rather than any particular citrus grove related use. By 1974, it appears the buildings southwest of the lake were connected. Another now-demolished building appears to be present to the east of the intersection of Schofield Road and the 17320 Schofield Road driveway (Figure 33). Present-day aerials indicate that those two building are no longer extant. Furthermore, present-day aerials detail the degradation of the 17320 Schofield Road Barn (8LA04795), where part of the

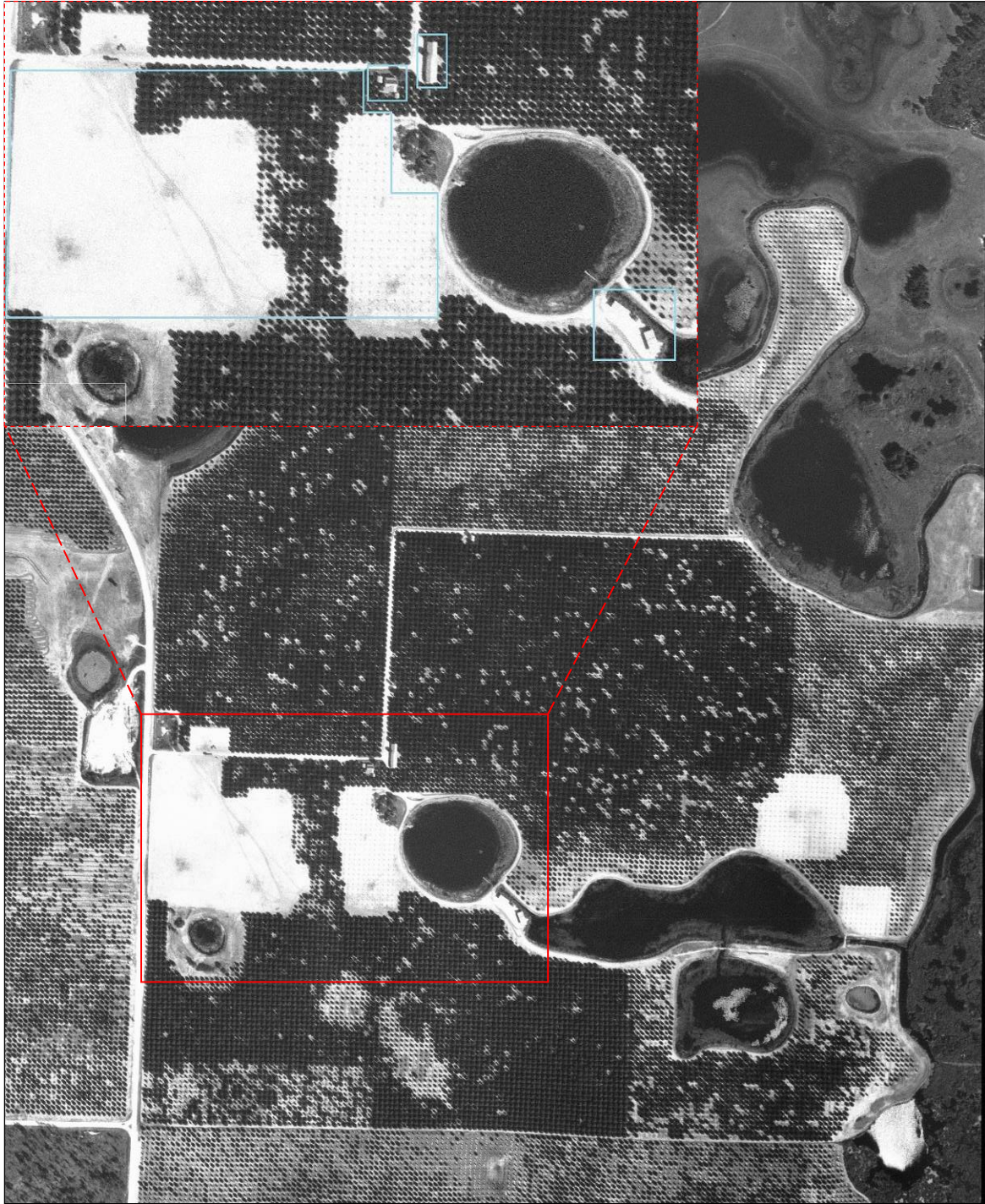


Figure 32. 1969 FDOT aerial of 17320 Schofield Road Resource Group (8LA04731). Blue borders highlight relevant buildings or resources. Buildings to the southwest of the lake are no longer extant (FDOT 1969).

structure to the west has been demolished. There are no longer access roads through the parcel.

The surrounding Clermont area was known for its citrus production from the 1920s through to the 1980s, when freezes and development began its decline. No particular associations regarding the 17320 Schofield Road Resource Group (8LA04731) were found during background research.

### Assessment

The 8LA04731 resource group has undergone a loss of integrity. Changes to the overall resource group include: demolition of buildings present in the 1960s and 1970s; loss of land used for citrus groves since 1958; loss of access roads; natural changes to lake boundaries; and alterations and additions to contributing resources.



Figure 33. 8LA04731 in 1974 (USDA 1974).

The house (8LA02814) has undergone alterations and additions, seen in the enclosed porch on the east façade, the rectangular addition to the west façade, the metal roofing, and the boarded windows. Groves no longer abut the resource. Based on property appraiser information and aerial review, there is a potential for the structure to have been moved to its present location. 8LA02814 is only in fair condition and has undergone a loss of integrity in design, workmanship, setting, materials and potentially location. Without these aspects of integrity, it is no longer able to convey its feeling or association.

Similarly, the barn (8LA04795) has undergone alterations and additions, as seen in the open carport added to the east façade and the removal of sections of the barn on the west façade. The barn is much smaller than it once was. Thus, design, materials, and workmanship have been altered. Although location remains the same, the setting has diminished with the loss of many of the surrounding citrus groves. The diminishment of these aspects of integrity have served to further diminish the integrity of feeling and association.

The total area of land cultivated for citrus groves (8LA04727) associated with this resource group has shrunk drastically since 1958, indicating the diminishment of production level and farm scale. There was no residence located on the parcel in 1958, based on aerial photographs that indicate a larger-scale production with a headquarters based elsewhere. The NPS lists 13 landscape characteristics which can be applied to orchard or grove integrity. Based on this list, 8LA04727 has undergone a partial or full loss of its spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, cluster arrangement, and natural systems and features.



Although 8LA04731 may be associated with the wider citrus industry in the Clermont area, the nature of the resource group and its parts have changed drastically since its heyday in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. Therefore, 8LA04731 is no longer able to showcase its significance under Criterion A. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, the resource is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. Finally, 8LA04731 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. It is the opinion of SEARCH that 8LA04731 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a larger historic district.

## Linear Resources

### **8LA04779, US Highway 27**

US Highway 27 (8LA04779) is a newly recorded historic road located in Lake County (see **Figure 24; Appendix E**). The resource is situated in Section 33 of Township 23 South, Range 26 East and Sections 3, 4, and 10 of Township 24 South, Range 26 East, as shown on the 2018 *Lake Louisa, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. Within the APE, the road runs northwest to southeast for about 2.15 miles (3.45 kilometers), beginning from about 0.32 miles (0.5 kilometers) north of South Bradshaw Road and continuing to a point about 207.8 feet (63.3 meters) south of Riddick Grove. The segment of 8LA04779 within the APE is a six-lane modern asphalt-paved highway with turning lanes, concrete and grassy medians, bike lanes, and U-turn ramps (**Figure 34**).



**Figure 34. Representative view of 8LA04779, facing south.**

US Highway 27 was originally constructed in 1926 with its northern terminus in Cheboygan, MI and its southern terminus in Cincinnati, OH (US Ends.com 2017). The road was extended to Tallahassee, FL by 1937 and Miami, FL by 1946 (US Ends.com 2017). As it passed through Florida, US Highway 27 became known as a significant tourist artery through the state, lined with orange groves and flourishing roadside attractions (Briggs 1991). Within the APE, US Highway 27 passes through rural areas outside of Clermont, a town incorporated in 1916 which became an important center of citrus agriculture in the 1920s (Miller n.d.). The residents of Clermont took advantage of the flow of tourists passing through their town with roadside attractions. Coupled with a harsh freeze in the 1980s that ruined many citrus groves, the growth of Orlando, and the decline of US Highway 27 as a tourist route, Clermont turned from an agricultural area and tourist attraction center to a largely residential area (Miller n.d.). The rural areas outside of the Clermont itself, however, remain centers of citrus production, and their groves still flank the less-traveled US Highway 27 (Alexander 2004). Originally constructed

through Clermont as a four-lane road, the highway was widened to six lanes in 2016 (Brown 2016).

### Assessment

Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8LA04779 is significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is indicative of tourist travel in Florida in the early and mid-twentieth century. However, within the APE, 8LA04779 has been modernized and widened, and therefore it has lost its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because of this loss of integrity, 8LA04779 cannot convey its significant associations. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, the resource is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. The road is a modern asphalt-paved road with no outstanding features or design. Finally, Resource 8LA04779 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. It is the opinion of SEARCH that 8LA04779 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource to a larger historic district.

## Structures

### **8LA02814, 17320 Schofield Road**

17320 Schofield Road (8LA02814) is a previously recorded structure in Lake County (see **Figure 24; Appendix E**). The resource was determined ineligible for the NRHP by SHPO on March 26, 2006 (ESI 2005b). 8LA02814 is situated in Section 36 of Township 23 South, Range 26 East, as shown on the 2018 *Lake Louisa, Fla* USGS quadrangle map. The structure is located on a large, irregularly shaped parcel bounded by Schofield Road to the north, the Orange County/Lake County line to the east, and private parcels to the south and west. The ca. 1925 (year taken from Lake County Property Appraiser) building is a one story, irregular plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a concrete pier foundation (**Figure 35**). The gable roof is clad with corrugated sheet metal and exposed rafter tails can be seen in some places along the roofline. The exterior material consists of drop siding and wood board. The only window visible from the right-of-way is boarded over. An enclosed raised porch addition is located on the east façade. It is covered by a shed roof and is accessed by concrete stairs leading to a screened storm door. It appears that the main entrance is located within the enclosed porch.



**Figure 35. Resource 8LA02814, facing southwest.**

A review of aerial photography revealed a potential inconsistency with Lake County Property Appraiser information. Although property appraiser states that the Frame Vernacular residence (8LA02814) was constructed in 1925, a building is not visible in its current location until approximately 1969. The structure is not visible on aerials from 1958 within the area where it is currently located, and a search of the larger parcel was not fruitful (see **Figure 32**). It appears that 8LA02814 was either moved to its current location in the 1960s or it was not constructed until the 1960s (see **Figure 33**).

The resource is associated with a barn (8LA04795) to the south and a citrus grove (8LA04727) to the northwest. All three are recorded as a resource group (8LA04731), described above.

### Assessment

Although 8LA02814 is associated with a barn and citrus grove, and located in an area with a history of citrus production, the resource is only in fair condition. Multiple additions have occurred, most notable of which are the east enclosed porch and an addition to the west. The roof has been altered and is now clad with sheet metal. Windows have been boarded, and non-original concrete stairs are used to access the house.

Based on the current survey, SEARCH recommends that 8LA02814 is not significant under Criterion A as it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. The resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. 8LA02814 is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. Finally, Resource 8LA02814 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends that 8LA02814 is not eligible for the NRHP, individually or as a contributing resource to a historic district.

### **8LA04795, 17320 Schofield Road Barn**

17320 Schofield Road Barn (8LA04795) is a newly recorded structure in Lake County (see **Figure 24; Appendix E**). 8LA04795 is situated in Section 36 of Township 23 South, Range 26 East, as shown on the 2018 *Lake Louisa, Fla* USGS quadrangle map. The structure is located on a large, irregularly shaped parcel bounded by Schofield Road to the north, the Orange County/Lake County line to the east, and private parcels to the south and west. The ca. 1925 building is a one-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular barn set on a foundation obscured from view from the right-of-way (**Figure 36**). The gable roof is clad with corrugated sheet metal. Exterior



**Figure 36. Resource 8LA04795, facing southwest.**

materials consist of vertical plank siding. There are no windows visible from the right-of-way, but there is a large central opening on the north façade, which constitutes its main entrance. There is an open carport addition to the east façade, consisting of a gable roof, supported by wood posts.

### Assessment

Based on the current survey, SEARCH recommends that 8LA04795 is not significant under Criterion A as it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. The resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. 8LA04795 is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. Finally, Resource 8LA04795 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends that 8LA04795 is not eligible for the NRHP, individually or as a contributing resource to a historic district.

### 8LA04796, 5005 US 27 Barn

5005 US 27 Barn (8LA04796) is a newly recorded structure in Lake County (see **Figure 24; Appendix E**). 8LA04796 is situated in Section 4 of Township 24 South, Range 26 East as shown on 2018 *Lake Louisa, Fla* USGS quadrangle map. The structure is located on a large, irregularly shaped parcel bounded by US 27 to the east, and private parcels to the north, south, and west. The ca. 1945 building is a one-story, rectangular plan Frame Vernacular barn set on a foundation obscured from view from the right of way (**Figure 37**). The gable roof is clad with corrugated sheet metal. The exterior material consists of board and batten, vertical plank, and drop siding. Windows consist of one over one, double hung sash wood windows and two over two, single hung sash aluminum windows. The western end of the north façade is open and features straight, unornamented columns. It appears there might be a sliding wood door on the north façade. Based on the Lake County Property Appraiser database and field observation, the western segment appears to have been a ca. 1950s addition.



Figure 37. Resource 8LA04796, facing west.

### Assessment

Based on the current survey, SEARCH recommends that 8LA04796 is not significant under Criterion A as it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. The resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks

association with any person(s) significant in history. 8LA04796 is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. Finally, Resource 8LA04796 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends that 8LA04796 is not eligible for the NRHP, individually or as a contributing resource to a historic district.

## Object

### **8OR11171, Amarillo/Jacuzzi Bros. Water Pump 17000 Schofield Road**

The Amarillo/Jacuzzi Bros. Water Pump (8OR11171) is a newly recorded object in Orange County (**Figure 24; Appendix E**). 8OR11171 is situated in Section 31 of Township 23 South, Range 27 East, as shown on the 2018 *Lake Louisa, Fla* USGS quadrangle map. The object is located on a large, irregularly shaped parcel with the address of 17000 Schofield Road. 8OR11171 features a Jacuzzi Bros, Inc. pump and an Amarillo Welding and Machine Works right angle pump drive (**Figure 38**). 8OR11171 is covered by a nonhistoric open shed and is surrounded by pine trees planted around 2011. The object is



**Figure 38. Resource 8OR11171, facing northeast.**

adjacent to the intersection of Irene Tilden Road and C.G. Tilden Road. Although 8OR11171 is difficult to date to an exact year, Amarillo Welding and Machine Works changed its name in 1964 to the Amarillo Gear Company, after it was purchased by the Marmon group (Amarillo Gear Company 2018). The use of the Amarillo Welding and Machine Works name on the pump drive implies, then, that 8OR11171 was constructed before 1964. This area is now planted with pine trees; however, aerial photographs indicate that this area contained citrus groves as early as 1941 (USDA 1941). There appear to have been groves in this area until approximately 2011, when the land was cleared. This places the pump in association with the history of citrus in the Clermont area, described above.

Amarillo Welding and Machine Works has been in operation since 1917, and was started in Amarillo Texas by the Johnson family (Amarillo Gear Company 2018). In 1934, Wesley Johnson improved upon the vertical turbine pump drive. The company became known for their purpose-built right-angle gear drives, which became an industry standard.

Jacuzzi Bros, Inc. got its start in the early twentieth century. After seven of the Jacuzzi brothers moved from Italy to California, money was needed. The eldest brother delved into mechanic work near an airfield, and eventually invented the Jacuzzi Toothpick Propeller. His design was used by the US Air Force during World War I, among others. From there, the brothers designed the first airplane with an enclosed cabin, the Jacuzzi J-7 (Fowler 1986; Paulas 2015). Tragedy

struck in 1921 when the plane crashed and all four people on the plane died, including Giocondo Jacuzzi (Paulas 2015). After this, the family decided to leave the aviation field and turned their aspirations to agricultural water pumps. In 1925, Rachele Jacuzzi developed a pump, using a water vacuum to pump up additional water. Their agricultural pumps became particularly popular in citrus groves (Jacuzzi 2015). In the 1940s, one of the Jacuzzi children developed Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis. His treatments included hydrotherapy, but due to the distance of the family home to the treatment site, a workaround was needed. This inspired Candido Jacuzzi to develop a portable pump to create a soothing whirlpool-like bath (Fowler 1986; Paulas 2015). His design appeared on TV from the mid-fifties to mid-sixties, and by 1968 Candido's grandnephew, Roy Jacuzzi, took the portable pump and transformed it into the predecessor of today's Jacuzzi, a self-contained whirlpool bath (Paulas 2015).

### *Assessment*

8OR11171 is associated with the history of citrus in Clermont and the Jacuzzi Bros., Inc inventions; however, setting has been drastically changed. What once was a citrus grove now contains pine trees. The area is now adjacent to Florida Toll 429. While design, materials, and location may remain the same, the loss of setting has completely changed the feeling of the resource, severing it from its association.

Based on the current survey, SEARCH recommends that 8OR11171 is not significant under Criterion A as its loss of setting and feeling have compromised its ability to showcase its association with a particular era, significant period, event, or theme. The resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. 8OR11171 is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. Finally, Resource 8OR11171 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends that 8OR11171 is not eligible for the NRHP, individually or as a contributing resource to a historic district.

## **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This report presents the findings of a Phase I CRAS conducted in support of a PD&E study in Lake and Orange Counties. CFX is assessing the feasibility and viability of a new toll road, termed the Lake/Orange County Connector, between SR 429 and US 27, a distance of approximately 4.4 miles (7.1 kilometers). In conjunction with the new toll road, alignment changes and right-of-way modifications along SR 429 are proposed from approximately 18 meters (59 feet) south of the CR 545 (Avalon Road) overpass (Bridge Nos. 750524 and 750525) to roughly 30 meters (100 feet) north of the Old YMCA Road overpass (Bridge Nos. 750520 and 750521). Along US 27, alignment changes and right-of-way modifications begin approximately 50 meters (164 feet) south of Riddick Grove Road and continue north for roughly 2.0 miles (3.3 kilometers). The total length of the surveyed roadway corridors is approximately 7.9 miles.

The archaeological field survey included visual reconnaissance and intensive systematic subsurface examination of the rights-of-way except for areas previously surveyed, demarcated as water on topographic maps, or disturbed. In total, 470 shovel tests were excavated with seven of the shovel tests being positive. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] All of these sites, [REDACTED] are at least partially within the existing or proposed right-of-way; however, as the SHPO determined all of the previously recorded archaeological sites ineligible for listing in the NRHP, the sites were not retested as part of this study.

No features, midden, or other clearly discernable intact deposits were documented during the archaeological investigation. Archaeological occurrences are ineligible for the NRHP. [REDACTED]

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of eight historic resources within the Lake/Orange County Connector APE, including one previously recorded resource and seven newly recorded resources. The previously recorded resource includes one historic structure (8LA02814). The newly recorded resources include one linear resource (8LA04779), one object (8OR11171), two structures (8LA04795 and 8LA04796), and three resource groups (8LA04717, 8LA04727, and 8LA04731). Additionally, one previously recorded resource (8LA02129) was found to have been demolished during field review.

The previously recorded resource at 17320 Schofield Road (8LA02814) was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO on March 27, 2006 (ESI 2005b).

Based on the results of the current survey SEARCH recommends that due to a lack of historic associations, architectural significance, and/or historic integrity, all eight historic resources identified within the Lake/Orange County Connector APE are ineligible for the NRHP, individually and as a contributing resource to a historic district.

In addition to a CRAS of the proposed roadway improvements, a CRAS Addendum was also completed for 15 preferred pond locations, with the entirety of the ponds report included as **Appendix A**. The APE defined for the ponds includes the proposed pond footprints with the addition of a 30.5-meter (100-foot) buffer. The archaeological survey was completed within the pond footprints while the architectural survey was completed within the entire Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE. Out of the 15 proposed ponds, only two ponds required additional archaeological survey resulting in the excavation of 88 additional shovel tests, all of which were negative for cultural material. The remaining 13 ponds include: areas previously

surveyed, including those surveyed as a part of the current Lake/Orange County Connector project; areas demarcated as water on topographic maps; or areas determined to be disturbed. There were no previously recorded historic resources within the Ponds APE; the four newly recorded historic resources located within or intersecting the Ponds APE (8LA04717, 8LA04731, 8LA04779, and 8OR11171) were recorded and evaluated as part of the roadway survey. The Ponds APE intersects two of these resources, 8LA04717 and 8LA04731, in areas not covered by the Roadway APE. Therefore, the descriptions and evaluations for both 8LA04717 and 8LA04731 are expanded upon in the CRAS Addendum.

Given the results of the surveys for the proposed roadway and ponds, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the Lake/Orange County Connector improvements will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further architectural or archaeological work is recommended.



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**APPENDIX A.**

**CRAS ADDENDUM OF THE PROPOSED PONDS FOR THE  
CFX LAKE/ORANGE COUNTY CONNECTOR PD&E STUDY**



**TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF PROPOSED PONDS**  
**FOR THE CFX LAKE/ORANGE COUNTY CONNECTOR (US 27 TO SR 429)**  
**FEASIBILITY/PROJECT DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENT STUDY,**  
**LAKE AND ORANGE COUNTIES, FLORIDA**

|                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>CONSULTANT:</b>              | SEARCH<br>3117 Edgewater Drive, Orlando, Florida 32804 |
| <b>PROJECT MANAGER:</b>         | Elizabeth Chambless, MS, RPA                           |
| <b>PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:</b>  | Angela Matusik, MA                                     |
| <b>ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN:</b> | Kirsten Armstrong, MPhil                               |
| <b>PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST:</b>   | Angelica Costa, MA                                     |
| <b>DATE:</b>                    | May 2019   |
| <b>CFX:</b>                     | Contract No. 001344/Project No. 599-225                |
| <b>METRIC ENGINEERING NO.:</b>  | 1.2383   |
| <b>SEARCH NO.:</b>              | 180086   |

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This technical memorandum details the results of a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) of 15 preferred pond locations associated with a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study in southeast Lake County and southwest Orange County, Florida (**Figure 1**). The Central Florida Expressway Authority (CFX) is assessing the feasibility and viability of a new toll road, termed the Lake/Orange County Connector, between State Road (SR) 429 and US 27, a distance of approximately 4.4 miles (7.1 kilometers). In conjunction with the new toll road, alignment changes and right-of-way modifications also are proposed along SR 429 and US 27.

This technical memorandum serves as an addendum to the corridor report, titled *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report: CFX Lake/Orange County Connector (US 27 to State Road 429) Feasibility/Project Development and Environment Study, Lake and Orange Counties*. The discussions of project location, environment, regional prehistory and history, historic map and aerial review, field methods, and research design provided in the corridor report apply to the current CRAS and are not repeated in this technical memorandum.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) defines the area within which visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that the roadway improvements and subsequent maintenance may have on historic properties. The APE defined for this project includes the proposed pond footprints in addition to a 100-foot (30.5-meter) buffer of each (**Figure 2**). The Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE totals approximately 204.6 acres (82.8 hectares).

The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify, and bound any archaeological resources, historic structures, and potential districts within the project APE and to assess their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This study was conducted to comply with Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative

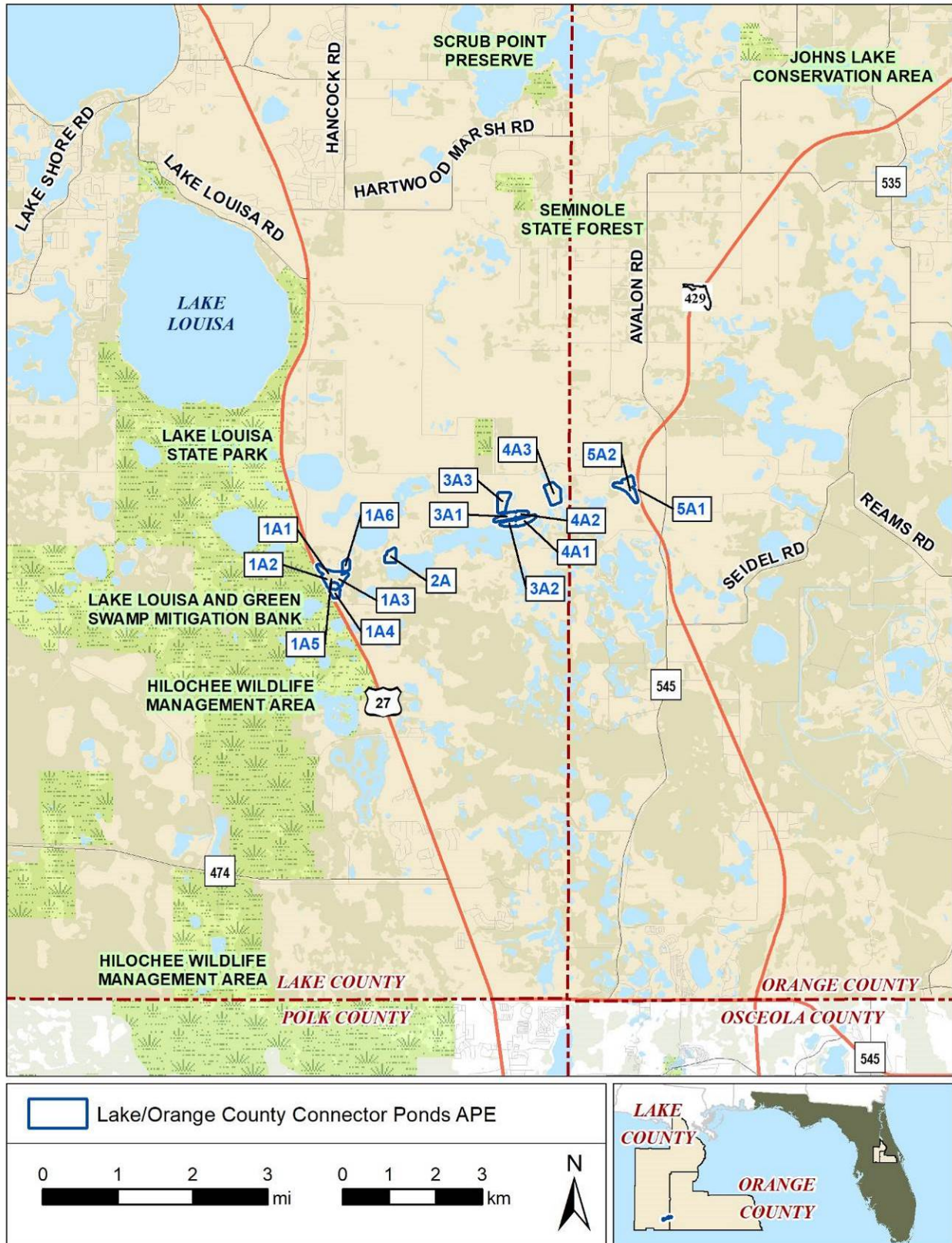


Figure 1. Location of the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE in Lake and Orange Counties, Florida.



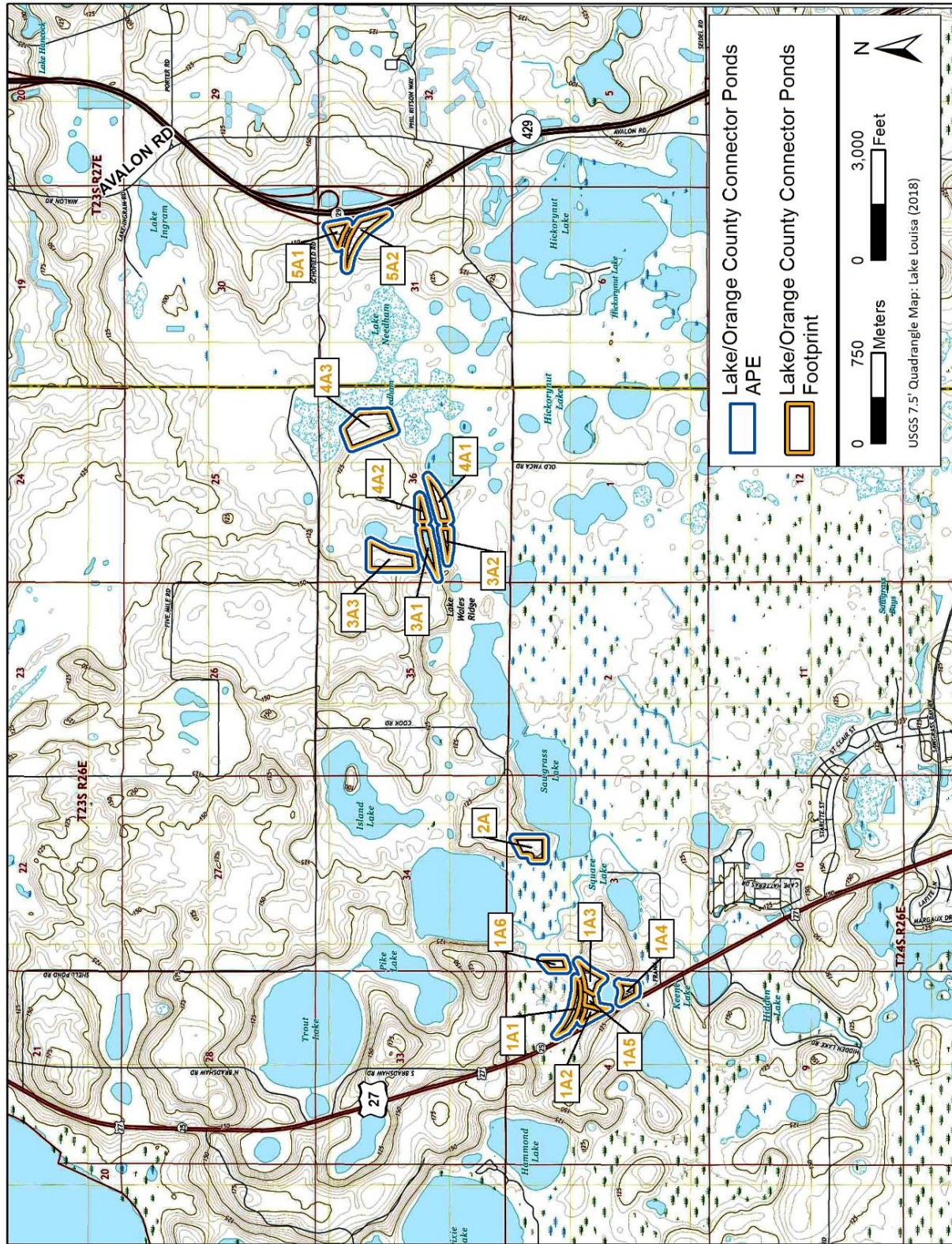


Figure 2. USGS quadrangle map showing the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE.

Code. All work was performed in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 8 of the Florida Department of Transportation’s (FDOT) PD&E Manual (revised January 2019), as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR) recommendations for such projects, as stipulated in the FDHR’s *Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operations Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals*. The Principal Investigator for this project meets the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716-42). This study also complies with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 U.S.C.), which incorporates the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979, as amended. The study also complies with the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106 found in 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*).

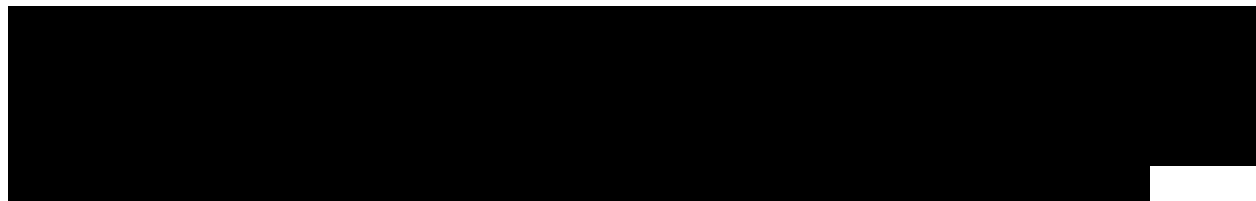
## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

A review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) GIS database (updated April 2019) indicates that four previous surveys intersect the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE. **Table 1** summarizes the previous surveys, which are shown in **Figure 3**.

**Table 1. Previous Surveys Intersecting the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE.**

| FMSF No. | Title  | Date | Author                        |
|----------|--|------|-------------------------------|
| 5840     | Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Proposed Buccaneer Gas Pipeline, Florida   | 2000 | Panamerican Consultants, Inc. |
| 5847     | Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the State Road 25 (US Highway 27) PD&E Study from US 192 to SR 91 (Florida's Turnpike) in Lake County, Florida   | 1998 | Janus Research                |
| 10825    | Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Seven Ponds along US 27: Addendum to the CRAS of State Road 25 (US Highway 27) PD&E Study from US 192 to SR 91 (Florida's Turnpike) in Lake County, Florida | 2004 | Janus Research                |
| 12894    | An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Karlton Tract, Orange and Lake Counties, Florida   | 2005 | Environmental Services, Inc.  |

As these four surveys were reviewed in detail within the Lake/Orange County Connector roadway CRAS, they are only briefly discussed here. FMSF Survey Nos. 5840 and 5847 overlap limited portions of Ponds 1A1, 1A2, 1A4, and 1A5 along US 27. FMSF Survey No. 10825 includes the entire footprint of Pond 1A2 and portions of Ponds 1A4 and 1A5. The large CRAS completed for the Karlton Tract completely encompasses six proposed ponds, including Ponds 3A1, 3A2, 3A3, 4A1, 4A2, and 4A3 (FMSF Survey No. 12894).



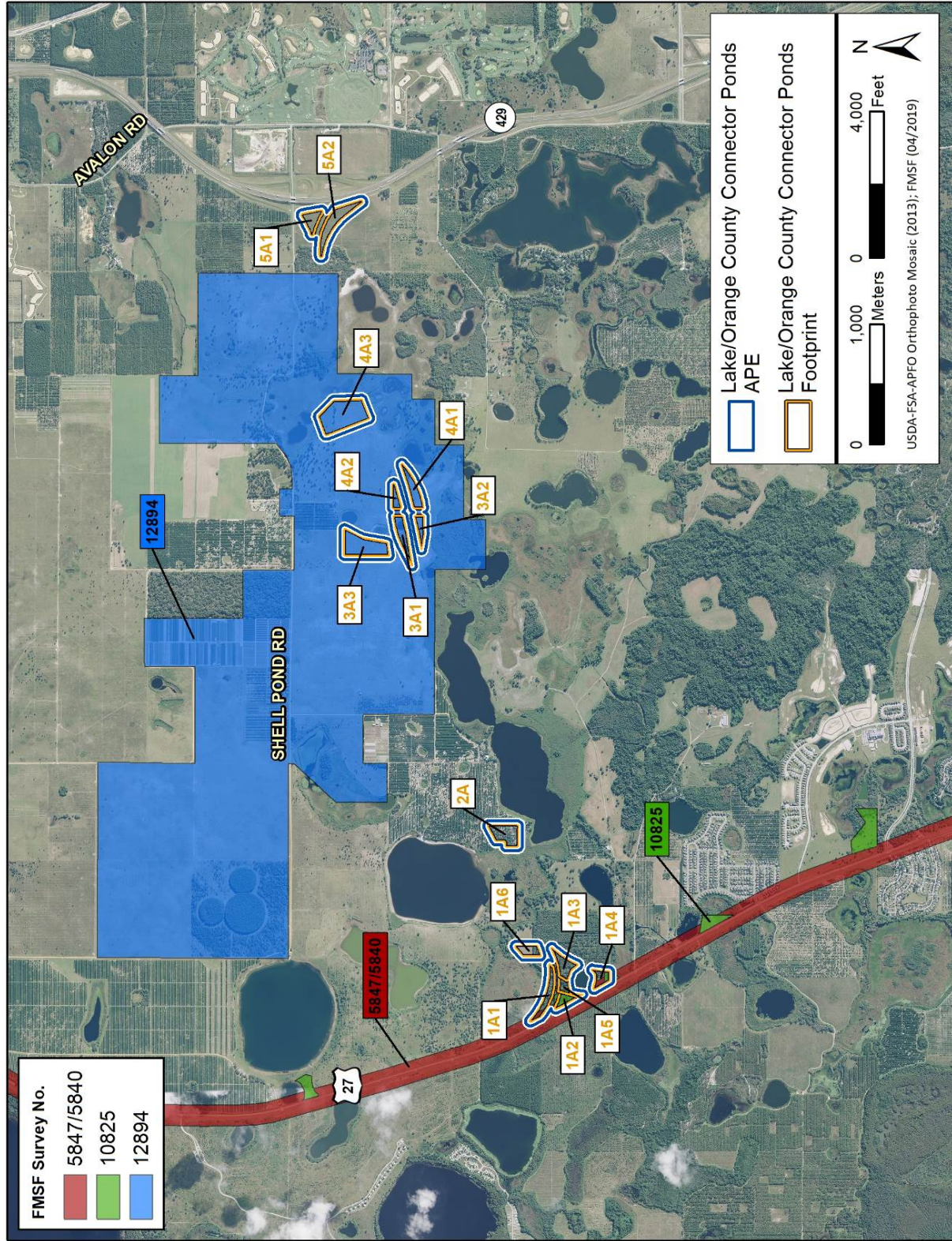


Figure 3. Previous surveys intersecting the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE.

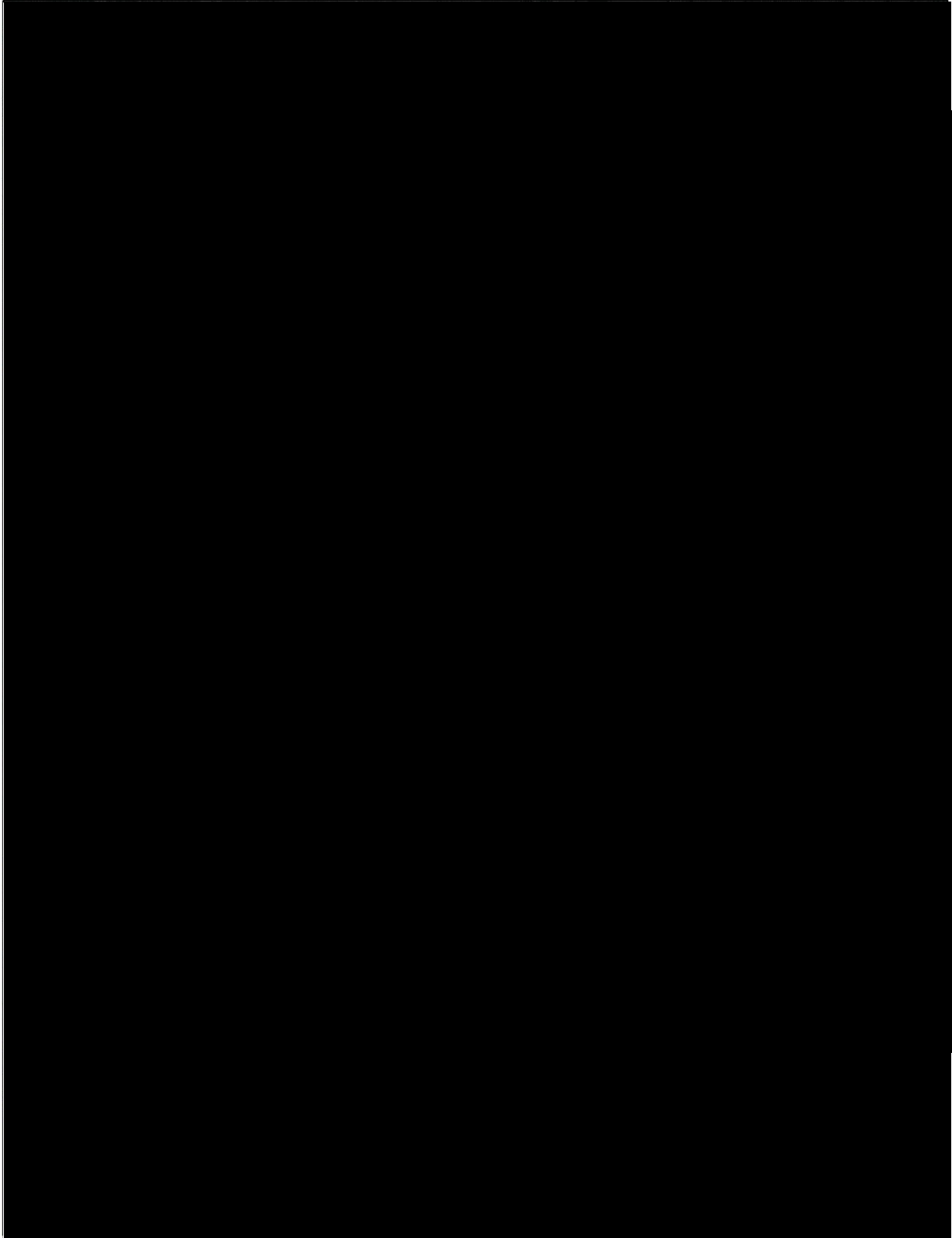


Figure 4.

Table 2.

There are no previously recorded historic resources within the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE.

## CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Soils within the ponds' footprints range from very poorly drained to excessively drained, with some areas of water (**Figure 5**). Excessively drained soils occur most frequently within the proposed ponds. Based on an examination of environmental variables (soil drainage, access to wetlands and marine resources, and relative elevation), as well as the results of previously conducted surveys, topographic maps, and aerial photographs, the majority of the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds footprints were judged to have high potential for prehistoric-period archaeological sites, though areas of moderate and low potential are also present. Ponds adjacent to SR 429 were considered to have low potential based on the results of the corridor survey completely overlapping these ponds.

FMSF Survey No. 12894, which was completed in 2005, encompasses Ponds 3A1, 3A2, 3A3, 4A1, 4A2, and 4A3. Except for a very small section of Pond 3A3, these proposed pond footprints intersect the previously surveyed area where systematic shovel testing at 25-, 50-, and 100-meter intervals was completed (**Figure 6**). FMSF Survey No. 12894 was submitted to SHPO for review in 2006, and SHPO concurred with Environmental Services, Inc.'s recommendation for "no further investigation of the subject parcel" (FDHR No. 2005-13557). Given the time elapsed since the previous survey, however, SEARCH closely reviewed the report for FMSF Survey No. 12894, and the field methods utilized for that effort appear to meet the current requirements of Module 3 of the FDHR Manual. As such, the ponds within the parcel surveyed by FMSF Survey No. 12894 were not revisited during the current survey. Additionally, no shovel tests were planned within the boundary proposed for Pond 1A2 as it is an existing pond that will be reshaped as part of the Lake/Orange County Connector project.

Although there were no previously recorded historic resources within the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE, review of the Lake and Orange Counties Property Appraiser databases revealed one historic-age parcel. Background research also revealed that the area has a history of citrus groves, spanning back to at least the 1940s. Therefore, the probability for historic-period archaeological sites and unrecorded historic resources was considered moderate. The probability was considered moderate due to the low density of development associated with orange groves and agricultural land.

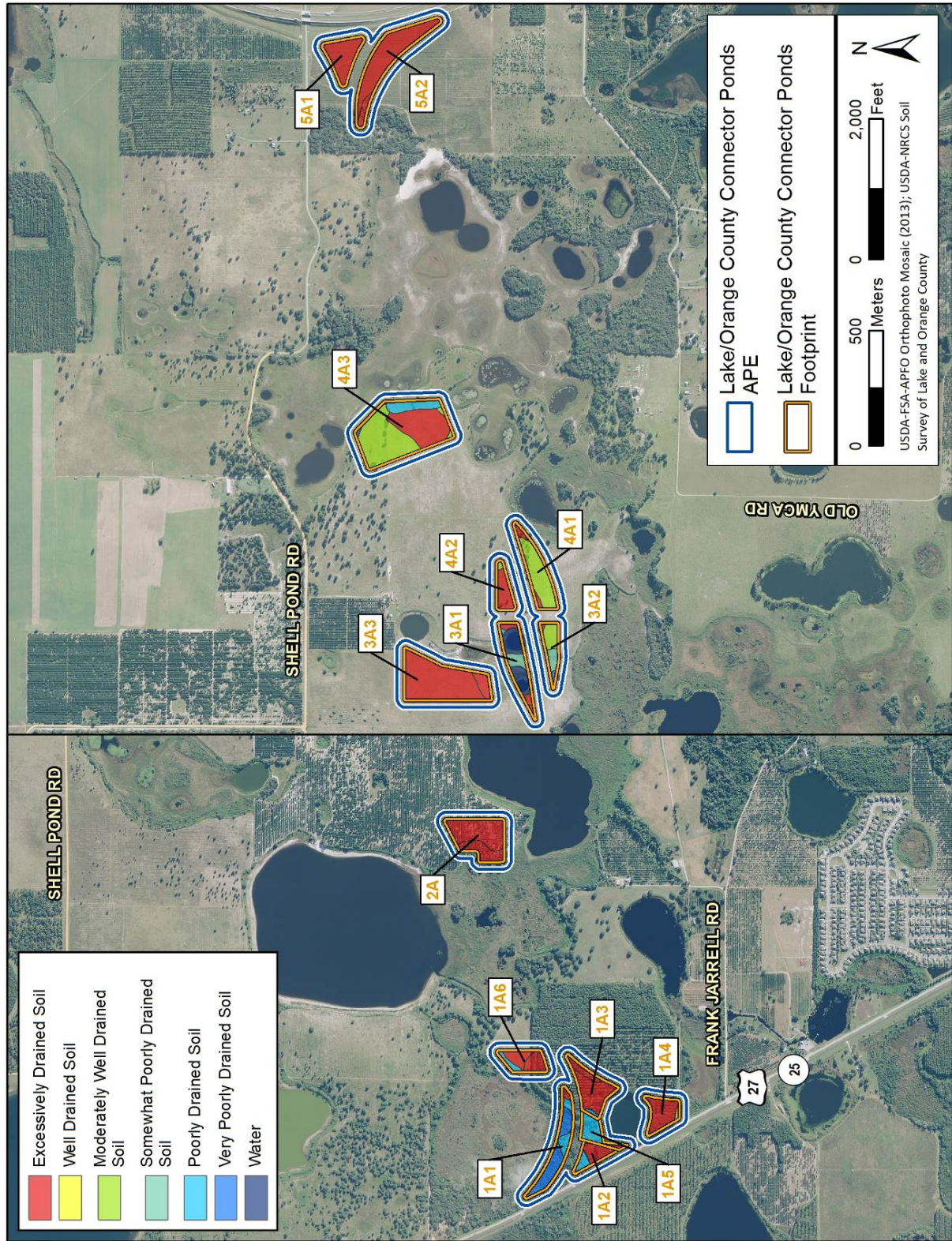


Figure 5. Soil drainage within the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds footprint.

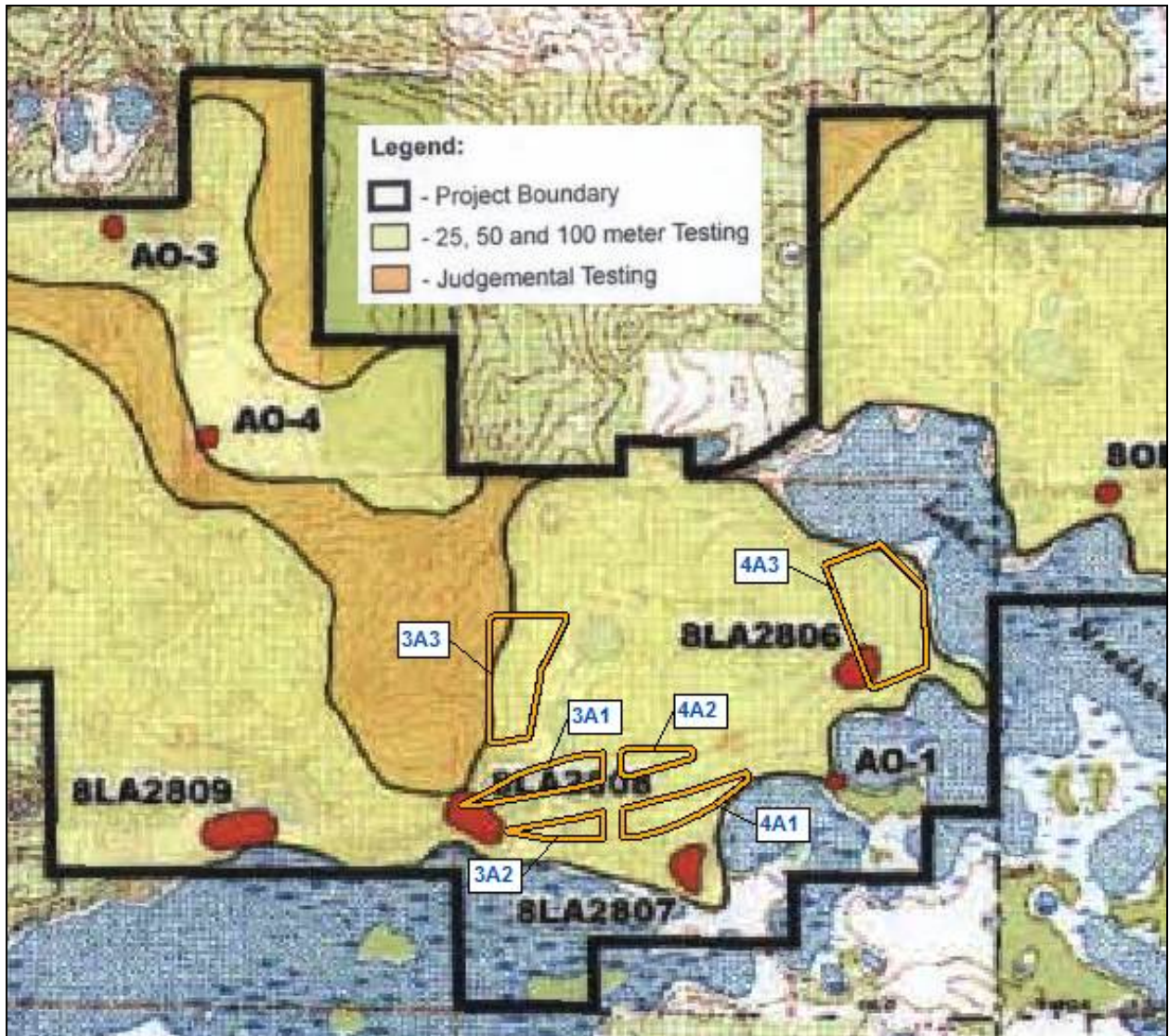
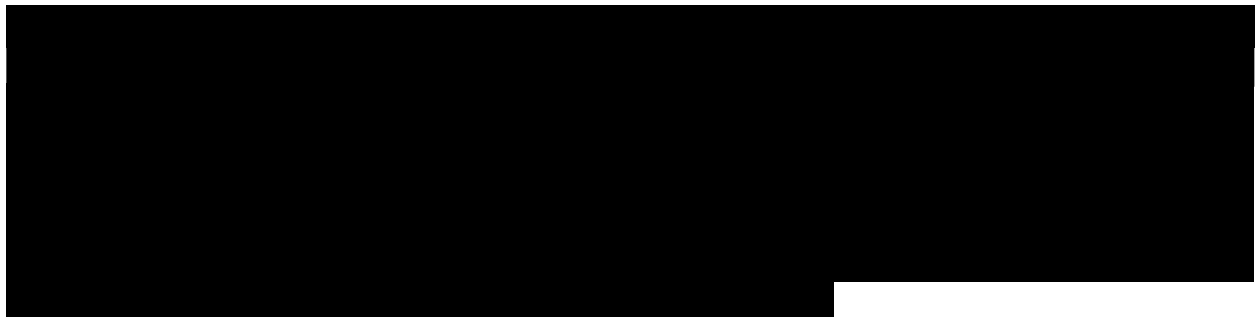


Figure 6. Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds footprint in orange overlaid on FMSF Survey No. 12894 (previous survey area outlined in black).

## SURVEY RESULTS

### Archaeology Results



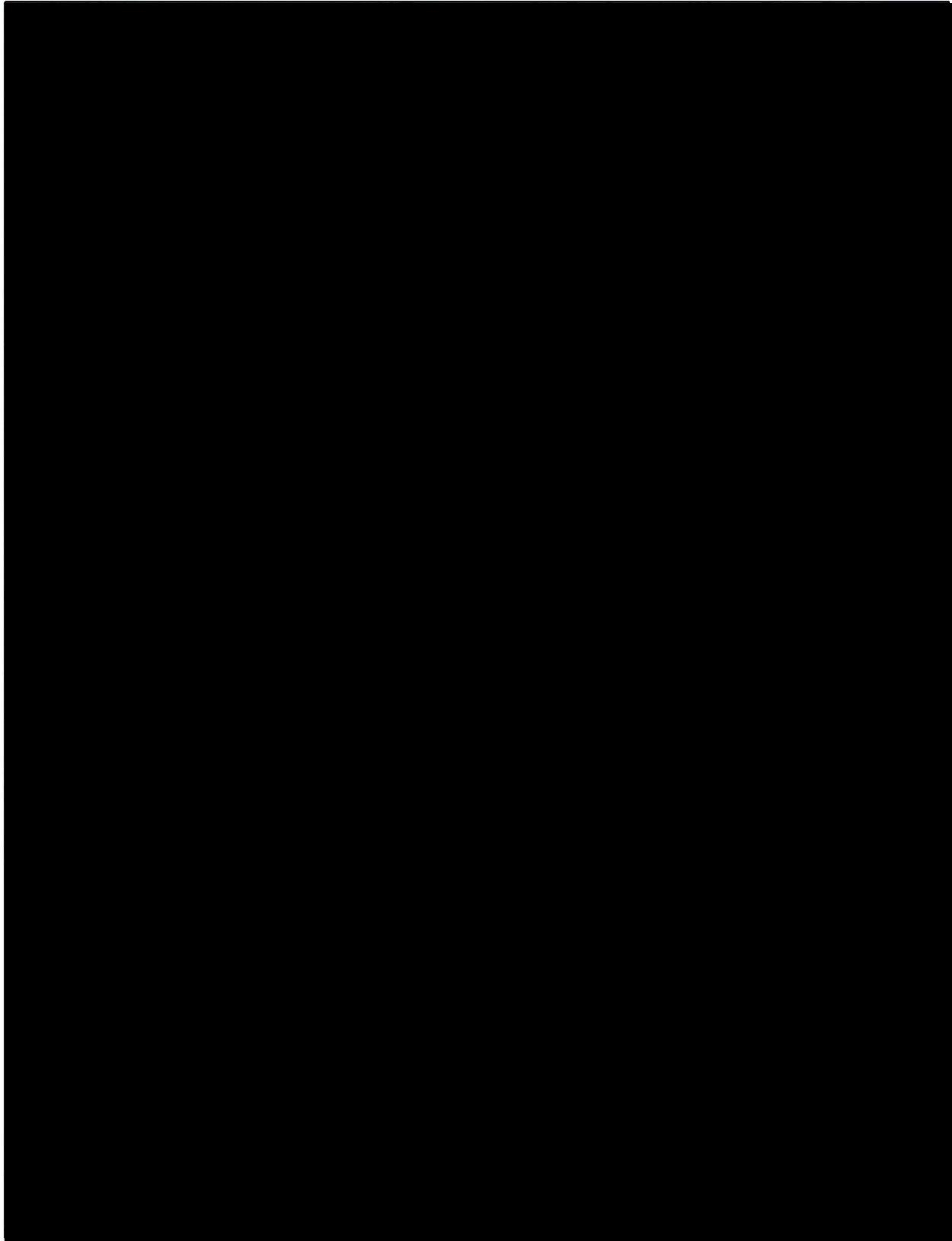


Figure 7. [Redacted]



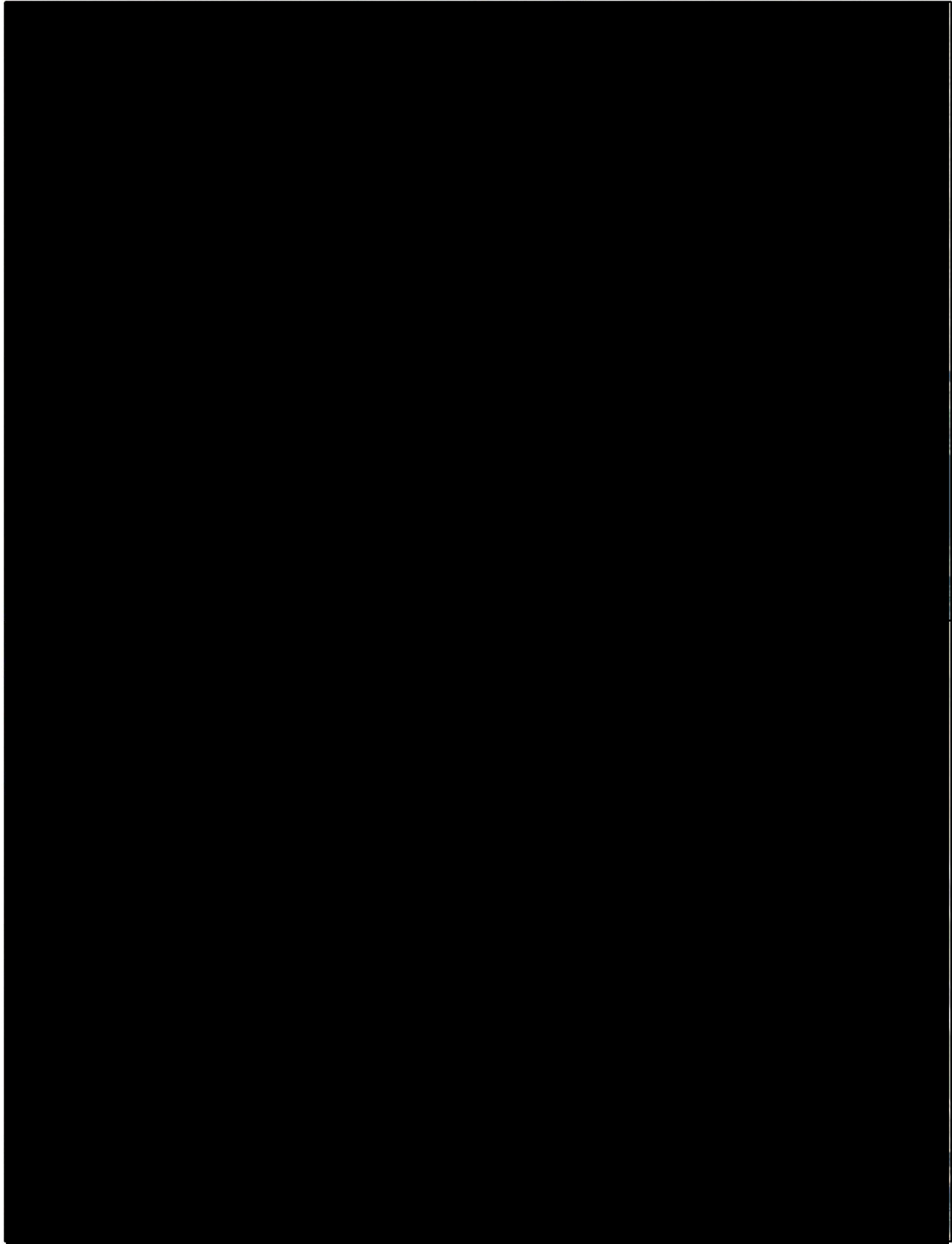


Figure 8. [Redacted]






**Figure 9.**

[Redacted text block]

A total of 88 shovel tests were excavated within Ponds 1A6 and 2A, all of which were negative for cultural material. Ponds 1A6 and 2A are located within existing orange groves with mainly excessively drained soils. Some evidence of disturbance from planting and irrigation was noted, but overall, the shovel tests in each pond were found to be generally consistent. The soils within the shovel tests were documented as sand or fine sand with two or three strata, except one with four strata. Representative soil profiles and photographs are provided in **Table 3**.

**Table 3. Representative Soil Profiles within Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE.**

| <b>Pond 1A6</b>  |         |              |                           |    |
|--|---------|--------------|---------------------------|--|
| ST   | Stratum | Depth (cmbs) | Soil                      |  |
| 66A  | I       | 0-25         | Gray sand                 |  |
|  | II      | 25-100       | Pale yellowish-brown sand |  |
| ST 66A is located within excessively drained soils in the southeastern portion of pond, south of dirt road and north of planted pine forest. |         |              |                           |  |
| <b>Pond 1A6</b>  |         |              |                           |   |
| ST   | Stratum | Depth (cmbs) | Soil                      |  |
| 88A  | I       | 0-30         | Gray fine sand            |  |
|  | II      | 30-100       | Pale gray fine sand       |  |
| ST 88A located within poorly drained soils at northeastern edge of pond near open pasture in an area of oak trees.                           |         |              |                           |  |
| <b>Pond 2A</b>   |         |              |                           |  |
| ST   | Stratum | Depth (cmbs) | Soil                      |  |
| 16A  | I       | 0-25         | Gray sand                 |  |
|  | II      | 25-40        | Pale yellowish-brown sand |  |
|  | III     | 40-100       | Yellowish-brown sand      |  |
| ST 16A located within orange grove.  |         |              |                           |  |

Shovel tests within Ponds 1A1, 1A3, 1A4, 1A5, 5A1, and 5A2 were completed during the roadway survey (see **Figures 7 and 8**).



## Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites



## Architectural Results

The architectural survey resulted in the identification of four historic resources within the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE, including three resource groups and one object (**Table 4; Figures 10-14**). All four historic resources (8LA04717, 8LA04731, 8LA04779, and 8OR11171) were documented during the CRAS conducted for the Lake/Orange County Connector Roadway project, but two (8LA04717 and 8LA04731) had their boundaries expanded by the current Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds survey.

**Table 4. Historic Resources Recorded within the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE.**

| FMSF Number | Name/Address   | Style    | Year Built          | Recommended NRHP Status |
|-------------|--|----------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 8LA04717    | Citrus Grove near 6000 Cook Road                       | No style | ca. 1958 or earlier | Ineligible              |
| 8LA04731    | 17320 Schofield Road Resource Group                    | No style | 1925-1975           | Ineligible              |
| 8LA04779    | US Highway 27  | No style | ca. 1949            | Ineligible              |
| 8OR11171    | Amarillo/Jacuzzi Bros Water Pump, 17000 Schofield Road | No Style | ca. 1964 or earlier | ineligible              |

The Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds footprint APE intersects 8LA04779 and 8OR11171. As the condition and boundaries of these resources are unchanged, 8LA04779 and 8OR11171 were not re-evaluated as part of the ponds CRAS. Descriptions and evaluations are provided below for the expanded portions of the Citrus Grove near 6000 Cook Road (8LA04717) and the 17320 Schofield Road Resource Group (8LA04731).

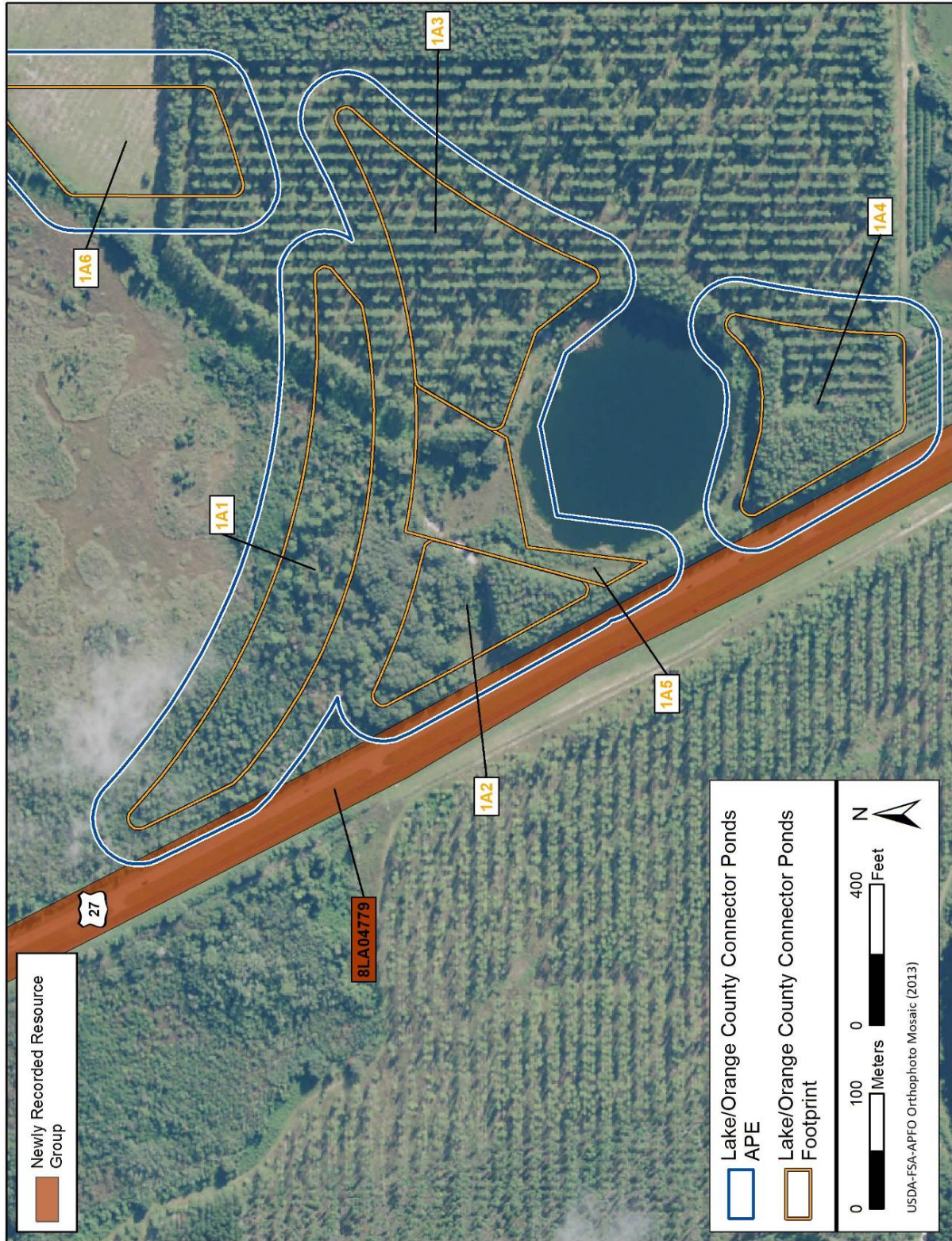


Figure 10. Historic resources recorded within the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE, map 1 of 5.

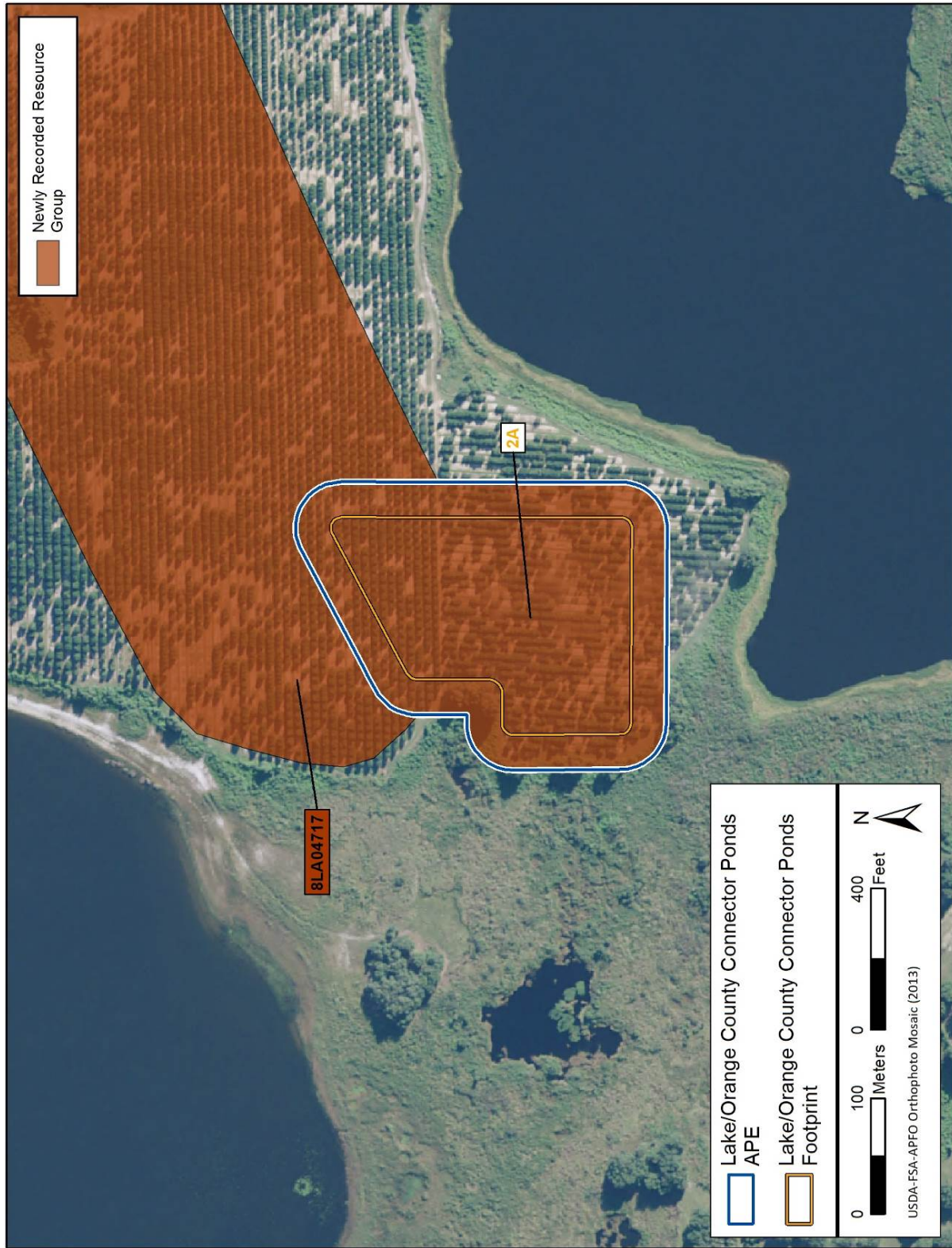


Figure 11. Historic resources recorded within the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE, map 2 of 5.

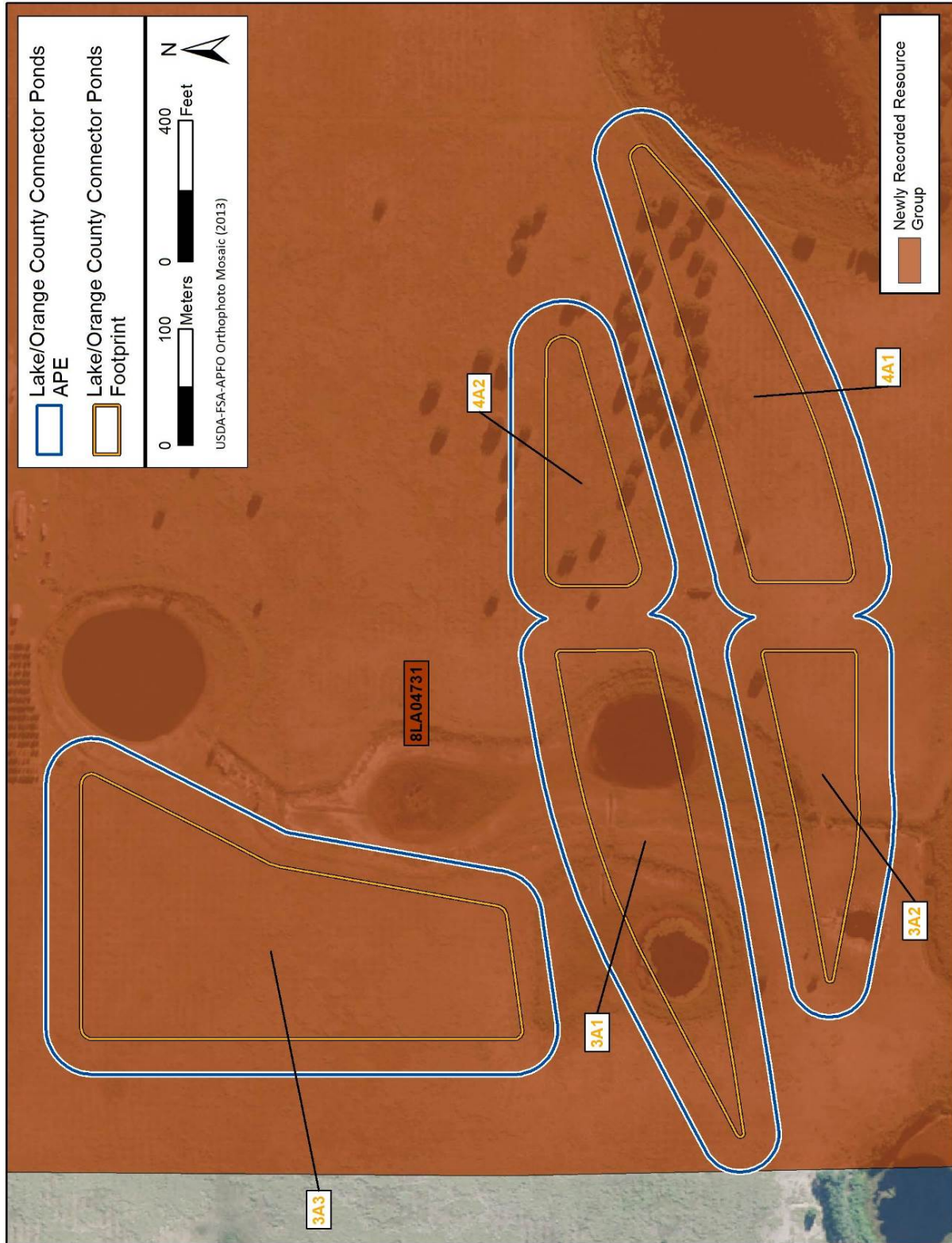


Figure 12. Historic resources recorded within the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE, map 3 of 5.

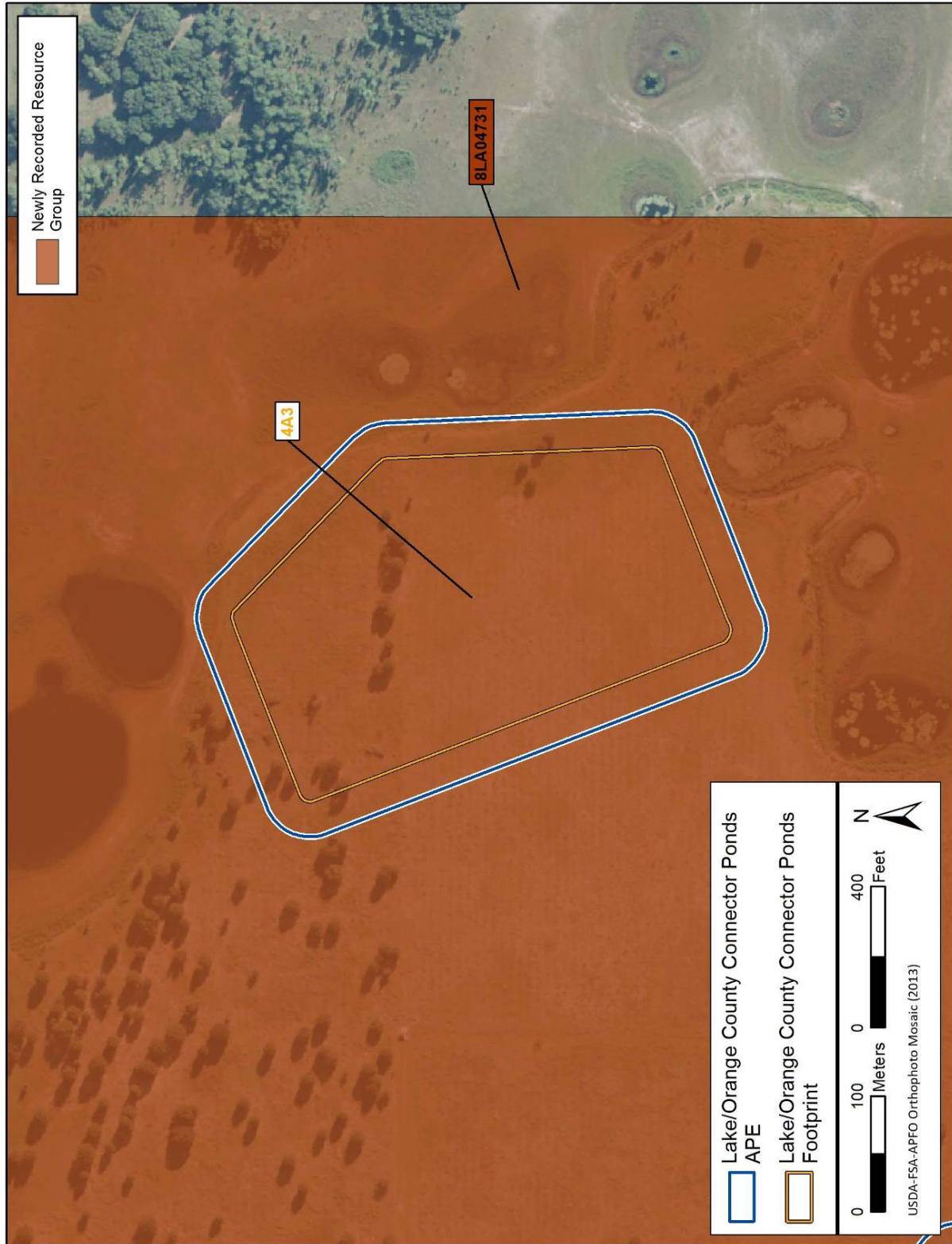


Figure 13. Historic resources recorded within the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE, map 4 of 5.



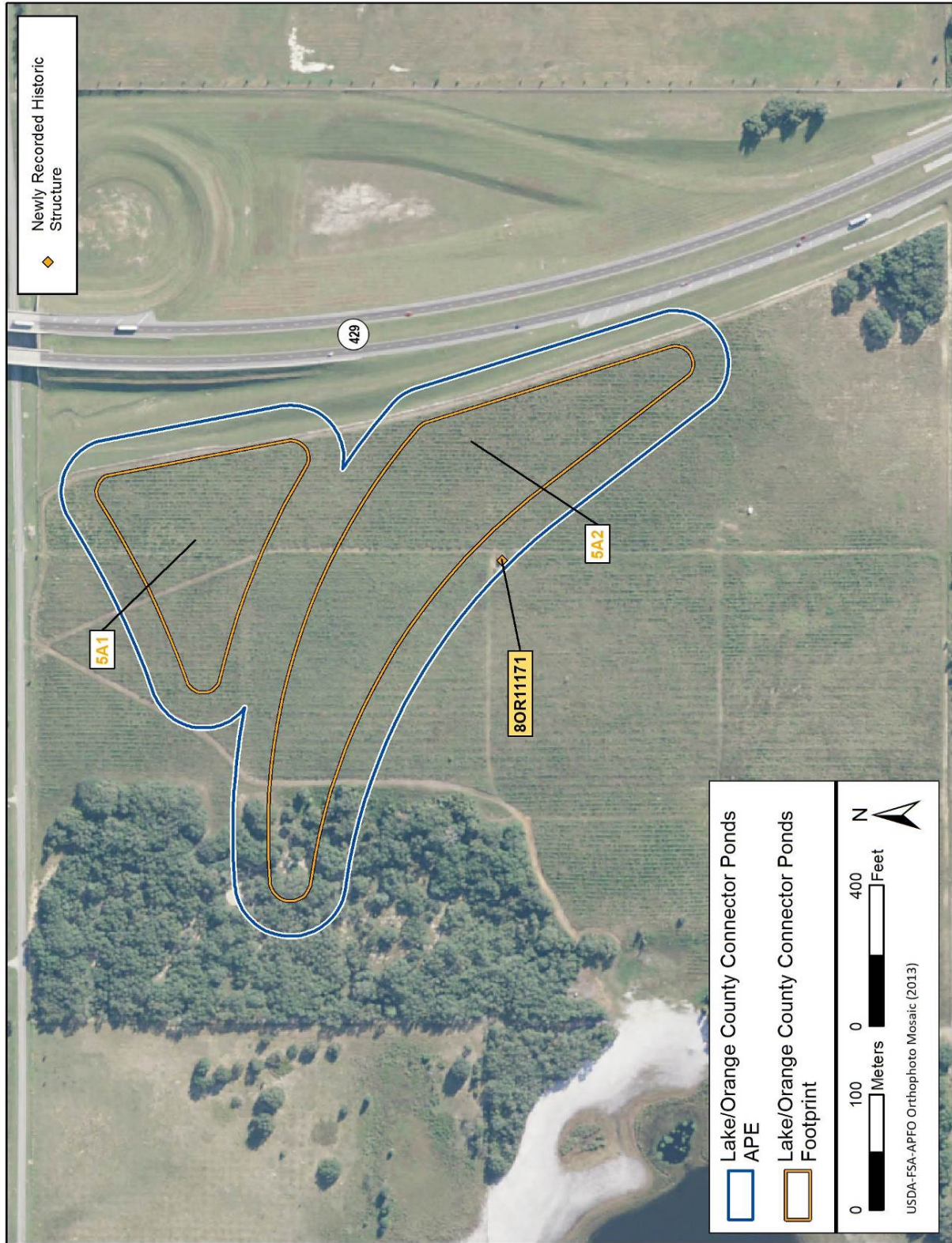


Figure 14. Historic resources recorded within the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE, map 5 of 5.

## NRHP EVALUATIONS

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### Resource Group

#### **8LA04717, Citrus Grove near 6000 Cook Road**

The Citrus Grove near 6000 Cook Road (8LA04717) was initially recorded during the Lake/Orange Connector corridor survey (see **Figure 11**). Resource 8LA04717 is situated in Section 3 of Township 24 South, Range 26 East, as shown on the 2018 *Lake Louisa, Fla.* US Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map. Within the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE, the citrus grove is irregular in shape and incorporates approximately 15.7 acres (6.4 hectares) of land. Resource 8LA04717 consists of regularly spaced rows of low-headed, central leader style orange trees

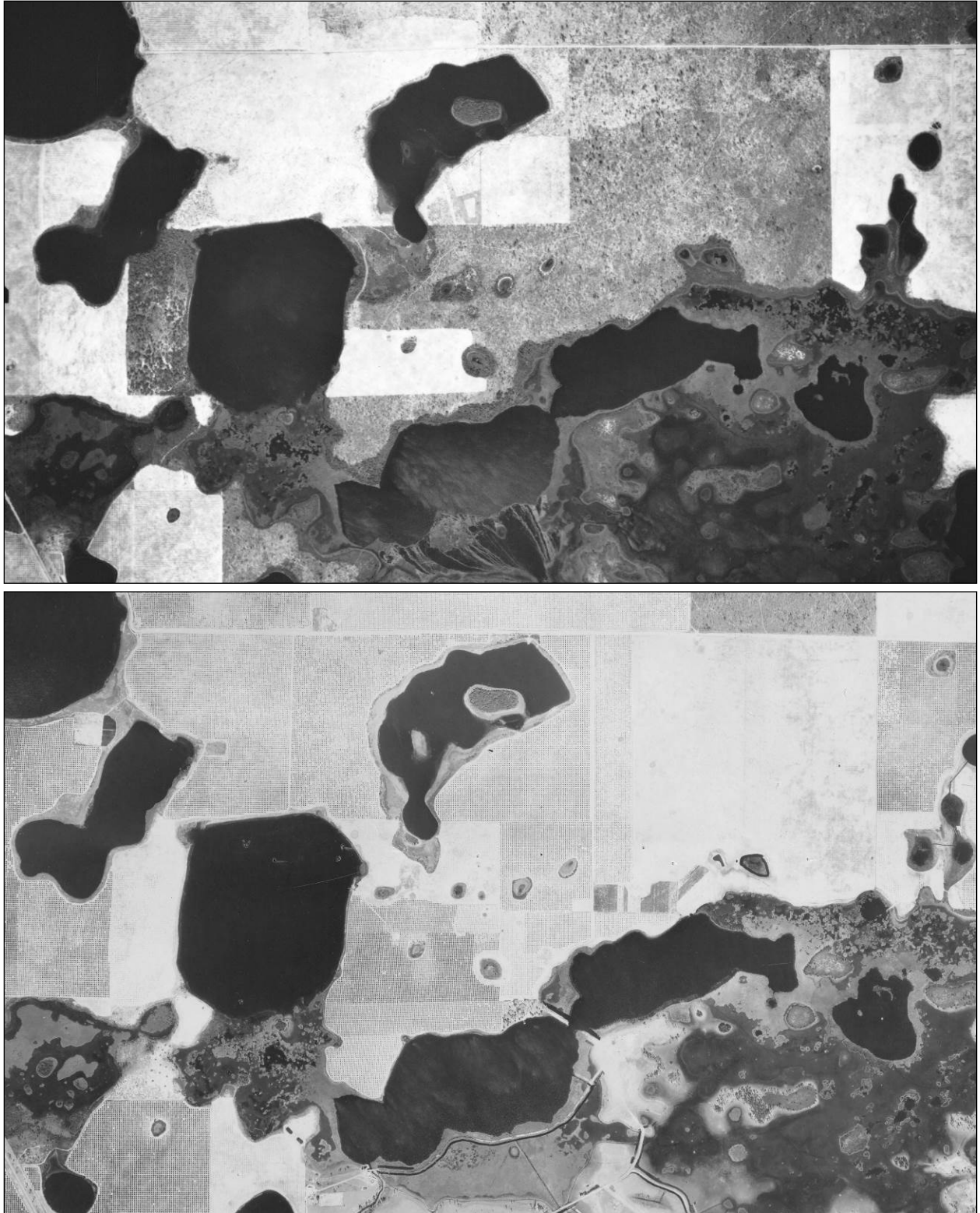


**Figure 15. Resource 8LA04717, facing north.**

(**Figure 15**). The rows within the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE are primarily oriented north/south with some plots oriented east/west at the portion of this section of the resource group. Based on review of historic aerials, it appears at least part of the citrus grove was planted, or the land was cleared, by 1947, and trees had grown by 1958. Much of the surrounding area contained groves with discernible trees by 1958 (**Figure 16**). At present, the 8LA04727 grove extends to encompass an approximately 227-acre (92-hectare) plot of land. However, it is not surrounded by groves as it once was and is a more isolated occurrence.

Although 8LA04717 does not appear to have been planted until the 1940s or 1950s, the surrounding Clermont area had already gained a reputation for its citrus groves by that time. Ernest Denslow, along with a number of Railway Postal Clerks, formed an organization dedicated to retired postal employees in order to provide homes and supplement annuities (*Orlando Sentinel* 1950). The colony acquired around 3,000 acres (1,214 hectare) of land about 12 miles (19.3 kilometers) south of the city of Clermont by 1926, much of which was taken over to citrus groves and grape vineyards (*The Tampa Tribune* 1926). In the 1950s, Postal Colony members owned a total of approximately 2,200 acres (890 hectares) of groves, with an additional 2,300 acres (930 hectares) of groves in the care of the colony (*Orlando Sentinel* 1950). It could not be confirmed whether the citrus groves within the current APE were part of the Postal Colony.

World War II saw the development of frozen concentrated orange juice in an effort to get more Vitamin C to troops. This led to an increase in citrus production, which, in Florida, went from 43 million boxes in 1945 to 72 million boxes in 1952 (Florida Memory n.d.).



**Figure 16. Historic aerals of the 8LA04717 environment, showcasing the cultivation of the land.  
Top, USDA 1947; bottom, USDA 1958a.**

Furthermore, the popularity of the Florida orange, the natural rolling landscape of the Clermont area, and the proximity of the US 27 tourist route encouraged A. Thacker to pursue the idea of building an observation tower in the area. The Citrus Tower was completed in 1956 and stood to a height of 226 feet (69 meters). It provided 360-degree views of the lakes and citrus groves when it was first constructed.

*Assessment*

The publication *A Fruitful Legacy: A Historic Context of Orchards in the United States, with Technical Information for Registering Orchards in the National Register of Historic Places* (National Park Service [NPS] 2009) was used as a guide in evaluating 8LA04717. In this document, the NPS advises that the significance of orchards can still be classified by one of the four aspects of cultural heritage, defined by the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation A, B, C, and D. However, of these, three criteria are expanded upon to allow for the particularities of orchards and cultural landscapes (**Table 5**).

**Table 5. National Register Criteria for Evaluation and Related Orchard Categories.**

| Criterion | Type of Significance  | Orchard Category   |
|-----------|---|--|
| A         | Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.  | 1. "The orchard or fruit trees have played an important role in prehistory, in the settlement history, or in the subsequent history of development of an area" (NPS 2009: 154).  |
|           |   | 2. "The orchard or fruit trees are associated with a historic horticultural innovation, practice or event" (NPS 2009:154).   |
|           |   | 3. "The orchard or fruit trees are associated with a historic event not related to horticulture" (NPS 2009:154).   |
| B         | Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.   | 1. "Orchards and fruit trees are associated with a person or persons who played an important role in horticultural history, or in the horticultural development of the area" (NPS 2009:160).   |
|           |   | 2. "Orchards and fruit trees are associated with a historically significant person not directly related to horticulture, such as a political figure writer or artist" (NPS 2009:160).  |
| C         | Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. | 1. "Orchards or fruit trees that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, horticultural system or style, or contain a rare or unusual genotype, such as a variety or strain of a variety, or feature continuity of traditional use and occupancy: (NPS 2009:164). |
|           |   | 2. "Orchards or fruit trees that were part of a historic designed landscape; the orchard was designed for research, or for the demonstration of good horticulture" (NPS 2009:164).   |

Resource 8LA04717 is associated with the wider history of Clermont and Central Florida’s citrus industry, having contributed to agricultural production, lifestyle, and tourism under Category 1 of Criterion A.

To be eligible for the NRHP, an orchard’s significant associations must be manifested through its physical substance. The seven aspects of integrity are used in order to evaluate integrity. In addition, more complex orchards that possess a system of landscape characteristics may be

considered cultural landscapes. Within such cultural landscapes, the aspects of integrity are evidenced through extant landscape characteristics. The NPS has established a list of 13 landscape characteristics that should be considered during evaluation of a cultural landscape such as complex orchards (**Table 6**).

**Table 6. NPS Landscape Characteristics used in Orchard and Cultural Landscape Evaluation.**

| Landscape Characteristic     | Description  |
|------------------------------|--|
| Natural Systems and Features | These are the natural aspects that influenced the development and resultant form of the orchard, such as climate, geology, geomorphology, hydrology and physiology.  |
| Spatial Organization         | This is the arrangement of elements creating the ground, vertical and overhead planes that define and create spaces in the orchard.  |
| Land Use                     | This is the organization, form, and shape of the orchard in response to land use.  |
| Cultural Traditions          | These are the practices that influenced land use, patterns of division, building forms and the use of materials in the orchard.  |
| Circulation                  | This is the spaces, systems and materials that constitute the systems for movement in the orchard.   |
| Topography                   | This is the three-dimensional configuration of the orchard ground surface related to land use, and characterized by features and orientation.  |
| Vegetation                   | This is the fruit trees, ground covers, windbreaks, pasture vegetation, and other woody and herbaceous plant materials, both indigenous and introduced.  |
| Buildings and Structures     | These are the three-dimensional constructs of the orchard, such as farmhouses, fruit storage barns, fruit cellars, pickers' cabins, packing sheds, and garages.  |
| Cluster Arrangement          | This is the pattern of nodes of clustered features in the orchard, such as building and structures, and rows or blocks of fruit species or varieties.  |
| Small Scale Features         | This is the small elements that provide detail and diversity combined with function and aesthetics, such as a windmill, fruit barrels or boxes, tree ladders, tree stakes, fences, and equipment or machinery for planting, mowing, tilling, pruning, spraying, fertilizing, fruit harvesting, packing or fruit storage. |
| Constructed Water Features   | These are the built features and elements that utilize water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions in the orchard, such as a diversion dam, diversion channel, irrigation ditches, head gates, check dams, irrigation pipes, sprinklers, water storage tanks, ponds, reservoirs, berms, and water pumps.                |
| Views and Vistas             | These are the features that create or allow for a range of vision in the orchard, which can be natural or designed and controlled.   |
| Archaeological Sites         | These are the sites in the orchard containing surface and subsurface remnants related to historic or prehistoric use.  |

Source: Table in NPS 2009.

Although 8LA04717 holds significance in the wider history of Clermont and Central Florida's citrus industry, SEARCH recommends that the grove does not retain enough historic integrity to showcase that significance. Where citrus groves were once planted, in the area immediately surrounding 8LA04717, there are now buildings or unplanted land. The non-historic buildings alter the use of the grove from its past, when it was connected to a much larger system of groves and a larger scale of production. Isolated citrus groves dot the wider landscape south of Clermont, but no longer showcase the connection they once had. Resource 8LA04717 has undergone a partial or full loss of its spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation,

buildings and structures, and cluster arrangement (NPS 2009). Setting and design have changed, as 8LA04717 is no longer connected to a wider network of citrus groves as seen in the 1958 aerial (see **Figure 16**). This isolation narrows its scope, severing the grove from its former feeling and association tying it to tourism and the branding of Florida as the place for oranges in the mid-twentieth century.

Based on the results of the current survey, SEARCH recommends that 8LA04717 is no longer able to showcase its significance under Criterion A and therefore cannot be considered eligible under this criterion. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Resource 8LA04717 is not significant under Criterion C as it does not possess a rare or unusual genotype, does not embody the characteristics of a type, period, horticultural system or style, nor was it designed for research or to demonstrate good horticulture. There are citrus groves dotting the land south of Clermont. Although they are no longer interconnected, 8LA04717 is not a rare example of this type of resource group. Finally, it is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. It is the opinion of SEARCH that 8LA04717 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource to a larger historic district.

### **8LA04731, 17320 Schofield Road Resource Group**

The 17320 Schofield Road Resource Group (8LA04731) is a newly recorded resource group within Lake County (see **Figures 12-13**). The resource group is situated in Section 36 of Township 23 South, Range 26 East, as shown on the 2018 *Lake Louisa, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. Resource 8LA04731 is an irregularly-shaped resource group with boundaries matching those of tax parcel 36-23-26-0002-000-00100. It is bounded to the north by Schofield Road and to the east by the Lake County line. The resource group consists of three historic resources (8LA02814, 8LA04727, and 8LA04795) (**Figure 17**). None of the three historic resources within this resource group fall within the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE. The particular section of 8LA04731 intersected by the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE is comprised of unplanted land, ponds, and occasional trees. The ponds proposed within this resource group, collectively, occupy approximately 99.3 acres (40.2 hectares).

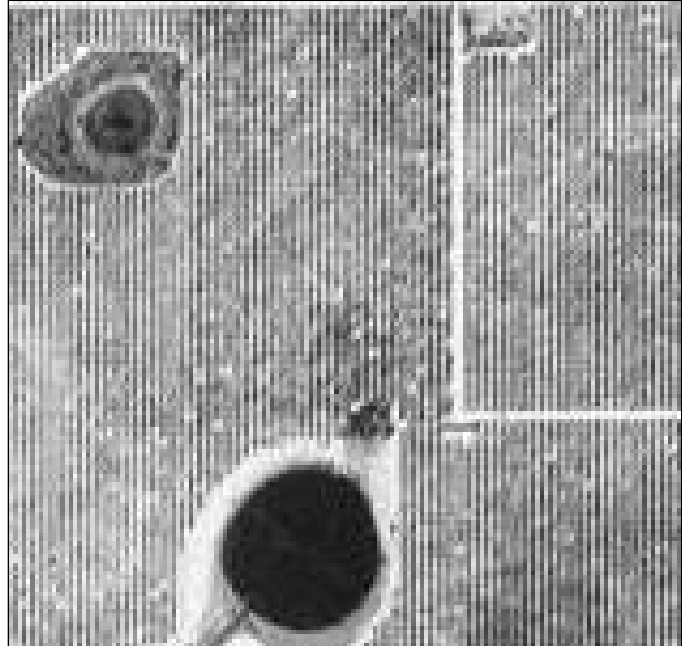


**Figure 17. Representative view of 8LA04731, facing southwest.**

17320 Schofield Road (8LA02814) is a previously recorded single-story, irregular-plan Frame Vernacular house on a foundation of concrete piers, described further below. The 17320

Schofield Road Citrus Grove (8LA04727) is a newly recorded historic citrus grove. It was planted northeast of 8LA02814 in 1947 or earlier and is described further above. The 17320 Schofield Road Barn (8LA04795) is a newly recorded single-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular barn on an obscured foundation, described further below. The 17320 Schofield Road Resource Group (8LA04731) was constructed between 1925 and 1969. The two extant contributing structures, the house and the barn (8LA02814 and 8LA04795), were built in 1925, according to the Lake County Property Appraiser, and the citrus grove (8LA04727) was planted prior to 1947, based on review of aerial photography.

A review of aerial photography revealed a potential inconsistency with Lake County Property Appraiser information. Although property appraiser states that the Frame Vernacular residence (8LA02814) was constructed in 1925, a building is not visible in its current location until approximately 1969. The structure is not visible on aerials from 1958 within the area where it is currently located, and a search of the larger parcel was not fruitful (**Figure 18**). It appears that 8LA02814 was either moved to its current location in the 1960s or it was not constructed until the 1960s (**Figure 19**). Additional details gleaned from the 1969 aerial (see **Figure 19**) include a set of buildings southwest of the lake below 8LA02814, which are no longer extant; roadways



**Figure 18. Close up of the 17320 Schofield Road parcel where 8LA02814 should be located (Source: USDA 1958b).**

through the parcel providing access routes through the citrus groves; and a larger portion of the parcel used for citrus cultivation. It is unknown what specific use the demolished buildings provided, as there is no record available detailing their purpose, and no artifacts related to their use were found in the area. The extant barn (8LA04795) appears to now be used for storage rather than any particular citrus grove-related use. By 1974, it appears the buildings southwest of the lake were connected. Another now-demolished building appears to be present to the east of the intersection of Schofield Road and the 17320 Schofield Road driveway (**Figure 20**). Present-day aerials indicate that those two buildings are no longer extant. Furthermore, present-day aerials detail the degradation of the 17320 Schofield Road Barn (8LA04795), where part of the structure to the west has been demolished. There are no longer access roads through the parcel.

The surrounding Clermont area was known for its citrus production from the 1920s through to the 1980s, when freezes and development began its decline. No particular associations regarding the 17320 Schofield Road Resource Group (8LA04731) were found during background research.



Figure 19. 1969 FDOT aerial of 17320 Schofield Road Resource Group (8LA04731). Blue borders highlight relevant buildings or resources. Buildings to the southwest of the lake are no longer extant (FDOT 1969).



## Assessment

The 8LA04731 resource group has undergone a loss of integrity. Changes to the overall resource group include demolition of buildings present in the 1960s and 1970s; loss of land used for citrus groves since 1958; loss of access roads; natural changes to lake boundaries; and alterations and additions to contributing resources.

The house (8LA02814) has undergone alterations and additions, as seen in the enclosed porch on the east façade, the rectangular addition to the west façade, the metal roofing, and the boarded windows. Groves no longer abut the resource. Based on property appraiser



Figure 20. Resource 8LA04731 in 1974 (Source: USDA 1974).

information and aerial review, there is a potential for the structure to have been moved to its present location. Resource 8LA02814 is only in fair condition and has undergone a loss of integrity in design, workmanship, setting, materials, and, potentially, location. Without these aspects of integrity, it is no longer able to convey its feeling or association.

Similarly, the barn (8LA04795) has undergone alterations and additions, as seen in the open carport added to the east façade and the removal of sections of the barn on the west façade. The barn is much smaller than it once was. Thus, design, materials, and workmanship have been altered. Although location remains the same, the setting has diminished with the loss of many of the surrounding citrus groves. The diminishment of these aspects of integrity have served to further diminish the integrity of feeling and association.

The land used for the citrus groves (8LA04727) associated with this resource group has shrunk drastically since 1958, indicating the diminishment of production level and farm scale. There was no residence located on the parcel in 1958, based on aerial photographs, which indicate a larger-scale production with a headquarters based elsewhere. The NPS lists 13 landscape characteristics that can be applied to orchard or grove integrity. Based on this list, 8LA04727 has undergone a partial or full loss of its spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, cluster arrangement, and natural systems and features.

Although 8LA04731 may be associated with the wider citrus industry in the Clermont area, the nature of the resource group and its parts have changed drastically since its heyday in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. Therefore, 8LA04731 is no longer able to showcase its significance under Criterion A. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, the resource is not significant

under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. Finally, 8LA04731 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. It is the opinion of SEARCH that 8LA04731 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a larger historic district.

## CONCLUSIONS

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This technical memorandum details the results of a CRAS of 15 preferred pond locations associated with a PD&E study in southeast Lake County and southwest Orange County, Florida. The CFX is assessing the feasibility and viability of a new toll road, termed the Lake/Orange County Connector, between SR 429 and US 27, a distance of approximately 4.4 miles (7.1 kilometers). In conjunction with the new toll road, alignment changes and right-of-way modifications also are proposed along SR 429 and US 27. This technical memorandum serves as an addendum to the main report titled *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report: CFX Lake/Orange County Connector (US 27 to State Road 429) Feasibility/Project Development and Environment Study, Lake and Orange Counties*.



FMSF Survey No. 12894 encompasses Ponds 3A1, 3A2, 3A3, 4A1, 4A2, and 4A3, and no retesting was done as part of this study. No shovel tests were excavated within the boundary proposed for Pond 1A2 as it is an existing pond that will be reshaped as part of the Lake/Orange County Connector project.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification of four historic resources within the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE, including three newly recorded resource groups (8LA04717, 8LA04731, and 8LA04779) and one newly recorded object (8OR11171). All four historic resources are newly recorded, but either the entirety or segments of these resources were recorded and evaluated during the CRAS conducted for the Lake/Orange County Connector Roadway Project. Only the resources that include sections not previously evaluated during the roadway CRAS (8LA04717 and 8LA04731) were updated and re-evaluated as part of the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds addendum.

Based on the results of the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that all historic resources within the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE are ineligible for the NRHP, due to a lack of the significant historic associations and architectural distinction. No further work is recommended.

No NRHP-eligible or -listed resources were identified within the Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE. In the opinion of SEARCH, the construction of the proposed ponds will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

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## US Department of Agriculture (USDA)

- 1947 Aerial Photographs of Lake County – Flight 6D. Electronic document, <https://ufdc.ufl.edu/aerials/map/>, accessed April 2019.
- 1958a Aerial Photographs of Lake County – Flight 4V. Electronic document, <https://ufdc.ufl.edu/aerials/map/>, accessed April 2019.
- 1958b Aerial Photographs of Lake County – Flight 2V. Electronic document, <https://ufdc.ufl.edu/aerials/map/>, accessed May 2019.
- 1974 Aerial Photographs of Lake County – Flight 374. Electronic document, <https://ufdc.ufl.edu/aerials/map/>, accessed May 2019.

## US Geological Survey (USGS)

- 2018 Topographic Map of Lake Louisa, FL. Electronic document, <https://ngmdb.usgs.gov/topoview/viewer/>, accessed April 24, 2019.



**APPENDIX B.**

**ARTIFACT DATA INVENTORY**





| Site Number | Catalog#   | ST#        | TU# | Level      | Strata     | Depth (cmbs) | Description | Count      | Weight     | Comment    | Date Excavated | Exc/Rec    |
|-------------|------------|------------|-----|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |     | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]   | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]     | [REDACTED] |
| [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |     | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]   | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]     | [REDACTED] |
| [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |     | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]   | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |            | [REDACTED]     | [REDACTED] |
| [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |     | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]   | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]     | [REDACTED] |
| [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |     | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]   | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]     | [REDACTED] |
| [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |     | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]   | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |            | [REDACTED]     | [REDACTED] |
| [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |     | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]   | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |            | [REDACTED]     | [REDACTED] |
| [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |     |            | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]   | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |            | [REDACTED]     | [REDACTED] |
| [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |     |            | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED]   | [REDACTED]  | [REDACTED] | [REDACTED] |            | [REDACTED]     | [REDACTED] |



**APPENDIX C.**

**FMSF RESOURCE FORMS**





















Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **LA02814**  
Field Date 4-14-2019  
Form Date 4-19-2019  
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) 17320 Schofield Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name Lake/Orange County Connector PD&E 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 17320 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name Schofield Street Type Road Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) 5 Mile Rd & Meadow Bend Cir  
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE LOUISA USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Clermont In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Lake  
Township 23S Range 26E Section 36 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 36-23-26-0002-000-00100 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name None Block None Lot None  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting       Northing        
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1925  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1925 To (year): 2019  
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1925 To (year): 2019  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address not on parcel in 1958, there by 1969  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature Metal roofing, porch enclosed  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature Addition E, Addition W  
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. Drop siding 2. Wood/Plywood 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal: corrugated 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Boarded window N; additional windows obscured

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Minimal ornamentation; wood lattice at foundation; exposed rafter tails

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Shed to N; barn (8LA04795) to SE, grove (8LA04727) to NE; part of resource group 8LA04731

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

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. \_\_\_\_ Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Obscured w/in enclosed porch

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Enclosed porch E with corrugated sheet metal shed roof, half wall with half screen panels, single screen door center, concrete step approach

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

Narrative Description of Resource Resource 8LA02814 is a single-story irregular plan Frame Vernacular building on a foundation of concrete piers. It is part of the 17320 Schofield Road resource group (8LA04731). It has either been moved or the PA build date is wrong.

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_  Check if Archaeological Form Completed

## 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 (CRAS)  historic photos  interior inspection  HABS/HAER record search  
 other methods (describe) Pedestrian/windshield survey

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) Due to lack of sufficient historic significance architectural distinction and integrity, 8LA02814 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

## DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research  
 Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s 180086  
 2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
 Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4072367799/kelly.guerrieri@searchinc.com  
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

## Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

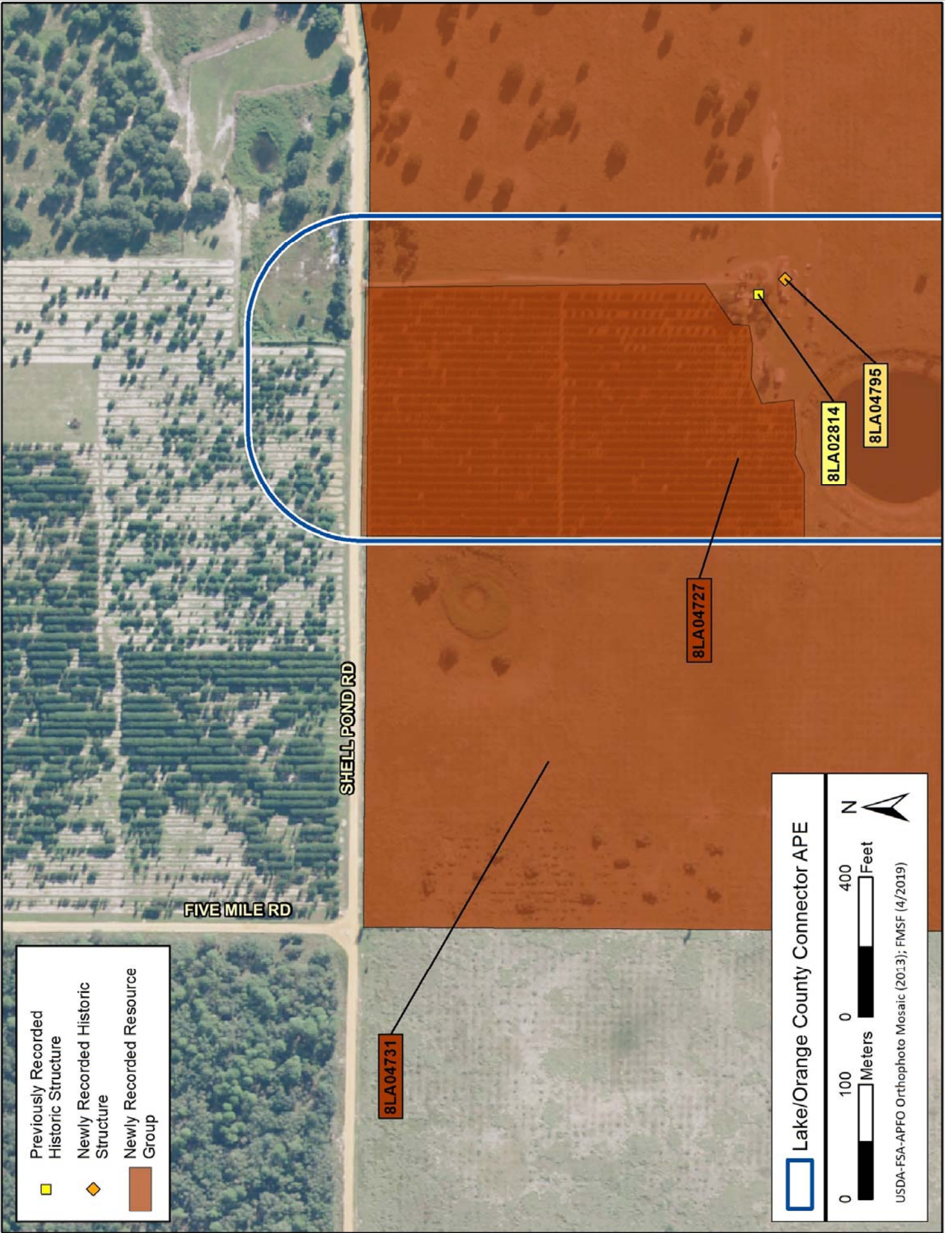
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).  
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



8LA02814\_a Facing Southwest



8LA02814\_b Facing Southwest



- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Resource Group

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400 Feet

0 100 0 400 Meters

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:13); FMSF (4/2019)

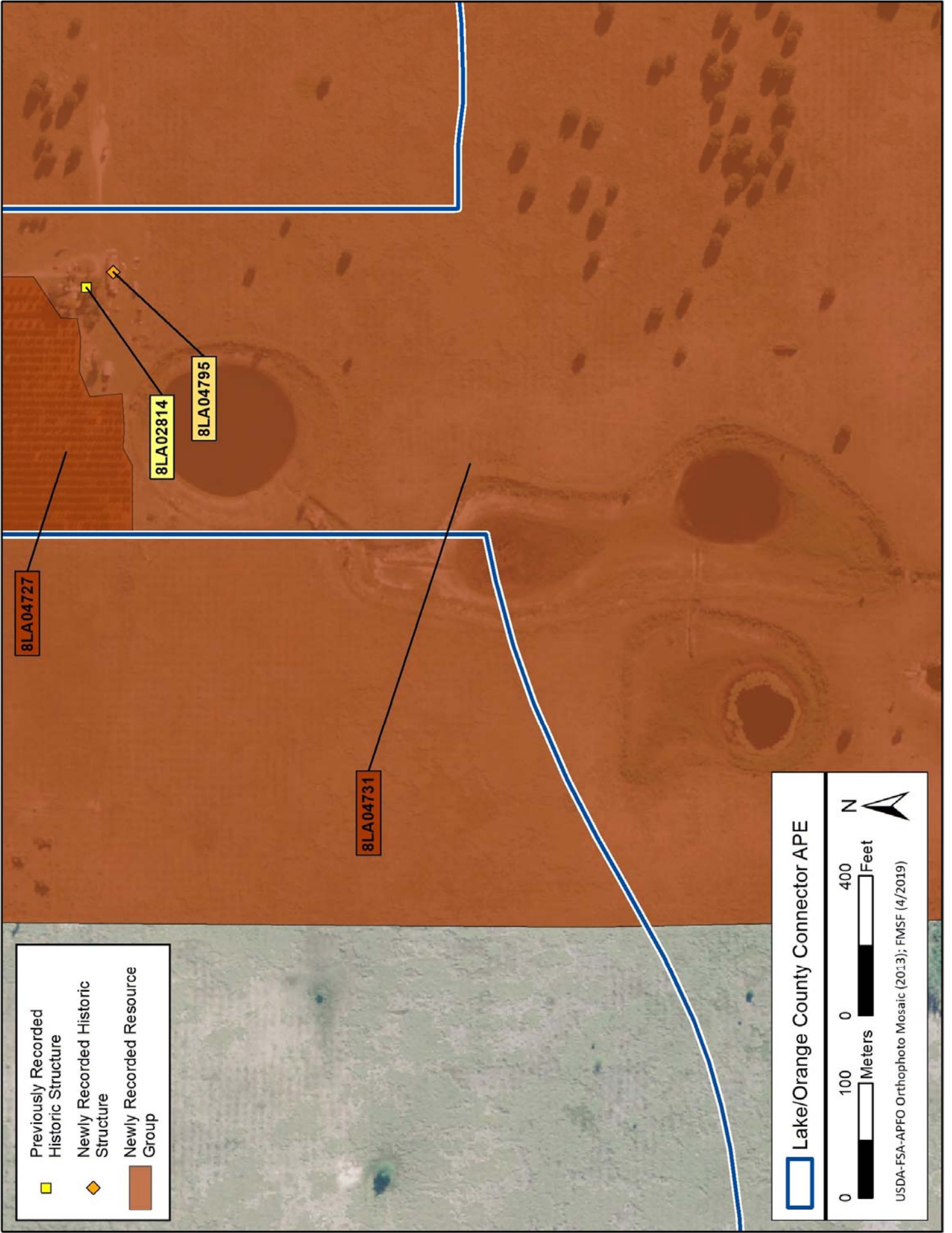
8LA04731

8LA04727

8LA02814

8LA04795





Legend:

- Previously Recorded Historic Structure (Yellow square)
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure (Yellow diamond)
- Newly Recorded Resource Group (Brown rectangle)

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400 Feet

0 100 0 400 Meters

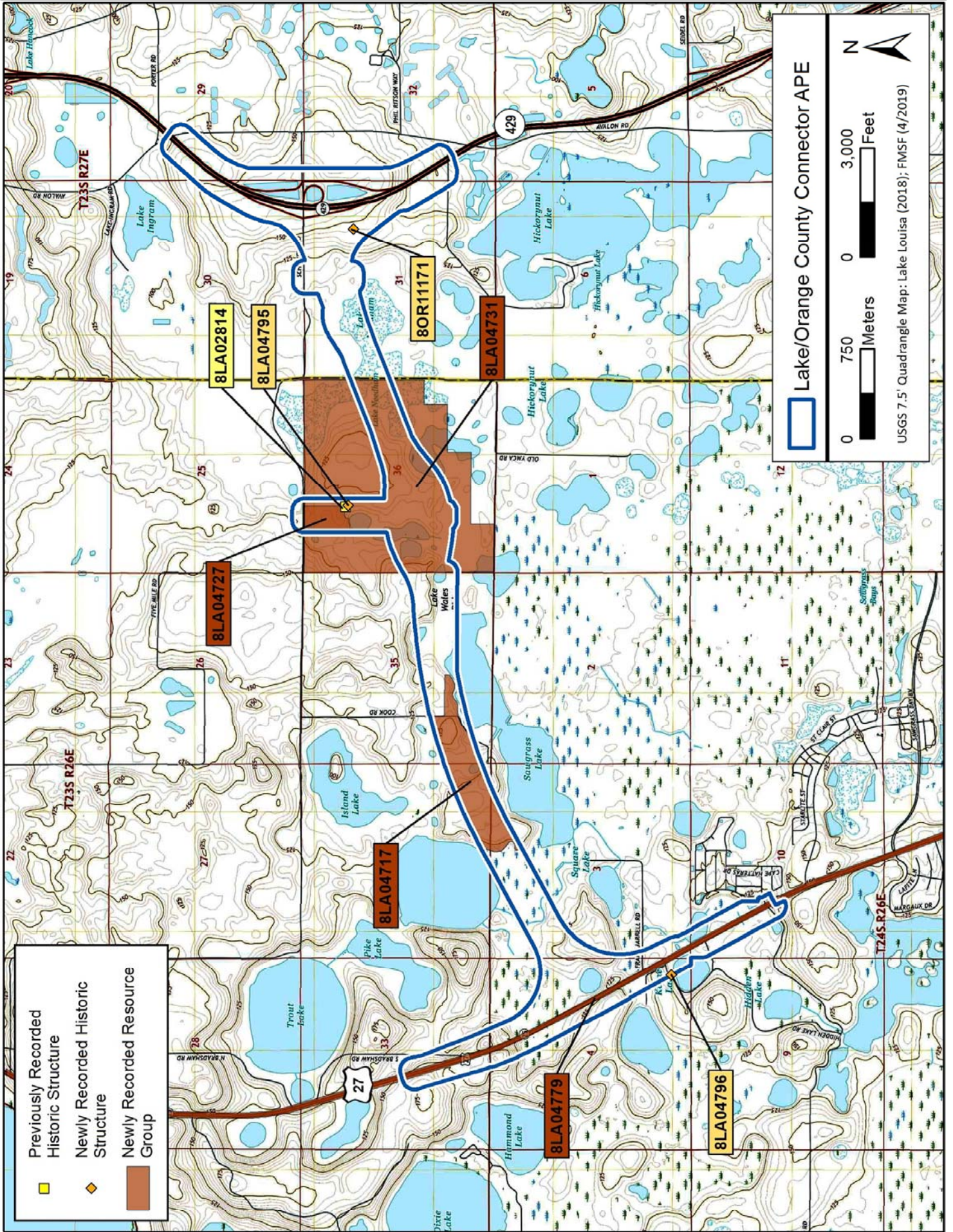
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2013); FMSF (4/2019)

8LA04727

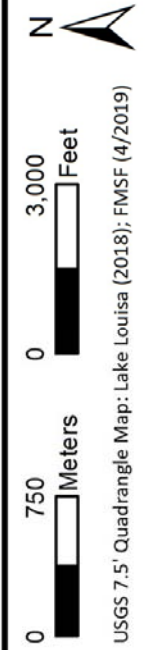
8LA02814

8LA04795

8LA04731



□ Lake/Orange County Connector APE



- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Resource Group



RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 LA04717
Field Date 4-14-2019
Form Date 5-22-2019
Recorder#

[X] Original
[ ] Update

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name Citrus Grove near 6000 Cook Road Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name Lake/Orange County Connector PD&E FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): [ ]building(s) [ ]structure [ ]district [X]site [ ]object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): [ ]canal [ ]railway [ ]road [ ]other (describe):
Ownership: [ ]private-profit [ ]private-nonprofit [ ]private-individual [X]private-nonspecific [ ]city [ ]county [ ]state [ ]federal [ ]Native American [ ]foreign [ ]unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: Cook Road
City/Town (within 3 miles) Clermont In Current City Limits? [ ]yes [X]no [ ]unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Lake
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 23S Range 26E Section 34, 35 1/4 section: [ ]NW [ ]SW [ ]SE [ ]NE Irregular-name:
2) Township 24S Range 26E Section 3 1/4 section: [ ]NW [ ]SW [ ]SE [ ]NE
3) Township Range Section 1/4 section: [ ]NW [ ]SW [ ]SE [ ]NE
4) Township Range Section 1/4 section: [ ]NW [ ]SW [ ]SE [ ]NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name LAKE LOUISA USGS Date 2018
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) W/in Roadway APE: irregular curved area running SW to NE for appr. 1.01 mi. Begins near SW end of Sawgrass Lake and continues to appr. 0.25 mi E of Cook Rd. W/in Ponds APE: irregular in shape, appr. 15.7 acres btw Sawgrass Lake to SE & unnamed lake to NW

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO/KEEPER evaluation, and NR Criteria for Evaluation.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1958 [ ] approximately [x] year listed or earlier [ ] year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): Builder(last name first):

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0

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

- 1. WW II & Aftermath 1941-1950 3.
2. Modern (Post 1950) 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) Resource 8LA04717 is a WWII-era commercial citrus grove with wide rows and a modified central leader style pruning. Cleared land is visible in 1947 aerials, tree growth is seen by 1958.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) Due to lack of sufficient historic integrity and agricultural or stylistic distinction, 8LA04717 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s 180086

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4072367799/kelly.guerrieri@searchi+
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources) Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



**8LA04717\_a Facing South**



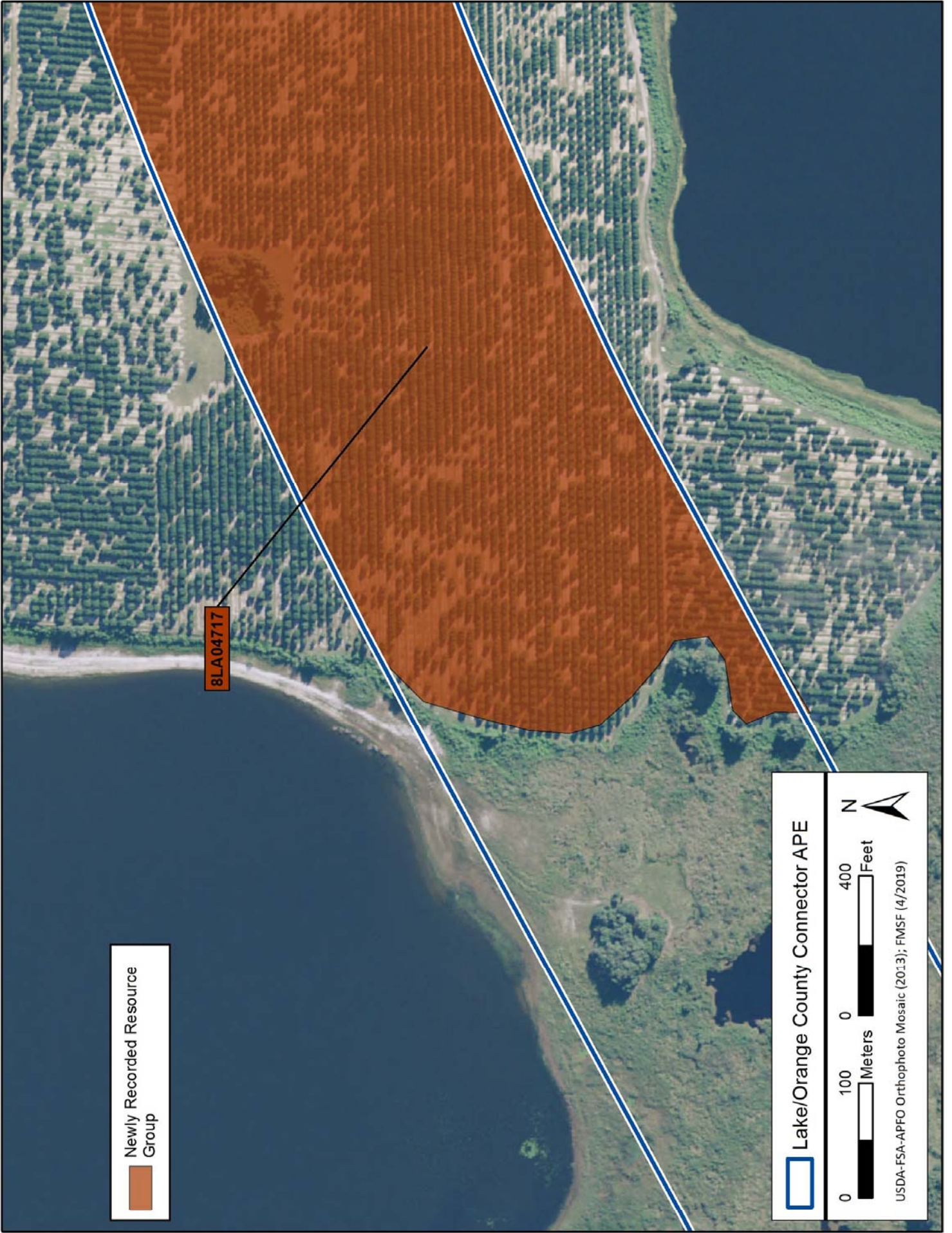
**8LA04717\_b Facing North**



**8LA04717\_c Facing West**



**8LA04717\_d Facing Northwest**



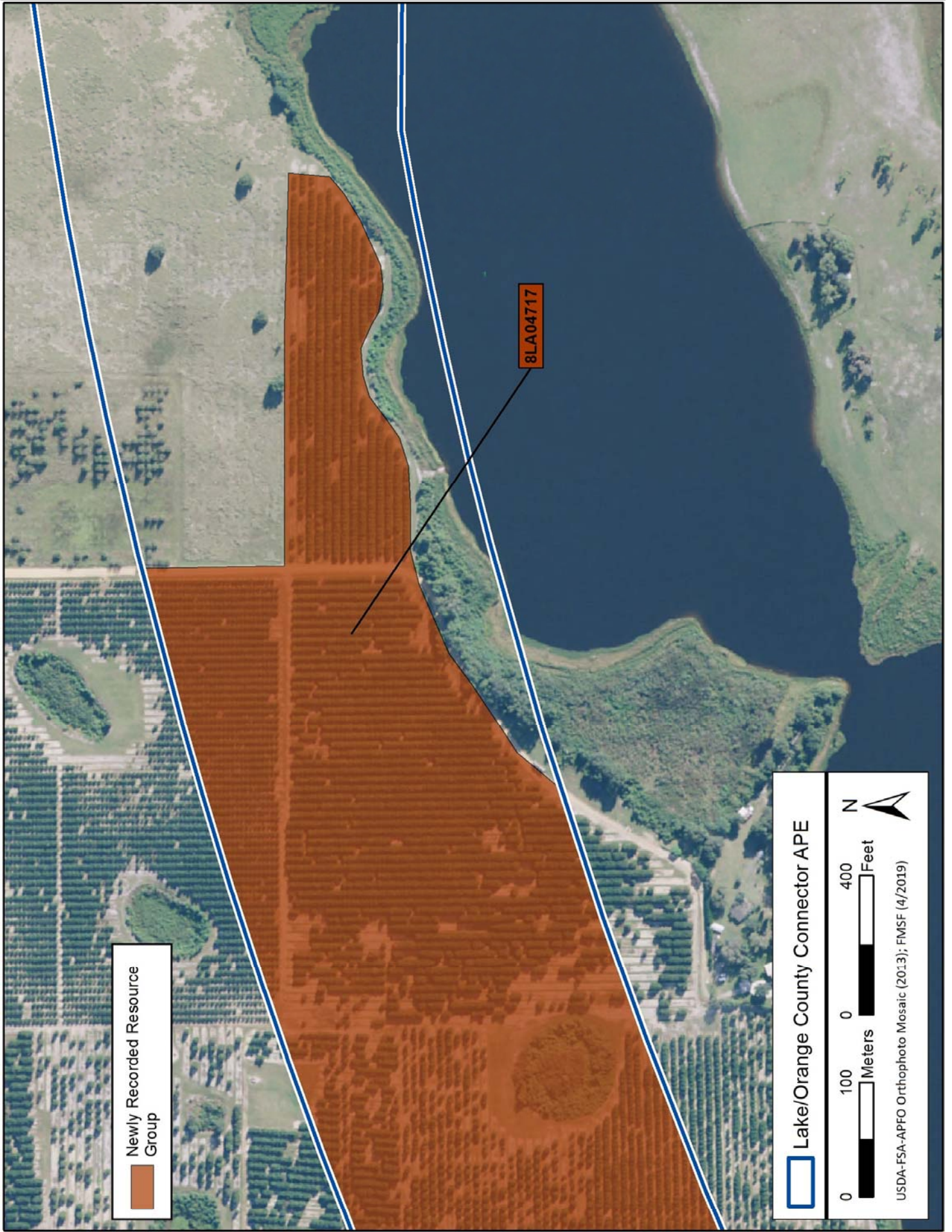
Newly Recorded Resource Group

8LA04717

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400 Meters Feet

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:1:3); FMSF (4/2019)



Newly Recorded Resource  
Group

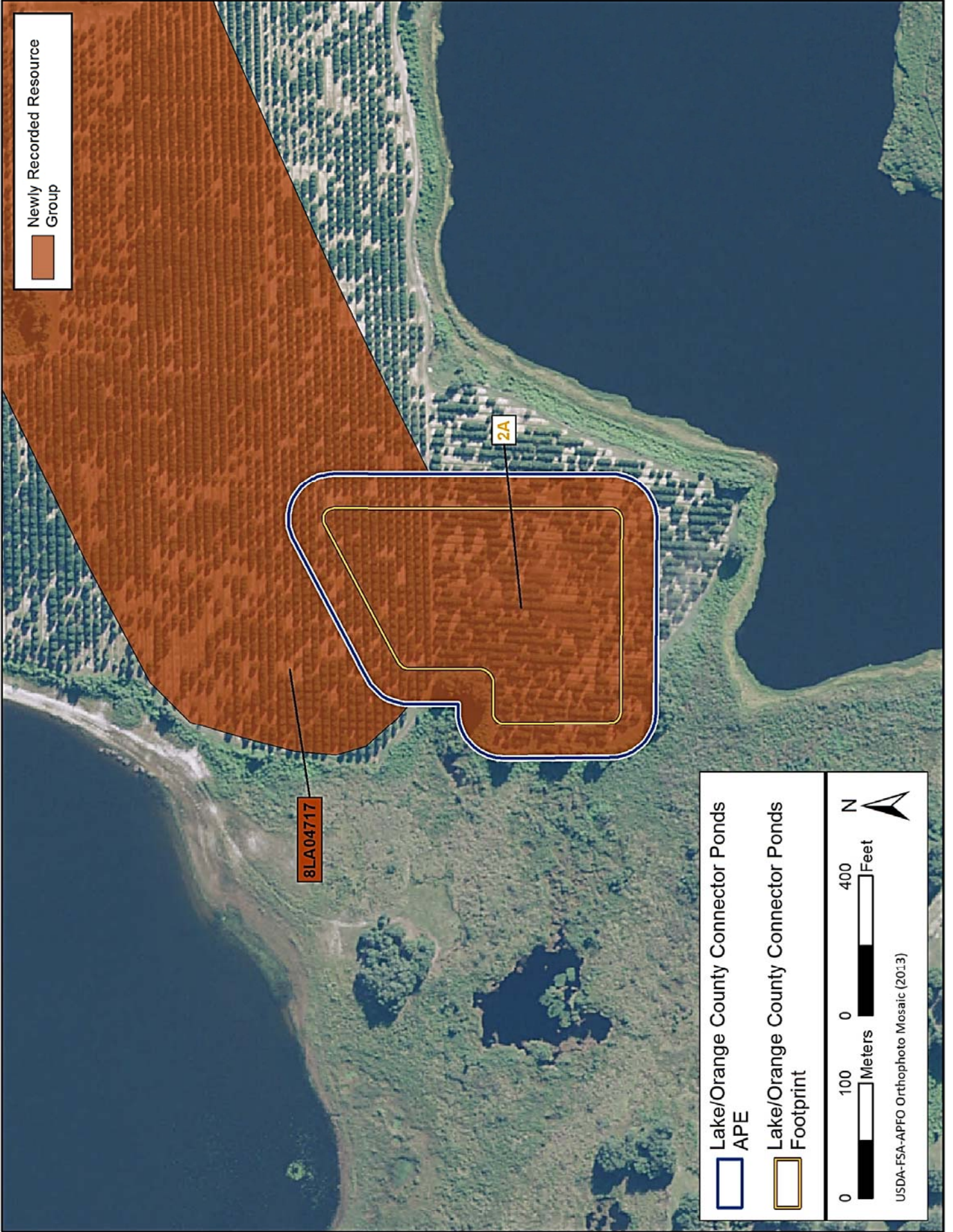
8LA04717

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400 Feet

0 100 0 400 Meters

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:13); FMSF (4/2019)



Newly Recorded Resource Group

8LA04717

2A

Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE

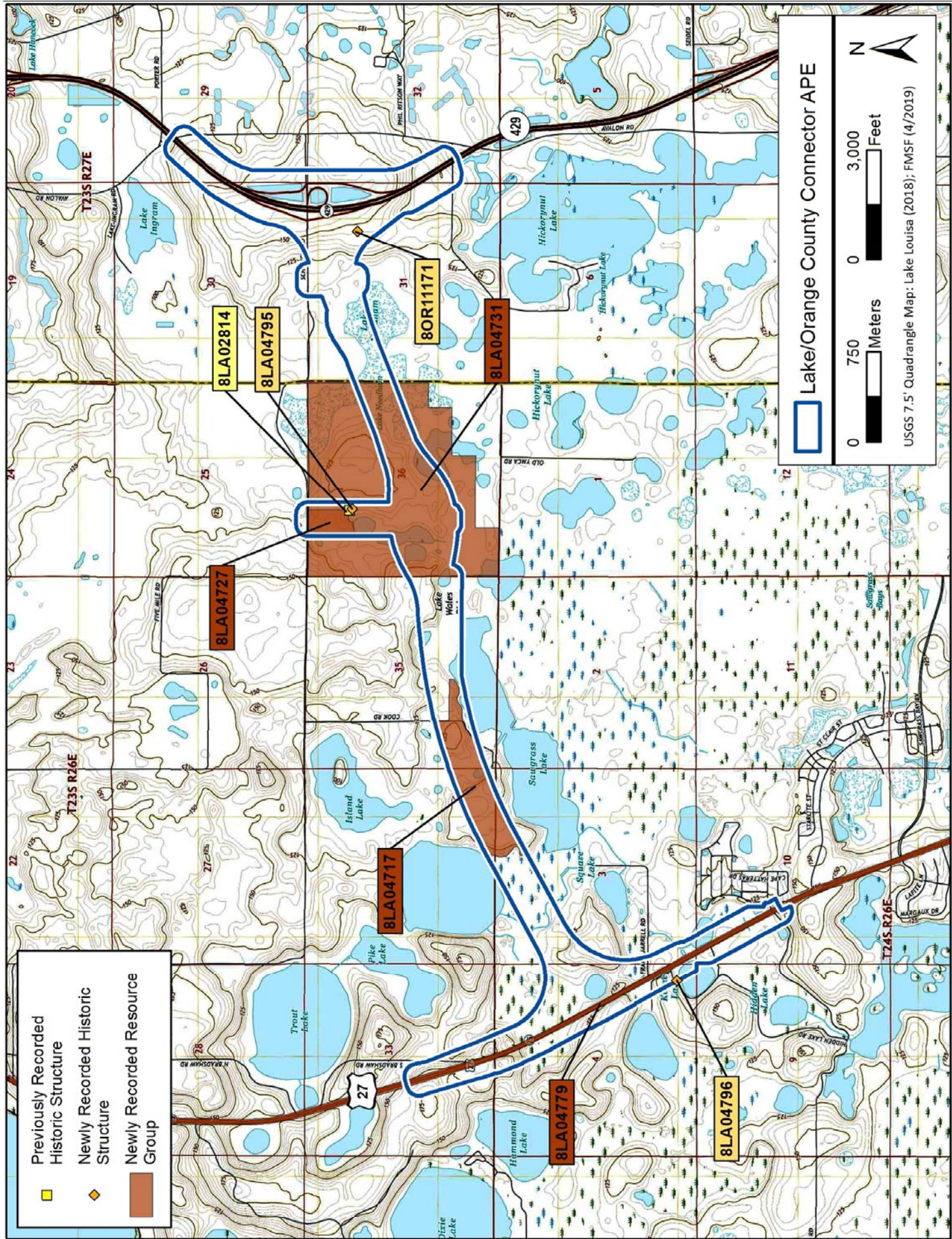
Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds Footprint



0 100 0 400 Meters Feet

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:1:3)





**Previously Recorded Historic Structure**  
 Newly Recorded Historic Structure  
 Newly Recorded Resource Group

**Lake/Orange County Connector APE**

0 750 0 3,000 Feet  
 0 750 0 3,000 Meters

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Lake Louisa (2018); FMSF (4/2019)

8LA02814

8LA04795

8OR11171

8LA04731

8LA04727

8LA04717

8LA04779

8LA04796

723S R27E

723S R26E

724S R26E

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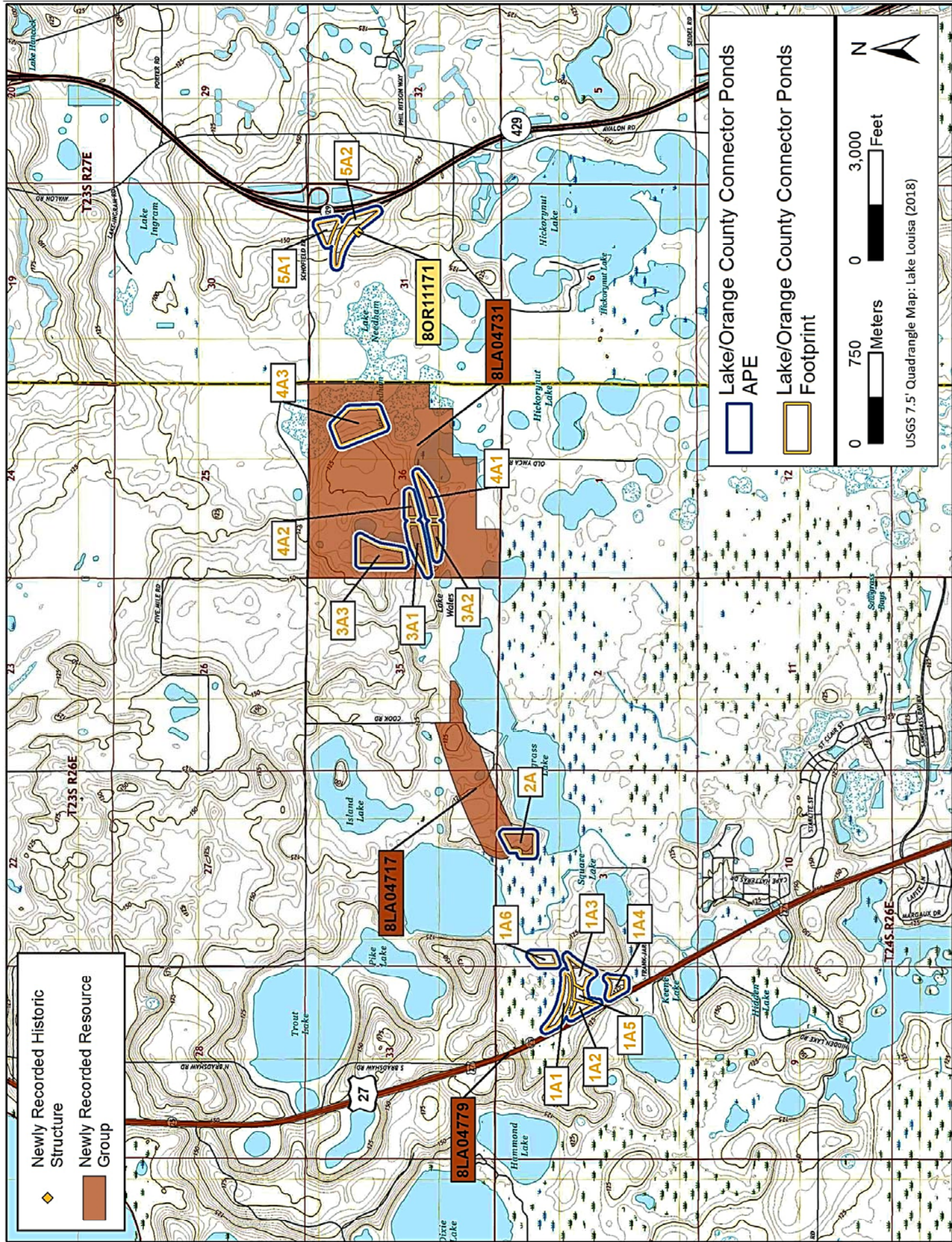
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♦ Newly Recorded Historic Structure  
 ■ Newly Recorded Resource Group

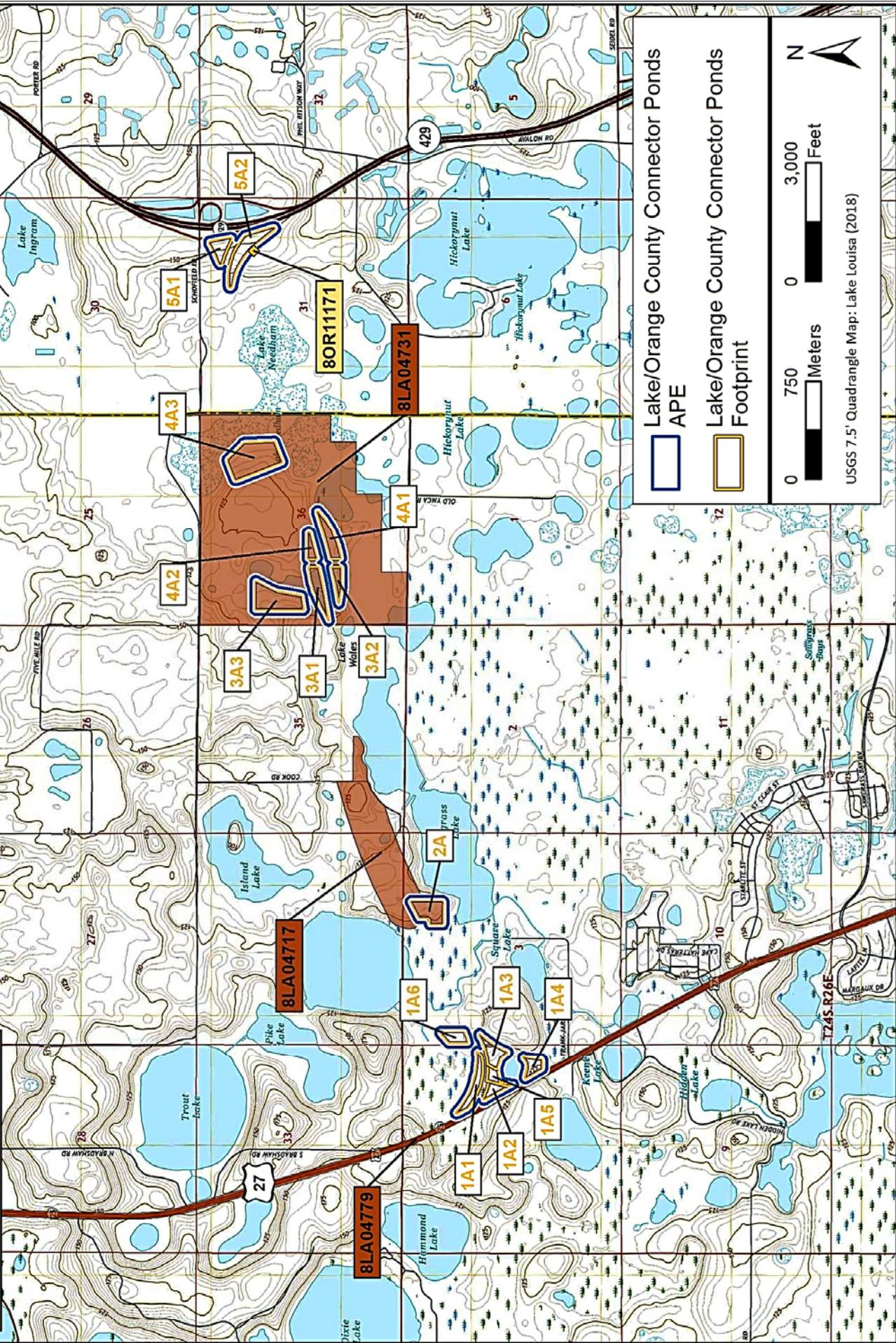
Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds  
 APE  
 Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds  
 Footprint

0 750 0 3,000 Feet  
 0 750 0 3,000 Meters

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Lake Louisa (2018)

8LA04779  
 8LA04717  
 8LA04731  
 8OR11171

1A1 1A2 1A3 1A4 1A5 1A6  
 2A  
 3A1 3A2 3A3  
 4A1 4A2 4A3  
 5A1 5A2





RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 LA04727
Field Date 4-14-2019
Form Date 4-22-2019
Recorder#

[X] Original
[ ] Update

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name 17320 Schofield Road Citrus Grove Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name Lake/Orange County Connector PD&E FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): [ ]building(s) [ ]structure [ ]district [X]site [ ]object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): [ ]canal [ ]railway [ ]road [ ]other (describe):
Ownership: [ ]private-profit [ ]private-nonprofit [ ]private-individual [X]private-nonspecific [ ]city [ ]county [ ]state [ ]federal [ ]Native American [ ]foreign [ ]unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 17320 Schofield Road
City/Town (within 3 miles) Clermont In Current City Limits? [ ]yes [X]no [ ]unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Lake
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 23S Range 26E Section 36 1/4 section: [ ]NW [ ]SW [ ]SE [ ]NE Irregular-name:
2) Township Range Section 1/4 section: [ ]NW [ ]SW [ ]SE [ ]NE
3) Township Range Section 1/4 section: [ ]NW [ ]SW [ ]SE [ ]NE
4) Township Range Section 1/4 section: [ ]NW [ ]SW [ ]SE [ ]NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name LAKE LOUISA USGS Date 2018
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) 8LA04727 is a roughly rectangular citrus grove beginning at Shell Pond Rd and running S for about 0.24 mi (0.38 km). It is bounded to the E by the 17320 Schofield Rd driveway and runs W for a maximum of 701.3 ft (213.8 m).

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO/KEEPER criteria, and Evaluation criteria (a, b, c, d).

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1947 [ ] approximately [x] year listed or earlier [ ] year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): Builder(last name first):

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0

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

- 1. WW II & Aftermath 1941-1950 3.
2. Modern (Post 1950) 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) Resource 8LA04727 is a WWII-era privately-owned farm's citrus grove with wide rows and central leader style pruning. It is visible on aerials from 1947 and later. It has been modernized in style and agricultural practice.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) Due to lack of integrity, and agricultural or stylistic distinction, 8LA04727 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s 180086
2) Document type
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4072367799/kelly.guerrieri@searchi+
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources) Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



**8LA04727\_a Facing North**



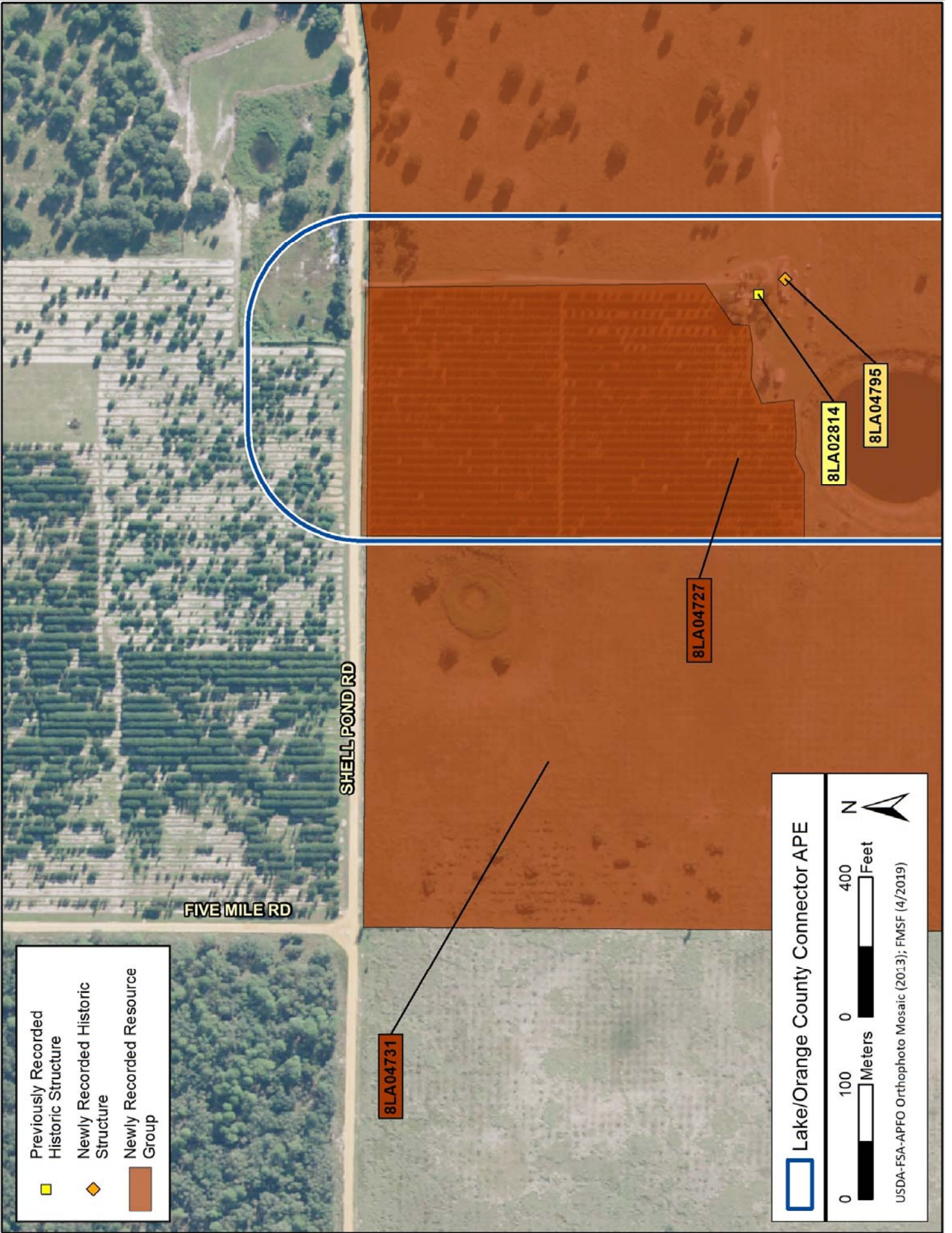
**8LA04727\_b Facing East**



**8LA04727\_c Facing South**



**8LA04727\_d Facing West**



- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Resource Group

FIVE MILE RD

SHELL POND RD

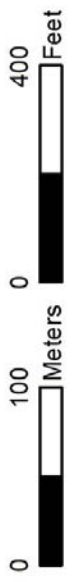
8LA04731

8LA04727

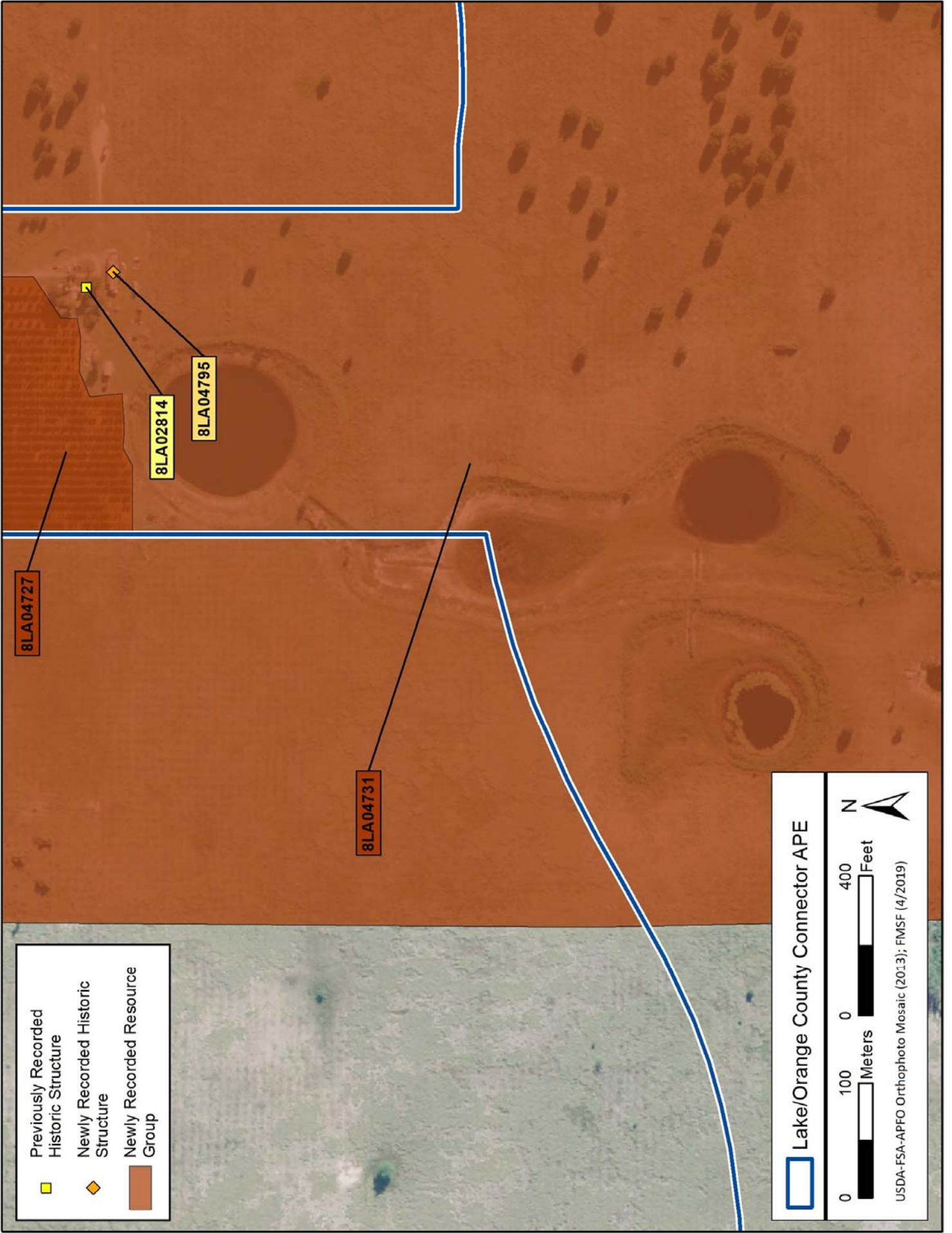
8LA02814

8LA04795

Lake/Orange County Connector APE



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:13); FMSF (4/2019)



Legend:

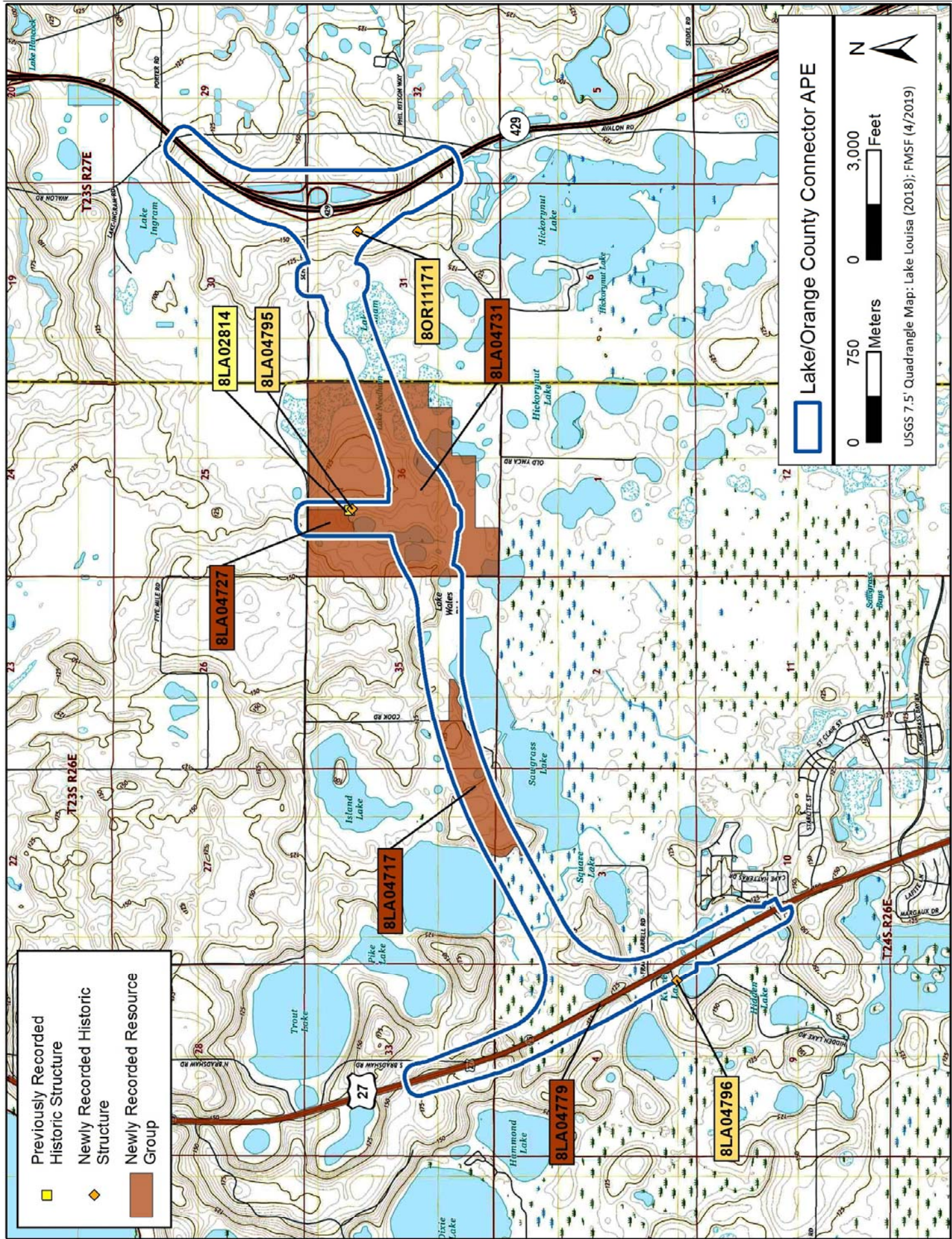
- Previously Recorded Historic Structure (Yellow square)
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure (Yellow diamond)
- Newly Recorded Resource Group (Brown rectangle)

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400 Feet

0 100 0 400 Meters

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2013); FMSF (4/2019)



**Previously Recorded Historic Structure**  
 [Yellow square symbol]

**Newly Recorded Historic Structure**  
 [Orange diamond symbol]

**Newly Recorded Resource Group**  
 [Brown rectangle symbol]

**Lake/Orange County Connector APE**  
 [Blue outline symbol]

0 750 0 3,000 Feet  
 0 750 0 3,000 Meters

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Lake Louisa (2018); FMSF (4/2019)

8LA02814

8LA04795

8OR11171

8LA04731

8LA04727

8LA04717

8LA04779

8LA04796

T73S R27E

T73S R26E

T74S R26E

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**RESOURCE GROUP FORM  
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE  
Version 4.0 1/07**

Site #8 LA04731  
Field Date 4-14-2019  
Form Date 4-22-2019  
Recorder# \_\_\_\_\_

Original  
 Update

**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 to 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 rural historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name 17320 Schofield Road Resource Group Multiple Listing [DHR only] \_\_\_\_\_  
 Project Name Lake/Orange County Connector PD&E 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 17320 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name Schofield Street Type Road Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Clermont In Current City Limits?  yes  no  unknown  
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Lake  
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_  
 1) Township 23S Range 26E Section 36 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 LAKE LOUISA USGS Date 2018  
 2) Name \_\_\_\_\_ USGS Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
 Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) The boundaries of 8LA04731 are the same as tax parcel 36-23-26-0002-000-00100. It is irregularly-shaped, bounded to the N by Schofield Rd and running S for about 0.96 mi (1.54 km) and to the E by the Lake County line and running W for about 1 mi (1.6 km)

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1947 [ ] approximately [x] year listed or earlier [ ] year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): Builder(last name first):

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 3 # of non-contributing 2

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

- 1. WW II & Aftermath 1941-1950 3.
2. Modern (Post 1950) 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) Resource 8LA04731 is a homestead and farm, containing three contributing resource (8LA02814, 8LA04727, 8LA04795) and a non-contributing pasture and non-contributing wetland.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) Due to lack of sufficient historic significance, historic integrity, and architectural distinction, 8LA04731 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s 180086
2) Document type
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4072367799/kelly.guerrieri@searchi+
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments
1 PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources) Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



**8LA04731\_a Facing North**



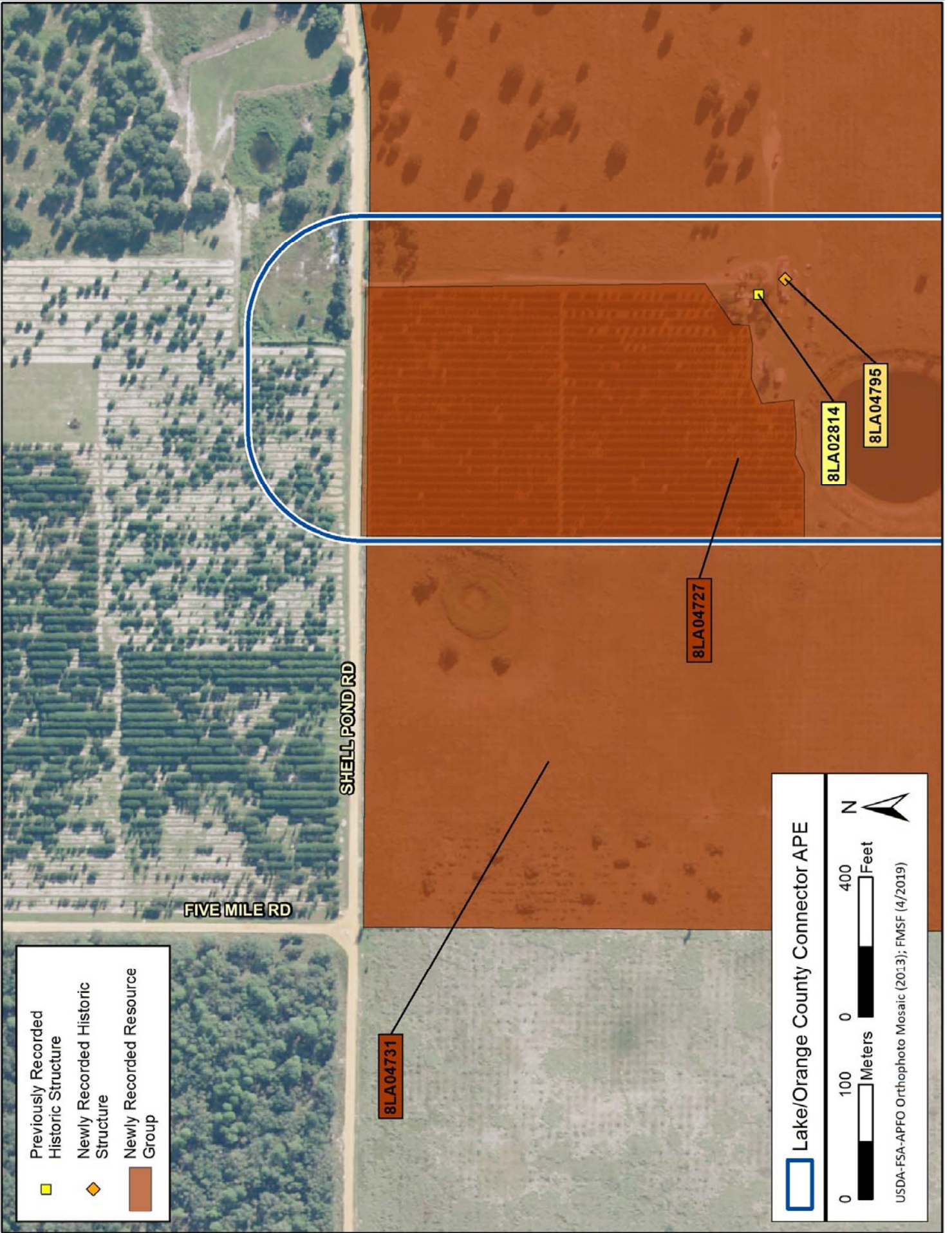
**8LA04731\_b Facing South**



**8LA04731\_c Facing West**



**8LA04731\_d Facing Southwest**



- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Resource Group

**Lake/Orange County Connector APE**

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0    100    0    400  
 Meters

0    100    0    400  
 Feet

N

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:13); FMSF (4/2019)

FIVE MILE RD

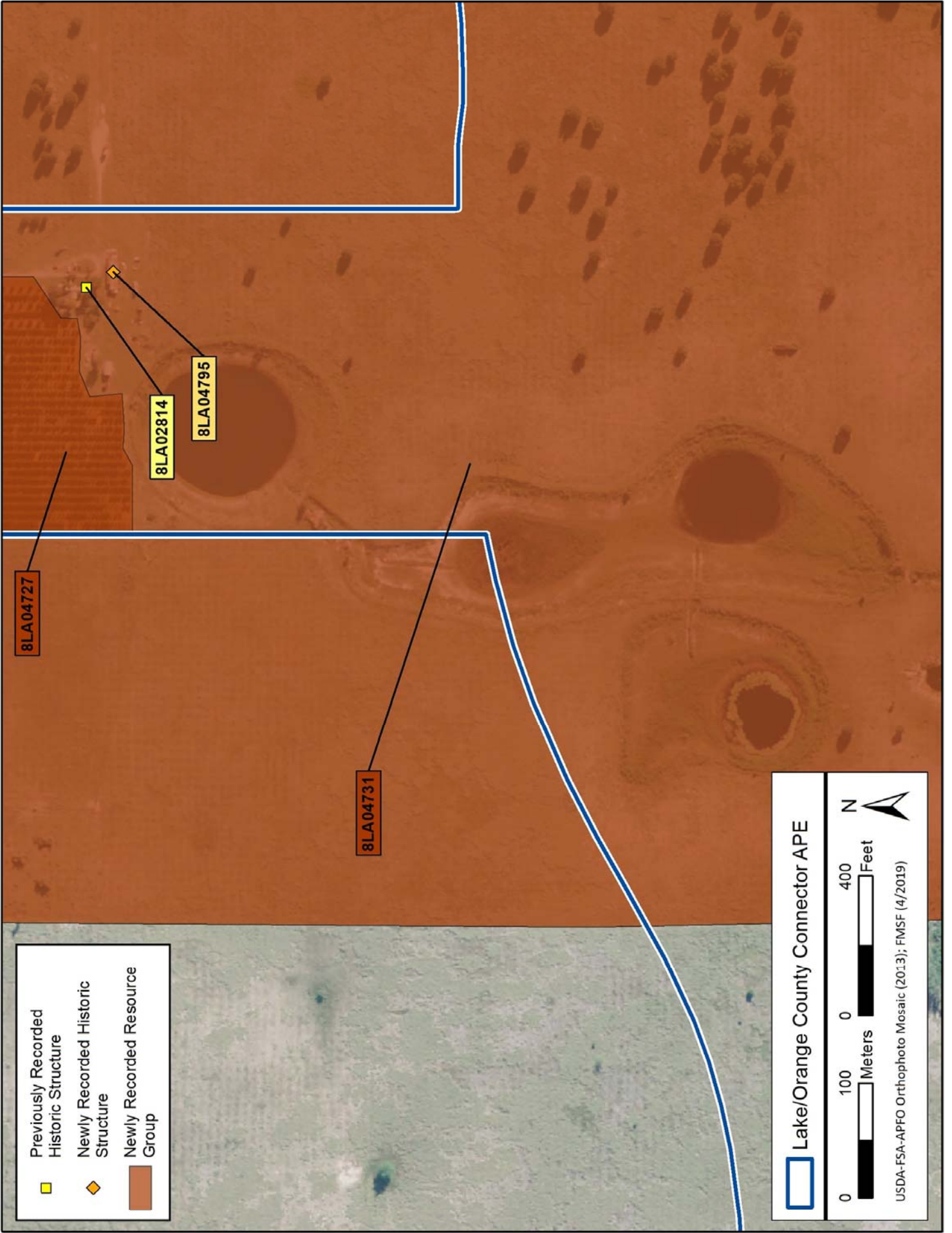
SHELL POND RD

8LA04731

8LA04727

8LA02814

8LA04795



Legend:

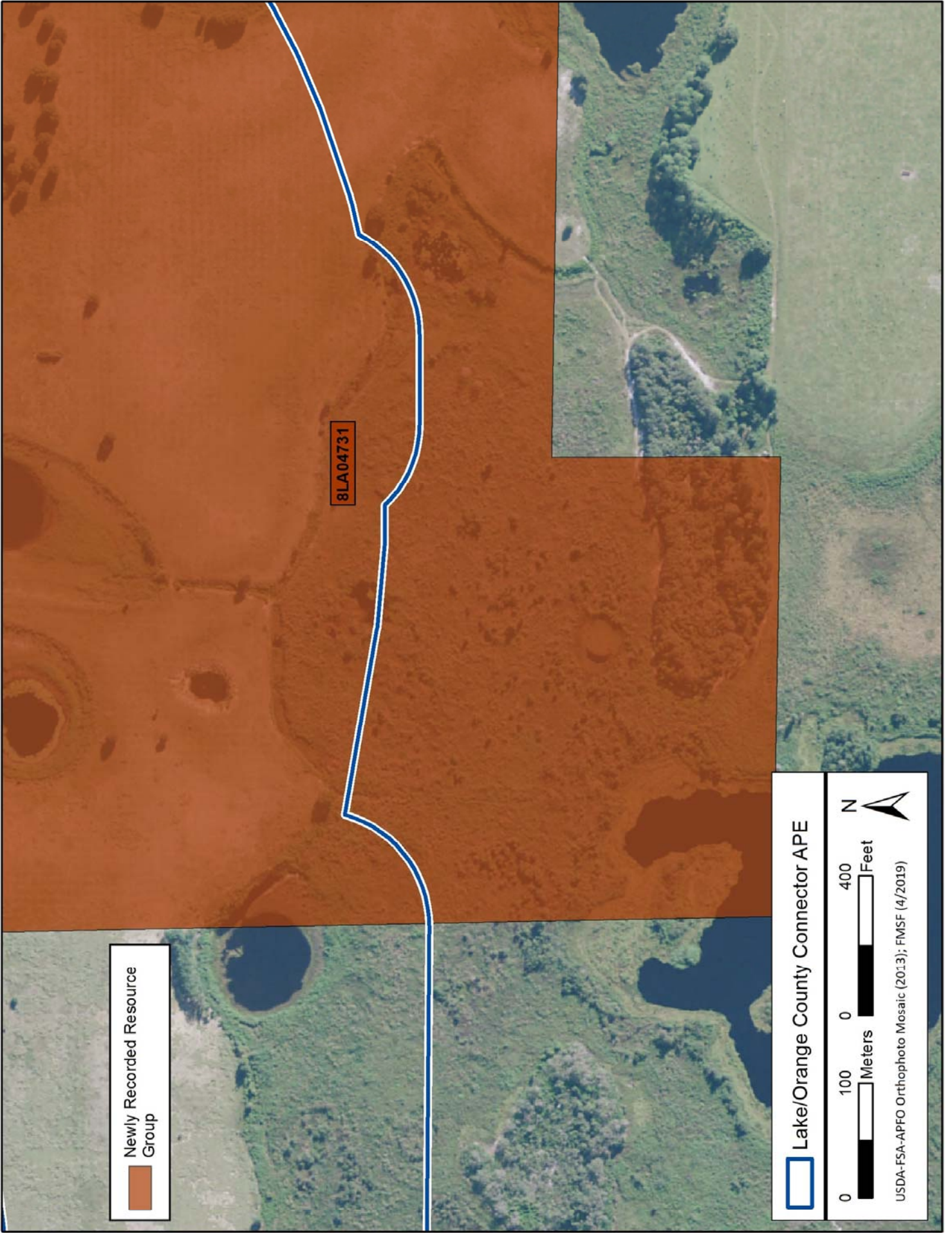
- Previously Recorded Historic Structure (Yellow square)
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure (Orange diamond)
- Newly Recorded Resource Group (Brown rectangle)

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400 Feet

0 100 0 400 Meters

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2013); FMSF (4/2019)



Newly Recorded Resource Group

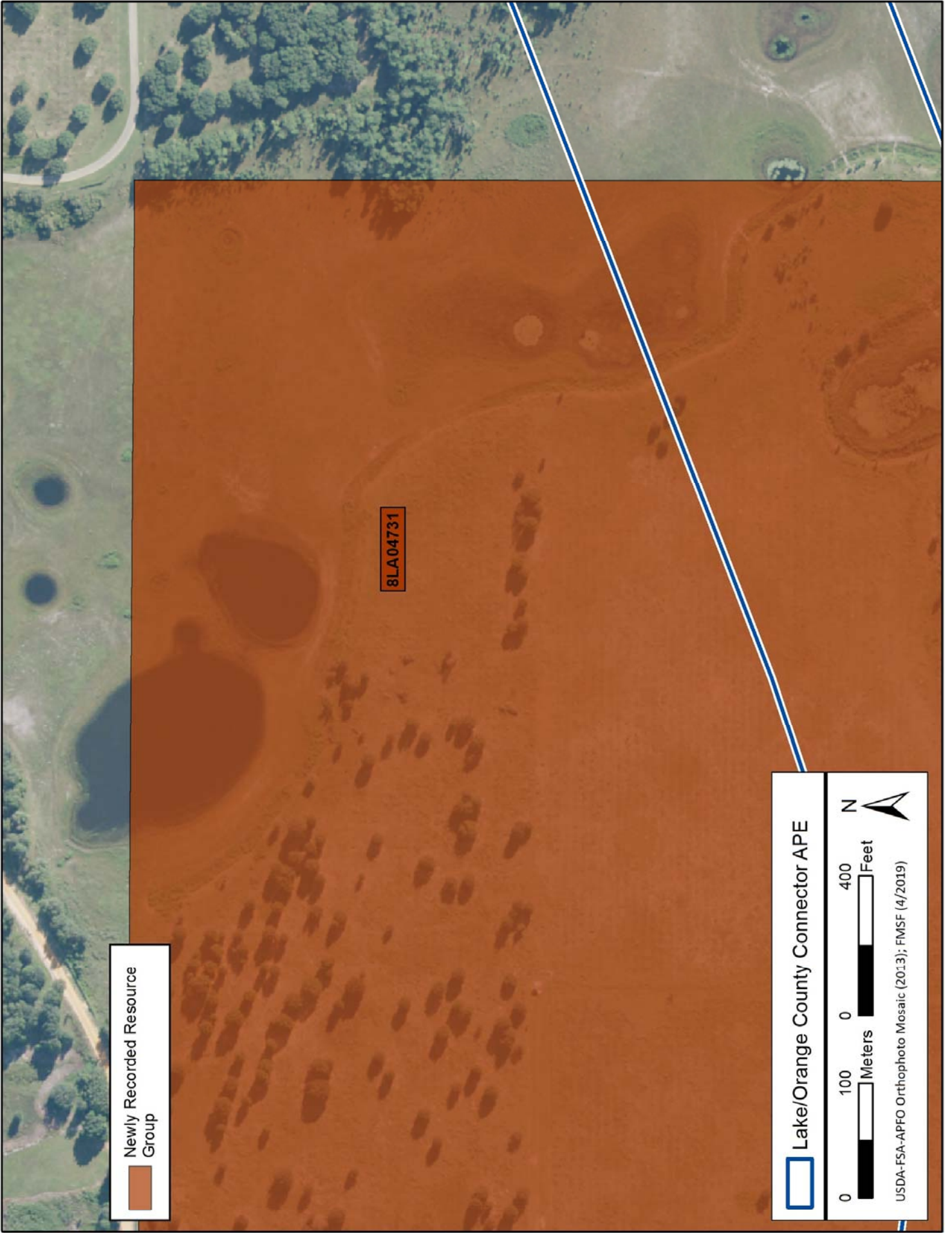
8LA04731

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400 Feet  
0 100 0 400 Meters



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:13); FMSF (4/2019)



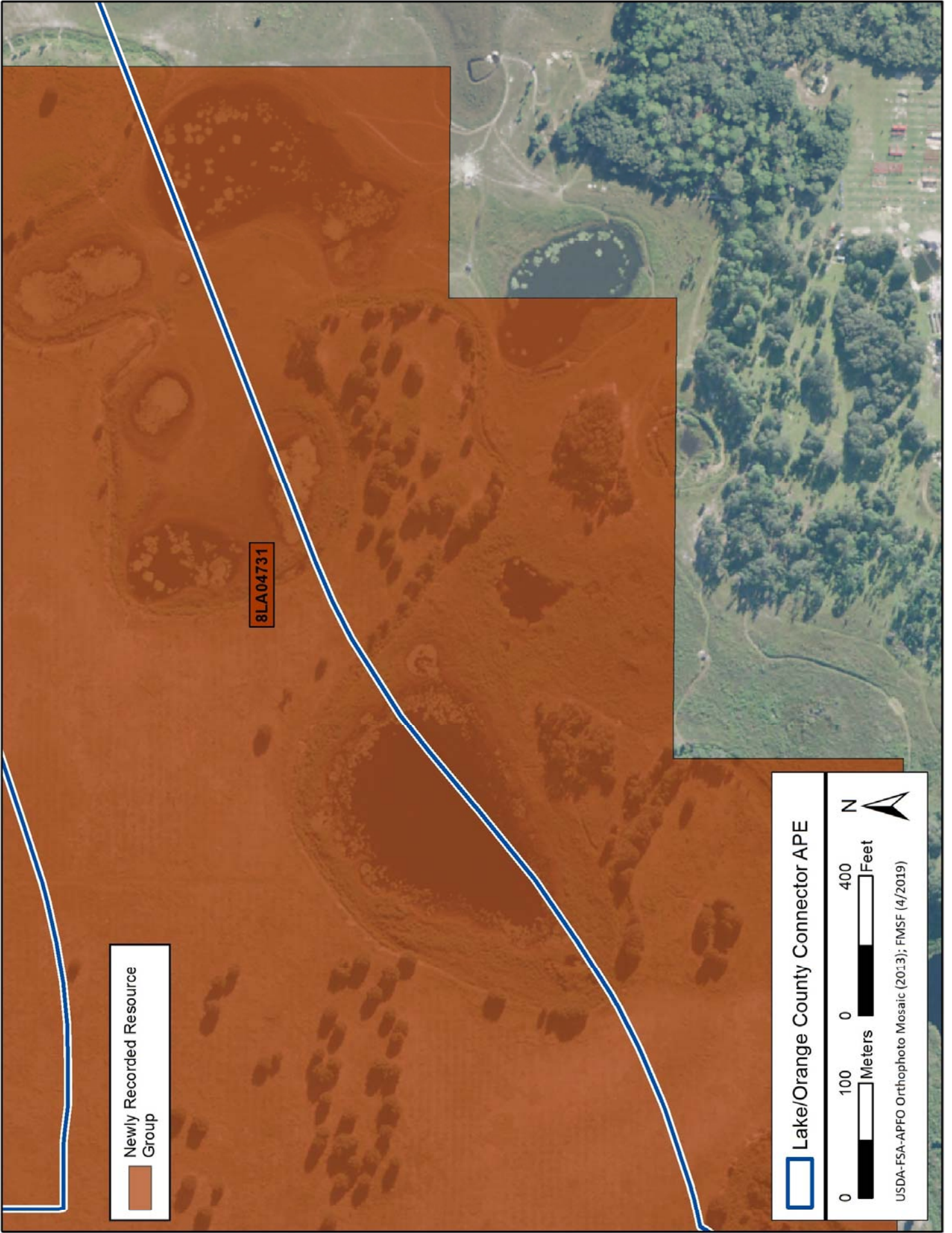
Newly Recorded Resource Group

8LA04731

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400 Meters Feet

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:13); FMSF (4/2019)



Newly Recorded Resource Group

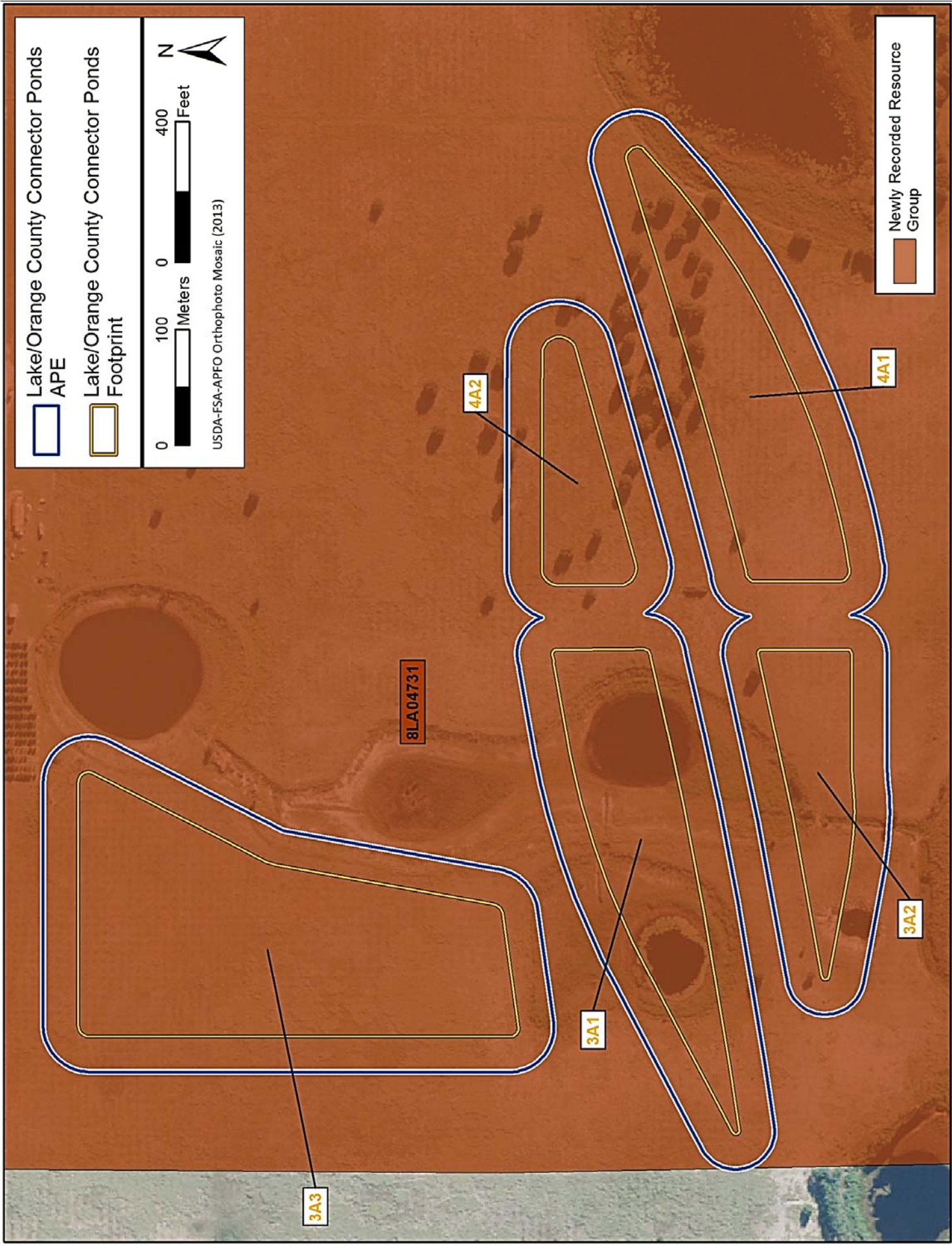
8LA04731

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400 Meters Feet

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:13); FMSF (4/2019)





Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds  
APE

Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds  
Footprint

0 100 0 400  
Meters Feet



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2013)

8LA04731

3A3

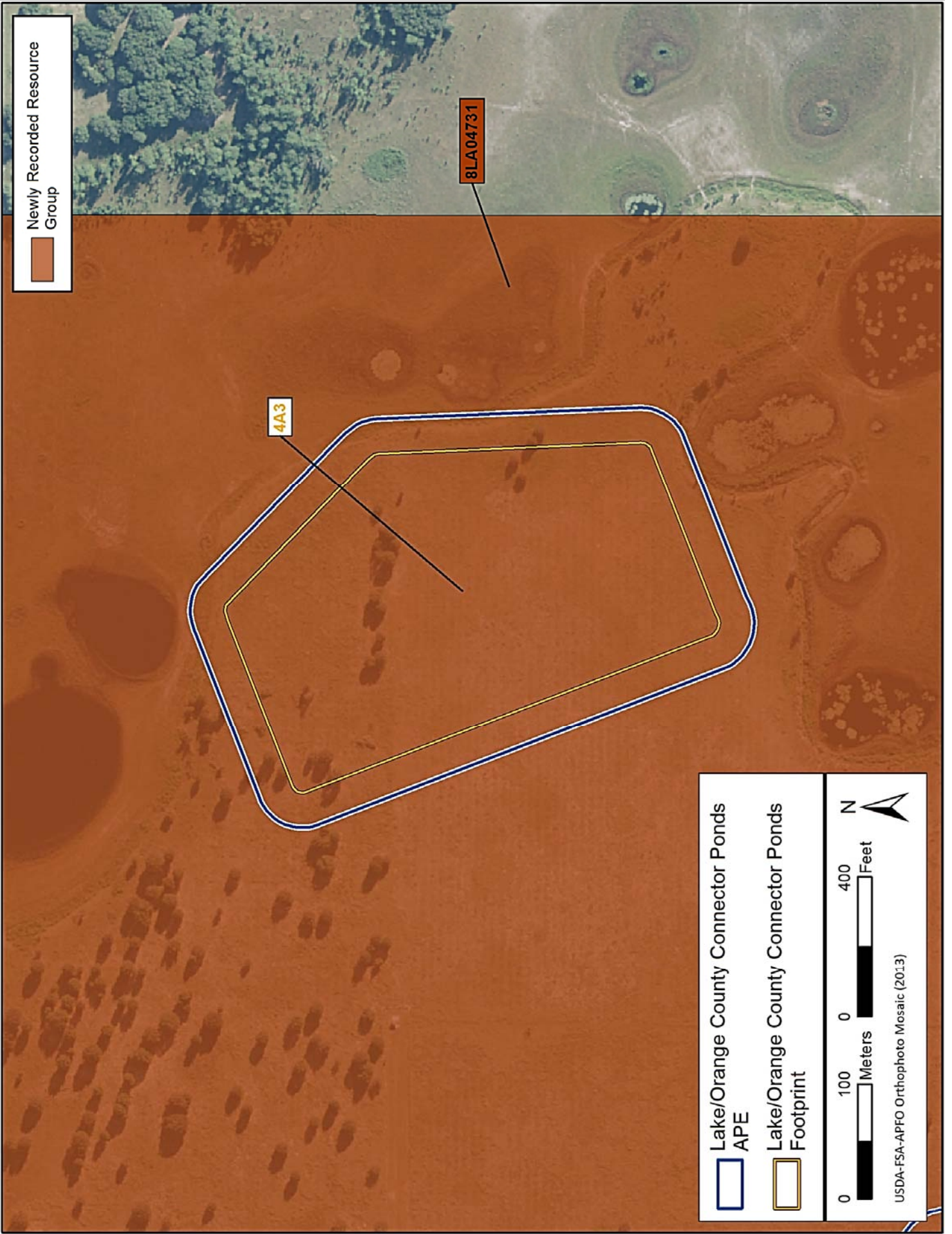
3A1

4A2

3A2

4A1

Newly Recorded Resource  
Group



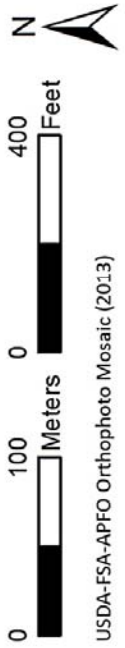
Newly Recorded Resource Group

8LA04731

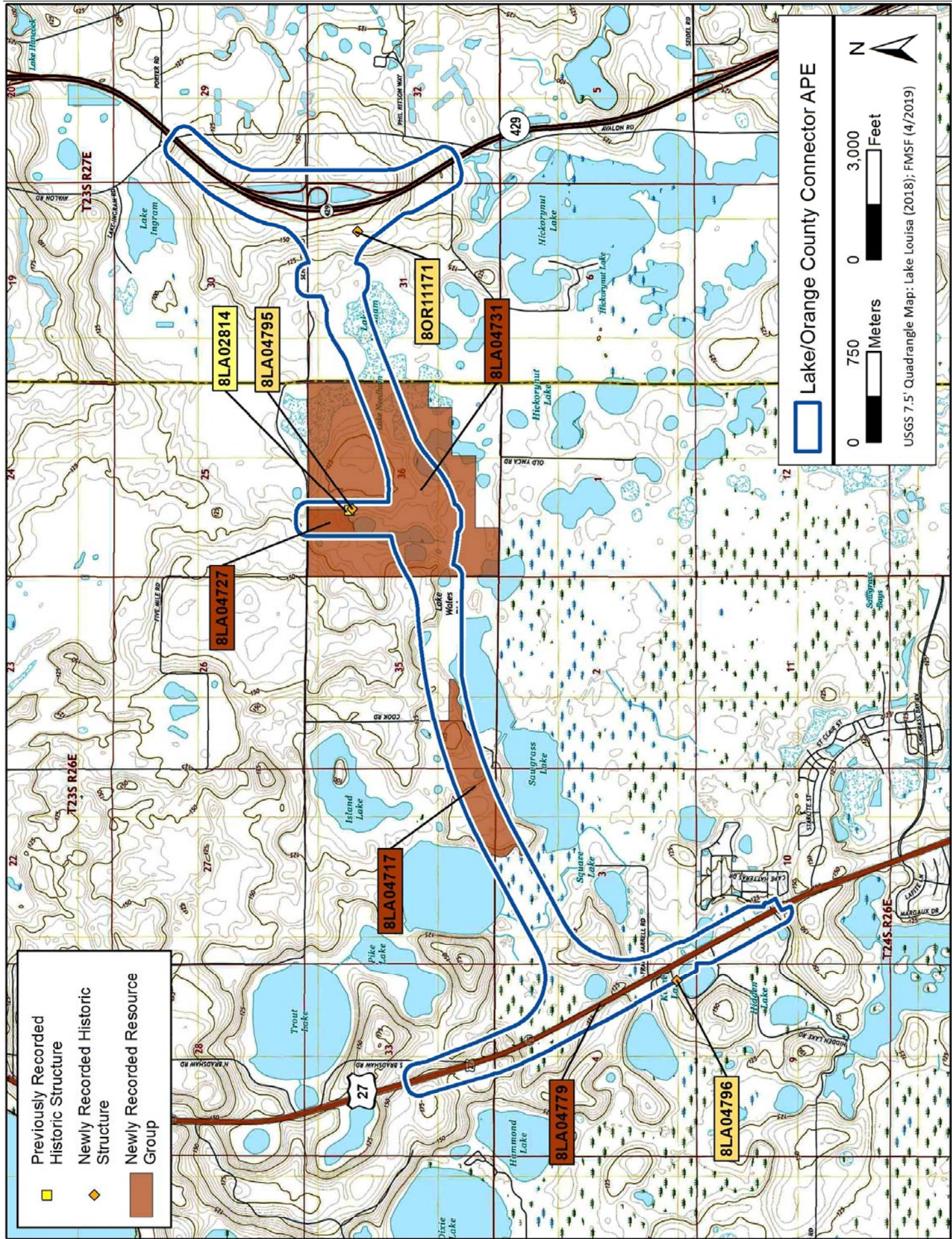
4A3

Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE

Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds Footprint



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:1:3)

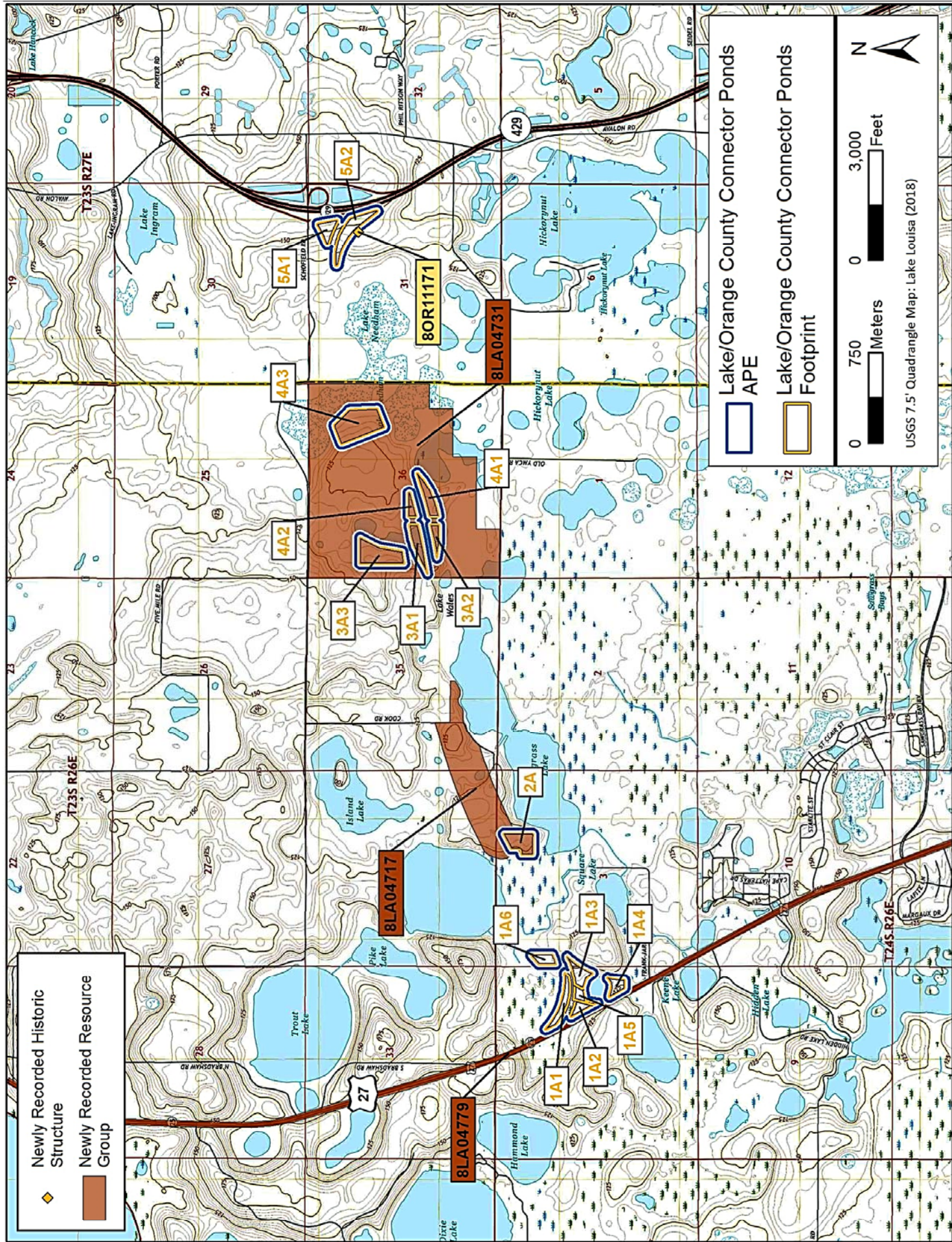


Previously Recorded Historic Structure  
 Newly Recorded Historic Structure  
 Newly Recorded Resource Group

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 750 0 3,000 Feet  
 0 750 0 3,000 Meters

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Lake Louisa (2018); FMSF (4/2019)



♦ Newly Recorded Historic Structure  
 ■ Newly Recorded Resource Group

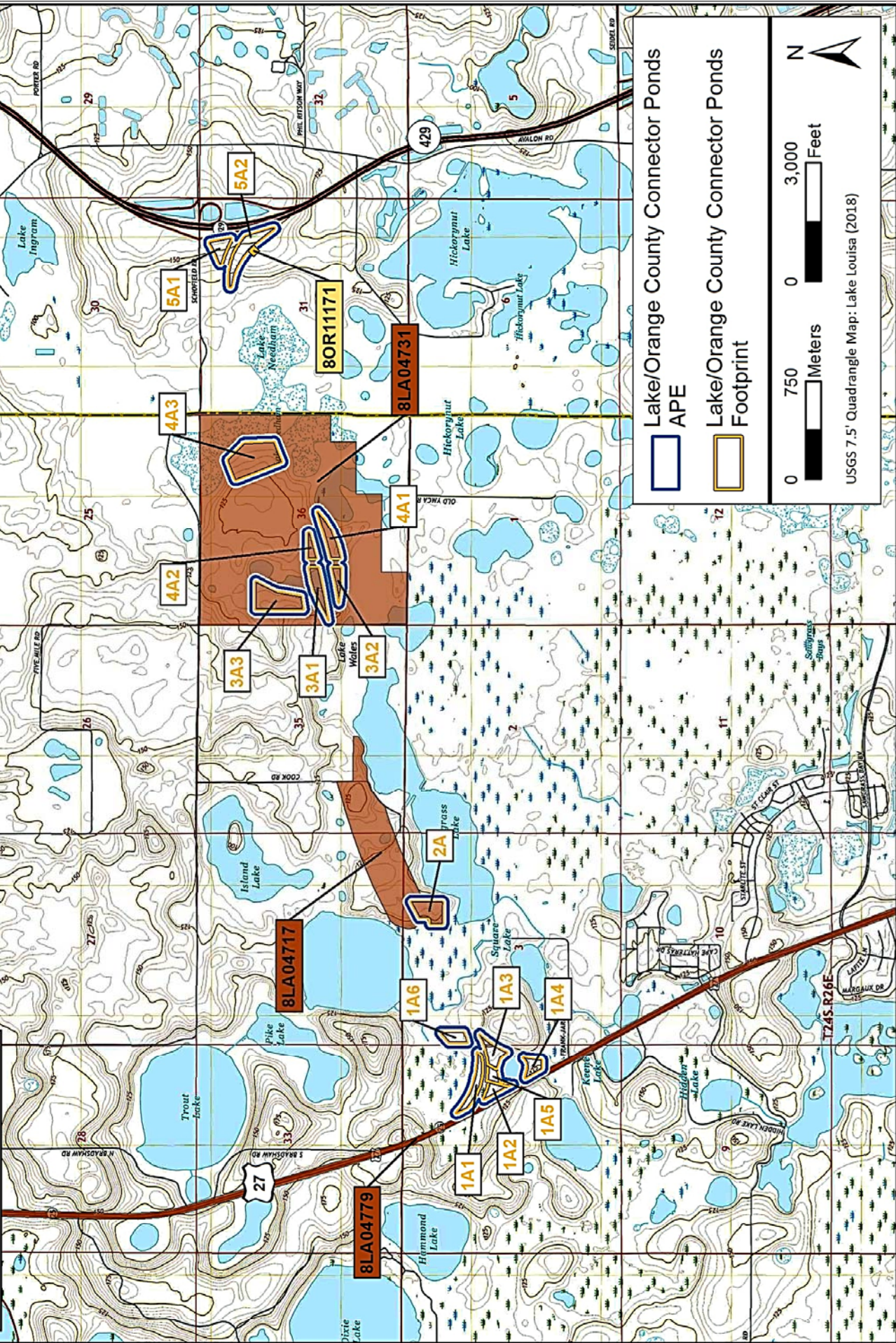
Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds  
 APE  
 Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds  
 Footprint

0 750 0 3,000 Feet  
 0 750 0 3,000 Meters

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Lake Louisa (2018)

8LA04779  
 8LA04717  
 8LA04731  
 8OR11171

1A1 1A2 1A3 1A4 1A5 1A6  
 2A  
 3A1 3A2 3A3  
 4A1 4A2 4A3  
 5A1 5A2





**RESOURCE GROUP FORM  
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE  
Version 4.0 1/07**

Site #8 LA04779  
Field Date 4-14-2019  
Form Date 4-22-2019  
Recorder# \_\_\_\_\_

Original  
 Update

**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 to 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 rural historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name US Highway 27 Multiple Listing [DHR only] \_\_\_\_\_  
 Project Name Lake/Orange County Connector PD&E 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 US Highway 27 Street Type \_\_\_\_\_ Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Clermont In Current City Limits?  yes  no  unknown  
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Lake  
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_  
 1) Township 23S Range 26E Section 33 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 2) Township 24S Range 26E Section 3 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  
 3) Township 24S Range 26E Section 4 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  
 4) Township 24S Range 26E Section 10 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  
 USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name LAKE LOUISA USGS Date 2018  
 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) Within the APE, 8LA04779 runs roughly NW-SE for about 2.15 mi (3.45 km), beginning from about 0.32 mi (0.52 km) N of S Bradshaw Rd and ending about 207.8 ft (63.3 m) S of Riddick Grove Rd.

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1946 [X]approximately [ ]year listed or earlier [ ]year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): Builder(last name first):

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0

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

- 1. Modern (Post 1950) 2. Twentieth C American 3. WW II & Aftermath 1941-1950 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) Resource 8LA04779 within the APE is part of the the 1946-1957 extension to Miami of US 27. Today, it is a six-lane modern asphalt-paved highway with turning lanes, concrete and grassy medians, bike lanes, and U-turn ramps.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) Due to lack of historic integrity, widening and modernization, 8LA04779 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s 180026

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4072367799/kelly.guerrieri@searchi+ (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments 1 PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED 3 TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address) 4 PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources) Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



**8LA04779\_a Facing South**



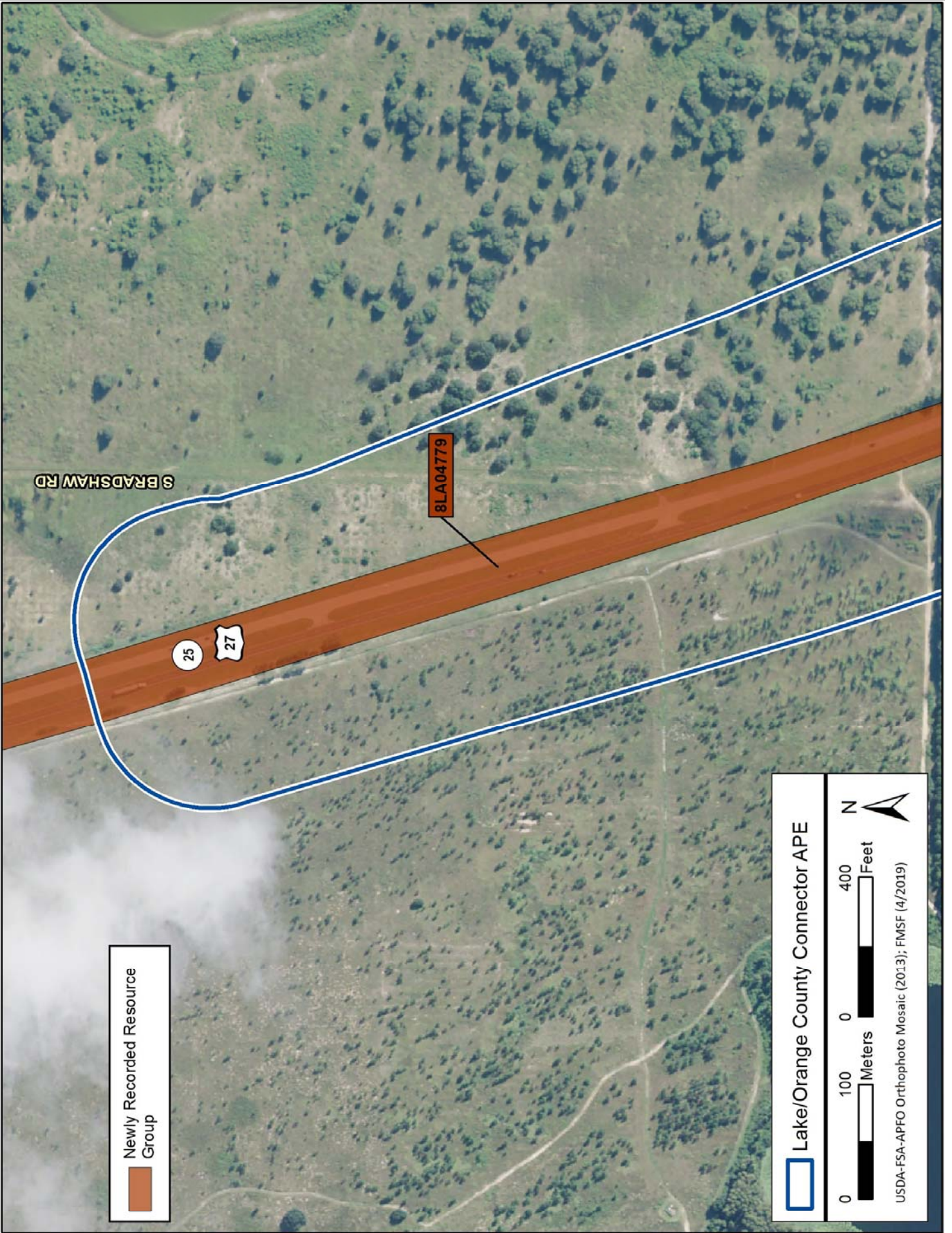
**8LA04779\_b Facing North**



**8LA04779\_c Facing South**



**8LA04779\_d Facing North**



Newly Recorded Resource Group

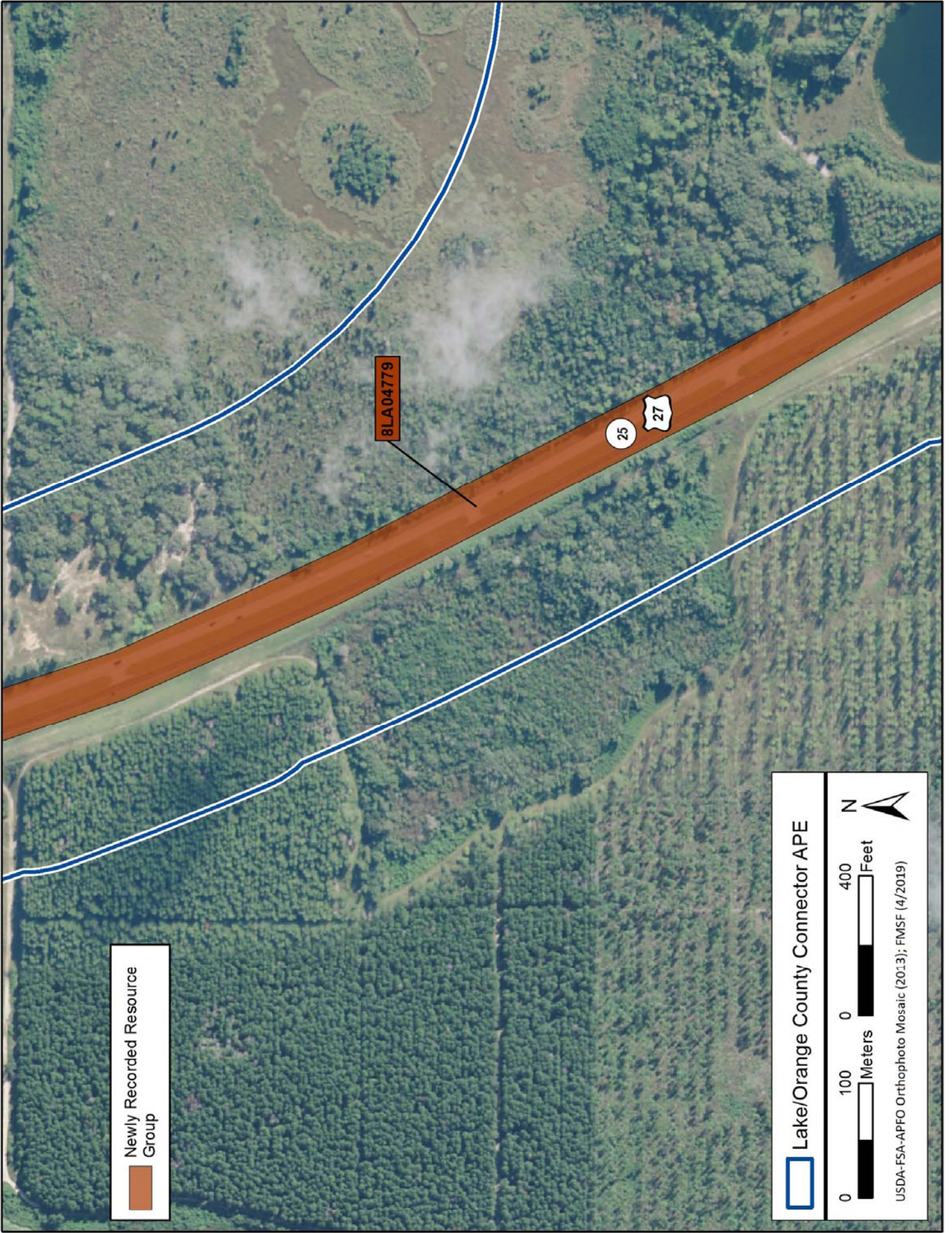
Lake/Orange County Connector APE



0 100 0 400 Meters Feet

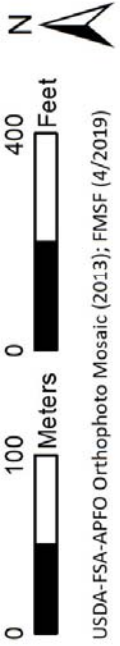
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:13); FMSF (4/2019)



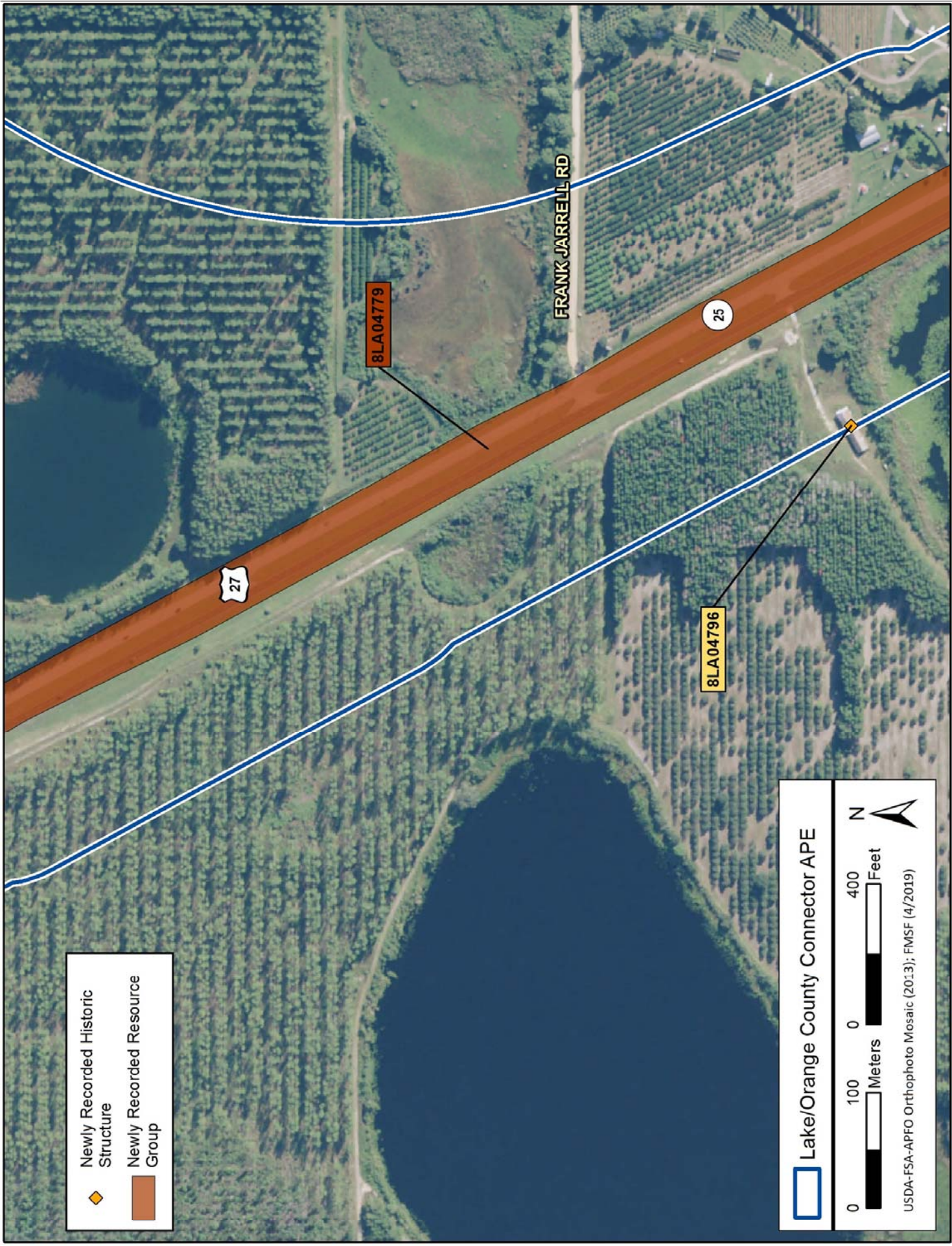


Newly Recorded Resource Group

Lake/Orange County Connector APE



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:13); FMSF (4/2019)

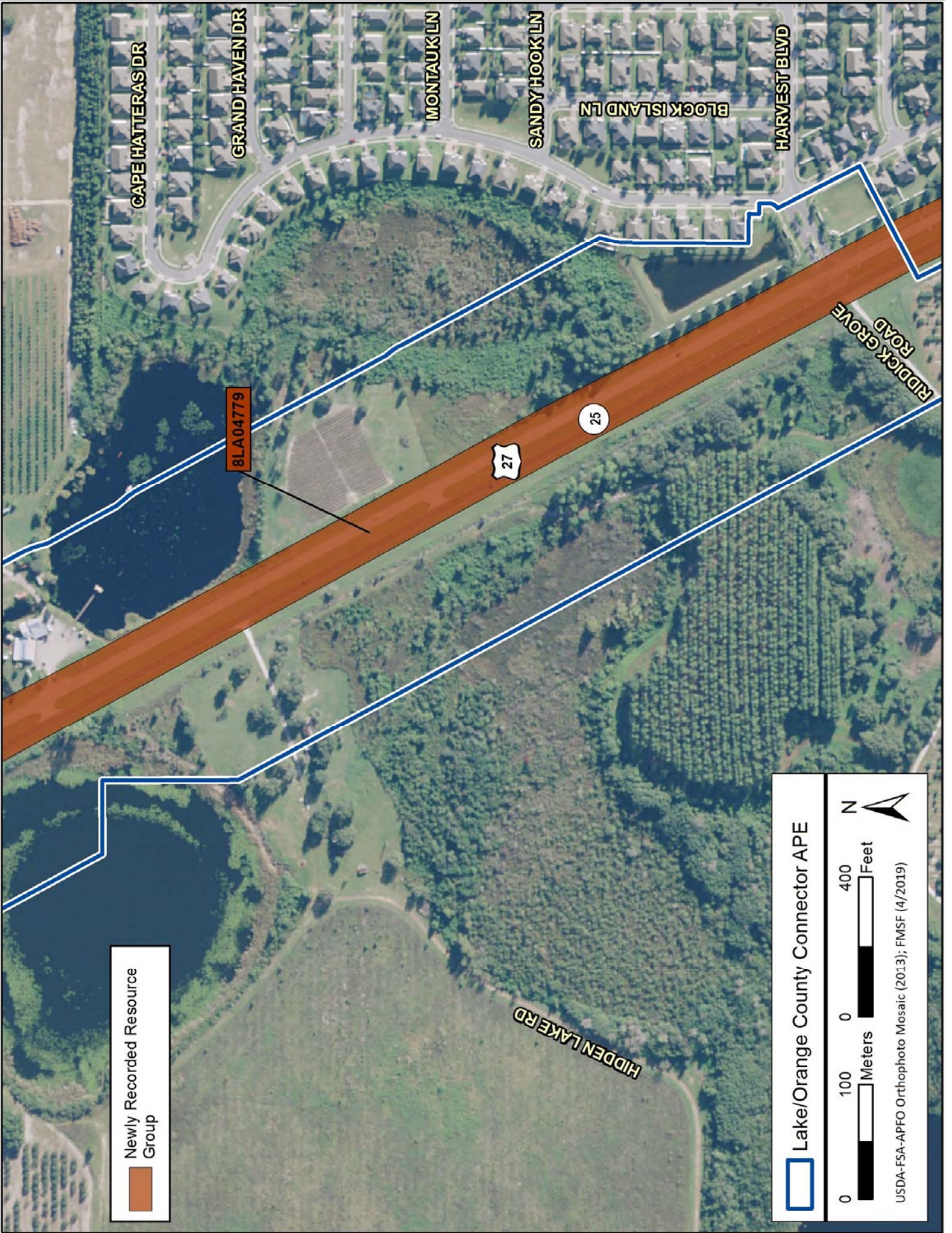


- Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Resource Group

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400 Meters Feet

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:13); FMSF (4/2019)



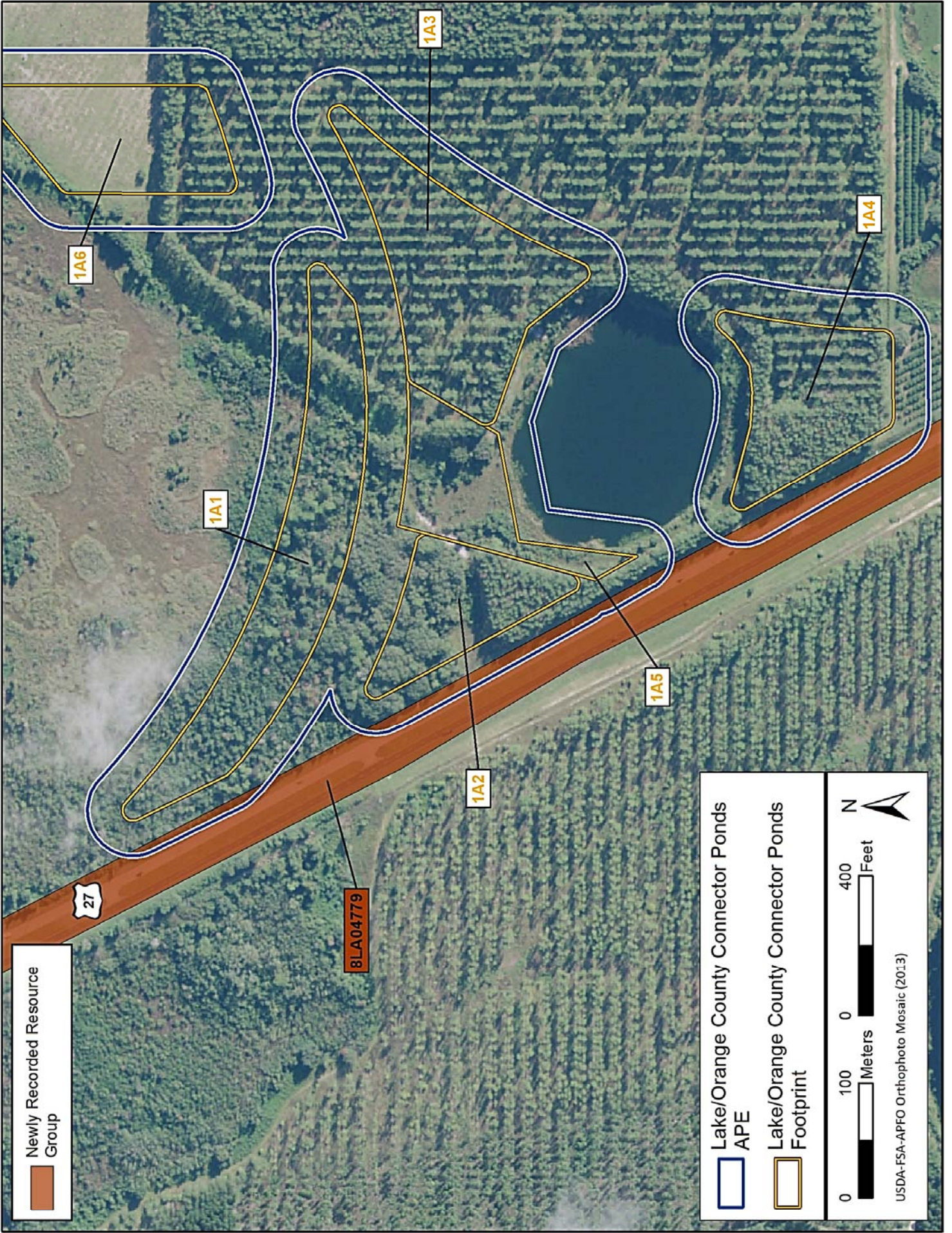
Newly Recorded Resource Group

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400 Feet

0 100 0 400 Meters

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:1:3); FMSF (4/2019)



Newly Recorded Resource Group

8LA04779

1A6

1A1

1A3

1A4

1A5

1A2

27

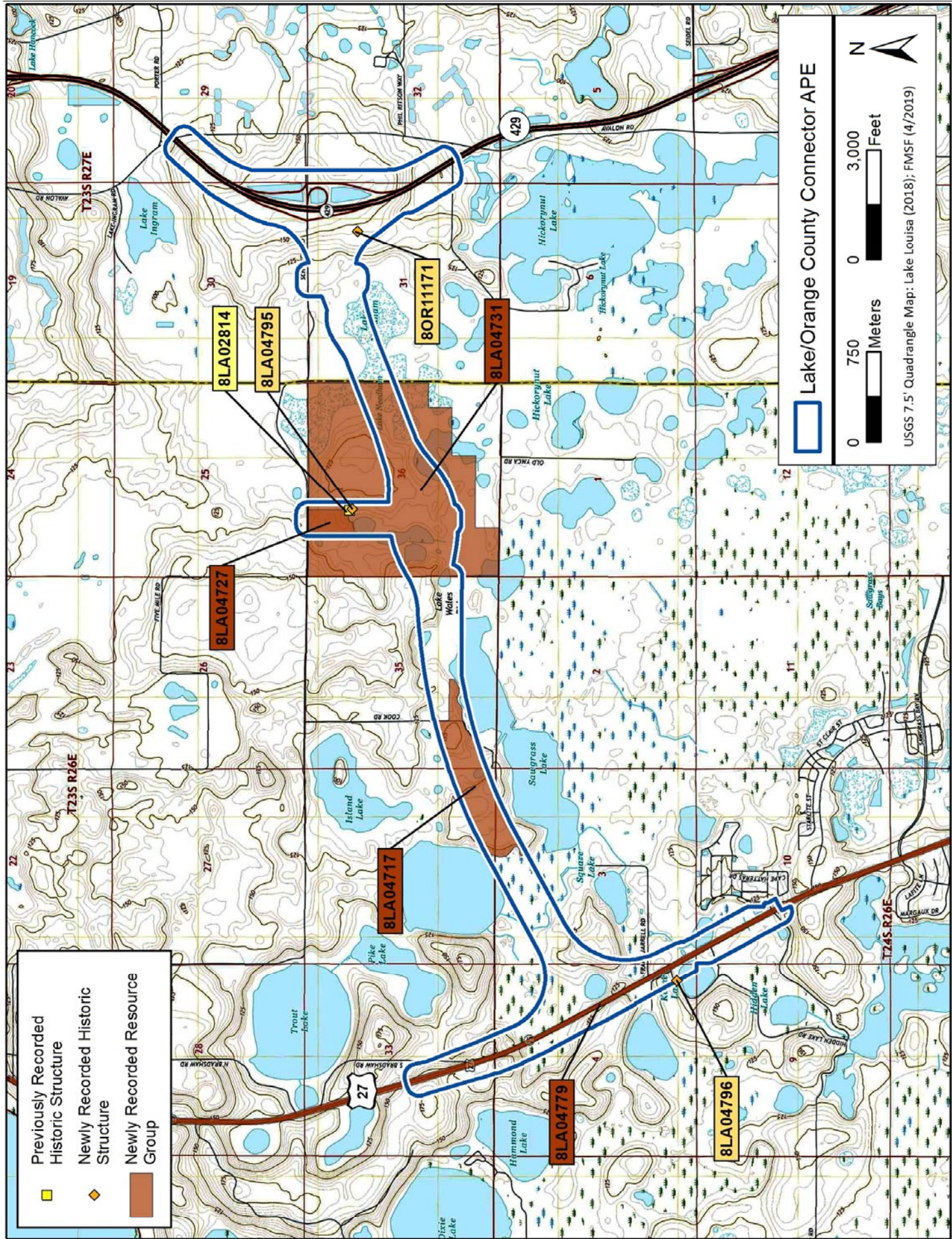
Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds APE

Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds Footprint

0 100 0 400 Feet

0 100 0 400 Meters

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:1:3)

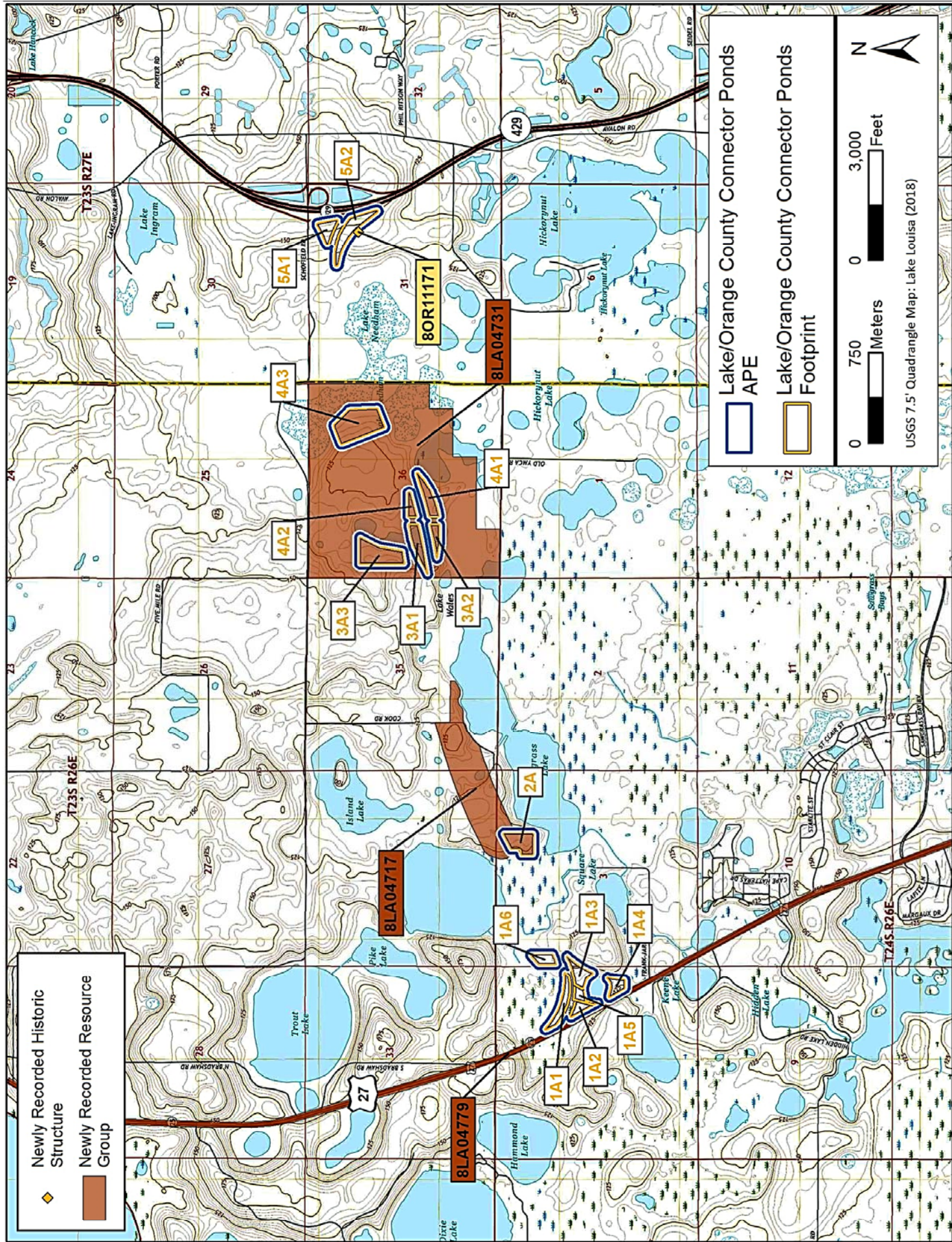


Previously Recorded Historic Structure ■  
 Newly Recorded Historic Structure ◆  
 Newly Recorded Resource Group ■

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 750 0 3,000 Feet  
 0 750 0 3,000 Meters

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Lake Louisa (2018); FMSF (4/2019)



♦ Newly Recorded Historic Structure  
 ■ Newly Recorded Resource Group

Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds  
 APE  
 Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds  
 Footprint

0 750 0 3,000 Feet  
 0 750 0 3,000 Meters

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Lake Louisa (2018)

Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **LA04795**  
Field Date 4-14-2019  
Form Date 4-22-2019  
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) 17320 Schofield Road Barn Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name Lake/Orange County Connector PD&E 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

Address: 17320 Schofield Road  
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) 5 Mile Rd & Meadow Bend Cir  
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE LOUISA USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Clermont In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Lake  
Township 23S Range 26E Section 36 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 36-23-26-0002-000-00100 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name None Block None Lot None  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting       Northing        
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1925  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Agricultural From (year): 1925 To (year): 2019  
Current Use Agricultural From (year): 1925 To (year): 2019  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature Part of resource demo W  
Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature UNK date. Carport E  
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. Vertical plank 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.) None  
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Minimal ornamentation; carport to E

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) House (8LA02814) to NE, grove (8LA04727) to NE; part of resource group 8LA04731

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

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. \_\_\_\_ Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Other 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Open sided N facade

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) N/A

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

Narrative Description of Resource Resource 8LA04795 is a single-story wood frame barn on an obscured foundation. It is part of the 17320 Schofield Road resource group (8LA04731).

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

## 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 (CRAS) historic photos interior inspection HABS/HAER record search  
other methods (describe) Pedestrian/windshield survey

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) Due to lack of sufficient historic significance, integrity, and architectural distinction, 8LA04795 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

## DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research  
 Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s 180086  
 2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
 Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4072367799/kelly.guerrieri@searching.com  
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

## Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

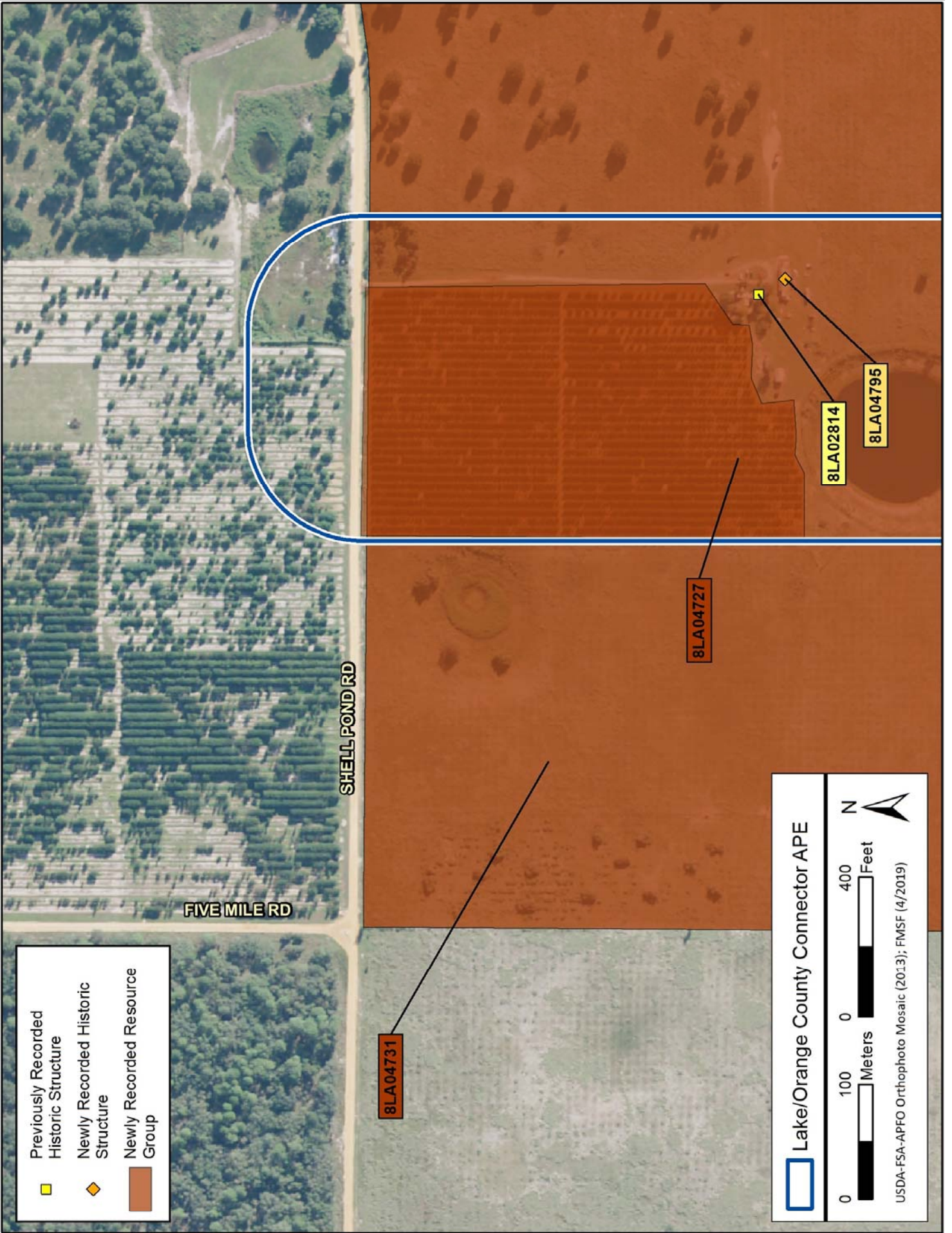




8LA04795\_a Facing Southwest

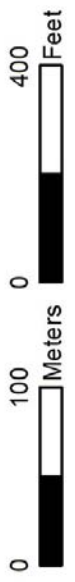


8LA04795\_b Facing Southwest

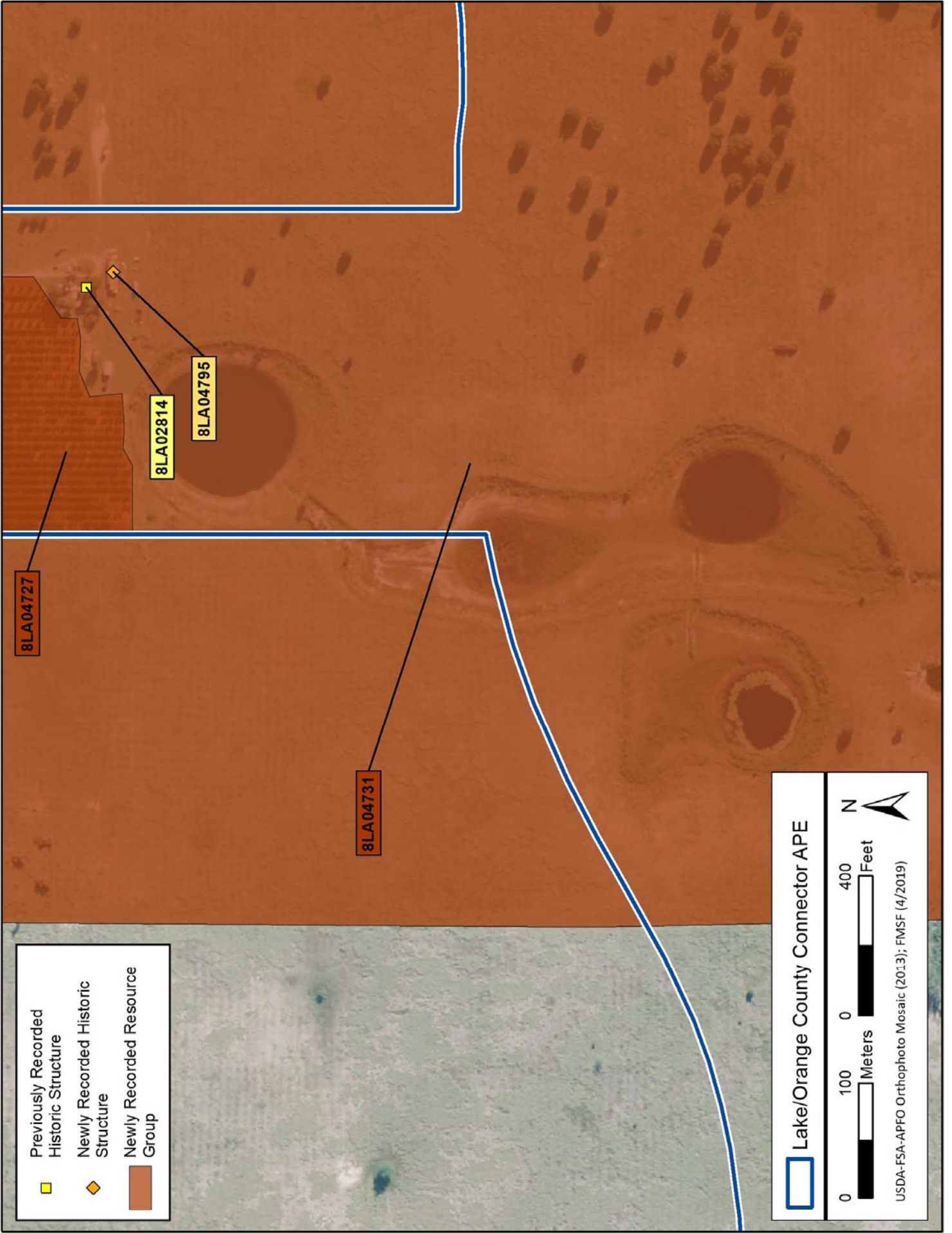


- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Resource Group

Lake/Orange County Connector APE



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:13); FMSF (4/2019)



Legend:

- Previously Recorded Historic Structure (Yellow square)
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure (Yellow diamond)
- Newly Recorded Resource Group (Brown rectangle)

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400 Feet

0 100 0 400 Meters

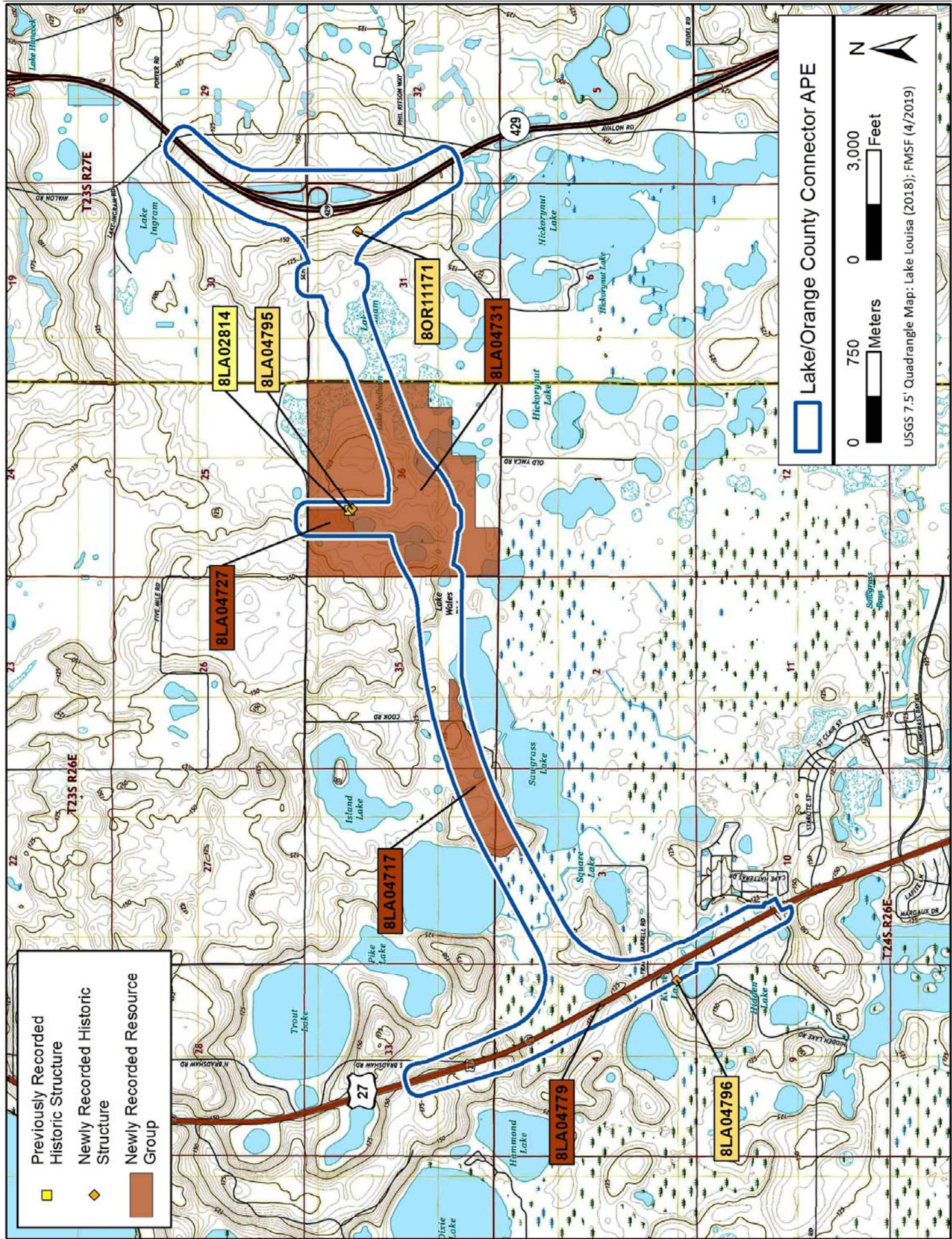
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2013); FMSF (4/2019)

8LA04727

8LA02814

8LA04795

8LA04731



Previously Recorded Historic Structure  
 Newly Recorded Historic Structure  
 Newly Recorded Resource Group

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 750 0 3,000 Feet  
 0 750 0 3,000 Meters

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Lake Louisa (2018); FMSF (4/2019)

Original  
 Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **LA04796**  
Field Date 4-14-2019  
Form Date 4-22-2019  
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) 5005 US 27 Barn Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name Lake/Orange County Connector PD&E 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 5005 Direction \_\_\_\_\_ Street Name US Highway 27 Street Type \_\_\_\_\_ Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Frank Jarrell Rd & Hidden Lake Rd  
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE LOUISA USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Clermont In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Lake  
Township 24S Range 26E Section 4 1/4 section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 04-24-26-0002-000-00200 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name None Block None Lot None  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting       Northing        
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1945  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Barn From (year): 1945 To (year): 2019  
Current Use Barn From (year): 1945 To (year): 2019  
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 Addition SW  
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. Vertical plank 2. Board and batten 3. Drop Siding  
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.) 2/2 aluminum SHS window E; 1/1 DHS wood windows N

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Minimal ornamentation; straight unornamented columns on open facade supporting roof N

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

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

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. \_\_\_\_ Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Other 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Potential sliding wood door along N facade; N facade, W end open

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) N/A

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

Narrative Description of Resource Resource 8LA04796 is a single-story rectangular plan Frame Vernacular barn on a foundation obscured from view from the right of way.

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_  Check if Archaeological Form Completed

## 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 (CRAS)  historic photos  interior inspection  HABS/HAER record search  
 other methods (describe) Pedestrian/windshield survey

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) Due to lack of sufficient historic significance, integrity, and architectural distinction, 8LA04796 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

## DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research  
 Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s 180086

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

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4072367799/kelly.guerrieri@searching.com  
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

## Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- ② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- ③ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).  
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



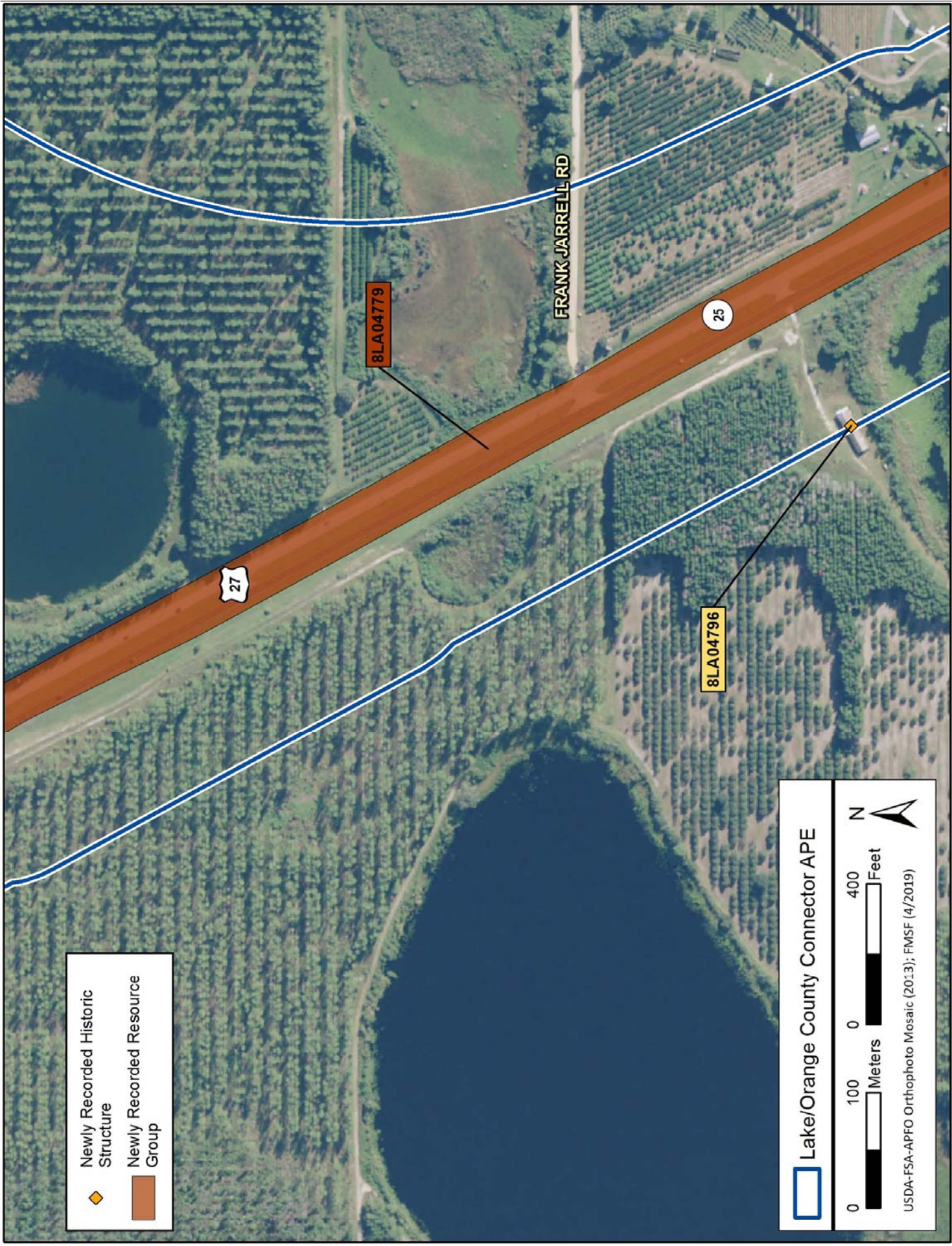
**8LA04796\_a Facing West**



**8LA04796\_b Facing West**



**8LA04796\_c Facing West**



- Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Resource Group

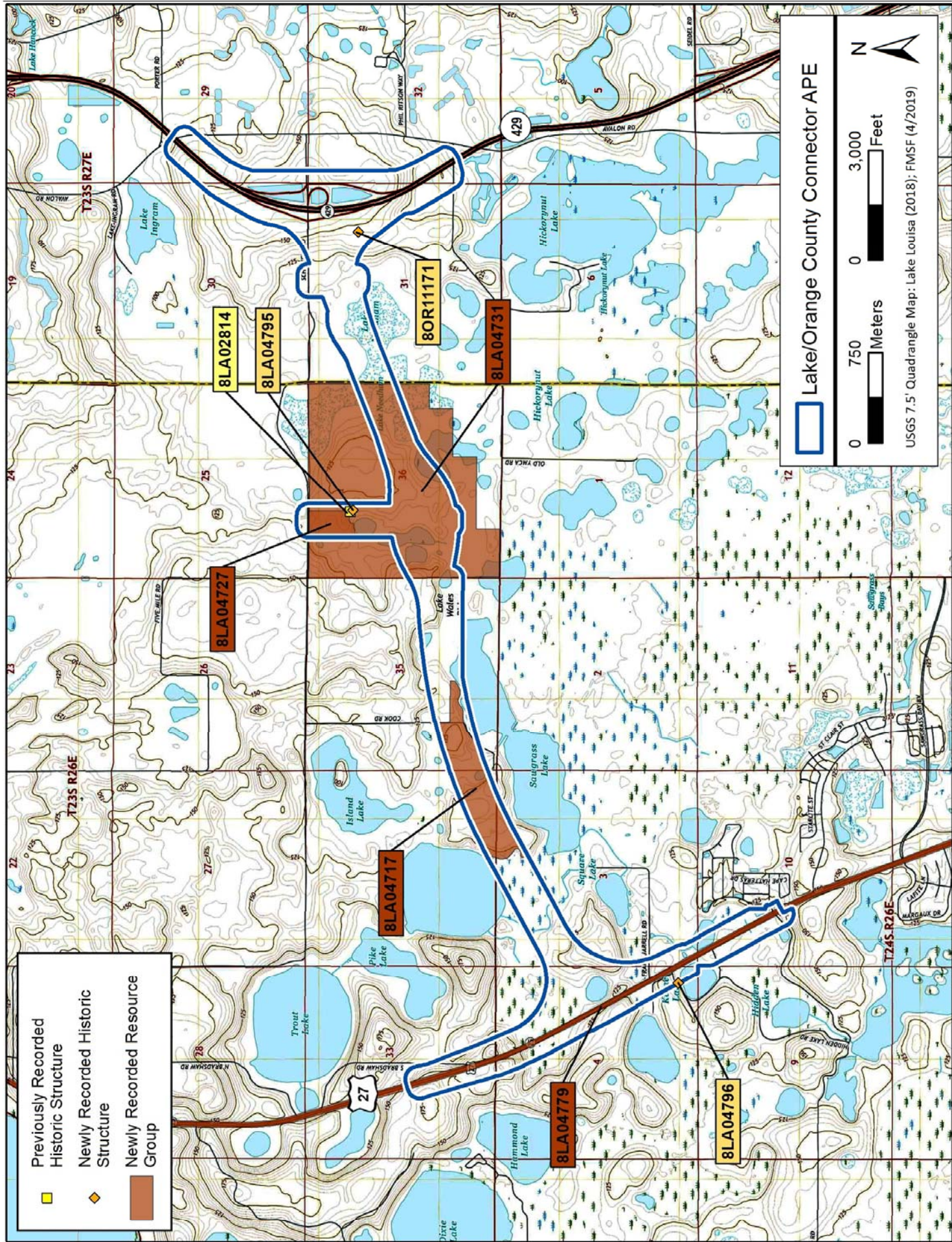
**Lake/Orange County Connector APE**

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0 100 0 400 Meters

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:13); FMSF (4/2019)





**Previously Recorded Historic Structure**  
 Newly Recorded Historic Structure  
 Newly Recorded Resource Group

**Lake/Orange County Connector APE**

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 0 750 0 3,000 Meters

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Lake Louisa (2018); FMSF (4/2019)

8LA02814

8LA04795

8OR11171

8LA04731

8LA04727

8LA04717

8LA04779

8LA04796

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723S R26E

724S R26E

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# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **OR11171**  
Field Date 5-2-2019  
Form Date 5-3-2019  
Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Original  
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Amarillo/Jacuzzi Bros. Water Pump Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name Lake/Orange County Connector PD&E 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

Address: 17000 Schofield Road  
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Florida Toll 429 and Meadow Bend Circle  
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE LOUISA USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Winter Garden In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Orange  
Township 23S Range 27E Section 31 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 31-23-27-0000-00-006 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name N/A Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting       Northing        
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1964  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Other From (year): 1964 To (year): 2019  
Current Use Other From (year): 1964 To (year): 2019  
Other Use Agricultural Pump/Pump Drive 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 No style Exterior Plan \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Stories \_\_\_\_\_  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Not applicable 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
N/A

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
8OR11171 is a mid 20th c agricultural pump and drive with a shape reminiscent of a fire hydrant, rounded top, and painted blue.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
An open, non historic shed covers 8OR11171. Citrus groves have been replaced w/pine trees, and the parcel now flanks Florida Toll 429.

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

**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

Chimney: No. \_\_\_ Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Structural System(s): 1. Not applicable 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Foundation Type(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Foundation Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N/A

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

N/A

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

Narrative Description of Resource

8OR11171 features a Jacuzzi Bros, Inc. pump and an Amarillo Welding and Machine Works right angle pump drive. AWMW has been in operation since 1917. Jacuzzi Bros, Inc. was started early 20th c & also invented propellers and whirlpool bath pumps.

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) Pedestrian/Windshield Survey

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)

Although associated w/history of citrus in Clermont and tangentially associated w/Jacuzzi Bros, Inc, inventions, 8OR11171 lacks the historic integrity necessary and is recommended ineligible for the NRHP.

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

**DOCUMENTATION**

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research  
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s 180086
- 2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

**RECORDER INFORMATION**

Recorder Name Armstrong, Kirsten Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr Orlando Fl/4072367711/4072367711/kirsten.armstrong@search  
(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.



8OR11171\_a Facing South



8OR11171\_b Detail



8OR11171\_c Detail



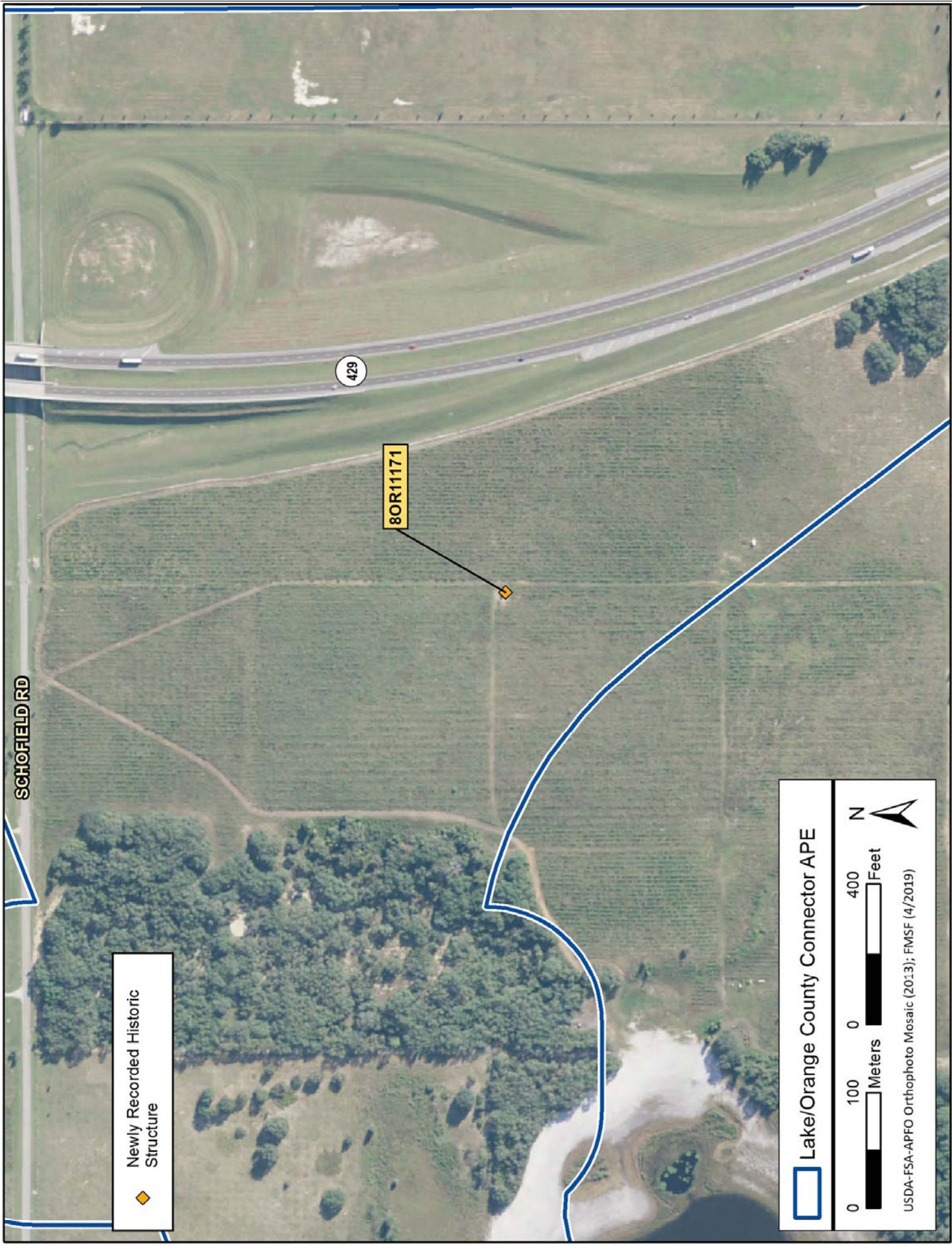
8OR11171\_d Detail



8OR11171\_e Facing Northeast



8OR11171\_f Facing South



Newly Recorded Historic Structure



8OR11171

SCHOFIELD RD

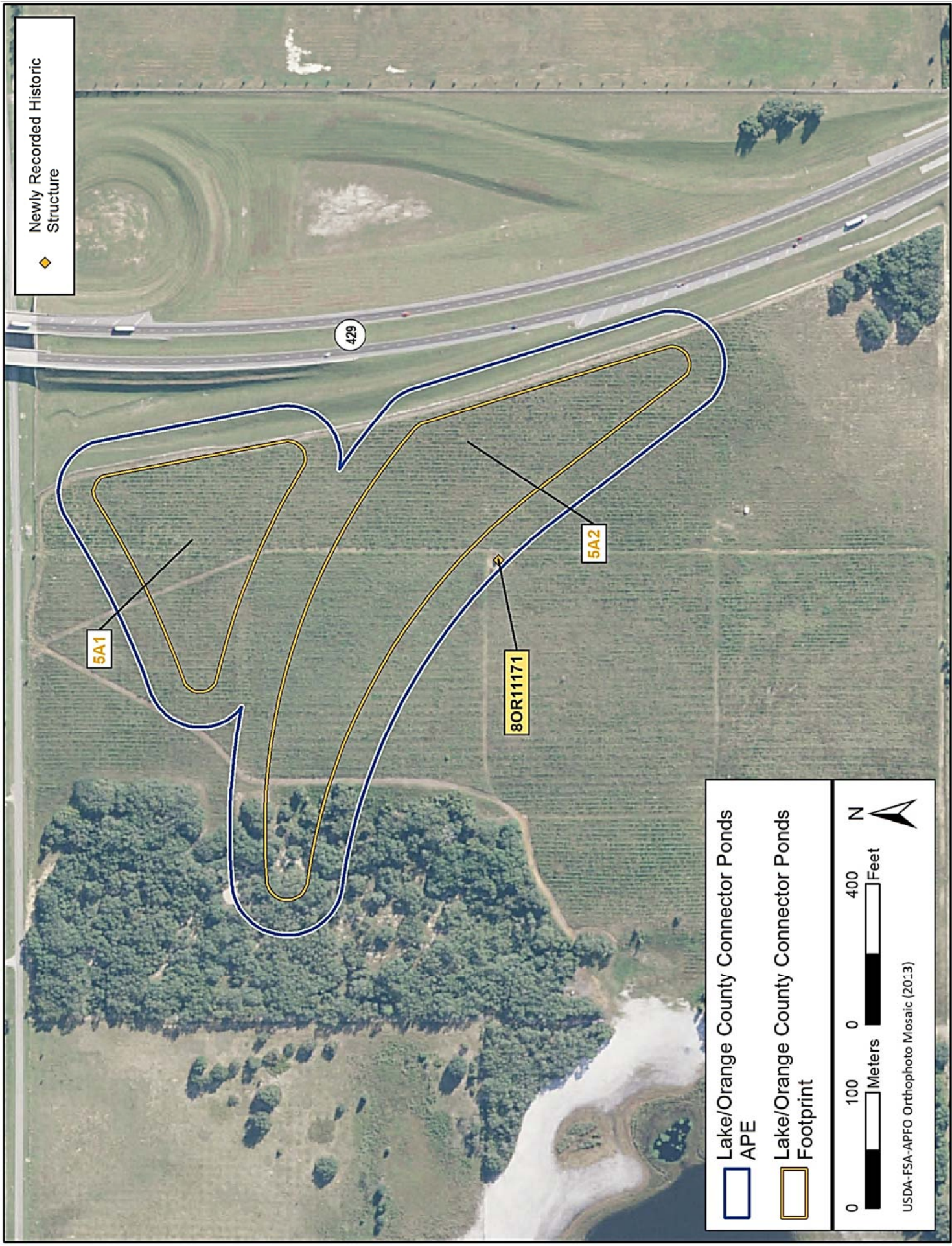
429

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400

Meters Feet

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:13); FMSF (4/2019)



Newly Recorded Historic Structure

5A1

80R11171

5A2

429

Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds

APE

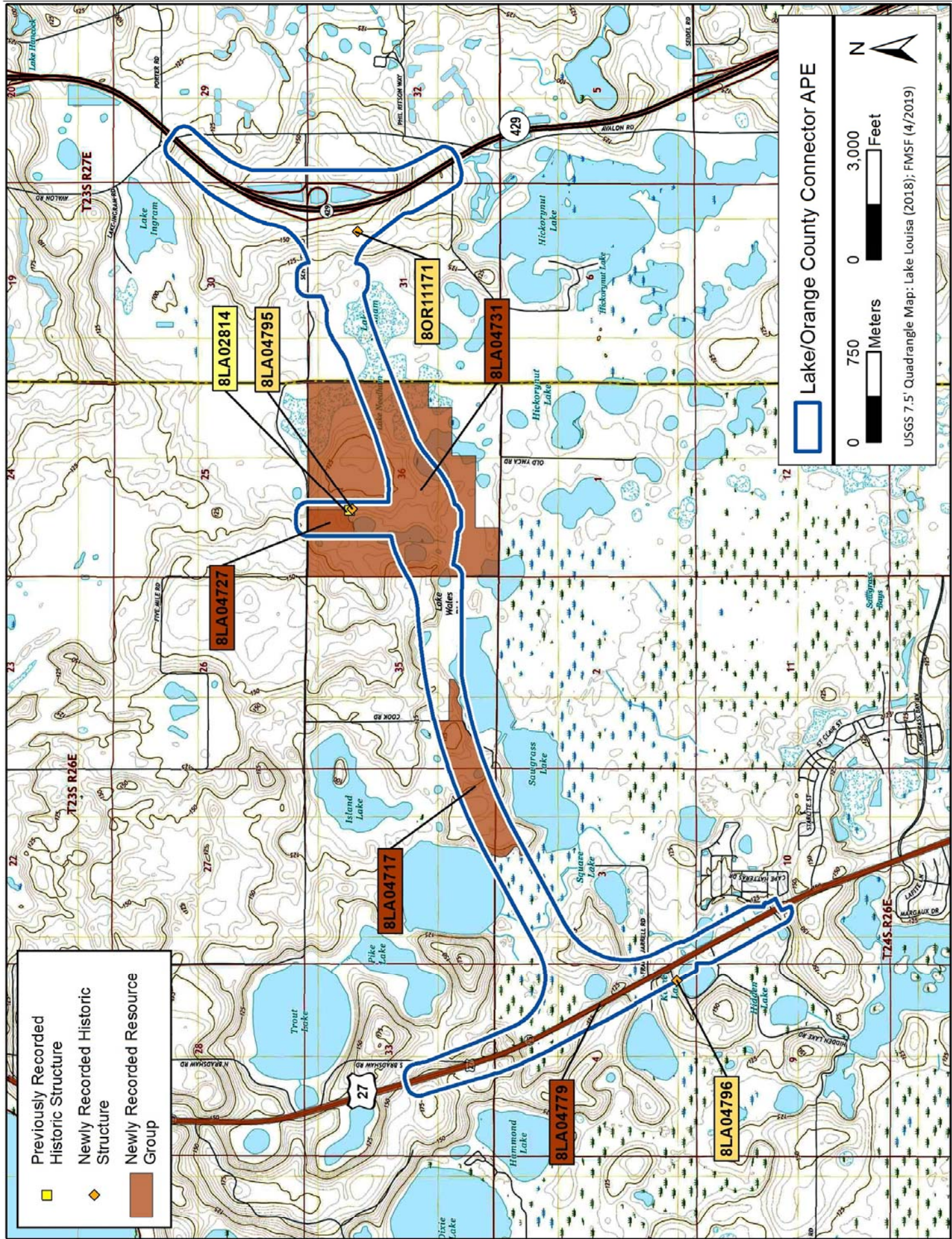
Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds

Footprint

0 100 0 400 Feet

0 100 0 400 Meters

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (20:1:3)



- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Resource Group

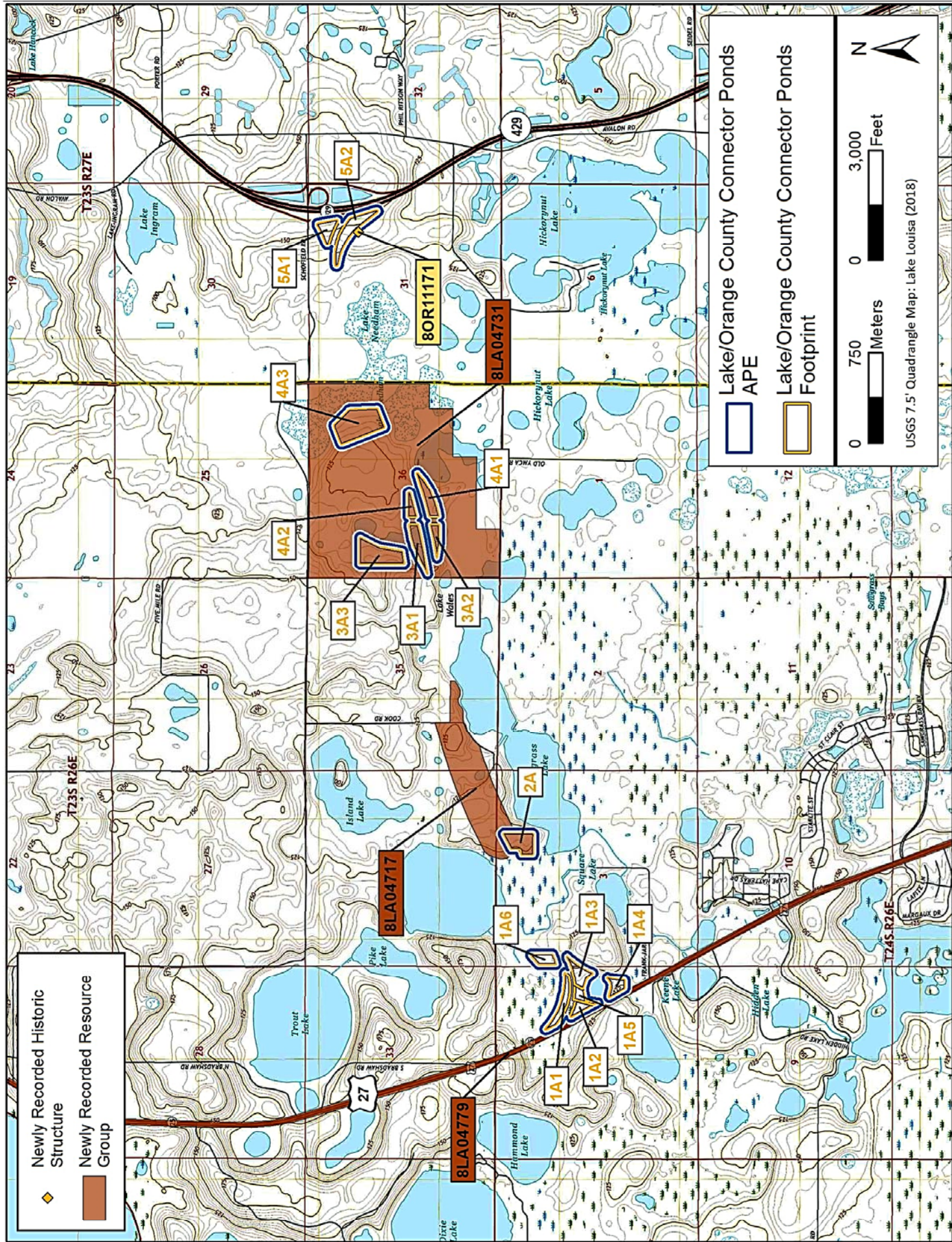
Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 750 0 3,000 Feet

0 750 Meters

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Lake Louisa (2018); FMSF (4/2019)





♦ Newly Recorded Historic Structure  
 ■ Newly Recorded Resource Group

Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds  
 APE  
 Lake/Orange County Connector Ponds  
 Footprint

0 750 0 3,000 Feet  
 0 750 0 3,000 Meters

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Lake Louisa (2018)



**APPENDIX D.**

**FDHR SURVEY LOG SHEET**



Ent D (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_



# Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File  
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_

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

## Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) Phase I CRAS CFX Lake/Orange county Connector PD&E Study, Lake and Orange Counties

Report Title (exactly as on title page) CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY FOR THE CFX LAKE/ORANGE COUNTY CONNECTOR (US 27 TO STATE ROAD 429) FEASIBILITY/PROJECT DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENT STUDY, LAKE AND ORANGE COUNTIES, FLORIDA

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Matusik, Angela 3. Armstrong, Kirsten  
2. Bennett, Sarah 4. Allen, Kent

Publication Date (year) 2019 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 81

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)  
on file at SEARCH, Newberry, Florida. SEARCH Project No. 180086

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Angela Matusik

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Orlando

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

1. SR 429 3. Toll road 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. US 27 4. Lithic scatter 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address/Phone/E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

Recorder of Log Sheet Catherine Gould Date Log Sheet Completed 5-10-2019

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

## Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Lake 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Orange 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Name BUSHNELL Year 1969 4. Name CENTER HILL Year 1969  
2. Name LEESBURG WEST Year 1969 5. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Name WILDWOOD Year 1969 6. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

## Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 4-1-2019 End 4-24-2019 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares 1,187.6 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (check all that apply): archaeological architectural historical/archival underwater
damage assessment monitoring report other(describe): \_\_\_\_\_

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Desktop review of project area using FMSF, historic maps and aerials, and soils. Intensive systematic subsurface excavation of 463 negative shovel tests and seven positive shovel tests. Field visit to record architectural structures.

Preliminary Methods (check 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
Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) library-special collection - nonlocal newspaper files soils maps or data
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 (check 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)
surface collection, uncontrolled water screen soil resistivity
shovel test-1/4" screen posthole tests magnetometer
shovel test-1/8" screen auger tests side scan sonar
shovel test 1/16" screen coring pedestrian survey
shovel test-unscreened test excavation (at least 1x2 m) unknown
other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

Historical/Architectural Methods (check 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 exposed ground inspected occupant interview tax records
interior documentation local property records occupation permits unknown
other (describe): Field visit to record structures

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

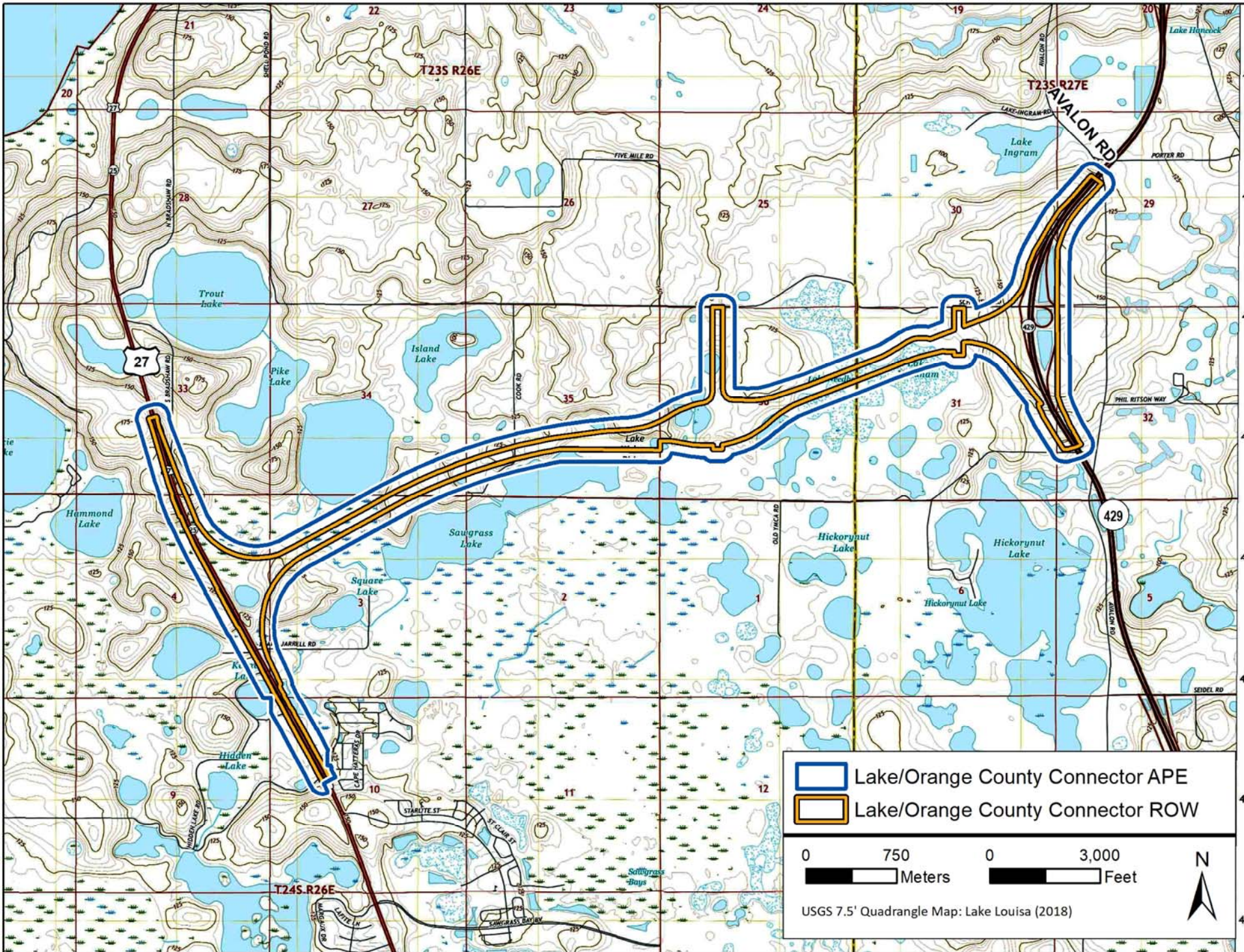
Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No
Count of Previously Recorded Sites 6 Count of Newly Recorded Sites 9
Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) LA02207; LA02206;
LA02205; LA02204; LA02869; LA02814

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) LA04797; LA04829;
LA04779; OR11171; LA04795; LA04796; LA04717; LA04727; LA04731

Site Forms Used: Site File Paper Form Site File Electronic Recording Form

\*\*\*REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)\*\*\*

SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY
Origin of Report: 872 CARL 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
MPS MRA TG Other: \_\_\_\_\_
Document Destination: \_\_\_\_\_ Plotability: \_\_\_\_\_





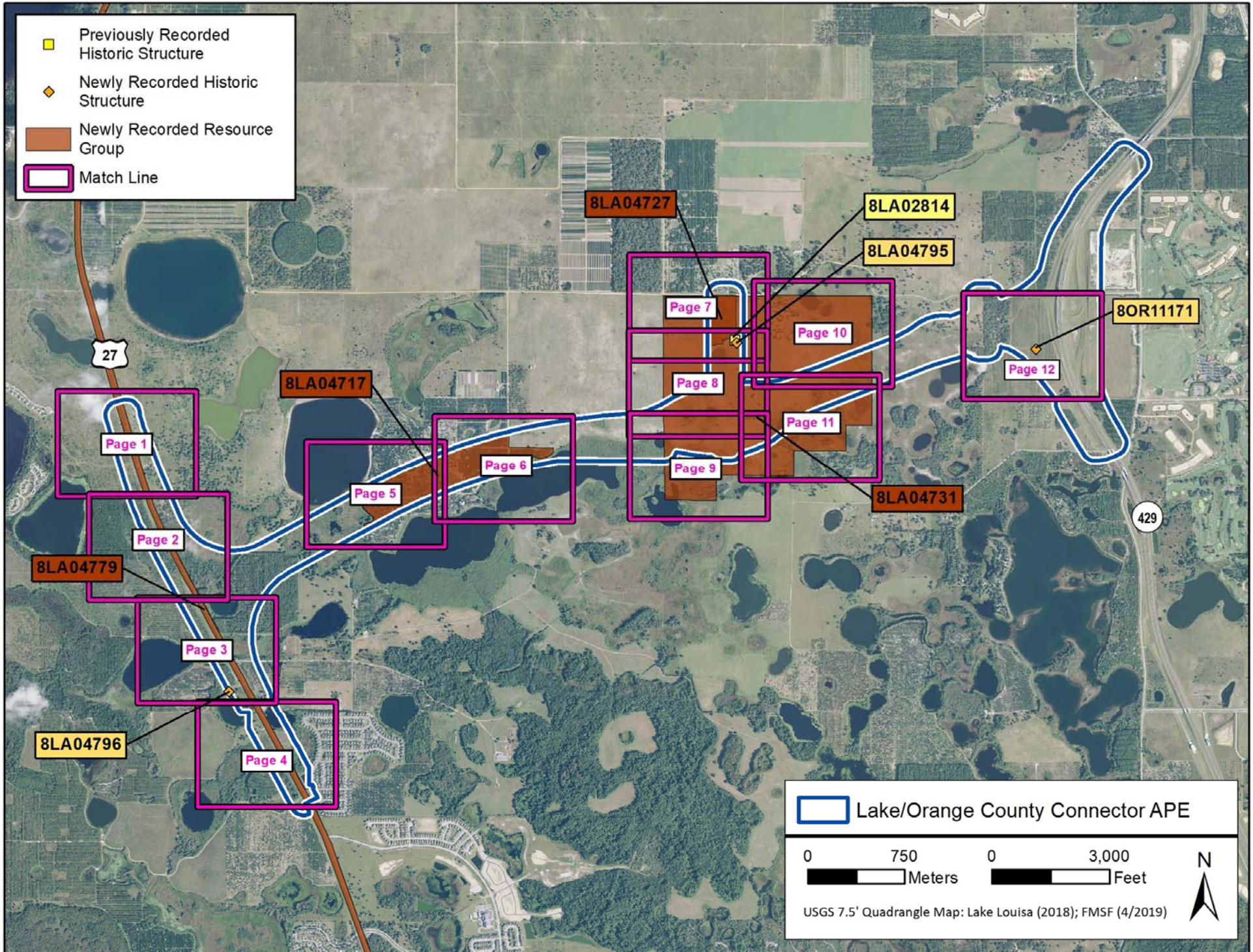


**APPENDIX E:**

**ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY RESULTS MAPS**



- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Resource Group
- Match Line



Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0      750      0      3,000  
 Meters       Feet

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Lake Louisa (2018); FMSF (4/2019) N  
↑

Newly Recorded Resource Group

S BRADSHAW RD

25

27

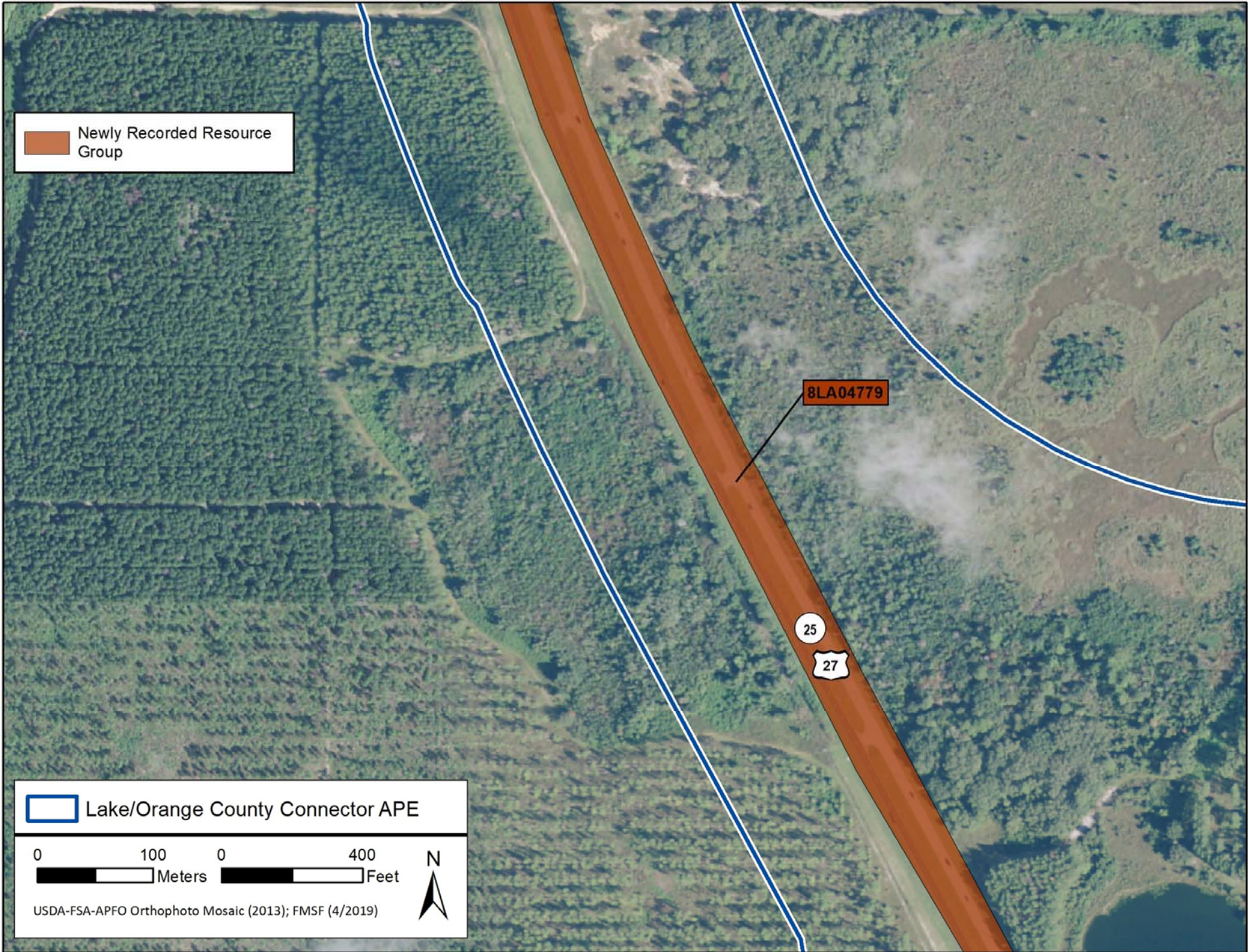
8LA04779

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

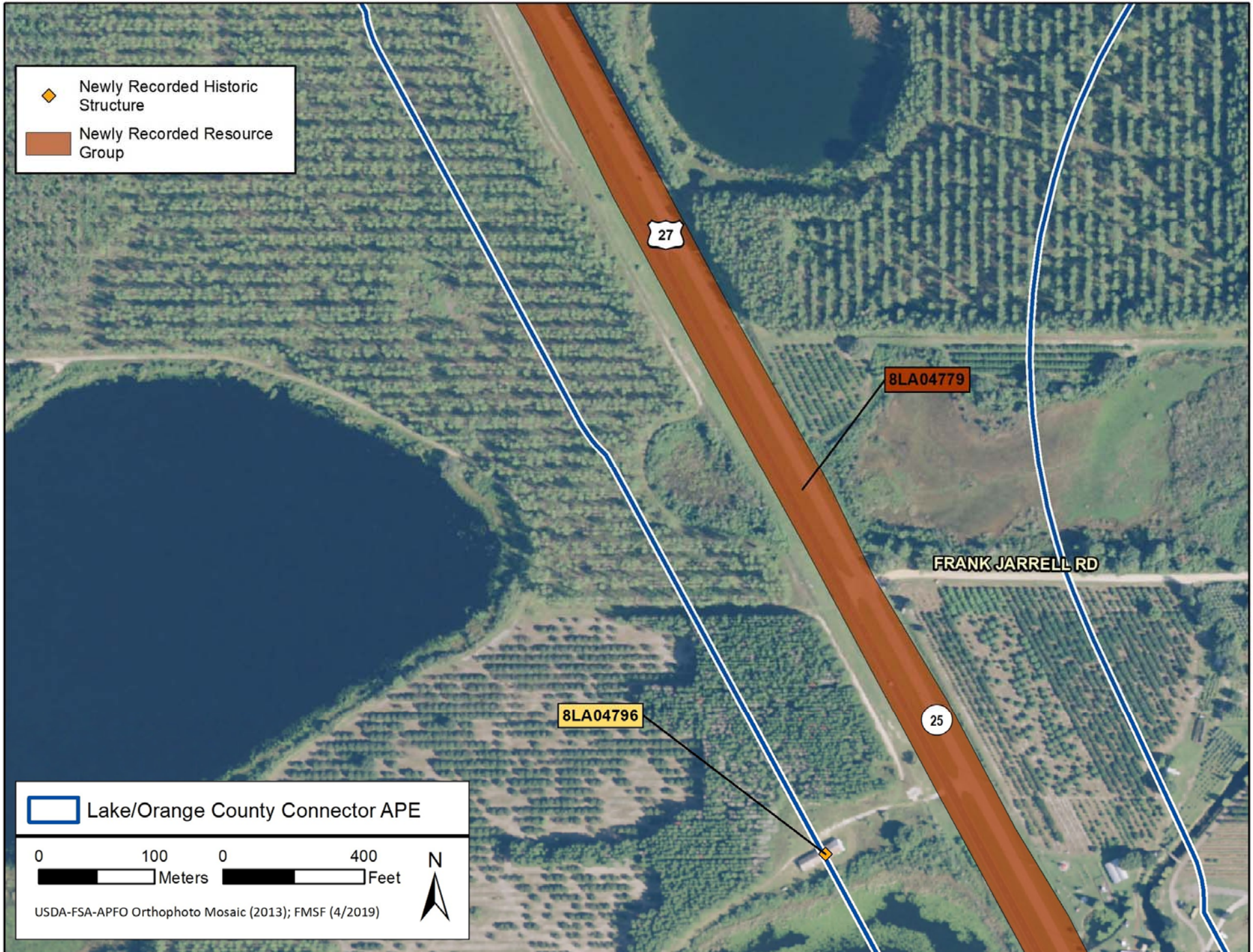
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Meters Feet



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2013); FMSF (4/2019)



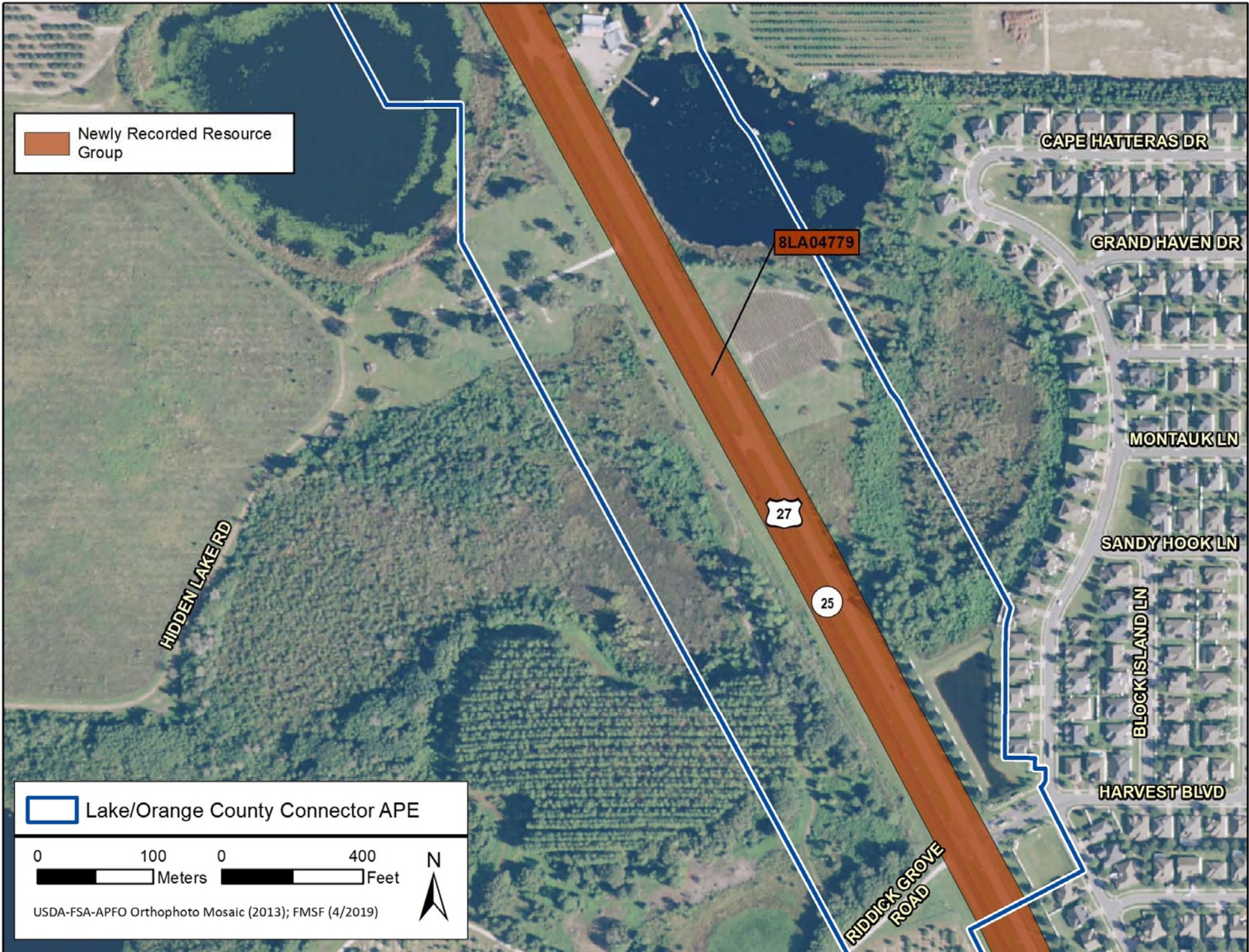
◆ Newly Recorded Historic Structure  
■ Newly Recorded Resource Group



□ Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400  
Meters Feet  
N


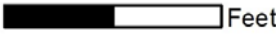
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2013); FMSF (4/2019)



 Newly Recorded Resource Group

8LA04717

 Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400  
 Meters  Feet



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2013); FMSF (4/2019)



Newly Recorded Resource Group

8LA04717

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400  
Meters Feet



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2013); FMSF (4/2019)

- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Resource Group

FIVE MILE RD

SHELL POND RD

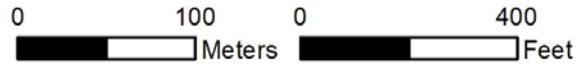
8LA04731

8LA04727

8LA02814

8LA04795

Lake/Orange County Connector APE



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2013); FMSF (4/2019)

- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Resource Group

8LA04727

8LA02814

8LA04795


8LA04731

Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400  
Meters Feet

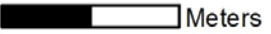
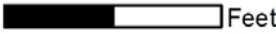


USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2013); FMSF (4/2019)

 Newly Recorded Resource Group


8LA04731

 Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400  
 Meters  Feet





USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2013); FMSF (4/2019)

 Newly Recorded Resource Group

8LA04731

 Lake/Orange County Connector APE


0 100 0 400  
 Meters  Feet



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2013); FMSF (4/2019)

 Newly Recorded Resource Group

8LA04731

 Lake/Orange County Connector APE

0 100 0 400  
 Meters  Feet

USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2013); FMSF (4/2019)









**APPENDIX F.**

**DEMOLITION LETTER**





May 15, 2019

Dr. Eman M. Vovsi  
Historical Data Analyst  
Florida Master Site File  
500 S. Bronough St.  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

**RE: Demolished/Moved Buildings for the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the CFX Lake/Orange Connector (US 27 to State Road 429) Feasibility/Project Development and Environment Study, Lake and Orange Counties, Florida**

Dear Dr. Vovsi,

One previously recorded structure, the House on Keene Lake (8LA02129), located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of the above-referenced project, was determined to have been removed or demolished. The removal/demolition of this previously recorded structure was field verified on April 16, 2019.

If there are any questions, please feel free to contact me at [kirsten.armstrong@searchinc.com](mailto:kirsten.armstrong@searchinc.com).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kirsten Armstrong".

Kirsten Armstrong, MPhil  
Project Architectural Historian