

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TECHNICAL REPORT COVERSHEET

650-050-38
ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT
06/17

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT REPORT

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: January 2022

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.



Florida Department of Transportation

RON DESANTIS
GOVERNOR

801 North Broadway Avenue
Bartow, FL 33830

KEVIN J. THIBAUT, P.E.
SECRETARY

January 18, 2022

Dr. Timothy Parsons, Director
Florida Division of Historical Resources
Department of State, R.A. Gray Building
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Attn: Transportation Compliance Review Program

**RE: Cultural Resource Assessment Survey
Technical Memorandum Mainline and Ponds
SR 35 (US 98) from North of West Socrum Loop Road to South of CR 54
Polk County, Florida
FPID No.: 436673-1; ETDM: 14334**

Dear Dr. Parsons:

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study to evaluate the proposed widening of US 98 from north of West Socrum Loop Road to south of CR 54 in northern Polk County, a distance of 8.7 miles. The purpose of this PD&E study is to evaluate engineering and environmental data, and document information that will aid the FDOT Office of Environmental Management (OEM) in determining anticipated environmental impacts associated with the proposed project. This study is being conducted to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other related federal and state laws, rules, and regulations.

A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was performed within the area of potential effect (APE) for the US 98 project. A CRAS Report was prepared for the proposed roadway widening and a CRAS Technical Memorandum was prepared for the proposed offsite drainage facilities. The archaeological APE was defined as the footprint of the existing and proposed right-of-way (ROW) plus an additional 20-ft buffer. The historical/architectural APE includes immediately adjacent parcels where resources within 200 ft of the existing ROW were surveyed along the project corridor.

This CRAS was conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), which are implemented by the procedures contained in 36 CFR, Part 800, as well as the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*. The investigations were carried out in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 8 (Archaeological and Historical Resources) of the FDOT's PD&E Manual, FDOT's Cultural Resources Manual, and the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operations Manual (FDHR 2003). In addition, this survey meets the specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code.

Archaeological background research indicated that two archaeological sites (8PO01538 and 8PO06189) are partially located within the APE, and one (8PO06188) is adjacent to the APE. Based on previous investigations in similar environmental settings, the APE was determined to have a low to moderate potential for the occurrence of aboriginal archaeological sites and a low occurrence for historic archaeological sites. The field investigations resulted in no evidence of the previously recorded sites being found within the APE. Two Archaeological Occurrences (AO) were found in FPC 1B and Pond 3D-1 and one lithic scatter site (8PO08686) was found in FPC 1B. Neither the AOs nor the one prehistoric archaeological site is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Historic background research indicated that one historic resource was previously recorded within the APE. The resource is the circa (ca.) 1930 Neo-Classical Revival style Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346) located on the northeastern side of US 98 at the intersection of CR 54. The obelisk was recently identified and recorded during the CRAS for the US 98 PD&E study conducted by FDOT District Seven in Pasco County (ACI 2021). As a result of the Pasco County survey, the Obelisk was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in November 2021. The Obelisk is eligible at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Local History as a reminder of Polk County's contributions to the state roadway system. A review of relevant historic USGS quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Polk County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for five new historic resources, 46 years of age or older (constructed in 1975 or earlier), within the APE.

The historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of five historic resources within the APE. These five historic resources include two Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8PO08681 and 8PO08684), two Frame Vernacular style buildings (8PO08682 and 8PO08685), and one Mobile Home (8PO08683) constructed between ca. 1962 and ca. 1974. Furthermore, the historic resource located at 10545 US 98 N (8PO08681) is a ca. 1971 Masonry Vernacular style building and is adjacent to FPC 5B. Overall, the buildings are common examples of their respective architectural styles that have been altered and background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Therefore, none of the newly identified historic resources appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district. In addition to the five historic resources identified within the APE, the Polk County property appraiser identified four historic resources constructed between ca. 1968 and ca. 1973 that could not be evaluated or recorded during the field survey due to lack of accessibility and/or obstructed views from the US 98 ROW. The resources are located at 10285 US Highway 98, 10715 US Highway 98, 12548 US Highway 98, and 10708 Rockridge Road. Based on available information, the resources are probably a typical example of vernacular style buildings or mobile homes; however, the status and condition of the resource is unknown. There is no proposed ROW acquisition from these parcels. Since the buildings are hidden by existing vegetation on the parcel and there is no proposed ROW acquisition, the proposed project should have no effect on the buildings.

Based on the background research and results of the field investigations, no new historic or prehistoric archaeological sites were discovered and no evidence of the two previously recorded sites were found to extend into the APE. The historical/Architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of five historic resources (8PO08681-8PO08685) within the APE. None of the newly identified historic resources appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

The Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346) was determined eligible at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Local History and is located at the northeast

intersection of US 98 and CR 54 within the APE. Based on the proposed roadway improvements being performed under Financial Project ID No. 436673-1, all roadway work will end south of CR 54 and away from the Obelisk. As such, the obelisk will not be impacted and will maintain its current location. Based on the scope of work, the undertaking will not adversely result in physical destruction, damage, or alteration of all or part of the of the Obelisk. Therefore, it is the opinion of ACI, that the proposed undertaking will have *no adverse effect* on the Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346).

The CRAS Report for the roadway widening and the CRAS Technical Memorandum for the proposed drainage sites are provided for your review and comment. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (863) 519-2495 or email at Jonathon.Bennett@dot.state.fl.us.



Jonathon A. Bennett
Environmental Project Manager
ETDM Coordinator
Florida Department of Transportation, District One
801 North Broadway Avenue
Bartow, Florida 33830

Enclosures: One original copy of the CRAS (November 2021), One original copy of the CRAS Technical Memorandum for Proposed Drainage Facilities (November 2021), Eight FMSF Forms, Two Completed Survey Logs

CC: Jeffrey James (FDOT)
Jeffrey Jacquin, PE (AIM)
Maranda Kles, PhD, RPA (ACI)

The Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) finds the attached Cultural Resources Assessment Survey Report complete and sufficient and ☒ concurs/ ☐ does not concur with the recommendations and findings provided in this cover letter for SHPO/FDHR Project File Number 2020-1391. Or, the SHPO finds the attached document contains insufficient information.

SHPO Comments:


For

Dr. Timothy Parsons, Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Florida Division of Historical Resources

02/16/2022

Date

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey

SR 35 (US 98)

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

Financial Management No. 436673-1-22-01

ETDM Project No. 14334

Polk County, Florida

Prepared for:



Florida Department of Transportation
District One

January 2022

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.

Cultural Resource Assessment Report

SR 35 (US 98)

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

Financial Management No. 436673-1-22-01

ETDM Project No. 14334

Polk County, Florida

Prepared for:



Florida Department of Transportation
District One

Prepared by:

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

January 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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. 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 PD&E study is supported by preliminary engineering design activities and will determine the proposed build alternative, which will be depicted on typical roadway sections and conceptual design plans. The build alternative and the no-build, or “no action,” alternative will be evaluated and compared to assess potential effects to the natural and physical environment, to determine their ability to meet the project’s Purpose and Need, to obtain and consider agency and public comments, and to ensure compliance with all applicable federal and state laws. The proposed build alternative will include the construction of stormwater management facilities (SMFs) and floodplain compensation (FPC) sites. The no-build alternative will assume no improvements are made to the facility beyond routine roadway maintenance. A Type 2 Categorical Exclusion (Type 2 CE) is being prepared as the environmental document for this study. This is a federally funded project.

The purpose of this Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) 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 was limited to the footprint of proposed activities within the existing boundaries of the project plus an additional 20 feet (ft). The historical/architectural APE includes immediately adjacent parcels where resources within 200 ft of the existing right-of-way (ROW) were surveyed along the US 98 corridor. All work is expected to remain within the existing ROW. The archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys were conducted between May and August 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 *Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual* (FDOT 2020), and the Florida Division of Historical Resources (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, including a review of the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Project No. 14334 (FDOT 2021) summary report, the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and the NRHP, indicated that two archaeological sites (8PO01538 and 8PO06189) are partially located within the APE, and one is adjacent (8PO06188) to the APE. Based on previous investigations in similar environmental settings, the APE was determined to have a low to moderate potential for the occurrence of aboriginal archaeological sites and a low occurrence for historic archaeological sites. The field investigations resulted in no evidence of the previously recorded sites being found within the APE and no new archaeological sites were discovered.

Historic background research, including a review of the ETDM summary report, the FMSF, and the NRHP, indicated that one historic resource was previously recorded within the APE. The resource is the circa (ca.) 1930 Neo-Classical Revival style Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346) located on the northeastern side of US 98 at the intersection of CR 54. The obelisk serves as the northern boundary marker between Polk County to the south and Pasco County to the north. The obelisk was recently identified and recorded during the CRAS for the US 98 PD&E study conducted by FDOT District Seven in Pasco County (ACI 2021). As a result of the Pasco County survey, the Obelisk was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in November 2021. The Obelisk is eligible at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Local History as a reminder of Polk County's contributions to the state roadway system. 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 five new historic resources, 46 years of age or older (constructed in 1975 or earlier), within the APE (Faux 2021).

The historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of five historic resources (8PO08681-8PO08685) within the APE. These five historic resources include two Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8PO08681 and 8PO08684), two Frame Vernacular style buildings (8PO08682 and 8PO08685), and one Mobile Home (8PO08683) constructed between ca. 1962 and ca. 1974. Overall, the buildings are common examples of their respective architectural styles that have been altered and background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Therefore, none of the newly identified historic resources appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

In addition to the five historic resources identified within the APE, the Polk County property appraiser identified four historic resources constructed between ca. 1968 and ca. 1973 that could not be evaluated or recorded during the field survey due to lack of accessibility and/or obstructed views from the US 98 ROW. The resources are located at 10285 US Highway 98, 10715 US Highway 98, 12548 US Highway 98, and 10708 Rockridge Road. Based on available information, the resources are probably a typical example of vernacular style buildings or mobile homes; however, the status and condition of the resource is unknown. Per the project scope of work and Typical Sections shown in Section 1 (**Figures 1-3 and 1-4**), there is no proposed ROW acquisition from these parcels. Since the buildings

are hidden by existing vegetation on the parcel and there is no proposed ROW acquisition, the proposed project should have no effect on the buildings.

Based on the background research and results of the field investigations, no new historic or prehistoric archeological sites were discovered and no evidence of the two previously recorded sites were found to extend into the APE. The historical/Architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of five new historic resources (8PO08681-8PO08685) within the APE. None of the newly identified historic resources appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Since the previously recorded Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346) is located within the APE and has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, FDOT, District One, has applied the Criteria of Adverse Effect (36 CFR Part 800.5) to the undertaking. The Obelisk was determined eligible at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Local History. The Obelisk is located over the Polk County line in Pasco County at the northeast intersection of US 98 and CR 54. Based on the proposed roadway improvements being performed under Financial Project ID No. 436673-1, all roadway work will end south of CR 54 and away from the Obelisk. As such, the obelisk will not be impacted and will maintain its current location. Based on the scope of work, the undertaking will not adversely result in physical destruction, damage, or alteration of all or part of the of the Obelisk. Therefore, it is the opinion of ACI, that the proposed undertaking will have *no adverse effect* on the Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346).

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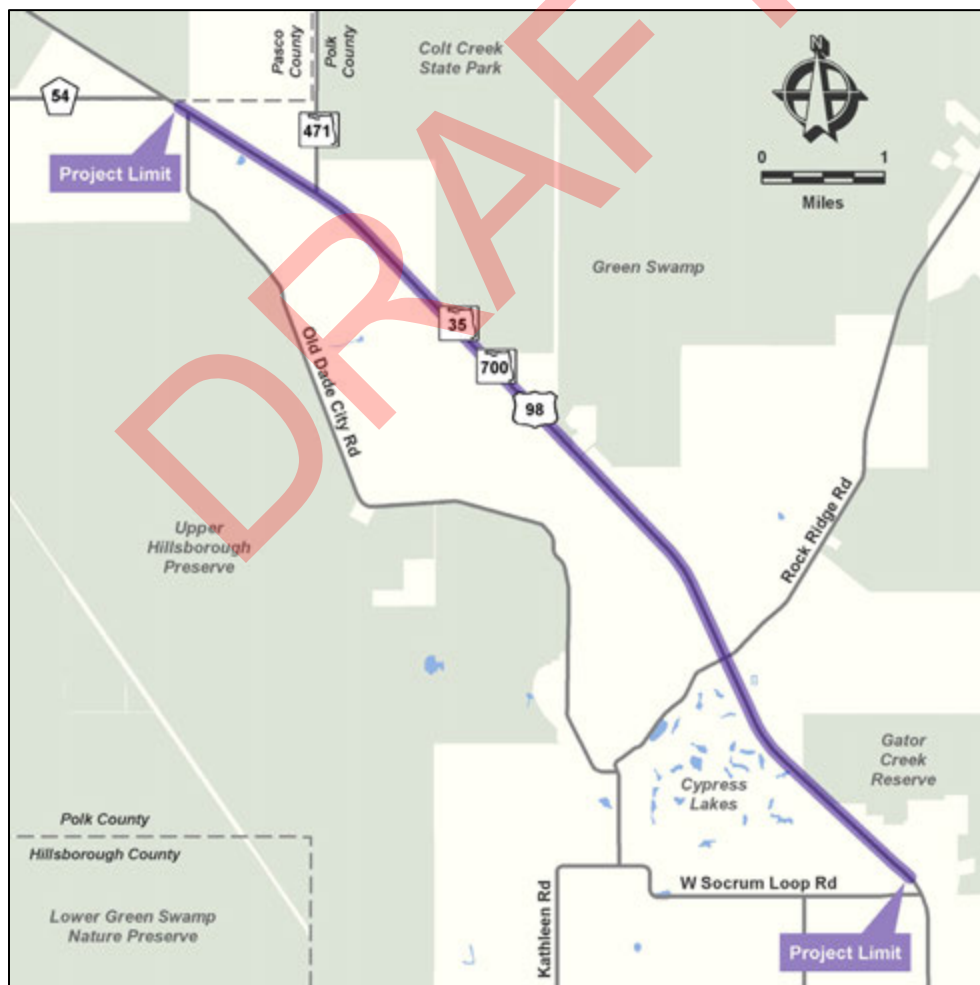
APPENDICES

Appendix A	Florida Master Site File Forms
Appendix B	Survey Log

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District One is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study to evaluate capacity and safety improvements along State Road (SR) 35/ US Highway 98 (US 98) from north of West Socrum Loop Road to south of County Road (CR) 54 in Polk County. Throughout the remainder of this document only the US 98 designation will be used. The project limits are shown in Error! Reference source not found. **Figure 1-1** and the total project length is approximately 8.7 miles. The purpose of this PD&E study is to evaluate and document the benefits, costs, and impacts of widening US 98 from the existing two-lane undivided roadway to a four-lane divided roadway. US 98 is not designated as a Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) facility. The portion from West Socrum Loop Road to just north of Rock Ridge Road is functionally classified as Urban Principal Arterial Other, while the portion from just north of Rock Ridge Road to CR 54 is functionally classified as Rural Principal Arterial Other.



This PD&E study will aid FDOT District One and the FDOT Office of Environmental Management (OEM) in determining the type, preliminary design, and location of the proposed improvements. This improvement is necessary to provide additional capacity to accommodate the future year travel demand generated by the projected population and employment growth in both northwest Polk County and southeast Pasco County. US 98 is a major north-south roadway that connects US 92 (Memorial Boulevard) in Lakeland to US 301 (Gall Boulevard) in Dade City and provides a critical regional connection between Polk and Pasco Counties. US 98 is a designated evacuation route and is also included in the Polk Transportation Planning Organization (TPO) Regional Freight Network.

This project was screened through the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process as ETDM Project Number 14334. The initial results were published in the *Preliminary Programming Screen Summary Report* on March 11, 2021, with comments provided by the Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT). The ETAT evaluated the proposed project's effects on various natural, physical, and social resources. The Class of Action was determined to be a Type 2 Categorical Exclusion (Type 2 CE). This is a federally funded project.

1.2 PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED

The following Purpose and Need statement was documented in the March 11, 2021, Preliminary Programming Screen Summary Report:

The purpose of the project is to improve an existing traffic bottleneck along US 98 from north of West Socrum Loop Road to south of CR 54 within unincorporated Polk County. The need for the project is based on the following criteria:

AREA WIDE NETWORK/SYSTEM LINKAGE – Improve Transportation Network Connectivity

The US 98 corridor is an intraregional connecting link between Polk and Pasco Counties. The project segment of US 98 transitions from four lanes just north of West Socrum Loop Road to an undivided two-lane facility, creating a traffic bottleneck. The project is intended to enhance transportation network connectivity by:

- Maintaining a critical link to an SIS facility (i.e., I-4), and
- Providing a viable alternate route to parallel north-south arterials (i.e., Kathleen Road and Old Dade City Road).

CAPACITY/TRANSPORTATION DEMAND – Improve Operational Conditions

US 98 serves as a regional freight mobility corridor as it connects to I-4 (an SIS facility) and US 301 (a designated regional freight mobility corridor). Approximately 13.1 percent of the Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) volume on US 98 is composed of trucks. Defined Freight Activity Centers (FAC's) in the area (clusters of industrial land parcels) include the Kathleen Road FAC, North Combee Road FAC and West Lakeland Industrial Area FAC. Not only does this roadway facilitate truck traffic and the distribution of goods to local activity areas, but it also functions as an important north-south corridor for commuters between Pasco and Polk Counties.

According to Momentum 2040 (the Polk TPO's Long Range Transportation Plan [LRTP]), the northwest area of Polk County where the project corridor is located, is projected to increase in population by approximately 39,000 people and employment by approximately 11,000 employees by 2040.

Per the Polk TPO's 2020 Roadway Network Database and Momentum 2040:

2019 AADT

- From West Socrum Loop Road to Rock Ridge Road = 16,900 vehicles per day (vpd)
- From Rock Ridge Road to SR 471 = 11,900 vpd
- From SR 471 to CR 54 (Pasco County Line) = 10,400 vpd

Existing Level of Service (LOS)

- From West Socrum Loop Road to Rock Ridge Road = LOS "C"
- From Rock Ridge Road to SR 471 = LOS "C"
- From SR 471 to CR 54 (Pasco County Line) = LOS "D"

Existing Volume-to-Capacity Ratio

- From West Socrum Loop Road to Rock Ridge Road = 0.51
- From Rock Ridge Road to SR 471 = 0.64
- From SR 471 to CR 54 (Pasco County Line) = 1.11

2040 Volume-to-Capacity Ratio

- From West Socrum Loop Road to SR 471 = 1.25 – 1.50
- From SR 471 to CR 54 (Pasco County Line) = 1.00 – 1.25

It is important to note that a Volume-to-Capacity (V/C) ratio greater than 1.0 means the volume of vehicles on the roadway segment is greater than what the roadway was designed for when it was constructed. The existing V/C ratio on US 98 from SR 471 to CR 54 is 1.11. The 2040 V/C ratios for the project corridor are 1.25 – 1.50 from West Socrum Loop Road to SR 471 and 1.00 – 1.25 from SR 471 to CR 54. Conditions along the roadway are anticipated to worsen by 2040 if no improvements occur as the roadway will exceed its capacity and not be able to accommodate future travel demand. The project is anticipated to enhance operational conditions within the corridor by increasing its capacity.

SAFETY – Improve Safety Conditions

According to Polk TPO's 2020 Roadway Network Database, during the five-year period from 2014 - 2018, there were 167 total crashes. The total number of crashes per roadway segment, along with the statewide average crash rate for similar facility types, are provided below:

- From West Socrum Loop Road to Rock Ridge Road - 37 crashes
 - Actual crash rate = 0.471
 - Statewide average crash rate = 1.202 (Suburban 2-3 lanes - 2-way undivided)

- From Rock Ridge Road to SR 471 – 93 crashes
 - Actual crash rate = 0.841
 - Statewide average crash rate = 0.768 (Rural 2-3 lanes - 2-way undivided)
- From SR 471 to CR 54 (Pasco County Line) – 37 crashes
 - Actual crash rate = 1.336
 - Statewide average crash rate = 0.768 (Rural 2-3 lanes - 2-way undivided)

The crash rates for two of the project roadway segments exceed the statewide average crash rate. The high number of crashes may be attributed to the current roadway's operational conditions. If no improvements are made to the existing roadway, the greater the probability for vehicle-to-vehicle conflicts to occur as traffic increases along the project corridor.

The proposed project is anticipated to improve safety conditions along the roadway by:

- Reducing congestion through the provision of additional capacity, and
- Enhancing a viable parallel alternate north-south route to Kathleen Road and Old Dade City Road that will aid in emergency access and response times.

1.3 EXISTING FACILITY AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

1.3.1 Existing Facility

US 98 is a two-lane undivided facility with a posted speed limit of 60 miles per hour (mph) throughout the project limits. The roadway is centered within 160 feet (ft) of existing right-of-way (ROW) and consists of one 12-foot travel lane in each direction and eight-foot outside shoulders (four feet paved). There are no existing designated bicycle or pedestrian facilities. Stormwater runoff is collected in roadside ditches that outfall to adjacent wetlands and ultimately convey to the Hillsborough and Withlacoochee River watersheds. There are 22 cross drains within the project limits, including bridge culverts at Main Stream, Fox Branch, and Cypress Run. The US 98 intersection with Rock Ridge Road is signalized and there is a flashing signal at the intersection with SR 471. Overhead utilities are located throughout the project limits and conservation lands are present along portions of the corridor. The assigned US 98 Context Classifications within the project limits are shown in **Table 1-1** and the existing typical roadway section is depicted in **Figure 1-2**.

Table 1-1 Existing Context Classification

Begin Limit	End Limit	Context Classification
North of West Socrum Loop Road	Rock Ridge Road	C3R – Suburban Residential
Rock Ridge Road	CR 54	C2 – Rural

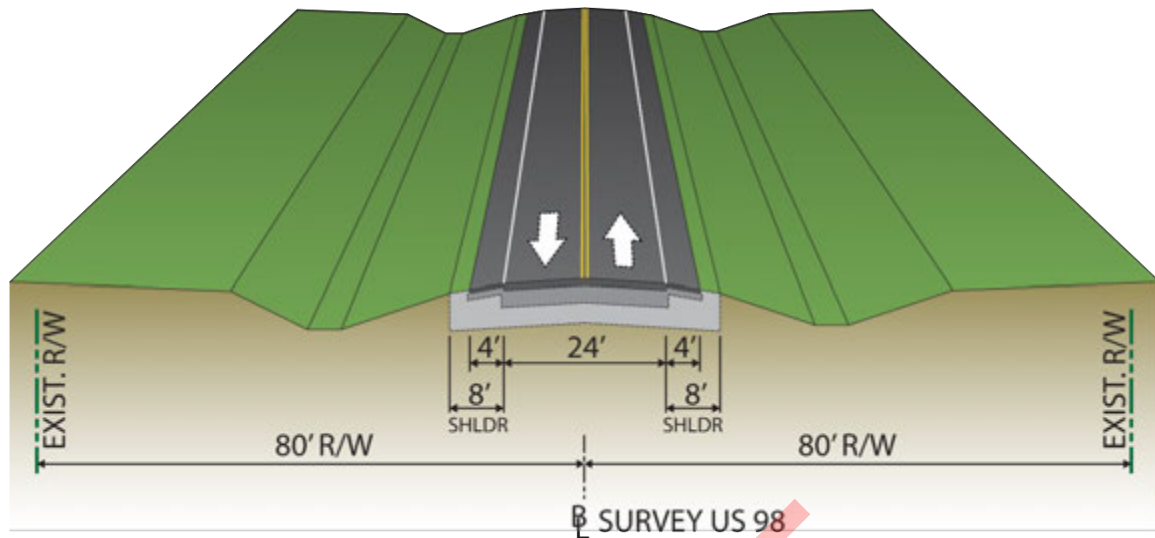


Figure 1-2 Existing US 98 Typical Section

1.3.2 Proposed Improvements

The proposed build alternative is a four-lane divided roadway throughout the project limits. The typical section for the portion of US 98 from north of West Socrum Loop Road to Rock Ridge Road includes 12-foot travel lanes, curb and gutter along the inside and outside edges of pavement, a 22-foot grassed median, and 10-foot shared use paths on both sides of the roadway, as shown in **Figure 1-3**. Design, target, and posted speeds of 45 mph are proposed for this 2.3-mile section of the project.

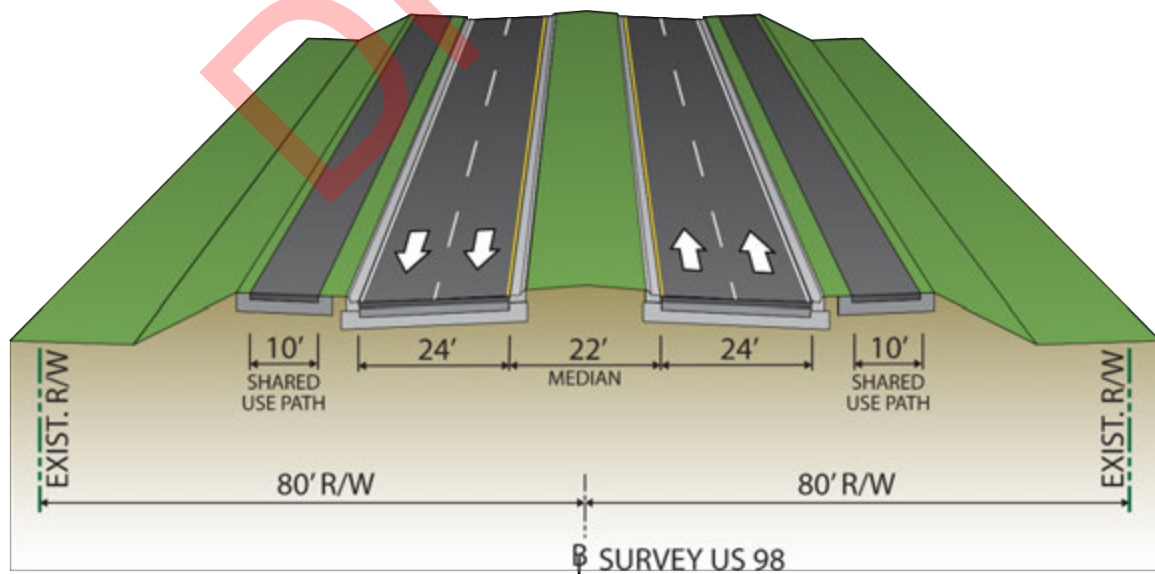


Figure 1-3 Proposed US 98 C3R (Suburban) Typical Section

The typical section for the portion of US 98 from Rock Ridge Road to CR 54 includes 11-foot travel lanes, four-foot paved shoulders with curb and gutter on the inside, ten-foot outside shoulders (five feet paved), and a 30-foot grassed median, as shown in **Figure 1-4** Figure 1-4. Design, target, and posted speeds of 55 mph are proposed for this 6.4-mile section of the project.

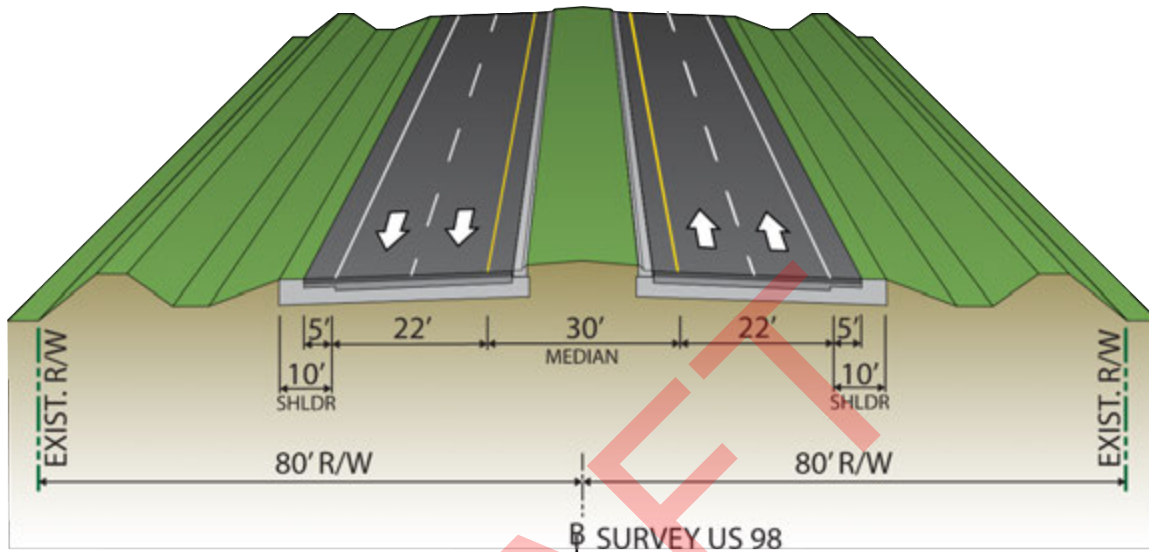


Figure 1-4 Proposed US 98 C2 (Rural) Typical Section

Both typical sections can be accommodated within the existing ROW. Stormwater runoff will be collected and conveyed to stormwater management facilities (SMFs) that will be constructed along the corridor and impacts to adjacent floodplains will be mitigated through the construction of floodplain compensation (FPC) sites.

1.4 REPORT PURPOSE

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). 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 *Project Development and Environment (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.

1.5 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

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 was limited to the footprint of proposed activities within the existing boundaries of the project plus an additional 20 ft. The historical/architectural APE includes immediately adjacent parcels where resources within 200 ft of the existing ROW were surveyed along the US 98 corridor. The archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys were conducted between May and August 2021.

DRAFT

SECTION 2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The APE is located in Section 2 of Township 27 South, Range 23 East; Sections 6-8, 16, 17, 21, 22, 27, 34, 35 of Township 26 South, Range 23 East; and Sections 1 and 2 of Township 26 South, Range 22 East; (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Providence 2013; Socrum 1944; and Branchborough 1960) (**Figure 2-1**). Several lakes, swamps, and seasonal wetlands are within and adjacent to the APE. 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 residential, recreational, improved and vacant pasture, ditching, and underground/above ground utilities (**Photos 2-1 through 2-4**).



Photo 2-1 Looking northwest at east Side of US 98 just north of Perkle Road.

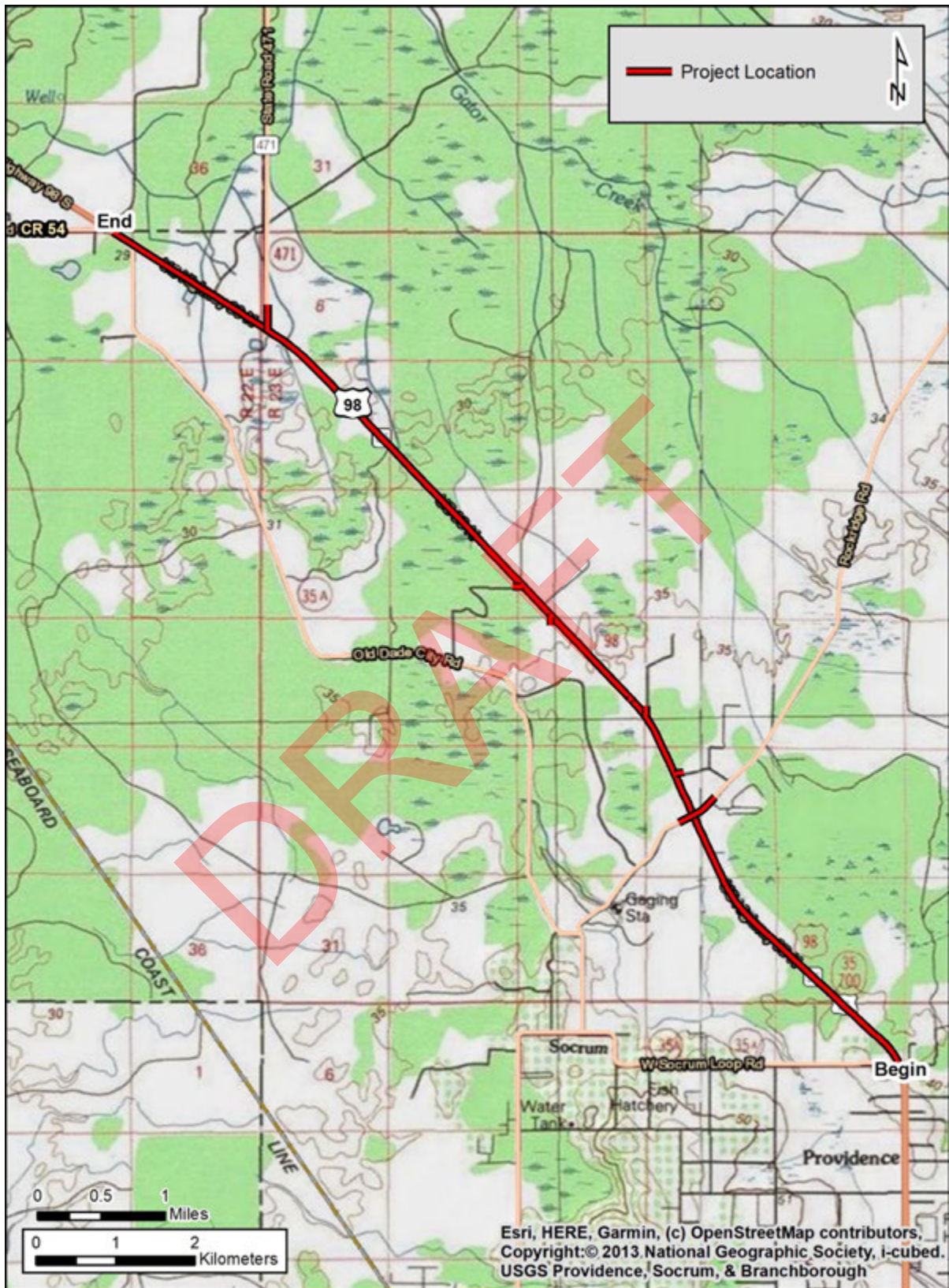


Figure 2-1 Environmental setting of the APE



Photo 2-2 Northeast view of US 98 ROW plus 20 ft beyond.



Photo 2-3 South view of US 98 near the northern terminus.



Photo 2-4 Looking east at one of the cypress wetlands adjacent to the APE.

2.2 GEOLOGY GEOMORPHOLOGY

The APE is contained within the Central or Mid-Peninsular physiographic zone, and more specifically within the Lakeland Ridge (White 1970). It is underlain by the Cypresshead formation (Scott 2001; Scott et al. 2001). The surface lithology consists of clayey sand (Scott 1978).

2.3 SOILS AND VEGETATION

According to the USDA (1990), the APE is within the Pomona-Myakka-Smyrna association, which consists of nearly level, poorly drained soils on the flatwoods. They occur on pine and saw palmetto flatwoods interspersed with wet depressions, swamps, and poorly defined drainageways. The native vegetation consists of South Florida slash pine, longleaf pine, slash pine, saw palmetto, water oak, running oak, gallberry, waxmyrtle, ground blueberry, pineland threawn, and scattered fetterbush lyonia. Bay, cypress, maple, and gum trees with a ground cover of sawgrass, fern, greenbrier, lilies, reeds, and other aquatic plants are dominant in the depressional areas. In the depressions with few trees, maidencane, arrowhead, pickerelweed, and bulrush dominate (Ford et al. 1990). The specific soil types within the APE are depicted on **Figure 2-2**.

With the onset of the modern environmental conditions, numerous microenvironments were available to the aboriginal inhabitants. About 4000 years ago, ground water had reached current levels, and the shift to warmer, moister conditions saw the appearance of hardwood forests, bayheads, cypress swamps, prairie, and marshlands. The *General Map of Natural Vegetation of Florida* indicates that originally the area consisted of pine flatwoods (Davis 1980).

Soils play a significant role in determining what plant and animal species are available in the region. The soil survey of the county provides information on the soil's ability to support various wildlife habitats (Ford et al. 1990: Table 10). These include openland, woodland, and wetland. Openland consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. This area attracts bobwhite quail, dove, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail rabbit, and red fox. Myakka, Pomona, and Smyrna sands are ranked as fair for openland habitat. The woodland wildlife habitat consists of areas of deciduous and/or coniferous plants with associated legumes, grasses, and herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these locales includes turkey, woodcock, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, raccoon, deer, and bear. Smyrna sand is rated fair for woodland habitat. The wetland habitats are open, marshy, or swampy shallow water areas. Wildlife associated with these locales includes ducks, herons, shore birds, otter, mink, and alligator.

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. Aboriginal 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.

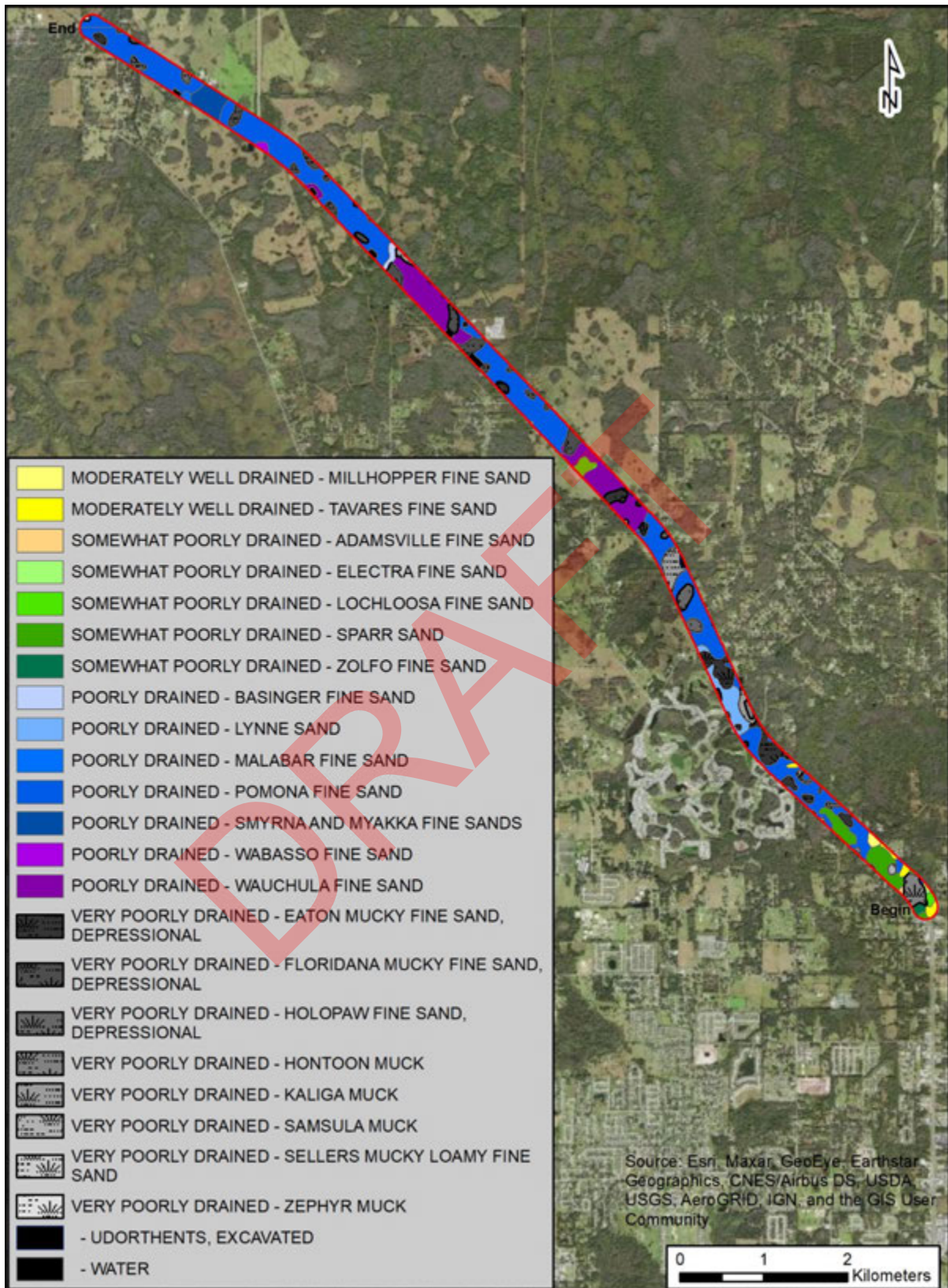


Figure 2-2 Soil types within the APE

Due to the 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.

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 core samples. 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). About 5000 years ago, 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.

SECTION 3 CULTURE HISTORY

A discussion of the regional culture history is included to provide a framework within which to examine the local archaeological and historical record. Archaeological and historic sites are not individual entities but were once part of a dynamic cultural system. Thus, individual sites cannot be adequately examined or interpreted without reference to other sites and resources in the area. The culture history of an area (i.e., the archaeological region) outlines the sequence of archaeological and historical cultures through time. These are defined largely in geographical terms, but also reflect shared environmental and cultural traits. The APE is within the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological region (Milanich 1994) (**Figure 3-1**). The Paleoindian, Archaic, Formative, and Mississippian stages have been defined based on material culture traits such as stone tool forms and ceramics, as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns.

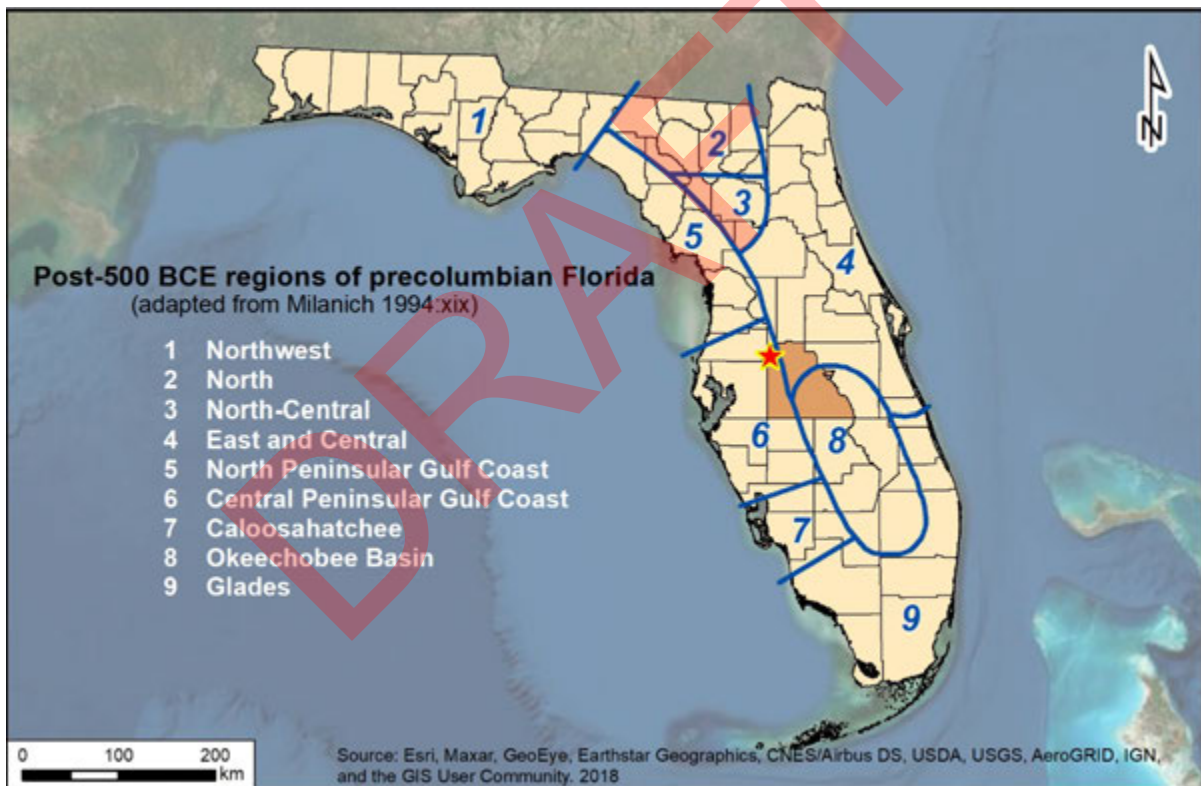


Figure 3-1 Florida archaeological regions

The local history of the region is divided into four broad periods based initially upon the major governmental powers. The first period, Colonialism, occurred during the exploration and control of Florida by the Spanish and British from around 1513 until 1821. At that time, Florida became a territory of the U.S. and 21 years later became a State (Territorial and Statehood). The Civil War and Aftermath (1861-1899) period deals with the Civil War, the period of Reconstruction following the war, and the late 1800s, when the transportation systems were dramatically increased and

development throughout the state expanded. The Twentieth Century period includes sub-periods defined by important historic events such as the World Wars, the Boom of the 1920s, and the Depression. Each of these periods evidenced differential development and utilization of the region, thus effecting historic site distribution.

3.1 PALEOINDIAN

The Paleoindian stage is the earliest known cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 20,000 to 7500 Before Common Era (BCE) (Milanich 1994; Webb and Dunbar 2006). Archaeological evidence for Paleoindians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped projectile points. 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 (Fought 2004). Thus, many sites have been inundated (Fought and Donoghue 1997).

The Paleoindian period has been sub-divided into three horizons based upon characteristic tool forms (Austin 2001). Traditionally, it is believed that the Clovis Horizon (10,500-9000 BCE) represents the initial occupation of Florida and is defined based upon the presence of the fluted Clovis points. These are somewhat more common in north Florida. Research suggests that Suwannee and Simpson points may be contemporary with or predate Clovis (Dunbar 2006a, 2016; Stanford et al. 2005). Research at the Page-Ladsen site, in the Aucilla River, has provided evidence of a Pre-Clovis occupation as early as 22,000 years ago, with the latest dated level from 4100 to 3400 years ago (Webb and Dunbar 2006). Pre-Clovis materials were also reported from the Sloth Hole site, also within the Aucilla River (Hemmings 1999). The Suwannee Horizon (9000-8500 BCE) is the best known of the three Paleoindian horizons. The lanceolate-shaped, unfluted Simpson and Suwannee projectile points are diagnostic of this time (Bullen 1975; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Purdy 1981). The Suwannee tool kit includes a variety of scrapers, adzes, spokeshaves, unifacially retouched flakes, and blade-like flakes as well as bone and ivory foreshafts, pins, awls, daggers, anvils, and abraders (Austin 2001:23).

Following the Suwannee Horizon is the Late Paleoindian Horizon (8500-8000 BCE). The smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake projectile points have traditionally been attributed to this horizon (Milanich 1994). However, many of these points have been recovered stratigraphically from Late Archaic and Early Woodland period components and thus, may not date to this period at all (Austin 2001; Farr 2006). Florida notched or pseudo-notched points, including the Union, Greenbriar, and Hardaway-like points may represent late Paleoindian types, but these types have not been recovered from datable contexts and their temporal placement remains uncertain (Dunbar 2006a:410).

Archaeologists hypothesize that Paleoindians lived in migratory bands and subsisted by gathering and hunting, including the now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna. In addition, they likely trapped smaller animals such as mink, muskrat, and rabbit for their fur and larger mammals such as deer for food as

well as raw materials for bone tools (Dunbar 2016; Dunbar and Vojnovski 2007). It is likely that these nomadic hunters traveled between permanent and semi-permanent sources of water, such as artesian springs and sinkholes, exploiting the available resources. These watering holes would have attracted the animals, thus providing food and drink. In addition to being tied to water sources, most Paleoindian sites are near quality lithic resources. The settlement pattern consisted of the establishment of semi-permanent habitation areas and the movement of the resources from their sources of procurement to the residential locale by specialized task groups (Austin 2001:25).

Although the Paleoindian period is generally considered to have been cooler and drier, there were major variations in the inland water tables resulting from large-scale environmental fluctuations. There have been two major theories as to why most Paleoindian materials have been recovered from inundated sites. The Oasis theory, put forth by Wilfred T. Neill, was that due to low water tables and scarcity of potable water, the Paleoindians, and the game animals upon which they depended, clustered around the few available water holes that were associated with sinkholes (Neill 1964). Whereas Ben Waller postulated that the Paleoindians gathered around river-crossings to ambush the large Pleistocene animals as they crossed the rivers (Waller 1970). This implies periods of elevated water levels. Based on the research along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, it appears that both theories are correct, depending upon what the local environmental conditions were at that time (Dunbar 2006b, 2016). As such, during the wetter periods, populations became more dispersed because the water resources were abundant and the animals that they relied on could roam over a wider range.

Some of the information about this period has been derived from the underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). Excavation at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleoindian life ways. Analysis indicates that this site was used as a quarry-related base camp with special-use activity areas (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). It has been suggested that Paleoindian settlement may not have been related as much to seasonal changes as generally postulated for the succeeding Archaic period, but instead movement was perhaps related to the scheduling of tool-kit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water, among other factors (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). Investigations along the Aucilla and Wacissa Rivers, as well as other sites within the north Florida rivers, have provided important information on the Paleoindian period and how the aboriginals adapted to their environmental setting (Webb 2006). Studies of the Pleistocene faunal remains from these sites clearly demonstrate the importance of these animals not for food alone, but as the raw material for their bone-tool industry (Dunbar and Webb 1996).

3.2 ARCHAIC

As the Paleoindian period gradually ended, climatic changes occurred, and the Pleistocene megafauna disappeared. The disappearance of the mammoths and mastodons resulted in a reduction of open grazing lands, and thus, the subsequent disappearance of grazers such as horse, bison, and camels. With the reduction of open habitat, the more solitary, woodland browser, white-tailed deer replaced the herd animals (Dunbar 2006a:426). The intertwined data of megafauna' extinction and cultural

change suggests a rapid and significant disruption in both faunal and floral assemblages and the Bolen people represent the first culture adapted to the Holocene environment (Carter and Dunbar 2006). This included a more specialized toolkit, and the introduction of chipped-stone woodworking implements.

However, because of a lack of excavated collections and the poor preservation of bone and other organic materials in the upland sites, our knowledge of the full range of the Early Archaic tool assemblages is uncertain (Carter and Dunbar 2006; Milanich 1994). Discoveries at the Page-Ladson, Little Salt Spring, and Windover sites indicate that bone and wood tools also were used (Clausen et al. 1979; Doran 2002; Webb 2006). The archaeological record suggests a diffuse, yet well-scheduled, pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources. Because water sources were much more numerous and larger than in earlier times, the Early Archaic peoples could sustain larger populations, occupy sites for longer periods, and perform activities that required longer occupation at a specific locale (Milanich 1994:67).

By approximately 6500 years ago, marked environmental changes, which had profound influence upon human settlement and subsistence practices, occurred. Humans adapted to this changing environment and regional and local differences are reflected in the archaeological record (Russo 1994a, 1994b; Sassaman 2008). Among the landscape alterations were the rise in sea and water table levels that resulted in more available surface water. In addition to changed hydrological conditions, this period is characterized by the spread of mesic forests and the beginnings of modern vegetation communities including pine forests and cypress swamps.

The archaeological record for the Middle Archaic is better understood than the Early Archaic. Among the material culture inventory are several varieties of stemmed, broad blade projectile points including the Newnan, Levy, Marion, and Putnam types (Bullen 1975). Population growth, as evidenced by the increased number of sites and accompanied by increased socio-cultural complexity, occurred during this time (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

Middle Archaic sites recorded throughout the state include large base camps, smaller special-use campsites, quarries, and burial areas. The most common sites are the smaller campsites, which most likely were used for hunting or served as special-use extractive sites for activities such as gathering nuts or other botanical materials. At quarry sites, aboriginal populations mined stone for their tools. They usually roughly shaped the stone prior to transporting it to another locale for finishing. Larger artifact assemblages and a wider variety of tool forms define base camps.

During the Late Archaic period, population increased and became more sedentary. The broad bladed, stemmed projectile styles of the Middle Archaic continued to be made with the addition of Culbreath, Lafayette, Clay, and Westo point types (Bullen 1975). A greater reliance on marine resources is indicated in coastal areas. Subsistence strategies and technologies reflect the beginnings of an adaptation to these resources. By about 2000 BCE, there is evidence of fired clay pottery in Florida. The first ceramic types were tempered with fibers (Spanish moss or palmetto) and are referred to as the Orange or Norwood series. Initially, it was thought that the ceramics lacked decoration until about

1700 BCE when they were decorated with geometric designs and punctations. However, research has called this chronology into question; AMS dating of a series of incised Orange sherds from the middle St. Johns River valley, have produced dates contemporaneous with the plain varieties (Sassaman 2003).

Milanich (1994:86-87) suggests that while there may be little difference between Middle and Late Archaic populations, there are more Late Archaic sites, and they were primarily located near wetlands. The abundant wetland resources allowed larger settlements to be maintained. It is likely that the change in settlement patterns is related to environmental changes. By the end of the Middle Archaic, the climate closely resembled that of today; vegetation changed from those species, which preferred moist conditions to pines and mixed forests (Watts and Hansen 1988). Sea levels rose, inundating many sites located along the shoreline. The adaptation to this environment allowed for a wider variety of resources to be exploited and more variation in settlement patterns. No longer were the scarce waterholes dictating the location of sites. Shellfish, fish, and other food sources were now available from coastal and freshwater wetlands resulting in an increase population size.

The Transitional stage of the Late Archaic refers to that portion of the ceramic Archaic when sand was mixed with the fibers as a tempering agent. The same basic settlement and subsistence patterns were being followed. It has been suggested that during this period there was a diffusion of cultural traits due to the movement of small groups (Bullen 1959, 1965). This resulted in the appearance of several different ceramic and lithic tool traditions indicative of the beginning of cultural regionalism.

3.3 FORMATIVE

The Formative stage is comprised of the Manasota and Weeden Island-related cultures (circa (ca.) 500 BCE to 800 CE [Common Era]). Settlement patterns consisted of permanent villages located along the coast with seasonal forays into the interior to hunt, gather, and collect those resources unavailable along the coast. Most Manasota sites are shell middens found on or near the shore where aboriginal villagers had easiest access to fish and shellfish (Milanich 1994). The subsistence economy focused on the coastal exploitation of maritime resources, supplemented by hunting and gathering inland resources (Luer and Almy 1982). Investigations at the Shaw's Point, Fort Brook Midden, Yat Kitischee, and Myakkahatchee sites have provided a wealth of information on site formation, subsistence economies, and technology and their changes over time (Austin 1995; Austin et al. 1992; Luer et al. 1987; Schwadron 2002). The major villages were located along the shore with smaller sites being located up to 12-18 miles inland. These inland sites, which probably served as seasonal villages or special-use campsites, were often located in the pine flatwoods on elevated lands proximate to a source of freshwater where a variety of resources could be exploited (Austin and Russo 1989; Luer and Almy 1982). Hardin and Piper (1984) suggest that some of the larger inland sites may be permanent or semi-permanent settlements as opposed to seasonal campsites.

Manasota is characterized by a wide range of material cultural traits such as a well-developed shell and bone tool technology, sand tempered plain ceramics, and burials in shell middens (Luer and Almy 1982). Much of the shell and bone technology evolved out of the preceding Archaic period. Through

time, the burial patterns became more elaborate, with burials being placed in sand burial mounds located near the villages and middens. The early burial patterns consisted of primary flexed burials in the shell middens, while later sites contained secondary burials within sand mounds.

Temporal placement within the Manasota period can be determined based upon diagnostic ceramic rim and vessel forms (Luer and Almy 1982). The early forms (ca. 500 BCE to 400 CE) are characterized as flattened globular bowls with incurving rims and chamfered lips. Pot forms with rounded lips and inward curving rims were utilized from about 200 BCE until 700 CE. Deeper pot forms with straight sides and rounded lips were developed around 400 CE and continued into the Safety Harbor period. Simple bowls with outward curving rims and flattened lips were used from the end of the Late Weeden Island period (ca. 800 CE) into the Safety Harbor period. Vessel wall thickness decreased over time.

The lithic assemblage of the Manasota culture was scarce along the coast especially in the more southern portions of the region where stone suitable for tool manufacture was absent. Projectile point types associated with the Manasota period include the Sarasota, Hernando, and Westo varieties (Luer and Almy 1982).

Influences from the Weeden Island “heartland,” located in north-central Florida, probably resulted in the changes in burial practices. These influences can also be seen in the increased variety of ceremonial ceramic types through time. The secular, sand tempered ware continued to be the dominant ceramic type. Manasota evolved into what is referred to as a Weeden Island-related culture. The subsistence and settlement patterns remained consistent. Hunting and gathering of the inland and coastal resources continued. The ceramic types and other exotic artifacts present within the burial mounds indicate a widespread trade network.

Ceremonialism and its expressions, such as the construction of complex burial mounds containing exotic and elaborate grave offerings, reached their greatest development during this period. Similarly, the subsistence economy, divided between maritime and terrestrial animals, and perhaps horticultural products, represents the maximum effective adjustment to the environment. Many Weeden Island-related sites consist of villages with associated mounds, as well as ceremonial/burial mound sites. The presence of Weeden Island ceramic types distinguishes the artifact assemblage. These are among some of the finest ceramics in the Southeast; they are often thin, well fired, burnished, and decorated with incising, punctations, complicated stamping, and animal effigies (Milanich 1994:211). The presence of shell middens marks coastal sites, indicating a continued pattern of exploitation of marine and estuarine resources. Interaction between the inland farmer-gatherers and coastal hunter-gatherers may have developed into mutually beneficial exchange systems (Kohler 1991:98). This could account for the presence of non-locally made ceramics at some of the Weeden Island-related period sites. There is no definitive evidence for horticulture in the coastal area (Milanich 1994:215).

3.4 MISSISSIPPIAN

The final aboriginal cultural manifestation in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region is Safety Harbor, named for the type-site in Pinellas County. The presence of datable European artifacts (largely Spanish) in sites, along with radiocarbon dates from early Safety Harbor contexts associated with Englewood ceramics, provide the basis for dividing the Safety Harbor period into two pre-Columbian phases: Englewood (900-1000 CE) and Pinellas (1000-1500 CE) and two Colonial, period phases: Tatham (1500-1567 CE) and Bayview (1567-1725 CE) (Mitchem 1989). The Safety Harbor variant in Hillsborough, northern Manatee, Pinellas, and southern Pasco Counties is identified as the Circum-Tampa Bay regional variant.

Although inland sites do occur, the Safety Harbor culture was primarily a coastal phenomenon (Mitchem 1989, 2012). Large coastal towns or villages often had a temple mound, plaza, midden, and a burial mound associated with them. Although some maize agriculture may have been practiced by the Safety Harbor peoples, the coastal environment was not suitable for intensive maize agriculture (Luer and Almy 1981; Mitchem 2012). Away from the coastal plain, a more dispersed pattern of smaller settlements was evident, and the burial mounds appear to have been located away from the habitation areas (Mitchem 1988, 1989).

Influences from the north led to the incorporation of some Mississippian traits by the late Manasota peoples, which became the Safety Harbor culture. Most Safety Harbor components are located on top of the earlier Manasota deposits and there is evidence of significant continuity from Manasota into Safety Harbor. However, in some areas, Manasota continued later than previously thought, while in other areas Englewood did not appear to have occurred at all (Austin et al. 2008). The lack of the diagnostic Englewood ceramics at many sites may indicate that the Englewood phase was skipped in the developmental sequence from Manasota to Safety Harbor (Mitchem 2012).

The primary difference between Manasota and Safety Harbor is the ceramic assemblage. The utilitarian ceramics include the Pasco (limestone tempered), Pinellas (laminated paste), and sand tempered plain varieties. The decorated ceramics, primarily recovered from burial mounds, include Englewood Incised, Sarasota Incised, Lemon Bay Incised, St. Johns Check Stamped, Safety Harbor Incised, and Pinellas Incised (Willey 1949). The adoption of Mississippian traits such as jar and bottle forms, and the guilloche or loop design, are indicative of this period (Luer 2014). However, unlike most Mississippian period ceramics, the use of mussel shell as the aplastic is not present (Mitchem 2012).

Trade between Safety Harbor people and other Southeastern Mississippian cultures took place. It is likely that marine whelks and conchs were traded with groups in the Southeast and Midwest. In turn, items such as copper and ground-stone artifacts made their way south. Based on Spanish accounts, the Safety Harbor culture had evolved into a chiefdom form of government, albeit minus the maize agriculture of other Mississippian period groups in the Southeast. This lack of agriculture was likely due to the extremely successful adaptation to the local environment and the lack of suitable soils to produce maize. Mitchem notes that although contact with Mississippian people may have led to

political and religious changes, there was not a compelling reason to change their lifestyle completely (Mitchem 2012:185).

3.5 COLONIALISM

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians changed because of European expansion into the New World. The initial events, authorized by the Spanish crown in the 1500s, ushered in devastating European contact. After Ponce de Leon's landing near St. Augustine and circumnavigation of the peninsula in 1513, official Spanish explorations were confined to the west coast of Florida until 1565. Florida's east coast, lacking deep-water harbors like Tampa Bay and Charlotte Harbor, was left to a few shipwrecked sailors from treasure ships, which, by 1551, sailed through the Straits of Florida on their way to Spain. When the first Europeans arrived in coastal southwest Florida in the 16th century, they encountered the Calusa, a powerful, complex society ruled by a paramount chief. The principal town of the Calusa is thought to have been on Mound Key in Estero Bay. Documents suggest that the Calusa chief ruled over 50 towns, from which he exacted tribute (Widmer 1988).

Between 1513 and 1558, Spain launched several expeditions of exploration and ultimately failed, colonization of *La Florida*. Archaeological evidence of contact can be found in the form of European trade goods such as glass beads, bells, and trinkets recovered from village sites. Prior to the settlement of St. Augustine in 1565, European contact with the indigenous peoples was sporadic and brief; however, the repercussions were devastating. The southeastern Native American population of 1500 has been estimated at 1.5 to 2 million (Dobyns 1983). Following exposure to Old World diseases such as bubonic plague, dysentery, influenza, and smallpox, epidemics to which they had no immunity, the Native American population of the New World was reduced by as much as 90% (Ramenofsky 1987). The social consequences of such a swift and merciless depopulation were staggering. Within 87 years of Ponce de Leon's landing, the Mississippian cultures of the Southeast were collapsed (Smith 1987). In 1708, the Spanish government reported that three hundred refugees were all that remained of the original Florida population (Mulroy 1993).

Along the Gulf Coast between Charlotte Harbor and Tampa Bay, Spanish and Cuban fishermen established communities, or "ranchos," with the earliest being at Useppa Island and San Carlos Bay (Hammond 1973). There is growing archaeological evidence that the surviving Native Americans of the region were assimilated into these mixed communities (Almy 2001; Hann 1991; Neill 1968). These west coast ranchos supplied dried fish to Cuban and northern markets until the mid-1830s, when onset of the Seminole Indian Wars and customs control closed the fisheries.

During the two centuries following the settlement of St. Augustine, the Spanish widened their Florida holdings to include the settlement at Pensacola and a garrison at Saint Marks. With the English to the north and the French to the west, the Spanish colony of *La Florida* was extremely fragile. In the early 1700s, Spain invited some of the Lower Creek Indians displaced by British settlements into *La Florida* to provide a hostile buffer against the British (Mulroy 1993). What formed as a border population evolved as other bands of Lower Creek extraction moved into the peninsula. This first migration

formed a confederation, which included Cowkeeper and his Alachua band, the Apalachicolas, and the Mikasukis (Mulroy 1993).

The Treaty of Paris (1763) reallocated the English, French, and Spanish holdings in the New World. As a result, Florida was ceded to the English. After this, bands of Upper Creek, Muskogee speakers, began moving into Florida, increasing the Native American population to around two thousand by 1790 (Mulroy 1993). Although cultural distinctions existed between the various Native American groups entering Florida, Europeans collectively called them Seminoles:

The word Seminole means runaway or broken off. Hence Seminole is a distinctive appellation, applicable to all the Indians in the Territory of Florida, as all of them run away, or broke off, from the Creek or Nuiscope [Muskogee] nation (U.S. Congress 1837).

The Seminoles formed, at various times, loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1980:72) which considered them to be “*the wildest and fiercest remnant of a tribe which has been distinguished for their ceaseless opposition to the arts of civilization*” (U.S. Congress 1850). The Seminoles were joined by escaped slaves from South Carolina and Georgia (Porter 1996), “*many of whom were seduced from the service of their masters*” (Jackson et al. 1817-1818). The loss of slave labor, particularly considering the abolitionists’ movement in the northeast, coupled with the anxiety of having a free and hostile slave population immediately to the south, caused great concern among plantation owners. This historically underestimated nuance of the Seminole Wars prompted General Thomas S. Jesup to say, “*This you may be assured is a negro and not an Indian War*” (Knetsch 2003:104).

Following the treaty of Paris (1763), the ensuing decades witnessed the American Revolution during which English loyalists immigrated to Florida. Following the Revolution, the second Treaty of Paris (1783) returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of ownership. For the next 36 years, Spain, from the vantage of Florida, watched with growing concern as the American Nation to the north gained momentum. When the United States acquired the Louisiana Purchase from France in 1803, Spain was hemmed in by the aggressive young nation.

When the Seminoles began cross-border raids from Spanish Florida into the United States, General Andrew Jackson was commissioned to defend the nation. His orders permitted him to cross the international border to pursue Seminoles, but he was to respect Spanish authority. General Jackson’s subsequent actions belie either tacit instructions or a personal agenda, as he killed hundreds of Indians and runaway slaves, took control of several Spanish garrisons and towns, confiscated the Spanish royal archives, named an American as governor of the area, and announced that the Spanish economic laws would be replaced by the revenue laws of the U.S. (Tebeau 1980). This aggression understandably strained relations between the U.S and Spain. Spain had pressing concerns with its Central and South American colonies, and thus ceded Florida to the U.S. in the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819 in exchange for the territory west of the Sabine River.

3.6 TERRITORIAL AND STATEHOOD

Because of the war and the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, Florida became a U.S. Territory in 1821, but settlement was slow and scattered during the early years. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia Counties. At that time, St. Johns County encompassed all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River, and Escambia County included the land lying to the west. In the first territorial census in 1825, some 317 persons reportedly lived in South Florida; by 1830 that number had risen to 517 (Tebeau 1980:134).

Even though the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the war, was to affect the settlement of all south Florida. The Seminoles relinquished their claim to the whole peninsula in return for an approximately four-million-acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Covington 1958; Mahon 1985:50). The treaty satisfied neither the Indians nor the settlers. The inadequacy of the reservation and desperate situation of the Seminoles living there, plus the mounting demand of the settlers for their removal, soon produced another conflict.

During the Second Seminole War, Fort Gardiner, lying within present-day Polk County, was established at the headwaters of the Kissimmee. Military and civilian suppliers passed through the region traveling to reach Seminole villages and an increasing number of military fortifications. A major military strategy during the war was developed to ensure that the Seminoles would remain on the lands south of Ocala. General Zachary Taylor established a line of posts or forts across the state from Fort Brooke, on the west, to around New Smyrna on the east coast. The line of forts included Fort Fraser in Polk County. The Second Seminole War lasted until 1842 “...when a frustrated President John Tyler ordered the end of military action against the Seminoles, \$20 million had been spent, 1500 American soldiers had died, and still no formal peace treaty had been signed” (Wickman 2002). Tyler ended the conflict by withdrawing U.S. troops from Florida. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded with money to migrate west where the federal government had set aside land for their use. However, those who were adamant about remaining in Florida could do so but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp, the last stronghold for the Seminoles (Mahon 1985:321).

Although the war devastated many parts of Florida, it also stimulated development. During the war, the U.S. army dispatched many military expeditions to the Peace River. Forts were established along the river and elsewhere throughout central Florida; land was cleared, and roads were created to provide access to the scattered forts. Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, settlers moved south through Florida. The Act made available 200,000 acres outside the already developed regions south of Gainesville to the Peace River, barring coastal lands and those within a two-mile radius of a fort. Any family or single man over 18 able to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine-month period the law was in effect, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961a:48).

In 1845, the State of Florida was admitted to the Union with Tallahassee selected as the state capital. During the same year, Hillsborough County, which was established in 1834, was enlarged to include parts of Mosquito County, including the area that later became Polk County. The U.S. Government initiated surveys following the Second Seminole War and the Armed Occupation Act.

Henry Washington, John Westcott, and A.H. McCormick surveyed the exterior section lines of Township 26 South, Ranges 22 and 23 East in 1848 and 1849 (State of Florida (1848c, 1849). Henry Washington also surveyed the western and southern exterior lines of Township 27 South, Range 23 East in 1842 and 1843; John Westcott surveyed the interior section lines in 1847-1848 (State of Florida 1842b, 1842a, 1843, 1848a). The plat shows no historic features within the APE, although an unnamed road is several miles to the south (State of Florida 1848b) (**Figure 3-2**). The general area was described as 3rd rate pine and swamp (State of Florida 1848a:524, 527).

By 1851, there were not more than a dozen Anglo-American families, along with a garrison of soldiers and a hundred or so Indians, in what was to become Polk County. The earliest settlements were established along the Peace River. Pioneer homesteaders included the Blounts, Raulersons, and Summerlin, most of who were from northeast Florida. Many of the families tended to concentrate around the communities of Medulla, Bartow, Socrum, and Fort Meade (Historic Property Associates [HPA 1992:3; McNeely and McFadyen 1961:7).

As more homesteaders settled further south on the peninsula, difficulties with the Seminoles increased, eventually resulting in the Third Seminole War (1855-1858) (McNeely 1961). In 1849, an "Indian Scare" began with several attacks, one occurring near a trading post at Payne's Creek. A few young Seminoles attacked the white settlers employed at the post. Two settlers were killed, and others escaped to alert surrounding settlements (Frisbie 1976:16). The possibility of repeat events such as this prompted the establishment of military forts throughout central Florida (Covington 1961b). In 1849, Ft. Kissimmee was strategically placed between Lakes Okeechobee and Kissimmee. Hostilities broke out in December 1855 when a group of surveyors, with a military escort, penetrated the Big Cypress Swamp and Billy Bowlegs' camp resulting in the start of the Third Seminole War (Covington 1982).

Polk County was witness to some hostile action during the Third Seminole War. The Battle of Peace River occurred in the summer of 1856, as a result of a Seminole war party attack on the Tillis family home near Fort Meade (Matthews 1983). Reinforcements were sent from Fort Fraser to Fort Meade and a bloody battle ensued with the whites withdrawing to a position south of Fort Meade. Captain William B. Hooker, commander of militia forces in the area, arrived and searched for the Seminole group up and down the banks of the Peace River with no success. The battle was over. It was not until two years later in February of 1858, that the war ended when Chief Billy Bowlegs, along with 165 Seminoles, accepted monetary persuasion to migrate west. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was declared over (Brown 1991; Covington 1982).

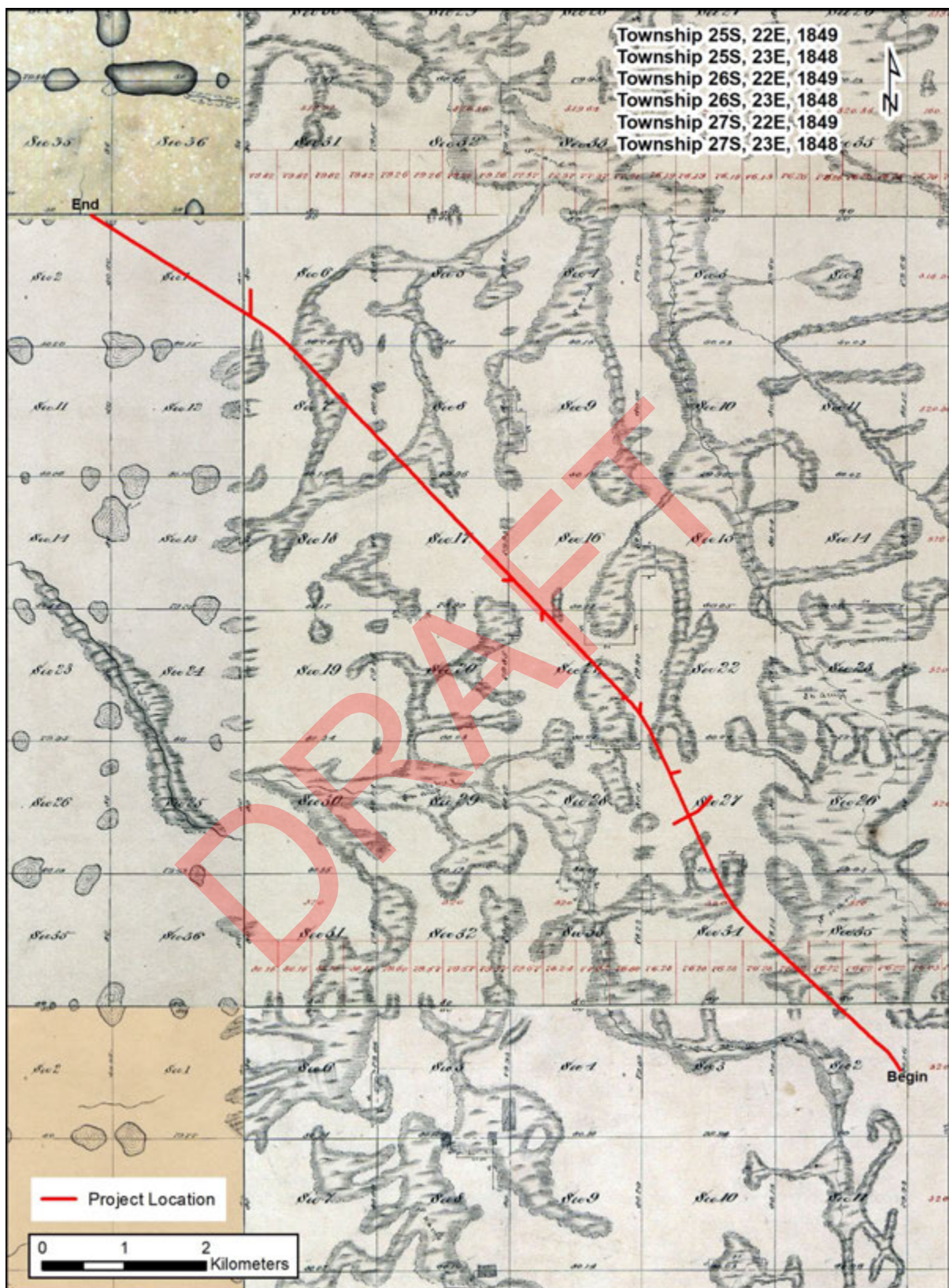


Figure 3-2 1848/1849 Plat showing the project location

Following the Third Seminole War, the area that currently comprises Polk County experienced its first land boom. More soldiers settled in the area and civilians finally felt the land was sufficiently safe to inhabit. Several settlements sprang up and others grew. Communities developed during the mid-nineteenth century as families settled near forts for protection. By 1860, the total population of Hillsborough County, which included present-day Polk County, was 2979. Nineteen percent of the total population was slaves, with only 120 slave owners in the entire county. One year later, Readding Blount, James Hamilton, George Hamilton, Francis A. Hendry, Louis Lanier, John C. Oats, Henry Seward, and Frederick Varn owned 55 percent of the slaves in Polk County. The slaves located in Fort Fraser and Fort Blount held a value of \$81,450, almost as much as cattle in the same year (Brown 1991:138-138).

3.7 CIVIL WAR AND AFTERMATH

On February 8, 1861, the state legislature created Polk County out of portions of Hillsborough and Brevard Counties and named it in honor of President James K. Polk (Frisbie 1976:32). That same year Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union as a prelude to the Civil War. Although homesteaders and settlers clustered around the drainage and supply systems of Peas Creek (Peace River), occupation was still scattered and isolated throughout the years of the War Between the States (Davis 1856). Many male residents abandoned their farms and settlements to join the Union Army at one of the coastal areas retained by the U.S. government or joined the Confederate Cow Cavalry. The Confederate Cow Cavalry provided one of the major contributions to the Confederate war effort by supplying and protecting the transportation of beef to the government (Akerman 1976:93-95). There was little military activity in Polk County during the ensuing four years of the war.

During the early post-war years, the highly publicized 1862 Homestead Act, passed by the U.S. Congress as wartime legislation, enticed more settlers into Florida to establish farms and rescue the rebel state. Civilian activity slowly resumed a normal pace after recovery from wartime depressions. Subsistence agriculture, citrus, and cattle remained the primary economic sources in Polk County. The county seat was established in 1867 on land at Fort Blount given by Jacob Summerlin. The settlement was named Bartow, for Gen. Francis S. Bartow of Georgia, a wartime casualty (Frisbie 1976:36). Travel between Tampa, Fort Meade, and Bartow, a 48-mile trip requiring twelve hours, was completed weekly by stage (Pizzo 1968:77). During the early 1870s, there were less than 150 people residing within an area of 50 square miles surrounding the county seat of Bartow. The unstable economy following the war hampered any noticeable development in central and south Florida until the 1880s, when railroads extended tracks through the area (HPA 1992:6).

During the Reconstruction period, Florida's fiscal crisis, born of pre-war railroad bonded indebtedness, led Governor William Bloxham to search for a buyer for an immense amount of state lands. Bloxham's task was to raise adequate capital in one sale to free from litigation the remainder of state lands for desperately needed revenue. In 1881, Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia investor and friend of Governor Bloxham, purchased four million acres from the State of Florida to clear the state's

debt. This transaction, which became known as the Disston Purchase, enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state (Harner 1973; Tebeau 1980). Hamilton Disston and the railroad companies, in turn sold smaller parcels of land to developers and private investors (Davis 1939). Disston's land holding company was the Florida Land and Improvement Company.

Disston and his associates also formed the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company in July 1881 (Davis 1939:205). This company was established as part of the drainage contract created with the State that would provide Disston and his associates with one-half of the acreage that they could drain, reclaim, and make fit for cultivation. Disston also formed the Kissimmee Land Company to help fulfill his drainage contracts (Hetherington 1928). Canals were dug to many area lakes and the Kissimmee River was cleaned and deepened. The dredging operations made it possible to navigate a steamboat from Lake Kissimmee to Lake Okeechobee and out to the Gulf of Mexico via the Caloosahatchee River (Tebeau 1980:280). Steamboats became commonplace on the river as people began to settle around Lake Kissimmee.

Established communities in Polk County, such as Bartow and Fort Meade, witnessed a population growth as new settlers came in search of cheap land on which to establish homesteads. Other communities such as Avon Park and Kissimmee were established at this time primarily due to investors who purchased large tracts of land from Disston. Settlements continued to extend further south, increasing the population and number of citrus groves in South Florida (HPA 1992). The Kissimmee area also became home to sugarcane plantations and sugar mills during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Federal Writers' Project [FWP] 1939). Abraham G. Munn, a wealthy manufacturer from Louisville, Kentucky, purchased several thousand acres in Polk County. Eighty of these were located in the northwest portion of the county. There he created the Munn Survey, which formed the nucleus around which the community of Lakeland emerged. The land was located near the village of Acton, founded about the same time by a group of British expatriates and located between Lakes Parker and Boney (later Bonny). For a short time, these were rival settlements (Frisbie 1976).

Railroading played a major role in the development of the region. By 1882, the South Florida Railroad had extended its lines from Sanford to Orlando to Kissimmee. In 1883, experienced railroad entrepreneur Henry Bradley Plant purchased the controlling interest in the railroad. By January 25, 1884, Plant had completed rails connecting Kissimmee to Tampa. Plant also owned and operated the Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railroad. The South Florida Railroad, originally a narrow-gauge railroad, widened its rails to standard gauge in 1886. This would accommodate through travel from the north, making the area even more accessible to northern tourists and investors. 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. From its beginnings at Zolfo and Arcadia, the phosphate craze spread throughout the Peace River Valley. However, the pebble phosphate boom was short-lived. A drop in prices, decreased demand, increasing production costs, the effects of the Great Panic of 1893, and competition from hard rock and land pebble mines, ultimately combined to close the production of pebble phosphate from the Peace River by 1908. However, larger deposits had been found east of Ft. Meade in 1887, starting a phosphate rush in Polk County. In 1890, the Pharr Phosphate Company and the Florida Phosphate Company established mines near Bartow. The first commercial shipments from the area occurred a year later, with county exports totaling 2925 tons. By 1919, there were 17 phosphate companies in Polk County (Blakey 1974; Brown 1991; Cash 1938; Driver 1992; HT/HCPB 1980).

During this time, Lakeland became a popular site for tourists and settlers. By 1886 there were six hotels, five sawmills, four churches, several general stores, a newspaper, and a school. The town's commercial center developed around Munn Park, a large green space downtown bounded by Massachusetts and Florida Avenues and Pine and Main Streets. 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).

3.8 TWENTIETH CENTURY

Around 1900, the Campbell Shingle Factory was founded east of Dade City in the southeast portion of Pasco County on the Withlacoochee River (Hendley n.d.). Citrus and tobacco also provided the foundation of income for early communities; however, the Great Freeze of 1894 and 1895 destroyed the citrus industry and saw the demise of numerous small settlements. In 1897, W. E. Embry arrived in Dade City and started a tobacco farm initially known as W. E. Embry & Son. The company, which later changed its name to Sunny Brook Tobacco Company, grew approximately 100 acres of Havana and Sumatra tobacco under shade nets in fields. Used to make cigars, the tobacco proved so profitable that the company was Pasco County's largest employer from 1908 until the 1920s (Horgan et al. 1992).

The railroad continued to play an important part in the economic growth and general development of Lakeland. In 1902, the Plant System, which included the South Florida Railroad and the Florida Southern Railway Company, was sold to the existing Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (ACL), which operated lines north of Florida. The ACL was the dominant line in Polk County prior to 1910. By 1913, however, the Seaboard

Air Line Railroad (SAL) constructed a line through Polk County, extending from Lake Wales to Tampa, by way of Bartow (south of Lakeland). These lines facilitated 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. Several other packinghouses and a juice plant were constructed by 1916, primarily located along the railroad tracks, northwest of downtown. By the late 1910s, the naval stores industry that produced turpentine, lumber, and rosin, joined the citrus and phosphate industries as a prime economic resource in Polk County.

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. Arches were erected at each major point of entry (McNeely 1961; Frisbie 1976; Hetherington 1928; Kendrick 1964). 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 boasted 326 miles of “velvet asphalt highways winding through 50,000 acres of orange groves and around hundreds of lakes” (Barber 1975). The Lakeland-Dade City Highway was constructed between Dade City and Lakeland, extending southward through Pasco County and Polk County to Lakeland (Tampa Times 1925). Several similar city-to-city routes were constructed or improved throughout the region during the early twentieth century, such as the Lakeland-Plant City Highway, Lakeland-Tampa Highway, and the Auburndale-Lakeland Highway (Tampa Tribune 1920; Orlando Sentinel 1923; Lakeland Evening Telegram 1912).

The expanding road system, mild winters, new hotels, and propaganda that advertised the state as a tropical paradise, prompted the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s. However, the 1926 real estate economy in Florida was based upon such wild land speculations that banks could not keep track of loans or property values. By October 1926, rumors were rampant in northern newspapers concerning fraudulent practices in the real estate market in South Florida. Confidence in the Florida real estate market quickly diminished, investors could not sell lots, and depression hit Florida earlier than the rest of the nation. Simultaneously, the agricultural industry suffered a devastating infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly that endangered the future of the entire citrus industry. To make the situation even worse, two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928. The hurricanes destroyed confidence in Florida as a tropical paradise and created a flood of refugees fleeing northward. Soon after, the October 1929 stock market crash and the onset of the Great Depression left the area in a state of stagnation. The 1930s saw the closing of mines, mills, and citrus packing plants, and widespread unemployment (Burr 1974).

Exacerbating the economic slump was the compulsory cattle dipping law, which forced cattle owners to dip their stock every two weeks for two years. This law was enforced to eradicate the cattle fever tick, responsible for transmission of tick fever. This disease, which was debilitating to the nation's southern stock, was fatal to northern herds (Black 1998). Although the state subsidized the program,

until the correct “dip recipe” was discovered, numerous cattle were lost to overdosing, at the expense of the private ranchers (Black 1998). In addition, with cattle scattered over vast distances, bi-monthly dipping required constant hours in the saddle for the roundups (Akerman 1976). Despite the short-term economic burden placed on ranchers, many see the cattle-dipping program as the birth of the cattle industry in Florida. Prior to this, herds could roam freely. The legislation made ranchers accountable for their herds, a responsibility, which resulted in fenced ranches and branded cattle (Carlton 1997).

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 exact number of markers constructed is speculative; however, three extant remain in the following locations: one along US 92 at the Hillsborough County line, one along US 98 at the Pasco County line, and one along Old Tampa Highway (a segment of the Dixie Highway) at the Osceola County line. The latter was accidentally placed about two-tenths of a mile into Osceola 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 markers were ready for the October 23rd visit by the delegation, which consisted of 87 engineers from 35 different countries. The group “drove into Polk County at Loughman and toured Haines City, Waverly, Bok Tower, Lake Wales and Winter Haven before driving to Lakeland,” from which they headed west toward Plant City. Following the tour, the markers were left in place to welcome tourists, and no additional ones were constructed (Bair 1999). 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 (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). Interstate 4 (I-4) was part of that plan and was constructed during the late 1950s and early 1960s. Today, I-4 is the major automobile transportation link between Tampa and Orlando through Polk County (HT/HCPB 1980).

Economically, the county continues to rely on the industries that have historically supported it. Polk 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).

3.9 PROJECT SPECIFICS

A review of historic aerial photographs reveals that the APE and surrounding area was dominated by undeveloped wetlands in ca. 1941 and the US 98 corridor had not been constructed (**Figure 3-3**). At this time, the only transportation routes present within the APE were what is now Rockridge Road, Socrum Loop Road, and CR 54 (USDA 1941b). In the 1930s, a Neo-Classical style obelisk was one of several monuments constructed to serve as boundary markers entering into Polk County. The obelisk within the APE is the northern boundary marker between Polk County to the south and Pasco County to the north. The Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk was originally located on the south side of CR 54. By this time, Polk County had moved to the forefront of Florida roadway construction, with asphalt-paved roads connecting all of the county's cities and towns.

A review of historic aerial photographs reveals that four major transportation routes were present within the APE by ca. 1958 (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 corridor in order to carry the new transportation route over existing creeks and irrigation ditches. At the northern terminus of the APE, CR 54 was adjusted to fit the US 98 intersection. At this time, the Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk was relocated to accommodate the construction of US 98 during the 1950s. The Obelisk now sits on the northeast side of US 98 (USDA 1957).

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. 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, 1971b). Construction continued in this area over the years and the residential

SECTION 3 CULTURE HISTORY

areas along the APE are 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).

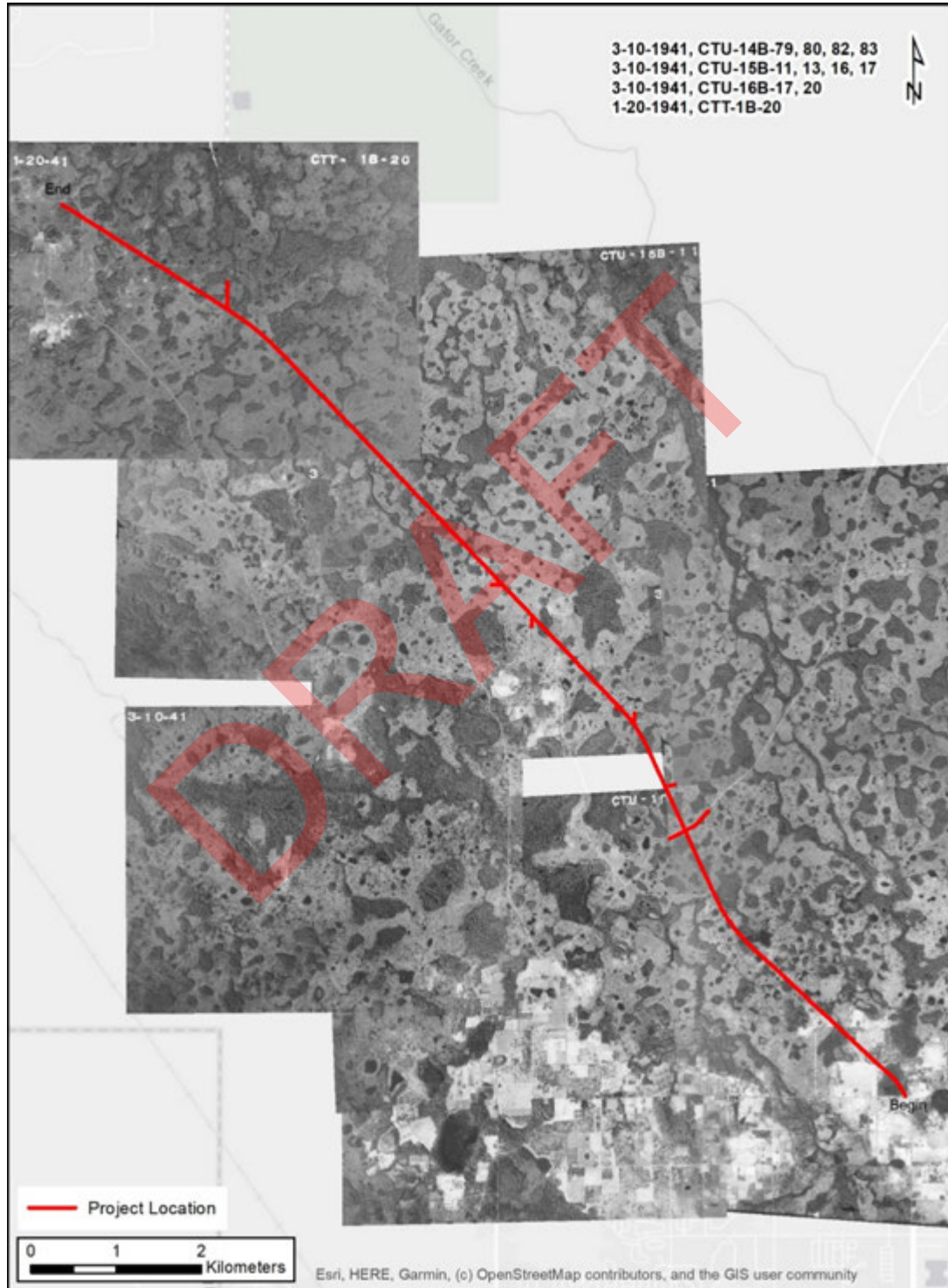


Figure 3-3 1941 aerial photos showing the project location

SECTION 4 BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND METHODS

4.1 BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

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 Pasco 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 and according to FMSF staff, input may be a month or more 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 one was encountered that had information relative to the property's history.

4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

As a result of the archaeological background research, there are two previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites within the APE and five are within one-half mile (Figure 4-1; Table 4-1); 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 2006d; Eckert 2009; FAC 2004; Hardin 1982; Piper Archaeological Research 1990) yielded negative archaeological results within the APE.

Table 4-1 Previously recorded archaeological sites within one-half mile of the APE (shaded sites are within the APE)

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

Based on these data, combined with more regional archaeological syntheses (ACI 1999; de Montmollin 1983; Janus Research 1992, 2004; Johnson and Basinet 1995), the general area and surrounding lands has been the scene of human activity for more than 10,000 years. As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and special-use activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site

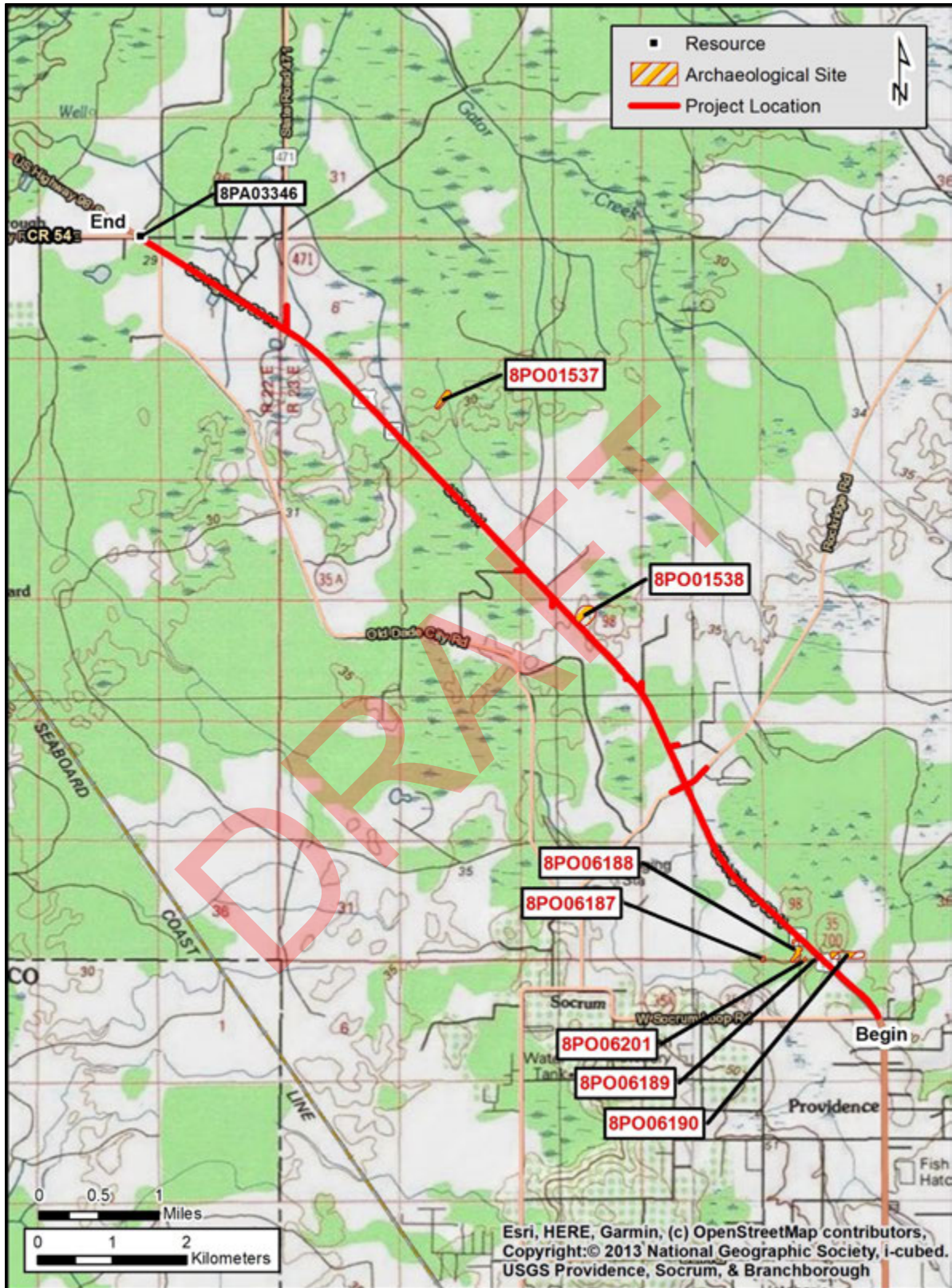


Figure 4-1 Location of the previously recorded cultural resources proximate to the project corridor

location selection, including soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources including stone and clay. As a result, the archaeological APE was considered to have a low to moderate archaeological probability and a low historic probability.

4.3 HISTORICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Historic background research, including a review of the ETDM, the FMSF, and the NRHP, indicated that one historic resource was previously recorded within the APE (**Figure 4-1**). The resource is the ca. 1930 Neo-Classical Revival style Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346) located on the northeastern side of US 98 at the intersection of CR 54. The obelisk serves as the northern boundary marker between Polk County to the south and Pasco County to the north. The obelisk was recently identified and recorded during the CRAS for the US 98 PD&E study conducted by FDOT District Seven in Pasco County (ACI 2021). As a result of the Pasco County survey, the Obelisk appeared eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Local History as a reminder of Polk County's contributions to the state roadway system. The CRAS document has not been submitted or approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

Several obelisks were erected to impress these engineers, and thus serve as a reminder of Polk County's contributions to the state roadway system. Three remain in the following locations: one along US 92 at the Hillsborough County line (8HI05328), one along US 98 at the Pasco County line (8PA03346), and one along Old Tampa Highway (a segment of the Dixie Highway) at the Osceola County line. The obelisk along US 92 at the Polk County/Hillsborough County line (8HI05328) was determined eligible by the SHPO in 2014. The obelisk was evaluated as being significant "as a reminder of Polk County's contributions to the "State Roadway System" and was determined eligible at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Local History (ACI 2014; Survey No. 21944).

A review of relevant historic USGS quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Polk County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for five new historic resources, 46 years of age or older (constructed in 1975 or earlier), within the APE (Faux 2021).

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 APE 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 within property 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

SECTION 4 BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND METHODS

the time of survey. A reasonable and good faith effort has been made to locate the historic properties within the current property (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.).

Archaeological field 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. 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.

4.5 INADVERTENT/UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL REMAINS

Occasionally, archaeological deposits, subsurface features or unmarked human remains are encountered during development, even though the APE may have previously received a thorough and professionally adequate cultural resources assessment. Such events are rare, but they do occur. If human remains are encountered during development, the procedures outlined in Chapter 872.05 FS must be followed. 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 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.

4.6 LABORATORY METHODS AND CURATION

No cultural materials were recovered; thus, no laboratory methods were used. The project-related records such as maps, field notes, photographs, and digital data will be maintained at ACI in Sarasota (P21067), unless the client requests otherwise.

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SECTION 5 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL

The archaeological survey consisted of surface reconnaissance and the excavation of 175 shovel tests within the APE (**Figures 5-1 through 5-6**). Shovel testing was conducted both systematically and judgmentally. Systematic shovel tests were placed at 25, 50, and 100 m intervals as well as judgmentally. Each shovel test measured 0.5 m in diameter and was dug to a depth of 1 m unless impeded by disturbance or water. All shovel tests were negative; and although 8PO01538 and 8PO06189 extended into the APE, no evidence was found. Also, no evidence of 8PO06188, adjacent to the APE, was found. Updated FMSF forms for 8PO01538 and 8PO06189 are included in Appendix A to reflect this negative evidence. Sample soil stratigraphies follow and can be seen in **Photos 5-1 and 5-2**. A reasonable and good faith effort has been made to locate the historic properties within the APE (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.). As a result of these investigations, no archaeological sites were recorded.

- Areas with standing water –
0-20 cm of dark brown muck; 20-50 cm of gray muck; water at or above surface
- Soils in slightly dryer areas –
0-20 cm of gray sand; 20-100 cm of light gray sand; water at 60-70 cm
- Soils on higher elevation –
0-20 cm of gray sand; 20-100 cm of pale brown sand



Photo 5-1 Sample stratigraphy from several shovel tests within the APE



Photo 5-2 Sample stratigraphy from a shovel test located on a higher elevation

8PO01538: The **Southern Flag Site** is recorded in the northwest and northeast quarters of Section 21 in Township 26 South, Range 23 East (**Figure 5-3, Photo 5-3**). The site was initially recorded in 1990 during an archaeological survey of the Lexington Park DRI (Piper Archaeological Research) and described as a lithic scatter that contained 15 pieces of lithic debitage. The recorder noted it as ineligible for listing in the NRHP however and the SHPO concurred.

The current investigations consisted of testing at 50 m offset intervals around the site, but no evidence of it was discovered within the APE. Eight negative shovel tests were excavated adjacent to the site (**Figure 5-3**). The boundaries of the site have not been altered. No new data have been collected and the portion of the site within the APE is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5-3 Looking east at site 8PO01538

8PO06189: The **Dyant Site** is recorded in the northwest quarter of Section 2 in Township 27 South, Range 23 East (**Figure 5-1; Photo 5-4**). The site was initially recorded in 1999 during an archaeological survey of the Buccaneer Gas Pipeline in Pasco County (Jones 1999) and described as an artifact scatter with 15 lithic and 1 ceramic artifacts. The recorder noted it as ineligible for listing in the NRHP and the SHPO concurred. In 2006, additional evidence was found during a survey of a development located south of US 98 (SouthArch 2006). Those surveyors also considered the site not NRHP eligible and again the SHPO concurred.

The current investigations consisted of testing at an offset 50 m interval within and adjacent to the site, but no evidence of it was discovered in the six shovel tests (**Figure 5-1**). The boundaries of the site have not been altered. No new data have been collected and the portion of the site within the APE is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP.



Photo 5-4 West view of 8PO06189



Figure 5-1 Location of the shovel tests and cultural resources within the APE

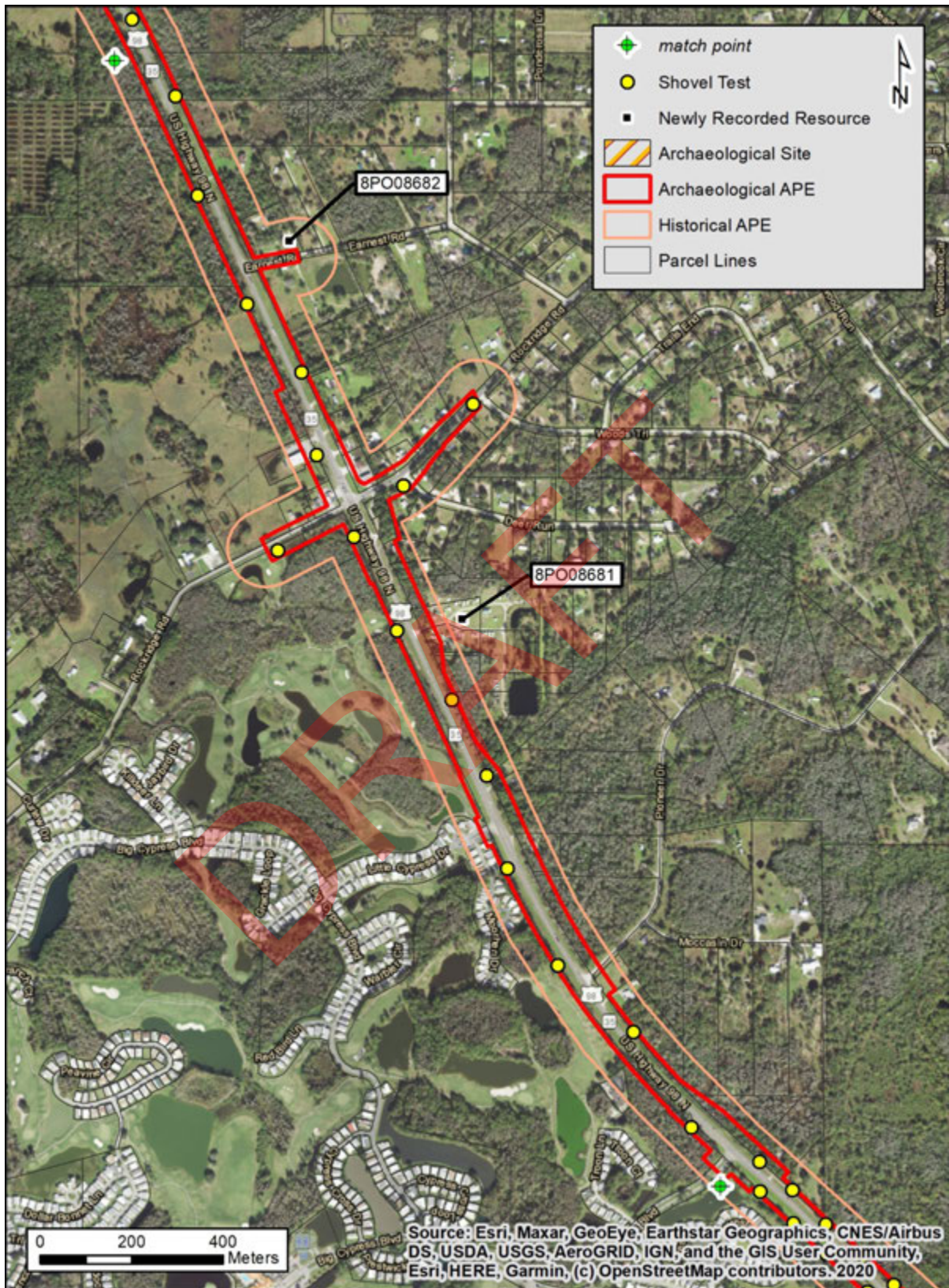


Figure 5-2 Location of the shovel tests and cultural resources within the APE

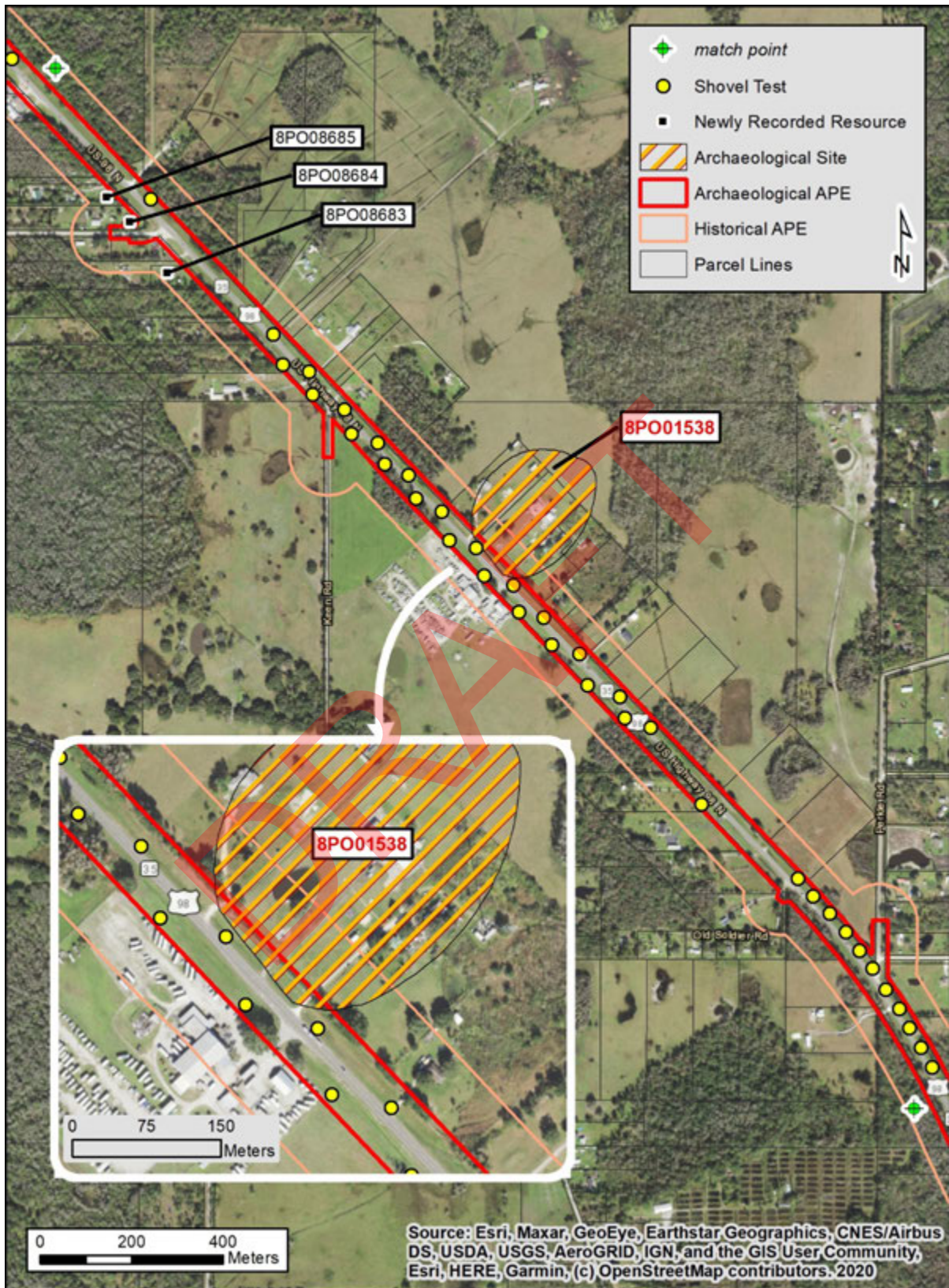


Figure 5-3 Location of the shovel tests and cultural resources within the APE

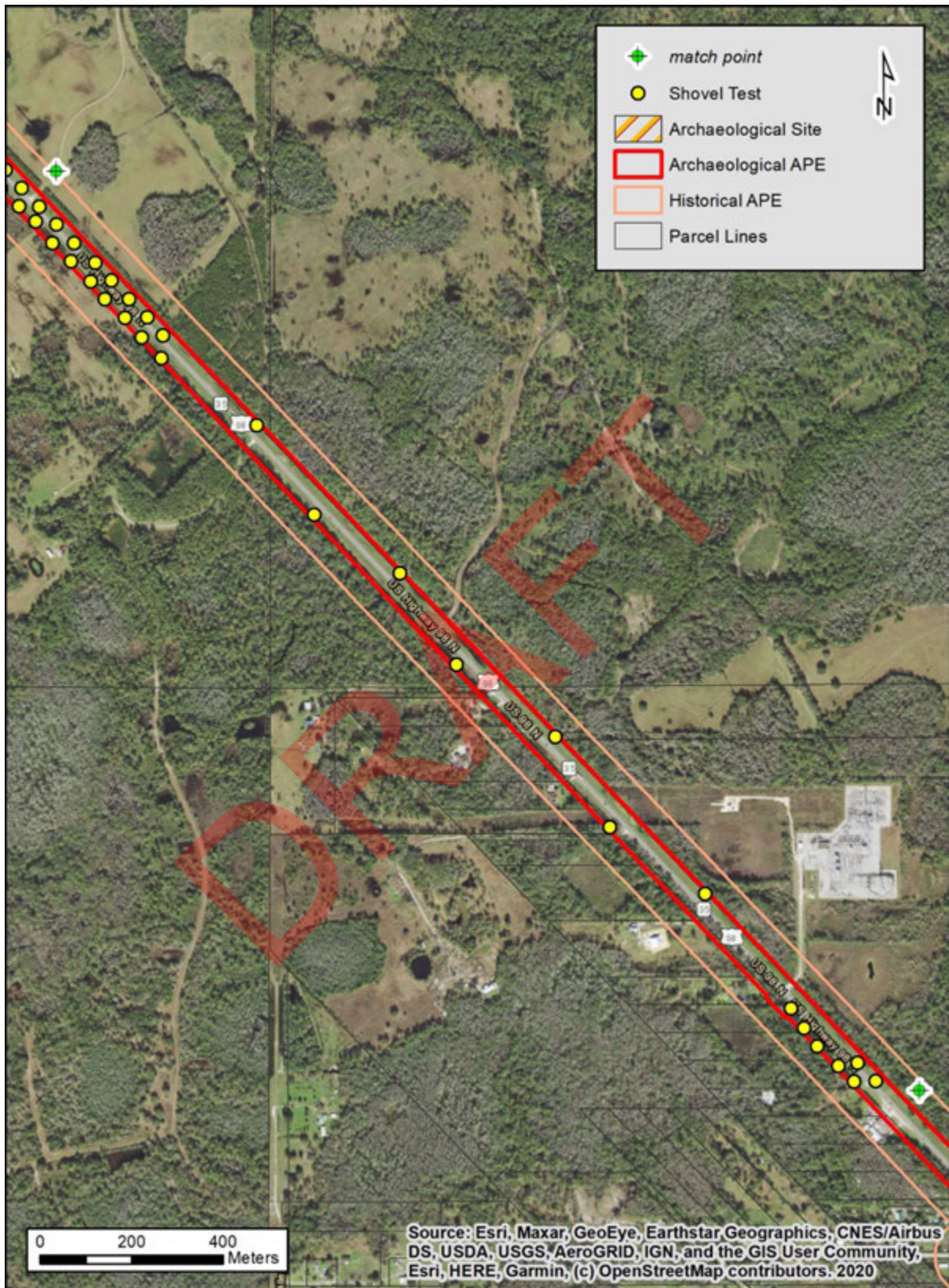


Figure 5-4 Location of the shovel tests and cultural resources within the APE

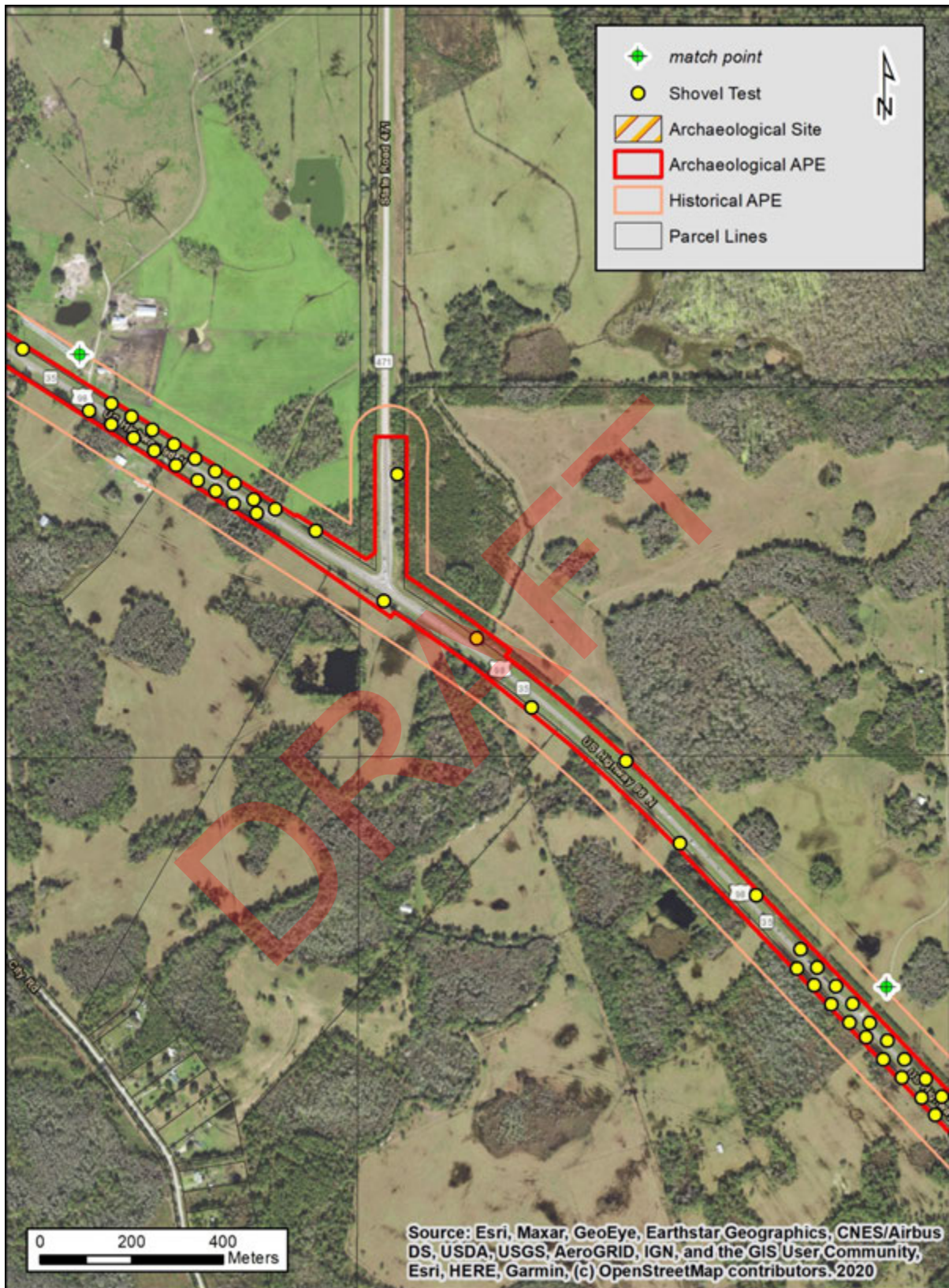


Figure 5-5 Location of the shovel tests and cultural resources within the APE

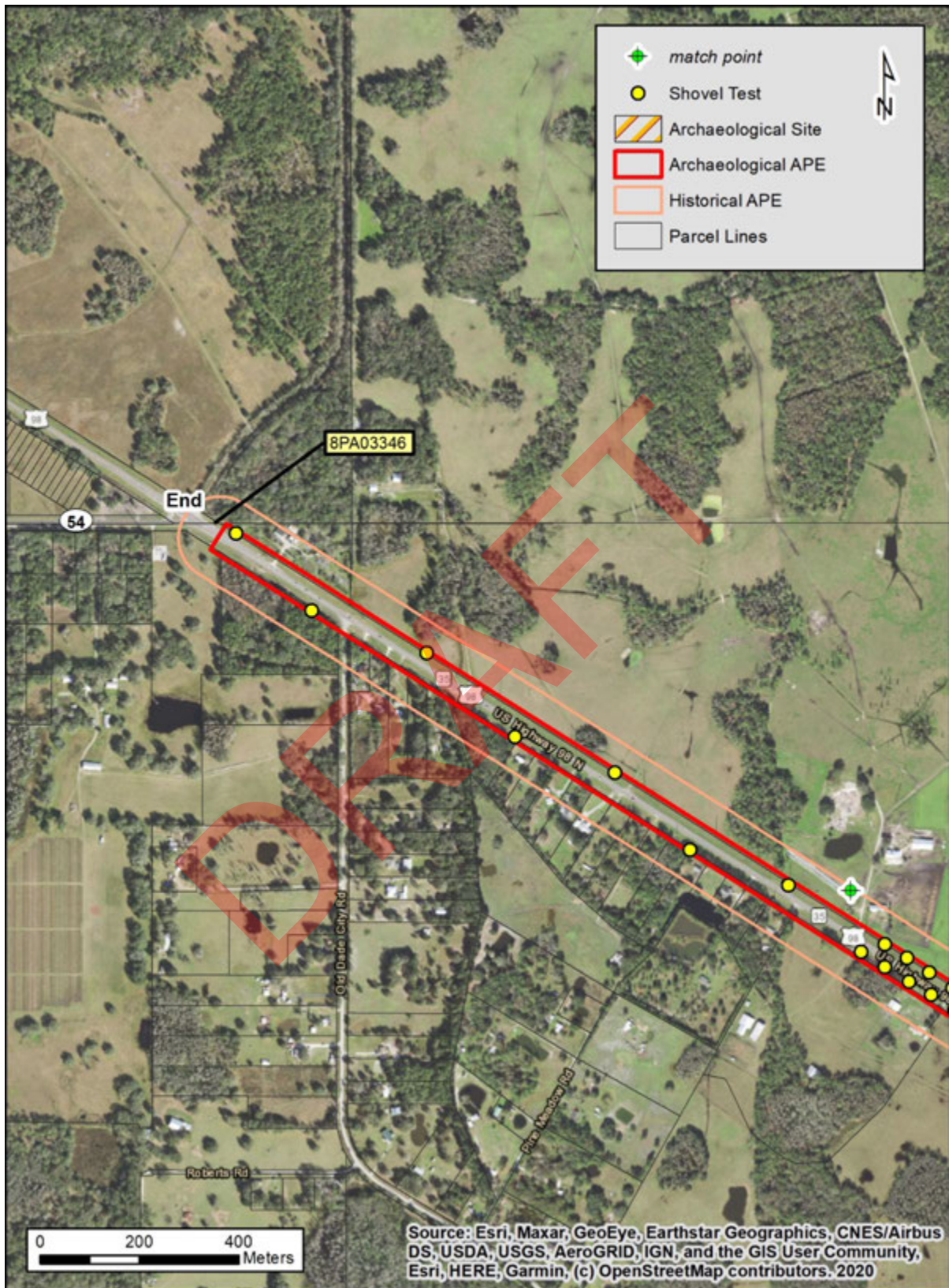


Figure 5-6 Location of the shovel tests and cultural resources within the APE

5.2 HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL RESULTS

Historic background research, including a review of the ETDM summary report, the FMSF, and the NRHP, indicated that one historic resource was previously recorded within the APE. The resource is the ca. 1930 Neo-Classical Revival style Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346) located on the northeastern side of US 98 at the intersection of CR 54. The obelisk serves as the northern boundary marker between Polk County to the south and Pasco County to the north. The obelisk was recently identified and recorded during the CRAS for the US 98 PD&E study conducted by FDOT District Seven in Pasco County (ACI 2021). As a result of the Pasco County survey, the Obelisk appeared eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Local History as a reminder of Polk County's contributions to the state roadway system. The CRAS document has not been submitted or approved by the SHPO.

As a result of the historical/Architectural field survey, five historic resources (8PO08681-8PO08685) were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated within the APE (**Figures 5-1 through 5-6; Table 5-1**). These five historic resources include two Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8PO08681 and 8PO08684), two Frame Vernacular style buildings (8PO08682 and 8PO08685), and one Mobile Home (8PO08683) constructed between ca. 1962 and ca. 1974. Overall, the buildings are common examples of their respective architectural styles that have been altered and background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Therefore, none of the newly identified historic resources appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district. Below are descriptions and photographs of the newly identified resources within the APE. A copy of the FMSF forms are provided in **Appendix B**.

Table 5-1 Newly identified historic resources within the APE

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Year Built	Style/Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
8PO08681	10545 US 98 N	ca. 1971	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08682	2725 Earnest Road	ca. 1974	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08683	12100 US 98 N	ca. 1972	Mobile Home	Ineligible
8PO08684	12180 US 98 N	ca. 1974	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08685	12220 US 98 N	ca. 1962	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible



Photo 5-5 10545 US 98 N (8PO08681), looking northeast

8PO08681: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 10545 US 98 N was constructed in ca. 1971 (**Photo 5-5**). 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.



Photo 5-6 2725 Earnest Road (8PO08682), looking north

8PO08682: The Frame Vernacular style building at 2725 Earnest Road was constructed in ca. 1974 (Photo 5-6). The one-story, rectangular plan building rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in vinyl siding. The side gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the south elevation through a single door with paneling accessed by a wooden stoop with stairs and railings. A secondary entrance with a wooden stoop is located on the east elevation. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired, one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units; individual and paired four-stacked metal awning units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails and vinyl trim around the windows and doors. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows. Multiple non-historic utility sheds are located to the north 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, 8PO08682 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5-7 12100 US 98 N (8PO08683), looking west

8PO08683: The mobile home at 12100 US 98 N was constructed in ca. 1972 (**Photo 5-7**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a pier foundation obscured by wooden skirting and has a wood frame structural system clad in sheet metal siding. The flat roof is covered with deteriorated built-up roofing membrane, while the shed roof additions are covered with standing seam sheet metal. The main entryway is on the east elevation through a single metal door within a partial width open porch beneath a shed roof with metal porch supports, knee walls, and screening. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired, one-over-one metal single-hung sash units and individual one-light metal awning units. Distinguishing architectural features include no eave overhang, a curved roof projection on the north elevation, wooden skirting, and contrasting metal trim. Alterations include the installation of window-mounted air conditioning units. Additions include a shed roof on the east and west elevations. 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, 8PO08683 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5-8 12180 US 98 N (8PO08684), looking west

8PO08684: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 12180 US 98 N was constructed in ca. 1974 (**Photo 5-8**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in stucco, brick veneer along the east elevation, and vinyl siding in the gable ends. The side gable roof with gable extensions is covered with ribbed sheet metal, as well as the shed roof addition. The main entryway is on the east elevation through double doors with paneling within a partial width open porch beneath a gable roof extension with squared wooden porch supports. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and grouped (4), six-over-six vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, shutters, and brick windowsills. Alterations include replacement roofing and windows. Additions include a shed roof on the west elevation. Two one-car garages with sectional garage doors are located on the south end of the east elevation. A pole barn and several outbuildings are 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, 8PO08684 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5-9 12220 US 98 N (8PO08685), looking south

8PO08685: The Frame Vernacular style building at 12220 US 98 N was constructed in ca. 1962 (**Photo 5-9**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in plywood. The front gable roof, gable roof extension, and several shed roof additions are covered with deteriorated composition roll and patches of 3V crimp sheet metal. The main entryway is on the north elevation through a single door with an inset one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash unit beneath the principal roof. Visible windows include individual, eight-over-eight vinyl sliding units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails and exposed joists. The building appears abandoned and is severely overgrown by surrounding vegetation and highly deteriorated. Alterations include replacement roofing, windows, and siding. Additions include multiple shed roofs and gable roof extensions. A non-historic pole barn and utility shed are located southwest 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, 8PO08685 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

INACCESSIBLE RESOURCES

In addition to the five historic resources identified within the APE, the Polk County property appraiser identified four historic resources constructed between ca. 1968 and ca. 1973 that could not be evaluated or recorded during the field survey due to lack of accessibility and/or obstructed views from the US 98 ROW. The resources are located at 10285 US 98, 10715 US 98, 12548 US 98, and 10708 Rockridge Road. Based on available information, the resources are probably a typical example of vernacular style buildings or mobile homes; however, the status and condition of the resource is unknown (**Photos 5-10 – 5-13**). Per the project scope of work, there is no proposed ROW acquisition

SECTION 5 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

from these parcels. Since the building is hidden by existing vegetation on the parcel and there is no proposed ROW acquisition, the proposed project should have no effect on the buildings.



Photo 5-10 Inaccessible resource located at 10285 US 98, looking northwest.



Photo 5-11 Inaccessible resource located at 10708 Rockridge Road, looking southwest.



Photo 5-12 Inaccessible resource located at 10715 US 98, looking southwest.



Photo 5-13 Inaccessible resource located at 12548 US 98, looking east.

5.3 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The FDOT District One is conducting a PD&E study along US Highway 98 (US 98)/ State Road (SR) 35 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 54 (CR 54), near the Pasco County line. The study will evaluate the effects of widening this section of US 98 from a two-

SECTION 5 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

lane undivided roadway to a four-lane divided roadway and will also assess existing and future traffic operations, access management, and freight mobility. A Type 2 Categorical Exclusion (Type 2 CE) is being prepared as the environmental document for this study. This is a federally funded project.

Archaeological background research indicated that two archaeological sites (8PO01538 and 8PO06189) are partially located within the APE, and one is adjacent (8PO06188) to the APE. The field investigations resulted in no evidence of the previously recorded sites being found within the APE and no new archaeological sites were discovered.

Historic background research indicated that one historic resource was previously recorded within the APE. The resource is the ca. 1930 Neo-Classical Revival style Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346) located on the northeastern side of US 98 at the intersection of CR 54. The obelisk serves as the northern boundary marker between Polk County to the south and Pasco County to the north. The obelisk was recently identified and recorded during the CRAS for the US 98 PD&E study conducted by FDOT District Seven in Pasco County (ACI 2021). As a result of the Pasco County survey, the Obelisk was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in November 2021. The Obelisk is eligible at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Local History as a reminder of Polk County's contributions to the state roadway system.

The historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of five historic resources (8PO08681-8PO08685) within the APE. These five historic resources include two Masonry Vernacular style buildings (8PO08681 and 8PO08684), two Frame Vernacular style buildings (8PO08682 and 8PO08685), and one Mobile Home (8PO08683) constructed between ca. 1962 and ca. 1974. Overall, the buildings are common examples of their respective architectural styles that have been altered and background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Therefore, none of the newly identified historic resources appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

In addition to the five historic resources identified within the APE, the Polk County property appraiser identified four historic resources constructed between ca. 1968 and ca. 1973 that could not be evaluated or recorded during the field survey due to lack of accessibility and/or obstructed views from the US 98 ROW. The resources are located at 10285 US Highway 98, 10715 US Highway 98, 12548 US Highway 98, and 10708 Rockridge Road. Based on available information, the resources are probably a typical example of vernacular style buildings or mobile homes; however, the status and condition of the resource is unknown. Per the project scope of work and Typical Sections shown in Section 1 (Figures 1-3 and 1-4), there is no proposed ROW acquisition from these parcels. Since the buildings are hidden by existing vegetation on the parcel and there is no proposed ROW acquisition, the proposed project should have no effect on the buildings.

Based on the background research and results of the field investigations, no new historic or prehistoric archeological sites were discovered and no evidence of the two previously recorded sites were found to extend into the APE. The historical/Architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of five new historic resources (8PO08681-8PO08685) within the APE. None of the newly

identified historic resources appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Since the previously recorded Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346) is located within the APE and has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, FDOT, District One, has applied the Criteria of Adverse Effect (36 CFR Part 800.5) to the undertaking. The Obelisk was determined eligible at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Local History. The Obelisk is located over the Polk County line in Pasco County at the northeast intersection of US 98 and CR 54. Based on the proposed roadway improvements being performed under Financial Project ID No. 436673-1, all roadway work will end south of CR 54 and away from the Obelisk. As such, the obelisk will not be impacted and will maintain its current location. Based on the scope of work, the undertaking will not adversely result in physical destruction, damage, or alteration of all or part of the of the Obelisk. Therefore, it is the opinion of ACI, that the proposed undertaking will have *no adverse effect* on the Polk-Pasco County Line Obelisk (8PA03346).

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APPENDICES

Appendix A Florida Master Site File Forms

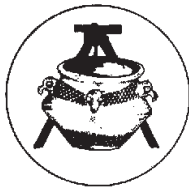
Appendix B Survey Log

DRAFT

APPENDIX A

Florida Master Site File Forms

☐ Original
☒ Update



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site # **PO01538**
 Field Date 8-19-2021
 Form Date 10-10-2021
 Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) Southern Flag Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Project Name US 98 from Socrum Loop to 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 SOCRUM USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Socrum In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown County Polk
 Township 26S Range 23E Section 21 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 CR 54 drive south approximately 4.25 miles south; site is to the north

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES	FUNCTION
<input type="checkbox"/> Land (terrestrial)	<input type="checkbox"/> log boat	<input type="checkbox"/> campsite
<input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond (lacustrine)	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building	<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site
<input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek (riverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal (estuarine)	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater (marine)	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland (palustrine)	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks (historic)	<input type="checkbox"/> town (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> usually dry	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	<input type="checkbox"/> quarry (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink (subterranean)	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	
<input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> mill	
<input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	
	<input type="checkbox"/> mound, nonspecific	
	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	
	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment	
	<input type="checkbox"/> shell midden	
	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound	
	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck	
	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features	
	<input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter	
	<input type="checkbox"/> well	

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)

1. _____ 2. _____

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL	NON-ABORIGINAL
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1513-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1600-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1700-1763
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish (nonspecific)
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade	<input type="checkbox"/> Second Spanish 1783-1821
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> American Territorial 1821-45
<input type="checkbox"/> Caloosahatchee	<input type="checkbox"/> American Civil War 1861-65
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood	<input type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton	<input type="checkbox"/> American (nonspecific)
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades I	
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades II	
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades III	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond	
<input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson	
<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar I	
<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar II	
<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mississippian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor	
<input type="checkbox"/> Norwood	
<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	
<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola	
<input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island	
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns (nonspecific)	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II	
<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa	
<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole (nonspecific)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: Colonization	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 1st War To 2nd	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 3rd War & After	
<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek (nonspecific)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Early	
<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Late	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional	
<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island (nonspecific)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I	
<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric (nonspecific)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric non-ceramic	
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric ceramic	

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

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 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)

No additional evidence of site found in the US 98 APE

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

None within the APE

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)		



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

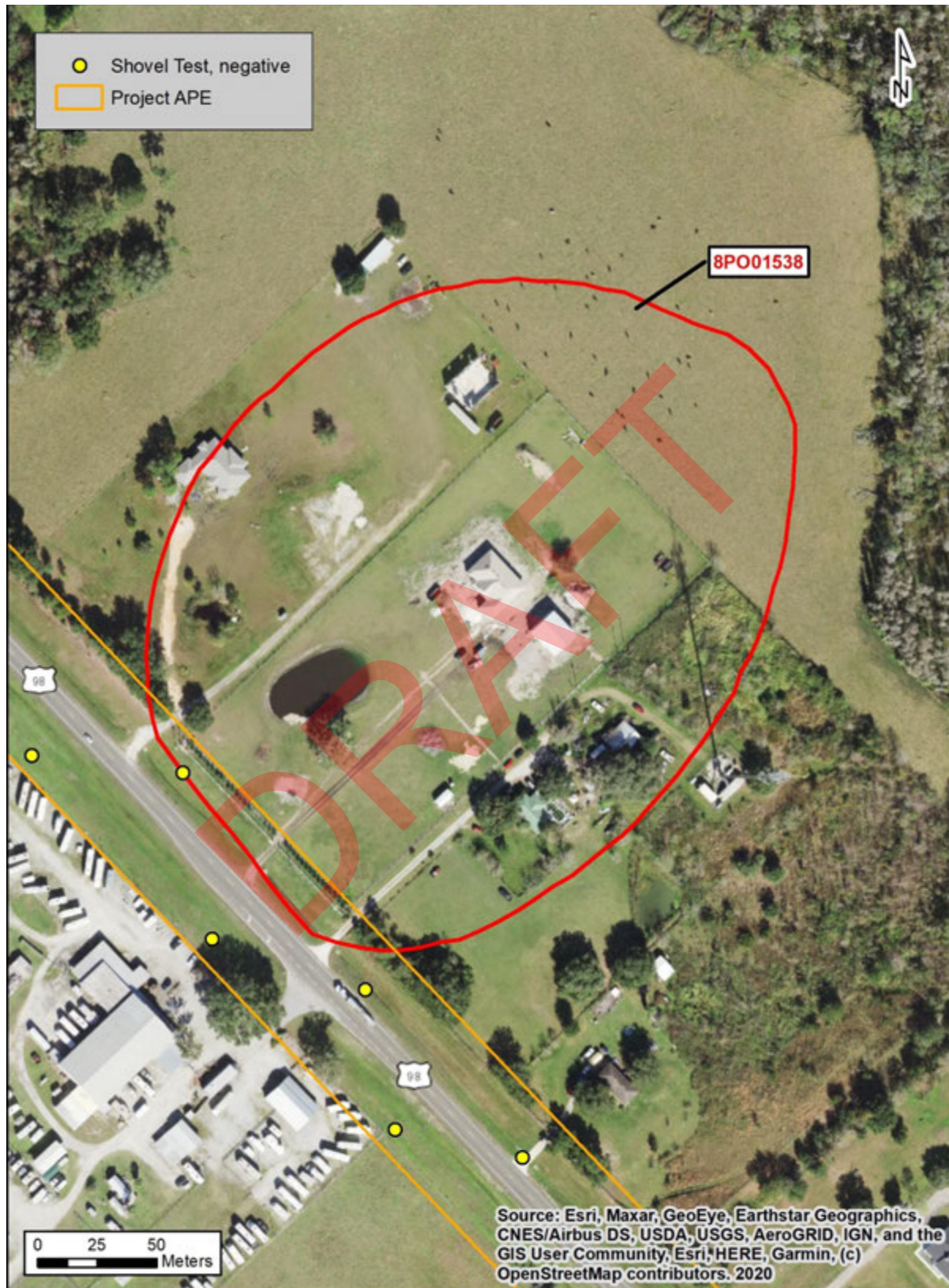
Site # **8SO01538**

PHOTOGRAPH





AERIAL MAP





ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # **8SO01538**

USGS Socrum
Township 26 South, Range 23 East, Section 21



☐ Original
☒ Update



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site # **PA06189**
 Field Date 8-18-2021
 Form Date 10-10-2021
 Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) Dyant Site Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Project Name US 98 from Socrum Loop to 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 PROVIDENCE USGS Date _____ Plat or Other Map _____
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Socrum In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown County Polk
 Township 27S Range 22E 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 about one half mile north; site is to the east of US 98

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING	STRUCTURES OR FEATURES	FUNCTION
<input type="checkbox"/> Land (terrestrial)	<input type="checkbox"/> log boat	<input type="checkbox"/> campsite
<input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond (lacustrine)	<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building	<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site
<input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek (riverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal (estuarine)	<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater (marine)	<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead
<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland (palustrine)	<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded	<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks (historic)	<input type="checkbox"/> town (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> usually dry	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	<input type="checkbox"/> quarry (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink (subterranean)	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	
<input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial	<input type="checkbox"/> mill	
<input type="checkbox"/> aquatic	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	
	<input type="checkbox"/> mound, nonspecific	
	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	
	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment	
	<input type="checkbox"/> shell midden	
	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound	
	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck	
	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features	
	<input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter	
	<input type="checkbox"/> well	

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)

1. _____ 2. _____

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL	NON-ABORIGINAL
<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1513-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1600-99
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1700-1763
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish (nonspecific)
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade	<input type="checkbox"/> Second Spanish 1783-1821
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> American Territorial 1821-45
<input type="checkbox"/> Caloosahatchee	<input type="checkbox"/> American Civil War 1861-65
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood	<input type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton	<input type="checkbox"/> American (nonspecific)
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> African-American
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades I	
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades II	
<input type="checkbox"/> Glades III	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond	
<input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson	
<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar I	
<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar II	
<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mississippian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor	
<input type="checkbox"/> Norwood	
<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	
<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola	
<input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island	
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns (nonspecific)	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II	
<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa	
<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole (nonspecific)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: Colonization	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 1st War To 2nd	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd	
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 3rd War & After	
<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek (nonspecific)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Early	
<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Late	
<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional	
<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island (nonspecific)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I	
<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric (nonspecific)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric non-ceramic	
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric ceramic	

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

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 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)

No additional evidence of site found in the US 98 APE

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

None within APE

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)		



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # **8SO06189**

PHOTOGRAPH





AERIAL MAP





ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # **8SO06189**

USGS Providence
Township 26 South, Range 23 East, Section 35
Township 27 South, Range 23 East, Section 02



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PO08681**
 Field Date 7-26-2021
 Form Date 8-6-2021
 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) 10545 US Highway 98 N Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 PD&E Socrum Loop to CR 54 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: 10545 US Highway 98 N
 Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name PROVIDENCE USGS Date 1944 Plat or Other Map PB 71 / PG 47-48
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Polk
 Township 26S Range 23E Section 27 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 23-26-27-000630-000390 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Woods - Unit 4 Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 402005 Northing 3118723
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1971 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use Clubhouse From (year): 1971 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
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Darlene Meadows (2017); Kenneth Meadows (1998); Harper Enterprises, Inc. (1996); Walter-William Investment Co.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
None visible

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, large rectangular vent

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Gator Creek Campground RV park w/ non-historic outbuilding

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. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

W ELEV: single door w/ inset rectangular light

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building that is utilized as the Gator Creek Campground clubhouse w/ restrooms. No windows are visible; however, a large rectangular window-sized vent is located w/n 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 SIGNIFICANCEAppears 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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
 Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P21067
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young 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.

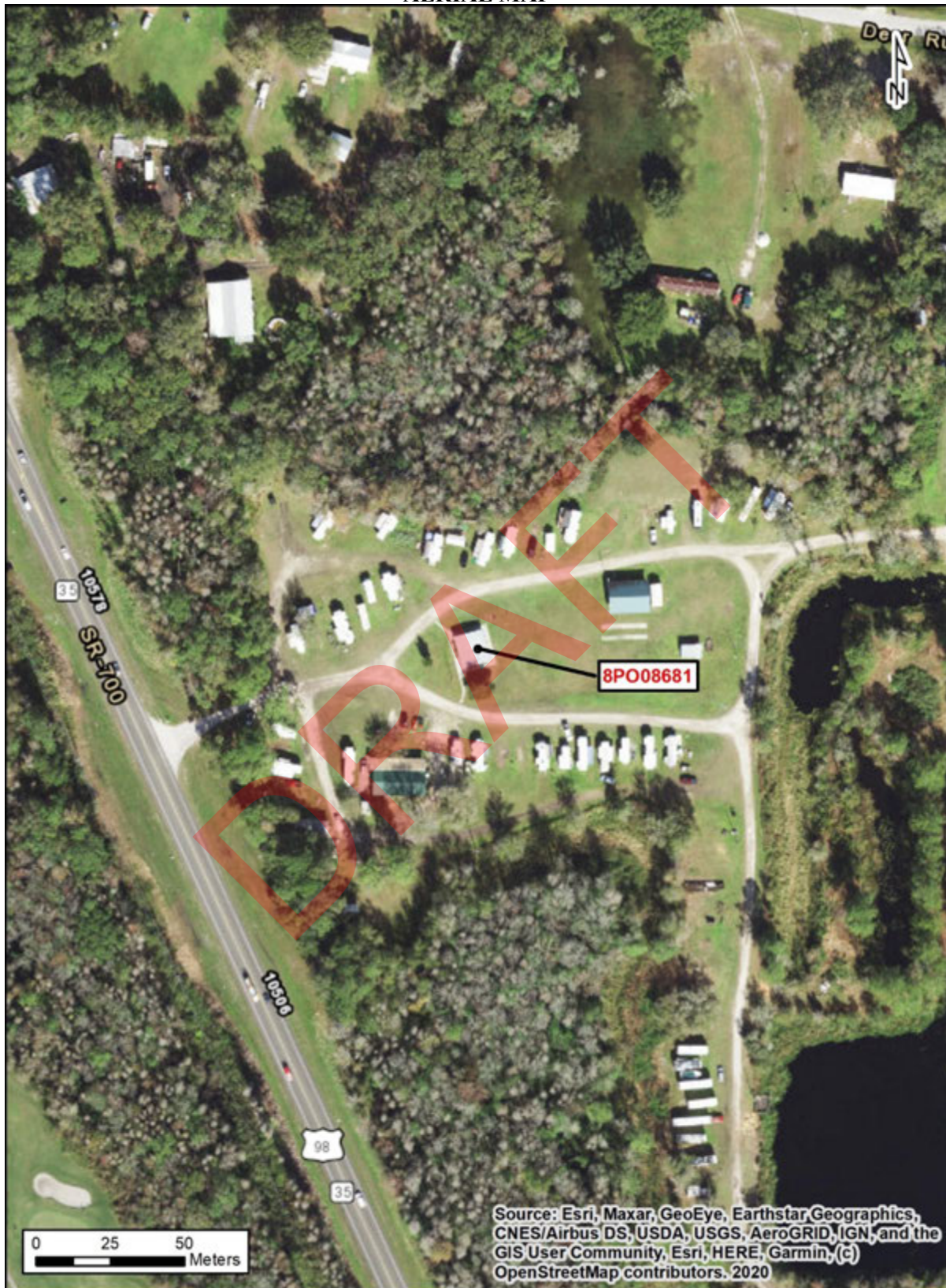


PHOTOGRAPHS





AERIAL MAP





USGS Providence
Township 26 South, Range 23 East, Section 27



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PO08682**
 Field Date 7-26-2021
 Form Date 9-29-2021
 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) 2725 Earnest Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 PD&E Socrum Loop to CR 54 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: 2725 East Earnest Road
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name PROVIDENCE USGS Date 1944 Plat or Other Map _____
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown County Polk
 Township 26S Range 23E Section 27 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 23-26-27-000000-031050 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 401635 Northing 3119551
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1974 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1974 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, windows, siding
 Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Donald Mann (1994); Donald Hambright (1992); Cam-Son Corporation (1992); American General Home Equity, Inc.

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

DESCRIPTION

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

Windows (types, materials, etc.)

Awning, metal, single, paired, 4-stacked; SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, vinyl trim around windows/doors

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

Non-historic utility sheds

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. Continuous 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

S ELEV: single door w/ paneling, accessed by wooden stairs and stoop

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ a wooden stoop on the S ELEV, as well as the E ELEV secondary entrance.

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P21067
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young 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





USGS Providence
Township 26 South, Range 23 East, Section 27



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PO08683**
 Field Date 7-26-2021
 Form Date 8-9-2021
 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) 12100 US Highway 98 N Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 PD&E Socrum Loop to CR 54 Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: Street Number 12100 Direction _____ Street Name US Highway 98 Street Type _____ Suffix Direction N
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name SOCRUM USGS Date 1944 Plat or Other Map PB 46 / PG 29
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Polk
 Township 26S Range 23E Section 16 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 23-26-16-000400-001051 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Lakeland Acres Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 399642 Northing 3121783
 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 Windows (A/C units)
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Shed roof (x2)
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Frank, Mary, & Maria Neff (2002); Frank Neff (2002); Raymond & Mary Neff (1972); Lakeland Acres, Inc.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Other Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 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, paired, 1/1; Awning, metal, single, 1-stacked

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

No eave overhang, curved roof projection, wooden skirting, contrasting metal trim

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

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)

E ELEV: single metal door, beneath a shed roof

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

E/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ metal porch supports and screening

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story mobile home w/ no style w/ deteriorated roofing and a pier foundation wrapped in deteriorated wooden skirting. A shed roof addition is located on the W and E 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 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, document File or accession #'s P21067
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young 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





USGS Socrum
Township 26 South, Range 23 East, Section 16



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PO08684**
 Field Date 7-26-2021
 Form Date 8-9-2021
 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) 12180 US Highway 98 N Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 PD&E Socrum Loop to CR 54 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: 12180 US Highway 98 N
 Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name SOCRUM USGS Date 1944 Plat or Other Map PB 46 / PG 29
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Polk
 Township 26S Range 23E Section 16 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 23-26-16-000400-002010 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Lakeland Acres Block 2 Lot 1
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 399561 Northing 3121895
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1974 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1974 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, windows
 Additions: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature Shed roof
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Barbara & Arnold Goble, Jr. (1995); Arnold & Janice Goble (1973); Lakeland Acres, Inc.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Vinyl 3. Stucco
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Other 2. _____ 3. Sheet metal: ribbed
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Gable extension 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, grouped (4), 6/6

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, shutters, brick windowsills

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

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. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

E ELEV: double doors w/ paneling, beneath a gable roof extension

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

E/ENTRANCE: open, partial width, beneath a gable roof extension w/ wooden porch supports

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

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ two one-car garages with sectional garage doors on the S end of the E ELEV.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys)☐ library research☐ building permits☐ Sanborn maps☐ FL State Archives/photo collection☐ city directory☐ occupant/owner interview☐ plat maps☒ property appraiser / tax records☐ newspaper files☐ neighbor interview☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)☐ cultural resource survey (CRAS)☐ historic photos☐ interior inspection☐ HABS/HAER record search☒ other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM)**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 IncDocument description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P21067

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants IncRecorder 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





USGS Socrum
Township 26 South, Range 23 East, Section 16



☒ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **PO08685**
 Field Date 7-26-2021
 Form Date 8-9-2021
 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) 12220 US Highway 98 N Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS US 98 PD&E Socrum Loop to CR 54 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: 12220 US Highway 98 N
 Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
 USGS 7.5 Map Name SOCRUM USGS Date 1944 Plat or Other Map PB 46 / PG 29
 City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown County Polk
 Township 26S Range 23E Section 16 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 23-26-16-000400-002021 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name Lakeland Acres Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting 399511 Northing 3121948
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☒ year listed or later
 Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1962 To (year): UNK
 Current Use Abandoned/Vacant From (year): UNK To (year): CURR
 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 Gable roof, shed roof
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
Thanh Hong Vo & Van Thanh Thi Vo (2011); Thanh Hong Vo & Chi Kim Nguyen (2004); Alfred Ellerbe (1996); Elmer Smallwood (1985); Nell Murphy

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. Wood/Plywood 2. _____ 3. _____
 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
 Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2. Composition roll 3. _____
 Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Gable extension 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
Sliding, vinyl, single, 8/8

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

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Non-historic pole barn and 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. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

N ELEV: single door w/ inset vinyl 1/1 SHS light, beneath the principal roof

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☒ deteriorated ☐ ruinous**Narrative Description of Resource**

A one-story Frame Vernacular style building that is highly obscured by surrounding vegetation and deteriorated.

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P21067
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Young 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.

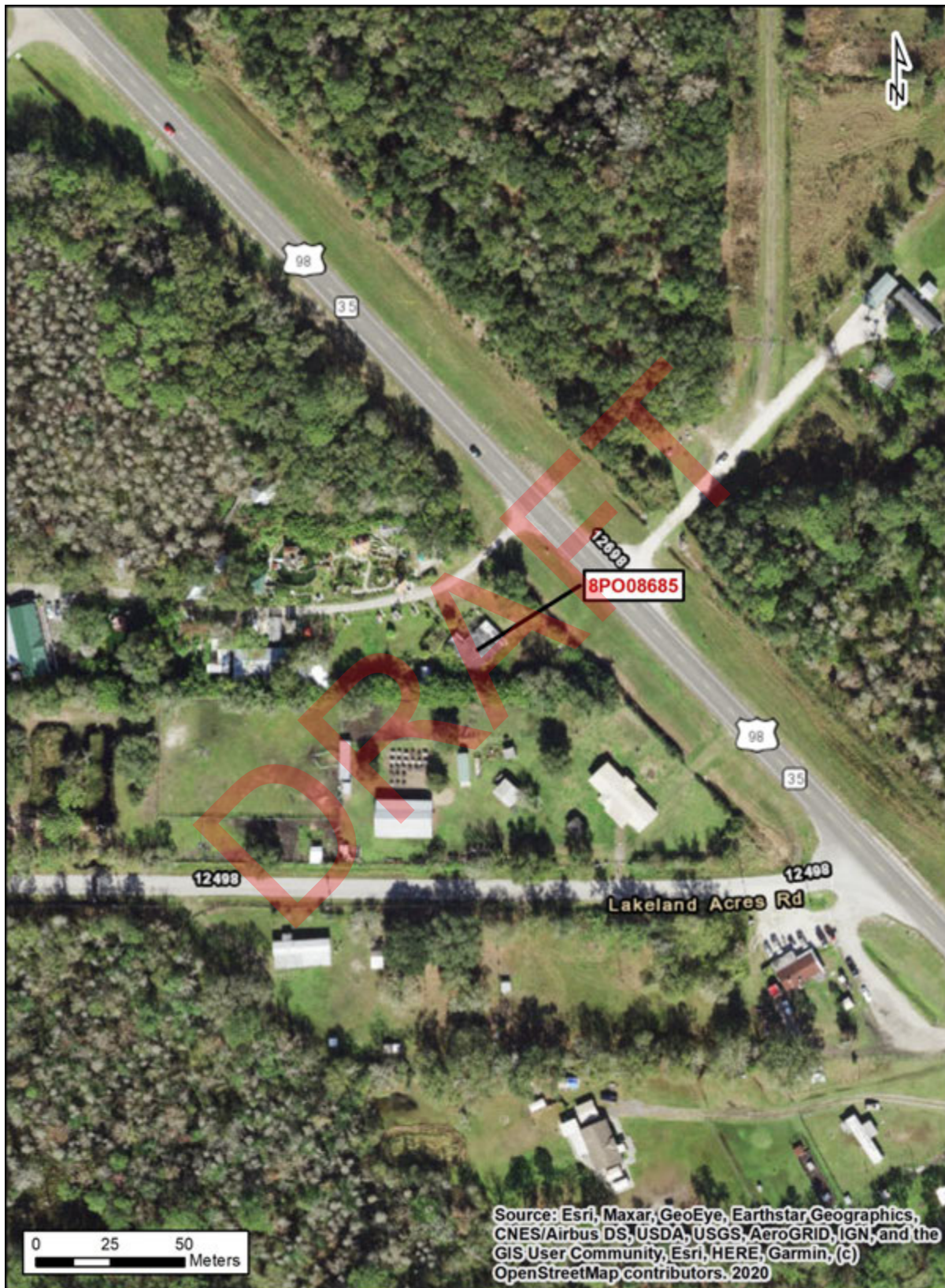


PHOTOGRAPHS





AERIAL MAP





USGS Socrum
Township 26 South, Range 23 East, Section 16



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 SR 35 (US 98) from from North of West Socrum Loop Road to South of CR 54, Polk County Phase I

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey 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 2021Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 74

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. Obelisk

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. IrbyDate 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 PROVIDENCEYear 1944

4. Name _____

Year _____

2. Name SOCRUMYear 1944

5. Name _____

Year _____

3. Name BRANCHBOROUGHYear 1960

6. Name _____

Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 5-1-2021 End 8-31-2021 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 201.00 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: _____ meters 160 feet Length: _____ kilometers 8.70 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, 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 _____ Count of Newly Recorded Resources 5

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

PO01538, PO06189

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

PO08681-PO08685

Site Forms Used: ☐ Site File Paper Forms ☒ Site File PDF Forms

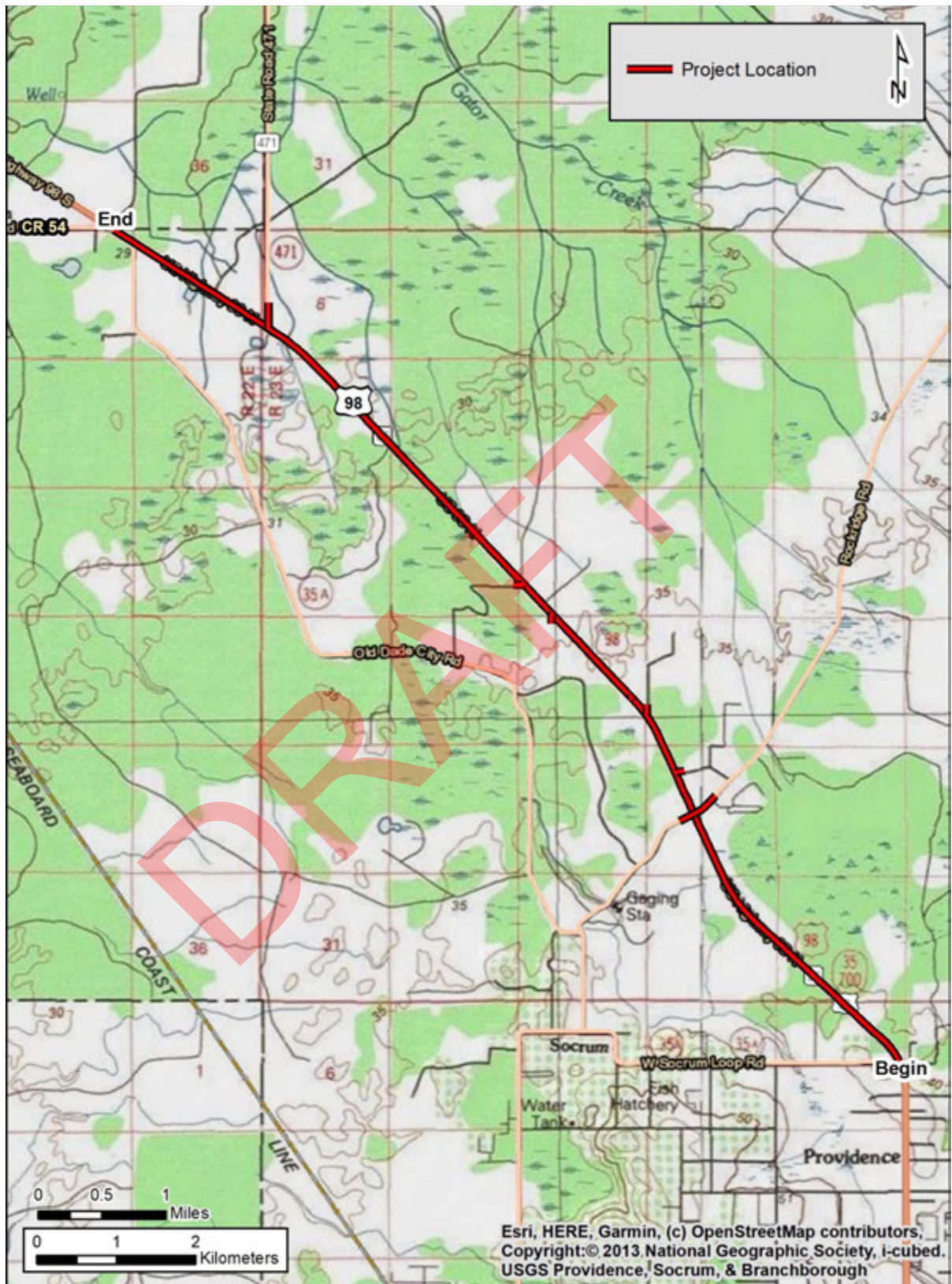
REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

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:** _____



Cultural Resource Assessment Survey

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