Some of the information contained in this Cultural Resource Assessment Survey is exempt from public disclosure in accordance with s. 267.135, F.S. and as a result those portions have been redacted. Information identifying the location of an archeological site held by the Division of Historical Resources of the Department of State is exempt from public disclosure.

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY FOR THE OSCEOLA PARKWAY EXTENSION PD&E RE-EVALUATION, ORANGE AND OSCEOLA COUNTIES, FLORIDA

RS&H PROJECT NO.: 107-0050-001
SEARCH PROJECT NO. 180152

PREPARED FOR

REYNOLDS, SMITH & HILLS, INC. (RS&H)
10748 DEERWOOD PARK BLVD SOUTH,
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32256

AND

CENTRAL FLORIDA EXPRESSWAY AUTHORITY (CFX)

BY

SEARCH

MARCH 2019

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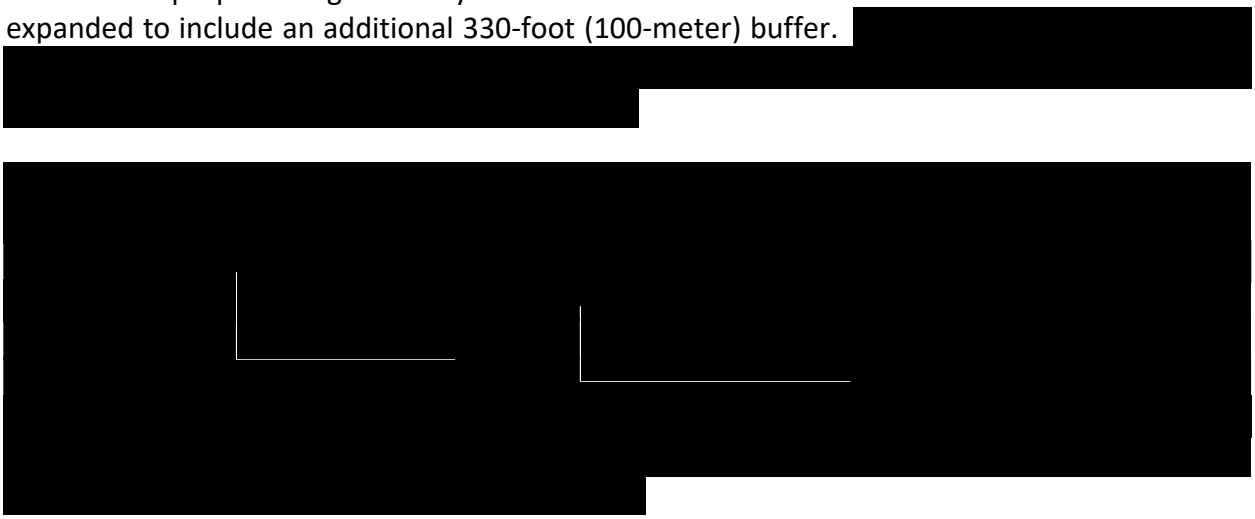
MARCH 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the proposed Osceola Parkway Extension Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Re-Evaluation in Orange and Osceola Counties, Florida. The Central Florida Expressway Authority (CFX) is studying a new expressway connection between State Road (SR) 417 near Boggy Creek Road in Orange County and the proposed Sunbridge Parkway in Osceola County. The current survey includes four potential alternatives with a total study area of approximately 2,891 acres.

The present project represents a re-evaluation to a previous PD&E Study conducted by Osceola County Expressway Authority (OCX). A 2016 CRAS conducted in support of that original Osceola Parkway Extension PD&E Study (Florida Master Site File [FMSF] Survey No. 23119) largely coincides with the current alternatives being carried forward by CFX. The present re-evaluation was conducted to update the previous CRAS to include additional and revised alternatives developed by CFX.

To encompass all potential improvements, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) was defined to include the proposed right-of-way for four alternatives under consideration. This APE was expanded to include an additional 330-foot (100-meter) buffer.



The architectural survey resulted in the identification of 23 historic resources within the Osceola Parkway Extension APE, including 11 previously recorded resources and 12 newly recorded resources. Three additional previously recorded resources were found to have been misplotted (and occur outside of the APE), demolished, and/or removed during field review. The previously recorded historic resources within the APE include two linear resources and nine structures. The newly recorded historic resources include one resource group, one bridge, and ten structures. None of the previously recorded resources were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Based on the results of the current survey it is the opinion of SEARCH that all 23 resources are ineligible for the NRHP, due to a lack of the significant historic associations and architectural distinction. No further architectural history survey is recommended.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the proposed Osceola Parkway Extension in Orange and Osceola Counties, Florida (**Figure 1**). The Central Florida Expressway Authority (CFX) is studying a new expressway connection between State Road (SR) 417 near Boggy Creek Road in Orange County and the proposed Sunbridge Parkway in Osceola County. The current survey includes four potential alternatives with a total study area of approximately 2,891 acres.

The present project represents a re-evaluation to a previous Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study conducted by Osceola County Expressway Authority (OCX). A 2016 CRAS conducted in support of that original Osceola Parkway Extension PD&E Study (Florida Master Site File [FMSF] Survey No. 23119) largely coincides with the current alternatives being carried forward by CFX. The present re-evaluation was conducted to update the previous CRAS to include additional and revised alternatives developed by CFX.

To encompass all potential improvements, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) was defined to include the proposed right-of-way for four alternatives under consideration. This APE was expanded to include an additional 330-foot (100-meter) buffer (**Figure 2**). [redacted] The historic structure survey included the entire APE.

The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify, and delineate any archaeological resources, historic structures, and potential districts within the project's APE and 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's) PD&E Manual (revised June 2017) 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 Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-42). This study also complies with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 U.S.C.), which incorporates the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979, as amended. The study also complies with the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106 found in 36 CFR Part 800 (Protection of Historic Properties).

Angela Matusik, MA, served as the Principal Investigator for this project and Kirsten Armstrong, MPhil served as Architectural Historian. The report was written by Ms. Matusik, Ms. Armstrong, Brad Lanning, MA, and Allen Kent, PhD. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Sarah Bennett, MA, RPA; Brandon Dominguez, MA; Austin Jacobs, BA; Jena Sadd, MA, RPA; Mark Savany, BA; and Joey Stahl, BA. The architectural fieldwork was conducted by

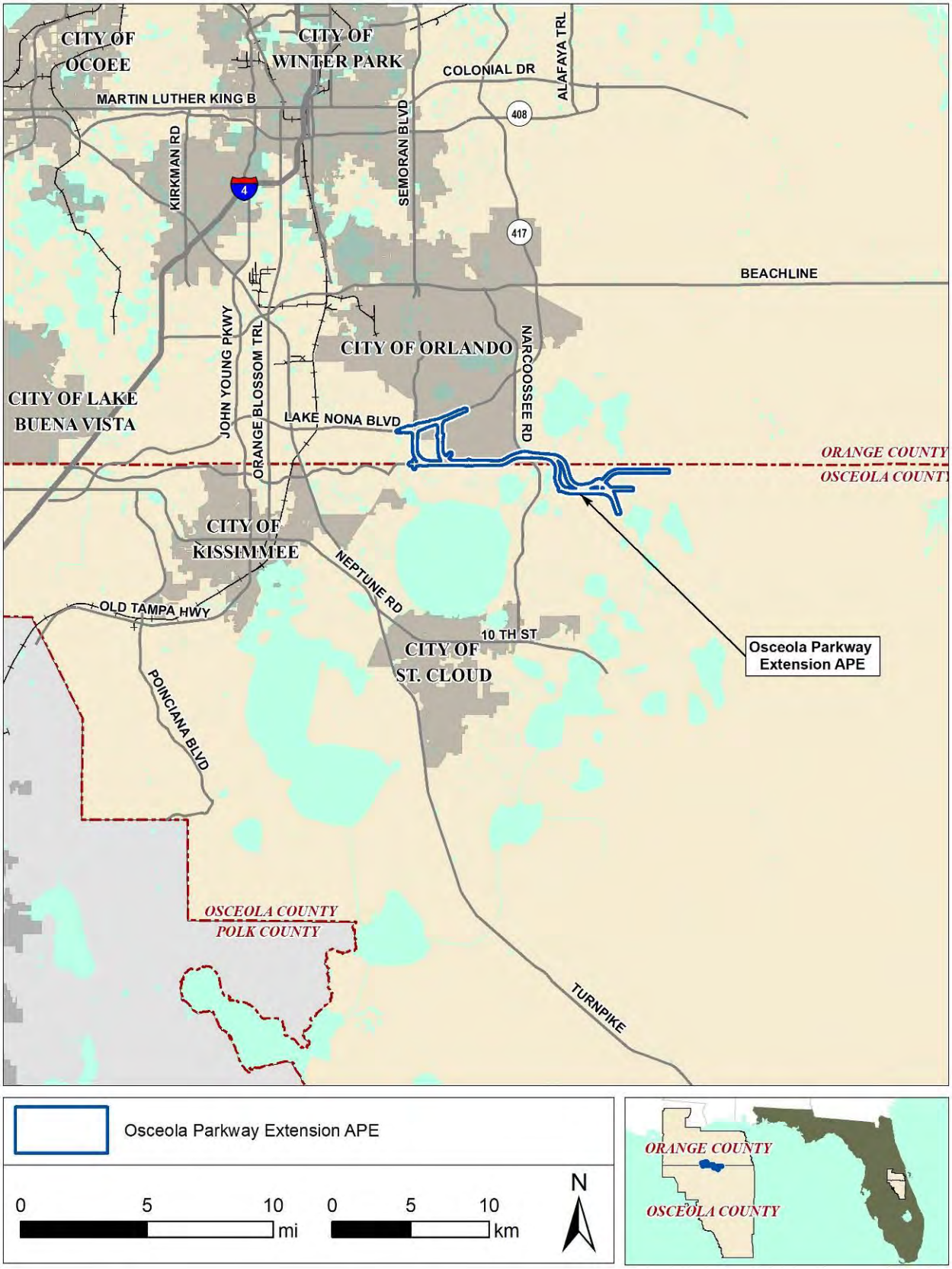


Figure 1. Project location in Orange and Osceola Counties, Florida.

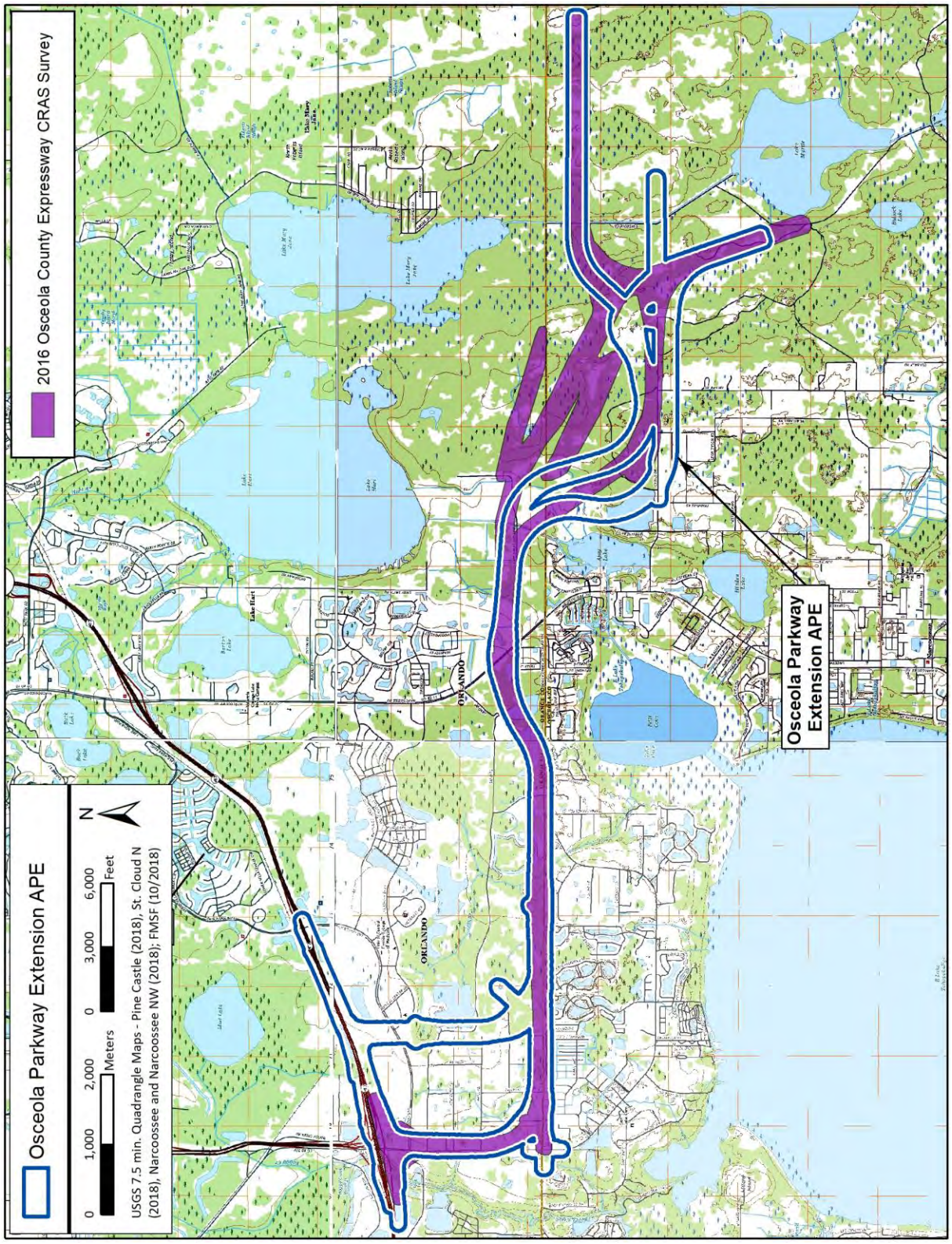


Figure 2. Topographic relief map of the Osceola Parkway Extension APE.

Kelly Guerrieri, MA, and Briane Shane, MA. Field maps and report figures were produced by Angelica Costa, BA, and Mason Guinto, MA. Elizabeth Chambless, MS, RPA, conducted the quality control review. Katy Harris, MS, Rasha Slepow, BS, and Ali Sundook, BA, edited and produced the document.

PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

The Osceola Parkway Extension APE totals approximately 2,891 acres in Orange and Osceola Counties and crosses two physiographic divisions: the Kissimmee Valley Sub-district and the Holopaw-Indian Town Ridges and Swales Sub-district, both of which are parts of the larger Eastern Flatwoods District. The Eastern Flatwoods District is also known as the "Coastal Lowlands" and began as barrier islands that date from the Plio-Pleistocene to recent time (Brooks 1981). The Kissimmee Valley Sub-district 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 (15.2 meters) above mean sea level (amsl) (Brooks 1981). The Holopaw-Indian Town Ridges and Swales Sub-district consists of gentle slopes of fine sand that range from 40 to approximately 90 feet (12.2 to 27.4 meters) amsl that are dominated by flatwoods with cypress stands in the swales (Brooks 1981).

There are a variety of soils within the project area that range from very poorly drained to excessively drained, and the project area also includes areas classified as water (**Figure 3; Table 1**). Poorly and very poorly drained sands and "muck" are the predominant soil types and account for just over 86 percent of the project APE (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2017).

Table 1. Soil Map Units and Drainage Classifications within the Osceola Parkway Extension APE.

Soil Map Unit	Acres	Drainage	Acreage	Percent
St. Lucie fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	1.76	Excessively drained	1.76	0.06%
Archbold fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	35.17	Moderately well drained	317.50	10.98%
Narcoossee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	19.34			
Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	238.39			
Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	24.60			
Adamsville sand	11.33	Somewhat poorly drained	24.38	0.84%
Zolfo fine sand	13.05			
Basinger fine sand	93.44	Poorly drained	1,747.56	60.45%
Immokalee fine sand	249.55			
Malabar fine sand	0.74			
Myakka fine sand	278.98			
Ona fine sand	8.85			
Smyrna fine sand	1,037.83			
St. Johns fine sand	78.17			
Basinger fine sand, Depressional	123.64	Very poorly drained	743.34	25.71%

Table 1. Soil Map Units and Drainage Classifications within the Osceola Parkway Extension APE.

Soil Map Unit	Acres	Drainage	Acreage	Percent
Hontoon muck	118.59			
Placid fine sand, Depressional	140.55			
Riviera fine sand, Depressional	2.12			
Samsula muck	245.47			
Samsula-Hontoon-Basinger association, Depressional	0.04			
Sanibel muck	112.93			
Water			56.55	1.96%
		Total	**2,891.09**	**100.0%**

PALEOENVIRONMENT

Between 18,000 to 12,000 years before present (BP), Florida was a much cooler and drier place than it is today. Melting of the continental ice sheets led to a major global rise in sea level (summarized for long time scales by Rohling et al. 1998) that started from a low stand of -120 meters at 18,000 BP. The rise was slow while glacial conditions prevailed at high latitudes but became very rapid in the latest Pleistocene and earliest Holocene. It became warmer and wetter rather rapidly during the next three millennia. By about 9000 BP, a warmer and drier climate began to prevail. These changes were more drastic in northern Florida and southern Georgia than in southern Florida, where 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 present; surface water was limited, and 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 conditions. These have been relatively stable with only minor fluctuations during the past 4,000 years.

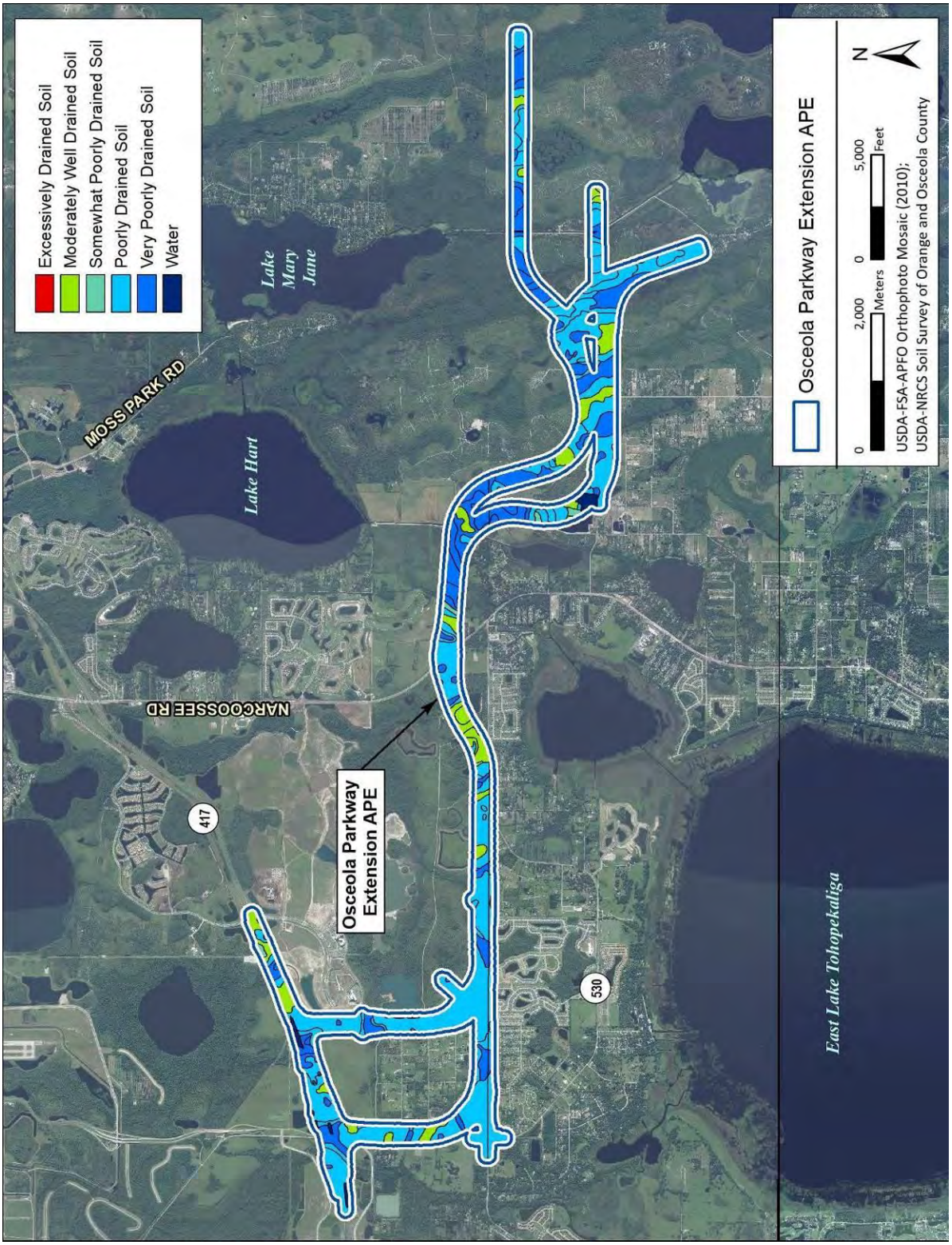


Figure 3. Soil drainage within the Osceola Parkway Extension APE.

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 (8JE591) 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 is also stick impressed and seems to be derived from the earlier Norwood ceramic assemblage (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

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

HISTORY OF ORANGE AND OSCEOLA COUNTIES

Early Exploration, 1513–1564

This historic context presents an overview of Orange and Osceola 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 present-day Osceola County. Despite the fact that the area had already been occupied and inhabited for thousands of years by indigenous groups, Ponce de León claimed to discover Florida. Ponce called this land *La Florida*, since it was sighted during the Feast of Flowers (*Pascua Florida*) (Milanich 1995). Ponce de León was followed by Pánfilo de Narváez in 1528. Narváez landed near Tampa Bay and trekked into the interior of Florida, reaching the Apalachee region of west Florida in several months. He died later in the year when his fleet of ships sank en route to Mexico. Two survivors, Cabeza de Vaca and his companion, Estevan, began their 10-year trek from northwestern Florida across southern North America, representing the first contact of Europeans with many indigenous groups of the southeast and southwest (Clayton et al. 1995).

Cabeza de Vaca's account of his journey influenced subsequent explorers, particularly Hernando de Soto. In 1539, the de Soto expedition entered the peninsula near Bradenton (Manatee County), Florida, and traveled northward through the peninsula, though it is highly unlikely they traveled as far east as Orange 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 present-day 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. Menendez's many travels served to secure the territory for Spain and to ward off French interests in the peninsula. His attempts to rid the area of French influence and establish coastal settlements also took him inland to the lands of central Florida (Lyon 1996).

First Spanish Period, 1565–1762

Early Spanish settlements in Florida were concentrated on the coasts and in the northern half of the peninsula. Menéndez had been ordered by the crown to implement a massive missionizing effort among the 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). The Spanish established a line of missions linking St. Augustine on the east coast to the Apalachee province in the panhandle. However, this focus on the northern and coastal regions meant little Spanish activity in the early period in present-day Orange and Osceola Counties (Wickman 1999).

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

British Colonial Period, 1763–1783

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

The English, who had settled in Charleston, South Carolina, began pushing for more territory and influenced the natives to overthrow the Spanish in Florida (Tebeau 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 Creek Native Americans to settle in the once-thriving Apalachee region (today's Leon, Jefferson, and Wakulla Counties). 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 had shifted their focus to converting natives in central Florida.

The British continued to vie for Florida, but not until the Seven Years' War with Spain and England on opposing sides did the British realize their dream. At the end of the war in 1763, the British traded their recent conquest of Havana to Spain for the Florida peninsula. The new acquisition was divided along the Apalachicola River into East and West Florida. Present-day

Orange and Osceola Counties were part of British East Florida, whose capital was at St. Augustine. Britain took possession of Florida in July 1763 and held control until 1783 (Wright 1975).

Instead of the mission system of the Spanish, the British set up several trading posts in Florida. During this time, enslaved blacks from the Carolina colonies fled to Florida and sought refuge either in a colony outside St. Augustine, where they were to become farmers and occasionally soldiers, or in the Indian settlements in the interior of the colony. The large population of Seminoles in central Florida helped many of the formerly enslaved escape to freedom (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). After years of fighting between the colonists and the British Army, the Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolution and returned Florida to Spain in 1783. However, by the early decades of the nineteenth century, the United States was increasing pressure on Spain to surrender its claim to Florida. Rising conflicts over territory also involved the British, Native Americans of the region, as well as the formerly enslaved who had found refuge in Florida. Andrew Jackson's invasion of Florida in 1818 highlighted Spain's weak control over Florida and led to the transfer of the territory to the United States several years later. During the First Seminole War, Jackson marched into Pensacola and across the Florida panhandle. Though the move was criticized by many in the United States, it led to Spain's cession of Florida to the United States in 1821 (Coker and Parker 1996).

American Territorial Period, 1821–1845

Orange County was created in 1824 as the eleventh county in a massive reorganizing of the Florida territory. Orange County, initially known as Mosquito County, was created from St. John's County and covered a broad territory, including parts of present-day Osceola, Brevard, Flagler, Indian River, Lake, Marion, Martin, Palm Beach, Seminole, and Volusia Counties (Porter et al. 2009). Osceola County would be created much later in 1887 as the 40th county of Florida and was formed from portions of Orange and Brevard Counties. Much of what is now Osceola County lay within the boundaries of the Seminole Reservation that the United States had established by the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823. The treaty restricted the Seminoles to just a little more than 4 million acres of land in the center of the state (Mahon 1985). The treaty was unpopular with the Seminoles because they believed the land was not suited for cultivation. Subsequent treaties were equally unpopular. This dissatisfaction led to the Second Seminole War (1835–1842).

The Payne's Landing Treaty of 1832 reversed the Treaty of Moultrie Creek and required the Seminoles to relinquish their land within three years and move to reservations on Native American Territory in the western United States (Sprague 1964 [1848]:72-88, 101). The Seminole leaders were divided over whether or not to accept the treaty, and tensions among the Seminoles on the reservation increased. The Seminole leader Osceola executed Chief Charley Emathla because Emathla had agreed to move his people to Oklahoma.

When the three years had expired and the Payne's Landing Treaty was to be enforced, a group of 180 Seminole warriors, led by Chiefs Micanopy and Alligator, attacked a column of 108 US Army soldiers led by Major Francis Dade. The attack took place near the Withlacoochee River on December 28, 1835, near present-day Bushnell while Dade and his men were en route from Fort Brooke (present-day Tampa) to Fort King (near present-day Ocala). The attack left only three soldiers alive at the battlefield (Sprague 1964 [1848]:89-91; Tebeau 1971). The raid was an overwhelming victory for the Seminoles, who sustained minimal casualties. The battle demonstrated to the US Army that the Seminoles represented a considerable military force. In addition, the victory resulted in the capture of more than 100 US Army muskets by the Seminoles. During this conflict, the Seminoles' guerrilla warfare tactics and Florida's swampy terrain confused federal forces. Before it ended, the Second Seminole War had spread into south Florida as far as Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades. During this conflict, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander C. W. Fanning established Fort Maitland. He named the fort after Captain William Seton Maitland, Third US Artillery, who was wounded at the Battle of Wahoo Swamp and later committed suicide in South Carolina. The post was apparently abandoned in 1842 (Roberts 1988:182). The fort also was located on the former military road that connected Fort Mellon with Tampa Bay. During this conflict, several other forts were established in the region including Fort Gatlin, near present-day Orlando, and Fort Christmas and Fort Lane, near the settlement of Bithlo (Mahon 1985; Roberts 1988).

At the close of the Second Seminole War, the US government shipped several hundred Seminoles to the western territories. In total, this war cost the United States an estimated $40 million and the lives of 1,500 American troops. Casualties to the Seminoles are unknown. Their numbers greatly reduced and their villages and cattle herds decimated, the Seminoles remaining in Florida retreated into the Everglades for refuge. At the war's conclusion, the Seminole reservation shifted south, extending from the southeastern half of Hardee County to the northern end of Whitewater Bay in Everglades National Park (Mahon 1985).

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). A cattleman from Georgia named Aaron Jernigan was among the early pioneers who ventured into present-day central Florida. Well-versed in fighting territorial battles with Native Americans from his time in Georgia, Jernigan set out to conquer this new land in Florida. He first traveled to Tallahassee

and then moved to the central portion of the state where he built a stockade near Lake Holden and a small settlement emerged around it. The settlement was known as Jernigan and later became present-day Orlando (Bacon 1975).

Early Statehood and Civil War, 1845–1865

Florida gained admission to the Union as the twenty-seventh state in March 1845 (Schafer 1996). Soon after, Mosquito County was renamed Orange County by an act of the new legislature. In 1856, the county seat was moved from the village of Enterprise to Orlando. The population in the county was miniscule at the time of statehood; however, it would continue to increase over the next few decades, reaching nearly 1,000 by the start of the Civil War. The population of Orange County, inclusive of present-day Osceola, remained sparse, and conditions were frontier-like for decades to come. County infrastructure was so poor that, until 1872, convicted criminals had to be jailed in Ocala (Marion County) because Orange County had no such facility. The dominant economic activity of the area remained cattle ranching until after the Civil War (Blackman 1973).

Florida seceded from the United States and joined the Confederacy in January 1861. Most of Florida's involvement in the Civil War (1861–1865) was relegated to the coastal regions, where Union forces raided and occupied Florida coastal communities at will. Though Orange County did send men to join the Confederate Army as soldiers, no major battles were fought in and around this central county of the state (Bacon 1975).

Late Nineteenth Century, 1865–1900

The latter half of the nineteenth century brought significant changes to Orange County, including the creation of a new county, Osceola County, from its land area. Following the Civil War, the state of Florida was tremendously indebted. Immigration and capital investment were therefore minimal. The dominant economic activity of the area was cattle ranching until the 1870s, when citrus agriculture was introduced. With the advent of citriculture and the railroad, the population of Orange County began to grow. Between 1870 and 1880, the population of the county tripled to 6,600 residents as a result of these developments (Blackman 1973:28). By 1887, Orlando was the county's largest town with 4,500 residents. Longwood came in second with 1,000 residents, followed by Apopka (950), Tavares (700), Winter Park (613), Maitland (400), Altamonte Springs (350), Oviedo (310), Lake Charm (250), Oakland (200), and Ocoee (115) (Blackman 1973:29).

The prosperity that citrus brought to Orange County was threatened in the late nineteenth century when the Great Freeze of 1894–1895 devastated the industry. Actually, a series of two freezes (the first in December 1894 and the second in February 1895), this weather event nearly spelled the end of the citrus industry in the county as well as in other parts of Florida. So devastating was the freeze that resident Benjamin M. Robinson entered an affidavit at the Orange County Clerk of Court "for the information of future generations." Of the first freeze,

Robinson deposed that "the entire crop of oranges and other fruits in the County of Orange and other counties was ruined and lost." He described the second freeze as:

> The greatest ever known in the history of the state, the thermometer reaching as low as 18 degrees above zero, by reason of which second freeze, almost all of the orange trees in Orange and other counties were killed to the ground (Blackman 1973:76).

A breakthrough for Osceola County came in 1881, and the former trading post of Kissimmee, later the seat of Osceola County, arose as a regional center for commerce and transportation. 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 (Dovell 1952:598, 610, 613; Gannon 1993:65; Reeves 1989:92).

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 (Dovell 1952:598, 610, 613; Gannon 1993:65; Reeves 1989:92). With the arrival of the railroad during this same period, Kissimmee began to blossom (Dovell 1952:598, 610, 613; Gannon 1993:65; Reeves 1989:92).

The South Florida Railroad reached Kissimmee 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 town of Kissimmee. Working from both ends of the line with two crews of more than 1,000 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).

The success of railroad and drainage projects raised the status and prosperity of Kissimmee and the surrounding area, influencing a call among the population to break from Orange County. Brevard County also contributed lands to the formation of the new county. The State Legislature passed the act creating the Osceola County in 1887 (Morris 1995:185-186; Reeves 1989:92). Kissimmee was selected as the county seat. Osceola County was 850,942 acres (The Record Company 1935).

Early Twentieth Century, 1900–1945

Growers in the Orlando area recovered, and the industry was again thriving at the start of the twentieth century. Farmers had begun to diversify on a larger scale. There was an astonishing array of crops cultivated in the county in addition to citrus. Corn, sweet potatoes, cassava, lettuce, celery, watermelons, cantaloupes, and strawberries were among them. Other industries entered Orange County at the turn of the twentieth century. The timber and naval stores industries were especially prominent. African Americans comprised the majority of the workforce for both. The use of convict labor was prevalent in the latter industry until the practice was abolished in the 1910s. However, even this did not end the exploitative labor practices that characterized the industry (Shofner 1981:14).

The value of Orange County real estate, along with other counties in Florida, swelled during the land boom of the 1920s. Contemporary historian William Fremont Blackman (1973) estimated that 3,000 to 5,000 realty operators "of high to low degree" came and went in Orange County as "bank clerks, store clerks, teachers, stenographers, nurses, and high school pupils" entered the real estate business. The boom went bust within several years. At the time that Blackman wrote, the economy appeared to be recovering. Though the county suffered from the experience, there were certain remnants of the boom for which they could be thankful. Railroad extensions and improvements, public utility companies, hard-surfaced roads, and modern schoolhouses built during the boom continued to serve residents through the difficult days of the Great Depression (Blackman 1973:78-79).

Citrus was the mainstay of Orange County well into the twentieth century. The industry held strong through the Great Depression as it had through frosts, pestilence, and drought in earlier years. Shortly before the stock market crashed, the *Wall Street Journal* reported that Orlando was the center of marketing for fruit grown in the central region of the state. All told, this accounted for about 80 percent of the total citrus crop in Florida. Citrus had effectively modernized Orlando, which several decades earlier was a backwoods outpost (*Wall Street Journal* 1929). By 1935, Orange County touted its reputation as the largest shipping center for citrus fruits in all of Florida. To be sure, the growth of the industry in the county since the beginning of the century was dramatic. Whereas there were 310,000 bearing trees in the county ca. 1905, there were approximately 2.3 million in 1934 (Orange County Chamber of Commerce ca. 1935:1-3). Aside from orange groves, other visible signs of the citrus industry in the county on the eve of World War II were numerous citrus packing, shipping, and canning plants (*Wall Street Journal* 1937).

During the same time period, Osceola was a vast cattle country where, for many decades, cattlemen had ranged their herds on the open range. Fences to confine cattle to certain tracts of land became more common in the early twentieth century. The cattle fever tick was one reason that fences became more common. In the 1910s and 1920s, federal, state, and local officials in Osceola County and across the state were engaged in a full-fledged war against the fever tick, a cattle parasite that negatively impacted the quality of Florida beef cattle. Dipping vats, a method for treating cattle with insecticide, were constructed from the piney woods of

the panhandle to the prairies of southern Florida. The traditional method of turning cattle out to the scrub until round-up time in the spring was gradually abandoned as cattlemen were required to keep closer tabs on their cattle to ensure that they were dipped every two weeks. Like their counterparts in other states, cattle owners were faced with new expenses that arose from the need for materials, fencing, and labor to comply with the eradication program. The state paid three cents per cow that was dipped, but still many small-time cattlemen were unable to meet the rising operational costs and thereby were forced to withdraw from the business altogether (Akerman 1976:237-242).

Some cattlemen in Osceola County began to purchase land in this period. The Kissimmee Cattle Company reportedly held 520,000 acres in Osceola County and the neighboring Counties of De Soto and Okeechobee in the 1910s. Twenty-five thousand head of cattle populated this range (*Christian Science Monitor* 26 March 1918). The cattle industry ultimately was successful against the cattle tick by the 1930s, although outbreaks were not unknown in later decades. The thriving industry supported Osceola County through the 1930s and 1940s. A large stockyard in Kissimmee in this period that shipped out some 6,000 cattle each year signified the importance of the industry (Florida Department of Agriculture 1927:49-50).

In the 1930s, cattle, timber, and naval stores were the most important industries in Osceola County while other types of agriculture were beginning to spread. Timber interests were taking advantage of the County's large stands of virgin yellow pine. The timber was processed into crates and other products at several mills throughout the county. The naval stores industry also relied on the County's abundant pine. Aside from cattle, agriculture was not extensive, although in recent years, truck farming, citrus growing, poultry and livestock raising had increased (The Record Company 1935).

At the start of World War II in 1941, the population of Osceola County was slightly more than 10,000. The main highways of the county were paved, but the vast majority of roads were unpaved (The Record Company 1935). World War II (1941–1945) left a noticeable mark on Osceola County. Many local men and women served between 1941 and 1945. 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).

1945–Present

Following World War II, the currents of change were swirling in Orange County. Many of the servicemen and women who were stationed in Florida during the war returned to the state to make it their home. Others followed their lead, and Florida was transformed from a

predominantly rural-agricultural state into a populous, urban one (Shofner 1981:267). In the 1950s, the arrival of the space program in central Florida resulted in significant growth for the area.

As more people moved into the state, Florida real estate became much more valuable and the citrus industry felt the impact. A former agricultural agent for Orange County wrote, "Those who stayed in the business [of citrus growing] enjoyed the luxury of watching their land values exceed their agricultural potential by far" (Swanson 1975:20). From 1960 to 1975, especially after the establishment of Disney World in 1971, Orange County's notable presence in the realm of the Florida citrus industry had begun to wane as it dropped from the third-largest producer in the state to the fourth (Swanson 1975:19-20). "After a series of freezes in the 1980s, citrus growers gradually migrated southward from central and northern regions, although Polk County in the Central part of the state remains the top citrus producing county." (Visit Florida 2001-2018). At its peak in the 1950s, more than 80,000 acres of Orange County was planted in citrus, but today that figure is about one-tenth at 8,400 acres (Andrews 1992). This is one example of the drastic changes that have occurred in the county as it continues to grow.

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), I-75, and the Florida Turnpike, Osceola County has experienced extensive growth and development in recent decades (Reeves 1989:93).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

FMSF GIS data (updated October 2018) was reviewed to identify previously recorded cultural resources within or intersecting the Osceola Parkway Extension APE. The FMSF review indicates that 23 previous cultural resource surveys intersect the project limits (**Figure 4; Table 2**). [redacted]

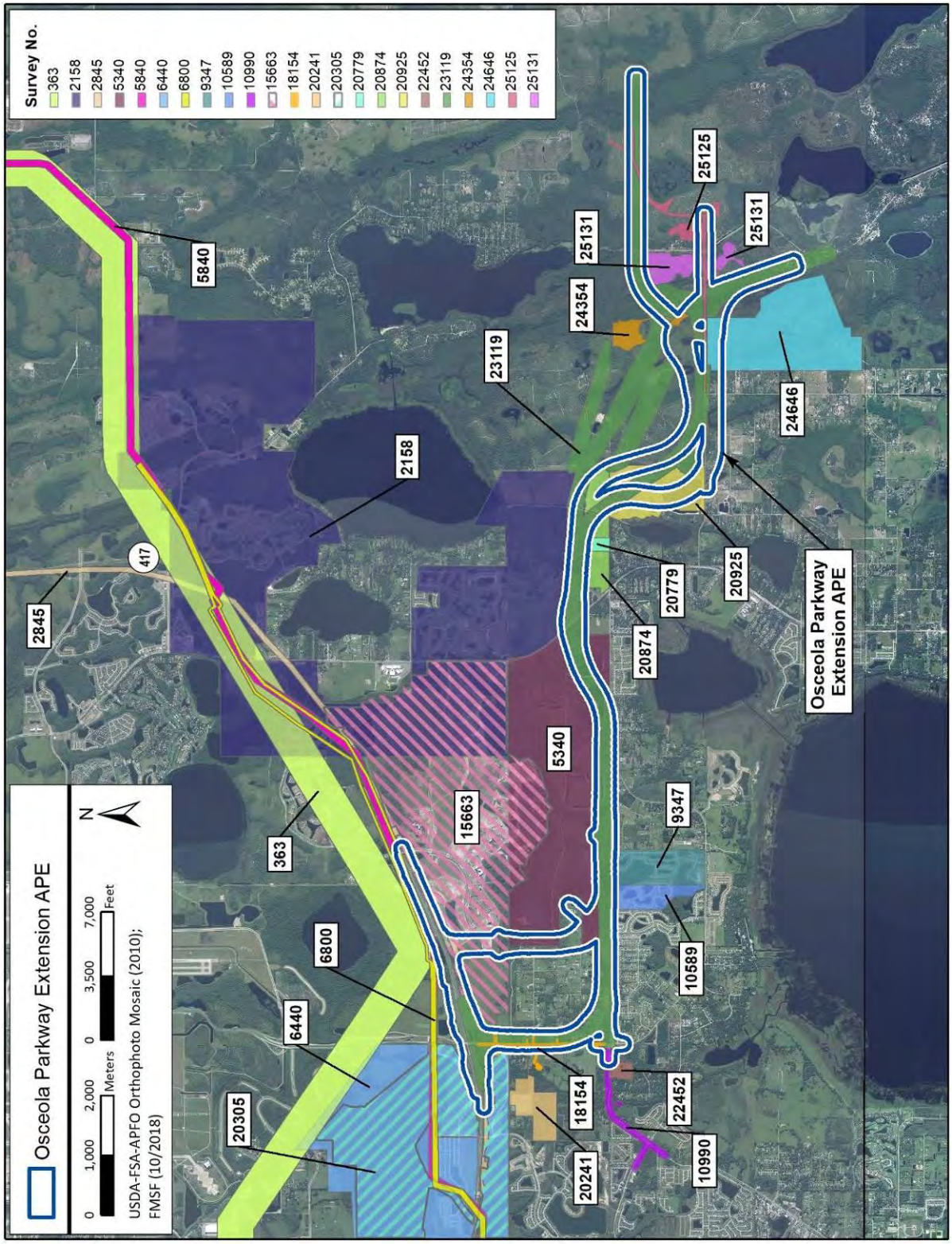


Figure 4. Previous cultural resource surveys intersecting the Osceola Parkway Extension APE.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Assessment Surveys that intersect the Osceola Parkway Extension APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Reference
363	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Curtis H. Stanton Energy Center Railroad	1981	Bureau of Historic Sites & Properties
2158	An Archaeological, Architectural, and Historical Survey of the Lake Hart Development Property Orange County, Florida	1989	University of South Florida
2845	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Orlando-Orange County Expressway Authority's Southern Connector, Orange County, Florida.	1991	Piper Research
5340	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Poitras Property Borrow Pits Site, Orange and Osceola Counties, Florida	1998	Janus Research
5840	Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Proposed Buccaneer Gas Pipeline, Florida	2000	Panamerican Consultants
6440	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Lawson Property Development Site Located in Sections 16,20,21,28, & 29, Township 24 South, Range 30 East, Orange County, Florida	2001	Storm L. Richards & Associates
6800	Cultural Resource Follow-up Surveys for Lines 500 and 600 (Supplemental Report 5)	2002	Janus Research
9347	A Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Turnberry Reserve, Osceola County, Florida	2003	SEARCH
10589	Reconnaissance Survey Raintree, Osceola County, Florida	2004	SouthArc
10990	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Boggy Creek Road Widening from South of Osceola Parkway to East Boggy Creek Road in Osceola and Orange Counties, Florida	2004	ACI
15663	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Lake Nona Land Company Properties (Lake Nona South Southlake Park Mass Grading; Lake Nona South West Grading, Phase I; and Western Retail Site) Orange County, Florida	2008	ACI
18154	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey Boggy Creek Road Widening Project, Orange County, Florida	2011	Janus Research
20241	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Lake Preserve Property, Orange County, Florida	2013	ACI
20305	Technical Memorandum Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Greeneway Park Development of Regional Impact (DRI) Orange County, Florida	2013	ACI
20779	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Clapp Simm Parcel, Orange County, Florida	2014	ACI
20874	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Southern Oaks, Orange County, Florida	2014	ACI
20925	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Springhead Lake Property, Osceola County, Florida	2014	ACI
22452	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, The Farmer Parcel, Osceola County, FL	2015	ACI
23119	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Osceola Parkway Extension from West of Boggy Creek Road to the Proposed Northeast Connector Expressway and Boggy Creek Road / SR 417 Access Road Project Development and Environment Study, Orange and Osceola Counties	2016	Janus Research
24354	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Sunbridge Utility Site and Access Road, Osceola County, Florida.	2017	SEARCH
24646	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Sunbridge/Del Webb Property, Osceola County, Florida	2017	ACI
25125	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of Sunbridge Permit Area 5, Osceola County, Florida	2018	SEARCH

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resources Assessment Surveys that intersect the Osceola Parkway Extension APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Reference
25131	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of Sunbridge Permit Area 3A, Osceola County, Florida	2018	SEARCH

Yellow-shaded surveys are recent surveys that included both archaeological and architectural components.

The FMSF review also indicates that [redacted] two historic linear resources, and 12 historic structures have been recorded within or intersecting the APE (**Table 3; Figures 5a-5d**). Only two of these resources, [redacted] and HI-B Ranch Tenant House 3 (8OR02177), have not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). All of the other resources have been evaluated by SHPO as ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Osceola Parkway Extension APE.

[redacted]				
Historic Structures				
FMSF No.	**Name/Address**	**Year Built**	**Style**	**SHPO Evaluation**
8OR02177	HI-B Ranch Tenant House 3	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular	Not Evaluated
8OR07462	5623 Boggy Creek Road	1900	Other	Ineligible
8OR08215	House near Narcoossee Road	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8OR09990	14857 Boggy Creek Road	c. 1961	Masonry vernacular	Ineligible
8OR09991	14831 Boggy Creek Road	c. 1956	Masonry vernacular	Ineligible
8OR09992	14727 Boggy Creek Road	1927	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8OR09993	Old Lock Haven Baptist Church	1951	Masonry vernacular	Ineligible
8OR09994	14155 Boggy Creek Road	1957	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8OR09995	14133 Boggy Creek Road	1957	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8OR09996	14140 Boggy Creek Road	1944	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8OR10291	6038 Kingdom Road	c. 1961	Masonry vernacular	Ineligible
8OS02823	4492 Boggy Creek Road	c. 1961	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
Linear Resources				
FMSF No.	**Name**	**Period of Significance**		**SHPO Evaluation**
8OR10228	CR-29A Canal	Twentieth century American, 1900-present		Ineligible
8OS02824	C-30 Canal	Twentieth century American, 1900-present		Ineligible

Highlighted resources have been demolished or misplotted within the FMSF GIS database and are located outside of the current APE.

Two of the previously recorded resources (8OR02177 and 8OR09994) have been demolished. One structure (8OR07462) is either misplotted within the FMSF GIS database and located outside of the current APE or demolished. Further discussion is provided in the Results section.

[redacted]

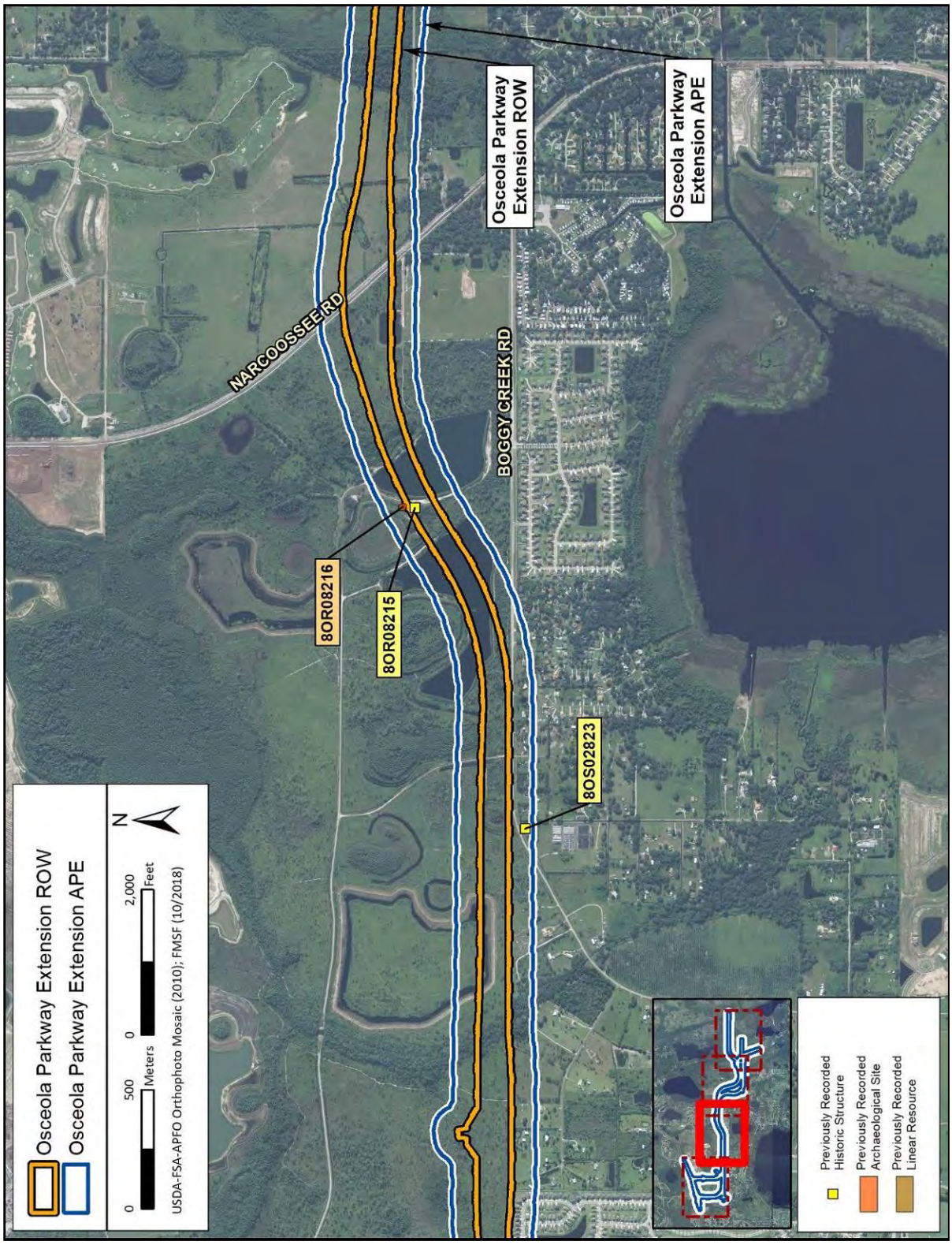


Figure 5b. Previously recorded cultural resources within or intersecting the Osceola Parkway Extension APE. (2/4)

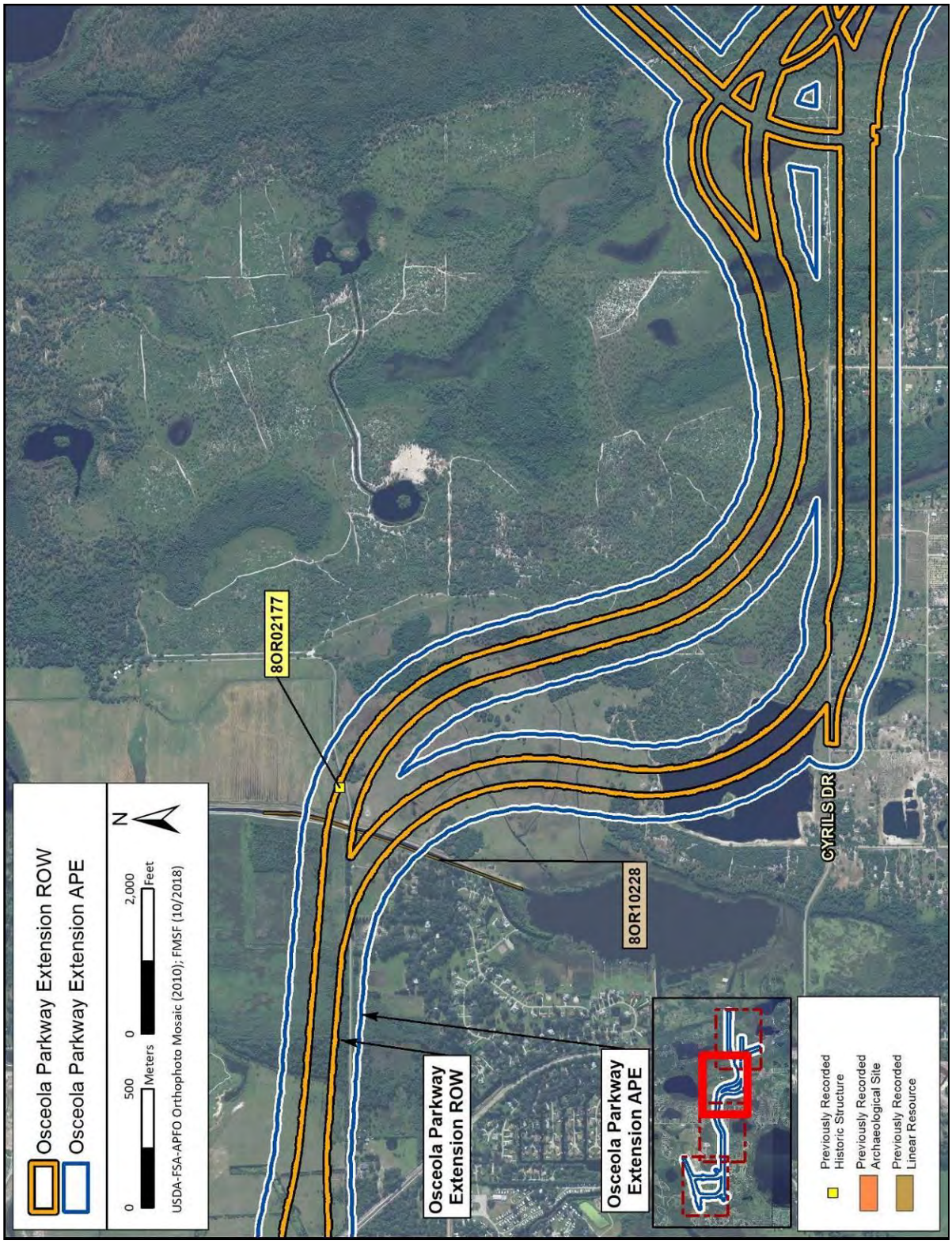


Figure 5c. Previously recorded cultural resources within or intersecting the Osceola Parkway Extension APE. (3/4)

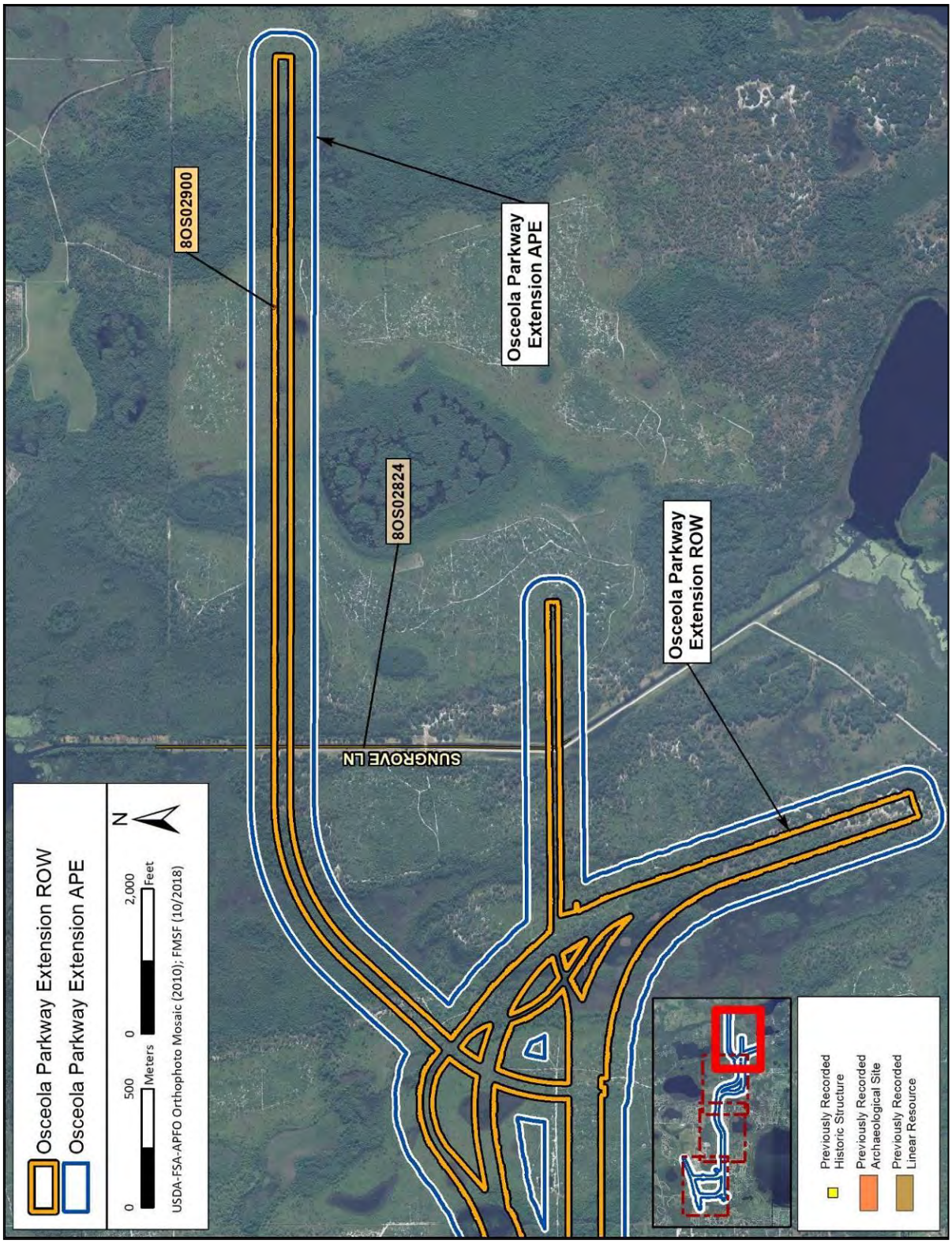


Figure 5d. Previously recorded cultural resources within or intersecting the Osceola Parkway Extension APE. (4/4)

[redacted] HI-B Ranch Tenant House 3 (8OR02177) was recorded in Survey No. 2158 in 1989. The surveyor evaluated this Frame Vernacular structure as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. On modern aerial imagery, it appears the structure has been destroyed.

Orange County and Osceola County Property Appraiser Review

Review of the Orange County and Osceola County Property Appraiser's GIS databases indicated that there are 16 parcels with the potential to contain historic age (pre-1974) structures intersecting the Osceola Parkway Extension APE. Each parcel was reviewed individually to determine if the potentially historic structure was located within the APE and still extant, resulting in 10 parcels being examined for this project.

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 Osceola 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 Townships 24 and 25 South, Ranges 30, 31, and 32 East from the late 1840s are combined as **Figure 6** (GLO 1848a-f). These maps show some signs of human development within and around the project area. Beginning in the far western portion of the APE, an unnamed road traveling north-south passes through in Section 28 of Township 24 South, Range 30 East. Additionally, areas of land throughout the project area are divided into individual lots, though no records were available through the GLO to attribute ownership. Large portions of the APE appear to be covered by marshes and swamps that extend from the lakes illustrated nearby.

The project area follows the border of Orange and Osceola counties, with much of the western portion falling in the former and a majority of the eastern portion situated in the latter. For much of the nineteenth century, this northern section of today's Osceola County was part of Orange County, until Osceola was created from Orange and Brevard counties in 1887 (Map of US 1887). Maps of the two counties created in 1890 show no clear development within the project area; the South Florida Railroad is illustrated west of the project location, and only lakes and other waterways are apparent around project area. State highway maps from the early twentieth century also show little large-scale development within the area. The 1917 map created by the Florida State Road Department (FSRD) shows a highway following the above-mentioned railroad route, travelling north-south to the west of the project area. Additionally, a new north-south railroad line is illustrated on this map, this time east of the APE (FSRD 1917). These features are confirmed on a 1926 highway map, with the only additional information

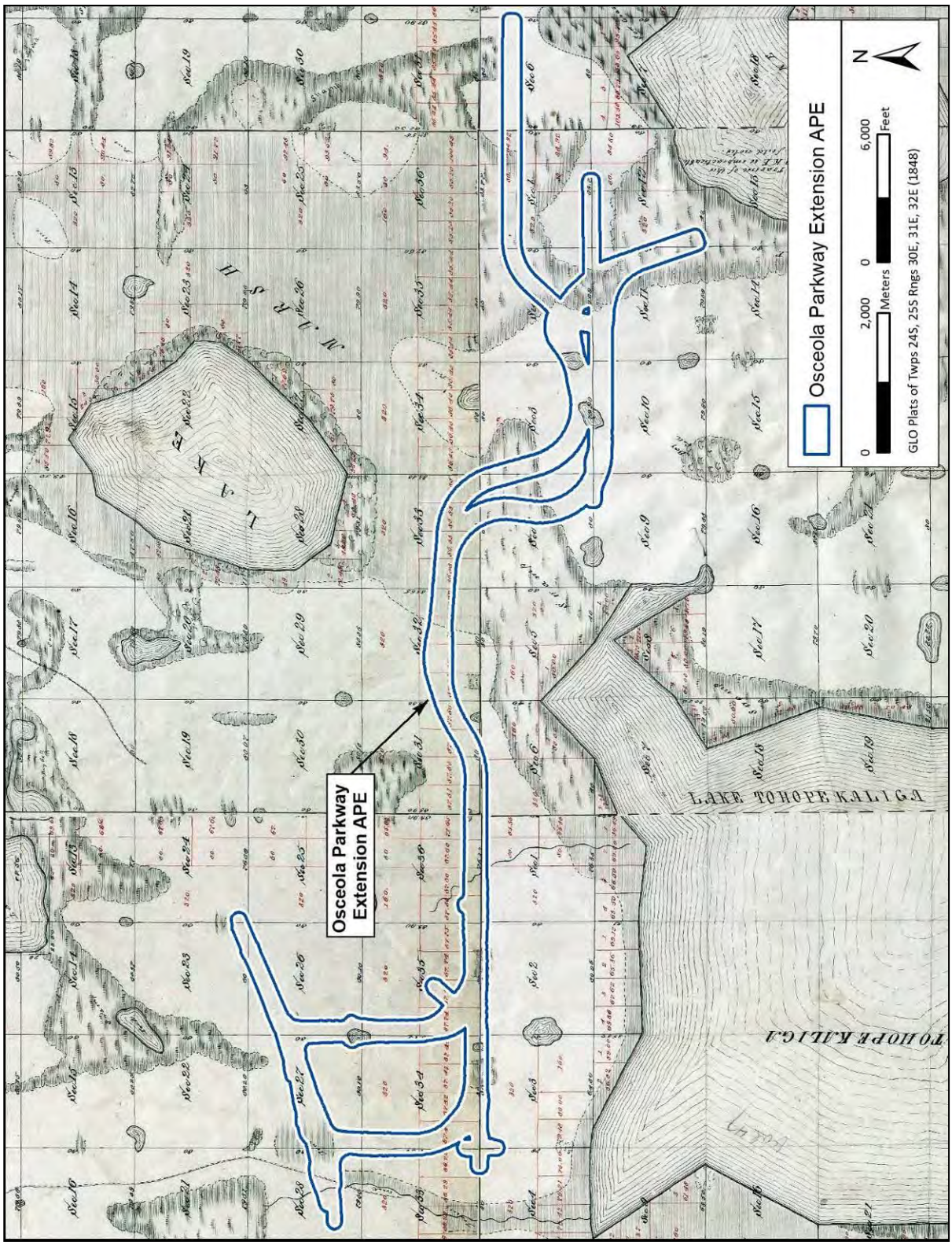


Figure 6. 1848 GLO Maps of Townships 24 and 25 South, Ranges 30, 31, and 32 East.

being the labeling of the eastern railroad as the Florida East Coast Railway (FSRD 1926). By 1939, SR 29 (today's Narcoossee Road) is illustrated traveling north-south and crossing through the project area on the east side of East Lake Tohopekaliga (FSRD 1939).

Topographic maps from the mid-1950s and updated maps from the early 1970s provide further details about the changes within the APE. **Figure 7** shows SR 530 passing through the project area traveling north to south (US Geological Survey [USGS] 1954a, 1954b, 1955a, 1955b). Lock Haven Church, which is located along the highway, may fall within the project boundaries. Additionally, an unimproved road crosses through this portion of the APE. SR 530 travels back into the APE near Fells Cove before connecting with County Road (CR) 15 (formerly SR 29), which cuts northwest to southeast through the project boundaries. A canal and levee connecting Lake Hart with Ajay Lake is also illustrated crossing through the central section of the APE. Other unimproved roads cross through the central and eastern portions of the project area, and another canal crosses through connecting Lake Myrtle and Lake Mary Jane. No other features of note are apparent. Much of the project area is located on marshy or swampy land.

More structures near Lock Haven Church are illustrated on the updates to the topographic map from the 1970s; these structures are located on the eastern side of SR 530 (also here labeled as SR 527), and as many as eight buildings fall within the APE (**Figure 8**) (1971, 1972a, 1972b, 1972c). However, very few other changes are evident throughout the project area. Both canals/levees mentioned may have been expanded or improved upon, but no other updated features stand out on these early 1970s maps.

Figure 7. 1954 USGS Maps of St. Cloud North, Narcoossee, Pine Castle, and Narcoossee NW, Florida.

Figure 8. 1971 USGS Topographic Maps of Narcoossee NW, St. Cloud North, Pine Castle, and Narcoossee, 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 CRAS was to locate and document evidence of historic or prehistoric occupation or use within the right-of-way (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, or archaeological occurrences [isolated artifact finds]), and APE (historic resources), 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

Based on an examination of environmental variables (soil drainage, access to freshwater resources, relative elevation), a majority of project area right-of-way was considered to have a low probability of encountering prehistoric archaeological deposits. The two previously recorded archaeological sites (8OR00390 and 8OR03128) along SR 417 are located adjacent to but outside the current archaeological survey limits. Although the portion of the proposed right-of-way adjacent to these sites has somewhat drier soils and would have been considered to have a high potential of encountering archaeological deposits, this area was evaluated as low probability due to disturbance from road construction and buried utilities. The other two previously recorded archaeological sites (8OR08216 and 8OS02900) were previously determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP and are located adjacent to areas within the right-of-way that were recently surveyed and not being re-surveyed here.

Any other undisturbed areas within the previously un-surveyed right-of-way with excessively or moderately well drained soils were considered to have high probability of encountering archaeological deposits. Somewhat poorly drained soils were considered to have moderate probability of encountering archaeological deposits, and poorly or very poorly drained soils were considered to have low probability.

The APE was judged to have a high potential for unrecorded historic resources. Based on a review of the Property Appraiser's database for Orange and Osceola, there were 16 parcels containing unrecorded historic structures intersecting the APE; however only 10 structures were actually within the APE. In contrast, the potential for historic-age archaeological sites was considered low since these unrecorded historic structures are located within or adjacent to areas of right-of-way that have been recently surveyed.

SURVEY METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The Phase I field survey consisted of systematic subsurface shovel testing according to the potential for buried archaeological sites. Shovel tests measured approximately 50 centimeters in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs), 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 WAAS-enabled handheld 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 database for previously recorded historic properties within the project area, USGS quadrangle maps were reviewed for structures that were constructed prior to 1974. 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.

CURATION

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

INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

No local informant interviews were conducted.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION

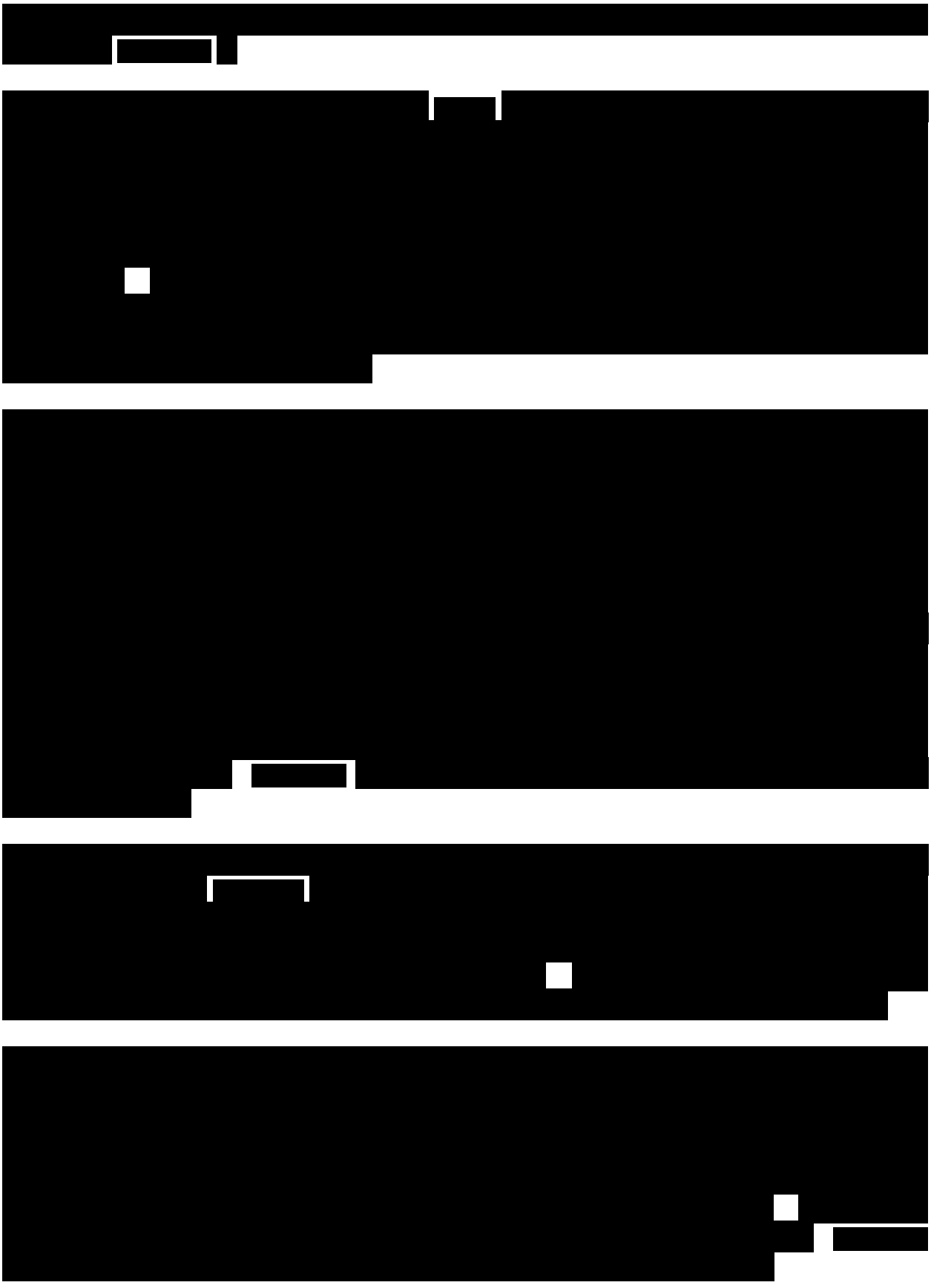
Because this project is located partially within the City of Orlando, the Certified Local Government (CLG) representative was consulted. An email was sent to Mr. Richard Forbes at the City of Orlando on December 17, 2018, providing project information and a figure showing the location of the four potential alternatives of the Osceola Parkway Extension. No reply has been received as of publication of this survey report.

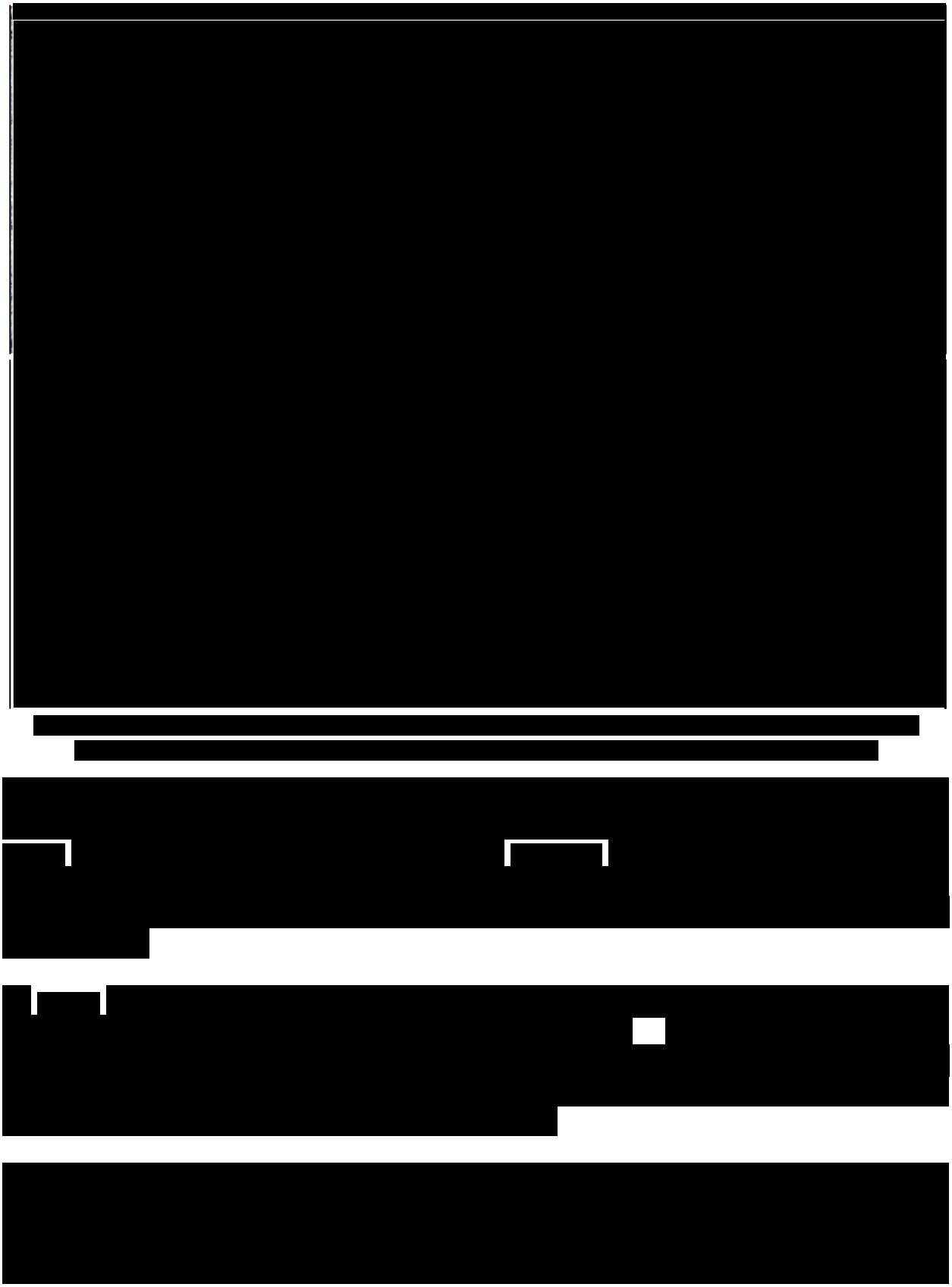
There is no CLG for Osceola County.

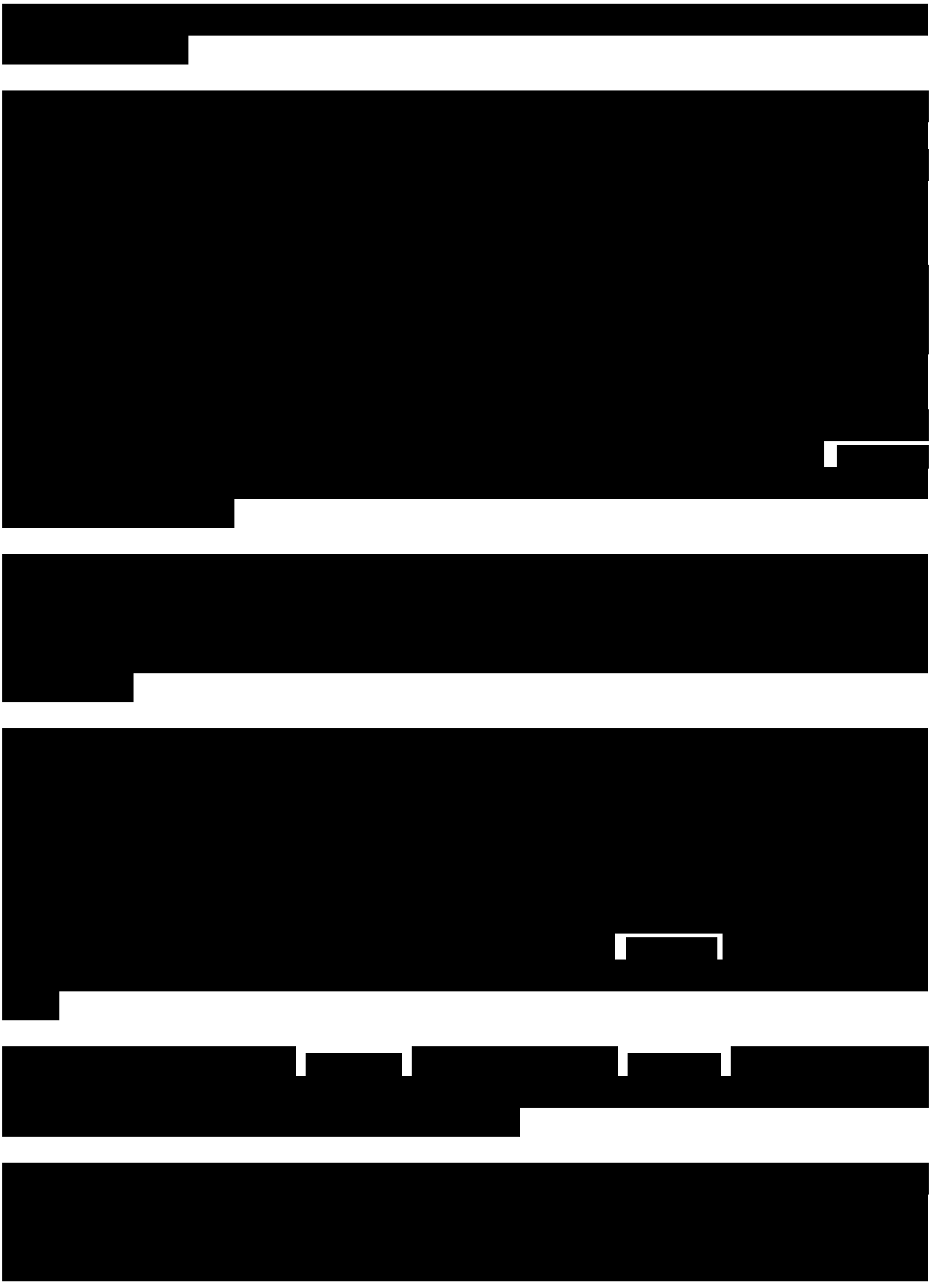
PROCEDURES TO DEAL WITH UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES

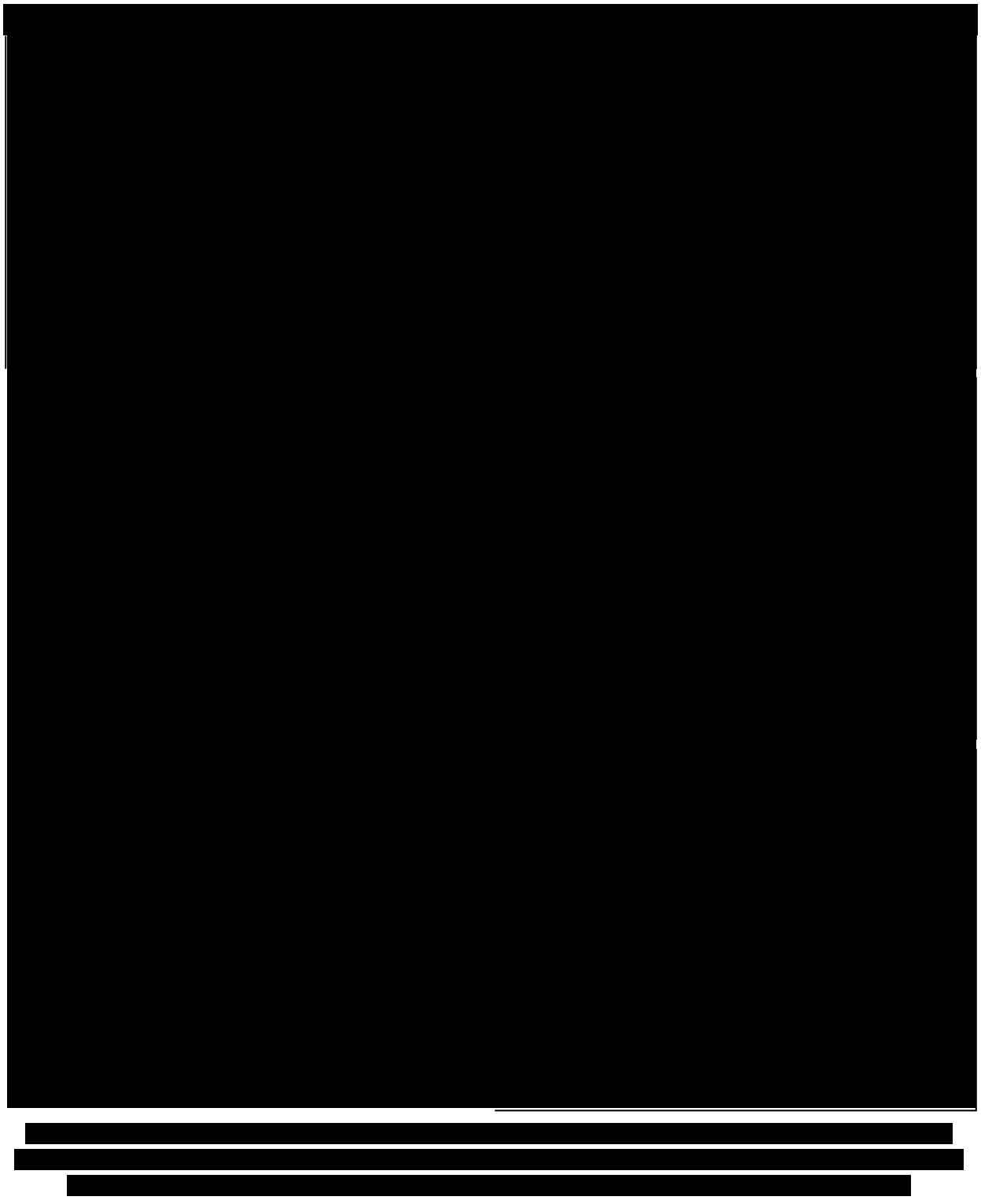
Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; however, the possibility exists that evidence of cultural resources may yet be encountered within the project limits. Should evidence of unrecorded 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.

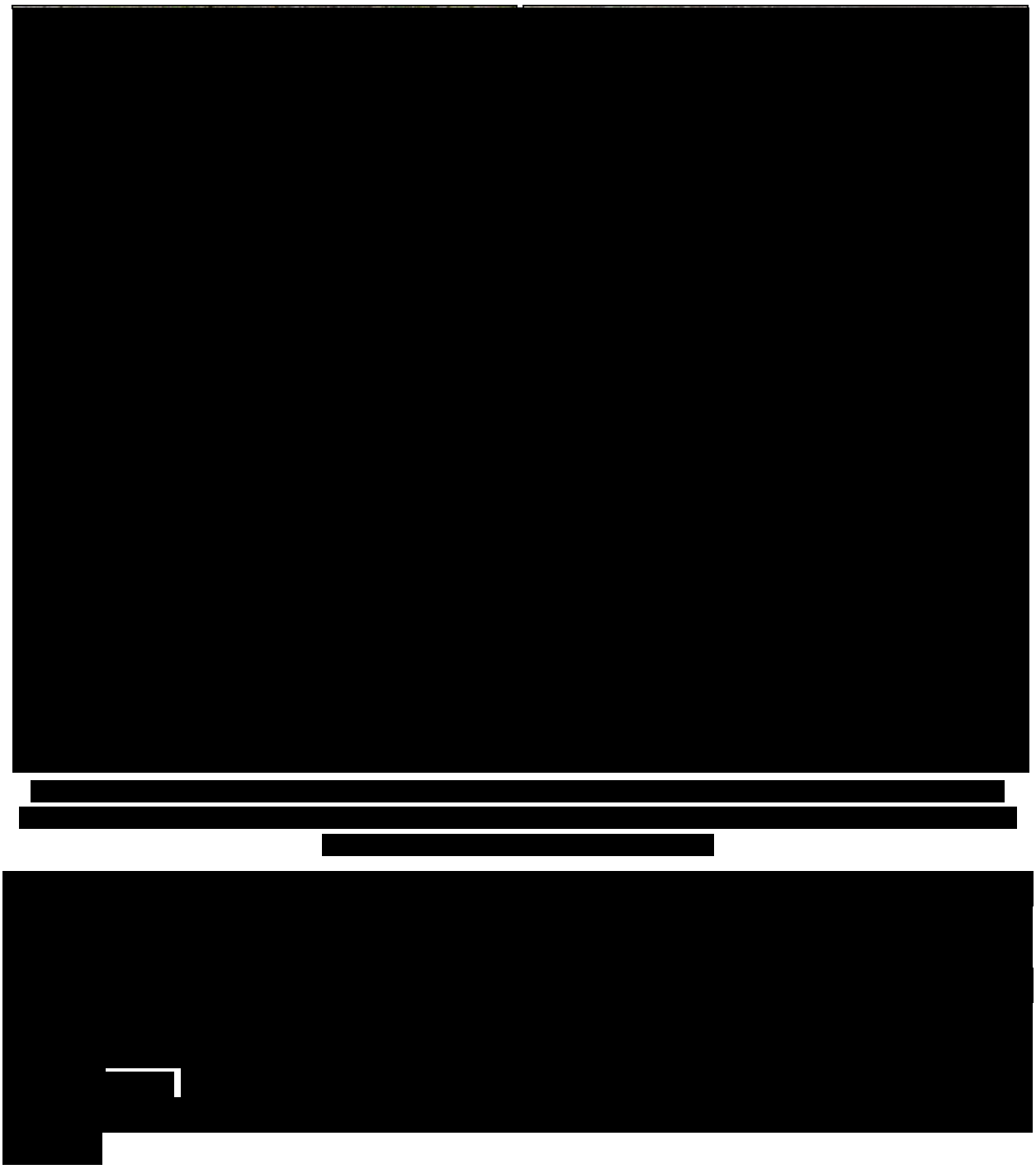
RESULTS











ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural survey resulted in the identification of 23 historic resources within the Osceola Parkway Extension APE, including 11 previously recorded resources and 12 newly recorded resources (**Table 4**; **Figures 15a-15d**). The previously recorded historic resources include two linear resources (8OR10228 and 8OS02824) and nine structures (8OR08215, 8OR09990-8OR09996, 8OR10291, and 8OS02823). The newly recorded historic resources include one resource group (8OR11102), one bridge (8OR11101), and 10 structures (8OR11094-8OR11103, 8OS02921, and 8OS02922).

Descriptions and evaluations are provided below for the Lock Haven Baptist Church Resource Group (8OR11102), the CR-29A Canal (8OR10228), the C-30 Canal (8OS02824), and Bridge No. 754009 (8OR11101), 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 photos are provided in **Appendix C**. The survey log sheet is provided in **Appendix D**.

Additionally, three previously recorded resources (8OR02177, 8OR07462, and 8OR09994) were found to have been misplotted (and occur outside of the APE), demolished, and/or removed, during field review. A demolition letter has been sent to SHPO and a copy is provided in **Appendix E**.

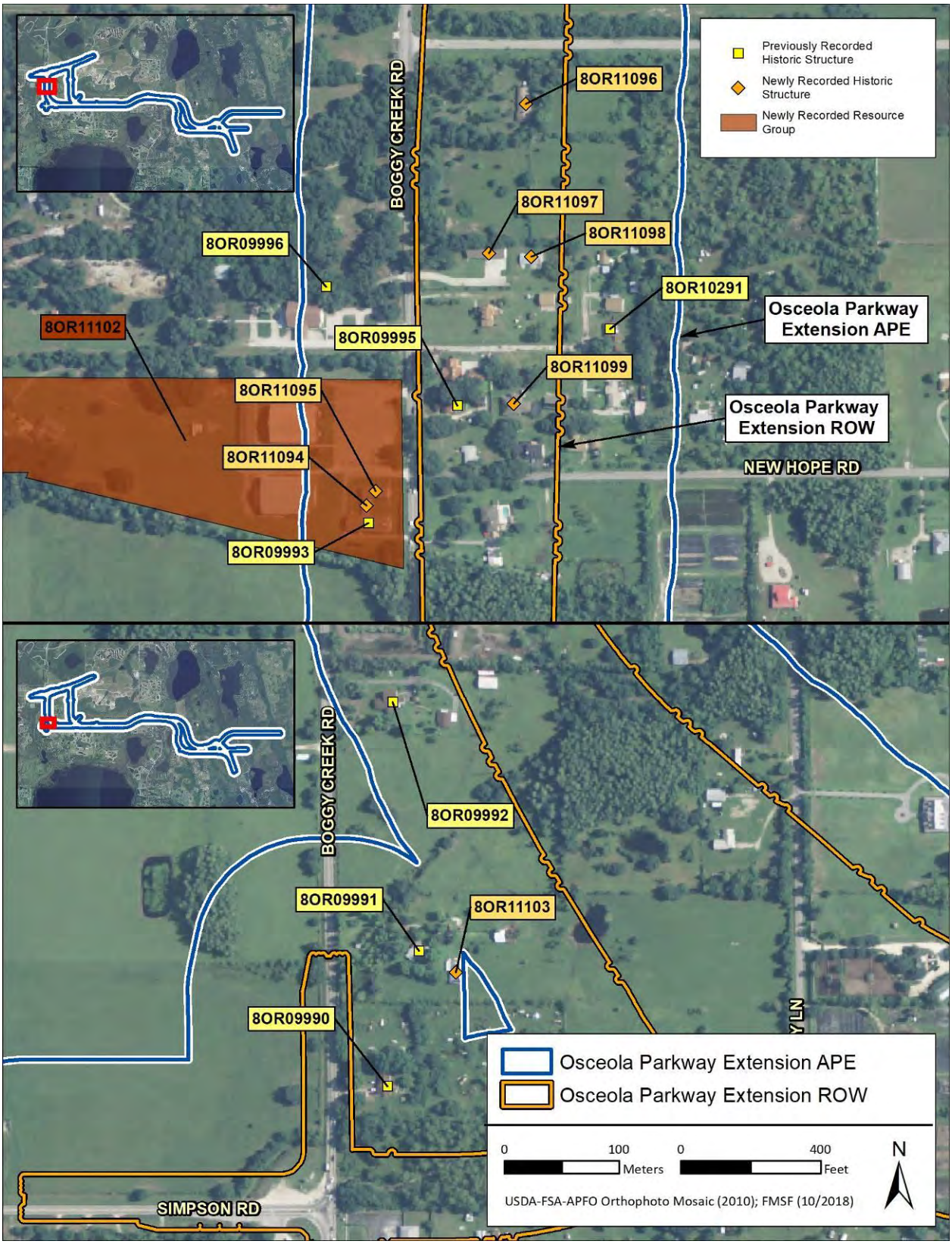


Figure 15a. Architectural survey results within the Osceola Parkway Extension APE. (1/4)

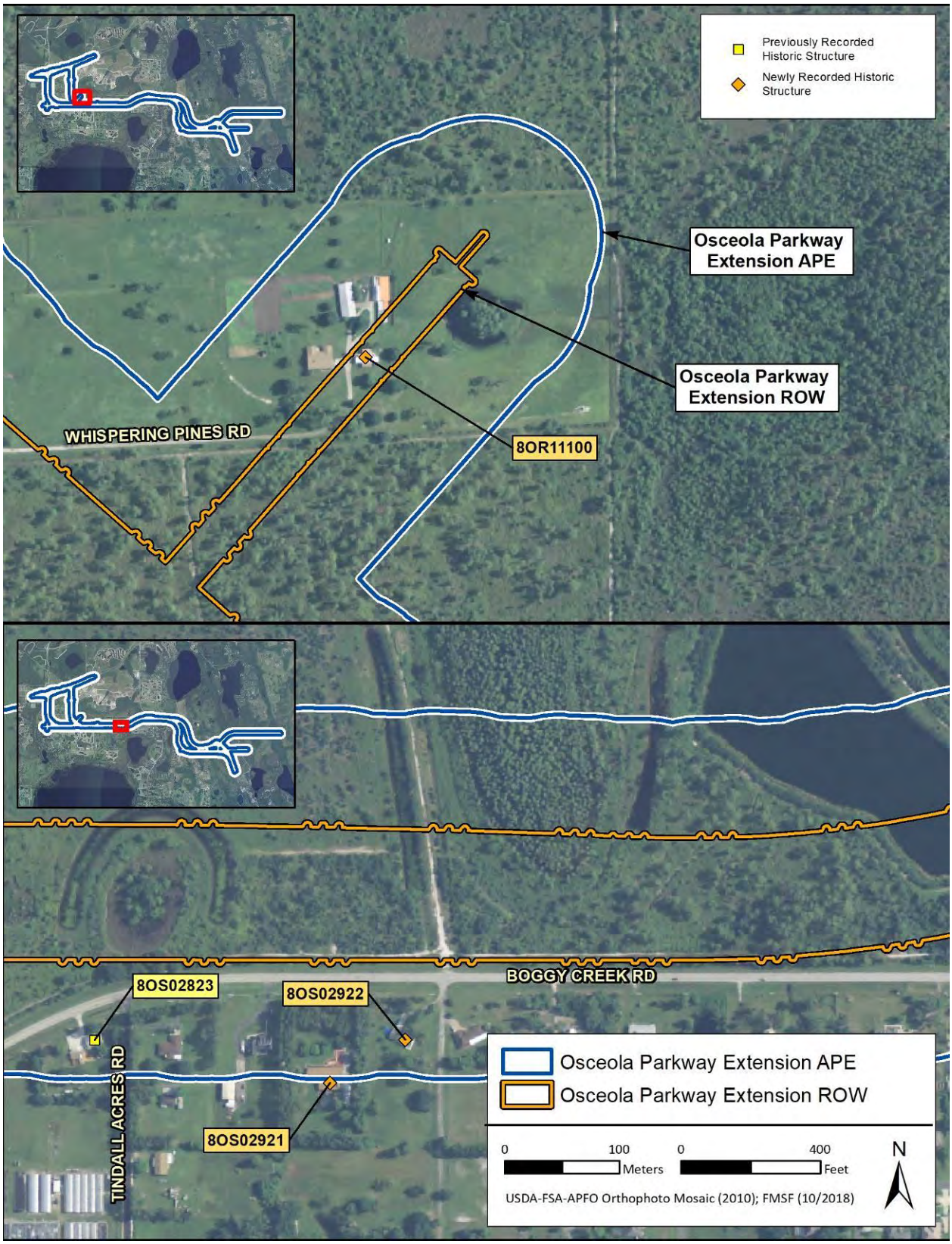


Figure 15b. Architectural survey results within the Osceola Parkway Extension APE. (2/4)

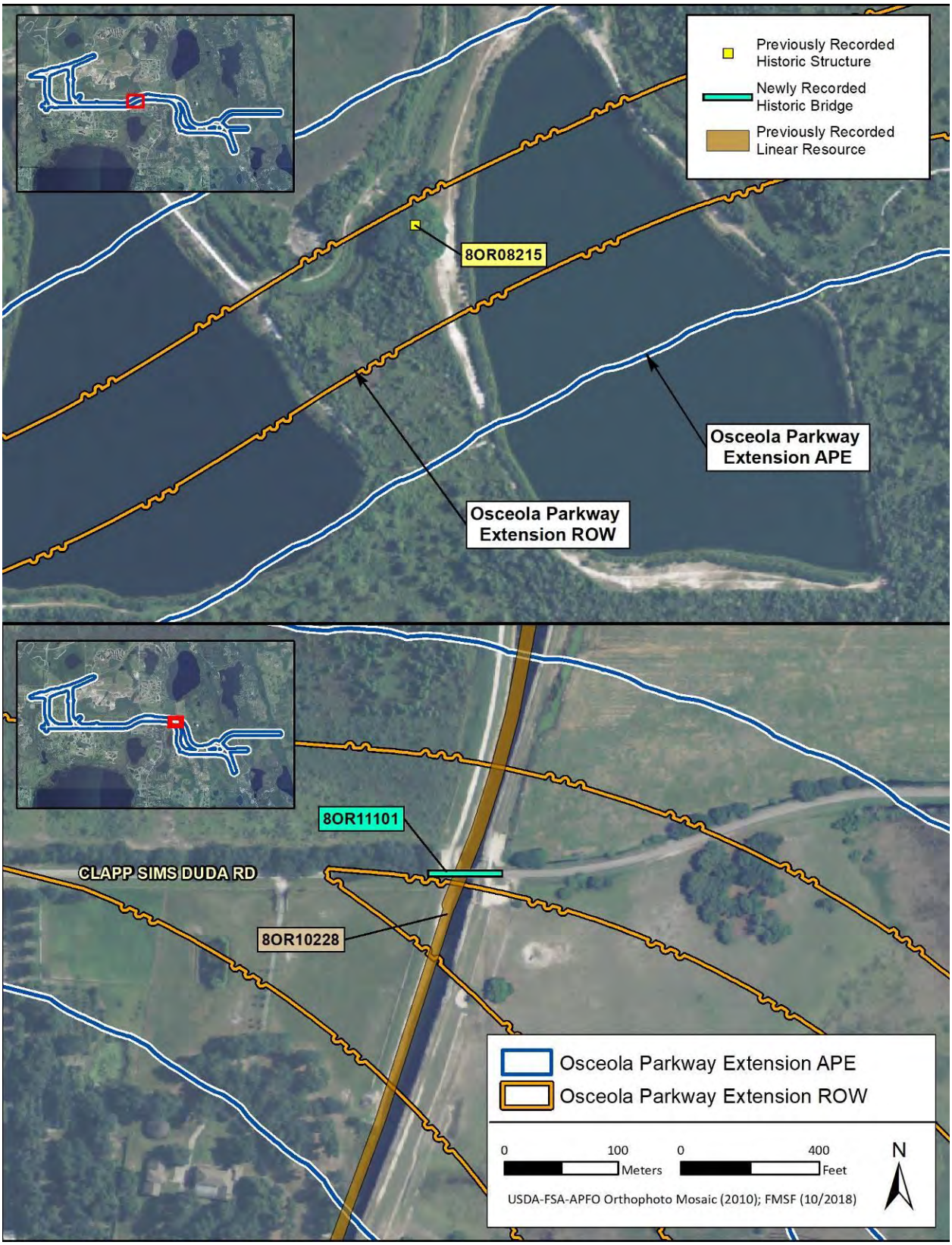


Figure 15c. Architectural survey results within the Osceola Parkway Extension APE. (3/4)

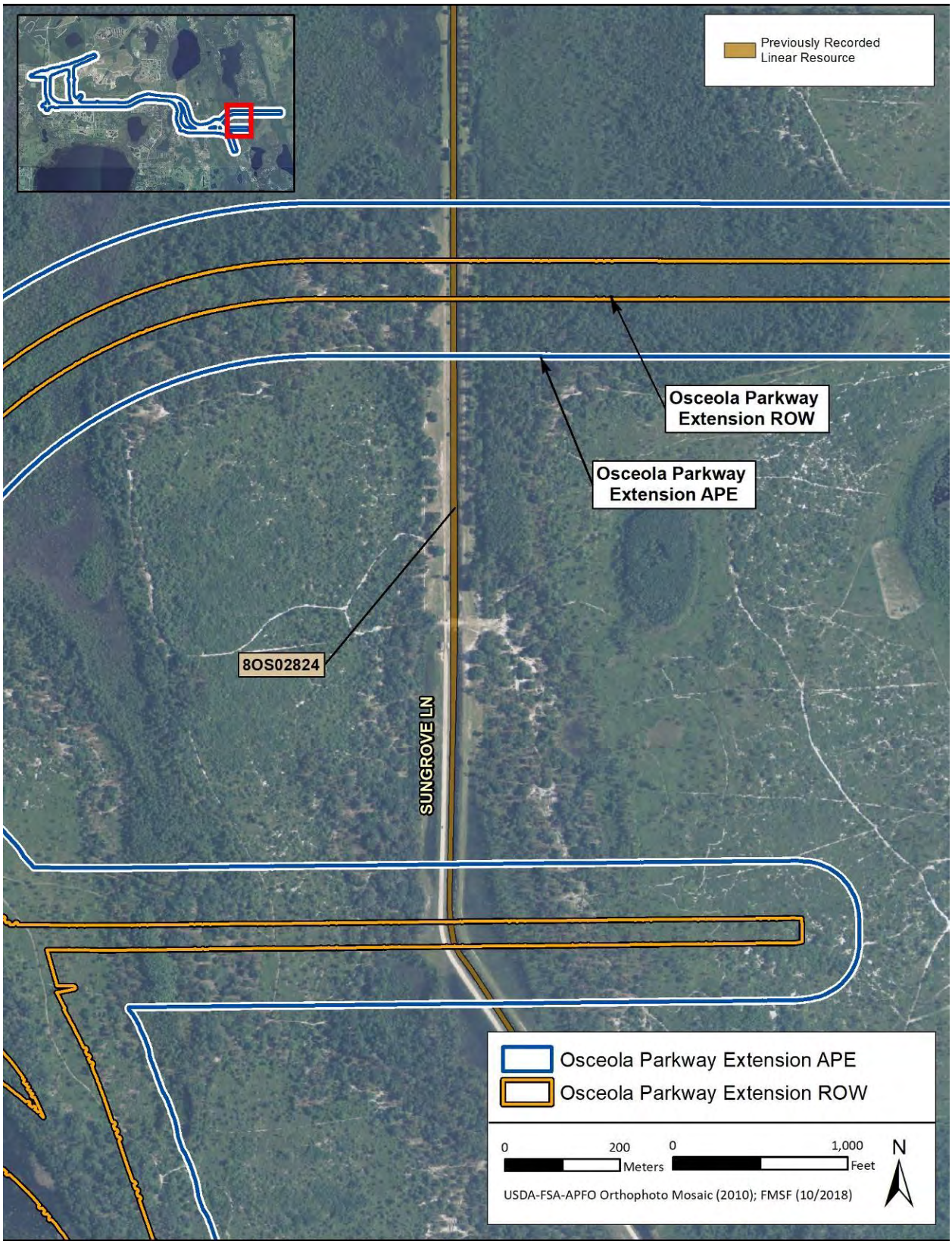


Figure 15d. Architectural survey results within the Osceola Parkway Extension APE. (4/4)

Table 4. Historic Resources Recorded within the Osceola Parkway Extension APE.

FMSF Number	Name/Address	Style	Year Built	Recommended NRHP Status
8OR08215	House near Narcoossee Rd	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1935	Ineligible
8OR09990	14857 Boggy Creek Rd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1961	Ineligible
8OR09991	14831 Boggy Creek Rd Bldg #1	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1956	Ineligible
8OR09992	14727 Boggy Creek Rd	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1927	Ineligible
8OR09993	14246 Boggy Creek Rd Bldg #1	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1951	Ineligible
8OR09995	14133 Boggy Creek Rd	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1957	Ineligible
8OR09996	14140 Boggy Creek Rd	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1944	Ineligible
8OR10228	CR-29A Canal	No style	ca. 1944	Ineligible
8OR10291	6038 Kingdom Rd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1961	Ineligible
8OR11094	14246 Boggy Creek Rd Bldg #2	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1968	Ineligible
8OR11095	14246 Boggy Creek Rd Bldg #3	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1951	Ineligible
8OR11096	14041 Boggy Creek Rd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1970	Ineligible
8OR11097	14105 Boggy Creek Rd Bldg #1	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1973	Ineligible
8OR11098	14105 Boggy Creek Rd Bldg #2	Industrial Vernacular	ca. 1973	Ineligible
8OR11099	6016 Kingdom Rd	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1970	Ineligible
8OR11100	14707 Hidden Trail Rd	Mobile Home	ca. 1970	Ineligible
8OR11101	Bridge No. 754009	No Style	ca. 1961	Ineligible
8OR11102	Lock Haven Baptist Church RG	No Style	1951 - 1968	Ineligible
8OR11103	14831 Boggy Creek Rd Bldg #2	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1960	Ineligible
8OS02823	4492 Boggy Creek Rd	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1961	Ineligible
8OS02824	C-30 Canal	No style	ca. 1919	Ineligible
8OS02921	4520 Boggy Creek Rd	Ranch	ca. 1973	Ineligible
8OS02922	4558 Boggy Creek Rd	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1971	Ineligible

Yellow-shaded resources are previously recorded.

Architectural Styles Represented in the APE

The Osceola Parkway Extension APE contains architectural styles that represent the development of architecture in America during the twentieth century. **Table 5** provides the major architectural styles in the APE along with the number and percentages of resources of each style.

Table 5. Major Architectural Styles within the Osceola Parkway Extension APE.

Architectural Style	Number of Examples	Percentage
Masonry Vernacular	9	39.13%
Frame Vernacular	7	30.43%
Industrial Vernacular	1	4.35%
Mobile Home	1	4.35%
Ranch	1	4.35%
No Style	4	17.39%

Masonry Vernacular

There are nine Masonry Vernacular buildings within the Osceola Parkway Extension APE (**Figure 16**). 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.

Frame Vernacular

Seven buildings within the Osceola Parkway Extension APE are considered to be Frame Vernacular in style (**Figure 17**). 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 (Glassie 1990; City of Miami 2017). 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
- 1 – 2 stories
- Wood siding: weatherboard, drop siding, etc.
- Siding may have been replaced with vinyl, aluminum, asbestos shingle, etc. (City of Miami 2017).

Industrial Vernacular

One building within the project APE is considered Industrial Vernacular (**Figure 18**). Buildings erected for commercial and industrial use characterize the Industrial Vernacular style. Both steel and wood framing members were used in construction. Wood, brick, and steel exterior fabrics sheath the buildings, with steel becoming more prevalent during the twentieth century.

Figure 16. Resource 8OR10291 provides an example of the Masonry Vernacular style within the current project APE. Photograph facing northeast.

Figure 17. Resource 8OS02823 provides an example of the Frame Vernacular style within the current project APE. Photograph facing south.

Figure 18. Resource 8OR11098 provides an example of the Industrial Vernacular style within the current project APE. Photograph facing northeast.

There are usually no predominant stylistic details as the buildings "responded to the functional needs of the operations they housed and seldom were influenced by design innovations or stylistic movements" (Ochsner 2014: 353). Industrial Vernacular buildings are typically found in Florida's citrus, phosphate, and railroad industries.

Mobile Home

One building within the Osceola Parkway Extension APE is classified as a Mobile Home (**Figure 19**). 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 1996:159). Symbols of motion such as lightning or waves were popular in early trailer design. Streamlined, vehicle-like bodies 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).

Figure 19. Resource 8OR11100 provides an example of a Mobile Home within the Osceola Parkway Extension APE. Photograph facing northeast.

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 1996:150). 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 1996; 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 notes in *House Trailers: Innovation and Accommodation in Vernacular Housing* 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" (Wallis 1989:40).

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).

Ranch

One building within the current APE is classified as the Ranch style (**Figure 20**). The evolution of the Ranch style had multiple centers: the Chicago area, inspired by the Prairie Houses of Frank Lloyd Wright; the American southwest, the vestiges of working ranches providing inspiration; and California, where rapid growth in the early part of the twentieth century called for a new vernacular architecture undertaking (Timberg 2005). California in the 1930s saw architects Cliff May, H. Roy Kelley, William Wurster, amongst others, adapting traditional houses of southwestern ranches, haciendas, and Spanish Colonial Revival styles to a suburban plan (NPS 2002: 66). The initial popularity of the Ranch style can be attributed to its affordability and its references to the culture of the American West (Hubka 1995). Their ease of construction further contributed to their popularity during the post-World War II period, when families left the cities in droves (Salant 2006). The Ranch style was the most prevalent in the United States between 1940 and 1970 (Salant 2006). Exterior material of early ranches focused on natural material and often included adobe, board and batten, and brick (NPS 2002:66). As the twentieth century wore on, concrete block, stucco, and other materials were also used.

Figure 20. Resource 8OS02921 provides an example of the Ranch style within the current project APE. Photograph facing south.

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

- Single story
- Emphasis on horizontality
- Low pitched roofs with deep set eaves
- Set parallel to the street
- Rectangular, L- or U-shaped plan
- Open plans
- Attached garages
- Modest stylistic details
- Picture windows

No Style

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

NRHP EVALUATIONS

Resource Group

8OR11102, Lock Haven Baptist Church Resource Group

The Lock Haven Baptist Church Resource Group (8OR11102) is a newly recorded resource group within Orange County (see **Figure 15a**). The resource group is situated in Section 33 of Township 24 South, Range 30 East as shown on the 2018 *St. Cloud North, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The resource group consists of a 13.79-acre irregular parcel bounded by Boggy Creek Road to the east and extends west until it reaches Boggy Creek. It is bounded by private parcels to the north and south. This newly recorded resource group contains nine buildings, three of which are historic (8OR09993, 8OR11094, and 8OR11095), but only one of which has been previously recorded (8OR09993) (**Figure 21**). All three historic resources within this resource group fall within the APE.

Figure 21. Resource 8OR11102, facing west.

The Lock Haven Baptist Church Resource Group (8OR11102) was constructed between 1951 and 1968. All three structures are Masonry Vernacular, rectangular in plan, and primarily built with brick and concrete block. They are roughly grouped in an H-shape. Originally intended for religious use, their current use is unknown, as the church has built a newer congregational space on the same parcel. The steeple was removed from the original church (8OR09993) between 2011 and 2018.

Assessment

Resource 8OR11102 must be considered under Criteria Consideration A, as religious properties require "justification on architectural, artistic, or historic grounds to avoid appearance of judgement about the validity of any religion or belief" (NPS 2002). Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8OR11102 is not significant

under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, the resource is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. Finally, Resource 8OR11102 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance.

The Lock Haven Baptist Church Resource Group (8OR11102) does not showcase any secular significance which would qualify it under the criteria consideration and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a larger historic district.

Linear Resources

8OR10228, CR-29A Canal

The CR-29A Canal (8OR10228) is a previously-recorded historic canal located in Orange County (see **Figure 15c**). The resource is situated in Section 33 of Township 24 South, Range 31 East and Section 4 of Township 25 South, Range 31 East, as shown on the 2018 *Narcoossee, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. Resource 8OR10228 is a deep canal with rubble sides that travels roughly north to south between Lake Hart in the north and Ajay Lake in the south (**Figure 22**). Within the APE, the canal runs northeast to southwest for about 1705 feet (520 meters), beginning about 655 feet (200 meters) north of Clapp Simms Duda Road. The segment of the canal within the APE is roughly 52 feet (16 meters) wide. The canal is a dug-out channel with concrete rubble embankments on both sides, intended to connect Lake Hart and Ajay Lake. Within the APE, it passes underneath Clapp Simms Duda Road/Bridge 754009 (Resource 8OR11101). The canal is maintained by the South Florida Water Management District. The embankments are somewhat overgrown.

Figure 22. Resource 8OR10228, facing northwest.

While the exact date of the canal's construction is unknown, an analysis of historic aerial photographs and USGS topographic maps reveals that the segment of the canal within the APE was constructed prior to 1944.

The CR-29A Canal (8OR10228) was previously evaluated by SHPO as ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Assessment

Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8OR10228 is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, the resource is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. The canal is a dug-out, rubble-lined channel with no outstanding features or design. Finally, Resource 8OR10228 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. It is the opinion of SEARCH that 8OR10228 continues to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a larger system of canals.

8OS02824, C-30 Canal

The C-30 Canal (8OS02824) is a previously-recorded historic canal located in Orange County (see **Figure 15d**), in Section 36 of Township 24 South, Range 31 East, Section 1 of Township 25 South, Range 31 East, and Section 12 of Township 25 South, Range 31 East as shown on the 2018 *Narcoossee, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. Resource 8OS02824 is a deep canal with grassy banks that travels roughly north to southeast for about 4 kilometers (2.5 miles) between Lake Mary Jane in the north and Lake Myrtle in the south (**Figure 23**). There are two segments within the APE, the northernmost segment roughly 872 feet (266 meters) long and the southernmost segment roughly 884 feet (270 meters) long. Within the APE the canal is roughly 57 feet (17 meters) wide. The canal is a dug-out channel with grassy embankments on both sides, intended to connect Lake Mary Jane and Lake Myrtle. Within the APE, it runs parallel to Sungrove Lane.

Figure 23. Resource 8OS02824, facing south.

While the exact date of the canal's construction is unknown, an analysis of historic aerial photographs and USGS topographic maps reveals that the segment of the canal within the APE was constructed prior to 1919.

The C-30 Canal (8OS02824) was previously evaluated by SHPO as ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Assessment

Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8OS02824 is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, the resource is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. The canal is a dug-out, grassy-banked channel with no outstanding features or design. Finally, Resource 8OS02824 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. It is the opinion of SEARCH that 8OS02824 remains not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a larger system of canals.

Bridge

8OR11101 – Bridge No. 754009

Bridge No. 754009 (8OR11101) (FDOT Bridge No. 754009) is located near the City of Orlando in Orange County (see **Figure 15c**). The bridge carries Clapp Simms Duda Road east-west over the Lake Hart Outfall Canal in Section 33 of Township 24S, Range 31E as shown on the 2018 *Narcoossee, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. Bridge No. 754009 is a three-span prestressed concrete channel beam bridge with a total length of about 79.4 feet (24.2 meters) (**Figure 24**). It was constructed ca. 1961 by Orange County. The bridge is constructed of a concrete deck supported by concrete girders resting atop capped pile concrete piers. The deck is 25.9 feet (7.9 meters) wide, and the roadway is 24 feet (7.3 meters) wide. There are steel guardrails on either side of the roadway, attached to the bridge with square concrete and wood posts. The bridge has no distinguishing details or identifying signs.

Figure 24. Resource 8OR11101, facing southeast.

Assessment

8OR11101 (FDOT Bridge No. 754009) was not included in either the 2004 edition of *Historic Highway Bridges of Florida* or the 2012 edition (Jackson 2004; ACI 2012). Based on available information and field research, 8OR11101 (FDOT Bridge No. 754009) does not appear to meet the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP. The bridge does not possess sufficient historical significance under Criteria A or B to warrant inclusion in the NRHP. No additional information was located that details the role of the bridge in aiding in the development of the area or its

association with persons of historical significance. Furthermore, the resource lacks sufficient engineering and architectural distinction as a concrete channel beam bridge to be eligible under Criterion C as it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a method of construction or serve as an excellent example of concrete channel beam design. Additionally, 8OR11101 (FDOT Bridge No. 754009) is not significant under Criterion D as it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, it is the opinion of the SEARCH that 8OR11101 (FDOT Bridge No. 754009) is not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of a Phase I CRAS conducted in support of the proposed Osceola Parkway Extension PD&E Re-Evaluation in Orange and Osceola Counties, Florida. The CFX is studying a new expressway connection between SR 417 near Boggy Creek Road in Orange County and the proposed Sunbridge Parkway in Osceola County. The current survey includes four potential alternatives with a total study area of approximately 2,891 acres.

To encompass all potential improvements, the APE was defined to include the proposed right-of-way with an additional 330-foot (100-meter) buffer. [redacted]
The historic structure survey was conducted within the entire APE.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification of 23 historic resources within the Osceola Parkway Extension APE, including 11 previously recorded resources and 12 newly recorded resources. The previously recorded historic resources include two linear resources and nine structures. The newly recorded historic resources include one resource group, one bridge, and ten structures. None of the previously recorded resources were determined eligible for the NRHP by SHPO. Based on the results of the current survey it is the opinion of SEARCH that all 23 resources are ineligible for the NRHP, due to a lack of the significant historic associations and architectural distinction. No further work is recommended.

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APPENDIX A.

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APPENDIX B.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCE TABLE

Historic Resources within the Project APE

8OR08215

Name: House Near Narcoossee Road

Built: ca. 1935

Original or Update: Update

US Quad Map: NARCOOSSEE (2018)

TRS: 24S/31E/31

Original Use: Private Residence

Present Use: Abandoned/Vacant

Structural System: Wood frame

Relocated: NO

Style: Frame Vernacular

Plan: Unknown

Exterior Fabric: N/A

Stories: 1

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: Unknown

Chimneys: 0

Foundation: Continuous

Foundation Material: Concrete Block

Roof: N/A

Roof Material: N/A

Main Entry: None surviving

Porch(es): None surviving

Windows: None surviving

Distinguishing Features: N/A

Ancillary Features: N/A

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR08215 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8OR09990

Name: 14857 Boggy Creek Road

Built: ca. 1961

Original or Update: Update

US Quad Map: ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018)

TRS: 24S/30E/34

Original Use: Private Residence

Present Use: Private Residence

Structural System: Concrete block

Relocated: NO

Style: Masonry Vernacular

Plan: Rectangular

Exterior Fabric: Brick, Concrete block

Stories: 1

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: Porch overhang, S side;

Chimneys: 0

Foundation: Continuous

Foundation Material: Concrete Block

Roof: Gable

Roof Material: Asphalt shingles

Main Entry: Single-door entry S Side, with fanlight

Porch(es): Gabled open porch S side, supported by two thin square columns

Windows: 6/6 and 8/8 SHS vinyl windows

Distinguishing Features: Brick banner ornament W side running N end to center through window level; wood siding in gable end.

Ancillary Features: N/A

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR09990 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8OR09991

Name: 14831 Boggy Creek Rd Bldg #1

Built: ca. 1956

Original or Update: Update

US Quad Map: ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018)

TRS: 24S/30E/34

Original Use: Private Residence

Present Use: Private Residence

Structural System: Concrete block

Relocated: NO

Style: Masonry Vernacular

Plan: Irregular

Exterior Fabric: Brick, Concrete block

Stories: 1

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: Unknown

Chimneys: 0

Foundation: Continuous

Foundation Material: Concrete Block

Roof: Gable

Roof Material: Composition shingles

Main Entry: Single door entry W side center

Porch(es): Open porch N end under roof overhang, thin rectangular column supports

Windows: 2/2 SHS aluminum windows

Distinguishing Features: Brick skirting

Ancillary Features: Shares a parcel with 8OR11103.

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR09991 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Historic Resources within the Project APE

8OR09992

Name: 14727 Boggy Creek Rd **Built:** ca. 1927

Original or Update: Update **US Quad Map:** ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018) **TRS:** 24S/30E/34

Original Use: Private Residence **Present Use:** Private Residence **Structural System:** Wood frame **Relocated:** NO

Style: Frame Vernacular **Plan:** Irregular **Exterior Fabric:** Clapboard **Stories:** 2

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: E 2nd story, S 1-story, E and W porches; Windows replaced, faux shutters, siding **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Piers **Foundation Material:** Poured Concrete Footing

Roof: Gable/Shed **Roof Material:** Composition shingles/Sheet metal:corrugated

Main Entry: Single-door entry N side of W projection

Porch(es): Elevated W side N and S ends open porches with corrugated metal shed roof and wood railings

Windows: Bay window W end with single 2-pane windows on either side; side-by-side 2-pane windows N, W, S sides; metal frames

Distinguishing Features: N/A

Ancillary Features: Non-historic guest house SE of property, non-historic shed E of property

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR09992 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8OR09993

Name: 14246 Boggy Creek Rd Bldg #1 **Built:** ca. 1951

Original or Update: Update **US Quad Map:** ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018) **TRS:** 24S/30E/33

Original Use: Church/Synagogue **Present Use:** Church/Synagogue **Structural System:** Concrete block **Relocated:** NO

Style: Masonry Vernacular **Plan:** Rectangular **Exterior Fabric:** Brick, Concrete block **Stories:** 1

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: Steeple removed between 2011 and 2018 **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Continuous **Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

Roof: Gable **Roof Material:** Composition shingles

Main Entry: Wood-paneled double-door entry E side beneath porch

Porch(es): Raised gabled open porch E side with 4 fluted cylindrical columns supporting; S side W end porch with flat roof

Windows: 2/2 4-pane rectangular vinyl windows N and S, some boarded, some panes yellow pebbled glass, one N side filled

Distinguishing Features: Rectangular pilasters N and S sides, wood siding in gable ends

Ancillary Features: Two associated structures (8OR11094 and 8OR11095) to N. Part of resource group 8OR11102. Shares parcel with 6 non-historic structures to W/NW

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR09993 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8OR09995

Name: 14133 Boggy Creek Rd **Built:** ca. 1957

Original or Update: Update **US Quad Map:** ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018) **TRS:** 24S/30E/34

Original Use: Private Residence **Present Use:** Private Residence **Structural System:** Wood frame **Relocated:** NO

Style: Frame Vernacular **Plan:** Irregular **Exterior Fabric:** Clapboard, Brick **Stories:** 1

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: 1-story gable roof additions E and S; Some windows replaced; chimney removed **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Piers **Foundation Material:** Brick

Roof: Gable on hip **Roof Material:** Composition shingles

Main Entry: Single-door entry S side W end beneath porch; single-door entry S side E end closed porch

Porch(es): S side W end open porch with brick rectangular pillars; S side E end closed screened porch

Windows: 2-pane vinyl windows with 3x2 subdivisions N, W, S sides; 2-pane horizontal sash W, E; vinyl SHS; wood framing

Distinguishing Features: N/A

Ancillary Features: N/A

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR09995 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Historic Resources within the Project APE

8OR09996

Name: 14140 Boggy Creek Road **Built:** ca. 1944

Original or Update: Update **US Quad Map:** ST. CLOUD NORTH (1987) **TRS:** 24S/30E/33

Original Use: Private Residence **Present Use:** Private Residence **Structural System:** Wood frame **Relocated:** NO

Style: Frame Vernacular **Plan:** Irregular **Exterior Fabric:** Stucco **Stories:** 1

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: Unknown **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Unknown **Foundation Material:** Obscured

Roof: Gable **Roof Material:** Asphalt shingles

Main Entry: Located on the N façade, consists of a wood door with multiple glass panes.

Porch(es): The entrance is covered by a gable roof, supported by two square wood posts. This area is approached by a concrete sidewalk.

Windows: 2 light and 3 light wood awning windows; 3, 6 and 8 paned wood casement windows; some windows missing glass

Distinguishing Features: N/A

Ancillary Features: There are two other non historic buildings which share a parcel with 8OR09996 and a shed clad with asbestos siding to the west.

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR09996 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8OR10228

Name: CR-29A Canal **Built:** ca. 1944

Original or Update: Update **US Quad Map:** NARCOOSSEE (2018) **TRS:** 24S/31E/33

See Report for Description and Assessment

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10228 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8OR10291

Name: 6038 Kingdom Rd **Built:** ca. 1961

Original or Update: Update **US Quad Map:** ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018) **TRS:** 24S/30E/34

Original Use: Private Residence **Present Use:** Private Residence **Structural System:** Concrete block **Relocated:** NO

Style: Masonry Vernacular **Plan:** Rectangular **Exterior Fabric:** Concrete block, Wood siding **Stories:** 1

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: Unknown **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Continuous **Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

Roof: Gable **Roof Material:** Spanish tile

Main Entry: Single-door entry W façade N end; single-door entry N side

Porch(es): N/A

Windows: Paired 2-pane windows with horizontal 1x2 divisions W, N, and S sides; metal frames; concrete sills

Distinguishing Features: T1-11 board in gable ends

Ancillary Features: N/A

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10291 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Historic Resources within the Project APE

8OR11094

Name: 14246 Boggy Creek Rd Bldg #2 **Built:** ca. 1968

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018) **TRS:** 24S/30E/33

Original Use: Religious **Present Use:** Abandoned/Vacant **Structural System:** Brick **Relocated:** NO

Style: Masonry Vernacular **Plan:** Rectangular **Exterior Fabric:** Brick **Stories:** 1

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: Unknown **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Continuous **Foundation Material:** Concrete, Generic

Roof: Flat **Roof Material:** Built-up

Main Entry: 4 single-door entries along E side

Porch(es): N/A

Windows: 3 2-pane 1x2 SHS aluminum windows E side cen.; 1 2-pane vinyl window E side S end; 1 louvered window E side S end wood frame

Distinguishing Features: N/A

Ancillary Features: Two associated structures (8OR09993 and 8OR11095) to S/N. Part of resource group 8OR11102. Shares parcel with 6 non-historic structures to W/NW

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR11094 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8OR11095

Name: 14246 Boggy Creek Rd Bldg #3 **Built:** ca. 1951

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018) **TRS:** 24S/30E/33

Original Use: Religious **Present Use:** Abandoned/Vacant **Structural System:** Concrete block **Relocated:** NO

Style: Masonry Vernacular **Plan:** Rectangular **Exterior Fabric:** Brick, Concrete block **Stories:** 1

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: Some windows replaced; others filled in **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Continuous **Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

Roof: Gable **Roof Material:** Composition shingles

Main Entry: Single-door entries E end N and S sides

Porch(es): N/A

Windows: 2-pane vinyl windows 3x2 divisions N and S sides, W end; 2x5 metal French casement windows N and S sides primarily E end, painted over

Distinguishing Features: N/A

Ancillary Features: Two associated structures (8OR09993 and 8OR11094) to S. Part of resource group 8OR11102. Shares parcel with 6 non-historic structures to W/NW

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR11095 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8OR11096

Name: 14041 Boggy Creek Rd **Built:** ca. 1970

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018) **TRS:** 24S/30E/34

Original Use: Private Residence **Present Use:** Private Residence **Structural System:** Concrete block **Relocated:** NO

Style: Masonry Vernacular **Plan:** Irregular **Exterior Fabric:** Concrete block **Stories:** 1

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: Unknown **Chimneys:** 1

Foundation: Continuous **Foundation Material:** Concrete Block

Roof: Gable **Roof Material:** Composition shingles

Main Entry: Single-door entry cen. of W side

Porch(es): Open porch cen. of W side formed by gable roof overhang, wood railing with wood balusters with Y-supports to roof

Windows: W side 2-pane vinyl windows with 3x2, 4x2, 2x2 divisions; cen. and S end vinyl windows 3 side-by-side; false shutters N and S ends W side

Distinguishing Features: N/A

Ancillary Features: Wooded area, wooden fence W side property

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR11096 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Historic Resources within the Project APE

8OR11097

Name: 14105 Boggy Creek Rd Bldg #1 **Built:** ca. 1973

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018) **TRS:** 24S/30E/34

Original Use: Church/Synagogue **Present Use:** Church/Synagogue **Structural System:** Concrete block **Relocated:** NO

Style: Masonry Vernacular **Plan:** Rectangular **Exterior Fabric:** Concrete block, Stucco **Stories:** 1

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: Unknown **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Slab **Foundation Material:** Concrete, Generic

Roof: Gable **Roof Material:** Asphalt shingles

Main Entry: S side double-door entry cen., 3 single-door entries S side E and W ends

Porch(es): N/A

Windows: 3 2-pane windows S side E end; 2 sets paired 2-pane windows cen.-E end S side; wood frames

Distinguishing Features: Decorative paint detailing - 3 arches S side W end, doors/windows in painted arches with false keystone, ribbon ornament at sill level through S side

Ancillary Features: Shares a parcel with 8OR11098

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR11097 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8OR11098

Name: 14105 Boggy Creek Rd Bldg #2 **Built:** ca. 1973

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018) **TRS:** 24S/30E/34

Original Use: Storage building **Present Use:** Storage building **Structural System:** Metal skeleton **Relocated:** NO

Style: Industrial Vernacular **Plan:** Rectangular **Exterior Fabric:** Metal **Stories:** 1

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: Unknown **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Slab **Foundation Material:** Concrete, Generic

Roof: Gable **Roof Material:** Sheet metal:corrugated

Main Entry: S side W end garage-type door

Porch(es): N/A

Windows: N/A

Distinguishing Features: N/A

Ancillary Features: Shares a parcel with 8OR11097

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR11098 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8OR11099

Name: 6016 Kingdom Rd **Built:** ca. 1970

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018) **TRS:** 24S/30E/34

Original Use: Private Residence **Present Use:** Private Residence **Structural System:** Concrete block **Relocated:** NO

Style: Masonry Vernacular **Plan:** Square **Exterior Fabric:** Stucco **Stories:** 1

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: Porch addition E side; Extensive alterations **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Slab **Foundation Material:** Concrete, Generic

Roof: Pyramid/Hip **Roof Material:** Composition shingles

Main Entry: Single-door entry N side cen.

Porch(es): N side cen. main block open porch with hip roof, thick rectangular masonry pier supports, low arch entry at N end; closed porch E side projection, wood and screen, hip roof

Windows: 2-pane SHS vinyl windows with upper arch N side, 4x3 and 4x2 division; 2-pane vinyl window E side; 4x4 glass block window E side;

Distinguishing Features: Pillasters N side E and W ends

Ancillary Features: Masonry Vernacular garage E of 8OR11099

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR11099 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Historic Resources within the Project APE

8OR11100

Name: 14707 Hidden Trail Rd **Built:** ca. 1970

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018) **TRS:** 24S/30E/35

Original Use: Private Residence **Present Use:** Private Residence **Structural System:** Unknown **Relocated:** NO

Style: Mobile Home **Plan:** Irregular **Exterior Fabric:** Metal **Stories:** 1

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: appears to have multiple additions **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Piers **Foundation Material:** Obscured

Roof: Gable/Shed **Roof Material:** Sheet metal:corrugated

Main Entry: Located on S façade, storm door provides entry to enclosed porch.

Porch(es): Enclosed porch on S façade.

Windows: 1/1 SHS aluminum windows

Distinguishing Features: N/A

Ancillary Features: There are three other non historic structures which share a parcel with 8OR11100.

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR11100 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8OR11101

Name: Bridge No. 754009 **Built:** ca. 1961

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** NARCOOSSEE (2018) **TRS:** 24S/31E/33

See Report for Description and Assessment

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR11101 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8OR11102

Name: Lock Haven Baptist Church Resource Group **Built:** ca. 1951

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018) **TRS:** 24S/30E/33

See Report for Description and Assessment

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR11102 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Historic Resources within the Project APE

8OR11103

Name: 14831 Boggy Creek Rd Bldg #2 **Built:** ca. 1960

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018) **TRS:** 24S/30E/34

Original Use: Private Residence **Present Use:** Private Residence **Structural System:** Wood frame **Relocated:** NO

Style: Frame Vernacular **Plan:** Irregular **Exterior Fabric:** Aluminum **Non-** **Stories:** 1

historic Additions and Alterations: addition to the S **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Slab **Foundation Material:** Concrete, Generic

Roof: Gable **Roof Material:** Sheet metal:corrugated

Main Entry: Storm doors on N and S facades to enclosed porch on W façade, main entry not visible

Porch(es): Enclosed porch W façade, covered with shed roof.

Windows: 1/1 and 2/2 SHS aluminum windows

Distinguishing Features: S addition: garage/barn/storage area

Ancillary Features: Shares a parcel with 8OR09991 and outbuildings.

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OR11103 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8OS02823

Name: 4492 Boggy Creek Rd **Built:** ca. 1961

Original or Update: Update **US Quad Map:** ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018) **TRS:** 25S/30E/1

Original Use: Private Residence **Present Use:** Private Residence **Structural System:** Wood frame **Relocated:** NO

Style: Frame Vernacular **Plan:** Rectangular **Exterior Fabric:** Vinyl **Stories:** 1

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: Unknown **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Slab **Foundation Material:** Concrete, Generic

Roof: Gable/Shed **Roof Material:** Composition shingles

Main Entry: Single-door entry N side W end beneath porch

Porch(es): Open porch N and S sides W end, 6 thin rectangular pillar supports, shed roof formed from main gable roof extension

Windows: 2-pane SHS windows N, W, E sides; metal frames

Distinguishing Features: N/A

Ancillary Features: Masonry Vernacular non-historic stucco ancillary structure NW with 2-pane windows N and W sides, hip roof with composition shingles

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OS02823 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8OS02824

Name: CR-30 Canal **Built:** ca. 1919

Original or Update: Update **US Quad Map:** NARCOOSSEE (2018) **TRS:** 24S/31E/36

See Report for Description and Assessment

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OS02824 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Historic Resources within the Project APE

8OS02921

Name: 4520 Boggy Creek Rd **Built:** ca. 1973

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018) **TRS:** 25S/31E/6

Original Use: Private Residence **Present Use:** Private Residence **Structural System:** Brick **Relocated:** NO

Style: Ranch **Plan:** Rectangular **Exterior Fabric:** Brick **Stories:** 1

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: Unknown **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Continuous **Foundation Material:** Brick

Roof: Gable **Roof Material:** Composition shingles

Main Entry: Single-door entry cen. N side

Porch(es): N side cen. closed porch formed from gable roof overhang, painted supporting pillars and low fence barrier

Windows: N side 2-pane 4x2 subdivision; vinyl frames

Distinguishing Features: N/A

Ancillary Features: N/A

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OS02921 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8OS02922

Name: 4558 Boggy Creek Rd **Built:** ca. 1971

Original or Update: Original **US Quad Map:** ST. CLOUD NORTH (2018) **TRS:** 25S/31E/6

Original Use: Private Residence **Present Use:** Private Residence **Structural System:** Wood frame **Relocated:** NO

Style: Frame Vernacular **Plan:** Rectangular **Exterior Fabric:** Vinyl **Stories:** 1

Non-historic Additions and Alterations: Unknown **Chimneys:** 0

Foundation: Continuous **Foundation Material:** Concrete, Generic

Roof: Gable/Shed **Roof Material:** Composition shingles

Main Entry: Single-door entry within porch N side cen.

Porch(es): Open porch cen N side with thin wooden Y-frame supports and wooden railing with wood balusters

Windows: 2-pane windows with 3x2 subdivision N side E end, W side, S side; S side E end windows boarded; metal frames

Distinguishing Features: Projecting gable roof with octagon decoration within gable ends for porch and garage cen and W ends N side; shed attachment S side

Ancillary Features: Shed SE end of property

Individually Eligible: NO

Contributing Resource: NO

Evaluation: Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OS02922 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

APPENDIX C.

FMSF FORMS
(ON ATTACHED CD)

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 of Osceola Parkway Extension PD&E Re-Evaluation, Orange and Osceola Counties

Report Title (exactly as on title page) CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY FOR THE OSCEOLA PARKWAY EXTENSION PD&E RE-EVALUATION, ORANGE AND OSCEOLA COUNTIES, FLORIDA

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

Publication Date (year) 2019 **Total Number of Pages in Report** (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 67

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. T180152.

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

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Orlando/Jacksonville

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like *archaeology*, *structure*, *survey*, *architecture, etc.*)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____ 7. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organization or person directly funding fieldwork)
Name Central Florida Expressway Authority (CFX) Organization _____
Address/Phone/E-mail _____

Recorder of Log Sheet Angela Matusik **Date Log Sheet Completed** 12-21-2018

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

USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)
1. Name PINE CASTLE Year 2018
2. Name ST. CLOUD NORTH Year 2018
3. Name NARCOOSSEE Year 2018
4. Name NARCOOSSEE NW Year 2018
5. Name _____ Year _____
6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 11-26-2018 End 12-10-2018 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares 2,891 acres
Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1
If Corridor (fill in one for each) **Width:** _____ meters _____ feet **Length:** _____ kilometers _____ miles

Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

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 Pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing within right-of-way where not recently surveyed. Evaluated previously recorded resources. Recorded and evaluated unrecorded historic resources.

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): _____

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ☒Yes ☐No

Count of Previously Recorded Sites 11 **Count of Newly Recorded Sites** 12

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) OR08215, OR09990, OR09991, OR09992, OR09993, OR09995, OR09996, OR10228, OR10291, OS02823, OS02824

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) OR11094, OR11095, OR11096, OR11097, OR11098, OR11099, OR11100, OR11101, OR11102, OR11103, OS02921, OS02922

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

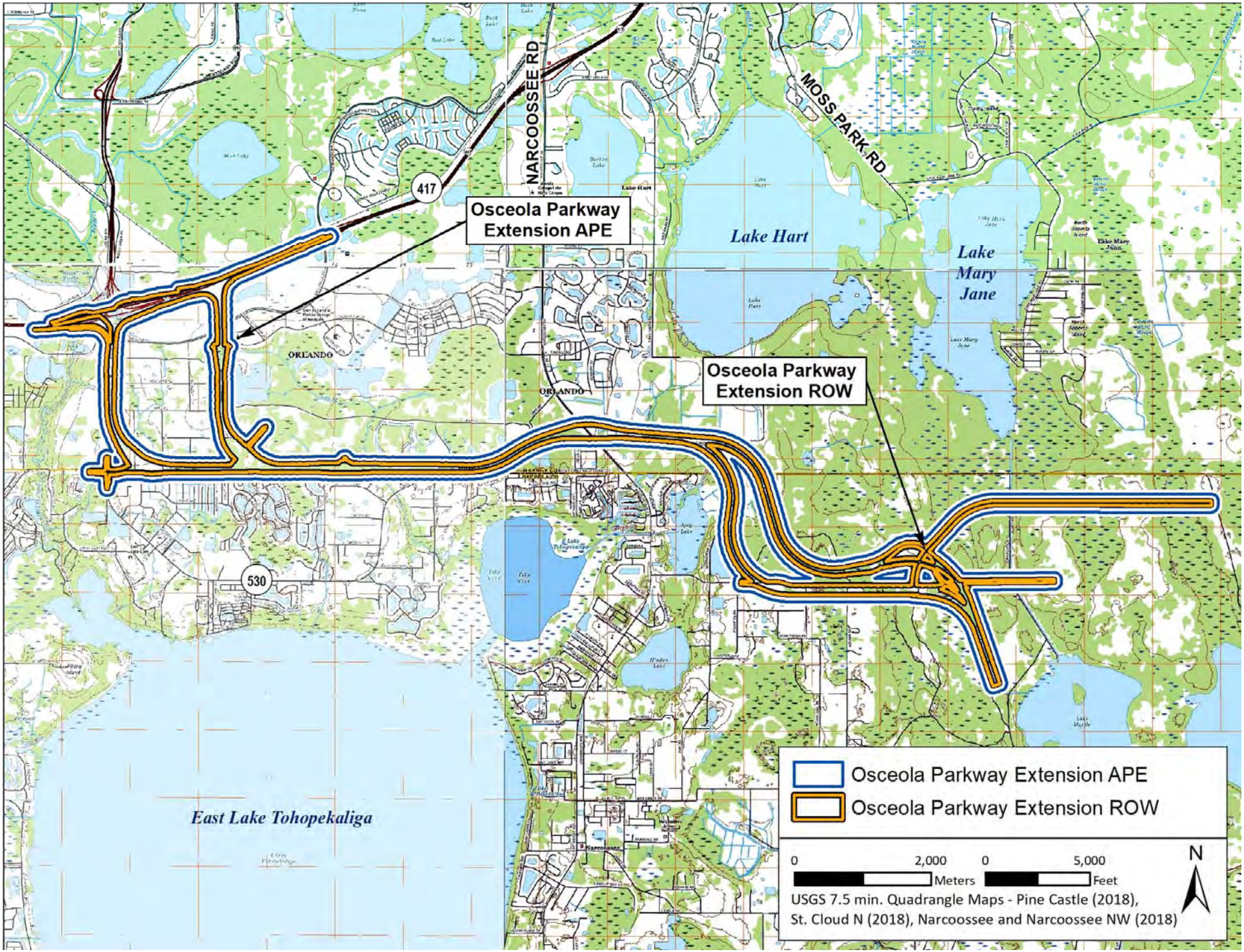
*****REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)*****

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:** _____


NARCOOSSEE RD
MOSS PARK RD
417
530
Osceola Parkway Extension APE
Osceola Parkway Extension ROW
Lake Hart
Lake Mary Jane
ORLANDO
ORLANDO
East Lake Tohopekaliga
Osceola Parkway Extension APE
Osceola Parkway Extension ROW
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2,000
Meters
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USGS 7.5 min. Quadrangle Maps - Pine Castle (2018),
St. Cloud N (2018), Narcoossee and Narcoossee NW (2018)

APPENDIX E.

DEMOLITION LETTER

December 14, 2018

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

Subject: Demolished/Moved Buildings for the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Osceola Parkway Extension PD&E Re-Evaluation, Orange and Osceola Counties, Florida

Dear Dr. Vovsi,

Two previously recorded structures, the Hi-B Ranch Tenant House 3 (8OR02177) and 14155 Boggy Creek Road (8OR09994), located within the APE of the above-referenced project, were determined to have been removed or demolished. One additional previously recorded structure, 5623 Boggy Creek Road (8OR07462), was determined to have been either misplotted or demolished. The removal/demolition of these previously recorded structures was field verified on November 27, 2018.

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

Sincerely,

Kirsten Armstrong, MPhil
Project Architectural Historian