

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY FOR THE
POINCIANA PARKWAY EXTENSION (STATE ROAD 538)
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT STUDY FROM
POINCIANA PARKWAY TO COUNTY ROAD 532,
POLK AND OSCEOLA COUNTIES, FLORIDA**

CFX CONTRACT NO. 599-224

SEARCH PROJECT NO. 180215

PREPARED FOR

CENTRAL FLORIDA EXPRESSWAY AUTHORITY

BY

SEARCH

AUGUST 2019

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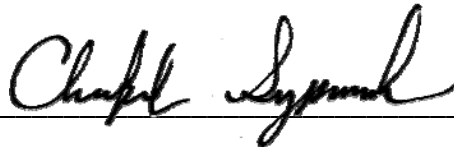
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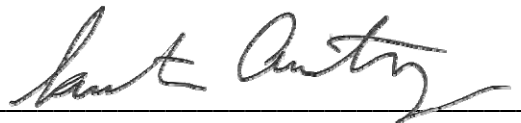
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 for an extension of Poinciana Parkway (State Road [SR] 538). The Central Florida Expressway Authority (CFX) is proposing an approximately 3-mile (4.8-kilometer) extension of Poinciana Parkway from Ronald Reagan Parkway north to Osceola-Polk Line Road (County Road [CR] 532). The project also includes a utility relocation easement along the western perimeter of the right-of-way in the northern portion of the project.

To encompass all potential improvements, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) was defined to include the existing and proposed Poinciana Parkway right-of-way. For the new roadway, the APE was extended 328 feet (100 meters) from the construction footprint. For the portions of the project located along existing roadway, 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 328 feet (100 meters) from the maximum right-of-way line. For the utility easement, the APE was defined as the construction footprint, as these improvements will be at-grade and cause no new viewshed concerns. The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed rights-of-way, as well as the utility easement. The historic structure survey was conducted within the entire Poinciana Parkway Extension APE.

The archaeological field survey included visual reconnaissance and intensive systematic subsurface examination of the project right-of-way and utility easement. As a result of the archaeological survey, two newly documented prehistoric archaeological sites, PPLS#1 (8OS02940) and PPLS#2 (8OS02941), were identified. No features, midden, or other clearly discernible intact deposits were documented during the archaeological investigation. Both of the newly recorded archaeological sites (8OS02940 and 8OS02941) 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, 8OS02940 and 8OS02941 are ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

In addition to the two newly recorded sites, six previously recorded archaeological sites are within or intersect the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE, including 8OS00150, 8OS00151, 8OS01722, 8OS02765, 8PO03968, and 8PO07756. Three of these sites (8OS00151, 8PO03968, and 8PO07756) are at least partially within the existing or proposed right-of-way and therefore within the current archaeological APE. As these sites within the right-of-way were 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, shovel tests excavated adjacent to the previous site boundaries identified no additional cultural material. The remaining three sites (8OS00150, 8OS01722, and 8OS02765) are not located within the existing or proposed right-of-way and therefore were not investigated during the current archaeological survey. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has determined all of the previously recorded archaeological sites ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 10 historic resources in the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE, including four previously recorded resources and six newly recorded resources. The previously recorded resources include two linear resources (8PO07154/8OS02567 and 8PO07219/8OS02540) and two structures (8PO07156 and 8PO07157). The newly recorded historic resources include six structures (8OS02937, 8PO08109, and 8PO08197–8PO08200). In addition, during the field review, one previously recorded resource (8PO07155) was confirmed to have been previously demolished.

On January 30, 2009, SHPO stated that there was insufficient information to determine eligibility for either Old Kissimmee Road (8PO07154/8OS02567) or the South Florida Railroad (8PO07219/8OS02540) within Section 6 of Township 26 South, Range 28 East (Janus Research 2008). Both 8PO07156 and 8PO07157 were determined ineligible by SHPO on January 30, 2009 (Janus Research 2008).

Based on the results of the current survey, SEARCH recommends that the South Florida Railroad (8PO07219/8OS02540) is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. Furthermore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that there remains insufficient information to make an eligibility recommendation regarding Old Kissimmee Road/Old Tampa Highway (8PO07154/8OS02567). The remaining eight historic resources are recommended ineligible for the NRHP due to a lack of historic associations, architectural significance, and/or historic integrity.

Archaeological testing for the current survey effort was restricted in three areas, totaling 16 parcels in addition to the Reedy Creek Mitigation Bank. In the northern portion of the project limits, 12 parcels south of Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532) were inaccessible due to landowner objections. In the middle portion of the project limits, four small rectangular parcels were inaccessible due to high chain-link fencing and “no trespassing” signs. In the southern portion, access to the Reedy Creek Mitigation Bank was denied by the property manager. Untested portions of the proposed right-of-way will be subjected to archaeological and architectural history survey during future phases of the project once access is secured. The results of the additional survey will be prepared as a CRAS addendum and submitted under separate cover, at which time project-related effects may be addressed.

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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 for an extension of Poinciana Parkway (State Road [SR] 538) in Polk and Osceola Counties, Florida (**Figure 1**). The Central Florida Expressway Authority (CFX) is proposing an approximately 3-mile (4.8-kilometer) extension of Poinciana Parkway from Ronald Reagan Parkway north to Osceola-Polk Line Road (County Road [CR] 532).

To encompass all potential improvements, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) was defined to include the existing and proposed Poinciana Parkway right-of-way. For the new roadway, the APE was extended 328 feet (100 meters) from the construction footprint. For the portions of the project located along existing roadway, 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 328 feet (100 meters) from the maximum right-of-way line (**Figure 2**). For the utility easement, the APE was defined as the construction footprint as these improvements will be at-grade and cause no new viewshed concerns. The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed rights-of-way, as well as the utility easement. The historic structure survey was conducted within the entire Poinciana Parkway Extension 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 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*).

Christopher Sypniewski, MA, served as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology. Kirsten Armstrong, MPhil, served as the Principal Investigator for Architectural History. Benjamin Thompson, MA, served as the Historian. Mike Foster, MA, RPA; Sarah Bennett, MA, RPA; Dave Boschi, MA, RPA; Angelica Costa, MA; Sean Buchanan, BA; and Garrett Cooper, BS, conducted the fieldwork. Mr. Sypniewski, Ms. Armstrong, and Mr. Thompson wrote the report. Mason Guinto, MA, and Ryan Shears, MA, produced the Geographic Information System (GIS) field maps and figures. Angela Matusik, MA, and Melissa Dye, MA, RPA, conducted the quality-control review. Rasha Slepow, BS, and Ali Sundook, BA, edited and produced the document.

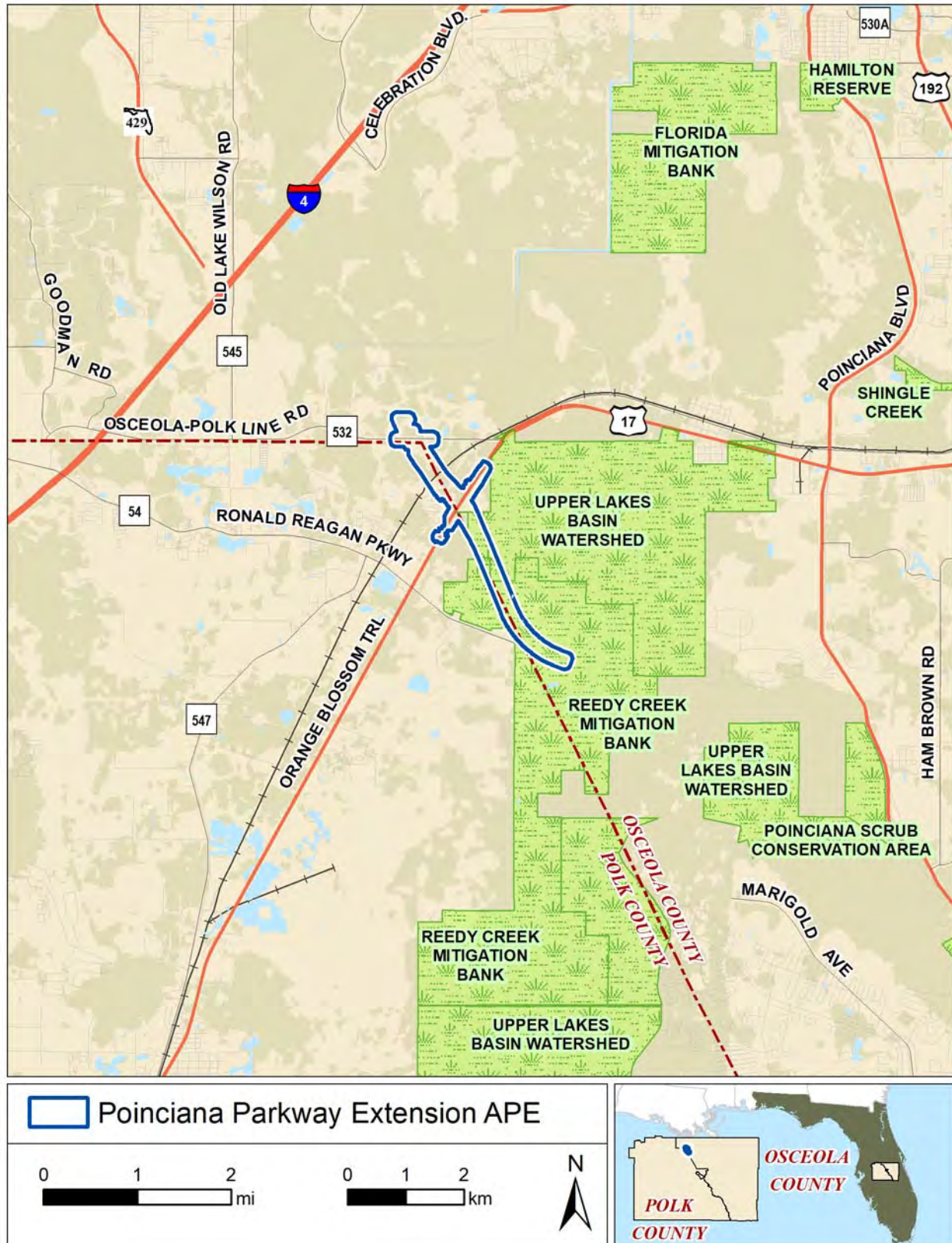


Figure 1. Location of the Poinciana Parkway Extension project in Polk and Osceola Counties, Florida.

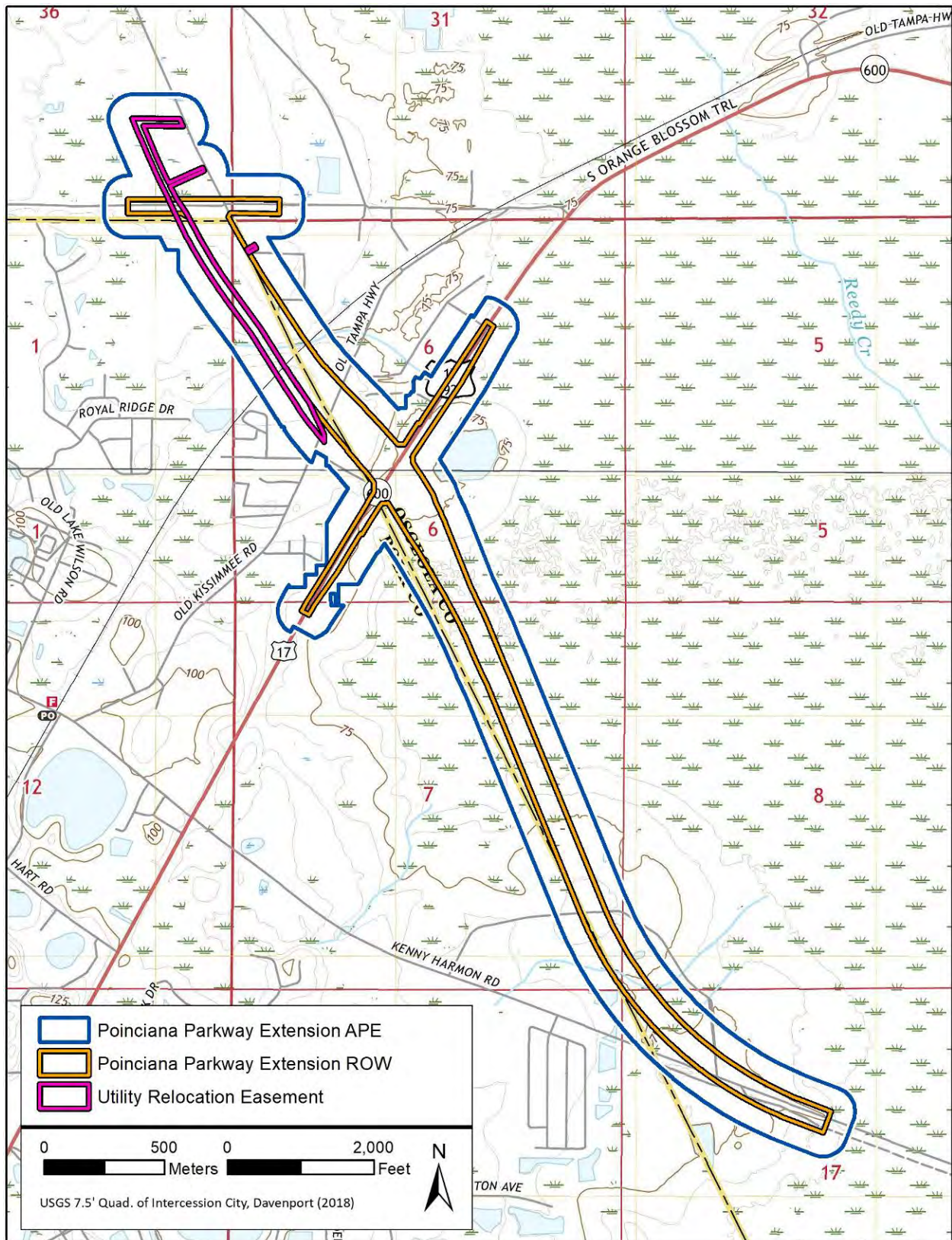


Figure 2. Poinciana Parkway Extension APE in Polk and Osceola Counties, Florida.

PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

The proposed Poinciana Parkway Extension project consists of a primary four-lane corridor that will connect the current Poinciana Parkway in Osceola County to Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532) in Polk County. The APE spans approximately 3 miles (4.8 kilometers) of mixed-use land and is within the following coordinates of the Public Land Survey System (PLSS):

- Township 25 South, Range 27 East, Section 36
- Township 25 South, Range 28 East, Section 31
- Township 26 South, Range 27 East, Section 1
- Township 26 South, Range 28 East, Sections 6, 7, 8, and 17

The southern portion of the corridor traverses the Reedy Creek Swamp and is completely undeveloped covering both South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) Upper Lakes basin property as well as the Reedy Creek Mitigation Bank (RCMB), north to approximately 820 feet (250 meters) south of US 17/92 (South Orange Blossom Trail) southward into the RCMB lands. The vegetation consists primarily of those plants associated with wetlands, such as water oak, cypress, swampfern, and saw palmetto (**Figure 3**). RCMB is a 3,520-acre (1,424.5-hectare) mitigation bank located in both Osceola and Polk Counties and is permitted by the South Water Management District and the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The RCMB provides unavoidable wetland impact with State and Federal credits. At the time of fieldwork, no access agreement between the client and RCMB lands was in place.

From US 17/92 (South Orange Blossom Trail) north to Old Kissimmee Road, the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE becomes increasingly urbanized with sporadic housing, ranches, and a church across the landscape. From Old Kissimmee Road northward, several gas and high-voltage electric lines are located within the roadway corridor. Additionally, the APE has been



Figure 3. Typical setting in the southern portion of the project right-of-way near Reedy Creek Swamp.



Figure 4. Typical setting in the middle of the project right-of-way between US 17/92 (South Orange Blossom Trail) and Old Kissimmee Road.

cleared in places with many of the parcels listed as vacant residential or mobile homes (Figure 4). Closer to Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532), the area has sporadic housing and terminates with a large energy plant just north of the APE. Numerous warning signs throughout the APE are in place to avoid utilities (Figure 5).

The relatively flat terrain crossed by the corridor consists of an average elevation at 94 feet (28.6 meters) above mean sea level (amsl), with a higher elevation occurring in the middle of Reedy Creek Swamp of 140 feet (42.7 meters) amsl. The general vegetation ranges from dense underbrush and wetland swamps to grass pastures and cleared fields. Geologically, the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE falls within the Central Lake and Eastern Flatwoods physiographic districts. North of Orange Blossom Trail, the APE overlaps the Lake Wakes province and the Eastern Complex of the Central Ridge subprovince within the Central Lake district. The Central Lake district consists of uplifted limestones of the Floridan Aquifer that lie beneath surficial sands and contains the most active collapsed sinkhole development (Brooks 1981). The Eastern Complex of the Central Ridge subprovince contains some high hills, as well as Pliocene and Early Pleistocene beach ridges and paleodunes (Brooks 1981).



Figure 5. Utility markers encountered in the north portion of the project right-of-way near Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532).

South of Orange Blossom Trail, the APE is part of the Kissimmee Valley province, which is also known as the Coastal Lowlands, within the larger Eastern Flatwoods district. The Coastal Lowlands began as barrier islands that date from the Plio-Pleistocene to recent time (Brooks 1981). The Kissimmee Valley province consists of a lagoonal deposit of river swamp and grassland prairies underlain by silty sand that are seasonally flooded and are typically higher than 50 feet (15 meters) amsl (Brooks 1981).

Soils within the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE range from somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained, with poorly drained soils comprising more than half of the area (**Table 1; Figure 6**). Poor soil drainage typically coincides with the presence of lakes, swamps, and wetlands. Numerous wetland boundary signs were encountered during the survey (**Figure 7**).

Table 1. Soil Drainage within the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE.

Soil Drainage Characteristics/Name	Acres	Percentage
Somewhat Poorly Drained Soils		
Adamsville sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	6.56	
Satellite sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	72.66	
Somewhat Poorly Drained Total	79.22	15.0%
Poorly Drained Soil		
Basinger fine Sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	7.54	
Holopaw fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	9.55	
Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	131.62	
Immokalee sand	40.22	
Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	19.42	
Ona fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	24.14	
Parkwood loamy fine sand, occasionally flooded	9.15	
Pompano fine sand	19.22	
Pompano fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8.00	
Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.28	
Smyrna and Myakka fine sands	3.35	
Poorly Drained Total	272.50	51.8%
Very Poorly Drained Soils		
Felda fine Sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	0.74	
Floridana fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	18.10	
Floridana mucky fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	1.30	
Holopaw fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	0.64	
Holopaw muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	43.74	
Kaliga muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	14.34	
Nittaw muck	7.72	
Placid and Myakka fines sands, depressional	23.08	
Placid fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	18.21	
Pompano fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	12.76	
Riviera fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	21.01	
Samsula muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	3.38	
Very Poorly Drained Total	168.01	31.9%
Other		
Borrow Pits Total	5.15	1.0%
Water Total	1.55	0.3%
APE Total	526.43	100.0%

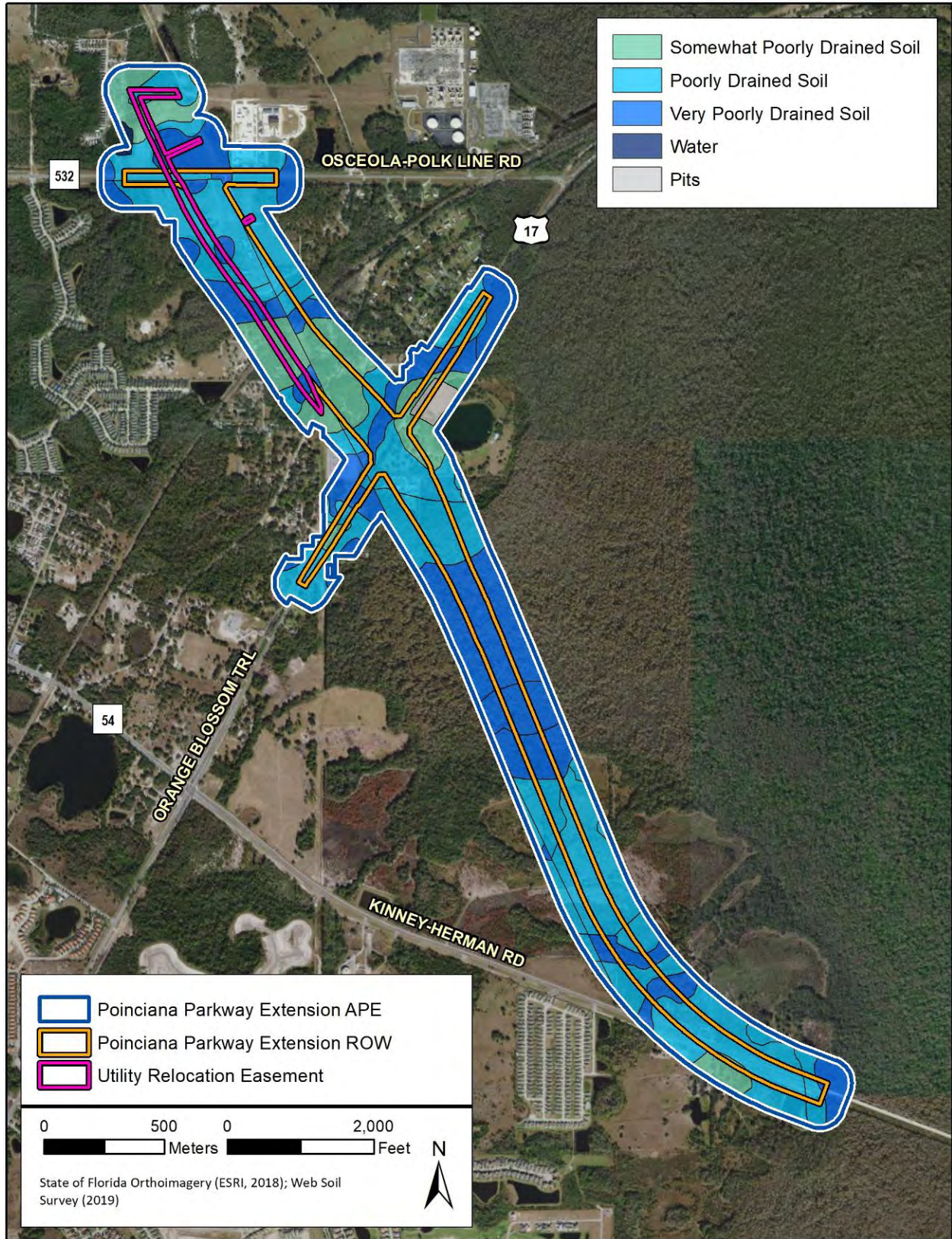


Figure 6. Soils within the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE.

PALEOENVIRONMENT

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 minor fluctuations during the past 4,000 years.



Figure 7. Wetland boundary signage.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE HISTORY

The following prehistoric overview of central Florida consists of a four-part chronology, with each period based on distinct cultural and technological characteristics recognized by archaeologists. From oldest to most recent, the four temporal periods are Paleoindian, Archaic, Post-Archaic, and Contact.

Paleoindian Period (10,000–8000 BP)

The most widely accepted model for the peopling of the Americas argues that populations originating in Asia crossed the Beringia land bridge that formerly linked Siberia to Alaska and entered the North American continent some 12,000 years ago (Smith 1986). However, data

have mounted in support of entry prior to 12,000 years ago (Adovasio et al. 1990; Dillehay et al. 2008). Alternative pre-12,000 BP migration routes that have been hypothesized include populations 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). Many of their early occupation sites would now be inundated as a result of higher sea levels. Recent evidence from the Page-Ladson site (8JE00591) provides the earliest evidence of human occupation of Florida at about 14,500 years ago (Halligan et al. 2016). Butchered mammoth remains and lithic debitage, as well as a single biface, were recovered from intact deposits in an underwater sinkhole at the Aucilla River. This find fits with an increasingly broad acceptance of a fairly rapid pre-Clovis peopling of the Americas. The conventional view of Paleoindian existence in Florida is that they were nomadic hunters and gatherers who entered an environment quite different than that of the present.

The Paleoindian Database of the Americas (PIDBA) is the leading repository for information regarding the distribution of Paleoindian sites in North America (Anderson et al. 2010). The current PIDBA locational database lists zero Paleoindian points for Orange or Osceola Counties. However, Paleoindian points have been reported in four of the six counties that border them, including six Suwannee points in Lake County, one Suwannee point in Seminole County, four Suwannee points from Brevard County, and six points (four Clovis and two Suwannee) from Polk County (PIDBA 2018).

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 include 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. Also occurring at this time was a significant increase in population numbers and density, with native groups developing regional habitat-specific adaptations and material assemblages (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986:10). As conditions became wetter, coastal, riparian, and lacustrine adaptations became increasingly more common. The Archaic period is typically divided into the Early, Middle, and Late subperiods by archaeologists.

In central Florida, evidence of the earliest occupations usually consists of lithic scatters containing chert debitage and occasionally projectile points. 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 much more common (Smith and Bond 1984:53-55). As life became more settled during the Archaic period, an array of site types evolved that included residential bases, short-term settlements, specialized procurement camps, and cemeteries (Milanich 1994:75-85). Collectively, these comprised the regional settlement-subsistence system.

The trend toward increased sedentism and more circumscribed territories continued into the Late Archaic period, as environmental and climatic conditions approached those of today. This period is characterized by the emergence of ceramic traditions and the inception of limited horticulture (Sassaman 1993). The development of pottery occurred around 2000 BC. Referred to as Orange pottery by archaeologists, this early ceramic ware was tempered with vegetal fibers such as 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. While Orange pottery is found sparingly throughout Florida, it is primarily recovered in eastern and central portions of the state.

Another early fiber-tempered ceramic type, Norwood, extended from the Gulf coast to the Orange series on the East coast. Norwood pottery is usually undecorated or stick-impressed. A variety of the later Deptford simple-stamped ceramic ware found on the Gulf coast also is 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 typical at sites outside of the Upper St. Johns area.

Woodland and Mississippian Periods (500 BC–AD 1565)

By about 500 BC, the cultural landscape of Florida had diversified with regionally distinct cultural traditions including pottery types, subsistence practices, and settlement patterns. Milanich (1994) places the current survey area within the east and central Florida region. Within this region, 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. St. Johns is characterized by chalky pottery tempered with sponge spicules and was produced between 500 BC and AD 1565. Other hallmarks of the post-Archaic periods include increased population and settlement numbers, construction of sand burial mounds, continued economic dependence on aquatic resources, and greater emphasis on plant cultivation (Goggin 1952:40; Milanich 1994:243-274).

In addition to St. Johns wares, sites in the region 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 this area 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).

Two major subdivisions are recognized within the St. Johns culture area including the east and central Florida. These subdivisions are referred to as St. Johns I and St. Johns II. People of the St. Johns I culture (500 BC–AD 100) relied primarily upon hunting, fishing, and foraging. 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.

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 II period, incised and punctated wares, possibly a reflection of Gulf coast influences, occur with some frequency in mounds and middens. The St. Johns II culture reached its apex in terms of social, political, and ceremonial complexity from AD 1050–1513. Classic Mississippian traits, such as the construction of large truncated mounds and the presence of Southern Cult 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.

POST-CONTACT HISTORY

Early Exploration, 1513–1565

This historic context presents an overview of Osceola and Polk Counties from the early period of European contact to recent times. Florida served as an important stage for early European explorations of North America. Juan 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 just east of the region occupied by present-day Osceola and Polk Counties. Despite the fact that the area had already been occupied and inhabited for thousands of years by indigenous groups, Ponce de León claimed the newly discovered land for Spain. Ponce called this territory La Florida, since it was sighted during the Feast of Flowers

(Pascua Florida) (Milanich 1995). Ponce 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 Peace River region and central Florida (Brown 2001:5-6). Despite the expedition's probable trek through neighboring Polk County, it is unlikely they traveled as far east as Osceola 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, including the Ais and Mayaca of Osceola County, may have happened in the 1560s with the arrival of Pedro Menéndez de Avilés and the first permanent Spanish settlements at St. Augustine. Menéndez'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 region of central Florida (Lyon 1996).

First Spanish Period, 1565–1763

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 Indians. 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 among the Guales and Oristas who lived farther north. A few missions were established in central Florida during the early seventeenth century, but were soon abandoned (Deagan 1978; Milanich 1995). 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 central Florida during this time period. The Spanish established approximately 128 *doctrinas* and *visitas* in *La Florida* between 1566 and 1704 (Wickman 1999).

By the 1690s, the Spanish actively sought to set up missions among the Jororo Indians, who the Spanish combined in their writings with the Mayaca as both spoke a similar language. The Spanish traveled down the St. Johns River into Mayaca territory (Seminole and Lake Counties, and possibly Osceola 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 remained in a lackluster state until the late seventeenth century, especially after the decline of native populations in other parts of the territory (Covington 1993:5).

British Colonial Period, 1763–1784

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 1971). In response, the Spanish began building a stone fort in St. Augustine, forcing Apalachee Indians 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 Creeks 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 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 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 Havana to Spain for the Florida peninsula. The new acquisition was divided along the Apalachicola River into East and West Florida. Present-day Polk and Osceola Counties were located in 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 near St. Augustine, where they were to become farmers and occasionally soldiers, or in the Indian 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, Native Americans of the region, as well as runaway slaves who had found refuge in Florida.

A series of armed conflicts in northern Florida, the Patriot War (1812–1813) and the First Seminole War (1817–1818), highlighted Spain’s lack of control over the region (Cusick 2003:296-301). During the First Seminole War, General Andrew Jackson marched into present-day Pensacola and across the Florida panhandle. Though the move was criticized by many in the United States, the invasion led to Spain’s relinquishment of Florida to the United States in 1821. Jackson’s move also drove the Seminole deeper into the interior of Florida, including present-day Osceola and Polk Counties (Coker and Parker 1996).

American Territorial Period, 1821–1845

A little more than two years into American occupation, much of what is now Osceola and Polk Counties lay within the boundaries of the Seminole Reservation established by the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823. The treaty restricted the Seminoles to 4 million acres of land in the center of the state. The treaty was unpopular with the Seminoles because they believed the land was not suited for cultivation. Subsequent treaties were equally unpopular. Dissatisfaction with the treaty coupled with tension between whites and Indians over the issue of runaway slaves and the ever-present national cry for Indian removal led to the Second Seminole War (1835–1842). Osceola, who hailed from the Seminole village of Talakchopco near present-day Fort Meade, and Harry, the Seminole leader at village known as Minatti located on the southwestern shore of Lake Hancock (near Lakeland), stirred the Seminole nation to fight for their freedom. The prominence of the two aforementioned villages led to their destruction at the hands of the US Army in April 1836. Apart from this action, there were no other military engagements in Polk County for the remainder of the war, although the blazing of trails, construction of forts, and the laying of bridges and causeways laid a foundation for future civilian settlement (Brown 2001; Mahon 1985). Fort Davenport, one of the many forts constructed during the war, was located in Osceola County (near present-day Intercession City) (Holdup 1881). A road, blazed in 1839 and known later as the “Road from Lake Monroe to Tampa,” connected it to Fort Cummings (near present-day Auburndale) (Brown 2001:68). By the war’s end, hundreds of Seminoles and their black allies were removed from Florida. Those that remained in the territory were confined to a new reservation that included the southern reaches of Polk County (Brown 2001:15-21).

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 5 acres, build a dwelling, and defend the land for five years. The Homestead Acts of 1866 and 1876 provided further incentives to settlers (Tebeau 1971). Early pioneers to the central Florida region, then known as Mosquito County (established in 1824 and containing present-day Osceola County) and Hillsborough County (established in 1834 and containing present-day Polk County) made a living herding as cattle and farming. As the 1840s wore on, these settlers began to intrude upon lands reserved for the Seminole, and a new period of tension between whites and Indians picked up where the previous period left off (Brown 2001; Porter 2009).

Early Statehood and Civil War, 1845–1865

March 1845 saw Florida gain admission to the Union as the twenty-seventh state of the United States (Schafer 1996). This event was quickly overshadowed in local politics as the influx of settlers into the region continued to add to the chorus of cries for further Indian removal. War nearly broke out in 1849, before finally coming to fruition in 1855 with the commencement of the third war against the Seminole nation, known locally as Billy Bowlegs War (1855–1858) (Brown 2001:30-32, 42, 64).

Florida seceded from the United States and joined the Confederacy in January 1861. Approximately a month later and despite much objection from Hillsborough County, Polk County was officially established on February 8, 1861. Its namesake derived from President James K. Polk, the first president to hold office after Florida became a state in 1845 (Brown 2001:73-74). Most of Florida's military involvement in the Civil War (1861–1865) was relegated to the state's coastal regions. Defiant Union garrisons at Fort Pickens in Pensacola and Forts Jackson and Taylor in Key West preoccupied most of Florida's approximant 13,000 troops, as did attempting to defend the remaining state-controlled coastline from Union raiding parties. However, by 1862, most Floridians were sent to hold the Tennessee line, and the central Florida region rode out the rest of the war having witnessed no major battles (Page 1994).

Although the physical destruction wrought by war was minimal compared to other parts of the South, the political and sociological effects of the war were still weighted heavy on the Florida peninsula. Many soldiers returned home with broken or missing limbs. Some were never heard from again. There were more widows than ever before. Former slaves had been extended their long-awaited freedom, but most left for opportunities elsewhere. Lawlessness, fostered by the cattle barons who still held power in the region, thrived in the decade following the war. The economy in Orange County (established in 1845 following the breakup of Mosquito County and now containing present-day Osceola County) was in shambles. Neighboring Polk County's economy was comparably the same. Poverty was widespread among blacks and whites due in large part to the county's isolation and lack of transportation (Brown 2001:100-117).

Late Nineteenth, 1865–1900

A breakthrough for the region came in 1881, with the rise of the former trading post of Kissimmee in Orange County. In that year, Hamilton Disston, a wealthy Philadelphia industrialist, purchased 4 million acres of Florida land for \$1 million. He planned extensive drainage projects that reached southward into the Everglades. Disston established his headquarters, dubbed Kissimmee City, on the northern shore of Lake Tohopekaliga, one of the region's largest lakes that connected with the Kissimmee River (Grunwald 2006:81-88). Disston's goal was to dredge the Kissimmee River southward to the Lake Okeechobee region. A simultaneous dredging project would push up the Caloosahatchee River out of Fort Myers in southwest Florida and unite with Lake Okeechobee. In doing so, lands adjacent to the rivers

would be drained for agricultural development and a continuous waterway from Kissimmee to Fort Myers and, ultimately, the Gulf of Mexico would be achieved. Suddenly, the once-quiet cattle country was busy with new activity. By 1883, four steamships operated out of Kissimmee City, which was linked with Lake Okeechobee, Fort Myers, and the Gulf of Mexico via Disston's canals. With the arrival of the railroad during this same period, Kissimmee began to blossom as a regional center for commerce and transportation (Dovell 1952:598, 610, 613; Gannon 1993:65; Reeves 1989:92).

Further development arrived with the addition of the South Florida Railroad to Orange and Polk Counties in the 1880s. Henry B. Plant, a wealthy entrepreneur who, like Disston, had grand plans for Florida, spearheaded the development of the railroad. Plant sought to unite Sanford (Seminole County) with Tampa and numerous points in between, including the rising towns of Kissimmee and Lakeland (Polk County). Working from both ends of the line with two crews of more than a thousand men each, Plant completed the railroad in a little more than seven months. The line was completed in 1884. All along the line new towns were born (Brown 1991:16-17; Dovell 1952:615; Johnson 1966:123-131). The railroad focused most of the area's growth to the Lake Tohopekaliga area, leaving thinly settled the areas not touched by the railroad (Norton 1892:73).

Concurrently to the southwest of Kissimmee, Polk County's seat, Bartow, also began to experience the effects of the newly arrived railroad in 1885. Originally known as Fort Blount, Bartow was renamed in 1862 in response to the death of Confederate Colonel Francis Stebbins Bartow at the first Battle of Bull Run. The city received the first county courthouse in 1867, thus establishing it as Polk County's seat. Bartow would be incorporated into a city by 1882, and with the addition of the railroad three years later, the city would see its population jump from approximately 77 residents in 1880 to approximately 1,386 in 1890 (Harris 2013; US Bureau of the Census 1890). A decade later, the city of Bartow became the most populous city south of Tampa at the turn of the century (US Bureau of the Census 1900).

The success of railroad and drainage projects raised the status and prosperity of the region. This newly found affluence contributed greatly to a rising call among inhabitants of the Kissimmee region of Orange County to breakaway and form a new district. In 1887, this petition was realized, and with lands contributed by Brevard County, the Florida State Legislature passed the act creating Osceola County (Morris 1995:185-186; Reeves 1989:92). Osceola County was made up of approximately 850,942 acres, and Kissimmee was selected as the county seat (The Record Company 1935).

The Appearance of Loughman

The community of Loughman, which is located southwest of the project area, appeared in the context of the arrival of timber and naval stores interests. An 1880 map shows a proposed railroad station called Lake Locke in the vicinity of what became Loughman (Colton and Company 1880). By 1895, Lake Locke had postal service. This fact suggests that there was a community here, but local histories do not provide any additional detail about Lake Locke

(Bradbury and Hallock 1962:45, 49). Loughman appears on a map from 1898 in roughly the same location as the former Lake Locke (Rand McNally and Company 1898). The naval stores industry was most likely the foundation of the community for as late as 1904, a distillery was operating here (Brown 2001:197).

After the region's pine resources were exploited for naval stores, area businessmen turned to harvesting timber. In 1902, James Jackson of Parkersburg, West Virginia, established the Everglade Cypress Company (Miller and Maxwell 1913), and by 1905, they were in full operation at Loughman. The facility was one of Florida's largest sawmills. More than 300 workers were employed at the mill, which produced 100,000 board feet of lumber each day (Brown 2001:197; Frisbie 1976:42).

The employment opportunities that the naval stores and timber industries created signaled a population increase in Polk County. Immigrants poured into the area to fill positions. Many of these individuals were African Americans (Brown 2001:197-198). Historians tend to think of early twentieth-century Loughman as an African-American community, but census data from 1910 paint a more complex picture. Of the nearly 750 residents, a large portion were in fact white. In any case, the sawmill was a major employer, but there were also farmers at Loughman as well as naval stores and railroad workers (both black and white). The majority of the inhabitants of the town were born in Florida or other southern states (Florida Department of Agriculture 1915; US Bureau of the Census 1910).

After 1910, Loughman appeared in business gazetteers. Among the businesses in operation at Loughman in 1911 were Bessenger and Company, Deen Turpentine Company (both naval stores outfits), Crosby & Perkins lumber, and of course the Everglade Cypress Lumber Company. The Florida Fruit and Truck Land Company was the local land agency. Loughman's population was estimated at 500 in 1911 (R. L. Polk & Company 1911:278), but there were 650 individuals (390 white, 260 black) in residence three years later (Florida Department of Agriculture 1915). This was the setting in Loughman through the World War I period (R. L. Polk & Company 1918:352).

World War I and the Early Twentieth Century

Despite the appearance and continued persistence of the cattle fever tick during the first two decades of the 1900s and its negative impact on the quality of Florida beef cattle during this time period, the central Florida region continued its upward trajectory into the early part of the twentieth century (Akerman 1976:237-242). Rising industries such as timber, naval stores, mining, as well as lesser trades including truck farming, citrus growing, and poultry, buoyed the region's economy. These new ventures allowed for the area's continued growth by way of immigration, investment, and improvement projects. Polk County in particular, received its first paved roads in the 1910s (Brown 2001; The Record Company 1935).

Following the conclusion of the Great War in Europe, which saw more than 42,000 Floridians serve on foreign battlefields, the early to mid-1920s was a period of further development in

central Florida (Florida Department of State n.d.a). Building off of the momentum established in the first decade of the twentieth century, Polk County saw the purchase of large amounts of real estate by outside investors and injected much-needed capital into the region (Wallace 1961). A microcosm demonstrating the impact of this investment boom can be viewed in Haines City, one of Polk County's smaller towns at the start of the 1920s. In a brief five-year period, Haines City's dirt footpaths became sidewalks. An industrial section was established. Two citrus packing houses were in operation. Two movie houses opened, as did numerous new businesses. A modern sewerage system, water works, a multi-storied hotel, and a fire department gave Haines City the appearance of a modern city (Brown 2001:272-273; Hetherington 1928:147-149). Most striking was the growth of Haines City's population, which jumped from approximately 651 inhabitants in 1920 to 2,500 people by 1925. Similar groundswells occurred in towns across Polk County and, to a lesser extent, Osceola County (Brown 2001:272-273; Hetherington 1928:147-149).

While the land boom was running its course across the region, Loughman continued as it had in the years before the real estate frenzy. The Everglade Cypress Company and the Deen Turpentine Company continued operations in 1925. The Tucker Brick Company was also operating out of Loughman (R. L. Polk & Company 1925:518). Hundreds remained employed at Loughman. State census data from 1925 reported 791 individuals in residence at Loughman, almost equally black and white (Florida Department of Agriculture 1925). The town was located around the intersection of present-day US 92 and Loughman Road/Ronald Reagan Parkway.

Famed author Zora Neal Hurston traveled through Polk County in late 1927 and early 1928 as a Columbia University student, recording her observations of local African-American life. According to historian Canter Brown, Jr., Hurston began her journey at the Everglade Cypress Company in Loughman (Brown 2001:291). Her experiences there provided material for *Mules and Men*, one of her most well-known books in the present day despite the fact that she obtained minimal acclaim in her lifetime. Hurston's biographer provided a picturesque description of Loughman based on Hurston's writings:

The Loughman camp included family men, fugitive murderers, honest workers, knife-wielding good-time girls, Christian mothers, hard-living gamblers, and jackleg preachers. It was all presided over by a two-gun white foreman who kept a tight rein, totaled amounts at the company store, tried to keep alcohol off the job, and six days a week ordered work parties into the woods at sunup (Hemenway 1980:111).

Meanwhile across the county border, cattlemen, who still dominated much of Osceola County, began to purchase additional tracts of land in this time period. The Kissimmee Cattle Company alone reportedly held 520,000 acres in Osceola County and the neighboring counties of De Soto and Okeechobee. Approximately 25,000 head of cattle populated this range.

In the years leading up to the United States' entry into World War II in December 1941, cattle, timber, naval stores, mining, and agriculture, particularly citrus growing, were the primary

industries in the central Florida region (The Record Company 1935). However, despite their dominance, all of these aforementioned industries would suffer at the hands of the economic downturn, known as the Great Depression, beginning in the late 1920s through to the end of the 1930s. The land boom, which had bypassed places like Loughman, began to fizzle around the mid-to-late 1920s as a result of over-speculation and worsening economic conditions. Some communities in Florida fell into obscurity following the crash in 1929. Most of these were born out of the boom (Hetherington 1928:147-149). Nature was particularly unkind to the region during this time period. Three hurricanes—in 1926, 1928, and 1933—curtailed the citrus crop in Polk County. In between the latter two storms, Mediterranean fruit flies besieged area groves, inflicting considerable damage on the region’s agricultural crops (Brown 2001:295).

At the height of the Great Depression in the mid-1930s, Loughman’s population remained steady and busy. In 1930, 806 people called Loughman home. The number had dropped to 750 by 1935 (Florida Department of Agriculture 1935). The main employer remained the Everglade Cypress Company, which produced 60,000 board feet of lumber per day. Along with the railroad, Loughman was connected to the outside world by US Highway 17 and SR 2 (Florida State Chamber of Commerce 1935:245). Meanwhile, across the county border, many cattlemen in Osceola County were forced to foreclose on their land. This growing trend led the Florida State Legislature to pass a law in 1937, stating potential buyers of foreclosed land simply had to pay the taxes due in order to acquire it (Robison 2009).

Depressed economic conditions across the region had grown worse by the end of the 1930s. The citrus market became overburdened with fruit while the phosphate industry suffered as a result of rising disruptions in Germany, the industry’s main customer. Furthermore, drought conditions prevailed throughout the county (Brown 2005:18). Not all was bad, however, as the Loughman mill illustrates; some businessmen in the region managed to prosper in the midst of the poor economy. George Jenkins, a former grocery store manager, opened his own store in Winter Haven (Polk County) that was complete with air conditioning, sliding glass doors, a bakery, and other services. He called the store Publix and aspired to expand across the state (Brown 2005:23). A further source of positivity came from the conclusion of the region’s two-decade war with the cattle fever tick, which seemingly came to an end in the 1930s. The cattle industry’s tactics involving fenced in tracts of grazing land and dipping vats appeared ultimately successful in the short term; however, outbreaks were not unknown in later decades (Akerman 1976:237-242). This victory ensured that the industry would continue to support Osceola County through the 1930s and 1940s. A large stockyard in Kissimmee shipped out some 6,000 cattle each year signifying the importance of the industry during this period (Florida Department of Agriculture 1925:49-50).

World War II

On the eve of World War II, Polk County boasted approximately 87,000 inhabitants. Lakeland was the largest town with 21,650 residents. The county seat of Bartow was home to 6,158 persons. Near to that number was Lake Wales. Other sizable towns included Haines City, Auburndale, Mulberry, and Frostproof. Loughman, Waverly, Highland City, and Kathleen were

among the smaller towns (Brown 2005:6-7, 58). By comparison, Osceola County's population was slightly more than 10,000 inhabitants. Kissimmee City was its largest town, boasting approximately 3,225 residents. The next closest towns in relation to the population of Kissimmee was St. Cloud with 2,042 inhabitants and Holopaw with 1,369 persons. Smaller towns within Osceola County included Campbell Station Kenansville, Shingle Creek, Narcoossee, and Lake Wilson (US Bureau of the Census 1940). The main highways of the county were paved, but the vast majority of roads were unpaved (The Record Company 1935).

Though the mainland United States remained untouched by the devastating destruction experienced on the battlefields of the European and Pacific theatres, the war nevertheless had its lasting effects on the American nation. Like the rest of the state, central Florida sent scores of men and women to further the cause of freedom on foreign battlefields from 1941 to 1945. Meanwhile, the American home front in central Florida was dragged from the throes of economic depression. The opening of numerous military facilities created new jobs and a sense of purpose (Florida Department of State n.d.b).

In Osceola County, Kissimmee Army Air Field opened in Kissimmee in 1943 to serve as a training base for pilots. Located to the west of town, the airfield was the site of much activity during the war years. An officer's club, a chapel-theater, a pool, a golf course, barracks, a USO club, and other facilities were established here. Nearly 2,000 men trained at the air field. Some married local women and remained in the community for years to come. German and Italian prisoners, held at Orlando, were brought to the base to perform landscaping. In 1945, the Kissimmee Army Air Field, which had been elevated to base status, was deactivated (Osceola County Centennial Book Committee 1987:71-73).

Simultaneously in Polk County, the Army began training pilots, both domestic and foreign, at the Lodowick School of Aeronautics in Lakeland late in 1940. Bartow Army Airfield took on similar duties. Lakeland's Drane Field was activated as the Lakeland Army Air Field. As the war progressed, a German prisoner of war camp opened in Winter Haven.

With hungry troops and allies stateside and overseas, the citrus and cattle industries roared into new life. The need for phosphate also increased exponentially. New jobs meant new residents, and the region's populace increased exponentially (Brown 2005:30-41, 58-59). By 1950, Osceola County boasted approximately 11,406, while Polk County claimed 123,997 inhabitants. Loughman's population, on the other hand, dwindled perhaps as a result of Army enlistments and urban migration. In 1945, there were 371 residents as compared to a decade earlier when there were at least twice as many more inhabitants (Florida Department of Agriculture 1945).

Present

The most significant change in the history of Osceola County since World War II has been population growth and development. In the 20 years after the war, the county seat of Kissimmee was still described as the cow capital of the State of Florida. In 1960, there were

only 19,000 residents in the county. The development of Walt Disney World, the entrance for which was 10 miles away from Kissimmee, was completed in 1971. A service economy quickly arose in Kissimmee and the surrounding area to serve the crowds of tourists who visited the theme park. Motels, hotels, fast food establishments, and new roads appeared, bringing new jobs and businesses to the county. Occupations changed to the point that only a few hundred residents were involved in agriculture in recent years (Mormino 2005). Coupled with the construction of Interstate 4 (I-4), Interstate 75 (I-75), and Florida's Turnpike, Osceola County has experienced extensive growth and development in recent decades (Reeves 1989:93).

Polk County on the other hand, has witnessed unforeseen progress in many realms since the World War II era. In the decade after the war, employment levels remained high. "Virtually every segment of the economy whistled along," wrote historian Canter Brown, Jr (Brown 2005). The Florida Citrus Commission made its headquarters in Lakeland in 1956, a development that illustrated the continued importance of the industry in Polk County. Cattlemen experienced prosperity as did the phosphate industry, which was centered around Mulberry. The population growth that began during the war continued in new waves, more than doubling during the 1950s as Florida became the premiere state of the Union (Brown 2005:106, 115). Much of recent growth in the county has taken place in the northern reaches in places such as Loughman (Brown 2005:70). Few vestiges of the old timber and naval stores community remain. The mill appears to have been in operation as late as 1955 when it appeared on a state road map (FDOT 1955).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

Previous Surveys

A review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) GIS database (updated April 2019) indicates that 18 previous cultural resource surveys intersect the project APE (**Table 2; Figure 8**). All of these investigations were designed to be cultural resource studies involving both archaeological and architectural components. All of the surveys overlap only portions of the project APE. Many of the surveys are in response to energy sector projects within or adjacent to the current APE.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations Intersecting the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Reference
2672	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Parker Highway right-of-way Alignment, Polk and Osceola Counties, Florida	1991	Piper Archaeology
3349	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Kissimmee Utility Authority's Cane Island Project, Osceola County, Florida	1992	Janus Research
3812	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the GATX Central Florida Pipeline Corridor, Polk, Osceola, and Orange Counties, Florida	1994	Janus Research

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations Intersecting the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Reference
4236	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of US Highway 17/92 from CR 532 to Poinciana Boulevard, Osceola County, Florida	1994	Florida Archaeological Services, Inc.
5840	Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Proposed Buccaneer Gas Pipeline, Florida [Volume 1: Final Report of Findings; Volume 2: Appendices]	2000	Panamerican Inc.
6297	Gulfstream Cultural Resources Supplemental Report 3	2001	Janus Research
6332	Gulfstream Natural Gas System Cultural Resources Supplemental Report 1	2000	Janus Research
6800	Cultural Resource Follow-up Surveys for Lines 500 and 600 (Supplemental Report 5)	2002	Janus Research
10783	A Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey of the Nature's Preserve Project Area, Polk and Osceola Counties, Florida	2004	SEARCH
11815	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Fox Run Project Area in Polk County, Florida	2005	Panamerican Inc.
16015	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Progress Energy Florida Dundee to Intercession City Transmission Line Corridor, Polk and Osceola Counties	2008	Janus Research
17026	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Catfish Point, Johnson Island, Lake Marion Creek, and Upper Reedy Creek Management Areas, Osceola and Polk Counties, Florida	2009	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc.
19086	Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Assessment of the Intercession City - Gifford 230Kv Transmission Line (South Section), Osceola County, Florida	2012	SEARCH
20783	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Southeast Connection Natural Gas Pipeline, Osceola, Polk, Okeechobee, St. Lucie and Martin Counties	2014	Janus Research
21069	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Duke Energy Citrus Center Property, Polk And Osceola Counties, Florida	2014	SEARCH
21108	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Southeast Connection Natural Gas Pipeline Supplemental Report 1 Follow-Up and Re-Route Surveys Polk, Okeechobee, St. Lucie and Martin Counties	2014	Janus Research
21431	Sabal Trail Transmission Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (Alachua, Citrus, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lake, Levy, Madison, Marion, Orange, Osceola, Polk, Suwannee, Sumter Counties, Florida)	2014	Cardno ENTRIX, SEARCH
22218	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Southeast Connection Natural Gas Pipeline, Supplemental Report 2, Osceola, St. Lucie, and Polk Counties	2015	Janus Research

FMSF Survey No. 2672 was completed by Piper Archaeological Research, Inc. in 1991 as a Phase I CRAS of the proposed Parker Highway in Polk and Osceola Counties, Florida. The survey area was approximately 8.1 miles (13 kilometers) long. Shovel testing was conducted at 25- and 50-meter intervals in areas of high probability with judgmental testing in other areas. The survey identified two new prehistoric archaeological sites (8OS00150 and 8OS00151) and two new historic archaeological sites (8PO02234 and 8OS00152) (Piper Archaeological Research, Inc. 1991:25). The Poinciana Parkway Extension APE intersects 8OS00151 within the current right-of-way and 8OS00150 within the APE. All four of the sites in the survey were recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

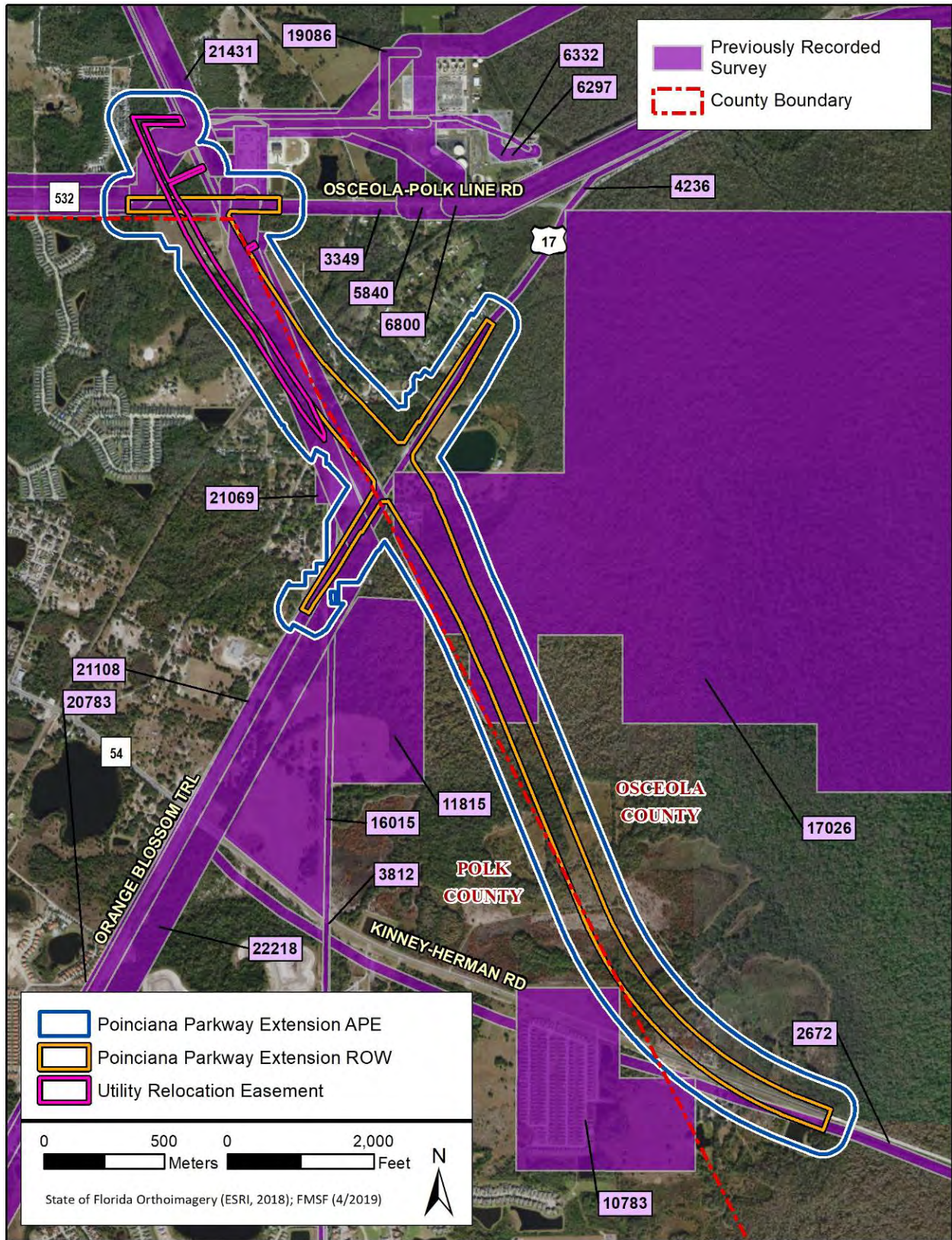


Figure 8. Previous cultural surveys that intersect the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE.

FMSF Survey No. 3349 was conducted by Janus Research in 1992 as a CRAS of the proposed Kissimmee Utility Authority's Cane Island Project in Osceola County, Florida. Methodology included judgmental shovel testing within the uplands and pipeline transmission corridor with more intensive testing in the Cane Island and Clay Street substation areas of the survey. The project identified five unrecorded prehistoric lithic scatters (8OS00605, 8OS00606, 8OS00609, 8OS00610, and 8OS00611); two new prehistoric artifact scatters (8OS00607 and 8OS00608); one historic site (8OS00044); and six historic buildings (8OS00559-8OS00564) (Janus Research 1992:28). One archaeological site (8OS00044) was determined eligible for the NRHP by SHPO; the remaining archaeological sites were determined ineligible by SHPO for NRHP inclusion. Of the six structures, only one (8OS00562) was recommended by the surveyor as eligible for listing in the NRHP. None of these resources are within the current Poinciana Parkway Extension APE.

FMSF Survey No. 3812 was conducted by Janus Research in 1994 as a CRAS of the GATX Central Florida Pipeline Corridor in Polk and Osceola Counties, Florida. The survey resulted in the encounter of one previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site, as well as the recording of 29 new prehistoric archaeological sites and 11 previously unrecorded historic buildings (Janus Research 1994:51, 71). Two sites identified during this fieldwork are intersected by the current project APE. The first site, 8OS01722 (Redtop), represents a low-density lithic scatter, while the second site, 8PO03968 (Lost Penny), consisted of a single flake. Both sites were recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

FMSF Survey No. 4236 was conducted by Florida Archaeological Services, Inc. in 1994 as a CRAS of Highway US 17/92 from County Road (CR) 532 to Poinciana Boulevard in Osceola County, Florida. Methodology included judgmental shovel testing at 25- and 50-meter intervals across 4.5 miles (7.2 kilometers) of corridor and an architectural survey. A total of four new archaeological sites (8OS01726-8OS01729) and 19 historic structures (8OS01731-8OS01749) were identified during the fieldwork (Florida Archaeological Services, Inc. 1994:29). None of the cultural resources identified are considered eligible for the NRHP, and none are located within the current Poinciana Parkway Extension APE.

FMSF 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 was conducted in 1999 and included 141 miles (226.9 kilometers) of lateral pipelines, temporary workspace areas, and contractor yards, as well as river, stream, and wetland crossings. This survey overlaps a small portion of the APE along Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532) and the utility relocation easement in that area. Panamerican Consultants, Inc. 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 cultural resources, including 61 prehistoric sites, 12 historic, and 18 prehistoric and historic sites, recorded three historic structures, and one historic or modern gravesite. Thirteen of the archaeological sites (8PA00212, 8PA01136, 8PA01139, 8PA01142, 8PA01144, 8PA01146, 8PA1147, 8PO01528, 8PO04130, 8PO06177, 8PO06187, 8PO06188, and 8OS01828) are recommended as potentially eligible by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. for listing in the NRHP. None of the resources recorded during FMSF Survey

No. 5840 overlap the current APE. Additional Phase II excavations were recommended at the 13 sites in order to determine significance and eligibility of these resources for listing in the NRHP. All of the other sites were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by SHPO on February 21, 2000.

FMSF Survey No. 6297 was conducted by Janus Research in 2001 and included a Phase I survey and Phase II testing of 14.43 miles (23 kilometers) in support of the Gulfstream Natural Gas System Pipeline project in Manatee, Hardee, Polk, and Osceola Counties, Florida. A total of 1,312 shovel tests, six 1-x-1-meter units, and three 1-x-2-meter units were excavated during the fieldwork. The survey identified four previously recorded sites and 11 newly recorded sites. This survey only overlaps a small portion (75 meters) of the current Utility Relocation Easement at its northern end. None of the resources from this survey are within the current Poinciana Parkway Extension APE.

FMSF Survey No. 6332 was conducted by Janus Research in 2000 and included a Phase I survey and Phase II testing of 194 miles (312 kilometers) for the Gulfstream Natural Gas System project in Manatee, Hardee, Polk, and Osceola Counties, Florida. The survey resulted in the identification of 30 resources, including 16 archaeological sites, of which 13 were newly recorded historic resources. One site (8HG00003) was recommended eligible for the NRHP, while five sites and two historic resources required additional work. As with FMSF Survey No. 6297, this survey only overlaps a small portion (75 meters) of the Utility Relocation Easement. None of the resources identified during the 2000 survey are within the current Poinciana Parkway Extension APE.

FMSF Survey No. 6800 is another CRAS associated with the Gulfstream Natural Gas System Pipeline and was conducted by Janus Research in 2002. The survey conducted the excavation of 196 shovel tests across 19 miles (30.5 kilometers) of corridor, resulting in the discovery of two new archaeological sites (8HG01073 and 8HG01074). Both sites were considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP by SHPO on February 25, 2002. The location of FMSF Survey No. 6800 is a little south of the previous two surveys through Polk and Osceola Counties and overlaps a small portion of the project APE near Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532).

FMSF Survey No. 10783 was conducted by SEARCH in 2004 as a Phase I CRAS of the Nature's Preserve Project Area in Polk and Osceola Counties, Florida. The project included the survey of 110 acres; methodology included 25- and 50-meter interval shovel testing along multiple transects. One previously recorded site 8OS00150 (Gilmar site) was expanded when testing yielded three additional flakes adjacent to where the original site boundary terminated due to the original project APE. In addition, two newly recorded archaeological sites (8OS02366 and 8PO06698) were identified. The Nature's Preserve Site #1 (8OS02366) is a multi-component site consisting of a historic farmstead on a lithic debitage scatter (SEARCH 2004). The Native American component consisted of non-diagnostic flake debitage, while the historic component yielded bottle glass fragments, wire nails, and sawed mammal bone, likely pig. The Nature's Preserve Site #2 (8PO06698) is a low-density lithic scatter consisting of two flakes. All three sites have been determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP by SHPO.

FMSF Survey No. 11815 was conducted in 2005 by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. as a Phase I CRAS of the Fox Run Project in Polk County, Florida. A total of 89 shovel tests and a pedestrian survey were conducted across approximately 150 acres. One previously recorded site (8PO02234), a low-density, twentieth-century artifact scatter, was encountered and the site boundaries expanded. In addition, three archaeological occurrences, one hunting cabin (8PO06839), and one new archaeological site (8PO06840) were identified. Resource 8PO02234 has been determined ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP by SHPO, while the remaining two resources have not been evaluated. Archaeological occurrences by definition do not meet the standards of qualification for inclusion in the NRHP. FMSF Survey No. 11815 only minimally crosses into the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE.

FMSF Survey No. 16015 was conducted by Janus Research in 2008 as a CRAS for the Progress Energy Florida Dundee to Intercession City Transmission Line Corridor in Polk and Osceola Counties, Florida. The project covered 20.6 miles (33 kilometers) of new powerline transmission and included the excavation of 232 shovel tests. The survey revisited 17 previously recorded sites (8OS01722, 8OS01861, 8PO01515, 8PO03968-8PO03975, 8PO04015, 8PO04016, 8PO0419-8PO04022) and identified two new archaeological sites (8PO07170 and 8PO07199), five new unrecorded buildings, a historic railroad corridor, and a historic road corridor, as well as a single archaeological occurrence and a redeposited artifact scatter. All but one of the resources encountered were considered not eligible for listing in the NRHP by SHPO on January 30, 2009. The exception, 8PO04020, which was recorded as a historical homestead, was recommended for avoidance by the transmission line; if avoidance is not possible by future activities, additional work was recommended. Two sites are within the current Poinciana Parkway Extension APE: 8PO03968 and 8OS01722. Lost Penny (8PO03968) was recorded by FMSF Survey No. 3812 as a low-density prehistoric archaeological site consisting of a single shovel test containing one flake. No reduced-interval testing was conducted around this shovel test during FMSF Survey No. 16015 due to extensive buried underground utilities. The second site, 8OS01722 (Redtop), is a low-density lithic scatter identified during the 1994 survey (FMSF Survey No. 3812) by Janus Research. Four additional shovel tests were conducted adjacent to the site during FMSF Survey No. 16015, but no additional artifacts were encountered. FMSF Survey No. 16015 crossed over the central portions of the current Poinciana Parkway Extension APE and most of the current project right-of-way northward of US 17/92 (South Orange Blossom Trail).

FMSF Survey No. 17026 was conducted by Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. in 2009 as a Phase I CRAS of the Catfish Point, Johnson Island, Lake Marion Creek, and Upper Reddy Creek Management Areas, Osceola and Polk Counties, Florida. Methodology consisted of the excavation of 178 judgmental shovel tests in landscape features and tree islands with a total survey area of more than 16,000 acres (Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. 2009:1). The survey resulted in the encounter of seven previously recorded sites (8PO03972-8PO03974, 8PO04014, 8PO04022, 8PO04627, and 8PO06755) and the discovery of 19 newly recorded sites (8PO07034-8PO07048, 8OS02465-8OS02468). Five sites were recommended for additional work, with the remainder recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, no SHPO concurrence letter was available within the FMSF site survey file. FMSF

Survey No. 17026 overlaps a significant portion of the current project right-of-way from just south of US 17/92 (South Orange Blossom Trail) southward for 3,609 feet (1,100 meters). However, based on the 2009 survey report, no shovel tests were conducted within the Poinciana Parkway Extension right-of-way.

FMSF Survey No. 19086 was conducted by SEARCH in 2012 as a cultural resource reconnaissance assessment of the Intercession City-Gifford 230Kv Transmission Line (South Section) in Osceola County, Florida. The project was a 4-mile (6.4-kilometer) long power line project with a corridor measuring 9 feet (30 meters) wide. Methodology included pedestrian survey and the excavation of 28 judgmental shovel tests. As a result of the survey, four previously recorded sites (8OS00587, 8OS00592, 8OS01721, and 8OS01861) were identified within the Transmission Line project corridor. All of these sites have been determined as not eligible for listing in the NRHP by SHPO. FMSF Survey No. 19086 overlaps only a small portion of the Utility Relocation Easement in the north, and none of the resources are within the current Poinciana Parkway Extension APE.

FMSF Survey No. 20783 was conducted by Janus Research in 2014 for the CRAS of the Florida Southeast Connection Natural Gas Pipeline in Osceola, Polk, Okeechobee, St. Lucie, and Martin Counties, Florida. A total of 2,724 shovel tests were conducted across 104.5 miles (168 kilometers) of a 300-foot (91.4-meter) wide corridor. The survey identified 12 previously recorded sites (8PO03968, 8PO03970-8PO03975, 8PO04016, 8PO04019, 8PO04022, 8PO07041, and 8PO07160), 25 archaeological sites (8OB00342, 8OB00343, 8OB00345, 8PO07704, 8PO07707-8PO07724, 8PO07748, 8PO07749, 8SL03193), 11 historic structures, and 14 linear resources. Only the Lost Penny (8PO03968) site is within the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE. Resource 8PO03968 was revisited by Janus Research archaeologists, and nine additional shovel tests were excavated along the site's eastern edge. One additional flake was recovered. The site remains not eligible for listing in the NRHP. A significant portion of this survey runs down the middle of the current project APE and right-of-way from US 17/92 (South Orange Blossom Trail) northward to the Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532).

FMSF Survey No. 21069 was conducted by SEARCH in 2014 as a Phase I CRAS of the Duke Energy Citrus Center Property in Polk and Osceola Counties, Florida. Methodology consisted of pedestrian survey of the APE and 38 shovel tests excavated at 25-meter intervals. FMSF Survey No. 21069 yielded two archaeological occurrences, and no additional work was recommended. The 2014 survey overlaps part of the Utility Relocation Easement and a small part of the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE in the north.

FMSF Survey No. 21108 is a supplemental follow-up CRAS report to the Florida Southeast Connection Natural Gas Pipeline in Osceola, Polk, Okeechobee, St. Lucie, and Martin Counties, Florida (FMSF Survey No. 20783). The survey was conducted by Janus Research in 2014 and extended for 10.17 miles (16.4 kilometers) along a 300-foot (91.4-meter) wide corridor. The survey included a pedestrian survey and the excavation of 455 shovel tests in high, moderate, and low probability areas, resulting in the identification of two previously recorded sites (8PO06826 and 8PO07711) and seven new archaeological sites (8PO07754-8PO07756,

8PO07763-8PO07765, and 8SL03263). One site (8PO07756) lies within the current Poinciana Parkway Extension right-of-way. Site 8PO07756 (FSC#18) is a low-density Native American artifact scatter composed of three surface artifacts: one St. Johns Plain sherd, one sand-tempered plain sherd, and one chert fragment. Additional shovel testing around this site yielded no additional artifacts. The site has been determined as ineligible for listing in the NRHP by SHPO. A significant portion of this survey runs down the middle of the current Poinciana Parkway Extension APE and right-of-way from US 17/92 (South Orange Blossom Trail) northward to the Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532).

FMSF Survey No. 21431 was conducted by Cardno Entrix and SEARCH as a Phase I CRAS for the Sabal Trail Transmission Line in Alachua, Citrus, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lake, Levy, Marion, Orange, Osceola, Polk, Suwanee, and Sumter Counties, Florida. This multi-county project covers 1,979 miles (3,185 kilometers) of 300-foot (91.4-meter) wide gas pipeline corridor. The survey identified 41 previously recorded sites and 124 newly recorded sites. Two sites (8OS01722 and 8OS02765) encountered during this survey fall within the current Poinciana Parkway Extension APE. Resource 8OS01722 (Redtop) has been previously identified as a low-density lithic scatter. Sixteen additional shovel tests conducted during the Sabal Trail survey were excavated to delineate the boundaries, resulting in two positive shovel tests, each yielding a single flake. The site remains ineligible for listing in the NRHP by SHPO, January 29, 2015. The second site, 8OS02765 (FL-179), is a multicomponent site consisting of a pole barn over a low-density lithic scatter. Forty shovel tests were excavated to delineate the site; 14 contained prehistoric artifacts, while two produced historic artifacts and one shovel test produced a possible Native American feature consisting of mottled dark sand and marine bivalve fragments. Based on these findings, the site was recommended for Phase II testing. The site lies within the northern portion of the current Poinciana Parkway Extension APE just north of Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532).

FMSF Survey No. 22218 is a supplemental follow up CRAS report to FMSF Survey No. 20783 covering the Florida Southeast Connection Natural Gas Pipeline in Osceola, Polk, Okeechobee, St. Lucie, and Martin Counties, Florida. The survey was conducted by Janus Research in 2015 and covered 7.4 miles (11.9 kilometers) of the proposed pipeline corridor, 12.77 acres for a proposed pipe yard, and 1.53 miles (2.5 kilometers) of access roads. A total of 98 shovel tests were excavated in these areas, resulting in the identification of one previously recorded site (8SL01114) located near an access road for the project. The site contained 11 sherds on the surface, but was determined just outside APE and was not delineated further. SHPO concurred with the report findings on September 17, 2015. A significant portion of this survey runs down the middle of the Poinciana Parkway Extension right-of-way and APE from US 17/92 (South Orange Blossom Trail) northward to the Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532); however, no shovel tests were conducted in the current project area because of inundated conditions.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The FMSF review also indicated that two historic structures (8PO07156 and 8PO07157), six archaeological sites (8OS00150, 8OS00151, 8OS01722, 8OS02765, 8PO03968, and 8PO07756),

and two historic resource groups (8PO07154/8OS02567 and 8PO07219/8OS02540) are within or intersect the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE (**Table 3; Figure 9**). Archaeological sites 8OS00150, 8OS01722, and 8OS02765 fall within the overall APE, while the remaining sites overlap either the existing or proposed right-of-way. The two Frame Vernacular structures were plotted within the APE, but field examination has confirmed that they were previously misplotted. The correct location of the two structures still places them within the current APE. SHPO determined that all of the previously recorded archaeological sites and the two historic structures are ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Resource Group 8OS02540, as it is represented within Osceola County, is considered eligible for NRHP listing.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources that intersect the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE.

Historic Structures				
FMSF No.	Address	Year Built	Surveyor Evaluation	SHPO Evaluation
8PO07156	6703 US Highway 17/92, Building	ca. 1950	Ineligible for the NRHP	Ineligible for the NRHP
8PO07157	6606 US Highway 17/92	ca. 1955	Ineligible for the NRHP	Ineligible for the NRHP
Archaeological Sites				
FMSF No.	Name	Time Period	Surveyor Evaluation	SHPO Evaluation
8OS01722	Redtop	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible for the NRHP
8OS02765	FL-179	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Unknown prehistoric, 20 th century historic	Ineligible for the NRHP
8PO07756	FSC#18	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible for the NRHP
8PO03968	Lost Penny	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible for the NRHP
8OS00150	Gilmar	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible for the NRHP
8OS00151	Parkway Highway	Prehistoric lithic scatter	Unknown prehistoric	Ineligible for the NRHP
Resource Groups				
FMSF No.	Name	Period of Significance	SHPO Evaluation	
8OS02540	South Florida Railroad	1884-1960	Eligible for the NRHP	
8PO07219	South Florida Railroad	1884-1960	Ineligible for the NRHP	
8OS02567	Old Kissimmee Road/Old Tamp Highway	1920-1960	Insufficient Information	
8PO07154	Old Kissimmee Road/Old Tamp Highway	1920-1960	Ineligible for the NRHP	

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

8OS00151, Parker Highway

Parker Highway (8OS00151) is a small, low-density lithic scatter located in a grass pasture. The site was first identified by Piper Archaeological Research, Inc. during the Parker Highway project (FMSF Survey No. 2672) in January 18, 1991. Based on the lack of diagnostics, the site was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP on March 11, 1991. As part of the Poinciana Parkway project, SouthArc Inc. revisited the site (FMSF Survey No. 13429) on July 19, 2004, and recovered three flakes and one clear bottle glass fragment from two shovel tests. The northern boundary remains unknown as the previous survey limits prevented it from being completely bounded. Based on the absence of features and diagnostic artifacts, Site 8OS00151 remains not eligible for NRHP listing by SHPO on August 26, 2006.

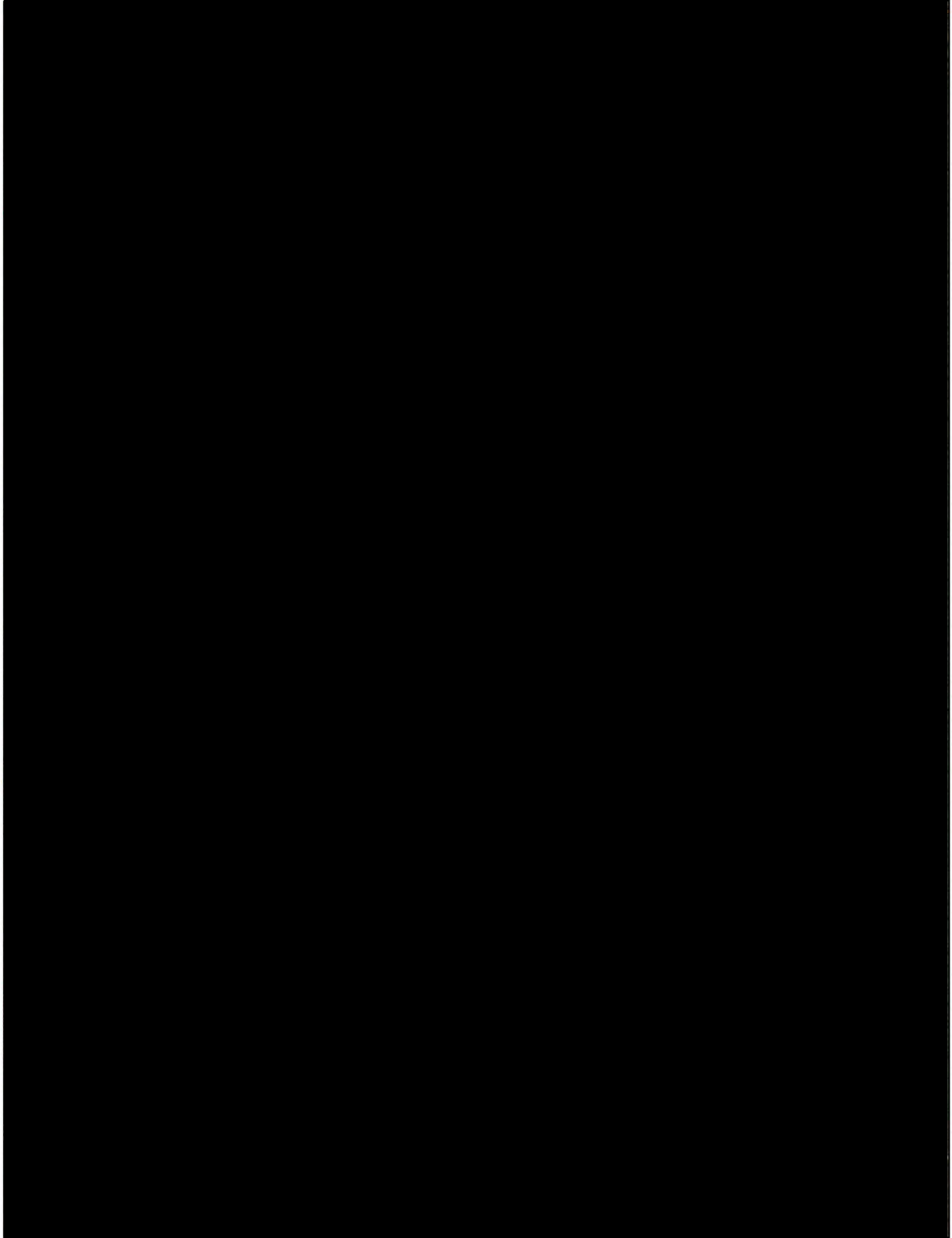


Figure 9. Previously identified cultural resources within the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE.

8PO03968, Lost Penny

Lost Penny (8PO03968) is a small, low-density lithic scatter located in an improved grass pasture. The site was original identified in April 26, 1994, by Janus Research (FMSF Survey No. 3812) and consisted of a single positive shovel test that contained a flake at 90 centimeters below surface (cmbs) (35.4 inches). The site was revisited on August 30, 2013 (FMSF Survey No. 20783), and additional testing yielded one positive shovel test that produced a single flake from 25 to 30 cmbs (9.8 to 11.8 inches). The site was evaluated by SHPO as not eligible for NRHP listing on April 10, 2014. The site lies within the current right-of-way and therefore falls within the current archaeological APE.

8PO07756, FSC#18

FSC#18 (8PO07756) is a small, low-density lithic scatter located in an improved grass pasture. The site was original identified in April 24, 2014, by Janus Research (FMSF Survey No. 21108) and consisted of three surface finds: one St. Johns Plain sherd, one sand-tempered plain sherd, and one chert fragment. Additional shovel testing around this site yielded no additional artifacts. The site was evaluated by SHPO as not eligible for NRHP listing on August 15, 2014. The site lies within the current right-of-way and therefore falls within the current archaeological APE.

8OS00150, Gilmar

Gilmar (8OS00150) is a small, low-density lithic scatter located in a grass pasture. The site was first identified during the Parker Highway project (FMSF Survey No. 2672) in January 14, 1991, by Piper Archaeological Research, Inc. Shovel testing yielded 14 non-diagnostic chert flakes. Based on the lack of diagnostics, the site was recommended not eligible for NRHP listing in March 11, 1991. As part of the Phase I CRAS for the Nature's Preserve project in 2004 (FMSF Survey No. 10783), archaeological testing along the southern site boundary by SEARCH yielded three additional flakes from a single shovel test. The northern boundary remains unknown as the previous survey limits prevented it from being completely bounded. In each survey, Janus Research and SEARCH recommended the portion of the site within the APE as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. SHPO concurred with the recommendation of ineligibility in 1994 and in December, 17, 2004. Resource 8OS00150 is outside the existing and proposed right-of-way and is therefore not located within the current archaeological APE.

8OS01722, Redtop

Redtop (8OS01722) is a small, low-density lithic scatter located in a grass pasture. The site was original identified in November 1993 by Janus Research (FMSF Survey No. 3812) and consisted of two shovel tests that yielded two flakes. The site location was revisited in 2008 by Janus Research (FMSF Survey No. 16015), but no cultural material was encountered. The site was revisited again in January 2014 by Cardno Entrix and SEARCH (FMSF Survey No. 21431) and expanded slightly with two additional positive shovel tests that yielded two flakes. SHPO

concluded the site is not eligible for NRHP listing on January 29, 2014. Resource 8OS01722 is outside the existing and proposed right-of-way and therefore does not fall within the current archaeological APE.

8OS02765, FL-179

FL-179 (8OS02765) is a small, low-density lithic scatter located in a grass pasture. The site was first identified in December 2013 by Cardno Entrix and SEARCH (FMSF Survey No. 21431) with 14 positive shovel tests that yielded 27 flakes, one piece of amber bottle glass, nail fragments, 40 shell fragments, and a possible feature. The site was recommended for additional work to assess its NRHP eligibility.

The Phase II evaluation was immediately conducted (FMSF Survey No. 21860) with six 1-x-2-meter excavation units that yielded 122 artifacts, including 89 coastal plain chert flakes, six silicified coral flakes, five nail fragments, six glass fragments (three colorless, three amber), and one brick fragment. The feature was interpreted as a modern tap root and not cultural. The site was evaluated by SHPO as not eligible for NRHP listing on June 11, 2015. This site is outside the Poinciana Parkway Extension project right-of-way and was not tested as part of this study, but is likely to have been destroyed by the construction of the Sabal Trail Energy facility.

HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined in order to identify past land use in the vicinity of the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE. The earliest detailed maps consulted were General Land Office (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 26 South, Ranges 27 and 28 East created in 1844 and 1848, as well as Township 25 South, Ranges 27 and 28 East created in 1848 and 1849, demonstrates no signs of potential development in the area (**Figure 10**) (GLO 1844, 1848, 1849). According to the maps, the northern half of the project area (starting from the bottom of the APE wings to the northernmost area of the project area) appears to consist largely of woodland and vegetation on hard soil with marsh/swampland appearing in the APE northern wing. A possible gully appears in the topmost portion of the APE with what appears to be a small pond to the south of the possible gully, followed by a second small pond just south of the first pond. The southern half of the APE (starting from the bottom of the APE wings to the southernmost portion of the project area) appears to strike an even balance consisting of marsh/swampland in its top portion and woodland and vegetation on hard soil in its bottom portion. The southern half of the project area appears devoid of other notable features apart from a stream running north to south.

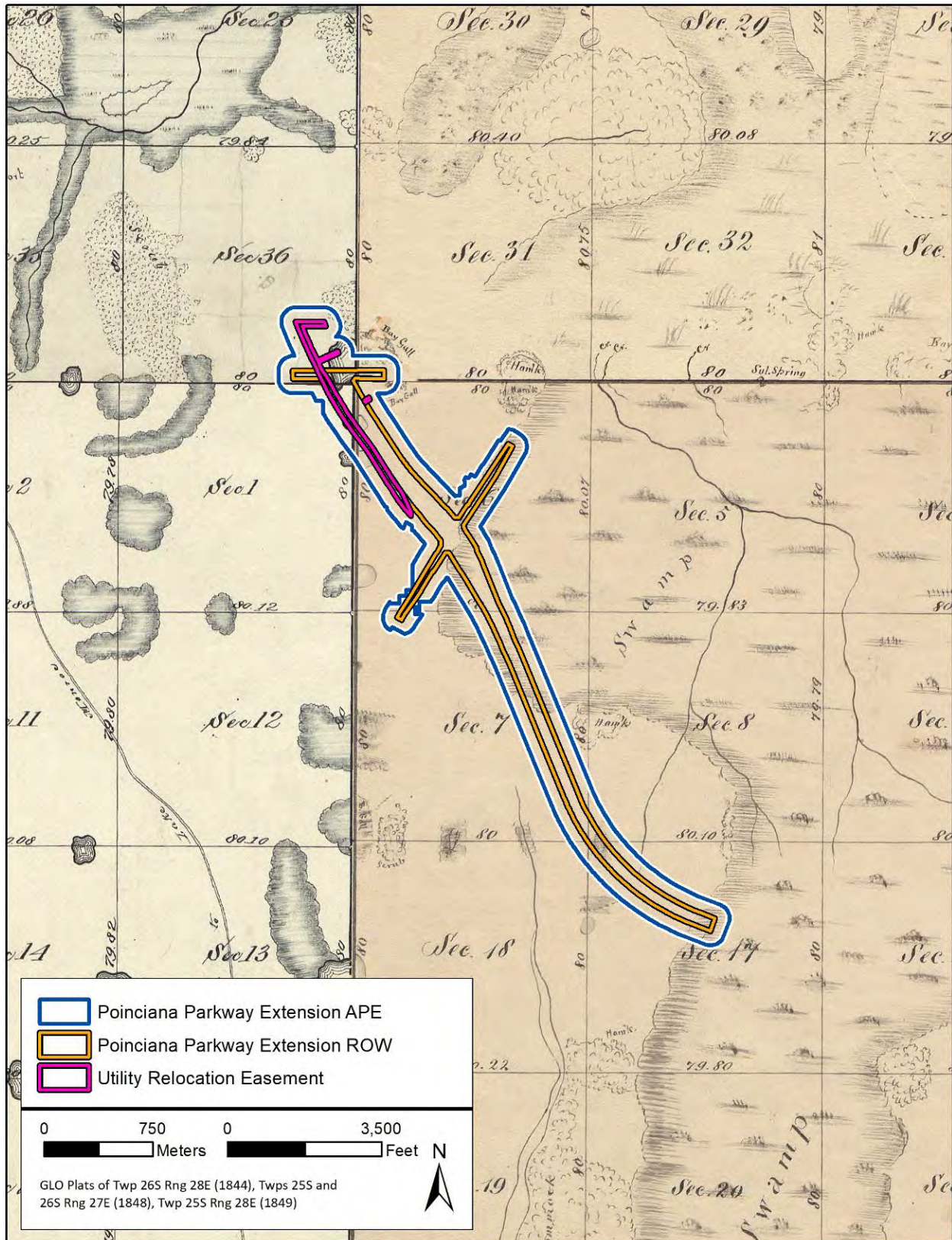


Figure 10. GLO maps of Township 26 South, Ranges 27 and 28 East, and Township 25 South, Ranges 27 and 28 East. Sources: GLO 1844, 1848, and 1849.

An 1890 map of Polk County shows an increase in development in the project area (Norton 1890). The primary addition to the region is the South Florida Railroad traveling from the southwest to the northeast across the middle of the northern half of the project area. Incorporated into the Plant System of Railroads in 1883, the South Florida Railroad would run from Sanford to Tampa, Florida, by the end of 1884. The railroad would be acquired and incorporated into the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in 1902.

A 1917 road map (Florida State Road Department 1917) shows the inclusion of the Dixie Highway (known today as Old Kissimmee Road [Old Tampa Highway in Osceola County]) traveling southwest to northeast into the northern half of the project area. The brainchild of Carl Graham Fisher in 1915, the Dixie Highway was intended to be a highway that would funnel wealthy northerners to south Florida with the goal of buying plots of Florida land. By 1919, the highway would stretch from Miami, Florida, to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. The highway would eventually lose its original name and become a part of the US highway system in the years following President Woodrow Wilson's signing of the Bankhead Act in 1916. The act sought to expand and simplify the nation's highway infrastructure. The notable features described confirm the project area appears unchanged as it approached the mid-twentieth century.

The project area continued to experience development into the mid-twentieth century, as demonstrated by a 1944 aerial photograph (**Figure 11**) (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1944). The northern half of the APE appears to have undergone considerable land clearing of forest and vegetation. A stream is apparent in this area, flowing into the APE from the east before following a twisting route north out of the area. Additionally, a dirt road appears in the top portion of this half of the APE, traveling south to north. A second dirt road also is visible in the area running southeast to northwest. Another stream seems to cross the project area in this half, traveling west to east under the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. That same stream continues outside the APE and turns southeast before crossing the project area a second time in the northern wing. The stream runs underneath US Highway 17 continuing southeast. The stream also branches southwest and travels parallel a short distance to US Highway 17 before disappearing from view. US Highway 17 makes an appearance cutting through the APE wings, below Old Kissimmee Road/Old Tampa Highway running southwest to northeast. Additional land clearing appears to have occurred on either side of US Highway 17. In the southern half of the APE, land clearing appears to have occurred, carving out a large semi-oval in what was once marsh/swampland below US Highway 17. Ronald Reagan Parkway is visible running northwest to southeast and crosses the bottommost portion of the southern half of the APE. Just north of Ronald Reagan Parkway, a stream can be seen twisting east to west. A dirt road branches off of the end of Ronald Reagan Parkway following a route north to south. Evidence of minimal land clearing is visible in the bottom portion of the southern half of the APE, specifically around the incursion of Ronald Reagan Parkway.

A 1953 topographic map shows a slight increase in development within the project area (**Figure 12**) (US Geological Survey [USGS] 1953). In the northern half of the project area, the southernmost pond seen in the GLO and 1944 USDA aerial photograph is no longer visible. However, a new pond has appeared northeast of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. A building is

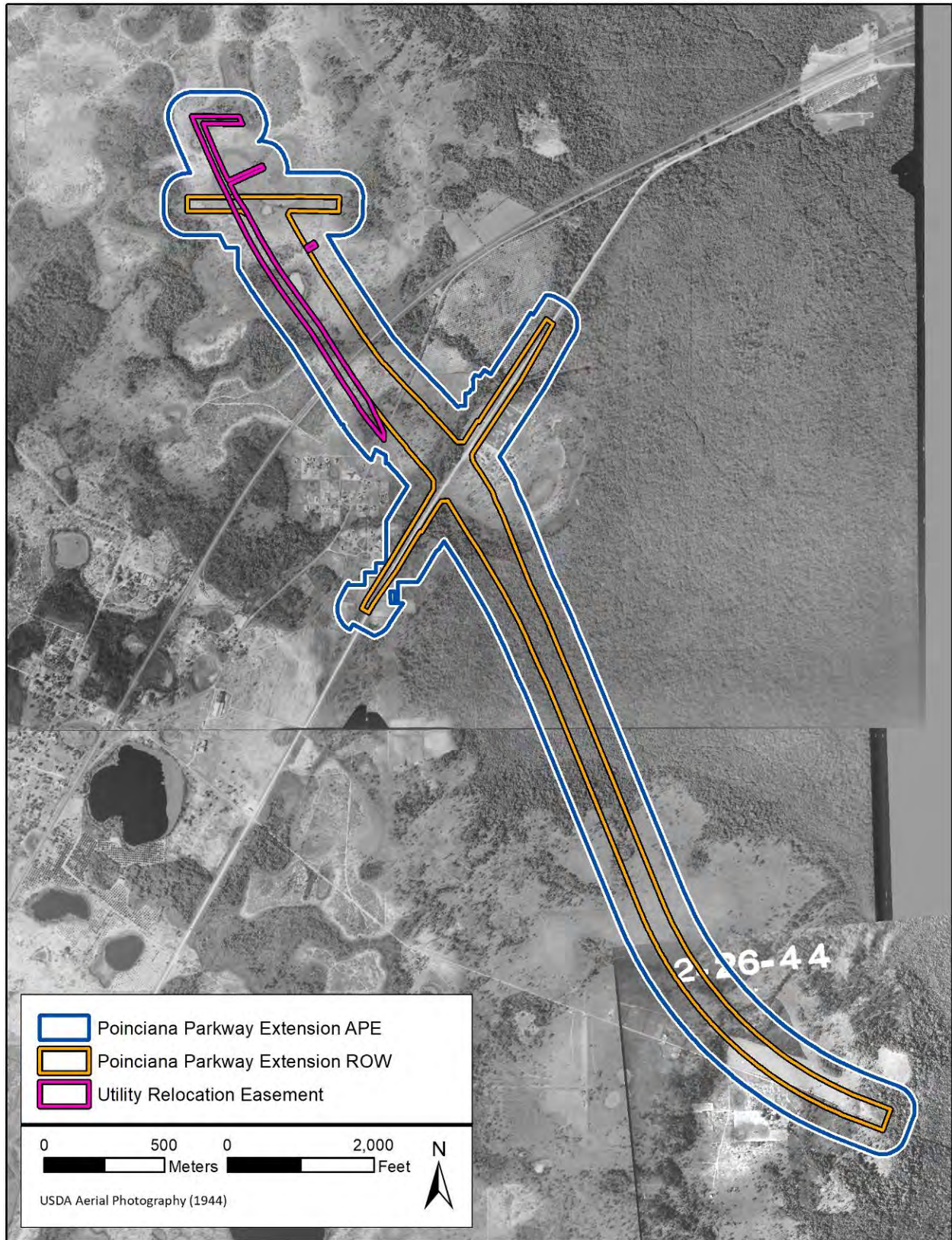


Figure 11. 1944 USDA aerial photograph of Osceola and Polk Counties, Florida.

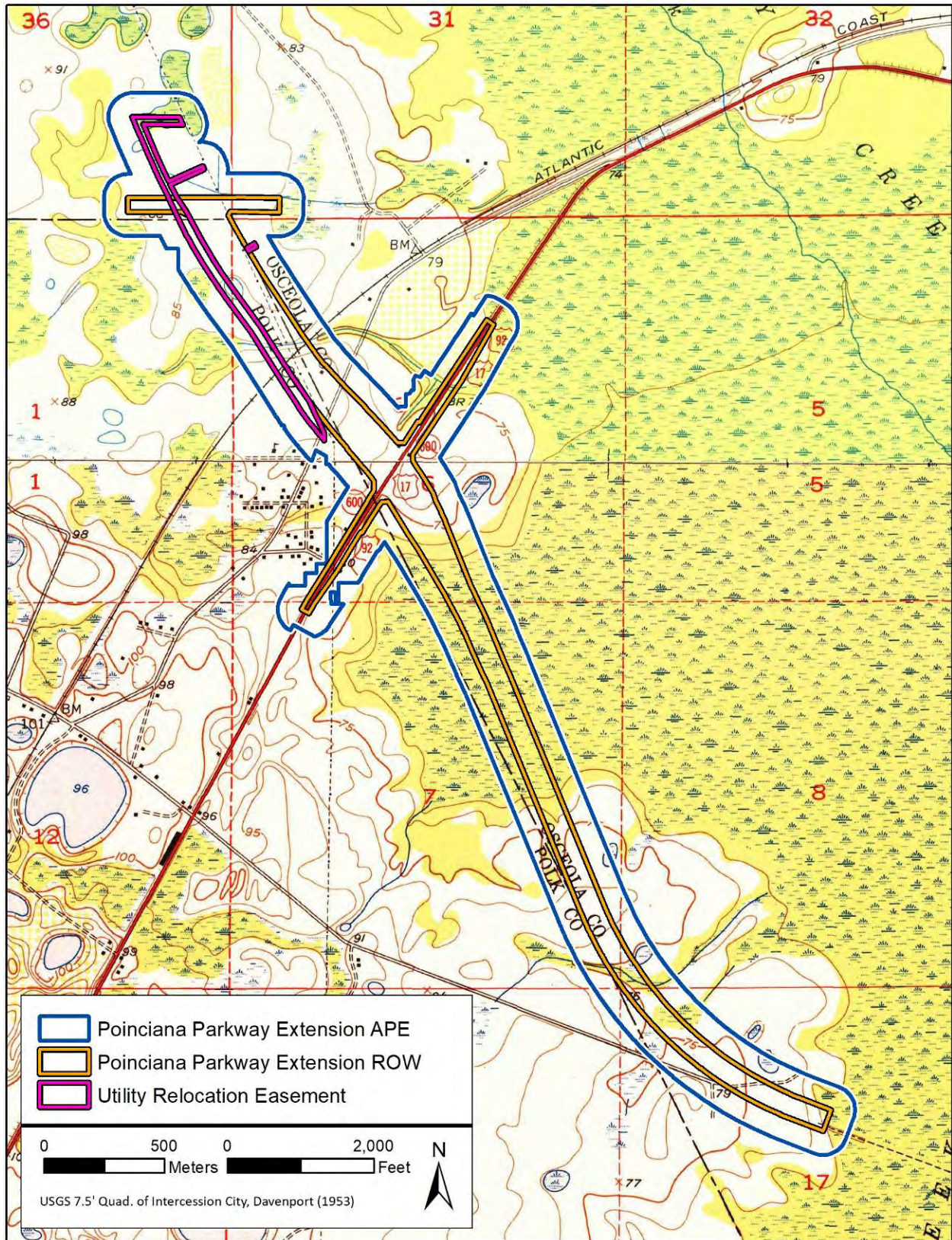


Figure 12. 1953 USGS topographic map of Osceola and Polk Counties, Florida.

present between the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and Old Kissimmee Road/Old Tampa Highway. Three additional buildings are apparent in the southern wing of the APE. Two of the buildings stand next to each other on the south side of US Highway 17, while the third building stands slightly north of the two aforementioned buildings and is located on the north side of US Highway 17. Two additional buildings are located at the mouth of the project area's northern wing, standing across from each other on the northern and southern sides of US Highway 17. Two new ponds are present in the southern half of the project area, north of an east-to-west traveling stream. The north-to-south running stream referenced in the 1844, 1848, and 1849 GLO maps appears to have disappeared. Furthermore, a new dirt road is located in the bottom portion of the southern half of the project area branching off of Ronald Reagan Parkway and traveling west to east. Minimal topographical changes have taken place in the project area since the 1944 aerial photography.

Further development of the APE is demonstrated in a 1974 aerial photograph (**Figure 13**). A new pond has formed in the top portion of the northern half of the APE, while the pond located just below the gully referenced in the 1844, 1848, and 1849 GLO maps is no longer visible. Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532) is apparent as it cuts across the project area traveling west to east. The southeast-to-northwest running dirt road (see **Figure 11**) seems to have disappeared. However, a new dirt road has been created in the same area and can be seen traveling north before turning east in the APE and turning north again to exit the APE. Labor Camp Road also can be seen in the northern half of the APE traveling northwest to the southeast and connecting Old Kissimmee Road/Old Tampa Highway with US Highway 17. Additionally, Ivy Mist Lane appears to the north of Labor Camp Road traveling northwest to the southeast. A small pond has been created in the bottom portion of the southern half of the APE, along Ronald Reagan Parkway. The project area's topography has changed little since the 1953 topographic map.

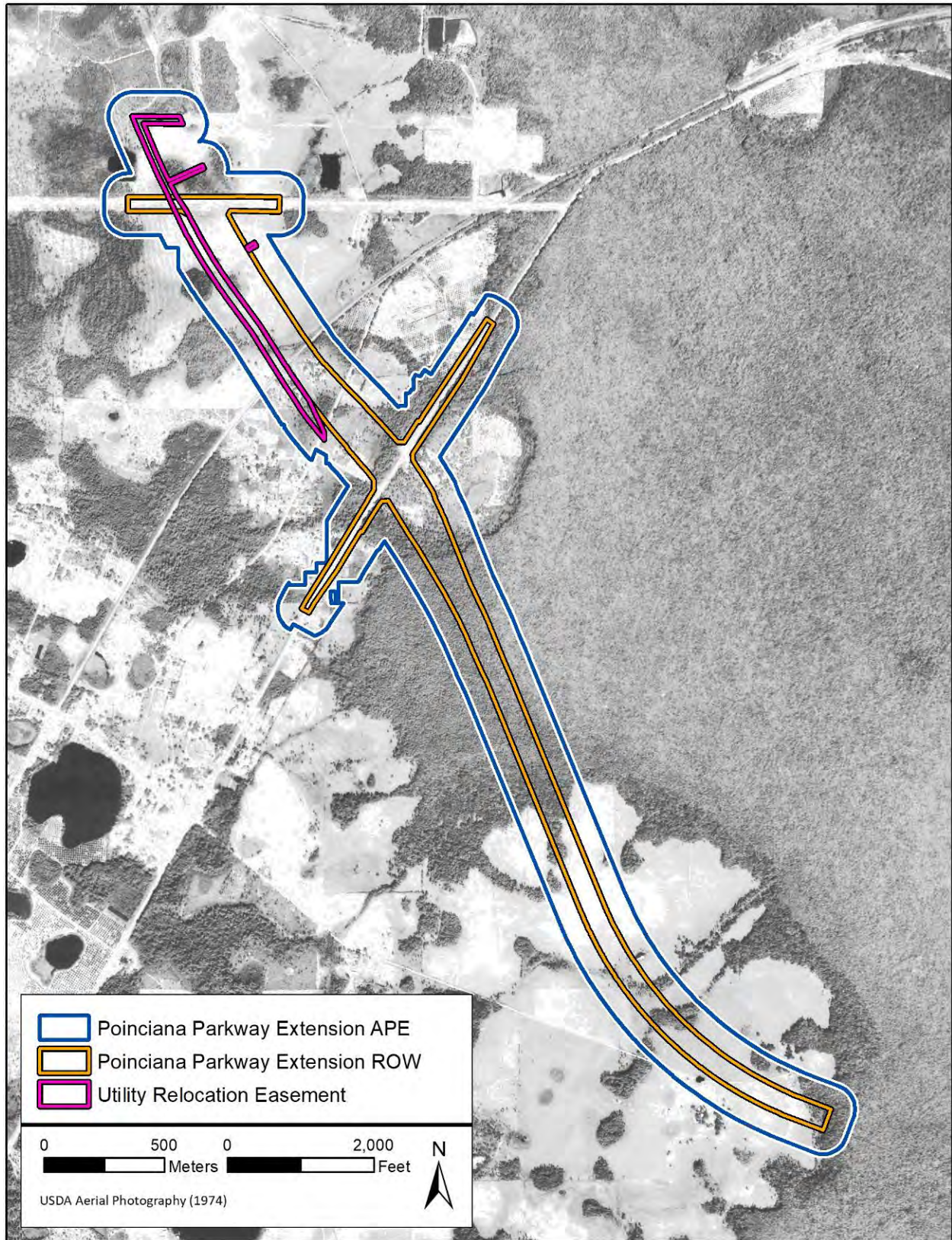


Figure 13. 1974 USDA aerial photograph of Osceola and Polk Counties, Florida.

RESEARCH DESIGN

PROJECT GOALS

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 aboriginal settlements within the project limits.

NRHP CRITERIA

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

Common environmental variables for prehistoric habitation include elevated, relatively level landforms and access to fresh water and/or nearby protected marine habitats. These prehistoric sites also tend to be situated in areas of well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils in close proximity to wetlands, ponds, and creeks. These variables indicate a higher cultural resource potential, as does the location of previously recorded archaeological sites. All of these environmental variables are present to some extent within portions of the project corridor.

Numerous surveys have already occurred through much of the north and middle portions of the APE. All of the sites encountered within the right-of-way have been low-density lithic scatters that were deemed not eligible for NRHP listing. Based on just the presence of previously recorded sites, the potential for prehistoric archaeological sites is greatest at the northern and southern ends of the project area where previously recorded resources have been identified. Along the Reedy Creek Swamp, although the land is undisturbed, wetlands are not particularly attractive to Native American occupation except for tree islands and high and dry micro-landforms within the swamp, as evidenced by FMSF Survey No. 17026 by Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc. However, the swamp upland ecotone provides a great source for resource extraction. Sites in this area would be primarily small overnight camps taking advantage of both habitats. Based on these environmental and archaeological factors, the overall archaeological potential is moderate.

In addition to the three previously recorded historic structures and the two previously recorded linear resource groups, review of the Polk and Osceola Counties Property Appraiser databases revealed four historic-age parcels. Database information, coupled with the location of the APE outside of city limits, indicates the probability for unrecorded historic resources to be moderate. The probability was considered moderate due to the large survey area in comparison to the estimated number of potential unrecorded resources.

SURVEY METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The Poinciana Parkway Extension right-of-way varies in overall vegetation. The area south of US 17/92 (South Orange Blossom Trail) is dominated by wetland or swamp associated with Reedy Creek Swamp. From US 17/92 (South Orange Blossom Trail) north to Old Kissimmee Road, the corridor becomes increasingly urbanized with sporadic housing, ranches, and a church scattered across the landscape. Closer to Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532), the area has sporadic housing and terminates with a large energy facility just north of the APE.

The Poinciana Parkway Extension right-of-way was surveyed employing a combination of pedestrian reconnaissance and subsurface (shovel) testing. Pedestrian reconnaissance was utilized across the northern portions of the project corridor and was the sole means of archaeological investigation where shovel testing was not possible due to wet conditions, disturbance, or impenetrable surfaces. Intensity of subsurface testing was based on the presence or absence of conditions conducive to human habitation (i.e., proximity to fresh water, topography, soil drainage). Based on these factors, subsurface tests were excavated at intervals of 25, 50, and 100 meters (82, 164, and 328 feet) according to a high, medium, and low probability for archaeological resources. Positive tests were delineated with shovel tests 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. Testing within the Utility Easement was conducted in the same manner.

Previously recorded sites within the project right-of-way were either entirely bounded by previous survey(s) or any additional delineation would require testing outside the current project limits; therefore, the sites were not retested as part of this study. Additionally, no current shovel tests excavated adjacent to the previous sites encountered cultural materials or further evidence of those previously recorded resource. No archaeological resource forms have been updated as part of this submittal. No pedestrian survey or archaeological testing was conducted within the Reedy Creek Mitigation Bank area due to no access agreement in place between the client and RCMB at the time of fieldwork.

Shovel tests measured approximately 50 centimeters (19.7 inches) in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 100 cmts (39.4 inches), 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. Field Specimen (FS) numbers were assigned in the lab. The complete artifact data inventory is provided in **Appendix A**. Stone tools and manufacturing debris were the most common 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. Raw material provenience was conducted under magnification and used published descriptions of chert samples from known quarry clusters in Florida (Austin 1996; Endonino 2007; Upchurch et al. 1982). Waste flakes were assigned to flake form categories using the methods of Sullivan and Rozen (1985) and to 0.5-centimeter increment size grades. All artifacts were weighed. Data concerning stone tool types and associated debitage were totaled for the sample, recorded in tabular format, and the results used to interpret possible site use. A small amount of prehistoric pottery and miscellaneous historic materials (i.e., glass, ceramics, and metal) also was recovered. These were washed and allowed to air dry. They were then identified to type, counted, and weighed.

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

Certified Local Government Consultation

There is no Certified Local Government (CLG) listed for Polk or Osceola Counties on the current list (updated January 2019) from the FDHR; 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 aboriginal 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. In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are uncovered within the project area, all work in that area must stop. The discovery must be reported to local law enforcement, who will in turn contact the medical examiner. The medical examiner will determine whether or not the State Archaeologist should be contacted per the requirements of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes.

RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Poinciana Parkway Extension right-of-way is generally a rural landscape with sporadic developed areas in the middle and the northern ends. Soils with the right-of-way range from somewhat poorly drained to very poorly drained with areas of water. Not surprisingly, the areas of somewhat poorly drained soils associated with slightly higher elevations have been used for urban development and single-family housing. Much of the right-of-way has been used for the construction of several electric and natural gas pipelines, which disturbed the area within the right-of-way between US 17/92 (South Orange Blossom Trail) and Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532).

As a result of the archaeological survey, SEARCH archaeologists excavated 94 subsurface tests within the project right-of-way (**Figure 14**). Five positive shovel tests resulted in the recording of two new archaeological sites, 8OS02940 and 8OS02941. An additional 46 locations were visited, but no shovel test was excavated due to buried utilities, standing water, existing roadbed, or unsafe conditions such as aggressive dogs or wildlife. The newly recorded sites represent prehistoric lithic artifact scatters. **Appendix A** provides the complete artifact data inventory. Descriptions of the resources are available in **Appendix B**, while site forms are included in **Appendix C**. A FDHR survey log sheet is provided in **Appendix D**.

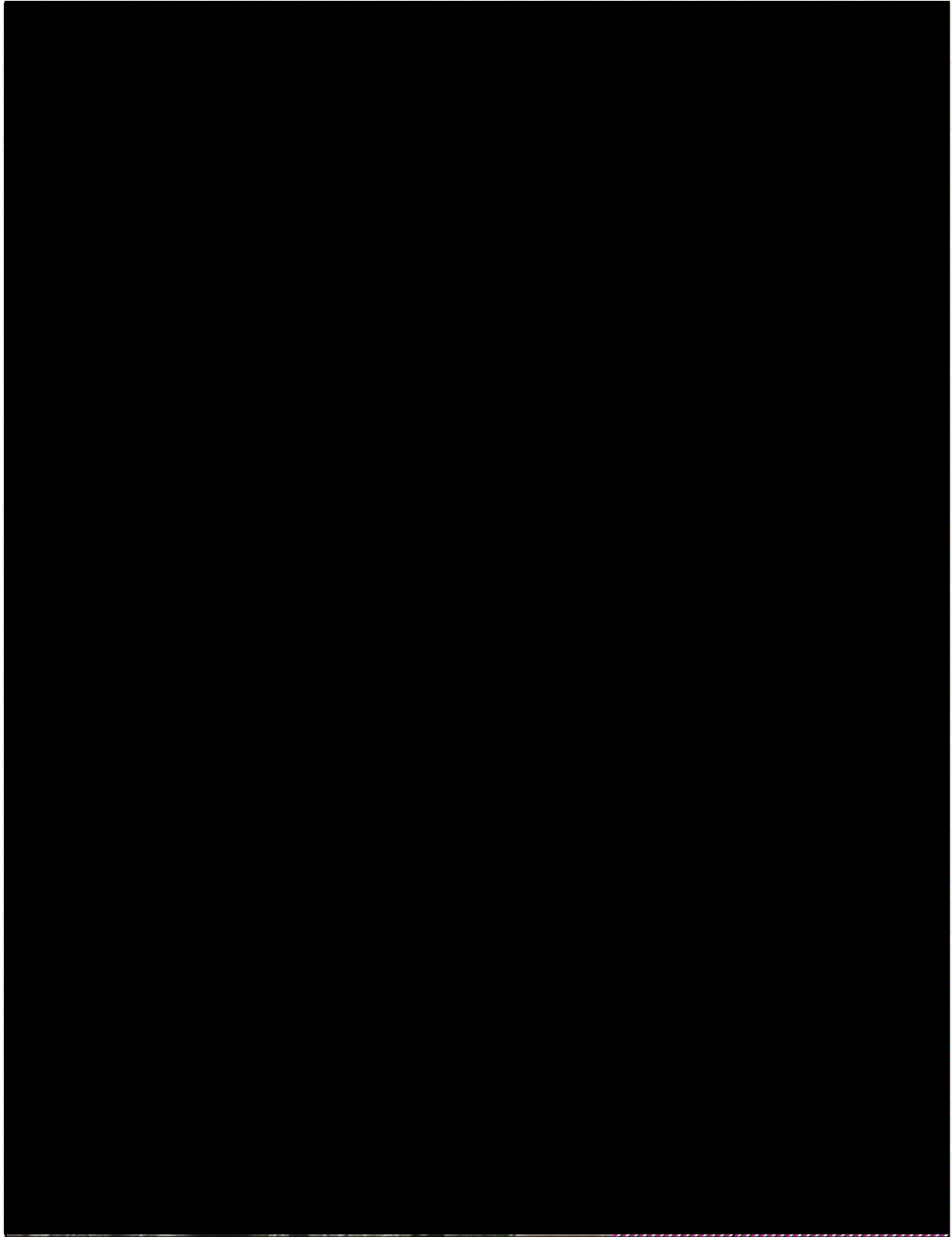


Figure 14. Results of archaeological survey conducted with the Poinciana Parkway Extension right-of-way.

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Six previously recorded archaeological sites (8OS00150, 8OS00151, 8OS01722, 8OS02765, 8PO03968, and 8PO07756) are within or intersect the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE. Three of these sites (8OS00151, 8PO03968, and 8PO07756) are at least partially within the existing or proposed right-of-way and within the current archaeological APE. As these sites within the right-of-way 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 excavated positive shovel tests were located adjacent to the previous sites; as such, no archaeological resource forms were updated. The remaining three sites (8OS00150, 8OS01722, and 8OS02765) are not located within the existing or proposed right-of-way and therefore were not investigated during the current archaeological survey. No additional information pertaining to these sites has been obtained; therefore, no updated resource forms have been prepared as part of this submittal. The SHPO has previously determined that all of the previously recorded archaeological sites within the APE are ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Newly Recorded Archaeological Sites

8OS02940, PPLS#1

Location: Township 25S, Range 28E, Section 31

Setting: Southern road shoulder of Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532). Vegetation consists of grass (**Figure 15**).

Soils: Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes. A representative shovel profile consists of three strata, including very dark grayish-brown coarse silty sand from 0 to 10 cmbs (0 to 3.9 inches) above light gray coarse sand from 10 to 25 cmbs (3.9 to 9.8 inches), underlain by pale brown coarse sand from 25 to 100 cmbs (9.8 to 39 inches) (**Figure 16**).

Survey Methods: Pedestrian survey; Shovel testing at 12.5-meter (41-foot) and 25-meter (82-foot) intervals; two positive shovel tests.

Site Type: Lithic scatter

Site Size: Site measures 3,365 square meters (0.8 acres) with the orientation going east to west with both positive shovel tests. The southern boundary is undetermined due to numerous utilities present. The northern boundary is represented by Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532).

Depth of Deposits: 15-50 cmbs (5.9-19.6 inches)

Chronology: Non-diagnostic lithics



Figure 15. View of the site south of Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532), facing north.

Discussion: Site 8OS02940 is a small, low-density lithic scatter located on the south side of Orange Blossom Trail. The site rests partially within the right-of-way and is bound to the east and west by two consecutive, negative shovel tests. The north and south boundaries are unknown due to US 17/92 (South Orange Blossom Trail) directly north of the site and several utilities, including a high-pressure gas line south of the site (**Figure 17**). The site is covered in grass associated with the maintained right-of-way. The site is comprised of two adjacent positive shovel tests and an additional seven negative shovel tests excavated to document and delineate the site.



Figure 16. Soil profile represented in positive ST 3.6.

Artifacts include one complete flake, one flake fragment, one piece of angular shatter, and one cortex fragment (**Table 4**). The cortex fragment is composed of limestone, while the other three artifacts are of Coastal Plain chert. Artifacts in Shovel Test (ST) 3 were encountered between 50 and 60 cmbs (19 and 23.6 inches) in Stratum III, while those in ST 3.6 were much shallower and from 15 to 40 cmbs (5.9 and 15.7 inches). Due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts, the site is identified as having an indeterminate prehistoric component. No subsurface features were encountered during the excavation of shovel tests.

Table 4. Cultural Materials Recovered from 8OS02940.

Location	ST#	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Secondary Attribute	Count	Weight (g)	Size
8OS02940	3	III	50-60	Flake	Coastal Plain chert	1	0.07	>1/4"
8OS02940	3.6	II	15-40	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1	0.19	N/A
8OS02940	3.6	II	15-40	Angular shatter	Coastal Plain chert	1	1.26	N/A
8OS02940	3.6	II	15-40	Cortex fragment	Limestone	1	0.29	N/A

Interpretation and Evaluation: Resource 8OS02940 is a small, low-density lithic scatter. None of the prehistoric lithics recovered are diagnostic of a specific aboriginal culture or period of occupation; however, the size and characteristics of the lithic debitage is consistent with tool maintenance related to hunting activities. Sites of this type are generally affiliated with temporary encampments occupied during brief resource extraction forays. Based on the paucity of cultural material and the lack of diagnostic artifacts or intact deposits, 8OS02940 does not appear to have the potential to yield additional information important to the prehistory of the region. It is the opinion of SEARCH that the portion of 8OS02940 within the current project right-of-way is ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

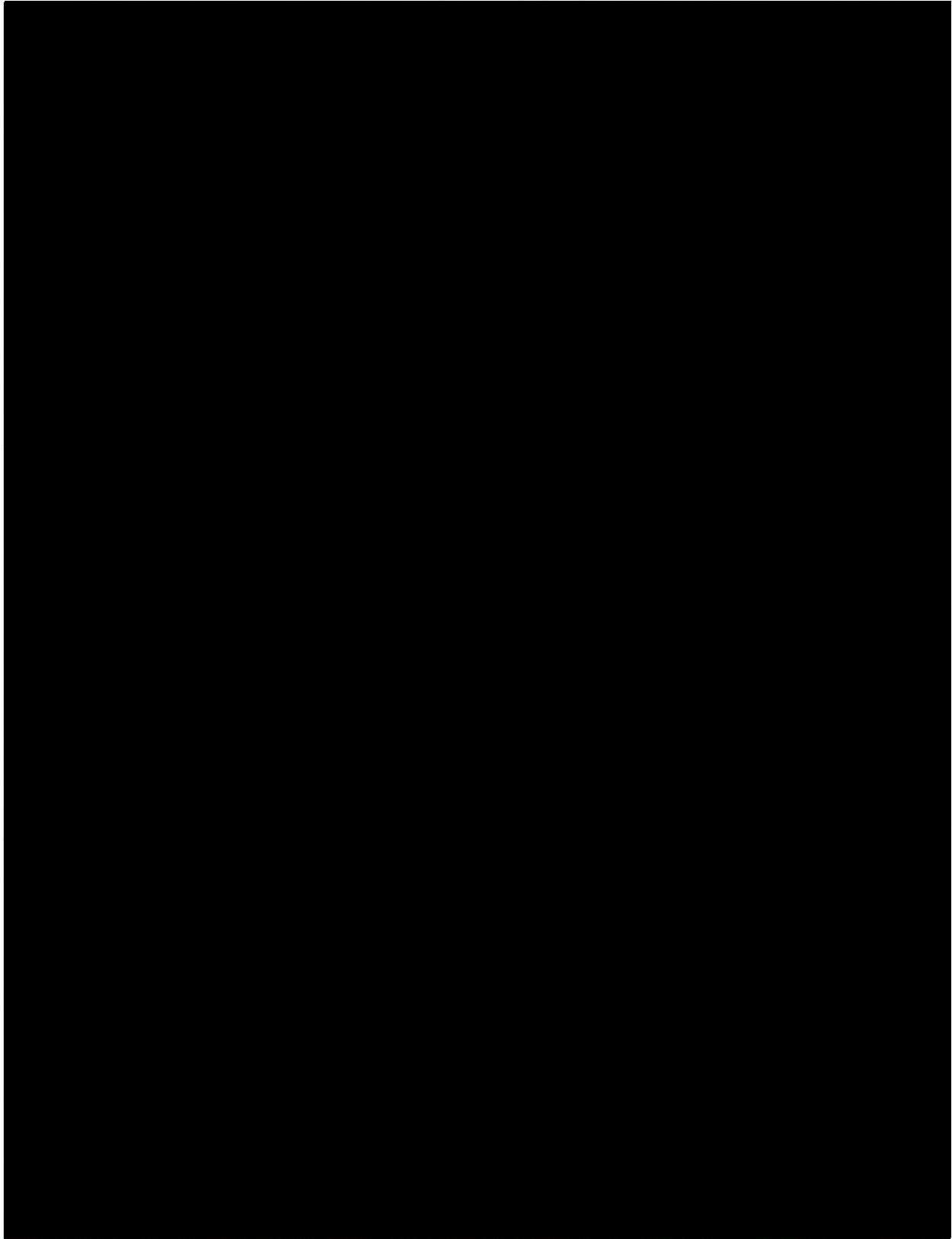


Figure 17. Map of newly recorded site 8OS02940.

8OS02941, PPLS#2

Location: Township 26S, Range 28E, Section 6

Setting: Intermittent wetland (**Figure 18**). Vegetation consists of low scrub, palmetto, and wetland ferns and grasses.

Soils: Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes. Soil consist of dark grayish-brown sandy silt from 0 to 5 cmbs (1.9 inches) over light gray sandy silt from 5 to 15 cmbs (1.9 to 5.9 inches) underlain by very pale brown coarse sand from 15 to 100 cmbs (5.9 to 39 inches) (**Figure 19**).

Survey Methods: Pedestrian survey; shovel testing at 12.5-meter (41-foot) and 25-meter (82-foot) intervals; three positive shovel tests.

Site Type: Lithic scatter

Site Size: Site measures 5,343 square meters (1.3 acres) with the east side of the site unbound against the right-of-way
Depth of Deposits: 50-90 cmbs (19.7-35.4 inches)

Chronology: Indeterminate prehistoric

Discussion: The PPLS#2 site (8OS02941) is a small, low-density prehistoric lithic scatter located within the proposed right-of-way for the Poinciana Parkway Extension (**Figure 20**). The site is located within SFWMD lands within a dry/seasonal wetland associated with Reedy Creek Swamp and is heavily vegetated with palmetto and wetland ferns and grasses. The site is comprised of three adjacent positive shovel tests and an additional nine negative shovel tests excavated to document and delineate the site (**Table 5**).



Figure 18. Vegetation around positive ST 39, facing north.



Figure 19. Soils profile represented in positive ST 39.

Table 5. Cultural Materials Recovered from 8OS02941.

Location	ST#	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Secondary Attribute	Count	Weight (g)	Size
8OS02941	39	III	50-60	Flake, tertiary	Coastal Plain chert	2	1.58	>1/2"
8OS02941	39	III	50-60	Flake, secondary	Silicified coral	1	0.82	>1/2"
8OS02941	39	III	85-90	Flake, secondary	Coastal Plain chert	1	1.42	>1"
8OS02941	39-1	II	50	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1	3.07	N/A
8OS02941	39-5	II	50	Flake, secondary	Coastal Plain chert	1	0.69	>1/2"
8OS02941	39-5	II	50	Flake fragment	Coastal Plain chert	1	0.34	>1/2"

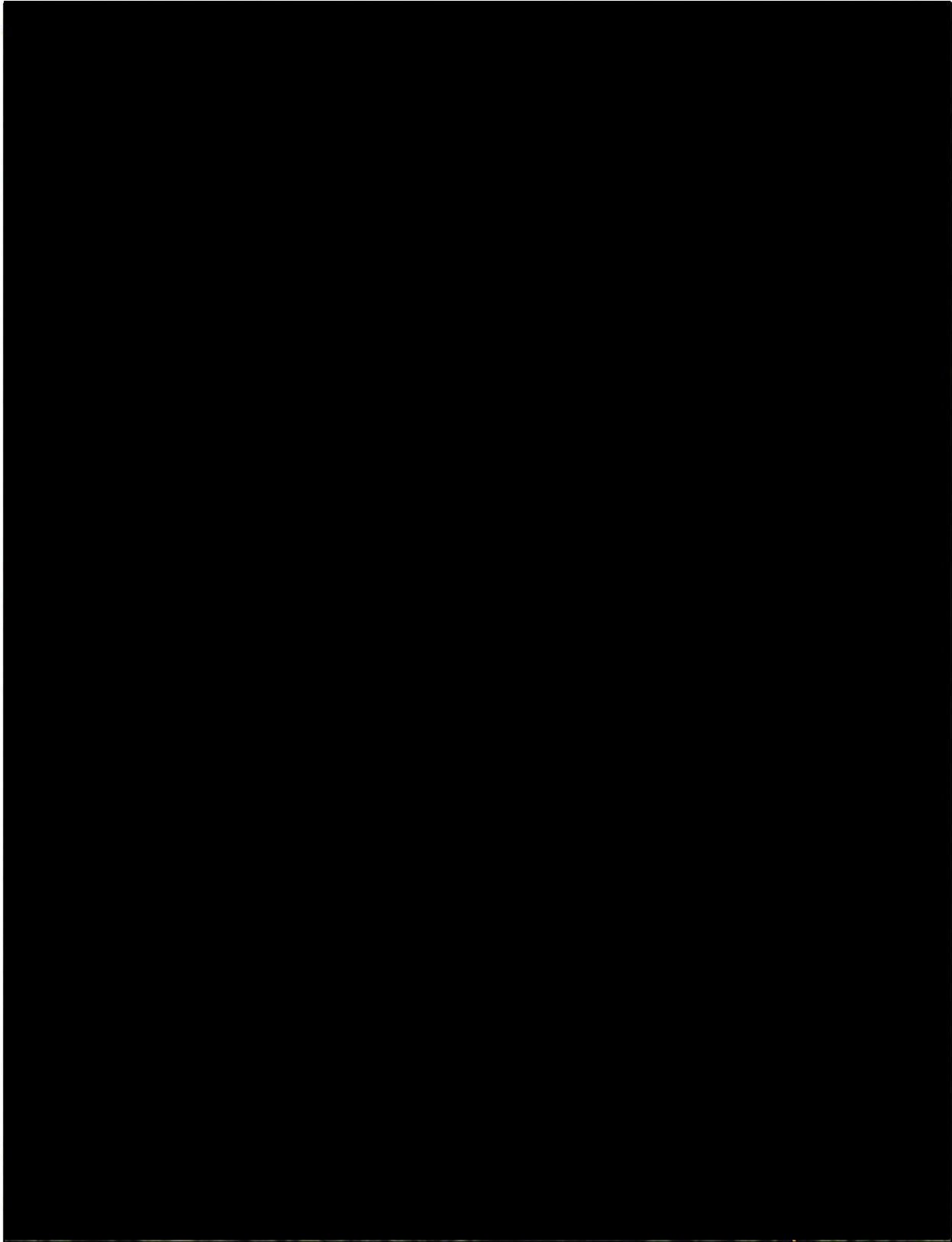


Figure 20. Map of newly recorded site 8OS02941.

Artifacts include seven lithic flakes, four of which exhibit thermal alteration. No primary flakes are within the assemblage, suggesting tool maintenance rather than tool manufacturing was occurring at 8OS02941. Artifacts were encountered subsurface between 50 and 90 cmbs (19.6 and 35.4 inches) in Strata II and III. The site boundary likely extends to the east outside the project right-of-way. Due to the lack of diagnostic artifacts, the site is identified as having an indeterminate prehistoric component. No subsurface features were encountered during the excavation of shovel tests.

Interpretation and Evaluation: Resource 8OS02941 is a small, low-density lithic scatter. None of the prehistoric lithics recovered are diagnostic of a specific aboriginal culture or period of occupation; however, the size and characteristics of the lithic debitage is consistent with tool maintenance related to hunting activities. Sites of this type are generally affiliated with temporary encampments occupied during brief resource extraction forays. Based on the paucity of cultural material and the lack of diagnostic artifacts or intact deposits, 8OS02941 does not appear to have the potential to yield additional information important to the prehistory of the region. It is the opinion of SEARCH that the portion of 8OS02941 within the current project right-of-way is ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 10 historic resources in the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE, including four previously recorded resources and six newly recorded resources (**Figures 21 and 22; Table 6**). The previously recorded resources include two linear resources (8PO07154/8OS02567 and 8PO07219/8OS02540) and two structures (8PO07156 and 8PO07157). The newly recorded historic resources include six structures (8OS02937, 8PO08109, and 8PO08197-8PO08200).

Table 6. Historic Resources Recorded within the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE.

FMSF Number	Name/Address	Style	Year Built	Recommended NRHP Status
8OS02937	6805 South Orange Blossom Trail	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1965	Ineligible
8PO07154/ 8OS02567	Old Kissimmee Road/Old Tampa Highway	No Style	ca. 1920	Insufficient Information
8PO07156	6703 US Highway 17/92, Building 1	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1950	Ineligible
8PO07157	6606 US Highway 17/92	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1955	Ineligible
8PO07219/ 8OS02540	South Florida Railroad	No Style	ca. 1884	Eligible
8PO08109	7225 Old Kissimmee Road, Building 1	Mobile Home	ca. 1965	Ineligible
8PO08197	7225 Old Kissimmee Road, Building 2	Mobile Home	ca. 1970	Ineligible
8PO08198	6703 US Highway 17/92, Building 2	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1972	Ineligible
8PO08199	6703 US Highway 17/92, Building 3	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1972	Ineligible
8PO08200	6702 US Highway 17/92	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1962	Ineligible

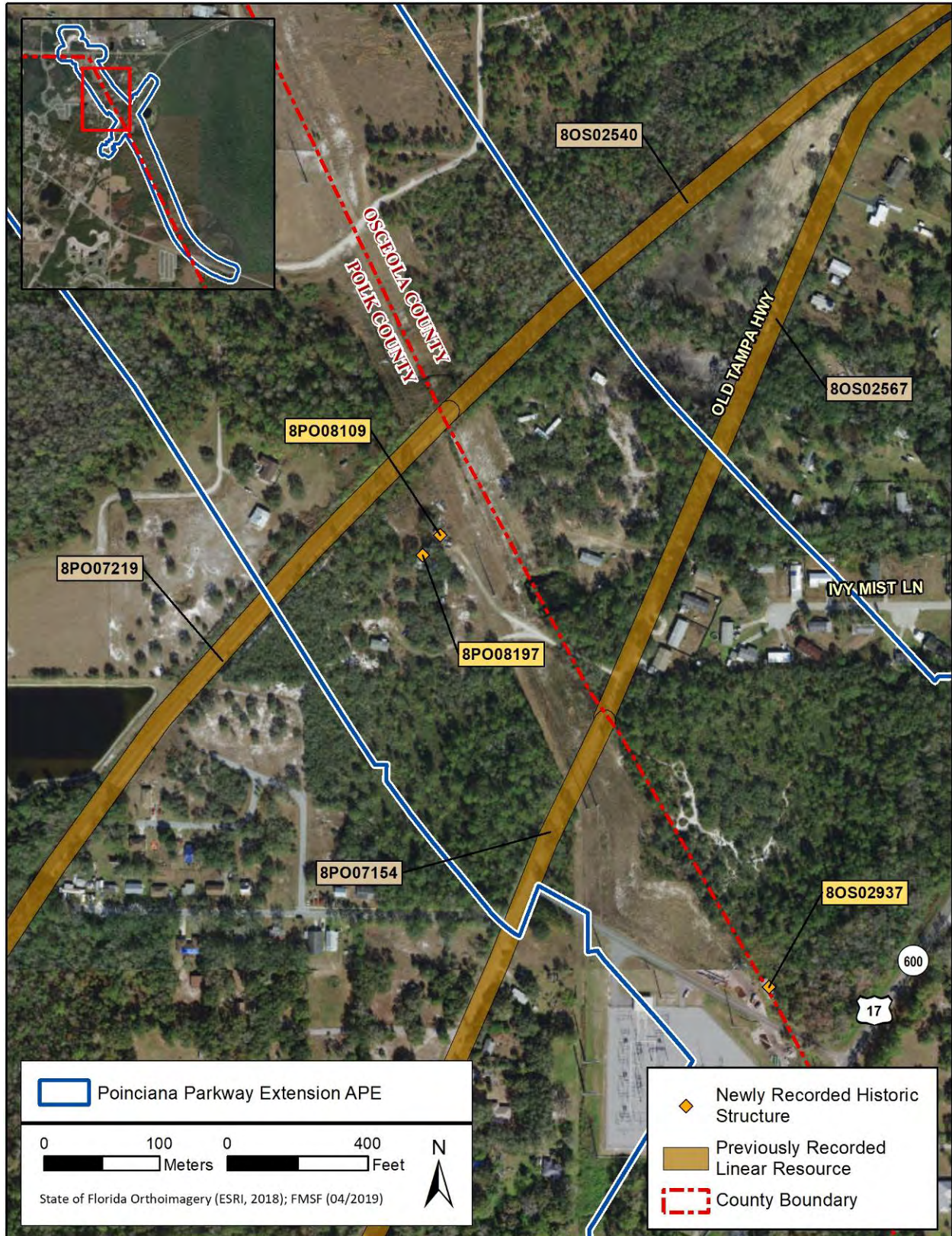


Figure 21. Historic resources recorded within the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE, map 1 of 2.

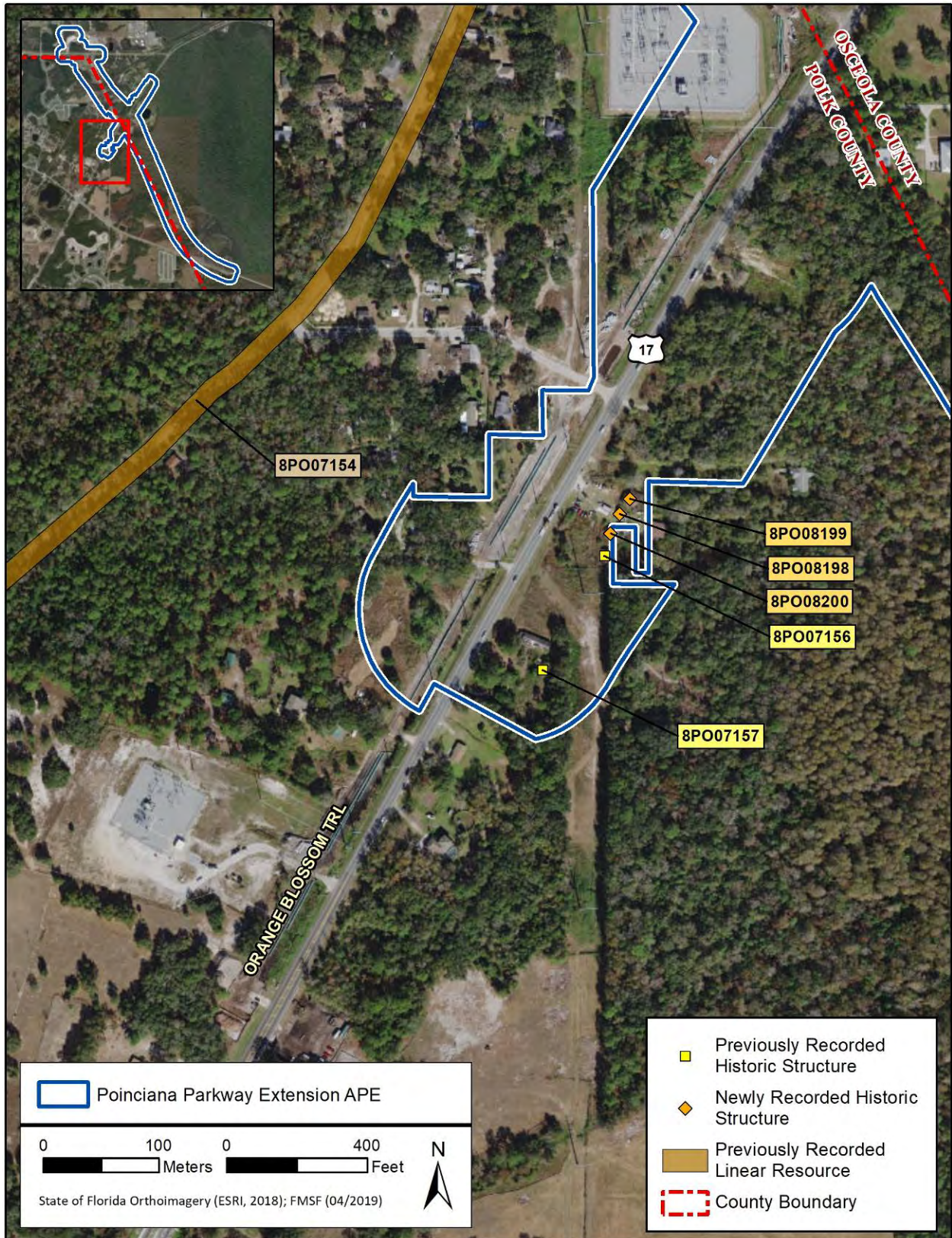


Figure 22. Historic resources recorded within the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE, map 2 of 2.

Descriptions and evaluations are provided below for Old Kissimmee Road/Old Tampa Highway (8PO07154/8OS02567) and the South Florida Railroad (8PO07219/8OS02540) as the presentation of their attributes in a table was deemed insufficient. Additional detail on the remaining resources is provided in the architectural resource table in **Appendix B**. FMSF forms and their associated maps and photographs are provided in **Appendix C**. The survey log sheet is provided in **Appendix D**.

During the field review, one previously recorded resource (8PO07155) was confirmed to have been previously demolished. Additionally, two previously recorded resources (8PO07156 and 8PO07157) were found to have been misplotted within the FMSF GIS database and have been updated as part of this project. A misplotted/demolition letter has been sent to SHPO and a copy is provided in **Appendix E**.

Architectural Styles Represented in the APE

The Poinciana Parkway Extension APE contains architectural styles that represent the development of architecture in America during the twentieth century. **Table 7** provides the major architectural styles in the APE along with the number and percentages of resources of each style.

Table 7. Major Architectural Styles within the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE

Architectural Style	Number of Examples	Percentage
Frame Vernacular	4	40%
Masonry Vernacular	2	20%
Mobile Home	2	20%
No Style	2	20%

Frame Vernacular

Four buildings within the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE are considered to be Frame Vernacular in style (**Figure 23**). 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. Characteristics of the Frame Vernacular style often include, but are not limited to:

- Balloon frame
- Rectangular plan
- One to two stories
- Wood siding: weatherboard, drop siding, etc.



Figure 23. Resource 8PO07156 provides an example of the Frame Vernacular style within the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE. Photograph facing southeast.

- Siding may have been replaced with vinyl, aluminum, asbestos shingle, etc. (City of Miami 2017).

Masonry Vernacular

There are two Masonry Vernacular buildings within the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE (**Figure 24**). Masonry Vernacular buildings were designed on a basis of local need, material availability, and tradition. Materials of this style include brick, cement block, oolitic limestone, Ocala block, hollow clay tile, stucco, and stone, amongst others. Decoration is often sparse. However, examples of Masonry Vernacular may be influenced by a variety of high styles. Characteristics of the Masonry Vernacular style vary widely based on location, need, and experience of the builder. The style is further characterized by:



Figure 24. Resource 8OS02937 provides an example of the Masonry Vernacular style within the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE. Photograph facing northeast.

- Masonry construction
- Simple, geometric forms
- Relatively unadorned exterior
- Some variation of stone, concrete, brick, or stucco as the exterior material
- Design meant to take advantage of the environment and site (McAlester 2013)

Mobile Home

Two buildings within the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE are classified as a Mobile Home (**Figure 25**). In the 1930s, travel trailers and campers emerged as some of the earliest examples of mobile homes. Their small size, generally no wider than 8 feet in the 1930s, meant that their use was most often restricted to that of a more mobile and transient nature (McAlester 2013:149). Symbols of motion such as lightning or waves were popular in early trailer design. Streamlined, vehicle-like bodies



Figure 25. Resource 8PO08109 provides an example of a Mobile Home within the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE. Photograph facing northwest.

dominated the market. Doors usually featured a porthole or a rounded square window. Often silver with a rounded front and back, the trailers were short in length, generally around 25 feet long (Wallis 1991).

The mindset towards mobile homes began to change during World War II, when they were used in a semi-permanent manner to accommodate workers who had relocated in order to join the war effort in the various wartime industries (McAlester 2013:150). The use of mobile homes as permanent housing sparked interest. After the war, an effort to create designs which would allow for more permanent residence in mobile homes was seen (McAlester 2013; Wallis 1991). Manufacturers began offering several upgrades, including picture windows and bay windows. Trailer manufacturers experimented with foldout porches, awnings, and other details for convenience on site. Trailer length and width often increased. In 1954, at the Florida Mobile Home Exposition in Sarasota, Elmer Frey introduced a trailer 10 feet wide and up to 50 feet long. It was built on a wood frame rather than a chassis (Wallis 1991).

As trailers increased in length, a distinction grew between the mobile home and the house trailer. Over time, interiors of house trailers were made more house-like while the exteriors continued to appear vehicular. Nonetheless, Wallis (1989:40) notes that “the more sculptural shaping of the sides of the trailer for streamlining had given way to a boxier appearance better suited to the utilization of interior space.” Common types of trailer homes include the single-shed development, featuring an enclosed or open self-supported structure attached along the entry side of the mobile home, and the double-shed development, consisting of the original trailer flanked on both sides by sheds (Wallis 1989:41).

No Style

Two resources within the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE have no style. This term is generally applied to structures, objects, districts, cemeteries, or previously recorded resources that do not display one singular style or that style does not pertain.

NRHP EVALUATIONS

Linear Resources

8PO07154/8OS02567, Old Kissimmee Road/Old Tampa Highway

Old Kissimmee Road/Old Tampa Highway (8PO07154/8OS02567) is a previously recorded linear resource that crosses the southern portion of the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE at the Polk-Osceola County line (see **Figure 20**). A segment of Old Kissimmee Road/Old Tampa Highway through the APE was previously surveyed; however, on January 30, 2009, SHPO stated that there was insufficient information to make an NRHP eligibility determination (Janus Research 2008). Resource 8PO07154/8OS02567 is situated in Section 6 of Township 26 South, Range 28

East, as shown on the 2018 *Intercession City, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. Within the APE, 8PO07154/8OS02567 runs southwest to northeast for approximately 0.3 miles (0.5 kilometers), starting approximately 30.3 feet (9.3 meters) south of the intersection of Old Kissimmee Road/Old Tampa Highway and Church Road and running northeast. It is located between the South Florida Railroad (8PO07219/8OS02540) and South Orange Blossom Trail/US 17/92. Within the APE, 8PO07154/8OS02567 consists of a two-lane asphalt road with overhead utility poles and a sidewalk with curbing along the north side of the road (**Figure 26**). The segment of 8PO07154/8OS02567 within the APE is small and the setting in the vicinity has been slightly altered by a transmission line and the occasional residence.



Figure 26. Representative views of 8PO07154/8OS02567. Left, facing northeast; right, facing southwest.

Linear resource 8PO07154/8OS02567 through the APE is primarily rural with small residential areas located to the north and south of the APE. This roadway was part of the Dixie Highway, which was established in the early twentieth century to bring growing automobile tourism to the south. The Dixie Highway was constructed from 1915 to 1926, extended from Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, to Miami Beach, Florida, and was originally composed of brick (Janus Research 2008). During the American Roads Congress in 1914, the best possible route for the highway was debated and eventually established as a dual route with eastern and western alignments (Flagler County n.d.). In Florida, the eastern route began in Jacksonville, traveling south to Miami Beach, while the western route crossed Tallahassee, Perry, High Springs, Micanopy, Lady Lake, Orlando, Winter Haven, Arcadia, and Fort Myers. There also were east-west connectors, such as the one connecting Kissimmee to Melbourne. This particular segment was part of the western route and provided a rural transportation corridor through central Florida, splitting at or near Bartow to provide access to the coast at Tampa and Miami. It is unknown whether this segment was purpose built or a pre-existing roadway utilized for this larger highway system. The Dixie Highway in the vicinity of the APE became US 17/92, and Old Kissimmee Road/Old Tampa Highway was bypassed when US 17/92 was re-aligned in the mid-twentieth century (Janus Research 2008). The 1944 historic aerial shows this section of 8PO07154/8OS02567 with the newly established US 17/92 to the south (see **Figure 11**).

Assessment

While the Old Dixie Highway system promoted tourism along Florida's coastal cities, development due to tourism did not occur in this particular inland segment of the roadway. The segment within the APE represents a part of the highway system that does not carry that same strong association with the development of tourism in Florida. The segment of 8PO07154/8OS02567 within the APE is a very small segment (0.3 miles or 0.5 kilometers in length) of a multi-mile resource and it is beyond the scope of the current project to develop an eligibility recommendation for the resource overall. SEARCH recommends that there is insufficient information at this time to make an eligibility recommendation for Old Kissimmee Road/Old Tampa Highway (8PO07154/8OS02567).

8PO07219/8OS02540, South Florida Railroad

The South Florida Railroad (8PO07219/8OS02540) is a previously recorded linear resource within Polk and Osceola Counties (see **Figure 20**). A segment of the South Florida Railroad within the APE was previously surveyed; however, on January 30, 2009, SHPO stated that there was insufficient information to make an NRHP eligibility determination (Janus Research 2008). The segment of 8PO07219/8OS02540 within the APE is located in Section 6 of Township 26 South, Range 28 East as shown on the 2018 *Intercession City, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The linear resource runs southwest to northeast for approximately 0.2 miles (0.3 kilometers) through the APE, northwest of Old Kissimmee Road (8PO07154/8OS02567). Within the APE, the South Florida Railroad consists of an approximately 100-foot (30.4-meter) wide right-of-way with standard gauge tracks, timber ties, and gravel ballast flanked by trees and shrubbery (**Figure 27**).



Figure 27. Resource 8PO07219/8OS02540, facing northeast.

The development of the South Florida Railroad was originally established with the charter of the Lake Monroe and Orlando Railroad in 1875 (SEARCH 2017). In 1879, a new charter for the railroad was acquired from the St. Johns River to Charlotte Harbor along the Gulf of Mexico, and the name was changed to the South Florida Railroad. In 1880, the railroad extended 23 miles (37 kilometers) from Sanford to Orlando, and by 1882, it was further extended to Kissimmee. In 1883, a three-fifth interest of the railroad was sold to Henry Plant, who intended to extend the line to Tampa Bay (Pettengill 1998:41). The extension to Tampa occurred at a fast rate upon Plant taking a three-fifth interest, as the land grant allowing the rail line to be built from Kissimmee to Tampa was close to expiration (Turner 2008). The line to Tampa opened in 1884. In the late nineteenth century, the Port of Tampa was the largest phosphate

shipping terminal in the world and connected Tampa to regional and national markets (Turner 2008:126). Presently, the railroad is still in active use by CSX.

Assessment

Florida's Historic Railroad Resources, the NRHP Multiple Property Nomination Form, was used as a guide to evaluate this segment of 8PO07219/8OS02540 (Johnston and Mattick 2000). The nomination establishes the historic contexts of Florida's railroad resources to aid in the evaluation of their eligibility for the NRHP. According to the nomination, a rail roadbed is an F.3 property type (Rail Structure: Roadbed) and consists of ballast, cross ties, rails, and tie plates, all of which are present in this section of 8VO08606 (Johnston and Mattick 2000:F-63). To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, rail roadbeds must have served a historic railroad transportation function and have been constructed during one of Florida's historic railroad periods (Johnston and Mattick 2000:67). Resource 8PO07219/8OS02540 satisfies these stipulations: it was built as a transportation and shipping route and eventually connected Orlando to the phosphate shipping terminal of Tampa during the Disston Era Expansion and Consolidation, 1881–1903.

Railroads are dynamic and changing, being parts of an engineering system that must be improved over time, including the replacement of rails and cross ties. Such upgrades and maintenance typically do not adversely affect the integrity of a railroad. Types of changes that could substantially affect the integrity of a linear resource, such as a railroad, include:

- Rerouting of the railroad corridor;
- Disruption of the railroad, such as dead-ending or removal of roadbed;
- Severing of the railway from other transportation resources such as other railroads, stations, depots, rail yards, or shipyards that results in change of historic function;
- Substantial widening or substantial loss of width;
- Concentrated number of roadways or other crossovers that prohibit travel;
- Removal of historic ancillary structures original to the railroad's design and purpose such as roundhouses, water tanks, turntables, or siding (Johnston and Mattick 2001).

Within the APE, none of the above-mentioned changes have occurred. Therefore, 8PO07219/8OS02540 within the project APE maintains enough historic integrity to convey its significance.

The Florida SHPO has previously determined other sections of the South Florida Railroad Linear Resource (8PO07219/8OS02540) ineligible for listing in the NRHP in Polk County (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. 2016) and eligible for NRHP listing in Osceola County (SEARCH 2008, 2013, 2017). The segment through the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE remains intact and maintains its historic integrity. Based upon the results of the current survey, this segment of 8PO07219/8OS02540 is significant under Criterion A for its role in transportation and commerce, the development of the phosphate mining industry, and within the State of Florida as part of the greater rail system. Resource 8PO07219/8OS02540 also is significant under Criterion B for its association with Henry Plant, an important figure in the development of

railroads in Florida. This segment of 8PO07219/8OS02540 is not significant under Criterion C as it is not of unique architecture or engineering, nor is it significant under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield important information about Florida's history or prehistory. Therefore, SEARCH recommends that 8PO07219/8OS02540 eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of a Phase I CRAS conducted in support of the Poinciana Parkway Extension PD&E study in Polk and Osceola Counties, Florida. CFX is proposing approximately 3 miles (4.8 kilometers) of new roadway from Ronald Reagan Parkway north to Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532). The project also includes a utility relocation easement along the western perimeter of the right-of-way in the northern portion of the project.

The archaeological field survey included visual reconnaissance and intensive systematic subsurface examination of the project right-of-way and utility easement. As a result of the archaeological survey, two newly documented prehistoric archaeological sites, PPLS#1 (8OS02940) and PPLS#2 (8OS02941), were identified. Both of the newly recorded archaeological sites 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, 8OS02940 and 8OS02941 are ineligible for the NRHP.

In addition to the two newly recorded sites, six previously recorded archaeological sites are within or intersect the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE, including 8OS00150, 8OS00151, 8OS01722, 8OS02765, 8PO03968, and 8PO07756. Three of these sites (8OS00151, 8PO03968, and 8PO07756) are at least partially within the existing or proposed right-of-way and within the current archaeological APE. As these sites within the right-of-way 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, shovel tests excavated adjacent to the previous site boundaries encountered no cultural materials. The remaining three sites (8OS00150, 8OS01722, and 8OS02765) are not located within the existing or proposed right-of-way and were not investigated during the current archaeological survey. The SHPO has determined all of the previously recorded archaeological sites ineligible for listing in the NRHP. No additional information pertaining to the six sites has been obtained; therefore, no updated resource forms have been prepared as part of this submittal.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 10 historic resources within or intersecting the Poinciana Parkway Extension APE, including four previously recorded resources and six newly recorded resources. The previously recorded resources include two linear resources (8PO07154/8OS02567 and 8PO07219/8OS02540) and two structures

(8PO07156 and 8PO07157). The newly recorded historic resources include six structures (8OS02937, 8PO08109, and 8PO08197-8PO08200).

On January 30, 2009, SHPO stated that there was insufficient information to determine eligibility for either Old Kissimmee Road (8PO07154/8OS02567) or the South Florida Railroad (8PO07219/8OS02540) within Section 6 of Township 26 South, Range 28 East (Janus Research 2008). Both 8PO07156 and 8PO07157 were determined ineligible by SHPO on January 30, 2009 (Janus Research 2008).

Based on the results of the current survey, SEARCH recommends that 8PO07219/8OS02540 is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. Furthermore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that there remains insufficient information to make an eligibility recommendation regarding Old Kissimmee Road/Old Tampa Highway (8PO07154/8OS02567). The remaining eight historic resources are recommended ineligible for the NRHP due to a lack of historic associations, architectural significance, and/or historic integrity.

Archaeological testing for the current survey effort was restricted in several areas where property access was denied. Untested portions of the proposed right-of-way will be subjected to archaeological and architectural history survey during future phases of the project once access is secured. The results of the additional survey will be prepared as a CRAS addendum and submitted under separate cover, at which time project-related effects may be addressed.

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APPENDIX A

ARTIFACT LOG

FS#	Catalog#	Site	ST#	Strat	Depth	Description	Count	Weight
1	1.01	8OS02940	3	III	50-60	Flake; coastal plain chert, heat treated; complete; >1/4"; complete; 0% cortex	1	0.07
2	2.01	8OS02940	3.6	II	15-40	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert, heat treated; medial distal, cortex present	1	0.19
2	2.02	8OS02940	3.6	II	15-40	Angular shatter; coastal plain chert, heat treated	1	1.26
2	2.03	8OS02940	3.6	II	15-40	Cortex fragment; limestone; worn	1	0.29
3	3.01	8OS02941	39	III	50-60	Flake; coastal plain chert; complete; >1/2"; 0-25% cortex	2	1.58
3	3.02	8OS02941	39	III	50-60	Flake; silicified coral, heat treated; complete; >1/2"; 0% cortex	1	0.82
4	4.01	8OS02941	39	III	85-90	Flake; coastal plain chert, heat treated; complete; >1"; complete; 25-50% cortex	1	1.42
5	5.01	8OS02941	039-1	II	50	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert, heat treated; proximal, cortex absent; large grainy inclusions	1	3.07
6	6.01	8OS02941	039-5	II	50	Flake; coastal plain chert; complete; >1/2"; 0-25% cortex; very grainy, cortex-like	1	0.69
6	6.02	8OS02941	039-5	II	50	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert, heat treated; >1/2"; cortex absent	1	0.34

APPENDIX B

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES TABLE

Historic Resources within the Project APE

80S02540

Name: South Florida Railroad

Built: ca. 1884

Original or Update: Update

US Quad Map: DAVENPORT (2018)

TRS: 26S28E6

See Report for Description and Assessment

Individually Eligible: YES

Evaluation: 80S02540 is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, for association w/transportation, commerce, and dev of phosphate mining industry, and under Criterion B, for association with Henry Plant.

Contributing Resource: NO

80S02567

Name: Old Kissimmee Road

Built: ca. 1920

Original or Update: Update

US Quad Map: DAVENPORT (2018)

TRS: 26S28E6

See Report for Description and Assessment

Individually Eligible: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic integrity, 80S02567 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Contributing Resource: NO

80S02937

Name: 6805 South Orange Blossom Trail

Built: ca. 1965

Original or Update: Original

US Quad Map: INTERCESSION CITY (2018)

TRS: 26S28E6

Original Use: Private Residence

Present Use: Private Residence

Structural System: Masonry - General

Relocated: NO

Style: Masonry Vernacular

Plan: Rectangular

Exterior Fabric: Concrete block, Stucco

Stories: 1

Additions and Alterations:

Addition NW; Some windows replaced

Chimneys: 0



Foundation: Continuous

Foundation Material: Concrete, Generic

Roof: Gable

Roof Material: Composition shingles

Main Entry: Located on the southwest façade, door is either open or missing.

Porch(es): An extension of the roof eave covers the main entrance.

Windows: 1/1 and 2/2 aluminum windows; 1/1 SHS vinyl windows; horizontal sliding window

Distinguishing Features: Brick flanking windows; faux stone @ northwest corner of the southwest façade; extended eave overhang covering entrance; rough stucco; possibly vacant

Ancillary Features: There are no outbuilding associated with 80S02937 visible from the right of way.

Individually Eligible: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 80S02937 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Contributing Resource: NO

Historic Resources within the Project APE

8PO07154

Name: Old Kissimmee Road

Built: ca. 1920

Original or Update: Update

US Quad Map: DAVENPORT (2018)

TRS: 26S28E6

See Report for Description and Assessment

Individually Eligible: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic integrity, 8PO07154 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Contributing Resource: NO

8PO07156

Name: 6703 US Highway 17/92, Building 1

Built: ca. 1950

Original or Update: Update

US Quad Map: DAVENPORT (2018)

TRS: 26S28E06

Original Use: Private Residence

Present Use: Vacant

Structural System: Wood frame

Relocated: NO

Style: Frame Vernacular

Plan: Rectangular

Exterior Fabric: Wood siding

Stories: 1

Additions and Alterations:

Updated roof, windows; porch enclosed

Chimneys: 0



Foundation: Unknown

Foundation Material: Unspecified

Roof: Gable

Roof Material: Sheet metal:corrugated

Main Entry: The main entrance on the W façade has been boarded over.

Porch(es): The porch on the W façade has been enclosed.

Windows: Windows boarded over on the west façade. Other windows not visible from the right of way.

Distinguishing Features: Minimal decoration; resource deteriorated

Ancillary Features: 8PO07156 shares a parcel with 8PO08198 and 8PO08199.

Individually Eligible: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8PO07156 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Contributing Resource: NO

8PO07157

Name: 6606 US Highway 17/92

Built: ca. 1955

Original or Update: Update

US Quad Map: DAVENPORT (2018)

TRS: 26S28E07

Original Use: Private Residence

Present Use: Vacant

Structural System: Wood frame

Relocated: NO

Style: Frame Vernacular

Plan: Rectangular

Exterior Fabric: Wood siding

Stories: 1

Additions and Alterations:

Metal roofing

Chimneys: 0



Foundation: Unknown

Foundation Material: Unspecified

Roof: Gable

Roof Material: Sheet metal:corrugated

Main Entry: The main entry is not visible from the right of way

Porch(es): There is no porch visible from the right of way.

Windows: 1/1 DHS wood windows; most windows are obscured by vegetation

Distinguishing Features: There are no visible distinguishing characteristics to 8PO07157 as the resource is covered w/ivy and surrounded by plant growth.

Ancillary Features: 8PO07157 shares a parcel with the non-historic burned ruins of a building.

Individually Eligible: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8PO07157 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Contributing Resource: NO

Historic Resources within the Project APE

8PO07219

Name: South Florida Railroad

Built: ca. 1884

Original or Update: Update

US Quad Map: DAVENPORT (2018)

TRS: 26S28E6

See Report for Description and Assessment

Individually Eligible: YES

Evaluation: 8PO07219 is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, for association w/transportation, commerce, and dev of phosphate mining industry, and under Criterion B, for association with Henry Plant.

Contributing Resource: NO

8PO08109

Name: 7225 Old Kissimmee Road, Building 1

Built: ca. 1965

Original or Update: Original

US Quad Map: INTERCESSION CITY (2018)

TRS: 26S28E6

Original Use: Mobile Home

Present Use: Mobile Home

Structural System: Wood frame

Relocated: NO

Style: Mobile Home

Plan: Rectangular

Exterior Fabric: Metal

Stories: 1

Additions and Alterations:

Unknown

Chimneys: 0



Foundation: Piers

Foundation Material: Unspecified

Roof: Gable

Roof Material: Sheet metal:corrugated

Main Entry: There are 2 entrances on the east façade. One, a flush door w/rectangular pane. The other, a flush door

Porch(es): There is no porch associated with 8PO08109.

Windows: 2/2, SHS metal windows; 2 pane metal casement windows; 4 light metal awning windows; some windows covered

Distinguishing Features: Mobile Home; roof vent; lantern style lights on south façade; slightly projecting gable end; double wide.

Ancillary Features: 8PO08109 is located on the same parcel as 8PO08197.

Individually Eligible: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8PO08109 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Contributing Resource: NO

8PO08197

Name: 7225 Old Kissimmee Road, Building 2

Built: ca. 1970

Original or Update: Original

US Quad Map: INTERCESSION CITY (2018)

TRS: 26S28E6

Original Use: Mobile Home

Present Use: Mobile Home

Structural System: Wood frame

Relocated: NO

Style: Mobile Home

Plan: Rectangular

Exterior Fabric: Metal

Stories: 1

Additions and Alterations:

Addition to NW;

Chimneys: 0



Foundation: Piers

Foundation Material: Unspecified

Roof: Flat

Roof Material: Sheet metal:corrugated

Main Entry: Main entrance not visible from the right of way.

Porch(es): There are no porches visible from the right of way.

Windows: 1/1 SHS aluminum windows

Distinguishing Features: Mobile Home


Ancillary Features: 8PO08197 shares a parcel with 8PO08109.


Individually Eligible: NO


Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8PO08197 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Contributing Resource: NO

Historic Resources within the Project APE

<h1>8PO08198</h1>	Name: 6703 US Highway 17/92, Building 2 Original or Update: Original US Quad Map: DAVENPORT (2018) Original Use: Private Residence Present Use: Private Residence Structural System: Wood frame Style: Frame Vernacular Plan: Rectangular Exterior Fabric: Aluminum Additions and Alterations: Addition to S; Foundation: Unknown Foundation Material: Unspecified Roof: Gable Roof Material: Asphalt shingles Main Entry: Located on the N façade, the main entrance consists of a paneled door. Porch(es): There is no porch associated with 8PO08198 visible from the right of way. Windows: Jalousie windows; fixed frame windows; most windows not visible from right of way. Distinguishing Features: Wide sloping roof; vent in gable ends Ancillary Features: 8PO08198 shares a parcel with 8PO07156 and 8PO08199.	Built: ca. 1972 TRS: 26S28E6 Relocated: NO Stories: 1 Chimneys: 0
	Individually Eligible: NO Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8PO08198 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district. Contributing Resource: NO	

<h1>8PO08199</h1>	Name: 6703 US Highway 17/92, Building 3 Original or Update: Original US Quad Map: DAVENPORT (2018) Original Use: Private Residence Present Use: Auto dealership Structural System: Masonry - General Style: Masonry Vernacular Plan: Irregular Exterior Fabric: Stucco Additions and Alterations: Addition to W; Foundation: Continuous Foundation Material: Unspecified Roof: Gable/Pyramid Roof Material: Asphalt shingles Main Entry: Located on W façade, double paneled doors w/rectangular glass panes, covered by metal security bars. Porch(es): There is no porch associated with 8PO08199 visible from the right of way. Windows: 2/2 SHS aluminum windows Distinguishing Features: Addition to W w/half pyramidal roof; boarded windows Ancillary Features: 8PO08199 shares a parcel with 8PO07156 and 8PO08198.	Built: ca. 1972 TRS: 26S28E6 Relocated: NO Stories: 1 Chimneys: 0
	Individually Eligible: NO Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8PO08199 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district. Contributing Resource: NO	

<h1>8PO08200</h1>	Name: 6702 US Highway 17/92 Original or Update: Original US Quad Map: DAVENPORT (2018) Original Use: Private Residence Present Use: Private Residence Structural System: Wood frame Style: Frame Vernacular Plan: L-shaped Exterior Fabric: Drop siding, Wood siding Additions and Alterations: Large addition, 2 connected bldgs; stucco board siding W Foundation: Continuous Foundation Material: Unspecified Roof: Gable Roof Material: Composition roll Main Entry: Main entrance not visible from right of way. Porch(es): Open porch on w façade, covered by extension of roof heald up with large square columns. Windows: 1/1 and 2/2 SHS aluminum windows; 1/1 vinyl windows Distinguishing Features: Two attached buildings; Ancillary Features: N/A	Built: ca. 1962 TRS: 26S28E6 Relocated: NO Stories: 1 Chimneys: 0
	Individually Eligible: NO Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8PO08200 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district. Contributing Resource: NO	

APPENDIX C

FMSF RESOURCE FORMS



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

Site #8 OS02540
Field Date 4-24-2019
Form Date 4-30-2019
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).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name South Florida Railroad
Project Name Poinciana Parkway Extension
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:
City/Town Davenport
County or Counties Osceola
Name of Public Tract
Township Range Section
USGS 7.5' Map(s)
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map
Verbal Description of Boundaries

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1884 [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. Nineteenth C. American 1821-1899 3. Twentieth C American 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) Consists of a 100ft-wide row w/standard gauge tracks, wood ties, & gravel ballast. 1880, RR from Sanford to Orlando. 1882, ext to Kissimmee. 1883, interest sold to Henry Plant for ext to Tampa Bay, opened 1884. Transported people and shipped phosphate.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [X]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [X]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 []other methods (specify)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) 8OS02540 is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, for association w/transportation, commerce, and dev of phosphate mining industry, and under Criterion B, for association with Henry Plant.

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

- 1. Transportation 3. Community planning & development 5. Commerce 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 180215 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/4072367711/4072367799/kirsten.armstrong@searchinc.com (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.



8OS02540_a Facing West



8OS02540_b Facing West



8OS02540_c Facing Southwest



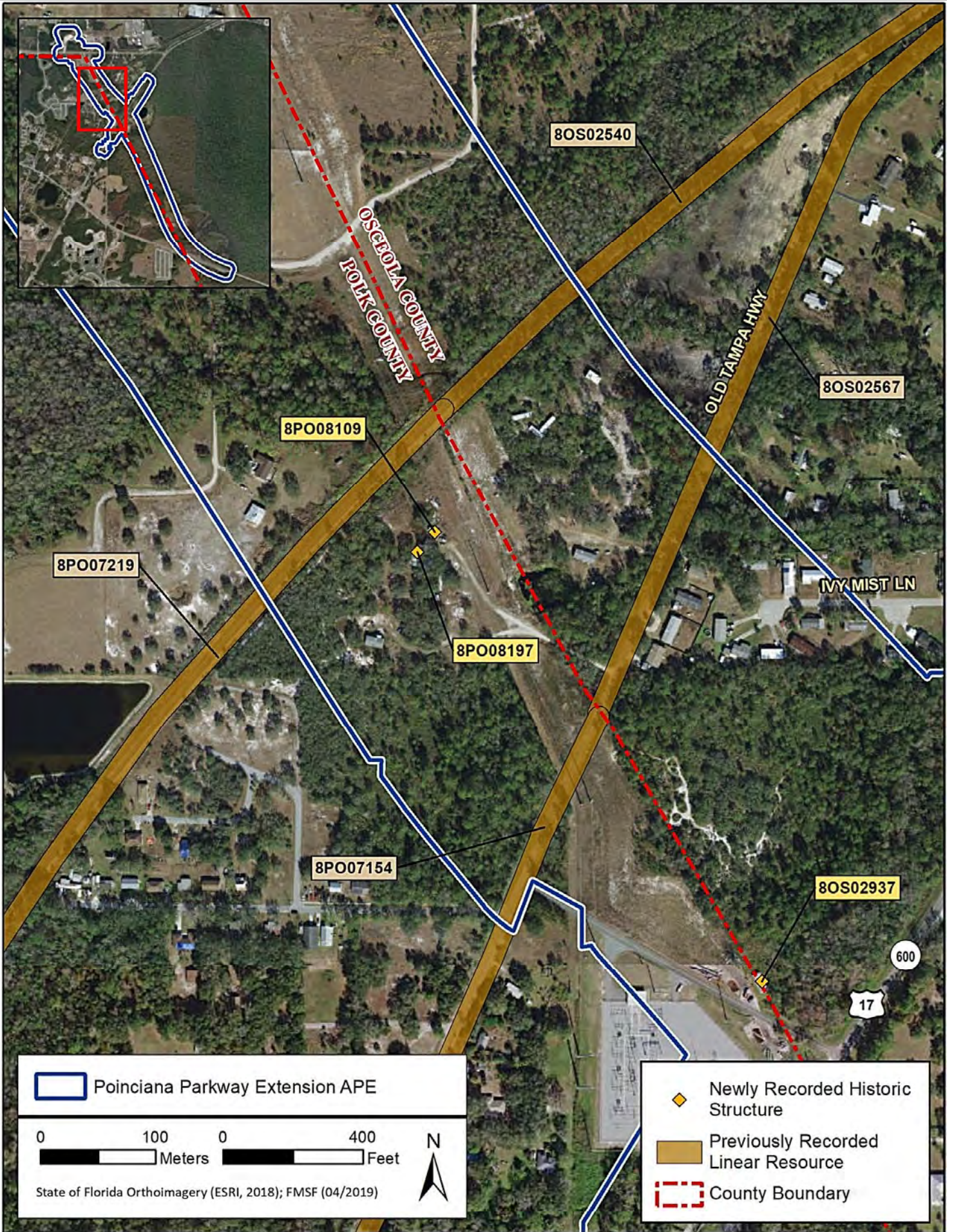
8OS02540_d Facing Northeast

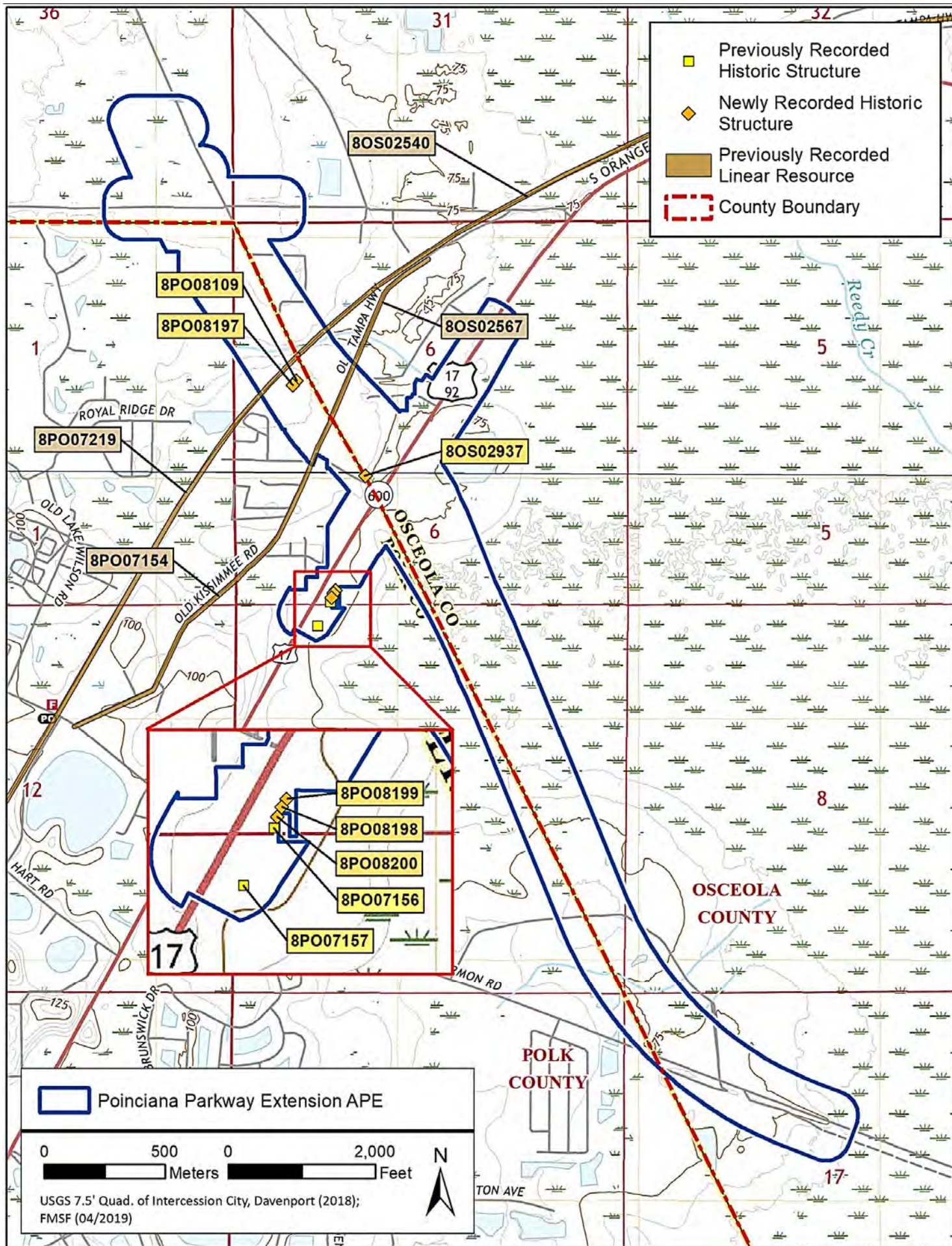


8OS02540_e Facing Northeast



8OS02540_f Facing Southwest





- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Previously Recorded Linear Resource
- County Boundary

8PO08199

8PO08198

8PO08200

8PO07156

8PO07157

Poinciana Parkway Extension APE

0 500 0 2,000
 Meters Feet

USGS 7.5' Quad. of Intercession City, Davenport (2018);
 FMSF (04/2019)

OSCEOLA COUNTY

POLK COUNTY



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

Site #8 OS02567
 Field Date 4-24-2019
 Form Date 4-30-2019
 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 Old Kissimmee Road/Old Tampa Highway Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name Poinciana Parkway Extension FMSF Survey # _____
 National Register Category (please check one): building(s) structure district site object
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable): canal railway road other (describe): _____
 Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction

 City/Town (within 3 miles) Davenport In Current City Limits? yes no unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Osceola
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 1) Township 26S Range 28E Section 6 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 DAVENPORT USGS Date 2018
 2) Name INTERCESSION CITY USGS Date 2018
 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, runs SW/NE for approx 0.28 miles, starting approx 30.34 ft south of the intersection w/Church Rd and running northeast.

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no 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)	Date _____ Init. _____ Date _____

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1920 [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. Twentieth C American 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) 8OS02567 consists of a two-lane asphalt road w/overhead utilities & sidewalk w/curbing along N side. Originally part of Dixie Hwy, est. to bring growing auto tourism to the S. Material from brick to asphalt, setting changed by dev, sdwlk & utilities

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [X]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [X]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
[]other methods (specify)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) There is insufficient information to make an eligibility recommendation for 8OS02567 at this time.

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 180215

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Armstrong, Kirsten Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr Orlando/4072367711/4072367799/kirsten.armstrong@searchinc.com
(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.



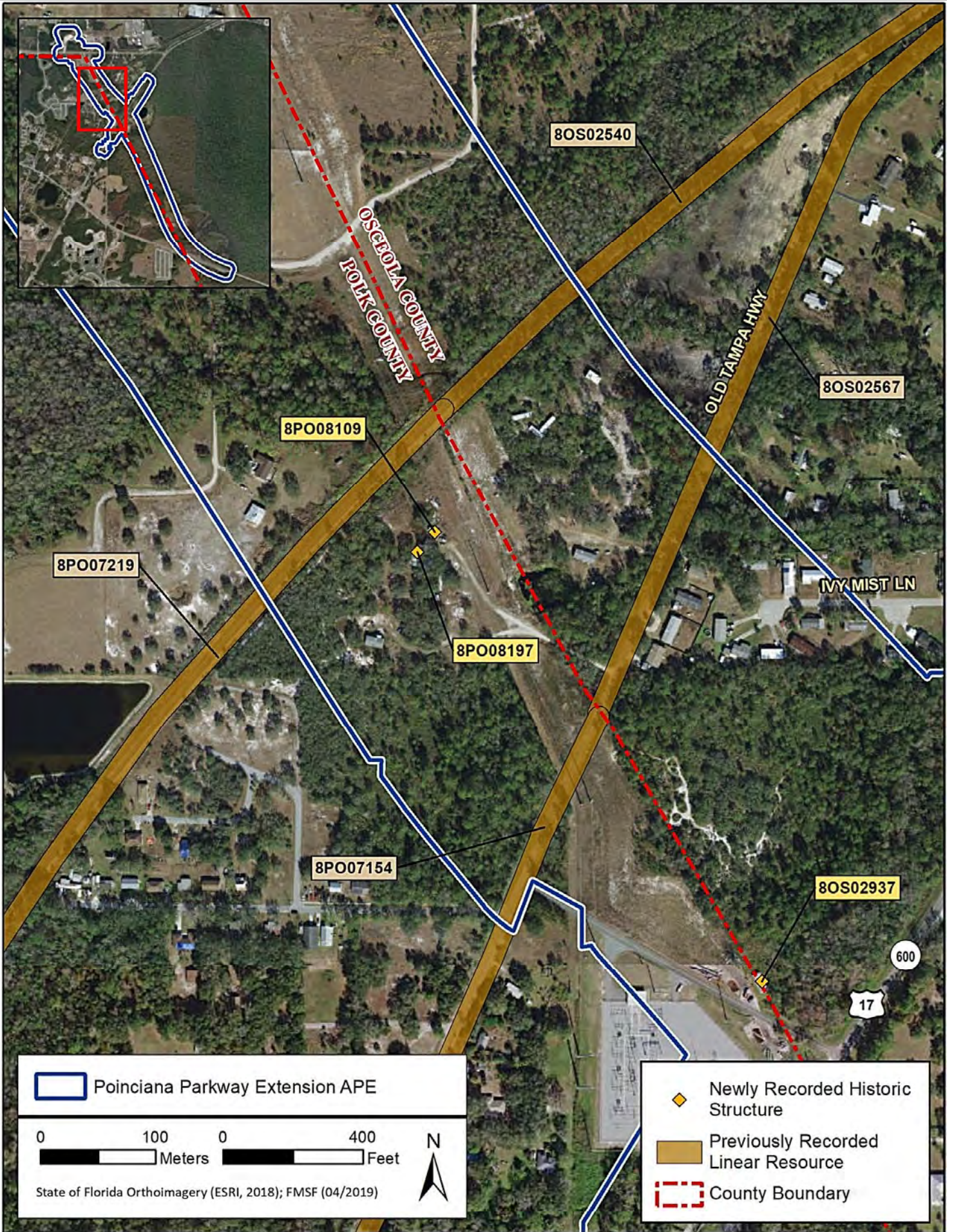
8OS02567_a Facing Northeast

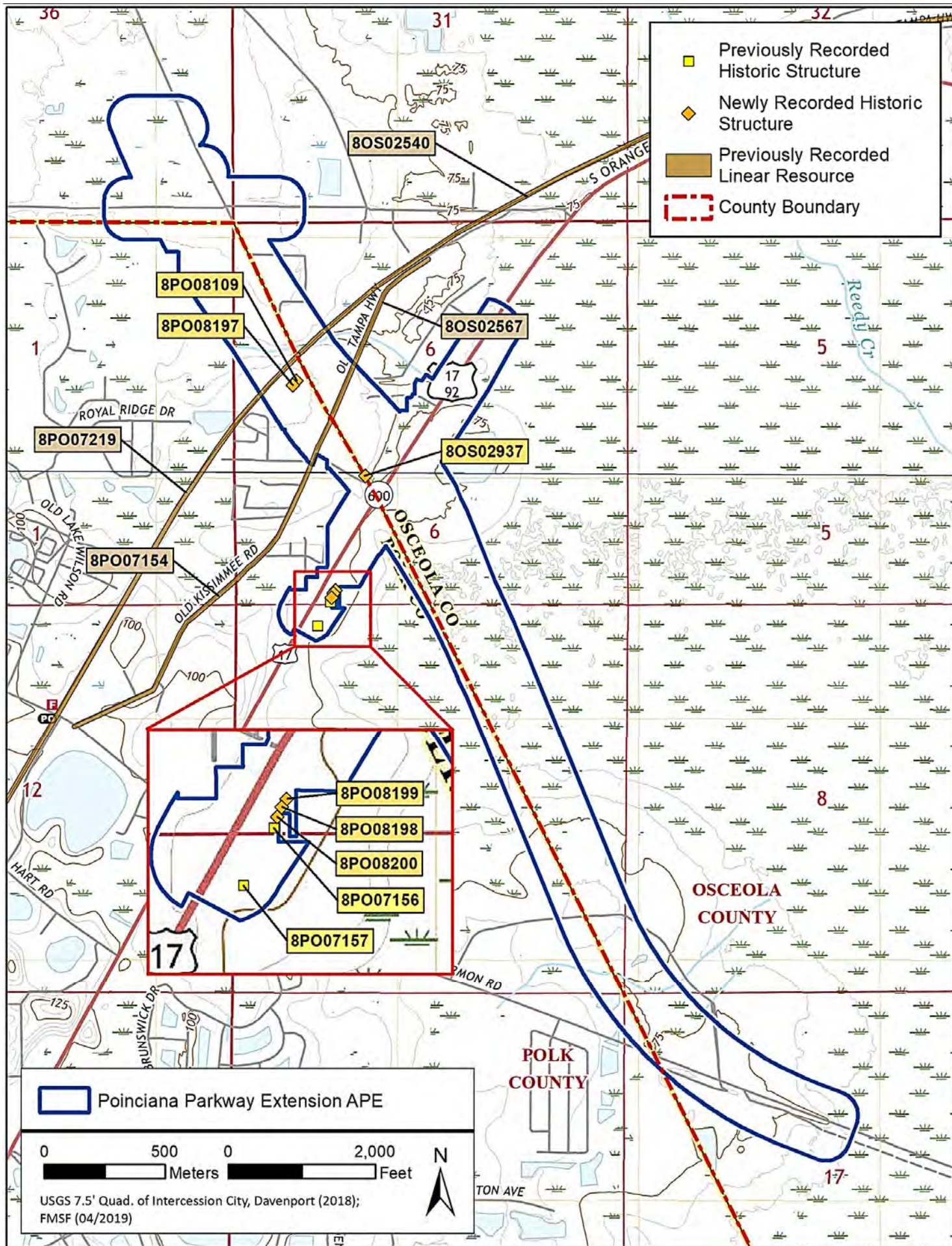


8OS02567_b Facing Southwest



8OS02567_c Facing Northeast





Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **OS02937**
Field Date 4-24-2019
Form Date 4-30-2019
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) 6805 South Orange Blossom Trail Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Poinciana Parkway Extension 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: 6805 S Orange Blossom Trail
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Church Road and Ivy Mist Lane
USGS 7.5 Map Name INTERCESSION CITY USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Davenport In City Limits? yes no unknown County Osceola
Township 26S Range 28E Section 6 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 062628540000070110 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Walkers, Loughman Add Block 7 Lot 11
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting Northing
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1965 To (year): 2019
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1965 To (year): 2019
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Some windows replaced
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Potential addition NW
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Stucco 3. Brick/Faux Stone
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1/1 and 2/2 aluminum windows; 1/1 SHS vinyl windows; horizontal sliding window

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Brick flanking windows; faux stone @ NW corner of the SW façade; extended eave overhand covering entrance; rough stucco; possibly vacant

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) There are no outbuildings associated with 80S02937 visible from the right of way.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Masonry - General 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Located on the southwest façade, door is either open or missing.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) An extension of the roof eave covers the main entrance.

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

Narrative Description of Resource 8OS02937 is a one story, rectangular plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The center of the roof is compromised and is curving inward.

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 and architectural distinction, 8OS02937 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 180215
 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/4072367711/4072367799/kirsten.armstrong@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.



8OS02937_a Facing East



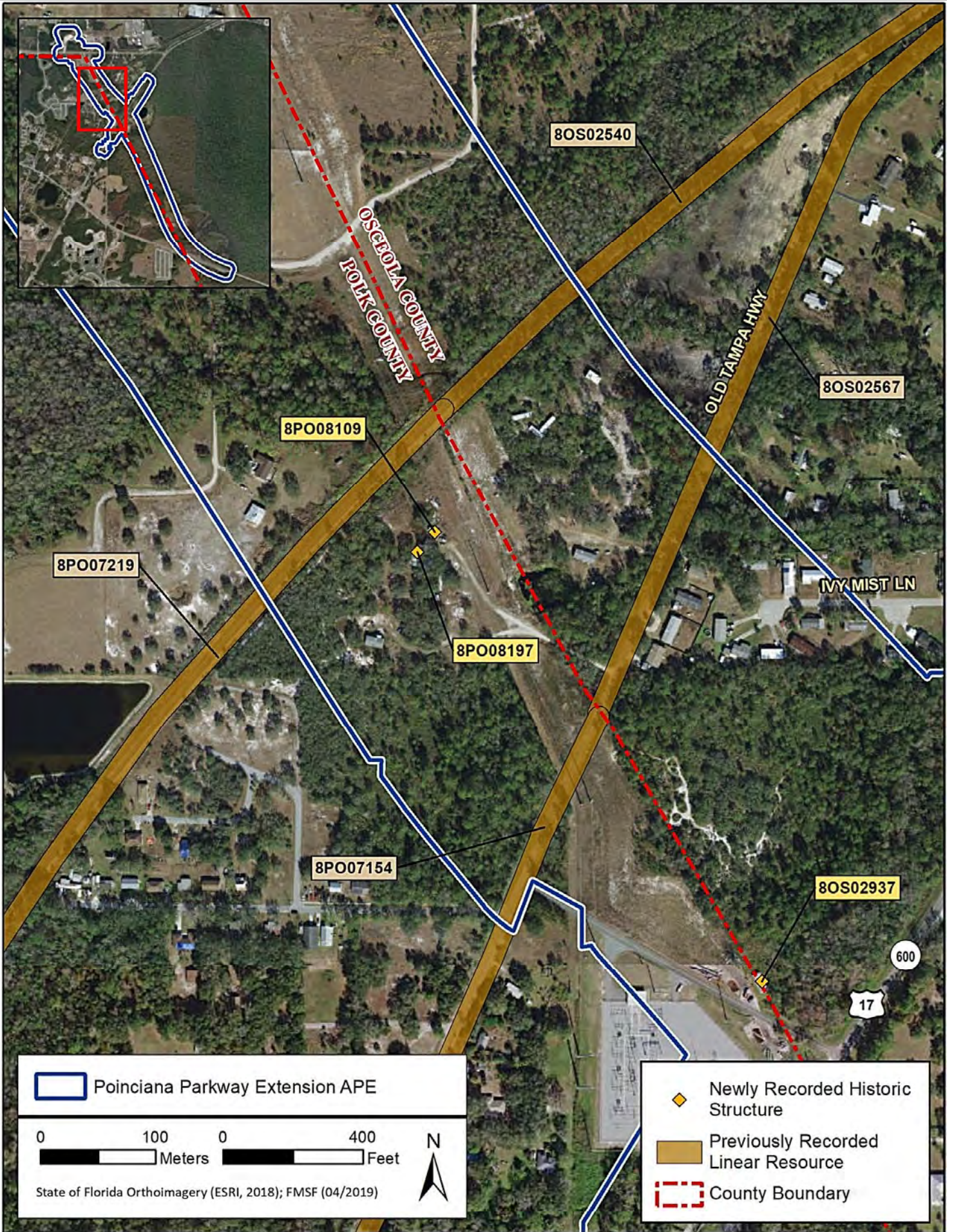
8OS02937_b Facing Northeast

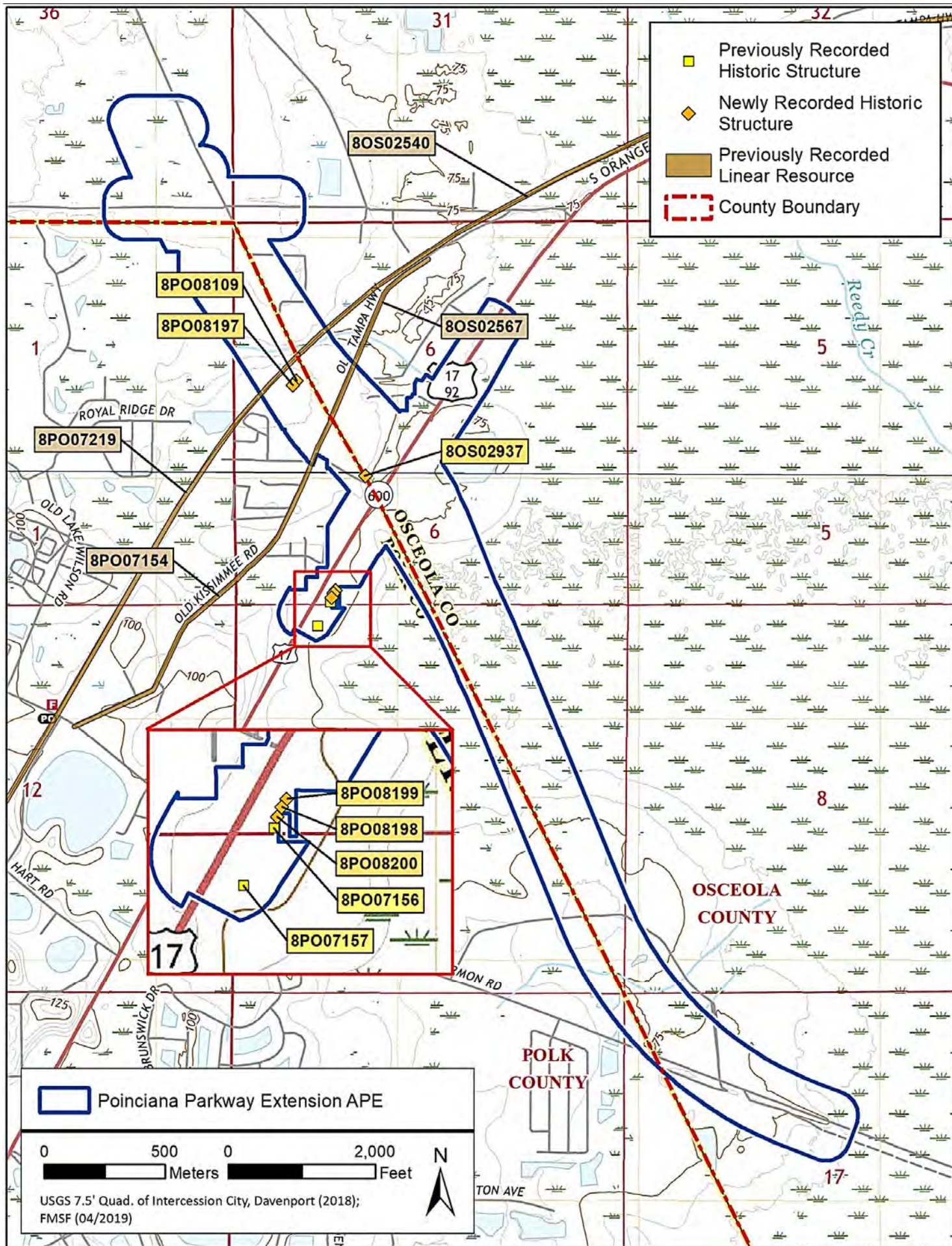


8OS02937_c Facing North



8OS02937_d Facing North





- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- ◆ Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Previously Recorded Linear Resource
- County Boundary

Poinciana Parkway Extension APE

0 500 0 2,000
 Meters Feet

USGS 7.5' Quad. of Intercession City, Davenport (2018);
 FMSF (04/2019)

OSCEOLA COUNTY

POLK COUNTY



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

Site #8 PO07154
Field Date 4-24-2019
Form Date 4-30-2019
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).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name Old Kissimmee Road/Old Tampa Highway Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name Poinciana Parkway Extension FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): building(s) structure district site object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): canal railway road other (describe):
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address:
City/Town (within 3 miles) Davenport In Current City Limits? yes no unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Polk
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 26S Range 28E Section 6 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 DAVENPORT USGS Date 2018
2) Name INTERCESSION CITY USGS Date 2018
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, runs SW/NE for approx 0.28 miles, starting approx 30.34 ft south of the intersection w/Church Rd and running northeast.

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1920 [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. Twentieth C American 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) 8PO07154 consists of a two-lane asphalt road w/overhead utilities & sdwlk w/curbing along N side. Originally part of Dixie Hwy, est. to bring growing auto tourism to the S. Material from brick to asphalt, setting changed by dev, sdwlk, & utilities.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [X]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [X]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
[]other methods (specify)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) There is insufficient information to make an eligibility recommendation for 8PO07154 at this time.

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 180215

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Armstrong, Kirsten Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr Orlando/4072367711/4072367799/kirsten.armstrong@searchinc.com
(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.



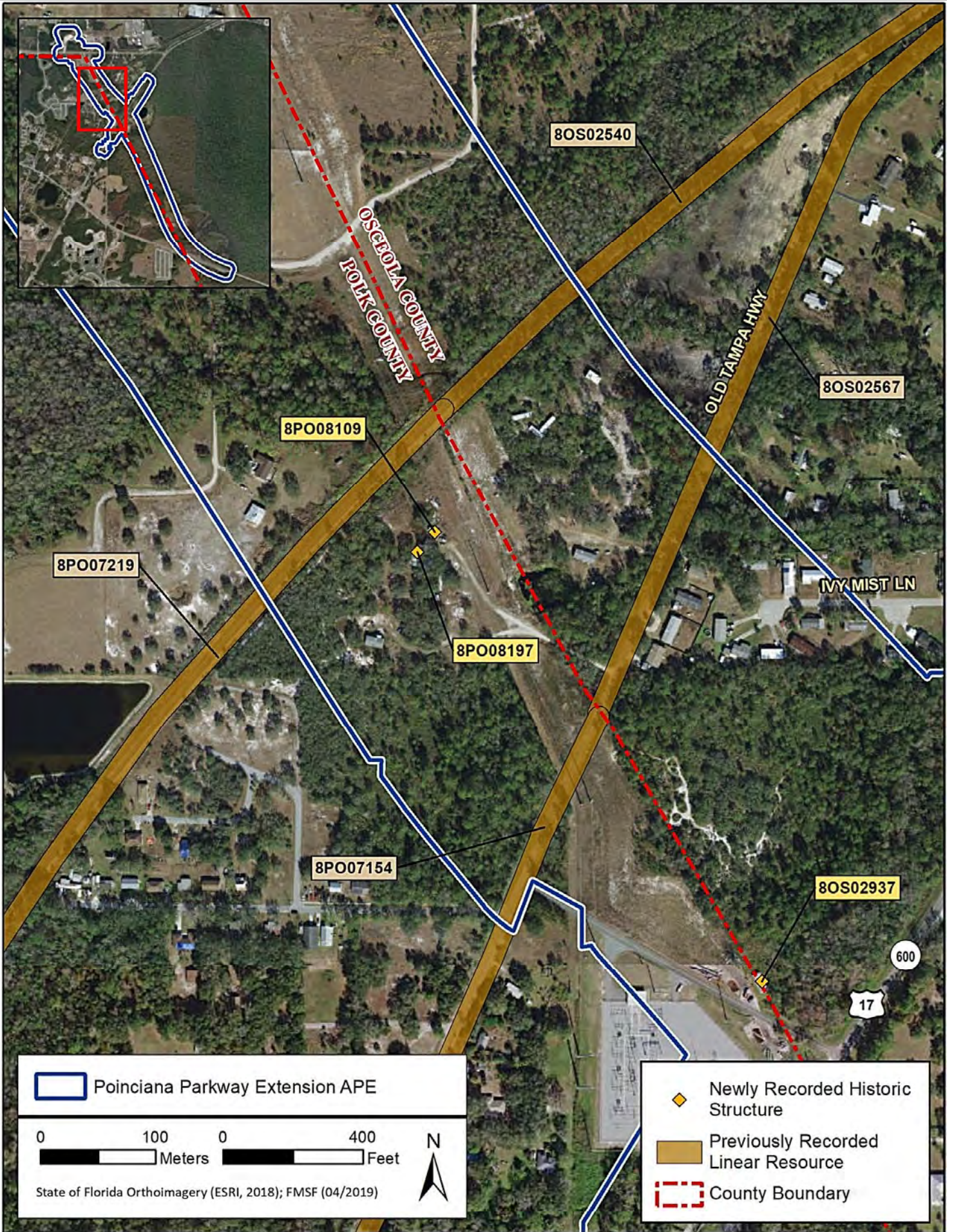
8PO07154_a Facing Northeast

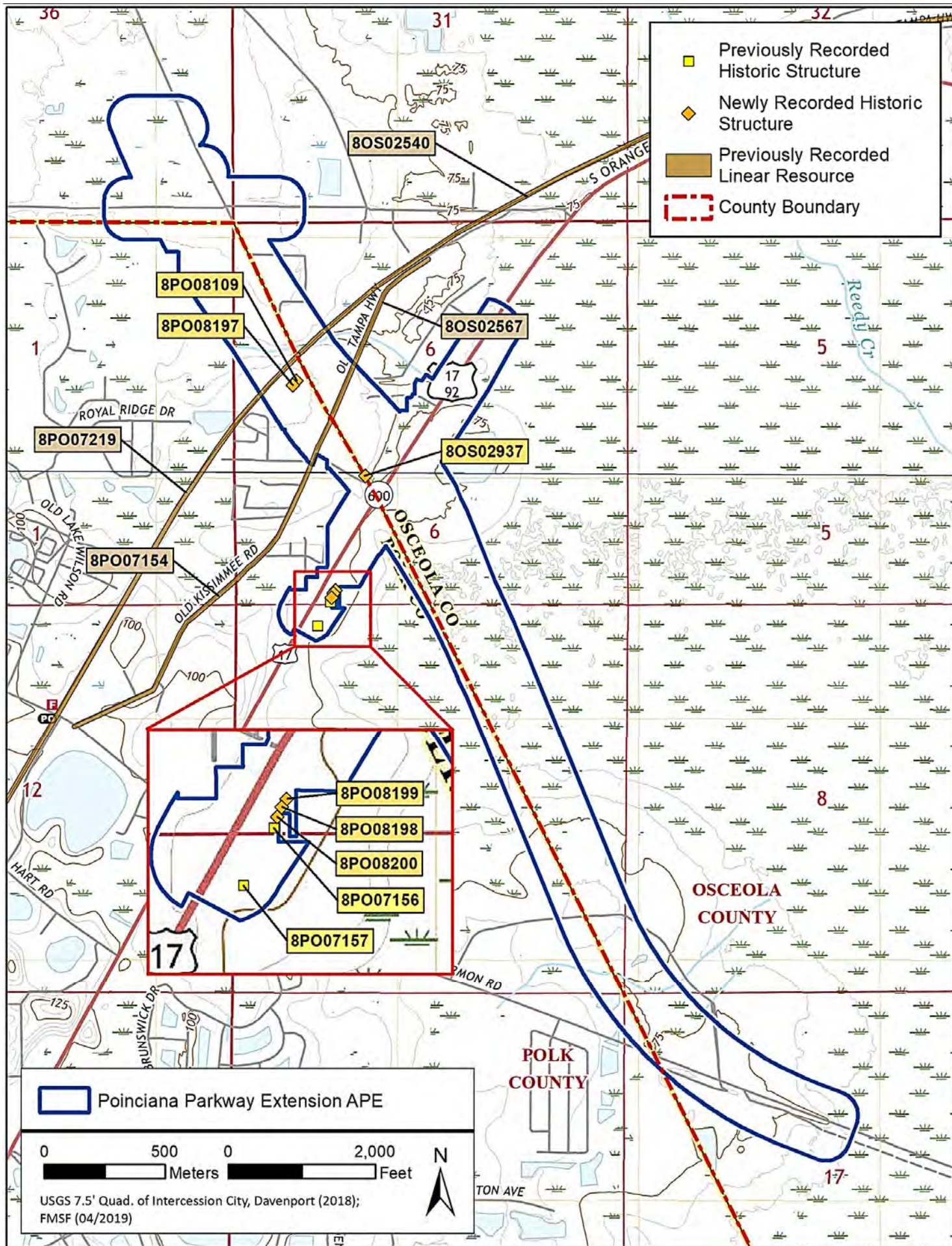


8PO07154_b Facing Southwest



8PO07154_c Facing Northeast





- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- ◆ Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Previously Recorded Linear Resource
- County Boundary

8PO08109

8PO08197

8PO07219

8PO07154

8OS02540

8OS02567

8OS02937

8PO08199

8PO08198

8PO08200

8PO07156

8PO07157

Poinciana Parkway Extension APE

0 500 0 2,000
 Meters Feet

USGS 7.5' Quad. of Intercession City, Davenport (2018);
 FMSF (04/2019)

OSCEOLA COUNTY

POLK COUNTY

Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **PO07156**
Field Date 4-24-2019
Form Date 4-29-2019
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) 6703 US Highway 17/92, Building 1 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Poinciana Parkway Extension 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: Street Number 6703 Direction _____ Street Name US 17/92 Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) US Highway 17/92 & Parker Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name DAVENPORT USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Haines City In City Limits? yes no unknown County Polk
Township 26S Range 28E Section 06 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 282606000000042050 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: 1950 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1950 To (year): unk
Current Use Abandoned/Vacant From (year): unk To (year): 2019
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Updated roof, windows; porch enclosed
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 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.) Windows boarded over on the west façade. Other windows not visible from the right of way.
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Minimal decoration; resource deteriorated

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) 8PO07156 shares a parcel with 8PO08198 and 8PO08199.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Other 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) The main entrance on the W facade has been boarded over.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) The porch on the W facade has been enclosed.

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent []good []fair [x]deteriorated []ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource 8PO07156 is a one story, rectangular plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a foundation obscured by overgrown grass. Windows and doors have been boarded and condition is poor.

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [x]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [x]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 (CRAS) []historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[x]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 [x]no []insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? []yes [x]no []insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Due to lack of sufficient historic significance, integrity, and architectural distinction, 8PO07156 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 180215
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/4072367711/4072367799/kirsten.armstrong@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.



8PO07156_a Facing Southeast



8PO07156_b Facing South



OSCEOLA COUNTY
POLK COUNTY

17

8PO07154

8PO08199


8PO08198

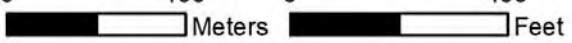
8PO08200

8PO07156

8PO07157





ORANGE BLOSSOM TRL

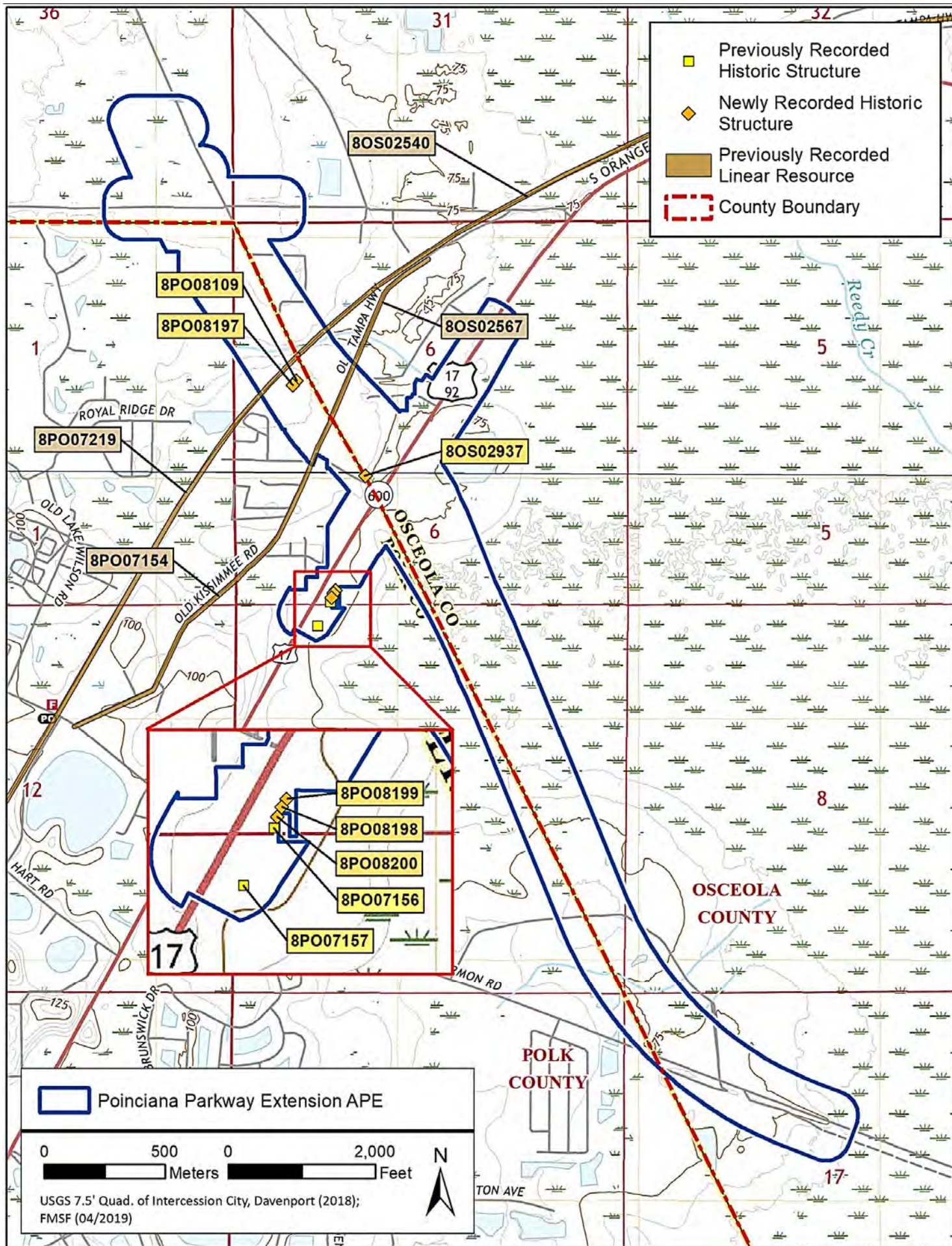
 Poinciana Parkway Extension APE

0 100 0 400
 Meters Feet

State of Florida Orthoimagery (ESRI, 2018); FMSF (04/2019)



-  Previously Recorded Historic Structure
-  Newly Recorded Historic Structure
-  Previously Recorded Linear Resource
-  County Boundary



- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Previously Recorded Linear Resource
- County Boundary

Poinciana Parkway Extension APE

0 500 0 2,000
 Meters Feet

USGS 7.5' Quad. of Intercession City, Davenport (2018);
 FMSF (04/2019)

OSCEOLA COUNTY

POLK COUNTY

Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **PO07157**
Field Date 4-24-2019
Form Date 4-29-2019
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) 6606 US Highway 17/92 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Poinciana Parkway Extension 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: 6606 Street Number Direction US 17/92 Street Name Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) US Highway 17/92 & Parker Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name DAVENPORT USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Davenport In City Limits? yes no unknown County Polk
Township 26S Range 28E Section 07 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 272612702500003020 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Miller Roy A Block C Lot 2,3,4
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting Northing
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1955 To (year): unk
Current Use Abandoned/Vacant From (year): unk To (year): 2019
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Metal roofing
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1/1 DHS wood windows; most windows are obscured by vegetation

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) There are no visible distinguishing characteristics of 8PO07157 as the resource is covered w/ivy and surrounded by plant growth.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) 8PO07157 shares a parcel with the non-historic burned ruins of a building.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 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) The main entry is not visible from the right of way

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) There is no porch visible from the right of way.

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

Narrative Description of Resource 8PO07157 is a one story, rectangular plan Frame Vernacular building set on a foundation obscured from view by vegetation. The resource is covered with ivy and surrounded by various trees and shrubs.

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 and architectural distinction, 8PO07157 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 180215
 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/4072367711/4072367799/kirsten.armstrong@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.



8PO07157_a Facing Southeast



8PO07157_b Facing Southeast



8PO07157_c Facing Southeast



8PO07157_d Facing Northeast



8PO07157_e Facing Northeast



8PO07157_f Facing Northeast



OSCEOLA COUNTY
POLK COUNTY

17

8PO07154

8PO08199


8PO08198

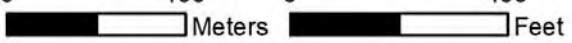
8PO08200

8PO07156

8PO07157





ORANGE BLOSSOM TRL

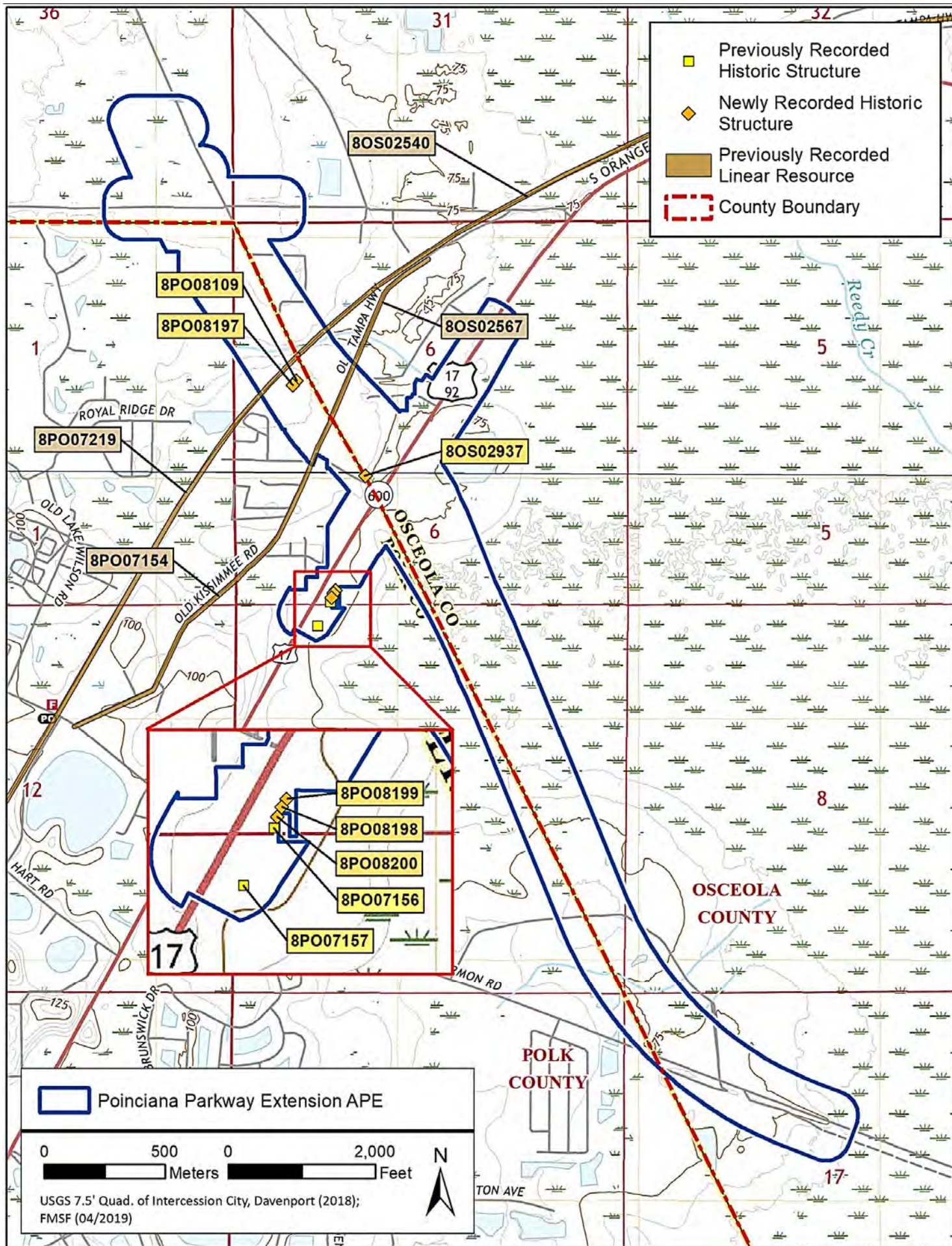
 Poinciana Parkway Extension APE

0 100 0 400
 Meters Feet

State of Florida Orthoimagery (ESRI, 2018); FMSF (04/2019)



-  Previously Recorded Historic Structure
-  Newly Recorded Historic Structure
-  Previously Recorded Linear Resource
-  County Boundary



- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- ◆ Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Previously Recorded Linear Resource
- County Boundary

Poinciana Parkway Extension APE

0 500 0 2,000
 Meters Feet

USGS 7.5' Quad. of Intercession City, Davenport (2018);
 FMSF (04/2019)

OSCEOLA COUNTY

POLK COUNTY



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

Site #8 PO07219
Field Date 4-24-2019
Form Date 4-30-2019
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).

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name South Florida Railroad Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name Poinciana Parkway Extension FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): building(s) structure district site object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): canal railway road other (describe):
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Address:
City/Town (within 3 miles) Davenport In Current City Limits? yes no unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Polk
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 26S Range 28E Section 6 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 DAVENPORT USGS Date 2018
2) Name INTERCESSION CITY USGS Date 2018
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location)
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Runs SW/NE for approx 0.24 miles through the APE, NW of Old Kissimmee Road (8PO07154/8OS02567).

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: 1884 [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. Nineteenth C. American 1821-1899 3.
2. Twentieth C American 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) Consists of a 100ft-wide row w/standard gauge tracks, wood ties, & gravel ballast. 1880, RR from Sanford to Orlando. 1882, ext to Kissimmee. 1883, interest sold to Henry Plant for ext to Tampa Bay, opened 1884. Transported people and shipped phosphate.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [X]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [X]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
[]other methods (specify)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) 8PO07219 is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, for association w/transportation, commerce, and dev of phosphate mining industry, and under Criterion B, for association with Henry Plant.

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

- 1. Transportation 3. Community planning & development 5.
2. Commerce 4. Industry 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 180215

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Armstrong, Kirsten Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr Orlando/4072367711/4072367799/kirsten.armstrong@searchinc.com
(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.



8PO07219_a Facing West



8PO07219_b Facing West



8PO07219_c Facing Southwest



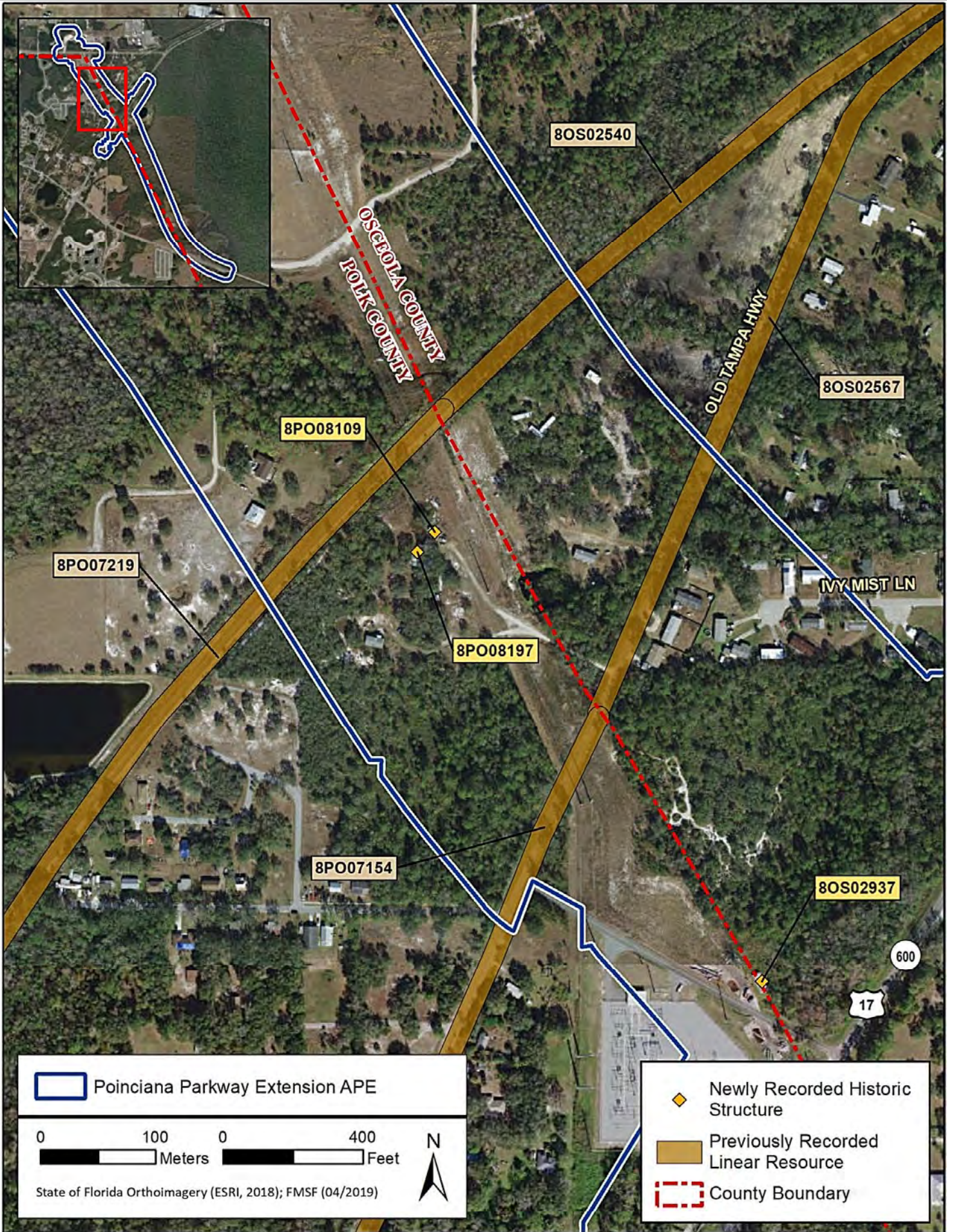
8PO07219_d Facing Northeast

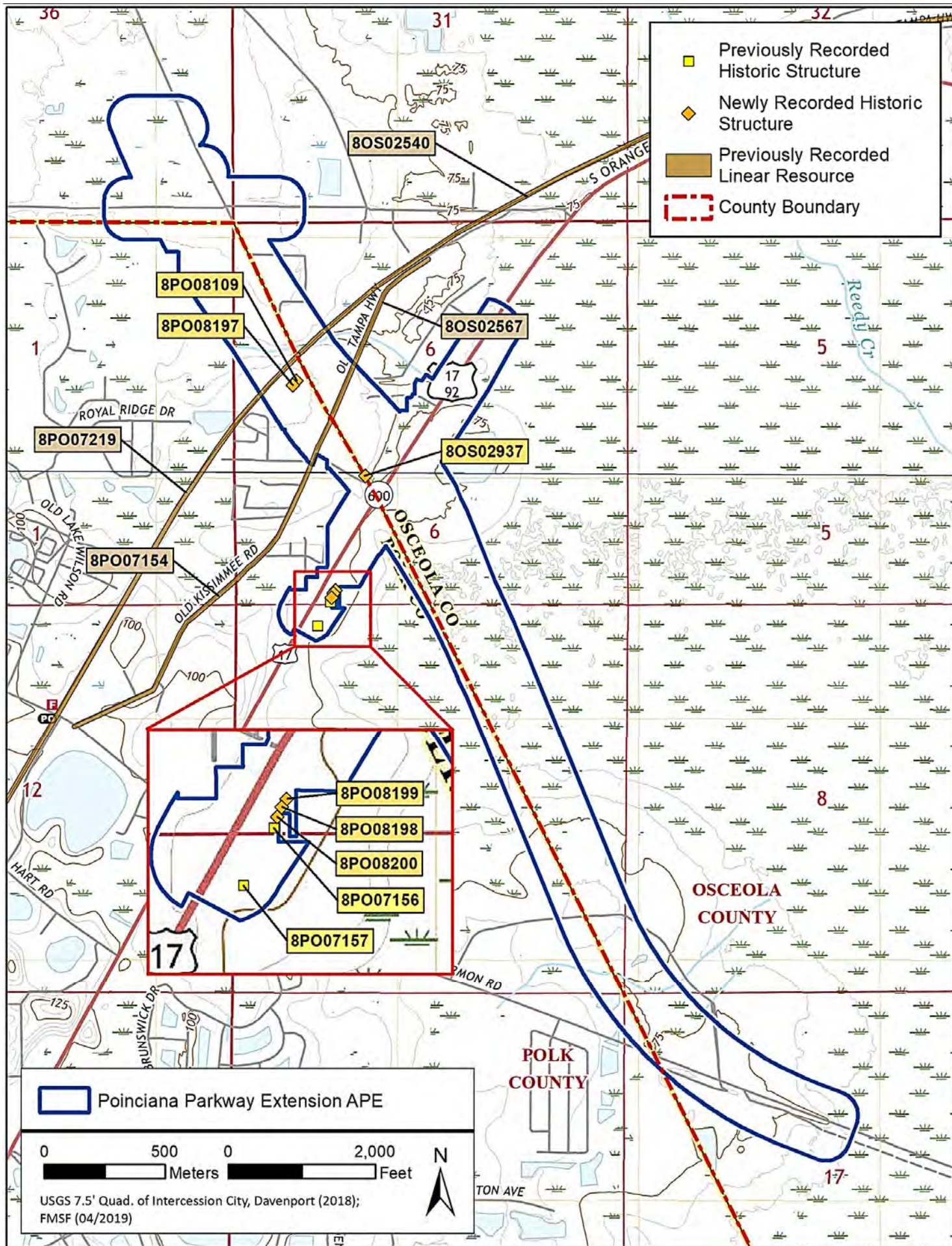


8PO07219_e Facing Northeast



8PO07219_f Facing Southwest





- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- ◆ Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Previously Recorded Linear Resource
- County Boundary

8PO08109

8PO08197

8PO07219

8PO07154

8PO08199

8PO08198

8PO08200

8PO07156

8PO07157

Poinciana Parkway Extension APE

0 500 0 2,000
Meters Feet

USGS 7.5' Quad. of Intercession City, Davenport (2018);
FMSF (04/2019)

OSCEOLA COUNTY

POLK COUNTY

Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **PO08109**
Field Date 4-24-2019
Form Date 4-29-2019
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) 7225 Old Kissimmee Road, Building 1 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Poinciana Parkway Extension 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: Street Number 7225 Direction _____ Street Name Old Kissimmee Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Church Road and Sandy Oak Drive
USGS 7.5 Map Name INTERCESSION CITY USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Davenport In City Limits? yes no unknown County Polk
Township 26S Range 28E Section 6 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 28-26-06-000000-034080 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: 1965 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Mobile Home/Trailer Home From (year): 1965 To (year): 2019
Current Use Mobile Home/Trailer Home From (year): 1965 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 _____
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 Other Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal: corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 2/2, SHS metal windows; 2 pane metal casement windows; 4 light metal awning windows; some windows covered
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Mobile Home; roof vent; lantern style lights on south façade; slightly projecting gable end; double wide.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) 8PO08109 is located on the same parcel as 8PO08197.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Other 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) There are 2 entrances on the east facade. One, a flush door w/rectangular pane. The other, a flush door w/sidelights.
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) There is no porch associated with 8PO08109.

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent []good [x]fair []deteriorated []ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource 8PO08109 is a one story, rectangular plan Mobile Home set on a pier foundation obscured from view from the right of way.

Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

[x]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [x]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 (CRAS) []historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[x]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 [x]no []insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8PO08109 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 180215
2) Document type
Document description Maintaining organization
File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Armstrong, Kirsten Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr Orlando/4072367711/4072367799/kirsten.armstrong@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.



8PO08109_a Facing South



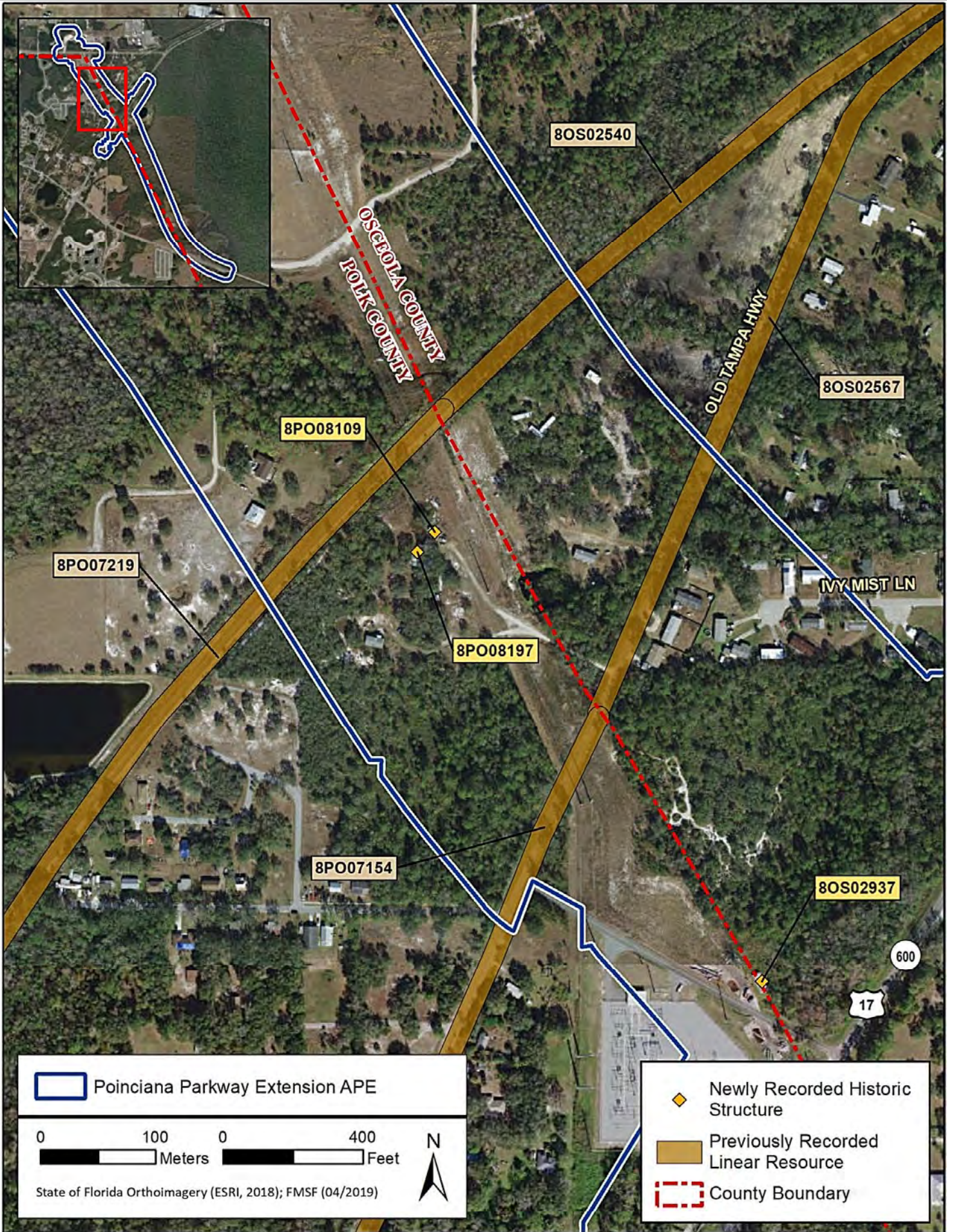
8PO08109_b Facing South

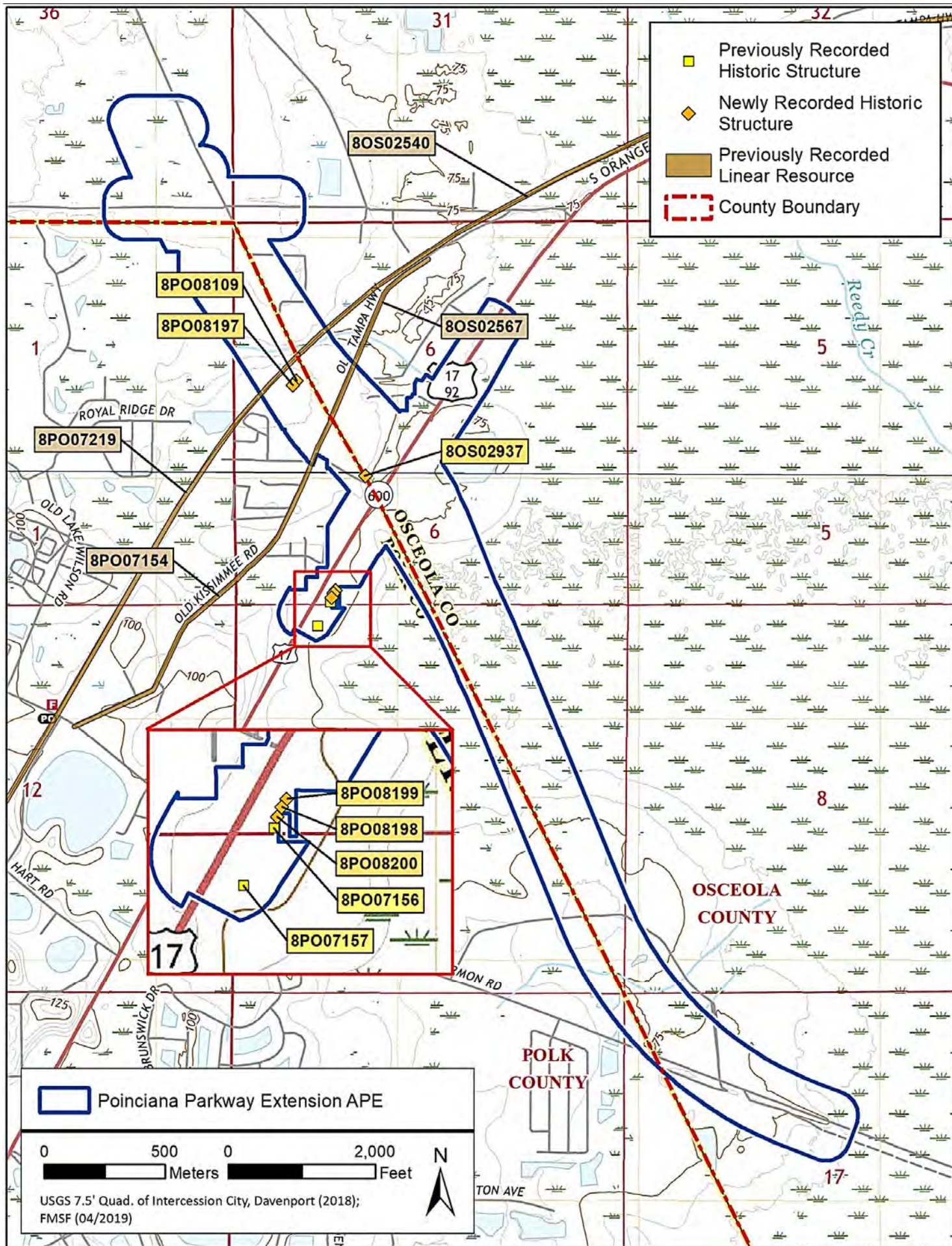


8PO08109_c Facing South



8PO08109_d Facing Northwest





- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Previously Recorded Linear Resource
- County Boundary

Poinciana Parkway Extension APE

0 500 0 2,000
 Meters Feet

USGS 7.5' Quad. of Intercession City, Davenport (2018);
 FMSF (04/2019)

OSCEOLA COUNTY

POLK COUNTY

Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **PO08197**
Field Date 4-24-2019
Form Date 4-29-2019
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) 7225 Old Kissimmee Road, Building 2 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Poinciana Parkway Extension 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: Street Number 7225 Direction _____ Street Name Old Kissimmee Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Church Road and Shady Oaks Drive
USGS 7.5 Map Name INTERCESSION CITY USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Davenport In City Limits? yes no unknown County Polk
Township 26S Range 28E Section 6 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 28-26-06-000000-034080 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: 1970 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Mobile Home/Trailer Home From (year): 1970 To (year): 2019
Current Use Mobile Home/Trailer Home From (year): 1970 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 to NW
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 Other Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal: corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1/1 SHS aluminum windows
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Mobile Home; minimal ornamentation

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) 8PO08197 shares a parcel with 8PO08109.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Other 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Main entrance not visible from the right of way.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) There are no porches visible from the right of way.

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

Narrative Description of Resource 8PO08197 is a one story, rectangular plan Mobile Home, set on a pier 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 and architectural distinction, 8PO08197 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 180215
- 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/4072367711/4072367799/kirsten.armstrong@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.



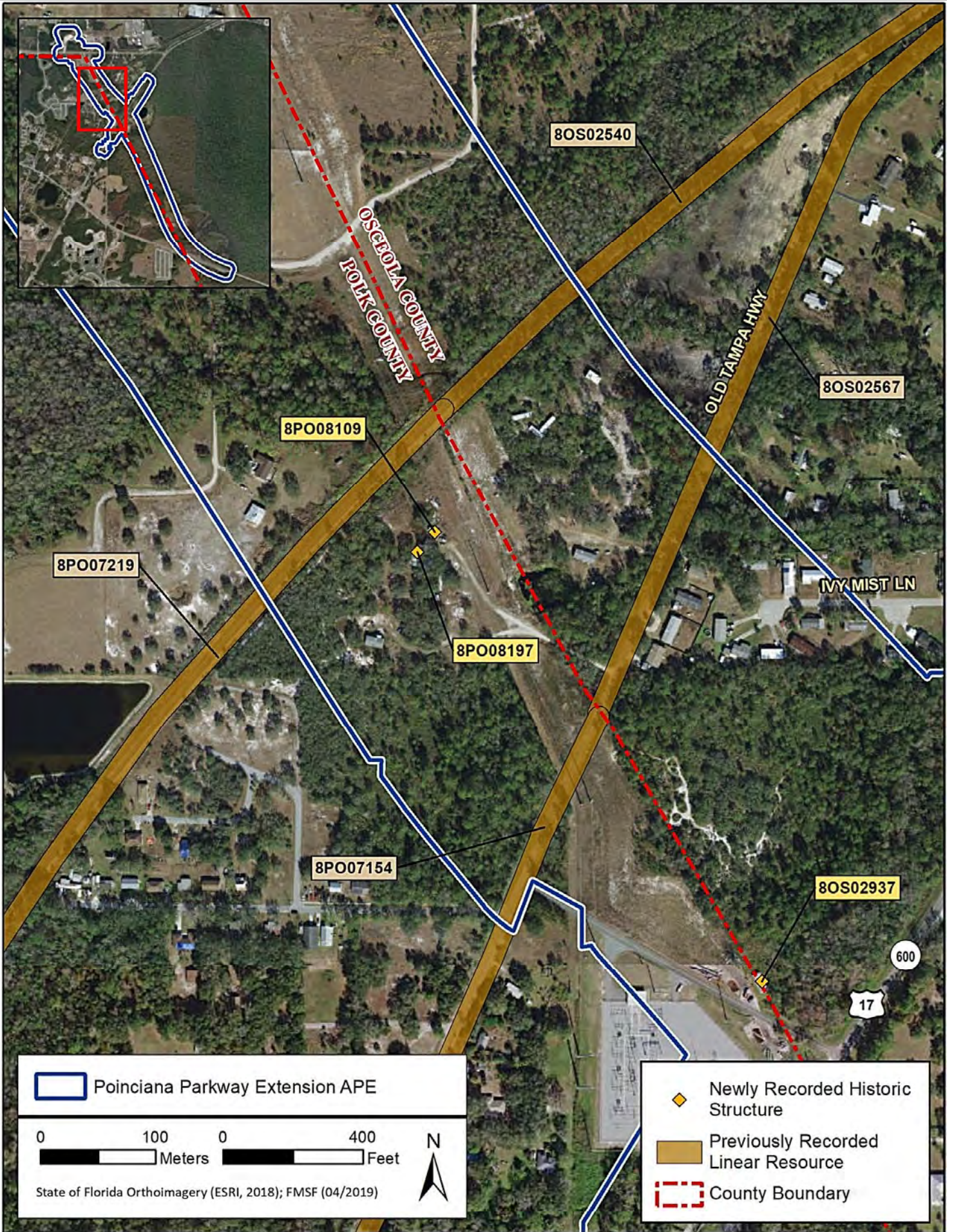
8PO08197_a Facing Southeast

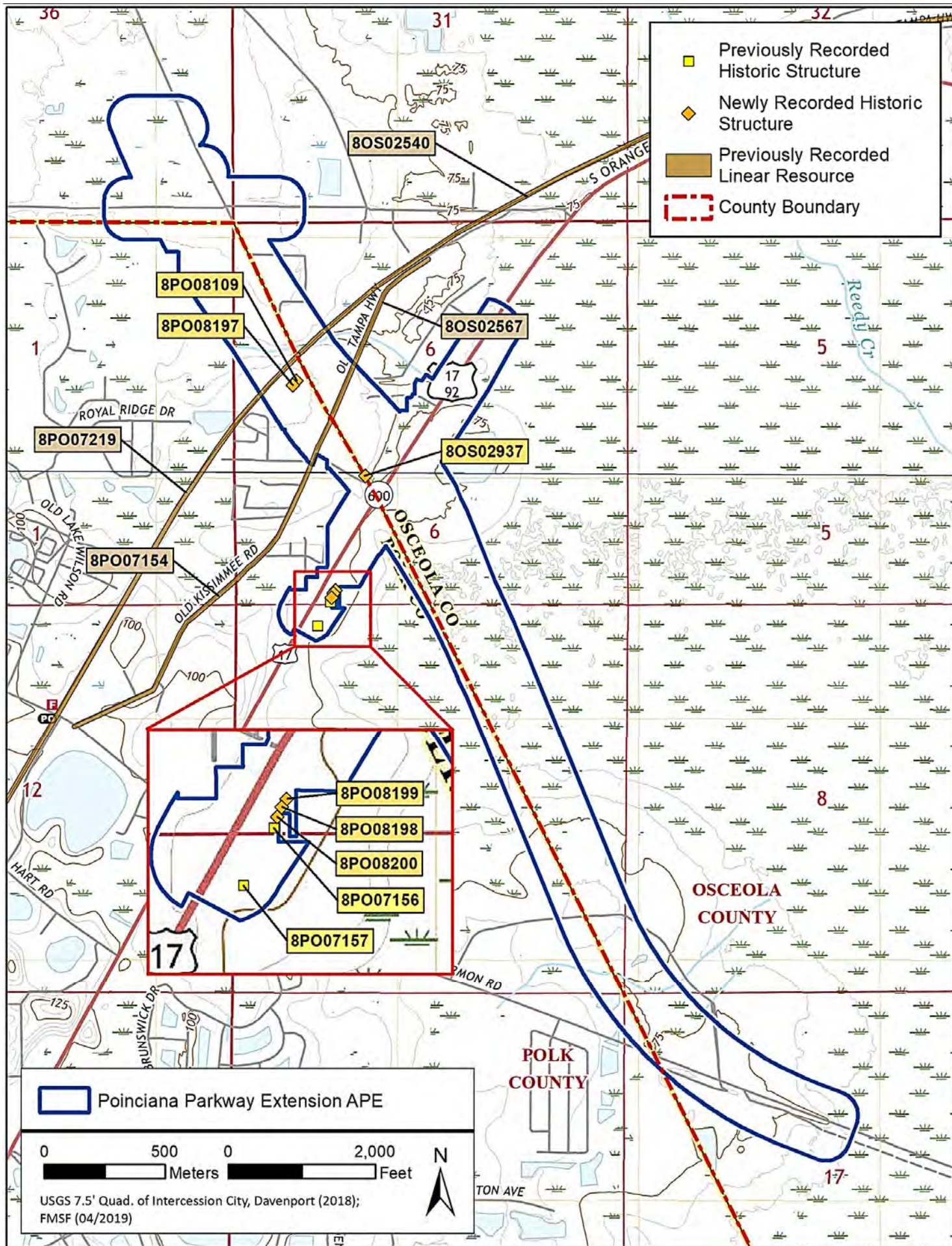


8PO08197_b Facing Northwest



8PO08197_c Facing Northwest





Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **PO08198**
Field Date 4-24-2019
Form Date 4-29-2019
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) 6703 US Highway 17/92, Building 2 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Poinciana Parkway Extension 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: 6703 Street Number Direction US 17/92 Street Name Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Parker Road and Ronald Regan Parkway
USGS 7.5 Map Name DAVENPORT USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Davenport In City Limits? yes no unknown County Polk
Township 26S Range 28E Section 6 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 28-26-06-000000-042050 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: 1972 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1972 To (year): 2019
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1972 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 to S
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. Aluminum 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Jalousie windows; fixed frame windows; most windows not visible from right of way.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Wide sloping gable roof; vent in gable ends; prominent barge board

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) 8PO08198 shares a parcel with 8PO07156 and 8PO08199.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Other 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Located on the N façade, the main entrance consists of a paneled door.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) There is no porch associated with 8PO08198 visible from the right of way.

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

Narrative Description of Resource 8PO08198 is a one story, rectangular plan Frame Vernacular residence set 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 and architectural distinction, 8PO08198 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 180215
 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/4072367711/4072367799/kirsten.armstrong@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.



8PO08198_a Facing East



OSCEOLA COUNTY
POLK COUNTY

17

8PO07154

8PO08199


8PO08198

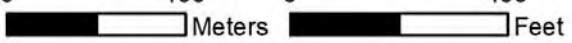
8PO08200

8PO07156

8PO07157





ORANGE BLOSSOM TRL

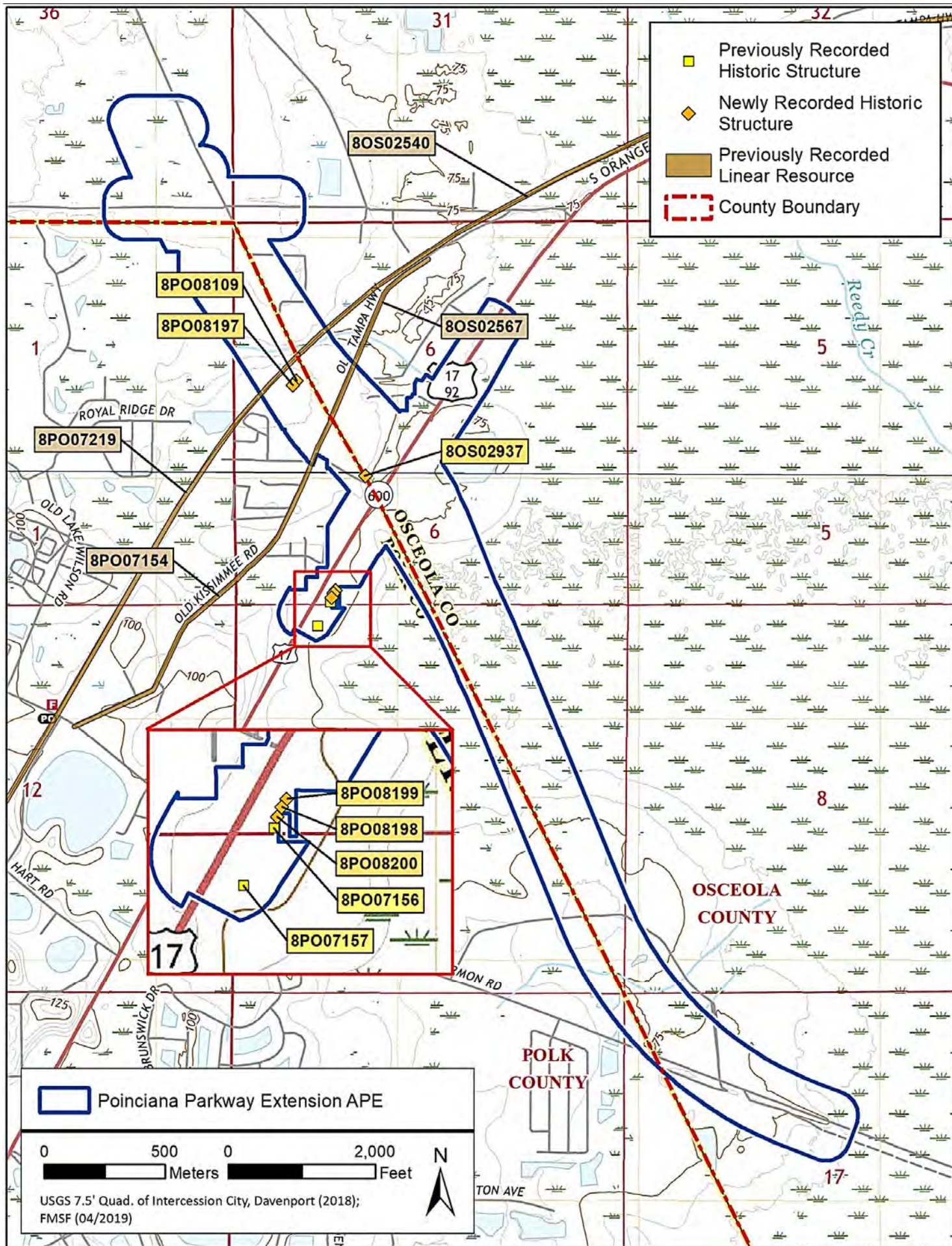
 Poinciana Parkway Extension APE

0 100 0 400
 Meters Feet

State of Florida Orthoimagery (ESRI, 2018); FMSF (04/2019)



-  Previously Recorded Historic Structure
-  Newly Recorded Historic Structure
-  Previously Recorded Linear Resource
-  County Boundary



- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- ◆ Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Previously Recorded Linear Resource
- County Boundary

Poinciana Parkway Extension APE

0 500 0 2,000
 Meters Feet

USGS 7.5' Quad. of Intercession City, Davenport (2018);
 FMSF (04/2019)

OSCEOLA COUNTY

POLK COUNTY

Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **PO08199**
Field Date 4-24-2019
Form Date 4-29-2019
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) 6703 US Highway 17/92, Building 3 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Poinciana Parkway Extension 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: 6703 Street Number Direction US 17/92 Street Name Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Ronald Reagan Parkway and Parker Drive
USGS 7.5 Map Name DAVENPORT USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Davenport In City Limits? yes no unknown County Polk
Township 26S Range 28E Section 6 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 28-26-06-000000-042050 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: 1972 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1972 To (year): unk
Current Use Auto dealership From (year): unk To (year): 2019
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Door boarded w
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Addition to 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 Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Pyramid 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 2/2 SHS aluminum windows

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Addition to W w/half pyramidal roof; boarded windows

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) 8PO08199 shares a parcel with 8PO07156 and 8PO08198.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Masonry - General 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Located on W façade, double paneled doors w/rectangular glass panes, covered by metal security bars.
 Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) There is no porch associated with 8PO08199 visible from the right of way.

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

Narrative Description of Resource 8PO08199 is a one story, irregular plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a continuous foundation covered with stucco. The roof over the addition is compromised and is warping.

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 and architectural distinction, 8PO08199 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 180215
 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/4072367711/4072367799/kirsten.armstrong@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.



8PO08199_a Facing Northeast



8PO08199_b Facing East



8PO08199_c Facing East



8PO08199_d Facing Southeast



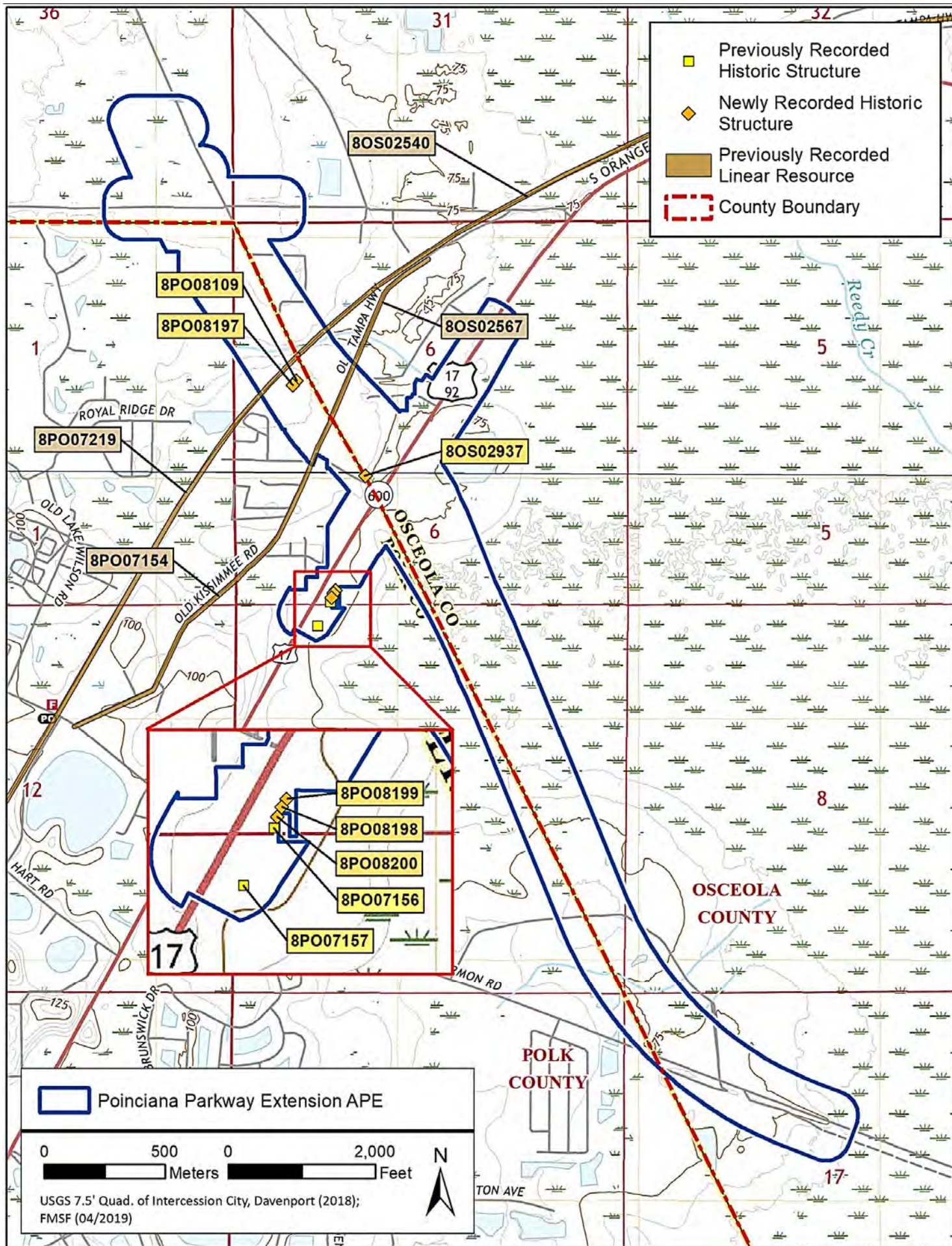
Poinciana Parkway Extension APE

0 100 0 400
 Meters Feet

State of Florida Orthoimagery (ESRI, 2018); FMSF (04/2019)

N

- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- ◆ Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Previously Recorded Linear Resource
- County Boundary



Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **PO08200**
Field Date 4-24-2019
Form Date 4-29-2019
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) 6702 US Highway 17/92 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Poinciana Parkway Extension 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: 6702 Street Number Direction US 17/92 Street Name Street Type Highway Suffix Direction _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Ronald Reagan Parkway and Parker Drive
USGS 7.5 Map Name DAVENPORT USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Davenport In City Limits? yes no unknown County Polk
Township 26S Range 28E Section 6 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 28-26-06-000000-042090 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: 1962 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1962 To (year): 2019
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1962 To (year): 2019
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature stucco board siding w
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Large addition, 2 connected bldgs
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Drop siding 2. Wood/Plywood 3. stucco board
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 1/1 and 2/2 SHS aluminum windows; 1/1 vinyl windows; 1/1 wood windows
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Two attached buildings; prominent barge board

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Other 2. _____
 Main Entrance (stylistic details) Main entrance not visible from right of way.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Open porch on w façade, covered by extension of roof supported by large square columns.

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

Narrative Description of Resource 8PO08200 is a one story, irregular plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a foundation obscured from view from the right of way. The roof is warping and siding is coming off of the W façade.

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 and architectural distinction, 8PO08200 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 180215
 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/4072367711/4072367799/kirsten.armstrong@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.



8PO08200_a Facing East



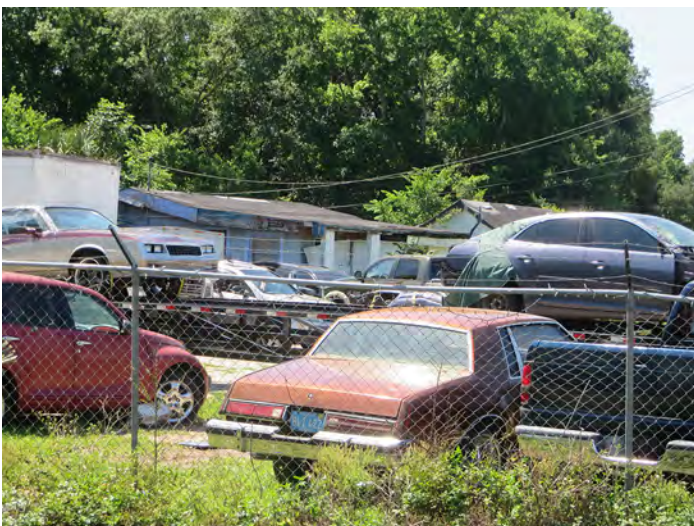
8PO08200_b Facing Southeast



8PO08200_c Facing Southeast



8PO08200_d Facing South



8PO08200_e Facing South



OSCEOLA COUNTY
POLK COUNTY

17

8PO07154

8PO08199


8PO08198

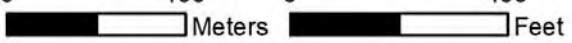
8PO08200

8PO07156

8PO07157





ORANGE BLOSSOM TRL

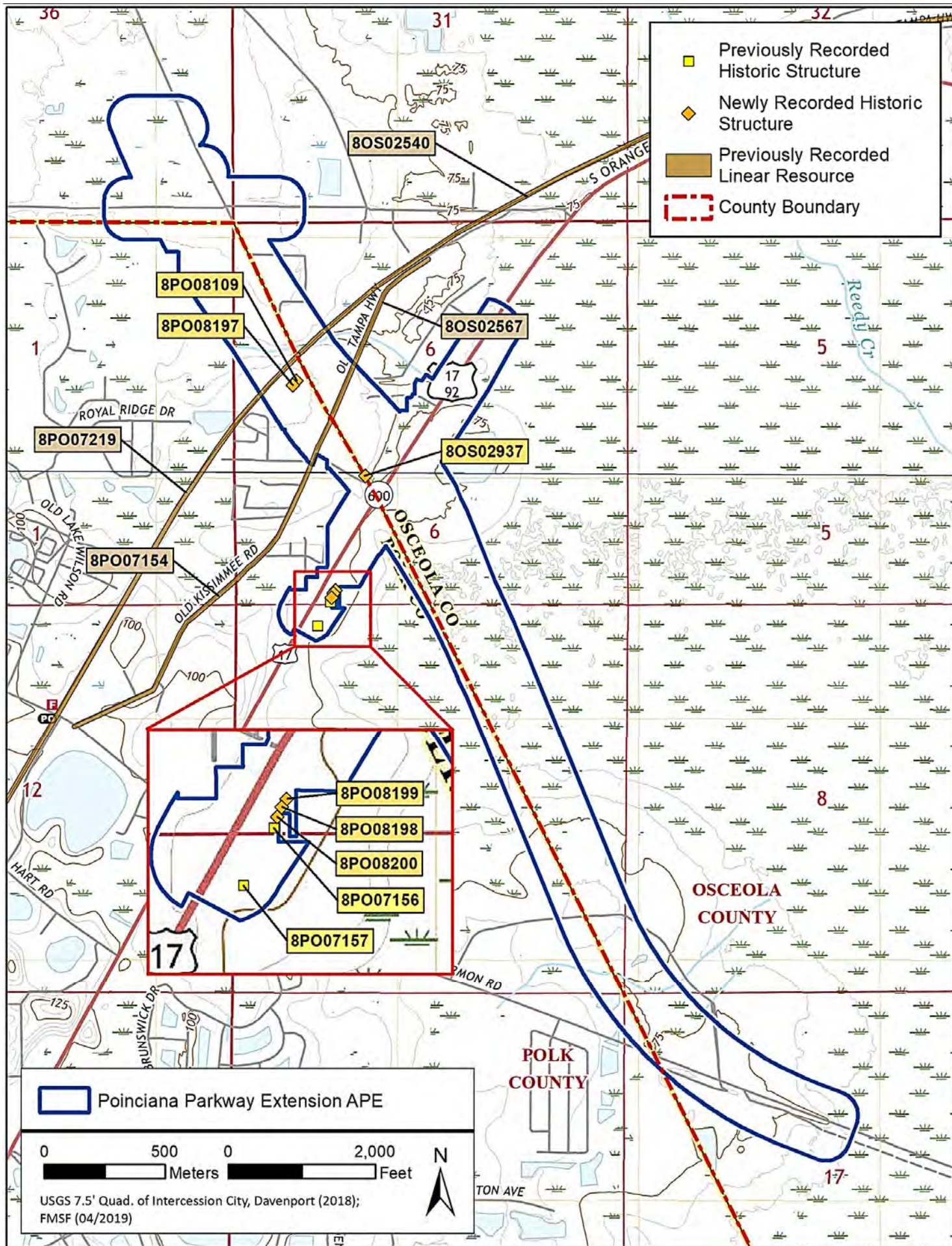
 Poinciana Parkway Extension APE

0 100 0 400
 Meters Feet

State of Florida Orthoimagery (ESRI, 2018); FMSF (04/2019)



-  Previously Recorded Historic Structure
-  Newly Recorded Historic Structure
-  Previously Recorded Linear Resource
-  County Boundary



- Previously Recorded Historic Structure
- ◆ Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Previously Recorded Linear Resource
- County Boundary

Map area containing historic structure labels:

- 8PO08109
- 8PO08197
- 8PO07219
- 8PO07154
- 8PO08199
- 8PO08198
- 8PO08200
- 8PO07156
- 8PO07157

Poinciana Parkway Extension APE

0 500 0 2,000
Meters Feet

USGS 7.5' Quad. of Intercession City, Davenport (2018);
FMSF (04/2019)

OSCEOLA COUNTY

POLK COUNTY

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 Poinciana Parkway Extension PD&E Study, Osceola and Polk Counties

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Poinciana Parkway Extension (State Road 538) Project Development and Environment Study, Polk and Osceola Counties, Florida.

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Sypniewski, Christopher 3. Armstrong, Kirsten
2. Thompson, Benjamin 4. _____

Publication Date (year) 2019 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 71

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. 180215.

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Sarah Bennett

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Pensacola

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

1. Phase I 3. Reedy Creek Swamp 5. SFWMD 7. _____
2. Poinciana Parkway 4. Orange Blossom Trail 6. Reedy Creek Mitigation B 8. _____

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

Name Central Florida Expressway Authority Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research

Address/Phone/E-mail 700 N 9th Ave, Pensacola, Florida, 32501

Recorder of Log Sheet Christopher Sypniewski Date Log Sheet Completed 5-22-2019

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

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

1. Name DAVENPORT Year 2018 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name INTERCESSION CITY Year 2018 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 4-16-2019 End 5-5-2019 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 163.56 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: 100 meters _____ feet Length: _____ kilometers 3 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 Phase I CRAS of archaeological and historic buildings. Systematic shovel testing at 25-, 50-, and 100-m intervals based on high, medium, and low probability.

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)

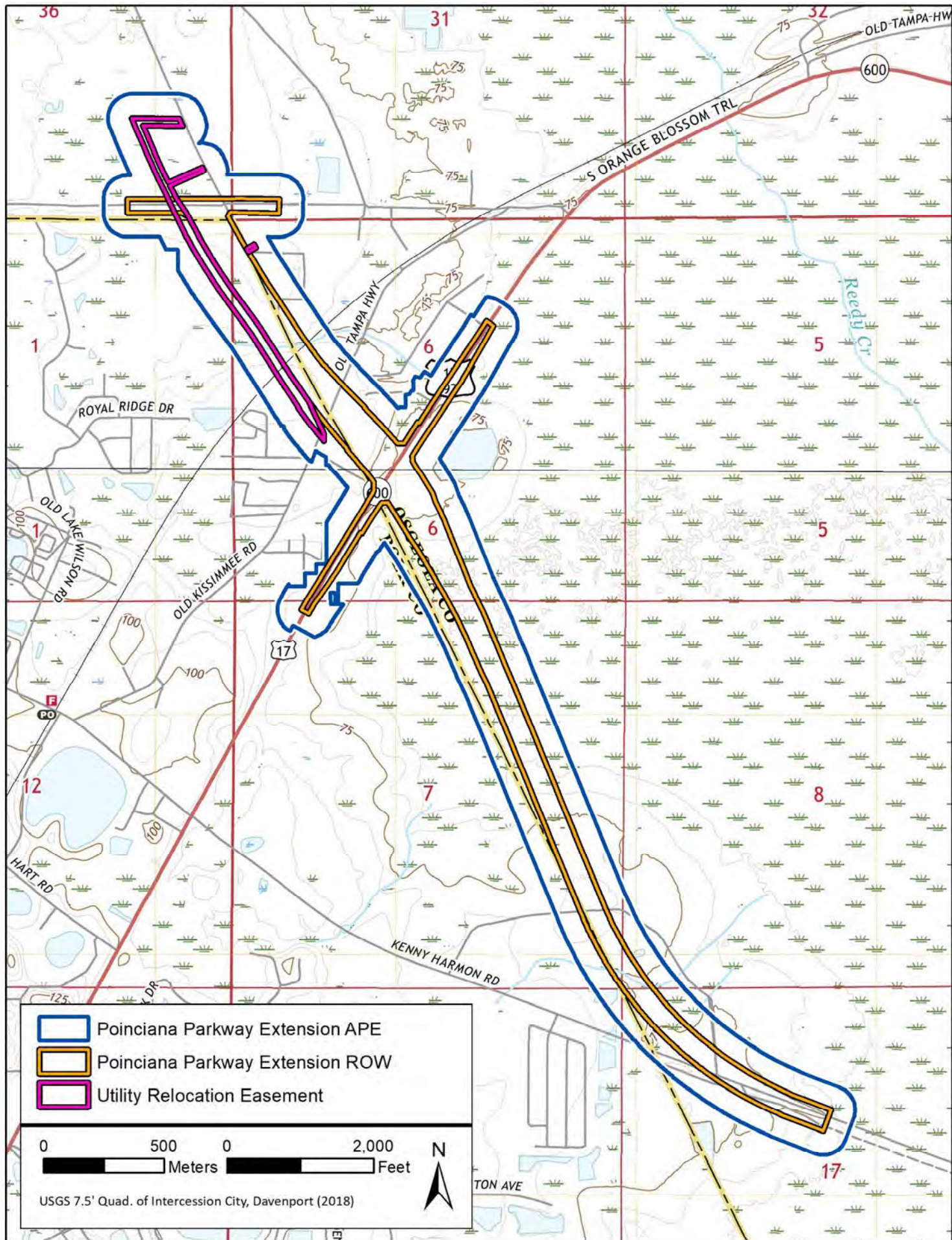
Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No
Count of Previously Recorded Sites 11 Count of Newly Recorded Sites 3
Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) OS02540, OS02567, PO07154, PO07156, PO07157, PO07219, PO08109, PO08197-PO08200

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) OS02940, OS02941, 8OS02937

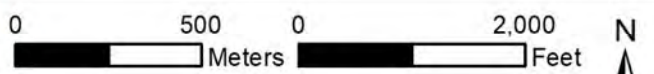
Site Forms Used: Site File Paper Form Site File Electronic Recording Form

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: _____



- Poinciana Parkway Extension APE
- Poinciana Parkway Extension ROW
- Utility Relocation Easement



USGS 7.5' Quad. of Intercession City, Davenport (2018)

APPENDIX E

MISPLOTTED/DEMOLITION LETTER

April 29, 2019

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

Subject: Demolished/Misplotted Buildings for the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Poinciana Parkway Extension (State Road 538), Polk and Osceola Counties, Florida

Dear Dr. Vovsi,

One previously recorded resource (8PO07155) was found to have been demolished during field review. Furthermore, two previously recorded resources (8PO07156 and 8PO07157) were found to have been misplotted within the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) GIS database and have been updated as part of this project.

If there are any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

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

Kirsten Armstrong, MPhil
Principal Investigator, Architectural History