

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY  
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY**

**STATE ROAD (SR) 70 FROM COUNTY ROAD (CR) 29 TO  
LONESOME ISLAND ROAD  
HIGHLANDS COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**Financial Project Identification No.: 414506-5-22-01  
ETDM No.: 14364**



Florida Department of Transportation  
District One  
801 North Broadway Avenue  
Bartow, Florida 33830

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 May 26, 2022 and executed by FHWA and FDOT.

**January 2023**

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**Prepared for:**

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**January 2023**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District One is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study along State Road (SR) 70 from County Road (CR) 29 to Lonesome Island Road in Highlands County, Florida. The purpose of this project is to improve roadway deficiencies of the SR 70 corridor from CR 29 to Lonesome Island Road. In addition, the project intends to enhance operational capacity of the corridor, thereby improving emergency evacuation/response times as well as access for standard roadway maintenance (FDOT 2022). The study is approximately 4.3-miles long and proposed improvements include realigning the two-lane undivided segment of SR 70 by reconstructing the two existing travel lanes on new alignment; the widening of this segment up to four lanes is also being considered. The realignment will occur on the south side of SR 70 where new right-of-way (ROW) is proposed and the existing canal that runs parallel to SR 70 will be rerouted; no additional ROW is required on the north side of the roadway. In addition, linear ponds will be constructed within the new ROW and two Floodplain Compensation (FPC) sites will be developed at the eastern and western limits of the project. The project was evaluated through FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process as project No. 14364. This is a federally funded project.

The purpose of this Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project area of potential effect (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As defined in *36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part § 800.16(d)*, the APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of proposed activities within the existing boundaries of the project. The historical/architectural APE includes immediately adjacent parcels where resources within 200-foot (ft) of the existing ROW were surveyed along the north side of SR 70 and resources within 500-ft from edge of proposed ROW were surveyed on the south where new ROW will be acquired. In addition, the historical/architectural APE for the two FPC sites includes the footprint of construction and immediately adjacent parcels as contained within 100-ft. The fieldwork was conducted in November 2022.

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) 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 Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and the NRHP indicated that four sites have been recorded within one mile of the APE, and all are dated to the Belle Glades period (BCE 700–700 CE) (**Figure 4.1; Table 4.1**). 8HG00627 was considered ineligible for listing in the National Register for Historic Places (NRHP) by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Two precontact sand mounds were recorded and include 8HG00629, a prehistoric burial mound with human remains that was deemed eligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO, while 8HG00630, another precontact sand mound, was not evaluated by the

SHPO. A precontact campsite (8HG00632), was determined to have insufficient information for an eligibility determination by the SHPO. The corridor has environmental features which indicate additional sites may be found, thus requiring archaeological testing. A review of relevant site locational information for environmentally similar areas within Highlands County and the surrounding region indicated a low to moderate probability for prehistoric archaeological sites within the APE. Background research also indicated that sites, if present, would most likely be small lithic/artifact scatters. As a result of the field survey, no archaeological sites were discovered.

Historic background research, including a review of the FMSF and the NRHP, indicated that no historic resources were previously recorded within the APE. A review of relevant historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Highlands County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for four new historic resources 45 years of age or older (constructed in 1977 or earlier) within the APE (McIntyre 2022).

Historic/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of four historic resources (8HG01577, 8HG01578, 8HG01579, and 8HG01580) within the APE. These include one building (8HG01577), one bridge culvert (8HG01578), and two linear resources (8HG01579 and 8HG01580). The Frame Vernacular style building (8HG01577) is located at 2121 SR 70 E and was constructed in circa (ca.) 1977. Overall, the building lacks sufficient architectural features and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. The SR 70 Cross Drain Culvert (8HG01578) is a pre-cast concrete culvert constructed in ca. 1970 in order to carry SR 70 over an unnamed cross drain which provides a connection between the drainage canals running parallel to SR 70. The resource is a typical example of a common post-1945 concrete bridge culvert found throughout Florida and does not possess any notable engineering features or design elements. As such, this type of bridge culvert is excluded from Section 106 consideration by the Program Comment for Common Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges (Federal Register 2012:68793). The 4.3-mile segment of SR 70 (8HG01579) within the APE is a two-lane undivided roadway was historically known as Florida State Road 8 and was constructed by ca. 1926. Overall, the segment of SR 70 within the APE is a common two-lane roadway that lacks specific design or engineering features or characteristics that would differentiate it from other similar roads. The 3.8-mile-long and 4.3-mile-long segments of the SR 70 Drainage Canals (8HG01580) within the APE were constructed in ca. 1943. The drainage canals are not associated with surrounding major drainage projects. Overall, the SR 70 Drainage Canals are a common example of early twentieth century drainage canals found throughout Highlands County and lack unique design or engineering features. The newly identified historic resources have been altered, lack sufficient architectural or engineering features, and background research did not reveal any historical associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district.

Given the results of background research and field survey, including the excavation of 114 shovel tests, no archaeological sites that are listed, determined eligible for listing, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP were located within the APE. Historic/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of four historic resources (8HG01577, 8HG01578, 8HG01579, and 8HG01580) within the APE. These include one building (8HG01577), one bridge culvert (8HG01578), and two linear resources (8HG01579 and 8HG01580). Overall, the newly identified historic resources have been altered, lack sufficient architectural or engineering features, and background research did not reveal any historical associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. As such, there are no cultural resources that are listed, eligible for listing, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP within the APE. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed undertaking will result in no historic properties affected.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) District One is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study along State Road (SR) 70 from County Road (CR) 29 to Lonesome Island Road in Highlands County, Florida (**Figure 1.1**). The purpose of this project is to improve roadway deficiencies of the SR 70 corridor from CR 29 to Lonesome Island Road. In addition, the project intends to enhance operational capacity of the corridor, thereby improving emergency evacuation/response times as well as access for standard roadway maintenance (FDOT 2022). The project was evaluated through FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process as project No. 14364. This is a federally funded project.

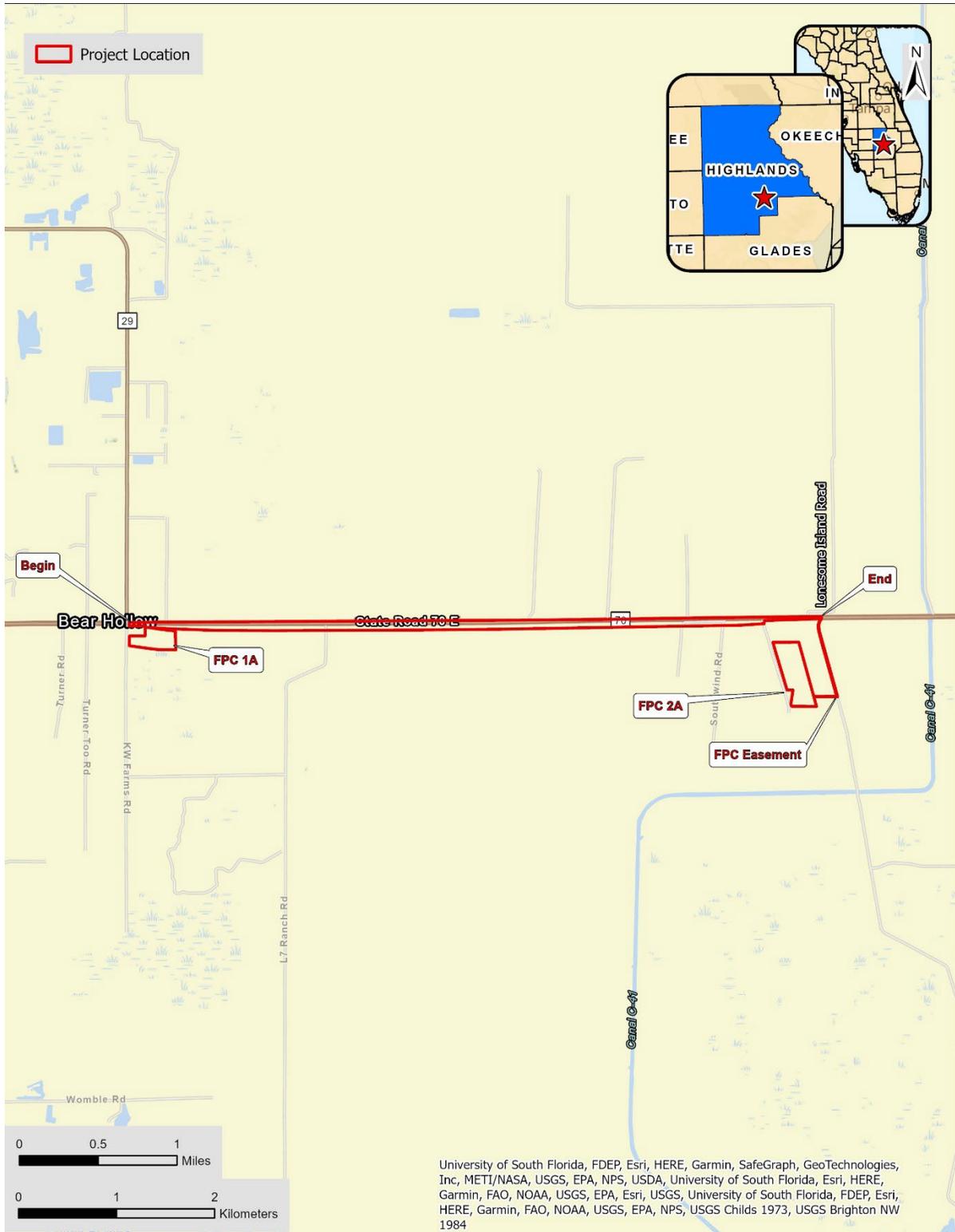
### 1.1 Project Description

The study is approximately 4.3-miles long and proposed improvements include realigning the two-lane undivided segment of SR 70 by reconstructing the two existing travel lanes on new alignment; the widening of this segment up to four lanes is also being considered. The realignment will occur on the south side of SR 70 where new right-of-way (ROW) is proposed and the existing canal that runs parallel to SR 70 will be rerouted; no additional ROW is required on the north side of the roadway. In addition, linear ponds will be constructed within the new ROW and two Floodplain Compensation (FPC) sites will be developed at the eastern and western limits of the project.

SR 70 serves as an east-west corridor across Central Florida from Bradenton to Fort Pierce. Within the study limits, the SR 70 corridor is classified as a rural principal arterial and is a part of the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS). The existing roadway is a two-lane undivided facility with 10-foot travel lanes and 6-foot (4-foot paved) shoulders. SR 70 is exhibiting severe pavement distress. FDOT conducted a geotechnical investigation and determined unsuitable material beneath the roadbed is likely the cause of the pavement distresses. Segments of SR 70 will need to be reconstructed to remove the unsuitable material to maintain an acceptable pavement condition. The narrow shoulders and border area along with the deep canals make reconstructing the roadway infeasible within the existing ROW. As a result, additional ROW must be acquired to reconstruct and rehabilitate the existing roadway. In addition, there is the need for a four-lane divided roadway.

### 1.2 Report Purpose

The purpose of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project area of potential effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). 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) 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.



**Figure 1.1.** Project location.

### **1.3 Area of Potential Effects**

As defined in *36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part § 800.16(d)*, the APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” The archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of proposed activities within the existing boundaries of the project. The historical/architectural APE includes immediately adjacent parcels where resources within 200-feet (ft) of the existing ROW were surveyed along the north side of SR 70 and resources within 500-ft from edge of proposed ROW were surveyed on the south where new ROW will be acquired. In addition, the historical/architectural APE for the two FPC sites includes the footprint of construction and immediately adjacent parcels as contained within 100-ft.

## 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environmental factors such as geology, topography, relative elevation, soils, vegetation, and water are important in determining where archaeological sites were likely located. These variables influenced what types of resources were available in each area, which in turn influenced decisions regarding settlement location and land-use patterns. Because of the influence of these environmental factors upon the inhabitants, a discussion of the effective environment is included.

### 2.1 Location and Setting

The SR 70 APE consists of the ROW extending from CR 29 to Lonesome Island Road and is in Section 36, Township 37 South, Range 30 East; Sections 31-34, Township 37 South, Range 31 East; Section 1, Township 38 South, Range 30 East; Section 3-6, Township 38 South, Range 31 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Brighton NW and Childs 2013a, b) (**Figure 2.1**). The project area contains two defined FPCs: FPC 1A occupies the western terminus of the project corridor adjacent to south SR 70 and includes a 19-acre plot of lowland hay fields (**Photo 2.1**). FPC 2A currently overlaps a 31.5-acre portion of the Premier Citrus grove operation, including a proposed easement following Joe Durrance Road terminating at SR 70 (**Photo 2.2**). The proposed ROW expansion and canal reroute south of SR 70 initially proceeds through woodland pasture intersected by a minor bay swamp (**Photos 2.3, 2.4**). Conditions at L-7 Ranch Road transform into lowland pasture until reaching RB Farms which has intensive sod farming that shifts to abandoned citrus grove until Dosia Smith Road (**Photos 2.5-2.7**). At this point, ROW improvements adjust to the existing SR 70 boundaries terminating at Lonesome Island Road (**Photo 2.8**). Extensive disturbance within the project area largely consists of rural agricultural improvement particularly from citrus cultivation and sod farming. There are also parallel east and westbound canals that signal long-term destruction of the survey corridor (**Photos 2.9, 2.10**).



**Photo 2.1.** Lowland hay field conditions from north pond limits (FPC 1A).



**Photo 2.2.** Gravel road conditions overlapping proposed easement location in citrus grove (FPC 2A).

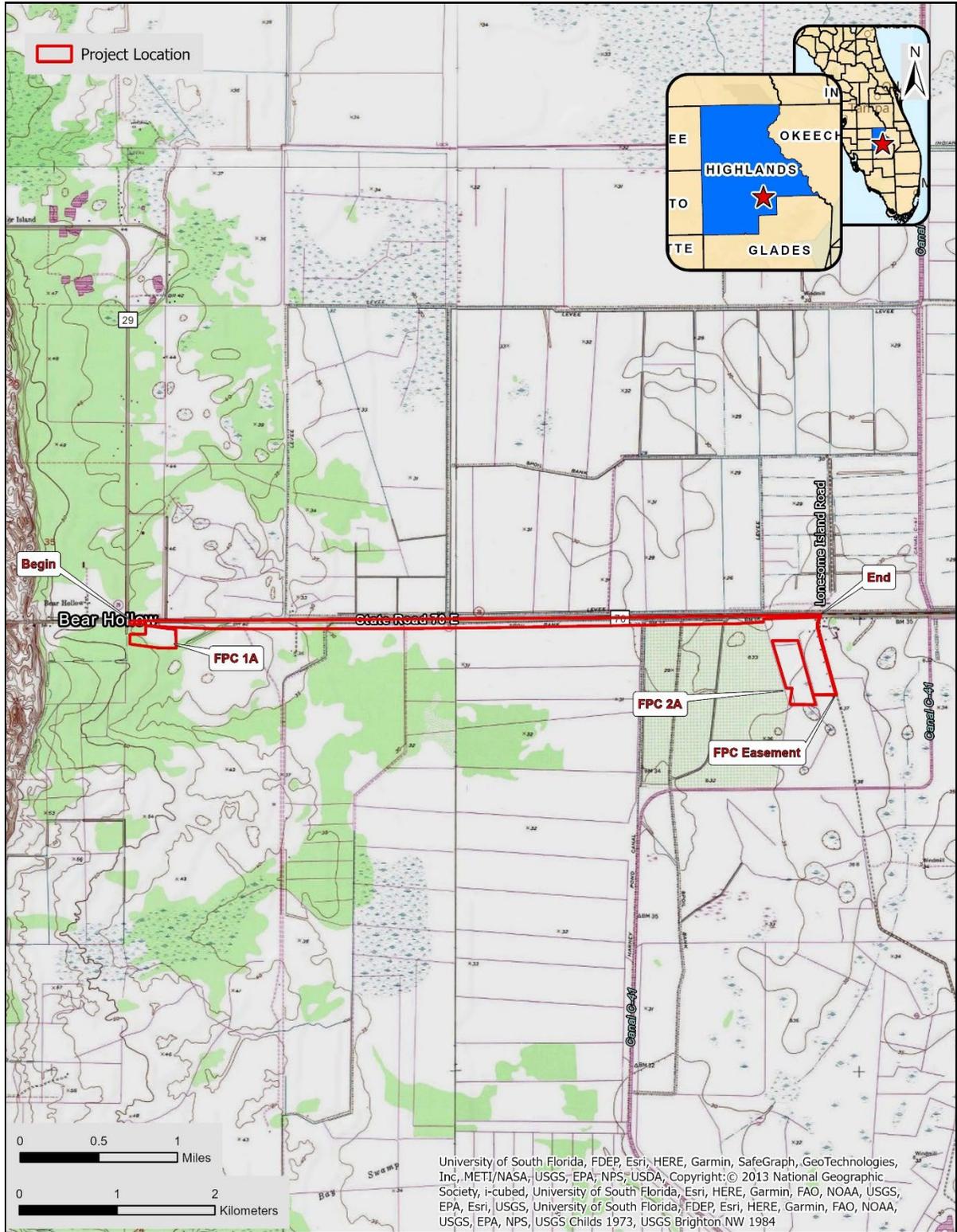


Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the SR 70 corridor and two FPC sites.



**Photo 2.3.** Woodland pasture in southern ROW between CR 29 and L-7 Ranch Road.



**Photo 2.4.** Southern ROW expansion and canal reroute intersecting wetland between FPC 1A and linear pond 1.



**Photo 2.5.** Lowland pasture conditions in south ROW between L-7 Ranch Rd and RB sod farm.



**Photo 2.6.** Southern ROW expansion and canal reroute conditions within RB sod farm.



**Photo 2.7.** Abandoned citrus grove between RB sod farm and Dosia Smith Rd in south ROW.



**Photo 2.8.** SR 70 corridor conditions from Lonesome Island Rd.



**Photo 2.9.** North canal conditions parallel within west half of SR 70 corridor.



**Photo 2.10.** South canal conditions within east half of SR 70 corridor.

## 2.2 Physiography and Geology

The APE is contained within the Central Highlands physiographic zone, and more specifically at the junctions of the Lake Wales Ridge, Okeechobee Plain and the Caloosahatchee Incline (White 1970). The APE is geologically underlain by undifferentiated, lighter yellow sediment of the Pleistocene and Holocene (Scott 1978, 2001; Scott et al. 2001). These are surficially evidenced by medium fine sand and silt, shelly sand and clay, and peat. The APE ranges in elevation from 30-45 ft about mean sea level (amsl).

## 2.3 Soils and Vegetation

General vegetation tends to consist of the Grasslands Prairie type, with additional environments of freshwater marshes and forests of longleaf pine and xerophytic oaks. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the length of the APE consists of three soil associations: the Myakka-Immokalee-Smyrna, Felda-Hicoria-Malabar, and Kaliga-Tequesta-Gator associations. The Myakka-Immokalee-Smyrna association is characterized by nearly level, poorly drained, sandy soils that have an organic stained subsoil. Native vegetation includes longleaf and slash pine with an undergrowth of saw palmetto, running oak, inkberry, wax myrtle, huckleberry, chalky bluestem, pineland threeawn, scattered fetterbush and gallberry. In depressions, water tolerant plants such as cypress, loblolly bay, gorodonia, red maple, sweetbay, maidencane, blue maidencane, chalky bluestem, sand cordgrass and bluejoint panicum are more common. The Felda-Hicoria-Malabar association is characterized by nearly level, poorly drained or very poorly drained sandy soils that are underlain by loamy material at a depth of 20 to more than 40 inches (in). Natural vegetation consists of cypress, willow, sweetbay, red bay, pickerel weed, arrowhead, maidencane, sawgrass, chalky bluestem, bushybeard bluestem, sand cordgrass, wax myrtle, and other water tolerant plants. Some areas have scattered cabbage palms, cypress, wax myrtle, pond pine, slash pine, pineland threeawn, and various grasses, vines, and shrubs. In depressions, the vegetation is dominantly St. Johnswort or maidencane. The Kaliga-Tequesta-Gator association is characterized by nearly level, very poorly drained soils that have an organic layer underlain by loamy material. A large part of this soil is in natural vegetation of sawgrass, pickerel weed, maidencane, cattails, flags, and scattered thickets of woody button bush. A few areas are covered with cypress, red maple, loblolly bay, black tupelo, sweetgum, needlegrass pickerel weed, ferns, wax myrtle, cordgrass or Jamaica sawgrass, Coastal Plain willow, redosier

dogwood, and American hornbeam (Carter et al. 1989). The specific soil types within the APE are listed in **Table 2.1** and their locations are depicted on **Figures 2.2-2.4**.

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

Soil type, % slopes	Drainage	Setting
Felda fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	Slough. Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands.
Immokalee sand, 0-2%	Poor	Slough. Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands
Kaliga Muck, frequently ponded, 0-1%	Very poor	Freshwater marshes and ponds. Organic soils in depressions and on floodplains
Sanibel Muck, frequently ponded, 0-1%	Very poor	Freshwater marshes and ponds. Organic soils in depressions and on flood plains.
Tequesta Muck, frequently flooded, 0-1%	Very poor	Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

The APE falls at the junction of pine flatwoods and sand pine and scrub forests; the latter is on the ridge top, with the pine flatwoods in the lower lying area (Davis 1980). The soils support different vegetative regimes, which in turn provide habitats for the local animal population, and thus providing essential food resources. They have variable suitability for openland, woodland, and wetland habitats. The habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses, and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. The wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, dove, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail, and sparrow hawk. Both Felda fine sand and Tequesta muck are well-suited for openland areas. Woodland wildlife habitat includes area of deciduous plants or coniferous plants or both and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, racoon, wild hog, white-tailed deer, and owl. The habitat for wetland wildlife includes areas of open, marshy, or swampy, shallow water areas. Wildlife in these areas include ducks, egrets, herons, ibis, kingfishers, alligators, mink, and otters. Basinger and Felda fine sands, and Kaliga, Sanibel, and Tequesta mucks are all well-suited to wetlands (Carter et al. 1989: Table 8). Those soils not mentioned above are rated poor or very poor for that habitat.

## **2.4 Paleoenvironmental Considerations**

The early environment of the region was different from that seen today. Sea levels were lower, the climate was arid, and fresh water was scarce. An understanding of human ecology during the earliest periods of human occupation in Florida cannot be based on observations of the modern environment because of changes in water availability, botanical communities, and faunal resources. 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.

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 2006). 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 pollen cores. The assemblage suggests that by this time, a forest dominated by longleaf pine along with cypress swamps and bayheads existed in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). 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 resulted in the formation of the large swamp systems such as the Okefenokee and Everglades (Gleason and Stone 1994). At this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions were established.

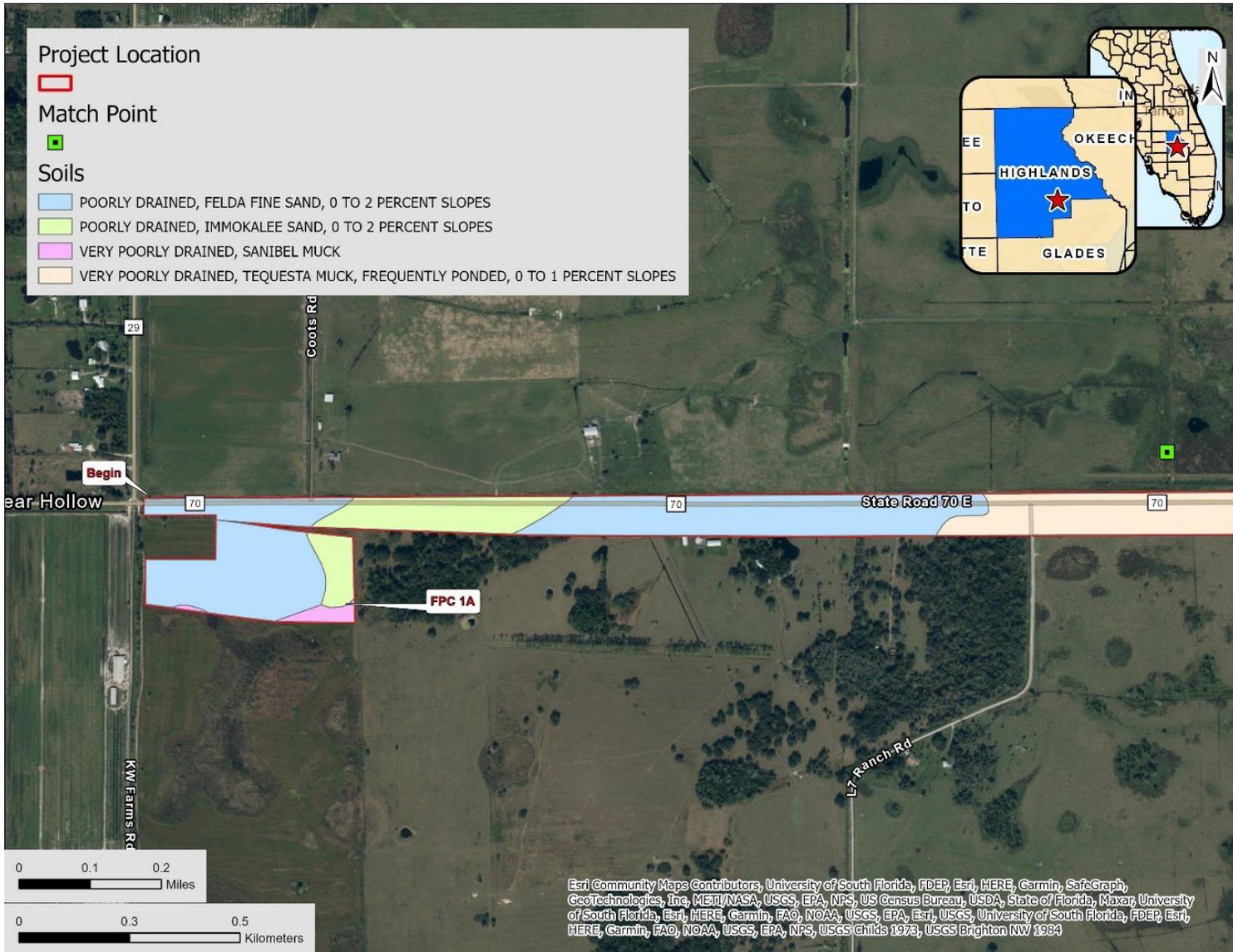


Figure 2.2. Soil type distribution within the project.

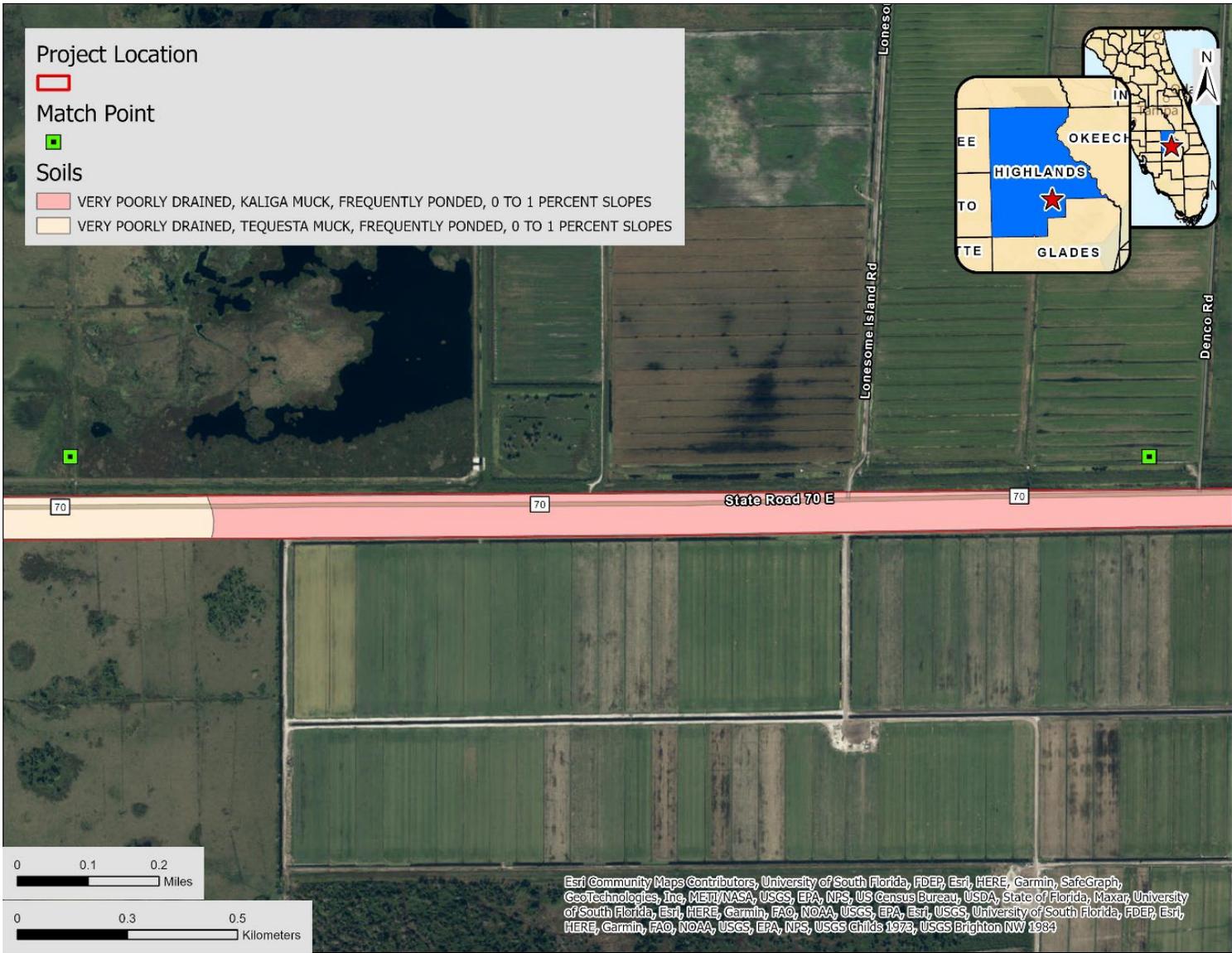


Figure 2.3. Soil type distribution within the project.

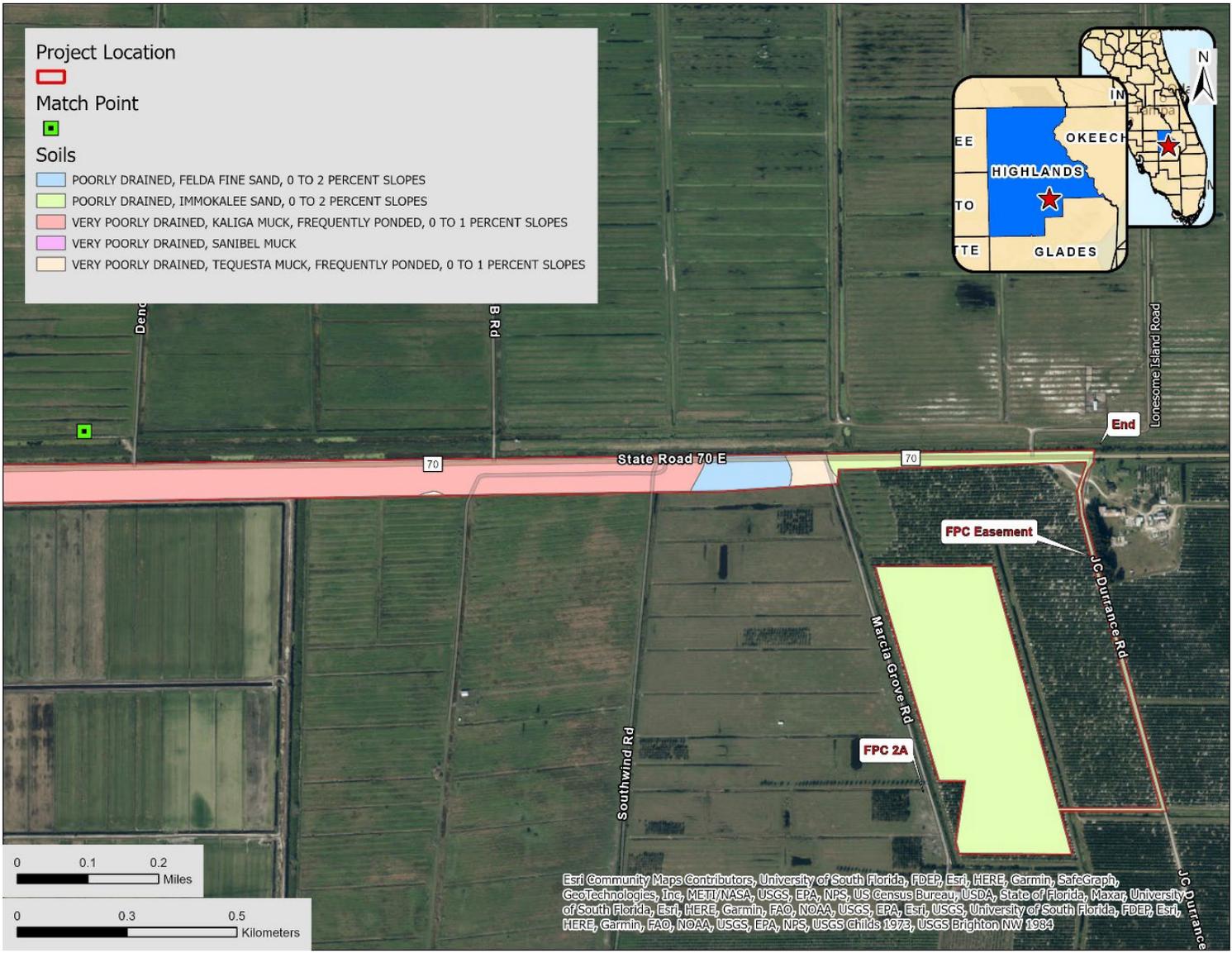
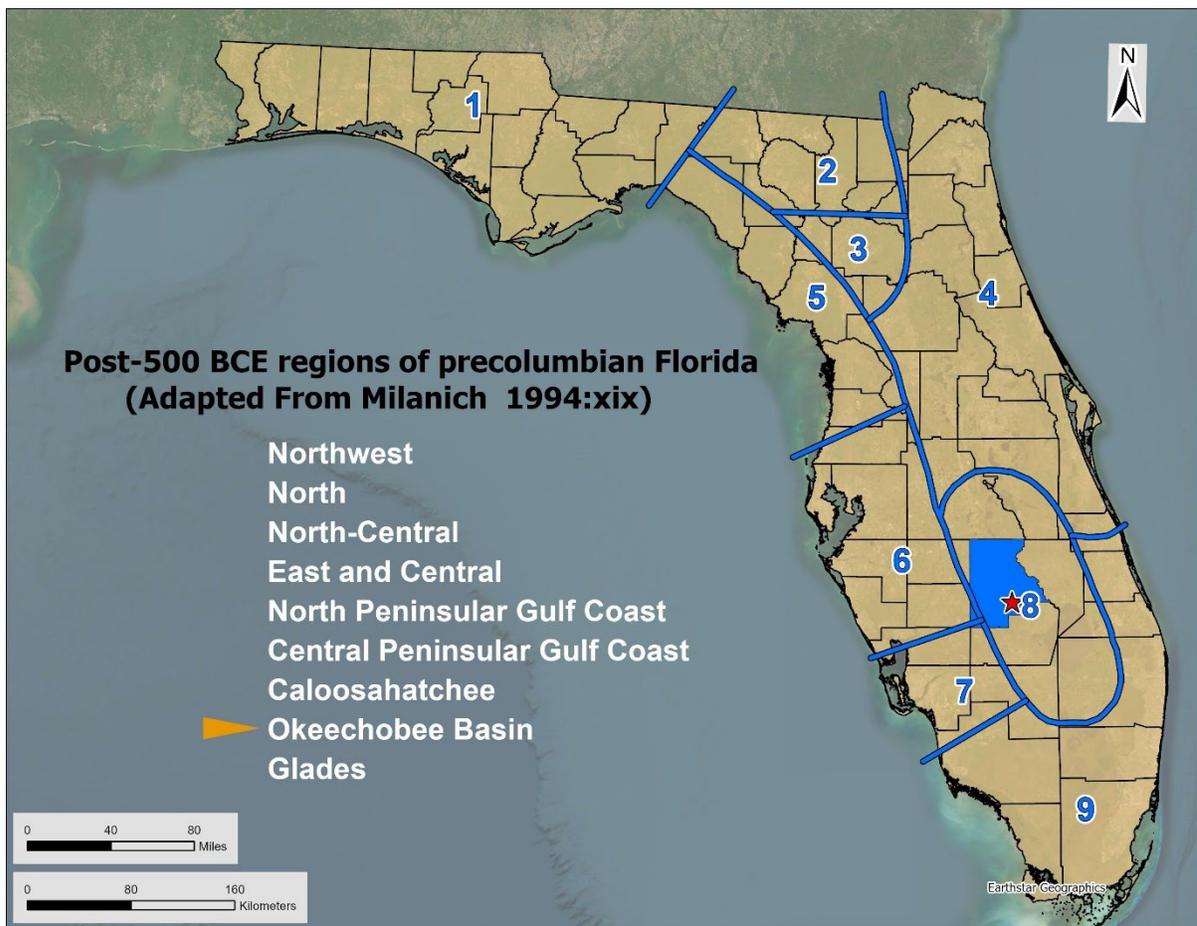


Figure 2.4. Soil type distribution within the project.

### 3.0 CULTURAL HISTORY

In general, archaeologists summarize the culture history of a given area (i.e., an archaeological region) by outlining the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. These cultures are defined largely in geographical terms but also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The project area lies within the area once known archaeologically as the Kissimmee Region, as first described by John Goggin (1947). Based on the most recent revisions of South Florida archaeological areas, the project area is situated within the Okeechobee Basin archaeological region (Milanich 1994:227; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980), alternatively referred to as the Belle Glade Area of the South Florida Region (Griffin 1988) (**Figure 3.1**). Despite the systematic excavations at the Belle Glade (Wiley 1949) and Fort Center (Sears 1982) sites, situated on opposite sides of Lake Okeechobee, the Okeechobee Basin/Belle Glade area (hereinafter referred to as the Belle Glade Area) is perhaps the least known of all the South Florida regions.



**Figure 3.1.** Florida Archaeological Regions.

The sequence of cultural development for the South Florida Region is pan-regional during the earliest periods of human occupation: the Paleoindian and the Archaic. By approximately 500 BCE (Before Common Era), distinctive regional cultures were present, and the Belle Glade culture had developed in adaptation to the surrounding savannahs and hammocks. A notable feature of this area is the large and sometimes complex earthworks, including linear ridges, circular-linear earthworks, and circular earthworks. These are found in the area surrounding Lake Okeechobee and extending northward into the Kissimmee River Valley.

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 United States 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 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 the historic site distribution across the land.

### **3.1 Paleoindian**

There is little evidence of the earliest of Florida's known occupational periods within the Belle Glade area. For general information, Griffin (1989) and others (i.e. Widmer 1988) point to Paleoindian sites outside the area, including Little Salt Spring (Clausen et al. 1975b; 1979) and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1975a) in Sarasota County, as well as the Cutler Fossil Site (Carr 1986) in Dade County. One possible Paleoindian site, Sharktooth Mountain (8GL130), is located north of Fisheating Creek. The site is represented by two possible chert flakes found in association with marine fossils recovered from dredged pond spoil (Carr 1990). A Simpson type projectile point, discovered by an avocational archaeologist at the Avon Park Air Force Range (Austin and Piper 1986), suggests that aboriginal groups may have entered the Belle Glade Area at a relatively early date. Based upon current environmental data, the scarcity of Paleoindian sites in this region is not surprising. Pollen profiles suggest that the Belle Glade Area was extremely arid (Watts 1975:346).

### **3.2 Archaic**

The extremely arid conditions of the Paleoindian and Early Archaic (6500-5000 BCE) gradually gave way to more mesic conditions in much of peninsular Florida during the Middle Archaic, ca. 5000 to 2000 BCE. However, the continued relative scarcity of sites in the Belle Glade Area may be indicative of the persistence of inhospitable xeric conditions (Watts 1975; Watts and Hansen 1988). Among the rare sites dated to the Archaic is a preceramic Archaic midden discovered by Gleason and Stone on a ridge east of Lake Okeechobee (Hale 1984:173). In addition, the Chandler Slough Site in Okeechobee County, originally found during a roadway survey (Ballo and Wiedenfeld 1989), yielded both a Florida Archaic Stemmed (subtype Marion) and a Lafayette-like projectile point, datable to the Middle to Late Archaic and Late Archaic to Transitional periods, respectively (Ballo and Browning 1991). Further, survey of the Avon Park Air Force Range resulted in the discovery of several lithic scatter type sites, that might date to the Archaic (Austin 1987:290).

By the Middle Archaic period, water-associated mortuary sites are known at Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County and at the Bay West Site in Collier County (Beriault et al. 1981), west of the Belle Glade Area. Similarly, the Gauthier (Carr and Jones 1981) and Windover sites in Brevard County (Doran 2002) have yielded muck burials, and the Cheetum Site in Dade County (Newman 1986) has provided evidence of mostly secondary burials in a compact concretion zone at the base of the site. The Cheetum Site burials have been radiocarbon dated to about 4000 years ago.

According to Austin (1987:296) "population movement or expansion into the Kissimmee River and Okeechobee regions, if it occurred at all, probably took place sometime around 2000-1000 BCE, since intensive occupation of the interior prior to this would have been difficult because of the shortage of fresh water." This time, referred to as the Late or Ceramic Archaic (Orange phase), is evidenced by

the first appearance of fiber-tempered pottery. While no fiber-tempered pottery is recorded in the Belle Glade area, near Lake Okeechobee, semi-fiber-tempered wares were found at the Fort Center Site (Sears 1982) and at the Ortona complex (Carr et al. 1995). Similarly, two sites, located within the Avon Park Air Force Range, yielded a small number of semi-fiber-tempered sherds (Austin 1987:291). Archaeological survey of a portion of the Brighton Seminole Reservation by the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy in 1992 resulted in the recording of several small campsites, tentatively dated to the Late Archaic, located in small hammocks along a freshwater prairie (FMSF).

Griffin suggests that during the latter part of the fiber-tempered period, much of the rim around the Everglades and down into the Upper Keys was sparsely settled, and the Everglades proper was not yet being used (1988:132). In addition, Hale (1984), citing work by Kelly Brooks (1974:256) suggests that it was not until nearly the third century that the rising water level in the Lake Okeechobee Basin caused the formation of sand beach ridges around the shoreline of the lake and much of present-day South Florida came into being.

The termination of the Late Archaic corresponds to a time of environmental change. The maturing of productive estuarine systems was accompanied by cultural changes leading to the establishment of what John Goggin originally defined as the “Glades Tradition” (Griffin 1988:133). Dominated by the presence of sand-tempered ceramics in the archaeological record, the Glades Tradition was also characterized by the exploitation of the food resources of the tropical coastal waters with secondary dependence on game and some use of wild plant foods (Goggin 1949).

### **3.3 Glades**

The Glades Tradition was defined by Goggin based on the work he conducted in South Florida in the 1930s and 1940s (Goggin 1947). Goggin noticed that the archaeological assemblage, beginning about 500 BCE, began to take on a distinct appearance. This appearance reflected an adaptation to the tropical coastal environment of South Florida because the estuary systems, along with their high biological productivity, were now well established. The archaeological record disclosed widespread population increases and an apparent florescence in tool assemblages related to the exploitation of the marine environment.

Most information concerning the post-500 BCE aboriginal populations is derived from coastal sites where the subsistence patterns are typified by the extensive exploitation of fish and shellfish, wild plants, and inland game, such as deer. Inland sites, such as those in the Big Cypress Swamp, show a greater, if not exclusive, reliance on interior resources. Known inland sites often consist of sand burial mounds, shell, dirt middens along major watercourses, and small dirt middens containing animal bone and ceramic sherds in oak/palm hammocks or palm tree islands associated with freshwater marshes. However, the most conspicuous site types are earthworks. These complexes include such forms as circular ditches, liner ridges, and various combinations of these features (Carr 1975). Many of these are situated in the broad flat savannahs. Sears (1982) hypothesized that Belle Glade peoples constructed these to provide artificial, dry fields for the growing of maize. However, Johnson’s research, and others, have proven that these earthworks were not suitable for maize cultivation (Johnson 1991; Thompson et al. 2013).

**Belle Glade I (500 BCE-200 CE [Common Era]):** Small house mounds in the savannahs along the creek banks characterize the settlement pattern of this period. Sears has hypothesized that small fields encircled and drained by ditches may date as early as 1000 to 800 BCE (Sears 1982). By 450 BCE, the large circular field at Fort Center was built. Ceramics gradually change from semi-fiber-tempered to sand-tempered during this long period, and little evidence has been found to link the

peoples of the Okeechobee Basin with other Florida aboriginal cultures, except the St. Johns area. In the project vicinity, evidence of this early period is found at the Ortona complex where recent research indicates that "...initial occupation might have occurred during the Belle Glade I period, if not earlier" (Carr et al. 1995).

**Belle Glade II (200-800 CE):** Belle Glade Plain pottery became the dominant ceramic ware at the Fort Center Site and within the region by the beginning of this period, ca. 200 CE. Raised fields were used for planting to avoid the high-water table (Sears 1982:185-189). At the Fort Center Site, a distinct mortuary ceremonialism is found to mark Period II. In addition to house mounds, there is evidence that ceremonial mounds, a charnel platform amid a mortuary pond, and other earthworks were built during this period. The preparation of the dead apparently became a complex cultural trait, and certain artifacts such as trade ceramics, wooden carvings, and some shells were utilized. Connections between Fort Center and the Hopewell sites in Florida and throughout the eastern United States have been suggested (Sears 1982:198-199). Based on percentages of Belle Glade Plain ceramics and a platform pipe fragment, Mound B at Ortona probably dates to this period which terminated about 600/800 CE.

**Belle Glade III: (800-1400 CE):** Period III was a hiatus between Period II and the later Calusa Empire. Long linear ridges were used for horticulture during this period. Belle Glade Plain ceramics increased in frequency, and St. Johns Check-Stamped begins to appear in small quantities sometime after 1000 CE. Sears suggests that during this period, there was little change in artifacts, and faunal evidence indicates a continued use of the total environment for food resources. The North Fisheating Creek Site has been dated at 500 to 1200 (Carr 1975:14). The Lakeport Earthworks may also date to this time. In addition, two black dirt midden sites, recorded within the Brighton Seminole Reservation, have been assigned to the Belle Glade III period (FMSF).

**Belle Glade IV: (1400-1700 CE):** This time is dominated by Belle Glade Plain ceramics. A series of new rim forms became common, particularly the expanded flat and comma shaped varieties. Aboriginal artifacts manufactured from European-derived metals, and historic materials such as glass beads and San Luis polychrome majolica, appear in sites throughout South Florida. Among the distinctive artifacts are small metal ceremonial tablets, whose focus of distribution is the area around Lake Okeechobee, including its tributaries and drainages (Allerton et al. 1984). Indeed, Sears concludes that "... Fort Center was a part of the sixteenth and seventeenth century Calusa empire . . .," and he adds that three of the "metal badges" found at Fort Center are the largest and heaviest known, suggesting the importance of the inland region" (1982:201).

Regional sites dating to this period, at least in part, include the Daugherty Site, an earthworks complex located on the Kissimmee River where a ceremonial tablet was unearthed from a sand burial mound (Allerton et al. 1984:28). Further to the south, the Belle Glade Site in Palm Beach County yielded elaborate European grave goods, including gold, silver, and copper items as well as glass beads (Willey 1949:60-61). One or more mounds at the Ortona complex, west of Lake Okeechobee, may be dated to Belle Glade IV due to a high ratio of Belle Glade Plain and a high frequency of well-made late rim forms. Similar late-style Belle Glade Plain pottery and a complete absence of sand-tempered pottery characterize the vicinity of Mound H, the mound attached to the Large Mound. Thus, archaeological research suggests that some portions of the Ortona complex date from ca. 1000 to 1200. "Like Fort Center, it appears that at least some parts of the Ortona Site were used until the period of Spanish contact. This is evidenced by European artifacts, including Nueva Cadiz beads which were recovered by Goggin at the Ortona burial mound" (Carr et al. 1995).

Throughout the Belle Glade area, the diversity of food resources aided the development of the powerful Calusa domain. In addition to the readily available fish, deer, alligator, snakes, opossums, and

turtles, Fontenada, a Spanish captive of the Calusa, described bread made from roots that grew in the lake area. The Okeechobee Basin continued to be occupied during the contact period. Spanish materials, including precious metals probably salvaged from wrecked ships, were brought into the area, and often were used as grave goods in burial mounds. A large population continued to live at Fort Center in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries as Europeans began the conquest of La Florida.

The cultural traditions of the natives ended with the advent of European expeditions to Florida. The initial events, authorized by the Spanish Crown in the 1500s, ushered in devastating effects. Such notable figures as Pánfilo de Narvaéz, Hernando de Soto, and Pedro Menéndez de Avilés visited Florida. De Soto sought the allegedly rich Indian town of Cale and Menéndez sailed the St. Johns River in search of a cross-peninsular waterway. By 1763, the native populations were largely wiped out -- ravaged by conquest and disease, the typical effects of European contact.

The area that now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded to England in 1763 after two centuries of Spanish possession. England governed Florida until 1783 when the Treaty of Paris returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of ownership. Prior to the Anglo-American settlement of Florida, portions of the Muskogean Creek, Yamasee, and Oconee Native American groups moved into Florida and repopulated the demographic vacuum created by the decimation of the aboriginal inhabitants. These migrating groups of Native Americans became known to English speakers as Seminoles. Many Indians who escaped death or capture fled to the swamps and uncharted lands in South Florida. The Seminoles formed, at various times, loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1980:72). Escaped slaves from South Carolina and Georgia joined the Seminoles who provided protection to this fugitive population (Porter 1996). The loss of slave labor, particularly in light of the abolitionist 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. Jessup to say, "This you may be assured it is a Negro and not an Indian War" (Knetsch 2003:104).

### **3.4 Territorial and Statehood**

Because of the First Seminole War and the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819, Florida became a U.S. territory in 1821. 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. Settlement was slow and scattered during the early years. In the first territorial census in 1825, some 317 persons reportedly lived in South Florida; by 1830 that number was up to 517 (Tebeau 1980:134).

Although 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 south Florida. In exchange for occupancy of an approximately four-million-acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor, the Seminoles relinquished their claim to the remainder of the peninsula (Covington 1958; Mahon 1985). The treaty satisfied neither the Native Americans nor the settlers. The inadequacy of the reservation, the desperate situation of the Seminoles, and the mounting demand of the whites for their removal, spawned the Indian Removal Act of 1830, and soon produced another conflict. By 1835, the Second Seminole War was underway.

During the war, the U.S. Army dispatched troops to explore and establish forts throughout the Peace and Kissimmee River valleys. Colonel Zachary Taylor led an expedition down the Kissimmee River during the winter of 1837-38 that led to the creation of Forts Gardiner and Basinger. Taylor laid

out the stockade on the west side of the Kissimmee River in a small hammock. Captain Monroe and his company were left to finish construction of the fort. A military road extended from Fort Fraser, near present-day Winter Haven, skirted around the Sebring area, and continued on to Fort Center on the western shore of Lake Okeechobee (Sprague 1848). The war lasted until 1842 when the federal government decided to end the conflict by withdrawing troops from Florida. By that time, Fort Basinger had been abandoned, partially fallen, and burned. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded to migrate west where the federal government had set aside land for Native American habitation. However, those who were adamant about remaining were allowed to do so with the Peace River serving as the new western boundary of a Seminole reservation (Olausen 1993; Tebeau 1980).

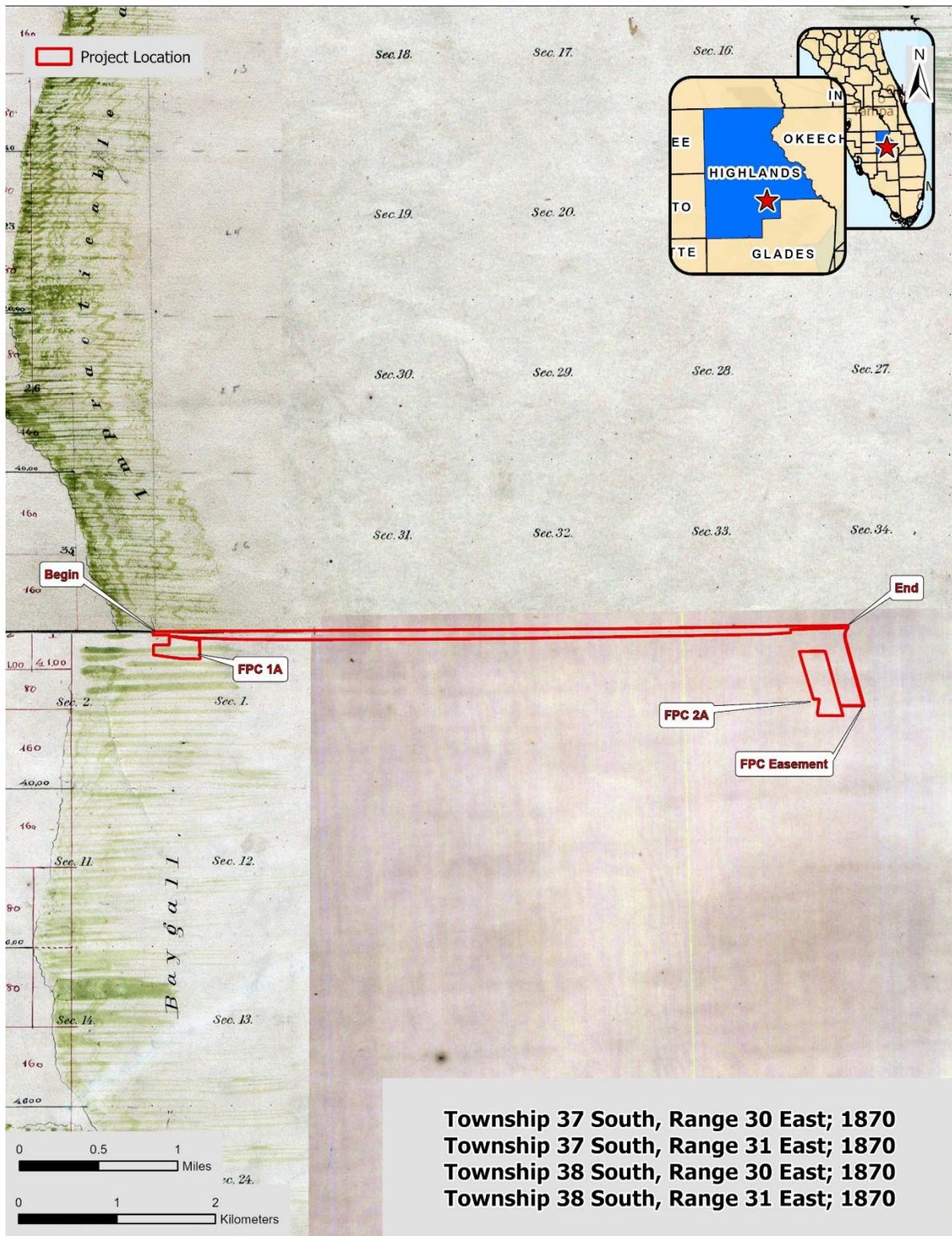
Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, designed to promote settlement and to protect the Florida frontier, families moved south through the state. The Act made available 200,000 acres outside the already developed regions south of Gainesville to the Peace River, barring coastal lands and those within a two-mile radius of a fort. It stipulated that 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 (Covington 1961:48). During the nine-month period the law was in effect, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961:48).

In 1845, the Union admitted Florida, with Tallahassee as the state capital. Ten years later, Brevard County, which included Okeechobee County, was carved from Mosquito County and the State initiated surveys in the area.

Settlement of this part of the state was hindered by the presence of the Seminole Indians and the settlers asked for additional forts to be built as a means of protection from the Indian. By 1849, there were 12 new or proposed outposts established across the state from Manatee to Fort Capron (Ft. Pierce). These included Fort Arbuckle, on the east side of Lake Arbuckle, Fort Kissimmee, and Fort Drum (Covington 1982; Van Landingham 1978). The latter two forts were constructed under General David E. Twiggs, and the simple road that linked the entire chain of forts was known as Twiggs Trail (Newman et al. 2002).

In December of 1855, the Third Seminole War, or the Billy Bowlegs War erupted as a result of pressure placed on Native Americans remaining in Florida to migrate west (Covington 1982). The war started when Seminole Chief Billy Bowlegs and 30 warriors attacked an army camp killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in retaliation for damage done by several artillerymen to property belonging to Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida. The Third Seminole War degenerated into a series of skirmishes, raids, and ambushes in 1857 and 1858. Military action was not decisive during the war. Therefore, in 1858, the U.S. government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to emigrate west. A total of 165 Seminoles migrated west, and, on May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was officially declared at an end.

The exterior boundaries of Township 37 and 38 South, Range 30 East was initially surveyed in 1859 by John Jackson; and J.W. Childs surveyed Townships 37 and 38 South, Range 31 East (State of Florida 1870a, b, c, d). There were no historic features denoted within or adjacent to the APE, (**Figure 3.2**). The area around sections 1 and 12 were described as 3<sup>rd</sup> rate pine, some with scrub oak and palmetto, or wet boggy/springy 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> rate lands (State of Florida 1859a, b; 1870e).



**Figure 3.2.** 1870 plat showing the SR 70 corridor and two FPC sites.

Cattle ranching served as one of the first important economic activities reported in the region. Mavericks left by early Spanish explorers such as DeSoto and Narvaez provided the source for the herds raised by the mid-eighteenth century “Cowkeeper” Seminoles. As the Seminoles were pushed

further south during the Seminole Wars and their cattle were either sold or left to roam, settlers captured or bought the cattle and branded them for their own. By the late 1850s, the cattle industry of southwestern Florida was developing on a significant scale. By 1860, Fort Brooke (Tampa) and Punta Rassa (south of Ft. Myers) were the major cattle shipping points for southwest Florida (Covington 1957). The expansive prairies of the Peace and Kissimmee River Valleys served as the seat of this developing cattle industry (Akerman 1976; Dacy 1940).

### **3.5 Civil War and Aftermath**

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union as a prelude to the Civil War. One of the major contributions of the state to the war effort was in the supplying of beef to the Confederacy. The Confederate Government estimated that three-fourths of the cattle that Florida supplied originated from Brevard and Manatee Counties (Shofner 1995:72). The lack of railway transport to other states, the federal embargo, the Union supporters, and the Union troops holding key areas such as Jacksonville and Ft. Myers prevented an influx of finished materials preventing widespread settlement of Florida. The Civil War ended in 1865.

The historic settlements developed along the rivers and creeks, where transportation was easiest. In general, these pioneers were cattlemen who, attracted by the vast grazing lands, settled their families at Basinger and Fort Drum. Among the first cowboys on the prairies in the 1860s were those employed by Jacob Summerlin. Cattle drives, begun in St. Augustine, went around the northwest side of Lake Okeechobee to Fort Thompson, in route to Punta Rassa (Tebeau 1980). Settlement, however, was impeded by the lack of inland transportation.

In 1850, the federal government had turned over to the states for drainage and reclamation all "swamp and overflow land." In 1855, the legislature had established a trust fund, the Florida Internal Improvement Fund, in which state lands were to be held. The Fund had become mired in debt after the Civil War and, under state law, no land could be sold until the debt was cleared. The Trustees of the fund searched for someone to buy enough state land to pay off the Fund's debt to permit sale of the remaining acreage that it held. In 1881, Hamilton Disston, a prominent Pennsylvania entrepreneur and friend of then Governor William Bloxham, entered into an agreement with the State to purchase four million acres of swamp and overflowed land for one million dollars. In exchange for this, he promised to drain and improve the land. This transaction, which became known as the Disston Purchase, enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, which induced them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state. Disston and the railroad companies in turn sold smaller parcels of land to developers and private investors.

In the 1880s, the first railroad lines extended south through central Florida because of the sale of state lands and the Disston Purchase. One of Disston's proposed undertakings was the dredging of a canal that would connect the Caloosahatchee with Lake Okeechobee. He also proposed to lower the level of the lake in an attempt to drain the surrounding land. By 1885, the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company was permitted to buy the drained land at 25 cents per acre, and in 1894 owned all the land around Lake Okeechobee. Disston died in 1896 and the Disston Land Company was liquidated by court order in order to pay taxes and other debts (Covington 1957:172).

The Florida Southern Railroad extended south from Bartow to Arcadia in early 1886. The railroad bypassed the county seat, Pine Level, opting instead to travel through Arcadia. This led to the relocation of the county seat to Arcadia in November of 1888. With the railroad as a catalyst, the 1880s through the 1910s witnessed a sudden surge of land buying. As the forests were felled, the opened landscape provided rich agricultural land for the cattle and citrus industries. The latter was encouraged

by a series of freezes in north Florida in the winter of 1884/1895 that destroyed groves. During this time, areas were opened for homesteading, and tracts were deeded to early settlers (Olausen 1993).

### **3.6 Twentieth Century**

The propaganda initiated in the 1880s which expounded the benefits of Florida, led to an influx of winter residents and year-round retirees enjoying Florida for its health benefits. One of these retirees, George Sebring, arrived in central Florida with the intention of establishing a retirement community. Sebring, along with several brothers, had founded the community of Sebring, Ohio in 1898 as a company town for their family pottery business. In 1903, the brothers divided their holdings, and when his health started to fail, George passed many of his responsibilities on to his son. He traveled throughout Europe, the Middle East, and the United States, including Florida, where he established a permanent winter residence. Although he built a residence in Daytona Beach in 1909, he started searching for an area in which to build a community based on citrus cultivation. In 1911, Sebring visited an acquaintance that showed Sebring some acreage that he owned around Lake Jackson. Sebring purchased approximately nine thousand acres on the east side of Lake Jackson, and established the second Sebring community (Olausen 1993; Sebring Chamber of Commerce 1962).

George Sebring knew that the success of the new community depended upon the creation of a transportation network to link the inhabitants with other cities and towns. In the fall of 1911, the Atlantic Coast Line (ACL) Railroad started laying track from Haines City south to Avon Park. The ACL had served as the backbone trunk line of the southeast since 1902 when it merged with the lines owned by Henry B. Plant. With the merger, the ACL extended from Virginia throughout north and west Florida. George Sebring convinced ACL officials to extend their track south from Avon Park to Sebring, and the first train arrived in Sebring on June 14, 1912 (Olausen 1993). In 1916, it reached Lake Stearns (now known as Lake June in Winter) and built a station they called Weco. In 1918, the Lake Grove Development Company purchased a large tract of land on the east side of the lake and changed the name of the settlement to Lake Stearns. The Consolidated Naval Stores Company moved in to the area to harvest the local timber and develop groves (HPA 1995). It was around this time that the lands within the APE were purchased: Daniel D. Cline (1917), Jere A. Melendy (1917), Fannie L. Hallam (1914), and Steven L. Ferrell (1918) (State of Florida n.d.:236, 238).

The great Florida Land Boom of the 1920s saw widespread development of towns and highways. Several reasons prompted the boom, including the mild winters, the growing number of tourists, the larger use of the automobile, the completion of roads, the promise by the Florida Legislature never to pass state income or inheritance taxes, and the aggressive advertising campaigns of real estate companies. The growth spurred the division of Desoto County into Highlands, Glades, Charlotte, Hardee, and Desoto Counties in April 1921. Florida State Road 8 – now known as SR 70 – had been constructed through the APE by ca. 1926 and spanned from Haines City through Sebring to Ft. Pierce (FDOT 1926).

In August 1925, the Florida East Coast railway placed an embargo on all freight shipments to south Florida as rail lines and ports in Miami and West Palm Beach became inundated with incoming shipments. Throughout the fall, national newspapers suggested fraud in land sales, and business people throughout the nation complained about the amount of money being transferred to Florida. As 1926 dawned and spring arrived, economic concerns continued to be expressed, and advertisements to sell properties declined in the local newspapers (HPA 1987; Olausen 1993).

By 1927, the economic growth of the early 1920s was halted. To make the situation even worse, two hurricanes hit south Florida in 1926 and 1928. In September 1926, a devastating hurricane swept

through South Florida killing hundreds in the Moore Haven area. The Sebring firefighters loaded a boxcar of supplies and rode a Seaboard train as far south as possible. The firefighters were the first rescue workers on the scene and sent many evacuees back to Sebring. Refugees again fled north when another hurricane swept through south Florida in September 1928. The 1928 hurricane winds created a tidal wave of water over Lake Okeechobee's shores, killing hundreds. The hurricane not only created a flood of refugees, but also cut utility lines and destroyed citrus crops (Sebring Historical Society 1987). The following year, the Mediterranean fruit fly invaded and paralyzed the citrus industry creating quarantines and inspections that further slowed an already sluggish industry. The stock market crash in October furthered the economic distress.

The Consolidated Naval Stores Company continued to promote the region and convinced Dr. Melville Dewey (creator of the Dewey Decimal System and developer of Lake Placid, NY) to finance development in the area. In 1931, town of Lake Stearns was renamed to Lake Placid and a hotel was built on the west shore of Lake Placid (then known as Lake Childs), as well as a golf course, tennis courts, rifle range and boathouse. In 1941, the facilities were purchased by the Presbyterian Synod as a conference center (HPA 1995).

The generosity of private citizens and federal relief projects helped the residents of central Florida survive the Depression. Financier John Roebing and his wife Margaret Shippen Roebing, concerned over plans to turn a pristine wilderness area into farmland, purchased 3,800 acres, and donated the land for use as a state park. In 1931, the Highlands Hammock State Park opened, under the direction of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The CCC camp, which employed 200 men, provided a steady source of income for local merchants who supplied food, clothing, building materials, and tools to the contingent (Adams et al. 1989; Olausen 1993; Sebring Historical Society 1987). The Federal Writers' Project (FWP) of the Work Projects Administration, did not directly support local businesses, but encouraged tourism by publishing a guide to Florida during the late 1930s. They noted that almost every section of the park is accessible, and improvements have been made carefully to preserve Highlands Hammock as part of primeval Florida (FWP 1939:100).

The economy of Highlands County recovered during World War II. By the time that the Highlands Hammock CCC camp closed, a new post office had been built, and plans were underway for the construction of a new highway (US 27), and an army air base. During the late 1930s, factories in the U.S. started procuring military materials to supply the Allied forces in their fight against Hitler and the Axis powers. After the draft was reinstated by the Selective Service Act of 1940, new military training bases were established throughout the country. Recognizing the financial benefits that a military base would have on the local economy, Sebring city officials started lobbying the U.S. Army to establish an air base near the city as early as July 1940. The Army agreed to establish an army air base in Sebring on June 12, 1941. Completed in January 1942, Hendricks Field was used to train B-17 flight crews. At the height of the war, approximately 9000 military personnel were stationed at Hendricks Field. The influx of military personnel with the accompanying demand for housing, goods, and services returned prosperity to the area.

With the decreased need for military personnel at the end of the war, Hendricks Field, like many bases across Florida, was deactivated on December 31, 1945. It was declared surplus, conveyed to Sebring's City Council in 1947, and renamed Sebring Air Terminal (HPA 1987; Kendrick 1964; Olausen 1993; Sebring Historical Society 1987). Significant flooding during the post-war years led to the creation of the Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) Project by the U.S. Congress in 1948 (SFWMD n.d. [a]). This project was considered "the largest civil works project in the country" and was comprised of a flood control system of canals constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers which spanned from south of Orlando to Florida Bay (SFWMD n.d. [a]). The Central and Southern Florida

Flood Control District was established by the Florida Legislature in 1949 and is considered the predecessor to the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) (SFWMD n.d. [a]).

Tourism, which had dwindled during the Great Depression and World War II, returned as a major contributor to central Florida's economy during the post-war years. One event that continues to draw visitors is an annual automobile race that started in the 1950s. In 1950, the Sports Car Club of America sponsored the first automobile race held at the Sebring Air Terminal. With the involvement of the International de l'Automobile and the Automobile Club of America, the race expanded in 1952 to a 5.2-mile course raced over 12 hours. In the late 1950s, this annual event was renamed "The 12 Hours of Sebring" and continues to attract an international audience (Olausen 1993:27).

Like tourism, agriculture continued to be a basis for the local economy in the post-World War II years. During the early 1960s, approximately 30,500 acres were devoted to citrus production in Highlands County. Since that time, the acreage has doubled with Highlands County now ranking as the fourth largest citrus producer in the state. Other industries in the county include raising beef and dairy cattle, and growing vegetables, ornamental plants, and exotic flowers. In 1930, there were only 2,824 beef cattle in Highlands County; by 1955, the number had risen to 51,773. During the same period, the number of improved pastures had risen from 54 to 33,778. By 1962, land in Highlands County devoted to pasture totaled 540,000 acres with 52,000 head of cattle which accounted for a gross income of \$3.5 million (Olausen 1993; Sebring Historical Society 1987).

Largely, the post-World War II development of Highlands County is similar to that of the rest of America with increasing numbers of automobiles and asphalt, sprawl away from the historic commercial center, and strip development along major highways. The growing use of the automobile led to the demise of the train system in the U.S. Around 1950, the Atlantic Coast Line discontinued daily passenger train service to Sebring and eliminated all passenger service around 1954. However, the Seaboard Air Line continued to service passengers, and the Atlantic Coast Line continued to transport freight. In 1967, the two rail lines merged to form the Seaboard Coast Line.

Since the 1950s, tourists and retirees have fed the regional economy. Supporting services include the hospitality, travel, construction, and healthcare industries. As the number of single-family residential areas has grown in Highlands County, there has been greater demand for conveniently located shopping and greater transportation infrastructure. Practically translated, this demographic phenomenon has resulted in an explosion of retail businesses and road construction. Within the APE, however, the 1953 quad maps show no development in the surrounding area at that time (USGS 1953a, b) (**Figures 3.3-3.5**). In keeping with this business trend, the amount of nonagricultural employment in Highlands County rose by 63% from 1990 to 1999. The county is home to two hospitals, three citrus corporations, and the Georgia Pacific paper and LINPAC plastics plants. The Lykes Ranch, located in Glades and Highlands Counties, maintains one of the largest cow-calf operations in the United States (Lykesranch.com n.d.). The county remains sparsely settled and agriculturally based. However, as development continues, the population has gradually increased. Highlands County's population increased from 98,786 in 2010 to 101,235 in 2020 (USCB 2022).

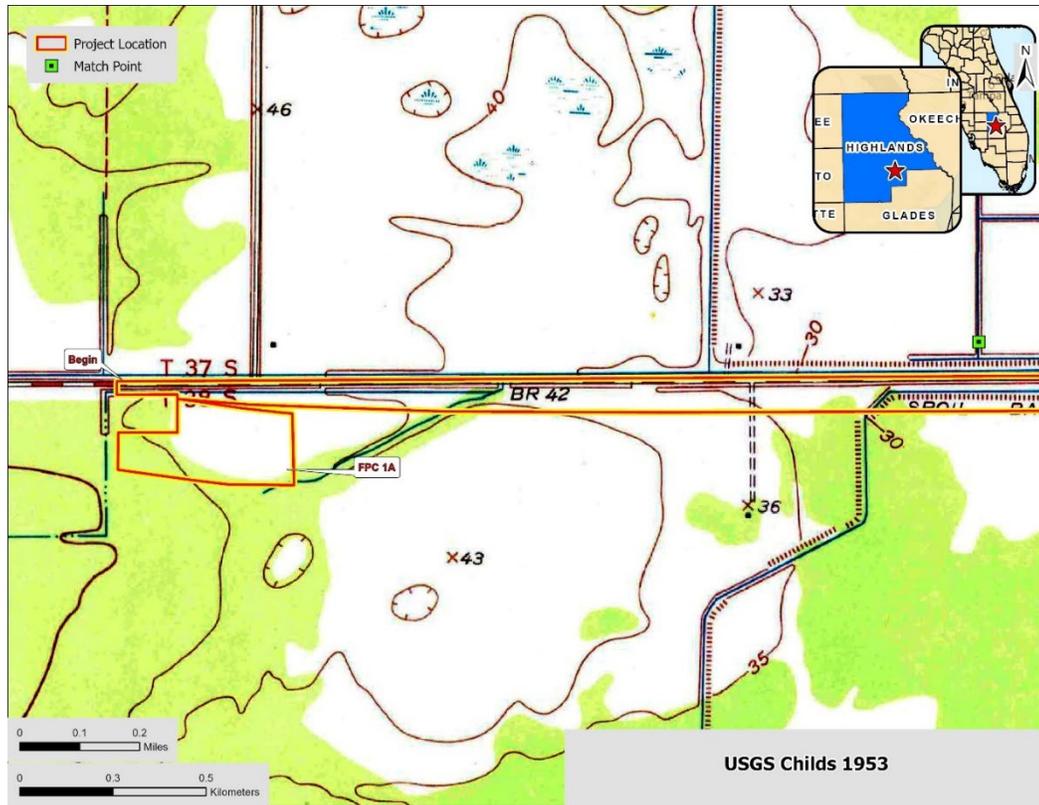


Figure 3.3. 1953 Childs quad map showing the western project limits.

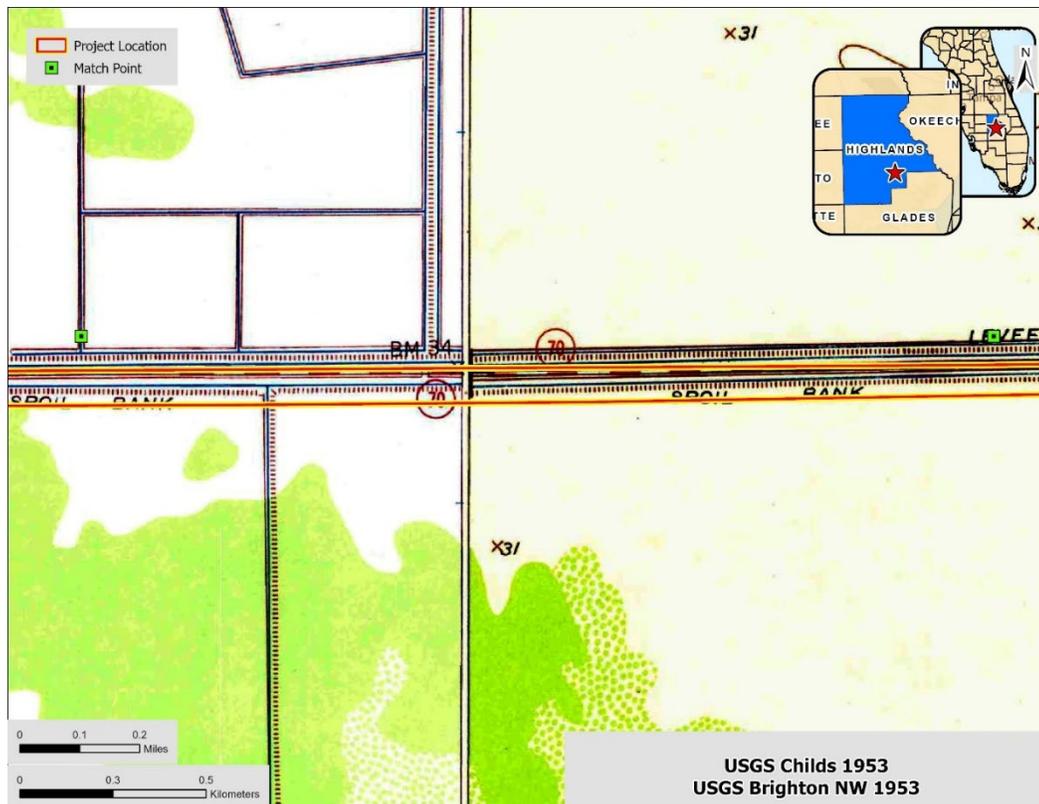


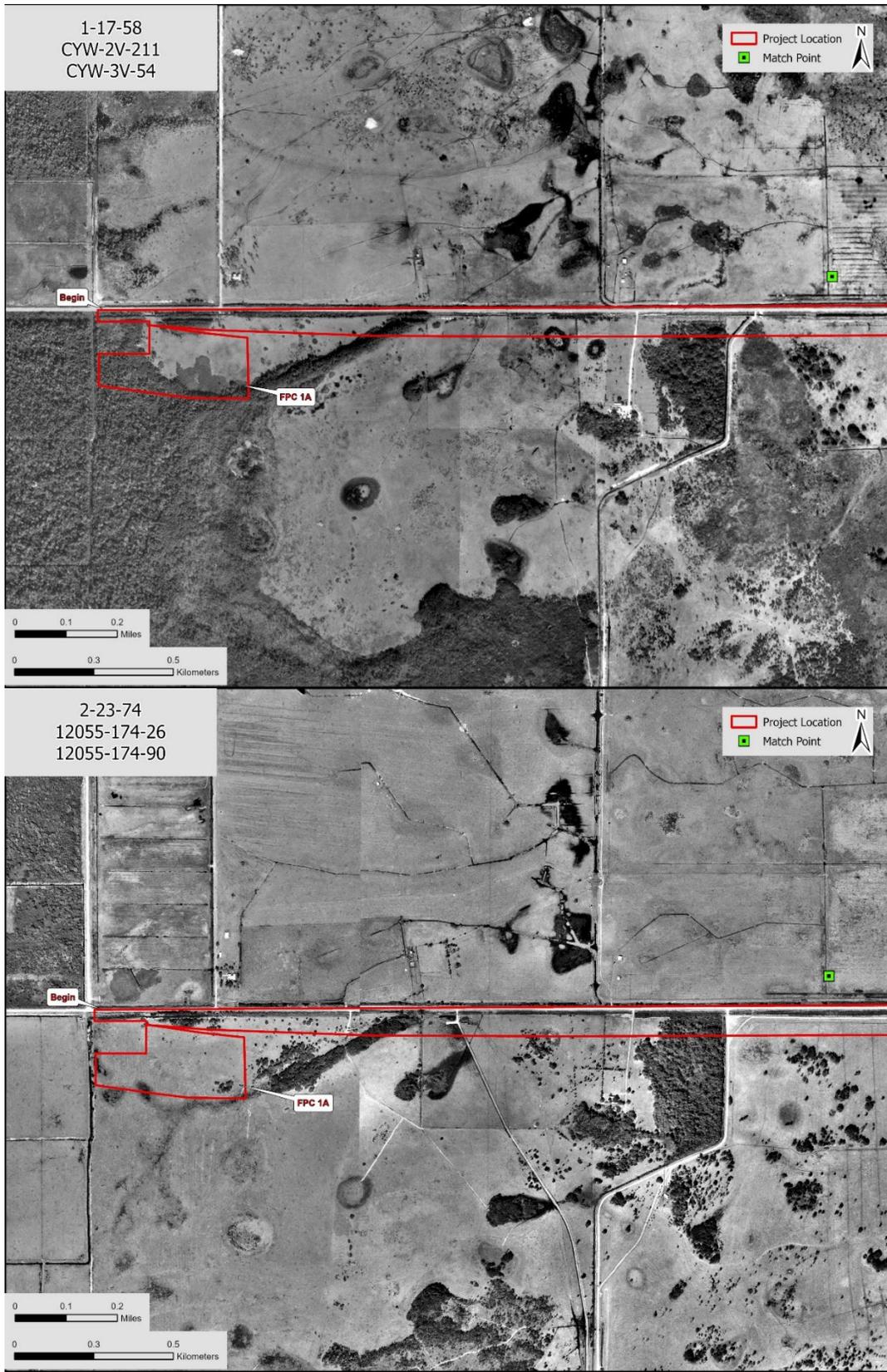
Figure 3.4. 1953 Childs and Brighton NW quad maps showing the central area of the SR 70 corridor.



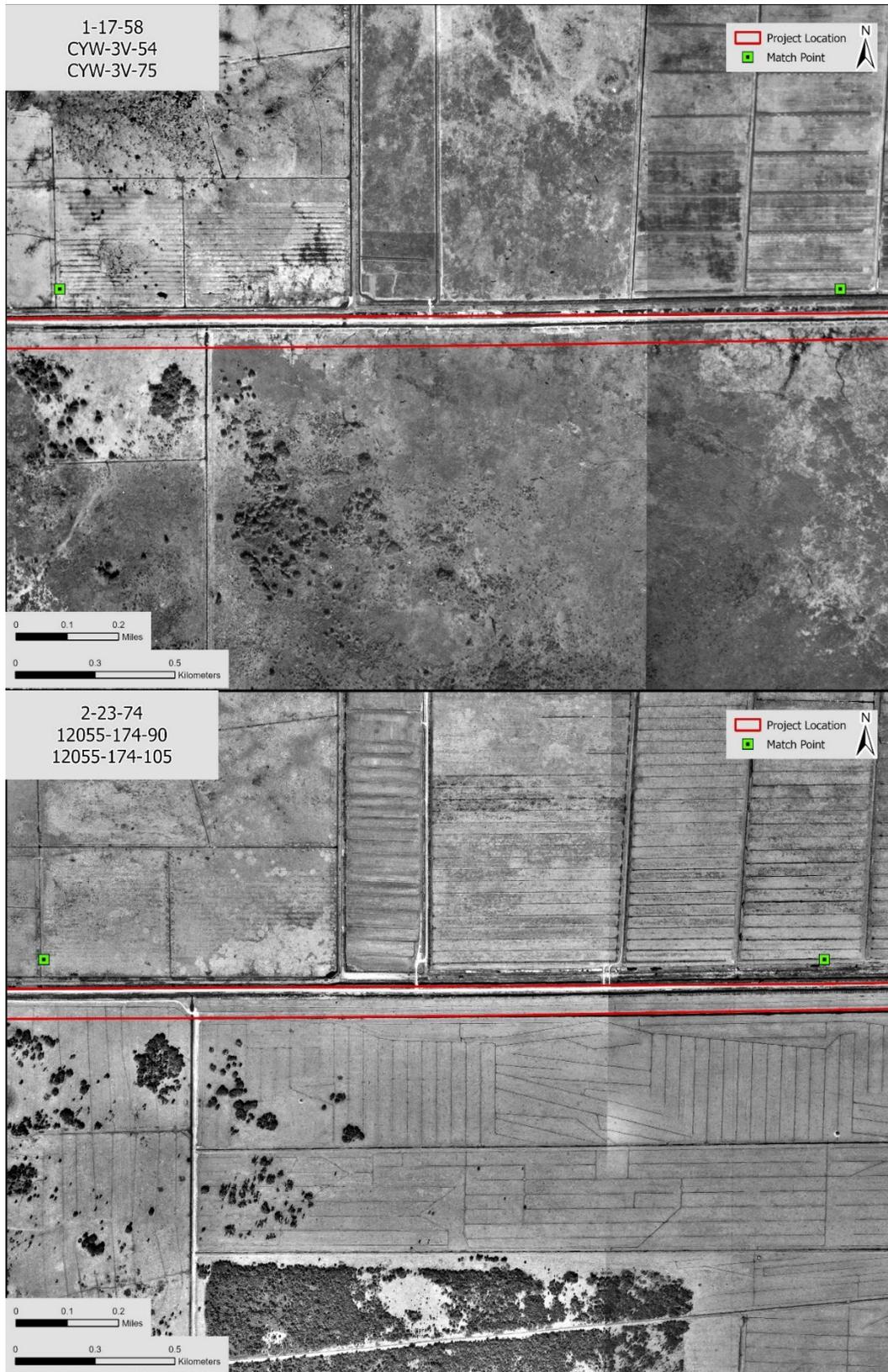
**Figure 3.5.** 1953 Brighton NW quad map showing the eastern project limits.

### 3.7 Project Area Specifics

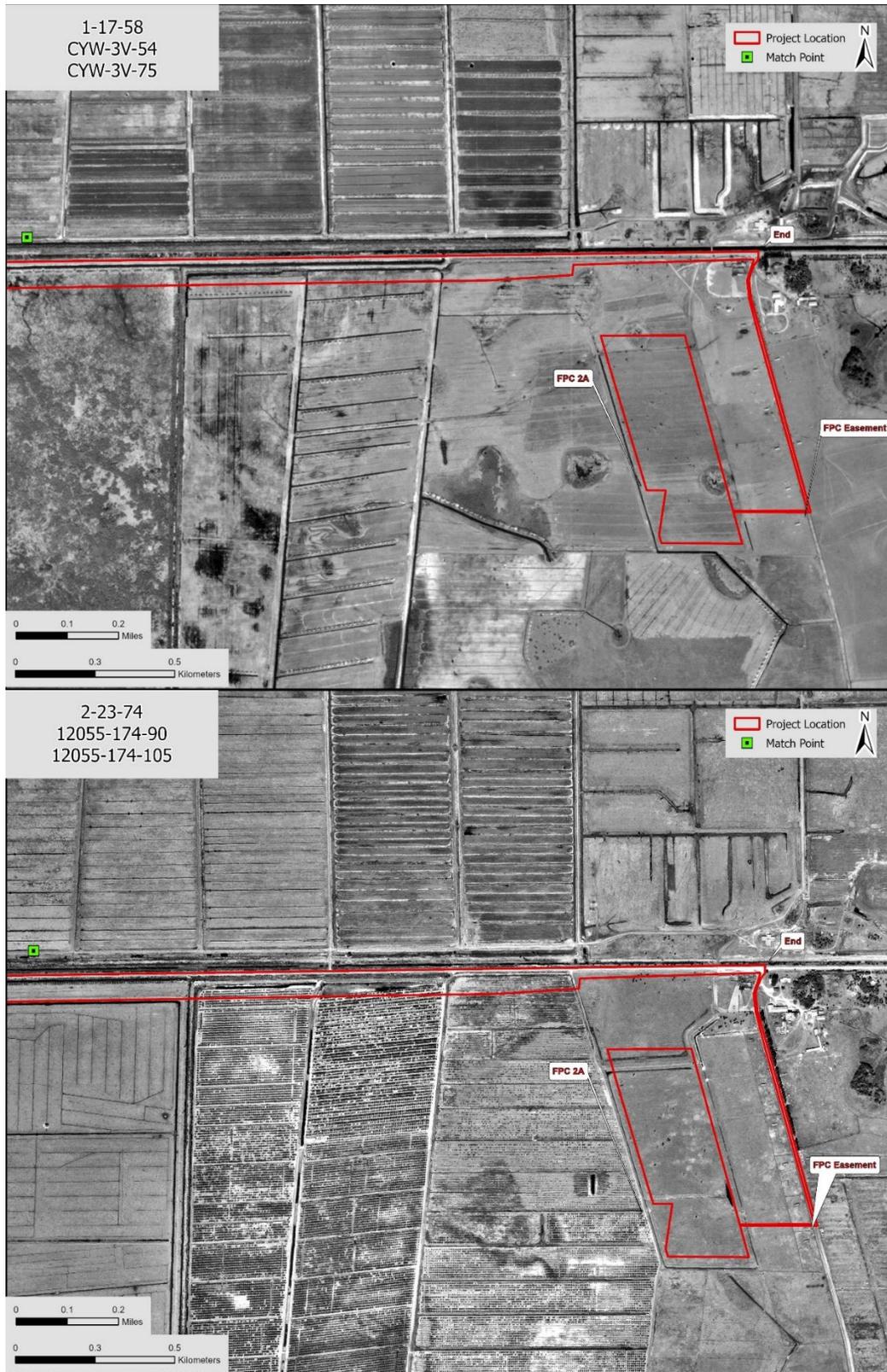
The aerial photos available from the Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM) show little historic development of the land within the APE (USDA 1958a, b, c, 1974a, b, c) (**Figures 3.6-3.8**). SR 70 – formerly known as Florida State Road 8 – was constructed by ca. 1926 and was well established by the time of the first available historic aerial photograph of the APE taken in ca. 1943 (FDOT 1926; USDA 1943). The canals running parallel to the north and south sides of SR 70 were constructed by ca. 1943 and development was predominantly agricultural in the area at this time (USDA 1943). Alterations within the APE have largely been limited to the continuous agricultural working of the surrounding land and changing irrigation patterns, including minor canals running into those parallel to SR 70. These changes can be seen over time between ca. 1958 and 1974 (USDA 1958a, b, c, 1974a, b, c) (**Figures 3.6 – 3.8**). A residence was constructed to the south of SR 70 to the east of CR 29 and west of L7 Ranch Road between ca. 1974 and 1981 (USDA 1974; FDOT 1981). The area remains predominantly agricultural today.



**Figure 3.6.** 1958 and 1974 aerial photographs of the western project limits (USDA 1958a,b; 1974a,b).



**Figure 3.7.** 1958 and 1974 aerial photographs of the central area of the SR 70 corridor (USDA 1958b,c; 1974b,c).



**Figure 3.8.** 1958 and 1974 aerial photographs of the eastern project limits (USDA 1958b,c; 1974b,c).

## **4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Background Research and Literature Review**

A review of archaeological and historical literature, records and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project area and vicinity, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of cultural resources listed in the NRHP, the Florida Master Site File (FMSF), CRAS reports, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, and maps as well as the Preliminary Pond Analysis (ACI 2021). It should be noted that the FMSF digital data used in this report were updated in September 2022. 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.

### **4.2 Archaeological Considerations**

In general, site location data for the general area indicate a pattern of site distribution favoring the relatively higher and better-drained terrain near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water including rivers, lakes, and freshwater marshes (ACI 1998). As such, the APE was considered to have a low to moderate prehistoric archaeological potential. The potential for historic archaeological sites was considered low given the absence of structures or buildings on the property until the early 1970s.



**Table 4.2.** CRAS surveys proximate to the project limits.

Survey No.	Title	Reference
2366	A Report of Investigations on the West Okeechobee Basin Archaeological Survey	Johnson 1990
4543	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for Bridge Numbers 090024, 090920, and 090013 along State Road 70 Highway & Bridge Design Project, Highlands County, Florida	Janus Research 1996
16476	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase VIII Expansion Loop 10 and Extension: Station 27 to Arcadia Greenfield 3: Arcadia to Station 29	Janus Research 2008
16532	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII First Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036	Coughlin et al. 2009
16938	Florida Gas Transmission Phase VIII Second Addendum Report Related to Report Nos. 2008-07035 and 2008-07036	Coughlin et al. 2010
17536	Cultural Resource Investigations Conducted for the Darroh Mud Disposal Site Addition located in Highlands County, Florida with the Planned Florida Gas Transmission Company (FGT) Phase VIII Expansion	Janus Research 2010
19506	Trip Report: NRCS Scarborough WRP Highlands County Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey	Dunn 2012
19507	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Scarborough and Sons Ranch, Inc., Highlands County, Florida	Wayne 2010
20284	FCC Wireless Telecommunications Bureau New Tower Submission Packet, Form 620: F703A, John, Highlands County, Florida	Wayne 2013
22234	NRCS 70 Grove WE Compatible Use Agreement Wetland Restoration Highlands County Cultural Resources Letter Report	Dunn 2015
24485	70 Grove Wetland Reserve Easement (WRE) Cultural Resources Survey	Bertine 2017
24890	Lonesome Island Wetland Reserve Easement (WRE) Cultural Resources Survey	Bertine 2018b
24969	Cultural Resources Survey Sun Ray and Lonesome Tracts, Highlands County, Florida	Smith 2013
25440	Highlands Ranch Wetland Reserve Easement (WRE) Cultural Resources Survey	Bertine 2018a
26797	Scarborough 2020 Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) Project – FY – 20	Hussey 2019
27291	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study SR 70 from Jefferson Avenue to CR 29, Highlands County, Florida.	ACI 2019a
27292	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum, Proposed Pond Sites, State Road (SR) 70 from Jefferson Avenue to County Road (CR) 29, Highlands County, Florida.	ACI 2019b

**4.3 Historical/Architectural Considerations**

A review of the FMSF and NRHP revealed that no historic resources have been previously recorded within the APE; however, two linear resources (8HG01125 and 8GL00476) have been recorded in close proximity to, but outside of, the APE (**Figure 4.1**). A segment of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) was recorded to the east of the APE during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Florida Gas Transmission Company (FGT) Phase VIII Expansion, Loop 10 and Extension: Station 27 to Arcadia, Greenfield 3: Arcadia to Station 29* conducted by Janus Research in 2008 (Survey No. 16476). In 2009, the SHPO found there was insufficient information to determine

NRHP eligibility. The Harney Pond Canal (C-41) was authorized by the 1954 Flood Control Act and is a part of the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District (CSFFCD) which was established to control flooding throughout the region, including the Kissimmee River Basin. In addition, a segment of the C-39A Canal (8HG00476) was recorded to the east of the APE during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey 4-D Citrus & Sod, Inc., Glades County, Florida* conducted by SouthArc, Inc. in 2012 (Survey No. 23368). The ca. 1948 canal runs east-west from Highlands County along the northern Glades County line and is typical of large canals in South Florida. In 2016, the SHPO found there was insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility.

A review of relevant historic USGS quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Highlands County property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for four new historic resources 45 years of age or older (constructed in 1977 or earlier) within the APE (McIntyre 2022).

#### **4.4 Field Methodology**

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

Archaeological field methodology included ground surface inspection, as well as subsurface shovel testing, in order to locate sites not exposed on the ground. Testing was conducted at both 50 m (164 ft) around the isolated areas of higher terrain and proximate to wetlands and at 100 m (328 ft) in areas of anomalous elevation and demonstrable disturbance as well as judgmentally. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 50 centimeters (cm) in diameter and one meter deep unless precluded by groundwater intrusion. All soil removed from the tests was screened through 0.62 cm mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel test were recorded with a Trimble Juno 5d Series device and Terrasync mobile mapping application, and, following the recording of relevant data such as environmental setting and stratigraphic profile, all shovel tests were refilled.

Historic/architectural field methodology consisted of a field survey of the APE to determine and verify the location of all buildings and other historic resources (i.e., bridges, roads, cemeteries) that are 45 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1977), 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/Unexpected Discovery of Cultural Remains**

Occasionally, archaeological deposits, subsurface features or unmarked human remains are encountered during the course of development, even though the project area may have previously received a thorough and professionally adequate cultural resources assessment. Such events are rare, but they do occur. In the event that human remains are encountered during the course of development, the procedures outlined in Chapter 872, FS must be followed. However, it was not anticipated that such sites would be found during this survey.

In the event such discoveries are made during the development process, all activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be suspended, and a professional archaeologist will be contacted to evaluate the importance of the discovery. The area will be examined by the archaeologist, who, in consultation with staff of the Florida SHPO, will determine if the discovery is significant or potentially significant. In the event the discovery is found to be not significant, the work may immediately resume. If, on the other hand, the discovery is found to be significant or potentially significant, then development activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will continue to be suspended until such time as a mitigation plan, acceptable to SHPO, is developed and implemented. Development activities may then resume within the discovery area, but only when conducted in accordance with the guidelines and conditions of the approved mitigation plan.

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

No cultural resources were discovered; thus, no laboratory methods were utilized.

All project related material (field notes, maps, digital data, photographs, etc.) will be maintained at ACI (P19015) in Sarasota, unless the client requests otherwise.

## 5.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 5.1 Archaeological

Archaeological field survey included both surface reconnaissance and the excavation of 114 shovel tests (**Figures 5.1 – 5.3**) north and south of SR 70. Testing throughout the APE was conducted at both 50 m intervals around the isolated areas of higher terrain and proximate to wetlands and at 100 m intervals in areas of anomalous elevation and demonstrable disturbance, as well as judgmentally. All shovel tests were excavated to 100 cm unless precluded by ground water intrusion. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in *36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1)* to identify and cultural resources within the APE (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.). All shovel tests were negative, and no archaeological materials were discovered on the surface; thus, no archaeological sites were discovered. The stratigraphic profile across the APE was variable and sample profiles are listed below.

- FPC 1A (**Photo 5.1**): 0-20 centimeters below surface (cmbs) dark gray sand; 20-40 cmbs light gray sand; 40-100 cmbs grayish-brown sand; water at 70 cmbs
- FPC 2A (**Photo 5.2**): 0-50 cmbs gray sand; 50-60 cmbs dark brown sand; 60-100 cmbs light brown sand
- FPC 2A Easement (**Photo 5.3**): 0-30 cmbs light gray sand; 30-50 cmbs gray sand; 50-100 cmbs light gray sand
- CR 29 to L-7 Ranch Road (**Photo 5.4**): 0-30 cmbs gray sand; 30-80 cmbs light gray sand; 80-100 cmbs dark brown sand
- L-7 Ranch Road to RB Sod Farm (**Photo 5.5**): 0-20 cmbs dark gray sand; 20-40 cmbs light gray sand; 40-60 cmbs dark brown sand; 60-100 cmbs gray clay
- RB Sod Farm to Southwind Road (**Photo 5.6**): 0-60 cmbs dark grayish-brown sandy clay; 60-100 cmbs gray clay
- Southwind Road to Lonesome Island Road (**Photo 5.7**): 0-100 cmbs mixed alternating layers of dark gray, gray, light gray and brown sand to sandy clay



**Photo 5.1.** Standard soil profile within retention pond location of FPC 1A.



**Photo 5.2.** Standard soil profile within retention pond location of FPC 2A.



**Photo 5.3.** Standard soil profile within retention pond easement of FPC 2A.



**Photo 5.4.** Standard soil profile between CR 29 and L-7 Ranch Road.



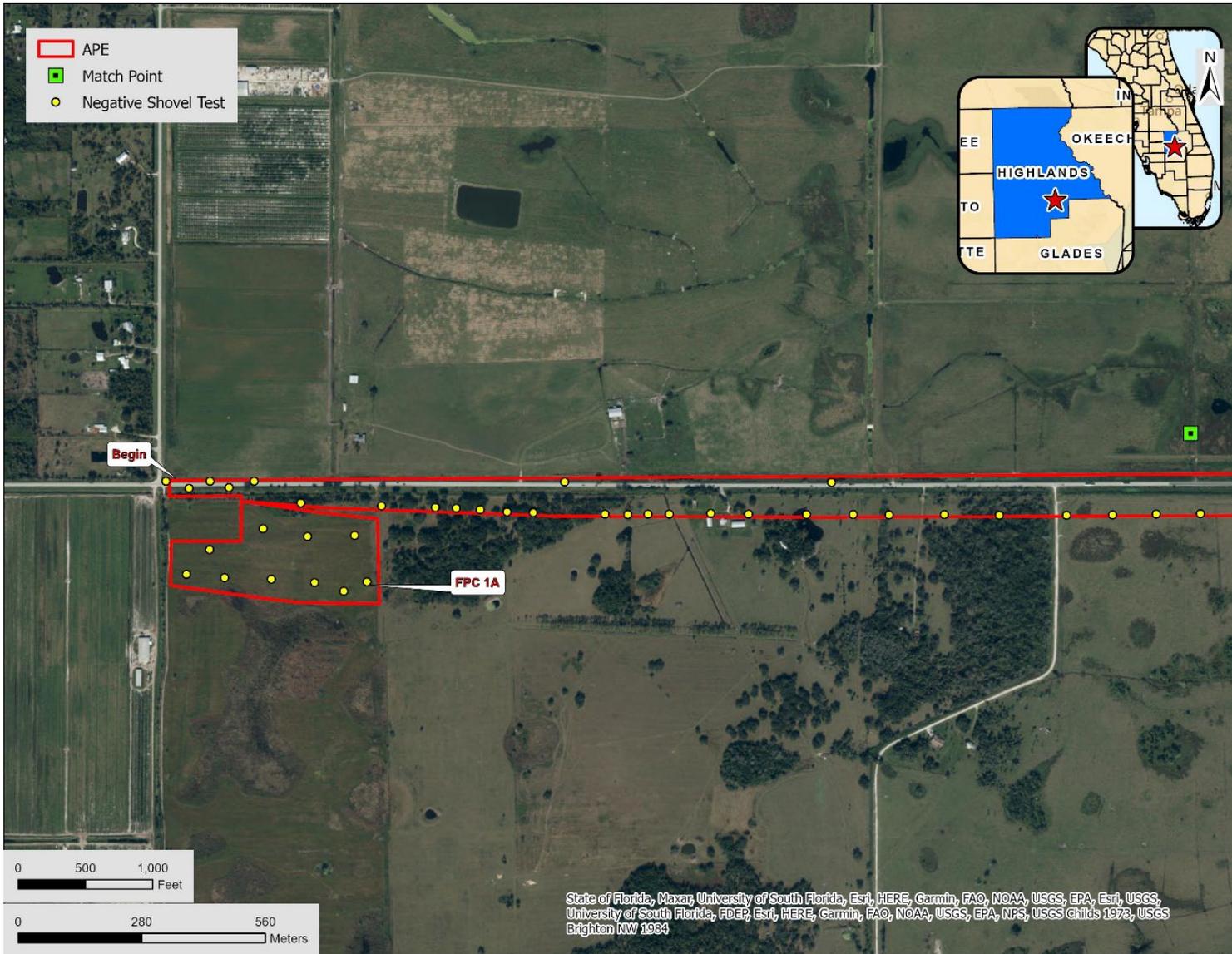
**Photo 5.5.** Standard profile between L-7 Ranch Road and RB Sod Farm.



**Photo 5.6.** Standard soil profile within RB Sod Farm.



**Photo 5.7.** Standard soil profile between RB Sod Farm and Dosia Smith Road.



State of Florida, Maxar, University of South Florida, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, Esri, USGS, University of South Florida, FDEP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USGS Ghilds 1972, USGS Brighton NW 1984

Figure 5.1. Approximate location of the shovel tests within the APE.

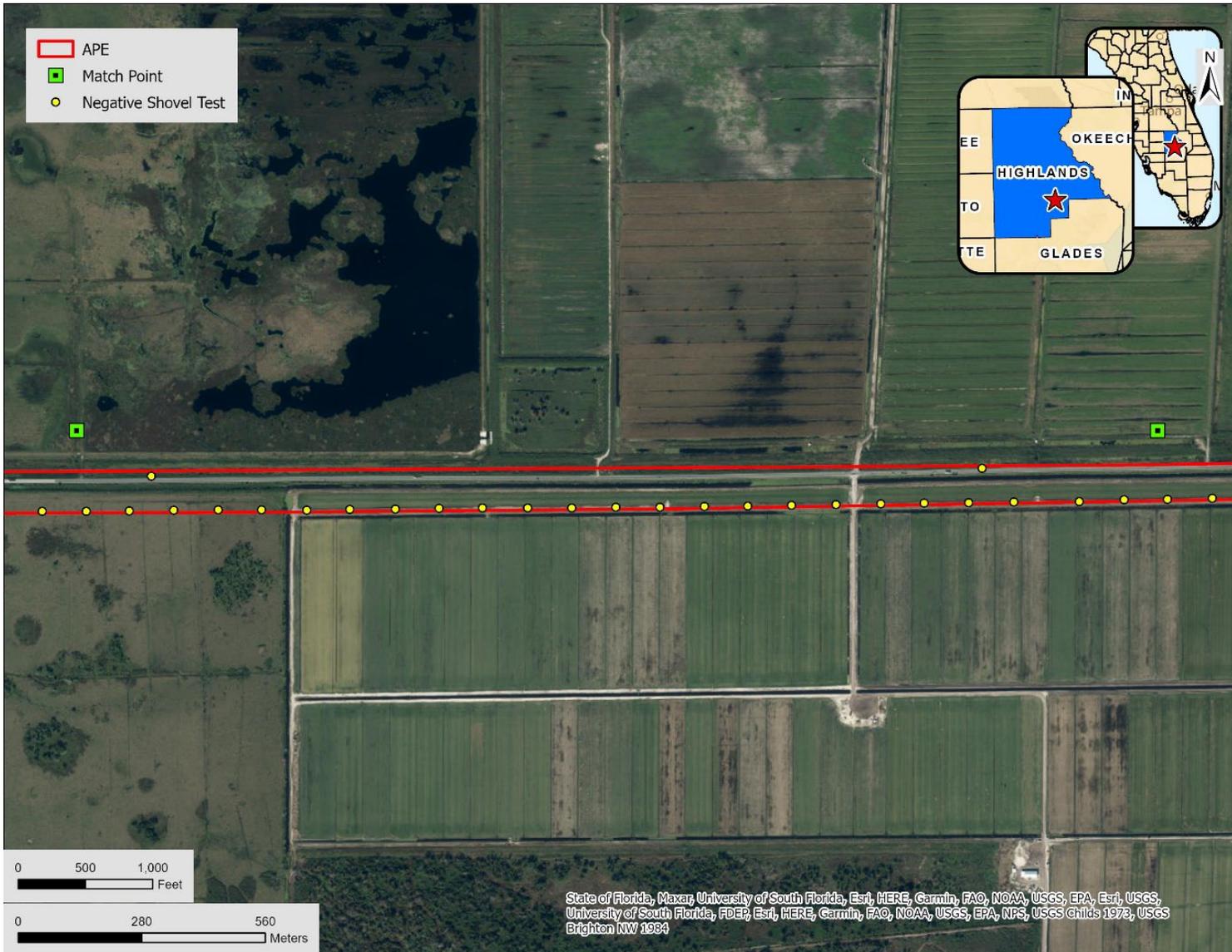


Figure 5.2. Approximate location of the shovel tests within the APE.

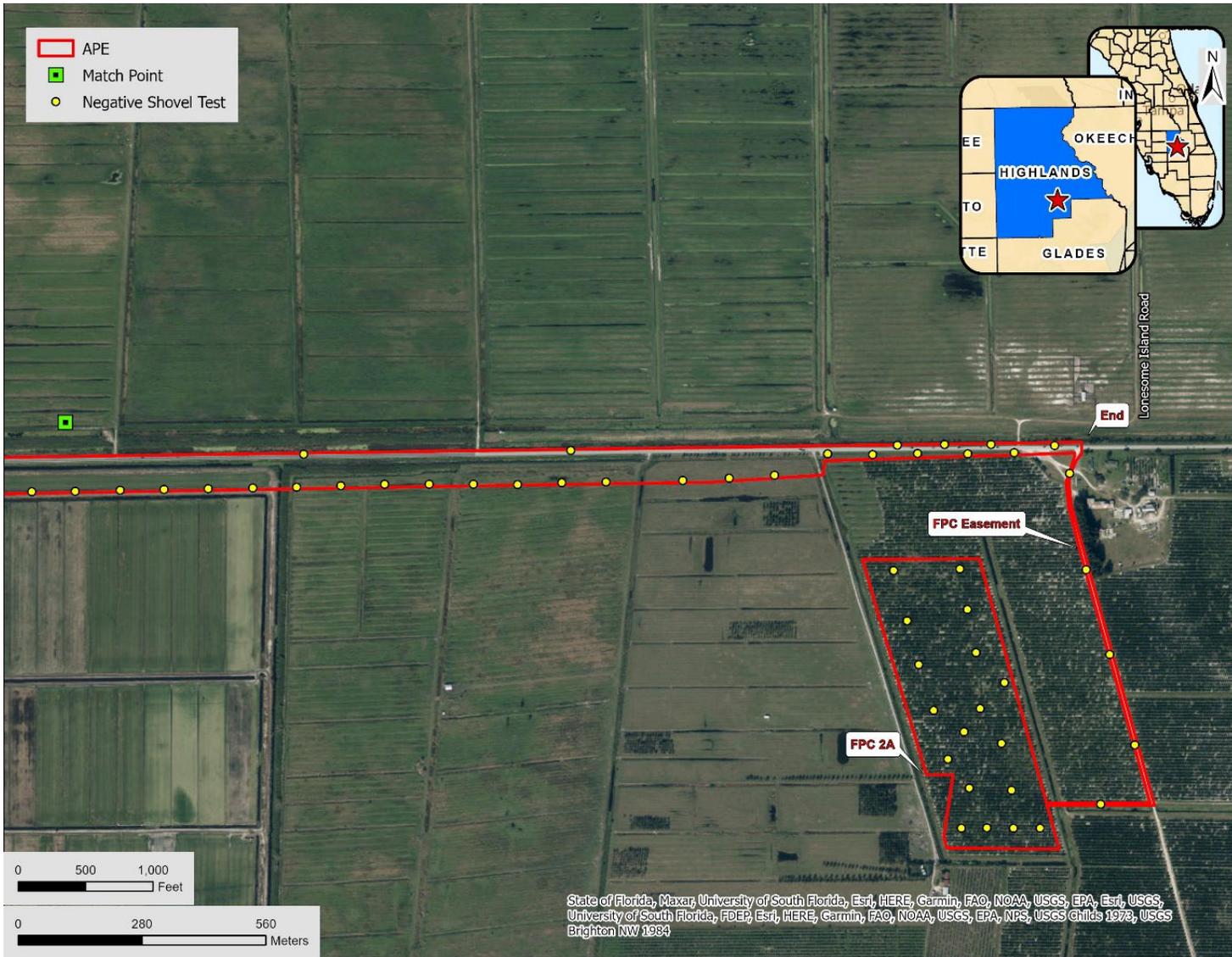


Figure 5.3. Approximate location of the shovel tests within the APE.

## 5.2 Historical/Architectural

Background research revealed that no historic resources were previously recorded within the APE. As a result of the historic/architectural field survey, four historic resources (8HG01577, 8HG01578, 8HG01579, and 8HG01580) were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated within the APE (**Figures 5.4 - 5.6**). These include one Frame Vernacular style building (8HG01577), the SR 70 Cross Drain Culvert (8HG01578), a segment of SR 70 (8HG01579), and segments of the SR 70 Drainage Canals (8HG01580). Overall, the Frame Vernacular style building (8HG01577) lacks sufficient architectural features and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. The SR 70 Cross Drain Culvert (8HG01578) is a pre-cast concrete culvert constructed in ca. 1970 in order to carry SR 70 over an unnamed cross drain which provides a connection between the drainage canals running parallel to SR 70. The resource is a typical example of a common post-1945 concrete bridge culvert found throughout Florida and does not possess any notable engineering features or design elements. As such, this type of bridge culvert is excluded from Section 106 consideration by the Program Comment for Common Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges (Federal Register 2012:68793). The 4.3-mile segment of SR 70 (8HG01579) within the APE is a common two-lane roadway that lacks specific design or engineering features or characteristics that would differentiate it from other similar roads. The 3.8-mile-long and 4.3-mile-long segments of SR 70 Drainage Canals (8HG01580) are not associated with surrounding major drainage projects. The SR 70 Drainage Canals are a common example of early twentieth century drainage canals found throughout Highlands County and lack unique design or engineering features. Overall, the newly identified historic resources have been altered, lack sufficient architectural or engineering features, and background research did not reveal any historical associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district.

Descriptions and photographs of the newly identified resources follow, and copies of the FMSF forms are included in **Appendix A**. No informant interviews for historic resources were conducted during the field survey. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to survey all areas of the APE. The Survey Log is contained in **Appendix B**.

**8HG01577:** The Frame Vernacular style building at 2121 SR 70 E was constructed in ca. 1977 (**Photos 5.8 and 5.9**). The two-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab and continuous concrete foundation and has a wood frame structural system clad in natural, unfinished wood siding. The side gable roofs and shed roof are covered with standing seam sheet metal. A brick chimney is located on the eave end of the northeast elevation. The main entryway is on the northeast elevation through a single door recessed beneath the principal roof with a wooden porch support and wooden platform. Visible windows include a mixture of individual three-light metal picture units and individual two-light metal sliding units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, natural wood exterior, wood window and door trim, and corner boards. Alterations include replacement roofing. It is unclear whether additions have been made to the building as the historic aerial photographs are obscured by heavy tree coverage. A gable roof segment comprised of two one-car garages is located on the north elevation. Overall, the building 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, 8HG01577 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

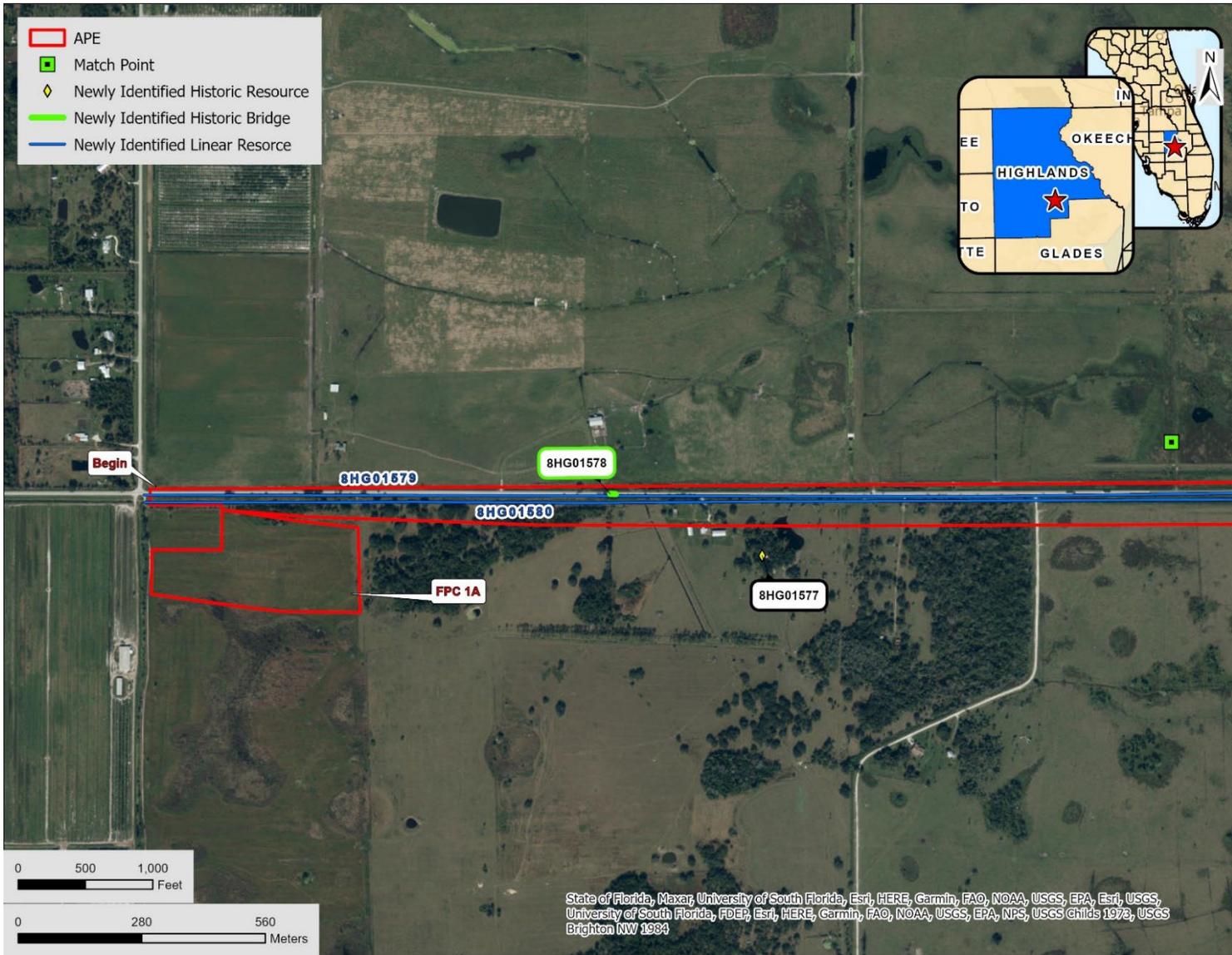


Figure 5.4. Location of recorded historic resources within the APE.

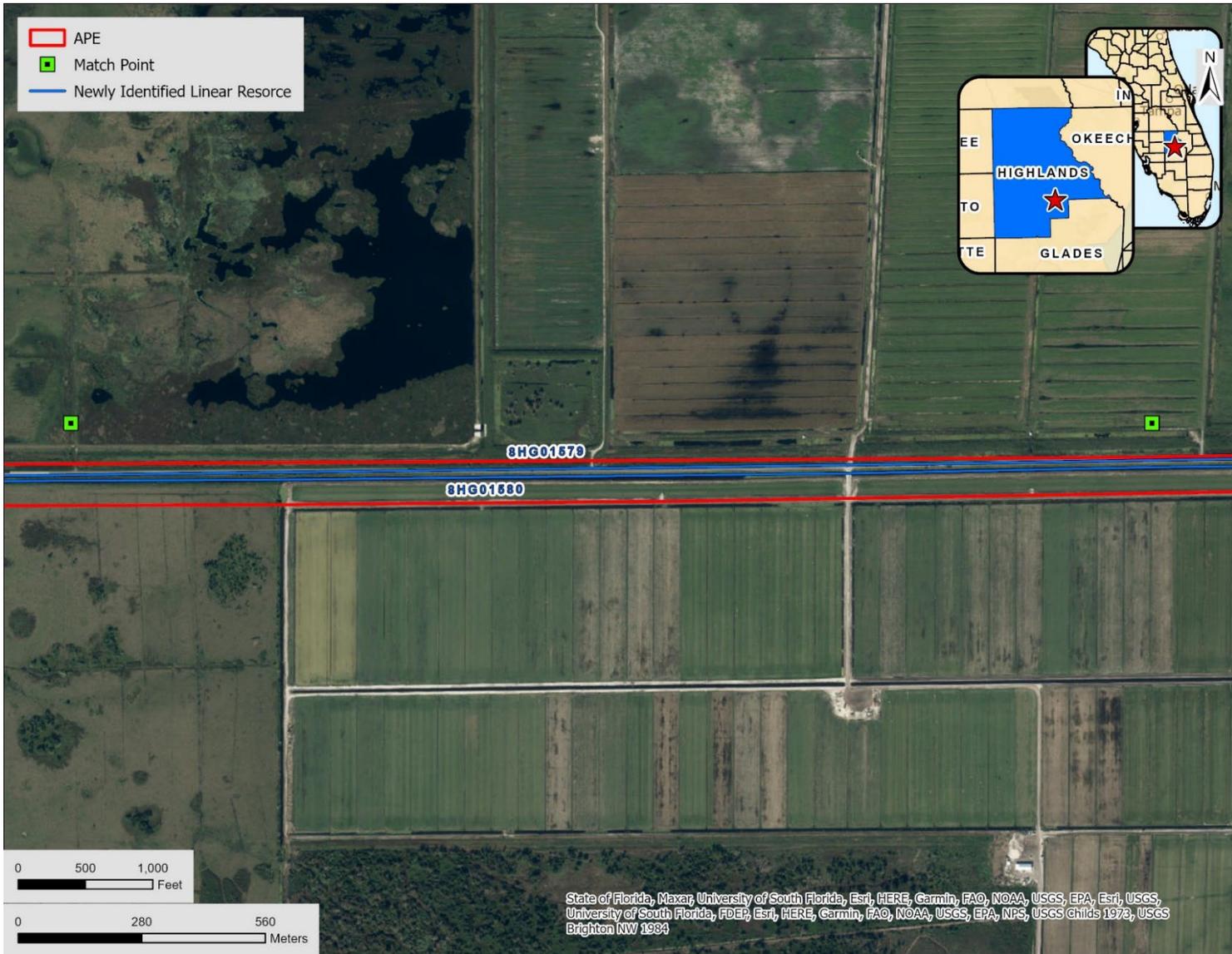


Figure 5.5. Location of recorded historic resources within the APE.

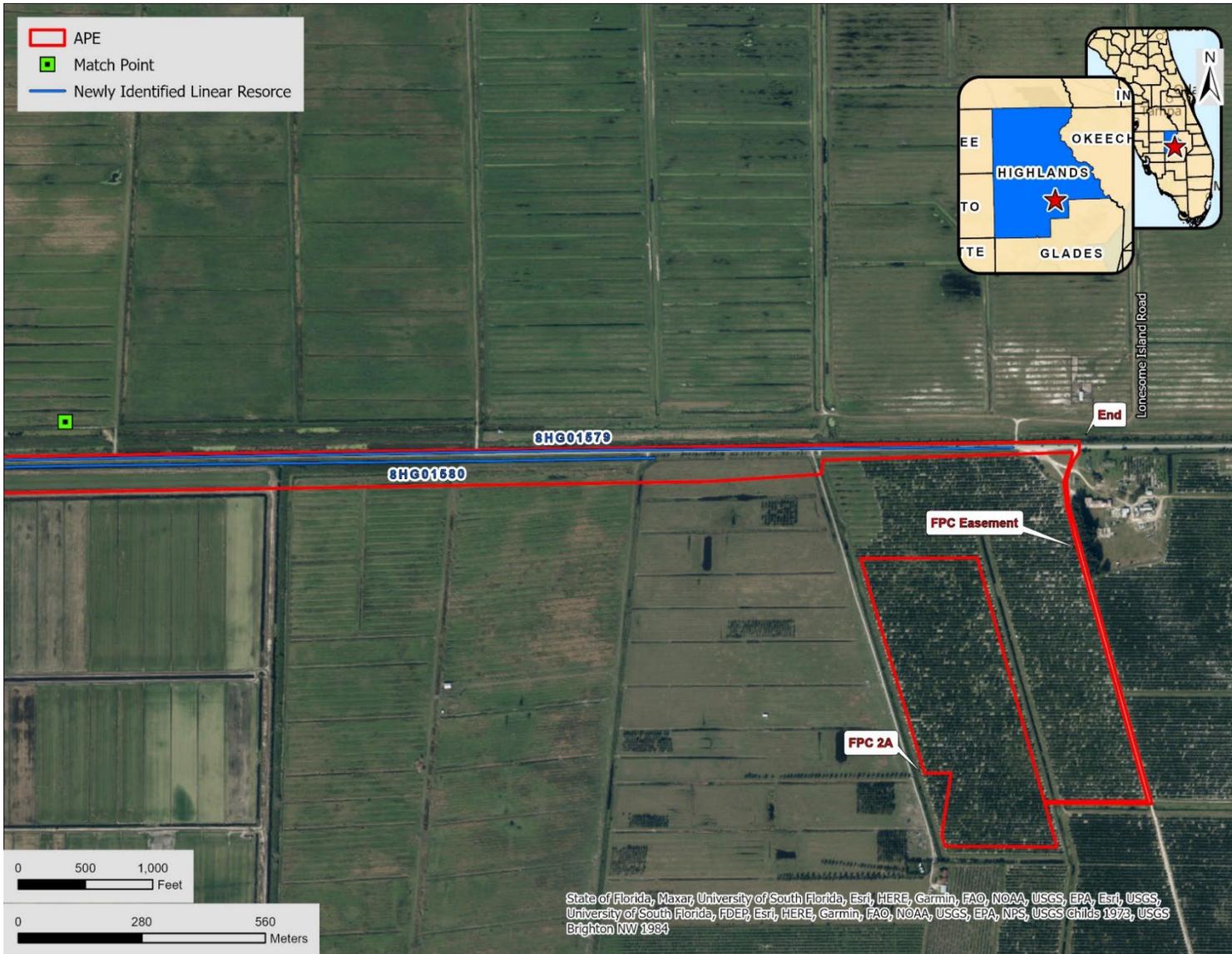


Figure 5.6. Location of historic resources within the eastern APE.



**Photo 5.8.** 2121 SR 70 E (8HG01577), looking south.



**Photo 5.9.** 2121 SR 70 E (8HG01577), looking east.

**8HG01578:** The SR 70 Cross Drain Culvert is a single span, pre-cast concrete culvert constructed in ca. 1970 or earlier (**Photo 5.10**). The culvert is located in Section 1 of Township 37 South, Range 30 East and Section 36 of Township 38 South, Range 30 East (USGS 1953a). The culvert was constructed in order to carry SR 70 over an unnamed cross drain which provides a connection between the drainage canals running parallel to SR 70. The overall dimension of the bridge measures approximately 40-ft long and is comprised of one concrete pipe with concrete wing walls. Metal

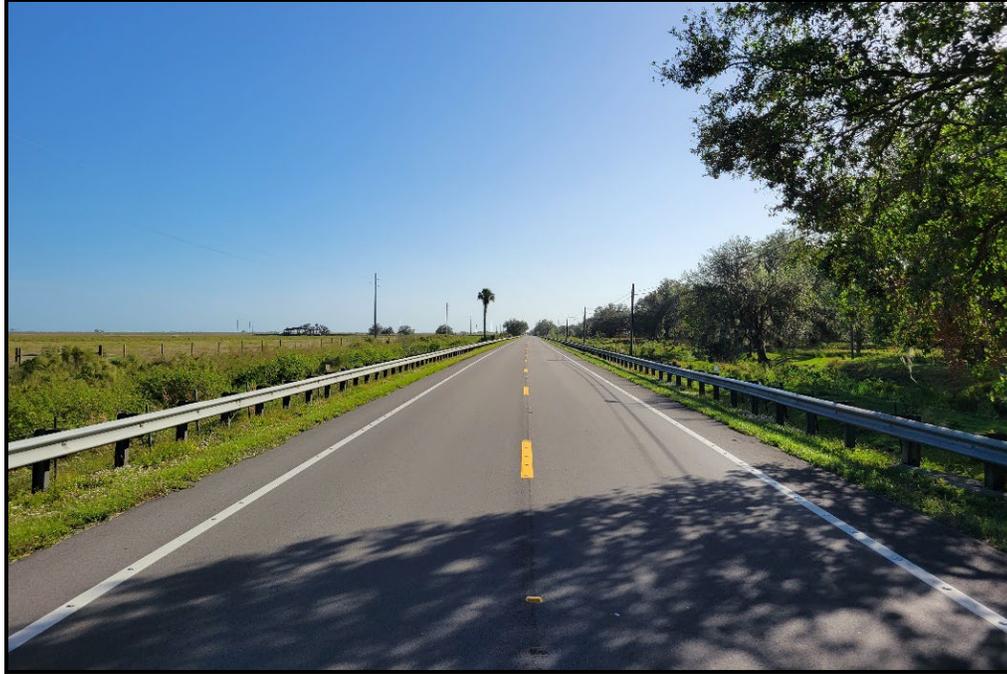
guardrails are located along the north and south sides of the roadway. The culvert is approximately 50-ft wide with a paved roadway that is approximately 20-ft wide.



**Photo 5.10.** SR 70 Cross Drain Culvert (8HG01578), looking northeast.

The bridge is a typical example of a common post-1945 concrete pipe culvert found throughout Florida. These types of bridges were constructed as part of the massive expansion of the State's road system in the decades following the end of World War II (Parsons Brinckerhoff 2005). This bridge does not possess any notable engineering features or design elements that would differentiate it from dozens of similar examples built throughout Florida during the same time period. This bridge was not recorded during the update to the Historic Highway Bridges of Florida; however, similar examples were evaluated as ineligible for listing in the NRHP during that survey update (FDOT 2012; Survey No. 20057). As such, this type of bridge is excluded from Section 106 consideration by the Program Comment for Common Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges (Federal Register 2012:68793). In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, due to its commonality of design and lack of significant attributes or association, 8HG01578 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP either individually or as part of a historic district.

**8HG01579:** The segment of SR 70 (also known as Fritz Street within the APE) is situated along the 37 South/38 South Township line and passes through Section 36 of Township 37 South, Range 30 East; Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 30 East; Sections 31 – 34 of Township 37 South, Range 31 East; Sections 3, 4, 6, and 7 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East (USGS 1953a, 1953b). The segment within the APE is a two-lane undivided roadway that is 27-ft wide and spans approximately 4.3 miles from CR 29 to Lonesome Island Road (**Photo 5.11**). The road is lined with metal guardrails and drainage canals run parallel to the north and south of the roadway. The surrounding viewshed consists predominantly of irrigated agricultural land and wetlands. The segment of SR 70 within the APE was historically known as Florida State Road 8 and was constructed by ca. 1926 (FDOT 1926). The route spanned from Haines City through Sebring to Ft. Pierce. The alignment within the APE does not appear to have been significantly altered since ca. 1926; however, the road has been improved to modern standards.



**Photo 5.11.** SR 70 (8HG01579), looking east.

The overwhelming majority of the road's total length is located outside the project APE. Surveying and recording the entire roadway are beyond the scope of this project, as such only the segment within the APE was recorded. Overall, the segment of SR 70 within the APE is a common two-lane roadway that lacks specific design or engineering features or characteristics that would differentiate it from other similar roads. Background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HG01579 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

**8HG01580:** The SR 70 Drainage Canals flow through Section 1 of Township 38 South, Range 30 East and Sections 3, 4, 6, and 7 of Township 38 South, Range 31 E (USGS 1953a, 1953b). The segments located within the APE are approximately 3.8 miles long (south of SR 70) and 4.3 miles long (north of SR 70) and range from 20 – 40-ft wide, with steep earthen banking that is moderately overgrown with vegetation (**Photo 5.12**). Within the APE, the non-navigable canals flow parallel along the south side of SR 70 from south of CR 29 in the west to just east of Southwind Road and parallel to the north side of SR 70 from CR 29 in the west to Lonesome Island Road in the east. The canals were constructed in ca. 1943 or earlier and several minor unnamed irrigation ditches flowing perpendicularly into the canals have been constructed over the years (USDA 1943). In addition, several driveways/minor roads have been constructed over the segments. A South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) map of the area was reviewed, as well as a ca. 1973 map of the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District (CSFFCD), and the canal was not represented on these maps further indicating the common nature of the canals (SFWMD n.d.(b); U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1973). They are not associated with surrounding major drainage projects. Surveying and recording the entire linear resource are beyond the scope of this project, as such only the segments within the APE were surveyed and recorded. The canals continue briefly outside of the APE, including a segment approximately 0.34 miles long to the west of CR 29 and 0.74 miles to the east of Lonesome Island Road. Overall, the SR 70 Drainage Canals are a common example of early twentieth century drainage canals found throughout Highlands County and lack unique design or engineering features. Background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result,

8HG01580 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



**Photo 5.12.** SR 70 Drainage Canals (8HG01580), looking west. The photo is of the southern canal and is representative of the segments throughout the APE.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

Given the results of background research and field survey, including the excavation of 114 shovel tests, no archaeological sites that are listed, eligible for listing, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP were located within the APE. Historic/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of four historic resources (8HG01577, 8HG01578, 8HG01579, and 8HG01580) within the APE. These include one building (8HG01577), one bridge culvert (8HG01578), and two linear resources (8HG01579 and 8HG01580). Overall, the newly identified historic resources have been altered, lack sufficient architectural or engineering features, and background research did not reveal any historical associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. As such, there are no cultural resources that are listed, eligible for listing, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP within the APE. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed undertaking will result in no historic properties affected.

## 6.0 REFERENCES CITED

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- 1998 Highlands County Archaeological Survey Phase II Project. ACI, Sarasota. MS# 5302.
  - 2019a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study SR 70 from Jefferson Avenue to CR 29, Highlands County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota. MS# 27291.
  - 2019b Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum, Proposed Pond Sites, State Road (SR) 70 from Jefferson Avenue to County Road (CR) 29, Highlands County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota. MS#27292.
  - 2021 Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment Technical Memorandum Probability Analysis of Proposed Pond Sites State Road (SR) 70 from County Road (CR) 29 to Lonesome Island Road, Highlands County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.
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**APPENDIX A**

**Florida Master Site File Forms**



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **HG01577**  
Field Date 11-11-2022  
Form Date 11-23-2022  
Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Original  
 Update

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2121 SR 70 E Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Survey Project Name CRAS SR 70 from CR 29 to Lonesome Island Road 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: 2121 SR 70 E  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5 Map Name CHILDS USGS Date 1953 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Highlands  
Township 38S Range 30E Section 1 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # C-01-38-30-A00-0010-0000 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name \_\_\_\_\_ Block \_\_\_\_\_ Lot \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 473310 Northing 3009403  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1977  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Original Use Residence, private From (year): 1977 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.)  
Linda Dee Ranch & Cattle Company (2010); Simone Properties, Inc. (2004); Okeechobee Sod, Inc. (1990); Jack & Louise Devane

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

### DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 2  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood/Plywood 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:standing seam 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
Picture, metal, single, 3-light; Sliding, metal, single, 2-light

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

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 15</i> , p. 2)				

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2.
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Continuous
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.

Main Entrance (stylistic details)
NE ELEV: single door recessed beneath the principal roof w/ wooden porch support

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
SW ELEV: open, partial width, beneath a shed roof w/ wooden half wall and screening

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

Narrative Description of Resource
A two-story Frame Vernacular style building w/ two one-car garages on the N ELEV. A small wooden deck/platform is located at the main entrance on the NE ELEV.

Archaeological Remains [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [ ] library research [ ] building permits [ ] Sanborn maps
[ ] FL State Archives/photo collection [ ] city directory [ ] occupant/owner interview [ ] plat maps
[x] property appraiser / tax records [ ] newspaper files [ ] neighbor interview [ ] Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[ ] cultural resource survey (CRAS) [ ] historic photos [ ] interior inspection [ ] HABS/HAER record search
[x] 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 [x] no [ ] insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)
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 P19015
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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



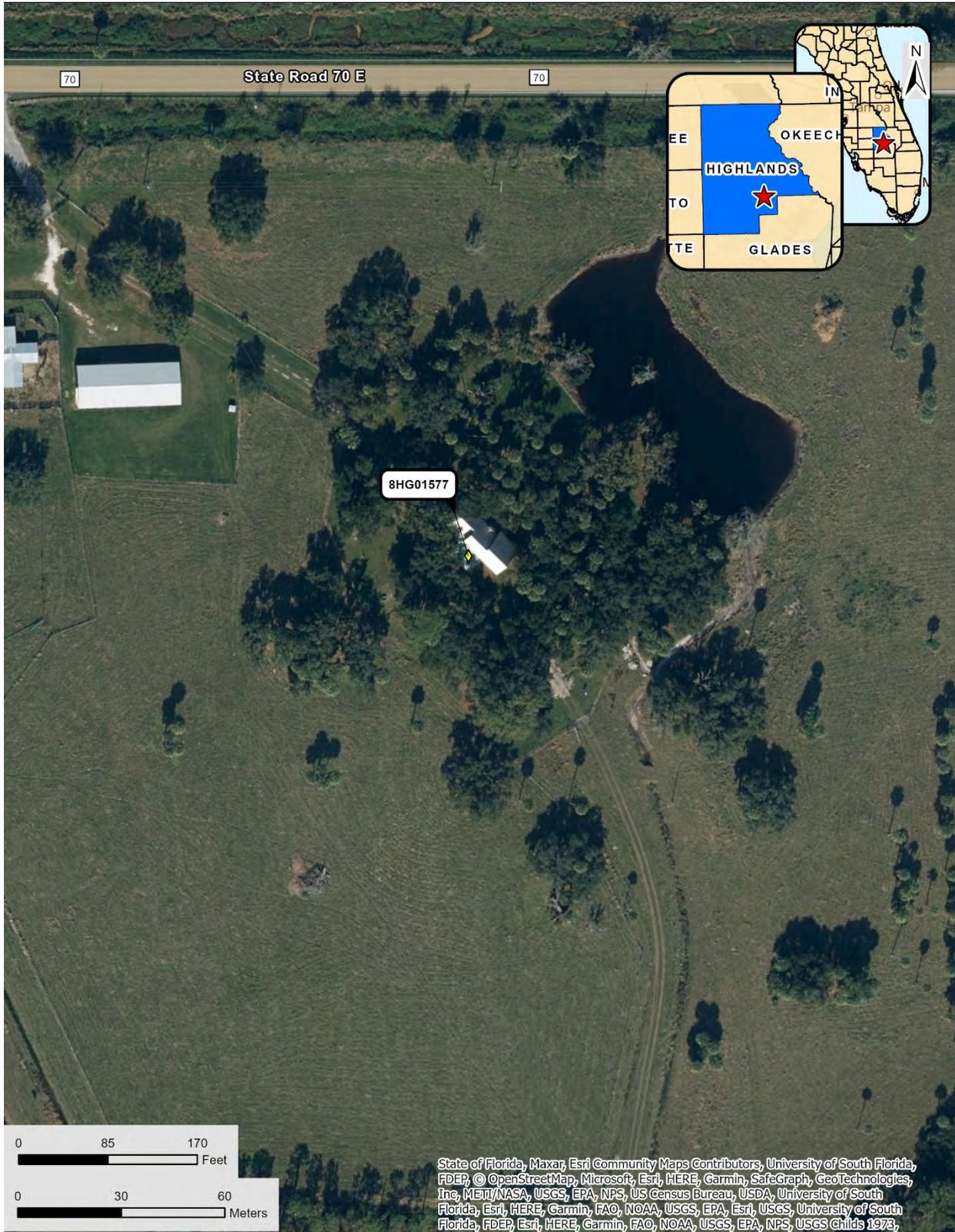
**PHOTOGRAPHS**







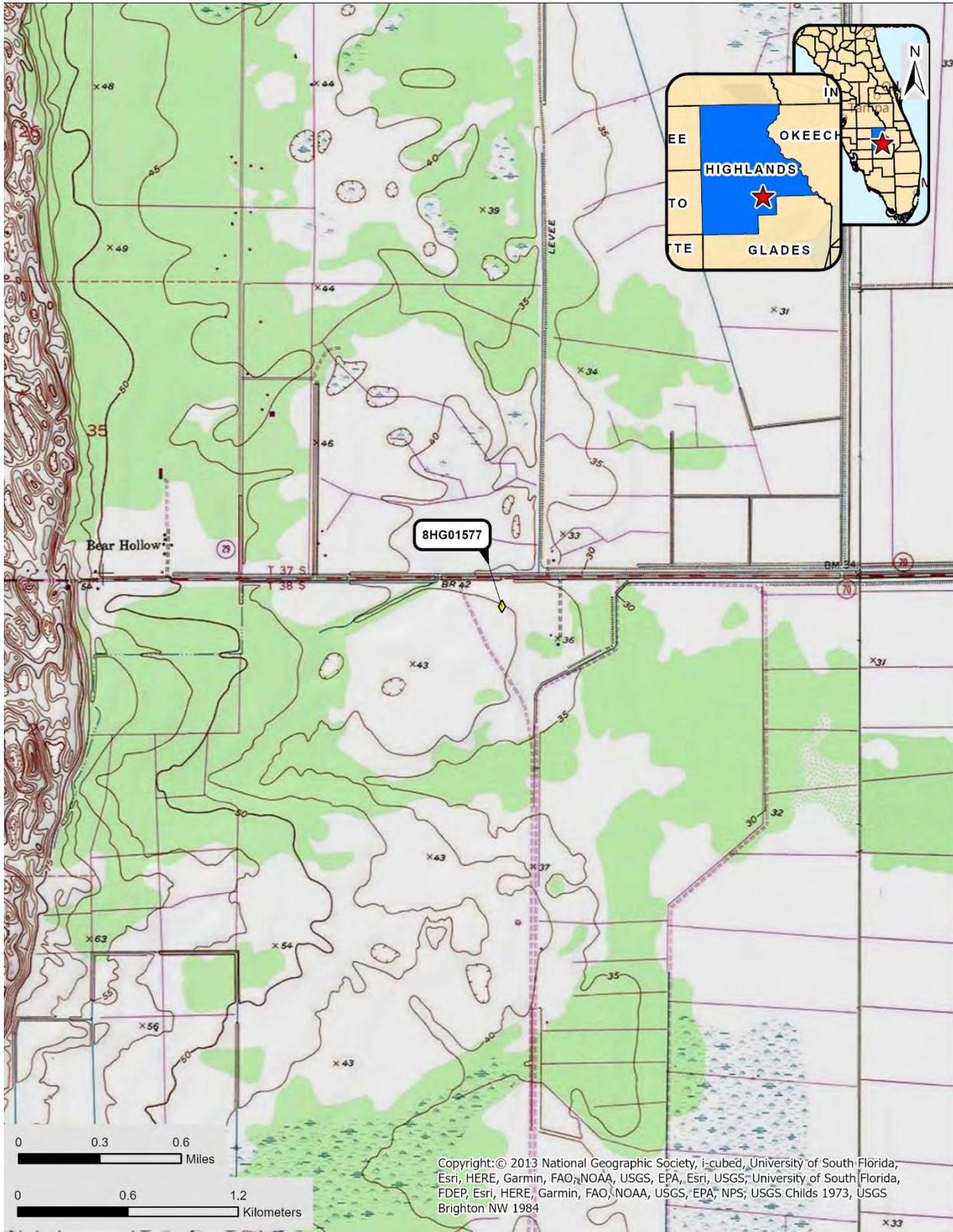
AERIAL MAP



State of Florida, Maxar, Esri Community Maps Contributors, University of South Florida, FDEP, © OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, University of South Florida, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, Esri, USGS, University of South Florida, FDEP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USGS Childs 1978,



USGS Childs  
Township 38 South, Range 30 East, Section 1





# HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 **HG01578**  
Field Date 11-11-2022  
Form Date 11-28-2022  
Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_  
FDOT Bridge # \_\_\_\_\_

Original  
 Update

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

Bridge Name(s) SR 70 Cross Drain Culvert Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Project Name CRAS SR 70 from CR 29 to Lonesome Island Road Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Route(s) Carried/Feature(s) Crossed SR 70 (Fritz Street) / Cross Drain  
USGS 7.5 Map Name CHILDS USGS Date 1953 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
City/Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Highlands  
Township 37S Range 30E Section 1 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Township 38S Range 30E Section 36 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  
Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Parcel # \_\_\_\_\_  
UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  17 Easting 472973 Northing 3009541  
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

### HISTORY

Year Built 1970  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
Still in use?  yes  no  restricted use (describe) \_\_\_\_\_  
Prior Fords, Ferries, or Bridges at this Location  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Bridge Use: original and current with dates (standard descriptions: auto, railway, pedestrian, fishing pier, abandoned)  
Original & Current: carries SR 70 over unnamed cross drain (Auto)

Ownership history  
State Highway Agency

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

Narrative History (How did bridge come to be built? How was it financed?, etc.)  
The SR 70 Cross Drain Culvert was constructed to carry SR 70 over the unnamed drainage ditch which provides a connection between the drainage canals running parallel (north and south) to SR 70.

### DESCRIPTION

GENERAL  
Overall Bridge Design 1. Culvert 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Overall Condition  excellent  good  fair  deteriorated  ruinous

Style and Decorative Details

Concrete round culvert w/ concrete wing walls

Tender Station Description

N/A

Alterations: Dates and Descriptions

Unknown

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

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

## SUPERSTRUCTURE

Spans: Total Number 1 Total Length(ft) 40Main Spans: Number 1 Length(ft) 40 Width(ft) 50 Roadway width(ft) 20Main Span Design CulvertMain Span Materials 1. Concrete 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Approach Spans: Number \_\_\_\_\_ Length(ft) \_\_\_\_\_ Width(ft) \_\_\_\_\_ Roadway width(ft) \_\_\_\_\_

Approach Span Design \_\_\_\_\_

Approach Span Materials 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Deck Materials 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

## SUBSTRUCTURE

Abutment Materials 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Abutment Description \_\_\_\_\_

Pier Materials 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Pier Description \_\_\_\_\_

## RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

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

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

This is a common post-1945 concrete culvert and is not a rare example of its type. Background research did not reveal significant historical associations. The SR 70 Cross Drain Culvert does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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 &amp; analysis notes, photos, plans, 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 P19015
- 2) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch 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' TOPO MAP WITH BRIDGE LOCATION CLEARLY MARKED
- ② PHOTO OF BRIDGE

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

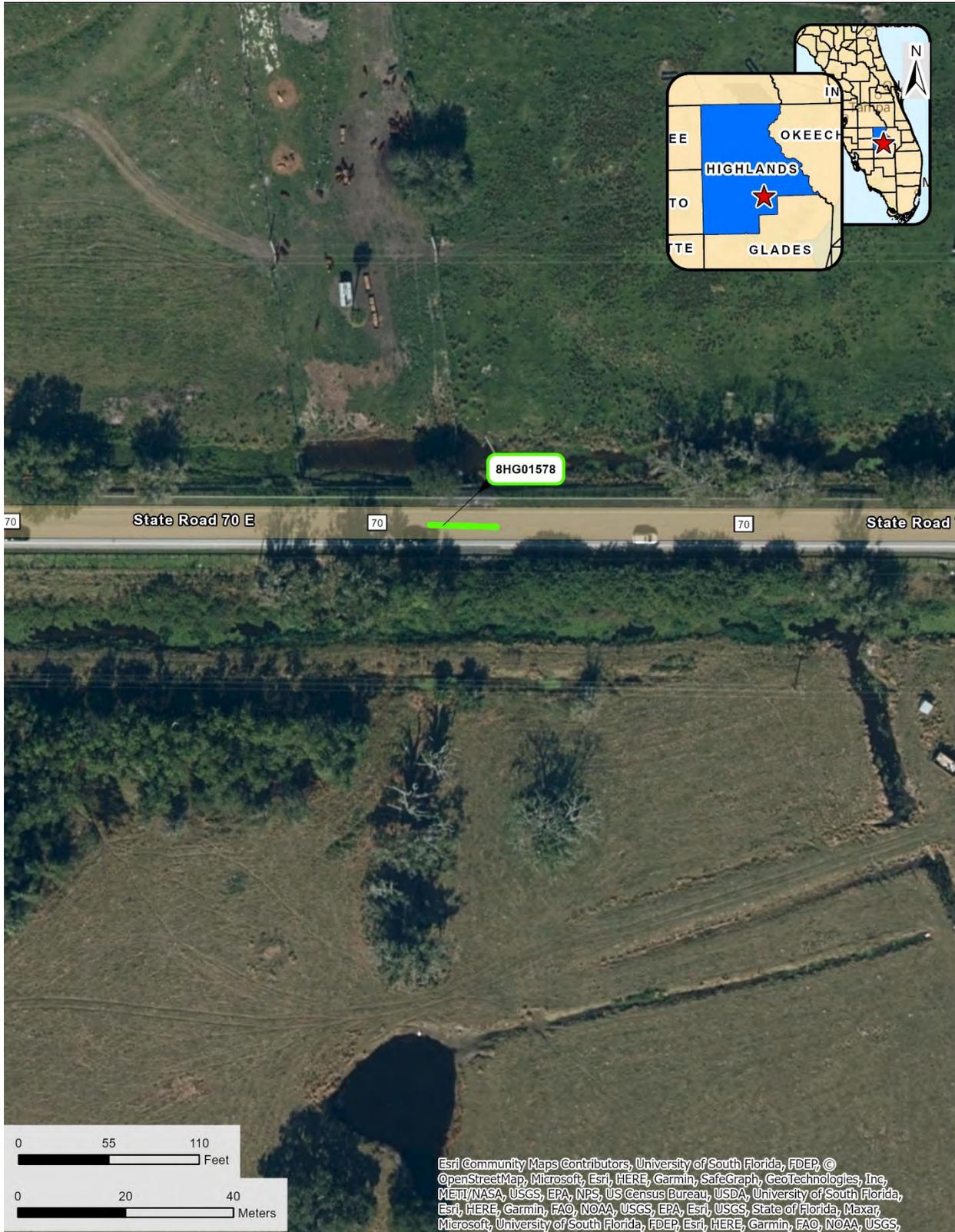


**PHOTOGRAPHS**



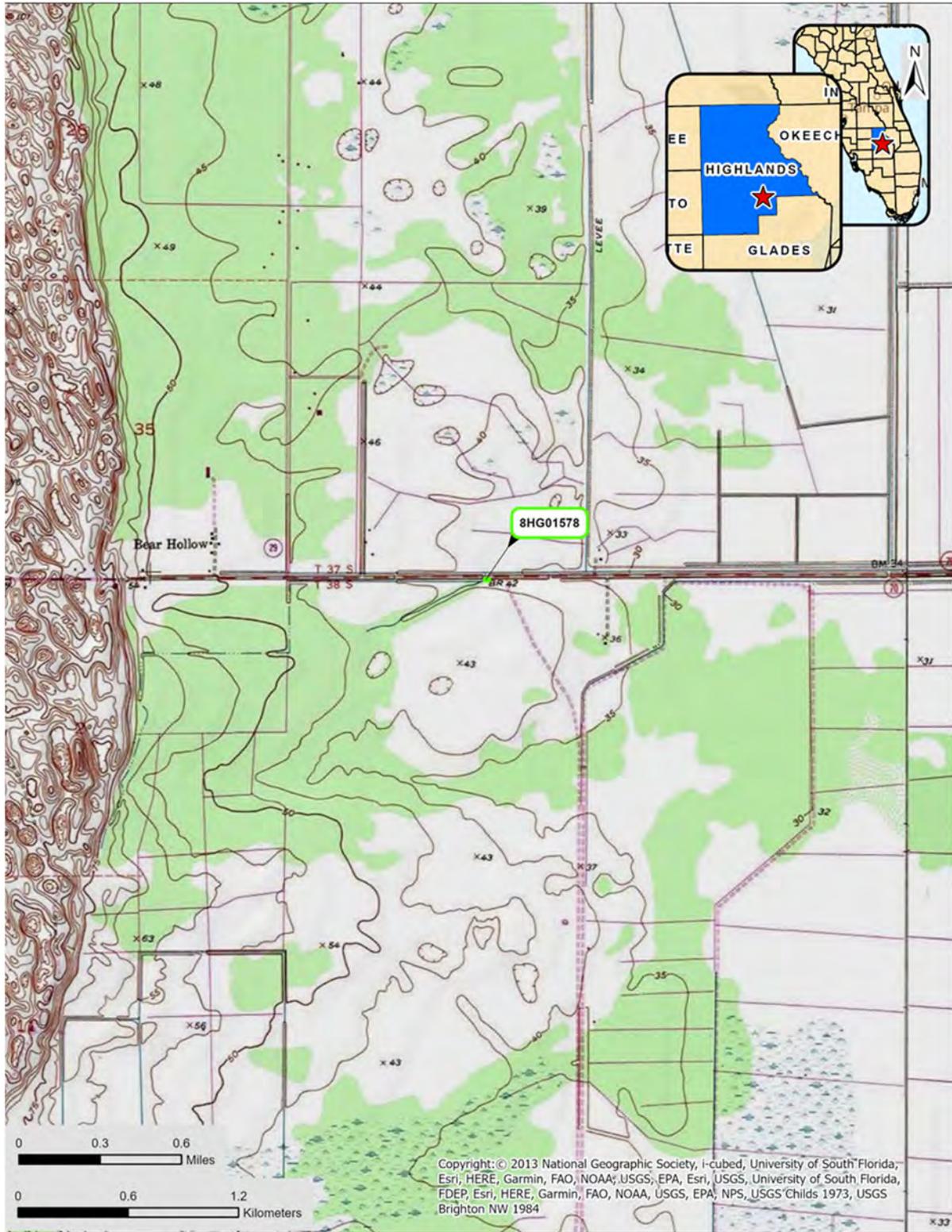


AERIAL MAP





**USGS Childs**  
**Township 37 South, Range 30 East, Section 1**  
**Township 38 South, Range 30 East, Section 36**





# RESOURCE GROUP FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 HG01579  
 Field Date 11-11-2022  
 Form Date 11-28-2022  
 Recorder# \_\_\_\_\_

Original  
 Update

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

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

**Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:**

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

Resource Group Name SR 70 (Fritz Street) Multiple Listing [DHR only] \_\_\_\_\_  
 Project Name CRAS SR 70 from CR 29 to Lonesome Island Road FMSF Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 National Register Category (please check one):  building(s)  structure  district  site  object  
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable):  canal  railway  road  other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: 

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction

  
 City/Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid In Current City Limits?  yes  no  unknown  
 County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Highlands  
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_  
 1) Township 38S Range 30E Section 1 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 2) Township 37S Range 30E Section 36 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  
 3) Township 37S Range 31E Section 31-34 ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  
 4) Township 38S Range 31E Section 3, 4, 6, ¼ section:  NW  SW  SE  NE  
 USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name CHILDS USGS Date 1953  
 2) Name BRIGHTON NW USGS Date 1953  
 Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
 Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)  

A segment of SR 70 that is approximately 4.3 miles long, spanning from CR 29 in the west to Lonesome Island Road in the east.

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1926 [ ] approximately [x] year listed or earlier [ ] year listed or later
Architect/Designer: Builder:
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)
1. Twentieth C American 3.
2. 4.

Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)
The segment of SR 70 (historically known as Florida State Road 8) within the APE was constructed by ca. 1926 and provided a route spanning from Haines City through Sebring to Ft. Pierce (FDOT 2022).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)
PALMM, http://palmm.fcla.edu/; FDOT 2022, "Florida Official Transportation Map Archive - 1926." Accessed November 28, 2022. https://www.fdot.gov/gis/floridatransportationmaparchive.shtm.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

The linear resource is a common roadway that has been altered by maintenance over the years and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents
1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19015
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

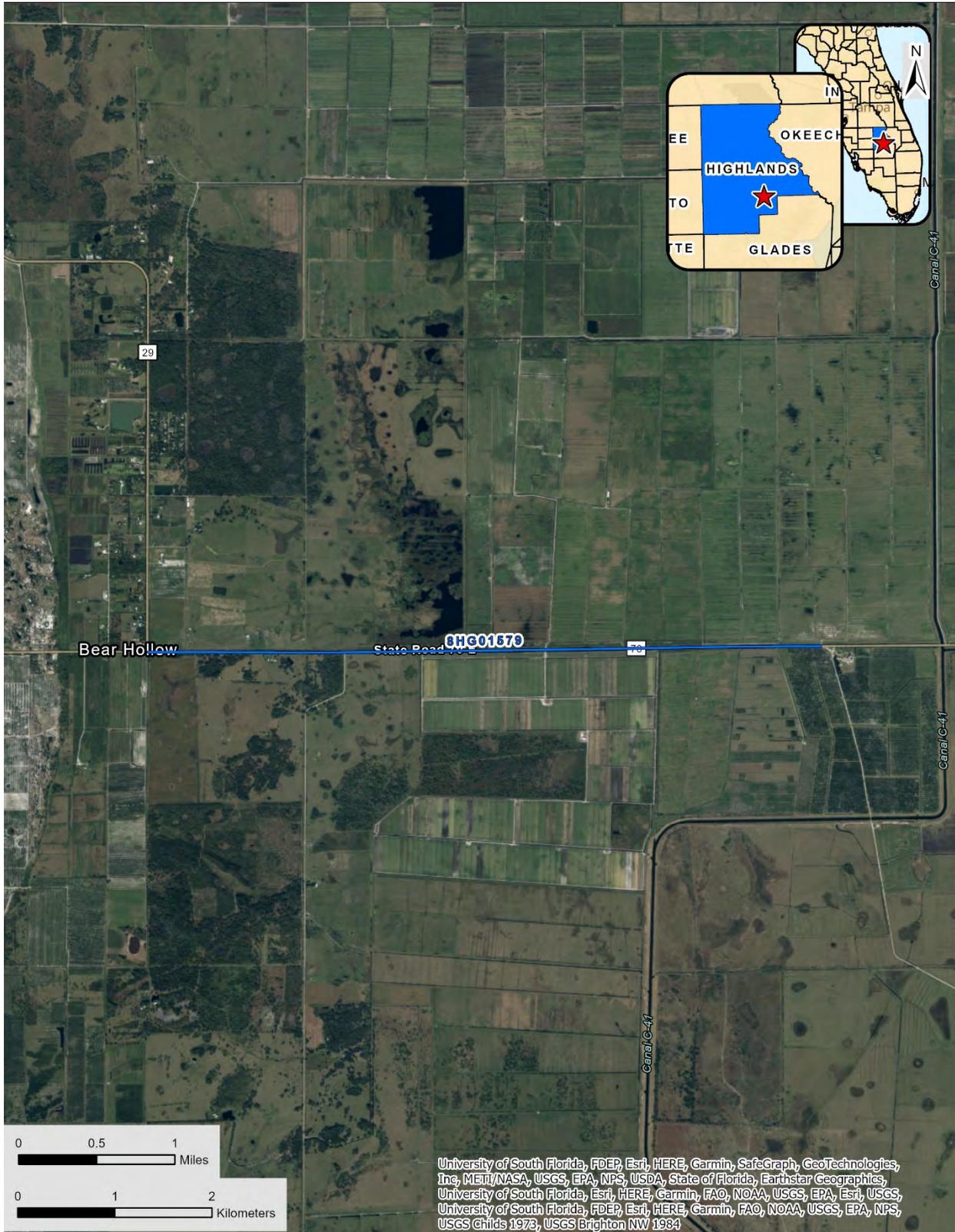


**PHOTOGRAPHS**





AERIAL MAP



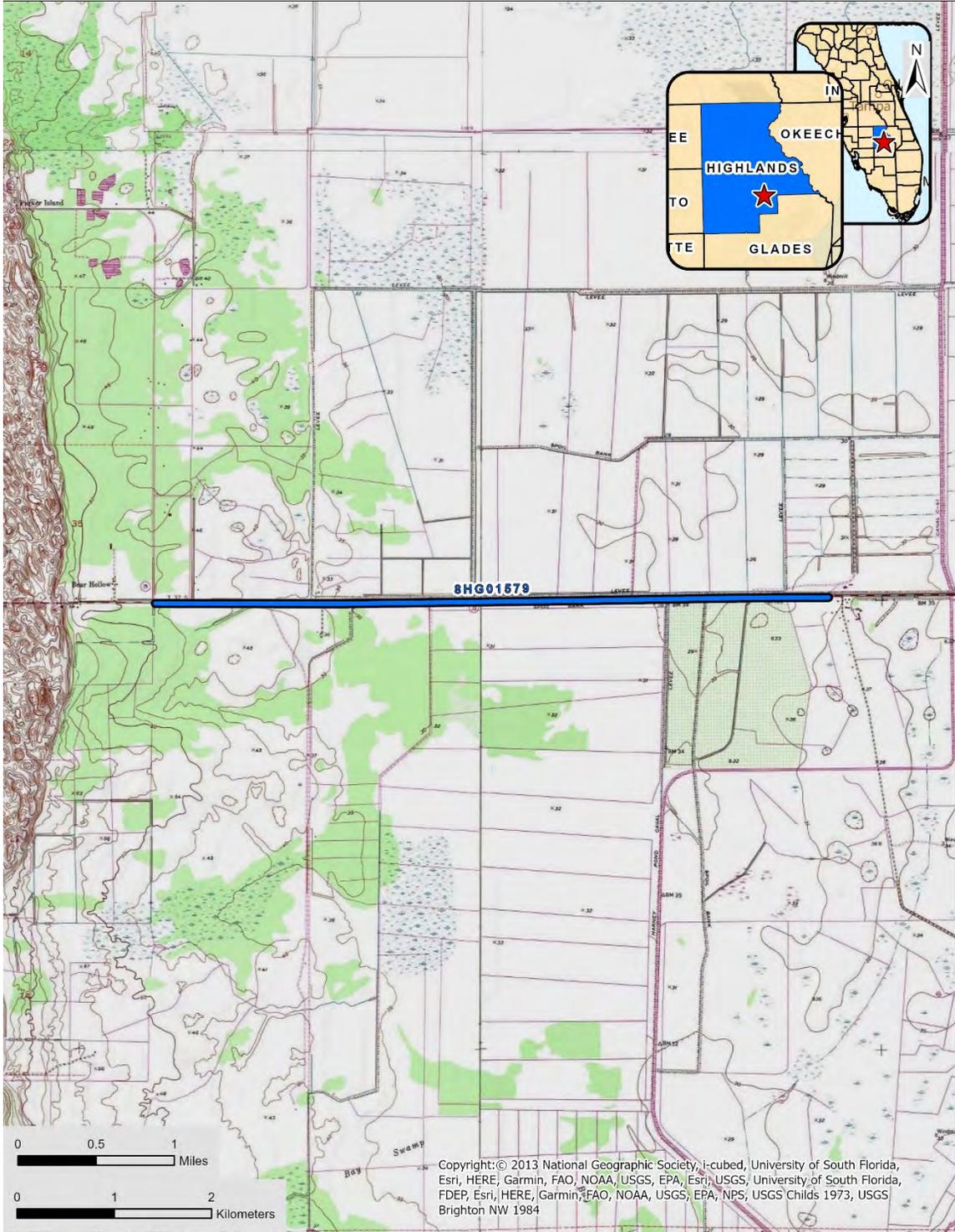


**USGS Childs**

**Township 37 South, Range 30 East, Section 36; Township 38 South, Range 30 East, Section 1**

**USGS Brighton NW**

**Township 37 South, Range 31 East, Sections 31 – 34; Township 38 South, Range 31 East, Sections 3, 4, 6, 7**





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

Site #8 HG01580
Field Date 11-11-2022
Form Date 11-28-2022
Recorder#

Original
Update

Consult the Guide to the Resource Group Form for additional instructions

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name SR 70 Drainage Canals
Project Name CRAS SR 70 from CR 29 to Lonesome Island Road
National Register Category
Linear Resource Type
Ownership

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:
City/Town Lake Placid
County or Counties Highlands
Name of Public Tract
Township 38S Range 30E Section 1
USGS 7.5' Map(s)
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries

Table with 3 columns: DHR USE ONLY, OFFICIAL EVALUATION, DHR USE ONLY. Contains fields for NR List Date, Owner Objection, SHPO criteria, and Evaluation criteria.

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1943 [ ] approximately [x] year listed or earlier [ ] year listed or later

Architect/Designer: Builder:

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)

- 1. Twentieth C American 3.
2. 4.

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

The SR 70 Drainage Canals have steep earthen banking that is moderately overgrown w/ vegetation & have been altered over the years by several unnamed irrigation ditches flowing perpendicularly into the canal, as well as driveways & minor dirt roads.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? [ ] yes [x] no [ ] insufficient information

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

The linear resource is a common drainage ditch that has been altered over the years and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.

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

- 1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc
Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19015
2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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

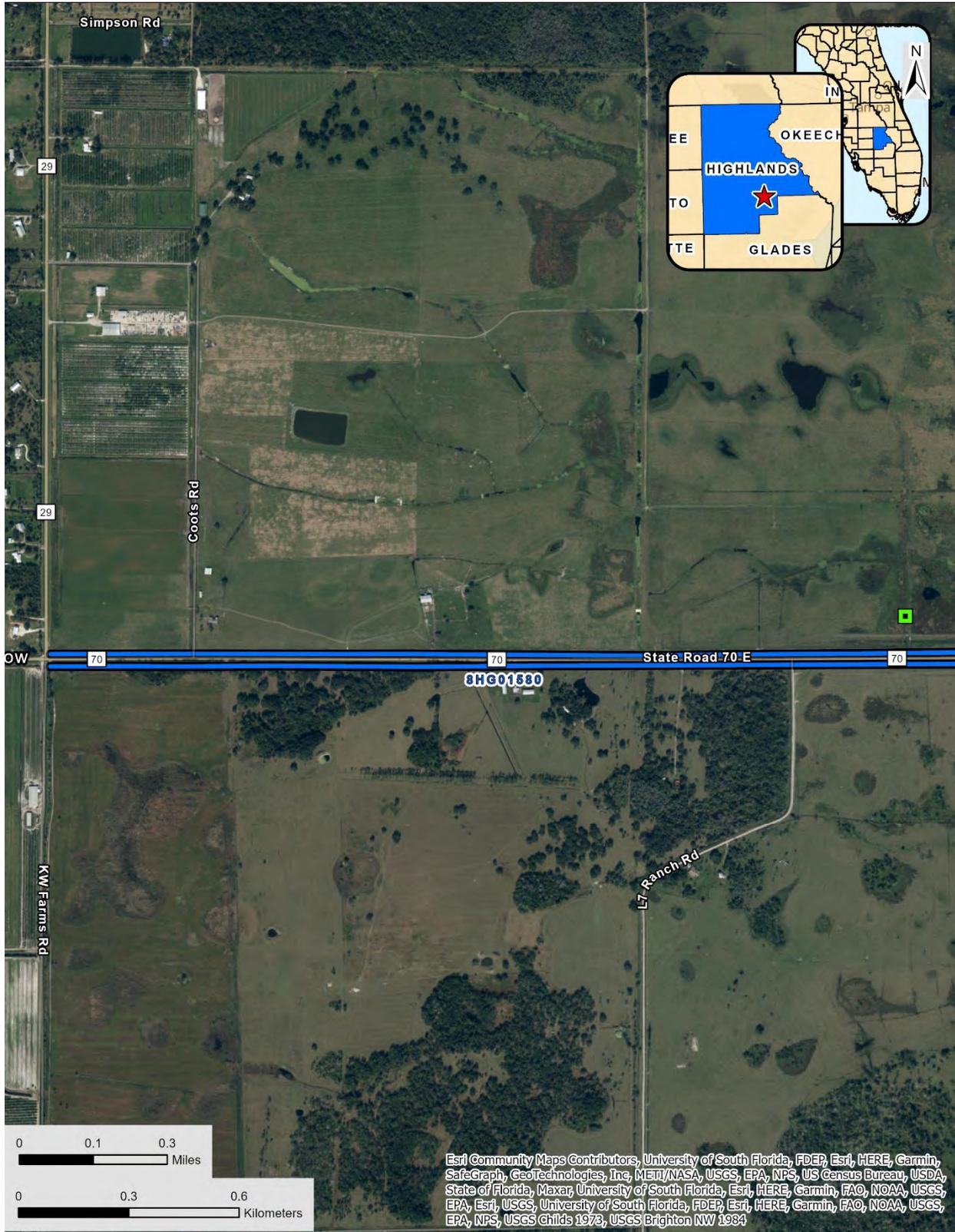


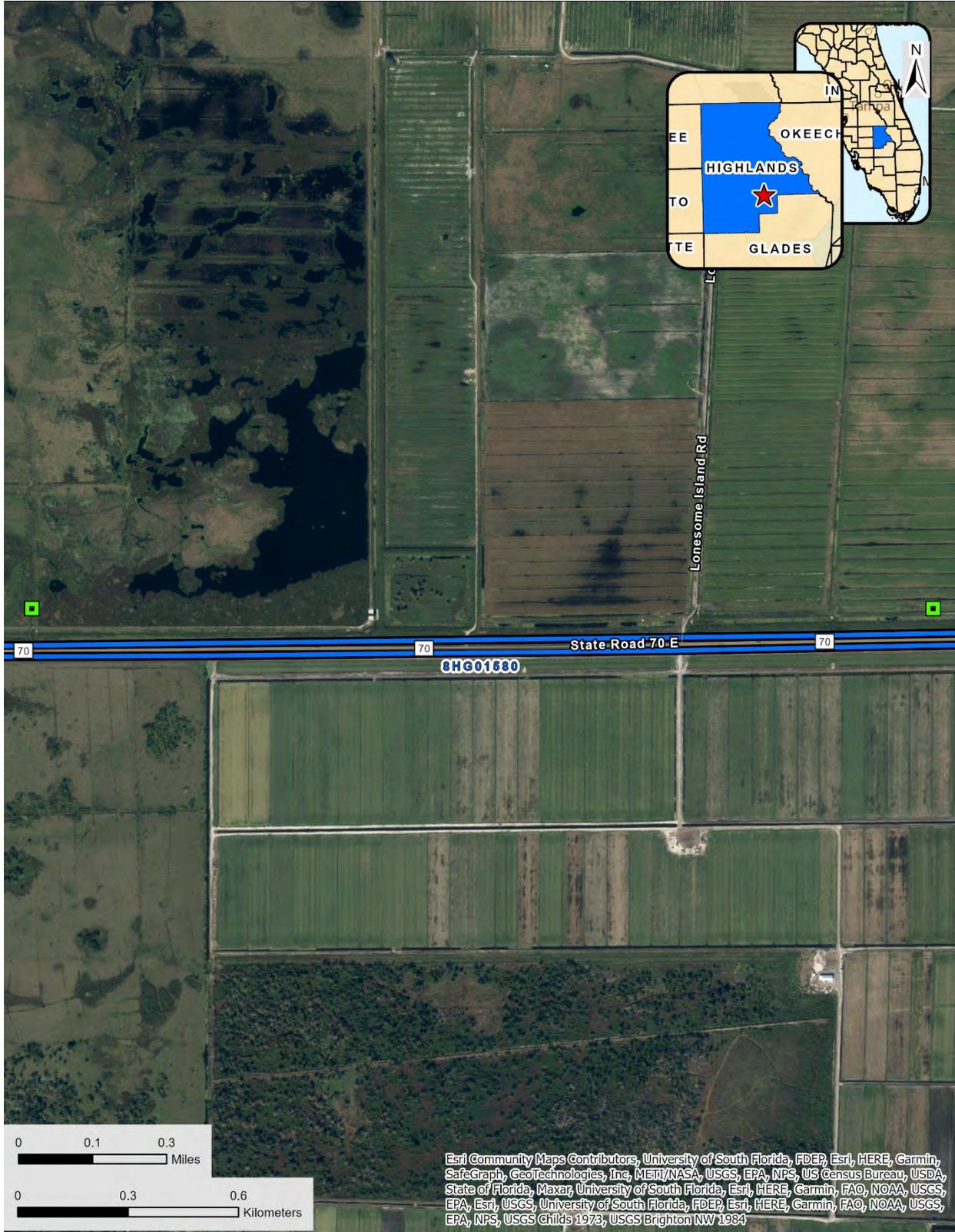
**PHOTOGRAPHS**



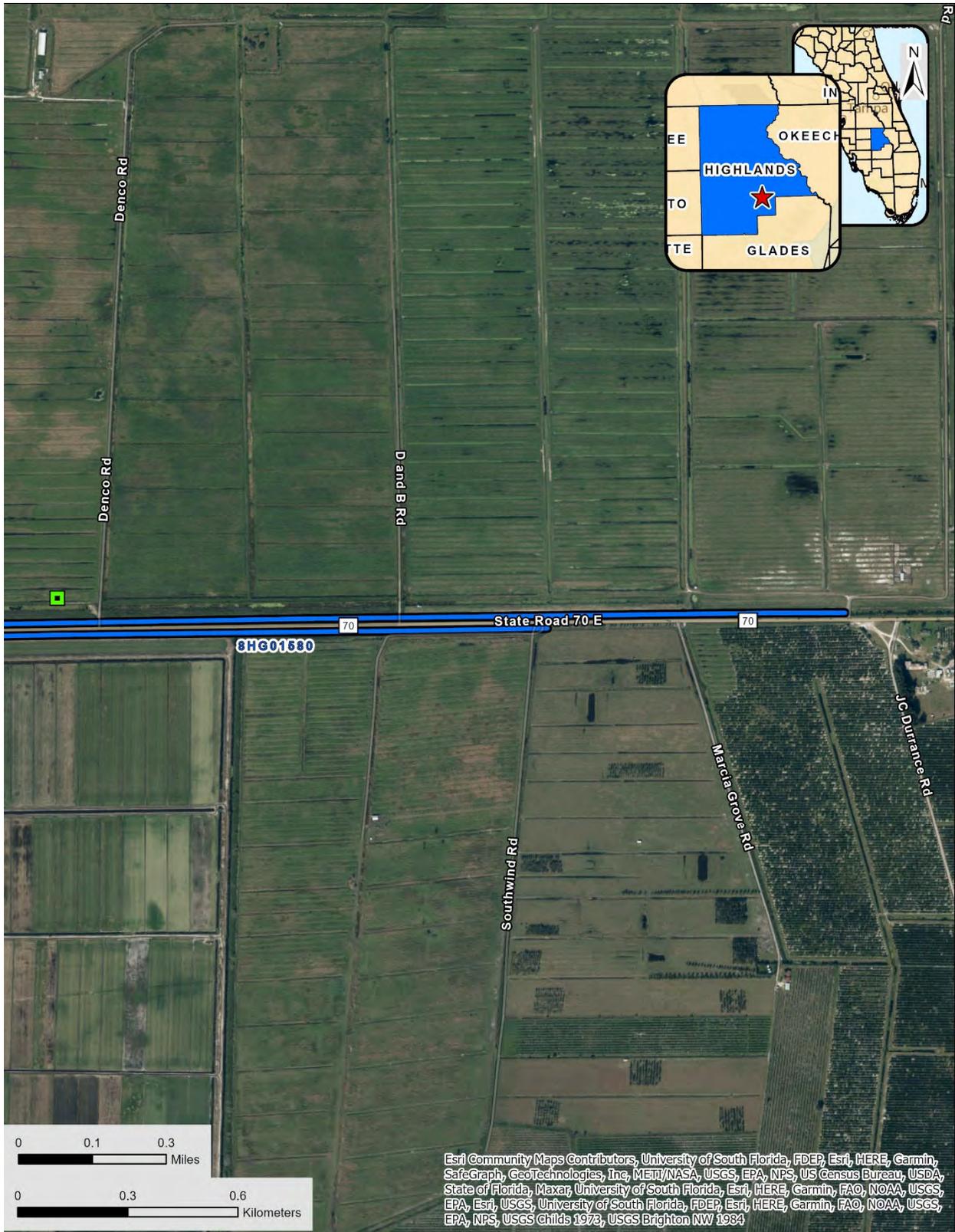


AERIAL MAP





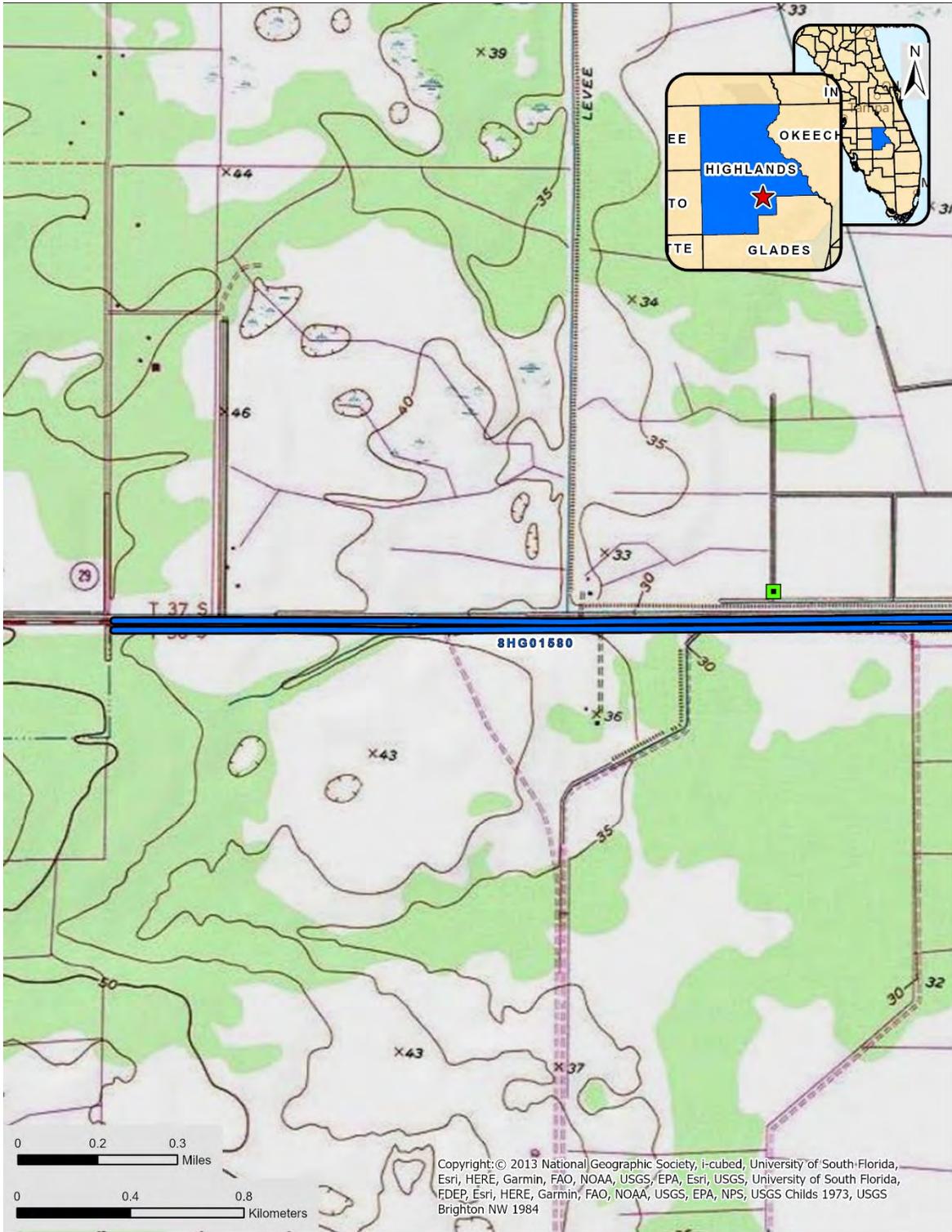
Esri Community Maps Contributors, University of South Florida, FDEP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, State of Florida, Maxar, University of South Florida, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, Esri, USGS, University of South Florida, FDEP, Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USGS Childs 1973, USGS Brighton NW 1984

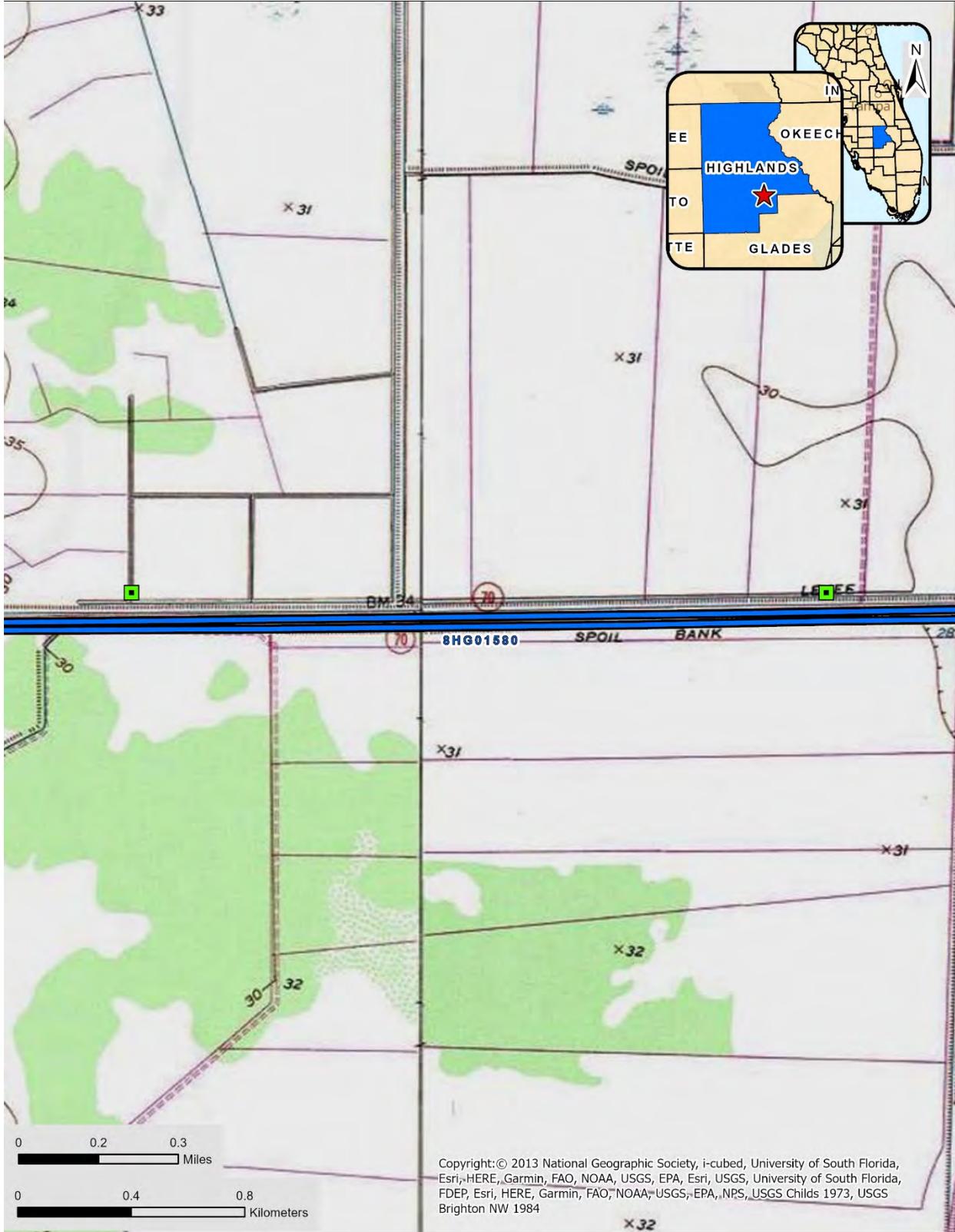




**USGS Childs  
Township 38 South, Range 30 East, Section 1**

**USGS Brighton NW  
Township 38 South, Range 31 East, Sections 3, 4, 6, 7**







**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 70 From CR 29 to Lonesome Island Road, HG Co. - Phase I

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

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 70 from CR 29 to Lonesome Island Road, Highlands County, Florida FPID No.: 414506-5-22-01

### Report Authors (as on title page)

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

Publication Year 2022

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 52

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

P19015; ACI, Sarasota.

### Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc City Sarasota

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

1. SR 70 3. Lonesome Island Road 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. CR 29 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name Kisinger Campo and Associates, Inc. Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address/Phone/E-mail 201 North Franklin Street, Suite 400, Tampa, Florida 33602

Recorder of Log Sheet Crystal Wright Date Log Sheet Completed 11-28-2022

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

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

1. Name CHILDS Year 1973 4. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Name BRIGHTON NW Year 1984 5. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Name \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

## Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 11-7-2022 End 11-11-2022 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares 200.00 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: \_\_\_\_\_ meters 75 feet Length: \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers 4.30 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

background research, surface reconnaissance; systematic and judgmental subsurface testing (50 & 100 m) N=108, all negative; 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 1/4" 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 [X]local property or tax records [X]other historic maps [ ]LIDAR [ ]Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) [ ]library-special collection [ ]newspaper files [X]soils maps or data [ ]other remote sensing [X]Site File property search [X]Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) [X]literature search [X]windshield survey [X]Site File survey search [ ]local informant(s) [ ]Sanborn Insurance maps [X]aerial photography [ ]other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? [X]Yes [ ]No

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

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

NA

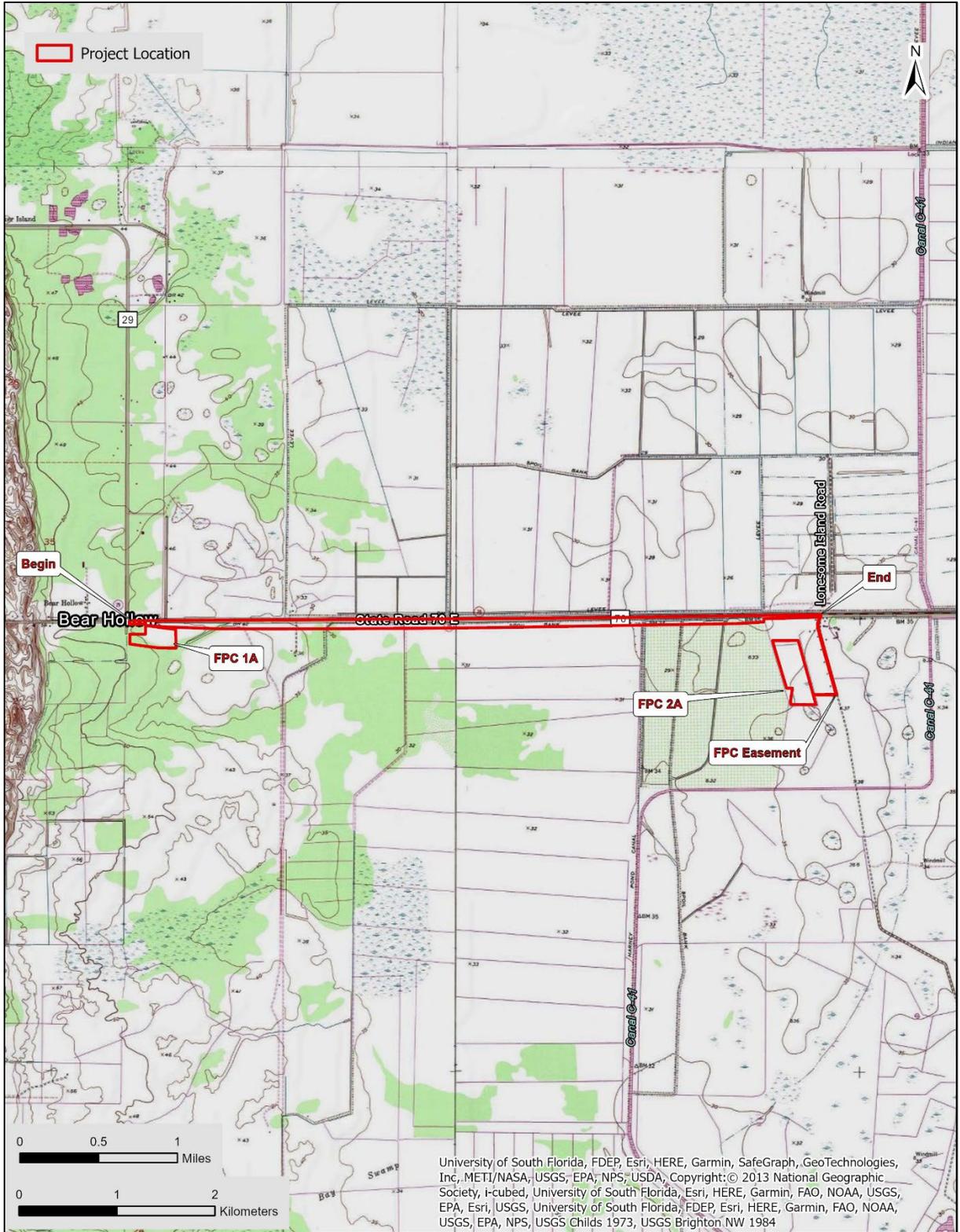
List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)

HG01577, HG01578, HG01579, HG01580

Site Forms Used: [ ]Site File Paper Forms [X]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: \_\_\_\_\_



USGS Childs 1973 and Brighton NW 1984  
 Township 37 South, Range 30 East, Section 36  
 Township 37 South, Range 31 East, Sections 31 to 34  
 Township 38 South, Range 30 East, Section 1  
 Township 38 South, Range 31 East, Sections 3, 4, 6, 7

**Cultural Resource Assessment Survey**  
 SR 70 from CR 29 to Lonesome Island Road  
 Highlands County, Florida  
 FPID No: 414506-5-22-01