

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY  
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY  
STATE ROAD (SR) 417 (SEMINOLE EXPRESSWAY) TO ORLANDO  
SANFORD INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT CONNECTOR  
SEMINOLE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**CFX Project No.: 417-246A**

**Prepared for:**

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**CENTRAL  
FLORIDA  
EXPRESSWAY  
AUTHORITY**

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**Central Florida Expressway Authority  
4974 ORL Tower Road  
Orlando, Florida 32807**

**June 2025**

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**CFX Project No.: 417-246A**

**Prepared for:**

**Central Florida Expressway Authority  
4974 ORL Tower Road  
Orlando, Florida 32807**

**Prepared by:**

**Archaeological Consultants, Inc.  
8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A  
Sarasota, Florida 34240**

**Maranda Kles – Project Manager  
Lee Hutchinson – Project Archaeologist  
Amanda Centeno and Crystal Perrelli – Archaeologists  
Kimberly Irby – Project Architectural Historian  
Savannah Y. Finch –Architectural Historian**

**In association with:**

**Ardurra Group, Inc.  
3000 Dovera Drive, Suite 200  
Oviedo, Florida 32807**

**June 2025**



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Central Florida Expressway Authority is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for the State Road (SR) 417 (Seminole Expressway) Sanford Airport Connector in Seminole County, Florida. The PD&E Study is to further develop and evaluate transportation alternatives to provide direct access from SR 417 to the Orlando Sanford International Airport. The goal of the project is to identify a recommended improvement to provide better connectivity from SR 417 to the airport and to help address roadway capacity needs associated with anticipated future traffic growth in the area. As part of the PD&E Study, six build alternative alignments and a No Build alternative were evaluated within the project study area. Of the alternatives evaluated, Alignment 2A was selected as the Preferred Alternative and is the subject area of this survey. The recommended alignment includes a new two-lane road alignment and bridges with exit ramps extending from SR 417 to Marquette Avenue adjacent to the airport entrance at Red Cleveland Boulevard. Other improvements include minor outside widening to SR 417 where the entrance ramp begins, moving the cul-de-sac on Michigan Street to accommodate the entrance ramp, and road widening of Red Cleveland Boulevard. The new right-of-way (ROW) varies from 150 feet (ft) to 230 ft. See **Appendix A** for the concept plan of the Preferred Alternative.

The purpose of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As defined in *36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part § 800.16(d)*, the APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” Based on the scale and nature of the activities, the archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of construction within the existing and proposed ROW, and the historic/architectural APE includes resources within 200 ft of the existing roadways and resources within 500 ft of the proposed ROW for the new alignment and areas where widening will occur. The archaeological and historic resource survey for the Preferred Alternative was conducted in May 2025.

All work was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)* of 1966 (Public Law 89-655, as amended), as implemented by *36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties)*, effective August 2004), as well as Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)*, Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*, and Florida’s Coastal Management Program. All work was performed in accordance with the standards outlined in Part 2, Chapter 8 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the Florida Department of Transportation’s (FDOT) PD&E Manual and the standards and guidelines contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual: Module 3* (Florida Division of Historical Resources [FDHR] 2003; FDOT 2024). The Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards* (48 *Federal Register* 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

Archaeological background research, including a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and the NRHP digital databases, indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites are within the APE, but one site has been recorded within one mile. The Cardinal Site (8SE01769) is a campsite dating to the St. Johns period (700 BCE-1500 CE) that was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). A review of relevant site locational information for environmentally similar areas within Seminole County and the surrounding area indicated a variable probability for pre-Contact and historic archaeological sites within the APE. Background research also indicated that sites, if present, would most likely be small lithic/artifact scatters, or possibly sites associated with the naval stores or timber industries during the early 20<sup>th</sup>

century. As a result of ACI's field survey, which included surface reconnaissance and the excavation of 35 shovel tests, no archaeological sites were discovered. Of the 35 shovel tests excavated, two were completed by Janus Research in 2006, 12 by ACI in 2020, and 21 by ACI in 2025.

Historic background research, including a review of the FMSF and the NRHP digital databases, indicated that no historic resources were previously recorded within the APE. A review of relevant historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Seminole County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for ten new historic resources 45 years of age or older (constructed in 1980 or earlier) within the APE (Johnson 2025).

Historic/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of six historic resources (8SE03401, 8SE03403, 8SE03404, 8SE03405, 8SE03406, and 8SE03407) within the APE. These include one linear resource, the Palm Hammock Allotment Drainage System (8SE03401), four Frame Vernacular style buildings (8SE03403, 8SE03404, 8SE03405, and 8SE03407), and one mobile home with no style (8SE03406), constructed between circa (ca.) 1910 and ca. 1972. Overall, the newly identified buildings have been altered, lack sufficient architectural features, and are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. Background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. In addition, the newly identified linear resource is a common example of drainage systems found throughout Florida without unique design or engineering features and background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As such, the segments within the APE do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district; however, there is insufficient information to evaluate NRHP eligibility for the resource as a whole as the drainage system extends outside of the APE.

In addition to the six historic resources identified within the APE, the Seminole County property appraiser identified four historic resources that could not be evaluated or recorded during the field survey due to lack of accessibility and/or obstructed views. These include two mobile homes, constructed ca. 1965 and 1976, and a ca. 1979 pole barn located at 1095 Oakway and a ca. 1976 mobile home at 4231 Bloom Lane. The three buildings at 1095 Oakway are located within a heavily wooded parcel. Two of the buildings are set deep within the parcel, while the third building is located near the perimeter but obscured entirely by trees. Similarly, the mobile home at 4231 Bloom Lane is set within a parcel that is entirely lined with trees and vegetation, obscuring the building from the view. Based on available information, these resources are likely typical examples of vernacular style buildings; however, because the resources are not visible or accessible, the status and condition of the resources are unknown.

Given the results of background research and field survey, including the excavation of a total of 35 shovel tests (21 current, 14 from previous surveys), no archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, determined eligible for listing, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are located within the APE. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed project will result in no historic properties affected.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
1.1 PD&E Study Purpose .....	1-1
1.2 Purpose and Need.....	1-4
1.3 Report Purpose .....	1-4
1.4 Area of Potential Effects (APE) .....	1-4
<b>2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING .....</b>	<b>2-1</b>
2.1 Project Location .....	2-1
2.2 Physiography and Geology .....	2-4
2.3 Soils and Vegetation.....	2-4
2.4 Paleoenvironmental Considerations .....	2-7
<b>3.0 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY .....</b>	<b>3-1</b>
3.1 Paleoindian .....	3-2
3.2 Archaic .....	3-3
3.3 Woodland .....	3-5
3.4 Mississippian .....	3-6
3.5 Colonial Period.....	3-7
3.6 Territorial and Statehood.....	3-8
3.7 Civil War and Aftermath.....	3-12
3.8 Twentieth Century .....	3-14
3.9 Project Area Specifics .....	3-17
<b>4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS .....</b>	<b>4-1</b>
4.1 Background Research and Literature Review .....	4-1
4.2 Archaeological Considerations.....	4-1
4.3 Historical Considerations .....	4-3
4.4 Field Methodology .....	4-4
4.5 Procedures to Manage Unexpected Discoveries .....	4-5
4.6 Laboratory Methods and Curation .....	4-6
<b>5.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS.....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
5.1 Archaeological .....	5-1
5.2 Historical .....	5-3
5.3 Conclusions .....	5-12
<b>6.0 REFERENCES CITED .....</b>	<b>6-1</b>

### APPENDICES

Appendix A: Alignment 2A Concept Plan  
Appendix B: Florida Master Site File Forms  
Appendix C: Survey Log

## LIST OF FIGURES, TABLES, AND PHOTOGRAPHS

<b><u>Figure</u></b>	<b><u>Page</u></b>
Figure 1.1. PD&E Study Area.....	1-2
Figure 1.2. Project location of Alignment 2A.....	1-3
Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the SR 417 Alignment 2A Corridor. ....	2-2
Figure 2.2. Soil type distribution within the archaeological APE.....	2-6
Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions. ....	3-1
Figure 3.2. 1844 and 1852 plats showing the SR 417 Alignment 2A Corridor.....	3-11
Figure 3.3. 1940 and 1972 aerial photographs of the SR 417 Alignment 2A corridor. ....	3-18
Figure 4.1. Location of the previously recorded cultural resource near the SR 417 Alignment 2A corridor. ....	4-2
Figure 5.1. Location of the shovel tests in the archaeological APE.....	5-2
Figure 5.2. Location of the historic resources in the historic/architectural APE. ....	5-4
Figure 5.3. Three inaccessible buildings located at 1095 Oakway. The figure depicts the proposed alignment, as well as the historic APE (red boundary). ....	5-11
Figure 5.4. One inaccessible building located at 4231 Bloom Lane. The figure depicts the proposed alignment, as well as the historic APE (red boundary). ....	5-11
 <b><u>Table</u></b>	
Table 2.1. Soil types within the APE.....	2-5
Table 3.1. Tract book records.....	3-14
Table 4.1. CRAS projects conducted within one mile of the APE. ....	4-3
Table 5.1. Newly recorded historic resources within the historic/architectural APE.....	5-3
 <b><u>Photo</u></b>	
Photo 2.1. General conditions along SR 417 with flooded drainage ditch, facing southeast. ....	2-1
Photo 2.2. Current conditions of Oakway just southwest of SR 417, facing east.....	2-1
Photo 2.3. View of SR 417 roadway and ramp conditions, facing southeast. ....	2-1
Photo 2.4. Example of utilities with flagging running along SR 417, facing south.....	2-1
Photo 2.5. General environment between South Mellonville Avenue and Oakway, facing northeast. ....	2-3
Photo 2.6. Drainage ditch running along the west side of South Melonville Avenue, facing south. ....	2-3
Photo 2.7. General conditions of South Red Cleveland Boulevard toward intersection with East Lake Mary Boulevard, facing south. ....	2-3
Photo 2.8. View of Red Cleveland Boulevard away from the intersection, facing north-northeast. ....	2-3
Photo 2.9. Example of buried water line utility along Red Cleveland Boulevard, facing northwest. ....	2-3
Photo 2.10. Additional view of conditions along south portion of Red Cleveland Boulevard, facing southwest. ....	2-3
Photo 2.11. General conditions of north end of the corridor along Red Cleveland Boulevard, facing south. ....	2-4
Photo 5.1. General stratigraphy throughout the project, facing west. Note early termination at 40 cmbs due to utility obstruction. ....	5-1
Photo 5.2. Example of shovel tests terminated early due to water intrusion (20 cmbs), facing west.....	5-1

**Photo**

Photo 5.3.	Palm Hammock Allotment Drainage System (8SE03401), looking east. ....	5-5
Photo 5.4.	4425 Mellonville Avenue (Residence) (8SE03403), looking east.....	5-6
Photo 5.5.	4425 Mellonville Avenue (Garage) (8SE03404), looking northeast. ....	5-7
Photo 5.6.	4419 Mellonville Avenue (8SE03405), looking east.....	5-8
Photo 5.7.	1575 Pine Way (8SE03406), looking south. ....	5-9
Photo 5.8.	2275 Marquette Avenue (8SE03407), looking southeast. ....	5-10

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PD&E Study Purpose

The Central Florida Expressway Authority is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for the State Road (SR) 417 (Seminole Expressway) Sanford Airport Connector in Seminole County, Florida. The PD&E Study for the SR 417 Sanford Airport Connector was initiated by the Central Florida Expressway Authority in May 2024 to further develop and evaluate transportation alternatives to provide direct access from SR 417 to the Orlando Sanford International Airport. The goal of the project is to identify a recommended improvement to provide better connectivity from SR 417 to the airport and to help address roadway capacity needs associated with anticipated future traffic growth in the area. This PD&E Study evaluates a new expressway connection from SR 417 to the Orlando Sanford International Airport and alternative mobility programs within the project corridor, including multimodal and intermodal facilities. The study area for this project was expanded beyond the study area for the Concept, Feasibility & Mobility (CF&M) Study to include the area along East Lake Mary Boulevard to SR 417 for a new elevated expressway along East Lake Mary Boulevard from SR 417 to the airport (**Figure 1.1**).

The objective of the PD&E Study is to evaluate each mobility option based on engineering, traffic, economic and environmental evaluations and to identify a recommended improvement. This study includes the evaluation of the physical, natural, social and cultural environment, right-of-way (ROW) considerations and cost estimates, as well as the following goals:

- Identify transportation mobility options
- Enhance direct access to the Orlando Sanford International Airport
- Enhance mobility for the area's growing population and economy
- Provide consistency with local plans and policies
- Promote regional connectivity
- Fulfill the recommendation of Seminole Board of County Commissioners to re-evaluate the corridor.

Six build alignment alternatives and a No Build alternative were evaluated within the project study area and Alignment 2A was selected as the Preferred Alternative and is the subject area of this survey (**Figure 1.2**). The recommended alignment includes a new two-lane road alignment and bridges with exit ramps extending from SR 417 to Marquette Avenue adjacent to the airport entrance at Red Cleveland Boulevard. Other improvements include minor outside widening to SR 417 where the entrance ramp begins, moving the cul-de-sac on Michigan Street to accommodate the entrance ramp, and road widening of Red Cleveland Boulevard. The new ROW varies from 150 feet (ft) to 230 ft. See **Appendix A** for the concept plan of the Preferred Alternative.

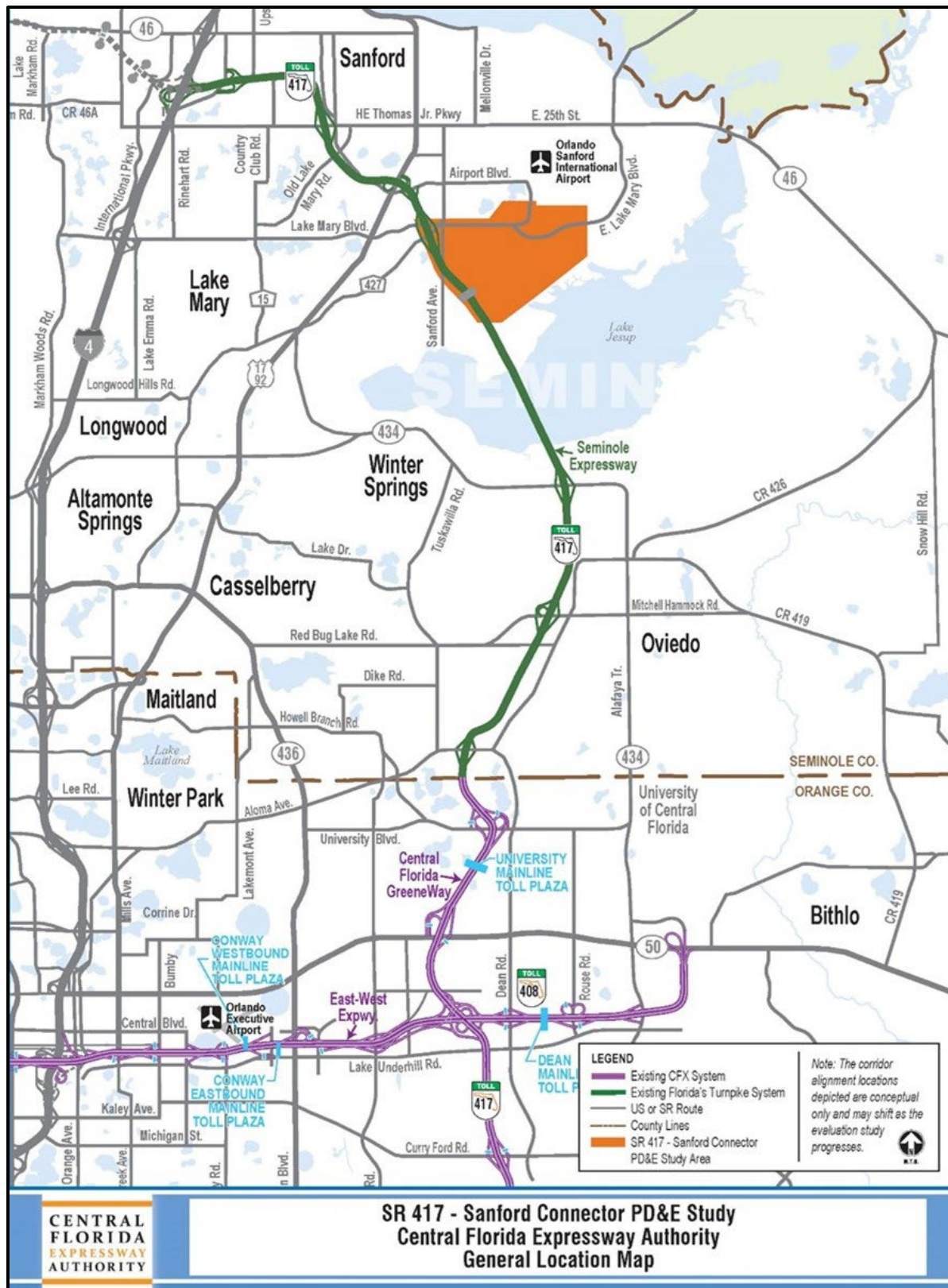
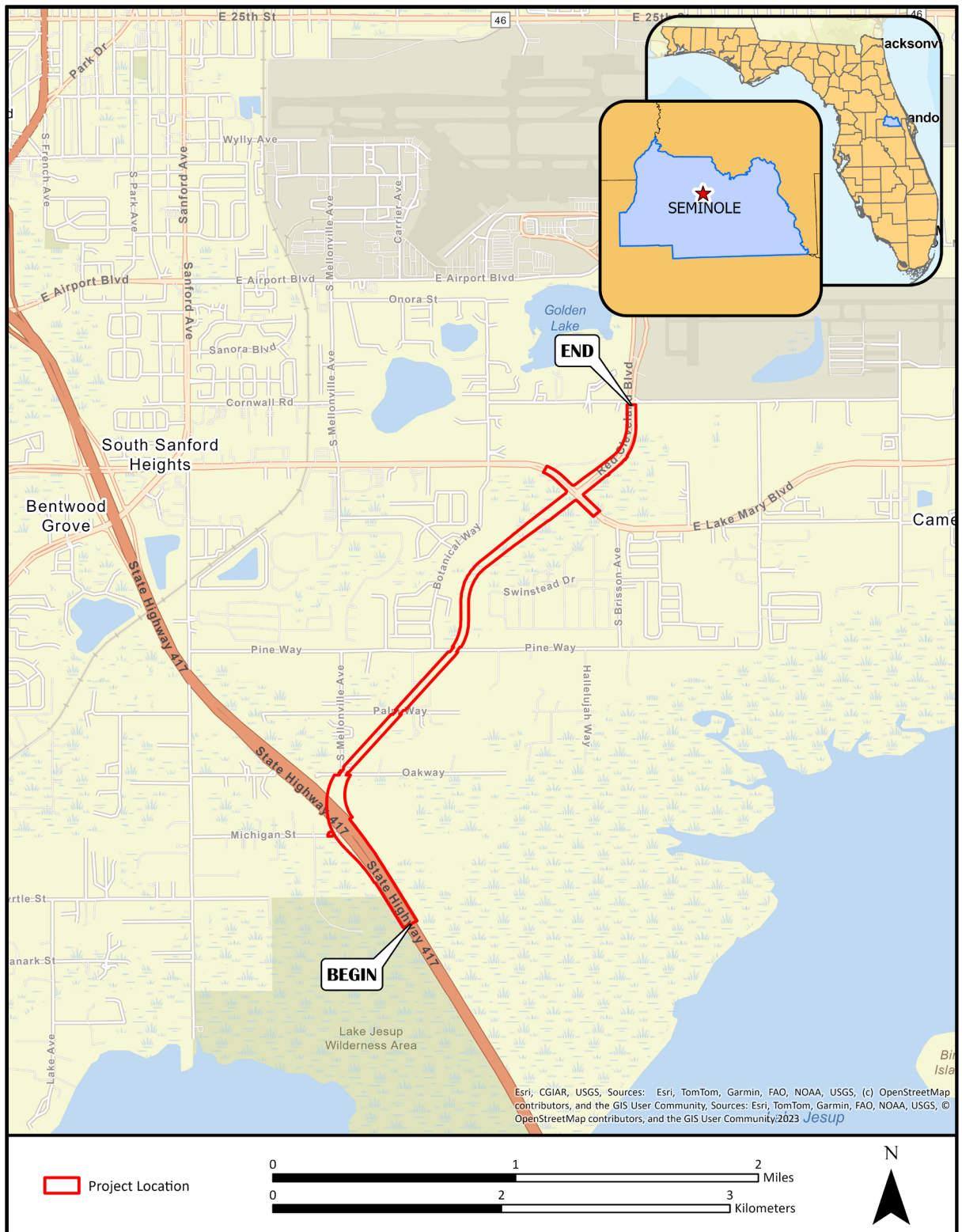


Figure 1.1. PD&E Study Area.





**Figure 1.2.** Project location of Alignment 2A.



## **1.2 Purpose and Need**

The purpose of the proposed SR 417 Sanford Airport Connector is to provide a direct, limited access connection between SR 417 and SFB to provide better connectivity and accommodate future traffic growth in the area. The primary access to the airport is along East Lake Mary Boulevard via Red Cleveland Boulevard, which extends north from the airport entrance to the airport terminal. A proposed connector would provide a limited access connection directly to Orlando Sanford International Airport (SFB) from SR 417, thereby reducing the demand along East Lake Mary Boulevard and improving travel time for all users. The proposed improvements are 1) to enhance regional connectivity, 2) accommodate transportation demands, 3) provide needed capacity, 4) improve safety, 5) support modal connectivity and 6) serve social and economic growth.

## **1.3 Report Purpose**

The purpose of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This CRAS was initiated in consideration of Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)* of 1966 (Public Law 89-655, as amended), as implemented by *36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800 (Protection of Historic Properties)*, effective August 2004), as well as Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)*, Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*, and Florida's Coastal Management Program. All work was carried out in conformity with the standards outlined in Part 2, Chapter 8 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT's) *PD&E Manual*, and the standards and guidelines contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual: Module 3* (Florida Division of Historical Resources [FDHR] 2003; FDOT 2024). The Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards* (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

## **1.4 Area of Potential Effects (APE)**

As defined in *36 CFR Part § 800.16(d)*, the APE is the "geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." Based on the scale and nature of the activities, the archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of construction within the existing and proposed ROW and the historic/architectural APE includes resources within 200 ft of the existing roadways and 500 ft of the proposed ROW for the recommended new alignment and areas where widening will occur.

## 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environmental factors such as geology, topography, relative elevation, soils, vegetation, and water resources are important in determining where pre-colonial and historic period archaeological sites are likely to be located. These variables influenced what types of resources were available for utilization in each area. This, in turn, influenced decisions regarding settlement location and land-use patterns. Because of the influence of the environmental factors upon the local populations, a discussion of the effective environment is included.

### 2.1 Project Location

The APE is in Section 8 and 17-19 of Township 20 South, Range 31 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Casselberry 1962; Osteen 1965; Oviedo 1956) (**Figure 2.1**). The APE is located along portions of SR 417 (Seminole Expressway), Lake Mary Boulevard, Red Cleveland Boulevard, and across smaller fields and local dirt roads between South Melonville Road and Bloom Lane. The general environmental setting consists of maintained ROW, pasture fields, and dirt road with vegetation consisting of oak, pine, Brazilian pepper, and willow trees, with mowed lawn the prevalent feature throughout (**Photos 2.1-2.11**). Disturbance along the APE consists of private residential homes and public ROW with related utilities and infrastructure.



**Photo 2.1.** General conditions along SR 417 with flooded drainage ditch, facing southeast.



**Photo 2.2.** Current conditions of Oakway just southwest of SR 417, facing east.

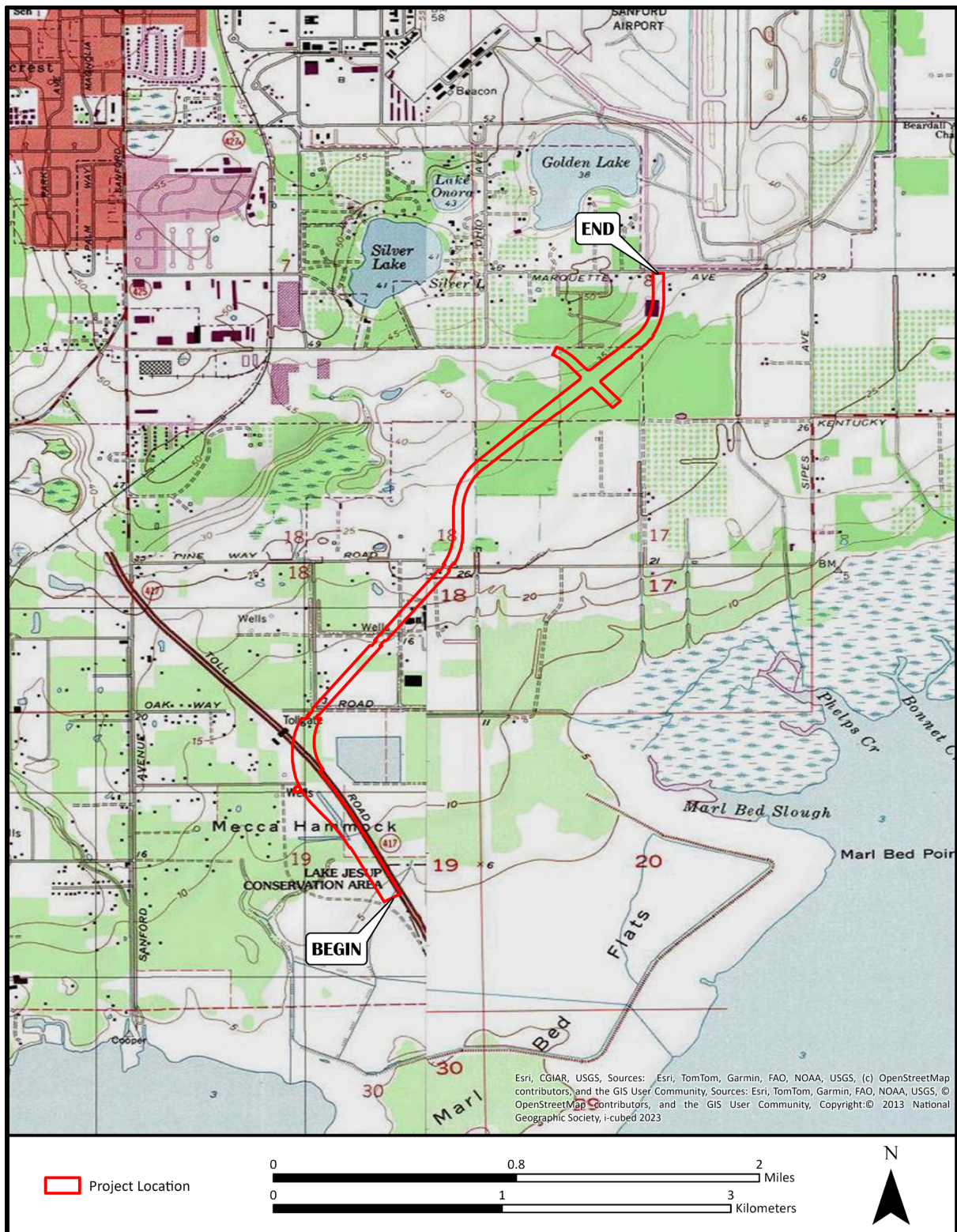


**Photo 2.3.** View of SR 417 roadway and ramp conditions, facing southeast.



**Photo 2.4.** Example of utilities with flagging running along SR 417, facing south.



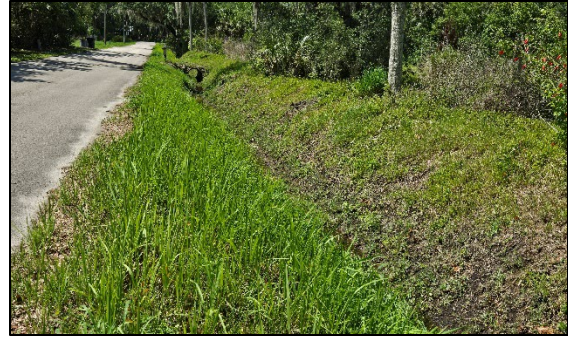


**Figure 2.1.** Environmental setting of the SR 417 Alignment 2A Corridor.





**Photo 2.5.** General environment between South Mellonville Avenue and Oakway, facing northeast.



**Photo 2.6.** Drainage ditch running along the west side of South Mellonville Avenue, facing south.



**Photo 2.7.** General conditions of South Red Cleveland Boulevard toward intersection with East Lake Mary Boulevard, facing south.



**Photo 2.8.** View of Red Cleveland Boulevard away from the intersection, facing north-northeast.



**Photo 2.9.** Example of buried water line utility along Red Cleveland Boulevard, facing northwest.



**Photo 2.10.** Additional view of conditions along south portion of Red Cleveland Boulevard, facing southwest.



**Photo 2.11.** General conditions of north end of the corridor along Red Cleveland Boulevard, facing south.

## 2.2 Physiography and Geology

The APE is located within the Mid-peninsula geomorphic zone, which is characterized by discontinuous highlands forming sub-parallel ridges separated by broad valleys that roughly parallel the coast (White 1970). More specifically, the APE is situated on the Osceola Plain (White 1970). The Plain is a broad, flat area of low, local relief. The area's surface lithology consists of the lighter yellow sediments of the Pleistocene and Holocene, which are evidenced by clayey sand, medium fine sand and silt, and shelly sand and clay (Scott 1978, 2001; Scott et al. 2001). The elevation of the APE is between 5-40 ft above mean sea level (amsl). The local vegetative communities include pine flatwoods and swamp forests, mostly consisting of hardwood trees.

## 2.3 Soils and Vegetation

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Seminole County soil survey, the APE is situated within three different soil associations (Schellentrager and Hurt 1990). The Myakka-Eau Gallie-Urban Land association is characterized by nearly level, poorly drained soils that are sandy throughout or have a loamy subsoil at a depth of about 40 inches or more in areas of Urban land or on the flatwoods. The native vegetation consists mostly of slash pine with an understory of saw palmetto, grasses and forbs. Cypress and hardwoods are in the depressions and sloughs. The St. Johns-Malabar-Wabasso soil association is characterized by nearly level, poorly drained soils that are sandy throughout or have a loamy subsoil at a depth of about 30 inches or more on the flatwoods and the sloughs. The native vegetation also consists mostly of slash pine with an understory of saw palmetto, grasses and forbs, while cypress and hardwoods are present in the depressions and sloughs. The last soil association, Nittaw-Felda-Floridana, consists of nearly level, very poorly drained mineral soils on the flood plains and in depressions. Some are mucky and have clayey subsoil at a depth of about 10 inches or more, and some are sand to a depth of 20-40 inches and have loam subsoil. Native vegetation typically consists of water oak, cypress, elm, ash, hickory, red maple, and sweetgum with an understory of water-tolerant plants. **Table 2.1** provides a list of the specific soil types within the APE and their locations are depicted on **Figure 2.2** (Schellentrager and Hurt 1990; USDA 2021).

The soils support different vegetative regimes that in turn provide habitats for the local animal population, and thus, provide essential food resources. However, they have variable suitability for openland, woodland, and wetland habitats. The habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. The wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, dove, sparrow hawk, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail, and cattle egret. Woodland wildlife habitat includes areas of deciduous plants or coniferous plants or both

and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include turkey, towhee, owls, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, racoon, and deer. The habitat for wetland wildlife includes areas of open, marshy or swampy, shallow water areas. Wildlife in these areas include ducks, egrets, herons, kingfishers, alligators, and otters.

**Table 2.1.** Soil types within the APE.

<b>Soil Type, % slopes</b>	<b>Drainage</b>	<b>Environmental setting</b>
Basinger and Delray fine sands, $x < 2\%$	Poor and very poor	Sloughs and poorly defined drainageways
Basinger and Smyrna fine sand, depressional, $x < 2\%$	Very poor	Depressions
Basinger, Samsula, and Huntoon soils, depressional, $x < 2\%$	Very poor	Swamps and depressions
Brighton, Samsula, and Sanibel muck, $x < 1\%$	Very poor	Depressions, freshwater marshes, and swamps; undrained areas are ponded
Eau Gallie and Immokalee fine sand, $x < 2\%$	Poor	Broad plains on the flatwoods
Felda and Manatee mucky fine sands, depressional, $x < 2\%$	Very poor	Depressions; undrained areas are ponded
Manatee, Floridana, and Holopaw soils, frequently flooded, $x < 2\%$	Poor to very poor	Flood plains frequently flooded for long periods following prolonged, high intensity rains; most areas are isolated by meandering stream channels
Myakka and Eau Gallie fine sand, $x < 2\%$	Poor	Flatwoods
Nittaw muck, occasionally flooded, $x < 2\%$	Very poor	Flood plains occasionally flooded for long periods following prolonged high intensity rains
Nittaw, Okeelanta, and Basinger soil, frequently flooded, $x < 2\%$	Poor to very poor	Flood plans frequently flooded following prolonged high intensity rains
Paola-St. Lucie sands, 0-5%	Excessive	Upland ridges
Pineda-Pineda wet fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	Low hammocks, in broad poorly defined drainageways, and in sloughs
Pomello fine sand, 0-5%	Moderately well	Low ridges and knolls on the flatwoods
St. Johns and Eau Gallie fine sand, $x < 2\%$	Poor	Low broad plains on the flatwoods
Tavares-Millhopper fine sand, 0-5%	Moderately well	Low ridges and knolls on uplands
Udorthents, excavated	NA	Excavated pit or depressed areas of unconsolidated soil and geologic materials removed for use in road construction or as fill material in low areas and building foundations
Wabasso fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	Broad plains on flatwoods



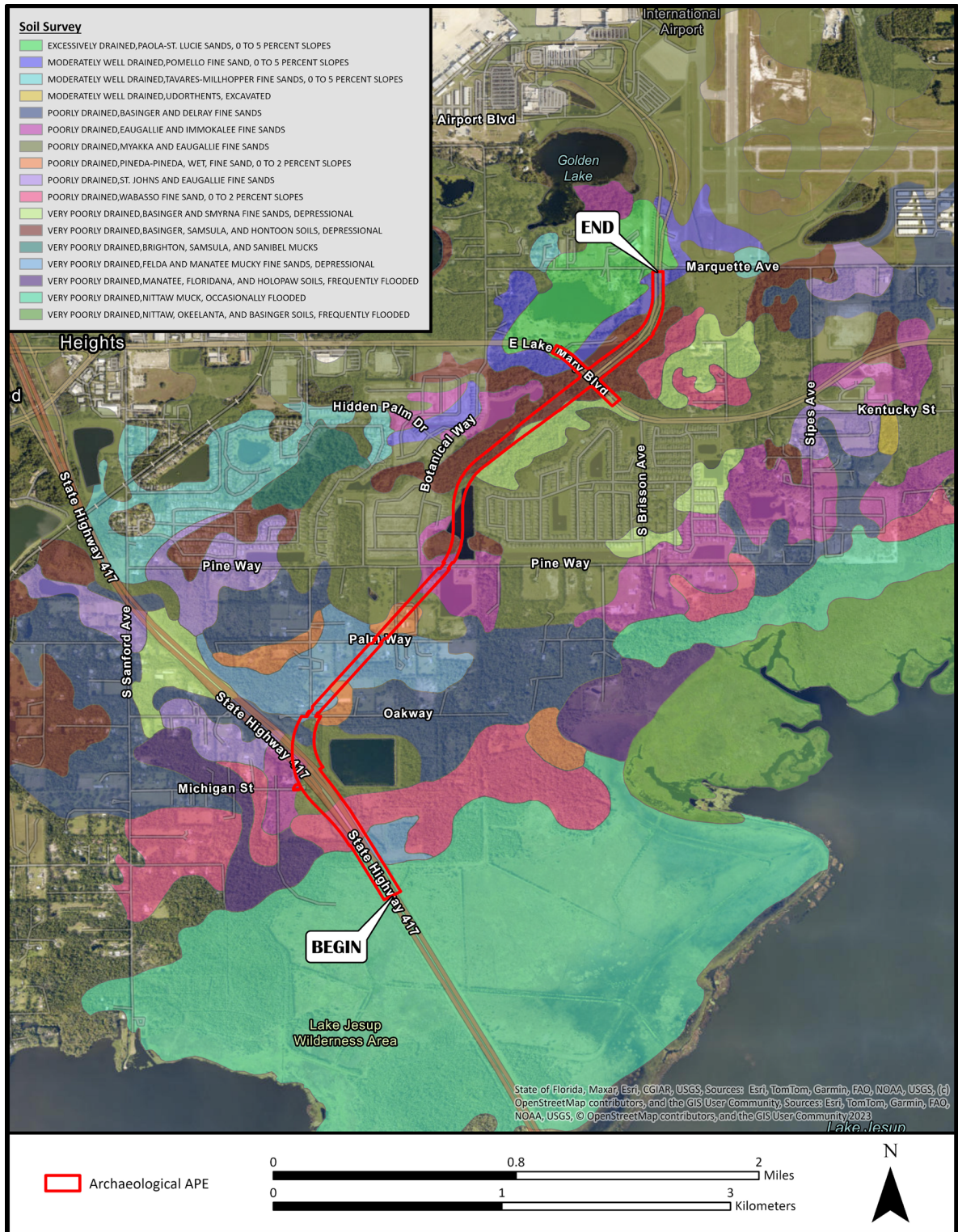


Figure 2.2. Soil type distribution within the archaeological APE.

## **2.4 Paleoenvironmental Considerations**

The early environment of the region was different from that seen today. Sea levels were lower, the climate was arid, and fresh water was scarce. An understanding of human ecology during the earliest periods of human occupation in Florida cannot be based on observations of the modern environment because of changes in water availability, botanical communities, and faunal resources. Indigenous inhabitants would have developed cultural adaptations in response to the environmental changes taking place, which were then reflected in settlement patterns, site types, artifact forms, and subsistence economies.

Due to arid conditions between 16,500 and 12,500 years ago, the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent. Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). However, the environment was not static. Evidence recovered from the inundated Page-Ladson Site in north Florida has clearly demonstrated that there were two periods of low water tables and dry climatic conditions and two episodes of elevated water tables and wet conditions (Dunbar 2006c). The rise of sea level reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia. Rapid sea level rise took place from roughly 10,000-6000 years ago, at which time the rate significantly decreased (Donoghue 2006)

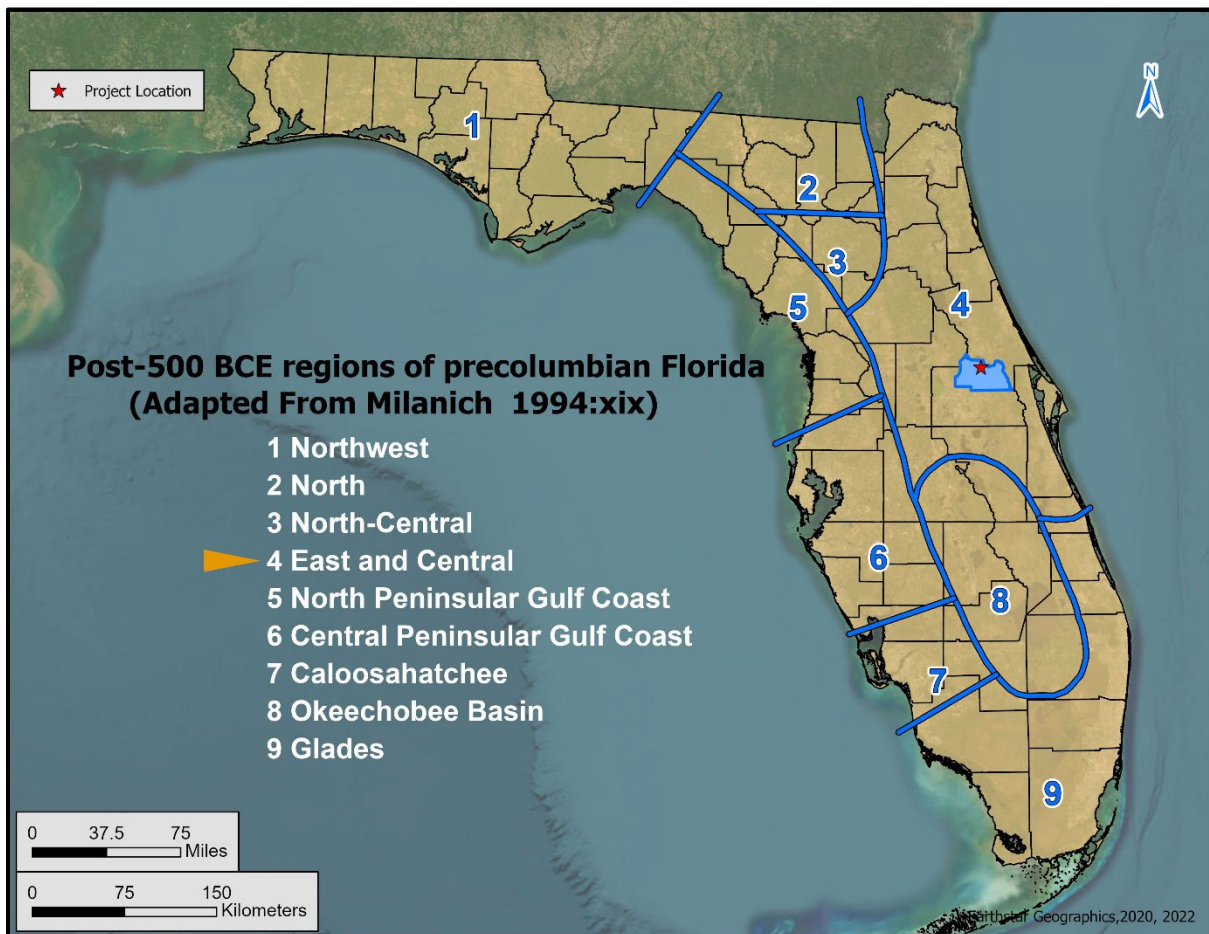
By 5000 years ago, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions induced a change toward more open vegetation. Southern pine forests replaced the oak savannahs. Extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts and subtropical hardwood forests became established along the southern tip of Florida (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Northern Florida saw an increase in oak species, grasses, and sedges (Carbone 1983). At Lake Annie, in south central Florida, wax myrtle and pine dominated the pollen cores. The assemblage suggests that by this time, a forest dominated by longleaf pine along with cypress swamps and bayheads existed in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). Surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to 5 ft above present levels. With the establishment of warmer winters and cooler summers than in the preceding early Holocene, the fire-adapted pine communities prevailed. These depend on the high summer precipitation caused by the thunderstorms and the accompanying lightning strikes to spark the fires (Watts et al. 1996; Watts and Hansen 1994). The increased precipitation also resulted in the formation of the large swamp systems such as the Okefenokee and Everglades (Gleason and Stone 1994). After this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions began to be established.



### 3.0 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY

A discussion of the cultural history of a region provides a framework within which the local archaeological and historic record can be examined. Archaeological and historic sites are not individual entities but rather were once part of dynamic cultural systems. As a result, individual sites cannot be adequately examined, interpreted, or evaluated without reference to other sites and resources in the general area.

Archaeologists summarize the pre-Contact history of an area (i.e., a region) by outlining their sequence through time. Defined largely in geographical terms, these sequences also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The project APE is located in Florida's East and Central region (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:24-26). This region extends from the northern portions of Indian River, Osceola, and Polk Counties up to Nassau County, and includes eastern portions of Marion and Sumter Counties (**Figure 3.1**). Within this zone, the Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian stages have been defined based on unique sets of material culture traits, such as stone tools, ceramics, subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns. These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture phases or periods.



**Figure 3.1.** Florida Archaeological Regions.

The historical overview of Florida as compiled below is resolved into four distinct yet equally important chronological divisions. The **Colonial Period** (circa [ca.] 1513-1821) developed during the Age of Exploration and witnessed more than three centuries of adventurism by both the Spanish and

British empires. During **Territory and Statehood** (1822-1860), a territorial government was established in Florida by the United States Congress on March 30, 1822 (Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida 1822). This period also highlights conflict with the Seminole people and the events following Florida's admission to the Union on March 3, 1845. The **Civil War and Aftermath** (1861-1900) period traces the actions and consequences resulting from Florida's secession from the Union on January 10, 1861, the American Civil War (1861-1865), the succeeding era of Reconstruction and readmission on July 25, 1868, and the late nineteenth century when development and transportation increased and expanded throughout the State (Florida Constitutional Convention 1868; Florida Convention of the People 1861). The **Twentieth Century** includes subperiods defined by important historic events, such as the two World Wars, the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s, and the Great Depression. Each of these periods evidenced differential development and utilization of the land within specific regions, ultimately affecting the historic site distribution.

### **3.1 Paleoindian**

The Paleoindian period is the earliest known cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 14,500 to 8000 BCE (Bense 1994; Milanich 1994; Webb and Dunbar 2006). Archaeological evidence for Paleoindians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped and fluted projectile points. Research also suggests that there was a horizon before Clovis, aptly named the Pre-Clovis Horizon (before 14,500 BCE) based on artifacts retrieved from the Page-Ladson site in the Aucilla River (Dunbar and Vojnovski 2007; Halligan et al. 2016; Hemmings 1999). Other Paleoindian sites within Florida include the Wakulla Springs Lodge, Ryan Harvey, Norden, Lewis-McQuinn, Silver Springs, Warm Mineral Springs, and Harney Flats.

The Florida peninsula at that time was quite different than today. In general, the climate was cooler and drier with vegetation typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas (Milanich 1994:40). When human populations were arriving in Florida, the sea levels were still as much as 130-200 ft below present levels and coastal regions of Florida extended miles beyond present-day shorelines (Faught 2004). Based on research along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, there were major variations in the inland water tables resulting from large-scale environmental fluctuations that depended on the local environmental conditions present at the time (Dunbar 2006b, 2016). According to Oasis Theory, scarce potable water and low water tables led Paleoindians and common game to cluster around the few available water holes that were associated with sinkholes (Neill 1964). When dry periods passed, migrating Pleistocene animals dispersed and moved freely over a wider range for abundant water resources; Paleoindians would then gather around river-crossings to ambush large animals (Waller 1970). Rivers developed from sinkholes where populations settled during the drier periods. As a result of changing climatic conditions, many once-dry sites, such as Page-Ladson and Sloth Hole, have been inundated (Faught and Donoghue 1997; Florida Museum of Natural History 2021; Rick and Braje 2022).

Investigations at additional sites within the north Florida rivers have provided important information on the Paleoindian period and how the Indigenous people adapted to their environmental setting (Webb 2006). It has been suggested that Paleoindian settlement and movement may have been related to the scheduling of toolkit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water, among other factors, rather than to seasonal changes as postulated for the Archaic period (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). Archaeologists hypothesize that Paleoindians lived in migratory bands and subsisted by gathering and hunting, including the now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Studies of Pleistocene faunal remains clearly demonstrate the importance of these animals not only for food, but also as raw material for the bone tool industry (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). In addition, they likely trapped smaller mammals (e.g., mink, muskrat, and rabbit) for their fur and

medium to large sized mammals (e.g., deer) for food and producing bone tools (Dunbar 2016; Dunbar and Vojnovski 2007). These nomadic hunters likely traveled between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water, such as artesian springs, to exploit available water and food resources. In addition to being tied to water sources, most of the Paleoindian sites are close to good quality lithic resources (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Paleoindian settlements consisted of established semi-permanent habitation areas and the movement of the materials from their procurement sources to the residential locale by specialized task groups (Austin 2001:25; Rogers and Fitzhugh 2022).

### **3.2     Archaic**

The Archaic period (ca. 8000-1000 BCE) is characterized by climate change leading to marked environmental transformations and the extinction of Pleistocene megafauna (Hudson 1984; Rogers and Fitzhugh 2022). Among the landscape alterations were rises in sea and water table levels that resulted in the availability of more surface water. Miller (1998:68) suggests that when sea levels reached their current positions, that the St. Johns River changed its riverine characteristics to become like a lake in its upper reaches and an estuary in its lower reaches, widening the available resource base. Most of the botanical remains are from wetland species common along the lake's margin, river swamp, and backwaters. Upland species were also utilized. Middens of mystery snail, apple snail, and mussel provide evidence of occupation and resource exploitation along the rivers of east and central Florida (Cumbaa 1976; Ellis et al. 1994; Fryman et al. 1978). In addition, this period is characterized by the spread of mesic forests and the beginnings of modern vegetation communities including pine forests and cypress swamps (Bense 1994). Pine-dominated forests began to cover the landscape. Humans adapted to this changing environment; regional and local differences are reflected in the archaeological record (Russo 1994a, 1994b; Sassaman 2008). Interior sites include the smaller lithic and ceramic scatter campsites that were most likely used for hunting or served as special use extractive sites for such activities as gathering nuts or other botanical materials (Ste. Claire 1989, 1990).

Archaeological evidence suggests a slow cultural change that led to an increasingly intensive exploitation of localized food resources, which may reflect the transition to a more seasonal, modern climate compared to the Pleistocene. With the loss of Ice Age mammals, Archaic populations turned to the hunting of smaller game (e.g., deer, raccoon, and opossum), and relied on wild plants and shellfish, where available (Rogers and Fitzhugh 2022). The disappearance of the mammoths and mastodons resulted in a reduction of open grazing lands, and thus, the subsequent disappearance of grazers, such as horses, bison, and camels. As a result, herd animals were replaced by the more solitary, woodland browser: the white-tailed deer (Dunbar 2006a:426). The intertwined data of megafaunal extinction and cultural change suggests a rapid and significant disruption in both faunal and floral assemblages. The Bolen people represent the first culture adapted to the Holocene environment using a more specialized toolkit and the introduction of chipped-stone woodworking implements (Carter and Dunbar 2006).

The Archaic period is commonly subdivided into three subperiods: Early (ca. 8000-6000 BCE), Middle (6000-4000 BCE), and Late (4000-1000 BCE) Archaic (Bense 1994). These three periods saw transitional changes in lifestyle through settlement patterns and resource procurement in response to climate changes and population growth (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). In the Early period, most sites were small, seasonal campsites that followed a diffuse, yet well-patterned schedule in areas with access to both coastal and interior resources. At this time, there is also additional evidence of mortuary ceremonialism with the use of marked cemeteries and internments found in bogs, springs, and wetlands (Anderson and Sassaman 2012). Milanich (1994:81) suggests that Early and Middle Archaic peoples used aquatic environments for burial. The Early Archaic Windover Site contained primary and flexed burials within a peat pond. These interments were held in place with wooden stakes and they included grave goods (e.g., textiles and worked bone, shell, and wood) (Doran 2002).

During the Middle Archaic, there was an increase in available surface water and establishment of rich marine environments, which led to settlements varying between seasonal base camps with smaller satellite camps to maximize forest resources during parts of the year, with some sites seeing year-round occupation (Byrd 2011; Russo 1996; Wheeler et al. 2000). The Mount Taylor period has been identified for the period 4000-2000 BCE, which corresponds to the Middle to Late Archaic period (Bense 1994; Byrd 2011). Subsistence was based on hunting, fishing, shellfish collecting, and plant gathering. Sites are generally located along the Atlantic coast, the upper reaches of the St. Johns River, and the Ocklawaha and Wekiva Rivers, although there are coastal analogs where groups established sedentary, marine-adapted settlement focusing on local estuarine foraging and utilizing shell tools (Byrd 2011; Ste. Claire 1990; Weisman 1993; Wheeler et al. 2000). Mount Taylor sites include large base camps, smaller special-use campsites, burial areas, and extensive shell middens that are typically ovoid or ridge-like in shape (Byrd 2011). Interior sites include smaller lithic and ceramic scatter sites most likely used for hunting or served as special use extractive sites for gathering nuts or other botanical materials (Ste. Claire 1989, 1990). Sites that were multicomponent also consisted of a large shell mound, shell fields, and later shell and sand burial mounds (Byrd 2011; Wheeler et al. 2000). The artifact inventory of the Mount Taylor people includes stone projectile points, tools, and microliths, as well as tools and decorative items of shell, bone, and wood (ACI/Janus Research 2001; Purdy 1994; Wheeler and McGee 1994a, 1994b). One of the most interesting aspects of the Mount Taylor culture is evidence for mass burial interments in specially prepared areas within shell middens (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Prior to the advent of pottery, baked clay balls for cooking set the precedent for ceramic making (Byrd 2011; Wheeler et al. 2000).

By the Late Archaic, populations became more sedentary due to their growing size and the arrival of essentially modern environmental conditions. Settlements in coastal areas grew a greater reliance on marine resources, especially shellfish and fish which resulted in the accumulation of coastal and riverine shell middens due to new subsistence strategies and technology (Rick and Braje 2022). Tools became diverse and specialized for specific procurement tasks based on settlement type and location (Bullen 1975). New manufacturing processes (e.g., thermal alteration) became prevalent in shaping chert and coral tools, including broad-bladed projectile points, microliths, burins and large chopping implements, and stemmed and corner-notched projectile points (Bense 1994; Ste. Claire 1987). Discoveries at Little Salt Spring and the Windover site indicate that bone and wood tools were also used (Clausen et al. 1979; Doran 2002). In terms of interaction, evidence from the Groves' Orange Midden indicates contact, either physically or through trade, with the Tampa Bay and possibly the Suwannee River Valley areas (Purdy 1994). Other evidence of trade is seen in the use of soapstone, which was imported from Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia, likely via canoe (Newsom and Purdy 1990; Purdy 1988; Wheeler et al. 2003; Yates 2000).

The Late Archaic also saw the advent of pottery making. People began to make pottery during a subperiod called the Orange phase (2600-1600 BCE) through the introduction of fired clay using a variety of tempers, including plant fibers, quartz sand, and sponge spicules (Bense 1994). Fiber-tempered ceramics (also called the Orange or Norwood series) in particular used Spanish moss or palmetto fibers that were pressed into clay and burned out during the firing process, leaving behind charred remnants within pottery, and gave the Orange period its name (Bense 1994; Cordell 2004). Settlements during this Archaic phase were more sedentary and primarily located near wetland locales, which allowed for abundant resources, especially marine, and larger settlements (Byrd 2011; Milanich 1994:86-87). This diversification of lithic and ceramic artifacts created several tool traditions that reflected cultural regionalism throughout the period.

### 3.3 Woodland

Evidence of culture changes in the Woodland period (1000 BCE-1000 CE) continued through increased trade and interaction with people moving into the interior on a permanent basis (Hudson 1984; Prendergast 2015; Rogers and Fitzhugh 2022). Native Americans began to construct burial and other ceremonial mounds during the Early Woodland period (1000 BCE-1 CE) and participated in an exchange of exotic items (e.g., copper, mica, conch shells, ear spools, and ceramics), which were also placed within these mounds. This practice constitutes a well-known trait that continued from the Late Archaic period (Luer 2014; Rogers and Fitzhugh 2022). This ceremonialism has been termed the Yent complex and is the Florida extension of the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere (Blankenship 2013; Caldwell 1964; Struever 1964). It is suggested that the elaboration of monuments may have fostered pluralism by creating spaces that combined diverse elements in new and unusual ways, while remaining rooted in earlier architectural traditions (Pluckhahn and Thompson 2014:70).

The Woodland period in the East-Central archaeological region can be divided into three subperiods: St. Johns I (500 BCE-100 CE), St. Johns IA (100-500 CE), and St. Johns Ib (500-750 CE) based on characteristic ceramic types (Bense 1994; Janus Research 2022; Milanich 1994:247; Sypniewski et al. 2019). During this time, there was resource intensification, population growth, and increasing social complexity that continued through the St. Johns II period (750-1565 CE) (Byrd 2011:19). In addition, there are two regional variants of this tradition. To the north, St. Marys is located at the mouth of the St. Johns River and extends northward into Georgia (Russo 1992). Sites in this area contain a mixture of Georgia and St. Johns ceramics. At the southern end is the Indian River Region, which was first defined by Rouse (1951). There is a higher prevalence of sand-tempered wares in this region.

Settlement patterns during this time continued to be placed on coastal estuaries and larger rivers, and archaeological sites saw a tremendous increase in number (Byrd 2011). Year-round occupation of the coast and along rivers occurred with special use-activity sites, including short-term coastal campsites. Excavations at the Sligh and Lake Jessup South sites suggest that they served as villages or long-term encampments, suggesting that groups became relatively sedentary (Dickinson and Wayne 1996; Wayne and Dickinson 1993). Hunting, shell fishing, foraging, increased plant manipulation, food preparation and tool making were common site activities, and site patterns consisted of small, probably individual household midden deposits with structural evidence limited to arcs of shallow post holes, often shell-filled, and fire pits (Byrd 2011; Dickinson and Wayne 1996:108). Faunal analysis at the Twin Mounds site in Orange County suggests there was a slight decrease on dependence of freshwater shellfish during the St. Johns period, resulting in increased use of reptilian resources (Weisman 1993). Another trend from the St. Johns period was a population shift into the northern St. Johns River valley, possibly due to the need for arable land (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:158). By the end of the St. Johns I period, Indigenous groups were growing plants in northern soil types (Byrd 2011:19; Milanich 1994:262).

There is evidence of the continuous use of sand burial mounds during the St. Johns period (Byrd 2011). Many burials were found in large central pits, probably the result of secondary interments. Some changes in the burial practices include the possible use of log tombs during the St. Johns IA period as well as the inclusion of Hopewellian-Yent complex exotic trade items (Ashley 2009; Klinge 2006; Milanich 1994:261; Parsons 2008). Much of the information on St. Johns I period burial practices have been obtained from the Ross Hammock Site in Volusia County, which consists of two large burial mounds and an extensive village midden located on the west shore of Mosquito Lagoon (Bullen et al. 1967:16). Other ceremonial activities associated with these sites include perforating holes into ceramic pots, a process also known as “killing” a pot (Klinge 2006; Messer 2019; Moore 1902).

Decorated wares were more often found in villages, while the most common pottery in burials were undecorated St. Johns Plain (Kling 2006). St. Johns Incised is associated with the early St. Johns I period, and later check stamping became the common decoration (Collore 2021). Deptford and Swift Creek pottery or copies are occasionally present in St. Johns I and Ia period sites (Ashley 2009). St. Johns Cordmarked ceramics are associated with the St. Johns Ia period while Dunns Creek Red is associated with the St. Johns Ia and Ib periods, and village ceramics in the St. Johns Ib period were almost all plain wares (Parsons 2008). In her analysis of the ceramics from Edgewater Landing, Cordell (Russo et al. 1989:68) notes that through time, St. Johns Plain ceramics became sandier due to increased use of quartz sand as an aplastic agent.

### **3.4 Mississippian**

The Mississippian (1000-1500 CE) is the last pre-Contact period prior to the arrival of the first Europeans (Bense 1994; Rogers 2019; Wallis and Thompson 2019). This time is characterized by the St. Johns II period, which is further divided into three sub-periods starting from the late Woodland period and marked by the presence of St. Johns Check Stamped pottery: St. Johns IIa (750-1050 CE), St. Johns IIb (1050-1513 CE), and St. Johns IIc (1513-1565 CE), although this last sub-period and later St. Johns IIb both extend well into the Colonial period. St. Johns II carries on the tradition and is marked only by the introduction of check-stamped pottery (Collore 2021; Goggin 1952:70). Occupation of riverine and coastal shell middens continued, although Miller (1998:80) notes that there is a relative increase in the number of non-riverine and non-coastal sites, perhaps due to locating more agriculturally suited locales. Hunting and gathering remained important, but the dependence upon cultivated crops such as maize, squash, and gourds increased in some areas. Squash and gourds were actively cultivated during the St. Johns II period for use as containers (Collore 2021:263, 264; Milanich 1994). In the upper St. Johns basin, the practice of horticulture was not adopted because the wetland ecology and subsistence strategies were different (Russo 1984; Sigler-Eisenberg 1984; Sigler-Eisenberg et al. 1985).

There was an increase in the number and size of villages during the St. Johns IIa period suggesting population expansion (Parsons 2008). Deagan (1978:109) notes that around 1000 CE populations shifted from the south and southwest into northern areas, based on evidence of changing relative frequency of burial mounds in the area over time. A ranked society may have evolved as evidenced by differential burial customs. No longer were all people interred in burial mounds. Excavations of several burial mounds revealed a new pattern: people were placed on their backs with their heads or feet pointing toward the mound center (Jennings et al. 1957; Willey 1954). In addition, mounds contained late Weeden Island pottery and local reproductions of this type (Parsons 2008).

The St. Johns IIb period is characterized by the adoption of some Mississippian traits into the ceremonial system and the presence of St. Johns Simple Stamped ceramics. Some Fort Walton and Safety Harbor pottery have been found in mounds, along with objects reflecting influence from the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex/Mississippian Interaction Sphere (Ethridge et al. 2022; Parsons 2008). The Mississippian lifestyle, however, never became dominant, possibly because the soils were not suitable for full agricultural pursuits (Kling 2006). The presence of platform mounds at ceremonial centers suggests a more complex socio-political organization, such as the Mill Cove Complex near the mouth of the St. Johns River and Mt. Royal just north of Lake George (Ashley 2021; Collore 2021). Copper beads and ornaments, as well as greenstone celts, have been recovered from several sites, indicating contact with the Mississippian world (Ashley 2012; Kling 2006; Parsons 2008). Unmodified marine shell was a highly desirable raw material throughout the greater Southeast, which may have involved several St. Johns II communities, especially in northeast Florida (Ashley 2012). By around 1300 CE, this influence waned, probably due to the fall and abandonment of the Macon Plateau to the north and the disruption of existing interaction networks (Ashley and Thunen

2020). At that time, major sites were abandoned, and the St. Johns II people moved further south, along the St. Johns River (Ashley and Thunen 2020; Parsons 2008). However, within two centuries, the introduction of corn farming and the shift from long-distance trading to territorial raiding created the volatile landscape that was encountered by the Europeans when they first arrived (Ashley 2012:125).

### **3.5 Colonial Period**

The St. Johns II period extends well into the Colonial period, with the St. Johns IIc period running from 1513 to 1565 CE. Three Native American ethnic groups were known to inhabit east central Florida at the time of Spanish contact: the Ais, the Mayaca, and the Jororo. The Ais lived along the Atlantic Coast and were closely involved with the Spanish. They inhabited the coastal strand and Indian River areas, and mixed the indigenous hunting, gathering, and fishing economy with the salvaging of Spanish shipwrecks (Milanich 1995:64-65; Penders 2012). The Mayaca occupied areas of the St. Johns River in eastern Lake, western Volusia, and Seminole Counties (Collore 2021). The Jororo occupied the area south of the St. Johns River in Orange and Seminole Counties, extending southward into the Polk and Highlands Counties (Collore 2021; Milanich 1995). They also pursued a hunting-gathering-fishing economy (Newsom 1987). Although these Indigenous groups continued the St. Johns tradition, they did not share the same Timucuan language as the St. Johns people further north (Deagan 1978; Milanich 1995; Penders 2012).

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians waned with the advent of European expeditions to the Americas. The initial events, authorized by the Spanish crown in the 1500s, ushered in devastating European contact, marked by the introduction of European artifacts during the St. Johns IIc period, which included glass beads, bells, and trinkets recovered from village sites (Ethridge et al. 2022). The first European to have contact with the west coast of Florida was Ponce de León. After arriving in St. Augustine in 1513, he explored the Florida Coast through the Keys and ended near Safety Harbor in 1521 (based on recent research), attempting to settle the Old Tampa Bay area (MacDougald 2021; Worth 2014). Pánfilo de Narváez arrived in the Tampa Bay area in 1528, explored northward from Tampa Bay, and crossed the Withlacoochee River near present day Dunnellon in an attempt to reach northeastern Mexico (MacDougald 2021). Hernando de Soto landed in the Tampa Bay area in 1539; he sought the allegedly rich Native American village of Cale (Lavender 1992). In addition, the French established Fort Caroline near Jacksonville during this period, which was subjugated by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to protect Spanish galleons (Bense 2021; Deagan 2012; Frank 2017).

During Spain's first period of occupancy (1565-1763), Seminole County was too far removed for Spain to exert political control from St. Augustine, and permanent settlements failed to be established (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Missionization of the Jororo and Mayaca began in the late 1600s. Evidence of European contact with the Jororo is seen at the Philip and Goodnow mounds where glass beads and iron scissors have been recovered (Brown 2001; Milanich 1995). By the end of the seventeenth century, the traditional lifeways of these Indigenous populations were severely altered due to the attempts of Spanish missionization.

The geographic area that now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded per terms of the Treaty of Paris (1763) by Spain to Great Britain as a result of the British victory in the Anglo-Spanish War (1762-1763), the last-stage theater of the wider, global Seven Years' War (1756-1763) (Anderson 2000). Britain governed East and West Florida until the Treaty of Paris (1783) returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of occupation (1763-1821). During this time, English loyalists moved into Florida during the American Revolution, which would later contribute to rising tensions over land settlement (Frank 2017). Prior to American colonial settlement, members of the Muskogean Creek, Yamassee, and Oconee tribes moved into Florida and

repopulated the area once inhabited by the original Indigenous populations; these migrating groups of Native Americans became known as the Seminoles (Mulroy 1993). They had an agriculturally based society, focused upon cultivation of crops and the raising of horses and cattle. Creek settlements included large villages located near rich agricultural fields and grazing lands (Sturtevant and Cattelino 2004). Seminole sites tend to be found in the scattered oak-hickory uplands surrounding the Alachua savanna; south of that area, they tend to be located along the Brooksville Ridge (Frank 2017; Weisman 1989). While the Seminoles did also focus on hunting, they did not heavily exploit maritime and riverine resources until later periods (Weisman 1989). The material culture of the Seminoles remained like the Creeks; the dominant pottery type being Chattahoochee Brushed (White 2014). European trade goods, especially British, were common (Allender 2018).

Seminole early history can be divided into two basic periods: Colonization (1716-1767), when the initial movement of Creek towns into Florida occurred, and Enterprise (1767-1821) which was an era of prosperity under British and Spanish rule prior to American presence (Mahon and Weisman 1996). The Seminoles formed loose confederacies at various times for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1980:72). They also provided refuge for escaped enslaved Africans from the north; both were later targeted for enslavement when the British outlawed the importation of enslaved Africans in 1807 (Frank 2017; Neill 1956). The assimilation of African refugees into the Seminole tribe brought rise to Black Seminole communities (Frank 2017). Rising tensions from re-enslavement attempts, land acquisition, and border raids led by Andrew Jackson and the U.S. Army in 1817 ignited the Seminole War (1818-1830s), which lasted until well past Florida's acquisition as a United States territory in 1821 (Knetsch 2003; Missall and Missall 2004). During this time, Spain ceded Florida to the United States in the Adam-Onis Treaty of 1819 in exchange for territory west of the Sabine River.

### **3.6 Territorial and Statehood**

The Territorial and Statehood period (1822-1861) is characterized by conflicts between settlers and the Seminole Tribe, particularly events relating to the Seminole War. The timeline and events of the Seminole War tend to be divided into three segments according to U.S. military history and encompass Andrew Jackson's invasion into Florida (First Seminole War, 1817-1818) and the first and second removal wars (Second Seminole War, 1835-1842; Third Seminole War, 1855-1858) (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2024). It should be noted that the Seminole War tends to be viewed as a single event by the Seminole Tribe as the U.S. military never conceded after each individual "war" and in between each conflict there was still aggression from American settlers, slave catchers, militia and lawmen, as well as legislation enacted targeting the removal of the Seminole, particularly the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 (FSU 2024; Seminole Tribe of Florida 2024).

The "First" Seminole War culminated from previous border tensions between Spanish Florida, European settlers, and the Seminoles and their allies maintaining their territory in the Alachua savanna area (Knetsch 2003). For the Seminole, the start of the war was 1812, when southern military forces incited Florida in what is also known as the Patriot War of East Florida (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2024). Spanish holdings and the town of Alachua were attacked, where the Seminole suffered the loss of their leader King Payne, who was succeeded by his brother Bowlek (Bowlegs) as the new leader of the Alachua band (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2024). Meanwhile, the first Seminole War battle was fought in 1817. The U.S. military attacked Fowltown, a Seminole town led by Neamathla. He threatened U.S. expansion by claiming hereditary and legal rights on land near the Flint River and defended warriors who attacked settlers in response to hostilities from both settlers and the military (Hernandez 2017). That same year, American forces led by Andrew Jackson returned and attacked several Seminole towns, as well as Pensacola, Bowleg's Town, and the neighboring Nero's Town,



which was the largest Maroon settlement in Florida (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2024). The alleged end of this segment of war came with the sign of the 1819 Adams-Onís Treaty, however, tensions continued to rise as settlers and government officials demanded the removal of the Seminoles. When Florida became a U.S. territory in 1821, Andrew Jackson was named provisional governor and divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties, with the Suwannee River demarcating these two Counties. St. Johns County encompassed all of Florida to the east, while Escambia County included all lands to the west (Tebeau 1980).

Land ownership was intensified with the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, which forced the Seminoles out of the Alachua savanna area and south in an approximately four-million-acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Covington 1958; Mahon 1985; Monaco 2018). Shortly after, Mosquito County was created in 1824 and encompassed present-day Osceola, Lake, Orange, Seminole, Brevard, and Volusia Counties as well as parts of several other counties. The inadequacy of the reservation, the desperate situation of the Tribe, and the mounting demand of the settlers for their removal west of the Mississippi produced yet more conflict (Monaco 2018). As a result, tensions erupted periodically between the settlers and the Seminoles. In the 1830s, legislation was enacted prompting the further removal of the Seminole Tribe, including the Indian Removal Act (1830), the Treaty of Payne’s Landing (1832), and the Treaty of Fort Gibson (1833), each demanding the Seminoles be removed to a further isolated location, until eventually they were being forced into Creek reservation lands in Oklahoma (Monaco 2018).

As a result of these treaties, some tribal members agreed to emigrate while others resisted leading to armed conflicts around Florida, particularly in the Alachua area, as prewar efforts were underway (Carrier 2005; Knetsch 2003). This activity culminated in late December of 1835 into the Second Seminole War (1835-1842) when Major Francis Langborne Dade and his company were attacked by a Seminole group led by Chief Jumper when they traveled along the Fort King Road, an event now known as the Dade Massacre (Hendley 1941:16). In 1837, General Thomas Jesup established Fort Dade in honor of the Dade Company to function as supply depot between Fort Brooke and Fort King, but it only operated for a few months (Horgan et al. 1992:94-96). That same year, Fort Brooke became the headquarters for the Army of the South and the main garrison for the Seminole Wars, serving as a haven for farmsteading settlers seeking protection during this time. In east-central Florida, Fort Mellon, located near present-day Sanford, was the principal military installation. In addition, the area around Lake “Ahapopka” (now Apopka) became a refuge for the Seminole groups headed by Chief Osuchee (Tebeau 1980). Military and civilian suppliers passed through the region traveling to reach Seminole villages and an increasing number of military fortifications. The lands around Lake Tohopekaliga were a Seminole stronghold during the war, where they kept their cattle and retreated into the cypress swamp west of the lake when soldiers approached (Mahon 1985; Sprague 1964). Tohopekaliga means “Fort Site” and the lake as given that name because the islands within it houses the forts and stockades of the Seminoles. In January 1837, General Jesup’s men drove the Seminole into the dense “Great Cypress Swamp” and confiscated several hundred head of their cattle (Sprague 1964:258).

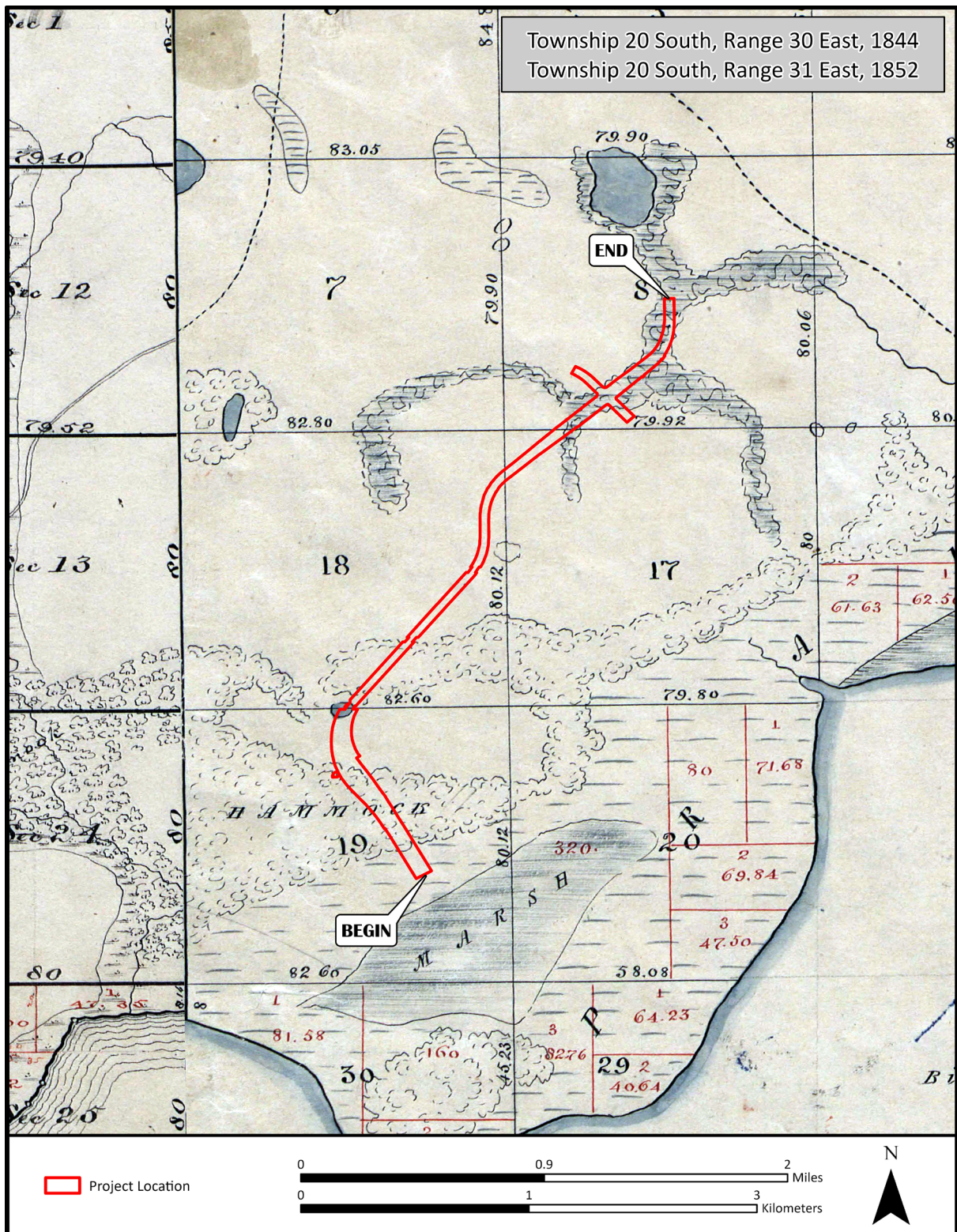
The “Second” Seminole War was considered to be the longest and most expensive “Indian war” campaigned by the U.S. government (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2024). The U.S. forces were met with resistance via Seminole guerilla tactics, and they lacked knowledge of the land to the Seminoles (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2024). During this time, Black Seminoles had allied themselves with the Seminoles, particularly with the war parties of Osceola, based on their shared opposition to re-enslavement efforts (Carrier 2005; Dixon 2007). Eventually, Seminole warriors Coacoochee (Wildcat) and Osceola were captured by General Jesup under a flag of truce. While Coacoochee managed to escape imprisonment in St. Augustine, Osceola was unable to follow due to illness and died outside of Florida (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2024). This segment of the war ended when the federal government

withdrew troops from Florida due to its costliness and rising unpopularity with settlers (Carrier 2005; Monaco 2018). At the end of this conflict, the Armed Occupation Act (1842) was passed by the U.S. Congress in order to pressure the Seminoles to leave by encouraging settler population growth in South Florida from south of Gainesville to the Peace River, except for coastal lands and those within a two-mile radius of a fort (Schafer 2018). By 1843, 3,824 Seminoles had been shipped west to the Oklahoma Indian Reservation, which served as a catch-all for many different tribal nations (Mahon 1985; Settle 2015). Those who wished to remain could do so but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp. This area became the stronghold of the Seminoles and was a reservation bounded by the Peace and Kissimmee Rivers in the north down through Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades in the east with the Gulf Coast in the west (Knetsch et al. 2018; Mahon 1985).

To hasten settlement of central Florida, the U.S. government commenced the official surveys of public lands. Between 1843 and 1845, George Houston and Henry Washington surveyed Township 20 South Range 31 East (State of Florida 1843, 1845). The land close to the APE included 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> rate pine, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> rate hammock, low pine through pond, prairie and marsh, prairie inclines to marsh, 1<sup>st</sup> rate cabbage hammock and saw palmetto undergrowth (State of Florida 1845:431-434, 436, 439, 440-443). No historic features were depicted on the plat within the APE, but there were roads/trails to the northeast and northwest that both ran north (State of Florida 1844, 1852) (**Figure 3.2**).

In 1845, the State of Florida was admitted to the Union, and Tallahassee was selected as the capital (Schafer 2018). In that same year, due to the thriving citrus industry, Mosquito County was renamed Orange County. Previously, the County Seat was relocated from new Smyrna to St. Augustine due to threat of Seminole attacks, before moving it to Enterprise, now in Volusia County. By 1850, it was moved to Mellonville before finally settling in the community that became Orlando (Hebel 1955:2). Much of the early development occurred along the coast or inland waterways. Cities, such as Enterprise, Sanford, and new Smyrna, developed along waterways (e.g., the St. Johns, Halifax, and Indian Rivers). The rivers were heavily used transporting residents, goods, and crops from the 1850s until the advent of the railroad (Hebel 1955). Prior to the Civil War (1861-1865), the cotton, cattle, and sugar industries thrived while the developing citrus, turpentine, and logging industries were in their infancy.

In December 1855, the “Third” Seminole War, or the “Billy Bowlegs War”, started in response to new pressure placed on the Seminoles remaining in Florida to migrate west, despite the efforts of Holatta Micco (Billy Bowlegs) and U.S. allies to find peace (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2024). The resulting violence involved hit-and-run tactics by the Seminoles on isolated outposts and settlements, while the U.S. militia focused on destroying Seminole strongholds and villages (Settle 2015:7). However, military action was not decisive during the war, and most of the Seminoles capitulated due to the death of Oscan Tustenuggee (who led a band with his brother west of Lake Okeechobee), the destruction of Holatta Micco’s camp, and the Florida militia gaining access to these strongholds using shallow-draft boats (Settle 2015). In 1858, the U.S. government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west. Holatta Micco accepted \$5000 for himself and \$2500 for his lost cattle, each warrior received \$500, and \$100 was given to each woman and child. On May 4, 1858, the ship *Grey Cloud* sailed from Fort Myers to Egmont Key carrying 123 Seminoles, 41 of which were captives with a female Seminole guide that were left on the Key. On May 8, 1858, the Seminole War was declared over, although more than one hundred Seminoles remained scattered throughout South Florida (Covington 1982; Settle 2015:7). During the postwar years, Douglas Dummett settled on the southern end of Mosquito Lagoon, “discovered” a large number of orange trees along the coast and river and started grafting and cultivating groves. By 1865, Dummett was famous for his “Indian River” oranges (Eriksen 1994:31-33).



**Figure 3.2.** 1844 and 1852 plats showing the SR 417 Alignment 2A Corridor.



### 3.7 Civil War and Aftermath

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union as a prelude to the Civil War. Florida had much at stake in this war as evidenced in a report released from Tallahassee in June of 1861. It listed the value of land in Florida as \$35,127,721 and the value of slaves at \$29,024,513 (Dunn 1989:59). Even though Florida's coast experienced a naval blockade during the war, the interior of the state saw little military action. One of the major contributions of the state to the war effort was in supplying beef to the Confederacy. The blockade along the coast made it exceedingly difficult to ship cattle from Florida to Cuba. Therefore, the ranchers from Florida herded their cattle to Charleston, South Carolina and sold them to the Confederate Government. It was estimated that three-fourths of the cattle, which Florida supplied to the Confederacy, originated from Brevard and Manatee Counties (Shofner 1995b:72). The war lasted until 1865.

In 1862, William "Mac" Humphrey arrived at Fort Reid, near Sanford. Seven years later, his cattle brand was registered in the Orange County public records. He had his ranch on the east shores of Crystal Lake, which was then referred to as Bents, after a local citrus grower. At that time, his cattle herds ranged in Volusia, Brevard, Lake, Seminole, and Orange Counties, and he supplied most of the fresh beef for the markets in Sanford and Lake Mary (Robison 1997).

At the close of the Civil War, the first commercial citrus grove was planted near present-day Orlando by W.H. Holden. His produce was hauled via the St. Johns River to present day Sanford and continued by boat to Charleston (Federal Writers' Project [FWP] 1939:224). In 1871, General Henry R. Sanford purchased 12,000 acres near Mellonville. He brought in hundreds of workers to clear the land and plant citrus. Sanford's goal was to establish a city as large as Jacksonville and bring prosperity to the upper St. Johns region. Sanford even sent an agent to Sweden to recruit workers who were guaranteed passage and expenses in exchange for one year of work. Because of this arrangement, Sanford was accused of operating a form of slavery and many of the workers ran away. Other Swedes, however, fulfilled their contracts and Sanford gave them a five-acre grove (FWP 1939:360).

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of "Reconstruction" to prepare the Confederate States for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U.S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868, Florida returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980:251). By 1870, the Orange County population had risen from 987 in 1860 to 2195 (Kendrick 1976:150). The war stimulated growth in Florida in two ways. First, many Southerners sought new homes to escape the unrest in the neighboring ex-Confederate states, and second, the war brought prosperity to many Northerners who sought vacation homes in warmer climates. The Homestead Acts of 1866 and 1876 provided additional incentives for settlers to come to the area. The Act of 1866 gave Union-loyal African Americans and southerners the opportunity to receive 80-acre tracts in Florida and the other four public land states. Former Confederates, however, were ineligible to receive homesteads until the Act of 1876 (Tebeau 1980:266, 294). Beginning about 1870, many settlers began to buy the land on which they had homesteaded for so many years in anticipation of the coming railroad (Hetherington 1980:86).

By 1881, the State of Florida faced a fiscal crisis involving a title to public lands. On the eve of the Civil War, the Internal Improvement Fund had pledged land to underwrite railroad bonds. After the War, when the railroads failed, the land reverted to the State. Almost \$1 million was needed by the state to pay off the principal and accumulated interest on the debt, thereby giving clear title. Hamilton Disston contracted with the State of Florida in two large land deals: the Disston Drainage Contract and the Disston Land Purchase. The drainage contract stipulated that Disston and his associates would drain and reclaim all overflow lands south of present-day Orlando and east of the Peace River in exchange for one-half the acreage that could be reclaimed and made fit for cultivation. They agreed to purchase Internal Improvement Fund Lands at \$0.25 an acre to satisfy the indebtedness of the fund. A contract

was signed on June 1, 1881, for the sale of four million acres for the sum of \$1 million, the estimated debt owed by the Improvement Fund.

During 1881 and 1882, channels were dug between numerous lake systems and the Kissimmee River (Tebeau 1980:279). The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company was responsible for connecting Lake Okeechobee with the Gulf of Mexico by dredging a channel to the Caloosahatchee River. Disston and his associates received 1,652,711 acres of land under the contract, although they probably never permanently drained more than 50,000 acres (Tebeau 1980:280). Drainage operations began and the Florida Land and Improvement Company and Kissimmee Land Company were formed to help fulfill the drainage contract (Hetherington 1980:6).

Disston changed Florida from a wilderness of swamps, heat, and mosquitoes into an area ripe for investment. This enabled Henry B. Plant to move forward with his plans to open the west coast of Florida with a railroad-steamship operation called the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway. In 1883, experienced railroad entrepreneur Henry Bradley Plant purchased the controlling interest in the South Florida Railroad (Pettengill 1952:43). By January 25, 1884, Plant had completed rails connecting Kissimmee to Tampa. As a result, cities like Orlando, Maitland, Lake Mary, Longwood, and Sanford developed rapidly as rail centers connected by the South Florida Railroad. In 1893, the South Florida Railroad Company was consolidated into the Savannah, Florida, & Western Railroad, and was generally known as the Plant System. In 1899, Plant added the Florida Southern Railway to his empire; in 1902, all his holdings were sold and consolidated with the Atlantic Coast Line (ACL) Railroad (Mann 1983:68). Despite the separation of Orange, Osceola, and Lake Counties in 1887, the Orange County population practically doubled during the 1880s from 6,618 in 1880 to 12,584 in 1890 because of the railroads (Kendrick 1976:150). Railroads allowed the rapid entry of tourists and permanent settlers, while facilitating the export of products to northern markets (Shofner 1995a). They also helped to foster the growth of businesses directly and indirectly associated with the tourist and fruit industries such as ice plants, packinghouses, and canneries. Several individuals and railroad entities were deeded portions of land that contained the APE and are listed in **Table 3.1** below (State of Florida n.d.:64, 219-220).

During the 1880s, several small settlements developed near the project area because of the railroad. Orlando and Sanford prospered due to the introduction of the South Florida Railroad. Early settlers included lumbermen, turpentine workers, families from Fort Reed (Sanford) who had received land grants, and Swedish families who were mainly orange growers. Later came the railroad workers and winter visitors from the north. Citrus production was the main industry in the region until the winter of 1894-1895, when the “Great Freeze” devastated many citrus crops causing many settlers to return to the north. Those that chose to stay and replant their groves slowly regained their prosperity in the citrus business (Robison and Andrews 1995:183).

At the turn-of-the-century, Florida’s history was marked by the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898. As Florida is the closest state to Cuba, American troops were stationed and deployed from the state’s coastal cities. Harbors in Tampa, Pensacola, and Key West were improved as more ships were launched with troops and supplies. “The Splendid Little War” was short, but evidence of the conflict remained in the form of improved harbors, expanded railroads, and military installations (George 1990).

**Table 3.1.** Tract book records

<b>Township: 20 S Range: 31 E</b>				
<i>Section</i>	<i>¼ Section</i>	<i>Deed Entry</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Volume and Page</i>
8	NE ¼ of SW ¼ NW ¼ of SW ¼ SW ¼ of SW ¼ SE ¼ of SW ¼ SE ¼	William Serrine Cornelia T. Bruce A.D. Bruce William Serrine Joseph M. Brummer	1870 1873 1870 1873 1870	26/219
17	E ½ of NE ¼ & SW ¼ of NE ¼ NW ¼ of NE ¼ E ½ of NW ¼ and SW ¼ of NW ¼ NW ¼ of NW ¼ NW ¼ of SW ¼ E ½ of SW ¼ and SW ¼ of SW ¼ NE ¼ of SE ¼ NW ¼ of SE ¼ SW ¼ of SE ¼ SE ¼ of SE ¼	Sandford and Indian River RR Co. Lyman Phelps Louisa J. Barlow W. E. Alexander Lyman Phelps W.B. Hammond B. T. Whitner George W. Wylly <i>Do</i> W.B. Hammond	1883 1889 1907 1874 1890 1904 1868 1890 1886 1904	26/220
18	NE ¼ of NE ¼ NW ¼ of NE ¼ SW ¼ of NE ¼ SE ¼ of NE ¼ W ½ of SW ¼ E ½ of SW ¼; E ½ of SE ¼ & SW ¼ of SE ¼ NW ¼ of SE ¼	A.M. Roudolph Thomas Hull Joseph Finegan South Florida RR Co. W.H. Whitner Thomas Hull W.B. Hammond Joseph Finegan	1869 1860 1826 1881 1868 1860 1904 1896	26/220
19	NE ¼ & N ½ of NW ¼ S ½ of NW ¼	W.T. & C.C. Humphreys Erskine B. Van Dornan	1903 1879	26/220

### 3.8 Twentieth Century

In 1904, Governor Broward initiated significant reforms in Florida's politics. Several of his key issues included the Everglades drainage project, railroad regulation, and the construction of roads. During this time, railroads were constructed throughout the state and automobile use became more prevalent. Improved transportation in the state opened the lines to export Florida's agricultural and industrial products (George 1990). As various products such as fruits and vegetables were leaving the state, people were arriving. Some entered as new residents and others as tourists. Between 1900 and 1910, the state population increased from 528,542 to 752,619.

Thousands of miles of railroad tracks were laid by the Florida East Coast (FEC), Seaboard Air Line (SAL), and ACL railways. While agriculture, especially the citrus industry, had become the backbone of Florida's economy, manufacturing and industry grew during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Fertilizer production, boat building, and lumber and timber products were strong secondary industries (Weaver et al. 1996:3). In Seminole County, which was formed from portions of Orange and Volusia Counties in 1913, vegetables had replaced citrus as the key crop. By 1909, Sanford had established itself as the largest vegetable shipping center in the U.S. and had received the nickname, "Celery City" (Sanford Historic Preservation Board 2005). Celery growing was very profitable and farmers built large homes on the outskirts of Sanford. The Sanford and Everglades Railroad, also known as the Celery Belt Line, was established by local farmers ca. 1910 as a freight and passenger connection to the ACL

(RICHS n.d.). The approximate 12-mile loop traveled east from the main line in Sanford toward the celery delta, south toward Cameron City where it turned west to eventually reconnect with the ACL line.

The U.S. entered World War I in 1917, which required the development of several training facilities in the state; protecting the coastlines was a priority at that time. Although the conflict only lasted until November 1918, the war greatly boosted the economy. For example, the war brought industrialization to port cities such as Tampa and Jacksonville, where shipbuilding accelerated. These cities also functioned as supply depots and embarkation points. An indirect economic benefit of the war was an increase in agricultural production for central Florida since beef, vegetables, and cotton were in great demand (George 1990). After World War I, Florida experienced unprecedented growth. Many people relocated to Florida during the war; some came to work in wartime industries while others were stationed in the state as soldiers. Bank deposits increased, real estate companies opened in many cities, and state and county road systems expanded quickly. Earlier land reclamation projects created thousands of new acres of land to be developed. Real estate activity increased steadily after the war's end and drove up property values. Prices on lots were inflated to appear more enticing to out-of-state buyers. Every city and town in Florida had new subdivisions platted and lots were selling and reselling for quick profits. Southeast Florida, including cities such as Miami and Palm Beach, experienced the most activity, although the boom affected most communities in central and southern Florida (Weaver et al. 1996:3).

Road building became a statewide concern as it shifted from a local to a state function. A state highway association, established in Orlando in 1917, sponsored the development of an improved highway system. These roads made even remote areas of the state accessible and allowed the boom to spread. The Dixie Highway, constructed between 1915 and the early 1930s by Carl Fisher, encouraged travelers to come south to Florida (Harner 1973:63) and it became a significant route for travelers through the state (Blackman 1927:28; Shofner 1982:155). Florida's legislative prohibition on income and inheritance taxes also encouraged more people to move into the state.

The Boom Period began to decline in the mid-1920s, when the FEC placed an embargo on freight shipments to South Florida. Ports and rail terminals were overflowing with unused building materials. In addition, northern newspapers published reports of fraudulent land deals in Florida. In 1926 and 1928, two hurricanes hit southeast Florida, killing hundreds of people, and destroying thousands of buildings (Blake et al. 2011). The collapse of the real estate market and the subsequent hurricane damage effectively ended the boom. The 1929 Mediterranean fruit fly infestation that devastated citrus groves throughout the state only worsened the recession (Florida Division of Agriculture and Consumer Services [FDACS] 2013; Weaver et al. 1996:4). By the time the stock market collapsed in 1929, Floridians were already accustomed to economic depression. Construction activity had halted, and industry dramatically declined. Subdivisions platted several years earlier remained empty and buildings stood on lots partially finished and vacant (Weaver et al. 1996). However, the relatively small amount of real estate activity in rural citrus and vegetable-growing towns in the central part of the state somewhat mitigated the effects of the real estate market collapse (Shofner 1982; Tebeau 1980). It was around this time that the development of nearby Midway and Canaan really began. It consisted of 70 acres of land that was developed to house those who were employed in the celery fields (Elliott et al. 1990).

The Depression affected most areas of the state's economy. Between 1929 and 1933, 148 state and national banks collapsed, more than half of the state's teachers were owed back pay, and a quarter of the residents were receiving public relief (George 1990). New building and development in the Boom Period's subdivisions for the most part ceased. Beef and citrus production declined, manufacturing slowed, and development projects were stopped. Even the railroad industry felt the pressures of the

1930s and had to reduce service and let go some personnel. In addition, the increasing use of the automobile lessened the demand for travel by rail. Because of tough economic times, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated several national relief programs including the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The WPA provided jobs for professional workers and laborers, who constructed or improved many roads, public buildings, parks, and airports in Florida. The CCC improved and preserved forests, parks, and agricultural lands (Shofner 1987). A cross-Florida sea-level canal was proposed to create federal jobs in the area but was rejected by many farmers in the area who feared salt water would seep into their fields and kill crops (Historic Property Associates [HPA] 1995).

From the end of the Great Depression until after the close of the post-war era, Florida's history was inextricably bound with World War II and its aftermath. It became one of the nation's major training grounds for the various military branches including the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Prior to this time, tourism had been the state's major industry. However, it was brought to a halt as tourist and civilian facilities, such as hotels and private homes, were placed into wartime service. The influx of thousands of service personnel and their families increased industrial and agricultural production and introduced these residents to the warm weather and tropical beauty of Florida.

The U.S. Navy established an aviation-training base east of Sanford that helped save the bankrupt community in 1943. The base increased demand for agricultural products and railway use. Railroads once again profited, since service personnel, military goods, and materials had to be transported. Flight was increasing, with Florida becoming a major airline destination, and the highway system was also being expanded at this time — the State Road Department constructed 1,560 miles of highway during the war era (George 1990). The 1956 Highway Act initiated a plan for 41,500 miles of interstate highway throughout the country. Interstate 4 (I-4), which was constructed in the late 1950s and early 1960s, was part of the plan. Completed in 1965, it passed through downtown Orlando, connecting Tampa to Daytona.

After World War II, Florida's economy was almost fully recovered. Tourism quickly rebounded and once again became a major source of the state's economy. Additionally, former military personnel found the local climate amenable and remained in Florida permanently after the war. These new residents greatly increased the population in the 1940s (George 1990). I-4 served as the beltway across central Florida, providing access to both coasts and many tourist attractions. After Walt Disney World opened in 1971, growth and development along I-4 and within Seminole County exploded. Cities in this area have experienced large growth in recent years due to their proximity to the metropolitan Orlando area.

During the early 1990s, the SR 417 toll road was constructed through the area south of Sanford (FDOT 1993). In addition, the former NAS Sanford, which was acquired by the city and became known as the Central Florida Regional Airport, commenced international flights and was renamed Orlando Sanford International Airport in 1996 (Orlando Sanford International Airport 2025). Population has continued to increase in the county, with a rise from 422,718 in 2010 to 470,856 in 2020 (USCB 2025). Economically, healthcare and social assistance account for 13% of the employment by industry. Professional, scientific, and technical services account for 14.4% of the employment with retail trade accounting for 10.7% of the employment (Data USA n.d.). Agriculture makes up a minor portion of the economic base and has declined from 403 farms in 2017 (34,926 acres) to 320 farms in 2022 (17,031 acres) (USDA 2017).



### 3.9 Project Area Specifics

A review of historic aerial photographs and USGS maps reveals that the APE was predominantly wetlands and agricultural land in 1940 (USDA 1940). The Palm Hammock Allotment subdivision is present within the APE and was platted in 1914. The street plan was laid out in a grid and included Pine Way, Palm Way, and Oakway traversing east-west, and Mellonville Avenue and Birmingham Avenue traversing north-south. The streets were lined with drainage canals that were interconnected throughout the subdivision. Although the subdivision was platted in 1914 and the streets were developed, the residential development was minimal throughout the APE in 1940 (**Figure 3.3**). A segment of the Sanford and Everglades Railroad extended through the APE, passing over Pine Way and running along Palm Way. The Sanford and Everglades Railroad, also known as the Celery Belt Line, was established by local farmers ca. 1910 as a freight and passenger connection to the ACL (RICHS n.d.). The approximate 12-mile loop traveled east from the main line in Sanford toward the celery delta, south toward Cameron City, and west through the APE before reconnecting with the ACL line. By 1957, the NAS Sanford (now Orlando Sanford International Airport) was present immediately north of the APE and Marquette Avenue (USDA 1957a, 1957b). In 1972, development throughout the APE remained minimal and the Sanford and Everglades Railroad was no longer extant (USDA 1972) (**Figure 3.3**). The area remained relatively unchanged until the early 1990s when SR 417 (Toll Road) was constructed at the southern terminus of the APE (FDOT 1993). This was followed by the construction of E Lake Mary Boulevard and Red Cleveland Boulevard at the north end of the APE during the early 2000s (Google Earth 2025). The APE reached the current configuration during the 2020s with the construction of multiple residential subdivisions located between Pine Way and E Lake Mary Boulevard (Google Earth 2025).



**Figure 3.3.** 1940 and 1972 aerial photographs of the SR 417 Alignment 2A corridor.

## 4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODS

### 4.1 Background Research and Literature Review

For CRAS projects, research designs are formulated prior to initiating fieldwork to delineate project goals and strategies. Of primary importance is an attempt to understand, based on prior investigations, the spatial distribution of known resources. Such knowledge serves not only to generate an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of sites which might be anticipated to occur within the project area, but also provides a valuable regional perspective and, thus, a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered. A review of archaeological and historical literature, records, and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the area, their temporal/cultural affiliations, and site locational information. This research included a review of sites listed in the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), the NRHP, CRAS reports, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, and maps. The digital FMSF data used in this report was obtained February 2024 and were updated in April 2025. According to FMSF staff, input is typically several weeks behind receipt of reports and site files and the GIS data are updated quarterly. Thus, the findings of the background research phase of investigation may not be current with actual work performed in the area. No individuals were available for interview. In addition, the City of Sanford Municode was reviewed, and an attempt was made to contact the City of Sanford Certified Local Government (CLG).

### 4.2 Archaeological Considerations

A review of the FMSF indicated that only one archaeological site has been recorded within one mile of the APE (**Figure 4.1**). The Cardinal Site (8SE01769) is a campsite dating to the St. Johns period (700 BCE-1500 CE). The site was first recorded during the 2001 survey of the Magnolia Park P.D. (Dickinson et al. 2000). This site was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Several surveys were conducted in the general area, including two that previously tested portions of the APE. In 2006, Janus Research tested the south side of SR 417 during a PD&E Study for the widening of SR 417 from the Orange County Line to the Rinehart Road Interchange (Janus Research 2006). In addition, a portion of the APE from south of Pine Way to East Lake Mary Boulevard to the west of the intersection of Red Cleveland Boulevard was included in ACI's 2020 survey of the Sylvestri Lakes subdivision (now known as Concorde) (ACI 2020). During both surveys, no archaeological sites were encountered that are currently within or adjacent to the APE. **Table 4.1** lists the CRAS projects conducted proximate to the APE. Surveys filled with green denote those that included portions of the current APE during previous testing.

Based on these data, and other regional site location predictive models and studies (Austin et al. 1991; Burger 1982; de Montmollin 1983; Deming 1980; Ellis et al. 1994; Janus Research 1990, 1992, 2004; Smith et al. 2008; Weisman and Collins 2004), informed expectations concerning the types of sites likely to occur within the property, as well as their probable environmental settings, was generated. As archaeologists have long realized, Native American inhabitants did not select their habitation sites and activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection. Among these variables are soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources, including stone and clay.

It has been repeatedly demonstrated that non-costal archaeological sites are most often located on better-drained soils at the upland margins of wetland features such as swamps sinkholes, lakes, and ponds. Upland sites well removed from potable water are rare. In the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be





**Figure 4.1.** Location of the previously recorded cultural resource near the SR 417 Alignment 2A corridor.

situated on ridges and knolls near a freshwater source. It should be noted that this settlement pattern could not be applied to sites of the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions. These were tied to water and lithic resources, much more so than evident during the later periods.

Using these criteria, the APE was considered to have a variable probability for pre-Contact period archaeological site occurrence. Sites, if found, were expected to be small lithic and/or artifact scatters. Given the results of the historic research, no nineteenth century forts, military trails, or Native American encampments were expected but sites associated with the naval stores or timber industries during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century was possible.

**Table 4.1.** CRAS projects conducted within one mile of the APE.

Survey No.	Title	Reference
2310	Archaeological Survey and Assessment Seminole County Expressway Authority Eastern Beltway Corridor	Dickinson and Wayne 1990
3382	CRAS of Proposed 1700+ Acre Wetlands Mitigation Site, Seminole County, Florida	Browning 1992
3889	CRS of Seminole County, Florida: Historic and Architectural Resources, Volume II.	Laurie 1994
6884	CRA, Magnolia Park P.D. Seminole County, Florida	Dickinson et al. 2001
7232	Cultural Resources Survey and Assessment, Lake Jesup Aquatic Habitat Enhancement Project, Seminole County, FL	Dickinson and Wayne 2002
10620	CRS for the Sanford South D&S Cell Tower in Seminole County, Florida (FL-3060B)	Torres 2004
12630	CRAS of State Road 46 from SR 15/600 to SR 415, Seminole County, Florida	Harrell and Mohlman 2006
14468	CRAS of the Seminole Expressway (SR 417) Widening PD&E Study from the Orange County Line (MP 38) to the Rinehart Road Interchange (MP 54), Seminole County.	Janus Research 2006
16672	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the 10127427 – South Sanford Tower, Seminole County, Florida FCC Form 620	Gougeon 2009
17879	CRAS, 3566 Beardall Avenue, Sanford, Seminole County, Florida	ACI 2010
19594	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Airport Road FL 1618 Tower in Sanford, Seminole County, Florida FCC Form 620	Mikell 2012
25650	CRAS of the Red Cleveland Property, Seminole County, Florida	ACI 2018
27072	CRRS for the Miller Road Culvert Flood Drainage Project, City of Sanford, Seminole County, Florida	Armstrong and Kerns 2020
27359	CRAS of the Sylvestri Lakes Subdivision, Seminole County, Florida	ACI 2020

*Green denotes surveys that included portions of the current APE.*

### 4.3 **Historical Considerations**

A review of the FMSF and NRHP digital databases revealed that no historic resources have been previously recorded within the APE (**Figure 4.1**). The Orlando Sanford International Airport (8SE02162) building complex resource group is located immediately adjacent to, but outside of, the APE at the northern terminus. The resource group is roughly bounded by Beardall Avenue to the east, SR 46 to the north, Sanford Avenue to the west, and Marquette Avenue to the south. The airport was established during the 1930s and was acquired by the federal government during WWII to create the Naval Air Station (NAS) Sanford. The resource group was first recorded during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 46 from SR 15/600 to SR 415, Seminole County, Florida* conducted by SEARCH in 2006 and was determined to have insufficient information for evaluating NRHP

eligibility by the SHPO (Survey No. 12630). The resource was documented as having two non-contributing buildings and one non-contributing site. The Orlando Sanford International Airport (8SE02162) building complex resource group was then updated during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Update State Road 46 from Mellonville Avenue to State Road 415 in Seminole County, Florida* conducted by SEARCH in 2015 and determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO (Survey No. 22257). Following an additional update completed by SEARCH in 2023, the resource group was again determined to have insufficient information for evaluating NRHP eligibility by the SHPO (Survey No. 29180). In addition, the NAS Sanford Memorial Park is located at the intersection of Red Cleveland Boulevard and Marquette Avenue. This non-historic memorial was opened in 2003 to commemorate the Navy servicemen who served at NAS Sanford (Burel 2011). NAS Sanford was commissioned in November 1942 to serve as a training facility for naval aviation during WWII and was later decommissioned in 1946. The station was recommissioned a few years later in 1950 to aid in the Korean War. The City of Sanford acquired the station following its closure in 1968 and the property was then managed by Commander J.S. “Red” Cleveland – the namesake of the adjacent road (Burel 2011). The name of the airport changed multiple times over the years and is now known as the Orlando Sanford International Airport.

A review of relevant historic USGS quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Seminole County property appraiser’s website data revealed the potential for ten new historic resources 45 years of age or older (constructed in 1980 or earlier) within the APE (Johnson 2025). Additionally, a review of the Veteran’s Grave Registration compiled in 1940-1941, did not record any graves or cemeteries in the sections where the APE is located (WPA 1941).

#### **4.4 Field Methodology**

The FDHR’s Module Three, *Guidelines for Use by Historic Professionals*, indicates that the first stage of archaeological field survey is a reconnaissance of the project area to “ground truth,” or ascertain the validity of the predictive model (FDHR 2003). During this part of the survey, the researcher assesses whether the initial predictive model needs adjustment based on disturbance or conditions such as constructed features (i.e., parking lots, buildings, etc.), underground utilities, landscape alterations (i.e., ditches and swales, mined land, dredged and filled land, agricultural fields), or other constraints that may affect the archaeological potential. Additionally, these Guidelines indicate that non-systematic “judgmental” testing may be appropriate in urbanized environments where pavement, utilities, and constructed features make systematic testing unfeasible; in geographically restricted areas such as proposed pond sites; or within project areas that have limited high and moderate probability zones, but where a larger subsurface testing sample may be desired. While predictive models are useful in determining preliminary testing strategies in a broad context, it is understood that testing intervals may be altered due to conditions encountered by the field crew at the time of survey. A reasonable and good faith effort was made to identify the historic properties within the APE (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.).

Archaeological field survey methods consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface testing. Shovel tests were planned to be placed at 50 and 100 meter (m) intervals, as well as judgmentally throughout the APE, avoiding areas of subsurface utilities and areas that were inundated. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 50 centimeters (cm) in diameter and planned to be excavated to 100 cm in depth unless precluded by groundwater intrusion, impenetrable fill, and/or subsurface utilities. All soil removed from the shovel tests was screened through a 0.64 cm mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were recorded using the data collection application by ESRI, *Field Maps*, on a

Samsung S24 Plus cellular device. Following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all shovel tests were refilled.

During the archaeological survey ACI often follows a best practices or ideal circumstances pre-plotted testing strategy. ACI employs cellular triangulation and a Trimble Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) receiver for data collection accuracy while using the Field Maps application by ESRI. Research has documented that these systems have an inherent margin of error that is the result of varying distances from cellular towers as well as canopy coverage, but overall data collection falls within 3-5 m of accuracy (Kerski 2013; Yang et al. 2022). When greater accuracy is needed, such as in closer interval testing (<12.5 m), smaller testing areas, or other requirements, ACI utilizes a GNSS receiver which can provide up to 7 cm accuracy using location correction protocols. Due to this variation in accuracy field archaeologists also pace to “double-check” distances while conducting the field survey. In addition, archaeologists may shift tests a couple meters from their planned location due to field conditions; significant shifts are noted in the field notes. These factors combined with the scaling of the symbols in the figures needed to show the shovel tests yield results figures that are an accurate representation of the results, but not an exact representation of size/distance/etm.

Historic/architectural field methodology consisted of a field survey of the APE to determine and verify the location of all buildings and other historic resources (i.e., bridges, roads, cemeteries) that are 45 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1980), and to establish if any such resources could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The field survey focused on the assessment of existing conditions for all previously recorded historic resources located within the project APE, and the presence of unrecorded historic resources within the project area. For each property, photographs were taken, and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility.

#### **4.5 Procedures to Manage Unexpected Discoveries**

Occasionally, archaeological deposits, subsurface features or unmarked human remains are encountered during development, even though the project area may have previously received a thorough and professionally adequate cultural resources assessment. Such events are rare, but they do occur. In the event pre-contact or historic period artifacts, such as pottery or ceramics, projectile points, shell or bone tools, dugout canoes, metal implements, historic building materials, or any other physical remains that could be associated with Native American, early European, or American settlement are encountered or observed during development activities at any time within the project site, the permitted project shall cease all activities involving subsurface disturbance in the immediate vicinity of the discovery and a professional archaeologist will be contacted to evaluate the importance of the discovery. The area will be examined by the archaeologist, who, in consultation with the staff of the Florida SHPO, will determine if the discovery is significant or potentially significant.

In the event the discovery is found to be not significant, the work may immediately resume. If, on the other hand, the discovery is found to be significant or potentially significant, then development activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will continue to be suspended until a mitigation plan, acceptable to the SHPO, is developed and implemented. Development activities may then resume within the discovery area, but only when conducted in accordance with the guidelines and conditions of the approved mitigation plan. If human remains are encountered during development, the procedures outlined in Chapter 872.05 *FS* must be followed, all activities in the vicinity of the discovery must cease and the local Medical Examiner and State Archaeologist should be notified.

#### **4.6     Laboratory Methods and Curation**

No cultural materials were recovered; thus, no laboratory methods were used.

The project-related records (field notes, photos, maps, digital data, etc.) will be maintained at the ACI office in Sarasota (P24092) unless the client requests otherwise.



## 5.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 5.1 Archaeological

The archaeological investigations consisted of a visual examination of the APE followed by systematic shovel testing at 50 and 100 m intervals where possible, as well as judgmental shovel testing. Judgmental testing strategy was planned due to the amount of the built environment and was conducted where possible, avoiding areas of subsurface utilities and areas that were inundated. Placement of shovel tests within a property located adjacent to the south of Oakway was prevented due to a locked access gate. There was a total of 35 shovel tests excavated (21 current, 14 from previous surveys), and an attempt was made to excavate tests to 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs) (**Figure 5.1**). However, all tests were terminated before 40 cmbs due to obstruction caused by compacted road fill within disturbed soils, water intrusion, and/or subsurface utilities. The average stratigraphic profile of most of the shovel tests consisted of 0-20 cmbs dark gray-brown sandy fill and 20-40 cmbs dark brown mottled orange sand (**Photos 5.1 and 5.2**).

As a result of field survey, no archaeological sites were discovered. Based on the results of the testing that was conducted, which showed substantial modification of the area, as well as the negligible subsurface impacts that could result from this new expressway connection project, ACI believes that this testing strategy was sufficient to locate and evaluate any potential archaeological resources within the APE. A reasonable and good faith effort has been made to locate any historic properties within the current property (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.).



**Photo 5.1.** General stratigraphy throughout the project, facing west. Note early termination at 40 cmbs due to utility obstruction.



**Photo 5.2.** Example of shovel tests terminated early due to water intrusion (20 cmbs), facing west.





**Figure 5.1.** Location of the shovel tests in the archaeological APE.

## 5.2 Historical

Background research revealed that no historic resources were previously recorded within the APE. As a result of the historic/architectural field survey, six historic resources (8SE03401, 8SE03403, 8SE03404, 8SE03405, 8SE03406, and 8SE03407) were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated within the APE (**Figure 5.2 and Table 5.1**). These include one linear resource, the Palm Hammock Allotment Drainage System (8SE03401), four Frame Vernacular style buildings (8SE03403, 8SE03404, 8SE03405, and 8SE03407), and one mobile home with no style (8SE03406), constructed between ca. 1910 and ca. 1972. Overall, the newly identified buildings have been altered, lack sufficient architectural features, and are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. Background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. In addition, the newly identified linear resource is a common example of drainage systems found throughout Florida without unique design or engineering features and background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As such, the segments within the APE do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district; however, there is insufficient information to evaluate NRHP eligibility for the resource as a whole as the drainage system extends outside of the APE.

Descriptions and photographs of the newly identified resources follow, and copies of the FMSF forms are included in **Appendix B**. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in *36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1)* (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to survey all areas of the APE.

**Table 5.1.** Newly recorded historic resources within the historic/architectural APE.

<b>FMSF No.</b>	<b>Address/Site Name</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Style/Type</b>	<b>NRHP Eligibility Recommendation</b>
8SE03401	Palm Hammock Allotment Drainage System	ca. 1940	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8SE03403	4425 Mellonville Avenue (Residence)	ca. 1910	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8SE03404	4425 Mellonville Avenue (Garage)	ca. 1940	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8SE03405	4419 Mellonville Avenue	ca. 1940	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8SE03406	1575 Pine Way	ca. 1972	No Style (Mobile Home)	Ineligible
8SE03407	2275 Marquette Avenue	ca. 1957	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible





**Figure 5.2.** Location of the historic resources in the historic/architectural APE.





**Photo 5.3.** Palm Hammock Allotment Drainage System (8SE03401), looking east.

**8SE03401:** Five segments of the Palm Hammock Allotment Drainage System are located within the APE in Section 18 of Township 20 South, Range 31 East (USGS 1962, 1965). The canal segments within the APE include a north-south canal along Mellonville Avenue, an east-west canal along Oakway, an east-west canal along Palm Way, a north-south canal to the south of Palm Way, and a north-south canal segment that begins south of Pine Way and continues north before ending in the vicinity of Botanical Way. In total, approximately 1.18 miles of the drainage system are located within the APE. The canals are approximately 10 ft wide and some segments have moderately steep grassy banks, while others are lined with rubble rock reinforcement walls (**Photo 5.3**). The drainage system is present throughout the Palm Hammock Allotment subdivision which was platted in 1914 and was likely constructed to drain the land for residential and agricultural development (Seminole County 1914). The drainage system is not depicted on the 1914 plat map but was likely constructed at the time of the subdivision. The earliest available aerial photograph of the area dates to 1940; therefore, the date of construction is considered ca. 1940 or earlier (USDA 1940). The proposed work within the APE includes the construction of overpass bridges which will carry the new alignment over the intersection of Oakway and Mellonville Avenue, as well as Palm Way and Pine Way. As such, three of the five drainage segments within the APE will be crossed by the bridges. The segment that begins south of Palm Way and extends north toward Botanical Way will be affected by the construction of the alignment, including a retention wall to support a proposed bridge approach. Palm Hammock Allotments Drainage System is a common example of drainage systems found throughout Florida without unique design or engineering features and background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As such, the segments within the APE do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district; however, there is insufficient information to evaluate NRHP eligibility for the resource as a whole as the drainage system extends outside of the APE.



**Photo 5.4.** 4425 Mellonville Avenue (Residence) (8SE03403), looking east.

**8SE03403:** The Frame Vernacular style residence with Craftsman style elements at 4425 Mellonville Avenue was constructed ca. 1910 (**Photo 5.4**). The two-story, irregular plan building rests on an obscured pier foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in vinyl siding. The side gable roofs and shed roofs are covered with composition shingles. A masonry chimney is located within the slope of the east elevation on the second story. The main entryway is on the west elevation through a single door with a metal frame screen door beneath a shed roof with tapered wooden porch supports. An open, full-width porch beneath a gable roof is located on the south elevation and is partially enclosed with siding and screening. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired, two-over-one and three-over-one wooden double-hung sash units and paired one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, decorative Asian inspired brackets, tapered wooden porch supports, trim around the windows and doors, and gable vents. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows. In addition, a brick chimney was removed from the slope of the first story gable roof on the west elevation. A ca. 1940 garage apartment (8SE03404) is located to the east of the residence. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8SE03403 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.





**Photo 5.5.** 4425 Mellonville Avenue (Garage) (8SE03404), looking northeast.

**8SE03404:** The Frame Vernacular style garage apartment at 4425 Mellonville Avenue was constructed ca. 1940 (**Photo 5.5**). The two-story, irregular plan building rests on an obscured foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in wood siding with patches of metal siding. The front gable roof with a shed extension is covered with composition shingles, while the shed roof overhang on the first story is covered with 3V crimp sheet metal. The main entryway is on the west elevation through a single door beneath a shed roof extension and it is accessed by an exterior wooden staircase. Visible windows include a mixture of individual one-over-one metal single-hung sash units and paired three-stacked metal awning units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. The garage on the first story appears to open on the south elevation; however, the opening has been partially enclosed with corrugated sheet metal. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows. A ca. 1910 Frame Vernacular style residence (8SE03403) is located to the west of the building. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8SE03404 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.





**Photo 5.6.** 4419 Mellonville Avenue (8SE03405), looking east.

**8SE03405:** The Frame Vernacular style residence at 4419 Mellonville Avenue was constructed ca. 1940 (**Photo 5.6**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on an obscured foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in vinyl siding. The front gable roof and shed roof are covered with 3V crimp sheet metal. The main entryway is on the west elevation through a single door with nine inset lights within a partial width open porch beneath a shed roof with wooden porch supports and screening. Visible windows include a mixture of individual one-over-one metal and vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, trim around the windows and doors, and corner boards. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows. A non-historic utility shed is located to the east of the building. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8SE03405 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



**Photo 5.7.** 1575 Pine Way (8SE03406), looking south.

**8SE03406:** The mobile home with no academic style at 1575 Pine Way was constructed ca. 1972 (**Photo 5.7**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on an obscured pier foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in metal and wood siding. The bowed roof is covered with built-up roofing membrane, while the porch has a standing seam metal shed roof. The main entryway is on the north elevation through a single door with an inset diamond shaped light within a partial width open porch beneath a shed roof. The porch is partially enclosed with wood siding and screening. Visible windows include a mixture of individual one-over-one metal and vinyl single-hung sash units, as well as a picture window comprised of a central one-over-one metal single-hung sash unit flanked with single pane fixed lights. Distinguishing architectural features include minimal eave overhang, picture window end projection, faux shutters, and lattice foundation skirting. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows. Additions include the shed roof porch on the north elevation, and a living space extension on the west elevation. A non-historic residence is located to the west of the mobile home. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8SE03406 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



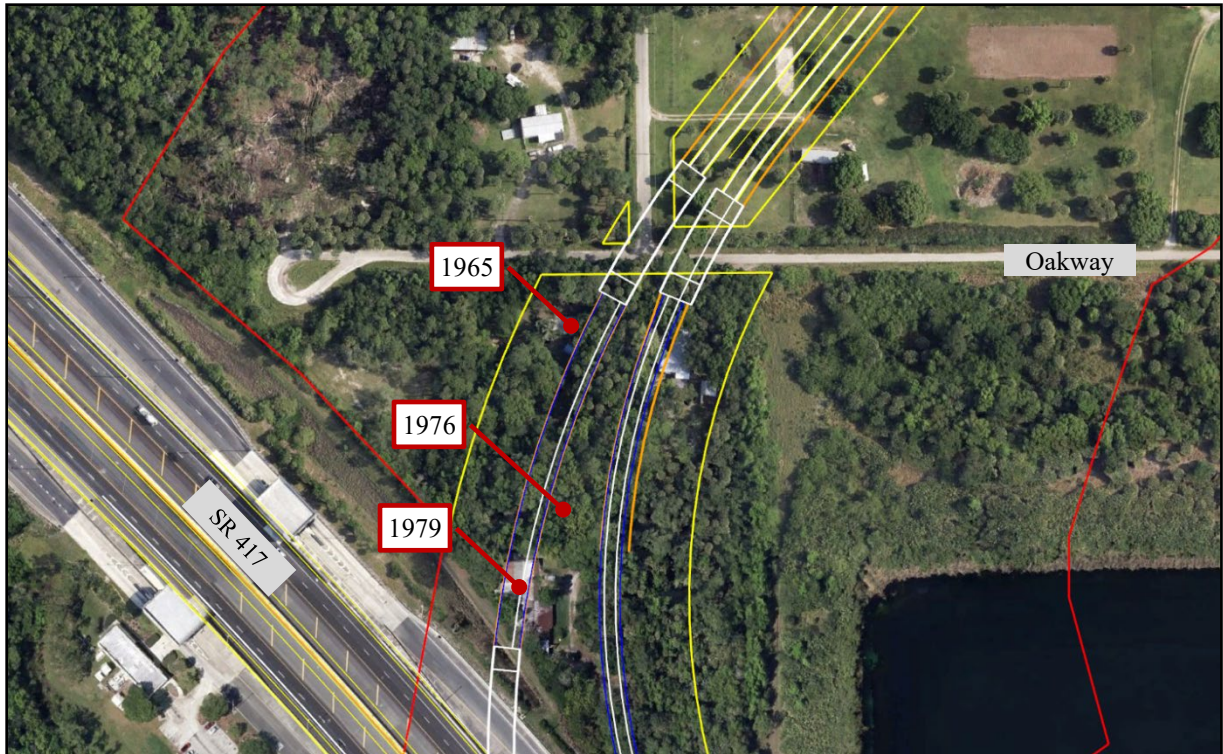
**Photo 5.8.** 2275 Marquette Avenue (8SE03407), looking southeast.

**8SE03407:** The Frame Vernacular style residence at 2275 Marquette Avenue was constructed ca. 1957 (**Photo 5.8**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in stucco. The flat roof and shed roof are covered with built-up roofing membrane. The main entryway is on the north elevation through an obscured doorway within a partial width open porch beneath a shed roof that has been partially enclosed with siding and screening. Visible windows include individual six-over-six vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include a flat roof with overhanging eaves. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows. A flat roof addition is located on the north elevation, as well as the front porch addition. A non-historic detached carport is located to the west of the building and a non-historic garage is located to the south. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8SE03407 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

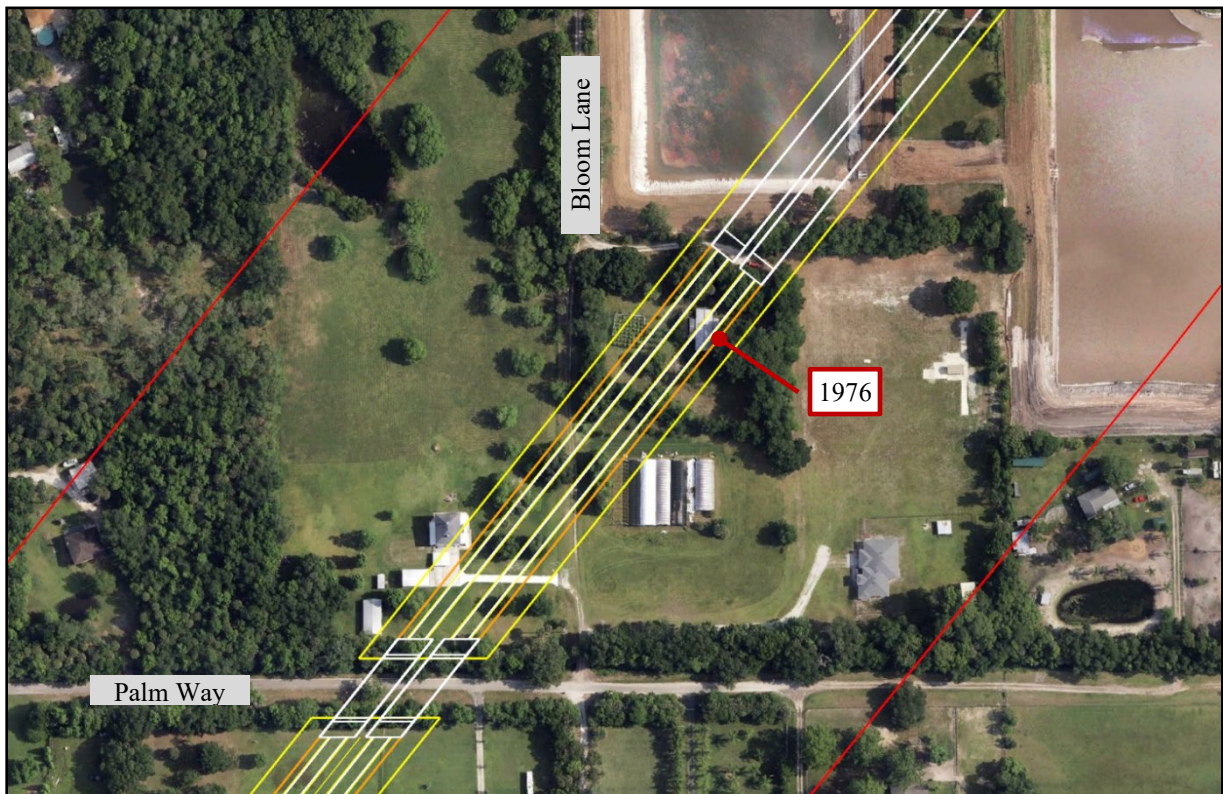
### **Inaccessible Resources**

In addition to the six historic resources identified within the APE, the Seminole County property appraiser identified four historic resources that could not be evaluated or recorded during the field survey due to lack of accessibility and/or obstructed views. These include two mobile homes, constructed ca. 1965 and 1976, and a ca. 1979 pole barn located at 1095 Oakway and a ca. 1976 mobile home at 4231 Bloom Lane. The three buildings at 1095 Oakway are located within a heavily wooded parcel (**Figure 5.3**). Two of the buildings are set deep within the parcel, while the third building is located near the perimeter but obscured entirely by trees. Similarly, the mobile home at 4231 Bloom Lane is set within a parcel that is entirely lined with trees and vegetation, obscuring the building from the view (**Figure 5.4**). In addition, both properties were inaccessible due to locked gates. Based on available information, these resources are probably typical examples of vernacular style buildings; however, because the resources are not visible or accessible, the status and condition of the resources are unknown.





**Figure 5.3.** Three inaccessible buildings located at 1095 Oakway. The figure depicts the proposed alignment, as well as the historic APE (red boundary).



**Figure 5.4.** One inaccessible building located at 4231 Bloom Lane. The figure depicts the proposed alignment, as well as the historic APE (red boundary).

### 5.3 Conclusions

The Central Florida Expressway Authority is conducting a PD&E Study for the SR 417 (Seminole Expressway) Sanford Airport Connector in Seminole County, Florida. The PD&E Study is to further develop and evaluate transportation alternatives to provide direct access from SR 417 to the Orlando Sanford International Airport. The goal of the project is to identify a recommended improvement to provide better connectivity from SR 417 to the airport and to help address roadway capacity needs associated with anticipated future traffic growth in the area. As part of the PD&E Study, six build alternative alignments and a No Build alternative were evaluated within the project study area. Of the alternatives evaluated, Alignment 2A was selected as the Preferred Alternative and is the subject area of this survey. The recommended alignment includes a new two-lane road alignment and bridges with exit ramps extending from SR 417 to Marquette Avenue adjacent to the airport entrance at Red Cleveland Boulevard. Other improvements include minor outside widening to SR 417 where the entrance ramp begins, moving the cul-de-sac on Michigan Street to accommodate the entrance ramp, and road widening of Red Cleveland Boulevard. The new ROW varies from 150 ft to 230 ft.

Given the results of background research and field survey, including the excavation of a total 35 shovel tests (21 current, 14 from previous surveys), no archaeological sites were identified. As a result of the historic/architectural field survey, six historic resources, one linear resource (8SE03401) and five buildings (8SE03403, 8SE03404, 8SE03405, 8SE03406, and 8SE03407), were identified, recorded, and evaluated within the APE. Overall, the newly identified buildings have been altered, lack sufficient architectural features, and are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. Background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. In addition, the newly identified linear resource is a common example of drainage systems found throughout Florida without unique design or engineering features and background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As such, the segments within the APE do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. As such, no archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, appear eligible for listing, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP were located within the APE. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed undertaking will result in no historic properties affected.

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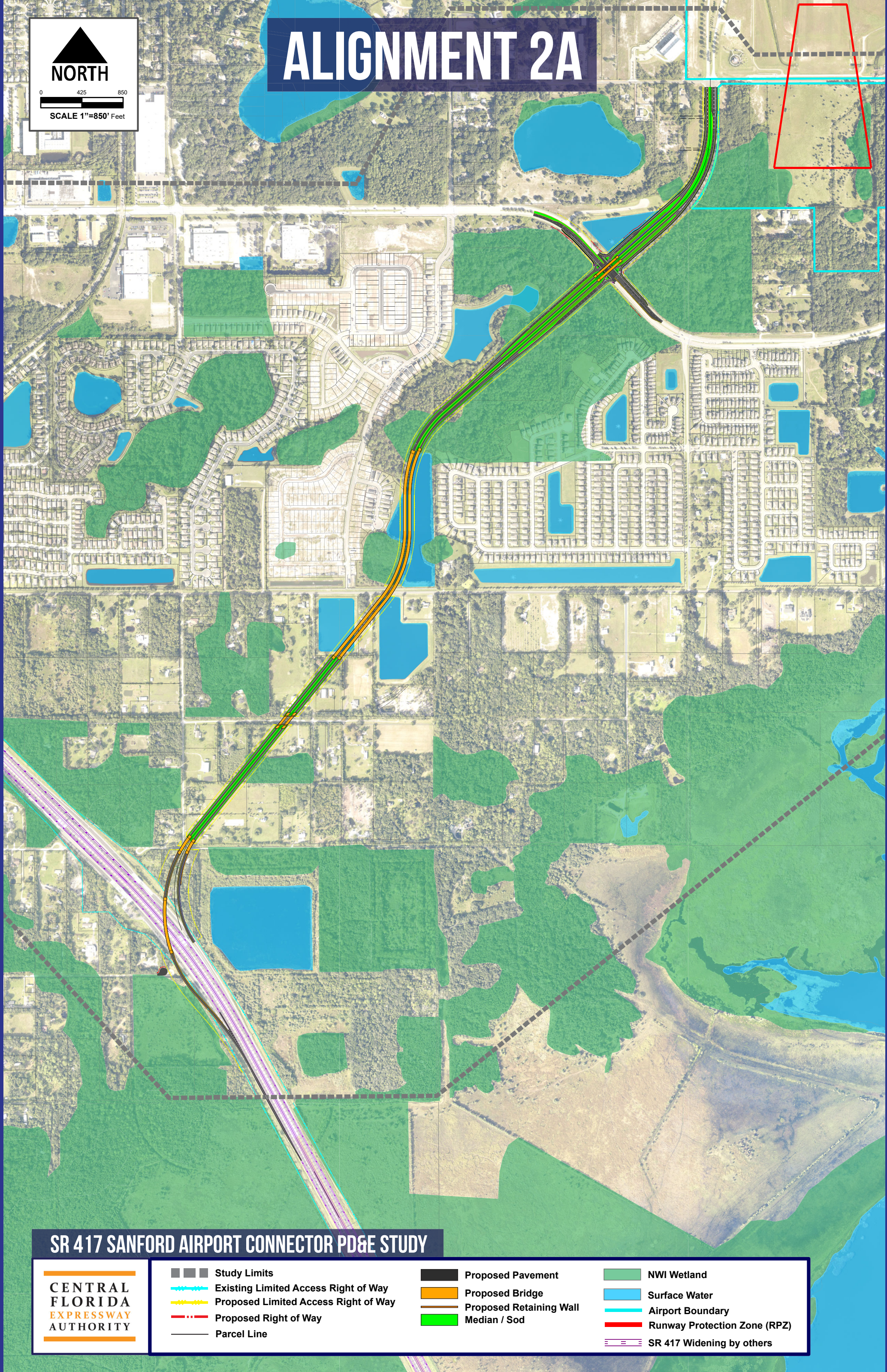
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## **APPENDIX A**

### **Alignment 2A Concept Plan**







## **APPENDIX B**

Florida Master Site File Forms



# RESOURCE GROUP FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site # **SE03401**  
 Field Date 5-14-2025  
 Form Date 6-4-2025  
 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 Palm Hammock Allotments Drainage System Multiple Listing [DHR only] \_\_\_\_\_  
 Project Name CRAS CFX SR 417 Sanford Connector, Seminole Co. 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) Sanford In Current City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown  
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Seminole  
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_  
 1) Township 20S Range 31E Section 18 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 CASSELBERRY USGS Date 1962  
 2) Name OSTEEN USGS Date 1965  
 Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
 Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Five segments of the drainage system are located w/n the APE (a total of 1.18 mi) including those running along Mellonville Ave, Oakway, & Palm Way. One segment runs N-S to the south of Palm Way & one runs N-S from south of Pine Way & continues north.

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.	
	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date			
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)				

**HISTORY & DESCRIPTION**Construction Year: 1940 ☐approximately ☒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. Twentieth C American

3. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

The Palm Hammock Allotments Drainage System likely dates to ca. 1914 when the surrounding subdivision was platted; however, the earliest available historic aerial was taken in 1940, dating the system to ca. 1940 or earlier (USDA 1940).

**RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)**☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)☐library research☐building permits☐Sanborn maps☐FL State Archives/photo collection☐city directory☐occupant/owner interview☐plat maps☒property appraiser / tax records☐newspaper files☐neighbor interview☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)☐cultural resource survey☐historic photos☐interior inspection☐HABS/HAER record search☒other methods (specify) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:  
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/> --- USDA Aerial Photograph: 4-10-40, CDO-1-135, 154.

**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 informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

The drainage system is a common example of drainage efforts found throughout FL & is not a significant embodiment of a type/period/method of construction; & has no known signif. historic assoc.; however, there is insuffic. info. to evaluate as a whole.

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 locationMaintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P24092

2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_

Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_

Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

**RECORDER INFORMATION**Recorder Name Savannah Y. FinchAffiliation Archaeological Consultants IncRecorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net  
(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.





**PHOTOGRAPHS**











## AERIAL MAP



State of Florida, Maxar, Esri, CGIAR, USGS. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community Johnson Hammock 2021



☒ Original  
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **SE03403**  
 Field Date 5-14-2025  
 Form Date 6-3-2025  
 Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4425 Mellonville Avenue (Residence) Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Survey Project Name CRAS CFX SR 417 Sanford Connector, Seminole Co. Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object  
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 4425 Mellonville Avenue  
 Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction  
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
 USGS 7.5 Map Name CASSELBERRY USGS Date 1962 Plat or Other Map PB 1 / PG 104-105  
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Sanford In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Seminole  
 Township 20S Range 31E Section 18 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tax Parcel # 17-20-31-5AZ-0000-025A Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subdivision Name Palm Hammock Allotments Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 475082 Northing 3179565  
 Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1910 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later  
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1910 To (year): CURR  
 Current Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature Roofing, siding, windows, chimney  
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
Terry Smith (2012); Darrell Dean & Terry Smith (1993); Dawn & H. Martin Pierce (1981); Sunniland Corporation

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 2  
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

DHS, wood, single, paired, 2/1, 3/1; SHS, vinyl, paired, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Overhanging eaves w/ exposed rafter tails, decorative brackets, tapered wooden porch supports, window/door trim, gable vents

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

ca. 1940 garage apartment (8SE03404)

#### 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 Date _____ Init. _____ 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</i> 15, p. 2)	
--	---	--



**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Masonry 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

W ELEV: single door w/ metal screen door, beneath a shed roof w/ tapered wooden porch supports

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

S ELEV: open, full width, beneath a gable roof and partially enclosed w/ siding and screening

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

**Narrative Description of Resource**

A two-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ Craftsman style elements that has been altered w/ replacement roofing, siding, and several windows. In addition, a chimney has been removed from the gable slope of the west elevation (first story).

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

**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection  | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory   | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records   | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files  | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview       | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)   | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos  | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection      | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> |   |   |  |

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:  
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

**Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)**

The building has been altered and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

**DOCUMENTATION**

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P24092
- 2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
 Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

**RECORDER INFORMATION**

Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net  
 (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.



**PHOTOGRAPHS**











## AERIAL MAP



State of Florida, Maxar, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community Johnson Hammock 2021



☒ Original  
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **SE03404**  
 Field Date 5-14-2025  
 Form Date 6-3-2025  
 Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4425 Mellonville Avenue (Garage) Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Survey Project Name CRAS CFX SR 417 Sanford Connector, Seminole Co. Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object  
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 4425 Mellonville Avenue  
 Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction  
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
 USGS 7.5 Map Name CASSELBERRY USGS Date 1962 Plat or Other Map PB 1 / PG 104-105  
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Sanford In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Seminole  
 Township 20S Range 31E Section 18 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tax Parcel # 17-20-31-5AZ-0000-025A Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subdivision Name Palm Hammock Allotments Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 475103 Northing 3179566  
 Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1940 ☐ approximately ☒ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later  
 Original Use Garage apartment From (year): 1940 To (year): CURR  
 Current Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature Roofing, siding, windows  
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
Terry Smith (2012); Darrell Dean & Terry Smith (1993); Dawn & H. Martin Pierce (1981); Sunniland Corporation

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 2  
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. Metal 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Sheet metal:3V crimp 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Shed extension 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
SHS, metal, single, 1/1; Awning, metal, paired, 3-stacked

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Overhanging eaves w/ exposed rafter tails

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
ca. 1910 Frame Vernacular style residence (8SE03403)

#### 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</i> 15, p. 2)



## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. \_\_\_\_\_

## Main Entrance (stylistic details)

W ELEV: single door accessed by wooden staircase w/ railing

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

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

## Narrative Description of Resource

A two-story Frame Vernacular style garage apartment that is partially obscured from the public ROW. The garage on the first story appears to open on the S ELEV and partially enclosed w/ corrugated sheet metal.

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

## RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection  | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory   | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records   | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files  | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview       | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)   | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos  | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection      | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> |   |   |  |

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:  
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

## Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

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

## DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  
 Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P24092
- 2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
 Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  
 Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net  
 (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.



**PHOTOGRAPHS**







## AERIAL MAP



State of Florida, Maxar, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community Johnson Hammock 2021





☒ Original  
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **SE03405**  
 Field Date 5-14-2025  
 Form Date 6-3-2025  
 Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4419 Mellonville Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Survey Project Name CRAS CFX SR 417 Sanford Connector, Seminole Co. Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object  
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 4419 Mellonville Avenue  
 Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction  
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
 USGS 7.5 Map Name CASSELBERRY USGS Date 1962 Plat or Other Map PB 1 / PG 104-105  
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Sanford In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Seminole  
 Township 20S Range 31E Section 18 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tax Parcel # 17-20-31-5AZ-0000-025C Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subdivision Name Palm Hammock Allotments Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 475069 Northing 3179638  
 Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1940 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later  
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1940 To (year): CURR  
 Current Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature Roofing, siding, windows  
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
Terry Smith

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1  
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1; SHS, metal, single, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
Overhanging eaves w/ exposed rafter tails, window/door trim, corner boards

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
Non-historic utility shed

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</i> 15, p. 2)	Date _____ Init. _____ Date _____

**DESCRIPTION (continued)**Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. \_\_\_\_\_Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. \_\_\_\_\_**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

W ELEV: single door w/ nine inset lights, beneath a shed roof

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

W/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ wooden supports and screening

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

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ replacement roofing, siding, and windows.

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection  | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory   | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records   | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files  | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview       | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)   | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos  | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection      | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> |   |   |  |

**Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)**Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:  
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information**Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)**

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
- 1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P24092
- 2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_
- Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

**RECORDER INFORMATION**

Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net

(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**

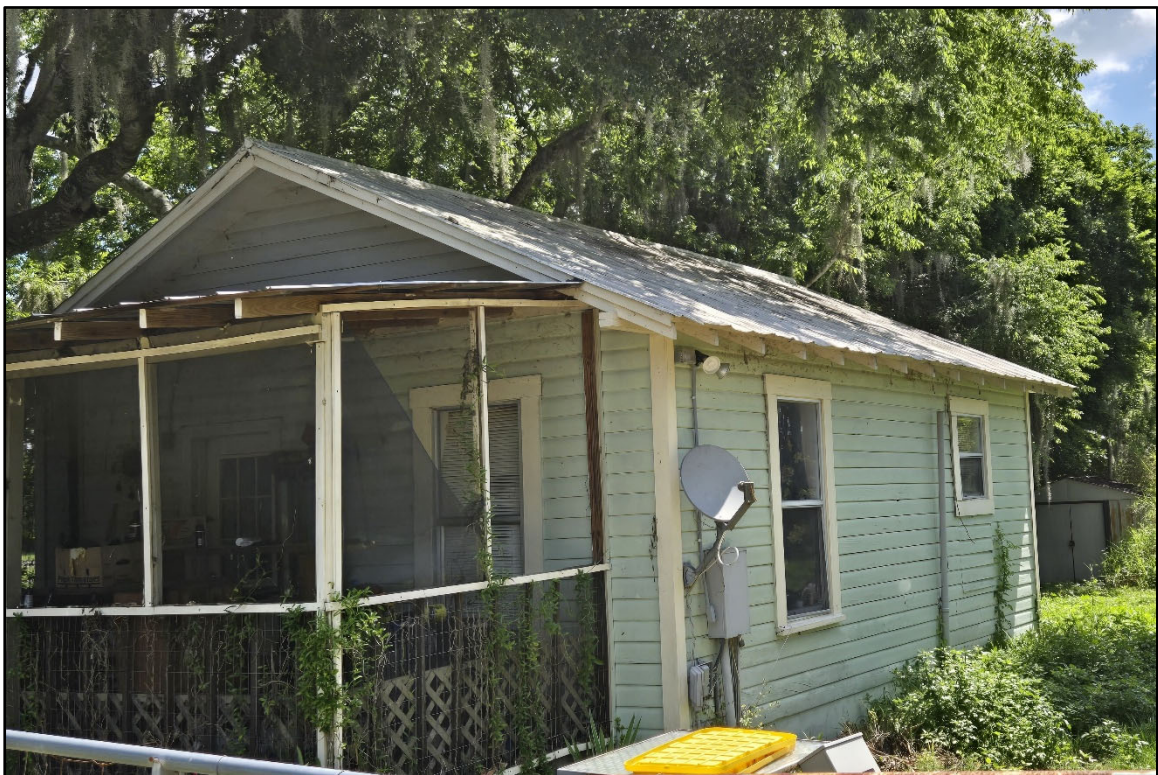
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital **AND** hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).

Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.





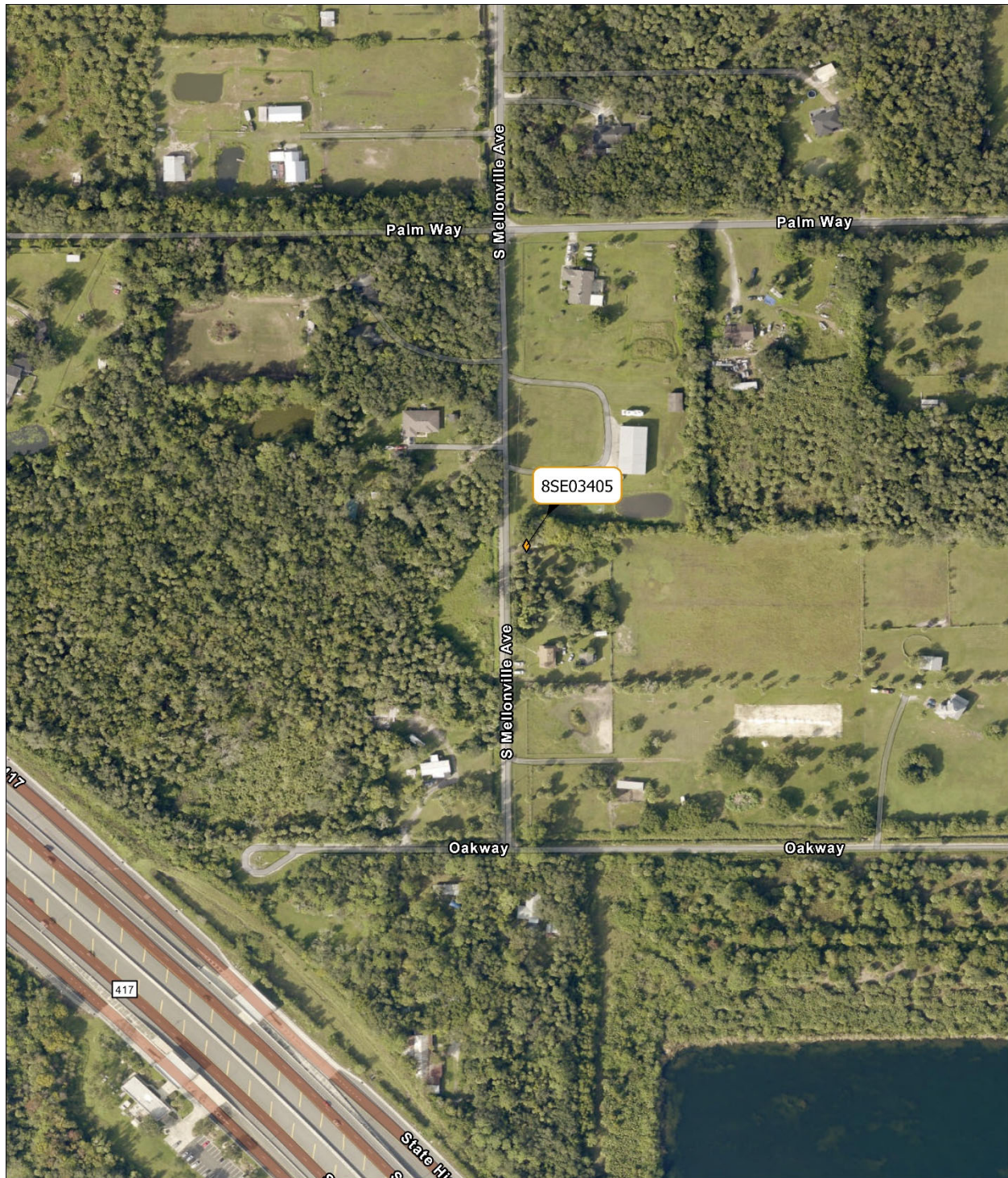
**PHOTOGRAPHS**







## AERIAL MAP



State of Florida, Maxar, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community Johnson Hammock 2021



☒ Original  
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **SE03406**  
 Field Date 5-14-2025  
 Form Date 6-3-2025  
 Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1575 Pine Way Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Survey Project Name CRAS CFX SR 417 Sanford Connector, Seminole Co. Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object  
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 1575 Pine Way  
 Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction  
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
 USGS 7.5 Map Name CASSELBERRY USGS Date 1962 Plat or Other Map PB 1 / PG 104-105  
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Sanford In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Seminole  
 Township 20S Range 31E Section 18 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tax Parcel # 17-20-31-5AZ-0000-018A Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subdivision Name Palm Hammock Allotments Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 475826 Northing 3180216  
 Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1972 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later  
 Original Use Mobile Home/Trailer Home From (year): 1972 To (year): CURR  
 Current Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature Roofing, siding, windows  
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature W & N ELEV  
 Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
Joyce McClure Life Estate (2024); Joyce & S.R. McClure (1992); Joyce & John Martin Ceresoli, Sr (1974); Martin & Claudia Ceresoli

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style No style Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1  
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. Wood/Plywood 3.  
 Roof Type(s) 1. Bowed-arched 2. Shed 3.  
 Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. Sheet metal:standing seam 3.  
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, metal, single, 1/1; SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1; Picture, metal, single, central 1/1 SHS flanked w/ single pane fixed lights

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Minimal eave overhang, picture window end projection, faux shutters, lattice foundation skirting

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

Non-historic residence to the west

### 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</i> 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. Piers 2. \_\_\_\_\_Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. \_\_\_\_\_**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

N ELEV: single door w/ diamond shaped inset light, beneath a shed roof

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

N/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof and partially enclosed w/ wood siding and screening

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

A mobile home w/ no academic style that has a shed roof porch addition on the N ELEV and a living space addition on the W ELEV.

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection  | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory   | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records   | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files  | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview       | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)   | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos  | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection      | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> |   |   |  |

**Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)**Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:  
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information**Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)**

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
- 1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P24092
- 2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_
- Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

**RECORDER INFORMATION**

Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net

(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.



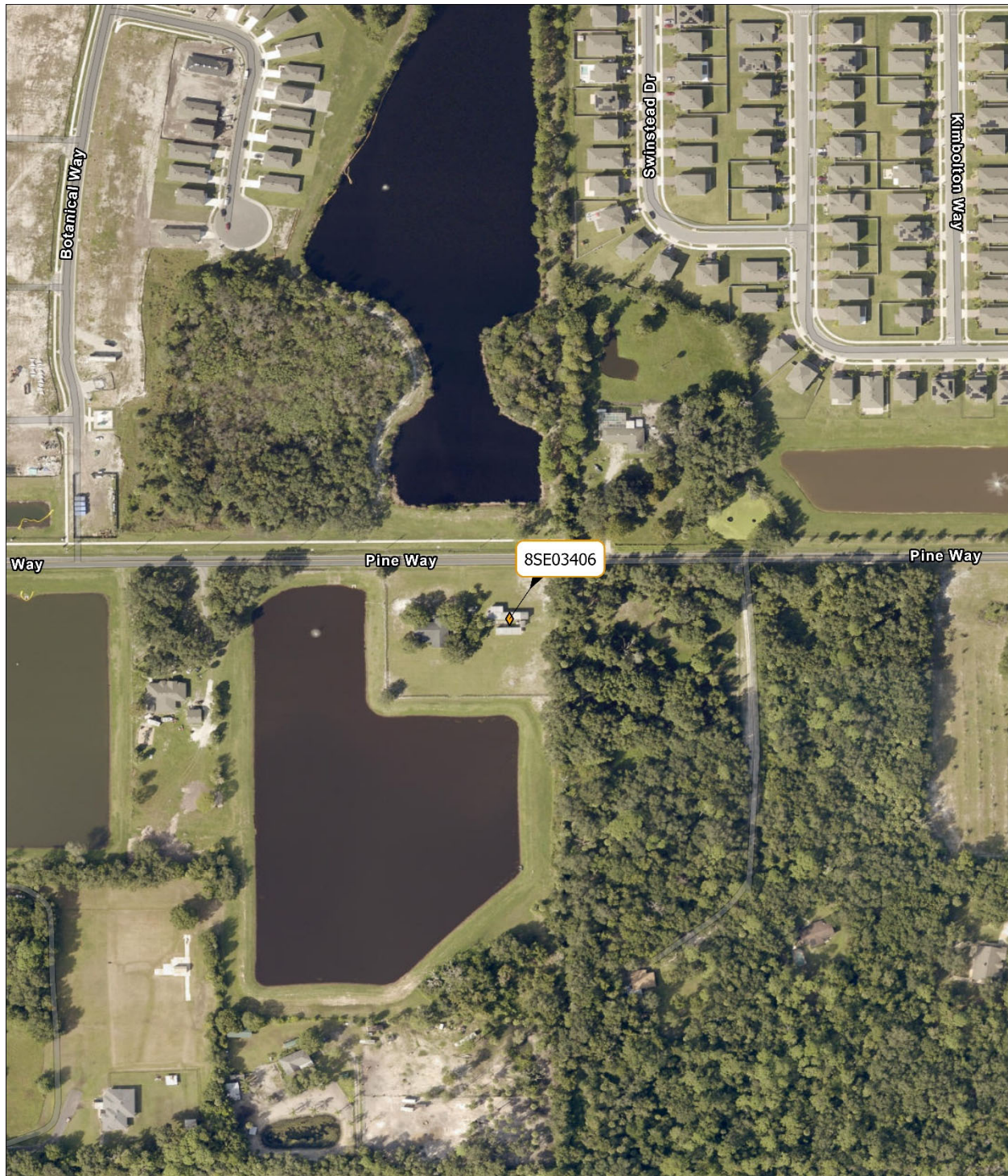


**PHOTOGRAPHS**





## AERIAL MAP



State of Florida, Maxar, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community Johnson Hammock 2021





☒ Original  
☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **SE03407**  
 Field Date 5-14-2025  
 Form Date 6-3-2025  
 Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2275 Marquette Avenue Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Survey Project Name CRAS CFX SR 417 Sanford Connector, Seminole Co. Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object  
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 2275 Marquette Avenue  
 Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction  
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
 USGS 7.5 Map Name OSTEEN USGS Date 1962 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Sanford In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Seminole  
 Township 20S Range 31E Section 8 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tax Parcel # 08-20-31-300-0340-0000 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 476638 Northing 3181840  
 Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1957 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later  
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1957 To (year): CURR  
 Current Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature Roofing, siding, windows  
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature N ELEV  
 Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
Dyanand & Malinda Singh (2021); Tod & Cindy Dunn (1994); Virginia Watkins

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1  
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. Shed 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, vinyl, single, 6/6

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Flat roof w/ overhanging eaves

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

Non-historic detached carport and garage

#### 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 Date _____ Init. _____ 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</i> 15, p. 2)	
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## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. \_\_\_\_\_Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. \_\_\_\_\_

## Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: obscured beneath screened porch

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

N/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof, partially enclosed w/ siding and screening

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

## Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ a living space addition on the N ELEV, as well as a shed roof porch addition.

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

## RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits         | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection  | <input type="checkbox"/> city directory   | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input type="checkbox"/> plat maps                 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records   | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files  | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview       | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)   | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos  | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection      | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)</u> |   |   |  |

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

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:  
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information

## Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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 Archaeological Consultants Inc
- 1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P24092
- 2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_
- Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net

(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.



**PHOTOGRAPHS**



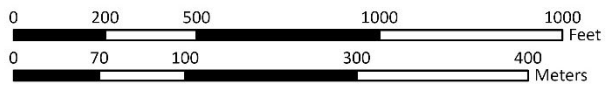




## AERIAL MAP



State of Florida, Maxar, Esri, CGIAR, USGS, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community Johnson Hammock 2021





## **APPENDIX C**

### Survey Log

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



# Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File  
Version 5.0 3/19

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

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

## Manuscript Information

### Survey Project (name and project phase)

CRAS SR 417 to Orlando Sanford International Airport Connector, PD&E Study, Seminole County, FL

### Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the State Road (SR) 417 (Seminole Expressway) to Orlando Sanford International Airport Connector, Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study, Seminole County, Florida

### Report Authors (as on title page)

1. ACI 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Publication Year 2025

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 73

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

ACI (2025) P24092

### Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Hutchinson, Lee

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc City Sarasota

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

1. SR 417 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name Central Florida Expressway Authority Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address/Phone/E-mail 4974 ORL Tower Road, Orlando, FL 32807

Recorder of Log Sheet Perrelli, Crystal Date Log Sheet Completed 5-15-2025

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

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

1. Name CASSELBERRY Year 1962 4. Name SANFORD Year 1965  
2. Name OSTEN Year 1965 5. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Name OVIEDO Year 1956 6. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

## Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 5-12-2025 End 5-14-2025 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares 289.00 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: \_\_\_\_\_ meters 230 feet Length: \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers 2.00 miles

## Research and Field Methods

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

## Scope/Intensity/Procedures

background research, surface reconnaissance; systematic subsurface testing (50, 100 m & judgmental)  
 N=35 (21 current, 14 previous) all negative; 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 1/4" screen; historic  
 resources survey, photographs taken

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒Yes ☐No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 0 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 6

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)

8SE03401, 8SE03403, 8SE03404, 8SE03405, 8SE03406, 8SE03407

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: \_\_\_\_\_



