

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

**STATE ROAD (SR) 70 FROM LONESOME ISLAND ROAD TO SOUTHERN LEG
OF COUNTY ROAD (CR) 721
HIGHLANDS COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**Financial Project Identification No.: 449851-1-22-01
ETDM No.: 14490**



**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.

August 2025

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Prepared for:

**The Florida Department of Transportation
District One
801 N. Broadway Avenue
Bartow, Florida 33830-3809**

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August 2025

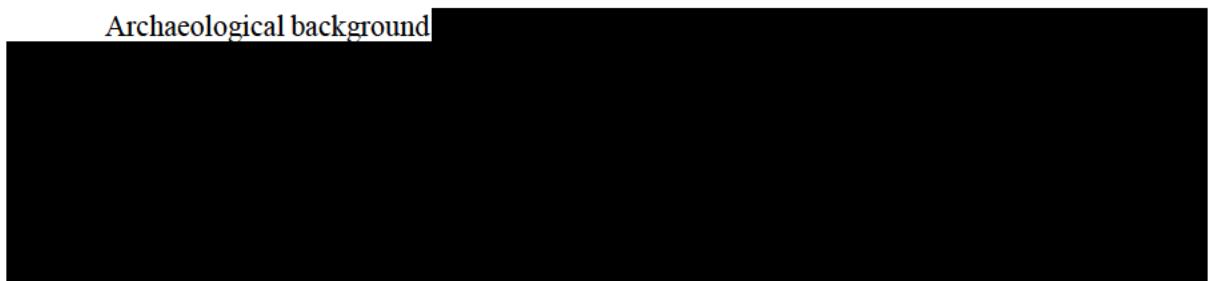
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District One, is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to address safety conditions on State Road (SR) 70 from Lonesome Island Road to the southern leg of County Road (CR) 721 within Highlands County, Florida. This roadway project proposes the widening of a two-lane facility up to a four-lane, divided facility and/or the inclusion of operational improvements along 7.6 miles of SR 70. Travel lane widths may be widened from 10 feet (ft) to 12 ft as part of the project. A 12 ft Shared use Path will be constructed along the south side of the roadway. See **Appendix A** for a copy of the proposed roadway concept plans. In addition, two linear ponds will be constructed within the new right-of-way (ROW), while six Floodplain Compensation (FPC) sites and six Stormwater Management Facilities (SMF) sites, herein referred to as pond sites, will be developed adjacent or proximate to the project limits. Additional ROW is expected to accommodate the proposed improvements. The project was evaluated through FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process as project No. 14490. 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.” Based on the scale and nature of the activities, the archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of construction and the area contained within the proposed pond sites. The historic/architectural APE includes resources located within 500 ft from the edge of the proposed ROW where road widening and new road construction will occur, as well as resources located within 200 ft from the existing ROW on the opposite side of the road widening where no ROW acquisition is anticipated. In addition, the historic/architectural APE for the pond sites includes the footprint of construction and immediately adjacent parcels as contained within 100 ft. The fieldwork for the corridor was conducted from September to October 2024 and for the ponds in March 2025.

All work was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)* of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by *36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties*, effective August 2004), as well as Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)*, and Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*. All work was carried out in accordance with the standards outlined in Part 2, Chapter 8 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT’s *PD&E Manual* (FDOT 2024), and the standards and guidelines contained in the Florida Division of Historic Resources’ (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual: Module 3* (FDHR 2003). The Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards* (48 Federal Register [FR] 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

Archaeological background





Historic background research, including a review of the FMSF and the NRHP digital databases, indicated that three historic resources (8HG01125, 8HG01126, and 8GL00476) were previously recorded within the APE. These include segments of three linear resources — the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125), the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126), and the C-39A Canal (8GL00476) — all of which were found to have insufficient information to make a determination of NRHP eligibility by the SHPO. In addition, unrecorded segments of SR 70 (8HG01306), SR 70 Canal (North) (8HG01722), and SR 70 Canal (South) (8HG01723) were identified within the APE. A review of relevant historic United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Highlands and Glades County property appraisers' website data revealed the potential for 11 new historic resources 47 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1978) within the APE (McIntyre 2025, Ward 2025).

Historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of 17 historic resources within the APE. These include four buildings (8HG01731, 8HG01732, 8HG01733, and 8GL00559) and 13 linear resources (8HG01125, 8HG01126/8GL00560, 8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01717, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558). Of these, 11 were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated (8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01716, 8HG01717, 8HG01731, 8HG01732, 8HG01733, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, 8GL00558, and 8GL00559) and six previously recorded linear resources (8HG01125, 8HG01126/8GL00560, 8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01722, and 8HG01723/8GL00561) were identified and evaluated. The segments of Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560), SR 70 (8HG01306/8GL00557), C-39A Canal (8HG01715/8GL00476), SR 70 Canal (South) (8HG01723/8GL00561) within the APE extend between Counties within the APE and were updated to include both Glades County and Highlands County FMSF numbers.

Of the 17 historic resources identified within the APE, 15 appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP (8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01717, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01731, 8HG01732, 8HG01733, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, 8GL00558, and 8GL00559). The ineligible resources include four buildings (8HG01731, 8HG01732, 8HG01733, and 8GL00559) constructed between circa (ca.) 1930 and 1970, and 11 linear resources (8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01717, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558). The buildings are common examples of their respective architectural styles that have been altered, are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction, and lack significant historical associations with 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. The linear resources include a common example of a State highway found throughout Florida (8HG01306/8GL00557) and common examples of drainage systems found throughout south Florida (8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01717, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558).

that have been altered and lack unique design and engineering features; therefore, the segments within the APE do not appear to be eligible for the NRHP. However, since ten of the linear resources (8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558) extend outside of the APE, there is insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility for those linear resources as a whole.

Two historic resources within the APE are eligible or appear eligible for listing in the NRHP. These include segments of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) and the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560). The segment of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) within the APE was constructed ca. 1960 as a later component of the Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) Project to improve and modify the Lake Okeechobee and Lower Kissimmee River/Lake Istokpoga Basins. The canal was developed as part of an ongoing process of draining land for agricultural development south of Lake Istokpoga and alleviating severe flooding. As such, the segment of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Agriculture; however, there is insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility for the linear resource as a whole. Furthermore, the segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) within the APE is associated with the Everglades Drainage District which provided early agricultural drainage and major flood control efforts in south Florida, as well as later alterations by the C&SF Project to improve and modify the Lake Okeechobee and Lower Kissimmee River/Lake Istokpoga Basins. As such, the segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Agriculture; however, there is insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility for the linear resource as a whole.

Since there are two historic resources (8HG01125 and 8HG01126/8GL00560) that are eligible or appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, and ten historic resources (8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558) with insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility for the linear resources as a whole, FDOT District One, has applied the Criteria of Adverse Effect (*36 CFR Part 800.5*). Two of the historic resources, as contained within the APE, appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Agriculture. Based on the scope of work at each location, the undertaking will include the construction of a new bridge carrying a divided four-lane highway to the north of the existing bridges (Bridge No's. 090920 and 090009). Although this will result in a new bridge footprint and alteration to the earthen bank along the linear resources, these alterations are in keeping with the existing conditions within the APE. Therefore, it is the opinion of ACI and FDOT District One, that the proposed undertaking will have ***no adverse effect*** on the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) or the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560).

In addition, the proposed work being conducted within the APE at the locations of the ten historic resources (8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558) with insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility includes the realignment and widening of the existing two-lane undivided highway to a divided four-lane highway and the construction of a 12 ft shared use path with ROW acquisition anticipated to the north and south of SR 70. Associated bridge replacements or improvements will be completed where necessary. These alterations are in keeping with the existing conditions within the APE. Therefore, it is the opinion of ACI and FDOT District One, that the proposed undertaking will have ***no adverse effect*** on the ten historic resources (8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558). Based on the results of the

background research and field investigations, it is the opinion of ACI and FDOT District One that the proposed undertaking will result in no adverse effect to historic properties. No further work is recommended.

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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 to address safety conditions on State Road (SR) 70 from Lonesome Island Road to the southern leg of County Road (CR) 721 within Highlands County, Florida (**Figure 1.1**). The project was evaluated through FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process as project No. 14490. This is a federally funded project.

1.1 Project Description

This roadway project proposes the widening of a two-lane facility up to a four-lane, divided facility and/or the inclusion of operational improvements along 7.6 miles of SR 70. Travel lane widths may be widened from 10 feet (ft) to 12 ft as part of the project. A 12 ft Shared use Path will be constructed along the south side of the roadway. See **Appendix A** for a copy of the proposed roadway concept plans. In addition, two linear ponds will be constructed within the new right-of-way (ROW), while six Floodplain Compensation (FPC) sites and six Stormwater Management Facilities (SMF) sites, herein referred to as pond sites, will be developed adjacent or proximate to the project limits.

SR 70 is part of Florida's Strategic Intermodal System (SIS) highway network and designated state hurricane evacuation route network. SR 70 is functionally classified as "Rural Principal Arterial – Other" within the project area, and the project segment of the roadway has an existing context classification of C2-Rural. The existing typical section consists of a two-lane undivided facility with 10 ft travel lanes. There are eight ft shoulders, four ft of which are paved; however, there are no designated bicycle lanes or sidewalks present on either side. The posted speed limit along the project corridor is 60 miles per hour (mph). The existing ROW width along the SR 70 project segment is generally 50-70 ft. A deep canal runs intermittently along the southern border of the project limits. Additional ROW is expected to accommodate the proposed improvements (Consor 2024).

1.2 Report Purpose

The purpose of the Cultural Resources Assessment Survey (CRAS) was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This CRAS was initiated in consideration of Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)* of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)* 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, effective August 2004), as well as Chapters 267 and 373, *Florida Statutes (FS)*, and Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*. All work was carried out in accordance with the standards outlined in Part 2, Chapter 8 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the FDOT's *PD&E Manual*, and the standards and guidelines contained in the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual: Module 3* (FDOT 2024; FDHR 2003). The Principal Investigators meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards* (48 Federal Register [FR] 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

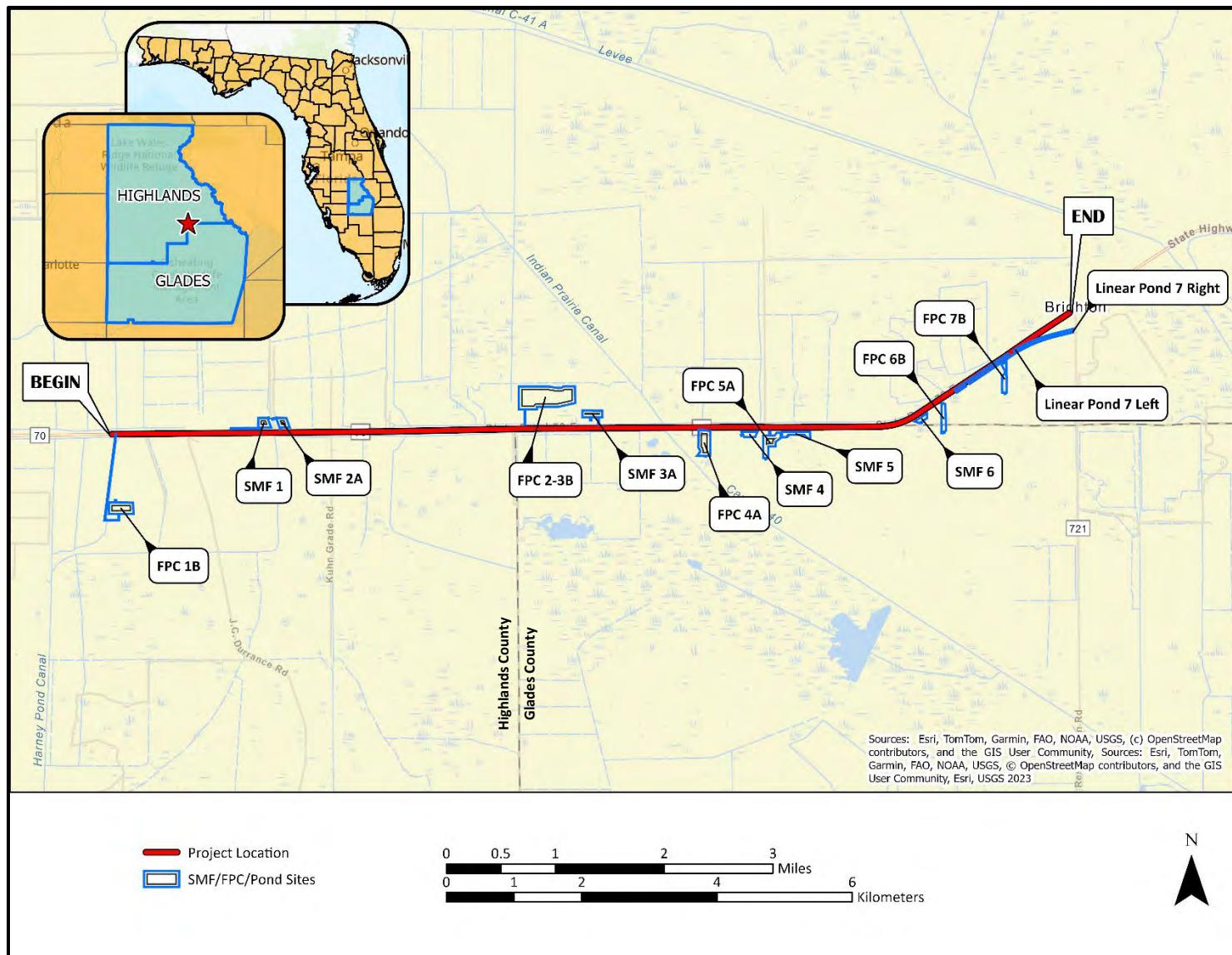


Figure 1.1. Location of the SR 70 project.

1.3 Area of Potential Effects

As defined in *36 CFR Part § 800.16(d)*, the APE is the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” Based on the scale and nature of the activities, the archaeological APE is limited to the footprint of construction within the corridor and proposed pond sites. The historic/architectural APE includes resources located within 500 ft from the edge of the proposed ROW where road widening and new road construction will occur, as well as resources located within 200 ft from the existing ROW on the opposite side of the road widening where no ROW acquisition is anticipated. In addition, the historic/architectural APE for the pond 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 resources are important in determining where archaeological sites are likely to be located. These variables influenced what types of resources were available for use, which in turn influenced decisions regarding settlement location and land-use patterns. Because of the influence of these environmental factors upon the local inhabitants, a discussion of the effective environment is included.

2.1 Project Location and Setting

The project is located in Sections 34-36 of Township 37 South, Range 31 East, Sections 26 and 31-35 in Township 37 South, Range 32 East, Sections 1-4 in Township 38 South, Range 31 East, and in Sections 3-6 in Township 38 South, Range 32 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Brighton and Brighton NW 1953 b,c) (**Figure 2.1**). Much of the area along SR 70 is used for agricultural purposes such as cattle, citrus, and sugar cane. Wetland ponds and depression areas are noted within and along SR 70.

In addition to citrus and sugar cane, other vegetation consists of maintained lawn or fallow fields in the SR 70 ROW and proposed pond areas. Larger vegetation noted within the project includes palmetto, oak, and Australian pine, as well as the occasional longleaf pine in hammock areas. Creeping vines, briars and grasses such as beauty berry, sawgrass, Florida coffee, and cesaerweed were noted in the understory. Current conditions in areas proximate to the SR 70 corridor are semi-flooded in many portions with water pooling at the ground surface. Areas adjacent to the SR 70 ROW were typically lower than the current height of SR 70 (**Photos 2.1-2.17**).

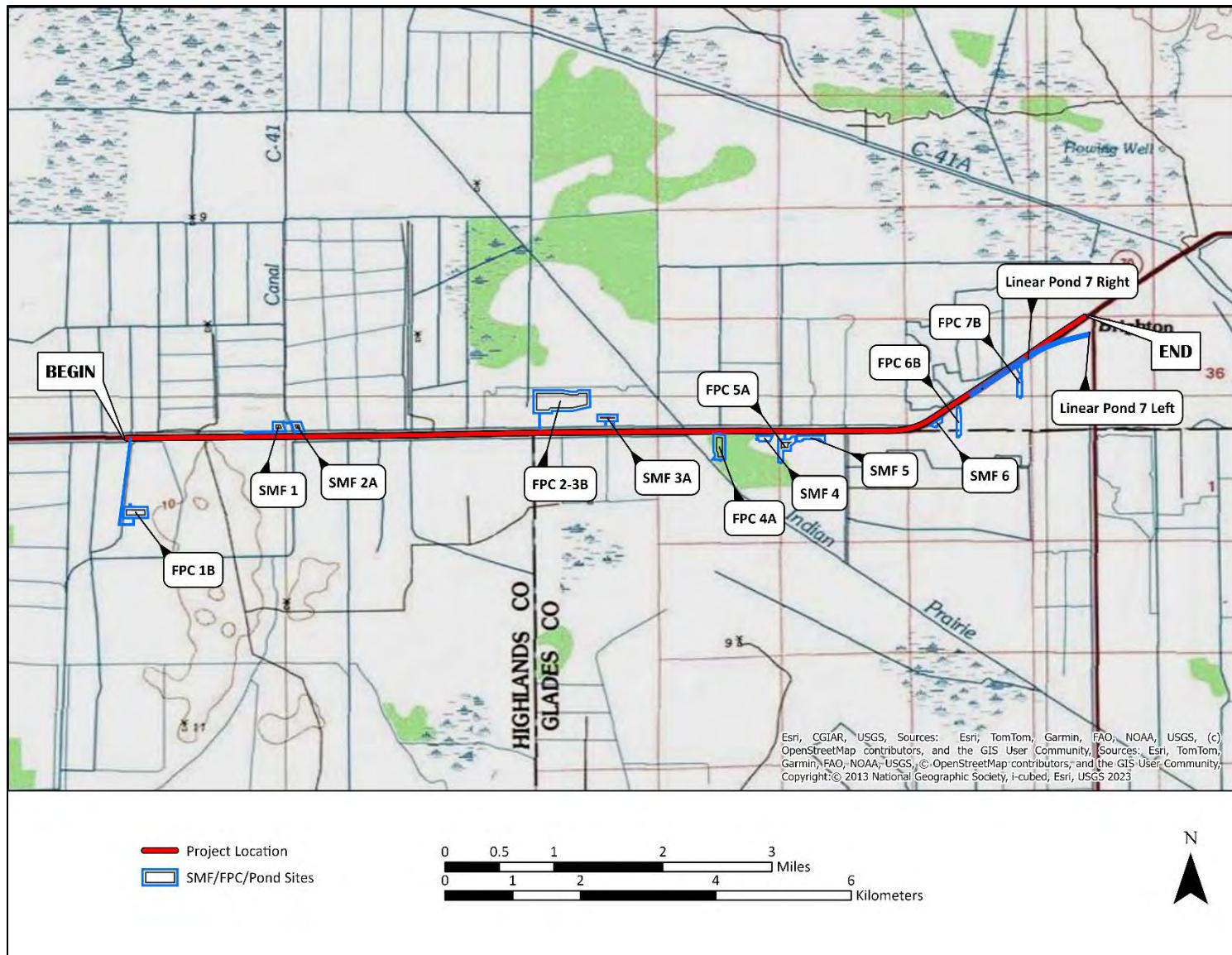


Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the SR 70 project.



Photo 2.1. General environment adjacent south side of SR 70 at west end of the project corridor, facing east.



Photo 2.2. Example of utilities on south side of SR 70, facing west.



Photo 2.3. View of overgrown canal adjacent north side of SR 70, facing north.



Photo 2.4. View of citrus grove to the south of SR 70, facing south.



Photo 2.5. View of guardrail limits on south side of SR 70, facing east.



Photo 2.6. Example of wet conditions on north side of SR 70, facing west.



Photo 2.7. View of environment toward an inaccessible property behind the dense vegetation, facing east.



Photo 2.8. View of south side of SR 70 toward a tree hammock bisected by roadway, facing east.



Photo 2.9. Example of a hammock environment along south side of SR 70, facing east.



Photo 2.10. View of down sloping ditch into a hammock along south side of SR 70, facing west.



Photo 2.11. View of sugar cane agriculture field along south side of SR 70, facing west.



Photo 2.12. View of canal infrastructure along south side of SR 70, facing southeast.



Photo 2.13. Environment within proposed roadway extension towards Reservation Road, facing northeast.



Photo 2.14. View of fallow field in wet conditions south of SR 70, facing east.



Photo 2.15. Asphalt and gravel obstruction along south side of SR 70, facing northeast.



Photo 2.16. View of Reservation Road intersection from north side of SR 70, facing southwest.



Photo 2.17. View of SR 70 at end of the project facing the Reservation Road intersection, facing southwest.

Proposed pond sites are located within properties to the north and south of SR 70. Pond site environments were comprised of sugarcane fields, cattle grazing land, and overgrown fields that are left for rotating cattle or are currently vacant. Some pond sites overlap with easements, canals/ditches, and berms. As a result, pond sites are heavily disturbed due to soil displacement and activities related to sugar cane agriculture, canal/ditch dredging, cattle ranching, and seasonal flooding/hydrology changes. In addition to prevalent sugar cane fields, common vegetation encountered includes Brazilian pepper, willow, wax myrtle, mixed grasses, saw grass, and caesarweed (**Photos 2.18-2.32**).



Photo 2.18. General environment and canal within FPC 1A/1B, facing east.



Photo 2.19. General environment within SMF 1 with smaller ditch adjacent Canal C-41, facing northeast.



Photo 2.20. General disturbed environment within SMF 2A, facing northwest. Note the agricultural equipment in the background.



Photo 2.21. Example of dense vegetative conditions within FPC 2-3B, facing west.



Photo 2.22. Example of overgrown drainage ditch in SMF 2-3B, facing south.



Photo 2.23. Example of push pile following along canal in SMF 3A, facing west.



Photo 2.24. Wetland pond clearing within planted sugar cane rows in FPC 4A, facing south.



Photo 2.25. Close up example of planted sugar cane rows in SMF 4, facing south.



Photo 2.26. Brazilian pepper thicket within easement for FPC 5A, facing south.



Photo 2.27. Example of drainage ditch with overburden push piles from dredging in dense sugar cane rows, facing east.



Photo 2.28. View of canalized ditch adjacent access road north of SMF 6, facing northeast.



Photo 2.29. Example of dredged pond adjacent FPC 6B, facing northeast.



Photo 2.30. Dried up drainage ditch, reflecting seasonal hydrological changes, adjacent FPC 7B, facing south.



Photo 2.31. Planted young sugar cane within FPC 7B, facing north.



Photo 2.32. Overgrown field conditions with dried drainage ditch within Linear Pond 7, facing west.

2.2 Physiography and Geology

The project area lies within the Central Highlands physiographic zone, and more specifically in the Okeechobee Plain (White 1970). The area is geologically underlain by the lighter yellow sediment of the Pleistocene and Holocene and the yellow with dark green patterned sediments of the Plio-Pleistocene, which are surficially evidenced by peat and medium fine sand and silt (Scott 1978, 2001; Scott et al. 2001). The elevation of the project ranges from 30-35 ft above mean sea level (amsl). The native vegetation is characterized as fresh water marshes, pine flatwoods, and/or grassland prairie areas (Davis 1980).

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) (1989, 2000), the APE consists of four soil associations across two counties. The portion of the APE in Glades County consists of the Felda-Pineda-Malabar soil association, which is characterized by nearly level, poorly drained soils that have a loamy subsoil. The natural vegetation contains slash pine, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, waxmyrtle, maidencane, panicums, bluestems, sand cordgrass, and other water tolerant species of plants

The rest of the archaeological APE consists of the remaining three soil associations located in Highlands County. 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 (USDA 1989). The specific soil types within the archaeological APE are listed in **Table 2.1** and their locations are depicted on **Figure 2.2**. Hydric conditions within the general project area are shown on **Figure 2.3**.

Table 2.1. Soil types within the APE.

Soil type, % slopes	Drainage	Setting
Basinger fine sand, frequently ponded, 0-1%	Poor	In wet depressions
Basinger fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	On low flatwoods and in sloughs and poorly defined drainageways
Bradenton fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	On hammocks and in open areas on the flatwoods
Felda fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	On broad, low flatwoods and in large drainageways in areas of flatwoods
Floridana fine sand, frequently ponded, 0-1%	Very poor	In wet depressions
Hicoria mucky sand, depressional	Very poor	In wet depressions
Immokalee sand, 0-2%	Poor	In broad areas of flatwoods
Kaliga muck, frequently ponded, 0-1%	Very poor	In swamps and marshes
Malabar fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	In low, narrow to broad sloughs or in poorly defined drainageways on the flatwoods
Pineda-Pineda, wet, fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	On broad, low flats and in large drainageways in areas of flatwoods.
Tequesta muck, frequently ponded, 0-1%	Very poor	In marshes and depressions
Valkaria fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	On the low flatwoods and in sloughs and poorly defined drainageways

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. Tequesta soils are well-suited for openland habitats, while Felda and Pineda soils are rated fair. 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. Bradenton soils are rated fair for woodland habitats. 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, Hicoria, Kaliga, Malabar, Tequesta, and Valkaria soils are all well-suited to wetlands, while Felda, Malabar and Pineda soils are rated fair (USDA 1989:129). 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. Pre-Contact period 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.

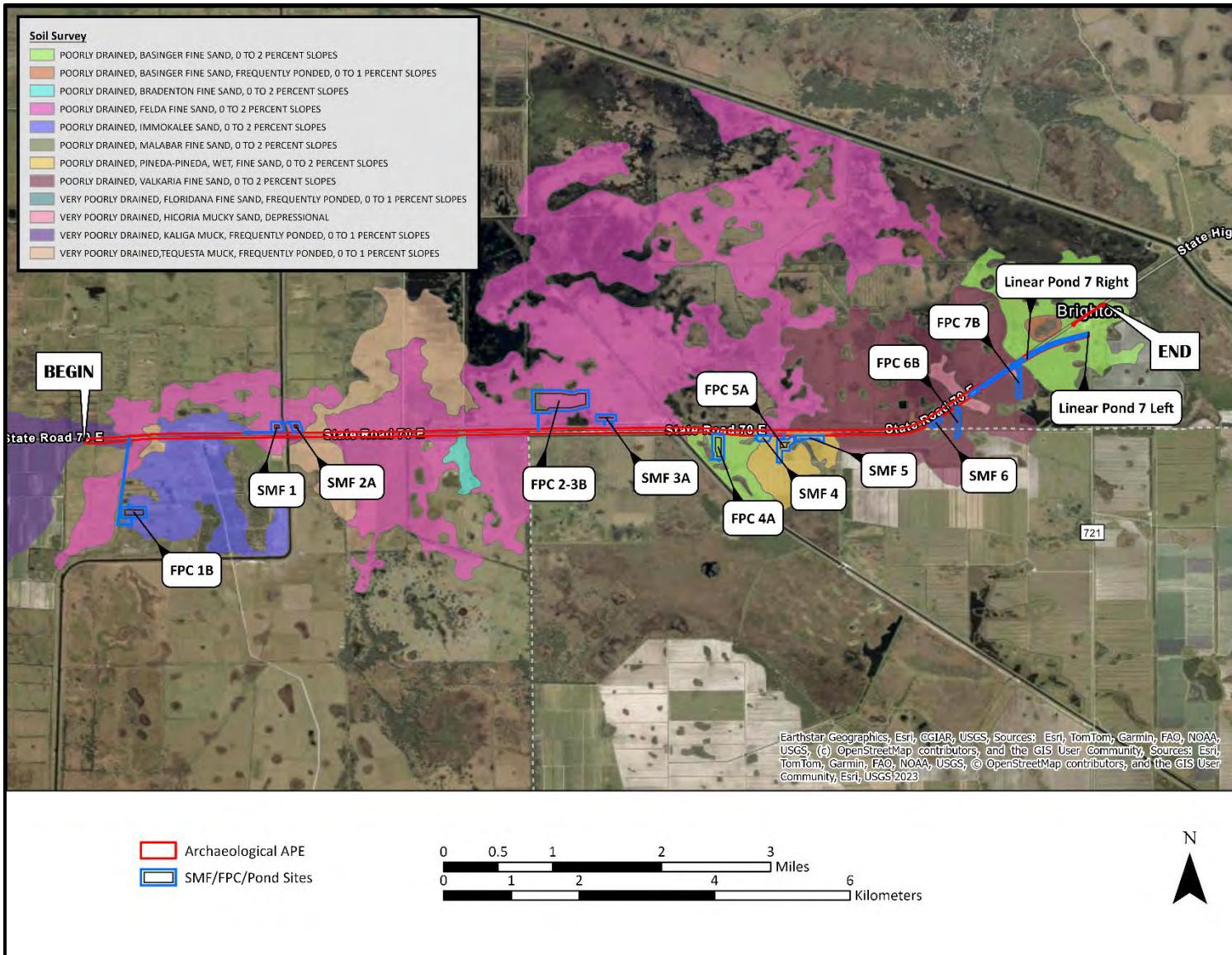


Figure 2.2. Soil type distribution within the SR 70 project.

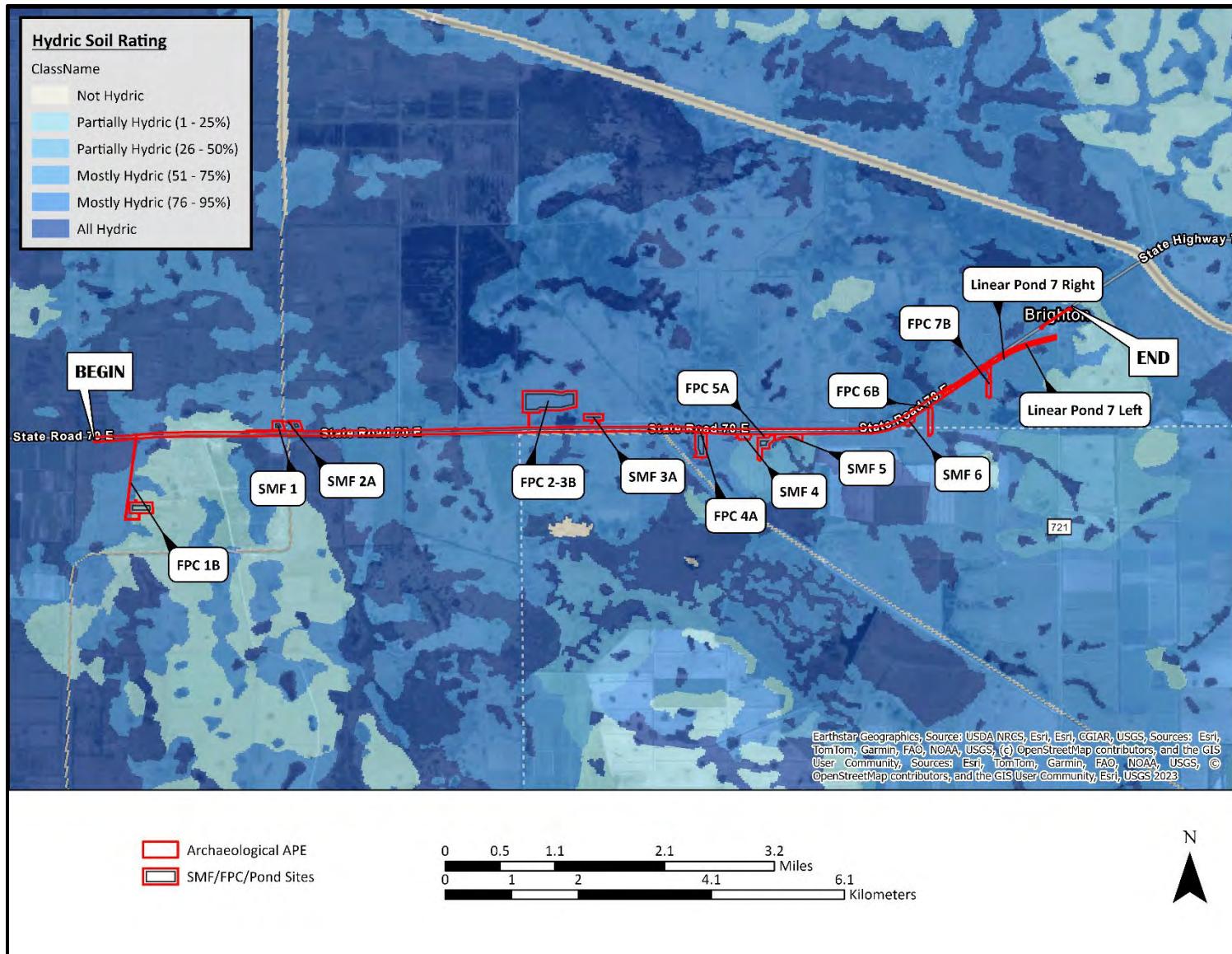


Figure 2.3. Hydric soil ratings within the project limits.

3.0 CULTURAL HISTORY

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

Archaeologists summarize the precontact history of an area (i.e., an archaeological region) by outlining its sequence through time. Defined largely in geographical terms, these sequences also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The project APE is situated within the Okeechobee Basin archaeological region, which extends from southern Polk and Osceola counties encompassing Lake Okeechobee and reaches southeast to include parts of Hendry and Palm Beach counties (Goggin 1947; Milanich 1994:227; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980) (Figure 3.1). This region is alternatively referred to as the Belle Glade Area of the South Florida Region (Griffin 1988). Despite the systematic excavations at the Belle Glade and Fort Center sites, the Okeechobee Basin/Belle Glade Area is perhaps the least known of all the South Florida regions (Sears 1982; Willey 1949a). Within this zone, the Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian stages have been defined based on unique sets of material culture traits such as stone tools, ceramics, subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns. These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture phases or periods.

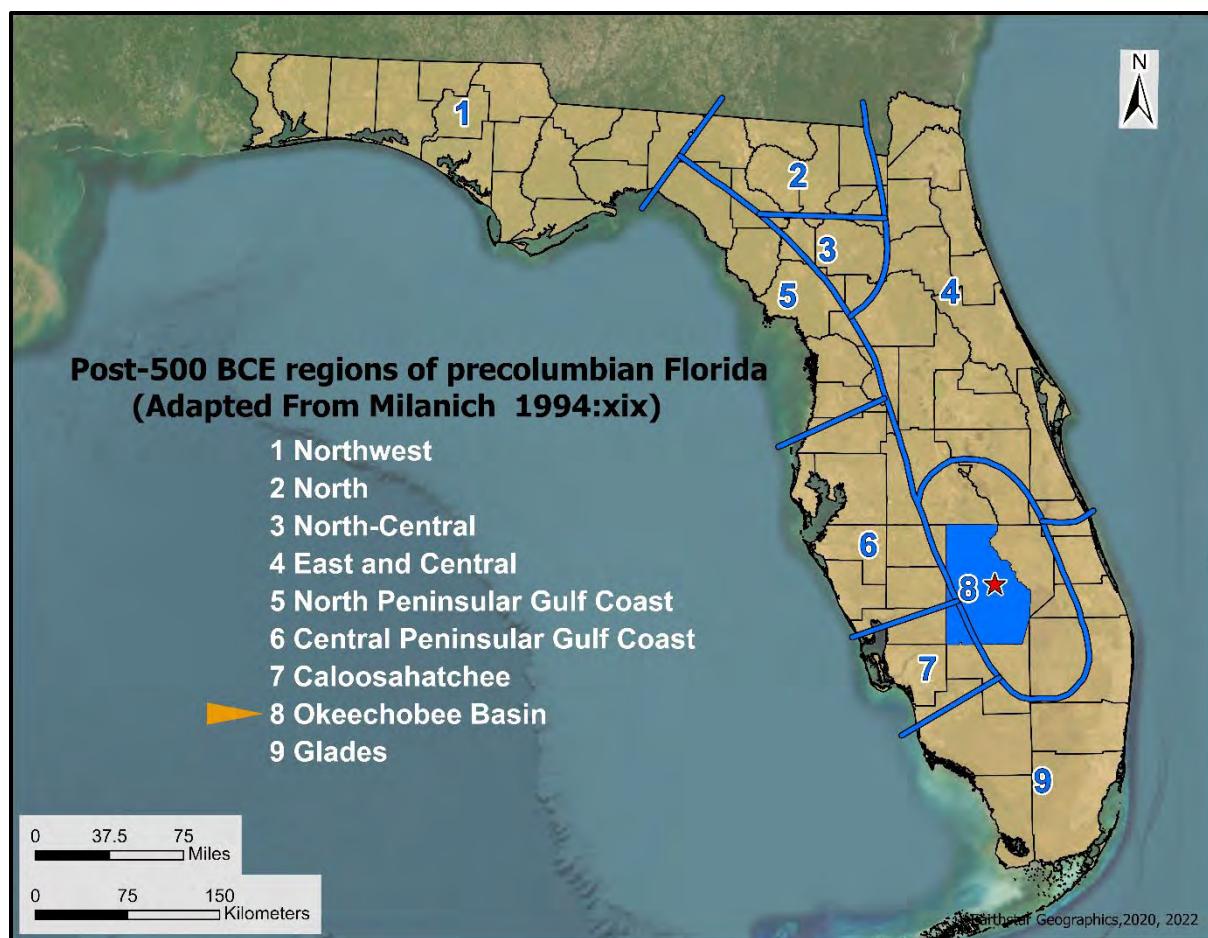


Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions.

The historical overview of Florida as compiled below is resolved into four distinct yet equally important chronological divisions. The **Colonial Period** (circa [ca.] 1513-1821 Common Era [CE]) developed during the Age of Exploration and witnessed more than three centuries of adventurism by both the Spanish and British empires. During **Territory and Statehood** (1822-1860 CE), a territorial government was established in Florida by the United States Congress on March 30, 1822 (Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida 1822). This period also highlights conflict with the Seminole people and the events following Florida's admission to the Union on March 3, 1845. The **Civil War and Aftermath** (1861-1900 CE) period traces the actions and consequences resulting from Florida's secession from the Union on January 10, 1861, the American Civil War (1861-1865 CE), the succeeding era of Reconstruction and readmission on July 25, 1868, and the late nineteenth century when development and transportation increased and expanded throughout the state (Florida Constitutional Convention 1868; Florida Convention of the People 1861). The **Twentieth Century** includes subperiods defined by important historic events such as the two World Wars, the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s, and the Great Depression. Each of these periods evidenced differential development and utilization of the land within specific regions, ultimately affecting the historic site distribution.

3.1 Paleoindian

The cultural development for the South Florida Region is pan-regional during the earliest periods of human occupation: the Paleoindian and the Archaic. The Paleoindian period is the earliest known cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 14,500 to 8000 Before Common Era (BCE) (Bense 1994; Milanich 1994; Webb and Dunbar 2006). In addition, the Pre-Clovis Horizon predates 10,500 BCE and was previously identified based on artifacts retrieved from the Page-Ladson site in the Aucilla River (Dunbar and Vojnovski 2007; Halligan et al. 2016; Hemmings 1999). However, there is little evidence of the earliest of Florida's known occupational periods within the Belle Glade area. General information comes from outside the regional area to provide a relative description of lifestyle and site types in the Okeechobee Basin. Paleoindian sites that inform this region include Little Salt Spring and Warm Mineral Springs in Sarasota County, as well as the Cutler Fossil Site in Dade County (Carr 1986; Clausen et al. 1975a, 1975b; Clausen et al. 1979; Griffin 1989; Widmer 1988).

Based on 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 (Turck 2003; Watts 1975:346). Drier global conditions caused water to be in short supply; thus potable water was often obtainable at sinkholes (Neill 1964; O'Donoughue 2017; Turck 2003). Plant life was also more diverse around these oases which were frequented by both people and game animals (Milanich 1994:40; Neill 1964; Widmer 1988). The scarce permanent sources of water, or "watering holes," were very important in settlement selection (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Neill 1964). This settlement model, often referred to as the Oasis Hypothesis, has a high correlation with geologic features in southern Florida where deep sink holes, like those noted in Sarasota and Dade Counties, are the location of early settlement (Milanich 1994:41).

During this time, the climate was cooler and drier. Since sea levels were as much as 115 ft below present levels and the coastal regions extended miles beyond present-day shorelines, it is probable that many sites dating to this time have been inundated (Almy Kles 2013; Clausen et al. 1979; Faught 2004; Milliman and Emery 1968; Ruppé 1980; Scholl et al. 1969; Turck 2003). The prevailing view of the Paleoindian lifestyle is that of a nomadic existence dependent on hunting and gathering (Anderson and Sassaman 2012; Turck 2003). Large Pleistocene fauna, including mammoth and mastodon, were hunted throughout much of north and central Florida. The presence of extensive grasslands in southern Florida is indicated by the large variety of grazing ungulates and sloths (Martin and Webb 1974; Seymour 2003; Turck 2003). Sites of this period are most readily identified on the

basis of distinctive lanceolate shaped stone projectile points including those of the Simpson and Suwannee types (Bullen 1975; Turck 2003). The tool assemblage also included items manufactured of bone and wood and very likely leather, as well as plant fibers (Clausen et al. 1975b; Turck 2003). One possible Paleoindian site, Sharktooth Mountain, is located north of Fisheating Creek in Glades County. 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, suggests that pre-Contact period groups may have entered the Belle Glade Area at a relatively early date (Austin and Piper 1986).

3.2 Archaic

The succeeding Archaic Period is divided into three temporal periods: the Early (ca. 8000-6000 BCE), Middle (ca. 6000-4000 BCE), and the Late (ca. 4000-1000 BCE) Archaic (Bense 1994). 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. Diagnostic projectile points in private collections indicate a significant occupation of the Lake Wales Ridge during the Early to Middle Archaic, however, the persistence of inhospitable xeric conditions may have contributed to relative scarcity of the rest of the Belle Glade Area (Watts 1975; Watts and Hansen 1988). Among the 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, 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; Ballo and Wiedenfeld 1989). Further west in Highlands County, a 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, west of the Belle Glade Area (Beriault et al. 1981; Clausen et al. 1979; Wilkin et al. 2016).

The pre-Contact period population expansion into the Kissimmee River and Okeechobee regions probably took place sometime around 2000-1000 BCE, since the interior had a shortage of fresh water during this time (Austin 1987:296). This period is referred to as the Late or Ceramic Archaic (Orange phase), is evidenced by the first appearance of fiber-tempered pottery. This pottery type is characterized by vegetal fibers (such as Spanish moss/English beard) used as a tempering agent in the clay paste (Cockrell 1970; Griffin 1989; Harke 2021; Marquardt 1999; Widmer 1974). 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 and at the Ortona complex (Carr et al. 1995; Sears 1982). Similarly, two sites, located within the Avon Park Air Force Range in Highlands County, yielded a small number of semi-fiber-tempered sherds (Austin 1987:291). Griffin suggests that during the latter part of the Late Archaic 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.

3.3 Woodland

Evidence of culture changes in the Woodland period (1000 BCE-1000 CE) continued through increased trade and interaction with people moving into the interior on a permanent basis (Bense 1994;

Prendergast 2015; Rogers 2019). Native Americans began to construct burial and other ceremonial mounds during the Early Woodland times (1000 BCE - 1 CE) and participated in an exchange of exotic items such as copper, mica, conch shells, ear spools, and ceramics that were also placed within these mounds. This practice constitutes a well-known trait that continued from Late Archaic times (Luer 2014; Rogers and Fitzhugh 2022). This ceremonialism has been termed the Yent complex and is the Florida extension of the Hopewellian Interaction Sphere (Blankenship 2013; Caldwell 1964; Stuever 1964). It is suggested that the elaboration of monuments may have fostered pluralism by creating spaces that combined diverse elements in new and unusual ways, while remaining rooted in earlier architectural traditions (Pluckhahn and Thompson 2014:70).

In the Okeechobee Basin, the Woodland period comprises of the Glades Tradition, which can be further subdivided into four distinct subperiods: Belle Glades I (500 BCE-200 CE), Belle Glade II (200 CE-800 CE), Belle Glade III (800-1400 CE), and Belle Glade IV (1400-1700 CE). Productive estuarine systems matured and the resulting cultural changes led to the establishment of the Glades Tradition, as originally defined by John Goggin (Griffin 1988:133). This tradition was characterized by the lack of agriculture, extensive use of pottery (particularly sand-tempered plain), exploitation of tropical coastal resources, and secondary dependence on game and some use of wild plant foods (Goggin 1949). Pre-Contact groups experienced widespread population increases and an apparent fluorescence in tool assemblages related to the exploitation of the marine environment and represented by the selection and preference for specific marine shells obtained from the coast (Grillo 2021; Mount and Davenport 2019). The Belle Glade culture had developed in adaptation to the surrounding savannas and hammocks with most settlements along rivers where they could also make use of extensive swamps and sloughs to travel to the coast; people from the coast used these same waterways to travel inland (Austin 1996; Carr 1975; Lawres 2017; Mount and Davenport 2019). Notable features of this area are the large and sometimes complex earthworks, including linear ridges, circular-linear earthworks, and circular earthworks (Carr 2012; Davenport et al. 2011; Lawres 2021; Mount 2009). These are found in the area surrounding Lake Okeechobee and extending northward into the Kissimmee River Valley (Lawres 2017).

Most information concerning the post-500 BCE pre-Contact populations is derived from coastal sites that exemplify the extensive exploitation of fish and shellfish, wild plants, and inland game like deer. Inland sites show a greater reliance on interior wetland resources and often consisted of burial mounds and shell and dirt middens along major water courses, small dirt middens containing animal bone and pottery in oak/palm hammocks, or palm tree islands associated with freshwater marshes (Griffin 1988). A tree island was typically a hardwood hammock with a slight rise in elevation within the Everglades and similar environments. The islands are usually surrounded by water and wetland species on all sides. These islands of dry ground, often quite small and containing black dirt and accretionary middens, were considered temporary seasonal camps, but later provided an opportunity for settlement with an abundance of resources within the surrounding marshes (Carr 2002; Griffin 2002; Widmer 1988).

Settlements from the Belle Glade I (500 BCE - 200 CE) period are characterized by small house mounds in the savannas along the creek banks. Small fields encircled and drained by ditches may date as early as 1000 to 800 BCE (Sears 1982). The most conspicuous site types are earthworks; by 450 BCE, the large circular field at Fort Center was built. Earthwork complexes include such forms as circular ditches, linear ridges, and various combinations of these features (Carr 1975; Lawres 2017; Seinfeld 2019; Smith 2015). Many of these are situated in the broad flat savannas. Research has proven that these earthworks were not suitable for maize cultivation and that maize had not been part of the subsistence economy until Seminole times (Johnson 1991; Seinfeld 2019; Thompson et al. 2013). Ceramics gradually changed 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 pre-

Contact cultures, except the St. Johns area (Johnson 1991; Sears 1982; Seinfeld 2019). Evidence of this early period is found at the Ortona complex in Glades County where initial occupation may have occurred during this period or earlier (Carr et al. 1995:259).

During the Belle Glade II (200-800 CE) period, raised fields were used for planting to avoid the highwater table (Sears 1982:185-189). Nonlocal pottery types that were present include the St. Johns series of ceramics (St. Johns Plain, St. Johns Check Stamped ceramics, and Biscayne Check Stamped), but these were more common on the eastern side of the Okeechobee Basin in Palm Beach County (Carr 2012; Lawres 2017). In addition, cord-marked sherds were found at the Discovery Site on the western shore of Lake Jackson, while Weeden Island and Englewood series ceramics are present at a site called Belle Glade (8PB00040) near the southeastern border of Lake Okeechobee, providing evidence of interaction and exchange with surrounding Glades pre-Contact groups (Seasons 2010). Belle Glade Plain pottery became the dominant ceramic ware at the Fort Center Site (Lawres 2017; Seinfeld 2019). The Fort Center Site had the most comprehensive investigations of its earthwork complex in the region and is suggested to be connected to Hopewell sites in Florida and throughout the eastern United States (Almy Kles 2013; Carr 2012; Sears 1982:198-199). The site's distinct mortuary ceremonialism is marked with the construction of dual-purpose habitation and ceremonial mounds, a charnel platform amid a mortuary pond, and other earthworks (Almy Kles 2013; Seinfeld 2019:27; Smith 2015). The preparation of the dead apparently became a complex cultural trait, using certain artifacts such as trade ceramics, wooden carvings, and some shells (Seinfeld 2019). Evidence at other sites, such as the mound at the Belle Glade site, indicates that the practice of secondary burials and partial cremation was present, which may have been adopted from contact with Gulf Coast and St. Johns cultures (Seasons 2010; Willey 1949b).

3.4 Mississippian

The Mississippian (1000 CE-1500 CE) is the last pre-Contact period prior to the arrival of the first Europeans, and it is mostly comprised of the Belle Glade III (800-1400 CE) and early Belle Glade IV (1400-1492 CE) periods. Large circular earthworks during this period are generally one to two meters (m) above the surrounding wetland and up to 300 m in diameter with multiple linear causeways extending from a central crescent ridge. These mounds and earthworks were part of large complexes that occur throughout the region, including around the Caloosahatchee River and Kissimmee River Valley (Carr 2012:67-73). The rivers were strategic locations for use as transportation routes (Frank 2017; Kushlan and Smith-Cavros 2007). The Kissimmee River linked Lake Okeechobee to north, central, and south Florida, while the Caloosahatchee River connected the lake to the Gulf (Carr 2012; Lecher 2021; McCarthy 2012). In addition to large complexes, there were smaller sites and habitation middens that were often associated with hammock islands, as well as flat, elongated mounds for domiciliary purposes. These sites were sometimes isolated and constructed within wet prairies where high natural ground is scarce and were often placed near deeper sloughs and canoe trails (Carr 2012:67-79). Some of these scattered sites may have been secondary villages allied with chiefs of larger complexes (Frank 2017). Apart from mound construction, there is a lack of clear evidence revealing influences from the broader Mississippian world. Evidence of maize agriculture is also lacking, due to the presence of unsuitable soil conditions and ample other resources, especially aquatic (Frank 2017).

The Belle Glade III (800-1400 CE) period was suggested by Sears (1982) to be a hiatus between Period II and the later Calusa Empire, with very little change from previous cultural practices (Smith 2015). Long linear ridges were used for horticulture during this period and individuals continued to live along creek middens or adjacent to charnel ponds (Mount 2009; Sears 1982). However, by 1000-1200 CE, new formats of mound construction eventually developed, including large flat-topped mounds, large burial mounds, and new types of earthwork alignments (Seinfeld 2019). At the same time, Belle

Glade Plain ceramics increased in frequency, and St. Johns Check-Stamped began to appear in small quantities sometime after 1000 CE. Sears (1982) 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 to this period, and the Lakeport Earthworks potentially dates to this time (Carr 1975:14). In addition, two black dirt middens, recently recorded within the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and located within the Brighton Seminole Reservation, have been assigned to the Belle Glade III period.

3.5 Colonial Period

Much of the Colonial Period is comprised of the Belle Glade IV (1400-1700 CE) period. This time is dominated by Belle Glade Plain ceramics, although pottery types from west Florida were also traded (Mount 2009; Seinfeld 2019). Numerous sites that contain Belle Glade Plain pottery are found in Highlands County and as far north as the Kissimmee River Valley and west into the Lake Wales Ridge, indicating that the Belle Glade culture extended toward these areas (Austin 1996; Davenport et al. 2011). A series of new rim forms became common, particularly the expanded flat and comma shaped varieties (Lawres 2017; Luer and Almy 1980). Crafting emphasized pre-Contact artifacts manufactured from European-derived metals, and historic materials such as glass beads and San Luis polychrome majolica appear in sites throughout South Florida (Allender 2018; Davenport et al. 2011; Lawres 2017; Mount 2009; Mount and Davenport 2019; Seinfeld 2019). 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). Three of these “metal badges” were found at Fort Center, which was part of the sixteenth and seventeenth century Calusa empire, and are the largest and heaviest known tablets, suggesting that the inland region was important to these pre-Contact inhabitants (Sears 1982:201). Regional sites dating to this period saw increased earthwork construction of linear, raised earth embankments (Mount 2009). The Daugherty Site is an earthworks complex located on the Kissimmee River with a sand burial mound where a ceremonial tablet was unearthed (Allerton et al. 1984:28). Further to the south, the Belle Glade Site in Palm Beach County revealed elaborate European grave goods, including gold, silver, and copper items as well as glass beads (Willey 1949a:60-61).

The cultural traditions of the natives ended with the advent of European expeditions to Florida. The initial events, authorized by Spain in the late fifteenth century, ushered in waves of devastating European contact (Dobyns 1983; Ethridge et al. 2022; Mulroy 1993; Ramenofsky 1987; Smith 1987). Ponce de Leon landed near St. Augustine in 1513 and later explored the Florida coast through the Keys, and based on recent research, landed near Safety Harbor in 1521, attempting to settle around the Old Tampa Bay area (MacDougald 2021; Worth 2014). Next Pánfilo de Narváez arrived in the Tampa Bay area in 1528 and explored northward from Tampa Bay and crossed the Withlacoochee River near present-day Dunnellon in an attempt to reach the northeastern coast of Mexico (MacDougald 2021). In addition, Hernando De Soto sought the allegedly rich pre-Contact village of Cale, while Pedro Menéndez de Aviles sailed the St. Johns River in search of a cross-peninsular waterway (Lavender 1992). Florida's east coast, lacking deep-water ports like Tampa Bay and Charlotte Harbor, was left to a few shipwrecked sailors from treasure ships which, by 1551, had sailed through the Straits of Florida on their way to Spain. When the first Europeans arrived in coastal southwest Florida in the sixteenth century, they encountered the Calusa, a powerful, complex society ruled by a paramount chief that extended up to central and east Florida, reaching close to Lake Okeechobee (Almy Kles 2013; Hutchinson et al. 2016; Lulewicz 2020). The principal town of the Calusa is thought to have been on Mound Key in Estero Bay. Documents suggest that the Calusa chief ruled over 50 towns, from which he exacted tribute (Widmer 1988).

Throughout the Belle Glade area, Lake Okeechobee had a diversity of food resources of which pre-Contact groups within and outside the region, such as the Calusa, may have benefited (True 1944). In addition to the readily available fish, deer, alligator, snakes, opossums, and turtles, there is evidence of bread made from roots that grew in the lake area, described by Hernando de Escalante Fontaneda in his account of the Calusa during his 17-year captivity (Frank 2017; True 1944). The Okeechobee Basin continued to be occupied post-European contact, with the earliest written account by Fontaneda dating from the sixteenth century describing the Guacata natives living around Lake Okeechobee with some 25 villages (Milanich 1995:43, 56; True 1944:13, 17). 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 (Allender 2018; Saunders 2021; Seinfeld 2019). It appeared that a large population continued to live at Fort Center in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as Europeans began the conquest of *La Florida* (Seinfeld 2019).

The geographic area that now constitutes the State of Florida was ceded per terms of the Treaty of Paris (1763) by Spain to Great Britain as a result of the British victory in the Anglo-Spanish War (1762-1763), the last-stage theater of the wider, global Seven Years' War (1756-1763) (Anderson 2000). By the mid-eighteenth century after the first Spanish occupation, remaining members of the pre-Contact communities around Lake Okeechobee migrated to the coast to be assimilated by the “Spanish Indians” of the fishing ranchos” (Carr 1975:11). Meanwhile, Britain governed East and West Florida through the American Revolution until the Treaty of Paris (1783) returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of occupation (1783-1821), especially in the Lake Okeechobee area because it was too far removed from the fringes of Spanish activity in St. Augustine. During Spain’s second occupation, English loyalists moved into Florida during the American Revolution, which would later contribute to rising tensions over land settlement (Frank 2017). Prior to American colonial settlement and migration out of the Okeechobee Basin, members of the Muskogean Creek, Yamassee, and Ocnee tribes moved into Florida and repopulated the area once inhabited by the original pre-Contact inhabitants; these migrating groups of Native Americans became known as the Seminoles (Mulroy 1993). They had an agriculturally based society, focused upon cultivation of crops and the raising of horses and cattle. Creek settlements included large villages located near rich agricultural fields and grazing lands. Seminole sites tend to be in the scattered oak-hickory uplands surrounding the Alachua savanna (Ethridge et al. 2022; Sturtevant and Cattelino 2004); south of that area, they tend to be located along the Brooksville Ridge (Weisman 1989). While the Seminoles did also focus on hunting, they did not heavily exploit maritime and riverine resources until later times (Weisman 1989). The material culture of the Seminoles remained like the Creeks; the dominant pottery type being Chattahoochee Brushed (White 2014). European trade goods, especially British, were common (Allender 2018).

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

3.6 Territorial and Statehood

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

The "First" Seminole War culminated from previous border tensions between Spanish Florida, European settlers, and the Seminoles and their allies maintaining their territory in the Alachua savanna area (Knetsch 2003). For the Seminole, the start of the war was 1812, when southern military forces invaded Florida in what is known as the Patriot War of East Florida (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2024). Spanish holdings and the town of Alachua were attacked, where the Seminole suffered the loss of their leader King Payne, who was succeeded by his brother Bowlek (Bowlegs) as the new leader of the Alachua band (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2024). Meanwhile, the first Seminole War battle was fought in 1817. The U.S. military attacked Fowltown, a Seminole town led by Neamathla. He threatened U.S. expansion by claiming hereditary and legal rights on land near the Flint River and defended warriors who attacked settlers in response to hostilities from both the settlers and the military (Hernandez 2017). That same year, American forces led by Andrew Jackson returned and attacked several Seminole towns, as well as Pensacola, Bowleg's Town, and the neighboring Nero's Town, which was the largest Maroon settlement in Florida (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2024). The alleged end of the First Seminole War came with the signing of the 1819 Adam-Onis Treaty, however, tensions continued to rise as settlers and government officials demanded the removal of the Seminoles. When Florida became a United States territory in 1821, Andrew Jackson was named provisional governor and 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, with the Suwannee River demarcating these two counties (Tebeau 1980). In 1824, St. John's County was downsized, with the central-eastern portion of the state becoming Mosquito County.

Land ownership was intensified with the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, which forced the Seminoles out of the Alachua savannah and south into an approximately four-million-acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor (Covington 1958; Lawres 2011; Mahon 1985; Monaco 2018). The inadequacy of the reservation, the desperate situation of the Tribe, and the mounting demand of the settler for their removal west of the Mississippi produced yet more conflict (Monaco 2018). As a result, tensions erupted periodically between the settlers and the Seminoles. During this decade, legislation was enacted prompting the further removal of the Seminole Tribe, including the Indian Removal Act (1830), the Treaty of Payne's Landing (1832), and the Treaty of Fort Gibson (1833), each demanding the Seminoles be removed to a further isolated location, until eventually they were being forced into Creek reservation lands in Oklahoma (Frank 2014; Monaco 2018). These treaties and increased frontier settlement, which was not in accord with the Treaty of Moultrie Creek, exacerbated tensions between Seminoles and settlers (Guthrie 1974:40).

By the early 1830s, governmental policy shifted in terms of relocating the Seminoles to lands west of the Mississippi River to clear the way for homesteaders. Hillsborough County was established

in 1834 by the Territorial Legislature of Florida; it reached out north to Dade City and south to Charlotte Harbor, encompassing an area that today comprise Pasco, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, Highlands, Hardee, Pinellas, and Hillsborough Counties. Due to its isolated location, Hillsborough County was slow to develop. As a result of policy and settlement, some tribal members agreed to emigrate while others resisted leading to armed conflicts around Florida, particularly in the Alachua area, as prewar efforts were underway (Carrier 2005; Knetsch 2003). This activity culminated in late December of 1835 into the Second Seminole War, which lasted until 1842 when the federal government withdrew troops from Florida (Carrier 2005; Monaco 2018). 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 and created Fort Gardiner in present-day Polk County and Fort Basinger in present-day Highlands County as small supply posts along the route from Fort Brooke to Lake Okeechobee, with the stockade on the west side of the Kissimmee River in a small hammock. A military road extended from Fort Fraser, near present-day Winter Haven, skirted around the Sebring area, and continued on to Fort Center located on the western shore of Lake Okeechobee (Sprague 1964). By the end of the war, Fort Basinger had been abandoned, partially fallen, and burned. **Figure 3.2** depicts the locations of several forts and trails that were utilized during this time. A trail called “Route for Col. P. Smiths Column” appears to transect the area where the SR 70 corridor is now located. Fisheating Creek is located to the southwest (MacKay and Blake 1839). In addition, Fort Basinger is located at the intersection of this column with other trails just northeast of the project; Forts Center, Thompson, T.B. Adams, and Denaud are located to the southwest of SR 70.

The “Second” Seminole War is considered to be the longest and most expensive “Indian War” campaigned by the U.S. government (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2024; Strang 2014). The U.S. forces were met with resistance via Seminole guerilla tactics, and they lacked knowledge of the land compared to the Seminoles (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2024). During this time, Black Seminoles had allied themselves with the Seminoles, particularly with the war parties of Osceola, based on their shared opposition to re-enslavement efforts (Carrier 2005; Dixon 2007). Eventually, Seminole warriors Coacoochee (Wildcat) and Osceola were captured by General Thomas Jesup under a flag of truce. While Coacoochee managed to escape imprisonment in St. Augustine, Osceola was unable to follow due to illness and died outside of Florida (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2024). The “Second” Seminole War ended when the federal government withdrew troops from Florida (Carrier 2005; Monaco 2018). At the end of this conflict, the Armed Occupation Act was passed by the U.S. Congress in order to pressure the Seminoles to leave by encouraging settler population growth in South Florida (Covington 1961; Schafer 2018). By 1843, 3,624 Seminoles had been shipped west to the Oklahoma Indian Reservation, which served as a catch-all for many different tribal nations (Mahon 1985; Settle 2015). Those who wished to remain could do so but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp. This area became the last stronghold for the Seminoles and was a reservation bounded by the Peace and Kissimmee Rivers in the north down through Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades in the east with the Gulf Coast in the west (Knetsch et al. 2018; Mahon 1985).

In 1845, the State of Florida was admitted to the Union, and Tallahassee was selected as the capital (Schafer 2018). Ten years later, Brevard County, which included Okeechobee County, was carved from Mosquito County, and the State initiated surveys in the area. The exterior boundaries of Township 37 South and Ranges 31-32 East were surveyed by John Jackson in 1860, while J.D. Stanbury surveyed Sections 33-36 of Township 37 South, Range 31 East and Sections 26 and 31-35 of Township 37 South, Range 32 East in 1870. Jackson described the area as being “Wet Prairie” and “Wet Sawgrass Prairie” with the “Sawgrass too dense to proceed” (State of Florida 1860a:329-332). Stanbury described Sections 26 and 31-35 as being “Land low and level inundated unfit for cultivation, Cabbage palmetto islands,” and “Sawgrass marsh subject to inundation intermixed with cabbage islands” (State of Florida

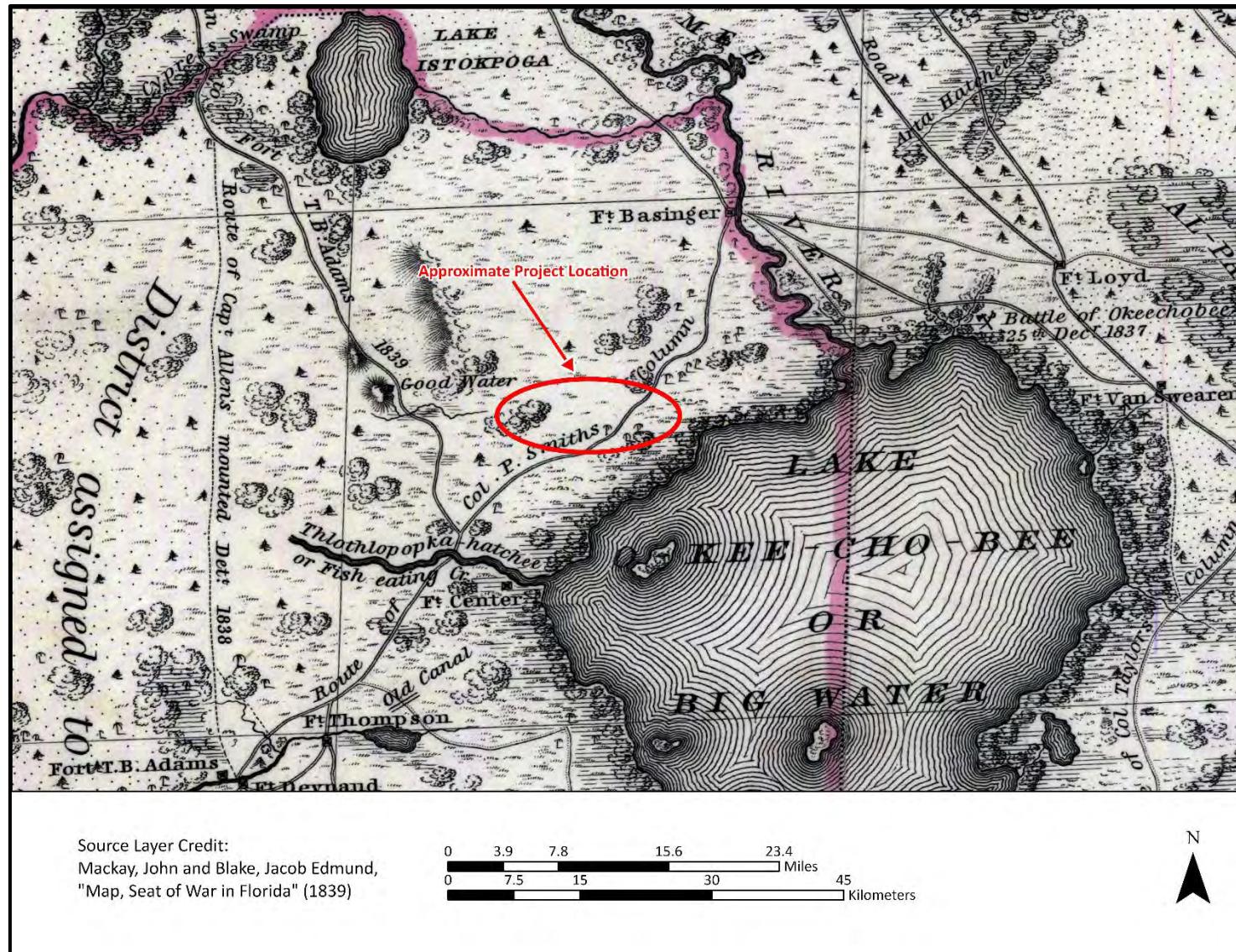


Figure 3.2. “Map of the Seat of War” with the approximate SR 70 project location (MacKay and Blake 1839).

SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to
Southern Leg of CR 721, Highlands County

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1870a: 210-211, 219). In 1859 and 1860, John Jackson also surveyed the exterior boundaries of Township 38 South, Ranges 31-32 East, while J.D. Stanbury continued surveying the subdivisions of Sections 1-4 in Township 38 South, Range 31 East and Sections 3-6 in Township 38 South, Range 32 East in 1870. Jackson described the area as also containing “Wet Prairie/Sawgrass Prairie with Sawgrass too dense to proceed” (State of Florida 1859:329-332; 1860b: 329-332). There were no historic features denoted within or adjacent to the APE, although the corridor appears to bisect a hammock (“Marvin’s Island”) to the east (**Figure 3.3**).

Settlement of this part of the state was hindered by the presence of Seminoles. In response, settlers asked for additional forts to be constructed as a means of protection. By 1849, there were 12 new or proposed outposts established across the state from Manatee to Fort Capron (Fort Pierce). These included Fort Arbuckle (east of Lake Arbuckle), Fort Kissimmee (in the vicinity of Avon Park Airforce Base [AFB] in Polk County), and Fort Drum (Covington 1982; Van Landingham 1978). The latter two were constructed under General David E. Twiggs, and the road that linked the entire chain of forts was known as Twiggs Trail (Newman et al. 2002).

In December 1855, the “Third” Seminole War, or the “Billy Bowlegs” War, started in response to renewed pressure placed on the Seminoles remaining in Florida to migrate west, despite the efforts of Holatta Micco (Billy Bowlegs) and U.S. allies to find peace (Seminole Tribe of Florida 2024). The resulting violence involved hit-and-run tactics by the Seminoles on isolated outposts and settlements, while the U.S. militia focused on destroying Seminole strongholds and villages (Settle 2015:7). However, military action was not decisive during the war, and most of the Seminoles capitulated due to the death of Oscen Tustenuggee (who led a band with his brother west of Lake Okeechobee), the destruction of Holatta Micco’s camp, and the Florida militia gaining access to these strongholds using shallow-draft boats (Settle 2015). In 1858, the U.S. government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remaining Seminoles to migrate west. Holatta Micco accepted \$5000 for himself and \$2500 for his lost cattle, each warrior received \$500, and \$100 was given to each woman and child. On May 4, 1858, the ship *Grey Cloud* sailed from Fort Myers to Egmont Key carrying 123 Seminoles, 41 of which were captives, with a Seminole woman guide that were left on the Key. On May 8, 1858, the Seminole War was declared over, although more than one hundred Seminoles remained scattered throughout South Florida (Covington 1982; Settle 2015:7). **Figure 3.4** depicts the approximate locations of permanent Seminole camps after the Seminole War (Nash 1930). Three of these camps (Charlie Micco, Billy Bowlegs, and Billie Stewart Camps) were located directly south of the APE.

During these conflicts, residents turned to citrus, tobacco, vegetables, and lumber to make their living. Cattle ranching served as one of the first important economic activities reported in the area. Mavericks left by early Spanish explorers, such as de Soto and Narváez, provided the source for the herds raised by the mid-eighteenth century “Cowkeeper” Seminoles, while many of the new settlers to this area were also cattle owners. As the Seminoles were pushed further south during the Seminole Wars, their cattle were either sold or left to roam. As a result, settlers either 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 Fort Myers) were 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 industry (Akerman 1976; Dacy 1940).

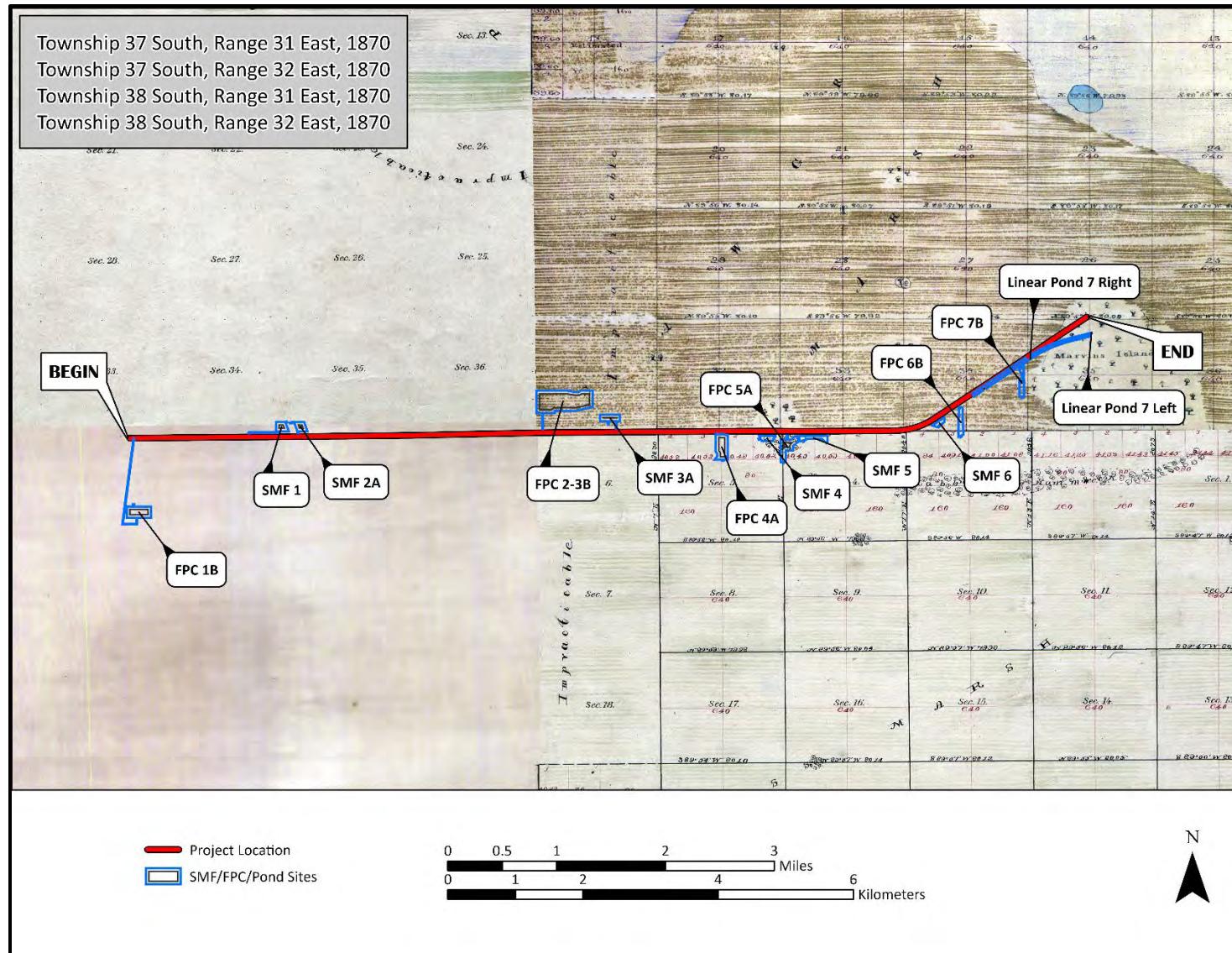


Figure 3.3. 1870 plat showing the SR 70 project location (State of Florida 1870b,c).

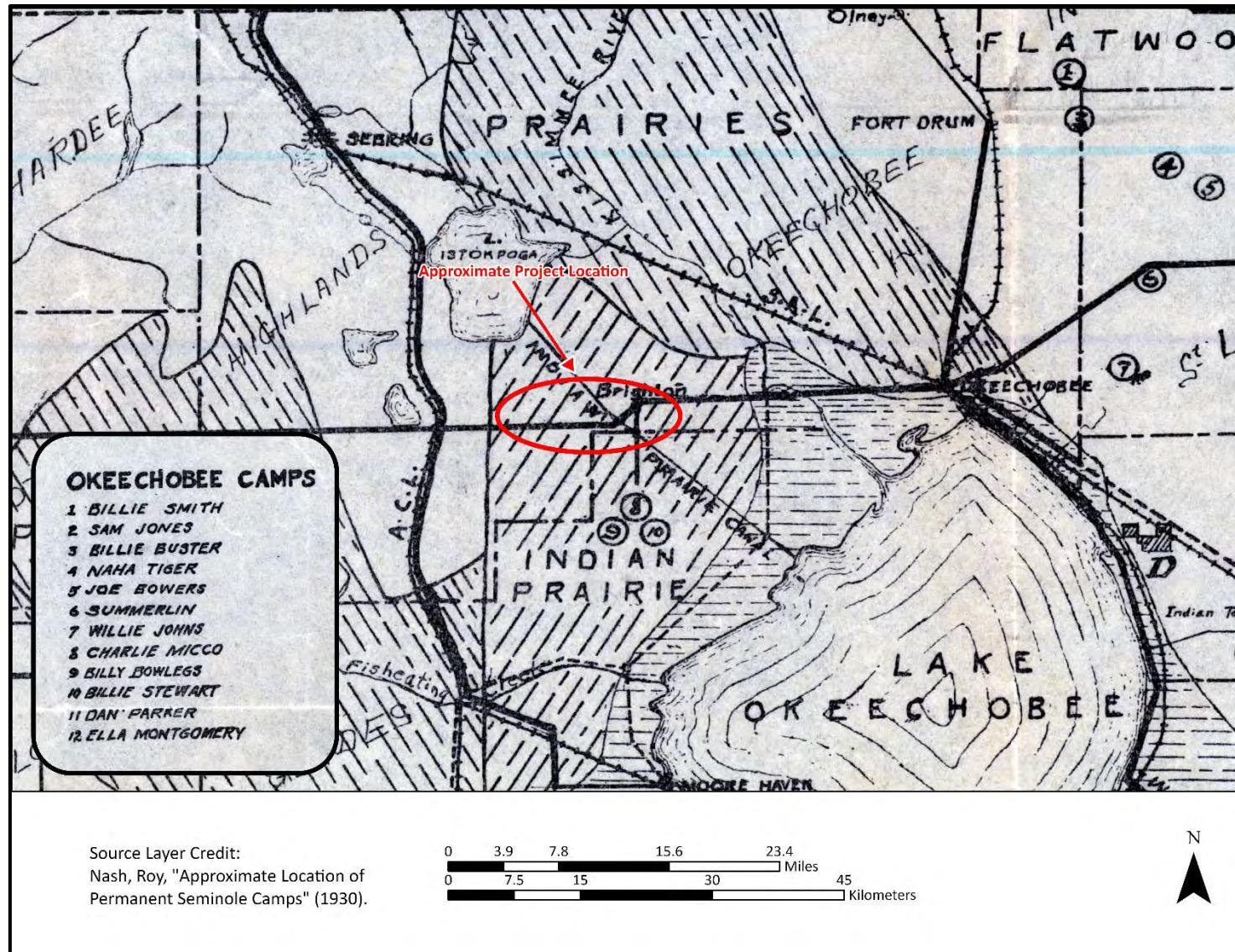


Figure 3.4. Map of the "Approximate Location of Permanent Seminole Camps" after the Seminole War (Nash 1930).

3.7 Civil War and Aftermath

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina's lead and seceded from the Union as a prelude to the Civil War. 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. **Table 3.1** shows the deed records of Township 37 South Ranges 31-32 East and Township 38 South, Ranges 31-32 East, which confirms section ownership was largely held by the railroad and land companies (State of Florida n.d.).

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).

Table 3.1. Deed tract records

Township: 37 S Range: 31 E				
<i>Section</i>	<i>1/4 Section</i>	<i>Deed Entry</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Volume and Page</i>
33	All	Disston Land Co	1895	26:270
34	All	The Plant Investment Co.	1886	26:270
35	All	Disston Land Co	1895	26:270
36	All	The Plant Investment Co.	1886	26:270
Township: 37 S Range: 32 E				
<i>Section</i>	<i>1/4 Section</i>	<i>Deed Entry</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Volume and Page</i>
26	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West RR Co.	1884	27:86
31	All	Disston Land Co	1895	27:86
32	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West RR Co.	1884	27:86
33	All	The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Co.	1884	27:86
34	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West RR Co.	1884	27:86
35	All	The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Co.	1884	27:86
Township: 38 S Range: 31 E				
<i>Section</i>	<i>1/4 Section</i>	<i>Deed Entry</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Volume and Page</i>
1	All	The Disston Land Co	1895	26:271
2	All	The Plant Investment Co	1886	26:271
3	All	The Disston Land Co	1895	26:271
4	All	Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West RR Co.	1886	26:271
Township: 38 S Range: 32 E				
<i>Section</i>	<i>1/4 Section</i>	<i>Deed Entry</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Volume and Page</i>
3	All	The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Co.	1884	27:87
4	All	The Florida Southern Railway	1885	27:87
5	All	The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Co.	1884	27:87
6	All	The Plant Investment Co	1886	27:87

3.8 Twentieth Century

Prior to 1900, settlement around Lake Okeechobee was scattered. Early settlers in the area included Dr. S. L. Hubbard from Connecticut, who functioned as teacher and doctor for the small settlement, and Peter Raulerson's son, Lewis, who was the first merchant and banker in Okeechobee. In 1905, Raulerson's store was on the edge of Taylor Creek, with his house nearby (Will 1964:127). Fishing, in general, and catfish fishing in particular, has always been one of the major subsistence activities of the Lake Okeechobee area. This enterprise became commercially viable after 1881, when the steam dredges opened the lake to steamboat travel, and ice, which prevented the fish from spoiling, became available. The anglers lived in small fish camps along the lake, generally on the north and east perimeter and along the smaller creeks and sloughs that feed into the lake. The high point of commercial fishing occurred between 1900 and 1910, but by 1917, most of the major fishing outfits and fish houses had moved out of the area due to over-harvesting of fish and declining prices. By 1928, the fishing industry had returned to its pre-commercial levels, with small fish camps and individuals finding enough fish to maintain themselves and their families (Will 1964:120-126).

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. 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 (Historic Property Associates [HPA] 1995).

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 completed through the APE by 1924 (News Press 1924). Historic road maps indicate that the route was unimproved between Lake Annie and the Kissimmee River in 1923 (State Library of Florida 1923). By 1928, the route had been hard surfaced and paved by 1930 (State Library of Florida 1928, Florida State Road Department 1930). The land around State Road 8 at the east end of the APE was purchased by the Curtiss-Bright Company in 1925 to establish a town and commercial center known as Brighton (Byrne 2016). Prior to this purchase, the Curtiss-Bright Company had established the municipality of Hialeah and platted the cities of Opa-locka and Miami Springs. Glenn Hammond Curtiss and James Bright viewed the area that would become known as Brighton as a strategic location, as it was centrally located between the two coasts of Florida and suitable for agricultural production. A South African themed hotel, originally named The Palm Circle Inn after the iconic natural circle of palms at Brighton, was opened in 1926 (Byrne 2016). The hotel accommodated travelers visiting the area for fishing and hunting trips and provided on site entertainment, as well as a zoo.

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. 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. By the 1930s, Brighton's development as a town had been halted (Byrne 2016). The hotel was sold in 1931 and the Brighton Zoo was disassembled. The lodge became a YMCA retreat known as Rainbow Ranch and was destroyed by fire a decade later in 1941 (Byrne 2016). Today, the majority of the Brighton land formerly owned by Curtiss-Bright Company is now part of the Lykes Ranch.

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).

As part of the effort to recover from the Great Depression, the Federal government created several works projects under the Work Projects Administration (WPA). Many of these projects involved the development of infrastructure, recreational facilities, and historical documentation. In Florida, between 1930 and 1938, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) started construction of the Herbert Hoover Dike after authorization by the River and Harbor Act of 1930 (USACE 2015). The Herbert Hoover Dike represents the largest civil engineering project in south Florida designed to control waters in and around Lake Okeechobee and in turn protecting the surrounding communities and agricultural fields from flooding. Development of the dike is comprised of multiple engineering features that include levees, culverts, hurricane gates, pumping stations, and various other water control structures. The original Lake Okeechobee levee system was divided into divisions starting on the southern shore with Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 9 (approximately 68 miles long) and the northern shore was Division 4 (approximately 15.7 miles long) (Swanson and Joseph 2010).

The Brighton Seminole Reservation was established ca. 1938 (Visit Glades 2025). During the 1930s, a cattle program was initiated to improve economic stability on the reservation and quickly became a success with over 1,000 cattle on the reservation by 1939 (Butler 2024). The tribe eventually became one of the top beef producers in the southeast, as well as a tourism location with the Seminole Casino at Brighton, the Seminole Arts and Crafts Center, and an annual rodeo (Visit Glades 2025).

In 1947, the worst storm since the 1928 hurricane hit the lake and in October of that year, the citizens of Okeechobee formed a committee to seek federal flood control. Between 1948 and 1971 various projects were formulated and implemented for flood control (Will 1990). In 1948, the U.S. Congress authorized the USACE to construct the Central and South Florida (C&SF) Flood Control Project, which led to engineering changes to deepen, straighten, and widen the Kissimmee River waterway. The Kissimmee River was channelized between 1962 and 1971 by cutting and dredging a 30 ft deep straightway through the river's meanders (Florida Center for Environmental Studies 2018; Grunwald 2006; McCally 1999; South Florida Water Management District [SFWMD] n.d. [a]). In the 1960s, the C&SF modified the native Kissimmee-Okeechobee-Everglades system extensively throughout South Florida, including construction of interceptor canals and water control structures to achieve flood control in the Upper and Lower Kissimmee Basin. Between 1966 and 1971, the Kissimmee River was channeled into a 56-mile long strait Canal 38 (C-38) after it was further widened and deepened and received multiple water control structures (SFWMD 2010). The C&SF eventually became the SFWMD. Additional flood control was put into place within the Lake Istokpoga drainage basin, including water control structure S-68 at the head of the primary outlet for the lake – the C-41A canal, also known as the Slough Ditch Canal (SFWMD n.d. [b]). Other canals within this drainage basin include the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) and the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) which cross under SR 70. The channelization of the Kissimmee River did help with flood control but had a devastating effect on the local ecological system. The Kissimmee River Restoration Project began in 1999 with the

backfilling of eight miles of the C-38 canal. Continuous water flow has been established to 24 miles of the meandering river and seasonal rains and flows now inundate the floodplain in the restored areas (SFWMD n.d. [a]). The plan calls for the return flow to 44 miles of the river's historic channel and restoration of about 40 square miles of floodplain ecosystem.

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).

The sugar industry in Glades County flourished in the 1960s with the new dependence on locally grown crops. In the 1930s, Charles Stewart Mott (vice-president of General Motors) and Clarence R. Biting purchased stock in the failing Southern Sugar Company. They formed the United States Sugar Corporation (USSC) and became the first successful producer and processor of commercial sugar in south central Florida (Glades County Board of County Commissioners [BOCC] 1985:38). In 1937, Congress enacted the Maidenland Sugarcane Program (locally known as the "Sugar Program"), which, along with the USSC, prompted the development of the region's sugar industry (Glades County BOCC 1985:38). The Sugar Act expired in 1972, and sugar production slowed in the county in the following years; however, sugar remains a major industry in the county.

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. Much of the county, however, remained rural which can be seen in **Figure 3.5**. The growing use of the automobile led to the demise of the train system in the U.S. Around 1950, the ACL 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 ACL 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. 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 (Lykes Ranch 2024). 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 (U.S. Census Bureau [USCB] 2024a). According to the USCB, the population of Glades County in 2020 was 12,126, a decrease from the 2010 population of 12,884 (USCB 2024b). In terms of employment, 17.8% of people work in management occupations, 12.7% work in installation, maintenance, and repair occupations, and 10.2% work in sales and related occupations (Deloitte 2024).

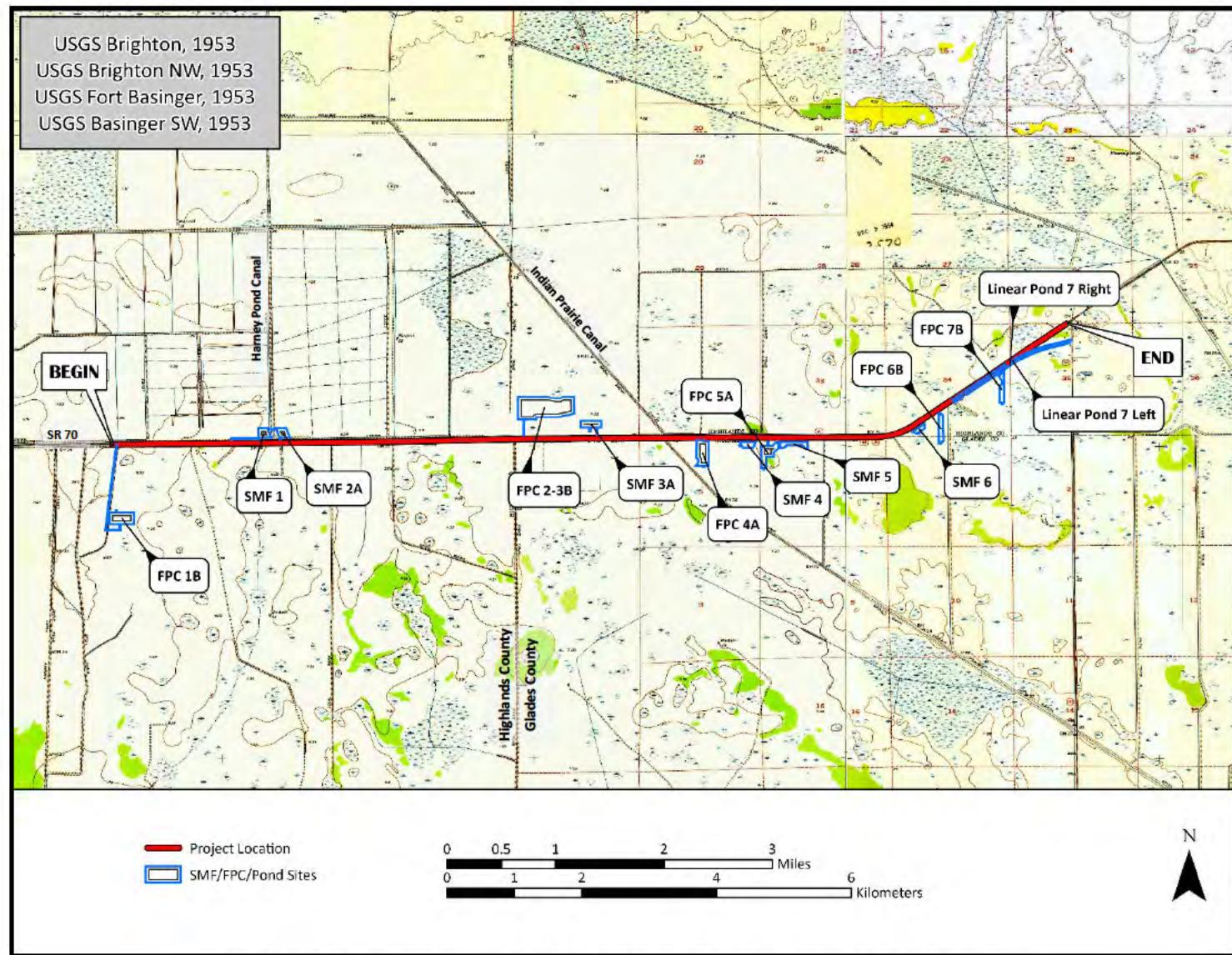


Figure 3.5. 1953 quad maps showing the SR 70 project limits (USGS 1953a,b,c,d).

3.9 Project Area Specifics

A review of historic aerial photographs reveals that SR 70 within the APE was originally constructed as State Road No. 8 ca. 1924, and by the late 1940s, time the roadway had been renumbered and was known as SR 70 (FDOT 1946). The APE was largely undeveloped during the 1940s with the exception of the eastern terminus which was located in the community of Brighton. The surrounding area was largely agricultural with wetlands and pasture making up the majority of the APE; however, some parcels were present in Brighton. In addition, the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) was present within the APE but had not yet been widened and minor irrigation ditches and canals were present along SR 70 (**Figure 3.6**). During the late 1950s and into the 1960s, the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) was widened and deepened, the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) was realigned and extended to the current configuration, and an existing drainage canal along the south side of SR 70 was widened and deepened to form the C-39A Canal which spans between the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) and the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (USDA 1958a, 1958b, 1974a, 1974b) (**Figure 3.6**). The surrounding agricultural land also became highly irrigated by this time with new irrigation systems throughout the corridor, as well as the alteration of existing systems. In addition, the community of Brighton had become less developed and more agricultural in nature by the mid-1970s. With the exception of evolving agricultural land and associated drainage systems, the APE has remained relatively unchanged since this time and a non-historic structure was constructed along the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) within the APE to the north of SR 70 ca. 2020 (Google Earth 2025).

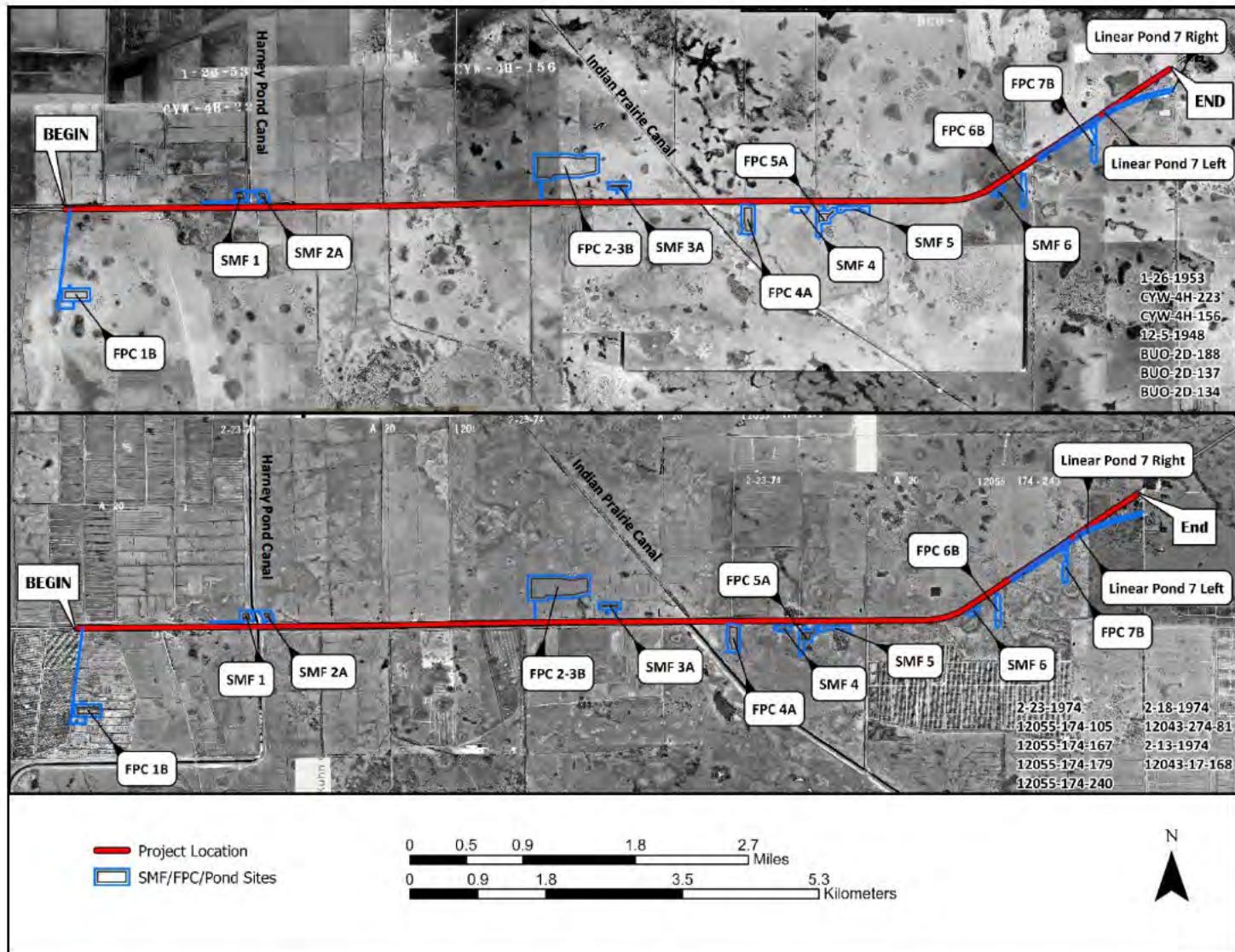


Figure 3.6. 1948/1953 and 1974 aerial photographs showing the SR 70 project limits (USDA 1948; 1953; 1974a, 1974b, 1974c).

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 area, their temporal/cultural affiliations, and site location information. This research included a review of sites listed in the FMSF, NRHP, CRAS reports, a review of the ETDM report No. 14490, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, and maps, as well as the Preliminary Pond Analysis (ACI 2024). It should be noted that the FMSF digital data used in this report was conducted in August 2024 prior to the survey of the corridor and updated in February 2025 prior to the survey of the pond sites. According to FMSF staff, input may be several months behind receipt of reports and site files. In addition, the geographic information system (GIS) data are only updated quarterly. Thus, the findings of the background research phase of investigation may not be current with actual work performed in the general project area. No local individuals were available for interview.

4.2 Archaeological Considerations



[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
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[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

In addition to previously mentioned surveys, 14 other CRAS projects have been conducted proximate to the archaeological and historic APE (**Table 4.2**). The projects include private development surveys (Carr et al. 1997; Bradley et al. 2011; Hunter and Schenker 2009a, 2009b; Smith 2008a), cell towers (Bowen et al. 2012), bridges (Browning and Wiedenfeld 1988; Janus Research 1996), Wetland Reserve Projects (Bertine 2016, 2018; Dunn 2013, 2015; Smith 2011), and utilities (Barse et al. 2009, Coughlin et al. 2010; Janus Research/R. Christopher Goodwin 2008). These projects tell us what types of sites may be encountered. In addition, a review of the ETDM *Programming Screening Summary Report* (No. 14490; FDOT 2023) revealed that the project has a minimal effect concerning cultural resources. As a result of these previous surveys, the ETDM summary, and environmental features that support pre-Contact period archaeological sites, the overall project area was considered to have a low to moderate archaeological potential for pre-Contact and historic period archaeological sites.

Table 4.2. CRAS conducted proximate to the APE.

Survey No.	Title	Reference
1722	Proposed Replacement of the Brighton Canal Bridge on SR 78	Browning and Wiedenfeld 1988
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	CRAS 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	Barse 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
17003	A Cultural Resource Assessment Reconnaissance Survey of the Highlands Ethanol Site, Highlands County, Florida	Hunter and Schenker 2009a
17494	An Archaeological Survey of the Brighton Sugarcane Project, Glades and Highlands Counties, Florida	Carr et al. 1997

Survey No.	Title	Reference
18388	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Selected Locations, Feedstock Farm, Highlands Ethanol Project, Highlands County, Florida	Bradley et al. 2011
19974	NRCS Woerner South CUA WRP Highlands County Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey	Dunn 2013
19975	Cultural Resources Survey Woerner South Parcel, Highlands County, Florida	Smith 2011
20419	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Highlands Ethanol Site, Highlands County, Florida	Hunter and Schenker 2009b
21729	NRCS Woerner South WRE Engineering Design Highlands County Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey	Dunn 2015
23055	CRS, Brighton Valley Water Management Project, Highlands County, Florida	Ambrosino 2015
23363	USDA-NRCS 4D Citrus Wetland Reserve Easement (WRE) CRAS, Glades County	Bertine 2016
23368	CRAS, 4-D Citrus & Sod, Inc., Glades County, Florida; Task Order #2	Dickinson and Wayne 2012
23981	Federal Communication Commission R.S. Webb & Associates No. 12-MAC-438 New 280-Foot Self Supporting Lattice Cellular Tower, County Road 721, Brighton, Highlands County, Florida	Bowen et al. 2012
24890	Lonesome Island Wetland Reserve Easement (WRE) Cultural Resources Survey	Bertine 2018
24969	Cultural Resources Survey Sun Ray and Lonesome Tracts, Highlands County, Florida	Smith 2013

As archaeologists have long realized, pre-Contact populations did not select their habitation sites and special activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection. Among these variables are soil types and drainage distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources including stone and clay. Within the general area, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. In general, pre-Contact sites are found on better drained soils and at the better drained upland margins of wetland features, such as swamps, sinkholes, lakes, and ponds. Also, site locations often occur where a diversity of natural habitats could be exploited expeditiously. The current soil data (USDA 1989) indicate that the soils within the SR 70 project are all poorly or very poorly drained (see **Figure 2.2** and **Table 2.1** in **Section 2.0**).

However, this model is not wholly applicable to pre-Contact southern Florida, where a flat landscape and extensive areas covered by slow-moving water are characteristic, while elevated, well-drained landscapes are in very limited supply. Instead, as research has shown, the key to site location in the project vicinity lies in an understanding of the environment prior to land modifications (canals, agricultural ditches, clear cutting, etc.), and the identification of landscape signatures visible today in existing data (aerial photographs, historic maps, GIS imagery, on-the-ground inspection, and others) that, in combination with elevation and soil data, can be used to identify site probability areas for archaeological survey. A survey strategy in southern Florida was prepared for the USACE, the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) model (Smith 2008). It provides a detailed discussion of site location techniques in southern Florida, which are not detailed here, but were utilized to evaluate the archaeological potential of the SR 70 project.

As noted in the CERP, much of southern Florida, including land within the SR 70 project, have undergone multiple changes as the result of ditching, berm construction, clearing, agriculture, and the timber, citrus, and cattle industries. Thus, some of the original land features have been altered. Research

in the vicinity of the SR 70 project has proven that survey in such areas is most successful when it uses a research design that identifies the location of hammocks and tree islands that existed near ponds, sloughs, or other water sources. The tools used in the development of such a survey strategy include the historic aerial photographs from the 1940s to 1970s, supplemented by various maps (soil, vegetation, historic, etc.), as available. Through these methods, ACI was able to locate targets visible on historic aerials (ponds, tree islands, ridge formations, and the like). *The Preliminary Revision to the Existing South Florida Archaeological Context* (Janus Research 2008), prepared as companion to the CERP survey strategy, noted that almost every tree island hammock in the interior southern Florida had the potential to contain an archaeological site, and most sites were black dirt, accretionary middens (Janus Research 2008:9).

The SR 70 project falls within the subregion referred to as Okeechobee, which includes Lake Okeechobee and its basin (Smith 2008: 71-76). Within this subregion, the pre-Contact sites would be situated on small areas of raised elevation. On these small patches of higher elevation, there are limestone depressions that collect water and have either a concentration of young cypress situated in the lowest area of the depression, or willow trees will surround the depression (Smith 2008: 72; Figure 31). Given the generally wet and seasonally inundated nature of area surrounding the SR 70 project, it was unlikely that pre-Contact year-round village sites would be found; rather, sites would be small, short-term camp sites represented by middens, mounds, and/or artifact scatters. A few possible hammock/tree-island features were noted within the SR 70 project and are denoted on **Figures 4.2-4.4**; note that these figures do not show the entirety of the project, only areas where possible hammock/tree-island features were noted.

4.3 Historical/Architectural Considerations

A review of the FMSF database and the NRHP indicated that three previously recorded historic linear resources (8HG01125, 8HG01126, and 8GL00476) are located within the APE (**Figure 4.1**). A segment of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) and a segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126) were recorded within 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 and R. Christopher Goodwin Associates, Inc. in 2008 (Survey No. 16476). The resources were both evaluated as having insufficient information for determining NRHP eligibility by the SHPO in 2009. The portion of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126) located within Glades County has not yet been recorded. In addition, a segment of the C-39A Canal (8GL00476) within the APE was recorded during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey 4-D Citrus & Sod, Inc., Glades County, Florida* conducted by SouthArc, Inc. in 2012 (Survey No. 23368). The linear resource was found to have insufficient information for determining NRHP eligibility by the SHPO in 2016. The portion of the C-39A Canal (8GL00476) located within Highlands County has not yet been recorded and will be updated to include both Glades County and Highlands County FMSF numbers.

Furthermore, unrecorded segments of SR 70 (8HG01306), SR 70 Canal (North) (8HG01722), and SR 70 Canal (South) (8HG01723) are located within the APE. The SR 70 Canal (North) (8HG01722) and SR 70 Canal (South) (8HG01723) were first recorded during the field survey for the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study State Road (SR 70) from County Road (CR) 721 South to CR 599/128th Avenue, Highlands and Okeechobee Counties, Florida* conducted by ACI in November 2024 (ACI 2025). The report is currently under review and has not yet been submitted to the SHPO. A review of the FMSF digital database revealed that SR 70 was assigned FMSF number 8HG01306 in 2016; however, no FMSF forms are on file for the resource in Highlands County. A segment of State Road (SR 70) (8HG01306) was also recorded during the aforementioned ACI survey which has not yet been reviewed by the SHPO. Portions of State Road (SR 70) (8HG01306) and SR 70 Canal (South) (8HG01723) within the APE extend into Glades County and will also be updated to include both Glades County and Highlands County FMSF numbers.

One previously recorded linear resource is located adjacent to, but outside of, the historic APE (**Figure 4.1**). The County Line Canal (8HG01235/8GL00477) was recorded during the aforementioned 4-D Citrus & Sod CRAS in 2012 (Survey No. 23368). The County Line Canal (8HG01235/8GL00477) runs north-south along the Highlands and Glades Counties border on the south side of SR 70. The canal was dredged ca. 1940 and represents a typical drainage system found in South Florida. The linear resource was found to have insufficient information for determining NRHP eligibility by the SHPO in 2016.

A review of relevant historic USGS quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Highlands and Glades County Property Appraisers' website data revealed the potential for 11 new historic resources 47 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1978) within the APE (McIntyre 2025, Ward 2025). Two concrete bridges, constructed ca. 1960 and 1970, are located within the SR 70 APE at the crossings of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) and the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40). These are common examples of post-1945 concrete stringer/multi-beam bridges. Per the ordinance with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) *Program Comment for Streamlining Section 106 Review for Actions Affecting Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges* issued in November 2012, these bridges are exempt from individual consideration under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Federal Register 2012:68793). As such, the bridges will not be recorded or evaluated as part of this survey. Additionally, a review of the Veteran's Grave Registration compiled in 1940-

1941, did not record any graves or cemeteries in the sections where the APE is located in Glades County (Work Progress Administration [WPA] 1941). Highlands County was not surveyed as part of the Veteran's Grave Registration and as such, a thorough review of the FindAGrave.com database was conducted to help establish the location of any potential cemeteries or burial sites within the immediate area. As a result, no evidence was found to suggest the presence of graves or unmarked burials.

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 (ACHP n.d.).

Archaeological field methods consisted of surface reconnaissance and both systematic and judgmental shovel testing. Testing was planned to be conducted at 25 m, 50 to 100 m (particularly along the south side of SR 70 where the planned ROW taking was larger), and 200-300 m intervals on either side of the SR 70 roadway where possible, as well as judgmentally. Testing intervals were planned similarly within pond sites. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 50 centimeters (cm) in diameter and one meter deep unless precluded by water intrusion, compact soils (clay, gravel or hardpan), and/or buried utilities. All soil removed from the tests was screened through 0.64 cm mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were recorded using the data collection application Field Maps by ESRI using a Samsung S24 Plus cellular device. Following the recording of relevant data such as environmental setting and stratigraphic profile, all shovel tests were refilled.

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

Historic/architectural field methodology consisted of a field survey of the historic APE to determine and verify the location of all buildings and other historic resources (i.e. bridges, roads, cemeteries) that are 47 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1978), and to establish if any such resources could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The field survey focused on the assessment of existing conditions for all previously recorded historic resources located within the project APE, and the presence of unrecorded historic resources within the project area. For each property, photographs were taken, and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility.

4.5 Inadvertent/Unexpected Discovery of Cultural Remains

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

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

4.6 Laboratory Methods and Curation

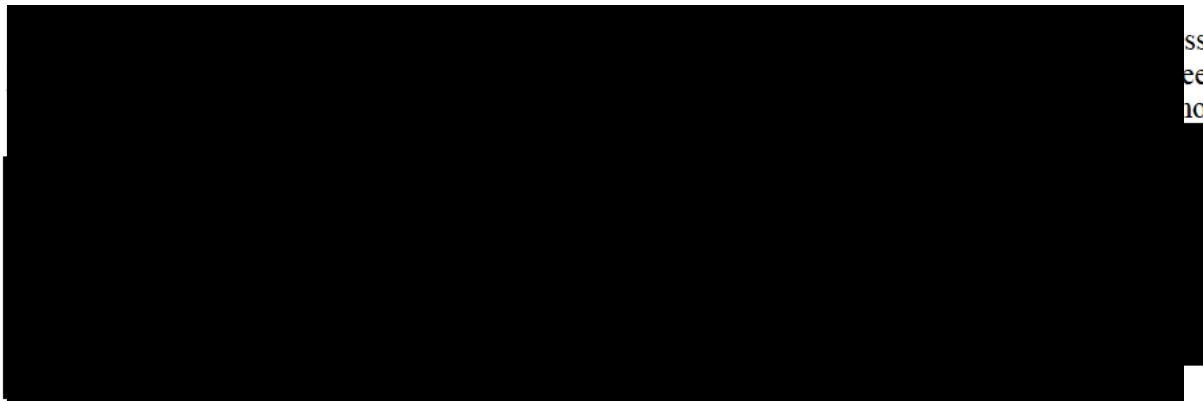
All recovered cultural materials were initially cleaned and sorted by artifact class. Native American ceramics were classified based on the characteristics of temper type and decoration, utilizing standard references (Cordell 1987, 2004; Goggin 1948; Willey 1949a). In addition, standard references would have been used to aid in the identification of historic period artifacts to ascertain site function and temporal placement. Faunal material was initially sorted into class (mammal, reptile, bony fish, etc.); within these broad categories, identifiable elements were classified as to genus and species, where possible. No lithics or other artifact types were found.

ACI will maintain the project documentation, including field notes, maps, photographs, and digital data in Sarasota (P23043), unless the client requests otherwise.

5.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Archaeological

The archaeological investigations which consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface testing, resulted in the excavation of a total of 250 shovel tests (**Figures 5.1-5.4**). Testing was planned to be conducted at 25 m, 50 to 100 m (particularly along the south side of SR 70 where the planned ROW taking was larger), and 200-300 m intervals on either side of the SR 70 roadway where possible, as well as judgmentally. Testing intervals were planned similarly within pond sites. However, not all tests could be completed following the initial plan due to limited testing areas caused by adjacent guard rails and drainage. The shoulder areas of SR 70 were very small, if at all present, which would have compromised standard shovel test size and crew safety. Within the pond sites, shovel tests were shifted due to obstructions caused by dense vegetation, such as sugar cane. As such, shovel tests were moved whenever possible to safer and more spacious locations within and/or adjacent to the project limits. Testing was also conducted judgmentally to account for these changes in testing strategy. Testing was also conducted within or in the vicinity of the potential tree island locations identified on **Figures 4.2-4.4**. Based on the results of the testing that was conducted, which showed substantial modification of the area, ACI believes that this testing strategy was sufficient to locate and evaluate any potential archaeological resources within the APE.

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The stratigraphic profile across the APE was variable and sample profiles are listed below.

- Within fallow field adjacent south side of SR 70 (**Photo 5.1**): 0-20 cmbs dark gray sand, 20-80 cmbs wet light brown sand with water intrusion at 70 cmbs
- Hammock areas along corridor (**Photo 5.2**): 0-50 cmbs mottled gray-brown sand, 50-60 cmbs light gray sand, 60-80 cmbs light brown sand, 80-100 cmbs light gray sand
- Open field adjacent north side of SR 70 (**Photo 5.3**): 0-50 cmbs mottled dark gray and brown sand, 50-100 cmbs light gray sand. photo 34
- Within dense sugar cane fields with wetland ponds (**Photo 5.4**): 0-40 cmbs mottled dark gray light gray wet sand, 40-50 cmbs white sandy much, water at 40 cmbs



SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to
Southern Leg of CR 721, Highlands County



SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to
Southern Leg of CR 721, Highlands County



Photo 5.1. Stratigraphy within fallow sugarcane fields adjacent the south side of SR 70, facing west. Note the water intrusion at the bottom.



Photo 5.2. Stratigraphy within the hammock areas along both sides of SR 70, facing north.

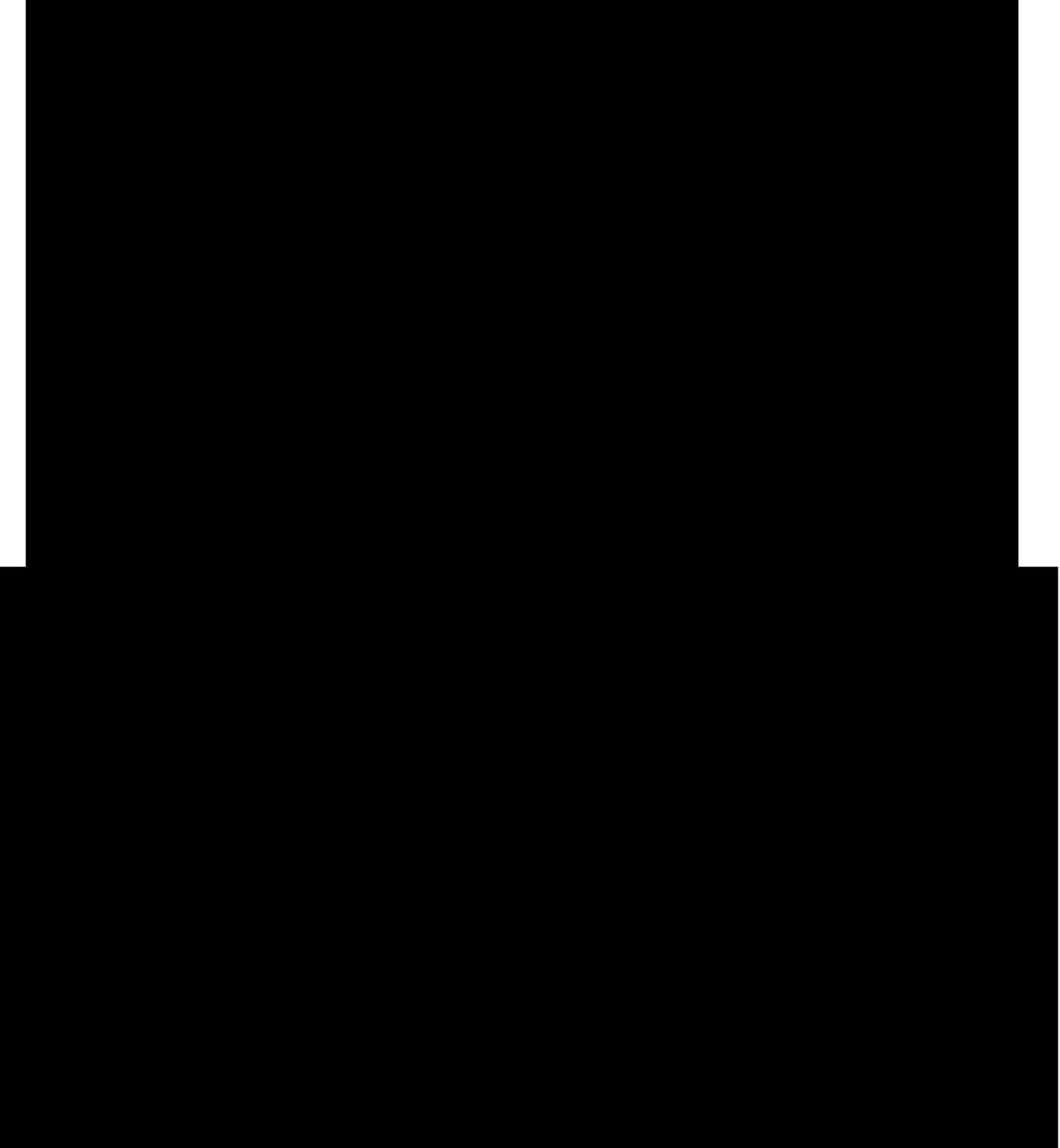


Photo 5.3. Stratigraphy within open field adjacent north side of SR 70, facing north.



Photo 5.4. Stratigraphy within dense sugarcane with wetland ponds, particularly within pond sites, facing north.





5.2 Historical/Architectural

Background research revealed that three historic resources were previously recorded within the APE (8HG01125, 8HG01126, and 8GL00476). These include segments of three linear resources — the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125), the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126), and the C-39A Canal (8GL00476) — all of which have been evaluated as having insufficient information for determining NRHP eligibility by the SHPO. In addition, unrecorded segments of (SR) 70 (8HG01306), SR 70 Canal (North) (8HG01722), and SR 70 Canal (South) (8HG01723) were identified within the APE.

The historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of 17 historic resources within the APE. These include four buildings (8HG01731, 8HG01732, 8HG01733, and 8GL00559) and 13 linear resources (8HG01125, 8HG01126/8GL00560, 8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01717, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558) (**Figures 5.5-5.8; Table 5.1**). Of these, 11 were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated (8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01716, 8HG01717, 8HG01731, 8HG01732, 8HG01733, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, 8GL00558, and 8GL00559) and six previously recorded linear resources (8HG01125, 8HG01126/8GL00560, 8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01722, and 8HG01723/8GL00561) were identified and evaluated. The segments of Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560), SR 70 (8HG01306/8GL00557), C-39A Canal (8HG01715/8GL00476), SR 70 Canal (South) (8HG01723/8GL00561) within the APE extend between counties within the APE and were updated to include both Glades County and Highlands County FMSF numbers.

Of the 17 historic resources identified within the APE, 15 appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP (8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01717, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01731, 8HG01732, 8HG01733, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, 8GL00558, and 8GL00559). The ineligible resources include four buildings (8HG01731, 8HG01732, 8HG01733, and 8OB00559) constructed between ca. 1930 and 1970, and 11 linear resources (8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01717, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558). The buildings are common examples of their respective architectural styles that have been altered, are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction, and lack significant historical associations with 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. The linear resources include a common example of a State highway found throughout Florida (8HG01306/8GL00557) and common examples of drainage systems found throughout south Florida (8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01717, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558) that have been altered and lack unique design and engineering features; therefore, the segments within the APE do not appear to be eligible for the NRHP. However, since ten of the linear resources (8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558) extend outside of the APE, there is insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility for those linear resources as a whole.

Two historic resources within the APE appear eligible for listing in the NRHP. These include segments of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) and the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560). The segment of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) within the APE was constructed ca. 1960 as a later component of the C&SF Project to improve and modify the Lake Okeechobee and Lower Kissimmee River/Lake Istokpoga Basins. The canal was developed as part of an ongoing process of draining land for agricultural development south of Lake Istokpoga and alleviating severe flooding. As such, the segment of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Agriculture; however, there is insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility for the linear resource as a whole. Furthermore, the segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) within the APE is associated with the Everglades Drainage District which provided early agricultural drainage and major flood control efforts in south Florida, as well as later alterations by the C&SF Project to improve and modify the Lake Okeechobee and Lower Kissimmee River/Lake Istokpoga Basins. As such, the segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Agriculture; however, there is insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility for the linear resource as a whole.

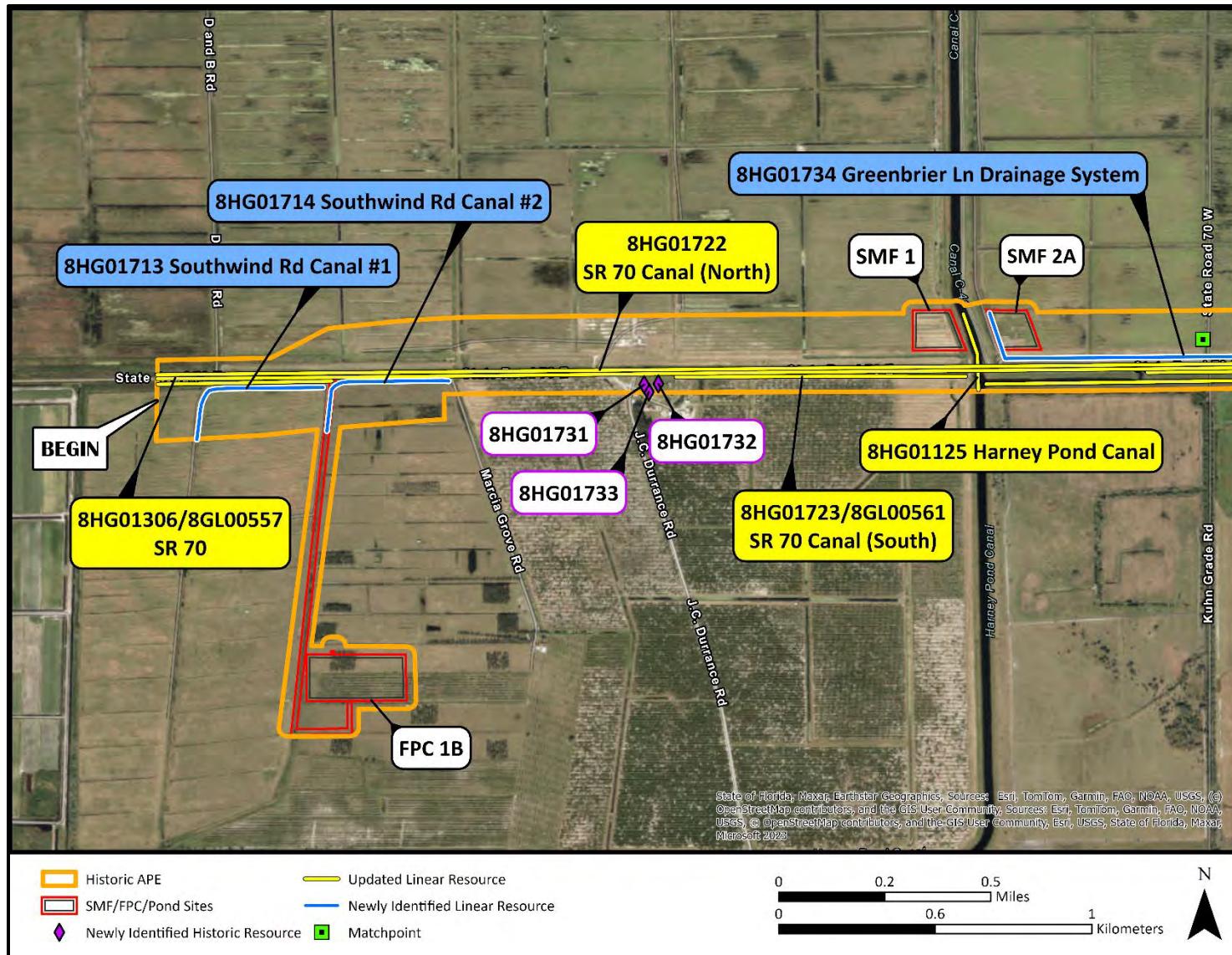


Figure 5.5. Location of recorded historic resources within the APE.

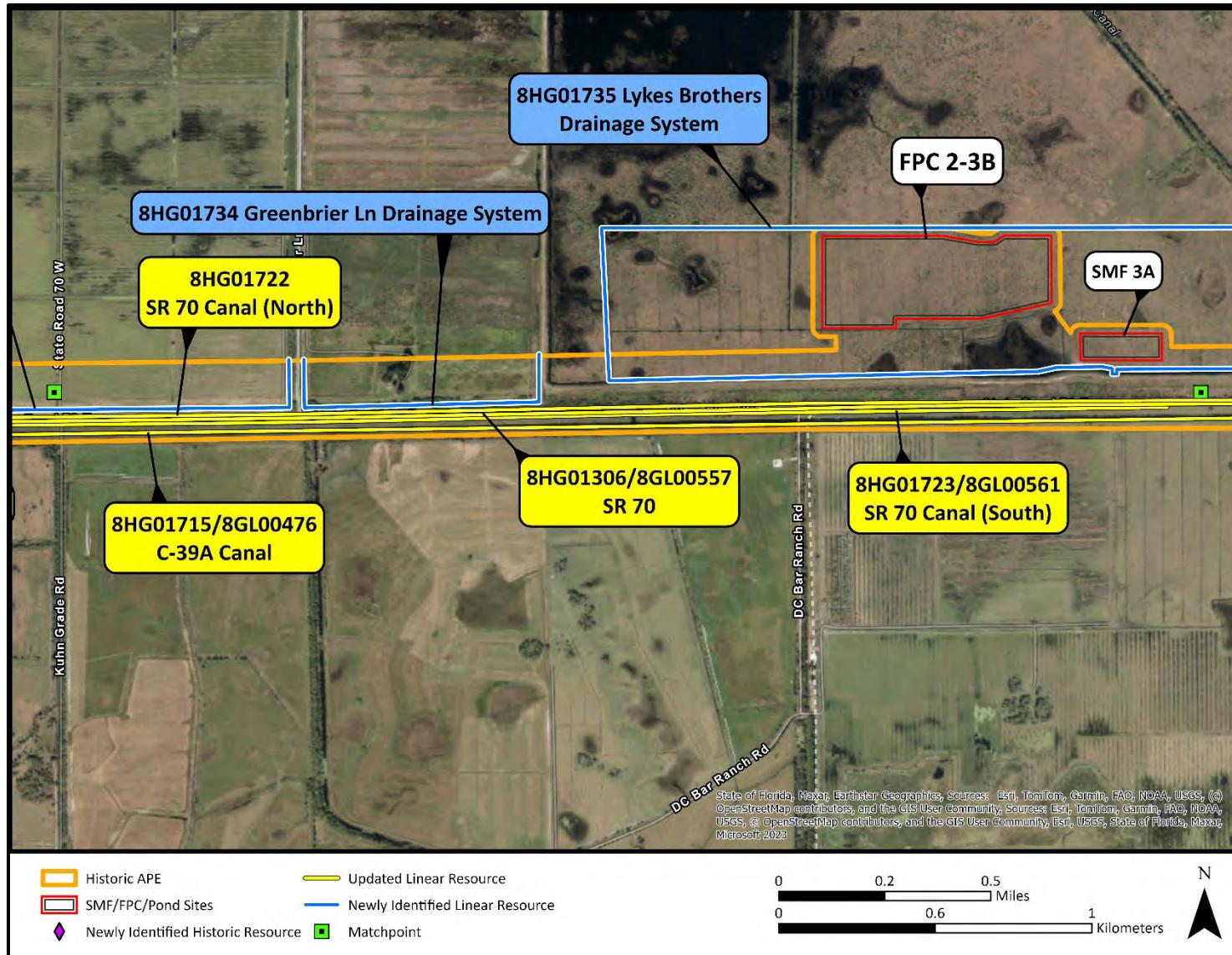


Figure 5.6. Location of recorded historic resources within the APE.

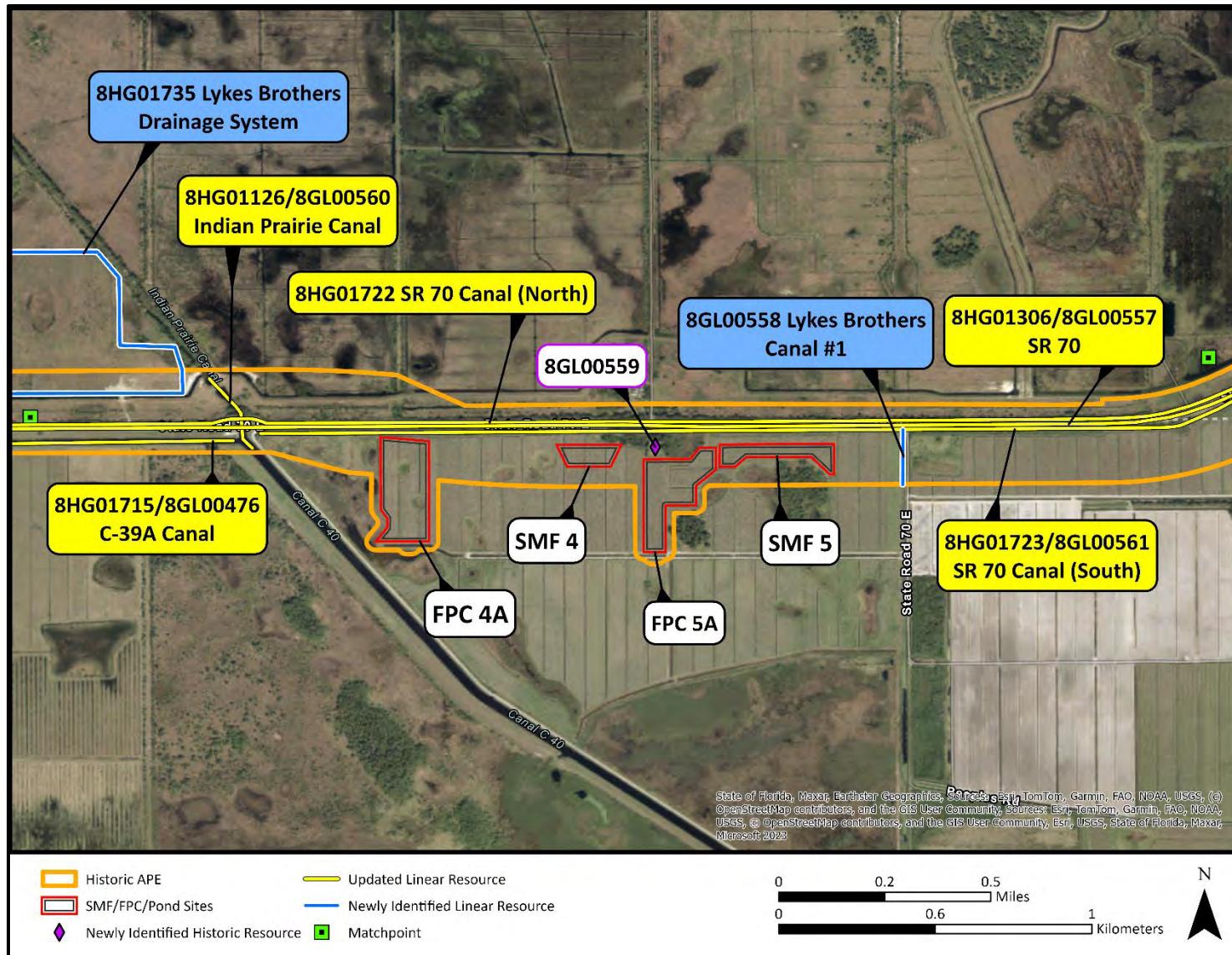


Figure 5.7. Location of recorded historic resources within the APE.

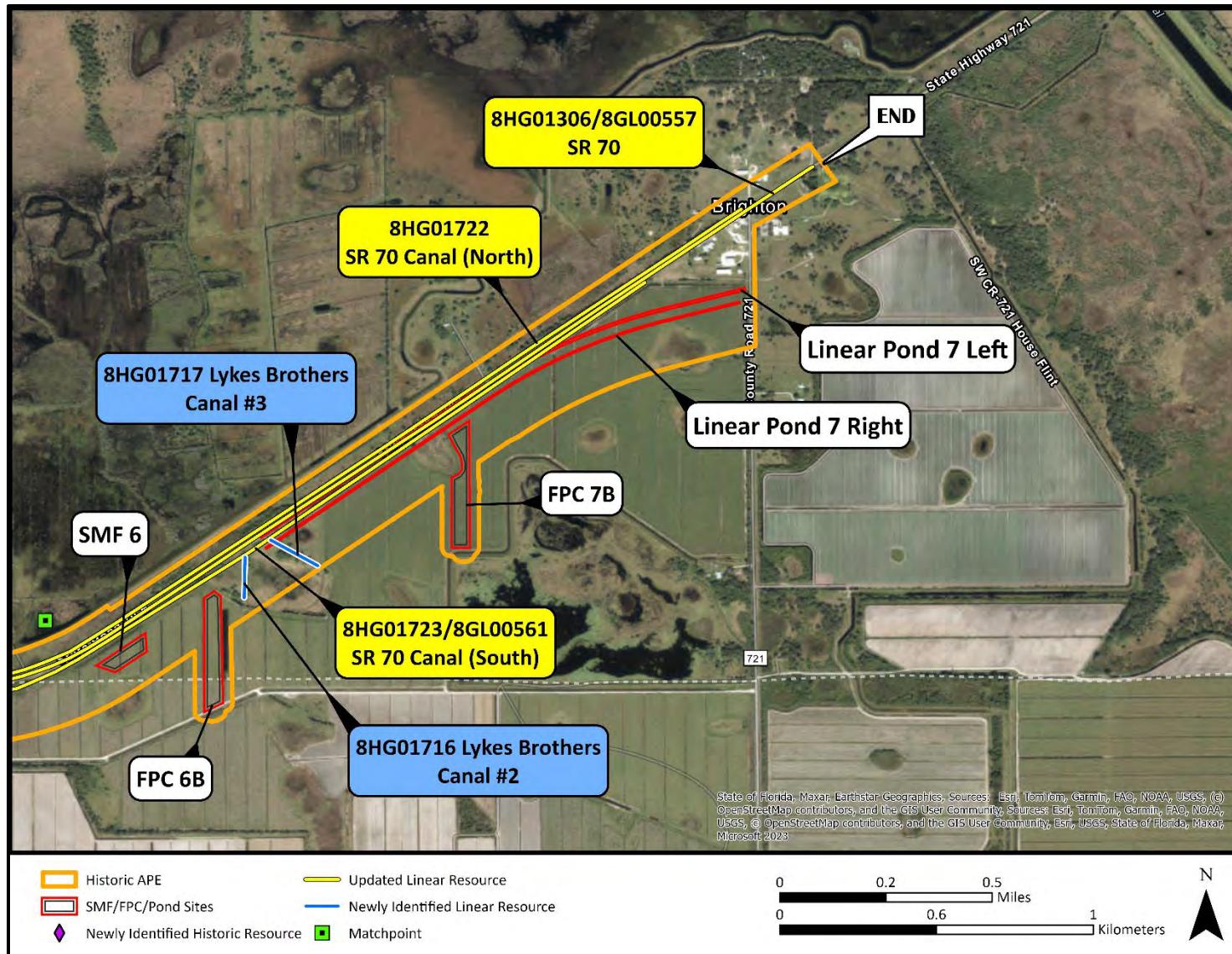


Figure 5.8. Location of recorded historic resources within the APE.

Below are descriptions and photographs of the newly identified and updated historic resources. FMSF forms are provided in **Appendix B**. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in *36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1)* (ACHP n.d.) to survey all areas of the APE.

Table 5.1. Newly identified and previously recorded historic resources within the APE.

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Year Built	Style/Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
Linear Resources				
*8HG01125	Harney Pond Canal (C-41)	ca. 1960	Linear Resource	Eligible
*8HG01126/ 8GL00560	Indian Prairie Canal (C-40)	ca. 1924	Linear Resource	Eligible
*8HG01306/ 8GL00557	State Road (SR) 70	ca. 1924	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8HG01713	Southwind Road Canal #1	ca. 1950	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8HG01714	Southwind Road Canal #2	ca. 1950	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8HG01715/ *8GL00476	C-39A Canal	ca. 1960	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8HG01716	Lykes Brothers Canal #2	ca. 1940	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8HG01717	Lykes Brothers Canal #3	ca. 1940	Linear Resource	Ineligible
*8HG01722	SR 70 Canal (North)	ca. 1940	Linear Resource	Ineligible
*8HG01723/ 8GL00561	SR 70 Canal (South)	ca. 1940	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8HG01734	Greenbrier Lane Drainage System	ca. 1953	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8HG01735	Lykes Brother Drainage System	ca. 1968	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8GL00558	Lykes Brothers Canal #1	ca. 1940	Linear Resource	Ineligible
Structures				
8HG01731	4101 SR 70 E (Building 1)	ca. 1930	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8HG01732	4101 SR 70 E (Building 2)	ca. 1952	Ranch	Ineligible
8HG01733	4101 SR 70 E (Building 3)	ca. 1953	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8GL00559	2021 SR 70	ca. 1970	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible

*denotes resources updated as part of this survey. The blue highlight indicates resources that are NRHP-listed, eligible, or appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

NRHP-Listed, Eligible, or Potentially Eligible Historic Resources

Within the APE, two historic resources are NRHP-listed, eligible, or appear eligible for listing in the NRHP. Below are descriptions of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) and the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560). The proposed work being conducted within the APE at these locations includes the realignment and widening of the existing two-lane undivided highway to a divided four-lane highway and the construction of a 12 ft shared use path along the south side of the new alignment. The existing bridges at these locations will be replaced with bridges constructed to the north within the new alignment.



Photo 5.8. Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125), looking north.

8HG01125: A segment of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) flows through the APE in Section 2 of Township 38 South Range 31 East (USGS 1953b). The man-made canal is managed by the SFWMD and spans from Lake Istokpoga in Highlands County in the north and discharges into Lake Okeechobee to the south in Glades County — a distance of approximately 28.1 miles. The canal is located within the Lake Istokpoga drainage basin, draining the low ground along the northwest shore of Lake Okeechobee (USACE 1996, 2015).

The Everglades Drainage District was established by the Florida legislature under Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward in 1905 in order to control flooding in areas surrounding Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades. Construction began on dikes and canal systems in 1906, many of which lead to the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico (Janus Research 2008). The Harney Pond Canal was constructed under this management by 1924 or earlier as it is visible on the Map of the Everglades Drainage District from 1924 (Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District 1924) (**Figure 5.9**). The canal did not extend outside of Glades County at this time and remained the same in the 1935 Map of the Everglades Drainage District (Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District 1935). By the mid-twentieth century, the region was under management of the C&SF Flood Control District. Now called the SFWMD, the district was created as a response to severe flooding in the Kissimmee River Valley following a hurricane in 1947. The result was a USACE flood control project spanning from Orlando to Lake Okeechobee (ACI 2002). By 1953, Harney Pond Canal (C-41) extended north to Highlands County and terminated at the south side of SR 70 (USGS 1953c).

The segment within the APE measures approximately 0.18 miles long and 98 ft wide with grassy earthen banks partially lined with rubble (**Photo 5.8**). The segment was constructed by the USACE as part of the C&SF as a means of alleviating flooding in farmlands south of Lake Istokpoga within the Lower Kissimmee River/Lake Istokpoga Basin (SFWMD n.d. [b]). The existing canal to the south was widened and deepened, and a new alignment was constructed leading north of SR 70. The new alignment takes a ninety degree turn at the ca. 1953 north-south alignment which terminated at SR 70 and takes an additional ninety degree turn before heading north of SR 70 beneath a ca. 1960 bridge (**Figure 5.10**). These improvements were completed ca. 1960 with the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) terminating at the Slough Ditch Canal (C-41A). The Slough Ditch Canal (C-41A) flows between Lake

Okeechobee (by way of the Kissimmee River Canal [C-38]) and Lake Istokpoga through the S-68 (Palm Beach Post 1961). In addition, the C-39A connects with the east side of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) within the APE. The C-39A runs between the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) and the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) and was completed during the aforementioned improvements within the Lower Kissimmee River/Lake Istokpoga Basin.

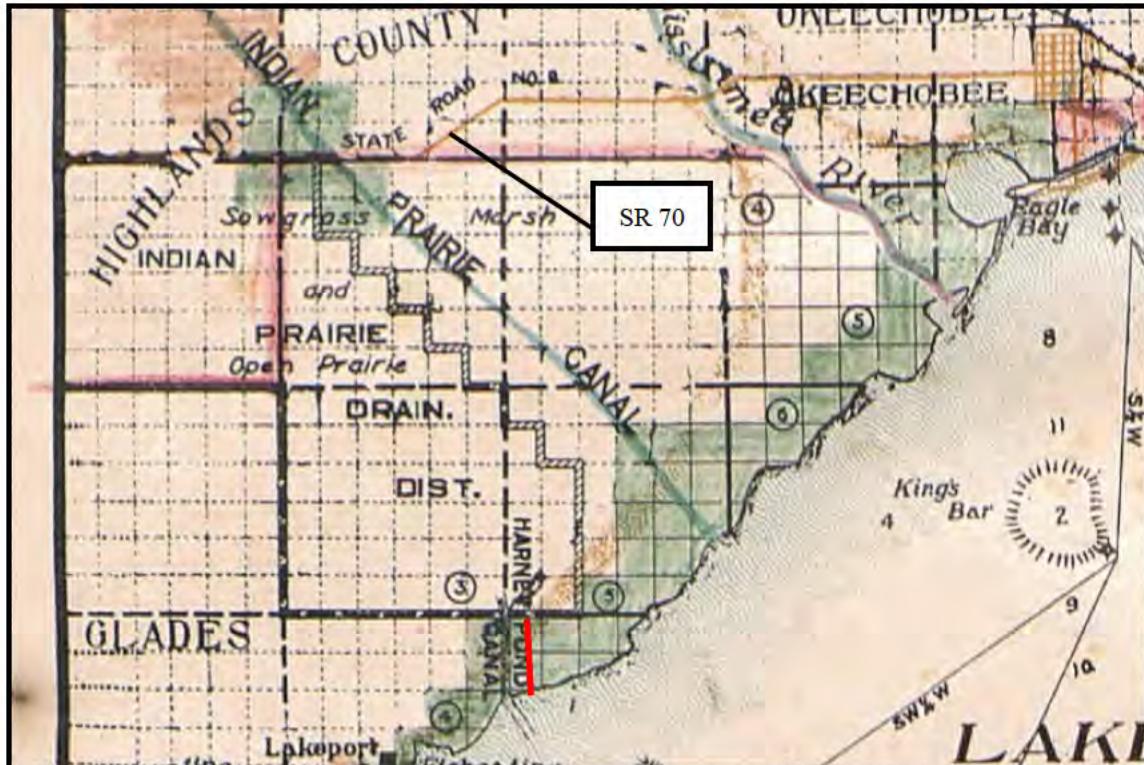


Figure 5.9. Map of the Everglades Drainage District from 1924 depicting the original extent of the Harney Pond Canal (red line). State Road No. 8 (now SR 70) is located to the north (Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District 1924).

A portion of the segment within the APE was recorded 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 and R. Christopher Goodwin Associates, Inc. in 2008 (Survey No. 16476). The resource was evaluated as having insufficient information for determining NRHP eligibility by the SHPO in 2009.

The segment of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) within the APE represents a later component of the C&SF Project to improve and modify the Lake Okeechobee and Lower Kissimmee River/Lake Istokpoga Basins. The canal was developed as part of an ongoing process of draining land for agricultural development south of Lake Istokpoga and alleviating severe flooding. As such, the segment of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Agriculture. However, the segment of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) within the APE, does not appear eligible under Criterion C in the area of Engineering. The portion within the APE does not contain any water control structures and is only a fragment of the whole Harney Pond Canal (C-41) system that lacks unique design attributes or innovative engineering features. Most of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) is located outside the APE, and a survey of the entire 28.1 miles is beyond the scope of this project.

As such, there is insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility for the linear resources as a whole.



Figure 5.10. Photorevised USGS map depicting the ca. 1953 alignment of the Harney Pond Canal (red arrow) and the current configuration constructed ca. 1960 (blue arrow) (USGS 1953b).

8HG01126/8GL00560: A segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) flows through the APE in Section 32 of Township 37 South, Range 32 East (Highlands County) and Section 5 of Township 38 South Range 32 East (Glades County) (USGS 1953b). The entire segment within the APE measures approximately 0.23 miles long and ranges from 45 to 100 ft wide with grassy earthen banks (**Photo 5.9**). The portion within Highlands County is approximately 0.13 miles long and the portion within Glades County is 0.1 miles long. The man-made canal is managed by the SFWMD and spans from Lake Okeechobee in Glades County to the south and terminates in wetlands to the north of SR 70 in Highlands County — a distance of approximately 20 miles. The canal is located within the Lake Istokpoga drainage basin, draining the low ground along the northwest shore of Lake Okeechobee (USACE 1996, 2015). Within the APE, the C-39A runs from the west side of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) to the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) in the west.

The Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) was widened and deepened by 1958 to accommodate additional flood waters and the additional newly constructed canals within the area (USDA 1958b). An existing canal which would become the C-39A (8HG01715/8GL00476) was present by this time, flowing off the west side of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40). The bridge currently carrying SR 70 over the canal was constructed ca. 1970. A non-historic structure was constructed within the APE to the north of SR 70 ca. 2020 (Google Earth 2025).

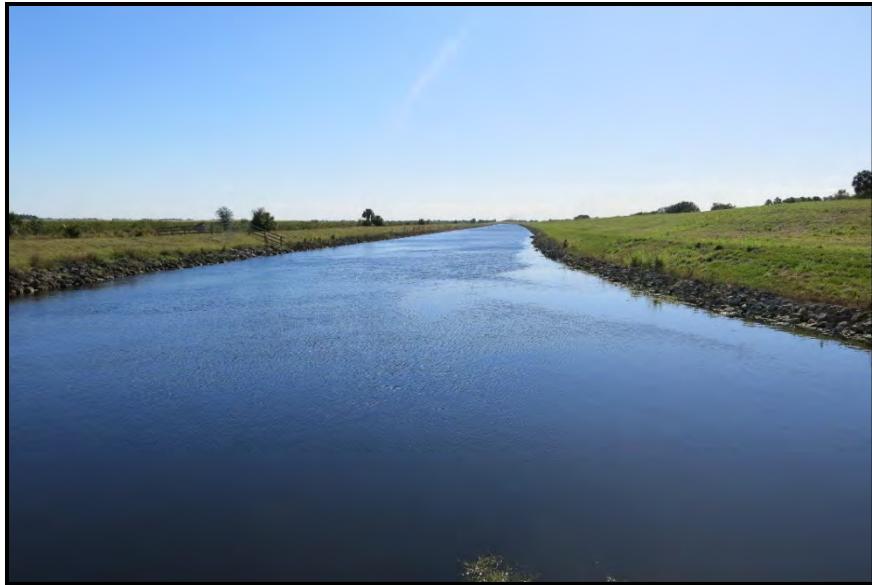


Photo 5.9. Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560), looking southeast.

A portion of the segment within the APE was recorded 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 and R. Christopher Goodwin Associates, Inc. in 2008 (Survey No. 16476). The resource was evaluated as having insufficient information for determining NRHP eligibility by the SHPO in 2009.

The segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) within the APE is associated with the Everglades Drainage District which provided early agricultural drainage and major flood control efforts in south Florida, as well as later alterations by the C&SF Project to improve and modify the Lake Okeechobee and Lower Kissimmee River/Lake Istokpoga Basins. The canal was developed as part of an ongoing process of draining land for agricultural development south of Lake Istokpoga and later improved to alleviate severe flooding. As such, the segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Agriculture. However, the segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) within the APE, does not appear eligible under Criterion C in the area of Engineering. The portion within the APE does not contain any historic water control structures and is only a fragment of the whole Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) system that lacks unique design attributes or innovative engineering features. Most of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) is located outside the APE, and a survey of the entire 20 miles is beyond the scope of this project. As such, there is insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility for the linear resources as a whole.

Ineligible Historic Resources

There are 15 ineligible historic resources located within the APE. These include four buildings (8HG01731, 8HG01732, 8HG01733, and 8OB00559) and 11 linear resources (8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01717, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558). The buildings are common examples of their respective architectural styles that have been altered, are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction, and lack significant historical associations with 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. The linear resources include a common example of a State highway found throughout Florida (8HG01306/8GL00557) and common examples of drainage systems found throughout south Florida (8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01717, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558) that have been altered and lack unique design and engineering features; therefore, the segments within the APE do not appear to be eligible for the NRHP. However, ten of the linear resources (8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558) extend outside of the APE, there is insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility for those linear resources as a whole. The proposed work being conducted within the APE at these locations includes the realignment and widening of the existing two-lane undivided highway to a divided four-lane highway and the construction of a 12 ft shared use path. ROW acquisition is anticipated to the north and south of SR 70.



Photo 5.10. SR 70 (8HG01306/8GL00557), looking west.

8HG01306/8GL00557: A segment of SR 70 extends approximately 8.51 miles through the APE. The segment within Highlands County is approximately 5.43 miles long, located in Sections 33 through 36 of Township 37 South, Range 31 East; Sections 26 and 31 through 35 of Township 37 South, Range 32 East; and Sections 1 through 4 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East (USGS 1953a, 1953b). The segment within Glades County is approximately 3.08 miles long and located in Sections 4 through 6 of Township 38 South, Range 32 East (USGS 1953a, 1953b). Within the APE, the resource is an undivided two-lane highway that is approximately 28 ft wide (**Photo 5.10**). The segment with the APE was completed in 1924 as part of State Road No. 8 by the State Road Department (now FDOT), which extended south from Haines City, meeting in Frostproof, and continued south to Lake Annie where the route turned east and continued to Fort Pierce (Pensacola News Journal 1924, FDOT 1926). Historic road maps indicate that the route was unimproved between Lake Annie and the Kissimmee River in 1923 (State Library of Florida 1923). By 1928, the route had been hard surfaced and paved by 1930 (State Library of Florida 1928, Florida State Road Department 1930). By 1946, the road system throughout the state was renumbered and the route was named SR 70 (FDOT 1946). SR 70 spanned from Manatee County in the west to Fort Pierce in the east. Overall, the segment is a common example of a two-lane highway found throughout Highlands and Glades Counties and Florida as a whole. The linear resource is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no

known significant historic associations. As a result, the segment of 8HG01306/8GL00557 within the APE does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district; however, there is insufficient information to evaluate the resource as a whole.



Photo 5.11. Southwind Road Canal #1 (8HG01713), looking southeast.

8HG01713: The segment of Southwind Road Canal #1 within the APE is located in Section 4 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East (USGS 1953b) (**Photo 5.11**). The segment is approximately 0.34 miles long and 28 ft wide and overgrown with grass. The segment flows parallel to the south side of Southwind Road and continues north-south through the center of Highlands County Parcel C-04-38-31-A00-0030-0000. The canal extends outside of the APE but does not extend outside of the parcel. The linear resource is an agricultural irrigation canal that was constructed by 1950 based on historic aerial photographs (USDA 1950). Overall, the linear resource is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout south Florida and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations. As a result, the segment of 8HG01713 within the APE does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district; however, there is insufficient information to evaluate the resource as a whole.



Photo 5.12. Southwind Road Canal #2 (8HG01714), looking south.

8HG01714: The segment of Southwind Road Canal #2 within the APE is located in Section 4 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East (USGS 1953b) (**Photo 5.12**). The segment is approximately 0.34 miles long and 28 ft wide and grassy earthen banks. The segment flows parallel to the south side of SR 70 to the east of Southwind Road and west of Dosia Smith Road. The canal continues north-south along the eastern boundaries of Highlands County Parcels C-04-38-31-A00-0030-0000 and C-04-38-31-A00-0000. The canal extends outside of the APE but does not extend outside of the parcels. The linear resource is an agricultural irrigation canal that was constructed by 1950 based on historic aerial photographs (USDA 1950). Overall, the linear resource is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout south Florida and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations. As a result, the segment of 8HG01714 within the APE does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district; however, there is insufficient information to evaluate the resource as a whole.



Photo 5.13. Greenbrier Lane Drainage System (8HG01734), looking north.

8HG01734: The segments of the Greenbrier Lane Drainage System within the APE are located in Sections 35 and 36 of Township 37 South, Range 31 East (USGS 1953b) (**Photo 5.13**). The drainage system is located to the north of SR 70 and east of Harney Pond Canal (C-41) and was constructed ca. 1953 for agricultural drainage (USDA 1953). The segments are located on the west and east side of Greenbrier Lane. The western segment is approximately 1.1 miles long and the eastern segment is approximately 0.69 miles long. A portion of the western segment intersects the proposed location of SMF 2A. The canals within the APE are roughly 40 ft wide and highly overgrown with surrounding vegetation. Overall, the linear resource is a common example of a drainage system found throughout south Florida and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations. As a result, the segment of 8HG01734 within the APE does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.14. C-39A Canal (8HG01715/8GL00476), looking west.

8HG01715/8GL00476: The C-39A Canal flows through the APE in Sections 1 and 2 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East (Highlands County) and Sections 5 and 6 of Township 38 South Range 32 East (Glades County) (USGS 1953b) (**Photo 5.14**). The canal, which is located entirely within the APE, measures approximately 3.17 miles long and 80 ft wide with grassy earthen banks. The portion within Highlands County is approximately 1.93 miles long and the portion within Glades County is 1.24 miles long. The man-made canal is managed by the SFWMD and spans from the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) in the east to the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) in the west. The canal is located within the Lake Istokpoga drainage basin, draining the low ground along the northwest shore of Lake Okeechobee (USACE 1996, 2015).

The Everglades Drainage District was established by the Florida legislature under Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward in 1905 in order to control flooding in areas surrounding Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades and increase arable land (Janus Research 2008). By the mid-twentieth century, the region was under management of the C&SF Flood Control District. Now called the SFWMD, the district was created as a response to severe flooding in the Kissimmee River Valley following a hurricane in 1947. The result was a USACE flood control project spanning from Orlando to Lake Okeechobee (ACI 2002). The C-39A Canal appears to have originally been a segment of the SR 70 drainage canal which runs along the south side of the road (USDA 1940). The segment of the canal was gradually widened over the years and eventually reached the current configuration ca. 1960 when the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) was realigned and extended to the north of SR 70 to connect with the Slough Ditch Canal (C-41A) (Palm Beach Post 1961; USDA 1950, 1958b). It was at this time that the largely reconstructed segment of the SR 70 drainage canal became known as the C-39A.

A portion of the Glades County segment within the APE was recorded during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey 4-D Citrus & Sod, Inc., Glades County, Florida* conducted by SouthArc, Inc. in 2012 (Survey No. 23368). The resource was evaluated as having insufficient information for determining NRHP eligibility by the SHPO in 2016.

Overall, the C-39A Canal (8HG01715/8GL00476) is a secondary canal within the overall Lake Istokpoga drainage basin and Lake Okeechobee area. The canal is a later modification to the drainage system and is secondary to the connected Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) and Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125). In addition, the linear resource is a common example of drainage canals found throughout south Florida that lacks unique design attributes or innovative engineering features and does not contain any historic water control structures. As such, the C-39A Canal (8HG01715/8GL00476) does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.15. Lykes Brothers Drainage System (8HG01735), looking west.

8HG01735: The portion of the Lykes Brothers Drainage System within the APE is located in Section 36 of Township 37 South, Range 31 East and Section 31 of Township 37 South, Range 32 East (USGS 1953b) (**Photo 5.15**). The drainage system is located north of SR 70 and west of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) and was constructed ca. 1968 for agricultural drainage (USDA 1968). The system encompasses approximately 297 acres and is comprised of several east-west and north-south canals that range from 5 to 10 ft in width and are heavily overgrown with vegetation. The proposed locations of FPC2-3B and SMF 3A are located within the drainage system. The land is currently owned by Lykes Brothers, Inc. Overall, the linear resource is a common example of a drainage system found throughout south Florida and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations. As a result, the portion of 8HG01735 within the APE does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district; however, there is insufficient information to evaluate the resource as a whole.



Photo 5.16. Lykes Brothers Canal #1 (8GL00558), looking south.

8GL00558: The segment of Lykes Brothers Canal #1 within the APE is located in Section 4 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East (USGS 1953b) (**Photo 5.16**). The segment is approximately 0.12 miles long and 30 ft wide and heavily overgrown within proximity to the ROW. The segment flows north-south along the western boundary of Glades County Parcel A04-38-32-A00-0010-0030 to the south of SR 70. The land is currently owned by Lykes Bros, Inc. In its entirety, the canal continues intermittently to the south through the agricultural fields and empties into the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) outside of the APE. The linear resource is an agricultural irrigation canal that was constructed by 1940 based on historic aerial photographs (USDA 1940). Overall, the linear resource is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout south Florida and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations. As a result, the segment of 8GL00558 within the APE does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district; however, there is insufficient information to evaluate the resource as a whole.



Photo 5.17. Lykes Brothers Canal #2 (8HG01716), looking south.

8HG01716: The segment of Lykes Brothers Canal #2 within the APE is located in Section 4 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East (USGS 1953a) (**Photo 5.17**). The segment is approximately 479 ft long and 24 ft wide and heavily overgrown within proximity to the ROW. The segment flows north-south within Highlands County Parcel C-35-37-32-020-0500-0040 to the south of SR 70. The land is currently owned by Lykes Brothers, Inc. In its entirety, the canal continues to the south through the agricultural fields and empties into the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) outside of the APE. The linear resource is an agricultural irrigation canal that was constructed by 1940 based on historic aerial photographs (USDA 1940). Overall, the linear resource is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout south Florida and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations. As a result, the segment of 8HG01716 within the APE does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district; however, there is insufficient information to evaluate the resource as a whole.

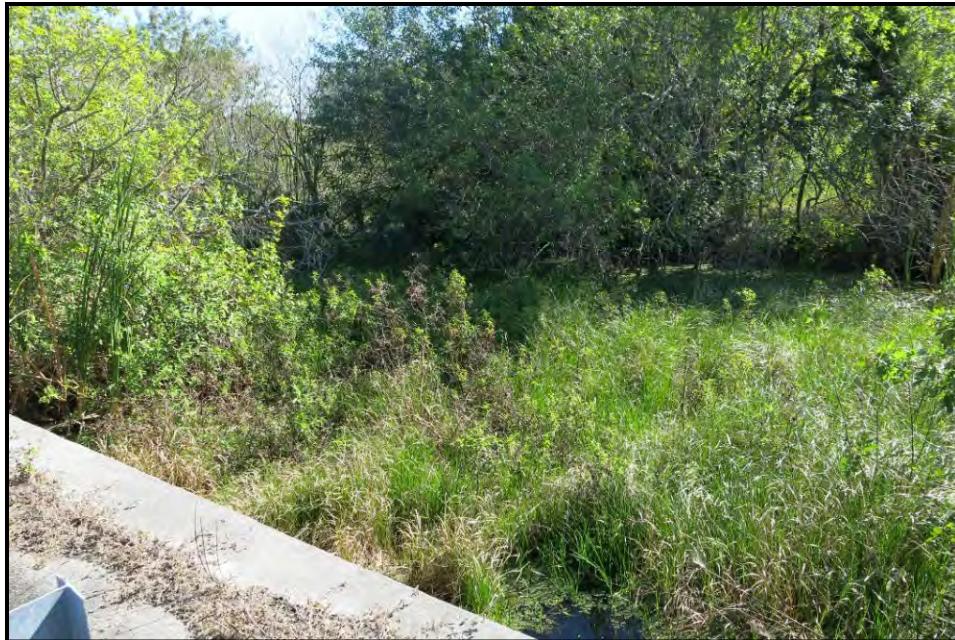


Photo 5.18. Lykes Brothers Canal #3 (8HG01717), looking southeast.

8HG01717: The segment of Lykes Brothers Canal #3 within the APE is located in Section 4 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East (USGS 1953a) (**Photo 5.18**). The segment is approximately 583 ft long and 20 ft wide and heavily overgrown within proximity to the ROW. The segment flows southeast-northwest within Highlands County Parcel C-35-37-32-020-0500-0040 to the south of SR 70. The land is currently owned by Lykes Bros, Inc. The canal is located entirely within the APE. The linear resource is an agricultural irrigation canal that was constructed by 1940 based on historic aerial photographs (USDA 1940). Overall, the linear resource is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout south Florida and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations. As a result, the segment of 8HG01717 within the APE does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.19. SR 70 Drainage Canal – North (8HG01722), looking west.

8HG01722: The segment of SR 70 Drainage Canal – North within the APE is located in Sections 33 through 36 of Township 37 South, Range 31 East, and Sections 26 and 31 through 35 of Township 37 South, Range 32 East (USGS 1953a, 1953b) (**Photo 5.19**). The segment is approximately 8.53 miles long and 20 ft wide with overgrown earthen banks and flows parallel to the north side of SR 70 from east of Lonesome Island Road to CR 721S. It is unclear if the canal was dredged during the construction of SR 70 (then State Road 8) during the 1920s but the earliest available historic aerial indicates that the resource was present in Highlands and Glades Counties by ca. 1940 (USDA 1940). Overall, the linear resource is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout south Florida and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations. As a result, the segment of 8HG01722 within the APE does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district; however, there is insufficient information to evaluate the resource as a whole.



Photo 5.20. SR 70 Drainage Canal – South (8HG01723/8GL00561), looking west.

8HG01723/8GL00561: A segment of SR 70 Drainage Canal – South extends intermittently throughout the APE for approximately 6.69 miles. The segments within Highlands County total approximately 4.07 miles long and are located in Sections 26 and 31 through 35 of Township 37 South, Range 32 East, and Sections 1 through 4 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East (USGS 1953a, 1953b). The segments within Glades County total approximately 2.62 miles long and are located in Sections 4 through 6 of Township 38 South, Range 32 East (USGS 1953a, 1953b). The segments range from 10 – 30 ft wide with overgrown earthen banks and flows parallel to the south side of SR 70 from east of Lonesome Island Road to CR 721S (**Photo 5.20**). It is unclear if the canal was dredged during the construction of SR 70 (then State Road 8) during the 1920s but the earliest available historic aerial indicates that the resource was present in Highlands and Glades Counties by ca. 1940 (USDA 1940). Overall, the linear resource is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout south Florida and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations. As a result, the segment of 8HG01723/8GL00561 within the APE does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district; however, there is insufficient information to evaluate the resource as a whole.



Photo 5.21. 4101 SR 70 E (Building 1) (8HG01731), looking south.

8HG01731: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 4101 SR 70 E was constructed ca. 1930 (Photo 5.21). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in stucco and asphalt shingles in the gable end. The hip roof with a front gable segment is covered with composition shingles, as is the carport addition. The main entryway is on the north elevation through a single door with paneling and inset nine-pane light, beneath the carport addition. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired, one-over-one and six-over-six vinyl single-hung sash units and paired and grouped (8) four-light and five-light metal casement units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, concrete and brick windowsills, and a rectangular gable vent. Alterations include replacement roofing, siding, and windows. A gable roof carport addition is located on the north elevation. A ca. 1952 Ranch style residence (8HG01732) is located to the east of the building and a ca. 1953 Masonry Vernacular style residence (8HG01733) is located to the south. Multiple agricultural buildings are located on the property outside of the APE. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HG01731 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.22. 4101 SR 70 E (Building 2) (8HG01732), looking south.

8HG01732: The Ranch style building at 4101 SR 70 E was constructed ca. 1952 (**Photo 5.22**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a continuous concrete block foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in stucco and brick accents. The hip roof is covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the north elevation through a single door with an inset diamond shaped light. The entrance is within a partial width incised porch beneath the principal roof with metal scroll porch supports and railings. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired, two-over-two metal single-hung sash units; individual metal picture windows comprised of a central fixed pane flanked with two-over-two single-hung sash units; and individual metal picture windows comprised of 10 pane and 15 pane fixed units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, a brick string course, geometric brick window accents, stucco siding scored with horizontal lines, metal scroll porch supports, and an integrated carport. The integrated one-car carport is located on the west elevation. Alterations include replacement roofing. A ca. 1930 Masonry Vernacular style residence (8HG01731) is located to the west of the building and a ca. 1953 Masonry Vernacular style residence (8HG01733) is located to the south. Multiple agricultural buildings are located on the property outside of the APE. 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, 8HG01732 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.23. 4101 SR 70 E (Building 3) (8HG01733), looking south.

8HG01733: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 4101 SR 70 E was constructed ca. 1953 (Photo 5.23). The one-story, rectangular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in stucco. The hip roof is covered with composition shingles. The main entryway is on the north elevation through a single door. Visible windows include a mixture of individual two-over-two and six-over-six metal single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails and concrete windowsills. Alterations include replacement roofing and windows. A ca. 1930 Masonry Vernacular style residence (8HG01731) and a ca. 1952 Ranch style residence (8HG01732) are located to the north of the building. Multiple agricultural buildings are located on the property outside of the APE. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8HG01733 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 5.24. 2021 SR 70 (8GL00559), looking southeast.

8GL00559: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 2021 SR 70 was constructed ca. 1970 (**Photo 5.24**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a painted concrete block structural system with wood siding in the gable ends. The side gable roof with a shed roof extension is covered with ribbed sheet metal. The main entryway is on the north elevation through a single door with paneling and two inset square lights, beneath a shed roof extension. Visible windows include a mixture of individual one-over-one vinyl single-hung sash units. Distinguishing architectural features include overhanging eaves with boxed rafter tails, concrete windowsills, and rectangular gable vents. Alterations include replacement roofing and windows, as well as the enclosure of multiple windows with plywood. A small addition is located on the south elevation. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8GL00559 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Inaccessible Resources:

In addition to the 17 historic resources identified within the APE, a review of historic aerial photographs identified three historic resources that could not be evaluated or recorded during the field survey due to lack of accessibility and/or obstructed views from the ROW. These include three drainage canals in Highlands County identified by historic aerial photographs. A drainage canal constructed ca. 1953 or earlier is located to the north of SR 70 and east of D and B Road (**Figure 5.11**). The canal is obscured from the public ROW by its set back, as well as overgrown vegetation. In addition, a ca. 1944 drainage canal (running north-south) and a ca. 1970 drainage canal (running east-west) are located to the north of SR 70 and east of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (**Figure 5.12**). The three inaccessible canals are obscured from the public ROW by their set back, as well as overgrown vegetation. Based on available information, these linear resources are unnamed drainage systems that are probably typical examples of their type; however, because the linear resources are not visible or accessible from the ROW, the status and condition of the resources are unknown.

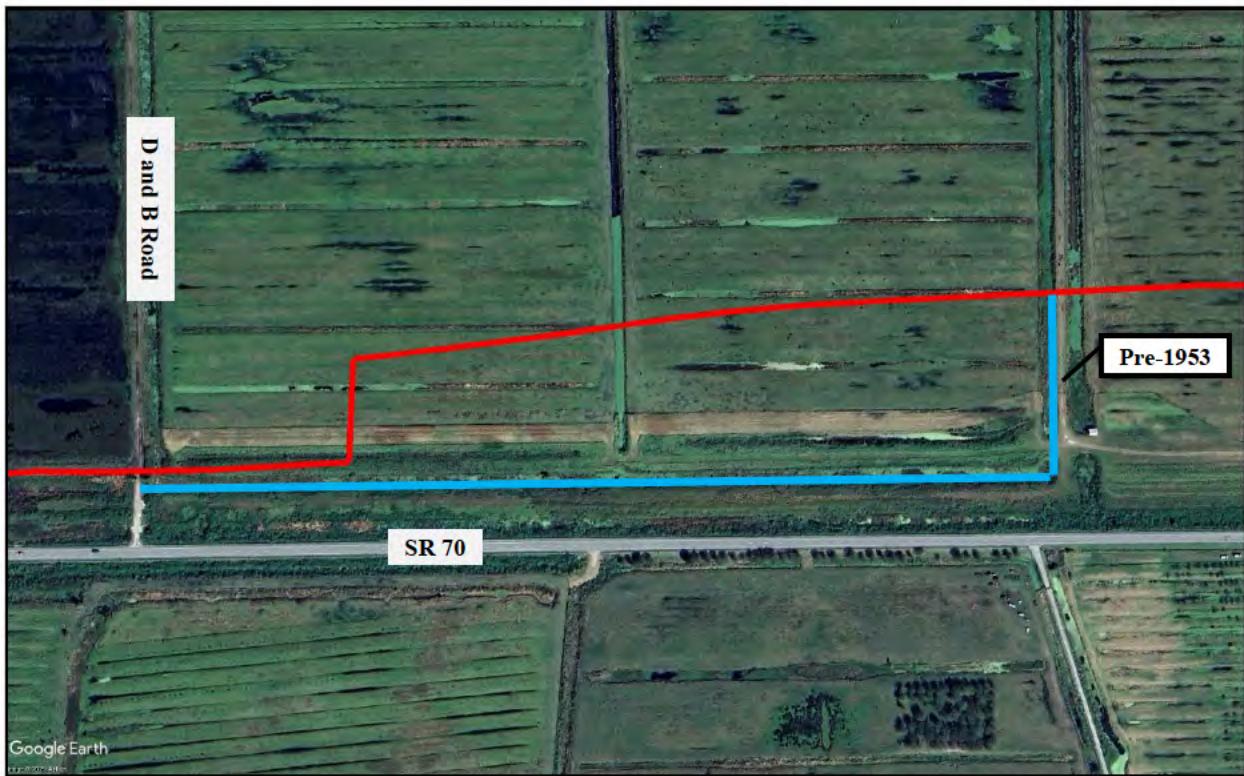


Figure 5.11. Inaccessible pre-1953 drainage canal located to the north of SR 70. The red line represents the approximate northern boundary of the APE.

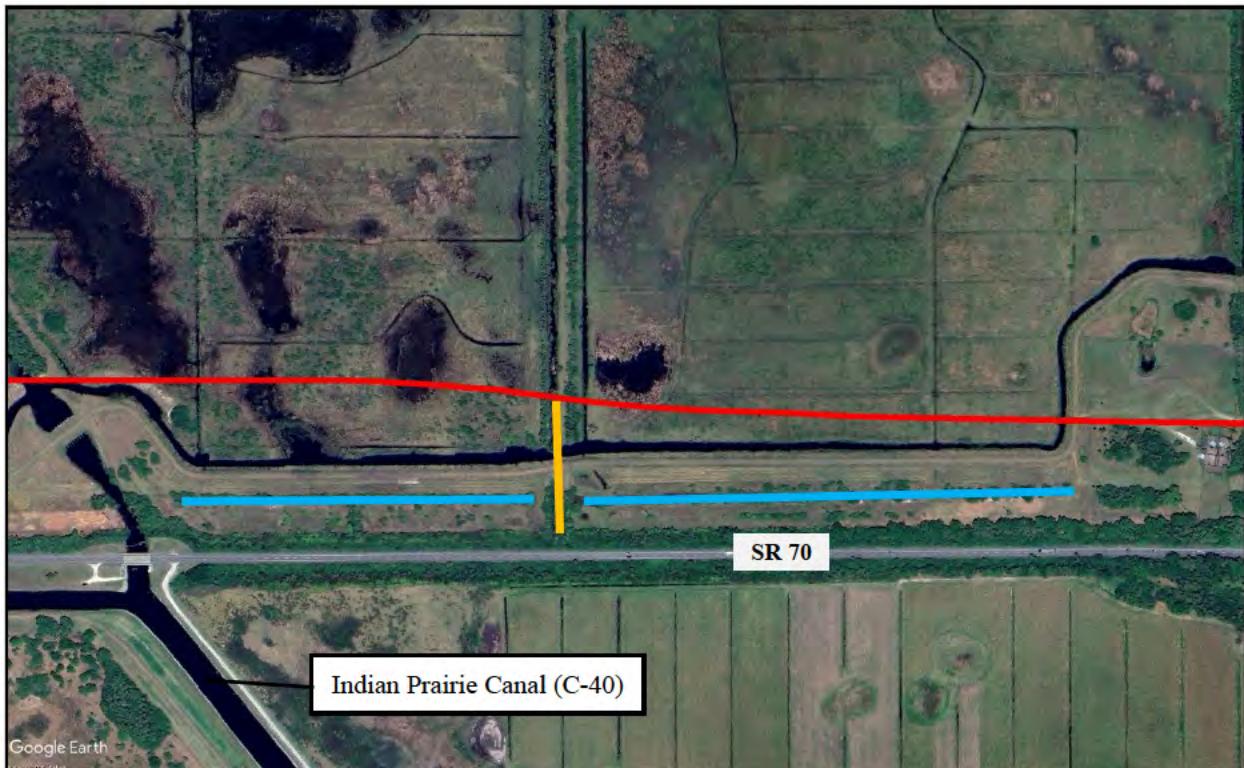


Figure 5.12. Inaccessible ca. 1944 drainage canal (orange) and ca. 1970 drainage canal (blue) located to the north of SR 70. The red line represents the approximate northern boundary of the APE.

5.3 Conclusions

Based on the background research and the results of the field investigations, which included the excavation of 250 shovel tests, [REDACTED]

As a result of the historical/architectural field survey, 17 historic resources were identified within the APE, including four buildings (8HG01731, 8HG01732, 8HG01733, and 8GL00559) and 13 linear resources (8HG01125, 8HG01126/8GL00560, 8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01717, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558).

Of the 17 historic resources identified within the APE, 15 appear ineligible for listing in the NRHP (four buildings and 11 linear resources). The buildings are common examples of their respective architectural styles that have been altered, are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction, and lack significant historical associations with 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. The linear resources include a common example of a State highway found throughout Florida (8HG01306/8GL00557) and common examples of drainage systems found throughout south Florida (8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01717, 8HG01722, and 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558) that have been altered and lack unique design and engineering features; therefore, the segments within the APE do not appear to be eligible for the NRHP. However, since ten of the linear resources (8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558) extend outside of the APE, there is insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility for those linear resources as a whole.

Two historic resources within the APE appear eligible for listing in the NRHP. These include segments of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) and the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560). The segment of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) within the APE was constructed ca. 1960 as a later component of the C&SF Project to improve and modify the Lake Okeechobee and Lower Kissimmee River/Lake Istokpoga Basins. The canal was developed as part of an ongoing process of draining land for agricultural development south of Lake Istokpoga and alleviating severe flooding. As such, the segment of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Agriculture; however, there is insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility for the linear resource as a whole. Furthermore, the segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) within the APE is associated with the Everglades Drainage District which provided early agricultural drainage and major flood control efforts in south Florida, as well as later alterations by the C&SF Project to improve and modify the Lake Okeechobee and Lower Kissimmee River/Lake Istokpoga Basins. As such, the segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Agriculture; however, there is insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility for the linear resource as a whole.

Since there are two historic resources (8HG01125 and 8HG01126/8GL00560) that are eligible or appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, and ten historic resources (8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558) with insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility for the linear resources as a whole, FDOT District One, has applied the Criteria of Adverse Effect (36

CFR Part 800.5). Two of the historic resources, as contained within the APE, appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Agriculture. Based on the scope of work at each location, the undertaking will include the construction of a new bridge carrying a divided four-lane highway to the north of the existing bridges (Bridge No's. 090920 and 090009). Although this will result in a new bridge footprint and alteration to the earthen bank along the linear resources, these alterations are in keeping with the existing conditions within the APE. Therefore, it is the opinion of ACI and FDOT District One, that the proposed undertaking will have ***no adverse effect*** on the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) or the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560).

In addition, the proposed work being conducted within the APE at the locations of the ten historic resources (8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558) with insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility includes the realignment and widening of the existing two-lane undivided highway to a divided four-lane highway and the construction of a 12 ft shared use path with ROW acquisition anticipated to the north and south of SR 70. Associated bridge replacements or improvements will be completed where necessary. These alterations are in keeping with the existing conditions within the APE. Therefore, it is the opinion of ACI and FDOT District One, that the proposed undertaking will have ***no adverse effect*** on the ten historic resources (8HG01306/8GL00557, 8HG01713, 8HG01714, 8HG01715/8GL00476, 8HG01716, 8HG01722, 8HG01723/8GL00561, 8HG01734, 8HG01735, and 8GL00558). Based on the results of the background research and field investigations, it is the opinion of ACI and FDOT District One that the proposed undertaking will result in no adverse effect to historic properties. No further work is recommended.

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 1949b Excavations in Southeast Florida. *Yale University Publications in Anthropology* 42. Yale University Press, New Haven.

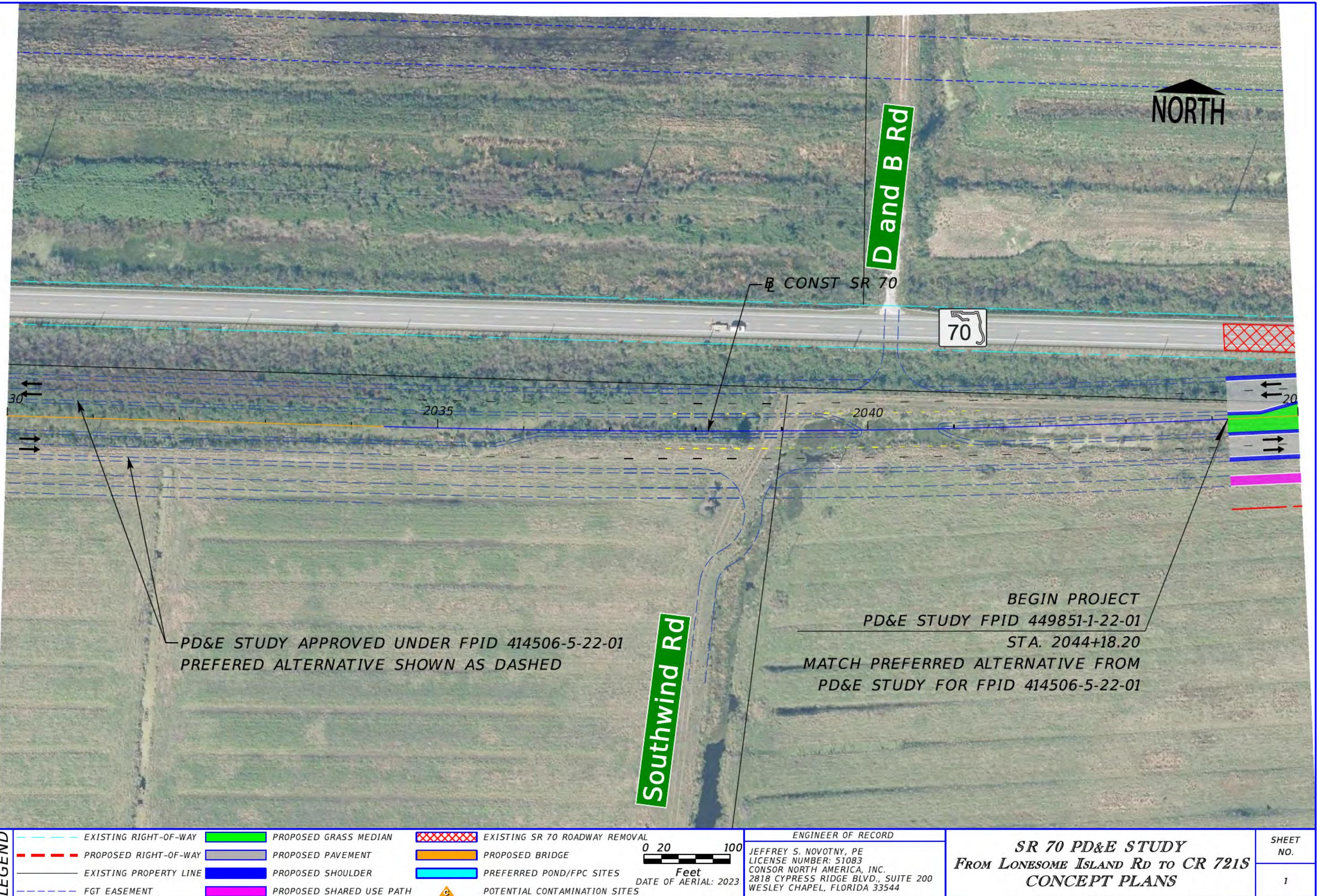
Worth, John E.
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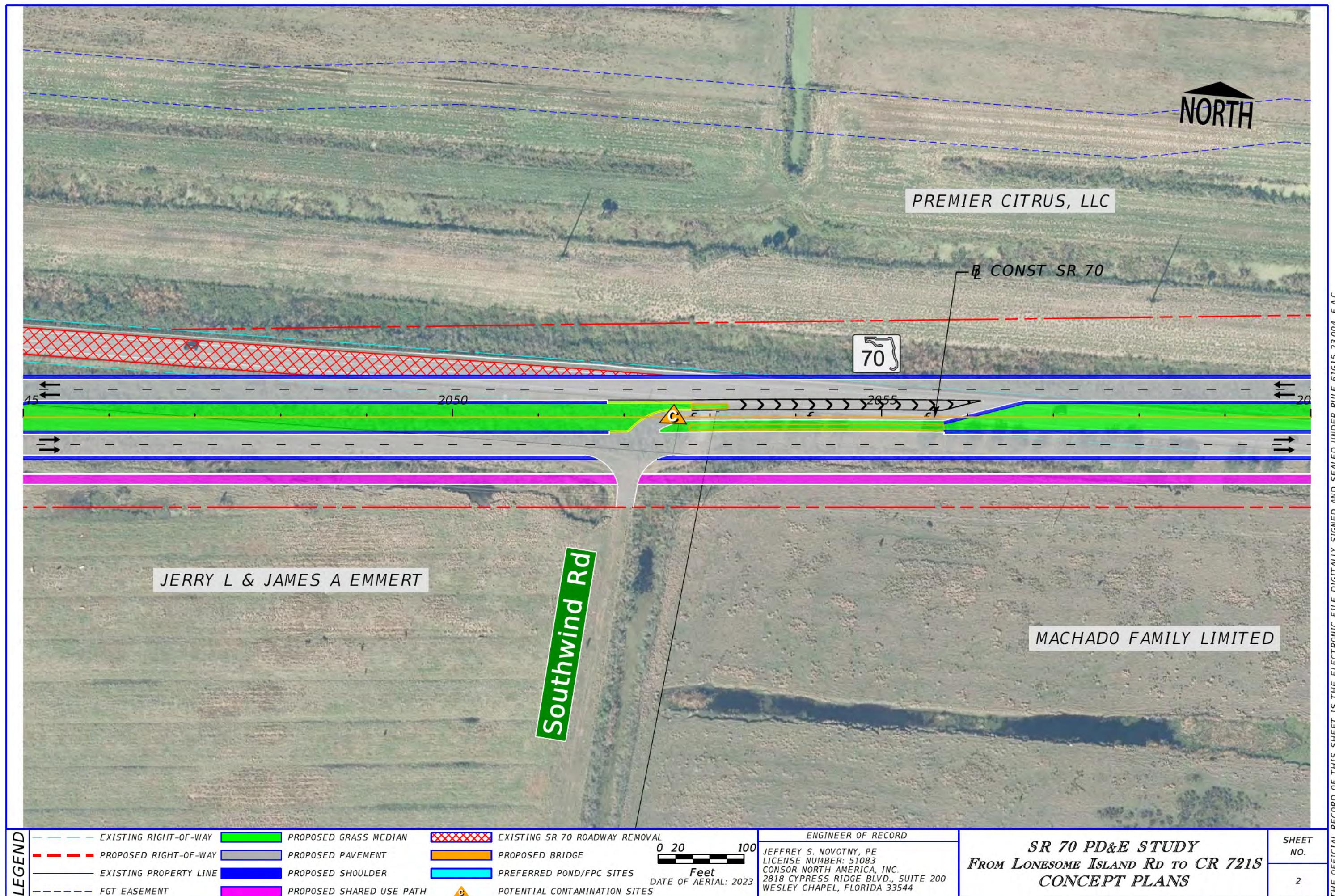
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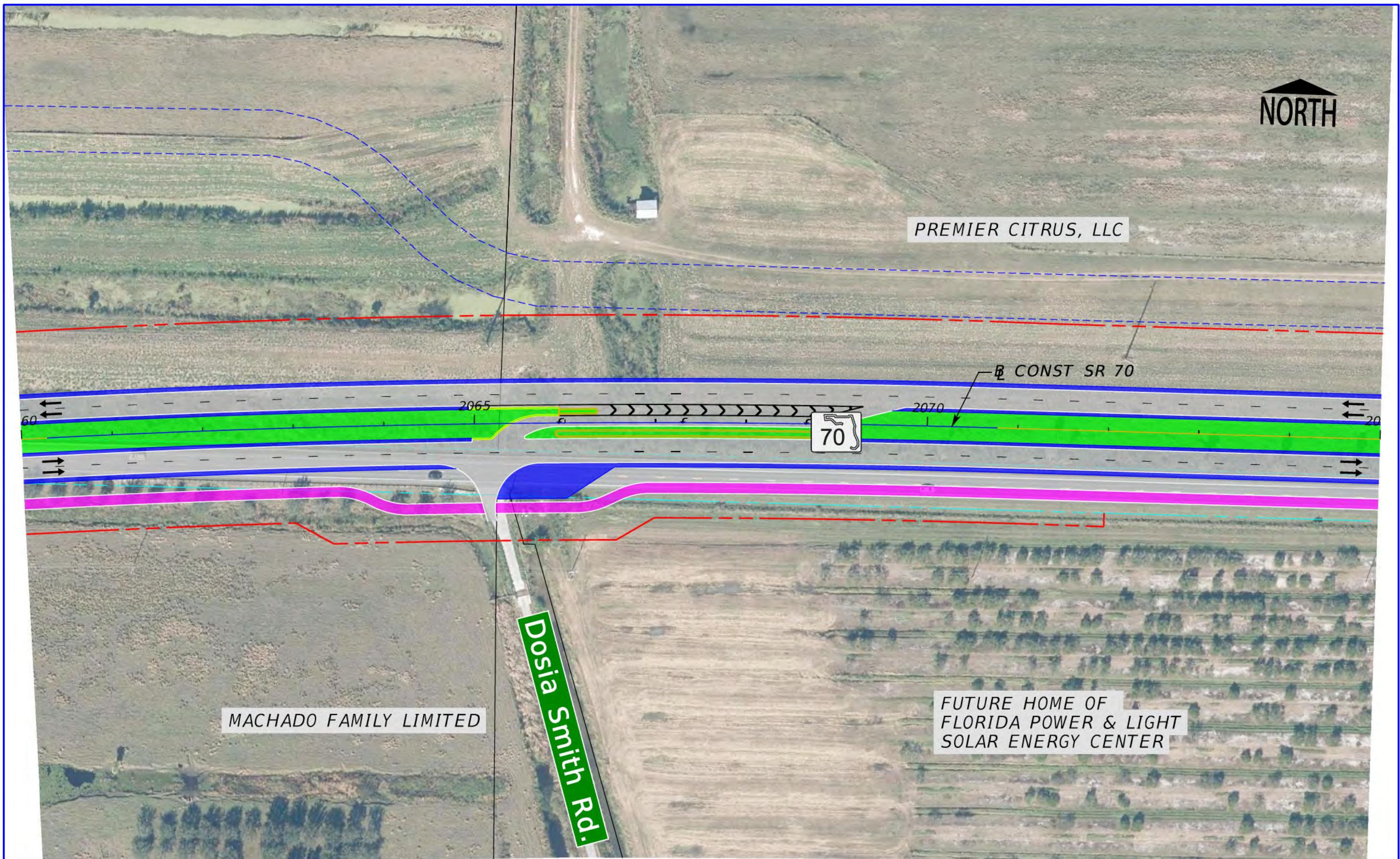
Yang, Jie, Alexander Varshavsky, Hongbo Liu, Yingying Chen, and Marco Gruteser
 2022 Accuracy Characterization of Cell Tower Localization. Department of ECE, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, NJ, USA. [\(PDF\) Accuracy Characterization of Cell Tower Localization \(researchgate.net\)](#)

APPENDIX A

Proposed Roadway Concept Plans





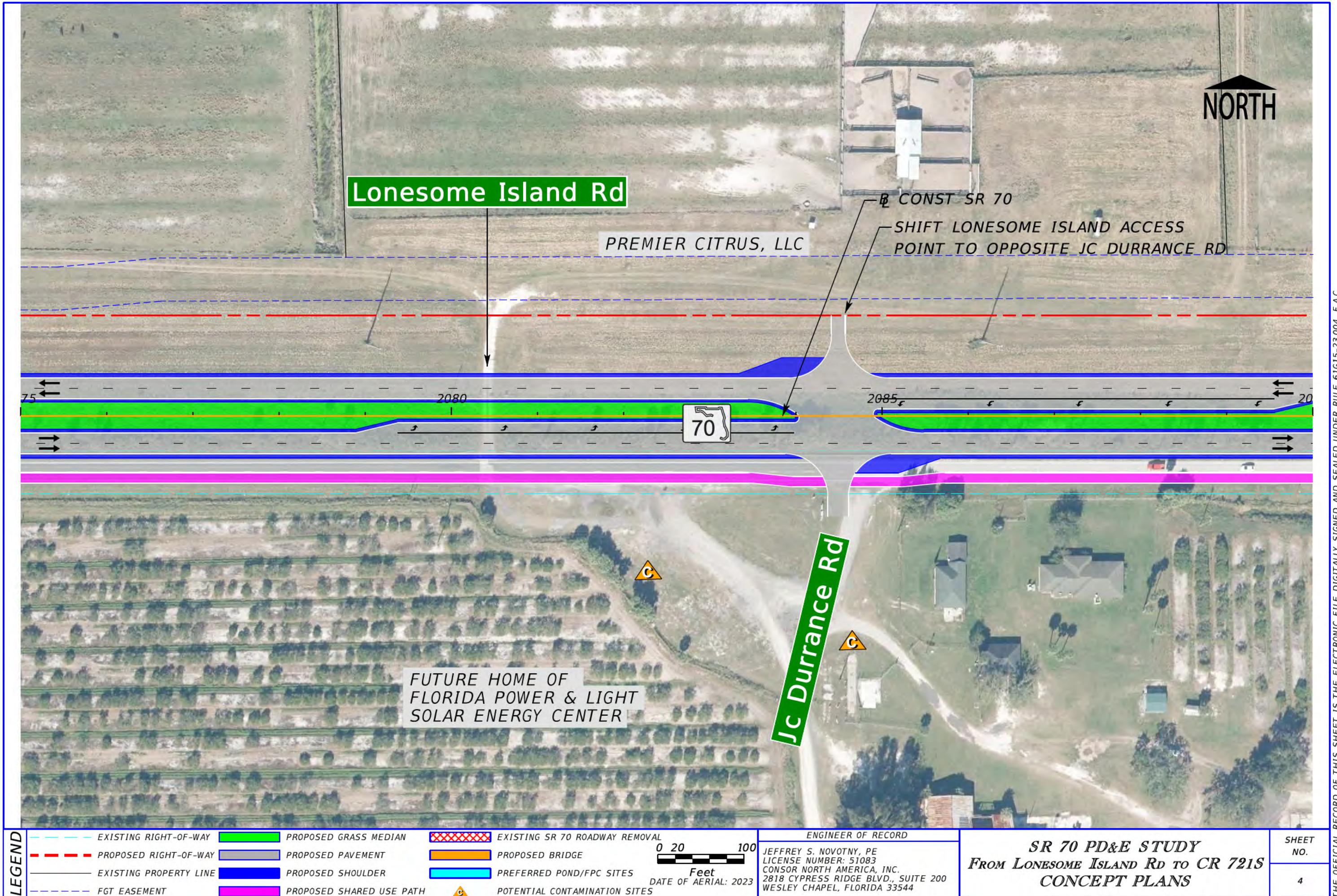


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PROPOSED RIGHT-OF-WAY	PROPOSED PAVEMENT	PROPOSED BRIDGE	JEFFREY S. NOVOTNY, PE LICENSE NUMBER: 51083 CONSOR NORTH AMERICA, INC. 2818 CYPRESS RIDGE BLVD., SUITE 200 WESLEY CHAPEL, FLORIDA 33544
EXISTING PROPERTY LINE	PROPOSED SHOULDER	PREFERRED POND/FPC SITES	DATE OF AERIAL: 2023
FGT EASEMENT	PROPOSED SHARED USE PATH	POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SITES	

**SR 70 PD&E STUDY
FROM LONESOME ISLAND Rd TO CR 721S
CONCEPT PLANS**

SHEET NO.
3



NORTH

PREMIER CITRUS, LLC

— B CONST SR 70

FUTURE HOME OF FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT SOLAR ENERGY CENTER

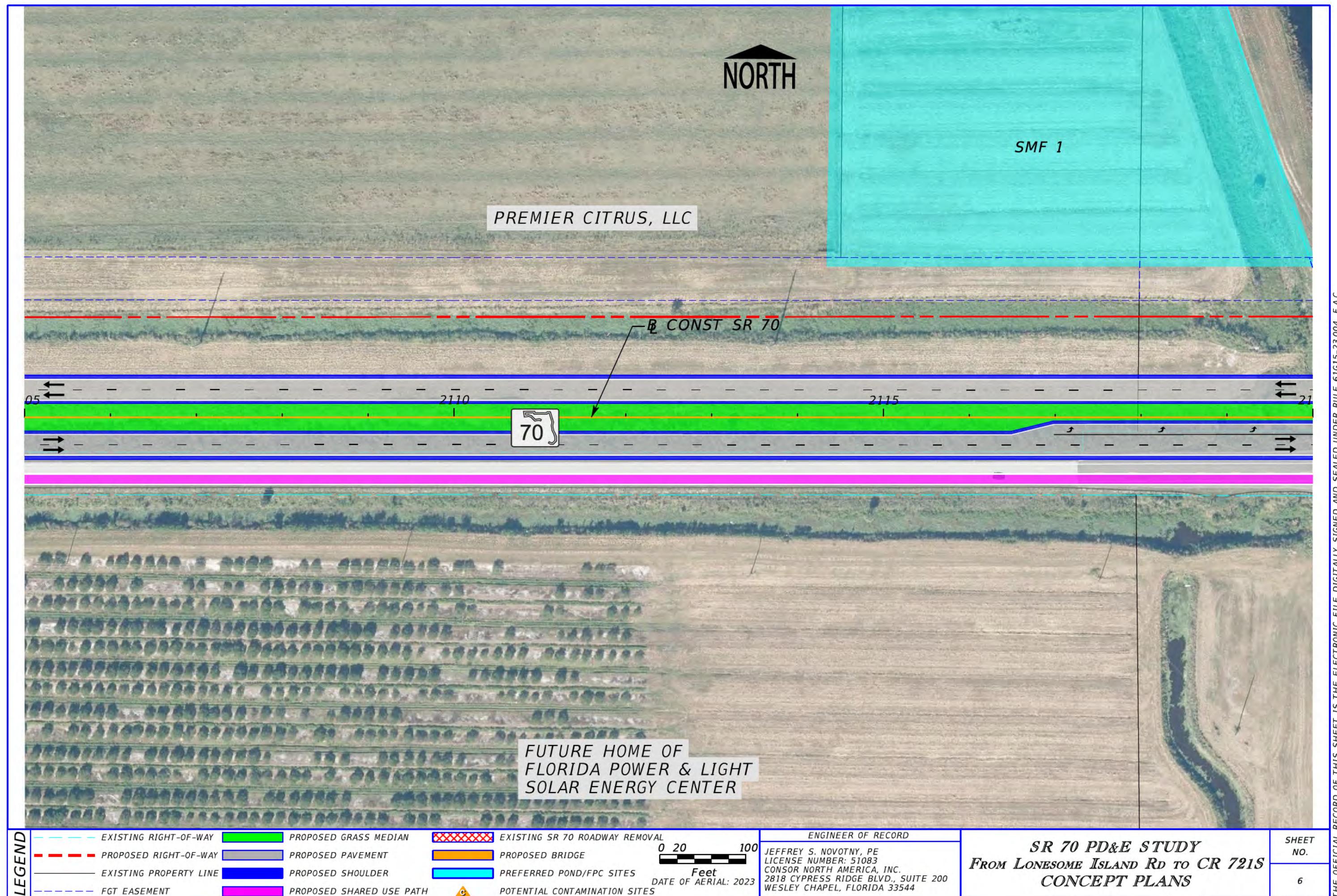
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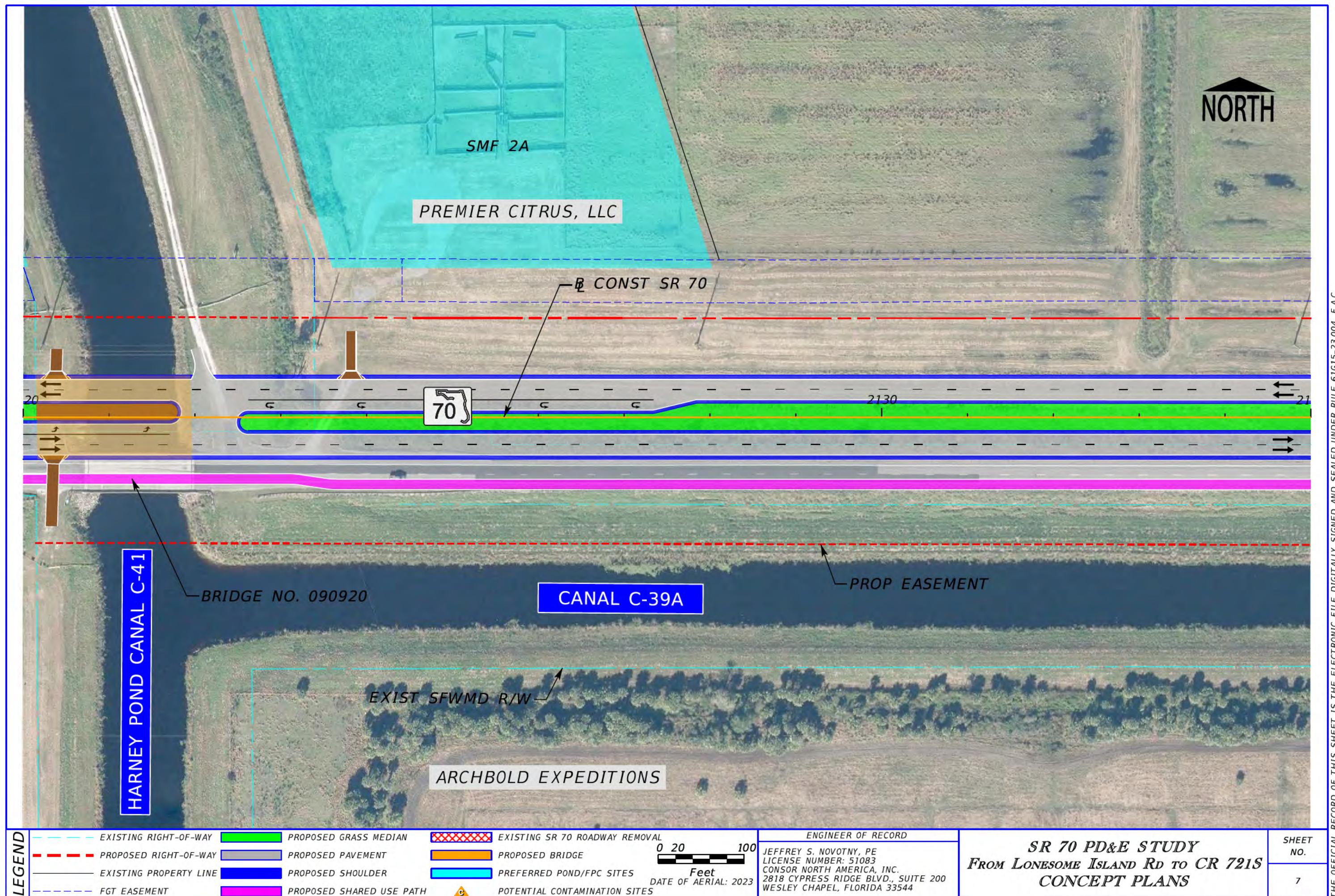
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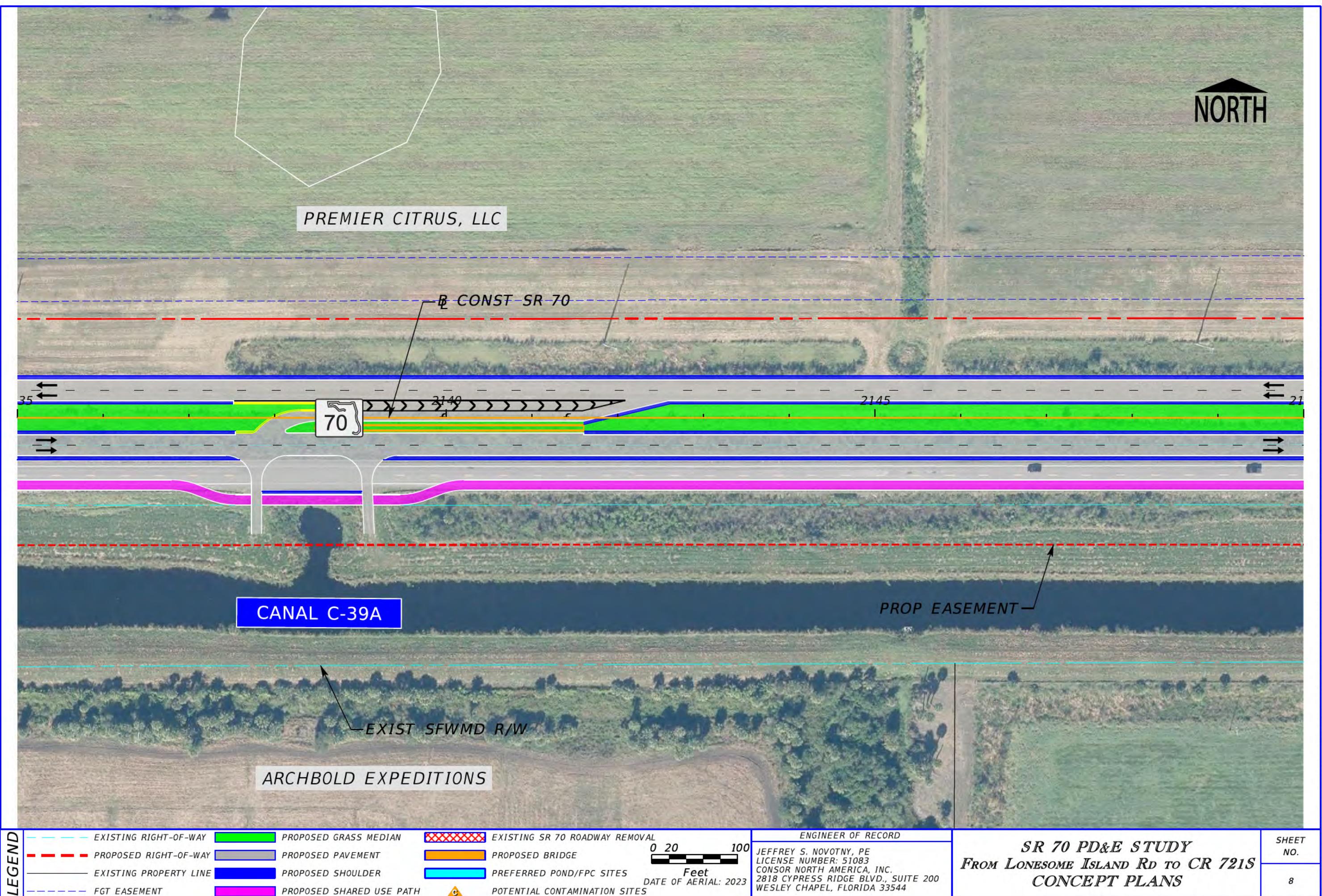
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JEFFREY S. NOVOTNY, PE
LICENSE NUMBER: 51083
CONSOR NORTH AMERICA, INC.
2818 CYPRESS RIDGE BLVD., SUITE 200
WESLEY CHAPEL, FLORIDA 33544

*SR 70 PD&E STUDY
FROM LONESOME ISLAND RD TO CR 721S
CONCEPT PLANS*

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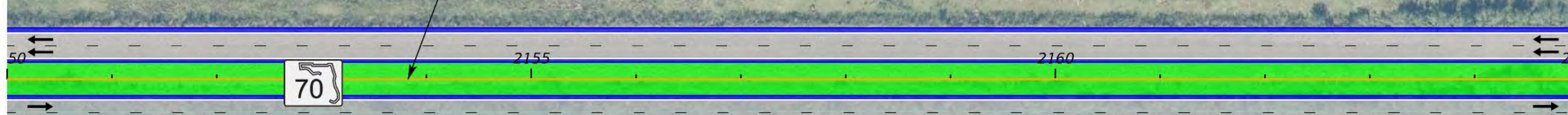




NORTH

PREMIER CITRUS, LLC

E CONST SR 70



CANAL C-39A

PROP EASEMENT

EXIST SFWMD R/W

PANAMANIAN RANCHES, LLC

LEGEND

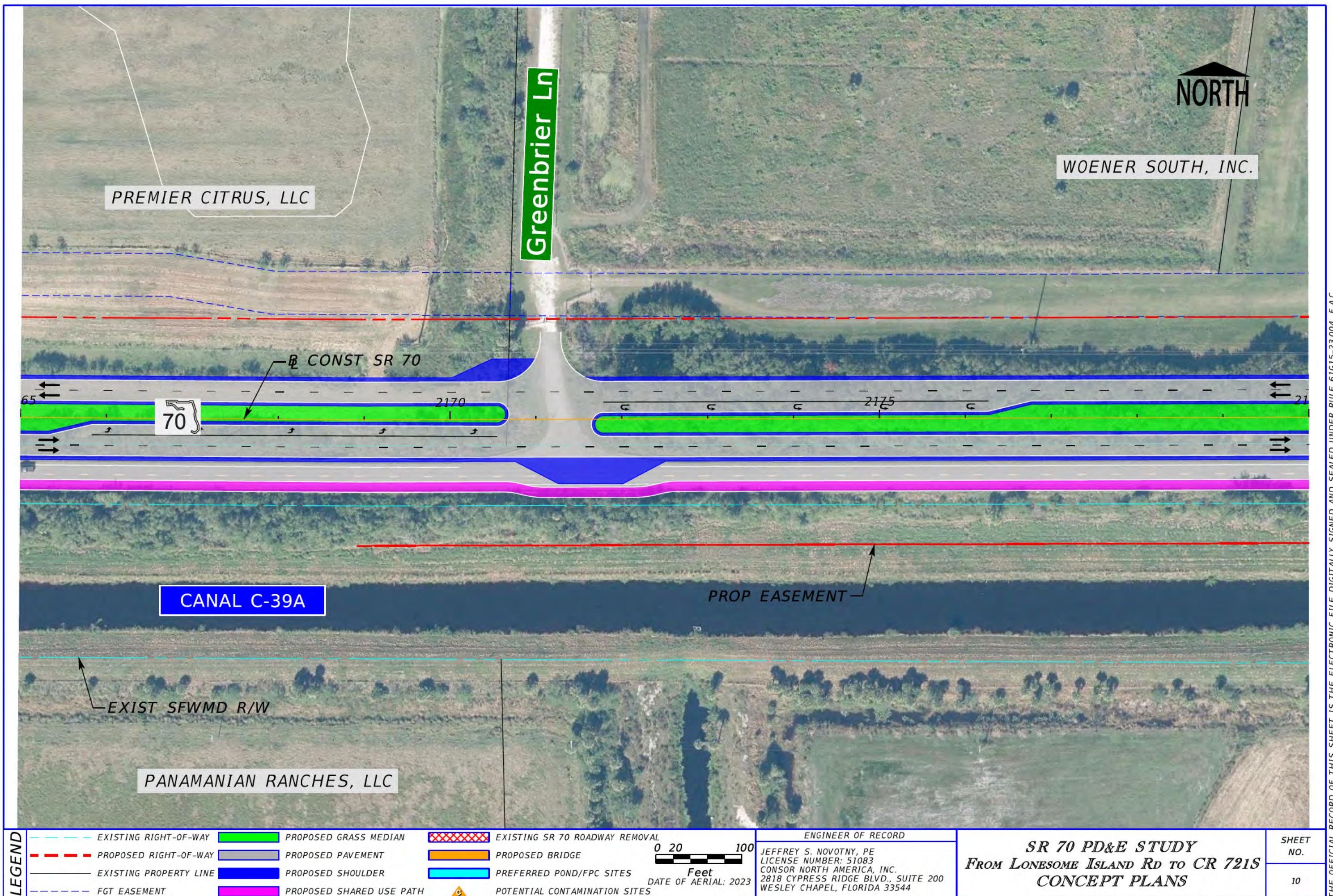
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PROPOSED RIGHT-OF-WAY	PROPOSED PAVEMENT
EXISTING PROPERTY LINE	PROPOSED SHOULDER
FGT EASEMENT	PROPOSED SHARED USE PATH

EXISTING SR 70 ROADWAY REMOVAL
PROPOSED BRIDGE
PREFERRED POND/FPC SITES
POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SITES

0	20	100
Feet		
DATE OF AERIAL: 2023		
ENGINEER OF RECORD		
JEFFREY S. NOVOTNY, PE LICENSE NUMBER: 51083 CONSOR NORTH AMERICA, INC. 2818 CYPRESS RIDGE BLVD., SUITE 200 WESLEY CHAPEL, FLORIDA 33544		

SR 70 PD&E STUDY
FROM LONESOME ISLAND Rd TO CR 721S
CONCEPT PLANS

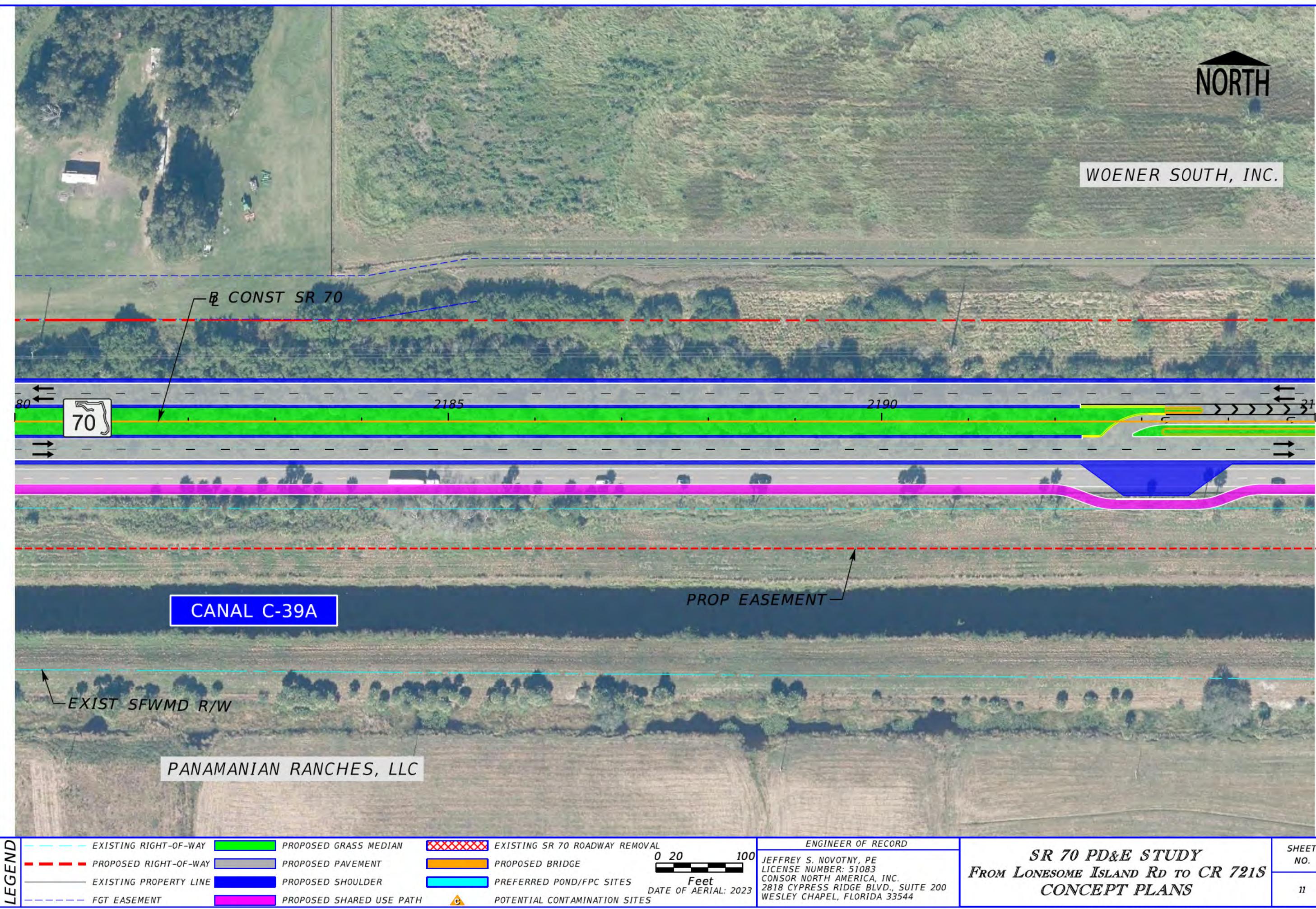
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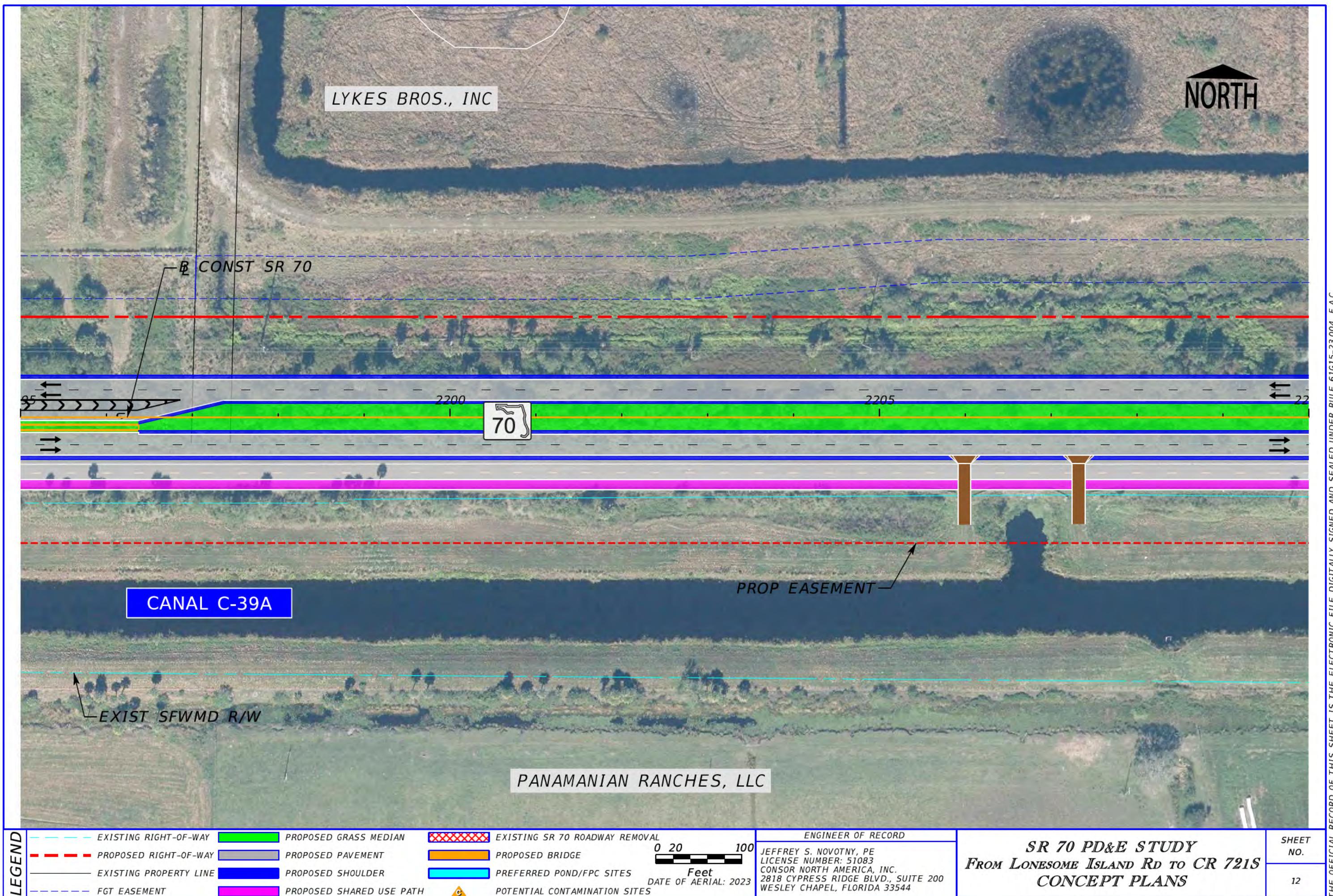


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PROPOSED RIGHT-OF-WAY	PROPOSED PAVEMENT	PROPOSED BRIDGE		JEFFREY S. NOVOTNY, PE LICENSE NUMBER: 51083 CONSOR NORTH AMERICA, INC. 2818 CYPRESS RIDGE BLVD., SUITE 200 WESLEY CHAPEL, FLORIDA 33544
EXISTING PROPERTY LINE	PROPOSED SHOULDER	PREFERRED POND/FPC SITES	Feet	DATE OF AERIAL: 2023
FGT EASEMENT	PROPOSED SHARED USE PATH	POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SITES		


NORTH

WOENER SOUTH, INC.



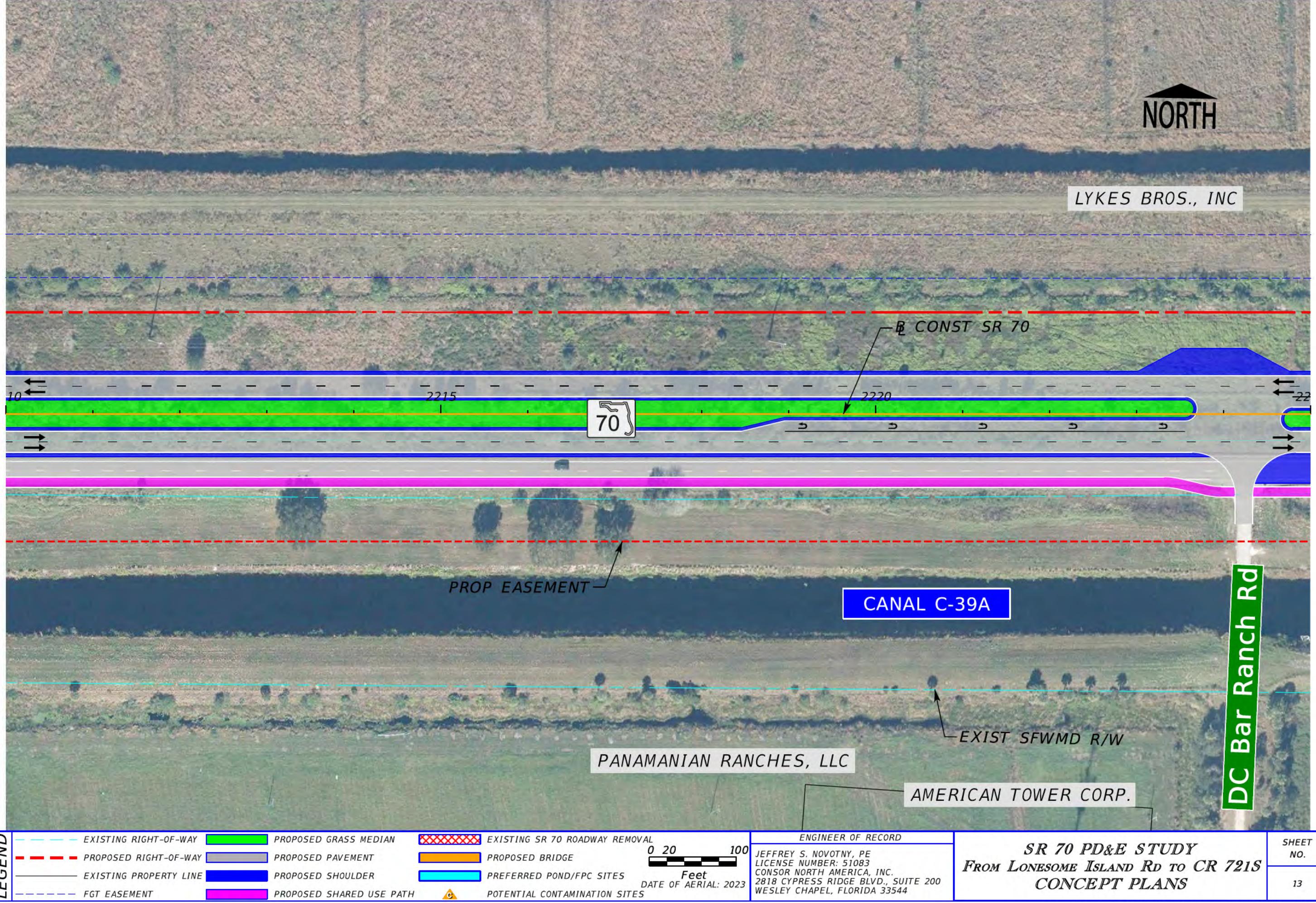


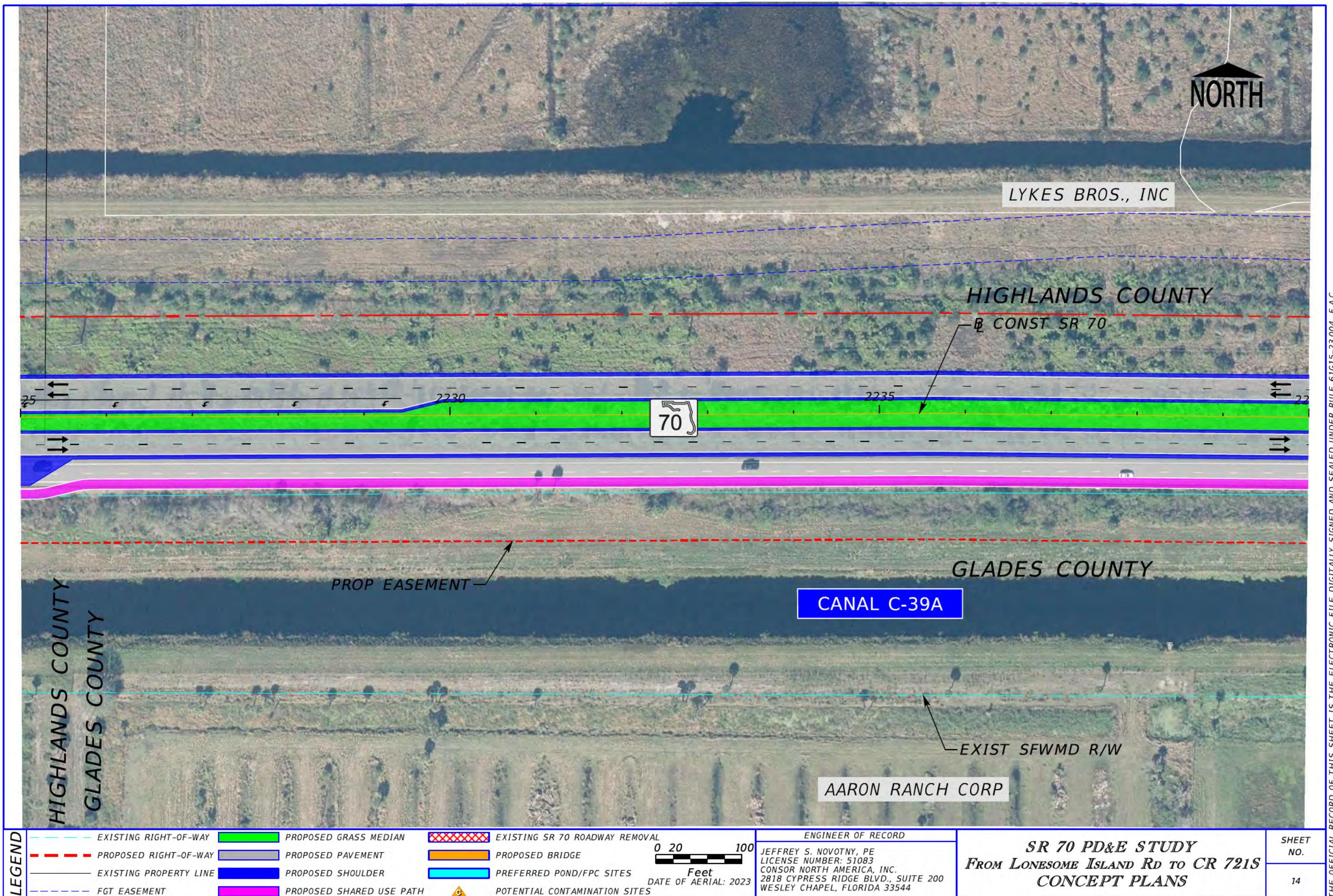


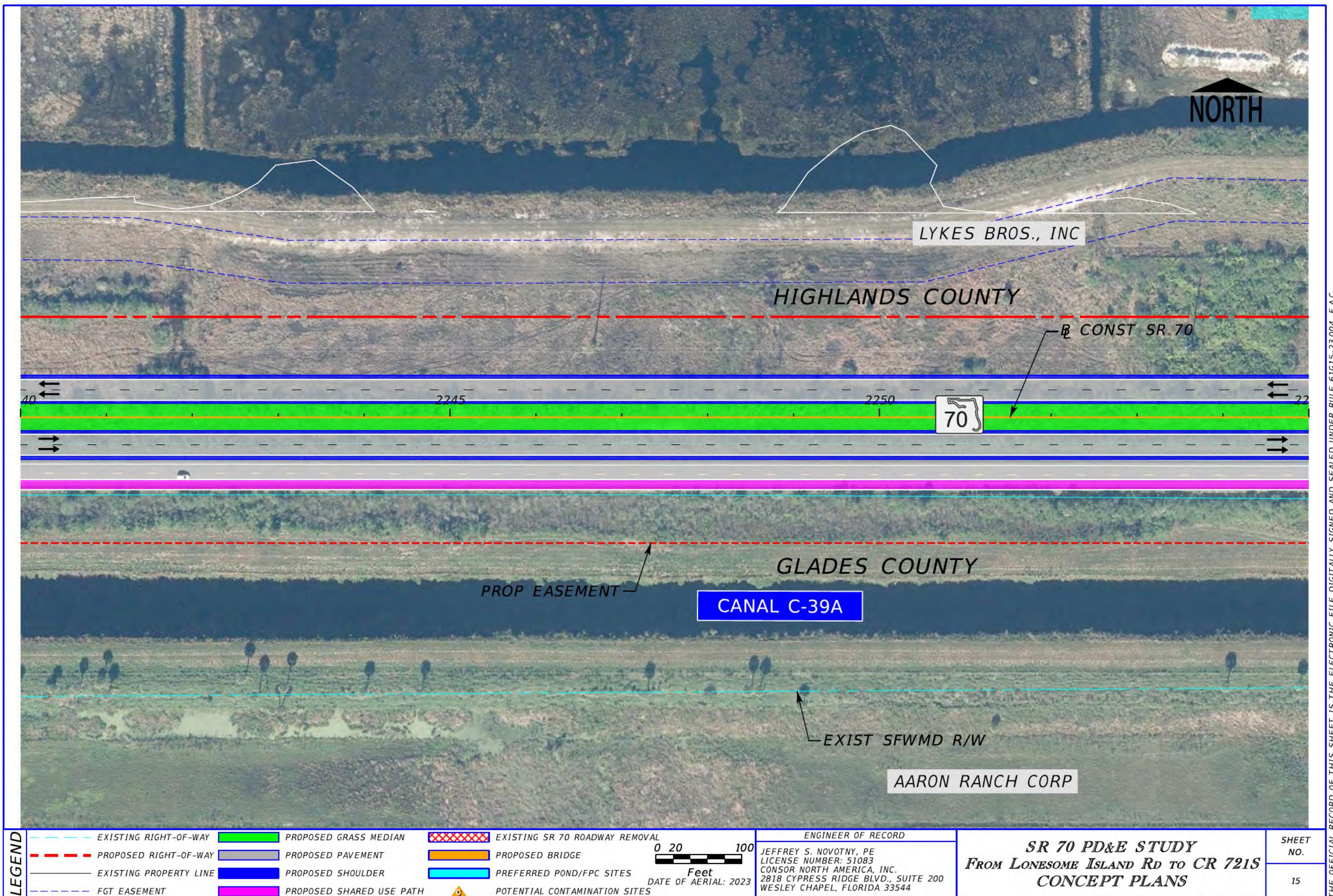
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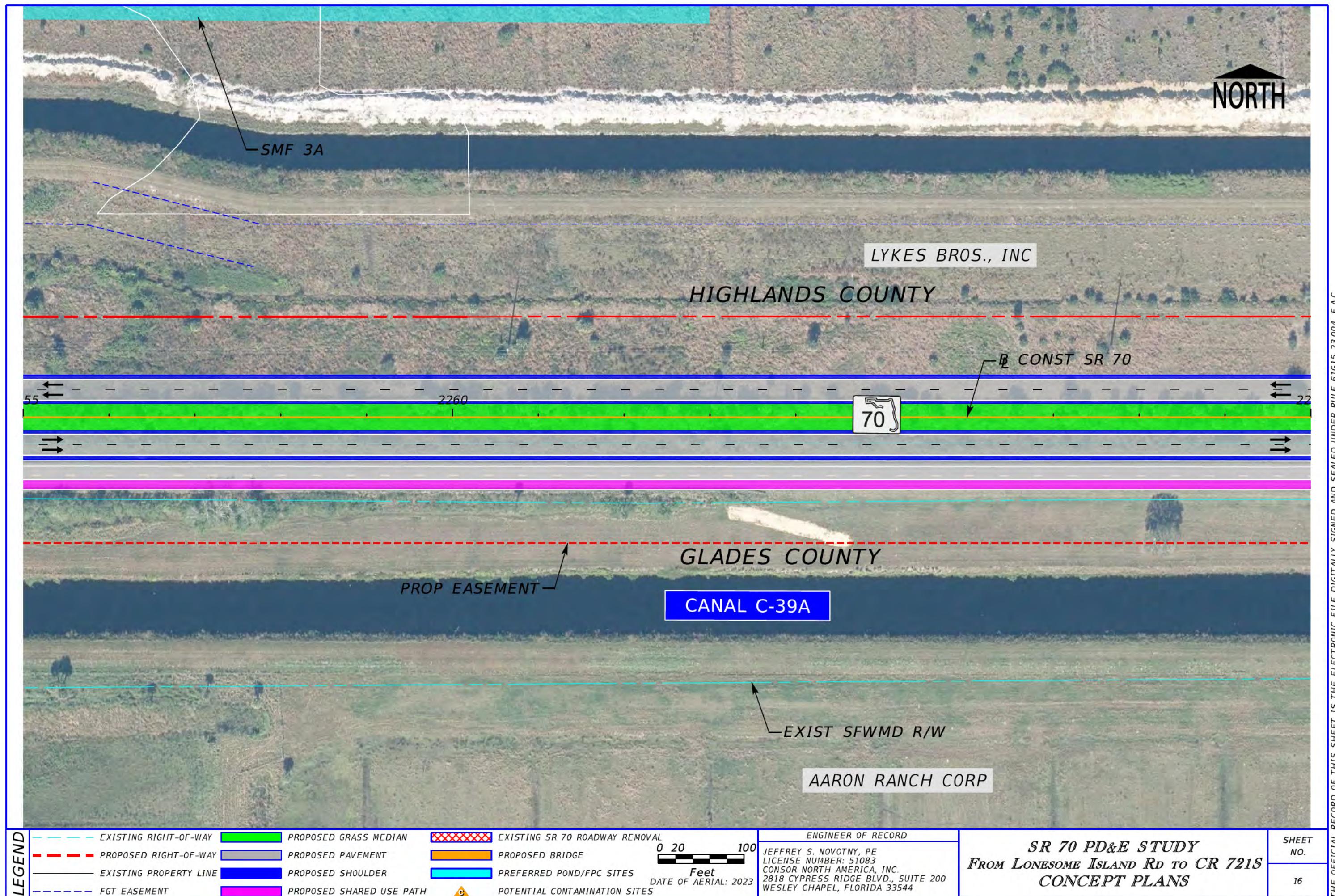
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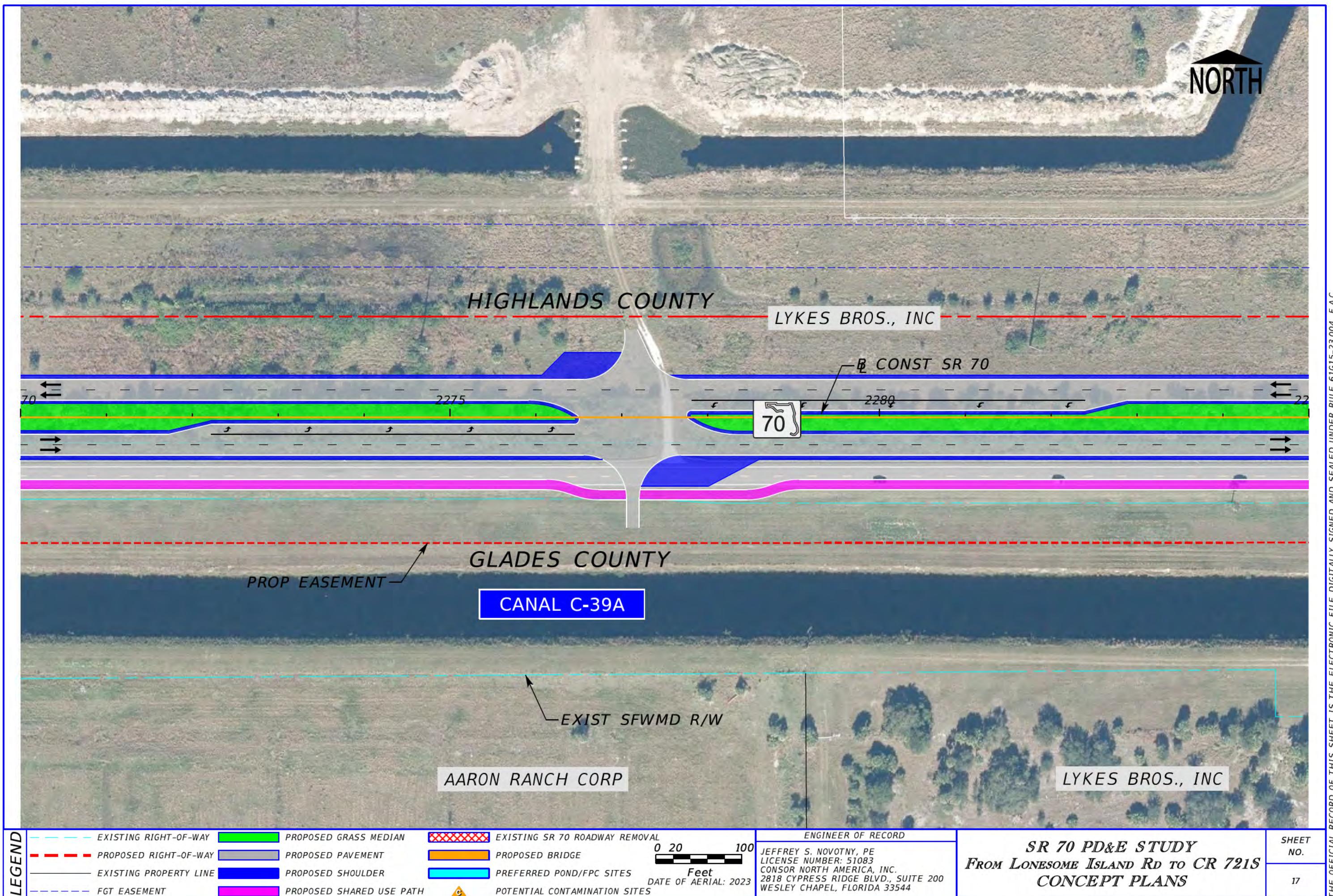
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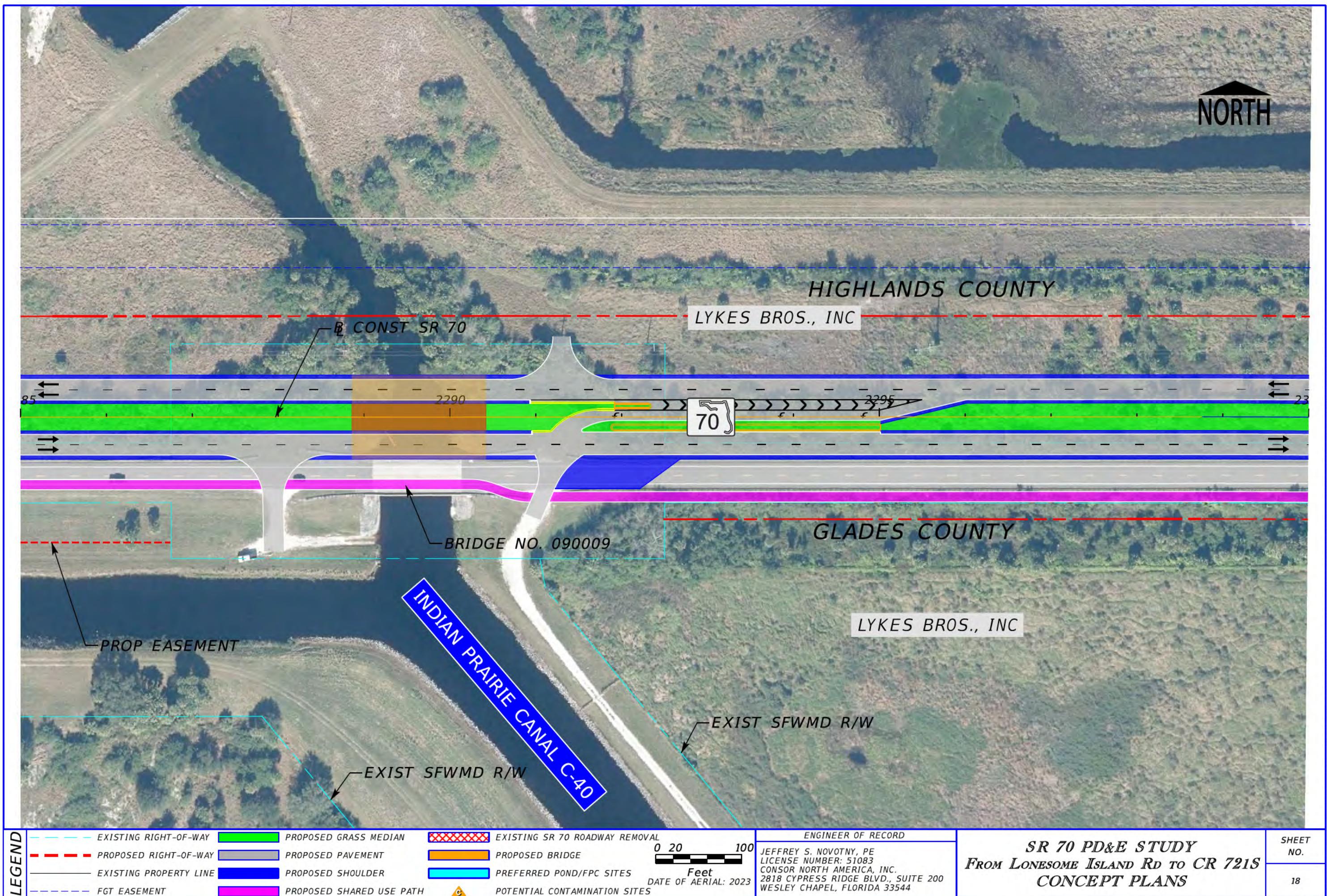


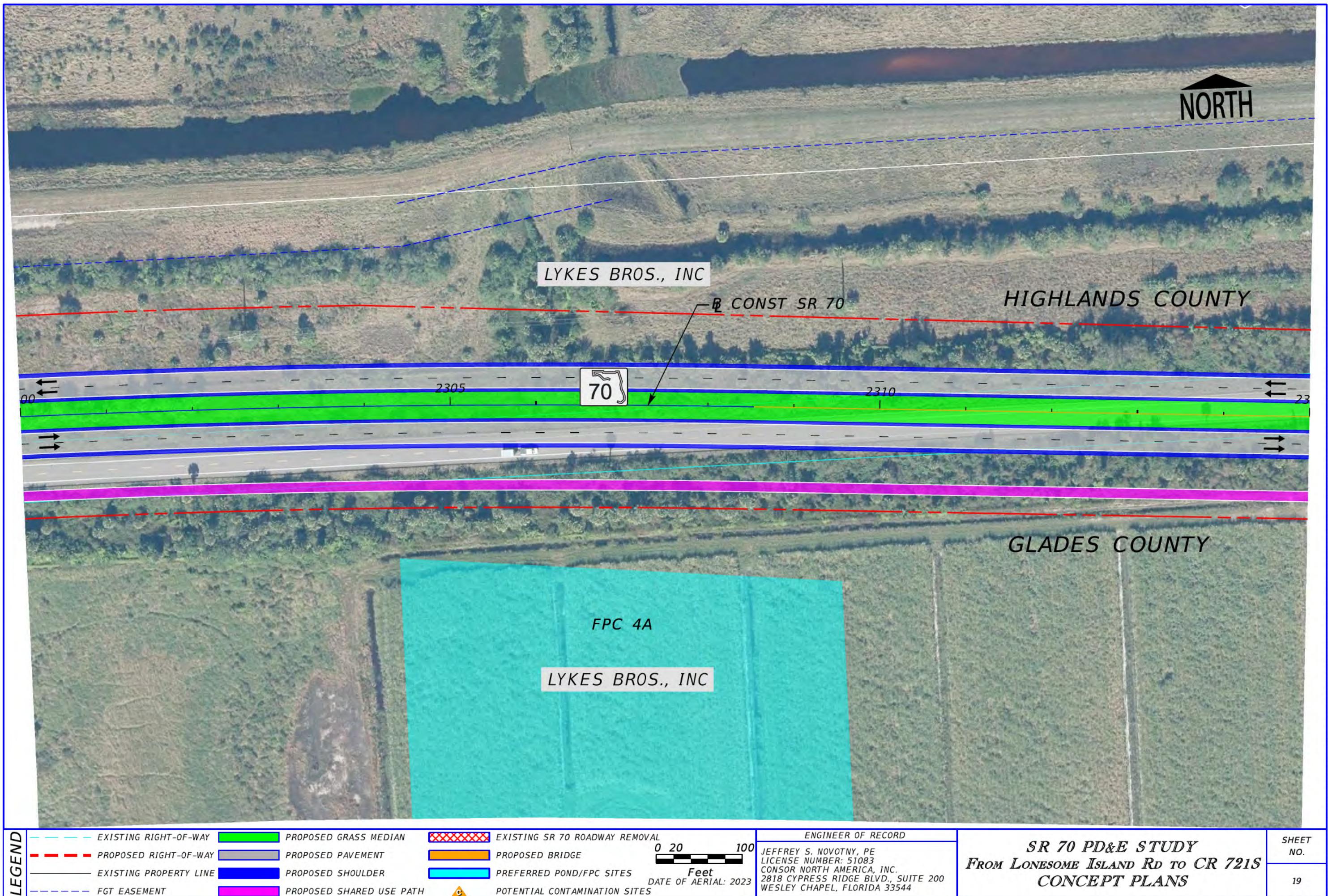


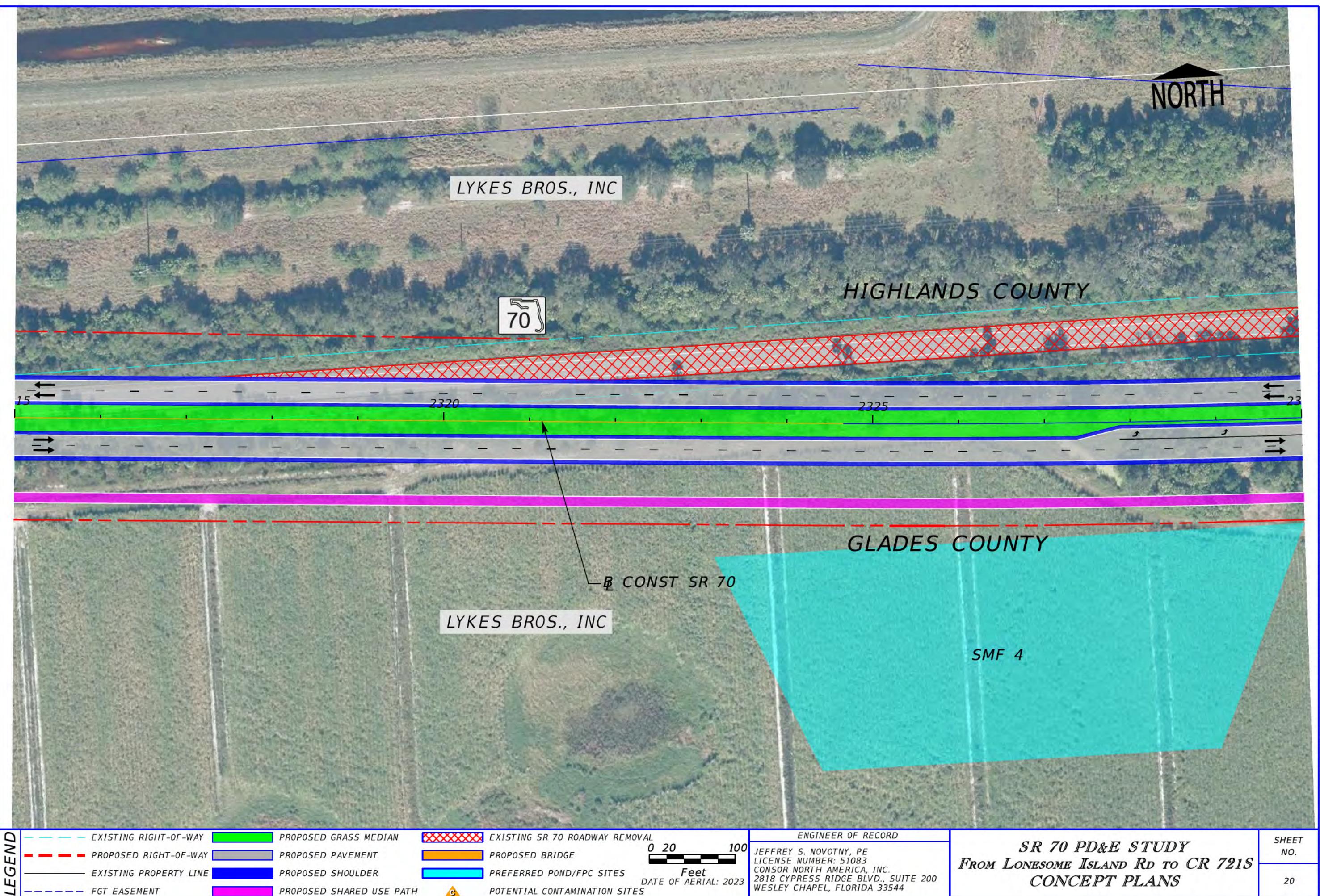


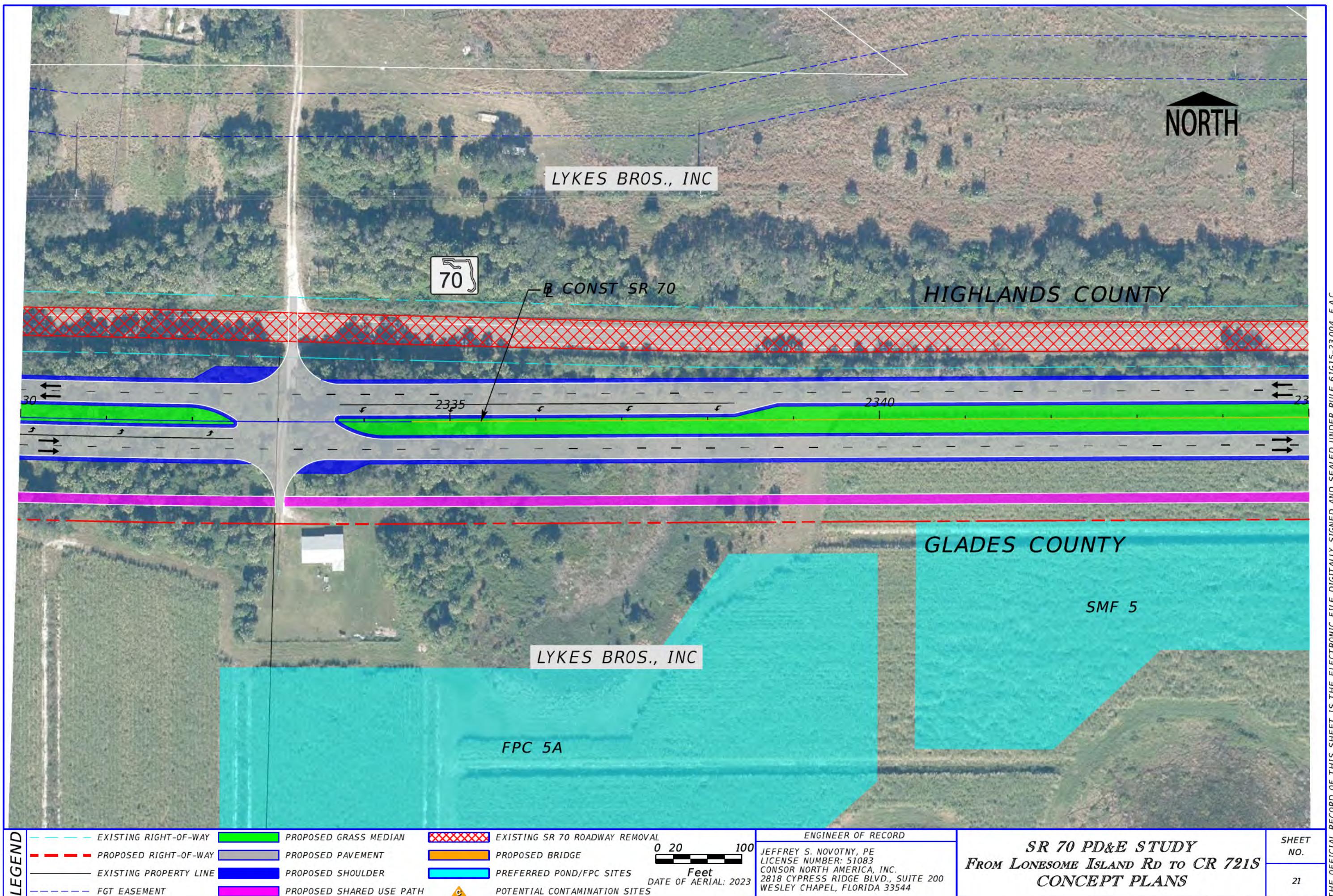


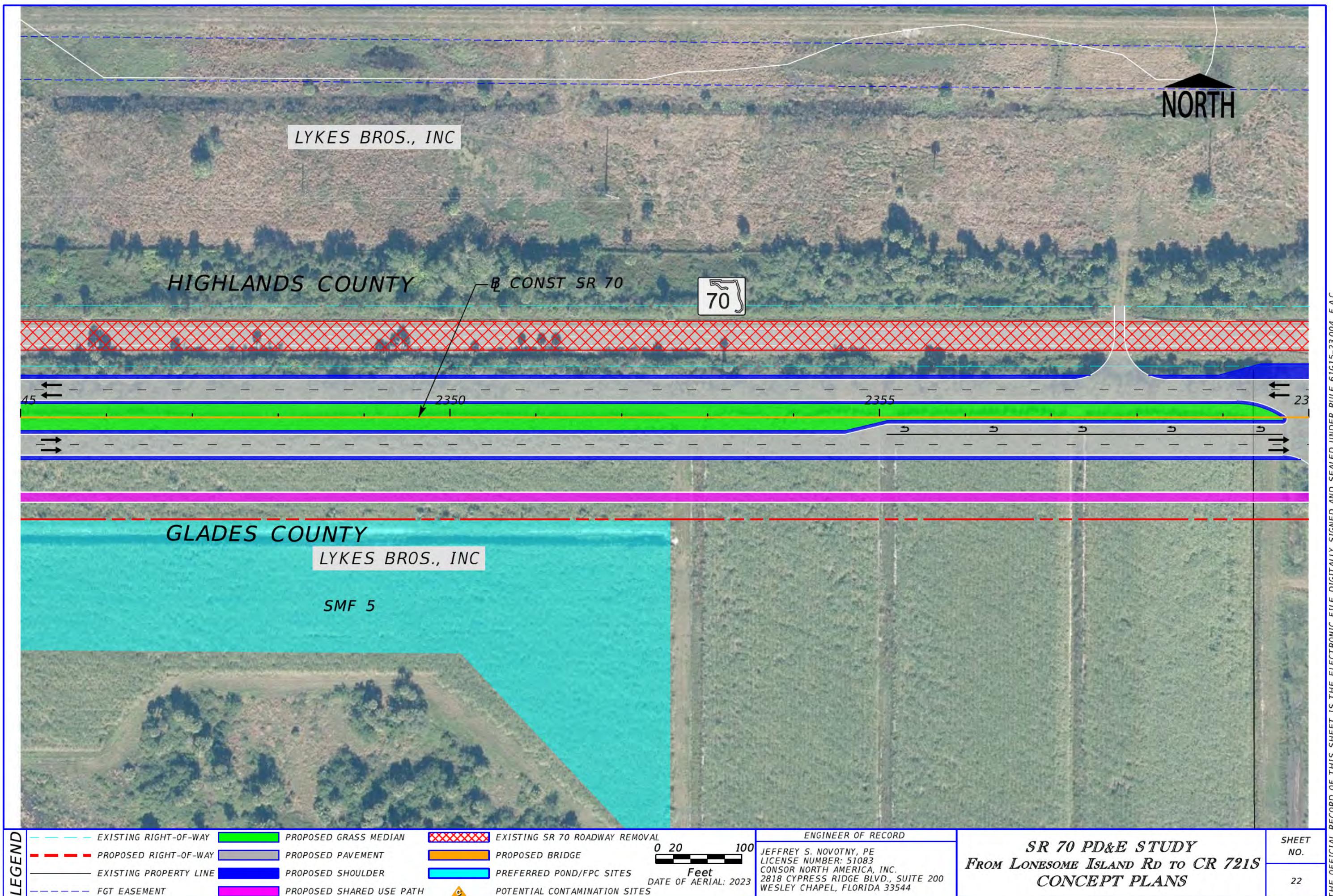


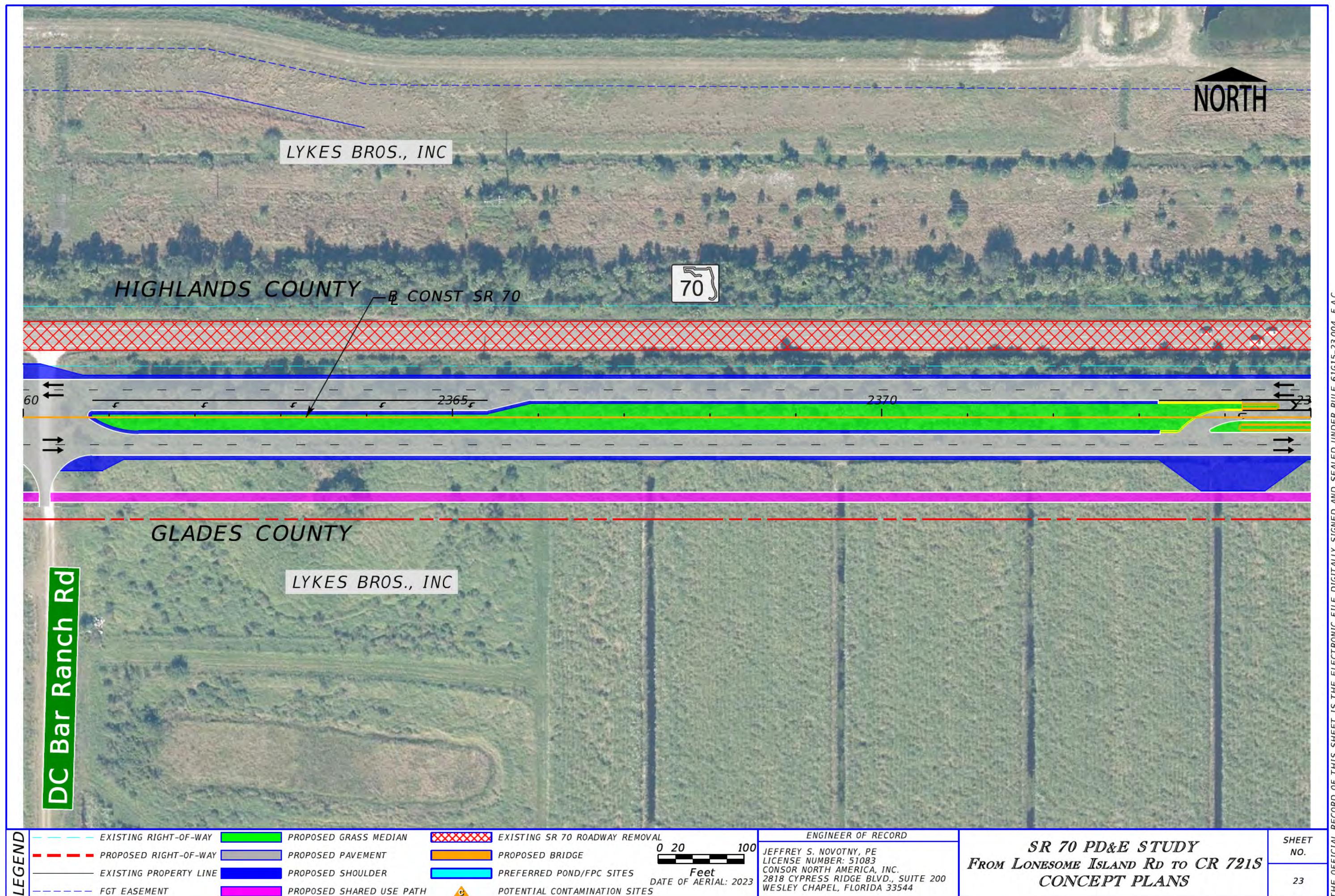


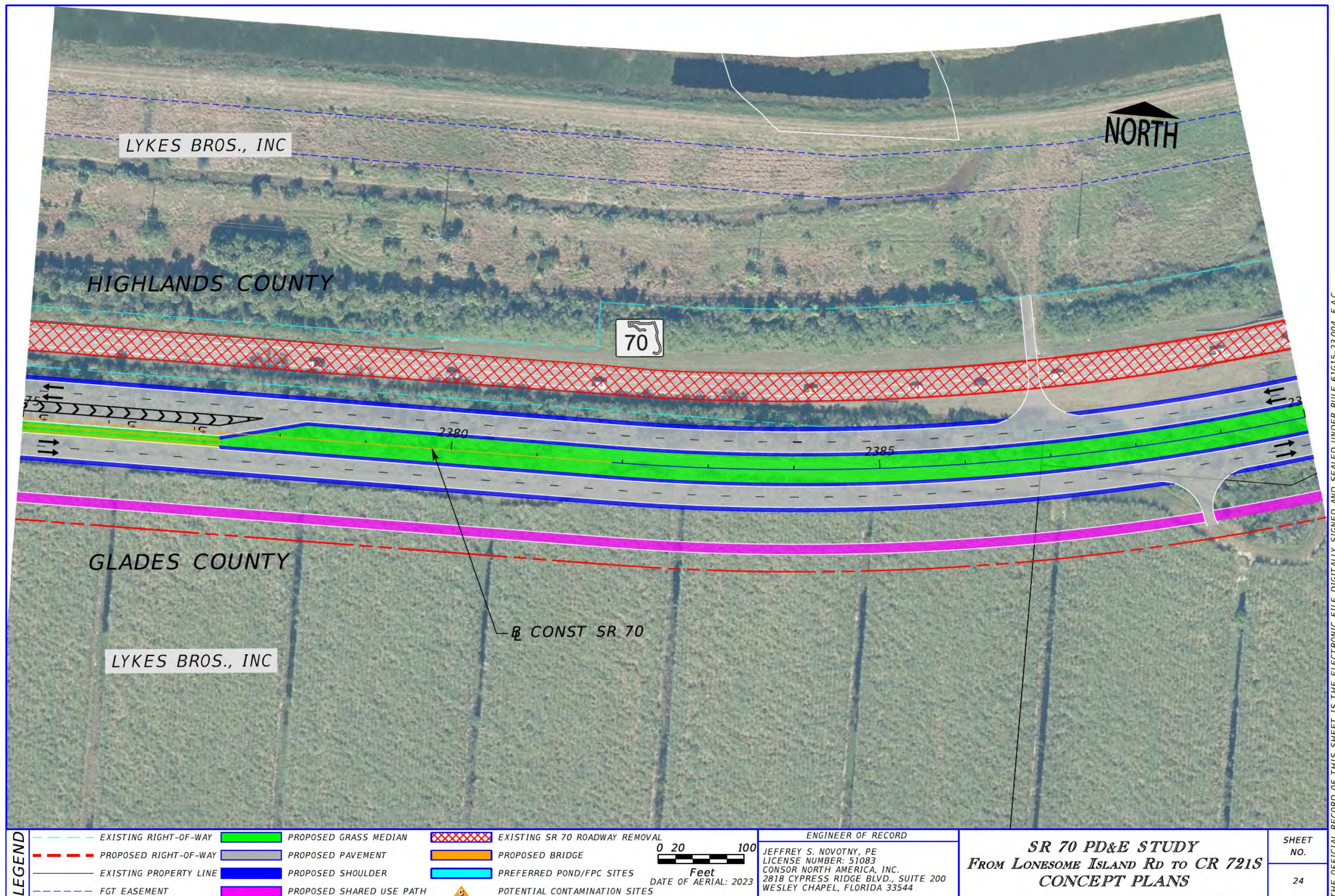


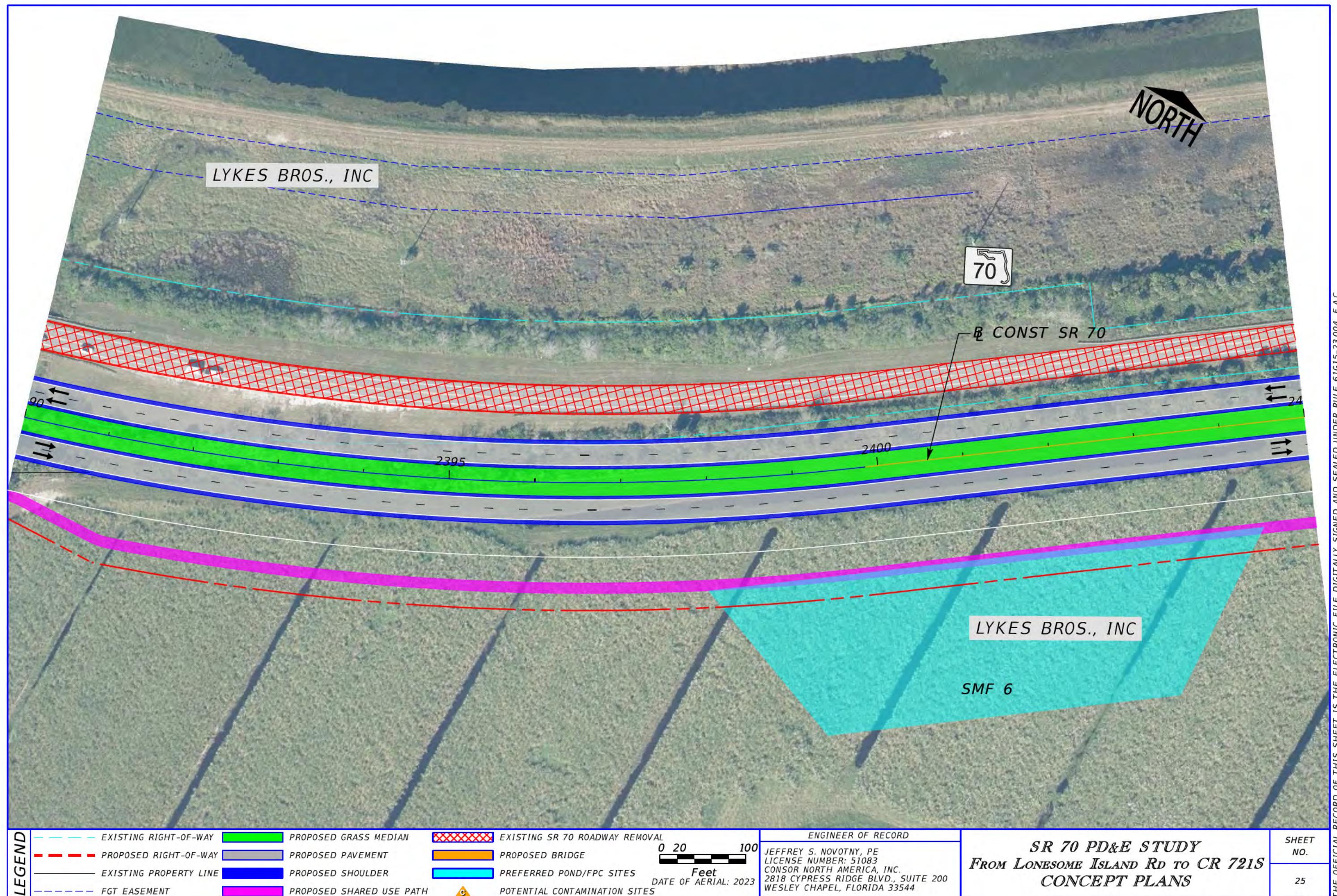


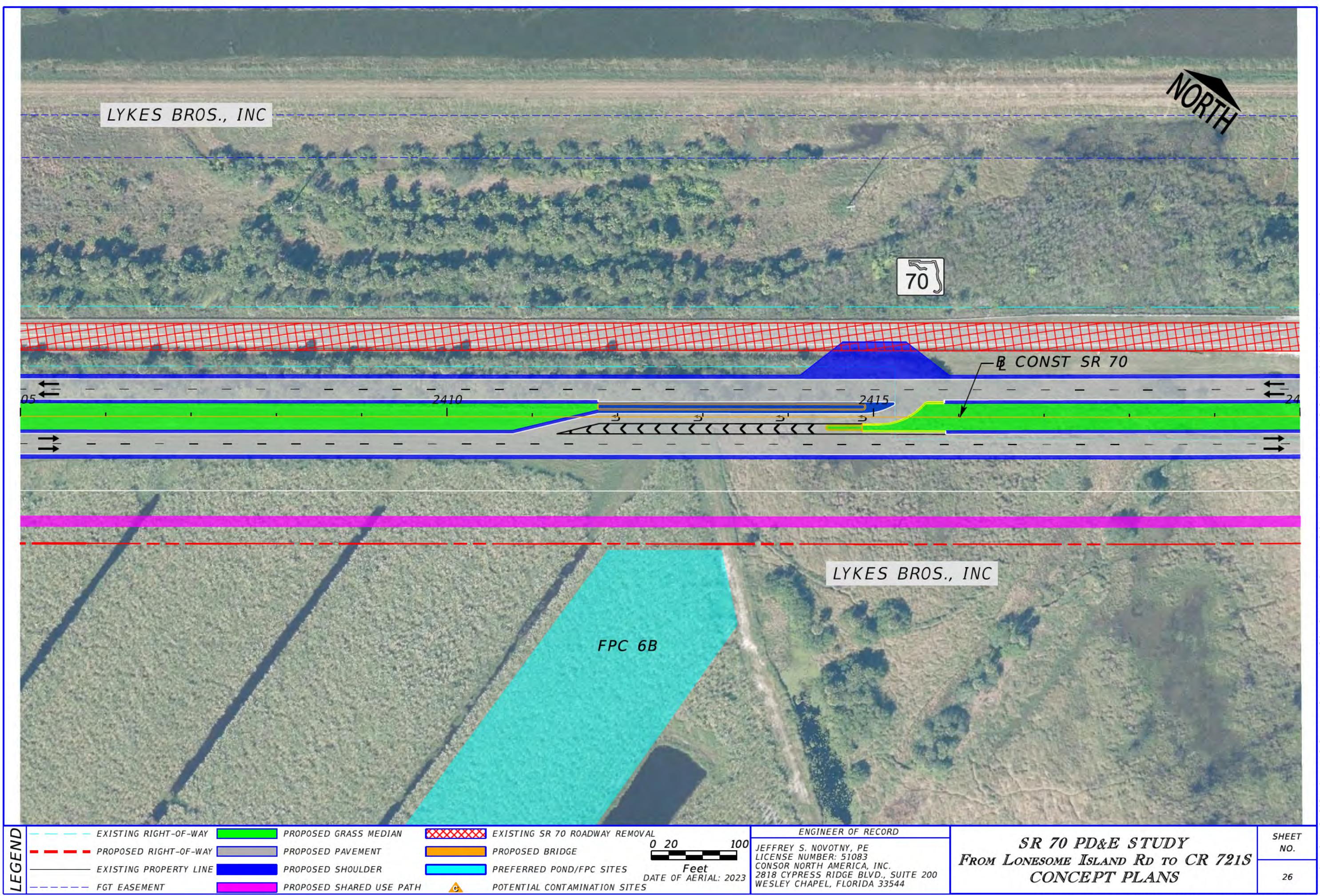


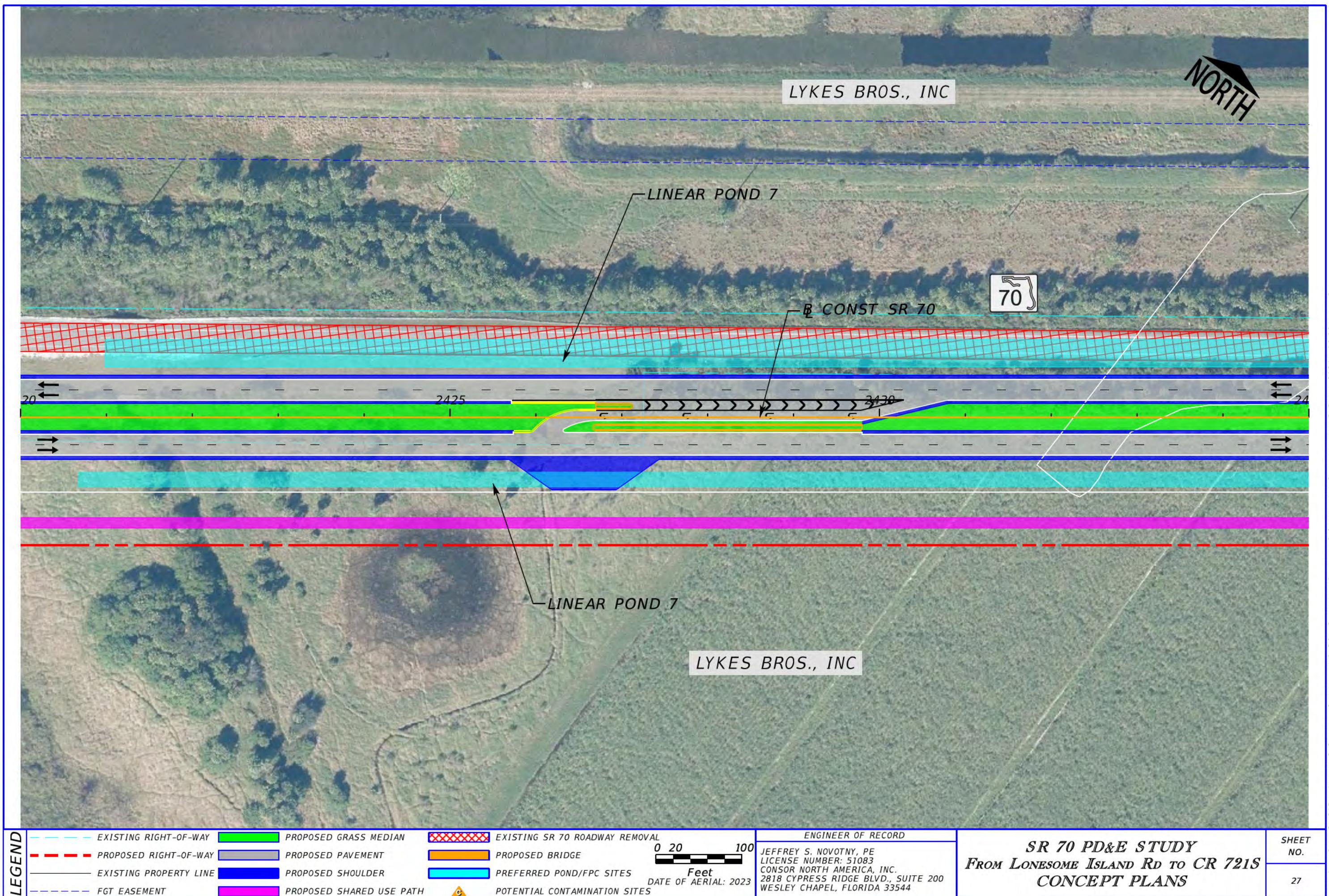


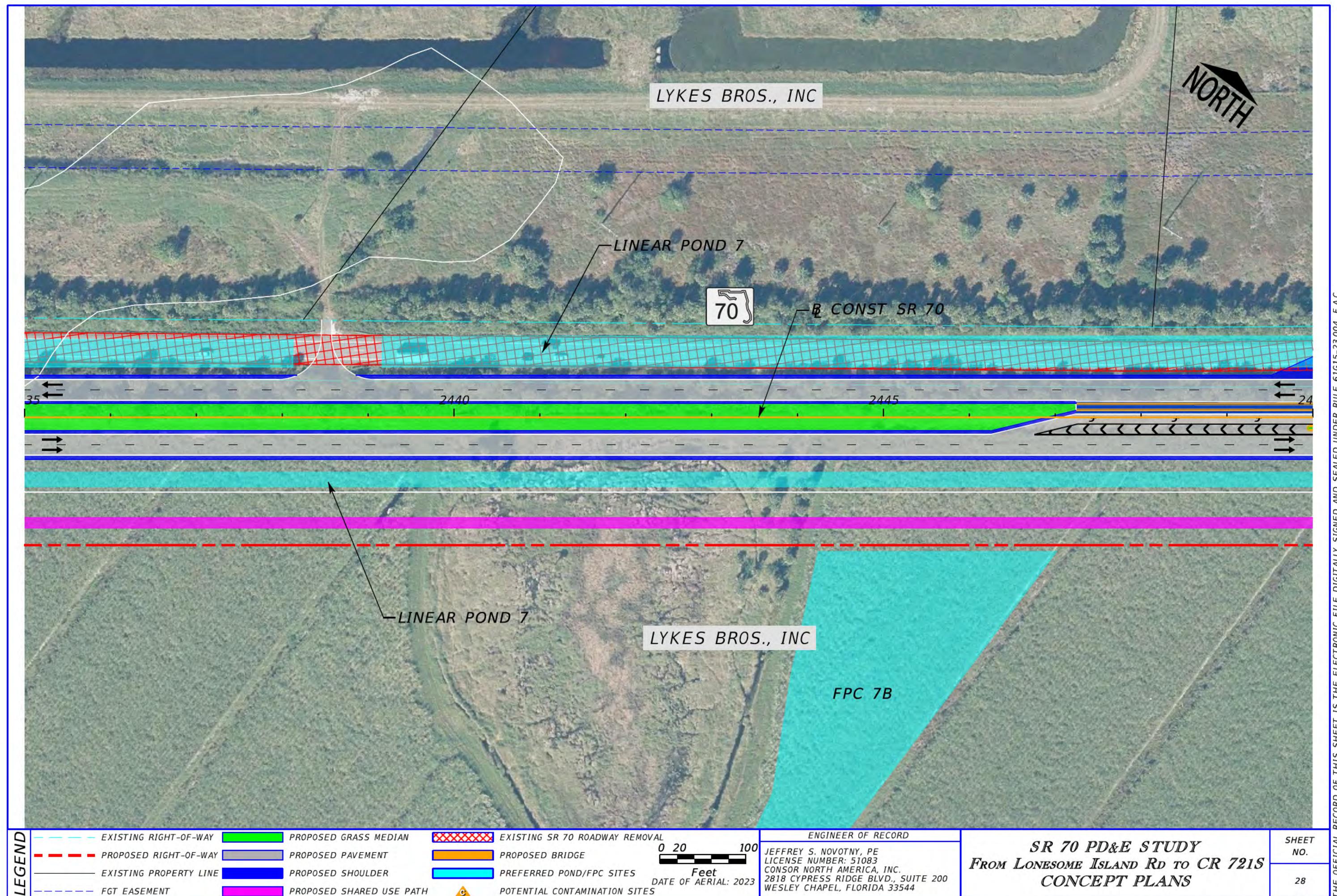


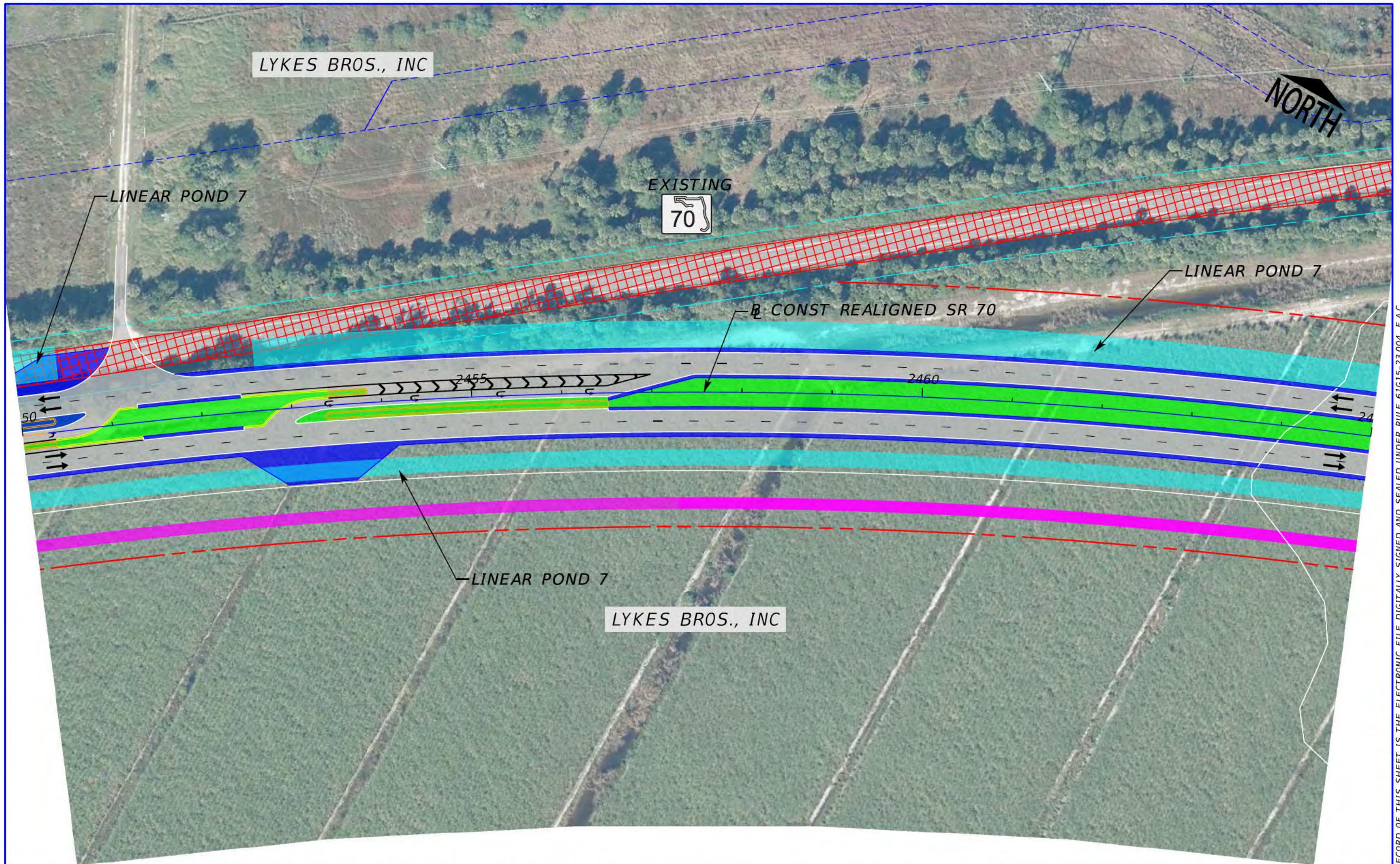




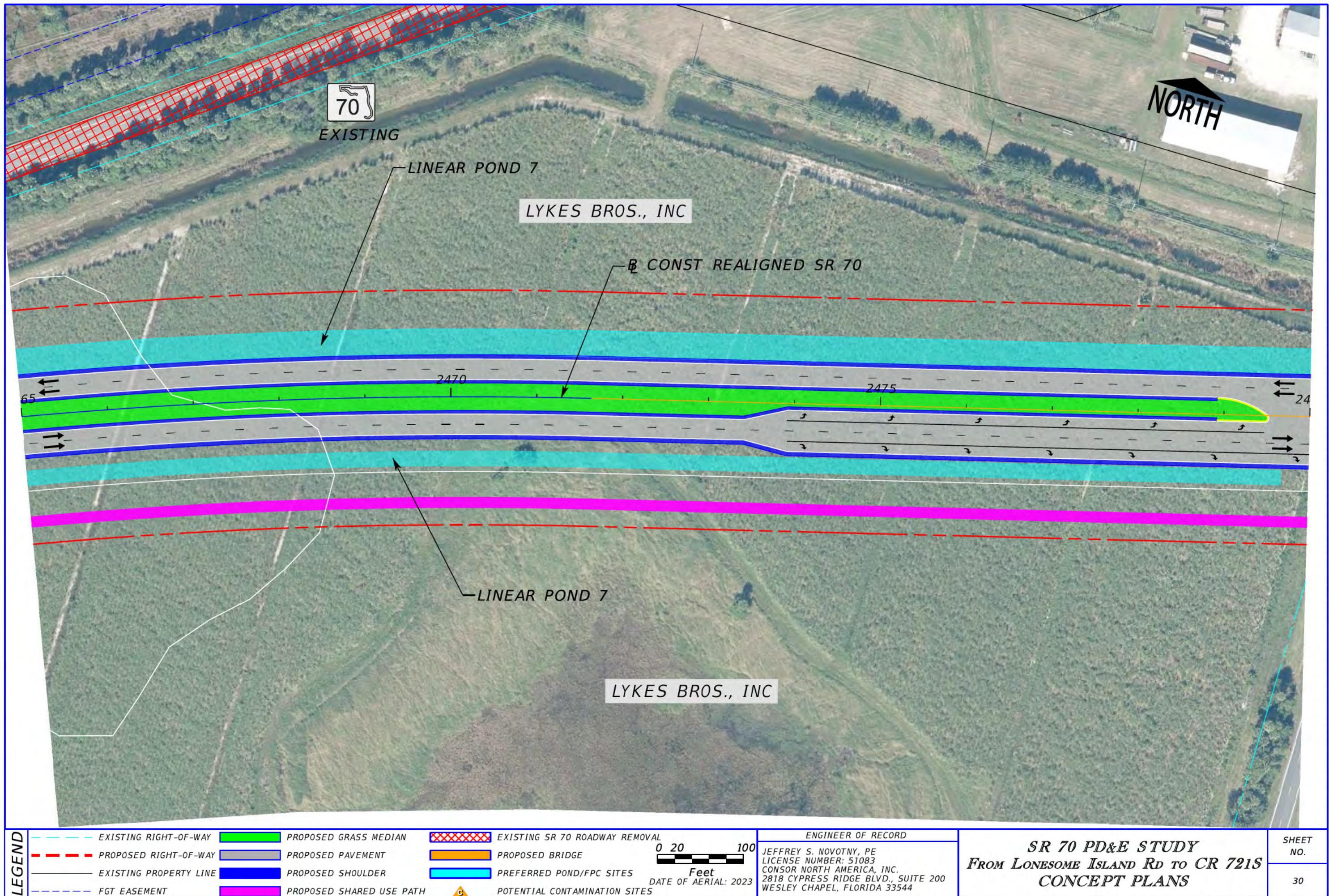


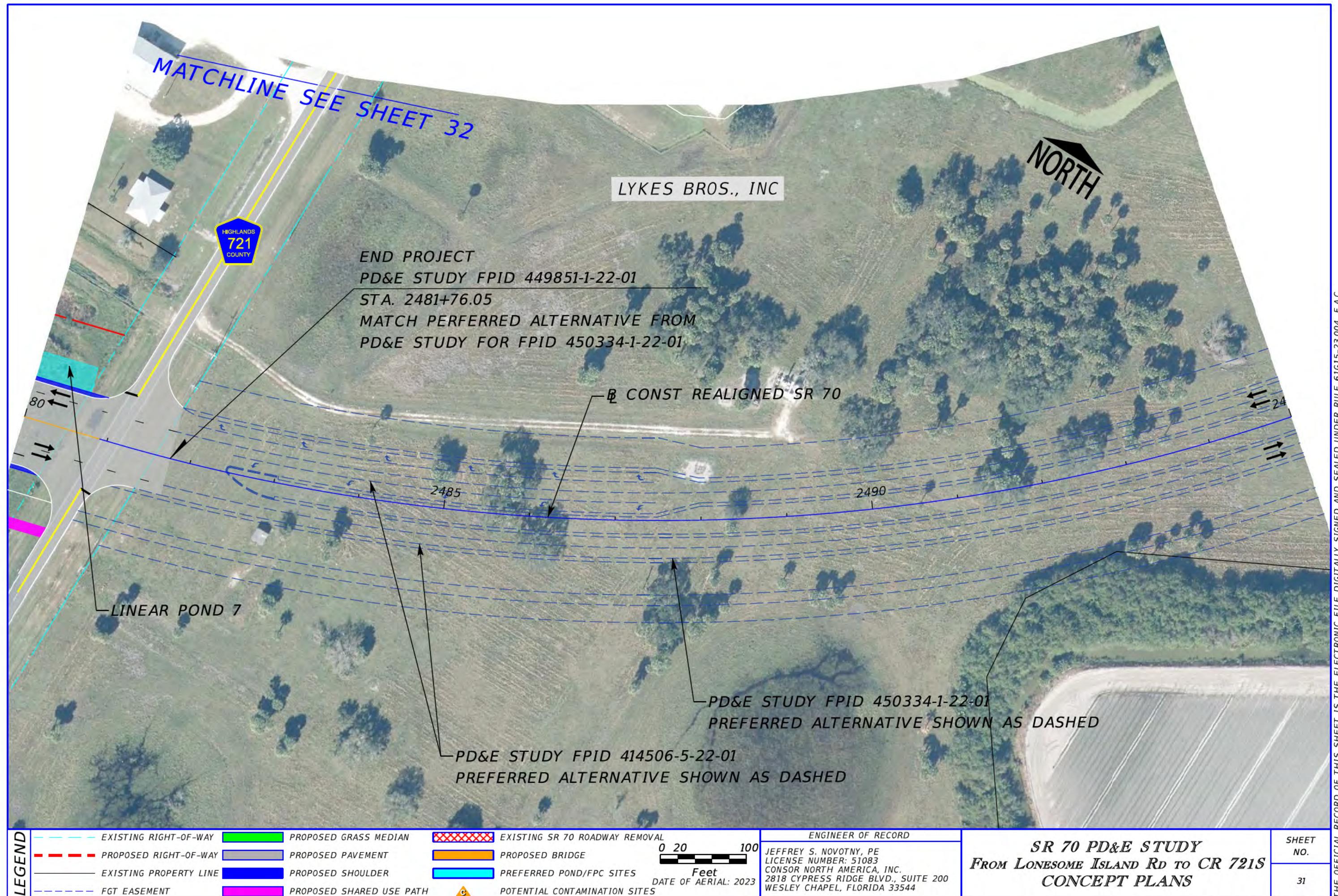


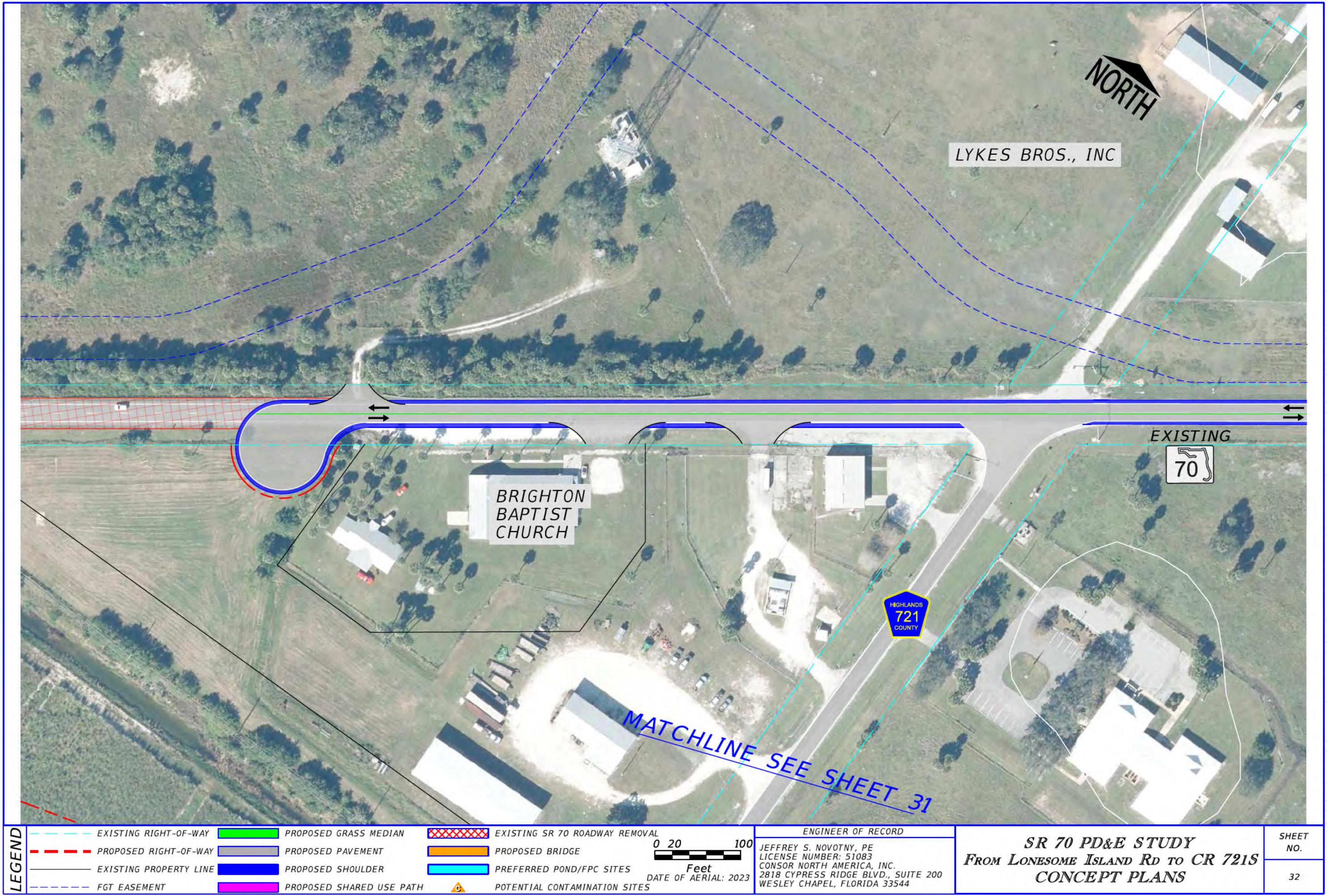


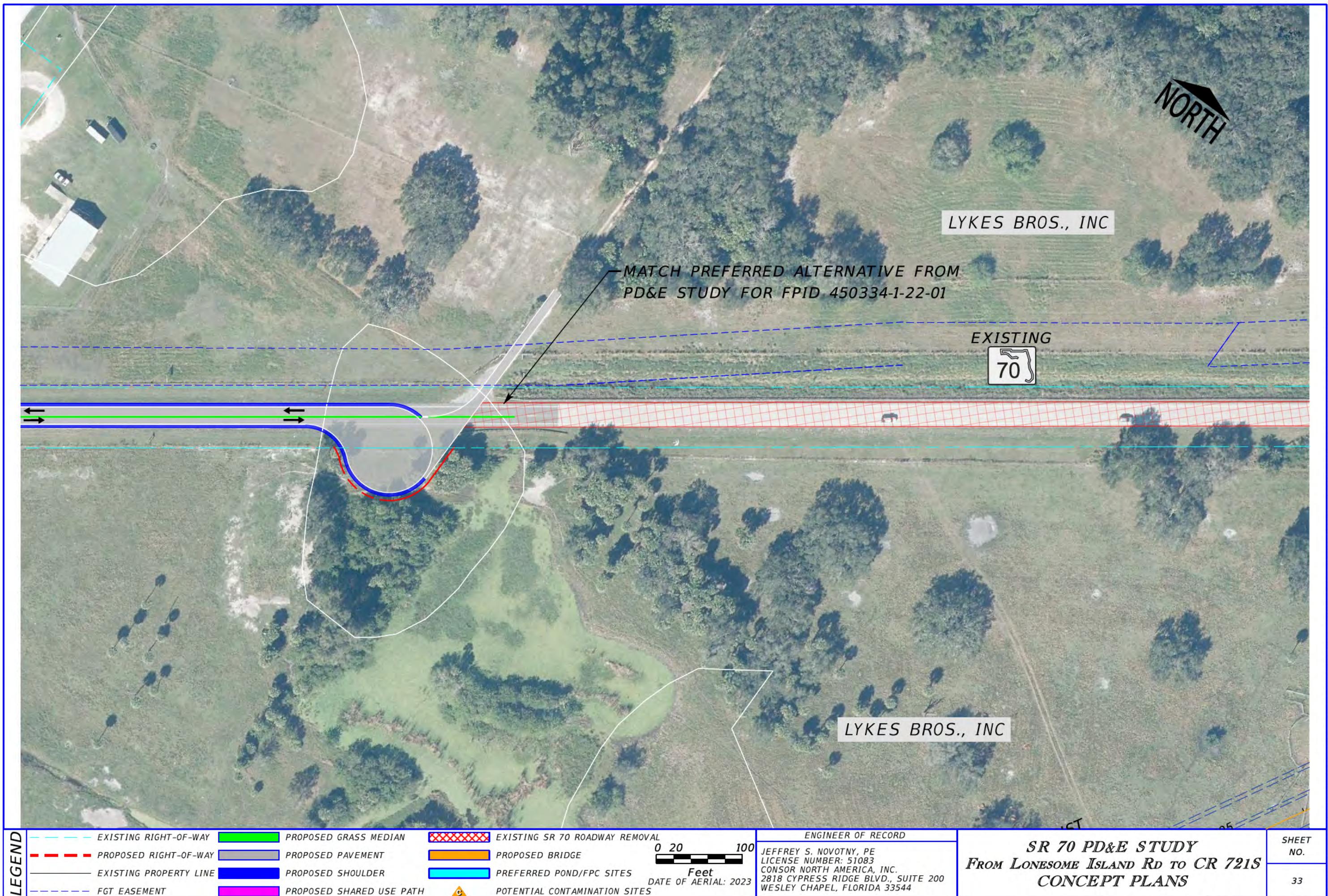


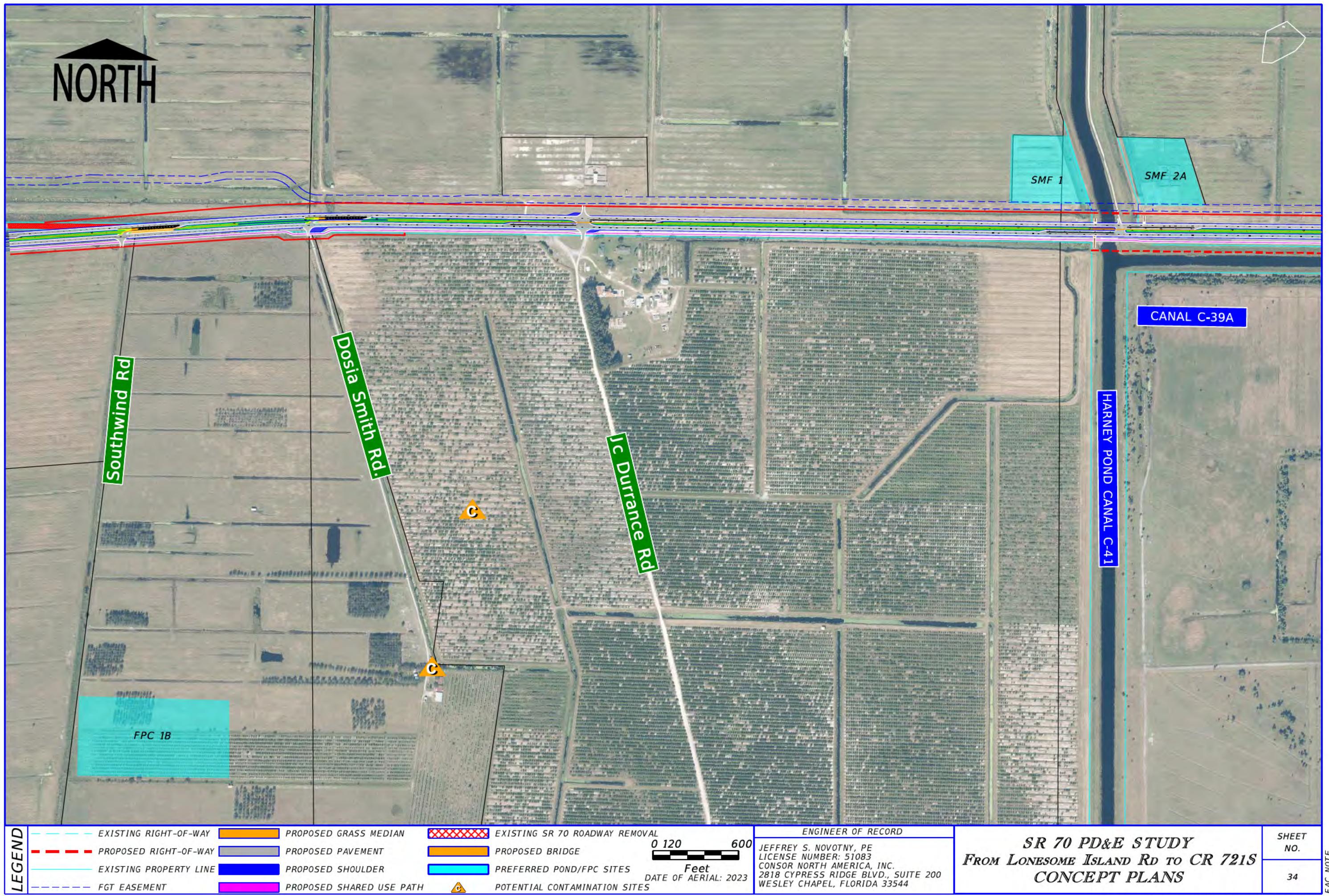
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PROPOSED RIGHT-OF-WAY				JEFFREY S. NOVOTNY, PE LICENSE NUMBER: 51083 CONSOR NORTH AMERICA, INC. 2818 CYPRESS RIDGE BLVD., SUITE 200 WESLEY CHAPEL, FLORIDA 33544			
EXISTING PROPERTY LINE				DATE OF AERIAL: 2023			
FGT EASEMENT				POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SITES			
	EXISTING	70					29

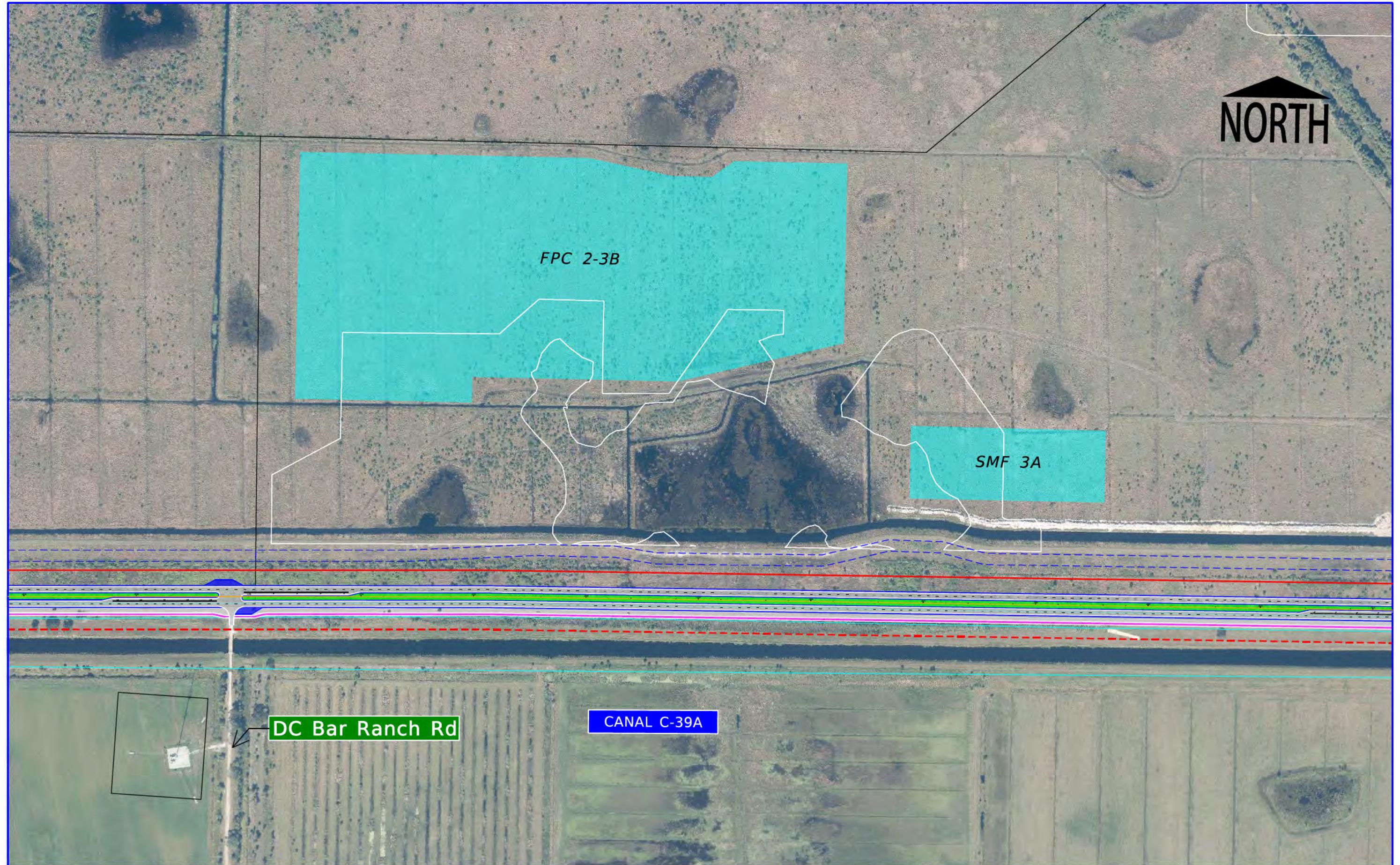












LEGEND

- EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY
- PROPOSED GRASS MEDIAN
- EXISTING SR 70 ROADWAY REMOVAL
- ENGINEER OF RECORD

- PROPOSED RIGHT-OF-WAY
- PROPOSED PAVEMENT
- PROPOSED BRIDGE
- JEFFREY S. NOVOTNY, PE
- LICENSE NUMBER: 51083
- CONSOR NORTH AMERICA, INC.
- 2818 CYPRESS RIDGE BLVD., SUITE 200
- WESLEY CHAPEL, FLORIDA 33544

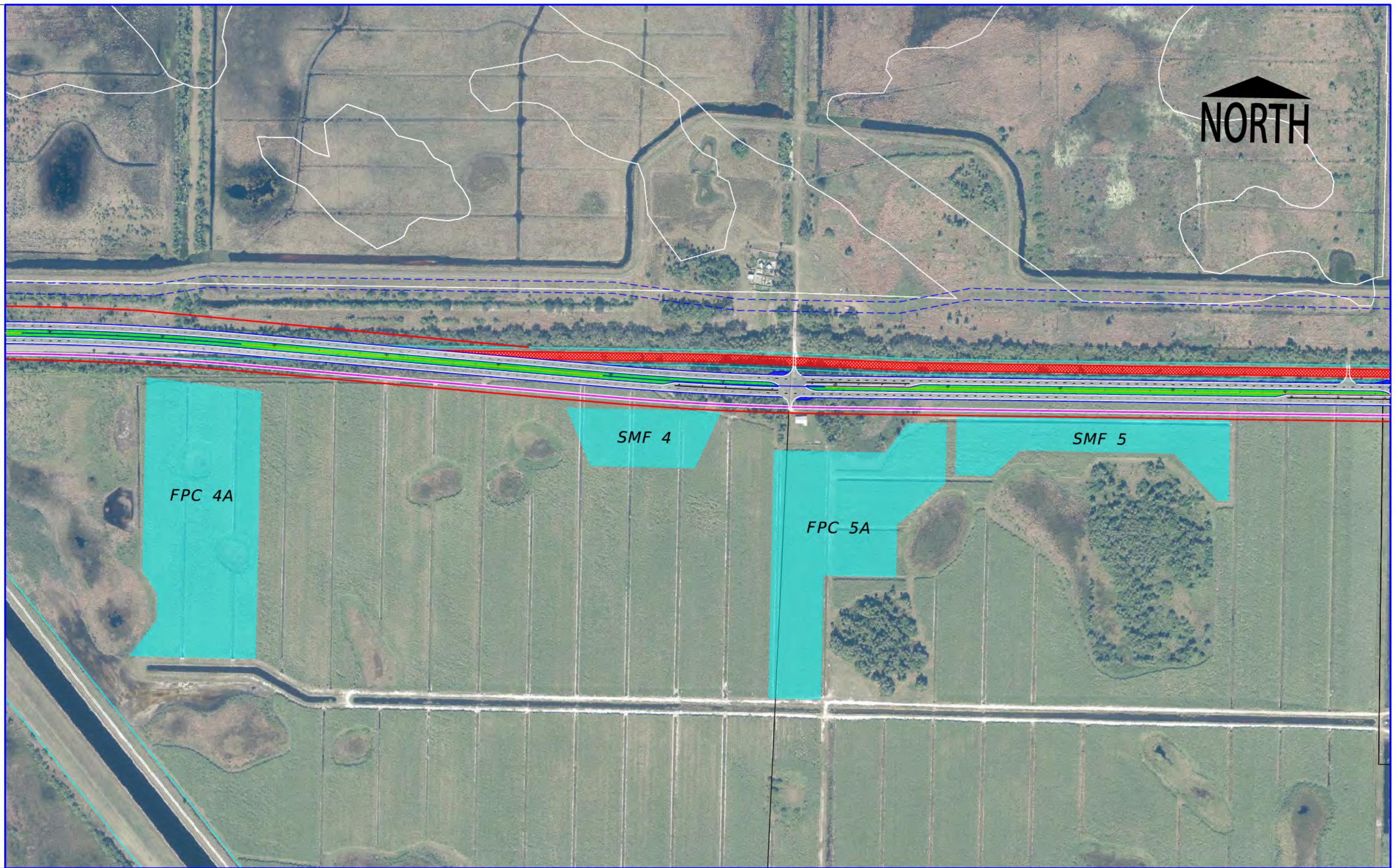
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- PROPOSED SHOULDER
- PREFERRED POND/FPC SITES
- Feet
- DATE OF AERIAL: 2023

- FGT EASEMENT
- PROPOSED SHARED USE PATH
- POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SITES

0 80 400

*SR 70 PD&E STUDY
FROM LONESOME ISLAND Rd to CR 721S
CONCEPT PLANS*

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LEGEND

EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY	PROPOSED GRASS MEDIAN	EXISTING SR 70 ROADWAY REMOVAL
PROPOSED RIGHT-OF-WAY	PROPOSED PAVEMENT	PROPOSED BRIDGE
EXISTING PROPERTY LINE	PROPOSED SHOULDER	PREFERRED POND/FPC SITES
FGT EASEMENT	PROPOSED SHARED USE PATH	POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION SITES

0 80 400
Feet

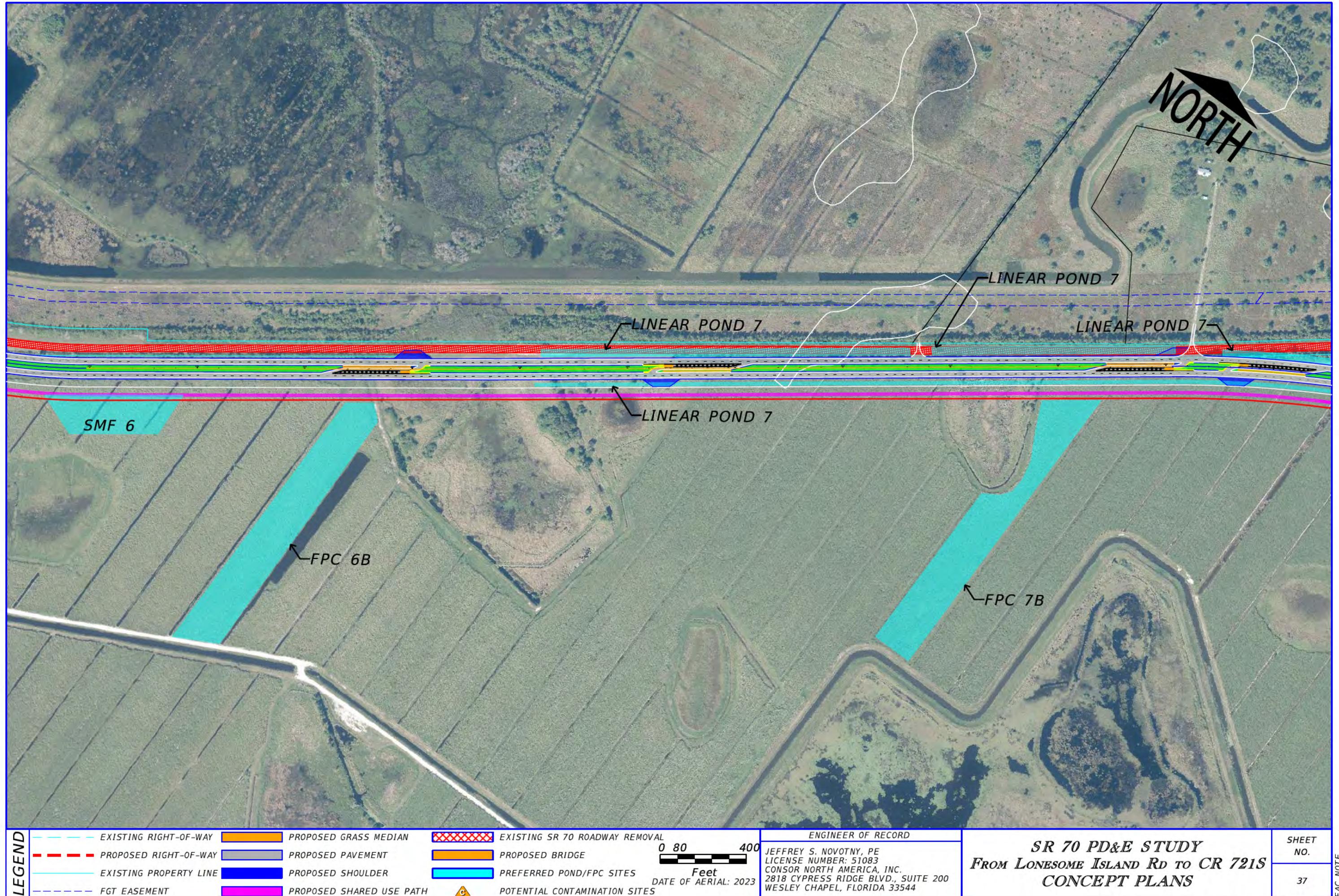
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JEFFREY S. NOVOTNY, PE
LICENSE NUMBER: 51083
CONSOR NORTH AMERICA, INC.
2818 CYPRESS RIDGE BLVD., SUITE 200
WESLEY CHAPEL, FLORIDA 33544

**SR 70 PD&E STUDY
FROM LONESOME ISLAND Rd TO CR 721S
CONCEPT PLANS**

SHEET NO.
36
FAC NOTE



APPENDIX B

Florida Master Site File Forms



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

Site #8 GL00476
 Field Date 10-4-2024
 Form Date 4-11-2025
 Recorder# _____

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 C-39A Canal Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S 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

Street Number

Direction

Street Name

Street Type

Suffix Direction

Address:

City/Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid In Current City Limits? yes no unknown

County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Glades

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

1) Township 38S Range 32E Section 5, 6 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON NW USGS Date 1953
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____

Landgrant _____

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

See continuation sheet.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1958 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

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

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

1. Twentieth C American 3. _____
 2. Modern (Post 1950) 4. _____

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

See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes no insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

See continuation sheet.

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 Inc1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P23043

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

2) Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder 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 **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.

CONTINUATION SHEET

8HG01715/8GL00476: The C-39A Canal flows through the APE in Sections 1 and 2 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East (Highlands County) and Sections 5 and 6 of Township 38 South Range 32 East (Glades County) (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1953). The canal, which is located entirely within the APE, measures approximately 3.17 miles long and 80 feet wide with grassy earthen banks. The portion within Highlands County is approximately 1.93 miles long and the portion within Glades County is 1.24 miles long. The man-made canal is managed by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and spans from the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) in the east to the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) in the west. The canal is located within the Lake Istokpoga drainage basin, draining the low ground along the northwest shore of Lake Okeechobee (USACE 1996, 2015).

The Everglades Drainage District was established by the Florida legislature under Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward in 1905 in order to control flooding in areas surrounding Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades and increase arable land (Janus Research 2008). By the mid-twentieth century, the region was under management of the Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) Flood Control District. Now called the SFWMD, the district was created as a response to severe flooding in the Kissimmee River Valley following a hurricane in 1947. The result was a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) flood control project spanning from Orlando to Lake Okeechobee (ACI 2002). The C-39A Canal appears to have originally been a segment of the SR 70 drainage canal which runs along the south side of the road (USDA 1940). The segment of the canal was gradually widened over the years and eventually reached the current configuration ca. 1960 when the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) was realigned and extended to the north of SR 70 to connect with the Slough Ditch Canal (C-41A) (Palm Beach Post 1961; USDA 1950, 1958). It was at this time that the largely reconstructed segment of the SR 70 drainage canal became known as the C-39A.

A portion of the Glades County segment within the APE was recorded during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey 4-D Citrus & Sod, Inc., Glades County, Florida* conducted by SouthArc, Inc. in 2012 (Survey No. 23368). The resource was evaluated as having insufficient information for determining NRHP eligibility by the SHPO in 2016.

Overall, the C-39A Canal (8HG01715/8GL00476) is a secondary canal within the overall Lake Istokpoga drainage basin and Lake Okeechobee area. The canal is a later modification to the drainage system and is secondary to the connected Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) and Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125). In addition, the linear resource is a common example of drainage canals found throughout south Florida that lacks unique design attributes or innovative engineering features and does not contain any historic water control structures. As such, the C-39A Canal (8HG01715/8GL00476) does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

REFERENCES

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)
2002 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Lake Okeechobee Scenic Trail (L.O.S.T.) from the Palm Beach/Hendry County Line North to the Okeechobee/Martin County Line, Okeechobee, Glades, and Hendry Counties, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.

Janus Research and R. Christopher Goodwin Associates, Inc.
2008 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. Janus Research, Tampa. Survey No. 16476.

The Palm Beach Post

CONTINUATION SHEET

1961 "Lake Istokpoga Canals Nearing Completion." *The Palm Beach Post*, April 20, 1961. Accessed December 5, 2024. <https://www.newspapers.com>.

SouthArc, Inc.

2012 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey 4-D Citrus & Sod, Inc., Glades County, Florida. SouthArc, Gainesville. Survey No. 23368.

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

1996 Central and Southern Florida Project for Flood Control and Other Purposes: Master Water Control Manual, Lake Okeechobee and Everglades Agricultural Area. Volume 3. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville.

2015 Herbert Hoover Dike Major Rehabilitation Palm Beach County, Florida: Environmental Assessment and Findings of No Significant Impact – Herbert Hoover Dike Supplemental Major Rehabilitation Report (MRR). Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville.

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1940 Aerial Photograph. Everglades Area, Florida Index: Sheet 4 of 36. Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), Gainesville.

1950 Aerial Photograph. Kissimmee River, Florida Index: K15-50-19. Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), Gainesville.

1958 Aerial Photograph. 1-27-58, CYW-4V-9, -76. Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), Gainesville.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1953 Brighton NW, Fla. *Photorevised 1983*.

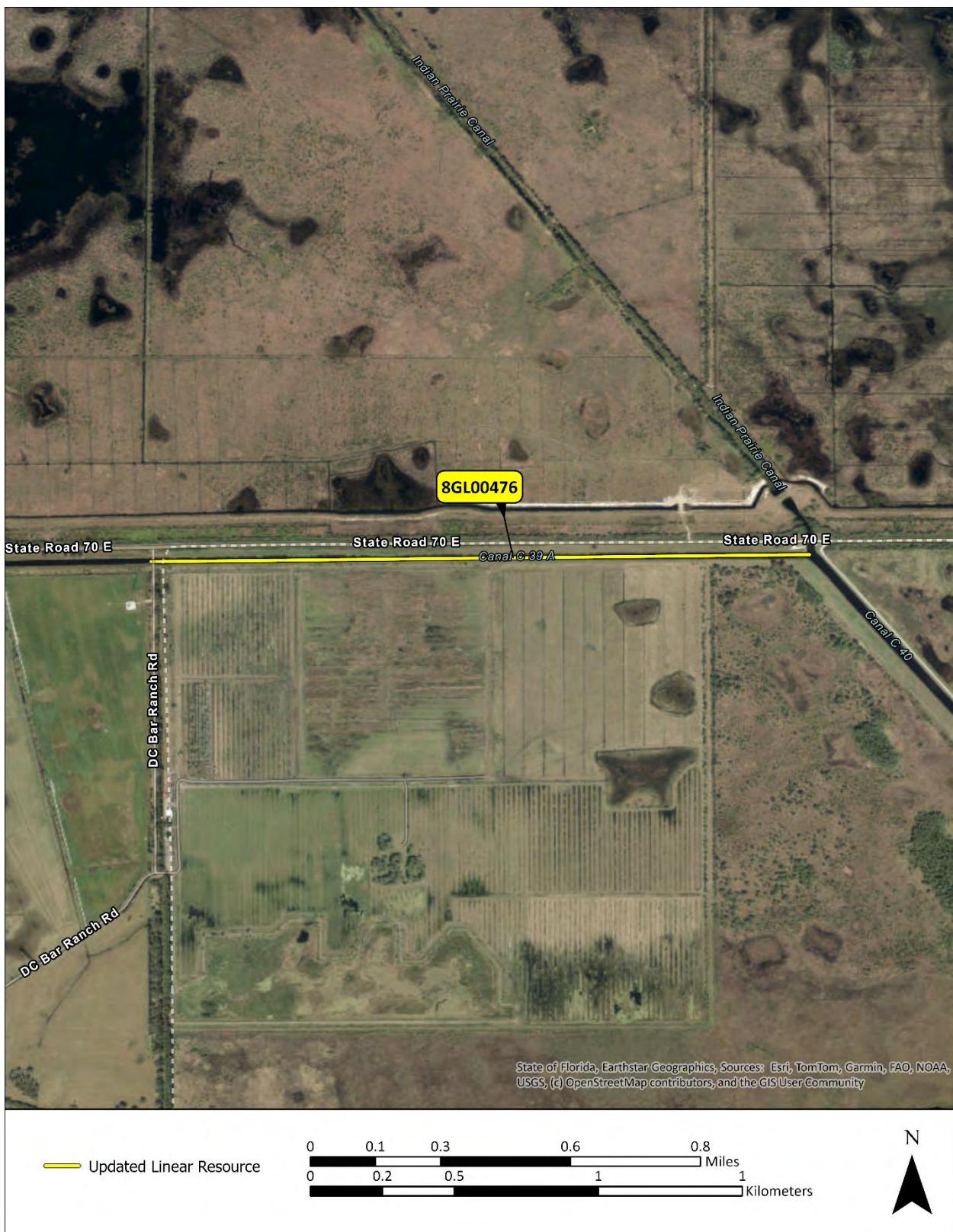


PHOTOGRAPHS



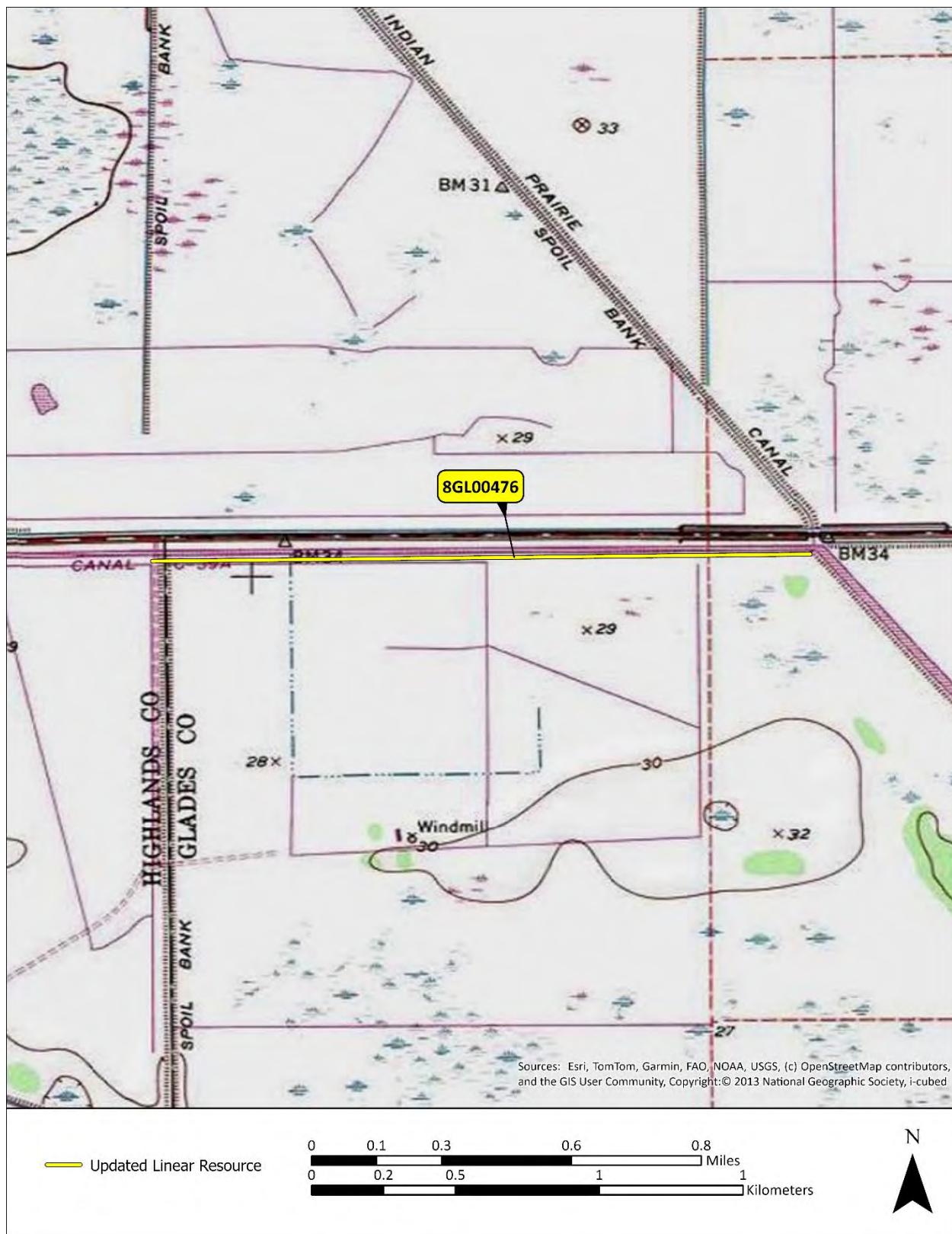


AERIAL MAP





USGS Brighton NW
Township 38 South, Range 32 East, Sections 5 and 6





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 GL00557
 Field Date 10-4-2024
 Form Date 4-11-2025
 Recorder# _____

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 State Road (SR) 70 Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S 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

Street Number

Direction

Street Name

Street Type

Suffix Direction

Address:

City/Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid In Current City Limits? yes no unknown

County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Glades

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

- 1) Township 38S Range 32E Section 4-6 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
- 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
- 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
- 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON 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)

See continuation sheet.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

<u>NR List Date</u>	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	<u>Date</u> _____	<u>Init.</u> _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	<u>Date</u> _____	
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)			

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1924 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

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

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

1. Twentieth C American 3. _____
 2. Boom Times 1921-1929 4. _____

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

See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

See continuation sheet.

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 Inc1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P23043

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

2) 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 **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.

CONTINUATION SHEET

8GL00557/8HG01306: A segment of State Road 70 extends approximately 8.51 miles through the APE. The segment within Highlands County is located in Sections 4 through 6 of Township 38 South, Range 32 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1953a, 1953b). Within the APE, the resource is an undivided two-lane highway that is approximately 28 feet wide. The segment with the APE was completed in 1924 as part of State Road No. 8 by the State Road Department (now Florida Department of Transportation [FDOT]), which extended south from Haines City, meeting in Frostproof, and continued south to Lake Annie where the route turned east and continued to Fort Pierce (Pensacola News Journal 1924, FDOT 1926). Historic road maps indicate that the route was unimproved between Lake Annie and the Kissimmee River in 1923 (State Library of Florida 1923). By 1928, the route had been hard surfaced and paved by 1930 (State Library of Florida 1928, Florida State Road Department 1930). By 1946, the road system throughout the state was renumbered and the route was named SR 70 (FDOT 1946). SR 70 spanned from Manatee County in the west to Fort Pierce in the east. Approximately 5.43 miles of the segment within the APE is located within Highlands County and 3.08 miles is located within Glades County. The segment within Highlands County is located in Sections 33 through 36 of Township 37 South, Range 31 East; Sections 26 and 31 through 35 of Township 37 South, Range 32 East; and Sections 1 through 4 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East (USGS 1953a, 1953b). Overall, the segment is a common example of a two-lane highway found throughout Highlands and Glades Counties and Florida as a whole. The linear resource is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations. As a result, the segment of 8GL00557/8HG01306 within the APE does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district; however, there is insufficient information to evaluate the resource as a whole.

REFERENCES

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)

1926 "Official Road Map of Florida 1926." Florida Official Transportation Map Archive. Accessed February 5, 2024. https://fdotwww.blob.core.windows.net/sitefinity/docs/default-source/egis/past_statemap/flstatemap1926.pdf?sfvrsn=538f43d8_0

1946 "Official State Road Map of Florida." Florida Official Transportation Map Archive. Accessed February 5, 2024. https://fdotwww.blob.core.windows.net/sitefinity/docs/default-source/egis/past_statemap/flstatemap1946.pdf?sfvrsn=38a3a754_0

Florida State Road Department

1930 Official Road Map of Florida — Florida Map Collection. State Library of Florida. Accessed April 22, 2025. <https://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/323020>.

Pensacola News Journal

1924 "First Cars Cross Kissimmee Bridge." *Pensacola News Journal*, December 14, 1924. Accessed December 5, 2024. <https://www.newspapers.com>.

State Library of Florida

1923 Florida Road Condition Map — Florida Map Collection. State Library of Florida. Accessed April 22, 2025. <https://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/323013>.

1928 Standard Guide Map of Florida — Florida Map Collection. State Library of Florida. Accessed April 22, 2025. <https://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/323017>.

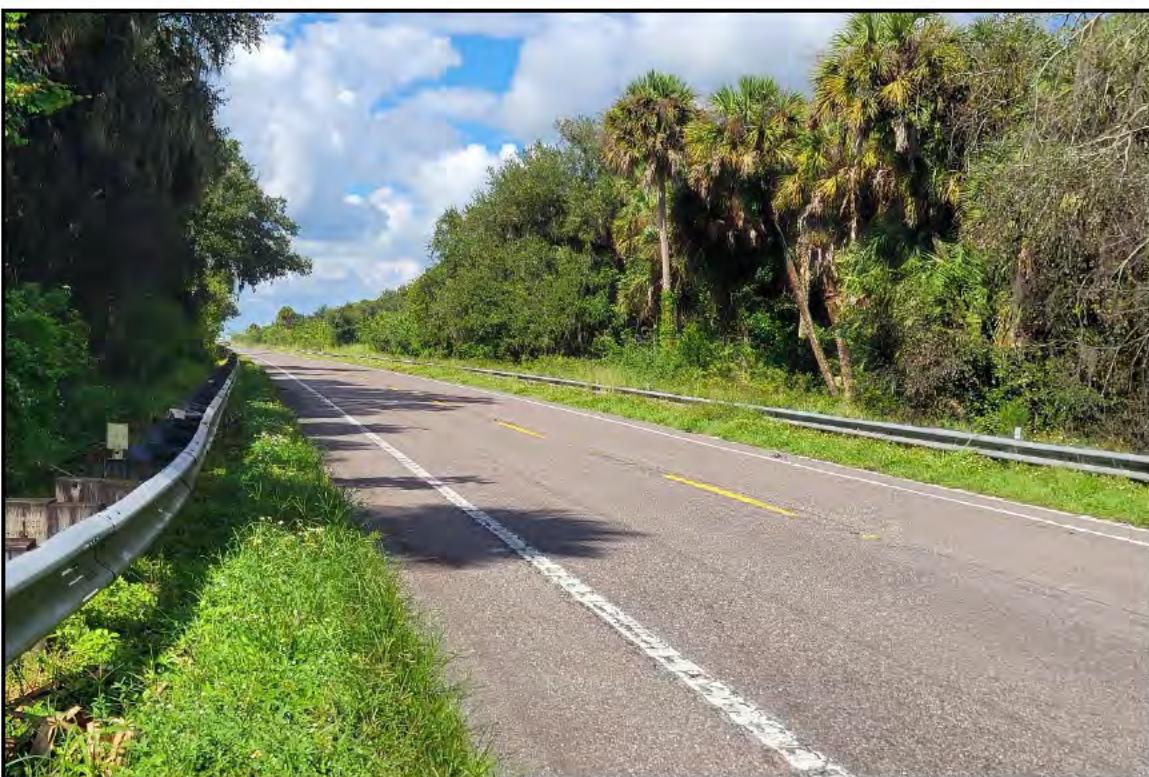
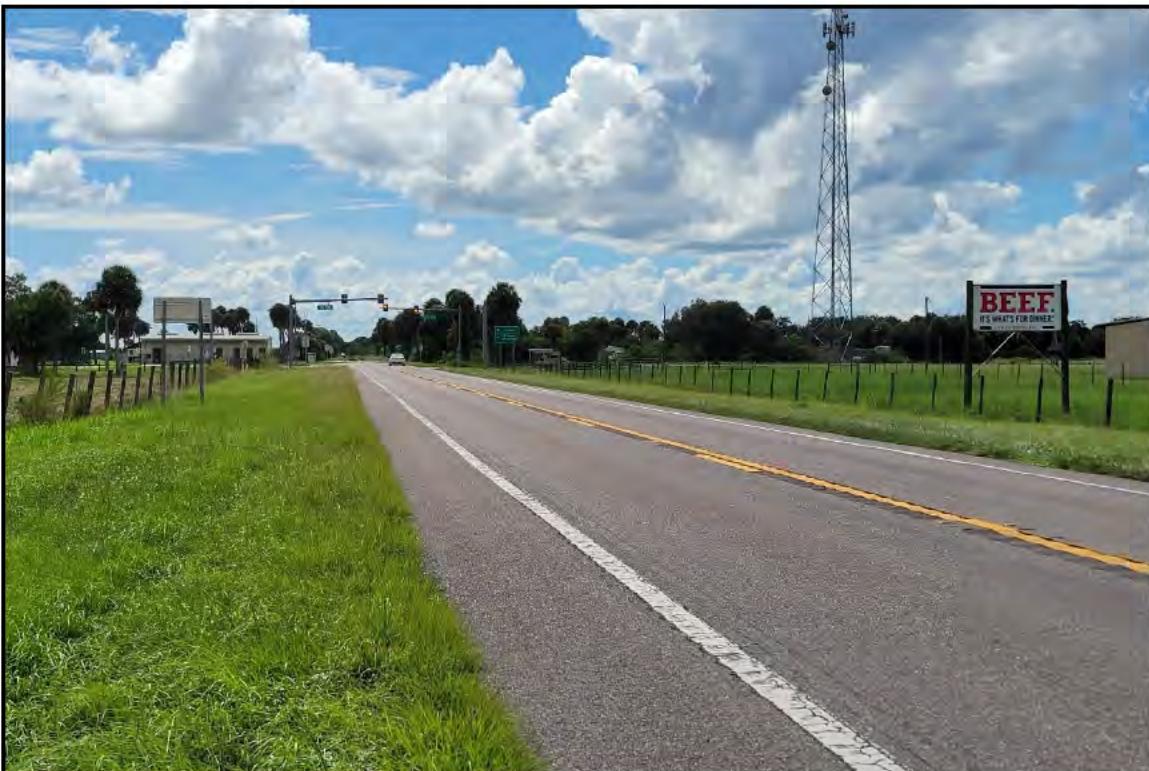
United States Geological Survey (USGS)

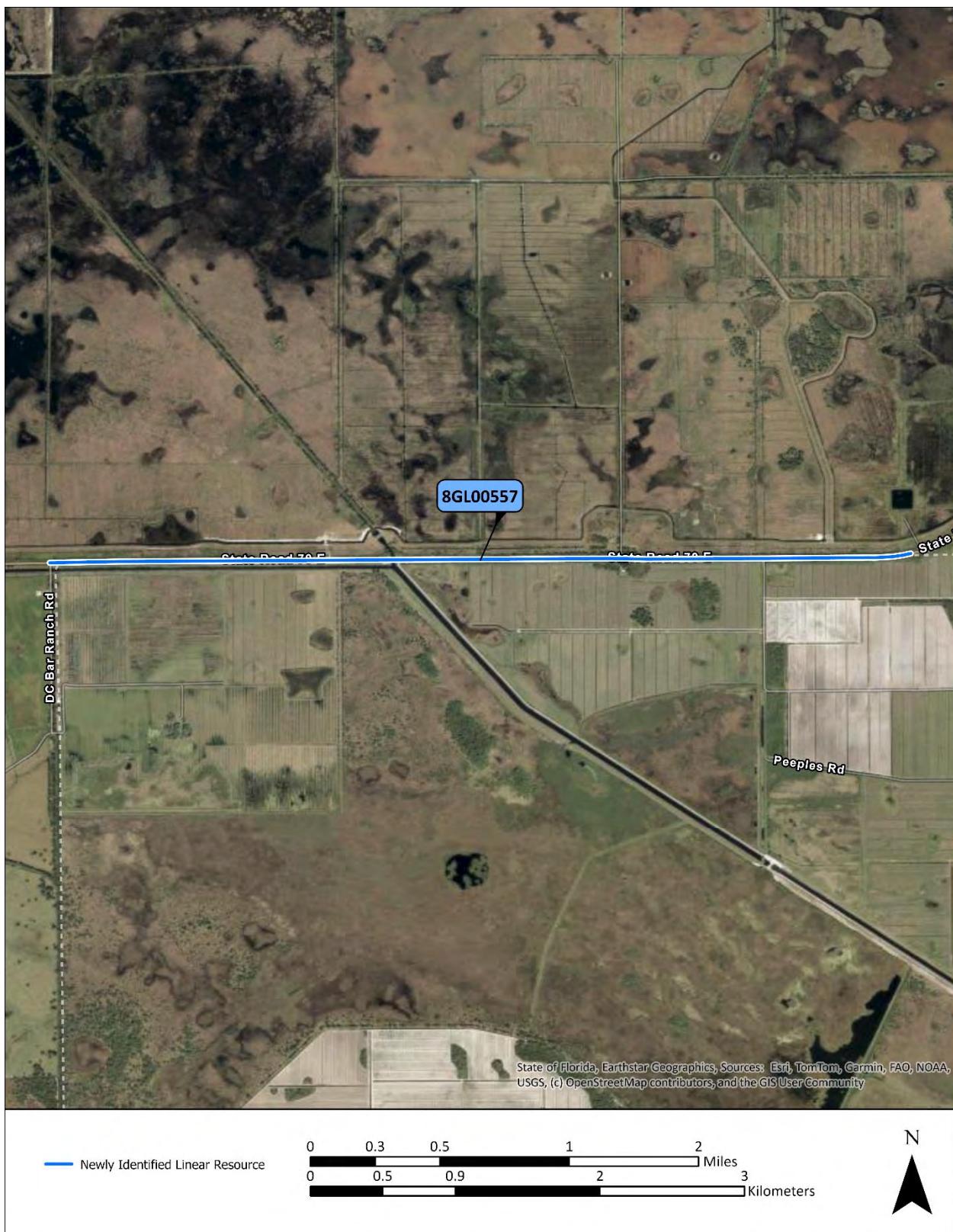
1953a Brighton, Fla. *Photorevised 1972*.

1953b Brighton NW, Fla. *Photorevised 1983*.



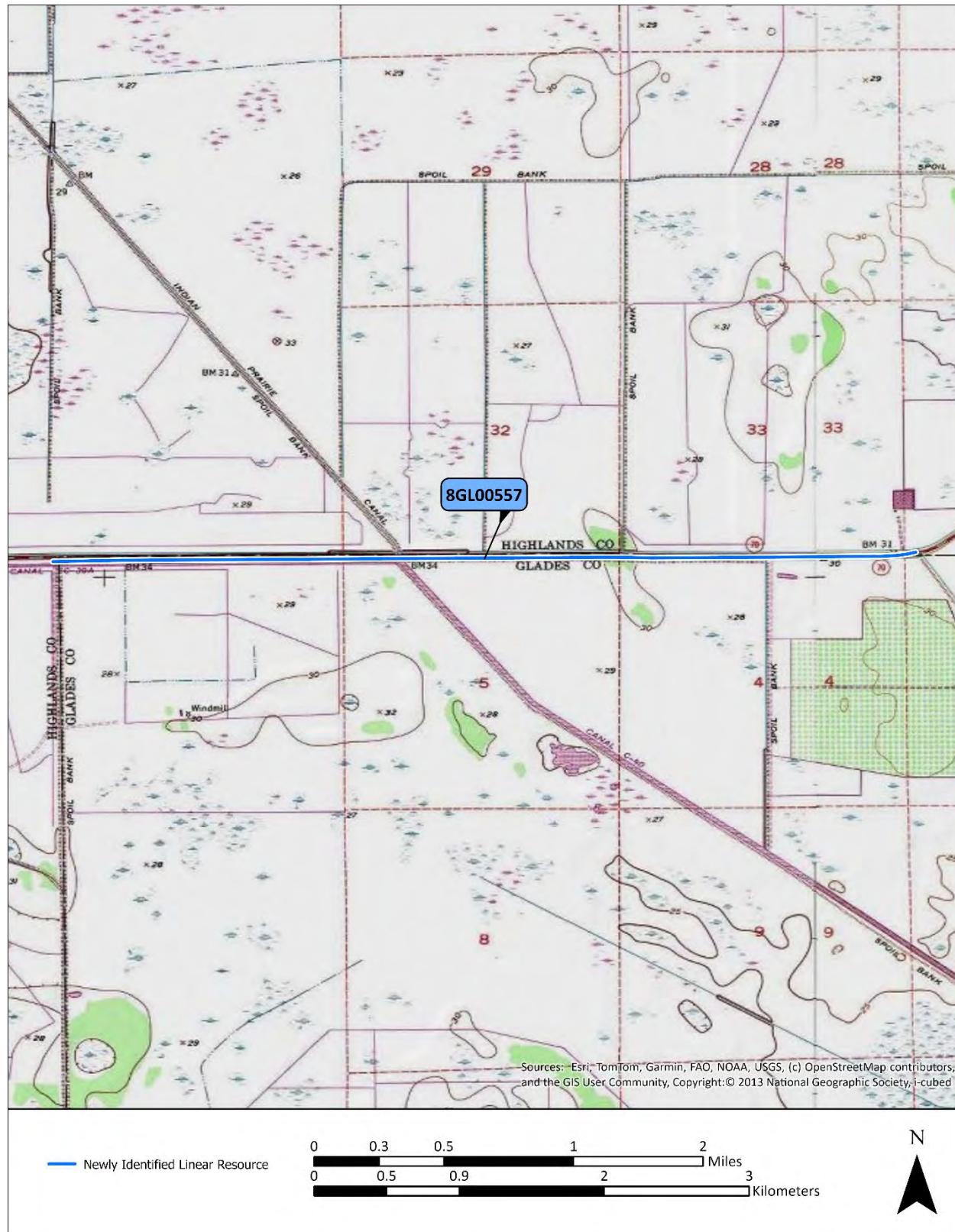
PHOTOGRAPHS



**AERIAL MAP**



USGS Brighton and Brighton NW
Township 38 South, Range 32 East, Sections 4 – 6





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 GL00558
 Field Date 12-4-2024
 Form Date 4-15-2025
 Recorder# _____

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:

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- 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 Lykes Brothers Canal #1 Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S 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

Street Number

Direction

Street Name

Street Type

Suffix Direction

Address:

City/Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid In Current City Limits? yes no unknown

County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Glades

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

1) Township 38S Range 31E Section 4 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON NW USGS Date 1953
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____

Landgrant _____

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Approximately 0.12 miles of the linear resource are located within the APE. The segment runs north-south along the western boundary of Glades County Parcel A04-38-32-A00-0010-0030 to the south of SR 70. The land is currently owned by Lykes Bros., Inc.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1940 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

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

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

1. Twentieth C American 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____**Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)**

The linear resource is an agricultural irrigation canal located south of SR 70 and was constructed by ca. 1940 based on historic aerial photographs. The canal within the APE is approx. 30 ft wide and heavily overgrown w/n proximity to the ROW.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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 no insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information**Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)**

The segment is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout South FL & is not a signif. embodiment of a type/period/method of construction/has no known signif. historic assoc.; however, there is insuff. info to evaluate the resource as a whole.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION**Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents**1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P23043

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

2) Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder 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 **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.

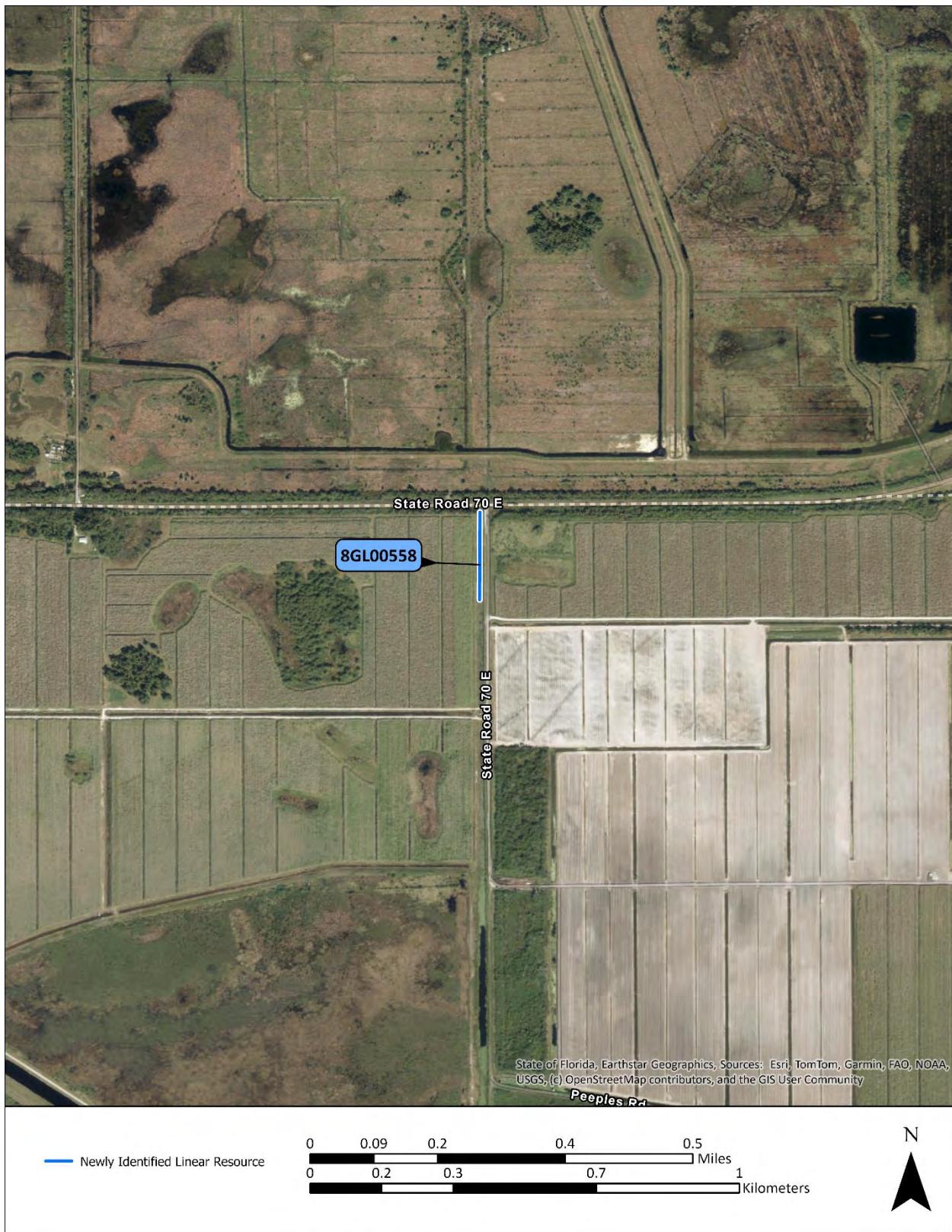


PHOTOGRAPHS



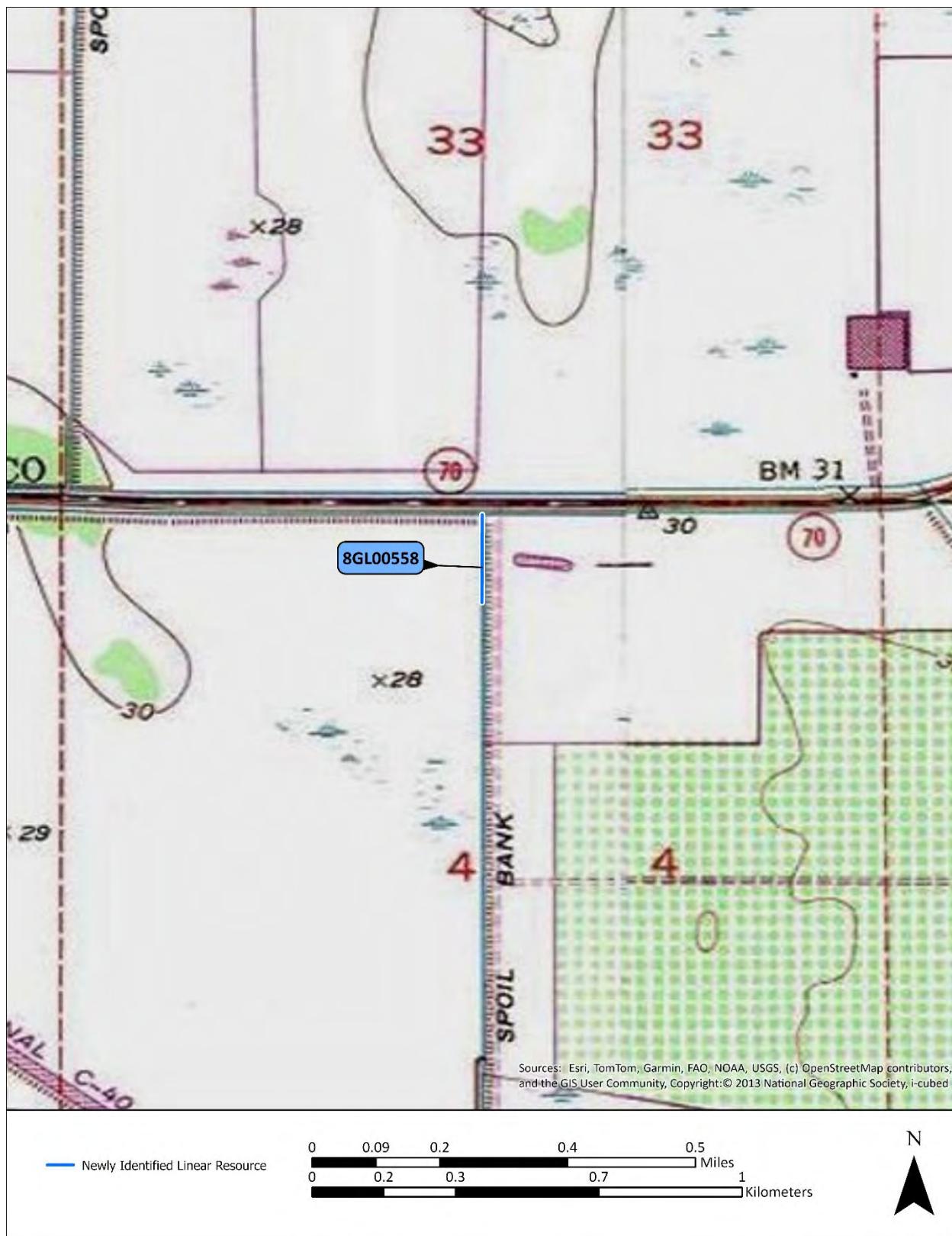


AERIAL MAP





USGS Brighton NW
Township 38 South, Range 32 East, Section 4





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 GL00559
 Field Date 12-4-2024
 Form Date 4-11-2025
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2021 SR 70

Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____

Survey Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S

Survey # (DHR only) _____

National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site objectOwnership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
<u>Address: 2021</u>		<u>SR 70</u>		
Cross Streets (nearest/between) _____				
USGS 7.5 Map Name <u>BRIGHTON NW</u> USGS Date <u>1953</u> Plat or Other Map _____				
City / Town (within 3 miles) <u>Lake Placid</u> In City Limits? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown County <u>Glades</u>				
Township <u>38S</u>	Range <u>32E</u>	Section <u>4</u>	1/4 section: <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE	Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # <u>A04-38-32-A00-0010-0040</u> Landgrant _____				
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____				
UTM Coordinates: Zone <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17 Easting <u>4 8 6 5 5 0</u> Northing <u>3 0 0 9 6 0 6</u>				
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____				
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____				

HISTORY

Construction Year: <u>1970</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> approximately	<input type="checkbox"/> year listed or earlier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> year listed or later
Original Use <u>Residence, private</u>	From (year): <u>1970</u>	To (year): <u>CURR</u>	
Current Use _____	From (year): _____	To (year): _____	
Other Use _____	From (year): _____	To (year): _____	
Moves: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown Date: _____	Original address _____		
Alterations: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown Date: _____	Nature <u>Roofing, windows</u>		
Additions: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown Date: _____	Nature <u>S ELEV</u>		
Architect (last name first): _____	Builder (last name first): _____		
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) <u>Lykes Bros, Inc.</u>			

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

DESCRIPTION

Style <u>Masonry Vernacular</u>	Exterior Plan <u>Irregular</u>	Number of Stories <u>1</u>
Exterior Fabric(s) <u>1. Concrete block</u>	<u>2. Wood/Plywood</u>	<u>3.</u>
Roof Type(s) <u>1. Gable</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>
Roof Material(s) <u>1. Other</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3. Sheet metal: ribbed</u>
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) <u>1. Shed extension</u> <u>2.</u>		

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, vinyl, single, 1/1; multiple windows enclosed w/ plywood

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

N ELEV: single door w/ paneling and two inset lights, beneath a shed roof extension

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

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building that is partially obscured from the public ROW.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

1) Document type <u>All materials at one location</u>	Maintaining organization <u>Archaeological Consultants Inc</u>
1) Document description <u>Files, photos, research, documents</u> File or accession #'s <u>P23043</u>	
2) Document type _____	Maintaining organization _____
2) Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____	

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name <u>Savannah Y. Finch</u>	Affiliation <u>Archaeological Consultants Inc</u>
Recorder Contact Information <u>8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net</u>	
(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 FAÇADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**

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

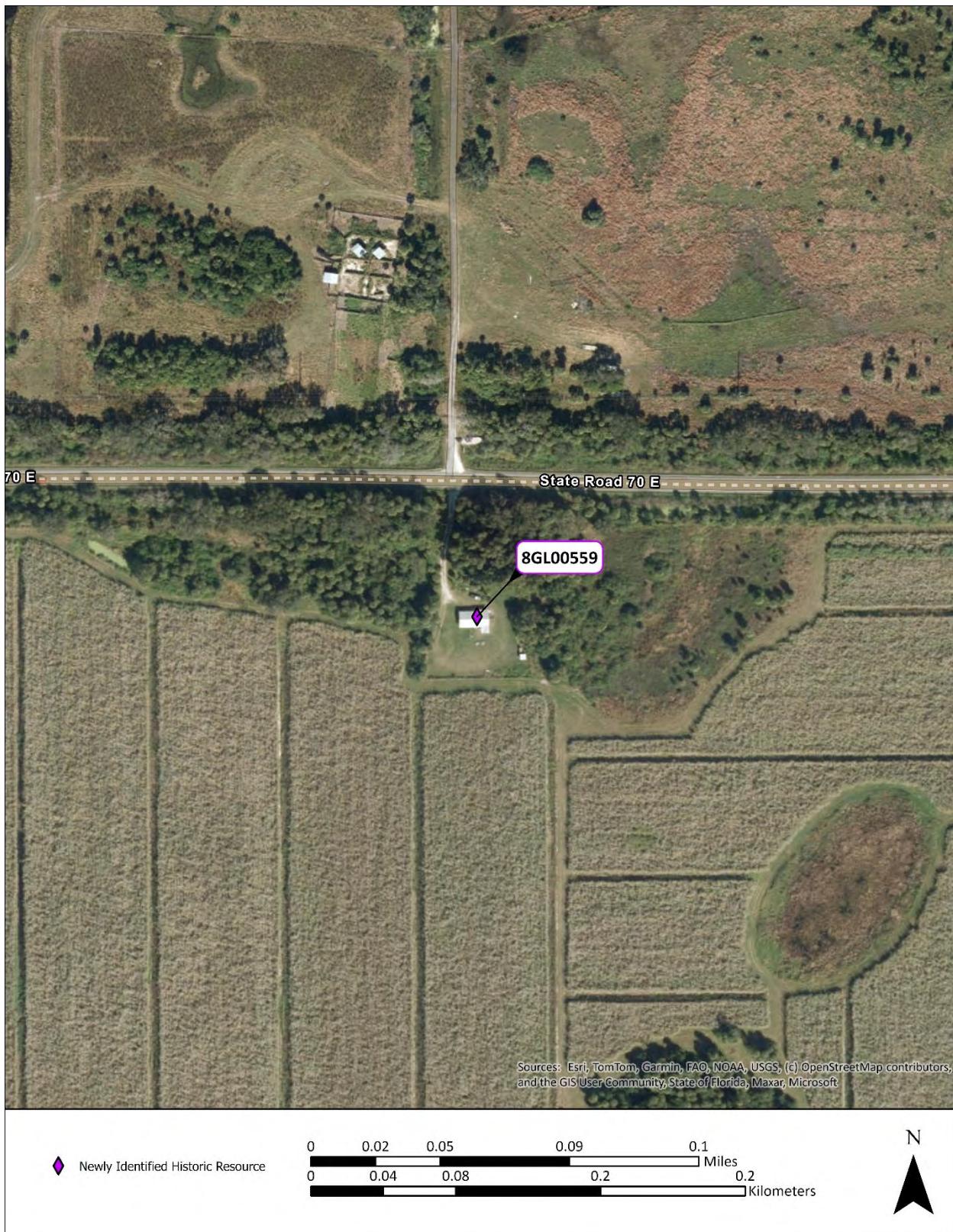


PHOTOGRAPHS





AERIAL MAP





USGS Brighton NW
Township 38 South, Range 32 East, Section 4





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 GL00560
 Field Date 10-4-2024
 Form Date 4-11-2025
 Recorder# _____

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 Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S 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

Street Number

Direction

Street Name

Street Type

Suffix Direction

Address:

City/Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid In Current City Limits? yes no unknown

County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Glades

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

1) Township 37S Range 32E Section 32 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON NW USGS Date 1953
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____

Landgrant _____

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

See continuation sheet.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1924 approximately 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. Boom Times 1921-1929 4. _____

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

See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes no insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

See continuation sheet.

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

1. Community planning & developm 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Agriculture 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 Inc1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P23043

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

2) Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder 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 **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.

CONTINUATION SHEET

8HG01126/8GL00560: A segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) flows through the APE in Section 32 of Township 37 South, Range 32 East (Highlands County) and Section 5 of Township 38 South Range 32 East (Glades County) (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1953). The entire segment within the APE measures approximately 0.23 miles long and ranges from 45 to 100 feet wide with grassy earthen banks. The portion within Highlands County is approximately 0.13 miles long and the portion within Glades County is 0.1 miles long. The man-made canal is managed by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and spans from Lake Okeechobee in Glades County to the south and terminates in wetlands to the north of SR 70 in Highlands County — a distance of approximately 20 miles. The canal is located within the Lake Istokpoga drainage basin, draining the low ground along the northwest shore of Lake Okeechobee (USACE 1996, 2015). Within the APE, the C-39A runs from the west side of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) to the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) in the west.

The Everglades Drainage District was established by the Florida legislature under Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward in 1905 in order to control flooding in areas surrounding Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades and increase arable land. Construction began on dikes and canal systems in 1906, many of which led to the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico (Janus Research 2008). The Indian Prairie Canal was constructed under this management ca. 1924 (Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District 1924; The Tampa Times 1924). By the mid-twentieth century, the region was under management of the Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) Flood Control District. Now called the SFWMD, the district was created as a response to severe flooding in the Kissimmee River Valley following a hurricane in 1947. The result was a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) flood control project spanning from Orlando to Lake Okeechobee (ACI 2002). The Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) was widened and deepened by 1958 to accommodate additional flood waters and the additional newly constructed canals within the area (USDA 1958). An existing canal which would become the C-39A (8HG01715/8GL00476) was present by this time, flowing off the west side of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40). The bridge currently carrying SR 70 over the canal was constructed ca. 1970. A non-historic structure was constructed within the APE to the north of SR 70 ca. 2020 (Google Earth 2025).

A portion of the segment within the APE was recorded 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 and R. Christopher Goodwin Associates, Inc. in 2008 (Survey No. 16476). The resource was evaluated as having insufficient information for determining NRHP eligibility by the SHPO in 2009.

The segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) within the APE is associated with the Everglades Drainage District which provided early agricultural drainage and major flood control efforts in south Florida, as well as later alterations by the C&SF Project to improve and modify the Lake Okeechobee and Lower Kissimmee River/Lake Istokpoga Basins. The canal was developed as part of an ongoing process of draining land for agricultural development south of Lake Istokpoga and later improved to alleviate severe flooding. As such, the segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Agriculture. However, the segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) within the APE, does not appear eligible under Criterion C in the area of Engineering. The portion within the APE does not contain any historic water control structures and is only a fragment of the whole Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) system that lacks unique design attributes or innovative engineering features. Most of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) is located outside the APE, and a survey of the entire 20 miles is beyond the scope of this project. As such, there is insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility for the linear resources as a whole.

CONTINUATION SHEET

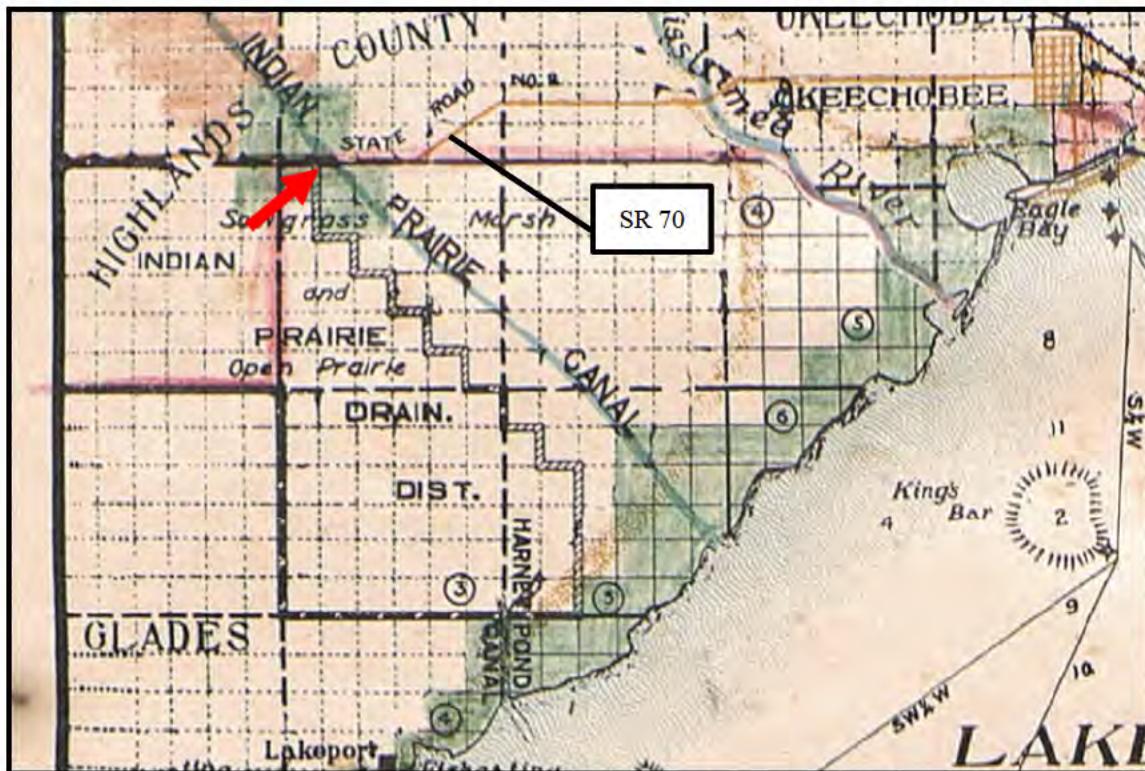


Figure 1. Map of the Everglades Drainage District from 1924 depicting the Indian Prairie Canal. The red arrow indicates where State Road No. 8 (now SR 70) crosses over the canal within the APE (Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District 1924).

REFERENCES

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)
 2002 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Lake Okeechobee Scenic Trail (L.O.S.T.) from the Palm Beach/Hendry County Line North to the Okeechobee/Martin County Line, Okeechobee, Glades, and Hendry Counties, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.

Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District
 1924 Map of the Everglades Drainage District [map]. 1 in = 8 mi. Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District, Tallahassee. Accessed April 17, 2025. <https://ufdc.ufl.edu/AA00007549/00003/1x>

Google Earth
 2025 Google Earth Imagery.

Janus Research and R. Christopher Goodwin Associates, Inc.
 2008 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. Janus Research, Tampa. Survey No. 16476.

The Tampa Times
 1924 "Drain Ditch Will Clear Big Acreage." *The Tampa Times*, September 25, 1924. Accessed April 18, 2025. <https://www.newspapers.com>.

CONTINUATION SHEET

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

1996 Central and Southern Florida Project for Flood Control and Other Purposes: Master Water Control Manual, Lake Okeechobee and Everglades Agricultural Area. Volume 3. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville.

2015 Herbert Hoover Dike Major Rehabilitation Palm Beach County, Florida: Environmental Assessment and Findings of No Significant Impact – Herbert Hoover Dike Supplemental Major Rehabilitation Report (MRR). Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1958 Aerial Photograph. 1-27-58, CYW-4V-76. Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), Gainesville.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1953 Brighton NW, Fla. *Photorevised 1983.*

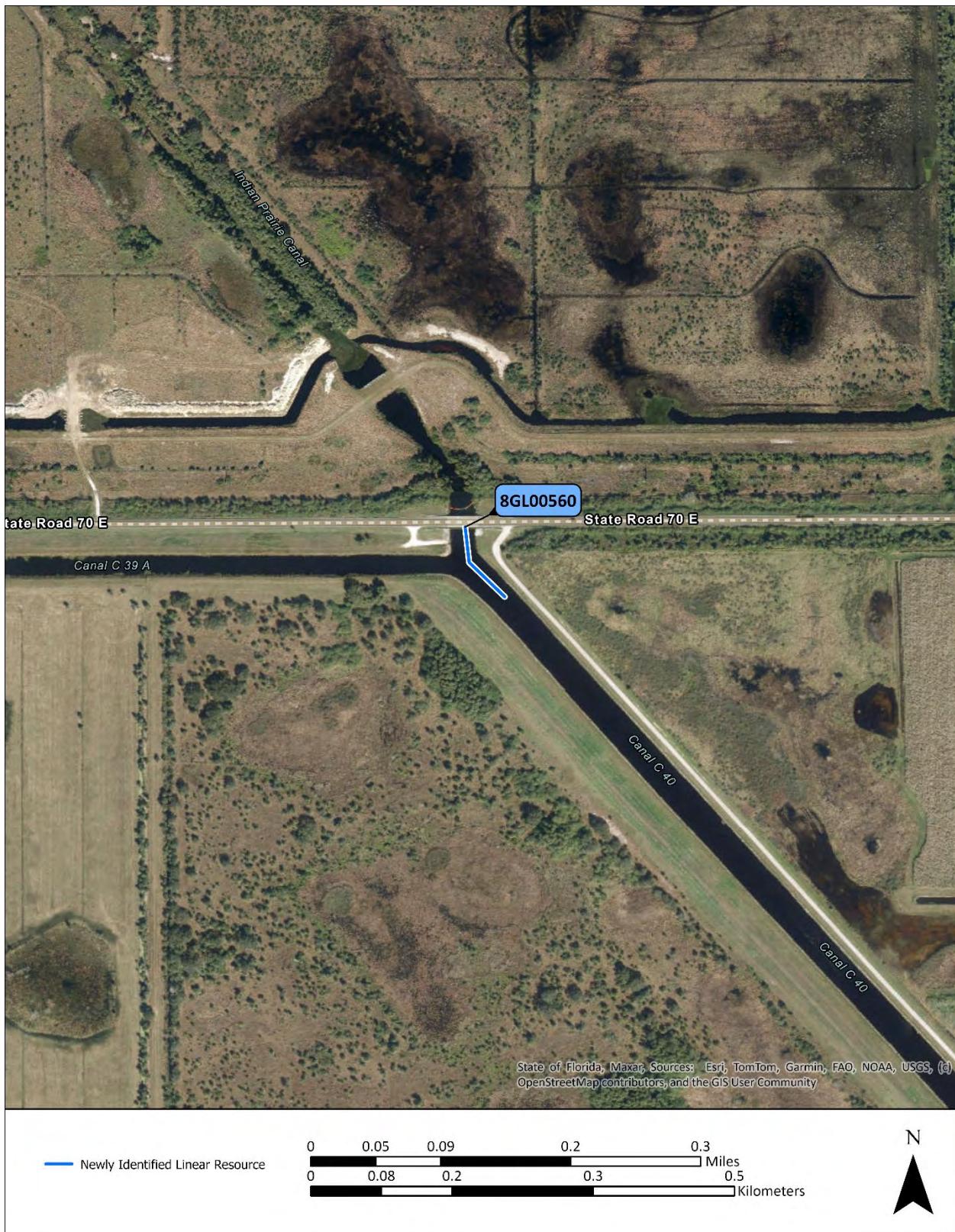


PHOTOGRAPHS





AERIAL MAP





USGS Brighton NW
Township 37 South, Range 32 East, Section 32





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 GL00561
 Field Date 12-4-2024
 Form Date 4-16-2025
 Recorder# _____

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 Drainage Canal - South Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 70 from CR 721S to NW 128th Avenue 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

Street Number

Direction

Street Name

Street Type

Suffix Direction

Address:

City/Town (within 3 miles) Lake Placid In Current City Limits? yes no unknown

County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Glades

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

1) Township 38S Range 32E Section 4-6 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON 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)

Approximately 2.62 miles of the linear resource is located within the APE and runs parallel to the south side of SR 70 from DC Bar Ranch Road to approx. 1.89 miles east of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40).

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1940 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

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

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

1. Twentieth C American 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____**Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)**

The linear resource provides drainage along the south side of SR 70 and was constructed by ca. 1940 based on the earliest available historic aerial. It is unclear if the canal dates to the construction of SR 70 in 1924.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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 no insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information**Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)**

The segment is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout South FL & is not a signif. embodiment of a type/period/method of construction/has no known signif. historic assoc.; however, there is insuff. info to evaluate the resource as a whole.

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

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

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

1) Document type <u>All materials at one location</u>	Maintaining organization <u>Archaeological Consultants Inc</u>
1) Document description <u>Files, photos, research, documents</u>	File or accession #'s <u>P23043</u>
2) Document type _____	Maintaining organization _____
2) Document description _____	File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder 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 **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.

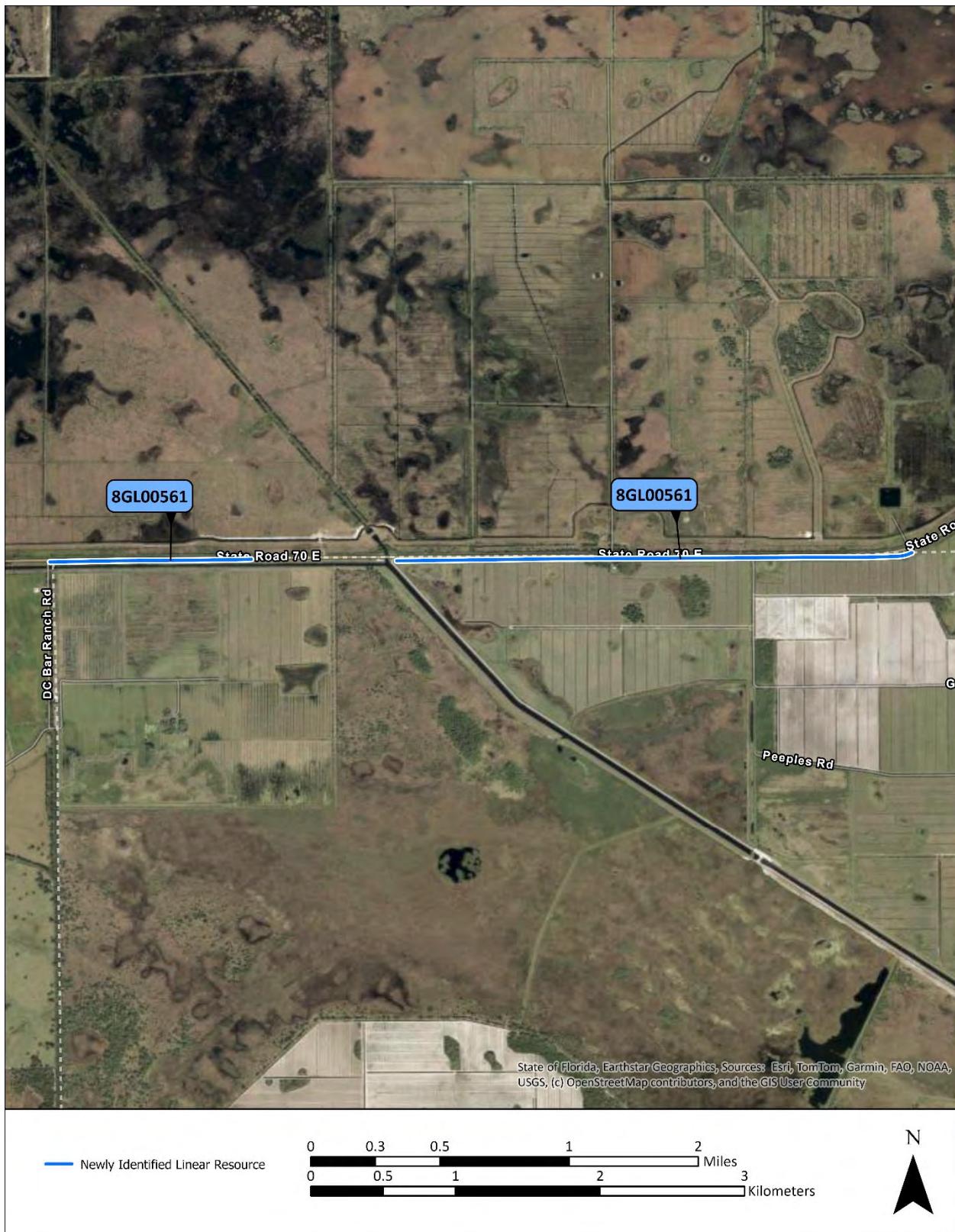


PHOTOGRAPHS



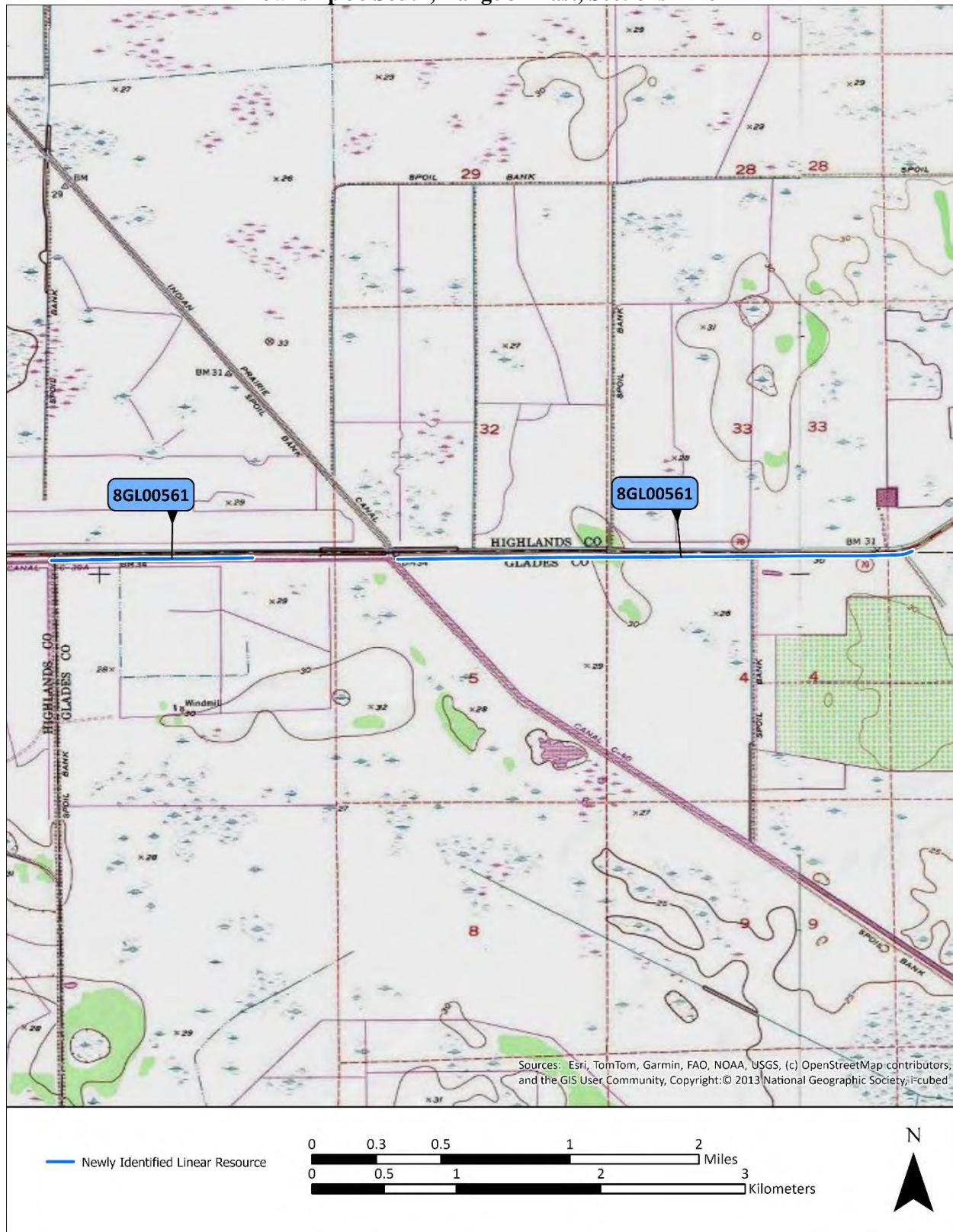


AERIAL MAP





**USGS Brighton and Brighton NW
Township 38 South, Range 32 East, Sections 4 – 6**





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 **HG01125**Field Date 10-4-2024Form Date 4-11-2025

Recorder# _____

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 Harney Pond Canal (C-41) Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____

Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S 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

Street Number Direction Street Name

Street Type

Suffix Direction

Address: _____

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 31E Section 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____

2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE

3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE

4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON NW USGS Date 1953

2) Name _____ USGS Date _____

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____

Landgrant _____

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

See continuation sheet.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1960 approximately 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. Modern (Post 1950) 4. _____Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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 no insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

See continuation sheet.

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

1. <u>Agriculture</u>	3. _____	5. _____
2. <u>Community planning & developm</u>	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 <u>All materials at one location</u>	Maintaining organization <u>Archaeological Consultants Inc</u>
1) Document description <u>Files, photos, research, documents</u>	File or accession #'s <u>P23043</u>
2) Document type _____	Maintaining organization _____
2) Document description _____	File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder 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 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.

CONTINUATION SHEET

8HG01125: A segment of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) flows through the APE in Section 2 of Township 38 South Range 31 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1953a). The man-made canal is managed by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and spans from Lake Istokpoga in Highlands County in the north and discharges into Lake Okeechobee to the south in Glades County — a distance of approximately 28.1 miles. The canal is located within the Lake Istokpoga drainage basin, draining the low ground along the northwest shore of Lake Okeechobee (USACE 1996, 2015).

The Everglades Drainage District was established by the Florida legislature under Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward in 1905 in order to control flooding in areas surrounding Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades. Construction began on dikes and canal systems in 1906, many of which lead to the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico (Janus Research 2008). The Harney Pond Canal was constructed under this management by 1924 or earlier as it is visible on the Map of the Everglades Drainage District from 1924 (Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District 1924) (**Figure 1**). The canal did not extend outside of Glades County at this time and remained the same in the 1935 Map of the Everglades Drainage District (Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District 1935). By the mid-twentieth century, the region was under management of the Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) Flood Control District. Now called the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD), the district was created as a response to severe flooding in the Kissimmee River Valley following a hurricane in 1947. The result was a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers flood control project spanning from Orlando to Lake Okeechobee (ACI 2002). By 1953, Harney Pond Canal (C-41) extended north to Highlands County and terminated at the south side of SR 70 (USGS 1953b).

The segment within the APE measures approximately 0.18 miles long and 98 feet wide with grassy earthen banks partially lined with rubble. The segment was constructed by the USACE as part of the C&SF as a means of alleviating flooding in farmlands south of Lake Istokpoga within the Lower Kissimmee River/Lake Istokpoga Basin (SFWMD n.d.). The existing canal to the south was widened and deepened, and a new alignment was constructed leading north of SR 70. The new alignment takes a ninety degree turn at the ca. 1953 north-south alignment which terminated at SR 70 and takes an additional ninety degree turn before heading north of SR 70 beneath a ca. 1960 bridge (**Figure 2**). These improvements were completed ca. 1960 with the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) terminating at the Slough Ditch Canal (C-41A). The Slough Ditch Canal (C-41A) flows between Lake Okeechobee (by way of the Kissimmee River Canal [C-38]) and Lake Istokpoga through the S-68 (Palm Beach Post 1961). In addition, the C-39A connects with the east side of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) within the APE. The C-39A runs between the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) and the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) and was completed during the aforementioned improvements within the Lower Kissimmee River/Lake Istokpoga Basin.

A portion of the segment within the APE was recorded 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 and R. Christopher Goodwin Associates, Inc. in 2008 (Survey No. 16476). The resource was evaluated as having insufficient information for determining NRHP eligibility by the SHPO in 2009.

The segment of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) within the APE represents a later component of the C&SF Project to improve and modify the Lake Okeechobee and Lower Kissimmee River/Lake Istokpoga Basins. The canal was developed as part of an ongoing process of draining land for agricultural development south of Lake Istokpoga and alleviating severe flooding. As such, the segment of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Agriculture. However, the segment of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) within the APE, does not appear eligible under Criterion C in the area of Engineering. The portion within the APE does not contain any water control structures and is only a fragment of the whole Harney Pond Canal (C-41) system that lacks unique design attributes or innovative engineering features. Most of the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) is located outside the APE, and a survey of

CONTINUATION SHEET

the entire 28.1 miles is beyond the scope of this project. As such, there is insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility for the linear resources as a whole.

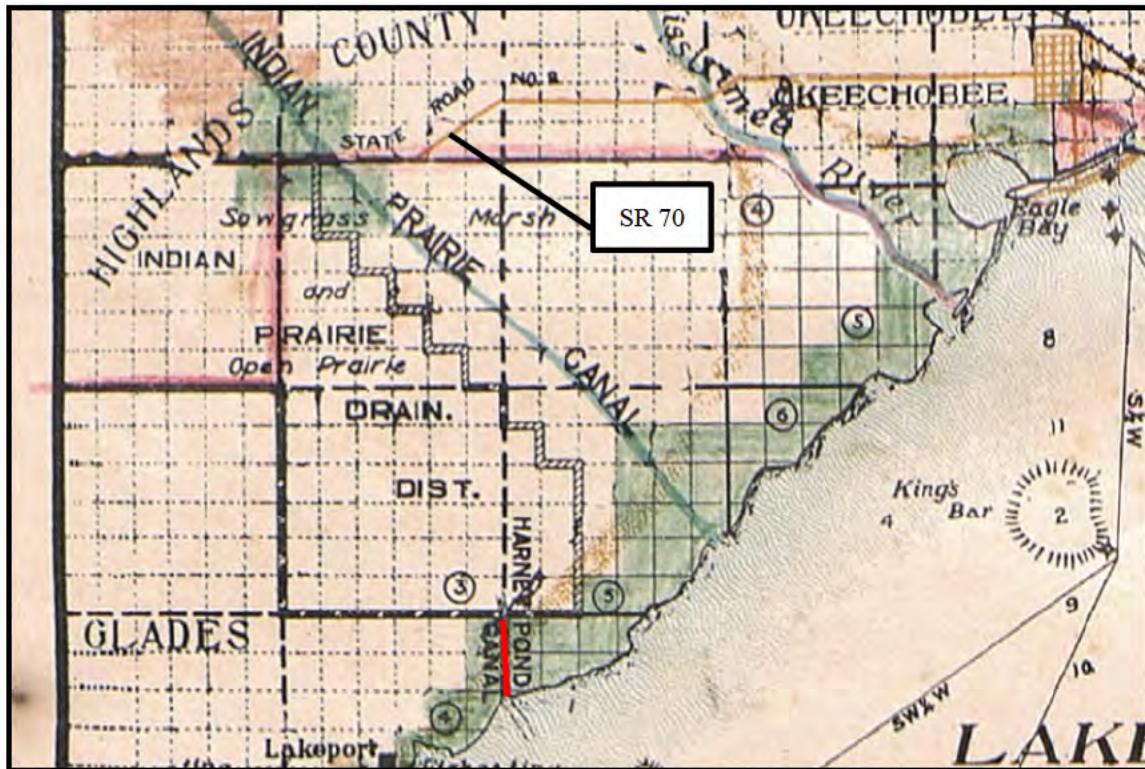
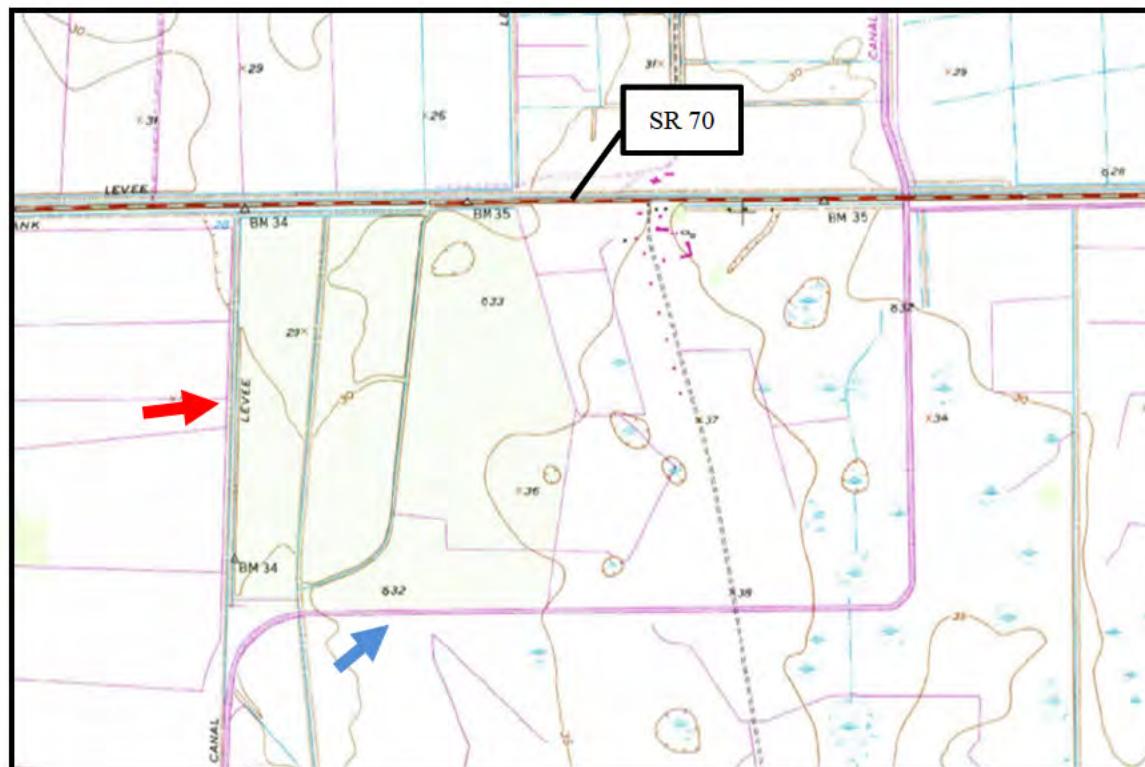


Figure 1. Map of the Everglades Drainage District from 1924 depicting the original extent of the Harney Pond Canal (red line). State Road No. 8 (now SR 70) is located to the north (Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District 1924).



CONTINUATION SHEET

Figure 2. Photorevised USGS map depicting the ca. 1953 alignment of the Harney Pond Canal (red arrow) and the current configuration constructed ca. 1960 (blue arrow) (USGS 1953a).

REFERENCES

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

2002 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Lake Okeechobee Scenic Trail (L.O.S.T.) from the Palm Beach/Hendry County Line North to the Okeechobee/Martin County Line, Okeechobee, Glades, and Hendry Counties, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.

Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District

1924 Map of the Everglades Drainage District [map]. 1 in = 8 mi. Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District, Tallahassee. Accessed April 17, 2025. <https://ufdc.ufl.edu/AA00007549/00003/1x>

1935 Map of the Everglades Drainage District [map]. 1 in = 6 mi. Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District, Tallahassee. Accessed April 17, 2025. https://history.house.gov/Records-and-Research/Listing/hi_012/

Janus Research and R. Christopher Goodwin Associates, Inc.

2008 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. Janus Research, Tampa. Survey No. 16476.

The Palm Beach Post

1961 “Lake Istokpoga Canals Nearing Completion.” *The Palm Beach Post*, April 20, 1961. Accessed December 5, 2024. <https://www.newspapers.com>.

South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD)

n.d. Canals in South Florida: A Technical Support Document. South Florida Water Management District. Accessed December 5, 2024. https://www.sfwmd.gov/sites/default/files/documents/canalssfl_appendixa-c.pdf.

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

1996 Central and Southern Florida Project for Flood Control and Other Purposes: Master Water Control Manual, Lake Okeechobee and Everglades Agricultural Area. Volume 3. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville.

2015 Herbert Hoover Dike Major Rehabilitation Palm Beach County, Florida: Environmental Assessment and Findings of No Significant Impact – Herbert Hoover Dike Supplemental Major Rehabilitation Report (MRR). Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1953a Brighton NW, Fla. *Photorevised 1983*.

1953b Brighton NW, Fla.

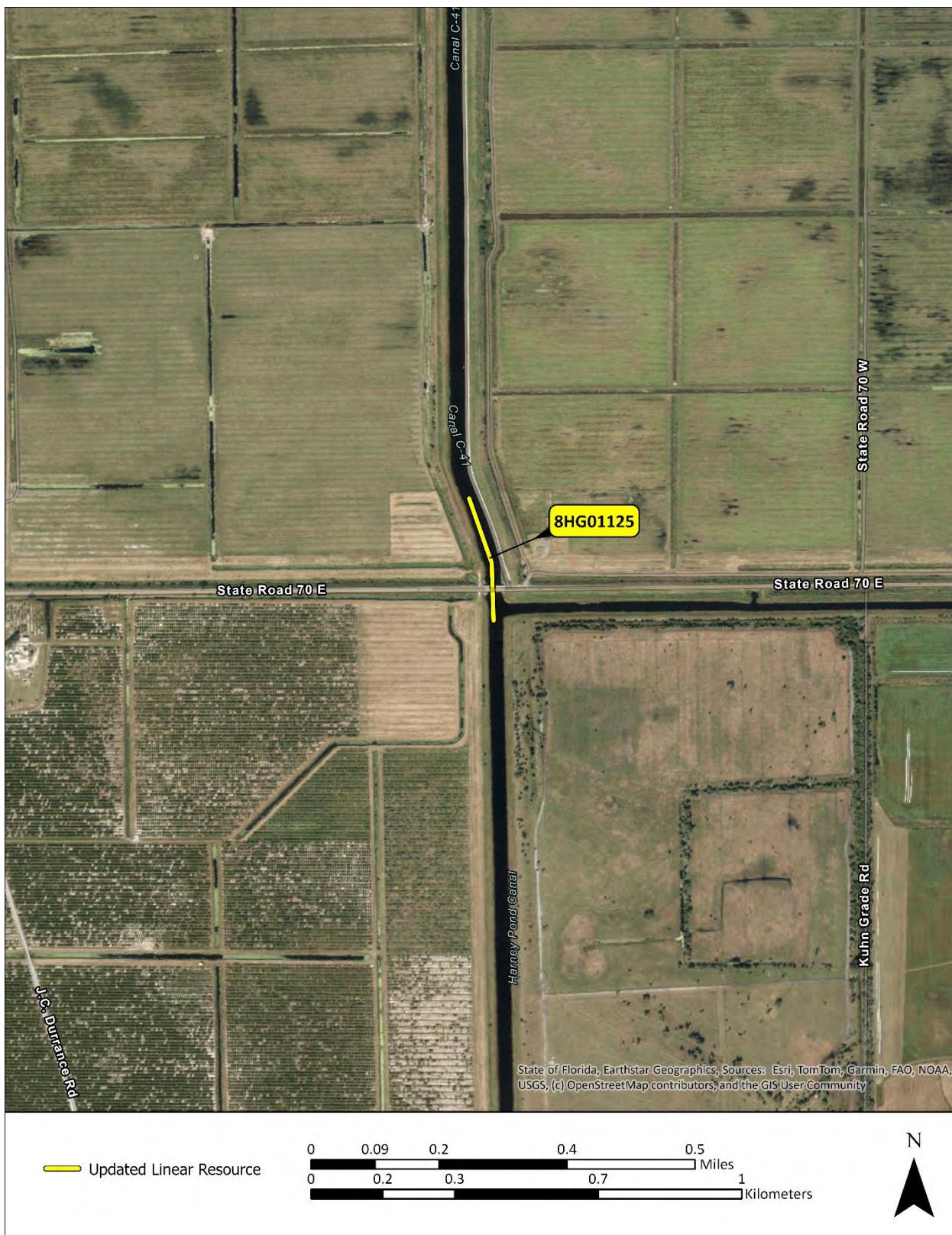


PHOTOGRAPHS





AERIAL MAP





USGS Brighton NW
Township 38 South, Range 31 East, Section 2





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

Site #8 HG01126
 Field Date 10-4-2024
 Form Date 4-11-2025
 Recorder# _____

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 Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S 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

Street Number

Direction

Street Name

Street Type

Suffix Direction

Address:

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 32E Section 5 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: NW SW SE NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON NW USGS Date 1953
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____

Landgrant _____

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

See continuation sheet.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1924 approximately 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. Boom Times 1921-1929 4. _____

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

See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes no insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

See continuation sheet.

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

1. Community planning & developm 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. Agriculture 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
 1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P23043
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 2) Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder 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 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.

CONTINUATION SHEET

8HG01126/8GL00560: A segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) flows through the APE in Section 32 of Township 37 South, Range 32 East (Highlands County) and Section 5 of Township 38 South Range 32 East (Glades County) (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1953). The entire segment within the APE measures approximately 0.23 miles long and ranges from 45 to 100 feet wide with grassy earthen banks. The portion within Highlands County is approximately 0.13 miles long and the portion within Glades County is 0.1 miles long. The man-made canal is managed by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and spans from Lake Okeechobee in Glades County to the south and terminates in wetlands to the north of SR 70 in Highlands County — a distance of approximately 20 miles. The canal is located within the Lake Istokpoga drainage basin, draining the low ground along the northwest shore of Lake Okeechobee (USACE 1996, 2015). Within the APE, the C-39A runs from the west side of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) to the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) in the west.

The Everglades Drainage District was established by the Florida legislature under Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward in 1905 in order to control flooding in areas surrounding Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades and increase arable land. Construction began on dikes and canal systems in 1906, many of which led to the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico (Janus Research 2008). The Indian Prairie Canal was constructed under this management ca. 1924 (Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District 1924; The Tampa Times 1924). By the mid-twentieth century, the region was under management of the Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) Flood Control District. Now called the SFWMD, the district was created as a response to severe flooding in the Kissimmee River Valley following a hurricane in 1947. The result was a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) flood control project spanning from Orlando to Lake Okeechobee (ACI 2002). The Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) was widened and deepened by 1958 to accommodate additional flood waters and the additional newly constructed canals within the area (USDA 1958). An existing canal which would become the C-39A (8HG01715/8GL00476) was present by this time, flowing off the west side of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40). The bridge currently carrying SR 70 over the canal was constructed ca. 1970. A non-historic structure was constructed within the APE to the north of SR 70 ca. 2020 (Google Earth 2025).

A portion of the segment within the APE was recorded 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 and R. Christopher Goodwin Associates, Inc. in 2008 (Survey No. 16476). The resource was evaluated as having insufficient information for determining NRHP eligibility by the SHPO in 2009.

The segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) within the APE is associated with the Everglades Drainage District which provided early agricultural drainage and major flood control efforts in south Florida, as well as later alterations by the C&SF Project to improve and modify the Lake Okeechobee and Lower Kissimmee River/Lake Istokpoga Basins. The canal was developed as part of an ongoing process of draining land for agricultural development south of Lake Istokpoga and later improved to alleviate severe flooding. As such, the segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) within the APE appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Agriculture. However, the segment of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) within the APE, does not appear eligible under Criterion C in the area of Engineering. The portion within the APE does not contain any historic water control structures and is only a fragment of the whole Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) system that lacks unique design attributes or innovative engineering features. Most of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) is located outside the APE, and a survey of the entire 20 miles is beyond the scope of this project. As such, there is insufficient information to determine NRHP eligibility for the linear resources as a whole.

CONTINUATION SHEET

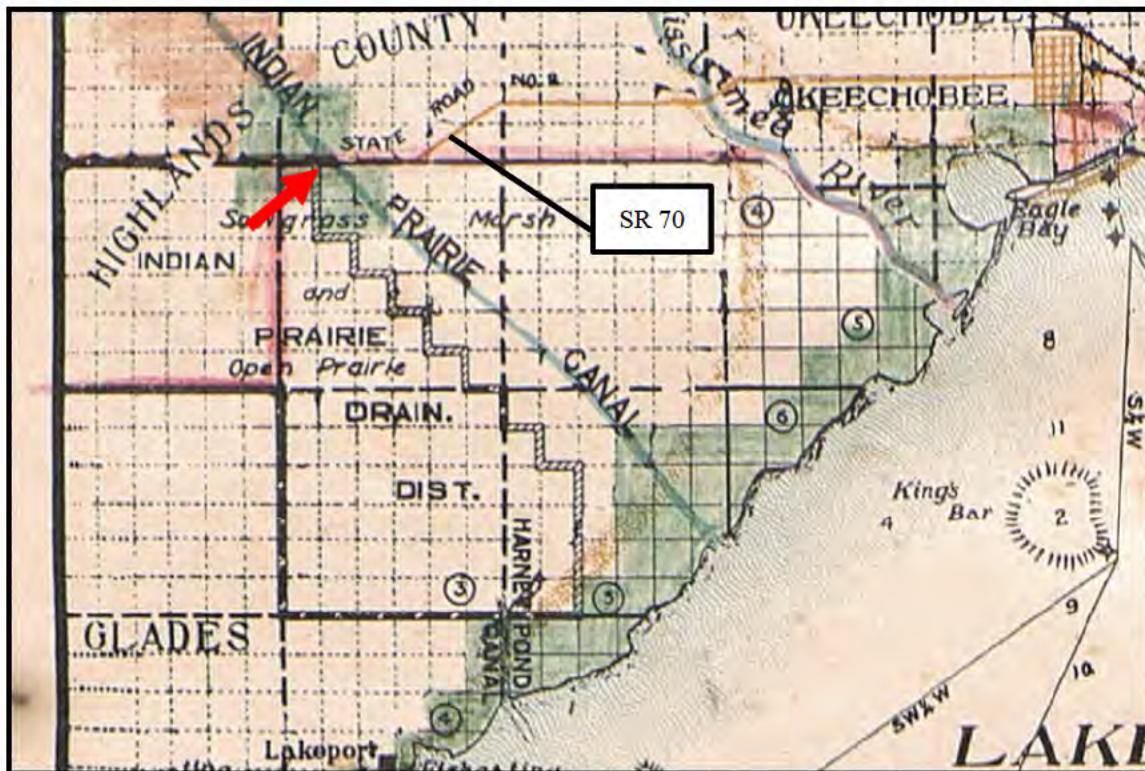


Figure 1. Map of the Everglades Drainage District from 1924 depicting the Indian Prairie Canal. The red arrow indicates where State Road No. 8 (now SR 70) crosses over the canal within the APE (Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District 1924).

REFERENCES

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)
 2002 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Lake Okeechobee Scenic Trail (L.O.S.T.) from the Palm Beach/Hendry County Line North to the Okeechobee/Martin County Line, Okeechobee, Glades, and Hendry Counties, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.

Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District
 1924 Map of the Everglades Drainage District [map]. 1 in = 8 mi. Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District, Tallahassee. Accessed April 17, 2025. <https://ufdc.ufl.edu/AA00007549/00003/1x>

Google Earth
 2025 Google Earth Imagery.

Janus Research and R. Christopher Goodwin Associates, Inc.
 2008 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. Janus Research, Tampa. Survey No. 16476.

The Tampa Times
 1924 "Drain Ditch Will Clear Big Acreage." *The Tampa Times*, September 25, 1924. Accessed April 18, 2025. <https://www.newspapers.com>.

CONTINUATION SHEET

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

1996 Central and Southern Florida Project for Flood Control and Other Purposes: Master Water Control Manual, Lake Okeechobee and Everglades Agricultural Area. Volume 3. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville.

2015 Herbert Hoover Dike Major Rehabilitation Palm Beach County, Florida: Environmental Assessment and Findings of No Significant Impact – Herbert Hoover Dike Supplemental Major Rehabilitation Report (MRR). Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1958 Aerial Photograph. 1-27-58, CYW-4V-76. Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), Gainesville.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1953 Brighton NW, Fla. *Photorevised 1983.*

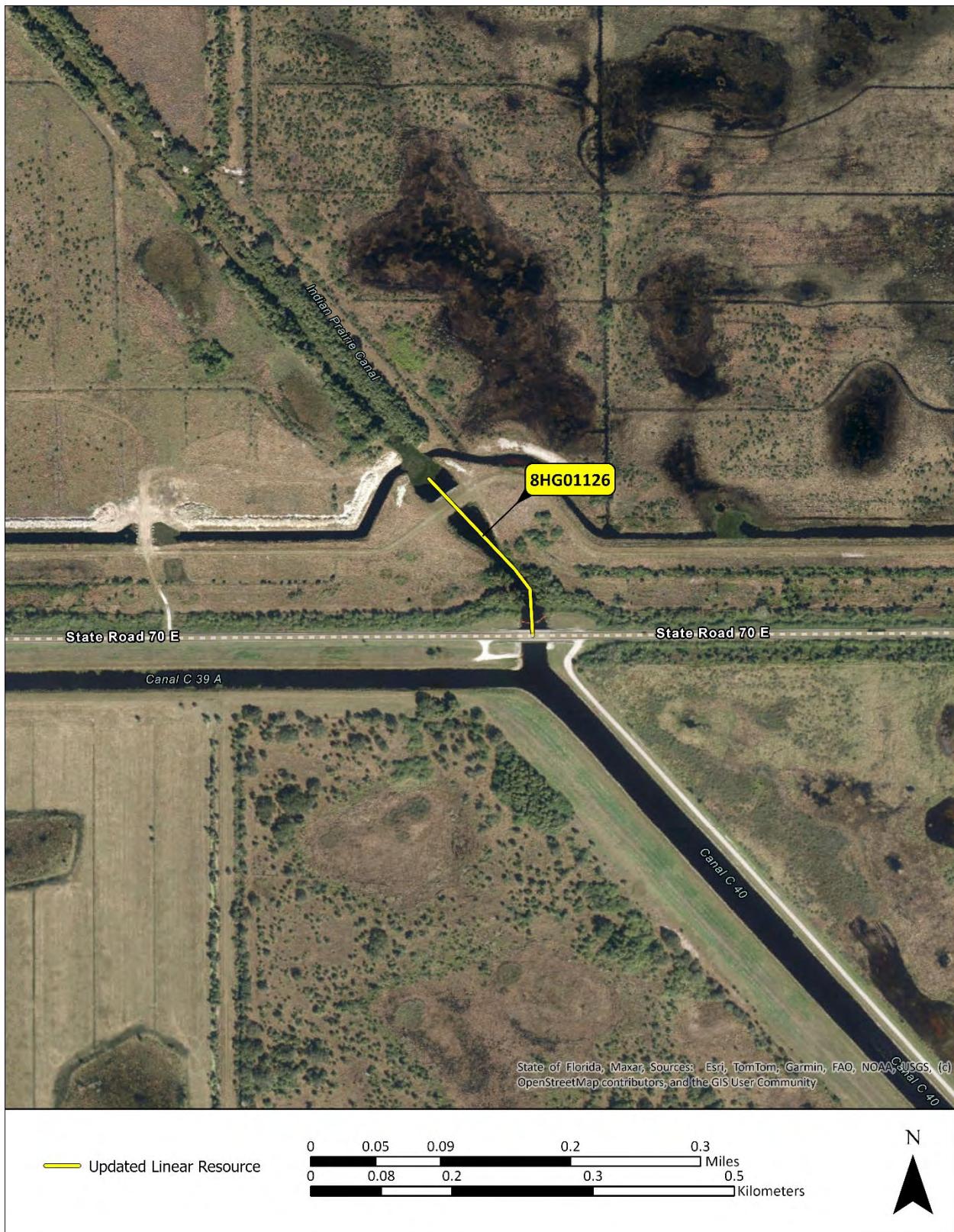


PHOTOGRAPHS





AERIAL MAP





USGS Brighton NW
Township 38 South, Range 32 East, Section 5





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 HG01306
 Field Date 10-4-2024
 Form Date 4-11-2025
 Recorder# _____

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 State Road (SR) 70 Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S 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

Street Number

Direction

Street Name

Street Type

Suffix Direction

Address:

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 37S Range 31E Section 33-36 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
- 2) Township 38S Range 31E Section 1-4 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
- 3) Township 37S Range 32E Section 31-35 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE
- 4) Township 37S Range 32E Section 26 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON 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)

See continuation sheet.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1924 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

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

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

1. Twentieth C American 3. _____
 2. Boom Times 1921-1929 4. _____

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

See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at:
<http://palmm.fcla.edu/>**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes no insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

See continuation sheet.

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 Inc1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P23043

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

2) Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder 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 **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.

CONTINUATION SHEET

8HG01306/8GL00557: A segment of State Road 70 extends approximately 8.51 miles through the APE. The segment within Highlands County is located in Sections 33 through 36 of Township 37 South, Range 31 East; Sections 26 and 31 through 35 of Township 37 South, Range 32 East; and Sections 1 through 4 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1953a, 1953b). Within the APE, the resource is an undivided two-lane highway that is approximately 28 feet wide. The segment with the APE was completed in 1924 as part of State Road No. 8 by the State Road Department (now Florida Department of Transportation [FDOT]), which extended south from Haines City, meeting in Frostproof, and continued south to Lake Annie where the route turned east and continued to Fort Pierce (Pensacola News Journal 1924, FDOT 1926). Historic road maps indicate that the route was unimproved between Lake Annie and the Kissimmee River in 1923 (State Library of Florida 1923). By 1928, the route had been hard surfaced and paved by 1930 (State Library of Florida 1928, Florida State Road Department 1930). By 1946, the road system throughout the state was renumbered and the route was named SR 70 (FDOT 1946). SR 70 spanned from Manatee County in the west to Fort Pierce in the east. Approximately 5.43 miles of the segment within the APE is located within Highlands County and 3.08 miles is located within Glades County. The segment within Glades County is located in Sections 4 through 6 of Township 38 South, Range 32 East (USGS 1953a, 1953b). Overall, the segment is a common example of a two-lane highway found throughout Highlands and Glades Counties and Florida as a whole. The linear resource is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations. As a result, the segment of 8HG01306/8GL00557 within the APE does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district; however, there is insufficient information to evaluate the resource as a whole.

REFERENCES

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)

1926 "Official Road Map of Florida 1926." Florida Official Transportation Map Archive. Accessed February 5, 2024. https://fdotwww.blob.core.windows.net/sitefinity/docs/default-source/egis/past_statemap/flstatemap1926.pdf?sfvrsn=538f43d8_0

1946 "Official State Road Map of Florida." Florida Official Transportation Map Archive. Accessed February 5, 2024. https://fdotwww.blob.core.windows.net/sitefinity/docs/default-source/egis/past_statemap/flstatemap1946.pdf?sfvrsn=38a3a754_0

Florida State Road Department

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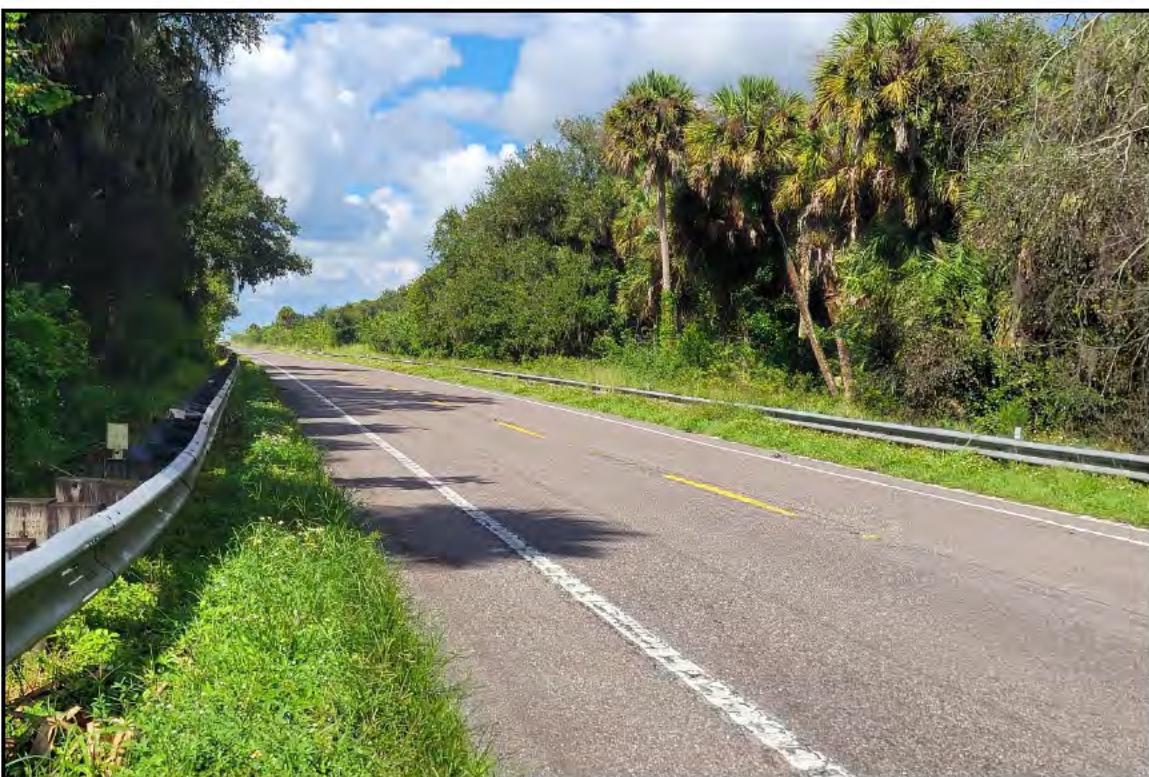
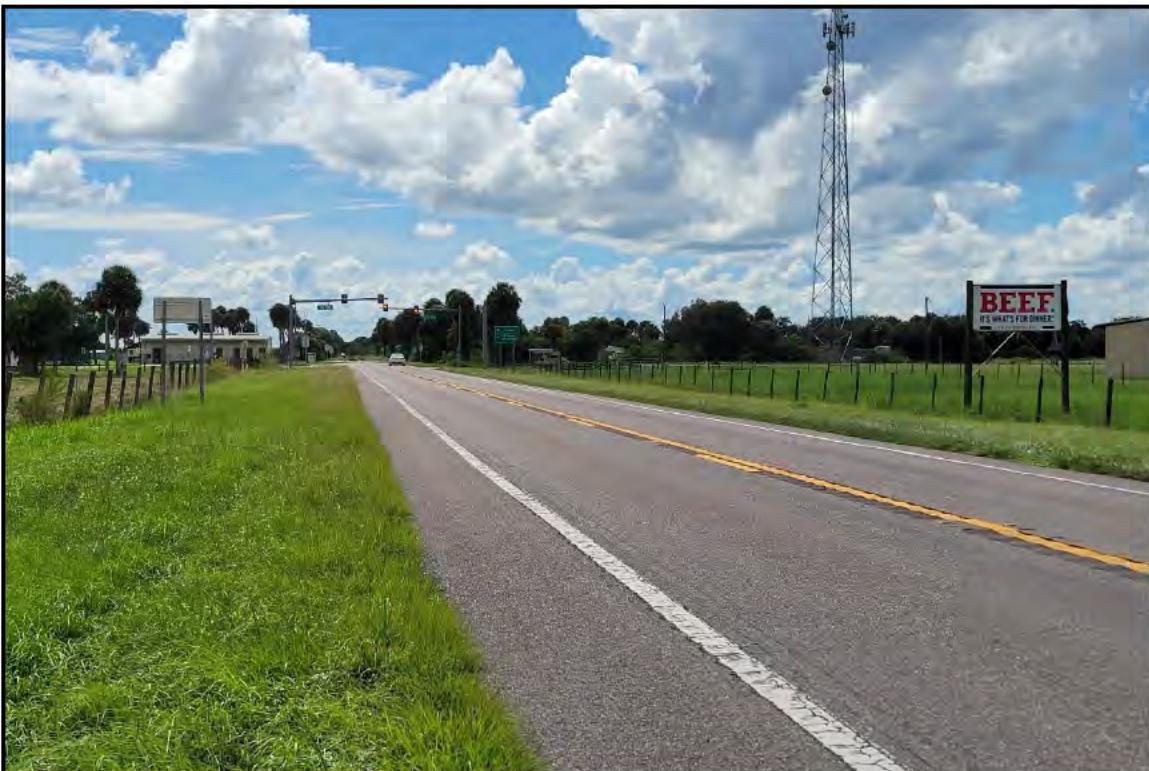
United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1953a Brighton, Fla. *Photorevised 1972*.

1953b Brighton NW, Fla. *Photorevised 1983*.

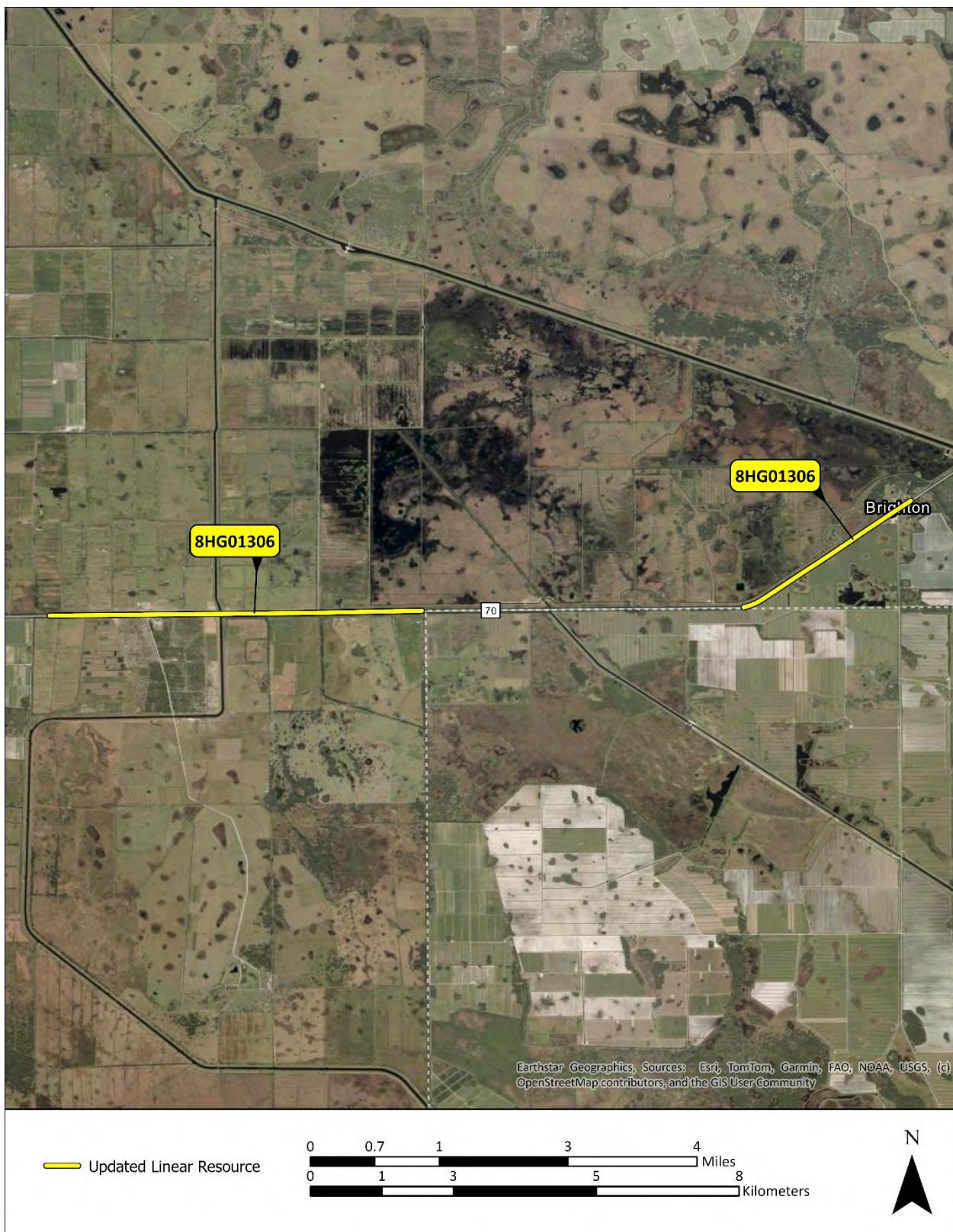


PHOTOGRAPHS



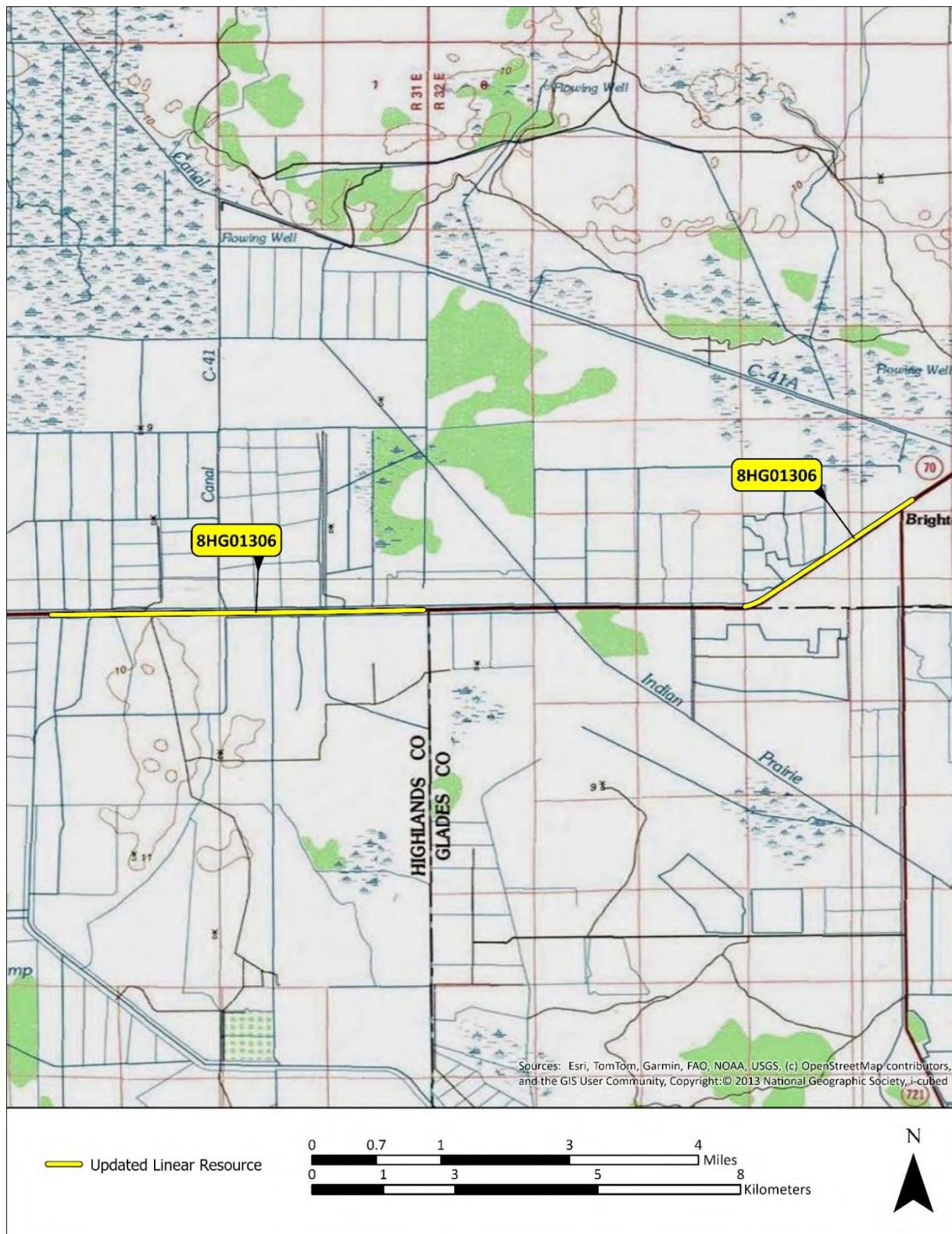


AERIAL MAP





USGS Brighton and Brighton NW
Township 37 South, Range 31 East, Sections 33 – 36
Township 37 South, Range 32 East, Sections 26 and 31 – 35
Township 38 South, Range 31 East, Sections 1 – 4





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 HG01713
 Field Date 12-4-2024
 Form Date 4-15-2025
 Recorder# _____

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 Southwind Road Canal #1 Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S 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

Street Number

Direction

Street Name

Street Type

Suffix Direction

Address:

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 31E Section 4 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON NW USGS Date 1953
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____

Landgrant _____

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Approximately 0.34 miles of the linear resource are located within the APE. The segment runs parallel to the south side of Southwind Road and north-south through the center of Highlands County Parcel C-04-38-31-A00-0030-0000.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1950 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

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

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

1. Modern (Post 1950) 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____**Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)**

The linear resource is an agricultural irrigation canal located south of SR 70 and was constructed by ca. 1950 based on historic aerial photographs. The canal within the APE is approx. 28 ft wide and overgrown with grasses.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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 no insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information**Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)**

The segment is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout South FL & is not a signif. embodiment of a type/period/method of construction/has no known signif. historic assoc.; however, there is insuff. info to evaluate the resource as a whole.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION**Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents**1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P23043

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

2) Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder 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 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.

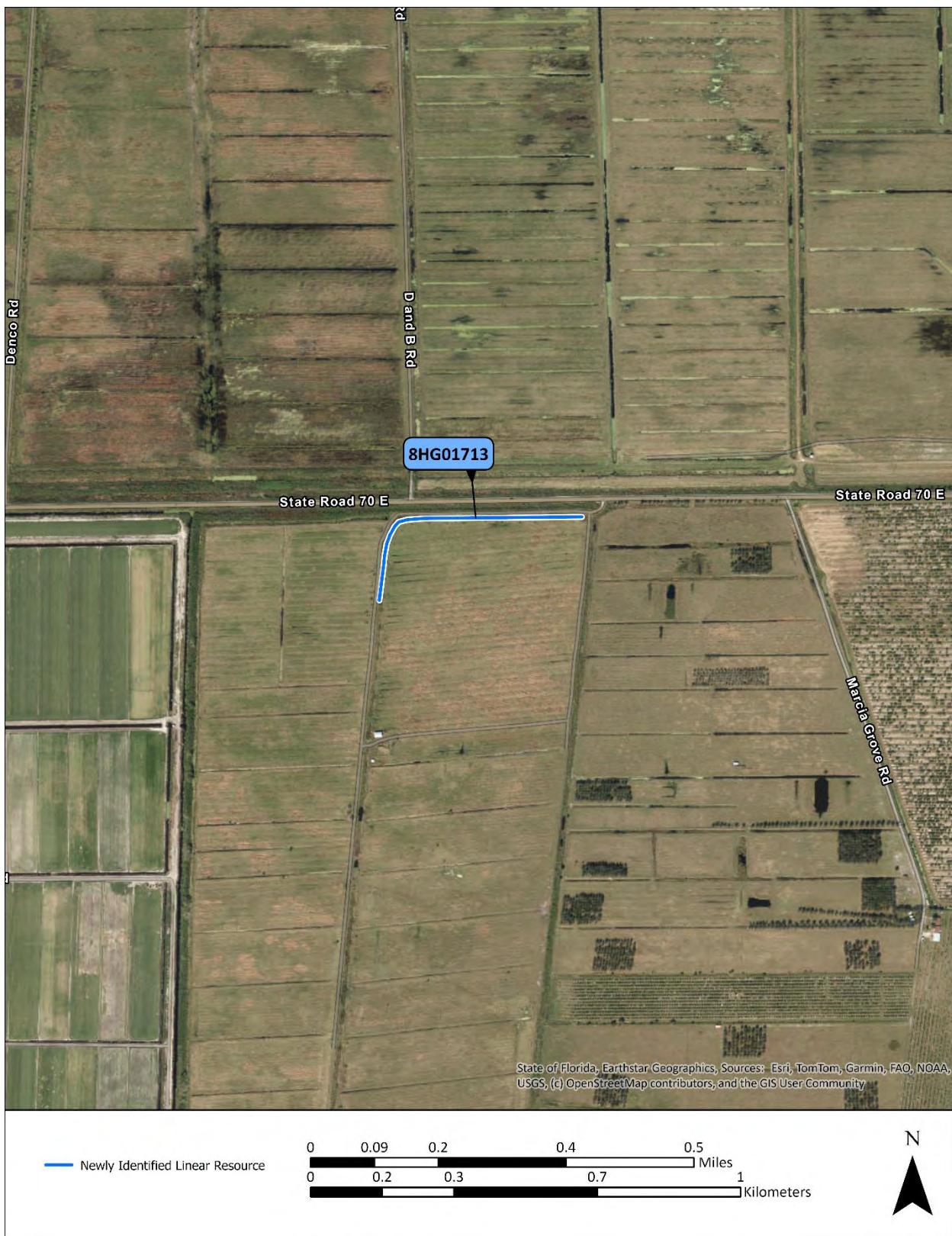


PHOTOGRAPHS





AERIAL MAP





USGS Brighton NW
Township 38 South, Range 31 East, Section 4





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 HG01714
 Field Date 12-4-2024
 Form Date 4-15-2025
 Recorder# _____

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
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- 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 Southwind Road Canal #2 Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S 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

Street Number

Direction

Street Name

Street Type

Suffix Direction

Address:

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 31E Section 4 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON NW USGS Date 1953
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____

Landgrant _____

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Approx. 0.34 mi of the resource are located within the APE. The segment runs parallel to the south side of SR 70 to the east of Southwind Rd & north-south along the east boundary of Highlands County Parcels C-04-38-31-A00-0000 & C-04-38-31-A00-0000.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1950 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

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

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

1. Modern (Post 1950) 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____**Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)**

The linear resource is an agricultural irrigation canal located south of SR 70 and was constructed by ca. 1950 based on historic aerial photographs. The canal within the APE is approx. 28 ft wide w/ grassy earthen banks.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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 no insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information**Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)**

The segment is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout South FL & is not a signif. embodiment of a type/period/method of construction/has no known signif. historic assoc.; however, there is insuff. info to evaluate the resource as a whole.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION**Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents**1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P23043

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

2) Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

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(address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments**

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- 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.

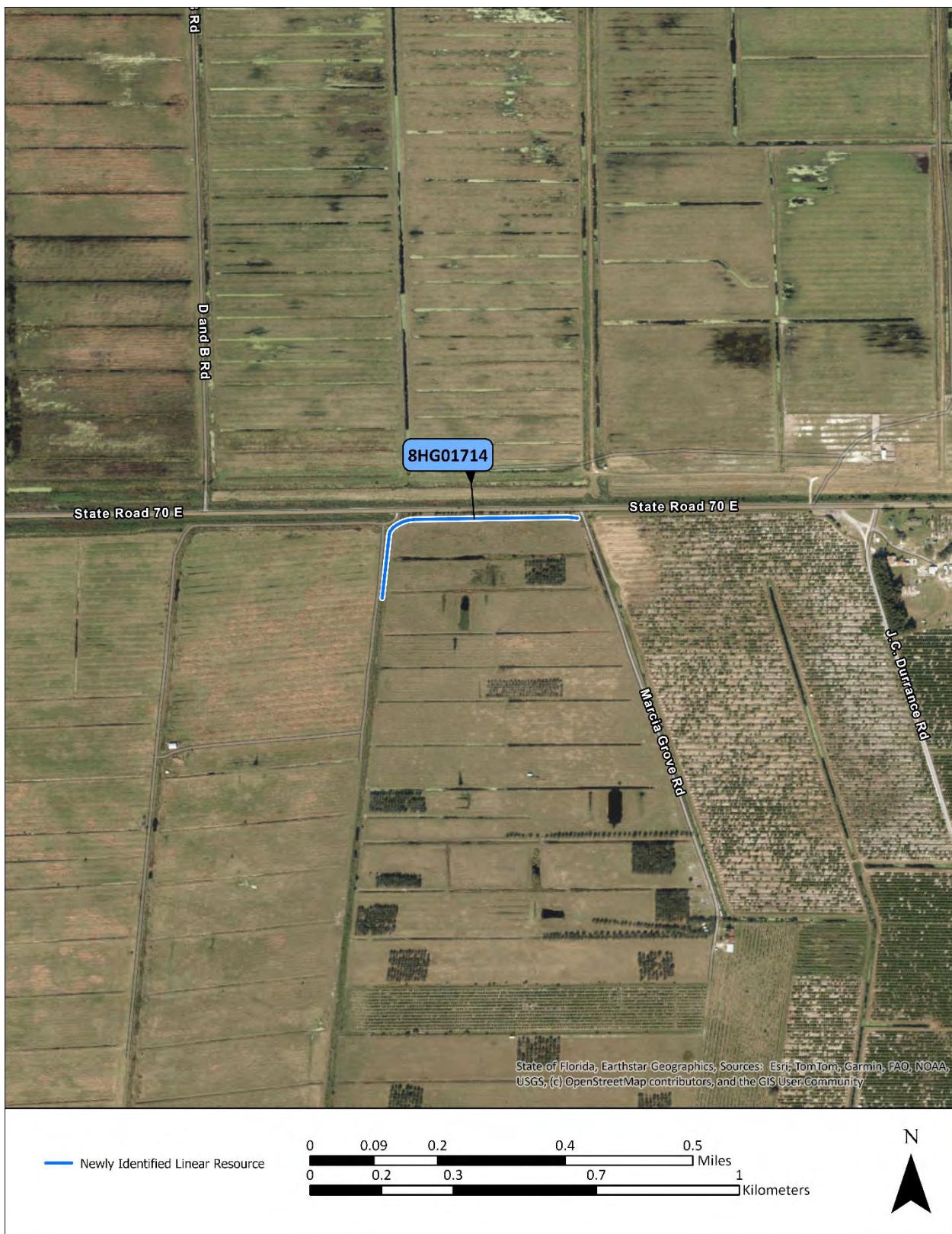


PHOTOGRAPHS





AERIAL MAP





USGS Brighton NW
Township 38 South, Range 31 East, Section 4





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 HG01715
 Field Date 10-4-2024
 Form Date 4-11-2025
 Recorder# _____

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.

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- 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 C-39A Canal Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S 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

Street Number

Direction

Street Name

Street Type

Suffix Direction

Address:

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 31E Section 1, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON NW USGS Date 1953
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____

Landgrant _____

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

See continuation sheet.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1958 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

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

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

1. Twentieth C American 3. _____
 2. Modern (Post 1950) 4. _____

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

See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

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

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

See continuation sheet.

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 Inc1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P23043

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

2) 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 **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.

CONTINUATION SHEET

8HG01715/8GL00476: The C-39A Canal flows through the APE in Sections 1 and 2 of Township 38 South, Range 31 East (Highlands County) and Sections 5 and 6 of Township 38 South Range 32 East (Glades County) (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1953). The canal, which is located entirely within the APE, measures approximately 3.17 miles long and 80 feet wide with grassy earthen banks. The portion within Highlands County is approximately 1.93 miles long and the portion within Glades County is 1.24 miles long. The man-made canal is managed by the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) and spans from the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) in the east to the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) in the west. The canal is located within the Lake Istokpoga drainage basin, draining the low ground along the northwest shore of Lake Okeechobee (USACE 1996, 2015).

The Everglades Drainage District was established by the Florida legislature under Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward in 1905 in order to control flooding in areas surrounding Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades and increase arable land (Janus Research 2008). By the mid-twentieth century, the region was under management of the Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) Flood Control District. Now called the SFWMD, the district was created as a response to severe flooding in the Kissimmee River Valley following a hurricane in 1947. The result was a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) flood control project spanning from Orlando to Lake Okeechobee (ACI 2002). The C-39A Canal appears to have originally been a segment of the SR 70 drainage canal which runs along the south side of the road (USDA 1940). The segment of the canal was gradually widened over the years and eventually reached the current configuration ca. 1960 when the Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125) was realigned and extended to the north of SR 70 to connect with the Slough Ditch Canal (C-41A) (Palm Beach Post 1961; USDA 1950, 1958). It was at this time that the largely reconstructed segment of the SR 70 drainage canal became known as the C-39A.

A portion of the Glades County segment within the APE was recorded during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey 4-D Citrus & Sod, Inc., Glades County, Florida* conducted by SouthArc, Inc. in 2012 (Survey No. 23368). The resource was evaluated as having insufficient information for determining NRHP eligibility by the SHPO in 2016.

Overall, the C-39A Canal (8HG01715/8GL00476) is a secondary canal within the overall Lake Istokpoga drainage basin and Lake Okeechobee area. The canal is a later modification to the drainage system and is secondary to the connected Indian Prairie Canal (C-40) (8HG01126/8GL00560) and Harney Pond Canal (C-41) (8HG01125). In addition, the linear resource is a common example of drainage canals found throughout south Florida that lacks unique design attributes or innovative engineering features and does not contain any historic water control structures. As such, the C-39A Canal (8HG01715/8GL00476) does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

REFERENCES

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)
2002 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Lake Okeechobee Scenic Trail (L.O.S.T.) from the Palm Beach/Hendry County Line North to the Okeechobee/Martin County Line, Okeechobee, Glades, and Hendry Counties, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.

Janus Research and R. Christopher Goodwin Associates, Inc.
2008 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. Janus Research, Tampa. Survey No. 16476.

The Palm Beach Post

CONTINUATION SHEET

1961 "Lake Istokpoga Canals Nearing Completion." *The Palm Beach Post*, April 20, 1961. Accessed December 5, 2024. <https://www.newspapers.com>.

SouthArc, Inc.

2012 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey 4-D Citrus & Sod, Inc., Glades County, Florida. SouthArc, Gainesville. Survey No. 23368.

United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

1996 Central and Southern Florida Project for Flood Control and Other Purposes: Master Water Control Manual, Lake Okeechobee and Everglades Agricultural Area. Volume 3. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville.

2015 Herbert Hoover Dike Major Rehabilitation Palm Beach County, Florida: Environmental Assessment and Findings of No Significant Impact – Herbert Hoover Dike Supplemental Major Rehabilitation Report (MRR). Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville.

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1940 Aerial Photograph. Everglades Area, Florida Index: Sheet 4 of 36. Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), Gainesville.

1950 Aerial Photograph. Kissimmee River, Florida Index: K15-50-19. Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), Gainesville.

1958 Aerial Photograph. 1-27-58, CYW-4V-9, -76. Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), Gainesville.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1953 Brighton NW, Fla. *Photorevised 1983*.

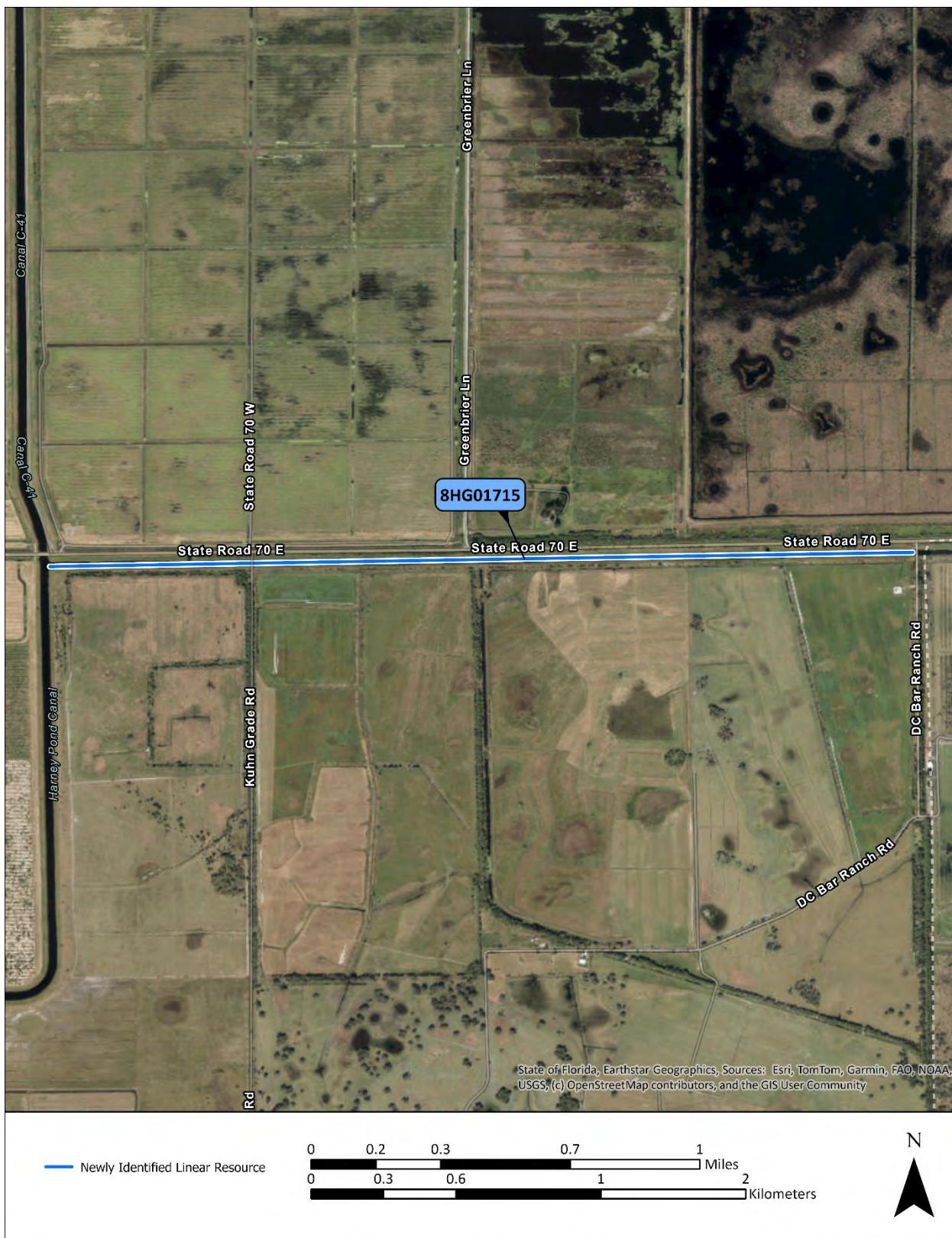


PHOTOGRAPHS





AERIAL MAP





**USGS Brighton NW
Township 38 South, Range 31 East, Sections 1 and 2**





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 HG01716
 Field Date 12-4-2024
 Form Date 4-15-2025
 Recorder# _____

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 Lykes Brothers Canal #2 Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S 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

Street Number

Direction

Street Name

Street Type

Suffix Direction

Address:

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 31E Section 4 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON NW USGS Date 1953
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____

Landgrant _____

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Approximately 479 ft of the linear resource are located within the APE. The segment runs north-south within Highlands County Parcel C-35-37-32-020-0500-0040 to the south of SR 70. The land is currently owned by Lykes Bros, Inc.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1940 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

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

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

1. Twentieth C American 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____**Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)**

The linear resource is an agricultural irrigation canal located south of SR 70 and was constructed by ca. 1940 based on historic aerial photographs. The canal within the APE is approx. 24 ft wide and heavily overgrown w/n proximity to the ROW.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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 no insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information**Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)**

The segment is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout South FL & is not a signif. embodiment of a type/period/method of construction/has no known signif. historic assoc.; however, there is insuff. info to evaluate the resource as a whole.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION**Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents**1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P23043

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

2) Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder 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 **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.

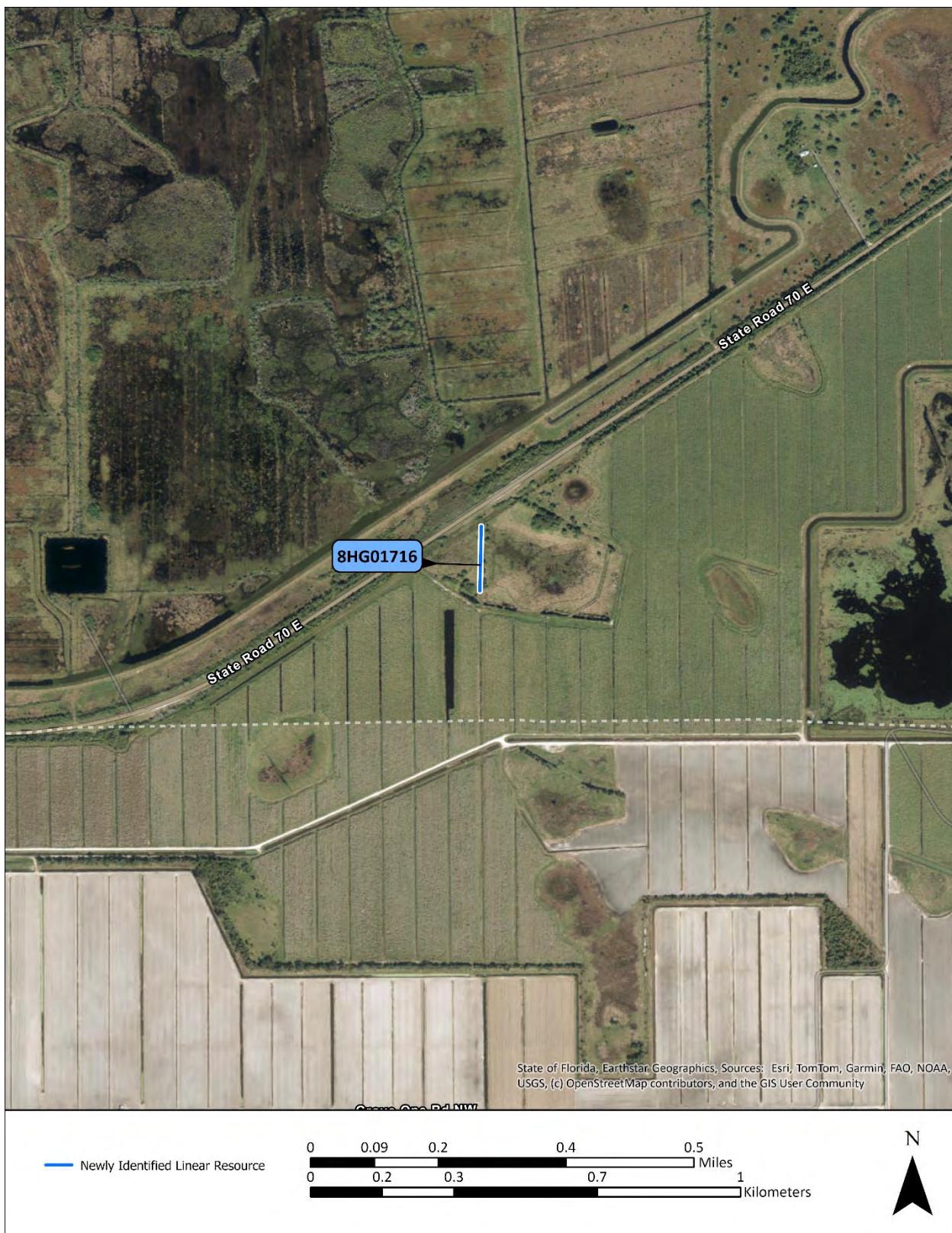


PHOTOGRAPHS



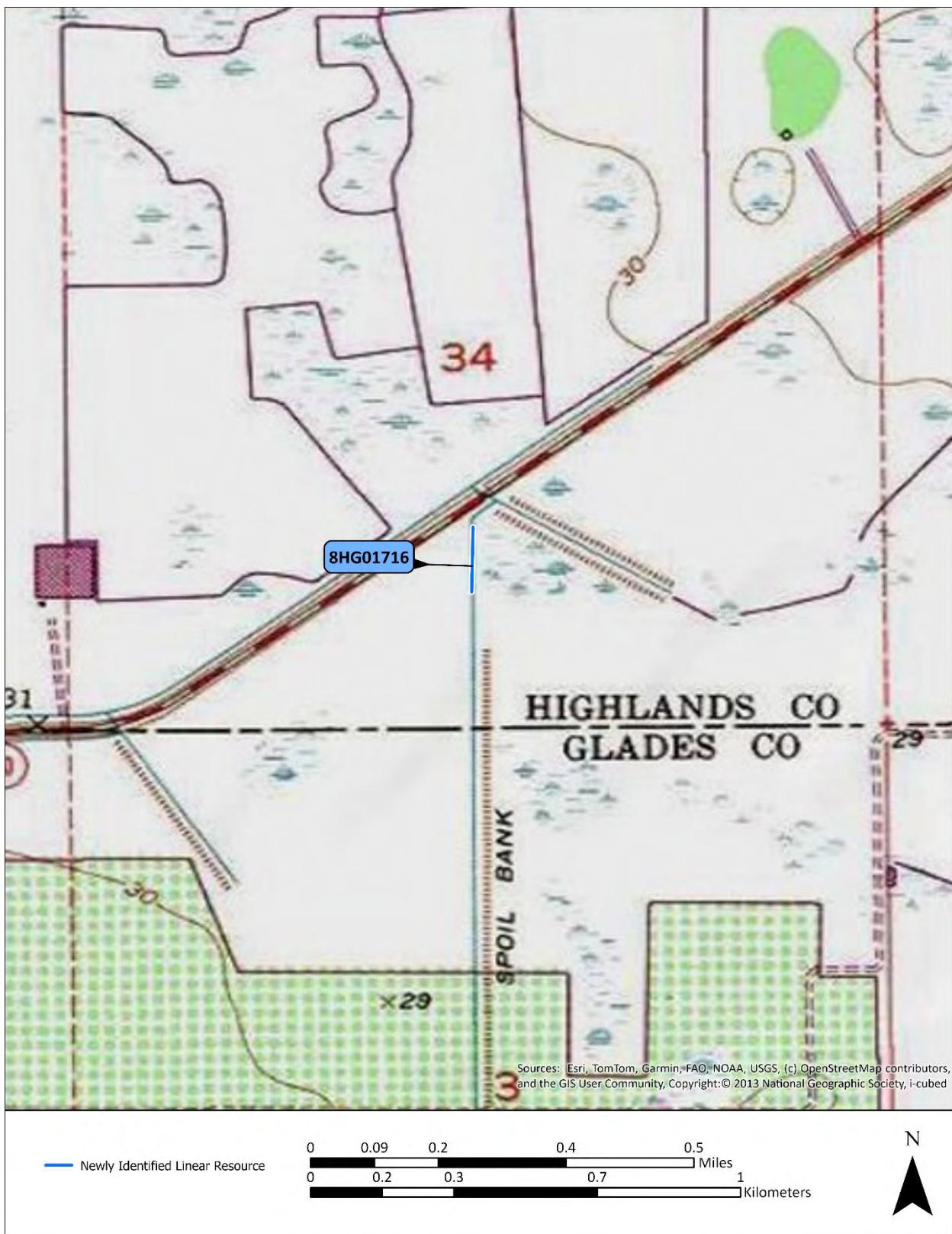


AERIAL MAP





USGS Brighton
Township 37 South, Range 32 East, Section 34





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 HG01717
 Field Date 12-4-2024
 Form Date 4-15-2025
 Recorder# _____

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 Lykes Brothers Canal #3 Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S 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

Street Number

Direction

Street Name

Street Type

Suffix Direction

Address:

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 31E Section 4 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON NW USGS Date 1953
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____

Landgrant _____

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

The canal is approximately 583 ft long and contained entirely within the APE. The segment runs southeast-northwest within Highlands County Parcel C-35-37-32-020-0500-0040 to the south of SR 70. The land is currently owned by Lykes Bros, Inc.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1940 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

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

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

1. Twentieth C American 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____**Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)**

The linear resource is an agricultural irrigation canal located south of SR 70 and was constructed by ca. 1940 based on historic aerial photographs. The canal within the APE is approx. 20 ft wide and heavily overgrown w/n proximity to the ROW.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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 no insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information**Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)**

The resource is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout South Florida & is not a significant embodiment of a type/period/method of construction or engineering, 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 <u>All materials at one location</u>	Maintaining organization <u>Archaeological Consultants Inc</u>
1) Document description <u>Files, photos, research, documents</u>	File or accession #'s <u>P23043</u>
2) Document type _____	Maintaining organization _____
2) Document description _____	File or accession #'s _____

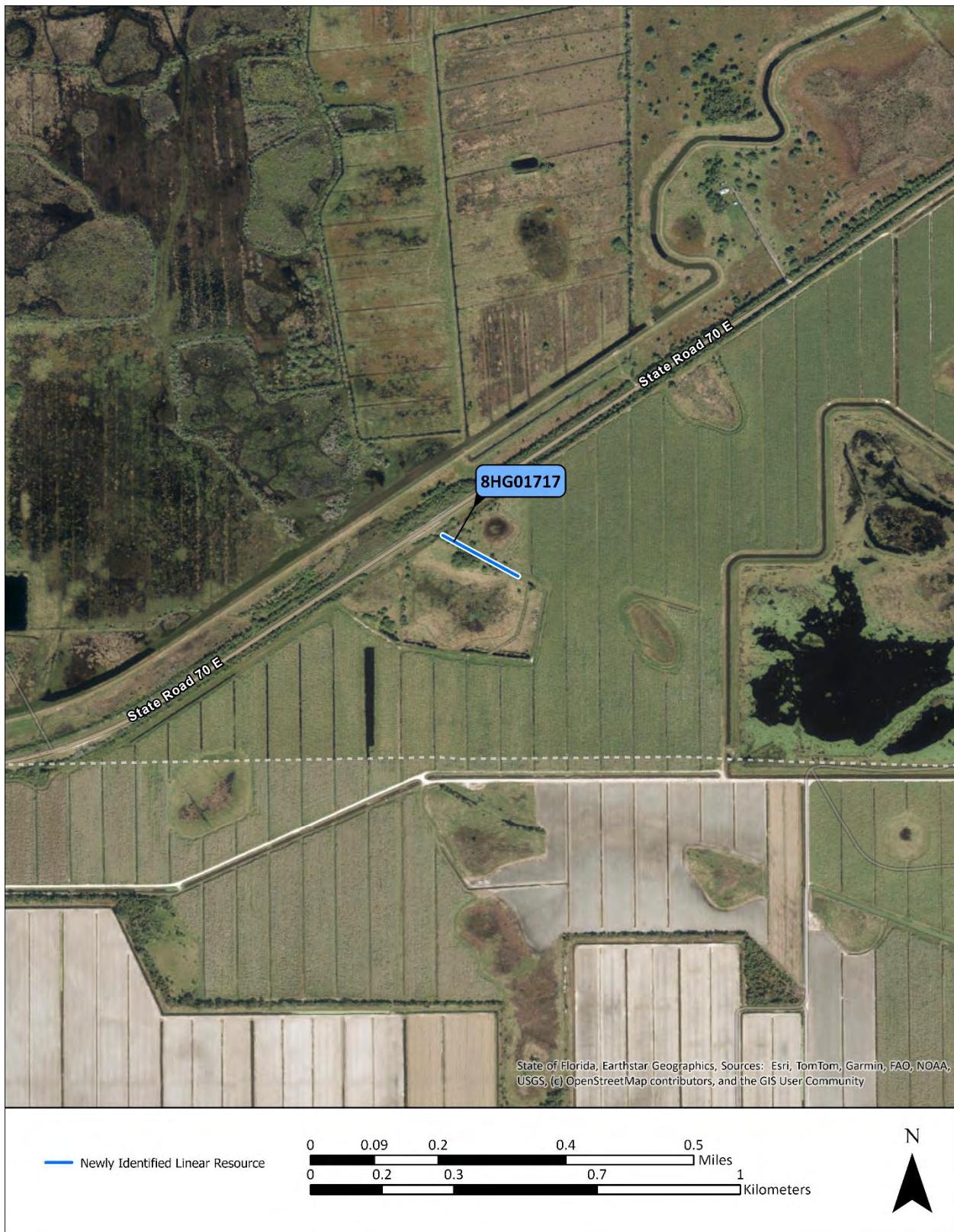
RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants IncRecorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL / 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments**

- ① **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 Brighton
Township 37 South, Range 32 East, Section 34





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 HG01722
 Field Date 12-4-2024
 Form Date 4-15-2025
 Recorder# _____

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 Drainage Canal - North Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S 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

Street Number

Direction

Street Name

Street Type

Suffix Direction

Address:

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 37S Range 31E Section 33-36 $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
- 2) Township 37S Range 32E Section 31-35 $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE
- 3) Township 37S Range 32E Section 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE
- 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON 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)

Approximately 8.53 miles of the linear resource are located within the APE and run parallel to the north side of SR 70 from east of Lonesome Island Road to CR 721S.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1940 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

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

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

1. Twentieth C American 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____**Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)**

The linear resource provides drainage along the north side of SR 70 and was constructed by ca. 1940 based on the earliest available historic aerial. It is unclear if the canal dates to the construction of SR 70 in 1924.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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 no insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information**Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)**

The segment is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout South FL & is not a signif. embodiment of a type/period/method of construction/has no known signif. historic assoc.; however, there is insuff. info to evaluate the resource as a whole.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION**Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents**1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P23043

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

2) Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

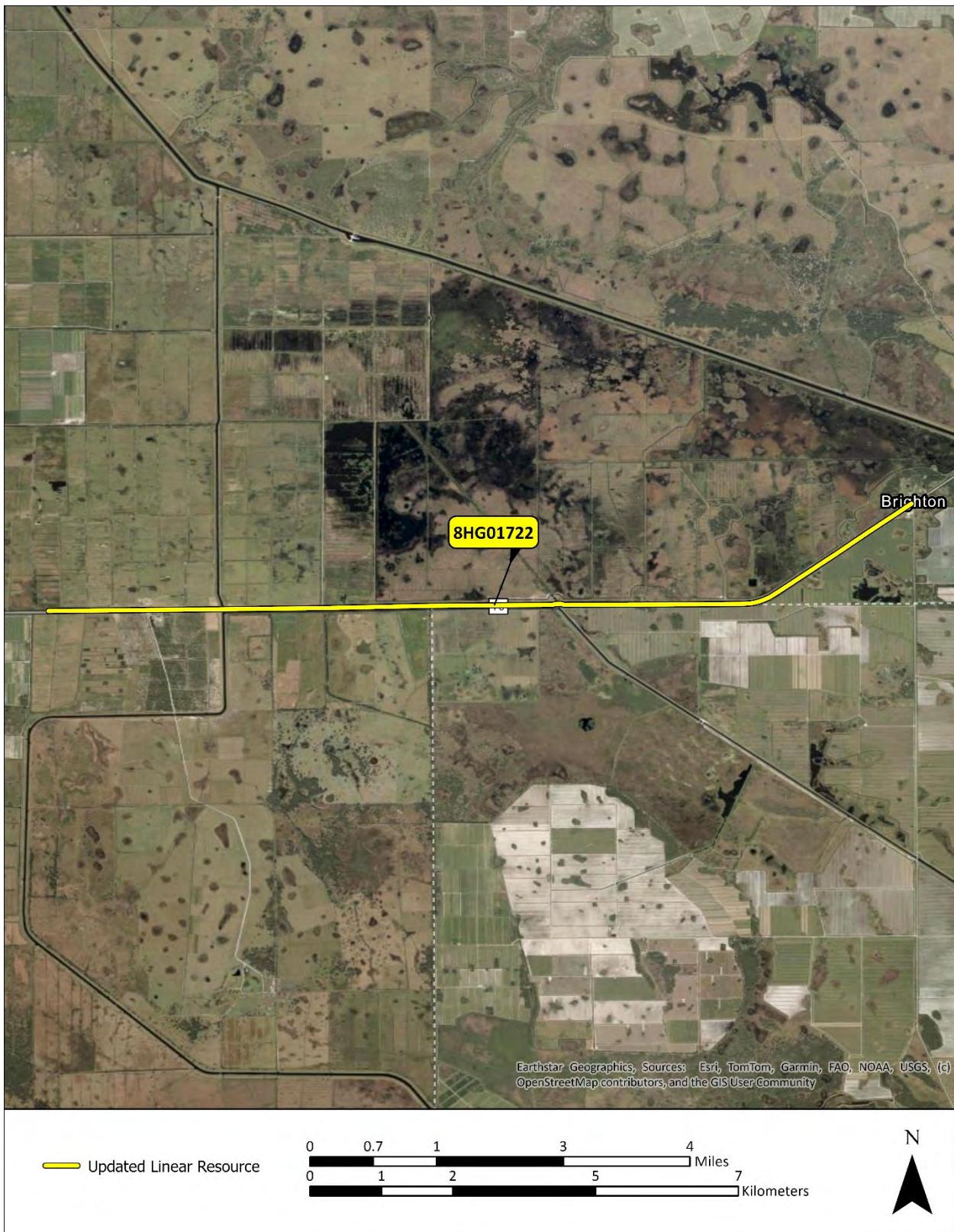
RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants IncRecorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL / 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments**

- ① **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.



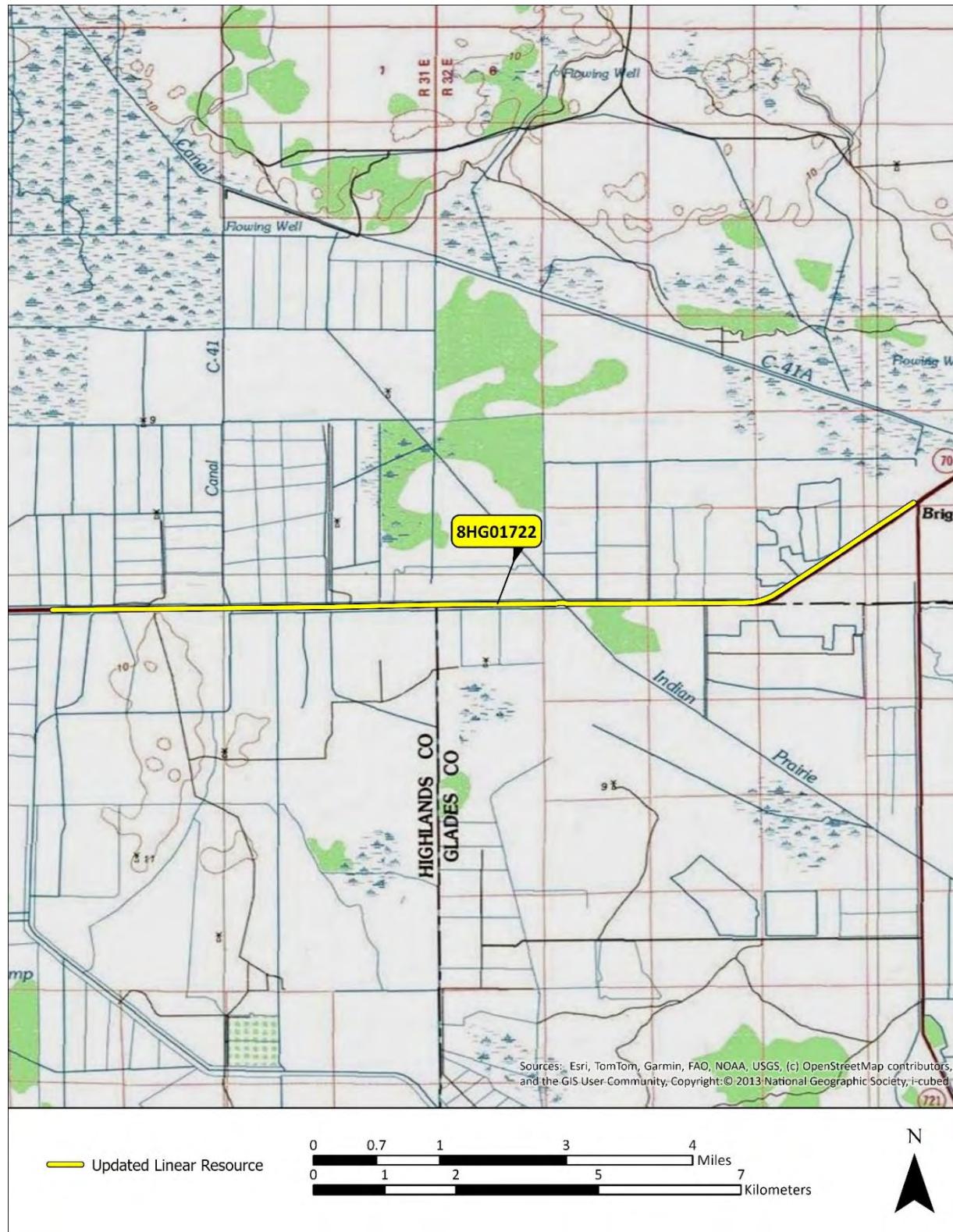
PHOTOGRAPHS



**AERIAL MAP**



USGS Brighton and Brighton NW
Township 37 South, Range 31 East, Sections 33 – 36
Township 37 South, Range 32 East, Sections 26, 31 – 35





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 HG01723
 Field Date 12-4-2024
 Form Date 4-16-2025
 Recorder# _____

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 Drainage Canal - South Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 70 from CR 721S to NW 128th Avenue 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

Street Number

Direction

Street Name

Street Type

Suffix Direction

Address:

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 37S Range 32E Section 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
- 2) Township 37S Range 32E Section 31-35 $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE
- 3) Township 38S Range 31E Section 1-4 $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE
- 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON 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)

Approximately 4.07 miles of the linear resource is located within the APE and runs parallel to the south side of SR 70 from east of Lonesome Island Road to CR 721S.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1940 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

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

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

1. Twentieth C American 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____**Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)**

The linear resource provides drainage along the south side of SR 70 and was constructed by ca. 1940 based on the earliest available historic aerial. It is unclear if the canal dates to the construction of SR 70 in 1924.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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 no insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information**Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)**

The segment is a common example of a drainage canal found throughout South FL & is not a signif. embodiment of a type/period/method of construction/has no known signif. historic assoc.; however, there is insuff. info to evaluate the resource as a whole.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION**Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents**1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P23043

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

2) Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

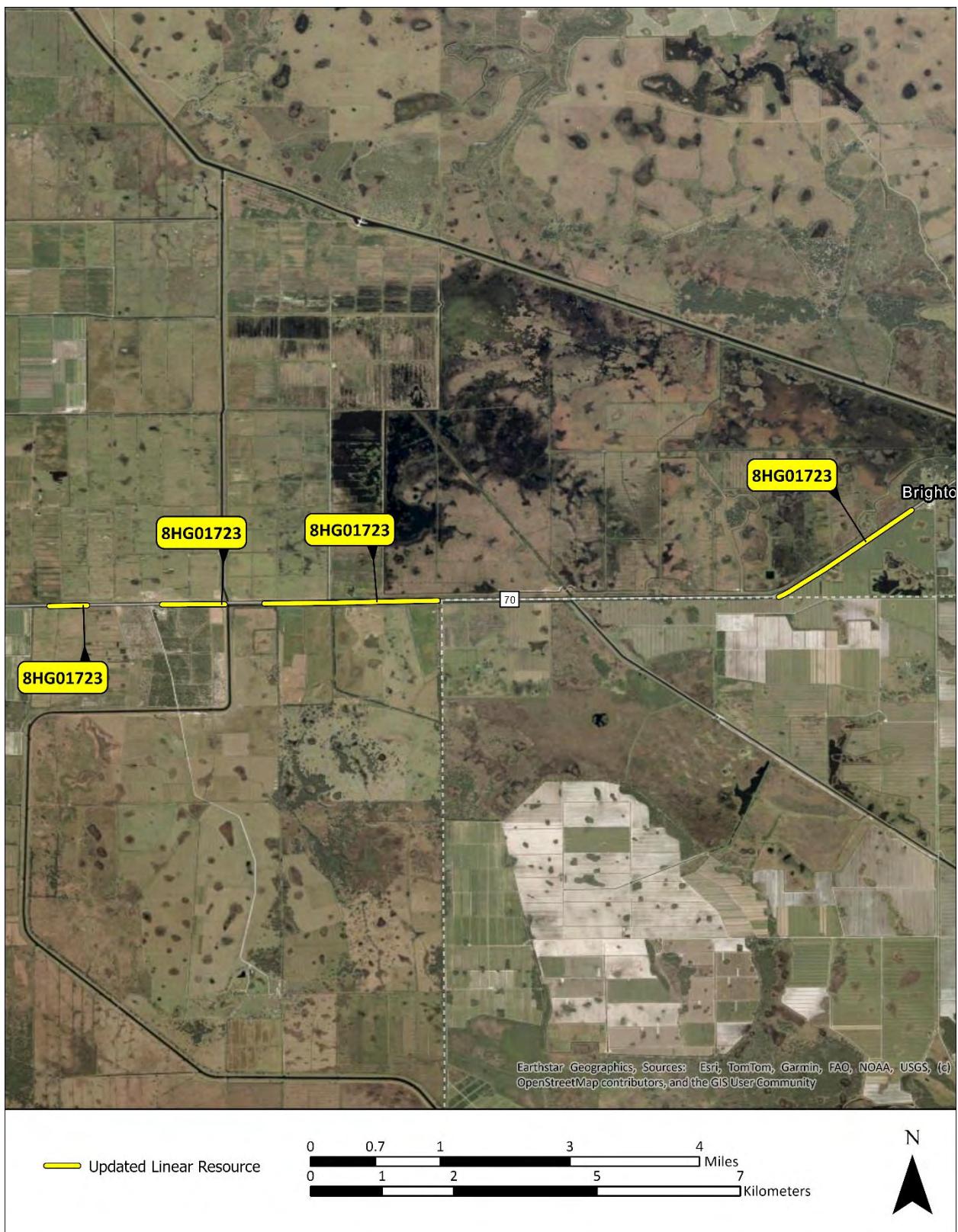
RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants IncRecorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL / 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments**

- ① 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.



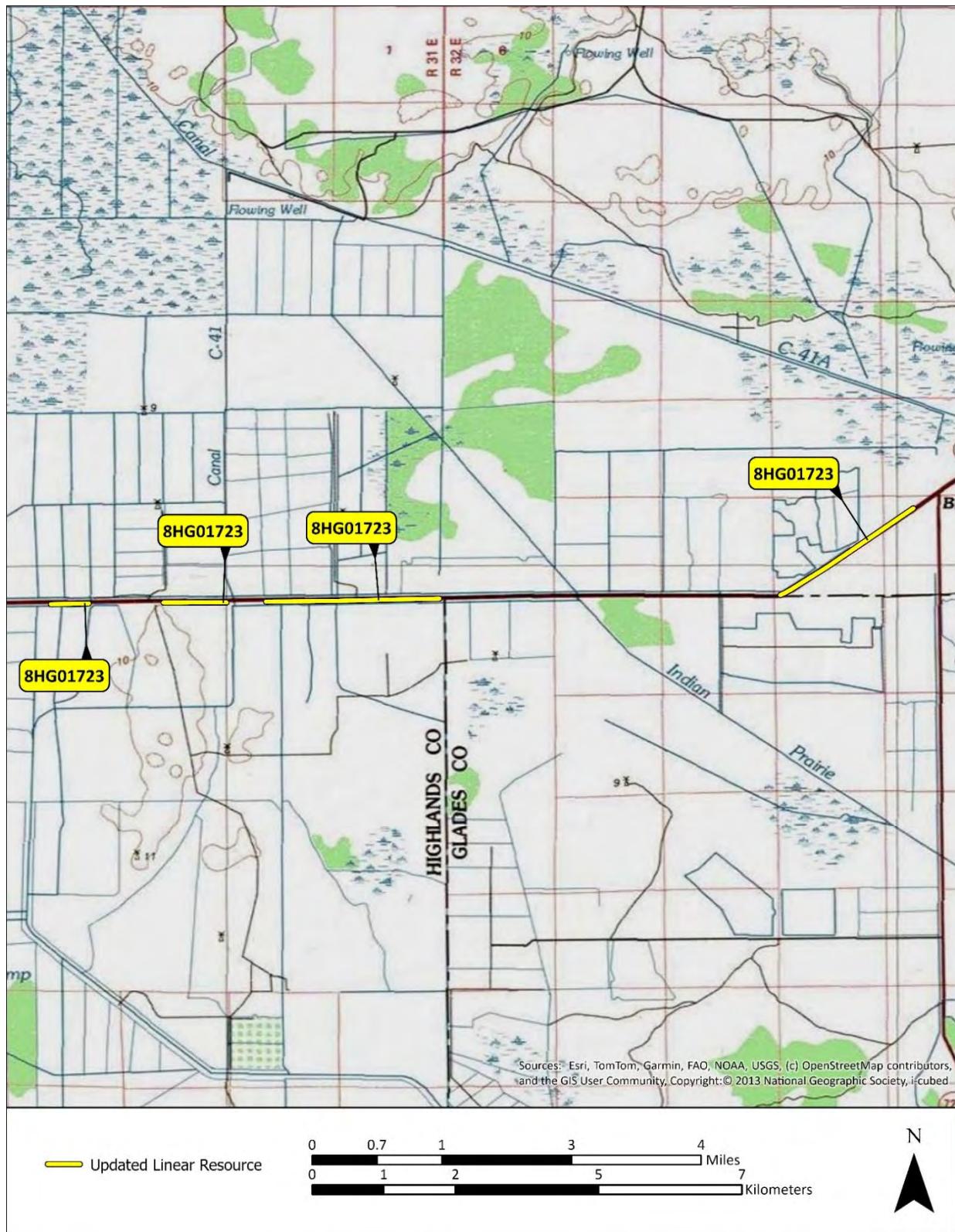
PHOTOGRAPHS



**AERIAL MAP**



USGS Brighton and Brighton NW
Township 38 South, Range 31 East, Sections 1 – 4
Township 37 South, Range 32 East, Sections 26 and 31 – 35





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site# 8 HG01731
 Field Date 12-4-2024
 Form Date 4-11-2025
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4101 SR 70 E (Building 1) Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S 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

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address: <u>4101</u>		<u>SR 70</u>		<u>E</u>
Cross Streets (nearest/between) _____				
USGS 7.5 Map Name <u>BRIGHTON NW</u>			USGS Date <u>1953</u> Plat or Other Map _____	
City / Town (within 3 miles) <u>Lake Placid</u>			In City Limits? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown	County <u>Highlands</u>
Township <u>38S</u>	Range <u>31E</u>	Section <u>3</u>	1/4 section: <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE	Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # <u>C-03-38-31-A00-0010-0000</u>			Landgrant _____	
Subdivision Name _____			Block _____	Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17 Easting <u>479002</u> Northing <u>3009561</u>			Coordinate System & Datum _____	
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____				
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____				

HISTORY

Construction Year: <u>1930</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> approximately	<input type="checkbox"/> year listed or earlier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> year listed or later
Original Use <u>Residence, private</u>	From (year): <u>1930</u>	To (year): <u>CURR</u>	
Current Use _____	From (year): _____	To (year): _____	
Other Use _____	From (year): _____	To (year): _____	
Moves: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown Date: _____	Original address _____		
Alterations: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown Date: _____	Nature	Roofing, siding, windows	
Additions: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown Date: _____	Nature	N ELEV (Carport)	
Architect (last name first): _____	Builder (last name first): _____		

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

FP&L (2022); Southeast Groves (2015); Premier Citrus (2006); Sun Ray Groves, LLC (2001);
 Sun-Ray Farms

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

DESCRIPTION

Style <u>Masonry Vernacular</u>	Exterior Plan <u>Irregular</u>	Number of Stories <u>1</u>
Exterior Fabric(s) <u>1. Stucco</u>	<u>2. Asphalt shingles</u>	<u>3.</u>
Roof Type(s) <u>1. Hip</u>	<u>2. Gable</u>	<u>3.</u>
Roof Material(s) <u>1. Composition shingles</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>

Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
 SHS, vinyl, single, paired, 1/1, 6/6; Casement, metal, paired, grouped (8), 4-light, 5-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
 Overhanging eaves w/ boxed rafter tails, concrete and brick windowsills, rectangular gable vent

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
 Two residences (8HG01732 and 8HG01733) and several agricultural outbuildings (outside the APE)

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: single door w/ paneling and inset 9 pane light, beneath the carport

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ a gable roof carport addition on the N ELEV.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type <u>All materials at one location</u>	Maintaining organization <u>Archaeological Consultants Inc</u>
1) Document description <u>Files, photos, research, documents</u>	File or accession #'s <u>P23043</u>
2) Document type _____	Maintaining organization _____
2) Document description _____	File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name <u>Savannah Y. Finch</u>	Affiliation <u>Archaeological Consultants Inc</u>
Recorder Contact Information <u>8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net</u>	
(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 FAÇADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



PHOTOGRAPHS





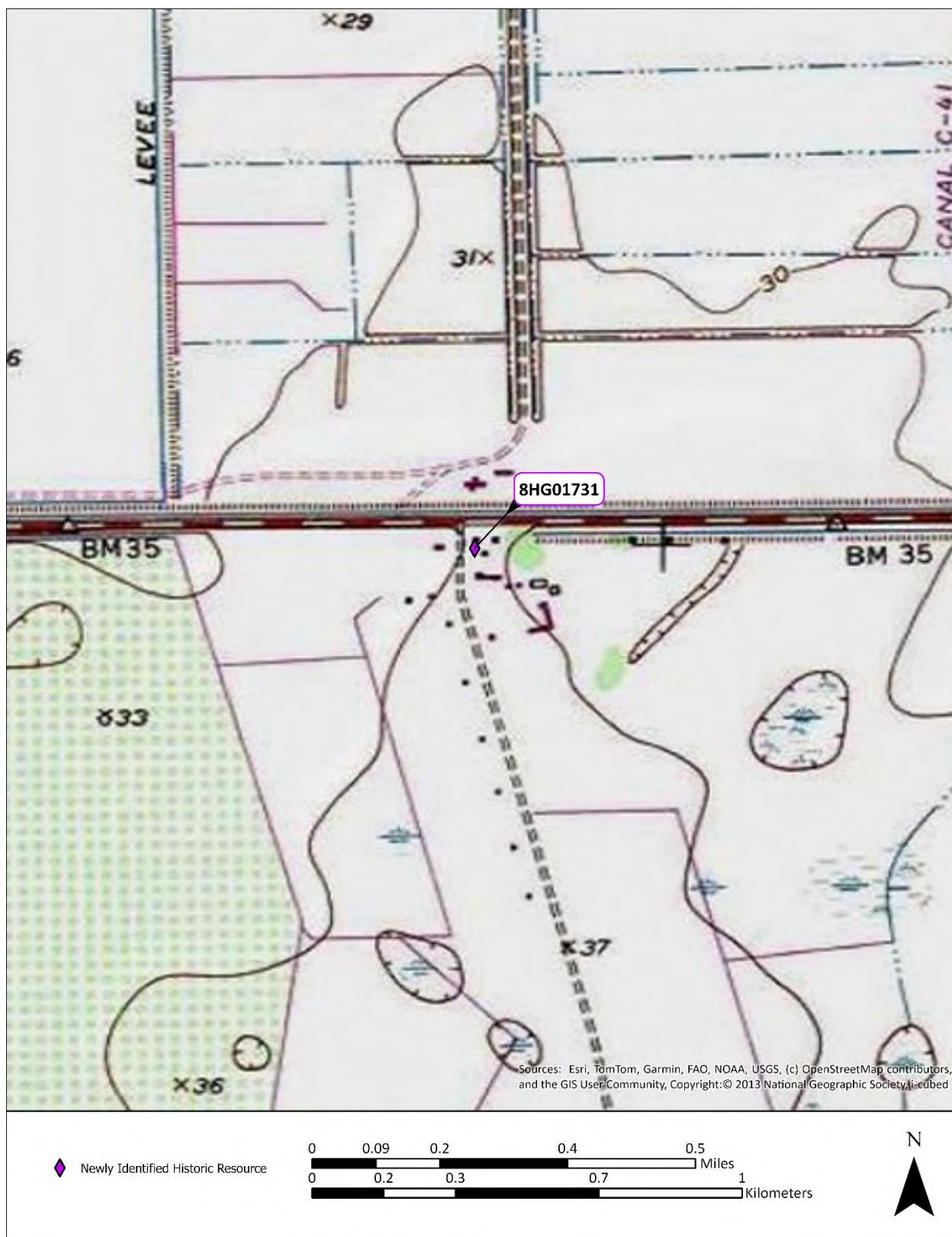


AERIAL MAP





USGS Brighton NW
Township 38 South, Range 31 East, Section 3





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 HG01732
 Field Date 12-4-2024
 Form Date 4-11-2025
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4101 SR 70 E (Building 2)

Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____

Survey Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S

Survey # (DHR only) _____

National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site objectOwnership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number <u>4101</u>	Direction <u>SR 70</u>	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction <u>E</u>
Address: <u>4101</u> <u>SR 70</u>				
Cross Streets (nearest/between) _____				
USGS 7.5 Map Name <u>BRIGHTON NW</u> USGS Date <u>1953</u> Plat or Other Map _____				
City / Town (within 3 miles) <u>Lake Placid</u> In City Limits? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown County <u>Highlands</u>				
Township <u>38S</u>	Range <u>31E</u>	Section <u>3</u>	1/4 section: <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NE	Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # <u>C-03-38-31-A00-0010-0000</u> Landgrant _____				
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____				
UTM Coordinates: Zone <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17 Easting <u>479048</u> Northing <u>3009564</u>				
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____				
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____				

HISTORY

Construction Year: <u>1952</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> approximately	<input type="checkbox"/> year listed or earlier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> year listed or later
Original Use <u>Residence, private</u>	From (year): <u>1952</u>	To (year): <u>CURR</u>	
Current Use _____	From (year): _____	To (year): _____	
Other Use _____	From (year): _____	To (year): _____	
Moves: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown Date: _____	Original address _____		
Alterations: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown Date: _____	Nature <u>Roofing</u>		
Additions: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown Date: _____	Nature _____		
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____			

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

FP&L (2022); Southeast Groves (2015); Premier Citrus (2006); Sun Ray Groves, LLC (2001); Sun-Ray Farms

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

DESCRIPTION

Style <u>Ranch</u>	Exterior Plan <u>Irregular</u>	Number of Stories <u>1</u>
Exterior Fabric(s) <u>1. Stucco</u>	<u>2. Brick</u>	<u>3.</u>
Roof Type(s) <u>1. Hip</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>
Roof Material(s) <u>1. Composition shingles</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>

Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, metal, single, paired, 2/2; Picture, metal, single, central fixed pane flanked w/ 2/2 SHS; Picture, metal, single, 10-light, 15-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Brick string course, geometric brick window accents, scored stucco (horizontal lines), metal scroll porch supports, integrated carport

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

Two residences (8HG01731 and 8HG01733) and several agricultural outbuildings (outside the APE)

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: single door w/ diamond shaped inset light, beneath the principal roof

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

N/ENTRANCE: incised, partial width, beneath the principal roof w/ metal scroll porch supports and railings

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

Narrative Description of Resource

A one-story Ranch style building w/ an integrated one-car carport on the W ELEV.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type <u>All materials at one location</u>	Maintaining organization <u>Archaeological Consultants Inc</u>
1) Document description <u>Files, photos, research, documents</u> File or accession #'s <u>P23043</u>	
2) Document type _____	Maintaining organization _____
2) Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____	

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name <u>Savannah Y. Finch</u>	Affiliation <u>Archaeological Consultants Inc</u>
Recorder Contact Information <u>8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 / aciflorida@comcast.net</u>	(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 FAÇADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

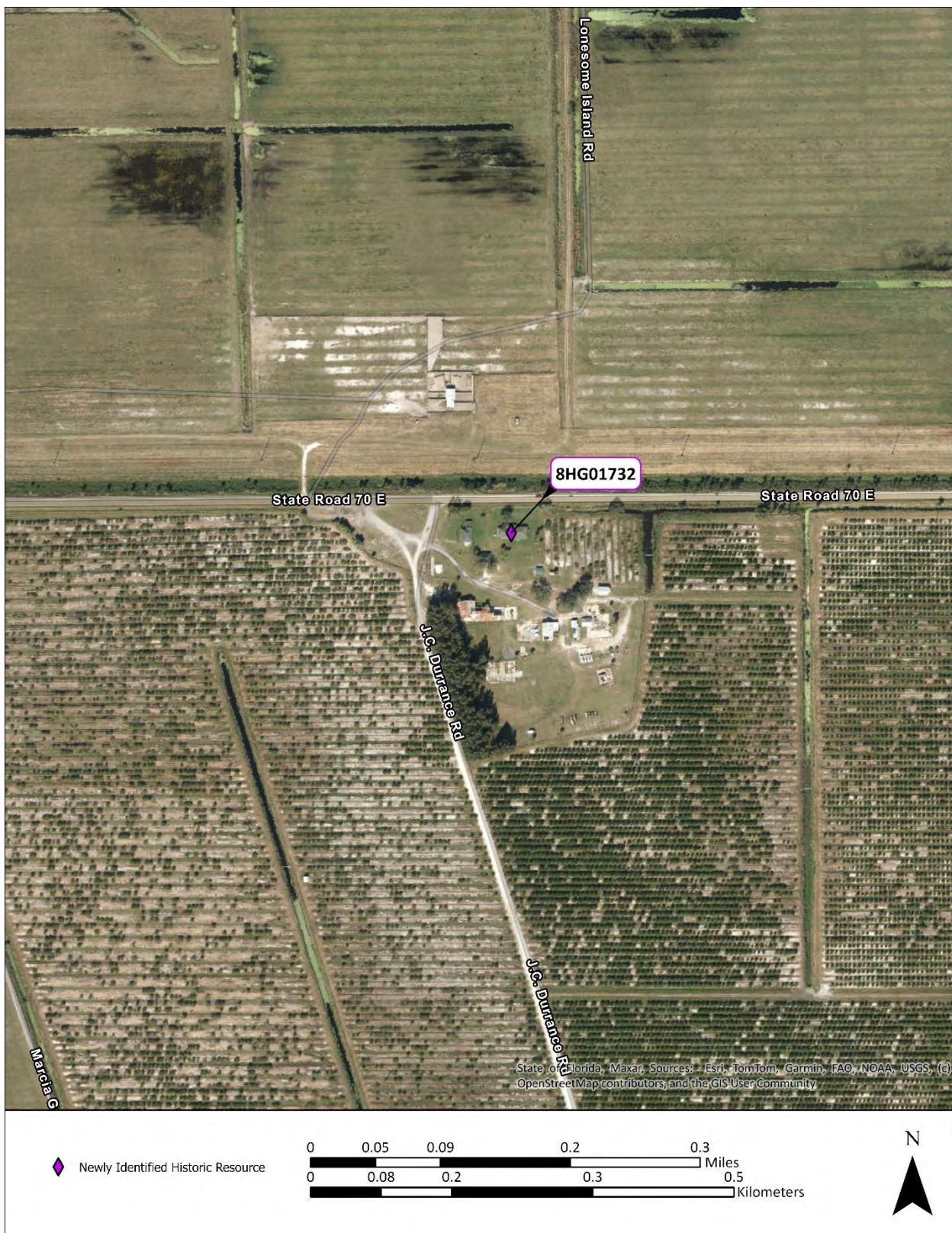
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

**PHOTOGRAPHS**



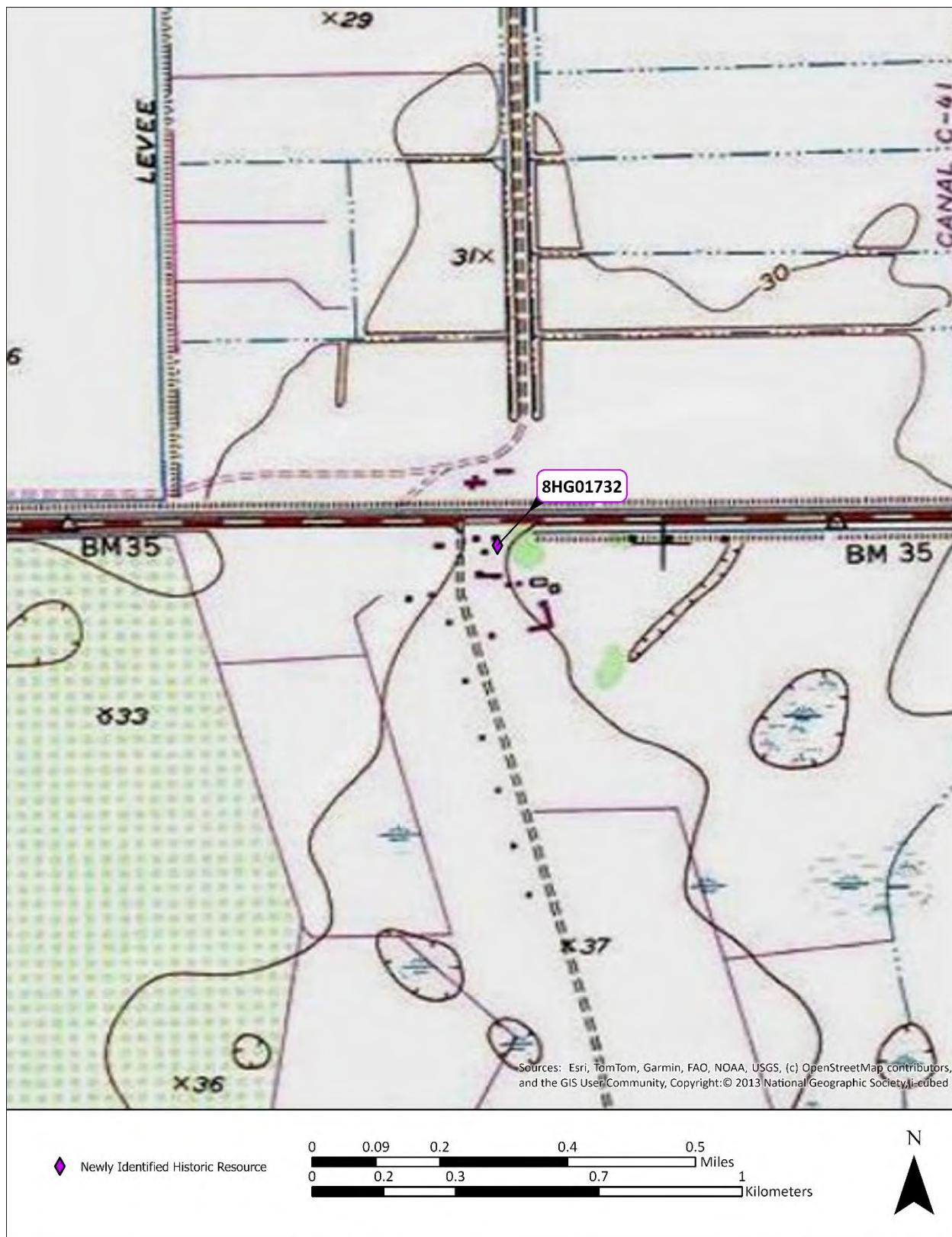


AERIAL MAP





**USGS Brighton NW
Township 38 South, Range 31 East, Section 3**





HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site# HG01733
 Field Date 12-4-2024
 Form Date 4-11-2025
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4101 SR 70 E (Building 3) Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S 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

<u>Street Number</u>	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Street Name</u>	<u>Street Type</u>	<u>Suffix Direction</u>
Address: <u>4101</u>	<u>SR 70</u>			<u>E</u>
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____				
USGS 7.5 Map Name <u>BRIGHTON NW</u>			USGS Date <u>1953</u> Plat or Other Map _____	
City / Town (within 3 miles) <u>Lake Placid</u>			In City Limits? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown	County <u>Highlands</u>
Township <u>38S</u>	Range <u>31E</u>	Section <u>3</u>	1/4 section: <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE	Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # <u>C-03-38-31-A00-0010-0000</u>			Landgrant _____	
Subdivision Name _____			Block _____	Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17 Easting <u>479017</u> Northing <u>3009535</u>				
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____			Coordinate System & Datum _____	
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____				

HISTORY

Construction Year: <u>1953</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> approximately <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> year listed or earlier <input type="checkbox"/> year listed or later
Original Use <u>Residence, private</u>	From (year): <u>1953</u> To (year): <u>CURR</u>
Current Use _____	From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Other Use _____	From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown Date: _____	Original address _____
Alterations: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown Date: _____	Nature <u>Roofing, windows</u>
Additions: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown Date: _____	Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____	Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) <u>FP&L (2022); Southeast Groves (2015); Premier Citrus (2006); Sun Ray Groves, LLC (2001); Sun-Ray Farms</u>	

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

DESCRIPTION

Style <u>Masonry Vernacular</u>	Exterior Plan <u>Rectangular</u>	Number of Stories <u>1</u>
Exterior Fabric(s) <u>1. Stucco</u>	<u>2.</u> _____	<u>3.</u> _____
Roof Type(s) <u>1. Hip</u>	<u>2.</u> _____	<u>3.</u> _____
Roof Material(s) <u>1. Composition shingles</u>	<u>2.</u> _____	<u>3.</u> _____

Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
SHS, metal, single, 2/2, 6/6

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

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
Two residences (8HG01731 and 8HG01732) and several agricultural outbuildings (outside the APE)

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N ELEV: single door

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

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

A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ minimal architectural detail.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

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

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

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION**Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents**1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants IncDocument description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P230432) 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' 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 FAÇADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



PHOTOGRAPHS



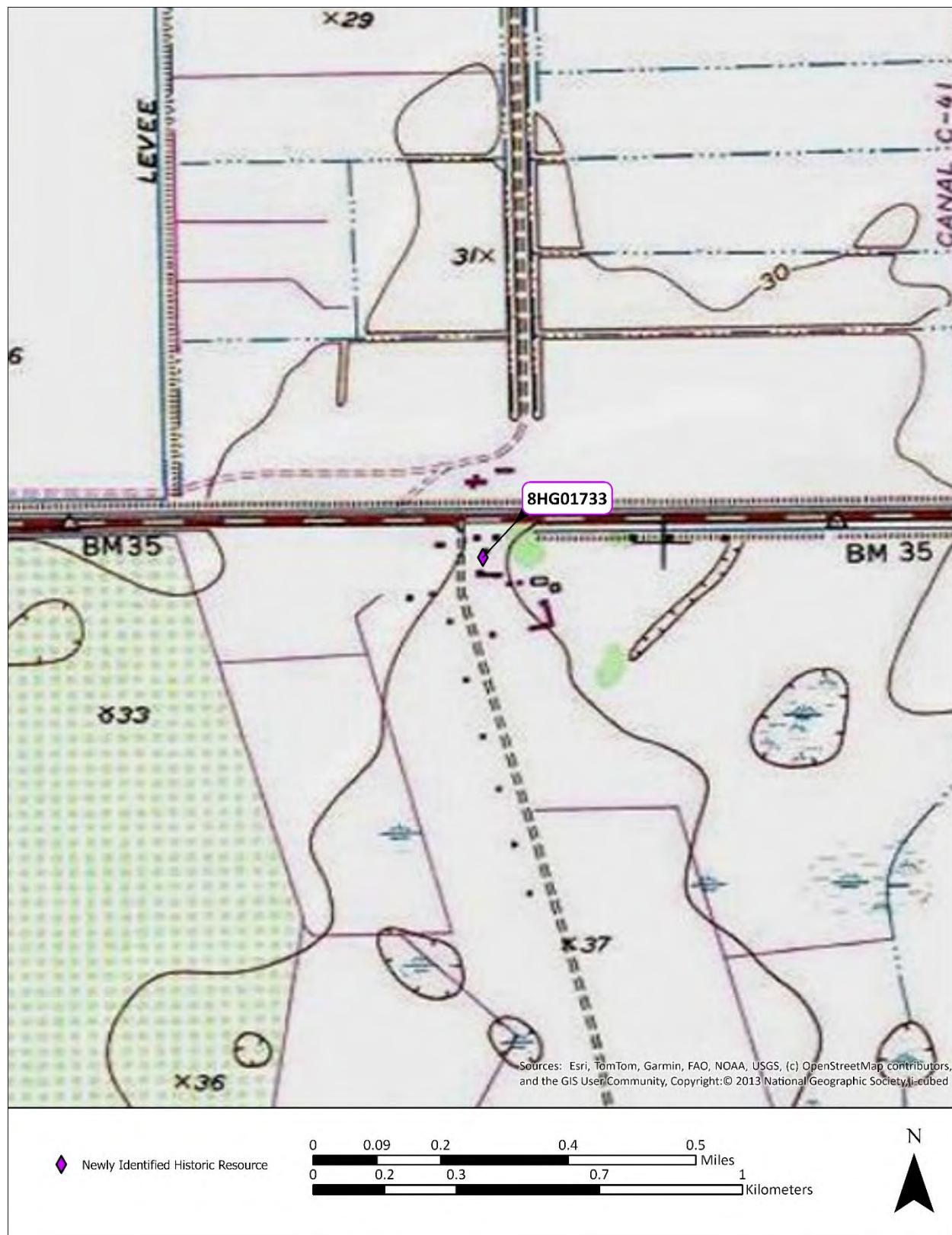


AERIAL MAP





**USGS Brighton NW
Township 38 South, Range 31 East, Section 3**





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 HG01734
 Field Date 12-4-2024
 Form Date 4-15-2025
 Recorder# _____

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 Greenbrier Lane Drainage System Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S 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

Street Number

Direction

Street Name

Street Type

Suffix Direction

Address:

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 37S Range 31E Section 35, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
- 2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE
- 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE
- 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON NW USGS Date 1953
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____

Landgrant _____

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Two segments, approximately 1.1 mi long and 0.69 mi long, located to the west and east of Greenbrier Lane and north of SR 70. The proposed SMF 2A is intersected by a portion of the system adjacent to Harney Pond Canal (C-41).

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1953 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 0 # of non-contributing 2

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

1. Modern (Post 1950) 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____**Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)**

The segments are part of an agricultural drainage system located north of SR 70 that was constructed by ca. 1953 based on historic aerial photographs. The canals within the APE are approx. 40 ft wide and overgrown with grasses.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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 no insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information**Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)**

The segments are a common example of drainage canals found throughout South FL & not signif. embodiments of a type/period/method of construction/have no known signif. historic assoc.; however, there is insuff. info to evaluate the resource as a whole.

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

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

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

1) Document type <u>All materials at one location</u>	Maintaining organization <u>Archaeological Consultants Inc</u>
1) Document description <u>Files, photos, research, documents</u>	File or accession #'s <u>P23043</u>
2) Document type _____	Maintaining organization _____
2) Document description _____	File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder 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 **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.

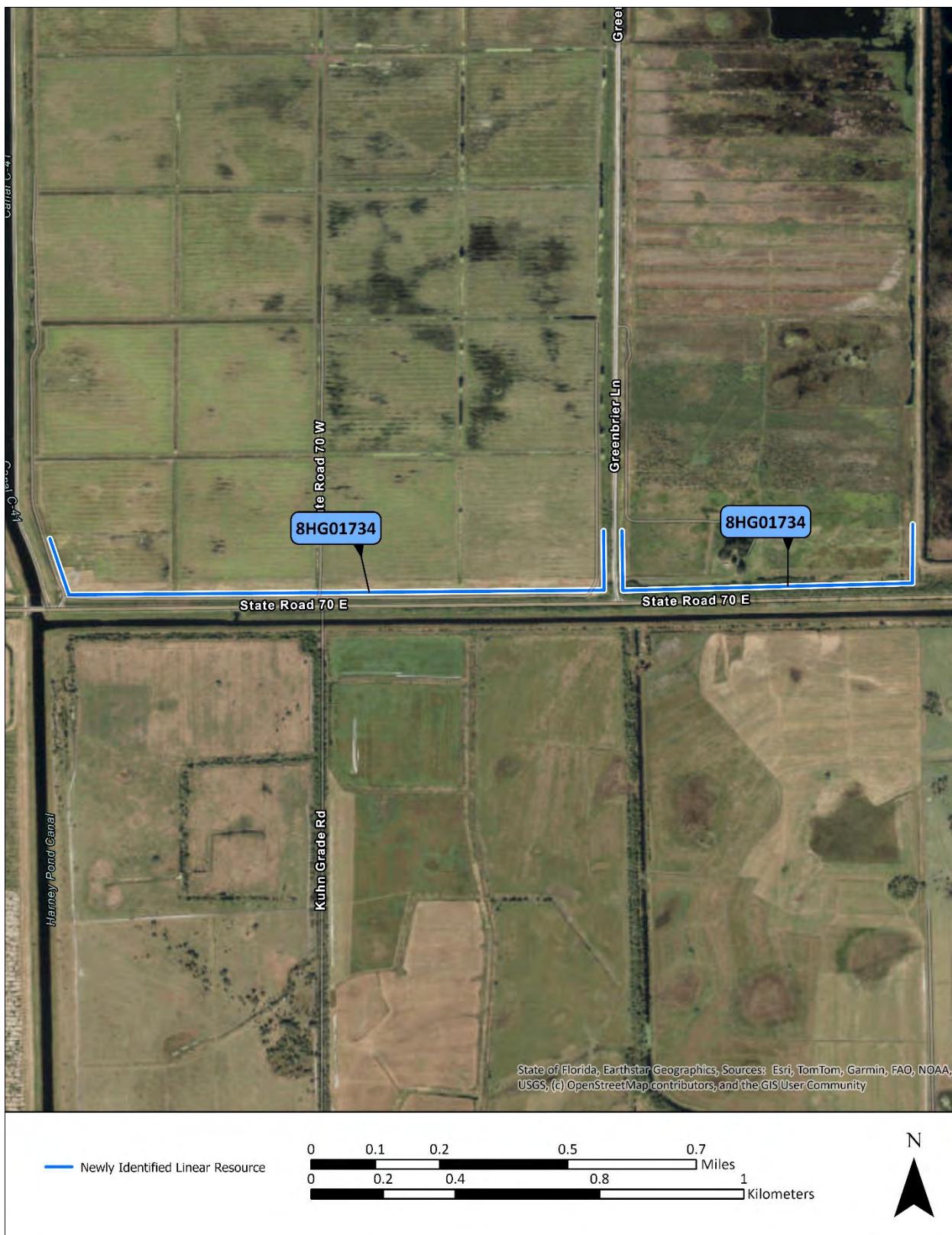


PHOTOGRAPHS





AERIAL MAP





USGS Brighton NW
Township 37 South, Range 31 East, Sections 35 and 36





RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 HG01735
 Field Date 12-4-2024
 Form Date 4-15-2025
 Recorder# _____

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)
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- 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 Lykes Brothers Drainage System Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS SR 70 from Lonesome Island Rd to CR 721S 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

Street Number

Direction

Street Name

Street Type

Suffix Direction

Address:

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 37S Range 31E Section 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
 2) Township 37S Range 32E Section 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE
 3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE
 4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ $\frac{1}{4}$ section: NW SW SE NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name BRIGHTON NW USGS Date 1953
 2) Name _____ USGS Date _____

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____

Landgrant _____

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

The drainage system is located north of SR 70 and west of the Indian Prairie Canal (C-40). The system covers approximately 297 acres w/ east-west and north-south canals. The proposed FPC2-3B and SMF 3A are located within the drainage system.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

HISTORY & DESCRIPTIONConstruction Year: 1968 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

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

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

1. Modern (Post 1950) 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____**Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)**

The resource is an agricultural irrigation system located north of SR 70 and was constructed by ca. 1968 based on historic aerial photographs. The canals within the system range from 5 to 10 ft wide and are heavily overgrown with vegetation.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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 no insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? yes no insufficient information**Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)**

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION**Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents**1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc1) Document description Files, photos, research, documents File or accession #'s P23043

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____

2) Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder 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**

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- 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



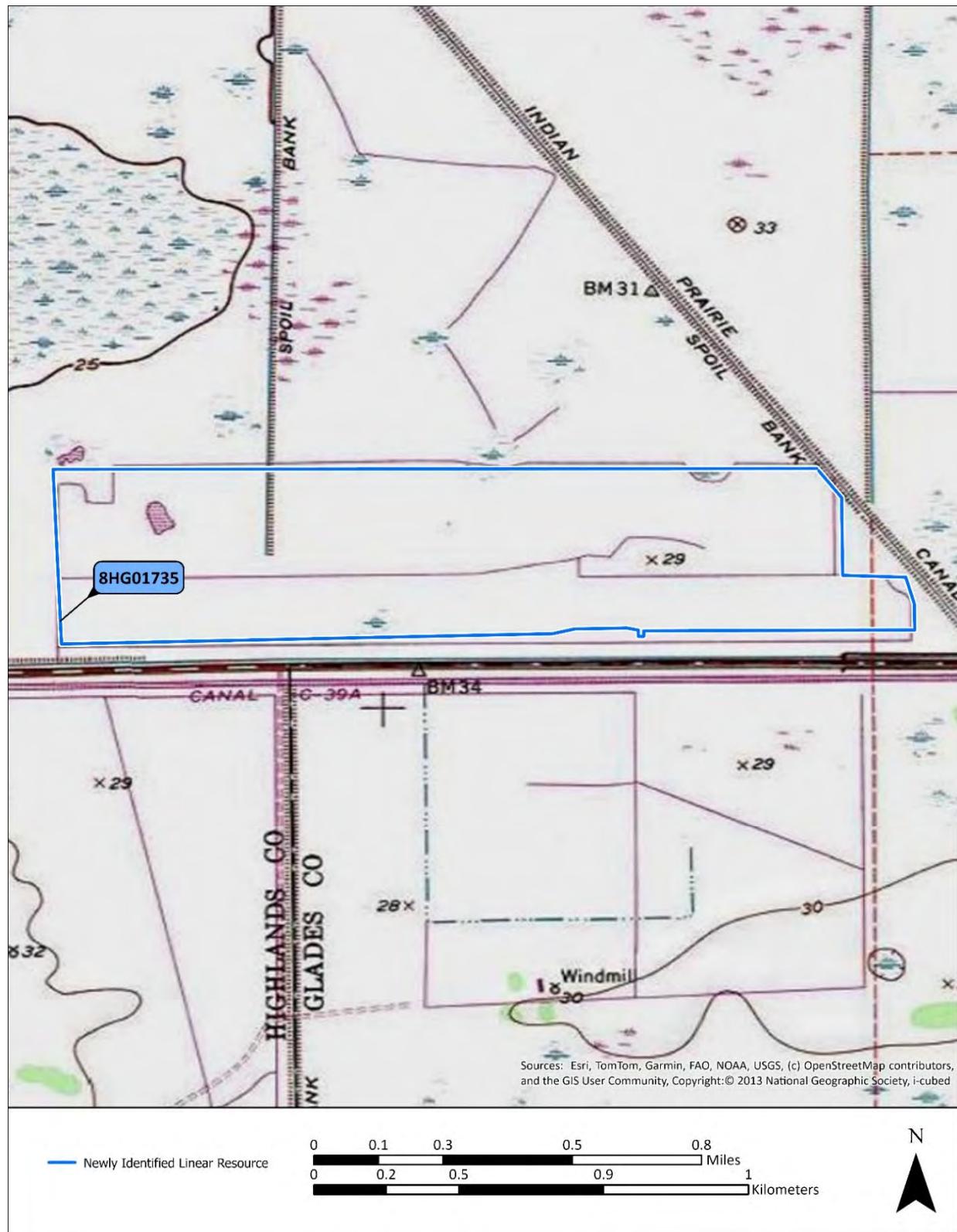


AERIAL MAP





USGS Brighton NW
Township 37 South, Range 31 East, Section 36
Township 37 South, Range 32 East, Section 31



APPENDIX C

Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File

Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)

CRAS PD&E SR 70 From Lonesome Island Road to S Leg of CR 721, Highlands Co. - Phase I

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Project Development and Environment Study, SR 70 from Lonesome Island Road to South Leg of CR 721, Highlands County, Florida FPID No.: 449851-1-22-01

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. ACI _____ 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Year 2025

Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 113

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

P23043; ACI, Sarasota.

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

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. Reservation Road 3. Lonesome Island Road 5. _____ 7. _____
2. SR 70 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name _____ Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 1

Address/Phone/E-mail 801 North Broadway Avenue, Bartow, Florida 33830

Recorder of Log Sheet Crystal Perrelli Date Log Sheet Completed 10-28-2024

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 BRIGHTON NW Year 1953 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 9-25-2024 End 3-20-2025 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 1208.00 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 15

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: _____ meters 230 feet Length: _____ kilometers 7.60 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

background research, surface reconnaissance; systematic and judgmental subsurface testing (12.5, 25, 50, 100, 200, 300 m) N=250, 3 positive; 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep or less, 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 local property or tax records other historic maps LIDAR
 Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) library-special collection newspaper files soils maps or data other remote sensing
 Site File property search Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) literature search windshield survey
 Site File survey search local informant(s) Sanborn Insurance maps aerial photography
 other (describe): _____

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

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

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

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

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? Yes No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 6 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 17

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

HG01125, HG01126, HG01306, HG01722, HG01723, GL00476

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

HG01682, HG01713, HG01714, HG01715, HG01716, HG01717, HG01731, HG01732, HG01733, HG01734, HG01735, GL00555, GL00557, GL00558, GL00559, GL00560, GL00561

Site Forms Used: Site File Paper Forms Site File PDF Forms

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY

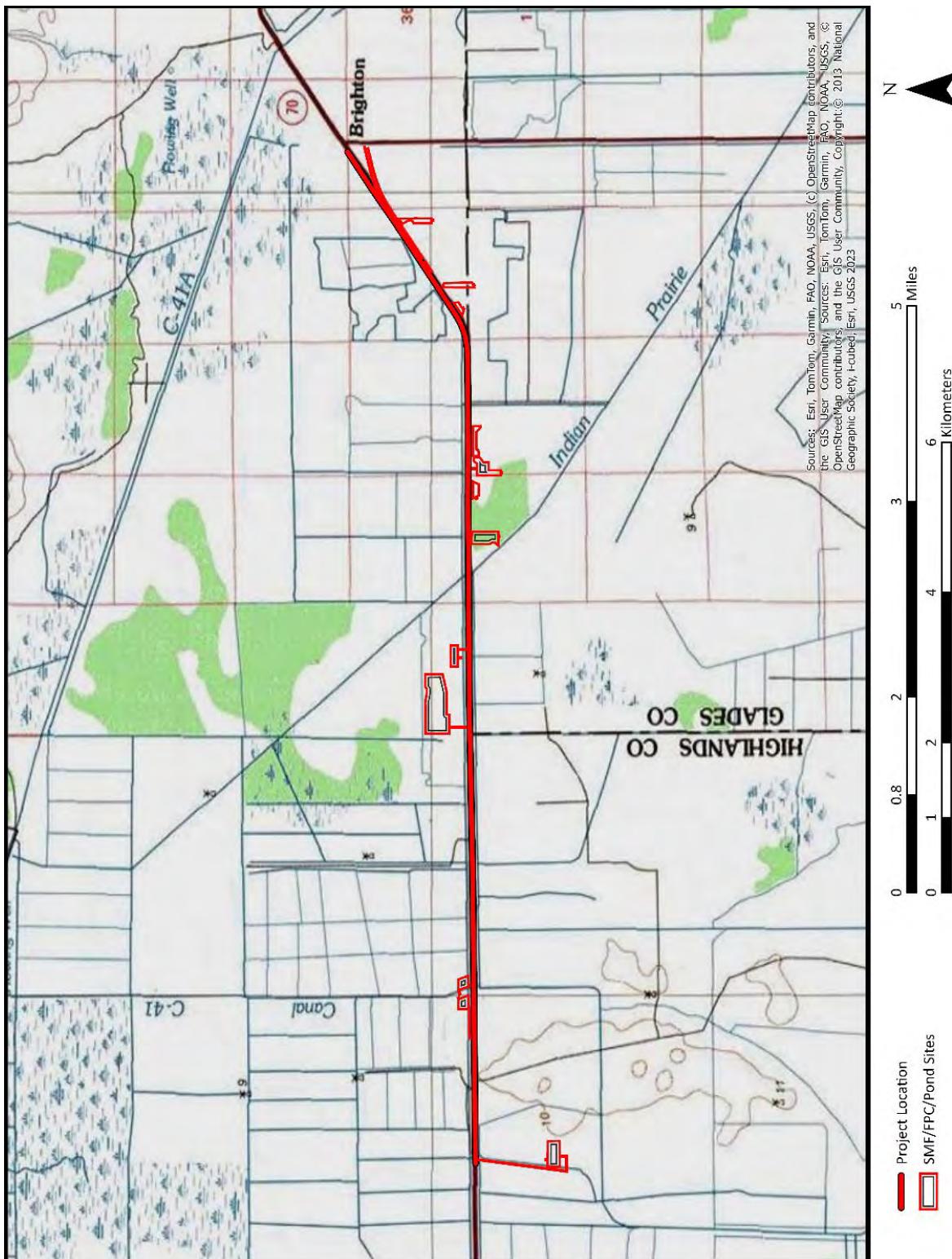
SHPO USE ONLY

SHPO USE ONLY

Origin of Report: 872 Public Lands UW 1A32 # _____ Academic Contract Avocational
 Grant Project # _____ Compliance Review: CRAT # _____

Type of Document: Archaeological Survey Historical/Architectural Survey Marine Survey Cell Tower CRAS Monitoring Report
 Overview Excavation Report Multi-Site Excavation Report Structure Detailed Report Library, Hist. or Archival Doc
 Desktop Analysis MPS MRA TG Other: _____

Document Destination: Plottable Projects Plotability: _____



SR 70

Township 37 South, Range 31 East, Sections 34-36
 Township 37 South, Range 32 East, Sections 26 & 30-35
 Township 38 South, Range 31 East, Section 1-4
 Township 30 South, Range 32 East, Sections 3-6
 USGS Brighton and Brighton NW

CRAS Technical Memorandum State Road (SR) 70 from Lonesome Island Road to Southern Leg of County Road (CR) 721

Highlands County, Florida
 FPID No: 449851-1-22-01