CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

STORMWATER MANGEMENT FACILITY (SMF) SITES AND

FLOODPLAIN COPENSATION (FPC) SITES

Florida Department of Transportation

District One

SR 35 (US 98) PD&E Study

Limits of Project: From North of West Socrum Loop Road to South of CR 54

Polk County, Florida

Financial Management Number: 436673-1-22-01

ETDM Number: 14334

Date: November 2021

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by FDOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated December 14, 2016 and executed by FHWA and FDOT.

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SR 35 (US 98)
Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study
From North of West Socrum Loop Road to South of CR 54

FPID No. 436673-1-22-01
ETDM Project No. 14334
Polk County, Florida

Prepared for:

Florida Department of Transportation
District One

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF PHOTOS

LIST OF TABLES

APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District One is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study along State Road (SR) 35/US Highway 98 (US 98) in Polk County to evaluate roadway and safety improvements along the corridor. The study limits extend for 8.7 miles from north of West Socrum Loop Road to south of County Road (CR) 54, near the Pasco County line (**Figure 1**). The study will evaluate the effects of widening this section of US 98 from a two-lane undivided roadway to a four-lane divided roadway and will also assess existing and future traffic operations, access management, and freight mobility. The proposed build alternative will include the construction of stormwater management facilities (SMFs) and floodplain compensation (FPC) sites (hereinafter referred to as pond sites). This is a federally funded project and part of on-going improvements to the US 98 PD&E study.

The purpose of this survey was to locate and identify any cultural 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 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." The archaeological APE is defined as the area contained within the footprint of each SMF and FPC site plus any easements. The historical/architectural APE includes the archaeological APE and immediately adjacent properties as contained within 100 feet (ft) of the footprint of each SMF or FPC site or not obstructed from view by vegetation. The archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys were conducted in September 2021.

All work was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* of 1966, as amended by Public Law 89-665; the *Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act*, as amended by Public Law 93-291; Executive Order 11593; and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (FS)*. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 8 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the FDOT's *PD&E Manual* (FDOT 2020), and the FDHR's standards contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003), as well as with the provisions contained in the Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code* (*FAC*). 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.

Archaeological background research indicated a low to moderate probability for the occurrence of historic and/or prehistoric archaeological sites. There are no previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites within the pond sites but seven are within one-half mile. As a result of the field survey, two Archaeological Occurrences (AO) were found in FPC 1B and Pond 3D-1 and one lithic scatter site in FPC 1B. Neither the AOs nor the one prehistoric archaeological site is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

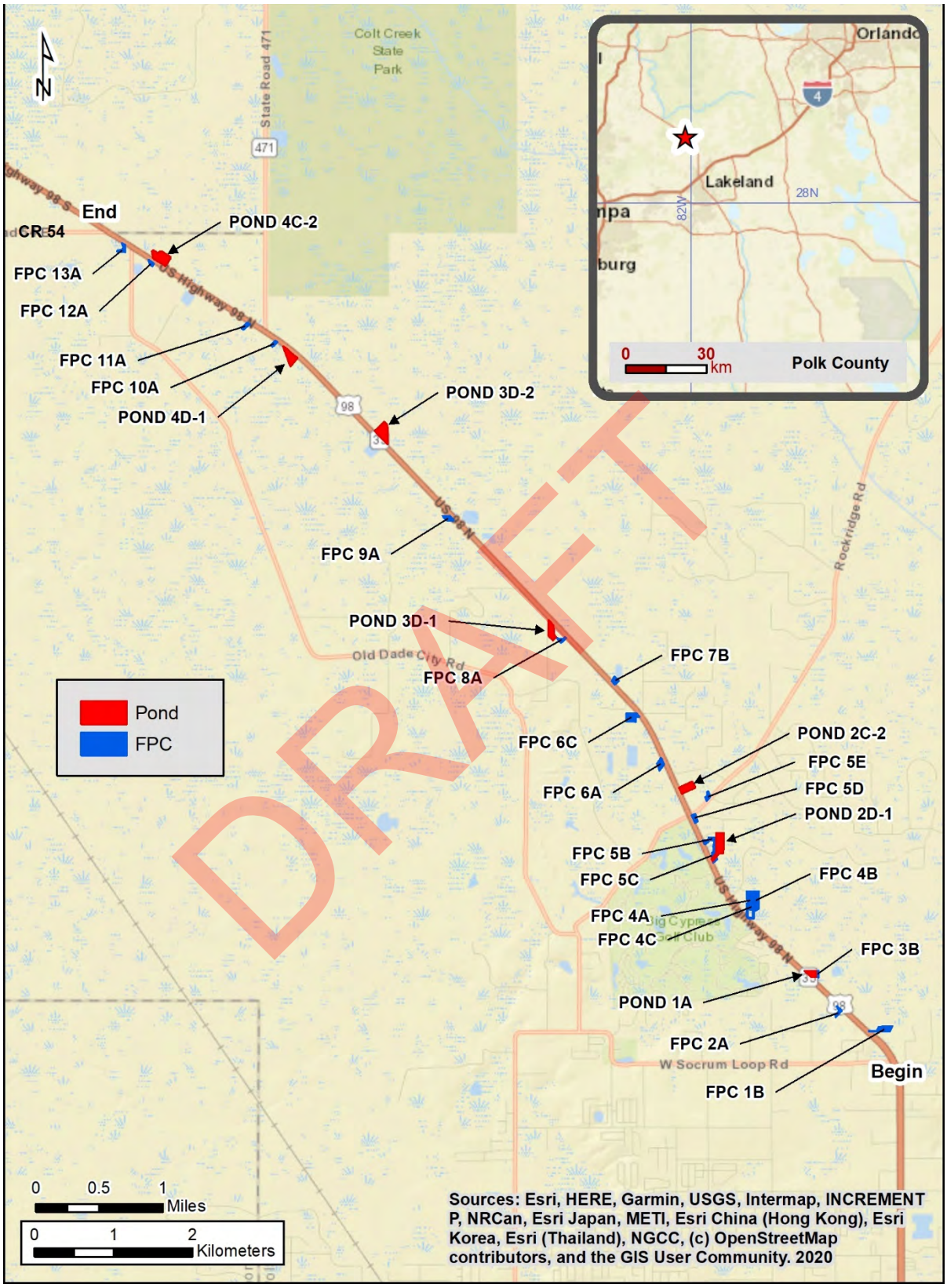

Figure 1. Project location map.

Historical/architectural background research included a review of the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Project No. 14334 (FDOT 2021), the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), and the NRHP. The research indicated one historic resource (8PO08681) was previously recorded within the APE, adjacent to FPC 5B. The resource is a circa (ca.) 1971 Masonry Vernacular style building located at 10545 US 98 N. The building was recently identified and recorded during the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the mainline US 98 PD&E study in Polk County (ACI 2021). The CRAS document has not been submitted or approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The Masonry Vernacular style building is a common example of its respective architectural style and lacks significant historical associations to persons or events. Therefore, the historic resource does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district. Because the resource was recently recorded, a FMSF form was not prepared for this survey. A review of relevant historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Polk County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for no new historic resources (constructed in 1975 or earlier) within the APE (Faux 2021). As a result of the field survey, no new historic resources were identified or recorded within the APE.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The APE is located in various Sections of Township 26 South, Range 22 and 23 East; and Township 27 South, Range 23 East; Polk County, Florida (**Figures 9 and 10 in Section 4).** Several lakes, swamps, and seasonal wetlands are within and adjacent to the pond sites. The project area is characterized as hardwood forests and pine flatwoods, mixed with swamps (Davis 1980) and an elevation range between 30 and 40 ft above mean sea level (amsl). Currently, the APE is primarily a rural setting with mixed agricultural and residential development. Disturbances noted within the APE include residents within the ponds, recreation use within one of the pond sites, improved and vacant pasture, ditching, and creations of watering holes (**Photos 1 - 6**).

The APE is located within one soil association: the Pomona-Myakka-Smyrna soil association. **Figures 2 - 6** show the specific soils within the archaeological APE. Vegetation associated with the soils within the APE includes South Florida slash pine, longleaf pine, saw palmetto, running oak, water oak, gallberry, waxmyrtle, pineland threeawn, and scattered fetterbush. Bay, cypress, maple, gum, sawgrass and other aquatic plants make up the wetter areas (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1990).

Photo 1. Northeast view of pasture in FPC 7B.

Photo 2. Residences in FPC 4B.

Photo 3. Oak and pine hammock observed in several pond sites.

Photo 4. Ditching and general disturbance observed in FPC 1B.

Photo 5. Standing water seen in several pond sites.

Photo 6. Oak scrub environment found throughout the APE.

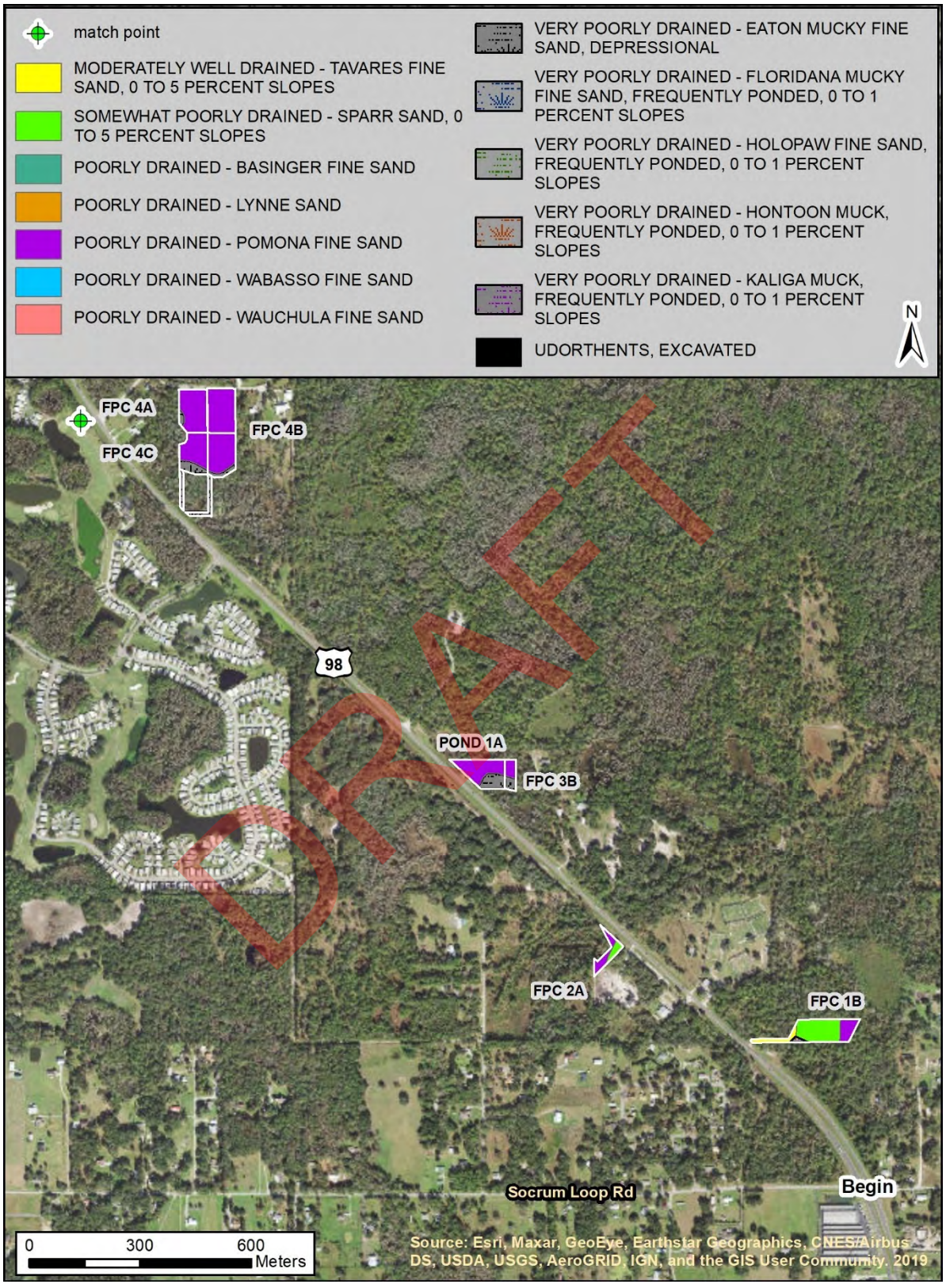

Figure 2. Soil types within the APE.

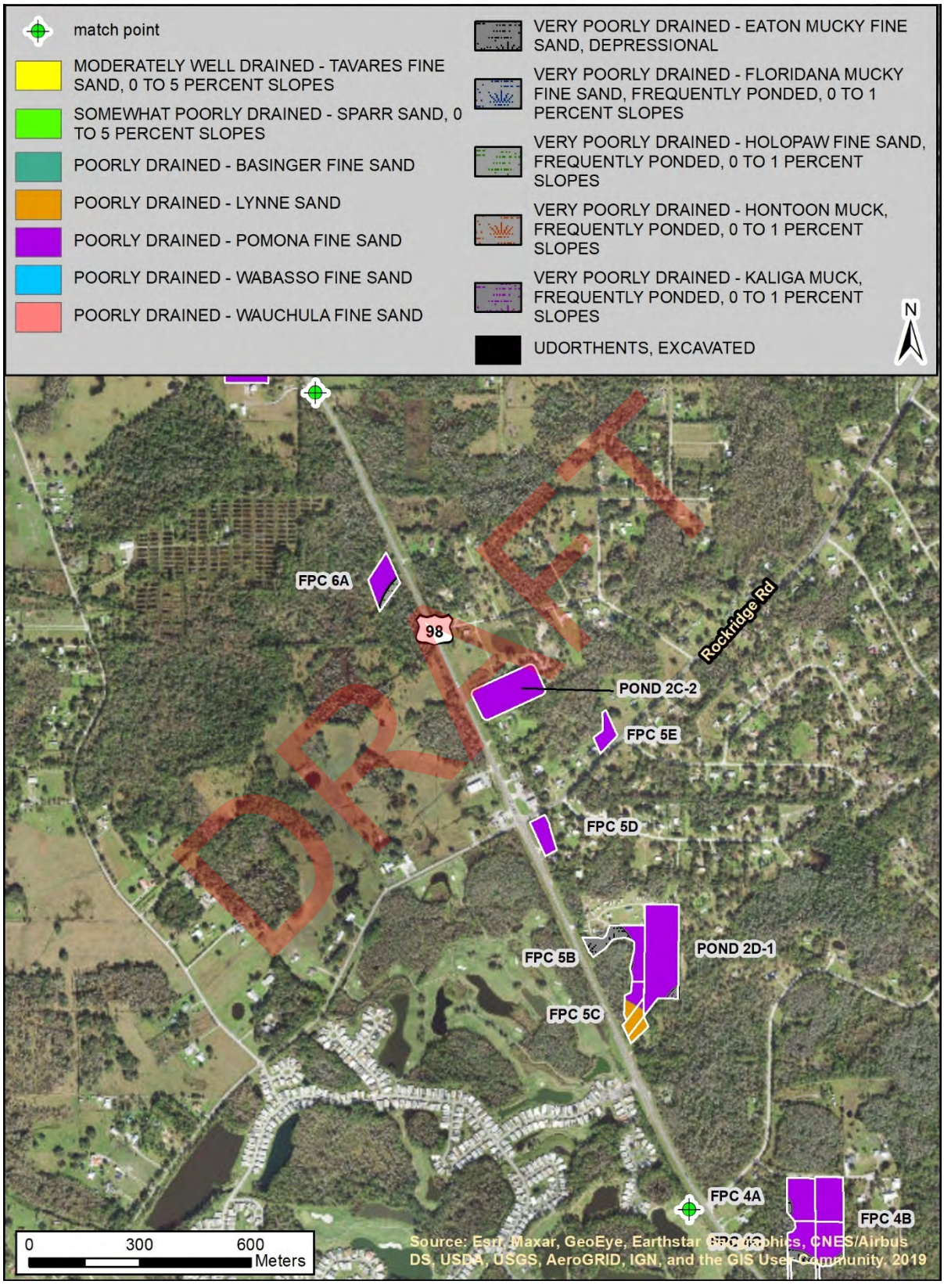

Figure 3. Soil types within the APE.

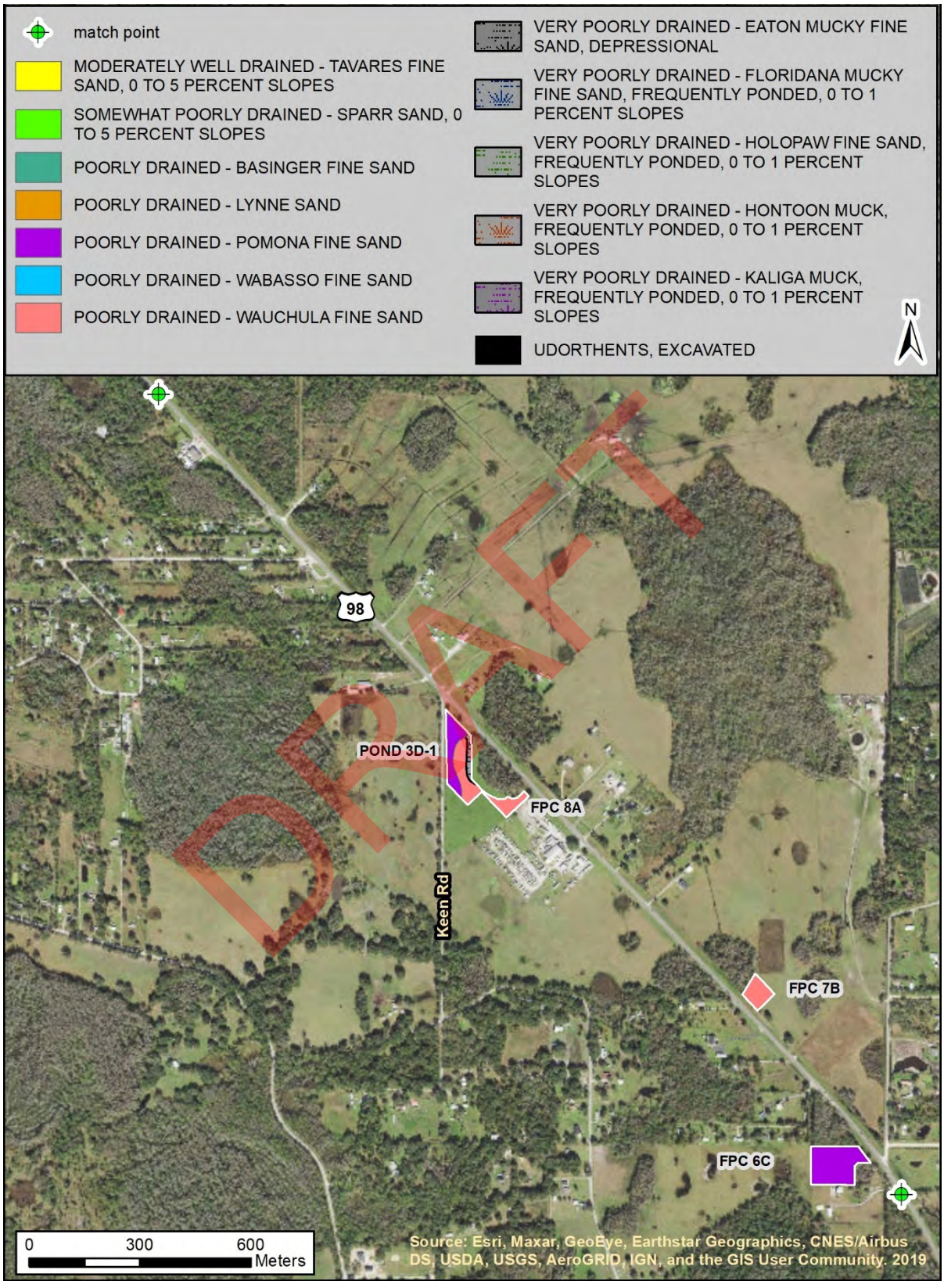

Figure 4. Soil types within the APE.

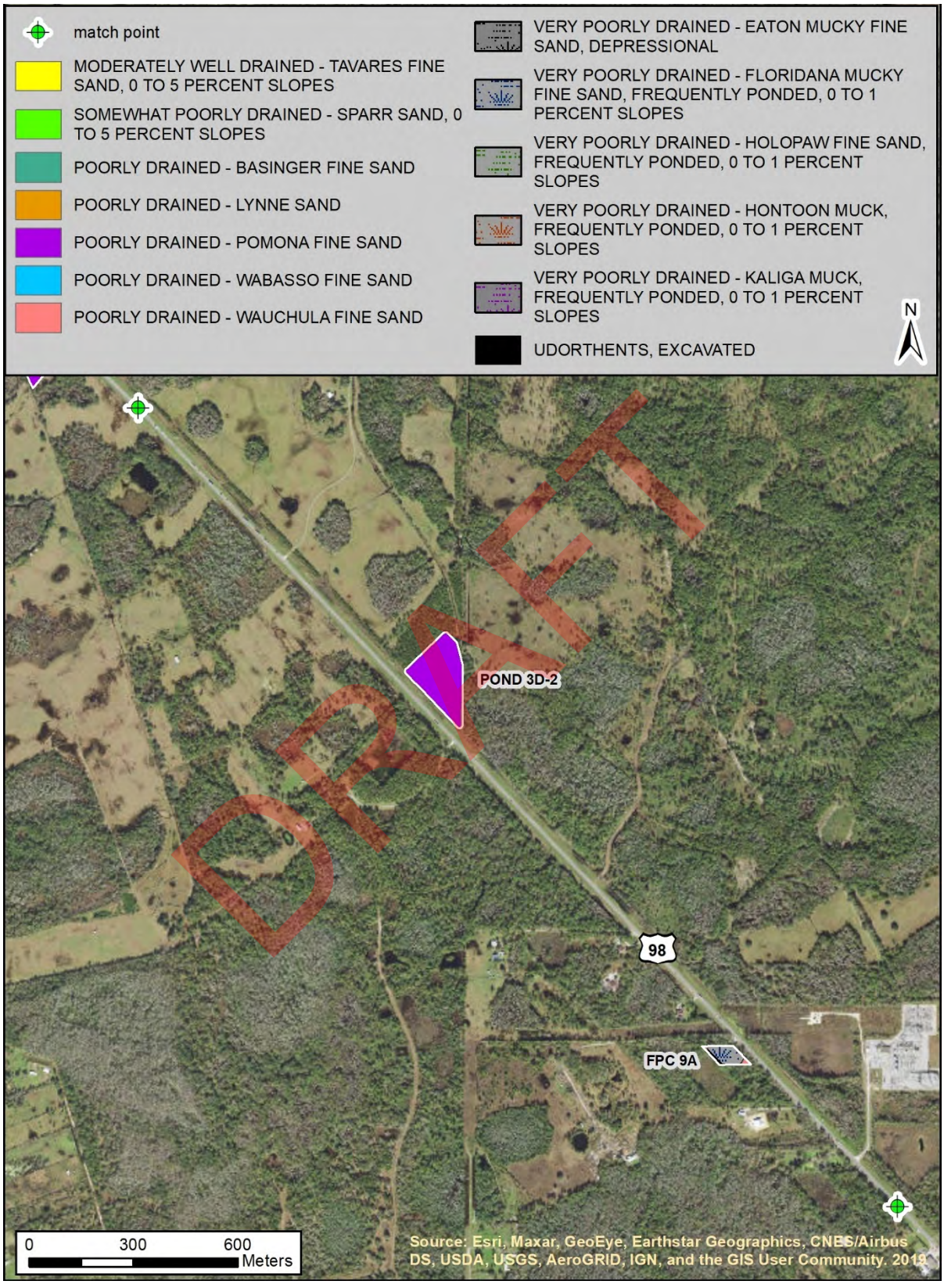

Figure 5. Soil types within the APE.

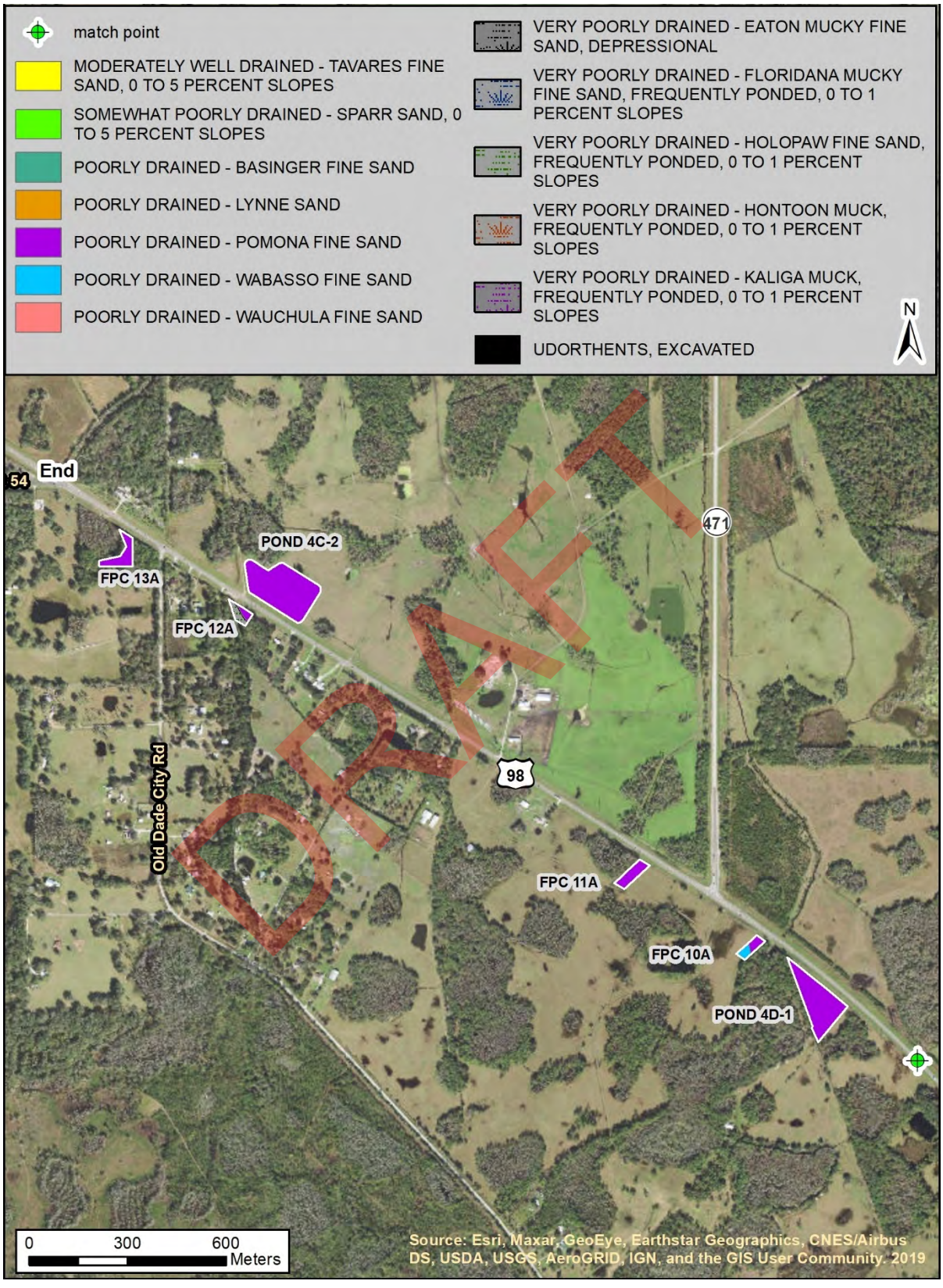

Figure 6. Soil types within the APE.

3.0 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

In-depth historic and prehistoric overviews were included in the 2021 PD&E, Draft Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of US Highway 98 (US 98)/State Road (SR) 35 from north of West Socrum Loop Road to south of County Road 54 (CR 54) in Polk County, Florida and are not repeated here (Draft on file ACI 2021). The 2021 CRAS document has not been submitted to the SHPO. The following historic context overview is an updated, condensed history for Polk County and the project area.

Railroading played a major role in the development of the Polk County region. By 1882, the South Florida Railroad had extended its lines from Sanford to Orlando to Kissimmee. In 1883, Henry Plant's South Florida Railway entered Polk County, extending from Tampa northeast to Kissimmee where it linked up with the Sanford Line. This improvement in transportation assisted in the growth of the area, with the population increasing from approximately 400 in 1883 to nearly 1,000 by May 1884 (Hetherington 1928). A second railroad company, the Florida Southern Railway Company, extended its rails from Gainesville to Lakeland in 1885. By 1890, Lakeland had become an important rail yard and shipping site, and by 1893, there were twenty train arrivals and departures a day. Essential to the economic success of Lakeland, the railroad facilitated the shipment of citrus, strawberries, and phosphate, three of its key industries, to markets worldwide (Hetherington 1928; McNeely and McFadyen 1961).

The mining of phosphate played an important role in the development of Polk County. In 1881, while conducting studies to determine the feasibility of opening a navigable waterway from the St. Johns River to Charlotte Harbor, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers discovered valuable pebble rock phosphate deposits along the Peace River, south of Lakeland. Mining towns, refineries, shipping facilities, and small railroad lines, such as the Winston and Bone Valley Railroad, were soon to change the face of the lands in which deposits were found. Polk County began witnessing major growth following the discovery of phosphate and the construction of the railroad throughout the county.

By 1886 Lakeland became a popular site for tourists and settlers. As the community of Lakeland prospered, the nearby settlement of Acton declined and by 1889 was no longer a town. By 1895, only a decade after incorporation, the population of Lakeland had nearly doubled to 1,000. This placed the town among the top fifteen cities in Florida at the time. Although the freeze of 1894-95 devastated much of the Florida citrus industry, including that in Lakeland, groves were replanted and prospered again within the next decade. By 1900, the main industries in Lakeland were phosphate mining, citrus, and strawberries (Hetherington 1928).

The railroad continued to play an important part in the continued growth of the citrus industry in Polk County and Lakeland (Brown 2001). The Florida Citrus Exchange was formed in 1909, with a Polk County sub-exchange headquartered in Bartow. A Lakeland Citrus Exchange was created in 1912. In 1913 Lakeland began its first major street paving project; all commercial streets were paved in brick and all residential streets were asphalted. Three years later, the Good Roads Association sponsored a 1.5-million-dollar bond issue to build 217 miles of asphalt highways linking every major city in Polk County.

By 1923, another 1 million dollars had been spent for a total of 340 miles of asphalt roads in Polk County. At this time, the County was believed to be the only county in the country in which every town was linked by paved roads (Brown 2001; Frisbie 1976; Hetherington 1928; Kendrick 1964; McNeely 1961).

Polk County remained at the forefront of road construction throughout Florida and much of the country due to the efforts of the Good Roads Association, and the effort did not go unnoticed. In October 1930, the Polk County Commission learned that several highway engineers from around the world would be touring Florida roads, including those in northern Polk County, as part of the Sixth International Road Convention, taking place in Washington, DC (Kendrick 1964). To impress the visitors, the Commission immediately began a program to construct county markers at the primary entrances to the county. The markers were constructed by L.Z. Tate, a local contractor, and his team of 16 African American workers, with concrete provided by A.R. Leach and Company (Kendrick 1964). The Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk was originally located on the south side of CR 54; however, the location was slightly altered to accommodate the construction of US 98 during the 1950s when it shifted slightly north of the original location to be located northeast of US 98 (USDA 1941b, 1957).

By the mid-1930s, federal programs implemented by the Roosevelt administration began employing large numbers of construction workers helping to revive the economy. These projects included federal building of parks, bridges, and public buildings. In addition to projects such as these, the WPA occasionally assisted local entrepreneurs. One such local businessperson was Dick Pope who developed the swampland on the north bank of Lake Eloise into Cypress Gardens, located in Winter Haven. On January 2, 1936, Cypress Gardens opened to the public and became Florida's first theme park show-casing thousands of types of flowers from countries around the world (Brown 2001). Eventually the park expanded to include rides and water-skiing shows.

Following the Depression, World War II and federal efforts to package and transport food resulted in innovative changes. Rapid expansion occurred in the citrus canning field and earlier phosphate operations continued into the mid-twentieth century (Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board [HT/HCPB] 1980). The 1940s saw an industry-wide rebound as wartime and post-wartime demands for modern agricultural production created economic market incentives worldwide. Conglomerate corporations entered the market as technology evolved and small-scale operations began to disappear (HT/HCPB 1980). In addition to industrial progress, US 98 was completed between Dade City and Lakeland in 1951 and the 1956 Highway Act funded a plan for 41,500 miles of interstate highway nationwide – thus improving transportation throughout the state and Polk County (Tampa Tribune 1951).

By 1958 four major transportation routes were present within the project area (USDA 1958). These include US 98, Rockridge Road, CR 54 at the northern limits of the APE, and W Socrum Loop Road at the southern limits of the APE. At this time, the vast majority of the surrounding area was undeveloped wetlands, forested area, or utilized for agricultural purposes. Approximately 12 culverts were constructed throughout the US 98 corridor in order to carry the new transportation route over existing creeks and irrigation ditches. Following the construction of US 98, residential and light

industrial development occurred along the corridor; however, much of the land remained undeveloped wetlands or agricultural throughout the early 1970s (**Figures 7 & 8**) (USDA 1971, FDOT 1973).

Economically, the county is a leading phosphate and citrus producer in the state and is a major producer of cattle, poultry, and softwood logs and pulp. It also has the largest amount of farmland in the State. In addition, tourism is important economically. Between the years 1980 and 1990, the population increased 26% and between 1990 and 2000, it increased 19.4%. The estimated population in 2020 was 715,090 (Enterprise Florida 2021). Residential development throughout the corridor continued over the years and by the 1980s, small subdivisions had been developed in the vicinity of Rockridge Road (FDOT 1980). Prior to this, the Rockridge Road area was limited to scattered residential-agricultural properties and the Gator Creek Campground east of US 98 (USDA 1971a and 1971b). Construction continued over the years and the residential areas were predominantly located in the vicinity of Rockridge Road and Socrum Loop Road (Google Earth 2021). With the exception of continued residential development near Rockridge Road, no significant alterations have occurred along the corridor since ca. 1991 when the culverts along US 98 were reconstructed and widened (Google Earth 2021).

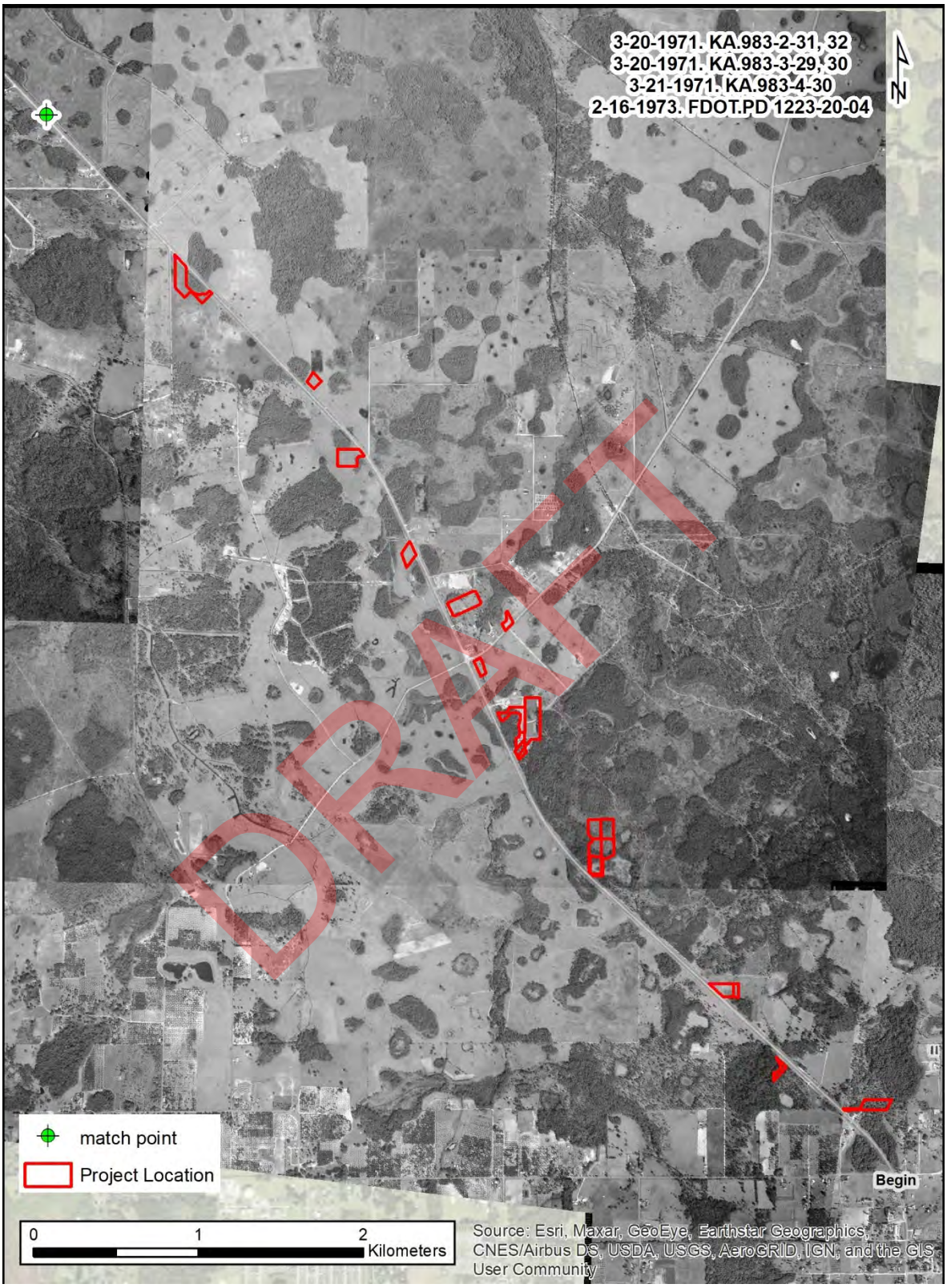

Figure 7. 1971 and 1973 setting of the project location.

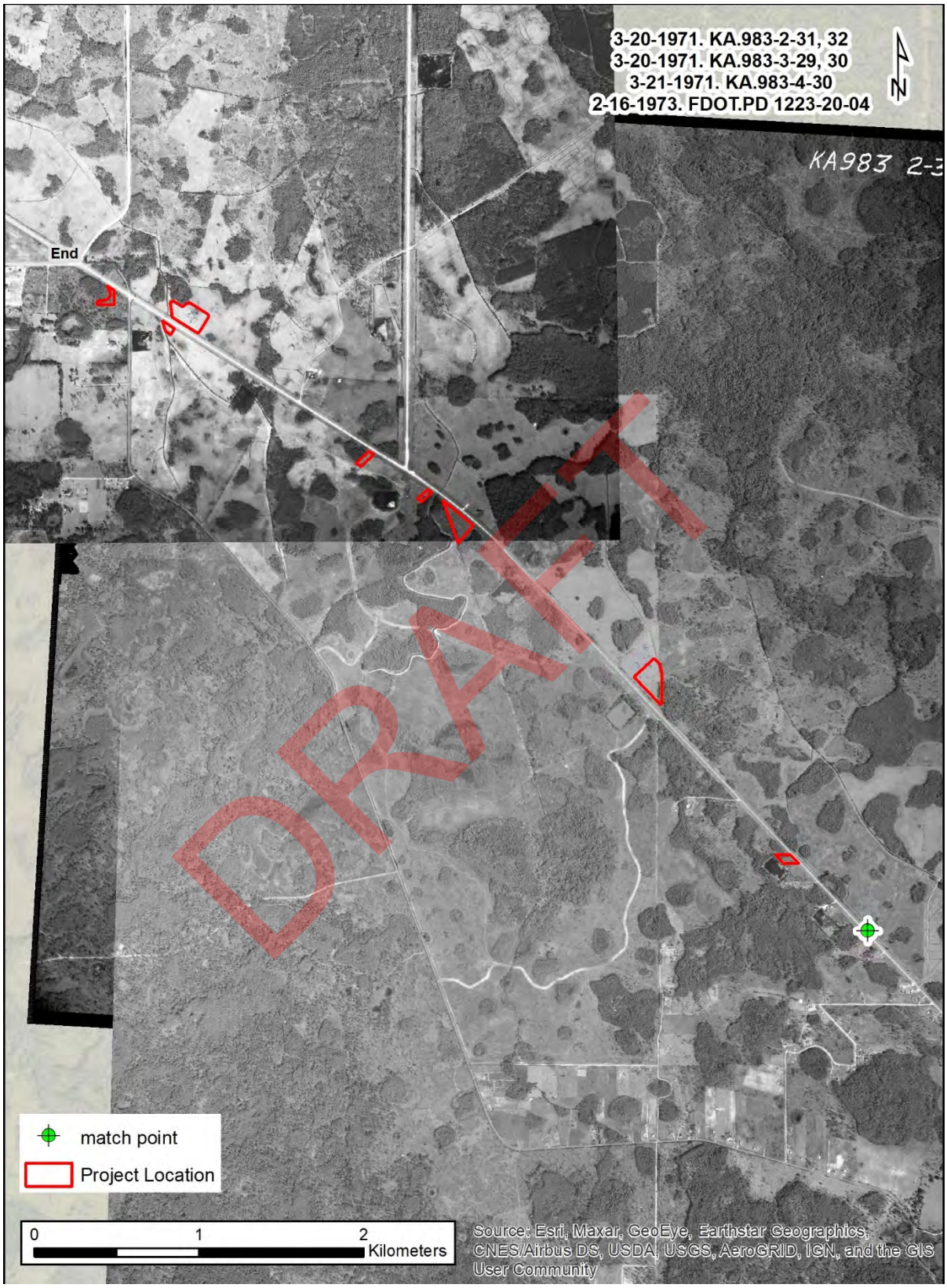

Figure 8. 1971 and 1973 setting of the project location.

4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH & CONSIDERATIONS

The field survey was preceded by background research, which included a comprehensive review of archaeological and historical literature, records and other documents and data pertaining to the project area. This research was conducted to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project area and vicinity, their cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF, cultural resource survey reports, published books and articles, maps, historic aerials, a review of the Providence and Socrum quadrangle maps (USGS 1975a, 1975b), the Polk County Property Appraiser information from the files of ACI including the Preliminary Ponds Memo (ACI 2021) and ETDM Project No. 14334. The FMSF data used in this report were obtained in July 2021.

As a result of the archaeological background research, including FMSF forms (FMSF) there are no previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites within the pond sites but seven are within one-half mile (**Figures 9 & 10; Table 1**); all are ineligible except for one. These were recorded during various surveys in the last 20 years (Dickinson 2006; Estabrook 1990, 2000) A few other surveys conducted in the general vicinity, for cell towers, private developers, utilities, and the FDOT (ACI 2012; Austin 1991; Dunbar 2006; Eckert 2009; FAC 2004; Hardin 1982; Piper Archaeological Research 1990) yielded negative archaeological results within the APE.

Table 1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within one-half mile of the pond sites.

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Culture	NRHP Eligible
8PO01537	Lexington	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible
8PO01538	Southern Flag	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible
8PO06187	Harrell	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Potentially Eligible
8PO06188	Crum	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible
8PO06189	Dyant	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible
8PO06190	Elow	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible
8PO06201	Crum B	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Ineligible

Thus, the project APE has a low to moderate prehistoric archaeological probability for aboriginal site occurrence. The areas of probability were determined based on the environmental variables such as soil type, distance to fresh water, and locations of previously recorded sites in the general vicinity. However, most of the pond sites were given a low probability due to the amount of disturbance in the APE. The historic archaeological probability was low.

Historical/architectural background research included a review of the ETDM summary report, the FMSF, and the NRHP. The research indicated one historic resource (8PO08681) was previously recorded within the APE, adjacent to FPC 5B (**Figure 9**). The resource is a ca. 1971 Masonry Vernacular style building located at 10545 US 98 N. The building was recently identified and recorded during the CRAS for the mainline US 98 PD&E study in Polk County (ACI 2021). The CRAS document has not been submitted or approved by the SHPO. The Masonry Vernacular style building is a common example of its respective architectural style and lacks significant historical associations to persons or events. Therefore, the historic resource does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district. A review of relevant historic USGS quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Polk County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for no new historic resources (constructed in 1975 or earlier) within the APE (Faux 2021).

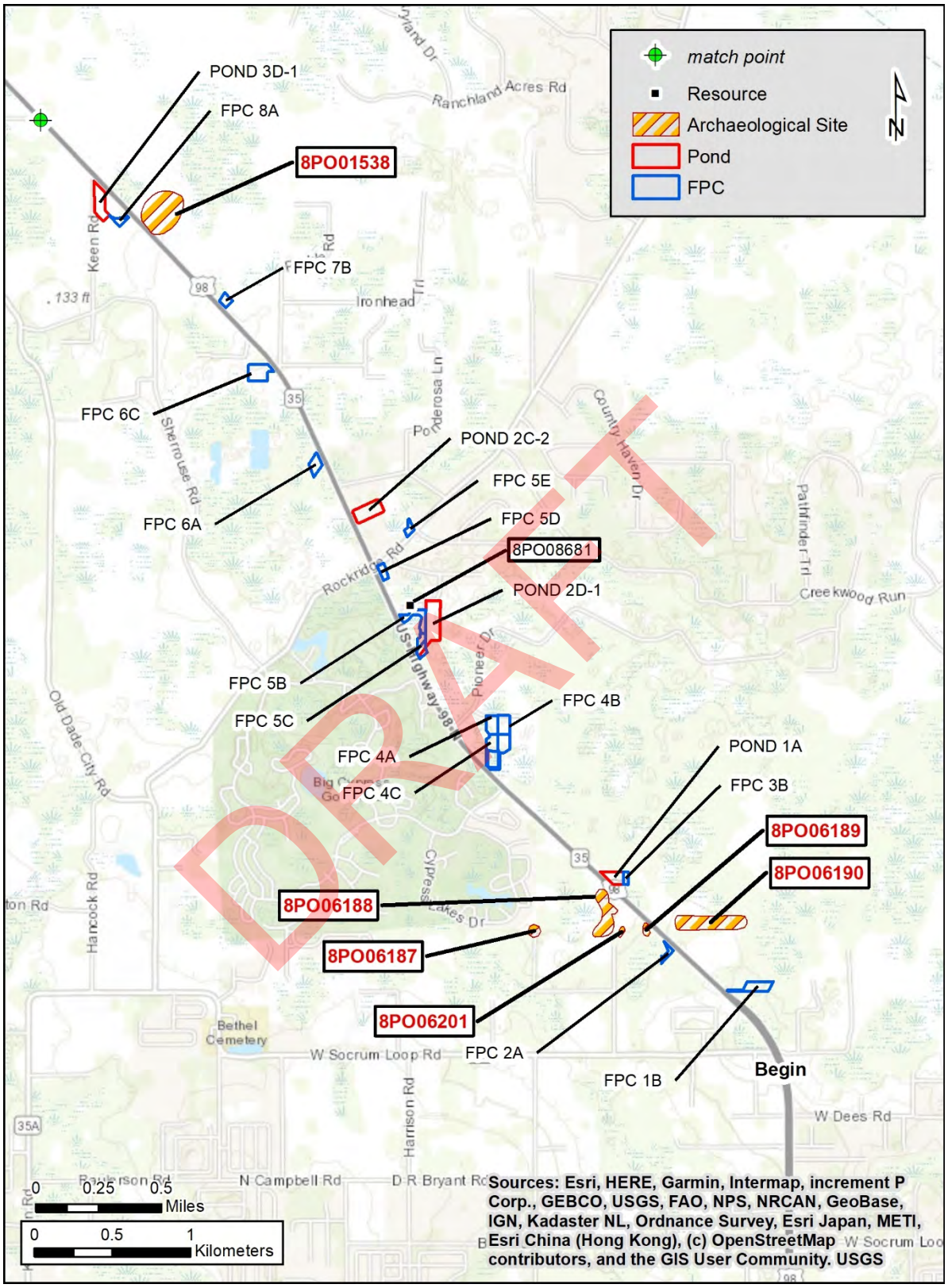

Figure 9. Environmental setting of the APE and previously recorded cultural resources within and immediately adjacent to the APE.

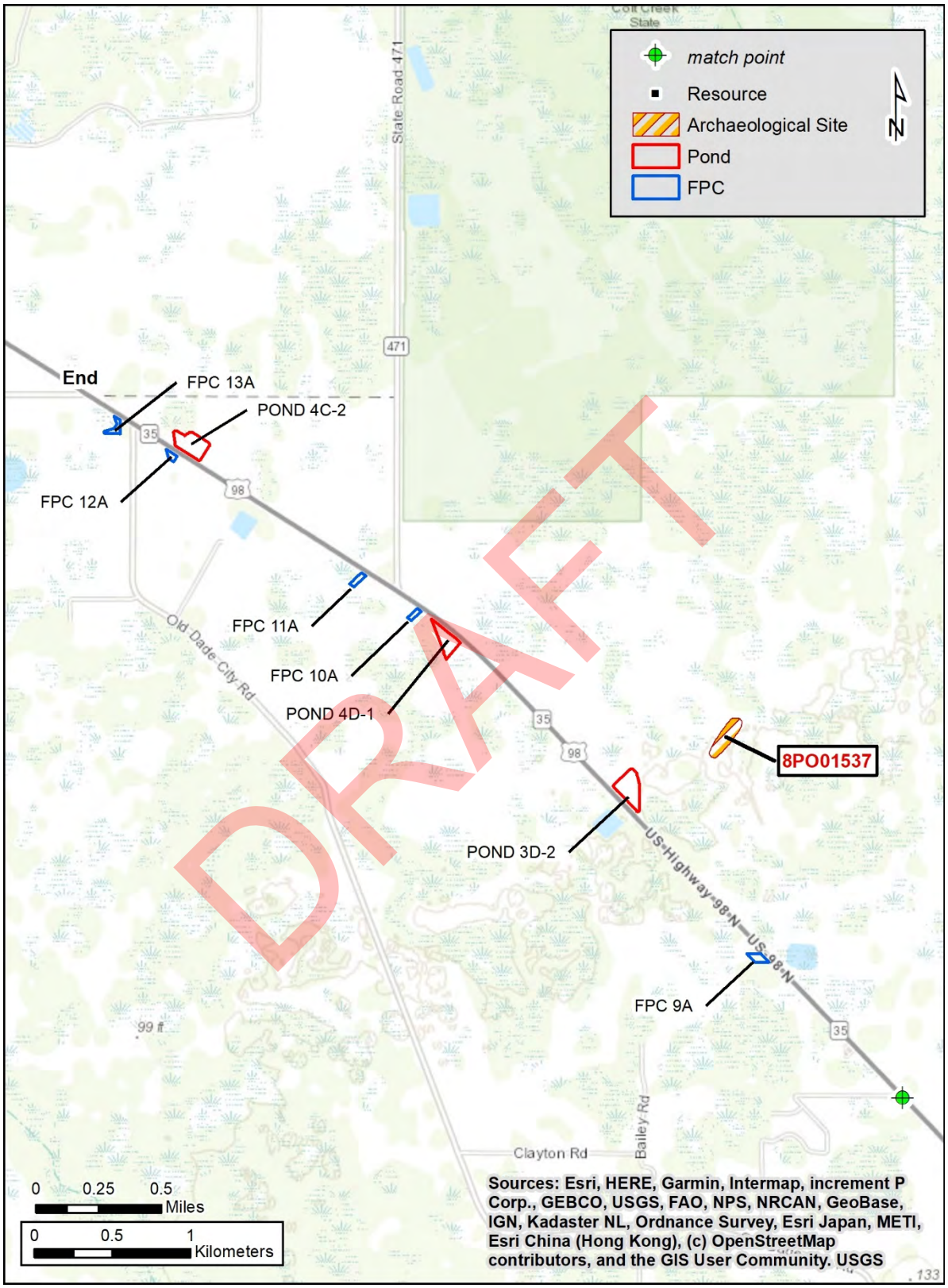

Figure 10. Environmental setting of the APE and previously recorded cultural resources within and immediately adjacent to the APE.

5.0 STUDY 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 has been made to document any historic properties located within the project APE (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.).

Archaeological field survey methods included both ground surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface shovel testing. Systematic shovel tests were placed at 25, 50, and 100-meter (m) intervals as well as judgmentally and at a closer interval (10 and 12.5 m) to bound positive shovel tests. Although the archaeological probability was low to moderate, due to the small size of a limited number of pond sites, several test pits were placed at closer intervals to guarantee adequate coverage. Each shovel test measured 0.5 m in diameter and was dug to a depth of 1 m unless impeded by disturbance or water. Soil from each test pit was screened through 6.3-millimeter (mm) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The location of all shovel tests was recorded with a Trimble Juno 5, and, following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile and artifact finds, all shovel tests were refilled.

Historical/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 46 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1975), 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. Also, informant interviews would have been conducted, if possible, with knowledgeable persons to obtain site-specific building construction dates and/or possible associations with individuals or events significant to local or regional history.

6.0 INADVERTENT/UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL REMAINS

Occasionally, archaeological deposits, subsurface features or unmarked human remains are encountered during the course of 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 that human remains are encountered during the course of development, the procedures outlined in Chapter 872, *FS* must be followed. However, it was not anticipated that such sites would be found during this survey.

In the event such discoveries are made during the development process, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be suspended, 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 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 such time as a mitigation plan, acceptable to 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.

7.0 LABORATORY METHODS AND CURATION

All recovered cultural materials were initially cleaned and sorted by artifact class. Lithics were divided into tools and debitage based on gross morphology. Tools were measured and the edges examined with a 7-45x stereo-zoom microscope for traces of edge damage and classified using standard references (Bullen 1975; Purdy 1981). Lithic debitage was subjected to a limited technological analysis focused on ascertaining the stages of stone tool production. Flakes and non-flake production debris (i.e., cores, blanks, tested cobbles) were measured, and examined for raw material types and absence or presence of thermal alteration. Flakes were classified into four types (primary decortication, secondary decortication, non-decortication, and shatter) based on the amount of cortex on the dorsal surface and the shape (White 1963). No aboriginal ceramics were found.

Curation of project-related information (i.e., maps, field notes, and artifacts) will be at ACI in Sarasota, file number P21067, until transfer to a FDOT-designated repository.

8.0 SURVEY RESULTS

Archaeological Survey Results: Archaeological field survey included both ground surface reconnaissance and the excavation of a total of 174 shovel tests with 6 being positive for artifacts (**Figures 11-17; Table 2**). Shovel tests were placed at 25, 50, and 100 m intervals, judgmentally, and

at a closer interval (10, 12.5 m) to bound positive shovel tests. Each shovel test measured 0.5 m in diameter and was dug to a depth of 1 m unless impeded by disturbance or water. As a result, one new archaeological site (8PO08686) and two AOs were found. An AO is defined by the FMSF as "the presence of one or two nondiagnostic artifacts, not known to be distant from their original context which fit within a hypothetical cylinder of 30 meters diameter regardless of depth below surface." Thus, occurrences are not recorded as sites but the presence of artifacts indicate prehistoric activity existed in the area.

Shovel tests stratigraphy was variable throughout the APE. Below is a representation of the types of soil stratigraphy encountered with sample photographs (**Photos 7 - 9**).

- 0 to 40 cm below surface of dark gray/brown sand; 40-60 of light gray sand; 60 to 100 cm of dark orange/brown, mottled sand
- 0-70 cm of light to medium brown sand followed by 70-100 cm of brown sand
- 0-40 cm of gray/brown sand; 40-80 cm of light gray sand; and 80-100 cm of wet, brown sand

For the APE, 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 test all areas of the APE.

Photo 7. Average soil profile found throughout pasture areas.

Photo 8. Typical soil stratigraphy found in the oak hammock environment.

Photo 9. One of many shovel tests where water was encountered.

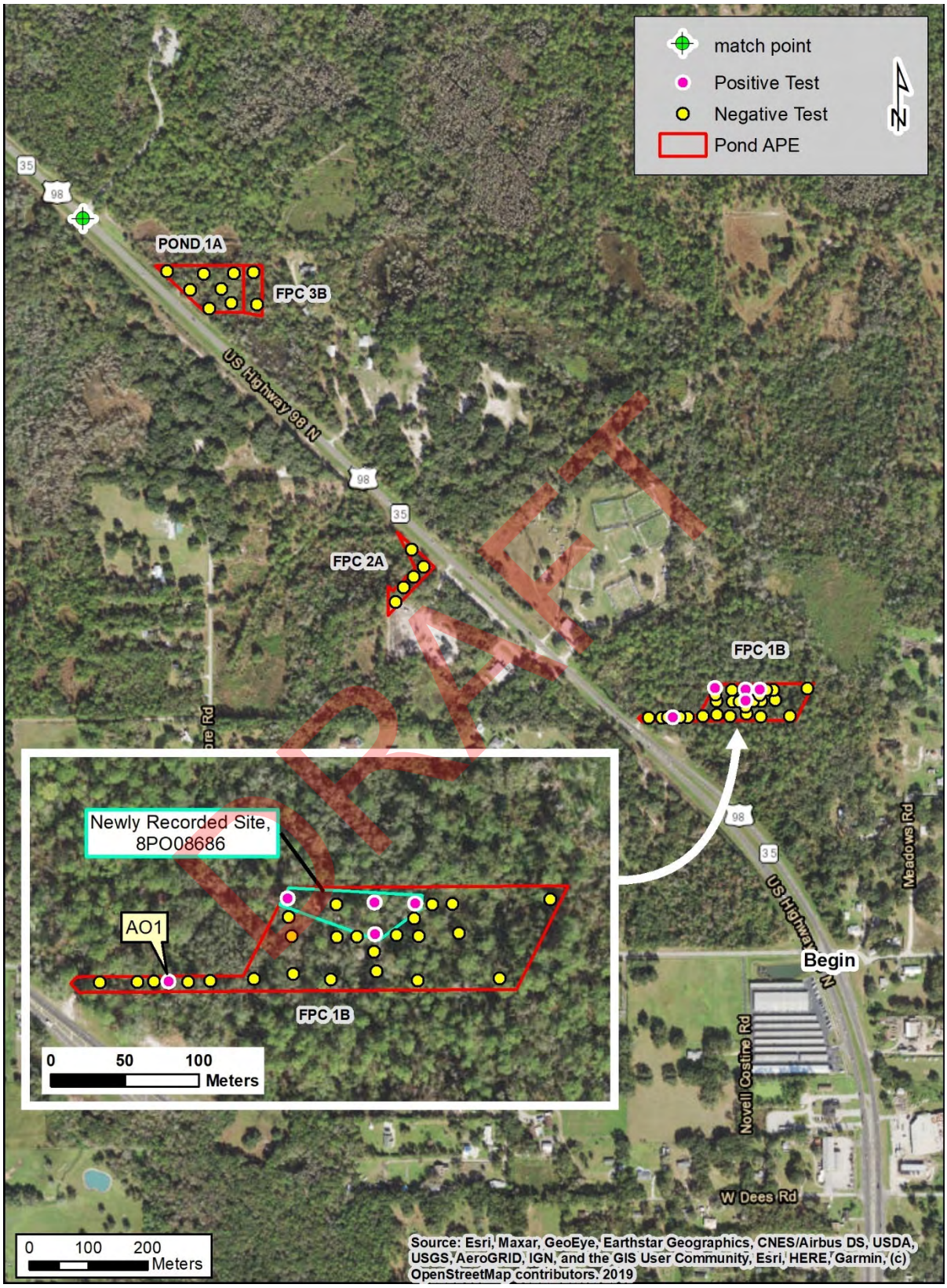

Figure 11. Approximate location of shovel tests within the APE, AO and newly recorded resource.

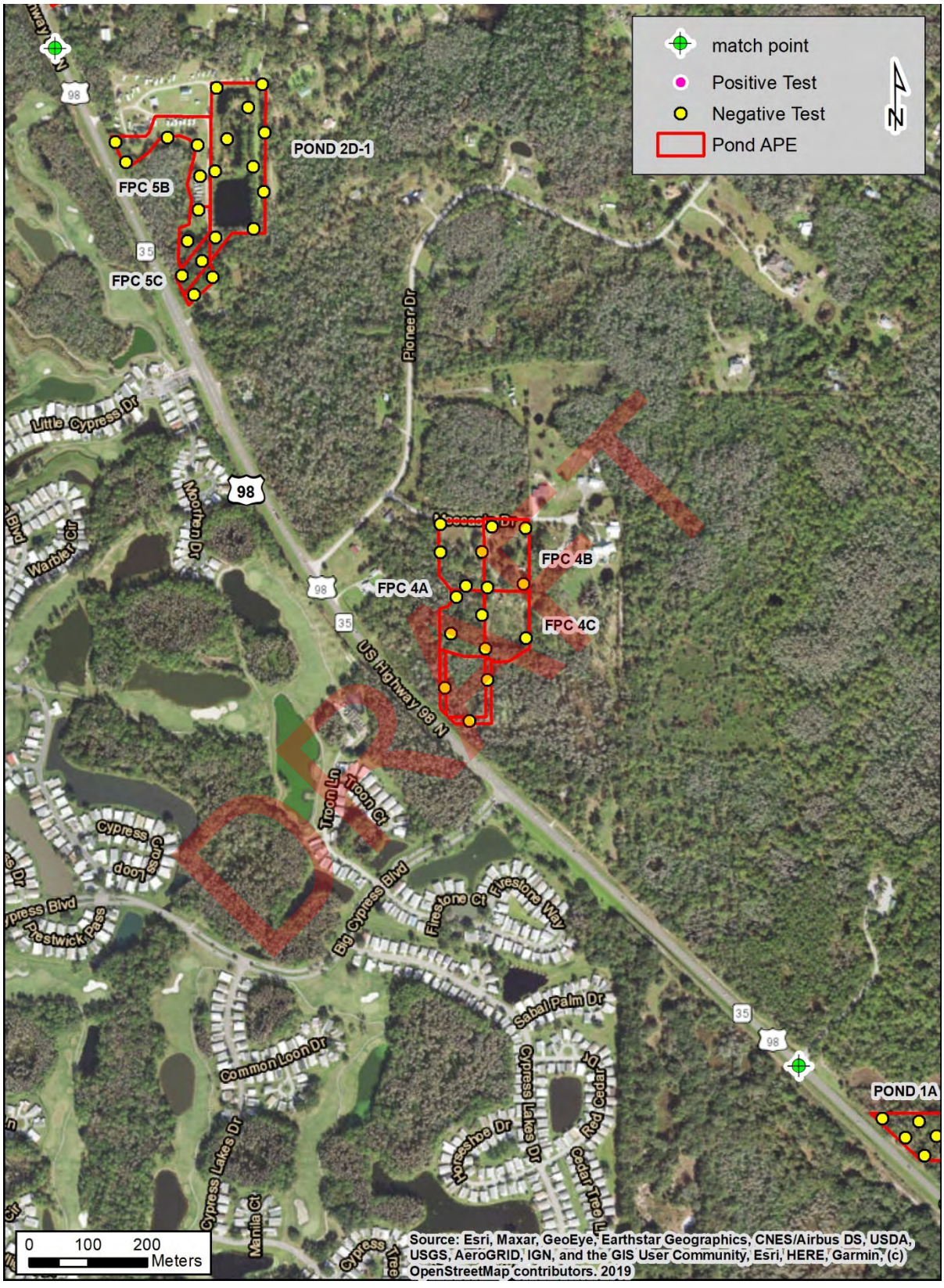

Figure 12. Approximate location of shovel tests within the APE.

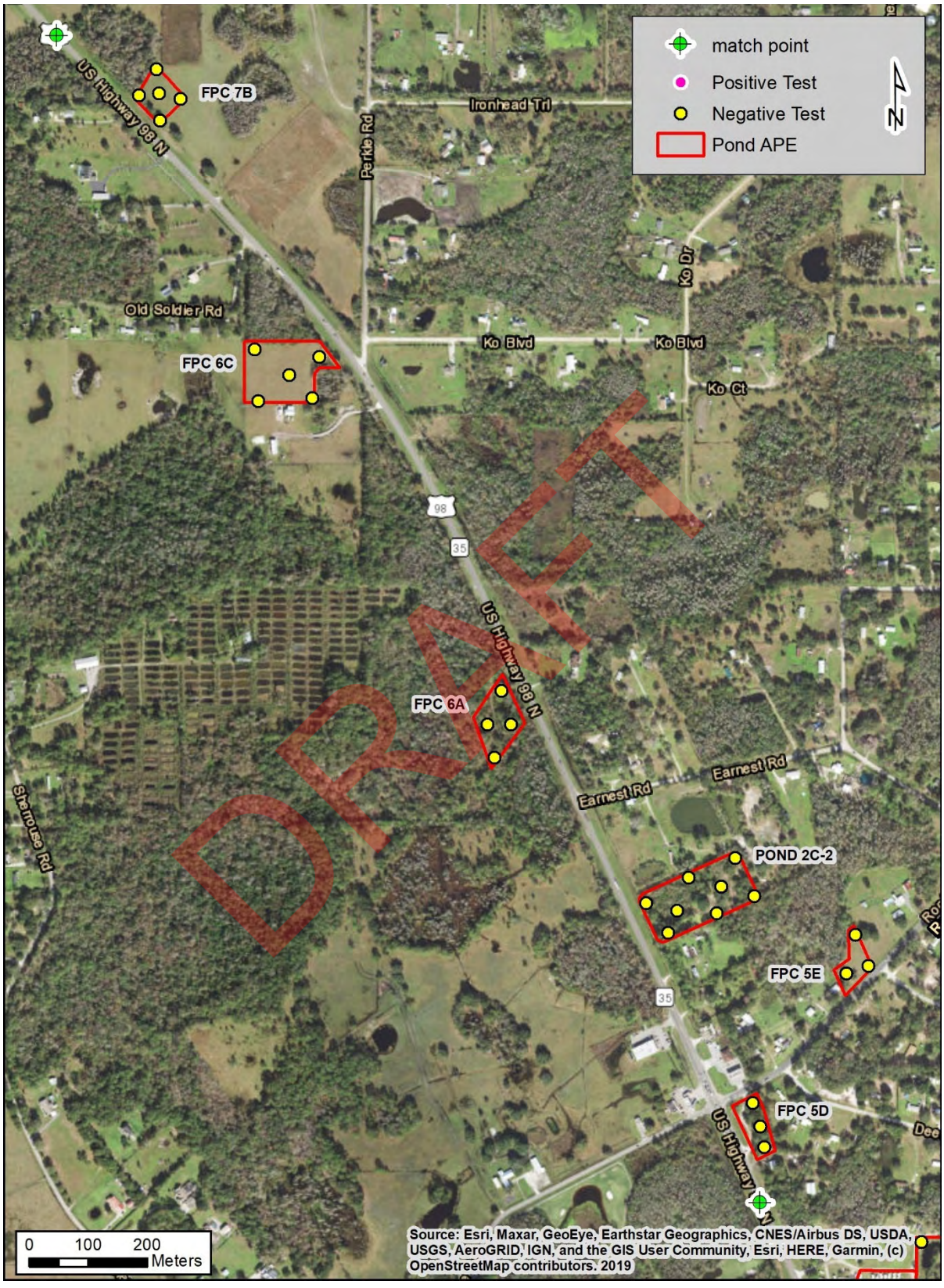

Figure 13. Approximate location of shovel tests within the APE.

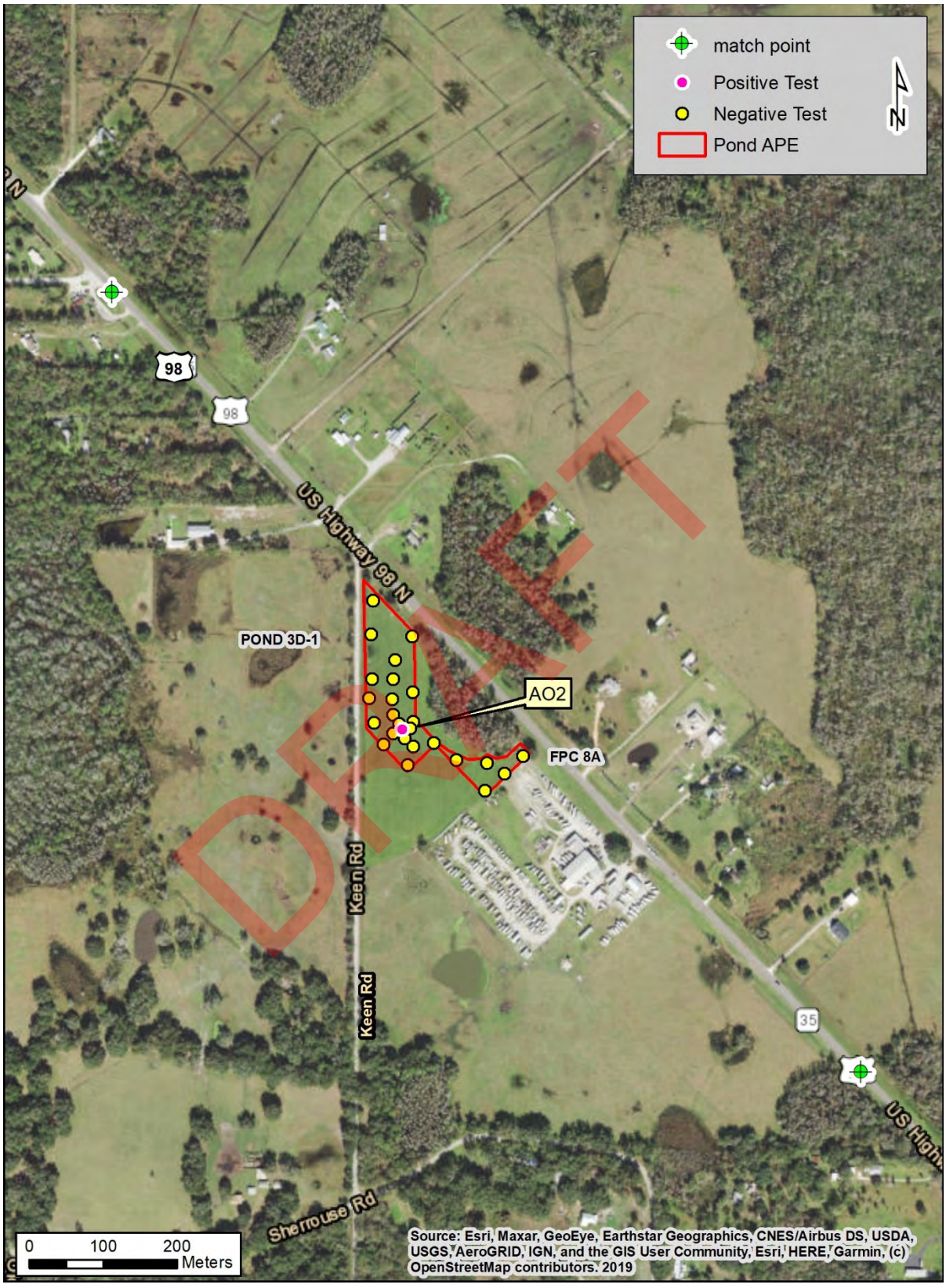

Figure 14. Approximate location of shovel tests within the APE and AO.

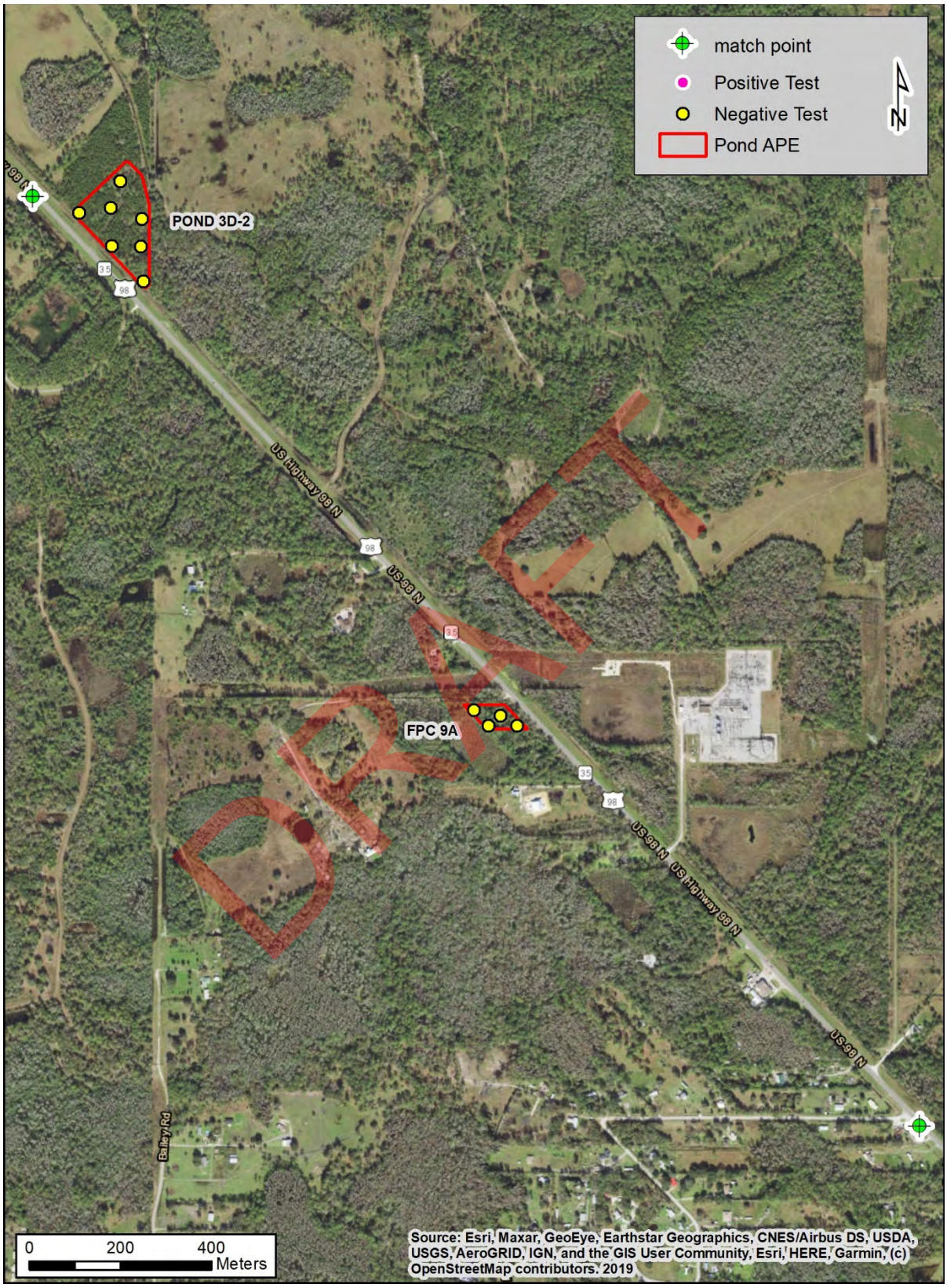

Figure 15. Approximate location of shovel tests within the APE.

Figure 16. Approximate location of shovel tests within the APE.

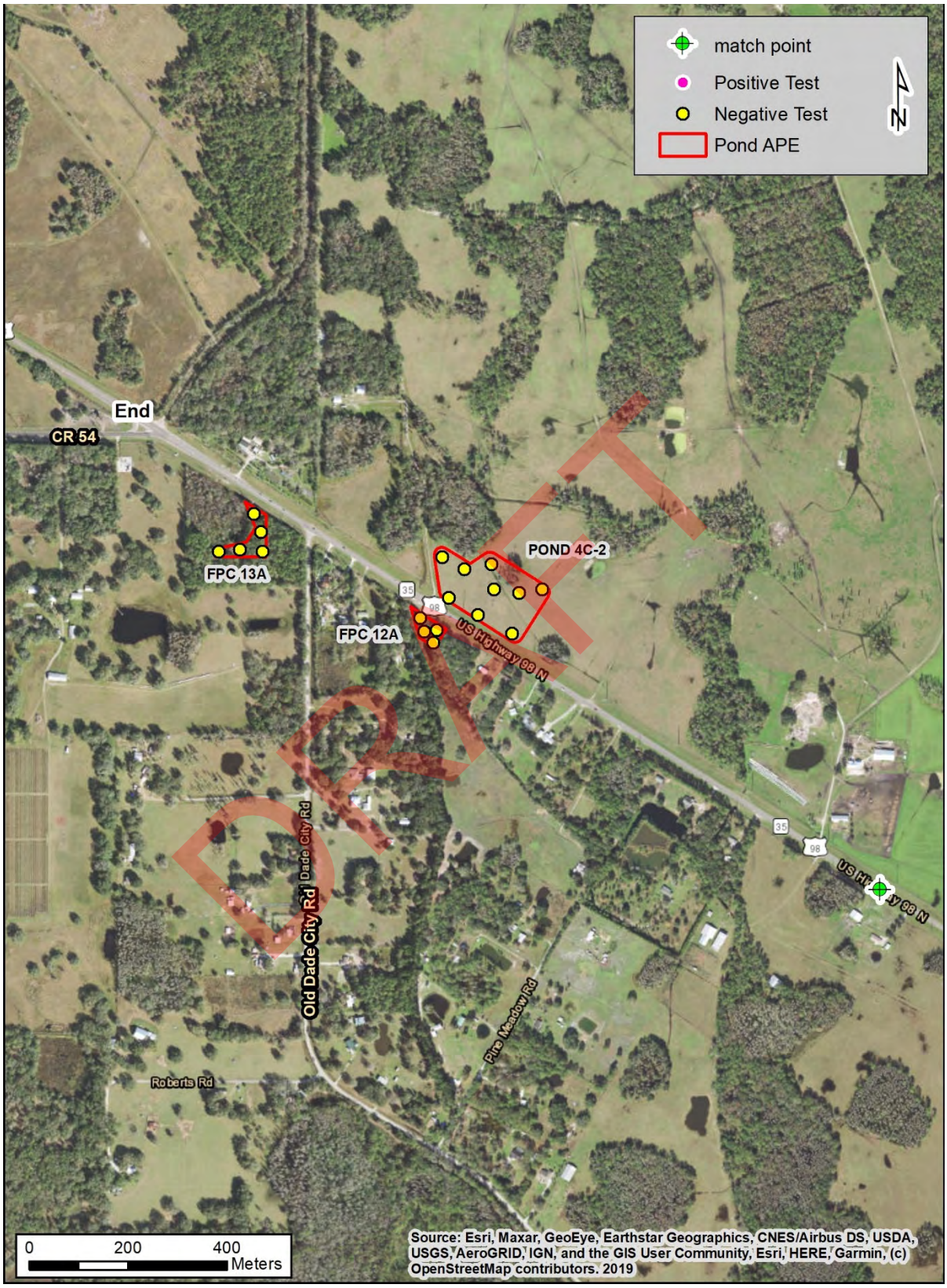

Figure 17. Approximate location of shovel tests within the APE.

Table 2. Summary of archaeological survey results

Ponds/FPC	ZAP*	Comments
POND 1A	Low	7 shovel tests, all negative; disturbed oak hammock
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed pond site
POND 2C-2	Low	8 shovel tests, all negative; vacant wooded lot, with garbage and excavated pond in southwest corner
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed pond site
POND 2D-1 +easement	Low - Moderate	12 shovel tests, all negative; much of the pond includes an existing excavated pond and a walking trail; pond is also part of the Gator Creek Campground
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed pond site
POND 3D-1	Low - Moderate	21 shovel tests, 1 positive resulting in one AO recorded; area contained standing water within a cattle pasture adjacent to a cypress wetland
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed pond site
POND 3D-2	Low	7 shovel tests, all negative; planted pine and other hardwoods; area contained standing water
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed pond site
POND 4D-1	Low	5 shovel tests, all negative; cattle pasture with standing water adjacent to an area of hardwoods
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed pond site
POND 4C-2	Low	9 shovel tests, all negative; cattle pasture
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed pond site
FPC 1B	Low - Moderate	29 shovel tests, 5 positive resulting in one new archaeological site (8PO08686) and one AO recorded; disturbed oak and pine hammock with mobile homes
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site
FPC 2A	Low - Moderate	5 shovel tests, all negative; oak hammock within a residential lot
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site
FPC 3B	Low	2 shovel tests, all negative; disturbed oak hammock
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed pond site
FPC 4A & easement	Low	8 shovel tests, all negative; residential lot and a cypress wetland
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site

Ponds/FPC	ZAP*	Comments
FPC 4B & easement	Low	6 shovel tests, all negative; residential lot and a disturbed cypress wetland
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site
FPC 4C	Low	2 shovel tests, all negative; disturbed cypress wetland
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site
FPC 5B	Low	7 shovel tests, all negative; part of the Gator Creek Campground
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site
FPC 5C	Low	2 shovel tests, all negative; part of the Gator Creek Campground
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site
FPC 5D	Low	3 shovel tests, all negative; mostly wooded with a trail
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site
FPC 5E	Low	3 shovel tests, all negative; part of a residential lot
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site
FPC 6A	Low	4 shovel tests, all negative; area is wooded with vines and weeds; a trail is partially located within Pond
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site
FPC 6C	Low	5 shovel tests, all negative; overgrown pasture adjacent to a cypress wetland
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site
FPC 7B	Low	5 shovel tests, all negative; improved pasture
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site
FPC 8A	Low	5 shovel tests, all negative; cattle pasture with standing water adjacent to a cypress wetland
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site
FPC 9A	Low	4 shovel tests, all negative; wooded area with standing water
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site
FPC 10A	Low	3 shovel tests, all negative; cattle pasture with standing water
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site
FPC 11A	Low	3 shovel tests, all negative; cattle pasture with standing water
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site

Ponds/FPC	ZAP*	Comments
FPC 12A	Low	4 shovel tests; all negative; wooded lot with a wetland in the southwest area
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site
FPC 13A	Low	5 shovel tests, all negative; wooded lot with a swamp in the southwest area, a trail and a camper trailer
	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to proposed FPC site

* Zone of Archaeological Potential

AO#1 is in the northeast quarter of Section 2 in Township 27 South, Range 23 East within FPC 1B (**Figure 11**). It occurs on the moderately well-drained Tavares fine sand at an elevation of 35 ft amsl. The lithic artifacts consist of two, large sized (2-3 cm), non-decortication chert flakes recovered at a depth of 70 cm. One had been thermally altered. The stratigraphy of the single positive test consists of 0-10 cm of dark gray sand followed by 10-80 cm of light gray sand and 80-100 cm of dark, brown sand. The area has been disturbed by the placement of mobile homes in the vicinity and reworking of the land. The AO was found during 50 m interval tests and no artifacts were found in the additional four tests at 12.5 m intervals around the positive test. Due to its low research potential, it is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

AO#2 is in the northwest quarter of Section 21 in Township 26 South, Range 23 East within Pond 3D-1 (**Figure 14**). It occurs on the poorly drained Wachula fine sand at an elevation of 35 ft amsl. The single artifact, a medium sized (1-2 cm), non-thermally altered, non-decortication chert flake recovered at a depth of 20 cm. The stratigraphy of the single positive test consists of 0-20 cm of dark gray sand followed by 20-60 cm brown sand with water at 60 cm. The area has been disturbed by clearing associated with a cattle pasture. The AO was found during 50 m interval tests and no artifacts were found in the additional eight tests at 12.5 m intervals around the positive test. Due to its low research potential, it is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

8PO08686: FPC 1B Site: is located in the northeast quarter of Section 2 in Township 27 South, Range 23 East, in FPC 1B (**Figure 11, Photo 10**). It is located on the somewhat poorly drained Sparr fine sand at an approximate elevation of 35 ft amsl. Swamps are adjacent to the north and south and the site is vegetated with live oak, pine, and saw palmetto. However, the site has been disturbed by the placement of several residential mobile homes. The general stratigraphy of the site consists of 0-30 cm of gray sand and 30-100 cm of light brown sand.

The site was discovered while conducting systematic subsurface testing at 50 m intervals. The testing intervals was decreased to 12.5 m intervals to bound the site. There were four positive and 12 negative shovel tests. The site measures 100 m east/west by 40 m north/south within the APE.

The artifact assemblage consists of a total of four waste flakes (debitage) (two of chert and two coral) from 40-80 cm below surface. The debitage assemblage includes two secondary decortication flakes

and two non-decortication flakes. One of the flakes is small (0-1 cm), one medium-sized (1-2 cm), and two are large (2-3 cm); all were thermally altered.

Although of interest in terms of settlement patterns, this limited assemblage provides little information on the occupants of the area. The site probably represents a short-term encampment established to utilize the nearby resources of the adjacent swamp. The lithic artifacts suggest early to late stages of stone tool manufacture and maintenance. The use of thermal alteration suggests a Middle/Late Archaic component (cf. Ste. Claire 1987). As such, given the mundane nature of the artifact assemblage and lack of associated cultural features, the FPC 1B Site (8PO08686) is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Photo 10. Looking east at site 8PO08686.

Historical/Architectural Survey Results: Historical/architectural background research indicated one historic resource (8PO08681) was previously recorded within the APE, adjacent to FPC 5B (**Figure 12**). The resource is a ca. 1971 Masonry Vernacular style building located at 10545 US 98 N. The building was recently identified and recorded during the CRAS for the mainline US 98 PD&E study in Polk County (ACI 2021). The CRAS document has not been submitted or approved by the SHPO. The Masonry Vernacular style building is a common example of its respective architectural style and lacks significant historical associations to persons or events. Therefore, the historic resource does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district. As a result of the field survey, no new historic resources were identified or recorded within the APE. A description and photograph of the previously recorded resource follows; however, because the resource was recently recorded, a FMSF form was not prepared for this survey.

Photo 11. 10545 US 98 N (8PO08681), looking northeast.

8PO08681: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 10545 US 98 N was constructed in ca. 1971 and is immediately adjacent to FPC 5B (**Photo 11**). The one-story, rectangular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has an exposed concrete block structural system covered in paint. The side gable roof is covered with 3V crimp sheet metal. The main entryway is on the west elevation through a single door with an inset rectangular light. No windows are visible; however, a large rectangular window-sized vent is located on the west elevation. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails and the large rectangular vent. Alterations include replacement roofing. The building is utilized as the clubhouse and restrooms for the surrounding Gator Creek Campground. 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, 8PO08681 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological background research indicated a low to moderate probability for the occurrence of historic and/or prehistoric archaeological sites. There are no previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites within the pond sites but seven are within one-half mile. As a result of the field survey, two Archaeological Occurrences (AO) were found in FPC 1B and Pond 3D-1 and one lithic scatter site in FPC 1B. Neither the AOs nor the one prehistoric archaeological site is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The historical/architectural background research indicated that one historic resource (8PO08681) was previously recorded within the APE, adjacent to FPC 5B. The resource is a ca. 1971 Masonry Vernacular style building located at 10545 US 98 N. The building was recently identified and recorded during the CRAS for the mainline US 98 PD&E study in Polk County (ACI 2021). The CRAS document has not been submitted or approved by the SHPO. The Masonry Vernacular style building is a common example of its respective architectural style and lacks significant historical associations to persons or events. Therefore, the historic resource does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district. As a result of the field survey, no new historic resources were identified or recorded within the APE.

Given the results of background research and field survey, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed project will result in no historic properties affected.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A Florida Master Site File Forms

Appendix B Survey Log

APPENDIX A

Florida Master Site File Form

Page 1

☒Original
☐Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

Site # PA08686
Field Date 9-24-2021
Form Date 10-9-2021
Recorder #

Site Name(s) FPC 1B — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name US 98 from N. of W. Socrum Loop to S of CR 54 — Survey # (DHR only)
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☒state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name BRANCHBOROUGH — USGS Date — Plat or Other Map
City/Town (within 3 miles) Socrum — In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☒unknown — County Polk
Township 27S — Range 23E — Section 2 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☒NE — Irregular-name:
Township — Range — Section — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant — Tax Parcel #
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: — Y: — Coordinate System & Datum
Address / Vicinity / Route to:

From Socrum Loop, drive NW on US 98 for approximately one half mile, site on north side of road

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) NA

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING
- ☒Land (*terrestrial*)
- ☐Lake/Pond (*lacustrine*)
- ☐River/Stream/Creek (*riverine*)
- ☐Tidal (*estuarine*)
- ☐Saltwater (*marine*)
- ☐Wetland (*palustrine*)
  - ☐usually flooded
  - ☐usually dry
- ☐Cave/Sink (*subterranean*)
  - ☐terrestrial
  - ☐aquatic

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES
- ☐log boat
- ☐agric/farm building
- ☐burial mound
- ☐building remains
- ☐cemetery/grave
- ☐dump/refuse
- ☐earthworks (historic)
- ☐fort
- ☐midden
- ☐mill
- ☐mission
- ☐mound, nonspecific
- ☐plantation
- ☐platform mound
- ☐road segment
- ☐shell midden
- ☐shell mound
- ☐shipwreck
- ☐subsurface features
- ☐surface scatter
- ☐well

FUNCTION
- ☒campsite
- ☐extractive site
- ☐habitation (prehistoric)
- ☐homestead (historic)
- ☐farmstead
- ☐village (prehistoric)
- ☐town (historic)
- ☐quarry (prehistoric)

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
1. Lithic Scatter/quarry
2.

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL
- ☐Alachua
- ☐Archaic (nonspecific)
- ☐Archaic, Early
- ☐Archaic, Middle
- ☐Archaic, Late
- ☐Belle Glade
- ☐Cades Pond
- ☐Caloosahatchee
- ☐Deptford
- ☐Englewood
- ☐Fort Walton
- ☐Glades (nonspecific)
- ☐Glades I
- ☐Glades II
- ☐Glades III
- ☐Hickory Pond
- ☐Leon-Jefferson
- ☐Malabar I
- ☐Malabar II
- ☐Manasota
- ☐Mississippian
- ☐Mount Taylor
- ☐Norwood
- ☐Orange
- ☐Paleoindian
- ☐Pensacola
- ☐Perico Island
- ☐Safety Harbor
- ☐St. Augustine
- ☐St. Johns (nonspecific)
- ☐St. Johns I
- ☐St. Johns II
- ☐Santa Rosa
- ☐Santa Rosa-Swift Creek
- ☐Seminole (nonspecific)
- ☐Seminole: Colonization
- ☐Seminole: 1st War To 2nd
- ☐Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd
- ☐Seminole: 3rd War & After
- ☐Swift Creek (nonspecific)
- ☐Swift Creek, Early
- ☐Swift Creek, Late
- ☐Transitional
- ☐Weeden Island (nonspecific)
- ☐Weeden Island I
- ☐Weeden Island II
- ☒Prehistoric (nonspecific)
- ☒Prehistoric non-ceramic
- ☐Prehistoric ceramic

NON-ABORIGINAL
- ☐First Spanish 1513-99
- ☐First Spanish 1600-99
- ☐First Spanish 1700-1763
- ☐First Spanish (nonspecific)
- ☐British 1763-1783
- ☐Second Spanish 1783-1821
- ☐American Territorial 1821-45
- ☐American Civil War 1861-65
- ☐American 19th Century
- ☐American 20th Century
- ☐American (nonspecific)
- ☐African-American

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)
1. — 3.
2. — 4.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

Given the limited and mundane nature of the artifact assemblage and lack of associated cultural features, site is not eligible for listing in the NRHP

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

None within the APE

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 PA08686

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION			SITE BOUNDARY		
☐no field check	☐exposed ground	☐screened shovel	☐bounds unknown	☐remote sensing	☐unscreened shovel
☐literature search	☐posthole tests	☒screened shovel-1/4"	☐none by recorder	☐exposed ground	☒screened shovel
☐informant report	☐auger tests	☐screened shovel-1/8"	☐literature search	☐posthole tests	☐block excavations
☐remote sensing	☐unscreened shovel	☐screened shovel-1/16"	☐informant report	☐auger tests	☐estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

Sixteen shovels tests, four positive; 12.5, and 50 m intervals, 50x50x100cm, 1/4 inch mesh screen

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m^2) 400 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

artifacts recovered from 40-80 cm; 0-30 cm gray sand and 30-100 cm of light brown sand; site measures 100 m e/w by 40 m n/s

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☒single component ☐multiple component ☐uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Integrity - Overall disturbance: ☐none seen ☒minor ☐substantial ☐major ☐redeposited ☐destroyed-document! ☐unknown

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Residences/pond site/None

Surface collection: area collected _____ m^2 # collection units_____ | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 4 ○count ○estimate | Surface #_____ | Subsurface # 4

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

☐unknown ☒unselective (all artifacts) ☐selective (some artifacts) ☐mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

☐uncollected ☒general (not by subarea) ☐unknown ☐controlled (by subarea) ☐variable spatial control ☐other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

A - Lithics

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments

4 flakes, 2 non-decortication and 2 secondary; 2 coral, 2 chert flakes; all were thermally altered

DIAGNOSTICS (type or mode, and frequency: e.g., *Suwanee ppk, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-stamped, ironstone/whiteware*)

1. _____ N=____ 4. _____ N=____ 7._____ N=____
2. _____ N=____ 5. _____ N=____ 8._____ N=____
3. _____ N=____ 6. _____ N=____ 9._____ N=____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Swamp Name_____ Distance from site (m) 10

Natural community SCRUBBY FLATWOODS Topography Other Elevation: Min 10 m Max 10 m

Local vegetation live oak, pine, saw palmetto

Present land use prosed pond site

SCS soil series Sparr fine sand Soil association _____

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 field notes, photographs, maps File or accession #'s P21067

2) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description artifacts File or accession #'s P21067

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name NA
Address / Phone / E-mail _____

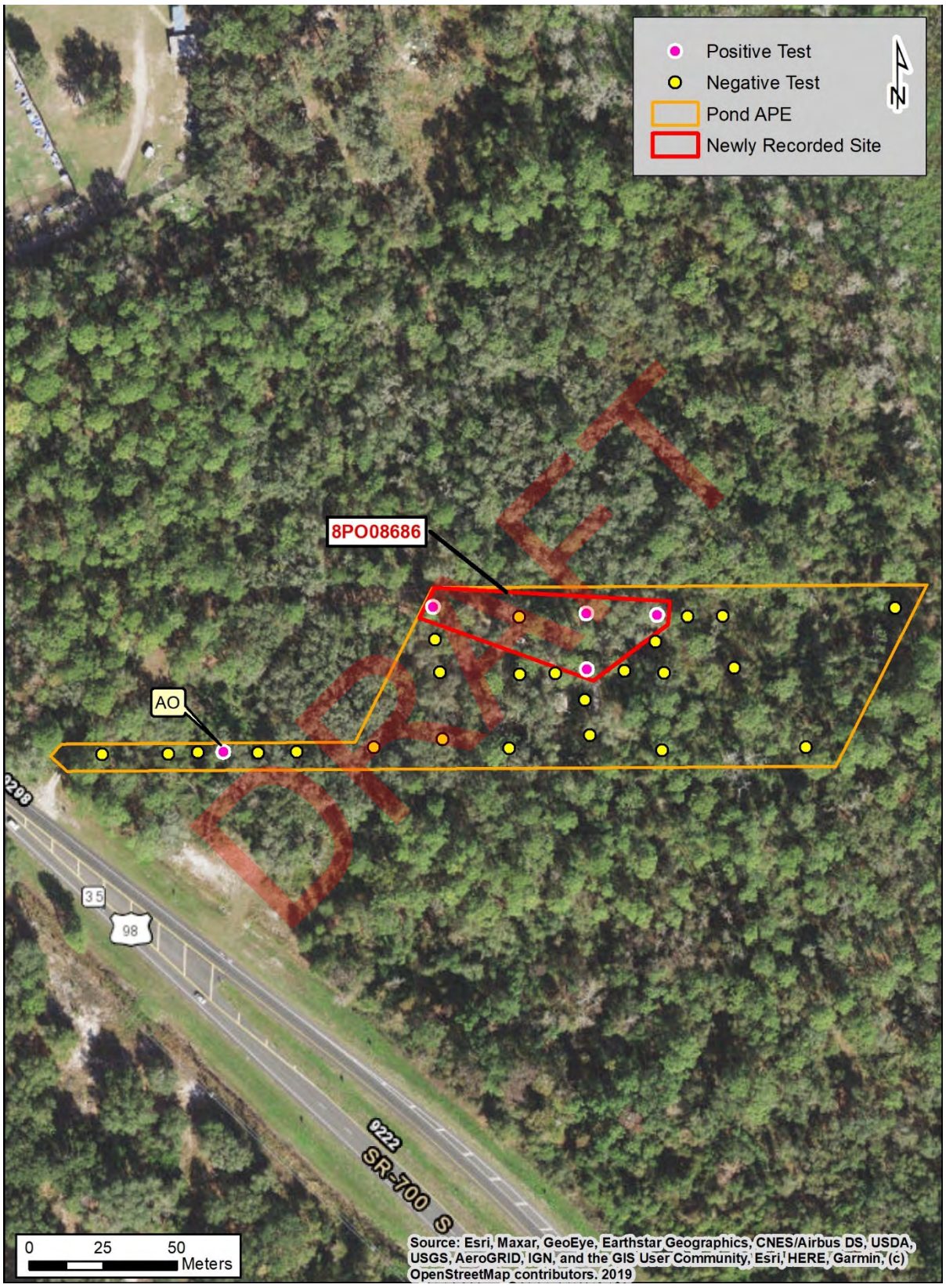
Recorder Information: Name Nelson Rodriguez Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Address / Phone / E-mail 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941.379.6206

Required Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED *and* SITE PLAN
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.

PHOTOGRAPH

AERIAL MAP


Positive Test
Negative Test
Pond APE
Newly Recorded Site
N
8PO08686
AO
DRAFT
35
98
SR-700 S
0 25 50 Meters
Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors. 2019

USGS Providence
Township 27 South, Range 23 East, Section 02

APPENDIX B

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 SMF & FPC Sites SR 35 (US 98) PD&E Study from from North of West Socrum Loop Rd to South of CR 54, Polk County, Phase I

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum SMF & FPC Sites SR 35 (US 98) PD&E Study from North of West Socrum Loop Road to South of CR 54, Polk County, Florida; FPID 436673-1-22-01

Report Authors (as on title page) 1. ACI 3. _____ 2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Year 2021 **Number of Pages in Report** (do not include site forms) 44

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

P21067; ACI Florida, Sarasota

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Almy, Marion

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. US 98 3. _____ 5. _____ 7. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name _____ Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 1

Address/Phone/E-mail _____

Recorder of Log Sheet Kimberly M. Irby **Date Log Sheet Completed** 10-9-2021

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

Project Area Mapping

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

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

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

1. Name PROVIDENCE Year 1944
2. Name SOCRUM Year 1944
3. Name BRANCHBOROUGH Year 1960
4. Name _____ Year _____
5. Name _____ Year _____
6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 9-20-2021 End 10-1-2021 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares 100.00 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 26

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R.A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440, Fax 850.245.6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

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, subsurface testing systematically and judgmentally within APE; 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 6.4 mm mesh screen; historic survey; photos taken; report prepared

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** 1

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)

PO08686

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:** _____

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R.A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
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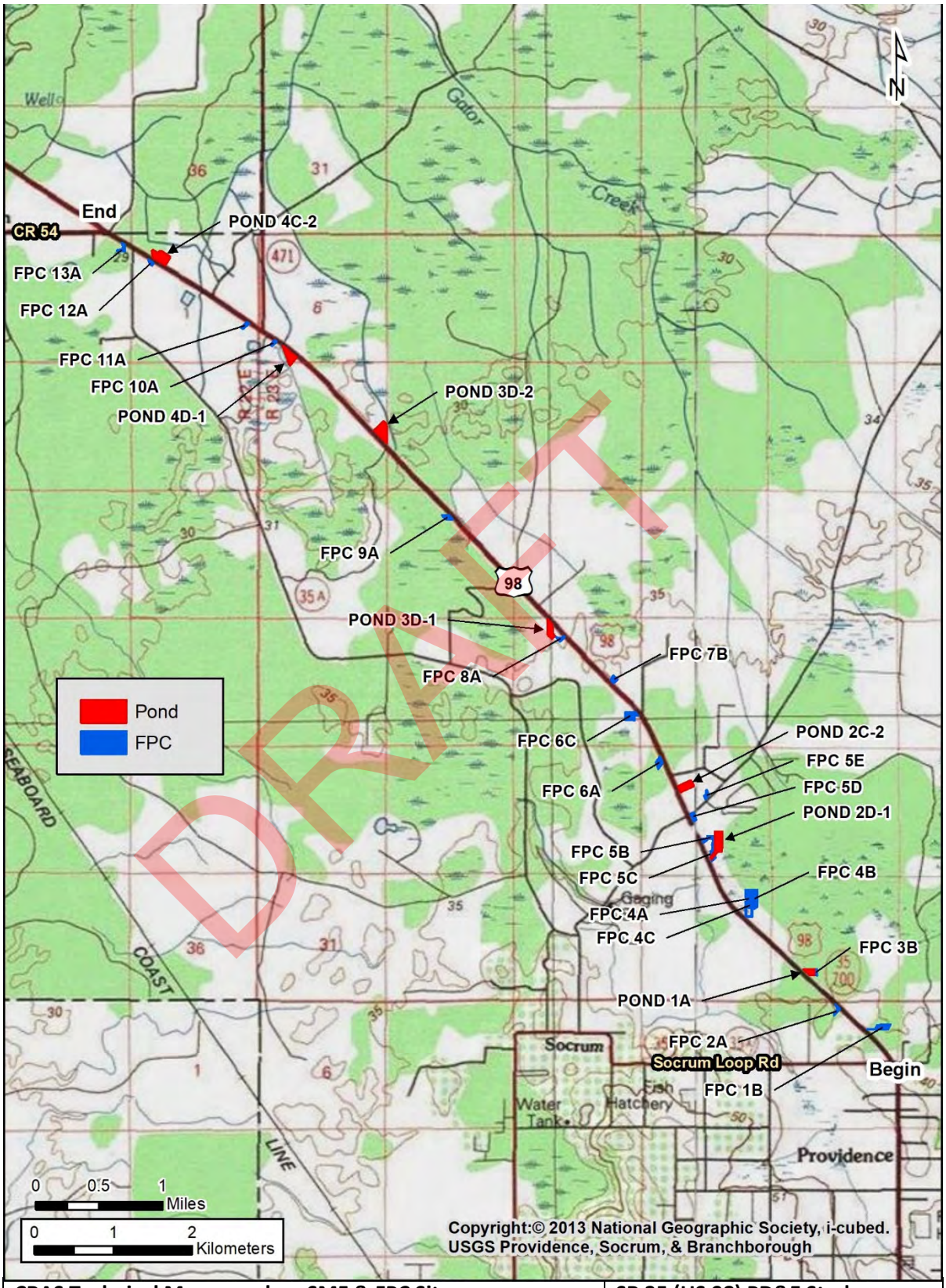

CRAS Technical Memorandum SMF & FPC Sites Township 27 S, Range 23 E, Section 02; Township 26 S, Range 23 E, Sections 06-08; 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 34,35; and Township 26 S, Range 22 E, Sections 01 & 02 USGS Providence & Socrum 1954; Branchborough 1960	**SR 35 (US 98) PD&E Study** From North of W Socrum Loop Rd to South of CR 54 Polk County, Florida FPID No: 436673-1-22-01