

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
FOR THE NORTHEAST CONNECTOR EXPRESSWAY—PHASE 1,
CYRILS DRIVE TO NOVA ROAD (COUNTY ROAD 532),
OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**CFX PROJECT NO. 599-228
SEARCH PROJECT NO. T20151**

PREPARED FOR

**RS&H
AND
CENTRAL FLORIDA EXPRESSWAY
ORLANDO, FLORIDA**

BY

SEARCH

JUNE 2021

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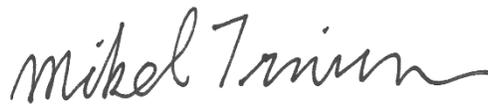
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for the Northeast Connector Expressway—Phase 1 project in Osceola County, Florida. The Central Florida Expressway Authority (CFX) is proposing to construct approximately 4.3 miles (6.9 kilometers) of new expressway between Cyrils Drive and Nova Road (County Road [CR] 532), including one interchange location. This project is commonly referred to as the Northeast Connector and will be as such for the remainder of this report. The proposed right-of-way width for the various project alternatives is approximately 1,520 feet (460 meters). This project is state funded.

To encompass all potential improvements, the area of potential effects (APE) was defined to include the proposed Northeast Connector right-of-way and approximately 3,500 feet (1,070 meters) of existing right-of-way along CR 532. This APE was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the right-of-way, or a distance of no more than 328 feet (100 meters) from the right-of-way line. The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way for all proposed alignments. The historic structure survey was conducted within the entire APE.

The archaeological survey included the excavation of 246 shovel tests, of which two were positive for cultural material. Based on these two positive shovel tests and a single surface find, three archaeological occurrences were recorded within the Northeast Connector archaeological APE. Archaeological occurrences are, by definition, ineligible for consideration in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No other archaeological occurrences or archaeological sites were recorded within the Northeast Connector archaeological APE. No further archaeological work is recommended.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of four newly recorded historic resources within the Northeast Connector APE. The newly recorded historic resources include two linear resources (8OS03117 and 8OS03118), one bridge (8OS03115), and one structure (8OS03116).

Based on the results of the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that all four resources are ineligible for the NRHP, due to a lack of significant historic associations and architectural and/or engineering distinction. No further architectural work is recommended.

Given the results of the CRAS, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed Northeast Connector project will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for the Northeast Connector Expressway—Phase 1 project in Osceola County, Florida (**Figure 1**). The Central Florida Expressway Authority (CFX) is proposing to construct approximately 4.3 miles (6.9 kilometers) of new expressway between Cyrils Drive and Nova Road (County Road [CR] 532), including one interchange location. This project is commonly referred to as the Northeast Connector and will be as such for the remainder of this report. The proposed right-of-way width for the various project alternatives is approximately 1,520 feet (460 meters). This project is state funded.

The project’s area of potential effects (APE) was developed to consider any visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that the project may have on historic properties. The APE was defined to include the proposed Northeast Connector right-of-way and approximately 3,500 feet (1,070 meters) of existing right-of-way along CR 532. This APE was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the right-of-way, or a distance of no more than 328 feet (100 meters) from the right-of-way line (**Figure 2**). The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way for all proposed alignments. The historic structure survey was conducted within the entire APE.

The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify, and bound any archaeological resources, historic structures, and potential districts within the project’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) PD&E Manual (revised July 2020), as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR) recommendations for such projects, as stipulated in the FDHR’s *Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operations Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals*. The Principal Investigator for this project meets the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716-42). This study 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 1974, as amended. The study also complies with the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106 found in 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*).

Jessica Fish, MSt, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology for this project, and Mikel Travisano, MS, served as the Principal Investigator for Architectural History. The report was written by Ms. Fish; Kelly Guerrieri, MA; Mr. Travisano; and Allen Kent, PhD. The fieldwork was conducted by Paetyn Milton, BA; Matt Mele, BA; Sarah Bennett, MA; Katie Gould, MA; and Bianca Book, BA. Angelica Costa, BA, produced the field maps and report graphics. Melissa Dye, MA, RPA, conducted the quality-control review, and Rasha Slepow, BS, edited and produced the document.

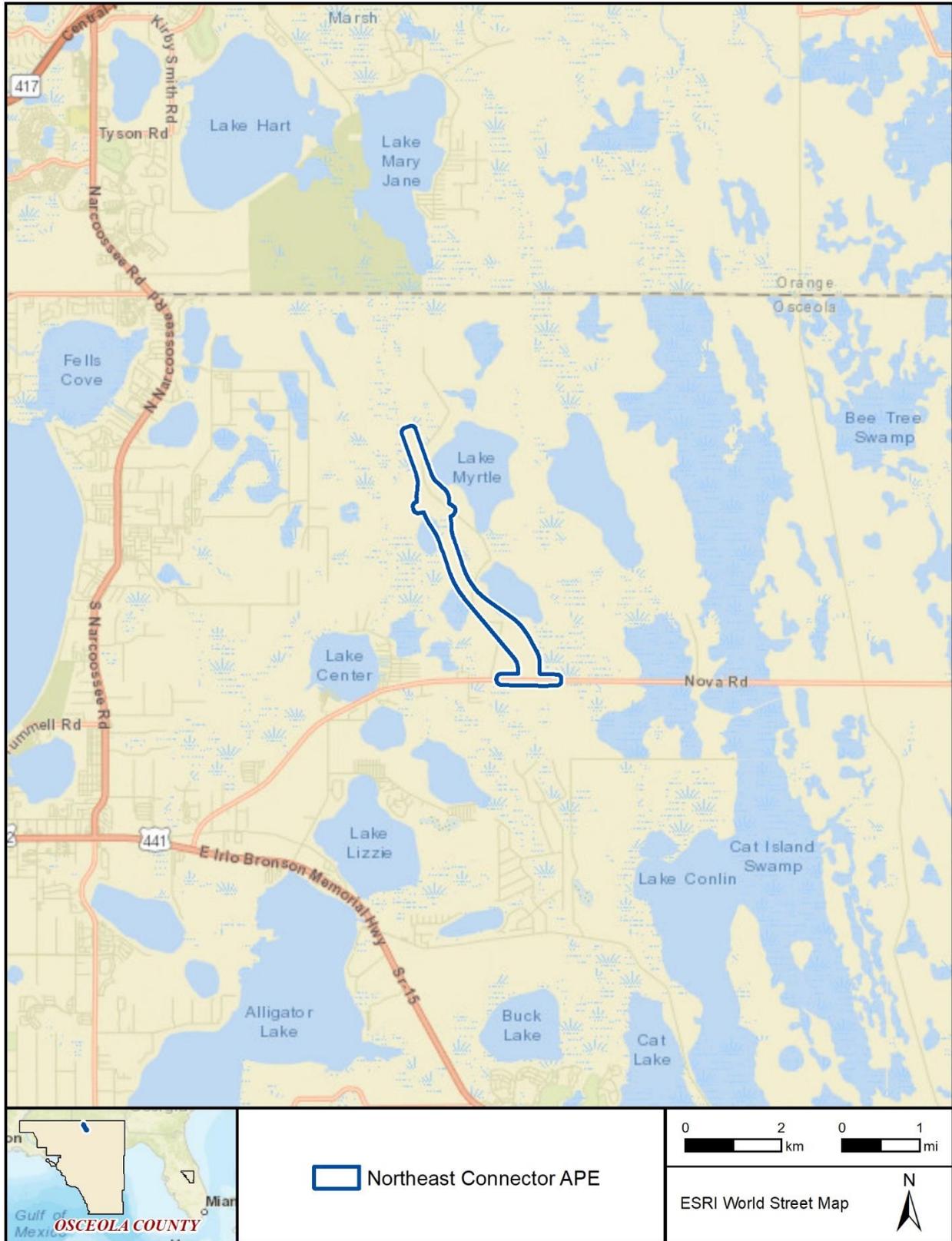


Figure 1. Location of the Northeast Connector project in Osceola County, Florida.



Figure 2. Location of the Northeast Connector APE in Osceola County, Florida.

PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

The APE is an approximately 4.3-mile (6.9-kilometer) long corridor located east of the community of Narcoossee in northern Osceola County, Florida. The project is situated in Sections 30 and 31 of Township 25 South, Range 32 East, and Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 24, and 25 of Township 25 South, Range 31 East. The southern end of the project begins at CR 532 and extends north and northwest towards Cyrils Drive, crossing Sungrove Lane (unpaved private road) and several canals. The project passes in proximity to wetlands associated with Lake Joel, Bullock Lake, and Lake Myrtle.

The Northeast Connector APE falls within the Holopaw-Indian Town Ridges and Swales physiographic province, an area of clastic sediments, gentle slopes, and fine sand. Cypress strands are common, with elevations generally around 90 feet (27.4 meters) above mean sea level (amsl). Within the APE, elevations range from 65 to 120 feet (19.8 to 36.6 meters) amsl, with higher elevations found in the southern end of the project corridor. Soils are primarily Waveland-Pomello-Myakka-Immokalee complex, with some areas of Terra Ceia-Riverna-Floridana complex. Soil drainage is exclusively poorly or very poorly drained (**Figure 3**).

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.

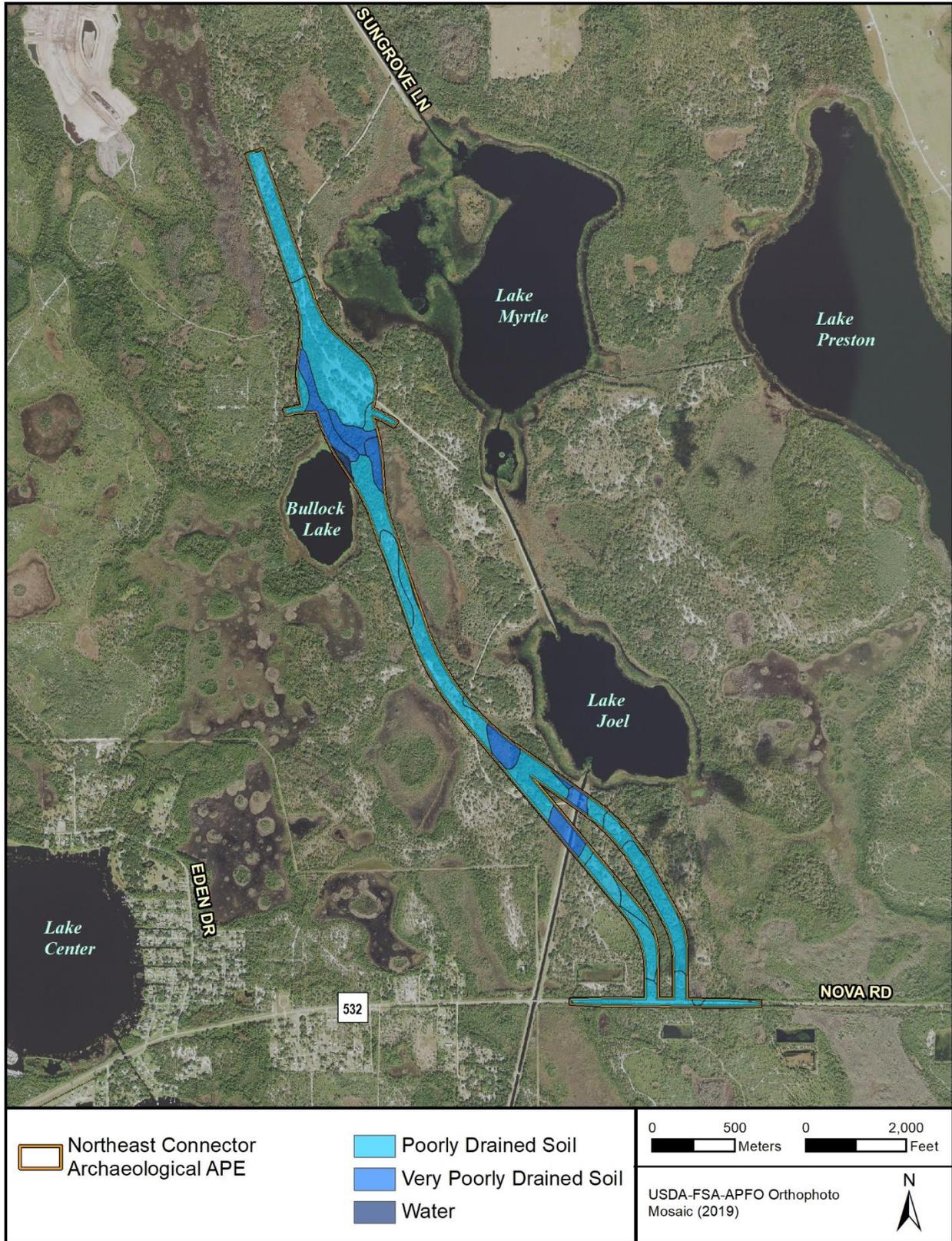


Figure 3. Soil drainage in the Northeast Connector APE.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE HISTORY

The Native American prehistoric period of east-central Florida is characterized by a four-part chronology spanning more than 12,000 years, with each period based on distinct cultural and technological characteristics recognized by archaeologists. A fifth Native American period is also recognized beginning with the advent of European contact. From oldest to most recent, the five temporal Native American periods are Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Contact/Mission (protohistoric/historic); however, it is not until the Middle to Late Archaic Mount Taylor period (about 6,000 years ago) that the region witnessed intensive occupation.

Paleoindian Period (12,000–8000 BCE [before Common Era])

The traditional model for the peopling of the New World argues that Asian populations migrated to North America over the Beringia land bridge that formerly linked Siberia and Alaska, some 12,000 years ago. However, data are mounting in support of migrations that date to before 12,000 years ago. Moreover, there is a growing body of research and empirical evidence to indicate connections between the Clovis culture in eastern North America and the Solutrean culture of southwest Europe. Data in support of the Solutrean migrations consists of the early radiocarbon dates in the eastern United States with progressively younger dates in the western United States and technological similarities between the stone tools of the Clovis and Solutrean cultures (Bradley and Stanford 2004). Regardless of the direction of migrations or precise timing of the first occupations of the New World, there is no definitive evidence that Florida was inhabited by humans prior to about 10,000 years ago. Although limited, radiocarbon dates from Paleoindian sites in western Florida date to between 10,000 and 7500 BCE (Clausen et al. 1979; Cockrell and Murphy 1978; Dunbar et al. 1988). The conventional view of Paleoindian existence in Florida is that the Paleoindians were nomadic hunters and gatherers who entered into an environment quite different than that of the present.

Excavations at the Harney Flats site in Hillsborough County have altered this view, and many archaeologists believe that Paleoindian people in Florida were not as far wandering, living part of the year in habitation sites that were located near critical resources such as fresh water. The climate during the Paleoindian period was cooler than at present and the land drier, with coastal sea levels and the inland water table much lower than at present (Carbone 1983; Watts and Hansen 1988). The paucity of potable water sources is thought by some archaeologists to have played a crucial role in the distribution of Paleoindian bands across the landscape. They hypothesize that human groups frequented sinkholes and springs to collect water and exploit the flora and fauna that were also attracted to these locations (Dunbar 1991; Milanich 1994; Webb et al. 1984). Further, many of these freshwater sources were located in areas of exposed Tertiary-age limestone that had become silicified, providing the Paleoindians with a raw material source (chert) for tool manufacture. Thus, it is thought that permanent freshwater sources (sinkholes

and springs) along with locations of high-quality chert were primary factors influencing Paleoindian settlement patterns in Florida.

Material culture of the Paleoindian period consists of a limited number of temporally diagnostic projectile points, primarily the Clovis, Suwannee, and Simpson types. Formal unifacial tools, most notably end- and side-scrapers, are also common in Paleoindian assemblages along with blade tools, utilized flakes, and, occasionally, bola stones. Florida's rivers have produced aspects of Paleoindian material culture not recoverable in most other regions of North America, notably tools of bone and ivory. Among these are various pins and points as well as foreshafts, which are believed to have been employed in attaching projectile points to spears, allowing for new points to be "reloaded" into the spear shaft (Milanich 1994:49).

Archaic Period (8000–500 BCE)

Around 8000 BCE, the environment and physiography of Florida underwent some 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 regimes. 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.

Early Archaic (8000–6000 BCE)

The early Holocene era was marked by changes in the climate, which began to approach that of today, although the change was gradual and took several thousand years. Sea levels also began to rise, inundating land that was previously exposed and gradually reducing the landmass of the state. The shift toward a warmer, less arid climate resulted in changes in the types and distributions of plants and animals. For example, many of the large Pleistocene mammals hunted by Paleoindians, such as mastodon, ground sloth, camelids, and glyptodont, became extinct by 8000 BCE. As a result, the subsistence and settlement strategies of the people occupying Florida also changed, becoming more diverse and including new plant and animal species. This change in environment and human adaptation is referred to as the Archaic period, which lasted from 8000 BCE to about 3000 BCE.

In many ways, the Early Archaic period can be viewed as a time of transition from adaptation to the environment of the terminal Pleistocene to the more modern environment that began to establish itself around 6,000 to 7,000 years ago. Consequently, there is a certain amount of continuity in settlement patterns and technology with the preceding Paleoindian cultures. Many Early Archaic sites are found in similar locales, such as near permanent water sources in the karst

region of the state. In addition, the Early Archaic stone technology is very similar to that of the Paleoindian period, particularly the use of large, unifacial scrapers, bifacial cores, and a dependence on high-quality siliceous stone for tool making. One obvious difference between the Paleoindian and Early Archaic is the shift from lanceolate-shaped projectile points like the Suwannee and Simpson forms to smaller side-notched and stemmed projectile points/knives such as Bolen and Kirk (cf. Bullen 1975; Milanich 1994). The technological shift from large, lanceolate-shaped bifaces to smaller, side-notched projectiles occurred throughout the Southeast during the Pleistocene-Holocene transition, and it is often assumed that the cause for this shift was the disappearance of the large Pleistocene mammals and a greater emphasis on smaller mammals (e.g., deer) for food.

Middle Archaic (6000–3000 BCE)

Further environmental change in the Mid-Holocene coincides with the development of lifeways characteristic of the Middle Archaic. Evidence for this period is found throughout the Florida peninsula and registered by the appearance of stemmed, triangular bladed projectile points. Changing technology, subsistence, settlement, and mobility strategies, as well as social elaboration, emerged at this time. Projectile point types such as the Newnan, Hillsborough, Marion, Hardee, Sumter, Alachua, and Putnam are common (Smith and Bond 1984:53–55). Lithic technology, apart from the bifaces mentioned above, consists of informal modified and utilized flake tools. Where preservation allows, bone and shell tools also are found, notably in coastal and riverine shell middens but also in submerged contexts in rivers and lakes. In rare instances, wood artifacts, textiles, and cordage are sometimes preserved, typically in submerged, anaerobic environments (Purdy 1994).

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, mounds, and cemeteries (Aten 1999; Endonino 2007; Milanich 1994:75–85). For the first time, shell middens and mounds appeared along the St. Johns River and the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, beginning some time at or around 4200 BCE and coinciding with the beginning of the Mount Taylor tradition along the St. Johns River and Atlantic Coast of Florida (McGee and Wheeler 1994). It should be noted, however, that several recent radiocarbon assays have pushed the start of Mount Taylor back a millennium to 5300 BCE (Randall 2007). Subsistence can be characterized as broad spectrum or generalized foraging, taking advantage of a wide variety of terrestrial and aquatic food resources. Freshwater and marine aquatic resources figured prominently in the subsistence practices of Middle Archaic peoples, and once established, this pattern lasted for several millennia (Austin et al. 2002; McGee and Wheeler 1994; Russo et al. 1992). Figuring prominently into the diet of Middle Archaic hunter-gatherers are freshwater fishes, such as largemouth bass, bowfin, sunfishes, and gar, and several species of turtle. During this period, shellfish enter into the diet and include freshwater snails and several species of mussel. Along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, marine shellfish also were collected and consumed, notably oyster and coquina clams. Once the use of these resources became established, they persisted throughout the duration of the pre-Columbian historical sequence. A variety of plants, nuts, and fruits were also eaten (Newsom 1994).

Late Archaic (3000–500 BCE)

Increased sedentism and more circumscribed territories continued into the Late Archaic period, as environmental and climatic conditions approached those of today. According to Milanich (1994:86), most of the changes during the Late Archaic are related to demography and not new lifeways. New stemmed and corner-notched projectile point types were also produced during this time and include the Culbreath, Clay, Lafayette, and Levy (Bullen 1975). A major technological innovation of the Late Archaic was the development of fired-clay pottery around 2100 BCE. Referred to as Orange pottery by archaeologists, this early ceramic ware was tempered with plant fibers (Spanish moss) (Bullen 1972; Griffin 1945). Orange fiber-tempered ceramics were first described by Jeffries Wyman (1875) and Clarence Moore (1893). During a span of approximately 600 years, plain, incised, and punctated types were produced and are now known to be contemporaneous (Sassaman 2003a), undermining the previous chronology established by Bullen (1972). With regard to vessel form, pots were both hand-molded and coiled and are both thick- and thin-walled and basin-shaped. People belonging to the Orange culture lived along the St. Johns River in Florida, but fiber-tempered pottery can be found along the Atlantic Coast between southern South Carolina and southeast Florida. While fiber-tempered pottery is found throughout Florida, it is concentrated in the eastern and central portions of the state.

There has been a growing recognition in recent years that St. Johns pottery with its characteristic spiculate-tempered paste and chalky feel has its origins in the Late Archaic and, in fact, is slightly older than Orange pottery. St. Johns pottery has been dated to 2200 BCE at Tick Island (Jenks 2006) and has also been found in association with Late Archaic-aged radiocarbon dates (1400 BCE) from the southeast coast of Florida (Russo and Heide 2002). St. Johns Plain and Incised pottery has been found in secure stratigraphic context below the ridges at Poverty Point in Louisiana, where it was an exotic trade item. Radiocarbon dates were taken above and below a sherd of St. Johns Incised that returned dates of approximately 1040 BCE and 1160 BCE (Hays and Weinstein 2004:159). Along the St. Johns River and throughout much of east and central Florida, St. Johns pottery was the dominant ware from nearly the inception of pottery making until the arrival of Europeans with only minor stylistic and technological variation.

Woodland and Mississippian Periods (500 BCE–AD 1565)

St. Johns Culture

St. Johns culture is first identified and characterized by chalky pottery produced between 500 BCE and AD 1565, increased population and settlement numbers compared to the Archaic period, construction of sand burial mounds, continued economic dependence on aquatic resources, and greater emphasis on plant cultivation (Goggin 1952:40; Milanich 1994:243–274; Sassaman 2003b). While St. Johns ceramics are found across the peninsula, the St. Johns River drainage in central and northeastern Florida was the core area of the St. Johns culture. In eastern and central Florida, the St. Johns culture grew directly out of the preceding Orange culture. The pottery types bearing their names were essentially contemporary, though speculate-tempered St. Johns wares

persist throughout prehistory. Within the St. Johns period, there are two major subdivisions (I and II).

St. Johns I

The St. Johns I period is divided into three subperiods (I, Ia, and Ib) on the basis of observable changes in material culture, most notably ceramics (Goggin 1952:40; Milanich 1994:247). People of the St. Johns I culture (500 BCE–AD 100) were foragers who relied primarily on hunting, fishing, and wild-plant collecting. During this time, the resources found near freshwater wetlands, swamps, and the coastal zones were typically the most heavily exploited. St. Johns I sites are typically shell middens along the St. Johns and coastal zones. Other sites containing St. Johns Plain and Incised pottery are also found around the interior lakes in central Florida, some of which appear to be long-term habitation sites containing midden accumulations.

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

St. Johns II

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

The St. Johns II culture reached its apex in terms of social, political, and ceremonial complexity during the St. Johns IIb period (AD 1050–1513). Classic Mississippian traits such as the construction of large truncated mounds and the presence of Southern 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 east and central region.

Contact Period

St. Johns IIc (AD 1513-1565) represents the protohistoric period and is characterized by the introduction of European artifacts. Prior to the founding of St. Augustine by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés in 1565, the Spaniards made several forays into Florida, beginning with Juan Ponce de León in 1513 (Davis 1935). Except for the natives' intermittent exposure to European goods and diseases, St. Johns IIc seems to represent a continuation of the earlier St. Johns II period. Items such as glass beads, European pottery, hawk's bells, mirrors, and metal hoes, axes, and chisels have been recovered in association with St. Johns IIc burials. Other metals such as copper, silver, and gold were also acquired and reworked by native artisans.

In order to convert the local natives to Christianity, the Spanish established a series of Franciscan missions between St. Augustine and Tallahassee as well as in south Florida along both coasts and the St. Johns River. Cattle ranches were established as a way of supporting the missions and the colonists in St. Augustine.

The Native American groups living in the project vicinity at the time of Spanish contact were known as the Mayacas and Jororos, named for the larger villages in the region and their chiefs. These groups subsisted primarily by hunting animals; collecting locally available root, nuts, fruits, and tubers; and fishing (Milanich 1995:68). Mayaca and Jororo peoples lived in an area defined by the areas directly and indirectly under their control, broadly described as the area extending from the southern end of Lake George to the Atlantic Coast, and from Orlando eastward to Cape Canaveral (Hann 1993:112). The Mayacas and Jororos spoke Mayacan, a language distinct from Timucuan, and appear to have been tied linguistically and politically to the Ais and other peoples of south-central Florida.

Spanish records document four large Jororo villages in the central lakes region: Jororo, Atissimi, Atoyquime, and Pija. The Spanish established missions in the largest of these villages. Efforts to missionize the Jororos were not successful. In 1696, Friar Luis Sanchez was killed along with a local chief and two boys who had been converted to Christianity at the mission at Atoyquime (Hann 1996:244). The Spanish retaliated and captured the natives involved, but many of the Jororos had already left the area and moved to the St. Augustine area (Hann 1993:130–131).

Little is known about the material culture of the Mayaca and Jororo peoples. They were similar to the Ais in several respects, but shared the St. Johns ceramic assemblage of their northern Timucuan-speaking neighbors (Hann 1993:118–119). There was some contact with the Spanish mission system in the late seventeenth century, but most Spanish artifacts have been recovered

from burial contexts. None of the village sites identified in the Spanish documents have been identified, and there are no known and recorded Mayaca and Jororo village sites.

After the destruction of the mission system by the British in 1702, central and north Florida was essentially abandoned, as the few remaining natives fled to St. Augustine for safety (Milanich 1995). Warfare and disease decimated the native Florida populations. Groups of Creek began to move south into an unpopulated central Florida from Georgia and Alabama after being pushed off their ancestral lands by European pressure and inter-Creek warfare. These people settled in Spanish Florida and utilized some of the feral cattle abandoned by the Spanish 50 years before. They later became known as the Seminoles.

POST-CONTACT HISTORY

Early Exploration (1513–1565)

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

Cabeza de Vaca's account of his journey influenced subsequent explorers, particularly Hernando de Soto. In 1539, the de Soto expedition entered the peninsula near Bradenton (Manatee County), Florida, and traveled northward through the peninsula, though it is unlikely they traveled as far east as Osceola County. After some time traveling north, de Soto turned westward, going as far as Tallahassee, then turned north into what is now Georgia (Carswell 1991). First Spanish contact with many 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. Menéndez's 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 (1565–1763)

Early Spanish settlements in Florida were concentrated on the coasts and in the northern half of the peninsula. Menéndez had been ordered by the crown to implement a massive missionizing effort among the Native Americans. He petitioned the Jesuit Order for missionaries, and they arrived in St. Augustine in June 1566 (Thomas 1990). The Jesuits focused their missionizing efforts on the native villages around St. Augustine, along the lower St. Johns River, and among the Guales and Oristas who lived farther north. A few missions were established in central Florida during the early seventeenth century, but were soon abandoned (Deagan 1978; Milanich 1995). A line of missions was established linking St. Augustine on the east coast to Apalachee province in the panhandle. However, this focus on the northern and coastal regions meant little Spanish activity in the early period in present-day Osceola County (Wickman 1999).

By the 1690s, the Spanish actively sought to set up missions among the Jororo, who the Spanish combined in their writings with the Mayaca, as both spoke a similar language. The Spanish traveled down the St. Johns River into Mayaca territory (Seminole and Lake Counties, and possibly Osceola County) and then further south to the Jororo (Orange and Osceola Counties). This area was so far from established Spanish settlements that the Spaniards called the Mayaca and Jororo region *la rinconada*, meaning “a corner or nook, a place away from major activities” (Milanich 1995:63-64). The Spanish showed little interest in the area until the late 1600s, particularly after the decline of native populations in other parts of the territory.

British Colonial Period and Second Spanish Period (1763–1821)

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

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

The British continued to vie for Florida, but not until the Seven Years’ War with Spain and England on opposing sides did the British realize their dream. At the end of the war in 1763, the British traded their recent conquest of Havana to Spain for the Florida peninsula. The new acquisition

was divided along the Apalachicola River into East and West Florida. Present-day Osceola County was part of East Florida, whose capital was at St. Augustine (Wright 1975).

The American colonies declared their independence from British rule in 1776. Georgia and South Carolina required their citizens to take a strict oath of loyalty to the cause of the American colonies, thus forcing many British loyalists to seek shelter in British Florida (Wright 1975). In 1783, the Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolution and returned Florida to Spain. In the early decades of the nineteenth century, the United States was increasing pressure on Spain to surrender its claim to Florida. Rising conflict often involved the British, Native Americans of the region, as well as runaway slaves who had found refuge in Florida. Andrew Jackson's invasion of Florida in 1818 highlighted Spain's weak control over the region and led to the transfer of the territory to the United States several years later. During the First Seminole War, 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. Jackson's move also drove the Seminole deeper into the interior of Florida, including places like Osceola County (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. Initially known as Mosquito County, it was created from St. Johns 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 (Drayton 1827; Porter et al. 2009). 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 Seminole to just over 4.0 million acres of land in the center of the state and was unpopular with the Seminole 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), during which several forts were established in the region, including Fort Gardiner, Fort McNeil, and Fort Taylor (Mahon 1985; Roberts 1988).

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 5.0 acres, build a dwelling, and defend the land for five years. The Homestead Acts of 1866 and 1876 provided further incentives to settlers (Tebeau 1981). 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 during 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 1927). Perhaps the first settler in the vicinity of present-day Kissimmee, Jimmie Yates, arrived in the 1850s (Crow 1987:24).

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)

Settlement in much of Orange County, particularly the area that is now Osceola County, remained sparse in the post-Civil War years. In 1881, a breakthrough came that would lead the former trading post of Kissimmee—later the seat of Osceola County—to rise as a regional center for commerce and transportation. That year, Hamilton Disston, a wealthy Philadelphia industrialist, purchased 4.0 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, the project would drain lands adjacent to the rivers for agricultural development and develop a continuous waterway from Kissimmee to Fort Myers and, ultimately, the Gulf of Mexico (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).

Once these lands were drained, Disston began work on various agricultural ventures in this same area. The main focus was on sugar cultivation and milling; in 1885, Disston bought a half-interest in an existing sugar plantation on East Lake Tohopekaliga, investing to expand the acreage of sugar cane from 20 to 1,800 and build a massive sugar mill, said to have been the largest in the

country when it was first established (Crow 1987:25; Robinson and Fisk 2002). The St. Cloud Sugar Plantation, reorganized as the Florida Sugar Manufacturing Company, tripled its acreage by 1890 and was valued at \$1 million. Disston also experimented with rice cultivation on the newly drained lands, though it was much less successful and, therefore, short-lived as a venture (Crow 1987:25; Knetsch 2018:12).

Disston's sugar plantation also was instrumental in bringing rail service to Kissimmee and St. Cloud, allowing the settlements 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 over seven months. The line was completed in 1884. All along the lines, new towns were born (Brown 1991:16-17; Dovell 1952:615; Johnson 1966:123-131). Then, a spur from Kissimmee to St. Cloud (and then around East Lake Tohopekaliga to Narcoossee) was built between 1886 and 1889, named the Sugar Belt Railway (*Osceola News-Gazette* 2018). The railroads focused most of the area's growth to the Lake Tohopekaliga area, leaving the areas not touched by the railroad thinly settled (Norton 1892:73).

Narcoossee developed out of this speculation and boom in the early to mid-1880s. The earliest settlers were English immigrants, enticed by the open land of Florida for various reasons. Some had retired and looked for a change in scenery and climate; still others were younger children of large, wealthy families who, with no hope of inheritance, looked to establish themselves abroad. By 1888, the above-mentioned spur around East Lake Tohopekaliga (originally built as part of Disston's St. Cloud and Sugar Belt Railway) brought additional development to the town (Morris 1995:171; Robinson and Fisk 2002:111-116; Turner 2008:126).

The success of railroad and drainage projects raised the status and prosperity of Kissimmee and the surrounding areas, 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 Osceola County in 1887 with Kissimmee as the county seat (Morris 1995:185-186; Reeves 1989:92). Though he helped create massive growth in the area, Disston's sugar venture was destroyed by the Panic of 1893 and other financial crises during this era. Disston died in 1896, and the sugar mill was dismantled—shipped out of the area by the railroad spur built to connect it with the markets—by 1901. Narcoossee also saw a major population loss in the panics and citrus freezes, with little twentieth-century prosperity (Robinson and Fisk 2002; *Osceola News-Gazette* 2018).

Early Twentieth Century (1900–1945)

Osceola County 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. Cattlemen were required to keep closer tabs on their cattle to ensure that they were treated 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). 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 1928:49-50).

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; 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 forests. Aside from cattle, agriculture was not extensive, although in recent years, truck farming, citrus growing, and 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 over 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, as many local men and women served between 1941 and 1945. Kissimmee Army Air Field opened 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. Nearly 2,000 men trained at the air field, which was deactivated in 1945 (Osceola County Centennial Book Committee 1987:71-73).

Postwar and Beyond (1945–Present)

The most significant change in the history of Osceola County since World War II has been population growth and development. In the 20 years after the war, the county seat of Kissimmee was still described as the cow capital of the State of Florida. In 1960, there were only 19,000 residents in the county. The development of Walt Disney World, the entrance for which was 10 miles (16.1 kilometers) 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, Interstate 75, and Florida's Turnpike, Osceola County has experienced extensive growth and development in recent decades (Reeves 1989:93).

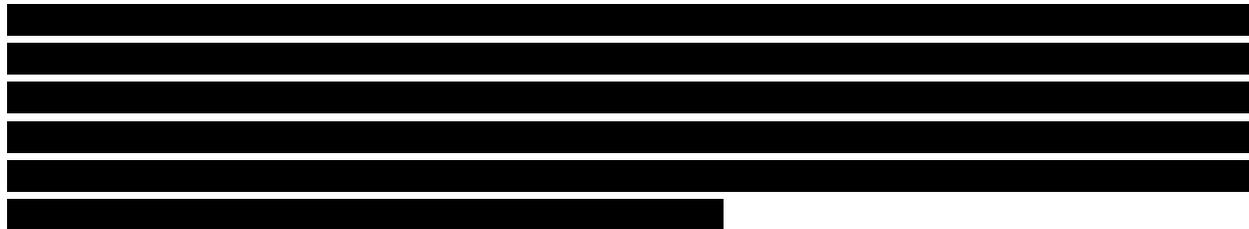
BACKGROUND RESEARCH

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data from January 2021 were reviewed to identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the project APE. The FMSF review indicates that three previous cultural resource surveys have been conducted within the current project area (**Table 1**), all of which are located at the northern end of the APE. Two of these surveys were conducted for segments of the Osceola Parkway Extension (Janus Research 2016, FMSF Survey No. 23119; SEARCH 2019, FMSF Survey No. 25962). These surveys included archaeological testing and architectural history survey of the northern end of the APE; both surveys used methodology consistent with current Module 3 standards for archaeological testing. The third survey, also conducted by SEARCH in 2019, was completed in anticipation of permitting requirements for the Sunbridge development. This survey also included archaeological testing and architectural history survey consistent with Module 3 standards.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys within the Northeast Connector APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Reference
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
25903	Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Sunbridge Permit Area 3, Osceola County, Florida	2019	SEARCH
25962	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Osceola Parkway Extension PD&E Re-Evaluation, Orange and Osceola Counties, Florida	2019	SEARCH



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 Northeast Connector APE. The earliest detailed maps consulted were General Land Office (GLO) survey maps, created by government land surveyors during the nineteenth century as part of the surveying, platting, and sale of public lands. The level of detail in GLO maps varies, with some also depicting structures, Native American villages, railroads, and agricultural fields. GLO maps of Florida Township 25 South, Ranges 31 and 32 East created in the late 1840s show no clear signs of development within the APE. Only natural features—including a large, unnamed

lake and marshlands—cross into the project boundaries. Though some land within the APE is divided into individual plots, no claims for these lands were located (**Figure 5**) (GLO 1848a, 1848b).

No features are illustrated in this area on an 1890 map of Osceola County; the large lake is evident and labeled Lake “Otto or Preston.” Narcoossee is the nearest settlement, located on the east side of East Lake Tohopekaliga to the west of the APE (Norton 1890). Though a 1917 state highway map illustrates a road extending towards the large lake in the vicinity of the project area, this road is not evident on the 1926 state road map or a 1935 Osceola County highway map. The latter map does show several smaller lakes in the area, as opposed to one large lake, with canals illustrated between them; the lakes are not named, though they are numbered 3, 4, and 5 (Florida State Road Department [FSRD] 1917, 1926, 1934).

A 1954 topographic map confirms the smaller lakes and canal system; a canal extending westward from Lake Myrtle crosses through the northern portion of the APE, and a canal traveling south-southwest from Lake Joel passes through the southern section. Additionally, Bullock Lake crosses into the northern portion of the APE. An unimproved road crosses into the northern section of the APE, traveling out and back through the APE in the central and southern portions; segments of this road appear to correlate to modern Sungrove Lane. A homestead also falls within the project boundaries on the west side of Lake Myrtle and along this unimproved road; four structures, including one agricultural building, are illustrated within the APE (**Figure 6**) (US Geological Survey [USGS] 1954).

These features also are evident on 1959 aerial photographs, and no additional observations are readily apparent (**Figure 7**) (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1959). An updated topographic map from 1972 includes a number of changes. A new, improved road travels along the west side of Lake Myrtle and into the APE, passing on the west side of the above-mentioned homestead; one of the four structures in this area is no longer illustrated, as the road passes through its former position. The canal from Lake Joel appears to have been improved, and an improved road travels along its west bank. Additionally, an east-west roadway travels through the far southern portion, following the route of today’s CR 532 (**Figure 8**) (USGS 1972).

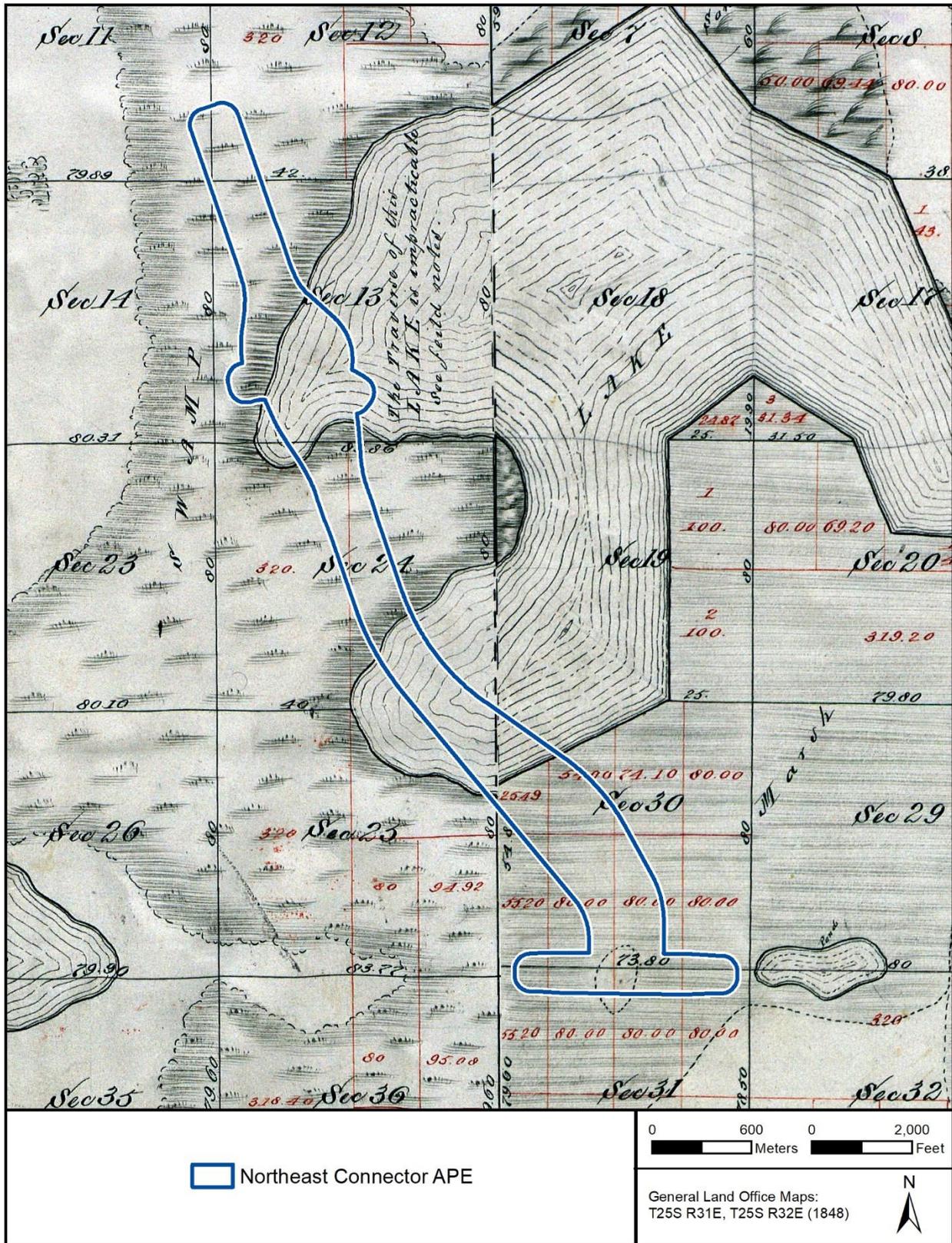


Figure 5. GLO maps of Township 25 South, Ranges 31 and 32 East (GLO 1848a, 1848b).

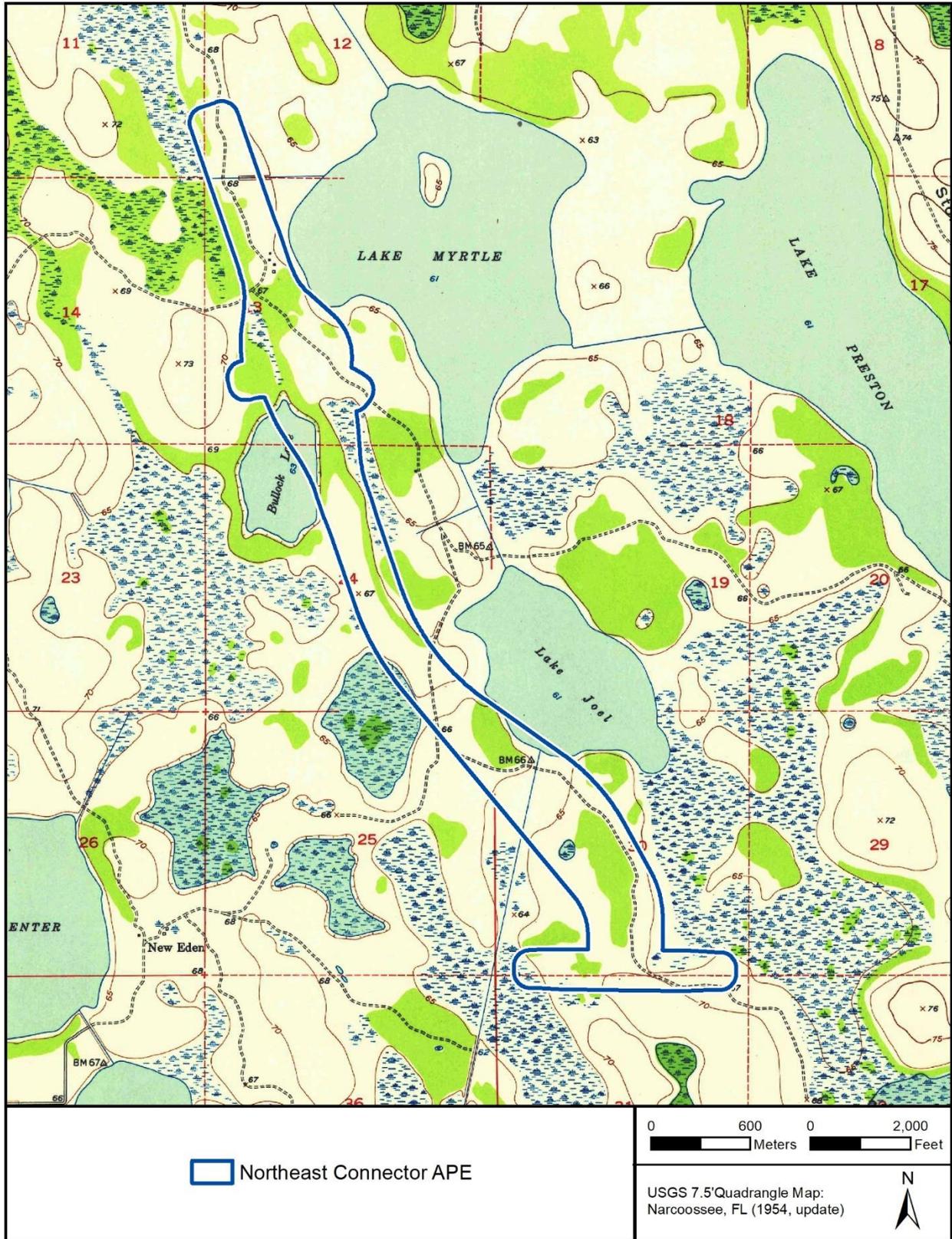


Figure 6. 1954 USGS topographic map of Narcoossee, Florida.

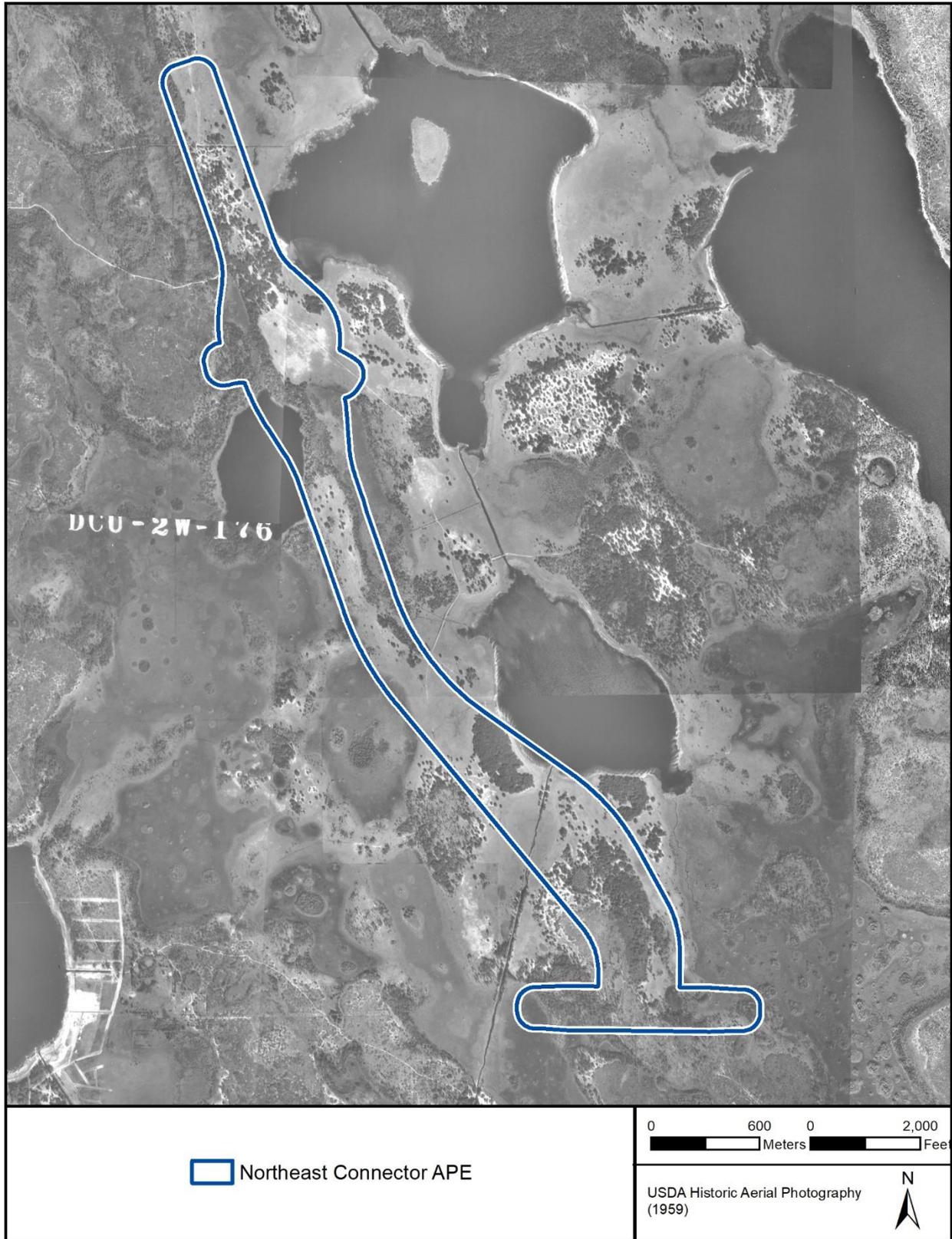


Figure 7. 1959 USDA aerial photographs of Osceola County, Florida.

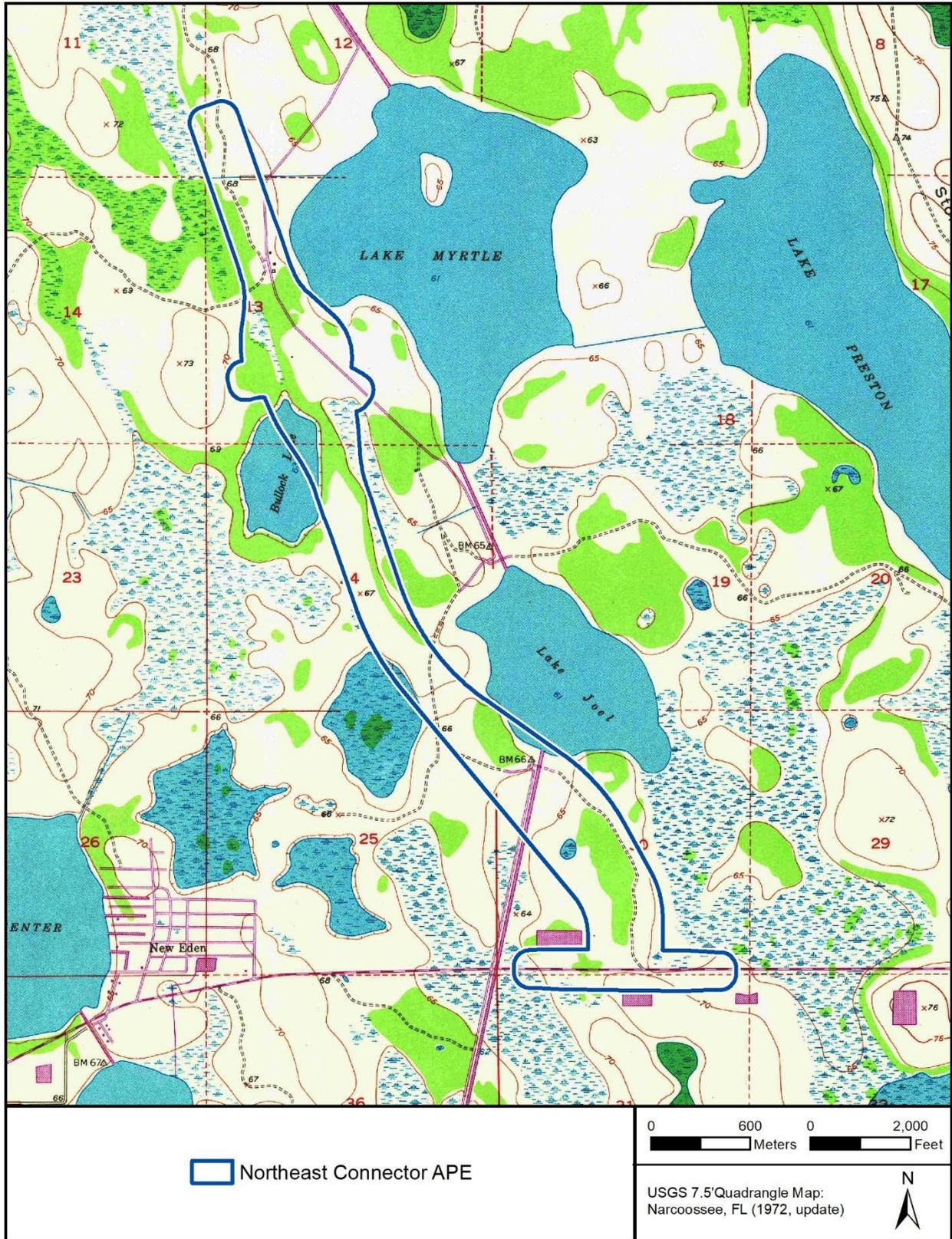


Figure 8. 1972 USGS topographic map of Narcoossee, Florida.

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

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

NRHP CRITERIA

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

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

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Based on an examination of environmental variables (soil drainage, access to wetlands and marine resources, relative elevation), as well as the results of previously conducted surveys, the potential for prehistoric archaeological sites to be present within the project APE was considered to be generally low. Areas of moderate and high prehistoric probability were identified on landforms elevated above the general topography; raised landforms within 100 meters (328 feet) of a freshwater or wetland resource were tested at high probability intervals, while landforms between 100 and 200 meters (328 and 656 feet) from a freshwater or wetland resource were tested at moderate probability intervals. Based on the results of the historic map review, the potential for historic archaeological sites was considered to be greatest at the northern end of the APE, west of Lake Myrtle. South of Lake Myrtle, historic development appears to be limited to canals and structures associated with the canals. The potential for historic structures was similarly expected to be limited to canals and bridges identified on historic maps.

SURVEY METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The Phase I field survey consisted of systematic subsurface shovel testing according to the potential for buried archaeological sites. As the project area was determined to have generally low archaeological potential, shovel tests were excavated at 100-meter (328-foot) intervals within the archaeological APE. Areas of moderate probability were tested at 50-meter (164-foot) intervals, and areas of high archaeological probability were tested at 25-meter (82-foot) intervals. Positive shovel tests were delineated north, south, east, and west until two negative shovel tests were achieved, project limits permitting.

Shovel tests measured approximately 50 centimeters (19.7 inches) in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs) (39.4 inches), subsurface conditions permitting. All excavated sediments were screened through 0.25-inch

(0.64-centimeter) mesh hardware cloth. The location of each shovel test was marked on aerial photographs and recorded on Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) -enabled handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) units. These maps are provided in **Appendix A**. 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 1976. 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 evaluated regarding their eligibility for listing in the NRHP and then recommended eligible, potentially eligible, or not eligible.

Laboratory Methods

All artifacts recovered during the archaeological survey were returned to the laboratory facilities at the SEARCH office in Newberry, Florida, for cleaning and processing. Artifacts were washed clean of sand and dirt and allowed to air dry. Materials were then rebagged and organized by provenience and artifact class. Field Specimen (FS) numbers were assigned in the lab, and the FS Log is provided in **Appendix B**. Stone tools and manufacturing debris were the most common artifacts recovered. These were examined macroscopically and microscopically for possible use wear. Microscopic analysis was conducted at low magnification (10x-40x) under white light. Raw material provenience was conducted under magnification and used published descriptions of chert samples from known quarry clusters in Florida (Austin 1997; Endonino 2007; Upchurch et al. 1982). Waste flakes were assigned to flake form categories using the methods of Sullivan and Rozen (1985) and to 0.5-centimeter increment size grades. All artifacts were weighed. Data concerning stone tool types and associated debitage were totaled for the sample, recorded in tabular format, and the results used to interpret possible site use. A small amount of prehistoric pottery and miscellaneous historic materials (glass, ceramics, metal) also was recovered. These were washed and allowed to air dry. They were then identified to type, counted, and weighed.

Curation

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

Informant Interviews

On February 2, 2021, SEARCH archaeologist Jessica Fish contacted the Osceola County Historical Society to inquire if the organization had any additional information regarding historic or prehistoric use within the APE. As of the submittal of this report, the society has not expressed any concerns about the project.

Certified Local Government Consultation

No Certified Local Government (CLG) exists for Osceola County or the community of Narcoossee. As such, no CLG consultation was conducted.

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. If such evidence is found, the FDHR will be notified within two working days. In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are uncovered within the project area, all work in that area must stop. The discovery must be reported to local law enforcement, who will in turn contact the medical examiner. The medical examiner will determine whether or not the State Archaeologist should be contacted per the requirements of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes.

RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Northeast Connector archaeological APE primarily crosses through undeveloped wetland and swamp, passing near several large lakes and bisecting unpaved Sungrove Lane, along with several canals. The southern end of the APE intersects with Nova Road, and a short portion of the APE included the existing right-of-way. A large drainage ditch and buried utilities were noted on the north side of the roadway, although shovel testing was still attempted in portions of the right-of-way that appeared to contain intact soils. Outside of this existing right-of-way segment, vegetation consisted of palmetto, pine, oak, swamp tupelo, and thick grasses (**Figure 9**).

Flooding and saturated soils were significant problems throughout much of the APE (see **Figure 9**). Shovel tests could not be excavated in standing water, and in some cases, these areas



Figure 9. Conditions in the Northeast Connector APE. Top left: Inundated wetland, view east. Top right: Oak upland near location of AO 1, view north. Center left: Live oak, palmettos, and sabal palm in APE, view east. Center right: Unpaved road within APE, view east. Bottom left: Pine flatwood at north edge of Nova Road right-of-way, view north. Bottom right: Wetland at south end of APE, view east.

could not be pedestrian surveyed. Shovel testing in these areas was concentrated on raised oak or pine hammocks, which were considered to have high probability for prehistoric archaeological deposits if they were located within 100 meters (328 feet) of a freshwater or wetland resource.

Areas of moderate probability were limited to raised landforms located more than 100 meters (328 feet) from a freshwater or wetland resource. The remainder of the APE was tested at low probability intervals. No shovel testing was conducted in previously surveyed areas at the northern end of the APE as these previous surveys (Janus Research 2016; SEARCH 2019a, 2019b) used testing methodology consistent with current Module 3 standards.

With the exception of the 10 shovel tests along Nova Road and eight shovel tests in proximity to access roads and hunting camps in the southern end of the APE, soils in the Northeast Connector archaeological APE appeared to be undisturbed (**Figure 10**). However, soil saturation and the water table affected the depth to which some shovel tests could be excavated. Of 246 shovel tests, 53 (21.5 percent) were terminated before 100 cmbs (39.4 inches) due to standing water. Typical soil stratigraphy consisted of black (10YR 2/1) or dark gray (10YR 4/1) loamy sand to approximately 20 cmbs (0-7.9 inches; Stratum I), white (10YR 8/1) or light gray (10YR 7/1) sand from 20 to 90 cmbs (7.9 to 35.4 inches; Stratum II), and dark gray (10YR 4/1) or black (10YR 2/1) sand or spodic soils over 90 cmbs (over 35.4 inches; Stratum III). Some variation in the depth of these strata was noted; this appeared to correlate to the depth of the water table and proximity of wetlands. In addition, soils at lower depths along a small landform in the southern end of the APE appeared to be heavily compacted and included sandstone concretions in lower, natural strata.



Figure 10. Typical natural soil stratigraphy in the Northeast Connector archaeological APE.

A total of 246 shovel tests were excavated within the Northeast Connector APE, of which two were positive. In addition, six “no-dig” points were used to document an accessible but saturated area near Bullock Lake (**Figures 11-13**). Delineating shovel tests around the positives were all negative for cultural material. As such, the two positive shovel tests are considered isolated finds and are recorded as Archaeological Occurrences (AOs) 1 and 2. A single fragment of whiteware (AO 3) was collected from the ground surface west of Lake Joel (see **Figure 11**). These finds are discussed in greater detail below. Archaeological occurrences are, by definition, ineligible for consideration in the NRHP. No archaeological sites were recorded within the Northeast Connector archaeological APE. No further archaeological work is recommended. An FDHR survey log is provided in **Appendix C**.

Archaeological Occurrences

AO 1

AO 1 was recorded [REDACTED]

The AO is [REDACTED]

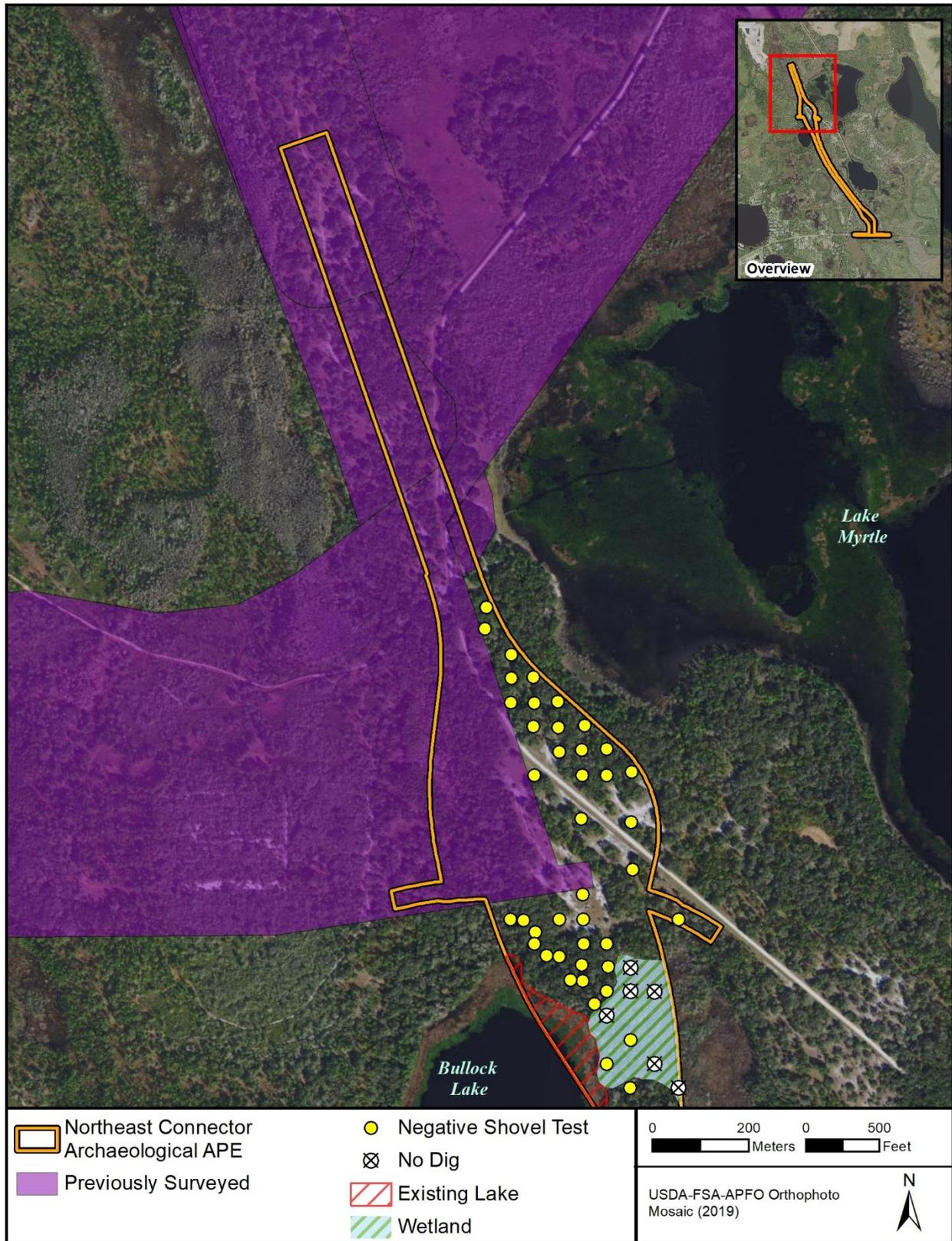
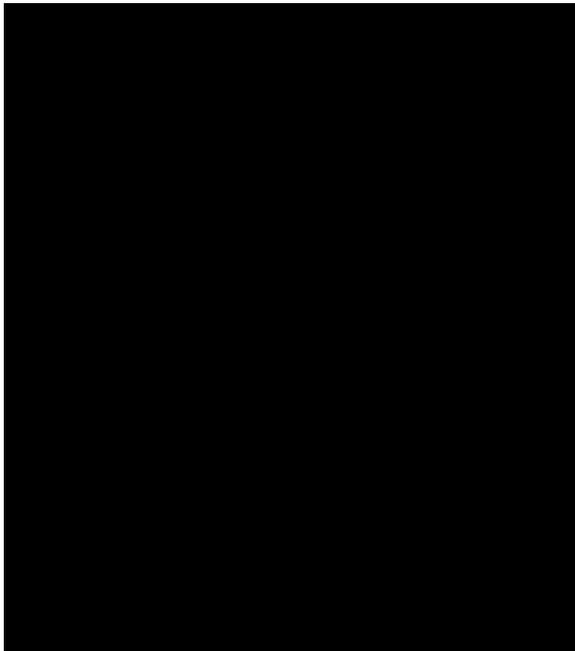
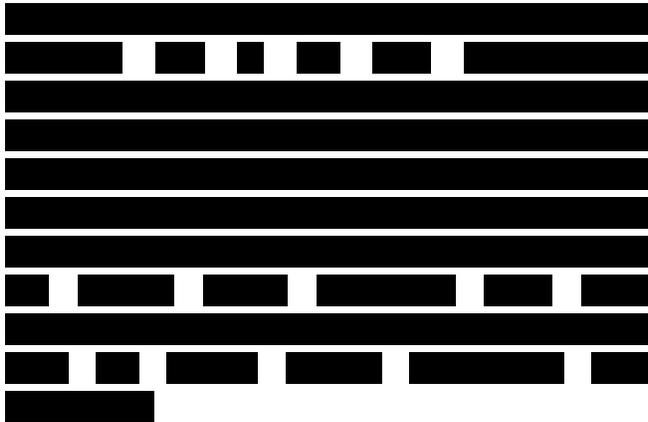


Figure 13. Results of archaeological testing in the Northeast Connector archaeological APE, map 3 of 3.

situated in an upland area vegetated by oaks and pine saplings. Two fragments of coastal plain chert debitage were recovered from Stratum II at a depth of 40 to 50 cmbs (15.7 to 19.7 inches). Delineating shovel tests were excavated at 12.5- and 25-meter intervals to the north, south, east, and west, all of which were negative for cultural materials. Archaeological occurrences are, by definition, ineligible for consideration in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

AO 2



AO 2 was recovered from an anomalous dark brown stratum of sand at a depth of 70 to 80 cmbs (27.6 to 31.5 inches). This stratum was interpreted as a B Horizon, a layer of subsoil. It was recorded in at least one other shovel test; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. Delineating shovel tests were excavated at 12.5- and 25-meter intervals to the north, south, and west; only one additional shovel test could be excavated to the east due to the limits of the APE. No additional cultural material was recovered. Archaeological occurrences are, by definition, ineligible for consideration in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

AO 3

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Historic maps do not indicate any historic structures in this area, and the ceramic fragment was recorded within 164 feet (50 meters) of two hunting camps. Given the proximity of modern activity in the area and the lack of evidence for historic land use, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] all shovel testing in proximity to AO 3 was negative for any other cultural material, and a pedestrian survey of the area did not uncover any other cultural material. Archaeological occurrences are, by definition, ineligible for consideration in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of four newly recorded historic resources within the Northeast Connector APE (**Figure 15-17; Table 2**). The newly recorded historic resources include two linear resources (8OS03117 and 8OS03118), one bridge (8OS03115), and one structure (8OS03116).

Table 2. Historic Resources Recorded within the Northeast Connector APE.

FMSF No.	Name/Address	Style	Year Built	Resource Type	Recommended NRHP Status
8OS03115	Bridge over C-32C Canal	No style	ca. 1944 or later	Bridge	Ineligible
8OS03116	Sun Grove Lane Barn	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1944 or earlier	Historic Structure	Ineligible
8OS03117	C-32C Canal	No style	ca. 1944 or earlier	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8OS03118	Sun Grove Lane Canal	No style	ca. 1944 or earlier	Linear Resource	Ineligible

Descriptions and evaluations are provided below for all four resources in Osceola County as the presentation of their attributes in a table was deemed insufficient. FMSF forms and their associated maps and photographs are provided in **Appendix D**.

NRHP EVALUATIONS

Linear Resources

8OS03117, C-32C Canal

The C-32C Canal (8OS03117) is a newly recorded historic canal located in Osceola County (see **Figure 15**). The resource is situated in Section 30 of Township 25 South, Range 32 East, as shown on the 2018 *Narcoossee, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. Within the APE, the canal runs northeast to southwest for approximately 0.36 miles (0.58 kilometers), beginning approximately 82.76 feet (25.22 meters) southwest of Lake Joel and continuing southwest (**Figure 18**). The segment of the canal within the APE is approximately 49.14 feet (14.96 meters) wide. The canal is a deep, dug-out channel with concrete rubble embankments on both sides, intended to connect Lake Joel with Trout Lake. Within the APE, it passes underneath an access road, which is carried by the Bridge over C-32C Canal (8OS03115). The canal is maintained by the South Florida Water Management District.

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 (USDA 1944). Topographic maps show that the canal was straightened and widened between 1964 and 1972 (USGS 1964, 1972). Aerial photographs indicate that the canal was then widened again or cleared between 1980 and 1982 (FDOT 1982;



Figure 15. Historic resources recorded within the Northeast Connector APE, map 1 of 3.



Figure 16. Historic resources recorded within the Northeast Connector APE, map 2 of 3.



Figure 17. Historic resources recorded within the Northeast Connector APE, map 3 of 3.

USDA 1980). Today, it is a deep, rubble-lined channel with slightly overgrown sides that is part of the larger C-32 canal system, which connects a series of lakes within the Lake Myrtle and Alligator Lake Basins (South Florida Water Management District 2010). A nearby canal within this canal system, the C-30 canal (8OS02824), is located approximately 0.6 miles (0.96 kilometers) northwest of the APE and connects additional lakes (Lake Myrtle with Lake Mary Jane) within the Lake Myrtle and Alligator Lake Basins. Based on aerial imagery and the FMSF form for the resource, this canal appears to be constructed in a similar style and possesses similar characteristics to 8OS03117 (SEARCH 2019). Resource 8OS02824 was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO on April 1, 2019 (SEARCH 2019).



Figure 18. Resource 8OS03117, facing south.

Assessment

Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8OS03117 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 engineering distinction. The canal is a dug-out, rubble-lined channel with no outstanding features or design. Finally, 8OS03117 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 8OS03117 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a larger system of canals.

8OS03118, Sun Grove Lane Canal

The Sun Grove Lane Canal (8OS03118) is a newly recorded historic canal located in Osceola County (see **Figure 16**). The resource is situated in Sections 24 and 25 of Township 25 South, Range 31 East, as shown on the 2018 *Narcoossee, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. Within the APE, the canal runs northeast to southwest for approximately 0.19 miles (0.3 kilometers), beginning approximately 5.62 feet (1.71 meters) southwest of Sun Grove Lane and continuing northeast (**Figure 19**). The



Figure 19. Resource 8OS03118, facing west.

segment of the canal within the APE is approximately 7.14 feet (2.18 meters) wide. The canal is a shallow, dug-out channel with grassy embankments on both sides. It functions as an irrigation canal connecting Lake Joel with rural agricultural land to the southwest. Within the APE, it passes underneath Sun Grove Lane as it is channeled by a non-historic aluminum pipe. 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 (USDA 1944). No significant alterations appear to have been made to the canal in later years (FDOT 1973, 1982, 2019; USDA 1980).

Assessment

Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8OS03118 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 engineering distinction. The canal is a dug-out, rubble-lined channel with no outstanding features or design. Finally, 8OS03118 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 8OS03118 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a larger system of canals.

Bridge

8OS03115, Bridge over C-32C Canal

The Bridge over C-32C Canal (8OS03115) is a newly recorded bridge in Osceola County (see **Figure 15**). The bridge carries an unnamed access road east-west over the C-32C Canal in Section 30 of Township 25 South, Range 32 East, as shown on the 2018 *Narcoossee, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The Bridge over C-32C Canal is a three-span concrete slab bridge with a total length of approximately 100.11 feet (30.51 meters) (**Figure 20**). A bridge appears in the location of the current structure by 1944; however, the present bridge was probably built at a later date based upon its design and concrete construction. It carried the original Sun Grove Lane prior to its realignment sometime between 1964 and 1970. At this point, Sun Grove Lane ran southwest following Canal C-32C (8OS03117), while the current unnamed access road split off to the east and was carried by 8OS03115 (FDOT 1970; USGS 1964). The bridge is comprised of a concrete deck supported by concrete girders resting atop capped pile concrete piers. The deck is 16.71 feet (5.09 meters) wide, and the roadway is 12.66 feet



Figure 20. Resource 8OS03115, facing north.

(3.86 meters) wide. There are steel guardrails on either side of the roadway that are attached to the bridge with square wood posts. The full abutment is formed of crumbling concrete blocks. The bridge has no distinguishing details or identifying signs.

Assessment

The Bridge over C-32C Canal (8OS03115) was not included in either the 2004 edition of *Historic Highway Bridges of Florida* or the 2012 edition (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. 2012; Jackson 2004). Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8OS03115 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. Furthermore, the resource lacks sufficient engineering and architectural distinction as a concrete slab 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 slab bridge design. Additionally, 8OS03115 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 Resource 8OS03115 is not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP.

Structure

8OS03116, Sun Grove Lane Barn

Resource 8OS03116, Sun Grove Lane Barn, is a newly recorded resource within Osceola County (see **Figure 17**). Resource 8OS03116 is situated in Section 13 of Township 25 South, Range 31 East, as shown on the 2018 *Narcoossee, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The structure is located on a large irregularly shaped parcel, roughly bounded to the north, south, and west by private parcels and to the east by Lake Joel. The structure is visible on aerials from 1944 and later (USDA 1944). It is a two-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular structure set on wood posts driven directly into the ground (**Figure 21**). Corrugated sheet metal clads the steeply pitched gable roof and east



Figure 21. Resource 8OS03116. Left, facing north; right, facing southwest.

and west shed extensions. The exterior material consists of horizontal plank, which is absent in several parts of the structure. No windows are visible, although there are square openings on the second story and along the east and west of the first story. There are large, square entry openings on the north and south façades of the structure, although no doors remain. There is an ancillary structure attached to the west façade, which may have been a corral. There is an additional ancillary structure, which first appears on aerial imagery in 1959 but is absent in 1951, located to the northeast of the main barn (USDA 1951, 1959). This structure consists of a shallowly pitched gable roof clad with corrugated sheet metal supported by wood posts. A concrete-lined trough also is situated to the south of 8OS03116.

There is limited information available about the original owner, construction, and historical use of this barn or when it was abandoned. The first listed owner of the property, according to the Osceola County Property Appraiser's Database, Deseret Ranches, was founded in 1950 by Henry Moyle to provide support for Mormon members (Deseret Ranches n.d.; Osceola County Property Appraiser's Database n.d.). As 8OS03116 appears on aerial photographs taken in 1944, it is unclear who originally owned and constructed the barn. It is possible that Moyle acquired existing land and agricultural structures such as this barn from previous farmers and ranchers in the area.

In 1982, the Corporation of the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints purchased Parcel ID 13-25-31-0000-0015-0000, Resource 8OS03116, from Deseret Ranches. The parcel was then transferred between various Mormon land ownership companies for the next few decades, culminating in its ownership by Central Florida Property Holdings 300 LLC beginning in 2016 (Osceola County Property Appraiser's Database n.d.). Deseret Ranches continues to operate near St. Cloud in Osceola County as a producer of beef-quality cattle, citrus, and timber (Deseret Ranches n.d.). Although it is officially owned by Central Florida Property Holdings 300 LLC, Resource 8OS03116 is depicted as being situated within a section of Deseret Ranch's holdings that are slated for residential and commercial development through the Sunbridge project (Garcia 2017).

Assessment

Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8OS03116 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 distinction. The resource is a ruinous Frame Vernacular barn with no outstanding architectural features or design. Finally, Resource 8OS03116 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 8OS03116 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to an existing or potential historic district.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of a Phase I CRAS conducted in support of the PD&E Study for the Northeast Connector Expressway—Phase 1 project in Osceola County, Florida. CFX is proposing to construct approximately 4.3 miles (6.9 kilometers) of new expressway between Cyrils Drive and Nova Road (CR 532), including one interchange location. The proposed right-of-way width for the various alternatives is approximately 1,520 feet (460 meters). The project APE was defined to include the proposed Northeast Connector right-of-way and approximately 3,500 feet (1,070 meters) of existing right-of-way along CR 532. This APE was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the right-of-way, or a distance of no more than 328 feet (100 meters) from the right-of-way line. The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way of all proposed alternatives. The historic structure survey was conducted within the entire APE.

The archaeological survey included the excavation of 246 shovel tests, of which two were positive for cultural material. Based on these two positive shovel tests and a single surface find, three archaeological occurrences were recorded within the Northeast Connector archaeological APE. Archaeological occurrences are, by definition, ineligible for consideration in the NRHP. No other archaeological occurrences or archaeological sites were recorded within the Northeast Connector archaeological APE. No further archaeological work is recommended.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of four newly recorded historic resources within the Northeast Connector APE. The newly recorded historic resources include two linear resources (8OS03117 and 8OS03118), one bridge (8OS03115), and one structure (8OS03116).

Based on the results of the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that all four resources are ineligible for the NRHP due to a lack of significant historic associations and architectural and/or engineering distinction. No further architectural work is recommended.

It is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed Northeast Connector improvements will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

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APPENDIX A.

MARKED FIELD MAPS



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482600

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482800

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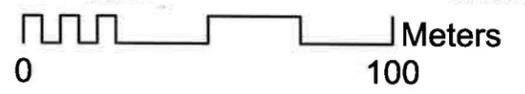
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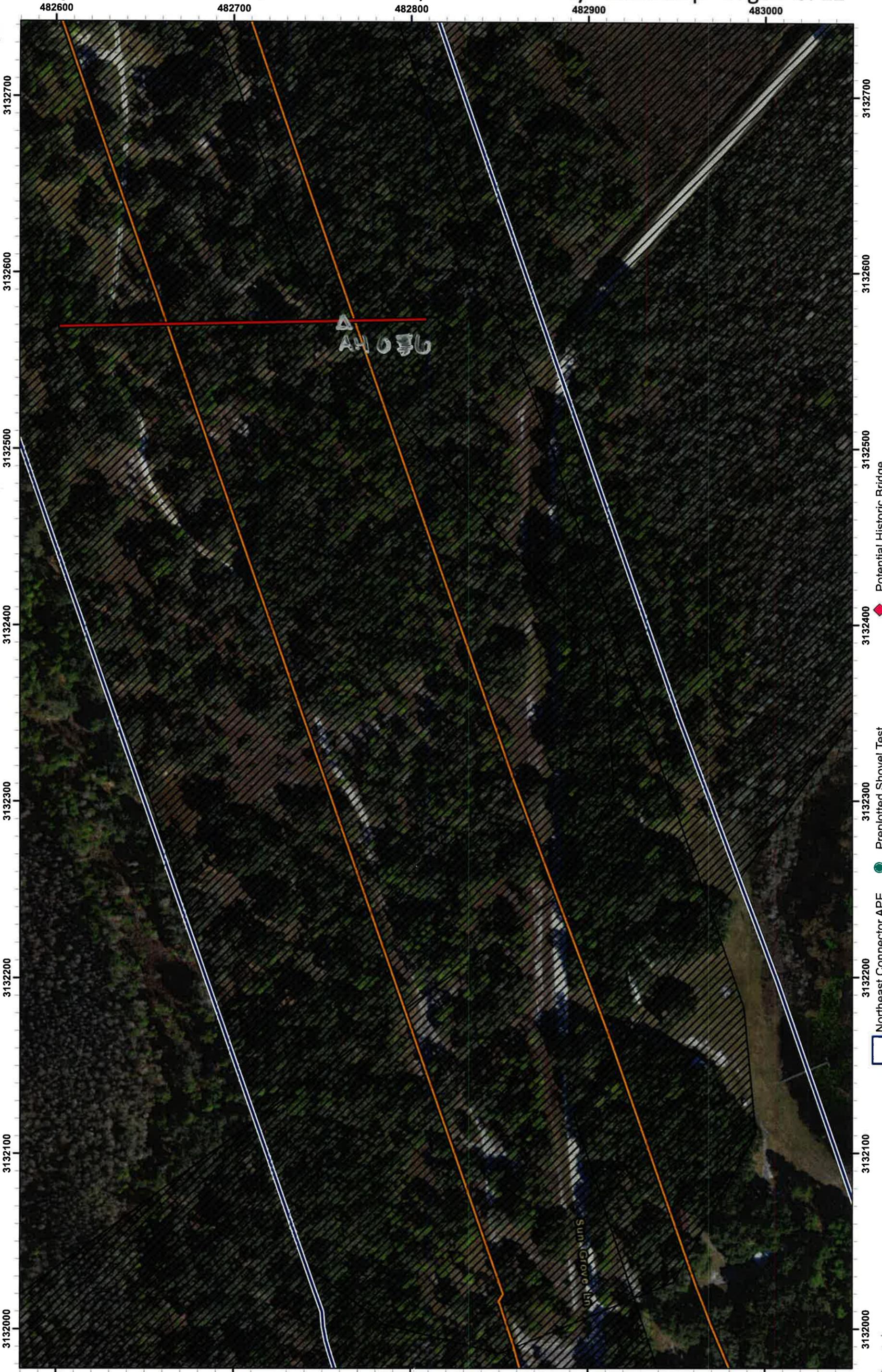
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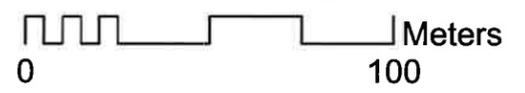
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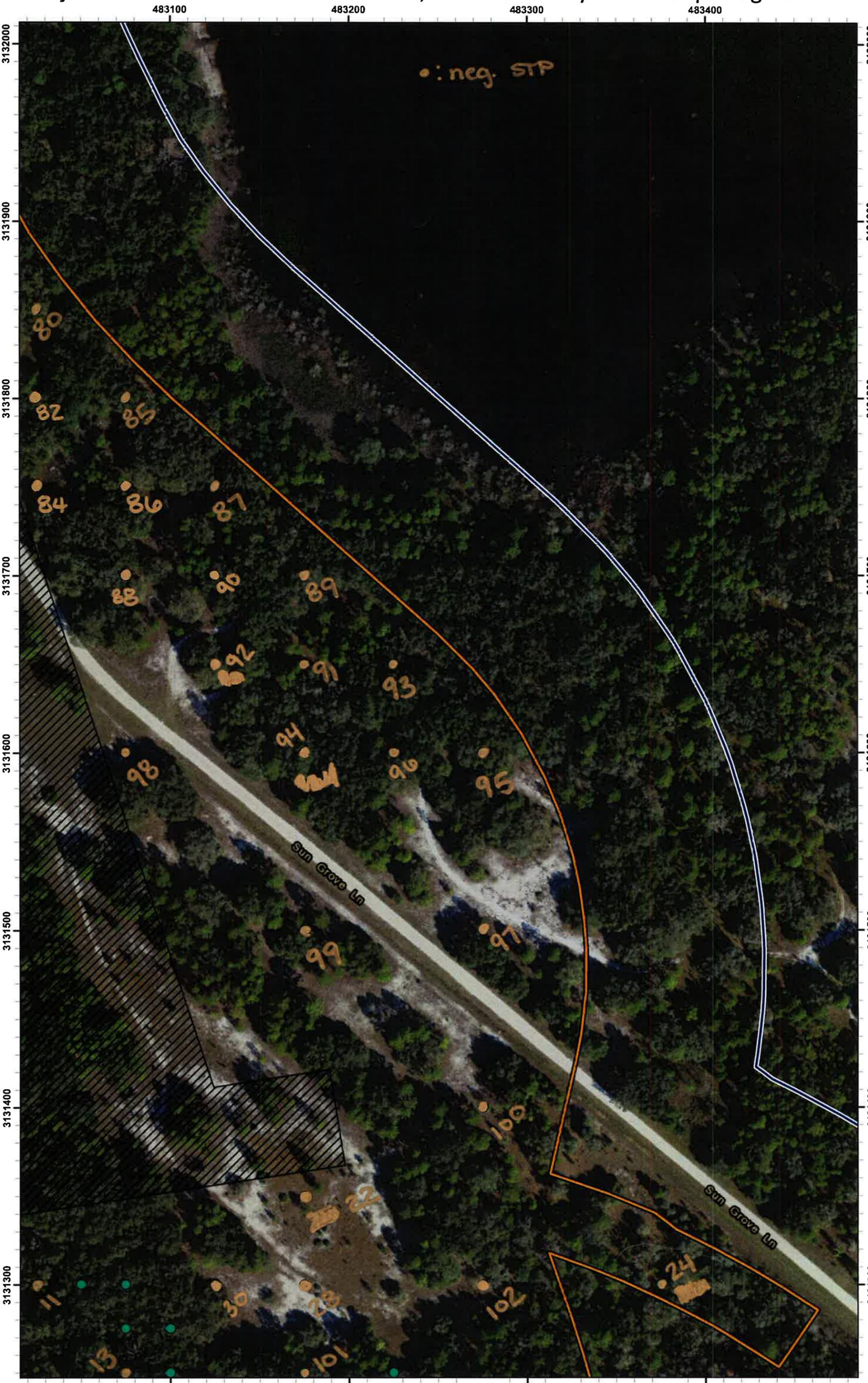
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- Northeast Connector ROW
- Preplotted Shovel Test
- Previously Surveyed - Do Not Excavate
- Potential Historic Bridge
- Potential Historic Canal
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site



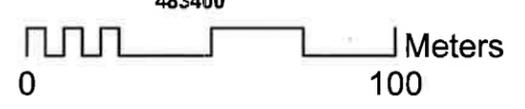
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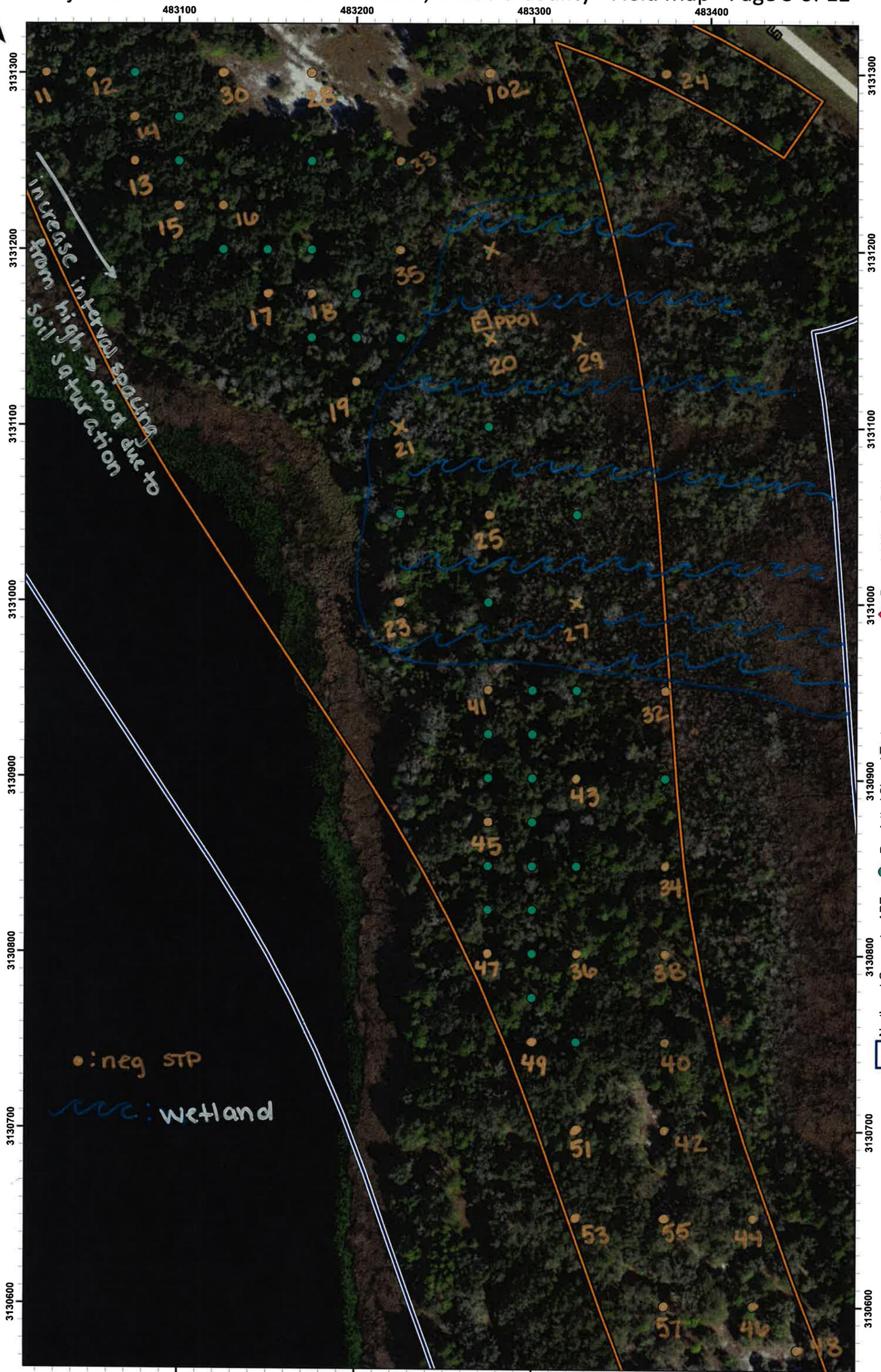
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-  Northeast Connector ROW
-  Preplotted Shovel Test
-  Previously Surveyed - Do Not Excavate
-  Potential Historic Bridge
-  Potential Historic Canal
-  Previously Recorded Archaeological Site



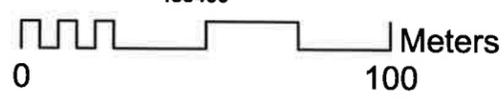
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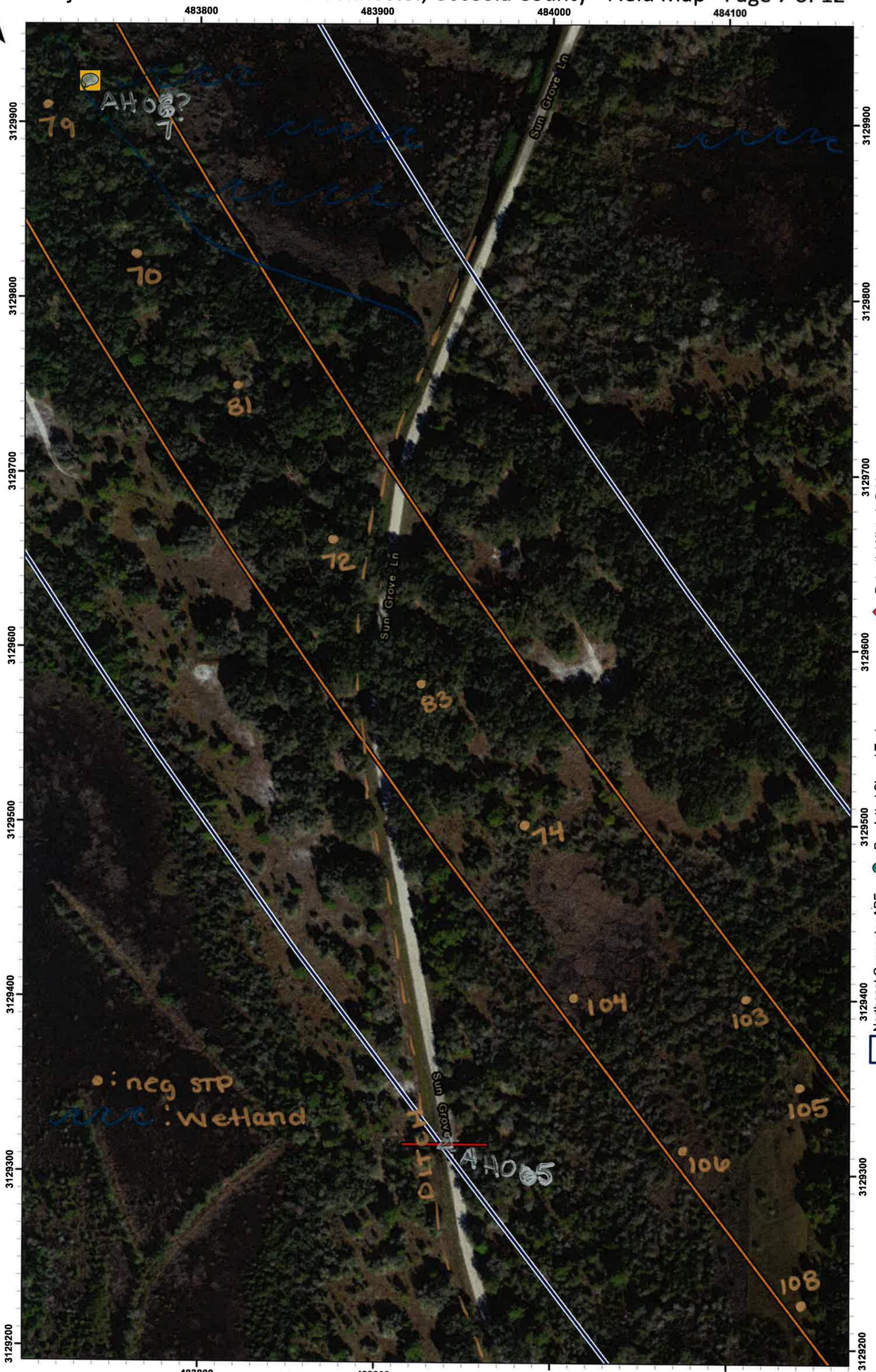


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-  Previously Surveyed - Do Not Excavate
-  Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
-  Potential Historic Bridge
-  Potential Historic Canal

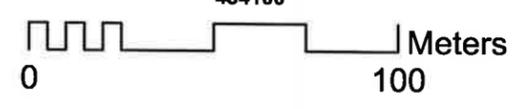


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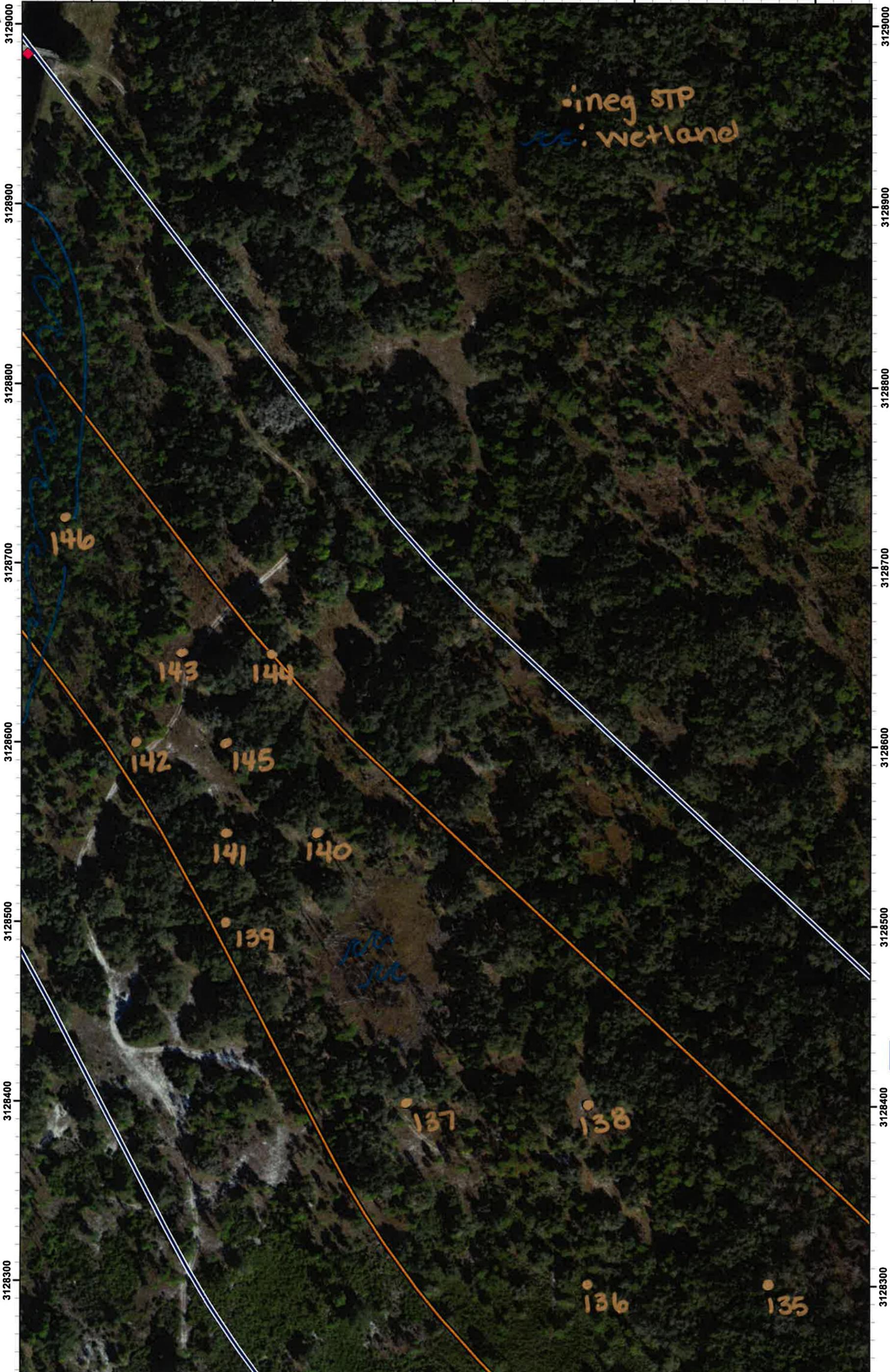
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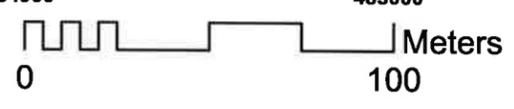
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Grid UTM WGS 84 16N
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 10m Interval





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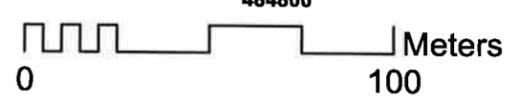
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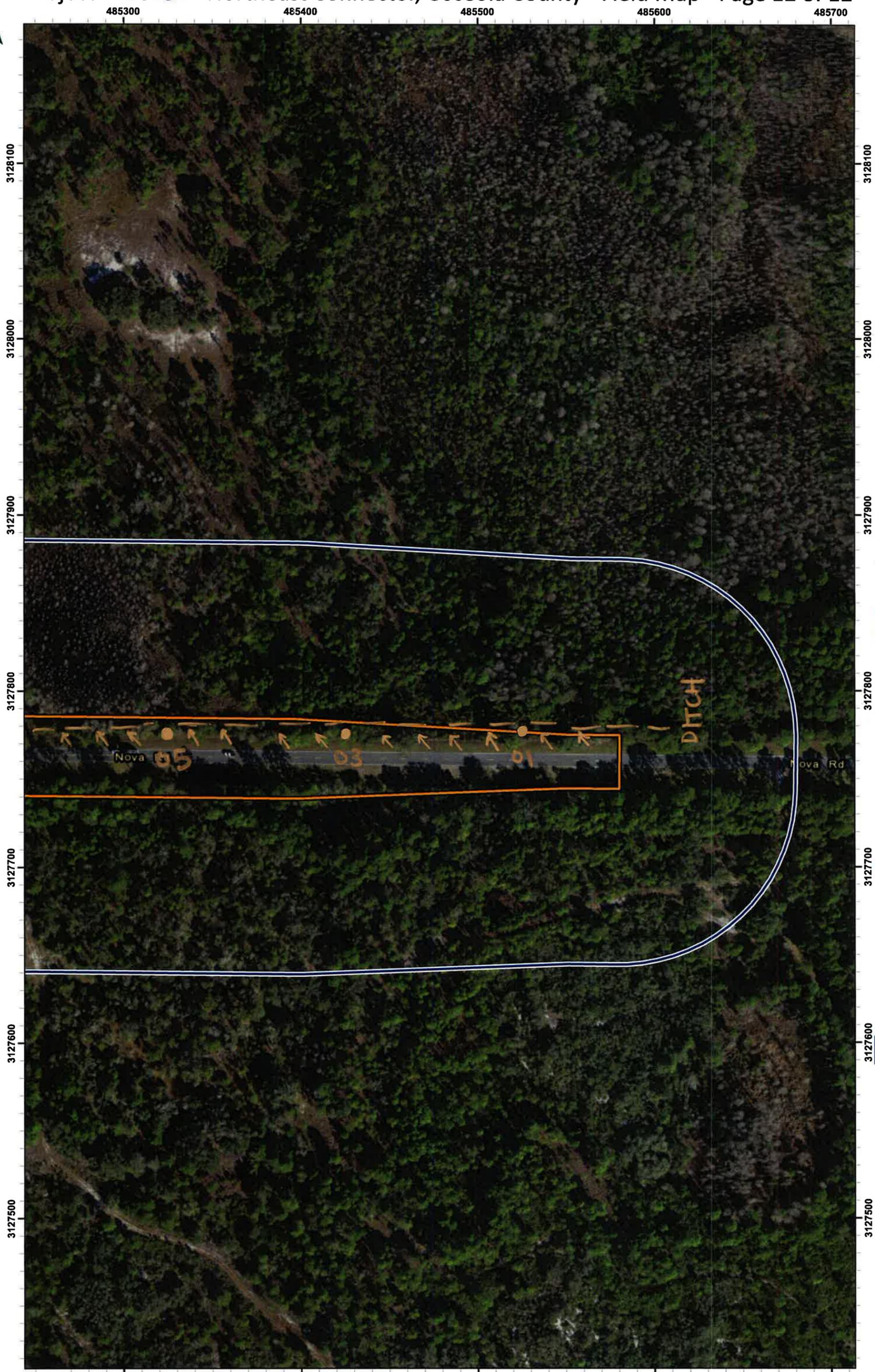
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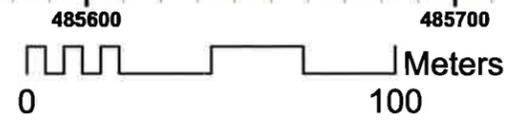
- Northeast Connector APE
- Northeast Connector ROW
- Preplotted Shovel Test
- Previously Surveyed - Do Not Excavate
- Potential Historic Bridge
- Potential Historic Canal
- Previously Recorded Archaeological Site

Grid UTM WGS 84 16N
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 10m Interval





Grid UTM WGS 84 16N
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 10m Interval



APPENDIX B.

FIELD SPECIMEN LOG

APPENDIX C.

FDHR SURVEY LOG SHEET

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

CRAS for the Northeast Connector, Osceola County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Northeast Connector Expressway-Phase 1 Project, Cyril's Drive to Nova Road (County Road 532), Osceola County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Fish, Jessica

3. Travisano, Mikel

2. Guerrieri, Kelly

4. Kent, Allen

Publication Year 2021

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 51

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)

Report on file at SEARCH, Newberry, Florida. SEARCH Project No. T20151. CFX Project No. 599-228.

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Jessica Fish and Mikel Travisano

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Orlando

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

1. Northeast Connector

3. 8OS03118

5. 8OS03116

7. _____

2. 8OS03117

4. 8OS03115

6. CFX

8. _____

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

Name _____ Organization Central Florida Expressway Authority

Address/Phone/E-mail 4974 Orl Tower Road, Orlando, Florida 32807

Recorder of Log Sheet Jessica Fish

Date Log Sheet Completed 5-4-2021

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

Project Area Mapping

Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

1. Osceola

3. _____

5. _____

2. _____

4. _____

6. _____

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

1. Name NARCOOSSEE

Year 2018

4. Name _____

Year _____

2. Name _____

Year _____

5. Name _____

Year _____

3. Name _____

Year _____

6. Name _____

Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 1-18-2021 End 1-24-2021 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 591.00 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: _____ meters 1520 feet Length: _____ kilometers 4.00 miles

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (select all that apply): [X]archaeological [X]architectural [X]historical/archival []underwater
[]damage assessment []monitoring report []other(describe): _____

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Archaeological testing at low-, medium-, and high-probability intervals. Recording structures 45 years or older.

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

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

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

[]Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.
[]surface collection, controlled []shovel test-other screen size []block excavation (at least 2x2 m) []metal detector
[]surface collection, uncontrolled []water screen []soil resistivity []other remote sensing
[X]shovel test-1/4" screen []posthole tests []magnetometer [X]pedestrian survey
[]shovel test-1/8" screen []auger tests []side scan sonar []unknown
[]shovel test 1/16"screen []coring []ground penetrating radar (GPR)
[]shovel test-unscreened []test excavation (at least 1x2 m) []LIDAR
[]other (describe): _____

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

[]Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used.
[]building permits []demolition permits []neighbor interview []subdivision maps
[]commercial permits []windshield survey []occupant interview []tax records
[]interior documentation []local property records []occupation permits []unknown
[]other (describe): pedestrian survey

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? [X]Yes []No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 0 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 4

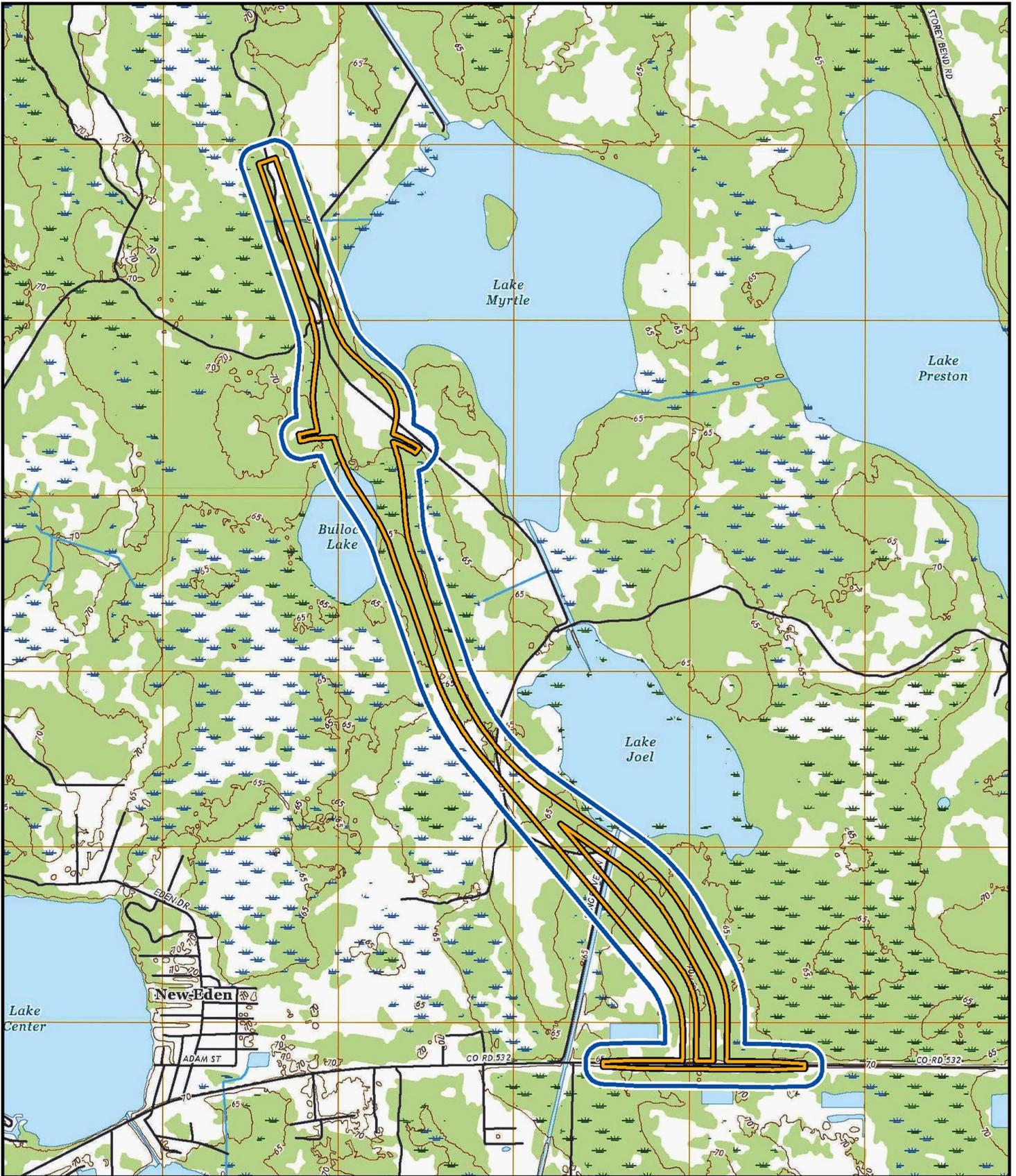
List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed (attach additional pages if necessary)
[]

List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)
OS03115-OS03118

Site Forms Used: []Site File Paper Forms []Site File PDF Forms

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY
Origin of Report: []872 []Public Lands []UW []1A32 # _____ []Academic []Contract []Avocational
[]Grant Project # _____ []Compliance Review: CRAT # _____
Type of Document: []Archaeological Survey []Historical/Architectural Survey []Marine Survey []Cell Tower CRAS []Monitoring Report
[]Overview []Excavation Report []Multi-Site Excavation Report []Structure Detailed Report []Library, Hist. or Archival Doc
[]Desktop Analysis []MPS []MRA []TG []Other: _____
Document Destination: Plottable Projects Plotability: _____



- Northeast Connector APE
- Northeast Connector Archaeological APE



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map -
 Narcoossee, FL (2018)



APPENDIX D.

FMSF RESOURCE FORMS



HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 OS03115
Field Date 1-25-2021
Form Date 1-28-2021
Recorder # _____
FDOT Bridge # _____

Original
 Update

Consult *Guide to the Historical Bridge Form* for detailed instructions

Bridge Name(s) Bridge over C-32C Canal Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name Northeast Connector Survey # (DHR only) _____
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Route(s) Carried/Feature(s) Crossed Access Road over C-32C Canal
USGS 7.5 Map Name NARCOOSSEE USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) St. Cloud In City Limits? yes no unknown County Osceola
Township 25S Range 32E Section 30 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting Northing
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Year Built 1944 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Still in use? yes no restricted use (describe) Part of access road, appears to be in light use
Prior Fords, Ferries, or Bridges at this Location

Altered and potentially replaced following initial construction

Bridge Use: original and current with dates (standard descriptions: auto, railway, pedestrian, fishing pier, abandoned)
Original: Auto bridge; Current: Restricted use auto bridge

Ownership history
Unknown ownership. Crosses over SFWMD-owned canal, surrounding land owned by Central Florida Property Holdings 1000 LLC

Designers/Engineers _____
Builders/Contractors _____
Text of Plaque or Inscription
N/A

Narrative History (How did bridge come to be built? How was it financed?, etc.)
A bridge is present in 1944 aerials, however Resource 80S03115 was probably fully reconstructed at an unknown later date. Aerial imagery suggests that the steel barriers were added or replaced between 2008 and 2011.

DESCRIPTION

GENERAL
Overall Bridge Design 1. Slab 2. _____

Overall Condition excellent good fair deteriorated ruinous

Style and Decorative Details

Resource 80S03115 is a common concrete 1-lane slab bridge. There are steel guardrails supported by wood posts and concrete curb barriers on the NE and SW sides of the bridge.

Tender Station Description

N/A

Alterations: Dates and Descriptions

Aerial imagery suggests that the steel barriers were added or replaced between 2008 and 2011. The bridge style suggests that it was fully or partially reconstructed at a later date.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

SUPERSTRUCTURE

Spans: Total Number 3 Total Length(ft) 100Main Spans: Number 3 Length(ft) 100 Width(ft) 17 Roadway width(ft) 13Main Span Design slabMain Span Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____

Approach Spans: Number _____ Length(ft) _____ Width(ft) _____ Roadway width(ft) _____

Approach Span Design _____

Approach Span Materials 1. _____ 2. _____

Deck Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____

SUBSTRUCTURE

Abutment Materials 1. Concrete Block 2. _____Abutment Description Full abutment, crumbling concrete blockPier Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____Pier Description Concrete pile bent piers

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FDOT database search | <input type="checkbox"/> Fla. Archives / photo collection | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> informal archaeological inspection |
| <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> formal archaeological survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other methods (specify) <u>Pedestrian/windshield survey</u> | | | |

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use separate sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and engineering distinction, 8OS03115 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
 Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s T20151
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
 Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4076032425/kelly.guerrieri@
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

- ① USGS 7.5' TOPO MAP WITH BRIDGE LOCATION CLEARLY MARKED
- ② PHOTO OF BRIDGE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
 Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



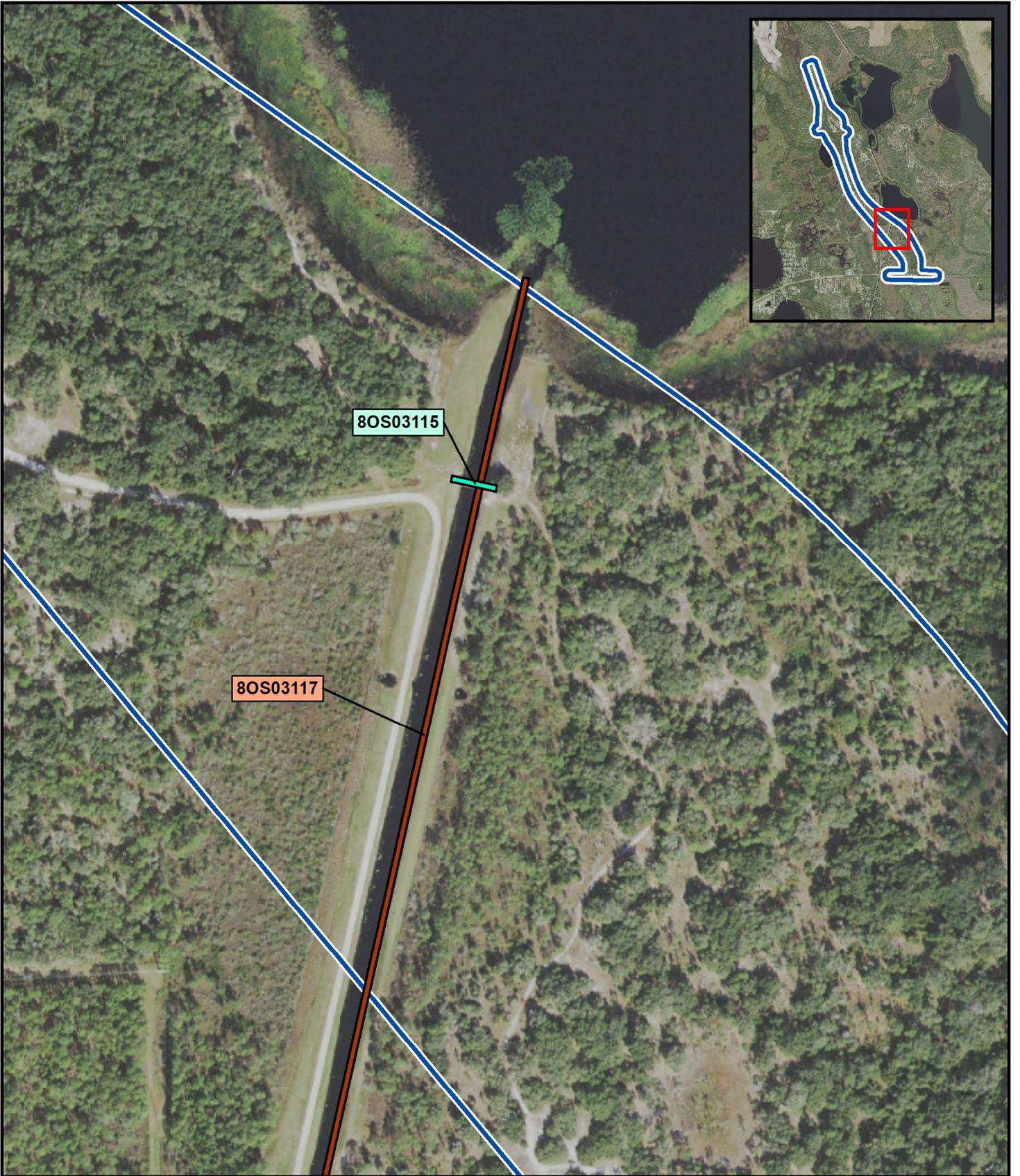
8OS03115_a Facing North



8OS03115_b Facing West



8OS03115_c Facing East

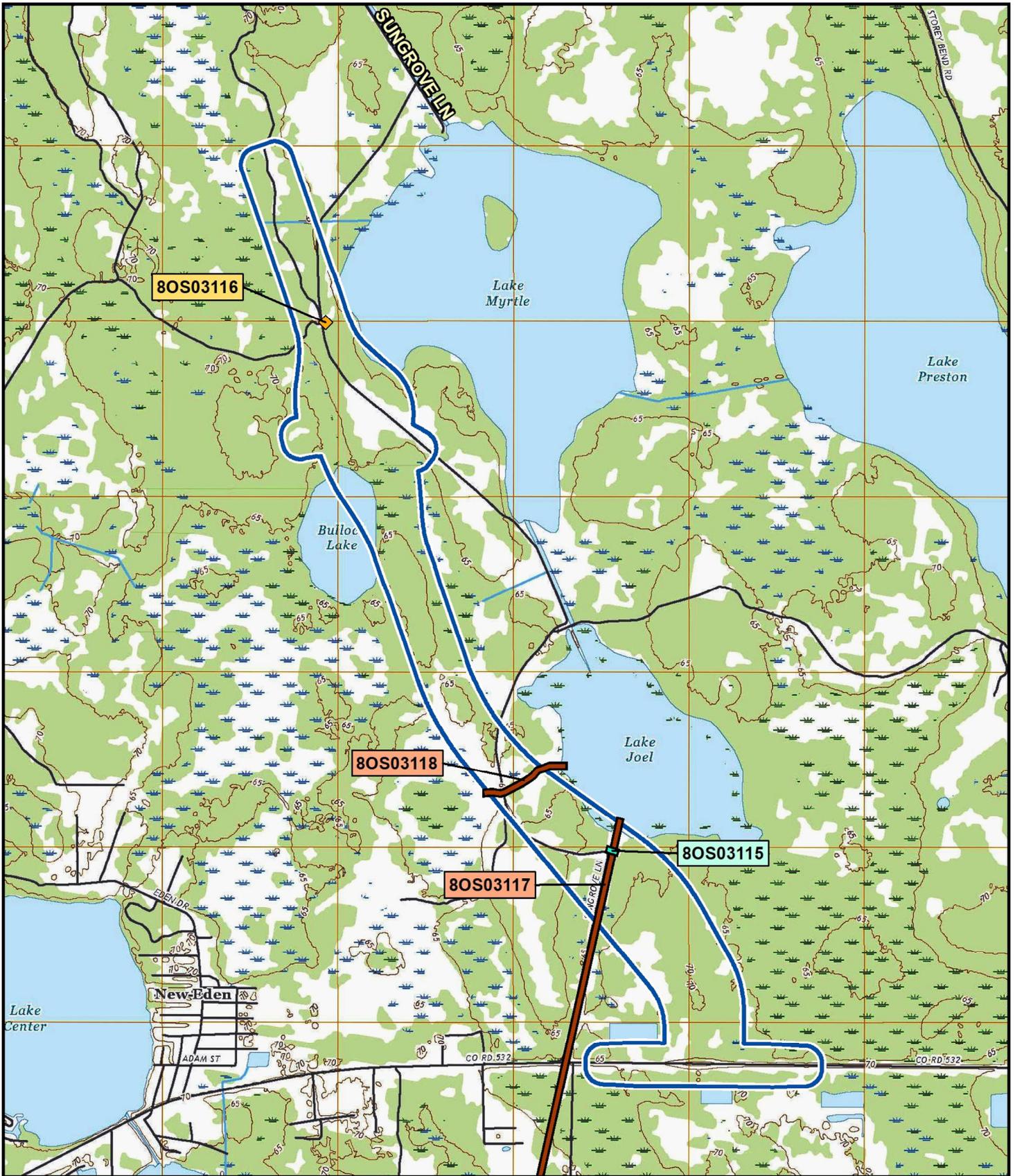


-  Northeast Connector APE
-  Newly Recorded Historic Bridge
-  Newly Recorded Linear Resource



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019)





- Northeast Connector APE
- ◆ Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Historic Bridge
- Newly Recorded Linear Resource



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:
Narcoossee, FL (2018)





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

Site#8 OS03116
Field Date 1-22-2021
Form Date 1-28-2021
Recorder #

[X] Original
[] Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Sun Grove Lane Barn Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name Northeast Connector Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) [X]building []structure []district []site []object
Ownership: [X]private-profit []private-nonprofit []private-individual []private-nonspecific []city []county []state []federal []Native American []foreign []unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Sun Grove Lane
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Nova Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name NARCOOSSEE USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) St. Cloud In City Limits? []yes [X]no []unknown County Osceola
Township 25S Range 31E Section 13 1/4 section: []NW []SW []SE []NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 13-25-31-0000-0015-0000 Landgrant
Subdivision Name N/A Block N/A Lot N/A
UTM Coordinates: Zone []16 []17 Easting Northing
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1944 []approximately [X]year listed or earlier []year listed or later
Original Use Barn From (year): 1944 To (year): UNK
Current Use Abandoned/Vacant From (year): UNK To (year): 2021
Other Use From (year): To (year):
Moves: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Nature
Additions: []yes [X]no []unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Current owner, Central Florida Property Holdings 300 LLC, transferred 2019 from sister company.
Purchased 1982 from Deseret Ranches of Florida.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? []yes []no [X]unknown Describe

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vertical plank 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Shed extension 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.)
None

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Stables attached to E/W facades; steeply pitched gable roof w/shed roof extensions; multiple openings and loss of siding

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Long rect. shed-like historic structure (ca. 1951-1959) located to NE of structure; concrete-lined trough to S of structure

DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: []yes []no []insufficient info Date Init.
KEEPER - Determined eligible: []yes []no Date
[]Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: []a []b []c []d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. Posts
Foundation Material(s): 1. Other 2. Dirt

Main Entrance (stylistic details)
N/S facades cen., large openings to center of barn, no doors remaining

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
None

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

Narrative Description of Resource
Resource 8OS03116 is a 2-story Frame Vernacular barn with a rectangular plan set at grade on posts driven into the dirt. Corrugated sheet metal covers the steeply pitched gable roof, and deteriorated vertical wood planks clad the walls.

Archaeological Remains [] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)
Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8OS03116 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerial File or accession #'s T20151
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4076032425/kelly.guerrieri@
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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



8OS03116_a Facing North



8OS03116_b Facing North



8OS03116_c Facing Northeast



8OS03116_d Facing Southeast



8OS03116_e Facing South



8OS03116_f Facing Southwest



8OS03116_g Facing Southwest



8OS03116_h Facing Northeast



8OS03116_i Facing South



8OS03116_j Facing North

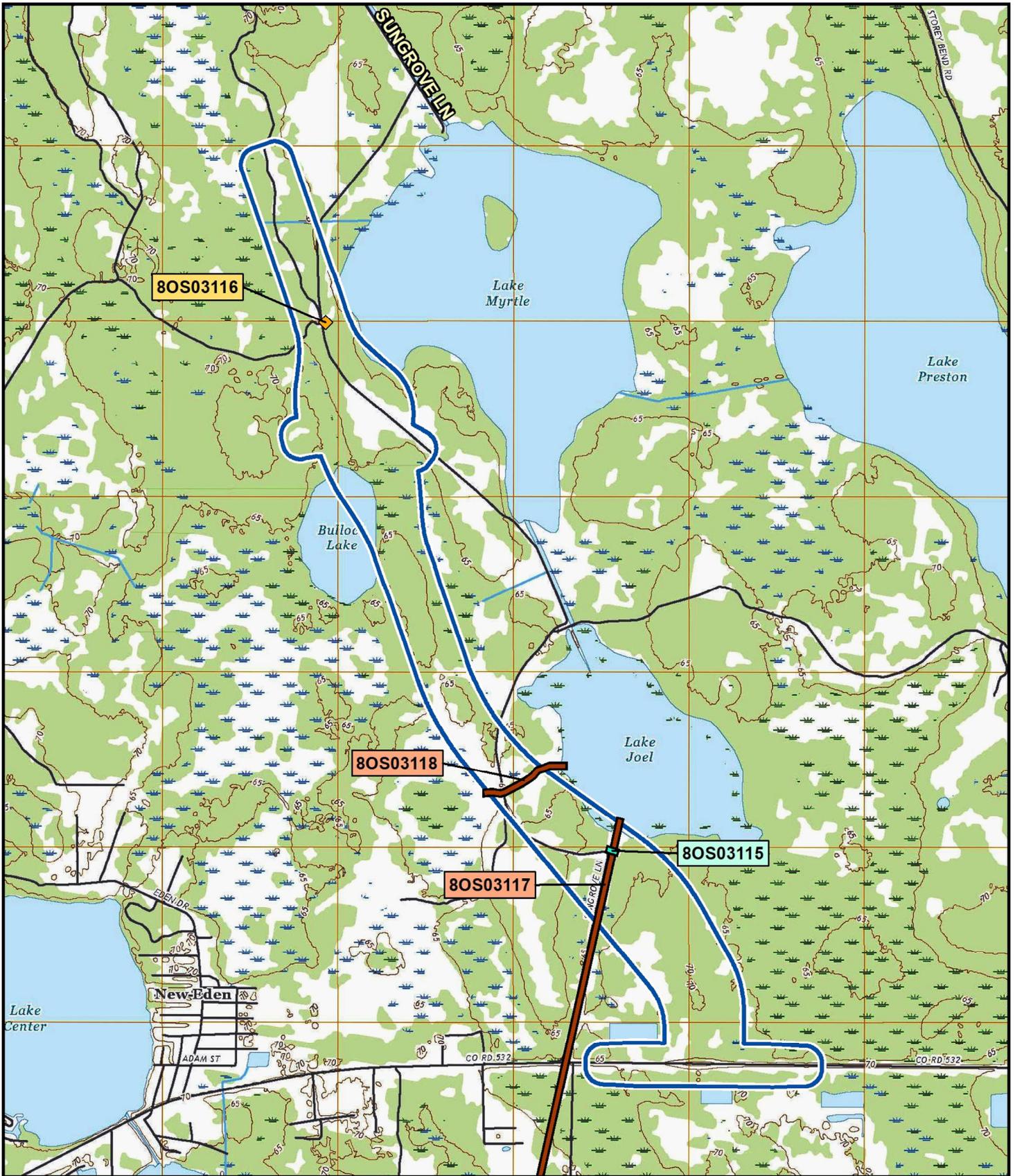


-  Northeast Connector APE
-  Newly Recorded Historic Structure



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019)





- Northeast Connector APE
- ◆ Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Historic Bridge
- Newly Recorded Linear Resource



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:
Narcoossee, FL (2018)





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

Site # OS03117
Field Date 1-25-2021
Form Date 1-28-2021
Recorder#

Original
Update

Consult the Guide to the Resource Group Form for additional instructions

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name C-32C Canal Multiple Listing [DHR only]
Project Name Northeast Connector FMSF Survey #
National Register Category (please check one): building(s) structure district site object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): canal railway road other (describe):
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
City/Town (within 3 miles) St. Cloud In Current City Limits? yes no unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Osceola
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
1) Township 25S Range 32E Section 30 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
2) Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
3) Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
4) Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name NARCOOSSEE USGS Date 2018
2) Name USGS Date
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location)
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)
Within the APE, 80S03117 runs roughly SW-NE for approx. 0.36 mi (0.58 km), beginning approx. 82.76 ft (25.22 m) SW of Lake Joel and continuing SW. It is approx. 49.14 ft (14.96 m) wide.

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1944 [] approximately [x] year listed or earlier [] year listed or later
Architect/Designer: Builder:
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 0 # of non-contributing 1
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)
1. 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)
Resource 80S03117 is a common, dug-out canal connecting Lake Joel to Trout Lake. Part of the C-32 Canal system, it is maintained by the South Florida Water Management District. It was straightened and expanded btwn 1964-1972 and 1980-1995.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? [] yes [x] no [] insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)
Due to lack of sufficient historical significance and engineering distinction, 80S03117 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
1) Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerials File or accession #'s T20151
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4076032425/kelly.guerrieri@
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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



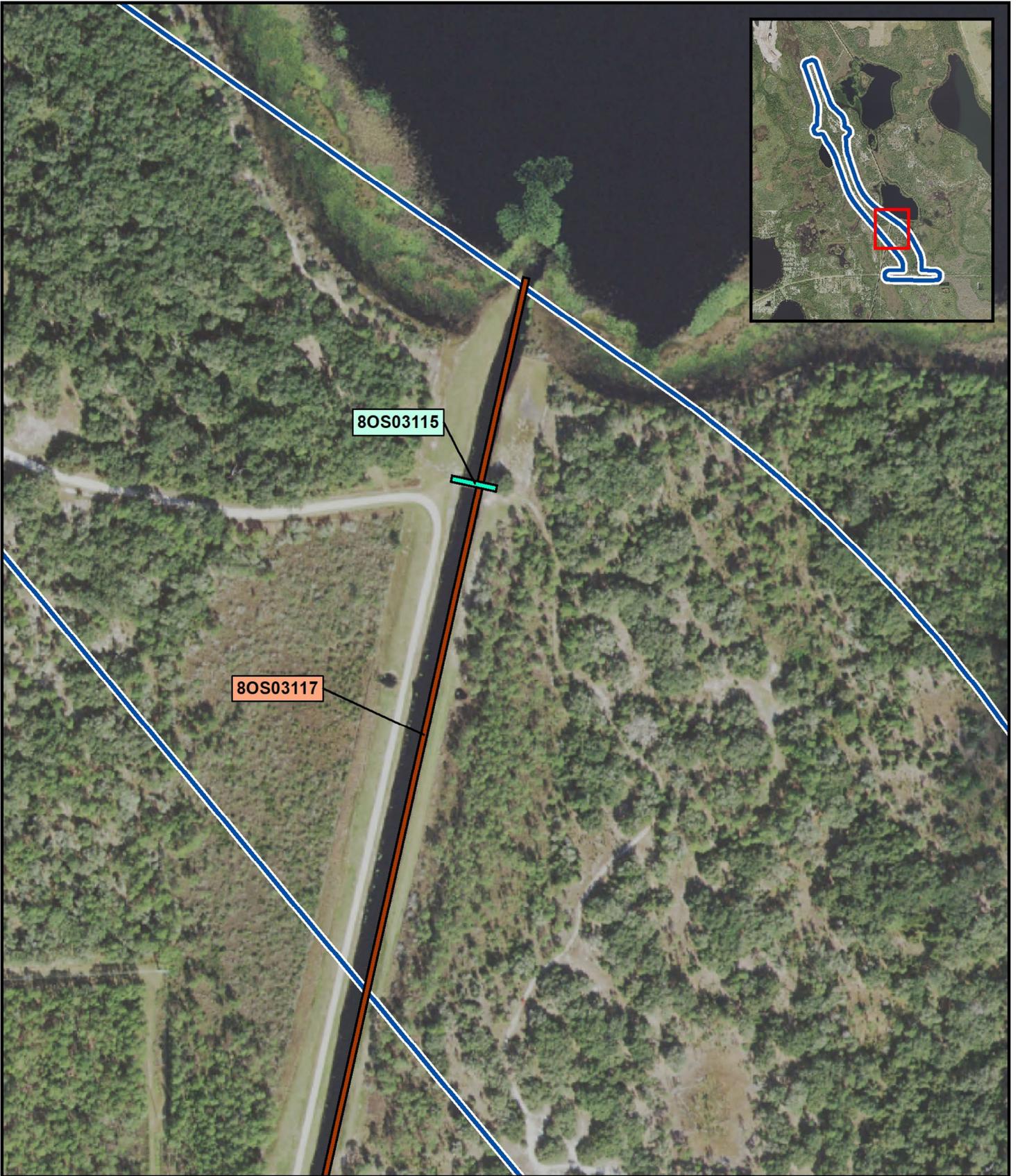
8OS03117_a Facing South



8OS03117_b Facing East



8OS03117_c Facing West

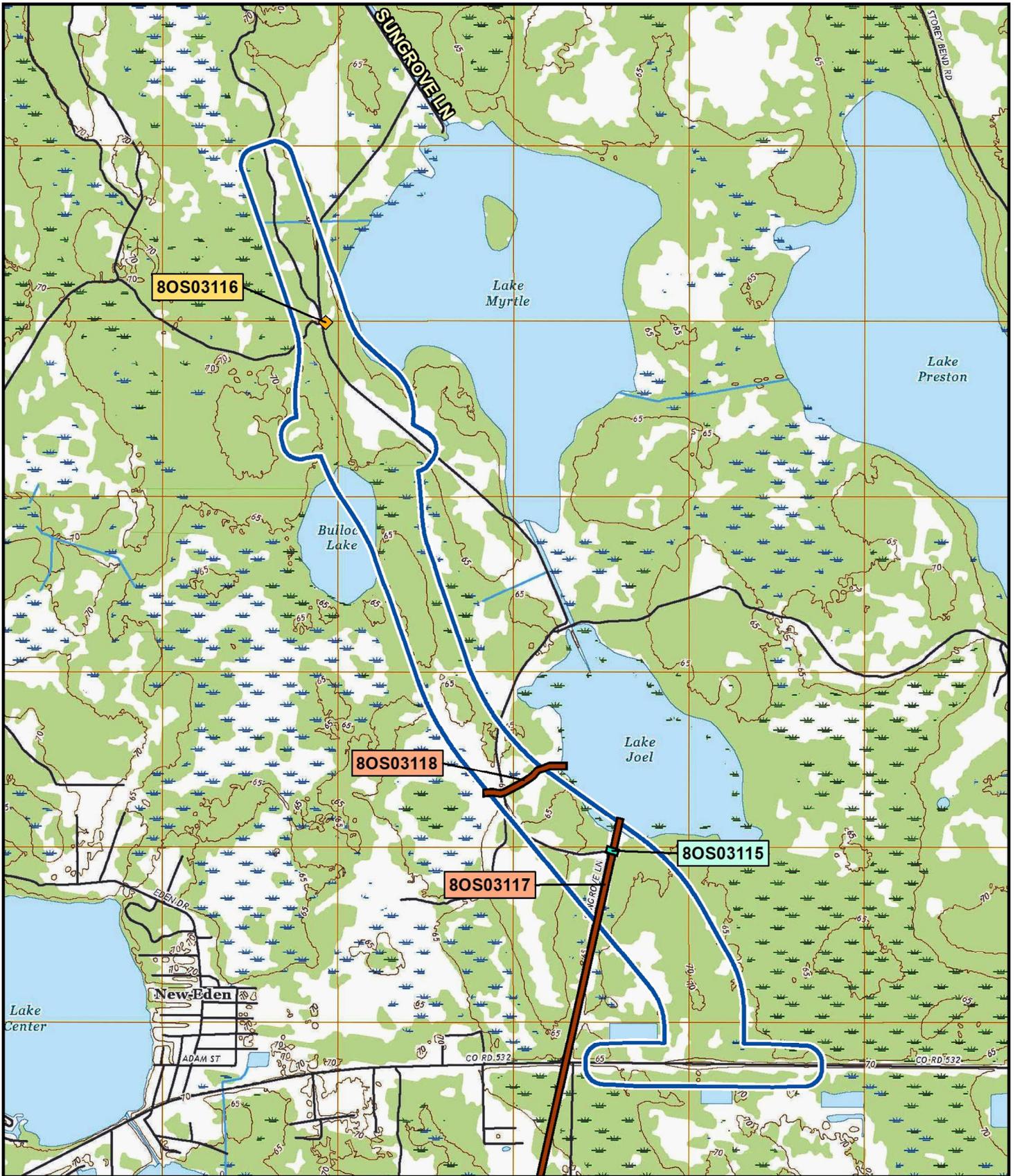


-  Northeast Connector APE
-  Newly Recorded Historic Bridge
-  Newly Recorded Linear Resource



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019)





- Northeast Connector APE
- ◆ Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Historic Bridge
- Newly Recorded Linear Resource



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:
Narcoossee, FL (2018)





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 OS03118
 Field Date 1-25-2021
 Form Date 1-28-2021
 Recorder# _____

Original
 Update

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

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

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

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Sun Grove Lane
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 City/Town (within 3 miles) St. Cloud In Current City Limits? yes no unknown
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Osceola
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
 1) Township 25S Range 31E Section 24, 25 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name NARCOOSSEE USGS Date 2018
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
 Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
 Landgrant _____
 Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)
 Within the APE, 80S03118 runs roughly NE-SW for approx. 0.19 mi (0.31 km), beginning approx. 5.62 ft (1.71 m) SW of Sun Grove Ln and continuing NE. It is approx. 7.14 ft (2.18 m) wide.

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1944 [] approximately [x] year listed or earlier [] year listed or later
Architect/Designer: Builder:
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 0 # of non-contributing 1
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)
1. 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)
Resource 80S03118 is a common, dug-out irrigation canal connecting Lake Joel to rural land to the west. The canal is slightly overgrown with shallow grassy embankments. It is channeled beneath Sun Grove Ln via a non-historic aluminum pipe.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Due to lack of sufficient historical significance and engineering distinction, 80S03118 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

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2) Document type Maintaining organization
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8OS03118_a Facing East



8OS03118_b Facing East



8OS03118_c Facing West



8OS03118_d Facing West



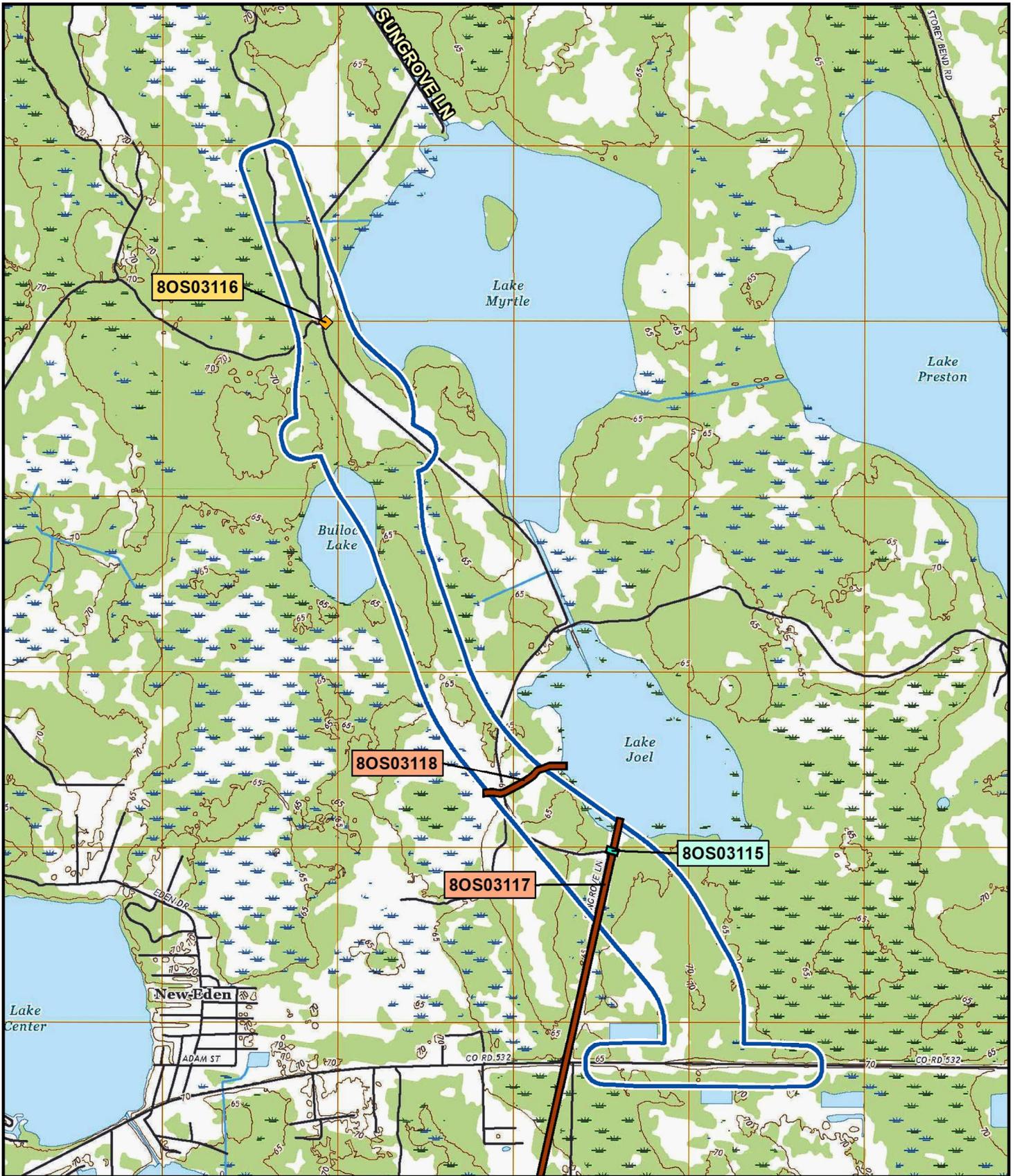
8OS03118

-  Northeast Connector APE
-  Newly Recorded Linear Resource



USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019)





- Northeast Connector APE
- ◆ Newly Recorded Historic Structure
- Newly Recorded Historic Bridge
- Newly Recorded Linear Resource



USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:
Narcoossee, FL (2018)



