# CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT STUDY STATE ROAD (SR) 659 (COMBEE ROAD) FROM US 98 TO NORTH CRYSTAL LAKE DRIVE

# POLK COUNTY, FLORIDA

Financial Project ID.: 440274-1-22-01 Federal Aid Project No.: D117-089-B Work Program Item Segment No.: 440274-1-22-01 ETDM No: 14326



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 dated December 14, 2016 and executed by FHWA and FDOT.

March 2021

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate a 1.4-mile segment of State Road (SR) 659 (Combee Road) from US 98 to North Crystal Lake Drive in Polk County, Florida. The proposed improvements will enhance the multimodal mobility along the roadway with the addition of a two-way left turn lane for left-turning traffic and accommodations for pedestrians and bicyclists. Intersection improvements will be made to enhance safety and traffic flow. Additionally, the roadway will be converted from a rural typical section to an urban typical section with curb and gutter and a storm water collection system to improve drainage conditions. The project was evaluated through FDOT's Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) process as project No. 14326.

The purpose of this Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) is to locate and identify any cultural resources within the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As defined in 36 CFR Part § 800.16(d), and recognized by FS 267, 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 project has a limited potential for any indirect (visual or audible) or cumulative effects outside the immediate footprint of construction. Therefore, because of the project type and location of the proposed work, the archaeological APE was defined as the footprint of the improvements within the existing and proposed right-of-way (ROW) for the SR 659 (Combee Road) corridor and the historic/architectural APE was defined as the archaeological APE and immediately adjacent parcels. The fieldwork was completed between February of 2019 and September 2020.

All work was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended by Public Law 89-665; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act, as amended by Public Law 93-291; Executive Order 11593; and Chapter 267, Florida Statutes (FS). All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 8 ("Archaeological and Historical Resources") of the FDOT's PD&E Manual (FDOT 2020), and the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) standards contained in the Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual (FDHR 2003), as well as with the provisions contained in the Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code (FAC). Principal Investigators meet the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

Archaeological background research, which included a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and the NRHP, indicated that no archaeological sites were recorded within the archaeological APE. One previously recorded site, 8PO04076, is approximately 100 meters (m) (328 feet [ft]) to the southeast and five other sites have been recorded within one mile. Site 8PO04076, a lithic scatter, was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). A review of relevant site locational information for environmentally similar areas within Polk County and the surrounding region indicated a varied probability for archaeological site occurrence. The background research also indicated that sites, if present, would be lithic and/or artifacts scatters. As a result of the field survey, no previously unrecorded archaeological sites were identified.

Historic/architectural background research included a review of the FMSF and the NRHP indicated five historic resources (8PO07219, 8PO08009, 8PO04065, 8PO04066, and 8PO04067) were previously recorded within the historic APE. These include two linear resources (8PO07219 and

8PO08009), and three Frame Vernacular style buildings (8PO04065, 8PO04066, and 8PO04067), all have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. A review of relevant historic United States Geographical Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Polk County Property Appraiser's data revealed the potential for 35 new historic resources 50 years of age or older (constructed in 1970 or earlier) within the APE (Faux 2019).

Historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 37 historic resources (8PO08162-8PO08196; 8PO08479 and 8PO08480). These include Frame Vernacular, Masonry Vernacular, Industrial Vernacular, and Minimal Ranch style buildings constructed between circa (ca.) 1958 and ca. 1969 as well as one linear resource. Overall, these resources are common examples of their respective architectural styles that have been altered or were built to basic engineering standards and are not of a unique design or a rare example of its type. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, these historic resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Based on the background research and results of the field survey, no cultural resources that are listed, eligible for listing, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP were located within the APE. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that there will be no historic properties affected by this project.

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#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 **Project Description**

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is conducting a Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study to evaluate a 1.4-mile segment of SR 659 (Combee Road) from US 98 to North Crystal Lake Drive in Polk County, Florida. A project location map is provided in **Figure 1.1**. Combee Road is a two-lane undivided minor arterial roadway with 4-foot wide paved shoulders and little to no sidewalk. The area adjacent to the roadway is a mix of industrial, retail/office, and residential land uses. The proposed improvements will enhance the multimodal mobility along the roadway with the addition of a two-way left turn lane for left-turning traffic and accommodations for pedestrians and bicyclists. Intersection improvements will be made to enhance safety and traffic flow. Additionally, the roadway will be converted from a rural typical section to an urban typical section with curb and gutter and a storm water collection system to improve drainage conditions. Pond sites will be part of this project. No survey of ponds was conducted but the Preliminary Pond Analysis is contained in **Appendix A**.

#### 1.2 Purpose and Need

The purpose of this project is to enhance safety and multimodal access through a series of complete street strategies along SR 659 (Combee Road) from US 98 to Skyview Drive in Polk County. Improvements such as sidewalks, safer pedestrian crossings, bicycle facilities, and drainage and lighting improvements will be evaluated to enhance the corridor for all types of users. The need for the project is based on the following criteria:

#### 1.2.1 Modal Interrelationships

The primary purpose of the proposed project is to enhance mobility and access on this corridor for all road users considering context sensitive design opportunities and limitations. SR 659 (Combee Road) includes a mix of industrial, retail/office, and residential land uses. Despite the mixture of land uses and heavy volumes of pedestrian and bicycle traffic, the corridor is not well suited for walking or riding a bicycle. Additionally, there are eight transit stops within the corridor (five on the east side and three on the west side) that have minimal amenities and minimal separation from the roadway. Bicycle lanes consist of unpaved shoulders, and there are no pedestrian facilities along the roadway within the project limits except for minimal-width sidewalks on the west side near Commerce Point Drive (approximately 250 feet) and from Royal Street to Skyview Drive (approximately 500 feet). The proposed project will allow for better overall multimodal access to retail, employment, and residential destinations in the area.

#### **1.2.2** Safety

SR 659 (Combee Road) experienced high rates of rear-end crashes, not at signalized intersections, between 2010 and 2014:

- Six rear-end crashes between US 98 and Maine Avenue,
- Four rear-end crashes between Maine Avenue and Commerce Point Drive, and
- 15 rear-end crashes between Commerce Point Drive and South Crystal Lake Road.

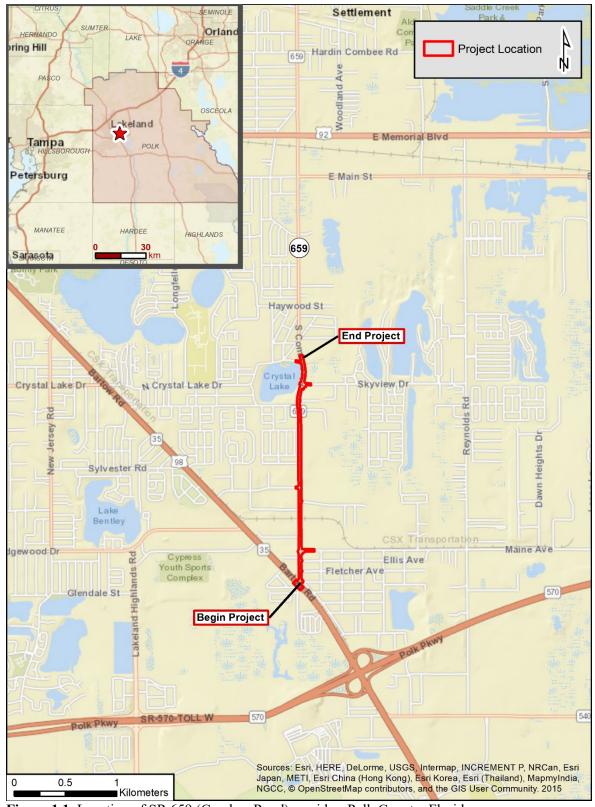


Figure 1.1. Location of SR 659 (Combee Road) corridor, Polk County, Florida.

The high rate of this crash type is likely attributed to congestion during peak hours where left turning traffic frequently blocks travel lanes and the high percentage of heavy trucks in the corridor mixed with non-truck traffic. Additionally, the project facility experienced two collisions involving pedestrians at Commerce Point Drive. If no improvements occur to the existing roadway, the greater the opportunity for vehicle-to-vehicle and vehicle-to-pedestrian/bicycle conflicts as traffic increases along the project facility.

SR 659 (Combee Road) has a safety ratio that ranges between 1.3 and 2.9, indicating that there are between one to almost three times as many crashes on this corridor than the State average for a similar facility type.

The proposed project is anticipated to improve safety conditions along the roadway by constructing a 12-foot center two-way left turn lane, two-foot curb and gutter on both sides, and six-foot enhanced sidewalks on both sides.

#### 1.2.3 Transportation Demand

The existing roadway is operationally deficient and is not able to safely accommodate the multiple transportation modes that use the corridor, which includes a mix of heavy trucks, passenger vehicles, transit buses, and non-motorized modes. During peak congestion hours, traffic queues build-up due to left-turn vehicles blocking travel lanes. The 2016 annual average daily traffic (AADT) for the corridor was 15,600 vehicles. SR 659 (Combee Road) serves as a freight route providing access to many industrial businesses in the area. Approximately 11.3% of the 2016 AADT on the roadway is composed of trucks. Not only does this roadway facilitate truck traffic and the distribution of goods to local activity areas, it functions as an important corridor for commuters due to its access to major transportation facilities and surrounding residential and commercial land uses. The project will improve the operational conditions of the corridor by increasing overall capacity, providing a dedicated center two-way left turn lane, and accommodating multiple modes of transportation.

#### 1.2.4 Social and Economic Demand

The complete streets improvement project will promote aesthetics and economic activity in the corridor by providing individuals with enhanced alternative transportation options and improved multimodal access to businesses, residences, and community facilities in the area. Community facilities in the area that will benefit from improved accessibility include Oscar J. Pope Elementary School, South McKeel Elementary Academy, Crystal Lake Middle School, Southeastern University, churches, and restaurants.

#### 1.2.5 Project Status

The project is identified in the Polk TPO's Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) - Momentum 2045 - as part of the Tier II & III Cost Feasible Complete Street Corridors. Combee Road is also designated a "constrained" roadway in the LRTP, which designates this road as a candidate Congestion Management Plan corridor. The design has been funded for \$2,756,553 in Fiscal Year 2020 (FPID 440274-2), but the right of way or construction phases are currently not funded within the Polk TPO's Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) or within FDOT's State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP).

#### 1.3 Alternatives Considered

Alternatives evaluated for this project include Alternative 1, Alternative 2, and the No-Build Alternative. The Preferred Alternative is Alternative 2.

#### 1.3.1 Alternative 1

Alternative 1 proposes one lane in each direction separated by a 13-foot wide two-way left turn lane. This alternative includes 6-foot wide sidewalks for pedestrians and 7-foot wide buffered bicycle lanes for cyclists. The existing roadside stormwater ditches would be replaced by a closed drainage system with curb and gutter. As part of this alternative, roundabouts were considered at the intersections of Maine Avenue and Skyview Drive. The Alternative 1 typical section is provided in **Figure 1.2**.

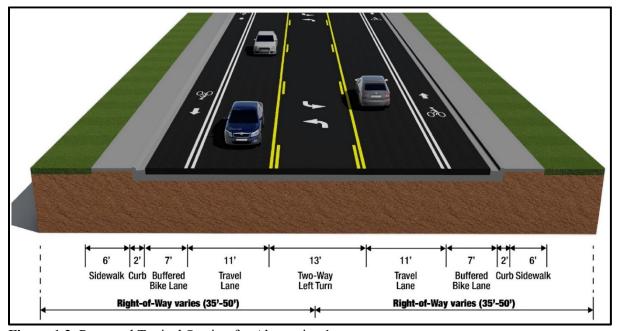


Figure 1.2. Proposed Typical Section for Alternative 1.

#### 1.3.2 Alternative 2

Alternative 2 provides a more comfortable environment for pedestrians and cyclists. This includes 8-foot wide sidewalks and a 4-foot wide minimum buffer between the sidewalk and back of curb. Similar to Alternative 1, Alternative 2 provides one lane in each direction separated by a 13-foot wide, two-way left turn lane; however, no separate bicycle lanes are proposed. The proposed 12-foot wide, travel lanes provide greater maneuverability for trucks and transit vehicles that regularly use the corridor. The existing roadside stormwater ditches would be replaced by a closed drainage system with curb and gutter. As part of this alternative, roundabouts were considered at the intersections of Maine Avenue and Skyview Drive. The typical section for Alternative 2 is shown in **Figure 1.3**.

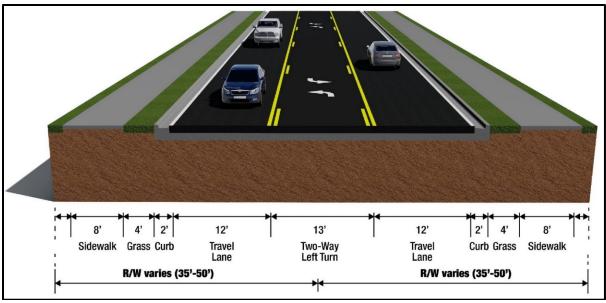


Figure 1.3. Proposed Typical Section for Alternative 2.

#### 1.3.3 No-Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative assumes no improvement to Combee Road other than routine maintenance. It provides a benchmark for comparative purposes with the Build Alternatives.

The advantages of the No-Build Alternative include the following:

- No impact to the adjacent natural, physical, and human environments
- No expenditure of funds for right-of-way acquisition or construction
- No utility impacts

The disadvantages of the No-Build Alternative include the following:

- Not consistent with the Polk TPO's Complete Streets Action Plan
- Does not enhance pedestrian and bicycle accommodations along the roadway
- Does not improve safety conditions
- Does not improve vehicular traffic operations

The No-Build Alternative remains a viable alternative throughout the study and the public involvement process.

#### 1.4 **Purpose of Report**

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

Administrative Code (FAC). Principal Investigators meet the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

## 1.5 Area of Potential Effects (APE)

As defined in 36 CFR Part § 800.16(d), and recognized by FS 267, 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 project has a limited potential for any indirect (visual or audible) or cumulative effects outside the immediate footprint of construction. Therefore, because of the project type and location of the proposed work, the archaeological APE was defined as the footprint of the improvements within the existing and proposed ROW for the SR 659 (Combee Road) corridor and the historic/architectural APE was defined as the archaeological APE and immediately adjacent parcels. The fieldwork was completed between February of 2019 and September 2020.

#### 2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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

### 2.1 Project Location and Physical Setting

The APE is located in Sections 27-28 and 33-34 of Township 28 South, Range 24 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Lakeland) (**Figure 2.1**). The northern portion of the APE is situated just east of Crystal Lake. Land within the APE has been significantly modified by the construction of roads, sidewalks, ditches, utilities, and railroads. Multiple utilities, such as traffic signal and telephone cable lines; water, gas and sewage lines; and power pole corridors, are found throughout the APE. The current vegetation is dominated by grass and weeds on mostly maintained ROW (**Photos 2.1-2.4**). Additional photographs of the APE can be found in **Appendix B**. Large strip mines are to the east and southwest.



**Photo 2.1** Looking north at typical conditions found along the northwest portion of the APE. Crystal Lake is to the west (left in photo). Note modern disturbance within APE.

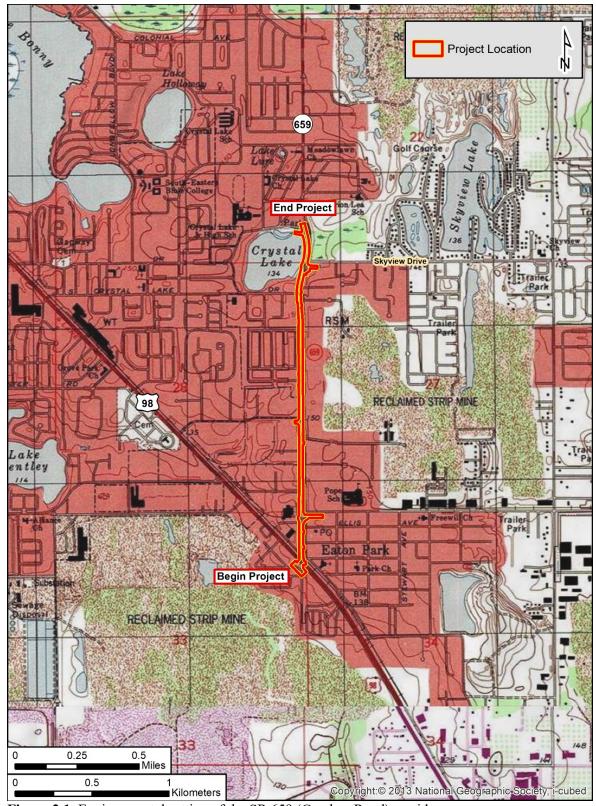


Figure 2.1. Environmental setting of the SR 659 (Combee Road) corridor.



**Photo 2.2.** Looking south at typical conditions found along the middle portion of the west side of the APE. Note modern disturbance within APE.



**Photo 2.3.** Looking west at conditions found along the south western portion of the APE. The testing is being conducted along Eaton Avenue, east of Combee Road. Note modern disturbance within APE.



**Photo 2.4.** Looking west northwest at conditions from Maine Avenue toward Combee Avenue. Note modern disturbance such as drainage, light poles, signage, and driveways within APE.

#### 2.2 **Physiography and Geology**

The APE is contained within the Central Highlands physiographic zone, and more specifically within the Polk Upland (White 1970). The project area is underlain by undifferentiated reworked Cypresshead sediments (Scott 2001; Scott et al. 2001). The surface lithology consists of clayey sand (Scott 1978). The project area ranges in elevation from 135-150 feet (ft) above mean sea level (amsl).

#### 2.3 Soils and Vegetation

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the APE is within two soil associations: Arents-Hydraquents-Neilhurst in the northern portion and Candler-Tavares-Apopka in the southern portion. The Arents-Hydraquents-Neilhurst soil association soils that have been strip mined for phosphate or silica sand. The arent soils are well drained to excessively drained and consists of piles of soil material or overburden that originally overlaid the phosphate-bearing strata. The hydraquents are byproducts of the phosphate mining process, and the Neilhurst soils are excessively drained. They are byproducts of either the phosphate mining or silica mining process. The Candler-Tavares-Apopka soil association is characterized by nearly level to moderately sloping, excessively drained, moderately well drained, and well drained sandy soils of the uplands (USDA 1990). The natural vegetation consists of turkey oak, longleaf pine, slash pine, and live oak. Most of the project area is historically characterized as forests of longleaf pine and xerophytic oaks (Davis 1967). Soil types, and their characteristics, specific to the project APE, are shown on Figure 2.2 and listed in Table 2.1 (USDA 1990, 2018).

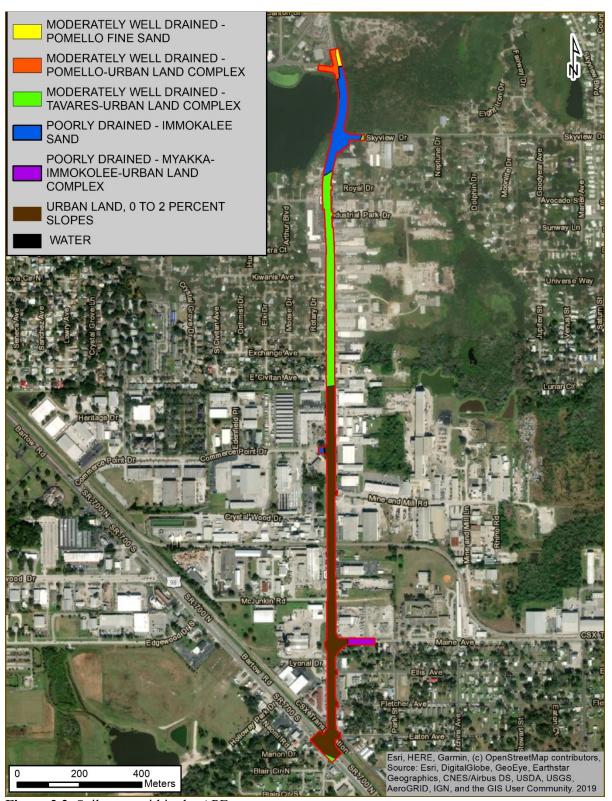


Figure 2.2. Soil types within the APE.

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

SOIL TYPE & SLOPE	DRAINAGE	ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING
Urban land	Not assigned	Buildings, streets, houses, schools, shopping centers, and industrial complexes.
Immokalee sand	Poorly drained	Broad areas of flatwoods
Tavares-Urban land complex	Moderately well drained	Streets, driveways, houses, building, parking lots, and other structures
Pomello fine sand	Moderately well drained	Broad ridges and low knolls on flatwoods
Pomello- Urban land complex	Moderately well drained	Streets, driveways, houses, building, parking lots, and other structures
Myakka-Immokalee-Urban	Poorly Drained	Buildings, streets, houses, schools, shopping centers, and industrial complexes.

#### 2.4 <u>Paleoenvironmental Considerations</u>

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

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

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

#### 3.0 CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY

In general, archaeologists summarize the prehistory of a given area (i.e. the archaeological region) by outlining the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. Archaeological cultures are defined largely in geographical terms and reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. The APE is located on the dividing line between the East and Central and the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast regions, as defined by Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) and Milanich (1994) (**Figure 3.1**). It is likely that characteristic of both cultural regions can be found at sites through time. However, as is common in surveys conducted in the immediate area, the APE is included in the East and Central region. The spatial boundaries of the region are somewhat arbitrary, and it is after 500 B.C.E. that characteristic regional differences become more evident in the archaeological record. There are differences, however, evident as early as the Middle Archaic period when the characteristic Mount Taylor horizon develops along the St. Johns River.

The Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Formative, Mississippian, and Acculturative stages have been defined based on unique sets of material culture traits such as characteristic stone tool forms and ceramics, as well as subsistence, settlement, and burial patterns. These broad temporal units are further subdivided into culture horizons, phases or periods: Paleo-Indian (Clovis, Suwannee, Dalton), Early Archaic (Bolen, Kirk), Mount Taylor, Orange, St. Johns I, St. Johns Ia, St. Johns Ib, and St. Johns IIa, IIb, and IIc (**Table 3.1**). The Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic subdivisions have been put forth by Widmer (1988) and Austin (2001) based on work in the Caloosahatchee and Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological regions and are likely applicable to most of the state. A brief summary of these periods follows.

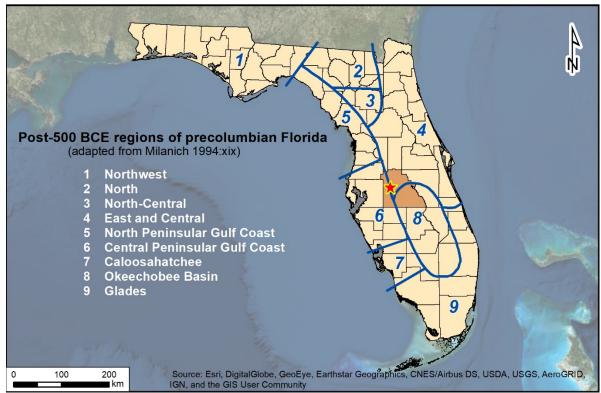


Figure 3.1. Florida Archaeological Regions.

Table 3.1. East and Central cultural chronology and traits.

CULTURAL PERIOD TIME FRAME	CULTURAL TRAITS
Paleo-Indian 11,000-8,000 B.C.E.	Migratory hunters and gatherers; Clovis, Suwannee and Simpson projectile points; unifacial scrapers.
Early Archaic 8000-6000 B.C.E.	Hunters and gatherers; less nomadic; increased utilization of coastal resources; Greenbriar, Bolen, Arredondo, Hamilton and Kirk Serrated points; increase in population size and density.
Mount Taylor 6000-2000 B.C.E.	First occupation of the St. Johns River valley; evidenced by large freshwater shell middens; burials in wet environment cemeteries and middens; increased sedentism; shellfish is an increasingly important part of the diet; more evidence for coastal occupation; stemmed, broad bladed projectile points, Newnan points most common; steatite; fired clay objects.
Orange 2000-500 B.C.E.	Appearance of ceramics; Orange series is fiber tempered and molded; plain ceramics early on, incising during later periods; increase occupation of the coastal lagoons; cultigens may be utilized; toward end of period increased use of sand as a tempering agent and an apparent increase in population size, socio-political complexity, and territorial range.
St. Johns I 500 B.C.E100 C.E.	Plain and incised varieties of St. Johns ceramics; ceramics coiled, not molded; some pottery has fiber and quartz sand tempering; first use of burial mounds.
St. Johns Ia 100-500 C.E.	Village pottery was primarily plain; larger burial mounds, some containing log tombs; trade evidenced by exotic materials within the burial mounds; Dunns Creek Red ceramics are common.
St. Johns Ib 500-750 C.E.	Village pottery is plain; increased influence of Weeden Island populations; central pit burials within the mounds; some pottery caches in mounds
St. Johns IIa 750-1050 C.E.	St. Johns check stamped ceramics appear; increased use of burial mounds; mound burial seems to be saved for higher status individuals; pottery caches found in mounds; increase in size and number of villages; increase in the variety of burial patterns.
St. Johns IIb 1050-1513 C.E.	Evidence of Mississippian influence seen; continued use of plain and check stamped ceramics; platform mound make their appearance at some of the ceremonial complexes.
St. Johns IIc 1513-1565 C.E.	European artifacts occasionally found in the burial mounds and middens; Timucuan speaking groups; disease beginning to decimate the aboriginal populations.

The local history of the region is divided into four broad periods based initially upon the major governmental powers. The first period, Colonialism, occurred during the exploration and control of Florida by the Spanish and British from around 1513 until 1821. At that time, Florida became a territory of the U.S. and 21 years later became a State (Territorial and Statehood). The Civil War and Aftermath (1861-1899) period deals with the Civil War, the period of Reconstruction following the war, and the late 1800s, when the transportation systems were dramatically increased and development throughout the state expanded. The Twentieth Century period includes subperiods defined by important historic events such as the World Wars, the Boom of the 1920s, and the Depression. Each of these periods evidenced differential development and utilization of the region, thus effecting the historic site distribution.

#### 3.1 Paleo-Indian

The Paleo-Indian stage is the earliest cultural manifestation in Florida, dating from roughly 11,000 to 8000 B.C.E. (Austin 2001; Milanich 1994). Archaeological evidence for Paleo-Indians consists primarily of scattered finds of diagnostic lanceolate-shaped projectile points. Clovis points

characterize the Clovis horizon (ca. 11,000-10,000 B.C.E.), Suwannee and Simpson points are the diagnostic forms for the Suwannee horizon (10,000-9,000 B.C.E.), and the Dalton horizon (9000-8000 B.C.E.), which is poorly understood in the state, is identified by the presence of Dalton points. During this late Paleo-Indian period, the large lanceolate-shaped Suwannee and Simpson points may have been replaced by the smaller Tallahassee, Santa Fe, and Beaver Lake types (Milanich 1994:53). However, more often than not, these latter point types are most often recovered from Late Archaic or Early Woodland period components as opposed to Paleo-Indian ones (Austin 2001; Farr 2006).

The majority of Paleo-Indian sites are associated with the rivers in the north-central portion of Florida (Dunbar and Waller 1983). At that time, the climate was cooler and drier. Vegetation was typified by xerophytic species with scrub oak, pine, open grassy prairies, and savannas being the most common (Milanich 1994:40). Sea levels were as much as 35 m (115 ft) below present levels and the coastal regions extended miles beyond present day shorelines (Milliman and Emery 1968). Miller (1998) suggests that around 10,000 years ago, along the Atlantic coast, the shoreline may have been 100 m (62 mi) to the east and sea level roughly 82 m (269 ft) below present levels. It is probable that many of the sites dating from this time period have been inundated (Clausen et al. 1979; Dunbar 1997; Ruppé 1980; Scholl et al. 1969).

Some of the information about the Paleo-Indian period is derived from underwater excavations at two inland spring sites in Sarasota County: Little Salt and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1979). Traditionally, this time was characterized by small nomadic bands of hunters and gatherers. Daniel (1985) has proposed a model of early hunter-gatherer settlement that suggests that some Paleo-Indian groups may have practiced a more sedentary lifestyle than previously believed. Since the climate was cooler and much drier, it is likely that these nomadic bands traveled between permanent and semipermanent sources of water, exploiting seasonally available resources. This has been referred to as the Oasis hypothesis (Dunbar 1991). These watering holes would have attracted the animals upon which the Indians hunted, thus providing food and drink. In addition to being tied to the water resources, most Paleo-Indian sites are also located proximate to sources of good quality lithic raw materials (Daniel 1985; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Dunbar 1991; Goodyear et al. 1983). Given these parameters, (Miller 1998:54-57) suggests a higher probability for Paleo-Indian occurrence around or near Salt Springs, Silver Glen Springs, and Fern Hammock Springs. In addition to these specific locales, he considers the Crescent Ridge, located between the St. Johns River and Crescent Lake, and areas of surficial exposure of Hawthorn and Avon Park Formations to have higher probabilities for Paleo-Indian occupations.

Excavations at the Harney Flats Site in Hillsborough County (8HI00507) has provided a rich body of data concerning Paleo-Indian lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). It has been suggested that Paleo-Indian settlement may "not have been related as much to seasonal changes as generally postulated for the succeeding Archaic period," but instead movement was perhaps related to the scheduling of "tool-kit replacement, social needs, and the availability of water," among other factors (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:175). The excavations at the Colorado Site in Hernando County revealed a Paleo-Indian lithic workshop and encampment where that manufacture of blanks appears to have been a major site function (Horvath et al. 1998). The numerous expedient flake tools and the relative lack of formal tool forms may suggest that this site may date from the later Paleo-Indian period when foraging adaptations characterized by high residential mobility and expedient technologies became more prominent (Anderson 1996; Cable 1996).

Evidence for Paleo-Indian occupation within the East and Central region is limited. This area is, however, outside of the Suwannee/Simpson macroband area postulated by Anderson (1996:38). A

few of the sites recorded to the northwest of the project area had possible Paleo-Indian artifacts including unifaces and patinated materials (Johnson 1998). The Nalcrest Site located on Lake Weohyakapka in southeastern Polk County has yielded a distinctive microlithic tool assemblage that may be datable to the Late Paleo-Indian and/or succeeding Early Archaic time (Bullen and Beilman 1973). However, more recent research suggests that the microlithic technology is associated with Middle to Late Archaic period components (ACI/Janus 2001; Thomas and Campbell 1991).

#### 3.2 Archaic

The beginning of the Archaic is denoted by interrelated environmental and cultural changes. The environmental changes associated with the end of the Pleistocene necessitated modification of the extant prehistoric settlement patterns and subsistence strategies. Whereas the Paleo-Indians depended more heavily upon the Pleistocene megafauna and the relatively limited number of freshwater sources, Archaic populations hunted smaller game and learned to effectively exploit their changing environment. The gradual environmental changes led in part to the extinction of the Pleistocene fauna as well as resulted in the change in composition and distribution of various vegetative communities (Miller 1998). The adaptive changes of the aboriginal populations resulted in an increase in the number and types of archeological sites, such as marine and freshwater shell middens. The effects of the changing environment also can be seen in the variation in site locations. Although Early Archaic materials are often found in association with Paleo-Indian deposits, especially around water sources, other Early Archaic sites are located in areas devoid of Paleo-Indian components.

Early Archaic sites are recognized by the presence of Greenbriar and Bolen points as well as Kirk, Hardee Beveled, Hamilton, Arredondo, Sumter, and Thonotosassa varieties (Bullen 1975). Milanich (1994:64) notes that there are no well-documented Early Archaic coastal or riverine shell midden sites. This may be due to sea level rise as opposed to avoidance of these areas. Discoveries at Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979) and the Windover Site (Doran 2002) in Brevard County indicate that bone and wood tools, as well as fabric and cordage, were an important part of the material culture. The archaeological record suggests a pattern of exploiting both coastal and interior resources. Most Early Archaic sites are small, seasonal campsites. This type of site may suggest that small bands moved seasonally in search of food. The Early Archaic tool assemblages are more diverse than the preceding Paleo-Indian tool kits, and include specialized stone tools for performing a variety of tasks (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

During the Middle Archaic, wetter conditions prevailed, sea levels began to rise, and pine forests and swamps began to emerge (Watts et al. 1996). The climate was changed to one of more pronounced seasonality with warmer summers and colder winters though by 4000 B.C.E. the climate became essentially the same as that of today (Watts et al. 1996:29). Settlement became focused within coastal and riverine locales (Milanich 1994:64). The Mount Taylor period has been identified for the time of roughly 5000-2000 B.C.E. (Milanich 1994). Subsistence was based on hunting, fishing, shellfish collecting, and plant gathering. Sites are generally located along the Atlantic coast or along the upper reaches of the St. Johns River and the Ocklawaha and Wekiva Rivers (Ste. Claire 1990; Weisman 1993; Wheeler et al. 2000).

About 4000 B.C.E., present-day vegetation patterns became established; hammocks of broadleafed mesic trees, pine forests on uplands, and bayhead and cypress swamps became significant plant communities (Watts 1971). The archaeobotanical research at the Groves' Orange Midden (4260-2130 B.C.) and the Lake Monroe Outlet Midden (4040-3090 B.C.E.) confirms an environment similar to that which is present today (ACI/Janus 2001; Newsom 1994; Purdy 1994). Most of the botanical remains

were from wetland species, including trees and shrubs common along the lake margin, river swamp, and backwaters. Upland species were also utilized. It is believed that populations combined hunting and gathering into a productive subsistence strategy, and as a result, occupation became more sedentary and village life began (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:147-152). Middens of mystery snail, apple snail, and mussel provide evidence of occupation and resource exploitation along the rivers of east and central Florida (Cumbaa 1976; Ellis et al. 1994; Fryman et al. 1978). The Lake Monroe Outlet Midden is somewhat anomalous in that the mystery snail was not a major portion of the subsistence economy, rather apple snail and mussel were much more important (ACI/Janus 2001).

According to Milanich and Fairbanks (1980:151), one of the most interesting aspects of the Mount Taylor culture is evidence for mass burial interments in specially prepared areas within shell middens. Such burials were found at Tick Island along the St. Johns River (Aten 1999; Bullen 1962; Jahn and Bullen 1978). Milanich (1994:81) suggests that Early and Middle Archaic peoples used aquatic environments for burial. The Early Archaic Windover Site, located near Titusville, contained primary and flexed burials within a peat pond. These were held in place with wooden stakes and the interments included grave goods such as textiles and worked bone, shell, and wood (Adovasio et al. 2002; Andrews et al. 2002; Dickel 2002; Doran 2002; Penders 2002). Underwater interments have also been recovered from the Middle Archaic Bay West Site near Naples, Republic Groves Site in Hardee County, and Nona's Site in southeast Sarasota County (Beriault et al. 1981; Luer 2002; Wharton et al. 1981). Each site, like Windover, had an adjacent land component evidenced by a midden. The Gauthier cemetery, dating from the Middle to Late Archaic, was situated on a palm island within a slough between a pond and Lake Poinsett, and contained primary and flexed burials (Carr and Jones 1981). The burial mound at Tomoka (8VO00051) is one of the earliest in Florida (Piatek 1994). Russo (1996:284) suggests though that the Archaic burials mounds of Florida (Tomoka and Horr's Island) were not the precursors to the extensive burial mound use seen in the more recent past, rather, they were short-lived, dead-end traditions.

The Middle to Late Archaic/Mount Taylor sites recorded throughout the state include large base camps, smaller special-use campsites, quarries, and burial areas and within East Florida, extensive shell middens. The large stemmed projectile points, especially the Newnan type, are diagnostic of Middle and Late preceramic Archaic period sites. Other common point types include Hillsborough, Levy, Putnam, Alachua, and Marion (Bullen 1975). In addition, silicified coral was more prevalent as a lithic tool raw material (Milanich 1994) and thermal alteration of the stone became more common (Ste. Claire 1987). Interior sites include the smaller lithic scatter campsites that were most likely used for hunting or served as special use extractive sites for such activities as gathering nuts or other botanical materials (Ste. Claire 1989, 1990). Evidence for canoes from this time period is well documented, and in fact, many of the canoes recovered from Florida waters have dated to the Archaic (Newsom and Purdy 1990; Purdy 1988; Wheeler et al. 2003). The earliest canoe comes from DeLeon Springs, and is roughly 6000 years old (Newsom and Purdy 1990).

By about 2000 B.C.E., the firing of clay pottery made its appearance in Florida. The first ceramics types had fibers (Spanish moss or palmetto) as the tempering agents within the clay. These wares are referred to as the Orange series. The Orange period was divided into subperiods based on a variety of ceramic attributes (Bullen 1955b, 1972; Milanich 1994). However, recent research has called the entire Orange chronology into question (Sassaman 2003) and all the various Orange ceramic types occur within the time span of roughly 4100-3600 years ago. In addition, research by Cordell (2004) has documented the presence of sponge spicules in the Orange ceramic paste (the diagnostic trait of St. Johns wares) which suggest that the St. Johns ceramic tradition extends back to the beginning of the ceramic technology in the region (Sassaman 2003:11).

Milanich (1994) and Miller (1998) indicate that there is little difference between Middle/Late Archaic and Orange populations except that there are more Orange Period sites and the density of sites is higher. Orange settlements were primarily located near wetland locales. The abundance of resources located in and near the wetlands permitted larger settlements. This change in settlement patterns may be related to environmental changes resulting from the establishment of current sea levels. By the end of the Middle Archaic, the climate closely resembles that of today's vegetation changed from those species that preferred moist conditions to pines and mixed forests (Watts and Hansen 1988). Sea levels rose, inundating sites located along the coastal and riverine shorelines (McGee and Wheeler 1994; Ruppé 1988). The adaptation to this environment allowed for a wider variety of resources to be exploited and greater variability in settlement patterns. Shellfish, fish, and other food sources were now available from coastal and freshwater wetlands resulting in an increase in population size. Other evidence suggests that at least some of the sites were being occupied on a year-round basis (Russo 1992; Russo et al. 1993; Russo et al. 1992). Russo and Ste. Claire (1992) suggest that the occupations in these two major environmental locales were, in fact, separate cultural entities, not one group migrating back and forth. Although there is a similarity in ceramic types, settlement and subsistence patterns are quite different between the two (Russo 1988).

Bridging the close of the Archaic stage and the beginning of the Formative is the Florida Transitional period, circa (ca.) 1200 to 500 B.C.E., as defined by Bullen (1959). Milanich (1994), Miller (1991), Russo et al. (1993), Shannon (1986), and others suggest that assemblages from this "period" cannot be discerned with any accuracy from the preceding or following periods. In general, this time was characterized by increased regionalism, population growth, and socio-cultural complexity (Bullen 1959, 1970). Exploitation of shellfish, fish and wild plants, as well as a reliance on hunting, was continued (Bullen 1959, 1970; Bullen et al. 1978), and limited horticulture may have been engaged in at this time (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Russo (1992:114) however, notes that there is no known evidence in this area for horticulture during this time. The Florida Transitional period is identified by the presence of St. Johns Incised ceramics (Bullen 1955b, 1972; Milanich 1994; Miller 1998). Bullen hypothesized that during the Florida Transitional period, the diffusion of culture traits, resulting from the movements of small groups of people, led to the spread of several ceramic and tool traditions (Bullen 1959). "The major changes in post-Transitional cultures cannot be attributed to environmental changes but rather appear to be the result of social, political, religious, and technological innovations introduced from elsewhere in the eastern United States" (Miller 1998:76).

In the East and Central region, fiber-tempered pottery was slowly replaced by temperless wares (St. Johns series) and by sand-tempered ceramics. Among the sites in the region dating from this time are Bluffton in Volusia County (Bullen 1955b; Wheeler et al. 2000), the Lake Jennie Jewel and Zellwood (Bullen et al. 1974) sites in Orange County, and the Zabski Site (Atkins and MacMahan 1967; Bullen 1972) on Merritt Island in Brevard County. Dickinson and Wayne (1996) report a Transitional period component at the Sligh Site (8SE01332) based upon the recovery of Orange Simple Stamped and St. Johns Incised and Punctated sherds.

#### 3.3 Formative/Acculturative

The period from about 500 B.C.E. until 750 C.E. in the East and Central Lake region is referred to as St. Johns I, which has been divided into three temporal sub-periods: St. Johns I (500 B.C.E.-100 C.E.), St. Johns Ia (100-500 C.E.), and St. Johns Ib (500-750 C.E.) based primarily on characteristic ceramic types (Milanich 1994:247).

There are regional variants of this basic cultural tradition: the St. Marys to the north and the Indian River to the south. The St. Marys Region is located at the mouth of the St. Johns and extends northward into Georgia (see Ashley and Rolland 2002; Russo 1992). Sites in this area contain a mixture of Georgia ceramics as well as St. Johns ceramics. At the southern end of the East and Central Region is the Indian River Region which was first defined by Rouse (1951). There is a much higher prevalence of sand-tempered wares in this region.

Settlement patterns during this time were virtually the same as that seen for the earlier Mount Taylor and Orange periods, i.e. along the coastal estuaries and larger rivers. The faunal analysis conducted at the Twin Mounds Site (80R00459) along the Wekiva River suggests that there was a slight decrease in the dependence on freshwater shellfish during the St. Johns periods as opposed to the preceding Orange period (Weisman 1993). Based on that analysis, there was an increase in the use of reptilian resources. There was also a tremendous increase in the number of archaeological sites during this time. An apparent trend from St. Johns I through Ib times was a population shift into the northern part of the St. Johns River valley, possibly due to the need for more arable land (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:158).

Village wares were almost all St. Johns Plain throughout this period. St. Johns Incised is associated with the early St. Johns I period. Deptford and Swift Creek pottery or copies are occasionally present in St. Johns I and Ia subperiods. St. Johns Cordmarked ceramics are associated with the St. Johns Ia period while Dunns Creek Red is associated with the St. Johns Ia and Ib periods.

Evidence of the continuous use of burial mounds begins at this time. Many of the burials were found in large central pits, probably the result of secondary interments. Some changes in the burial practices include the possible use of log tombs during the St. Johns Ia period as well as inclusion of Hopewellian-Yent complex exotic trade items (Milanich 1994:261). Much of the information on St. Johns I period burial practices have been obtained from the Ross Hammock Site in Volusia County (Bullen et al. 1967). This site complex consists of two large burial mounds and an extensive village midden located on the west shore of Mosquito Lagoon. A large polished stone celt was recovered from Mound 1, and this artifact type was reportedly common in Weeden Island burial mounds on the Florida Gulf Coast (Bullen et al. 1967:16).

Year-round occupation of the coast and along the rivers occurred with special use-activity sites located in other locales and short-term campsites on the coast as well. Excavations at the Sligh Site (8SE01332) and the Lake Jessup South Site (8SE00580), located on the south shore of Lake Jessup, suggest that these sites served as villages or long-term encampments (Dickinson and Wayne 1996; Wayne and Dickinson 1993). There was a wide variety of tools and an abundance of ceramics suggesting a relatively sedentary group. Hunting, food preparation, and tool making were common site activities. The site pattern "consists of small, probably individual household midden deposits with structural evidence limited to arcs of shallow post holes, often shell-filled, and firepits" (Dickinson and Wayne 1996:108). The Hontoon Island Site (8VO00202) located within the St. Johns River southwest of Lake Beresford, has provided a wealth of data due to the preservation of many classes of artifacts within the inundated midden deposits. Evidence of an extensive wood-working tradition is noted by the numerous carved items recovered from the river around the site as well as the debitage remaining from the carving activities (Bullen 1955a; Purdy 1987). The analysis of the faunal and botanical remains suggested that the site was occupied on a year round basis and that most of the resources were collected within 5-10 km (3-6 mi) of the site (Newsom 1987; Wing and McKean 1987).

The St. Johns II period has also been sub-divided into three sub-periods: St. Johns IIa (750-1050 C.E.), St. Johns IIb (1050-1513 C.E.), and St. Johns IIc (1513-1565 C.E.). The St. Johns IIa-c periods are marked by the presence of St. Johns Check Stamped pottery. "St. Johns II carries on the tradition and is marked only by the introduction of check-stamped pottery" (Goggin 1952:70). Occupation of riverine and coastal shell middens continued, although Miller (1998:80) notes that there is a relative increase in the number of non-riverine and non-coastal sites, perhaps as the result of locating sites in more agriculturally suited locales. Such sites are quite numerous, suggesting the possibility of an increase in population.

Milanich and Fairbanks (1980) suggest that hunting and gathering remained important but the dependence upon cultivated crops such as maize, squash, and gourds increased. The use of gourds as domesticates is still being studied as there is no evidence for cultivation even though gourds and squashes have been around for thousands of years prior to this period (Newsom et al. 1993). Sigler-Eisenberg and her colleagues (1985), however, suggest that in the upper St. Johns basin, the practice of horticulture was not adopted. Russo (1984) and Sigler-Eisenberg (1984a) further indicate that the wetland ecology and subsistence strategies were different. At the Gauthier Site, fish and aquatic turtles were the primary subsistence items, with relatively little reliance upon terrestrial game or freshwater shellfish (Sigler-Eisenberg 1984b). Seasonal utilization of the various coastal resources continued. The species exploited were dependent upon micro-environmental factors such as salinity and hardness of the lagoon bottom. The faunal remains recovered from the Castle Windy Site were indicative of a winter occupation (Bullen and Sleight 1959). However, other St. Johns II sites such as Palmer and Fletcher were occupied during the fall (Miller 1980).

There was an increase in the number and size of villages during the St. Johns IIa period suggesting population expansion. A ranked society evolved as evidenced by the differential burial customs. No longer were all people interred in burial mounds. Deagan (1978:109) notes that around 1000 C.E. a population shift from the more southern and southwestern areas into the northern areas is evidenced by changes in relative frequencies of burial mounds in the areas over time. The Thursby Mound on the St. Johns River in Volusia County as well as two smaller habitation sites on the south shore of Lake Mizell in Orange County (Swindell et al. 1977:14), among others, date to this period. Excavations at the Burns, Ormond Beach, and Fuller Mounds A and D, revealed a new burial pattern in that the burials were placed on their backs with their heads or feet pointing toward the center of the mound (Jennings et al. 1957; Willey 1954).

The St. Johns IIb period is characterized by the adoption of some Mississippian traits into the ceremonial system as well as the presence of St. Johns Simple Stamped ceramics. The Mississippian lifestyle, however, never became dominant, possibly because the soils were not suitable for full agricultural pursuits. A more complex socio-political organization is suggested by the presence of platform mounds at the ceremonial centers. These include the Shields Mound, Mount Royal, and the Thursby Mound, all of which were excavated by C. B. Moore (Moore 1894a, 1894b). Copper beads and ornaments as well as greenstone celts have been recovered from several sites and suggest contact with cultures to the north and northwest of Florida.

The St. Johns IIc period is marked by the introduction of European artifacts in some of the mounds. The historic aboriginal occupants of the region were the Timucua, Mayaca, and possibly the Ais. The Timucuans shared a common language but cannot be considered as a specific cultural group because the range of the Timucuan speakers "... was crosscut by dialect, techno-environmental, ceremonial, political and geographical differences" (Deagan 1978:89). The project area lies within the territory of the Jororo, who were south of Mayaca and west of the Ais, in Orange, Polk, and Highlands

Counties (Milanich 1995). Although these Indians apparently continued the St. Johns tradition, they did not share the same Timucuan language as many of the other St. Johns historic counterparts (Milanich 1995). Excavations at Hontoon Island suggest that these people pursued a hunting-gathering-fishing economy without any major agricultural pursuits (Newsom 1987). Missionization of the Jororo began in the late seventeenth century (Hann 2003).

The arrival of the Europeans in the 1500s began a period of extensive social and cultural upheaval. Many of the traditional ways of life were destroyed or abandoned. Warfare and European diseases brought an end to the aboriginal inhabitants and their cultures. Missionization of the Jororo and Mayaca began in the late 1600s, and in 1728 Joseph de Bullones wrote to the king that the Jororo were "gone" (Hann 2003:132). Evidence of European contact with the central Florida Indians is seen at the Phillip Mound, west of Saint Cloud, and in the Goodnow Mound, near Sebring (Milanich 1995). Due to the attempts of the Spanish military and missionaries to alter the traditional lifeways, by the end of the seventeenth century these aboriginal populations were virtually extinct. Raids in the early eighteenth century by Indian groups allied with the English drove many of the Mayaca and Timucuans to seek refuge near St. Augustine where most perished in warfare or because of epidemics (Hann 1993:133; Milanich 1995). By the first half of the 18th century, the native populations had all but vanished (Neill 1968), and groups of Creek Indians, who came to be known as Seminoles, moved into Florida. Archaeologically, Seminole sites are poorly understood. A number of Seminole period sites are recorded within Polk County, but none of them have received sufficient archaeological investigations (Carr and Steele 1993).

#### 3.4 Colonialism

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians ended with the European expeditions to the New World. The initial events, authorized by the Spanish Crown in the 1500s, ushered in devastating European contact. After Ponce de Leon's landing in northeast Florida and circumnavigation of the peninsula in 1513, official Spanish explorations were confined to the west coast of Florida until 1565. Florida's east coast, lacking deep water harbors like Tampa Bay and Charlotte Harbor, was left to a few shipwrecked sailors from treasure ships which, by 1551, sailed through the Straits of Florida on their way to Spain.

Between 1513 and 1558, Spain launched several expeditions of exploration and, ultimately failed, colonization of *La Florida*. Archaeological evidence of contact can be found in the form of European trade goods such as glass beads, bells, and trinkets recovered from village sites.

Prior to the settlement of St. Augustine in 1565, European contact with the indigenous peoples was sporadic and brief; however, the repercussions were devastating. The southeastern Native American population of 1500 has been estimated at 1.5 to 2 million (Dobyns 1983). Following exposure to Old World diseases such as bubonic plague, dysentery, influenza, and smallpox, epidemics to which they had no immunity, the Native American population of the New World was reduced by as much as 90% (Ramenofsky 1987). The social consequences of such a swift and merciless depopulation were staggering. Within 87 years of Ponce de Leon's landing, the Mississippian cultures of the Southeast had collapsed (Smith 1987).

In northern Florida, much of the surviving Native American population was converted by Jesuit and Franciscan missions (cf., McEwan 1993). However similar efforts in peninsular Florida met with mixed success, not for a lack of effort, but because the remaining peninsular populations were intractable (Hann 1991, 2003). The Philip Mound Site in eastern Polk County has produced evidence

of a Spanish mission to the Jororo of the region. A 1693 priest's account describes the Jororo, "On the whole [they] do not work at plantings. They are able to sustain themselves solely with the abundance of fish they catch and some wild fruits" (Fray Juan de Carmenatri 1693 in Hann 1991:111).

During the two centuries following the settlement of St. Augustine, the Spanish widened their Florida holdings to include the settlement at Pensacola and a garrison at Saint Marks. With the English to the north, the French to the west, and surviving portions of the Muskogean Creek, Yamassee, and Oconee moving into interior Florida, the Spanish colony of *La Florida* was extremely fragile. The Treaty of Paris (1763) reallocated the English, French, and Spanish holdings in the New World. As a result, Florida was ceded to the English. The ensuing decades witnessed the American Revolution during which English loyalists immigrated to Florida. Following the Revolution, the Treaty of Paris (1783) returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of ownership. For the next 36 years, Spain, from the vantage of Florida, watched with growing concern as the infant American Nation to the north gained momentum. When the United States acquired the Louisiana Purchase from France in 1803, Spain was hemmed in by the aggressive young nation. When Andrew Jackson conducted cross border raids into Florida under the pretext of suppressing Indian hostilities, he set in motion the chain of events that culminated in the cession of Spanish Florida to the United States in exchange for lands west of the Sabine River, which separates Louisiana and Texas.

During the political machinations between 1763 and 1819, Native Americans continued to move into the uncharted lands of Florida. These migrating groups became known to English speakers as Seminioles or Seminoles. This term is thought to be either a corruption of the Creek *ishti semoli* (wild men) or the Spanish *cimarron* (wild or unruly). Their presence curtailed settlement of the region and hostilities increased. The conflict between the Americans and the Seminoles over Florida came to a head in 1818 and was subsequently known as the First Seminole War.

#### 3.5 Territorial and Statehood

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

Although the First Seminole War was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the war, was to affect the settlement of south Florida. In exchange for occupancy of an approximately four-million-acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor, the Seminoles relinquished their claim to the remainder of the peninsula (Covington 1958; Mahon 1985). The treaty satisfied neither the Native Americans nor the settlers. The inadequacy of the reservation, the desperate situation of the Seminoles, and the mounting demand of the whites for their removal, spawned the Indian Removal Act of 1830, and soon produced another conflict. By 1835, the Second Seminole War was underway.

During the Second Seminole War, Fort Gardiner, lying within present-day Polk County, was established at the headwaters of the Kissimmee. Military and civilian suppliers passed through the region traveling to reach Seminole villages and an increasing number of military fortifications. A major military strategy during the war was developed to ensure that the Seminoles would remain on the lands south of Ocala. General Zachary Taylor established a line of posts or forts across the state from Fort

Brooke, on the west, to around New Smyrna on the east coast. The line of forts included Fort Fraser in Polk County. The Second Seminole War lasted until 1842, when the federal government decided to end the conflict by withdrawing troops from Florida. Some of the battle-weary Seminoles were persuaded to emigrate west where the federal government had set aside land for a reservation. However, those who wished to remain were allowed to do so but were pushed further south into the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp. This area became the last stronghold for the Seminoles (Tebeau 1980).

Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, designed to promote settlement and to protect the Florida frontier, families moved south through the state. The Act made available 200,000 acres outside the already developed regions south of Gainesville to the Peace River, barring coastal lands and those within a two-mile radius of a fort. The Armed Occupation Act stipulated that any family or single man over 18, able to bear arms, could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years (Covington 1961a:48). During the nine-month period the law was in effect, 1184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961a:48).

In 1845, the State of Florida was admitted to the Union with Tallahassee selected as the state capital. During the same year, Hillsborough County, which was established in 1834, was enlarged to include parts of Mosquito County, including the area that later became Polk County. Federal surveys were initiated by the U.S. Government in the 1840s, following the Second Seminole War and the Armed Occupation Act. J. Westcott surveyed both the exterior and interiors lines of Township 28 South, Range 24 East in 1849-50. In his field notes he describes the area as 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> rate pine and notes the presence of a lake in the northern western portion of Section 27 (State of Florida 1849/50:291-292). The accompanying 1850 *Plat* shows no historic features proximate to the APE (State of Florida 1850) (**Figure 3.2**).

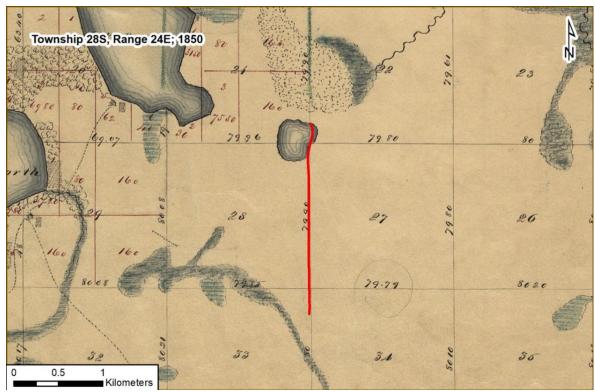


Figure 3.2. 1850 plat of the project location.

By 1851, there were not more than a dozen Anglo-American families, along with a garrison of soldiers and a hundred or so Indians, in what was to become Polk County. The earliest settlements were established along the Peace River, west of the project area. Pioneer homesteaders included the Blounts, Raulersons, and Summerlins, most of who were from northeast Florida. Many of the families tended to concentrate around the communities of Medulla, Bartow, Socrum, and Fort Meade.

Military trails crisscrossed present-day Polk County. As more homesteaders settled further south on the peninsula, difficulties with the Seminoles increased, eventually resulting in the Third Seminole War (1855-1858) (McNeely 1961:7). For example, in 1849 an "Indian Scare" began with several attacks, one occurring near a trading post at Payne's Creek. There, white settlers employed at the post, were attacked by a few young Seminoles. Two settlers were killed and others escaped to alert surrounding settlements (Frisbie 1976:16). The possibility of repeat events such as this made military installations necessary (Covington 1961b).

Fortifications built after this incident included Fort Chokonikla, erected in 1849 on the west bank of the Peace River, near present-day Bowling Green (Miller and Schene 1978). Fort Hartsuff and Fort Green were established in the surrounding area in the 1850s after the withdrawal of federal troops from Ft. Chokonikla in the spring of 1850 (Miller and Schene 1978). Fort Gibson, established ca. 1850, was erected as a civilian fort to provide protection against Indian attacks because no military forts were located in the near vicinity. In addition, Fort Hartsuff was established in 1851 in the area that later became Wauchula. It served as a haven for settlers and proved to be the center from which the town of English (now Wauchula) developed. Fort Hartsuff was occupied on two separate occasions; 1851 and again in 1856 during the Third Seminole War. Fort Green, a non-military fortified homestead, was built between 1854 and 1856 (Plowden 1929).

In December 1855, the Third Seminole War, or Billy Bowlegs War, began as a result of pressure placed on the Seminoles remaining in Florida to emigrate west (Covington 1982). The war began in present-day Collier County when Seminole Chief Holatter-Micco, or Billy Bowlegs, and 30 warriors attacked an army camp killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in retaliation for damage done by several artillerymen to property belonging to Billy Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final removal of the Seminoles from Florida (Tebeau 1966).

Polk County was witness to some hostile action during the Third Seminole War. The Battle of Peace River occurred in the summer of 1856, as a result of a Seminole war party attack on the Tillis family home near Fort Meade (Matthews 1983:232). Reinforcements were sent from Fort Fraser to Fort Meade and a bloody battle ensued with the settlers withdrawing to a position south of Fort Meade. Captain William B. Hooker, commander of militia forces in the area, arrived and searched for the Seminole group up and down the banks of the Peace River with no success. The battle was over. It was not until two years later in February of 1858, that the final Seminole War ended when Chief Billy Bowlegs, along with 165 Seminoles, accepted monetary persuasion to migrate west. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was declared officially over (Brown 1991:112-115; Covington 1982:78-80).

Following the Third Seminole War, the area that currently comprises Polk County experienced its first land boom. More soldiers settled in the area and civilians finally felt the land was sufficiently safe to inhabit. Several settlements sprang up and others grew. Communities developed during the midnineteenth century as families settled near forts for protection. By 1860, the total population of Hillsborough County, which included present-day Polk County, was 2,979. Nineteen percent of the total population was slaves, with only 120 slave owners in the entire county. One year later, Readding

Blount, James Hamilton, George Hamilton, Francis A. Hendry, Louis Lanier, John C. Oats, Henry Seward, and Frederick Varn owned 55 percent of the slaves in Polk County. The slaves located in Fort Fraser and Fort Blount held a value of \$81,450, almost as much as cattle in the same year (Brown 1991:137-138).

#### 3.6 Civil War and Aftermath

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

During the early post-war years, the highly publicized 1862 Homestead Act, passed by the U.S. Congress as wartime legislation, enticed more settlers into Florida to establish farms and rescue the rebel state. Civilian activity slowly resumed a normal pace after recovery from wartime depressions. Subsistence agriculture, citrus, and cattle remained the primary economic sources in Polk County. The county seat was established in 1867 on land at Fort Blount given by Jacob Summerlin. The settlement was named Bartow, for Gen. Francis S. Bartow of Georgia, a wartime casualty (Frisbie 1976:32). Travel between Tampa, Fort Meade, and Bartow, a 48-mile trip requiring twelve hours, was completed weekly by stagecoach (Pizzo 1968:77). During the early 1870s, there were less than 150 people residing within an area of 50 square miles surrounding the county seat of Bartow. The unstable economy following the war hampered any noticeable development in central and south Florida until the 1880s, when railroads extended tracks through the area (Historic Property Associates, Inc. [HPA] 1992).

During the Reconstruction period following the Civil War, Florida's financial crisis, born of pre-Civil War railroad bonded indebtedness, led Governor Bloxham to search for a buyer for an immense amount of state lands. Bloxham's task was to raise adequate capital in one sale to free from litigation the remainder of state lands for desperately needed revenue. In 1881, Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia investor and friend of Governor Bloxham, purchased four million acres from the State of Florida, in order to clear the state's debt. This transaction, known as the Disston Purchase, enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, allowing them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state (Harner 1973; Tebeau 1980). Disston's land holding company was the Florida Land and Improvement Company. He and his associates also formed the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company on July 20, 1881 (Davis 1939:205). This company was established as part of the drainage contract established with the State. This contract provided Disston and his associates one-half of the acreage that they could drain, reclaim, and make fit for cultivation south of Township 23 South (later changed to Township 24 South) and east of the Peace River.

Coupled with Disston's project and the arrival of the railroads in the 1880s, economic development and progress began to increase (Frisbie 1976). The Florida Southern Railroad had acquired the old railroad charter and land grant of the Gainesville, Ocala and Charlotte Harbor Railroad

which was due to expire in 1885. To hold this charter and secure lands, immediate railroad construction was necessary. Construction began in the Bartow area and continued southward through present-day Hardee County, reaching Trabeau (later renamed Punta Gorda) in July of 1886 (Frisbie 1976:45; Brown 1991:267).

In addition to the introduction of the railroad in the 1880s, natural resources were discovered, fostering growth in the area. Established communities in Polk County, such as Bartow and Fort Meade, witnessed a population growth as new settlers came in search of cheap land on which to establish homesteads. Other communities such as Avon Park, and Kissimmee were established at this time primarily due to investors who purchased large tracts of land from Disston. Haines City, located approximately seven miles south of the project area, was also established at this time from an earlier settlement called Clay Cut. Settlers in the area first planted tomatoes and grapes but by the turn of the century, the majority of the area was involved in the citrus industry.

Settlements continued to extend further south, increasing the population and number of citrus groves in South Florida. During studies conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1881 to determine the feasibility of opening a navigable waterway from the St. Johns River to Charlotte Harbor, valuable pebble rock phosphate deposits were discovered along the Peace River. Subsequent massive land acquisitions began and continued for decades. Mining towns, refineries, and shipping facilities were soon to change the face of the lands in which deposits were found (Blakey 1974; Brown 1991; Driver 1992; Historic Tampa/Hillsborough County Preservation Board [HT/HCPB] 1980).

Polk County began witnessing major growth following the discovery of phosphate and the construction of the railroad throughout the county. In 1883, Henry Plant's South Florida Railway entered Polk County, extending from Tampa northeast to Kissimmee where it linked up with the Sanford Line. Ten years later, in 1893, the land within the APE in Sections 27 and 33 was deeded to the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad. Within Section 28, William Park, James Enis, William Hayes, and Robert Bryan were all deeded portion of the APE (State of Florida n.d.: 36-38).

In late 1889, the DeSoto Phosphate Mining Company erected a phosphate processing plant on the bank of the Peace River (Brown 1991:314). From its beginnings at Zolfo and Arcadia, the phosphate craze spread through the Peace River Valley. The Pharr Phosphate Company and the Florida Phosphate Company established mines near Bartow in 1890. However, the pebble phosphate boom was short lived. A drop in prices, decreased demand, increasing production costs, the effects of the great Panic of 1893, and competition from hard rock and land pebble mine, ultimately combined to close the production of pebble phosphate (Brown 1991:316). Nonetheless, land mining for phosphate continued, and in 1919 there were 17 phosphate companies in Polk County (United States Environmental Protection Agency [USEPA] 1978). By 1938, extensive consolidation of the various phosphate companies across the state resulted in a total of three hardrock phosphate companies and six land pebble phosphate companies (Blakey 1974:159).

By 1895, only a decade after incorporation, the population of Lakeland had nearly doubled to 1,000. Much of this was because Lakeland had become an important rail yard and shipping site in Polk County; by 1893, there were 20 daily train arrivals and departures at the local station. Essential to the economic success of Lakeland, the railroad facilitated the shipment of citrus, strawberries and phosphate, three of its key industries, to markets worldwide (Hetherington 1928:10; McNeely 1961:5, 10-11). This placed the town among the top 15 cities in Florida at the time. Although the national financial Panic of 1893, and the Great Freeze of 1894-95, devastated capital investment and much of the Florida citrus industry, including that in Polk County, groves were replanted and prospered again

within the next decade. In 1900, the main industries remained phosphate mining, citrus, and strawberry farming (Hetherington 1928).

#### 3.7 Twentieth Century

The Florida Citrus Exchange, (now Seald Sweet International) (Seald Sweet International 2019), was formed in Tampa in 1909, with a Polk County sub-exchange headquartered in Bartow. The Lakeland Citrus Exchange was founded in 1912. By 1916, several packinghouses and a juice plant were added. These were primarily located along the railroad tracks, northwest of downtown. By the late 1910s, the naval stores industry, producing turpentine, lumber, and rosin, joined the citrus and phosphate industries as prime economic enterprises in Polk County.

By 1916, the Good Roads Association sponsored a 1.5-million-dollar bond issue to build 217 miles of asphalt highways linking every major city in Polk County. By 1923, another million dollars had been spent on asphalt roads, with arches erected at each major point of entry. Polk County was believed to be the only county in the country where every town was linked by paved roads (Brown 2001; Frisbie 1976; Hetherington 1928; McNeely 1961). The expanding road system, mild winters, new hotels, and marketing of Florida as a tropical paradise, prompted the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s. During the boom, hundreds of citrus growers marketed sales of crops and land simultaneously.

Florida's land boom economy was based upon such wild speculation that banks were unable to keep track of loans or property values (Eriksen 1994:172). By October 1926 accounts of the situation reported in northern newspapers diminished investor confidence, rendering speculators unable to liquidate their holdings (Curl 1986). Making matters worse, two fierce hurricanes ravaged Florida in 1926 and 1928. The devastating Okeechobee Hurricane of 1928 killed nearly 3,000 people in southeast Florida and created a mass exodus of refugees fleeing northward (Mykle 2002). Adding to economic hardship, in 1929, the Mediterranean fruit fly scare paralyzed the citrus industry, with quarantines and inspections slowing an already sluggish industry.

The crisis in the citrus industry, coupled with the stock market crash of October 1929, and the ensuing Great Depression (1929-1939) brought the closing of mines, mills and citrus packing plants, and introduced widespread unemployment in Polk County (Burr 1974). To make things worse, a compulsory cattle dipping law required twice monthly treatment of cattle. The intention of the policy was to eradicate the cattle fever tick, the arthropod vector organism responsible for transmitting tick fever, a disease debilitating to the nation's southern stock, and fatal to northern herds (Black 1998). Unfortunately, until the correct arsenical, DDT, and/or Toxaphene "dip recipe" was discovered, many cattle died of overdose (Black 1998). The dipping mandate required constant hours in the saddle for roundups (Akerman 1976) but established a new standard of accountability for ranchers. Formerly free-ranging herds were now fenced in and branded (Carlton 1997). One notable exception to the rule of economic decline was the founding in 1930 of the first Publix supermarket in Polk County (Winter Haven). Today, Publix is a Fortune 500 Company and its founder George Jenkins was named a Great Floridian in 2011 by the State of Florida (Publix 2019).

As Florida's population grew, numerous airfields were constructed around the state to support travel and tourism. In Polk County, the Haldeman-Elder Airport was established in 1928 and operated until 1943. It was named after pilot Ruth Elder, a resident of Lakeland, and her flight instructor George Haldeman, also of Lakeland. Inspired by Charles Lindberg's solo transatlantic flight in 1927, the 23-year-old hoped to become the first woman to make a solo flight across the Atlantic and persuaded her instructor to accompany her (McCarthy 2017). Haldeman, after serving in the U.S. Army air service

during WWI, operated several flying school in various parts of Florida, as well as breaking speed and altitude records (Delta Mike Airfield, Inc. 2018).

The pair of aviators raised \$35,000 in support of their mission and set out from Tampa's Drew Air Base in Tampa for New York. They attempted their transatlantic flight along a relatively safe southern route but had to abandon the plane and the mission when a dangerous rupture was found in the plane's oil line. The plane crashed into the sea causing both aviators abandon the craft. Initially, they were presumed to have been lost at sea but were ultimately rescued. Their plane exploded in the water as a French military vessel attempted to bring it aboard after the rescued aviators had already boarded. The dramatic situation played out in banner headlines in the United States and Europe (Anonymous 1928; Holden 2001; McCarthy 2017; Seigel 1977).

Before aborting the flight, the team set an over-water flight record by flying 2,632 miles over a rough 36 hours in the air. Ironically, they would have succeeded in reaching Europe if they had followed a northern, instead of a southern route. In any case, the flight was much celebrated, and Elder was greeted by a ticker tape parade in New York City, then celebrated upon visiting Paris afterward. In addition, she received a \$250,000 dollar personal appearance contract after the flight and went on to enjoy success as motion picture starlet. She was dubbed the "Miss America of Aviation" and was honored, along with her flight instructor, by having the Halderman-Elder (also known as Eaton Park) airfield named for them (Anonymous 1928; Holden 2001; McCarthy; Seigel 1977).

By the mid-1930s, the federal Works Progress Administration (WPA) established economic relief programs to employ able bodied workers building parks, bridges, and public buildings. Polk County workers benefitted from several WPA initiatives. In Lakeland, the WPA built Lockwood Airfield to replace the smaller Halderman-Elder Field, also known as Eaton Park, southeast of the city. The Halderman-Elder airfield closed around 1960 when expanding flight operations were moved to Lakeland Linder International Airport. By 1968, a mining operation had replaced the airfield and a mixture of development and groves are present along the remainder of the highway corridor (USDA 1968; USGS 1975).

The WPA also occasionally assisted local entrepreneurs. In Polk County, for example, businessman Dick Pope received WPA support for the development of swampland on the north bank of Lake Eloise. Pope's efforts created Cypress Gardens (est. 1936), Florida's first theme park. The attraction featured thousands of species of flowers from around the world, rides and waterskiing shows (Brown 2001). Today, LEGOLAND theme park is located where Cypress Gardens once stood.

American involvement in World War II (1939-1945) coincided with the end of the Great Depression and the beginning of Florida's economic recovery. War and defense contracts in the state revitalized tourism, manufacturing, and agriculture, while Florida became training ground for amphibious and aviation military operations. By 1942, Florida was home to 172 military installations ranging from small camps to large bases (National Park Service 2019). In Polk County, the Lakeland School of Aeronautics, at the behest of the Army Air Corps, trained more than 9,000 cadets from the United States and Britain at the Lockwood Airfield. The flight school closed in 1945. Today, the location is home to the Detroit Tigers' "Tiger Town" baseball complex. The Tiger's baseball team has been based in Lakeland since 1936 (Lakeland Flying Tigers 2010).

Also, during the World War II era, Polk County phosphate operations continued to prosper, and agricultural production enjoyed industry-wide economic recovery. Demands for modern

agricultural production created global market incentives and conglomerate corporations entered the market. As technology evolved, small-scale operations began to disappear (HT/HCPB 1980:17-18).

After the war, more Americans purchased cars, making the middle class more mobile, and family vacations more affordable. This had a dual impact on Florida; an increase in tourism, and a wave of new settlers, many military families, settling permanently after the war. This influx of young families resulted in residential development to accommodate the era's "baby boom" (1946-1964) (Kahn Academy 2019). Between 1940 and 1950, Florida's population grew from 1,897,414 in 1940 to 2,771,305 in 1950, an increase of 46% (Smith 2005:22). The widespread use of air-conditioning in Florida residences at this time made added to the state's appeal by making the hot, humid summers more bearable (University of South Florida Libraries 2019). By the 1950s, Polk County had become a focal point of Florida politics and a prime mover in the state's economy (Polk County Historical Society 2019).

In 1956, the Highway Act funded 41,500 miles of interstate highway nationwide. Interstate 4 (I-4) was included in the measure and the road was completed in 1965. Today, I-4 is the major transportation link between Tampa and Orlando. Polk County's population densities tend to cluster near Orlando to the east, and Tampa to the west. Since construction of the highway was completed, growth has been the rule. In 1978, the population was 231,100 and blossomed to a whopping 686,483 in 2017, an increase of 197%.

The county remains a leading phosphate, citrus and cattle producer and boasts strong industries in poultry, softwood logs and pulp. It also has the largest acreage of farmland, by county, in the State. Tourism remains important economically. Many visitors to Polk County come to enjoy sporting events, resorts and the LEGOLAND theme park.

Like every county in Florida, Polk County must grapple with the realities of severe weather events and the implications of global warming and associated phenomena. During the historic 2004 hurricane season, three major hurricanes, Charley, Frances, and Jeanne all visited upon Polk County (Bossak 2004). Historically, the area has been impacted by several tornadoes and hail-storms in addition to Florida's typical wet-dry seasonal cycles (National Weather Service 1994).

#### 3.8 Project Specifics

The aerial photographs of the project area from 1941 to 1968, available from the Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM) website (**Figures 3.3 and 3.4**), and the USGS quadrangle maps beginning in 1941 show the Haldeman-Elder Airport (See section 3.7) located east of the APE and areas to the west planted in citrus (USDA 1941, 1968; USGS 1944, 1975). Most development along the corridor occurred from the 1950s through the late-1960s. The Royal Oak Manor Subdivision is located towards the north end of the project limits west of the corridor. This subdivision was developed in 1959 through 1960s. Present day conditions along the corridor include a mix of industrial, retail/office, and residential land uses, and the Oscar J. Pope Elementary School stands where the old Halderman-Elder Airfield was located.



**Figure 3.3.** 1941 aerial photograph of the project location and the old Halderman-Elder Airfield (outlined in purple) (USDA 1941).



Figure 3.4. 1968 aerial photograph of the project location (USDA 1968).

# 4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODOLOGY

# 4.1 Background Research and Literature Review

For CRAS projects, research designs are formulated prior to initiating fieldwork to delineate project goals and strategies. Of primary importance is an attempt to understand, based on prior investigations, the spatial distribution of known resources. Such knowledge serves not only to generate an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of sites which might be anticipated to occur within the project area, but also provides a valuable regional perspective and, thus, a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered. The digital FMSF data used in this report were obtained in October 2020. However, according to FMSF staff, input is typically several weeks behind receipt of reports and site files and the GIS data are updated quarterly. Thus, the findings of the background research phase of investigation may not be current with actual work performed in the area. No one was encountered who had information on the history of the project area.

# 4.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

A review of the FMSF revealed that that no archaeological sites are recorded within the archaeological APE. One previously recorded site, 8PO04076, is approximately 100 m (328 ft) to the southeast and five sites have been recorded within one mile (**Table 4.1**; **Figure 4.1**). Site 8PO04076, Eaton Park Church, is a low-density artifact scatter. Additional testing, with negative results, was conducted at the site in 2015 (ACI 2015). Site 8PO04074, Richmond Road, is a single artifact site; sites 8PO04075, XYZ Liquor; 8PO05365, Strip Mine; and 8PO06059, Little Bonny Grove, are low density lithic scatters; and 8PO05366, Linden Avenue, is a low-density artifact scatter. Sites 8PO04074, 8PO04075, and 8PO4076 were discovered during a survey of US 98, North of Brooks Street (Anderson and Estabrook 1995). Sites 8PO03565 and 8PO05366 were recorded during a survey of US 98, South of Brooks Street (ACI 1997a), and site 8PO06059 was discovered during a survey of the SEU Longfellow project area (Wallace 2008). According to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the six archaeological sites are ineligible for listing on the NRHP.

**Table 4.1.** Previously recorded archaeological sites within the APE and within one mile.

SITE#	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	CULTURAL PERIOD	RECORDER	SHPO EVAL
8PO04074	Richmond Road	Single artifact	Prehistoric	Anderson and Estabrook 1995	Ineligible
8PO04075	XYZ Liquor	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Anderson and Estabrook 1995	Ineligible
8PO04076	Eaton Park Church	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Anderson and Estabrook 1995, ACI 2015	Ineligible
8PO05365	Strip Mine	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	ACI 1997a	Ineligible
8PO05366	Linden Ave	Artifact scatter	Prehistoric	ACI 1997a	Ineligible
8PO06059	Little Bonny Grove	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric	Wallace 2008	Ineligible

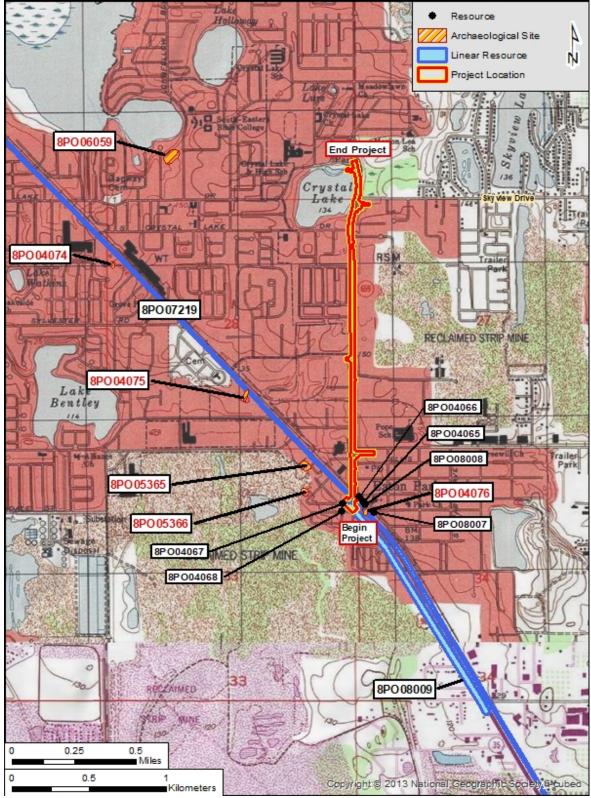


Figure 4.1. Location of archaeological sites and historic resources within one mile of the APE.

In addition to the surveys noted above, a survey for the Impact Corridor of the Lakeland Reuse Line was previously conducted within the APE; no sites were found (Piper et al. 1980). Other investigations within one mile of the APE include surveys for highway projects (ACI 1997b; Browning and Jackson 1990; Browning and Weidenfeld 1989; HDR Engineering 1993), cellular towers (Burger and Muldowney 2003; Torres 2005), utilities (Athens and Berkin 1994); and an archaeological predictive model for the City of Lakeland (ACI 1999).

As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal 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. In addition to freshwater availability, relative elevation, and better-drained soils, proximity to food and other resources including stone and clay were important site selection criteria.

In general, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that the majority of prehistoric archaeological sites are located proximate to a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. In addition, they are found, more-often than not, on better-drained soils, and at the better- drained upland margins of swamps, sinkholes, lakes, and ponds. In synthesizing the site location data for resources in the general vicinity, it has been noted (Janus Research 1992:41) that:

In a sand hills environment, for example, a majority of the known sites are located near a water source on a ridge slope. If a water source is not located in the vicinity, the probability of site occurrence decreases dramatically. Water will not be the determining factor, however, if another resource with more limited distribution, such as stone for tool manufacture, is available (Deming and Almy 1984:17). In areas of relatively low relief and abundant wetlands, areas of higher elevation relative to the surrounding terrain would be considered more likely to contain sites (Ste. Claire et al. 1985; Wharton 1984).

Paleo-Indian and early Archaic period site settlement patterns were more strongly determined by availability of water and high-quality stone resources suitable for tool manufacture (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987; Goodyear et al. 1983).

Based on environmental setting and historic photographs of the tract, there was a varied probability for archaeological sites to be present. The area northeast of previously documented archaeological site 8PO04076 was considered to have a moderate probability. When the site was documented in 1995, testing resulted in the recovery of only four artifacts, and testing in the area in 2015 did not produce artifacts. Additional moderate probability areas would be located on higher elevations with moderately well drained soils within 200 m (656 ft) of a water source and along the elevated margins of wetland features. The remainder of the APE was considered to have a low probability due to poorly drained soils, low elevation, and modern disturbance. The background research indicated that prehistoric sites, if present, would most likely be lithic and/or artifact scatters. Given the results of the historic research (State of Florida 1849/50:291-292; 1950), no nineteenth or twentieth century homesteads, forts, military trails, or Indian encampments were expected within the APE.

# 4.2 Historical Considerations

Historical/architectural background research included a review of the FMSF and the NRHP indicated five historic resources (8PO07219, 8PO08009, 8PO04065, 8PO04066, and 8PO04067) were previously recorded within the historic APE (**Table 4.2**; **Figure 4.1**). These include two linear resources (8PO07219 and 8PO08009), and three Frame Vernacular style buildings (8PO04065, 8PO04066, and 8PO04067), all have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. In 2016, ACI conducted a survey for the Fort Fraser Trail Extension (Survey No. 22586); at which time the SHPO evaluated the segments of the South Florida Railroad (CSX Railroad) (8PO07219) and US 98 (8PO08009) and determined these resources ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Within the APE and outside of the APE to the south, the South Florida Railroad (CSX Railroad) (8PO07219) rail tracks have been removed.

**Table 4.2.** Previously recorded historic resources within the APE.

FMSF NO.	ADDRESS/SITE NAME	YEAR BUILT	TYPE/STYLE	SHPO EVALUATION
8PO08009	US 98	c. 1940	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8PO07219	South Florida Railroad (CSX)	c. 1885	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8PO04065	2615 Eaton Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO04066	2610 Eaton Avenue	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO04067	2514 Marion Drive	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible

A review of relevant historic United States Geographical Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Polk County Property Appraiser's data revealed the potential for 35 new historic resources 50 years of age or older (constructed in 1970 or earlier) within the APE (Faux 2020).

# 4.3 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.

Shovel tests were placed at 50 meter (m) intervals in the moderate probability area located around Crystal Lake and Exchange Avenue. The remainder of the APE was tested judgmentally due to the presence of pavement, utilities, ditches, and other modern disturbances. Shovel tests were circular and measured approximately 50 centimeters (cm) in diameter by at least 1 m in depth unless precluded

by water or impermeable fill material. All soil removed from the shovel tests was screened through a 0.64 cm mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were recorded with a Juno 5B Series GPS device, and following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile, all shovel tests were refilled.

Historic/architectural field methodology consisted of a field survey of the project APE to determine and verify the location of all buildings and other historic resources (i.e. bridges, roads, cemeteries) that were built in or prior to 1970, 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 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 and local eligibility. Also, informant interviews would have been conducted, if possible, with knowledgeable persons to obtain site-specific building construction dates and/or possible associations with individuals or events significant to local or regional history.

# 4.4 <u>Inadvertent/Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Remains</u>

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

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

# 4.5 Laboratory Methods and Curation

No artifacts were recovered thus no laboratory methods were utilized. All project-related records, including maps, field notes, and photographs, and other documentation, will be curated at ACI in Sarasota (P18046), until arrangements can be made for curation by the FDOT.

# 5.0 SURVEY RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

# 5.1 Archaeological Results

The archaeological investigations consisted of surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface testing. A total of 49 shovel tests was excavated within the APE (**Figures 5.1 & 5.2**). Of these, 26 were placed in the area of moderate probability around Crystal Lake and Exchange Avenue (prior to land-altering activities) at 50 m intervals, and 23 were placed judgmentally. The judgmental tests were placed at various intervals depending on availability of non-disturbed soil and safety. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in 36 CFR § 800.4(b) (1) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to test all areas of the project APE; however, some areas were not tested due to the presence of sidewalks, ditches, underground and above ground utilities, concrete paving, signage, and other significant disturbance (**Photos 5.1-5.4**; **Photos 2.1-2.4**; **Appendix B**).



**Photo 5.1.** Looking south at west side of APE, south of Crystal Wood Drive. Note the numerous examples of modern disturbance within the archaeological APE.

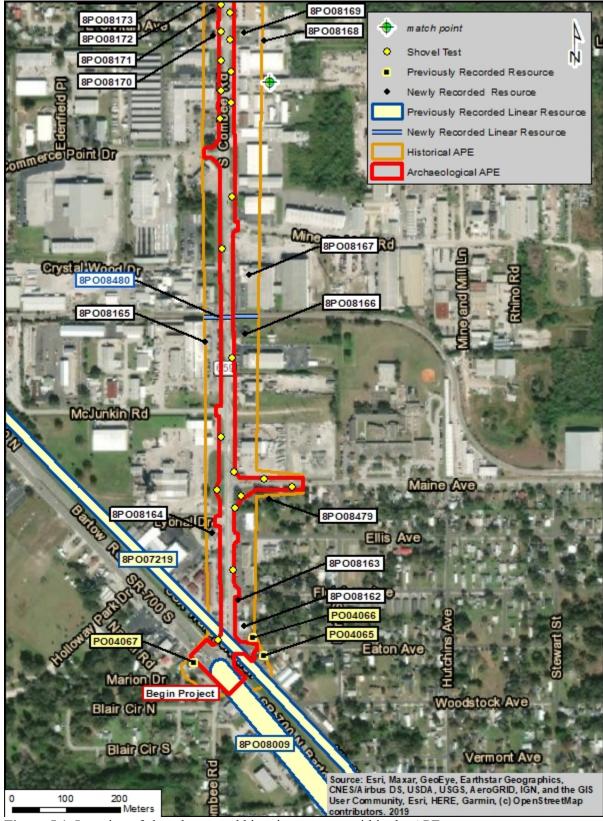


Figure 5.1. Location of shovel tests and historic resources within the APE.

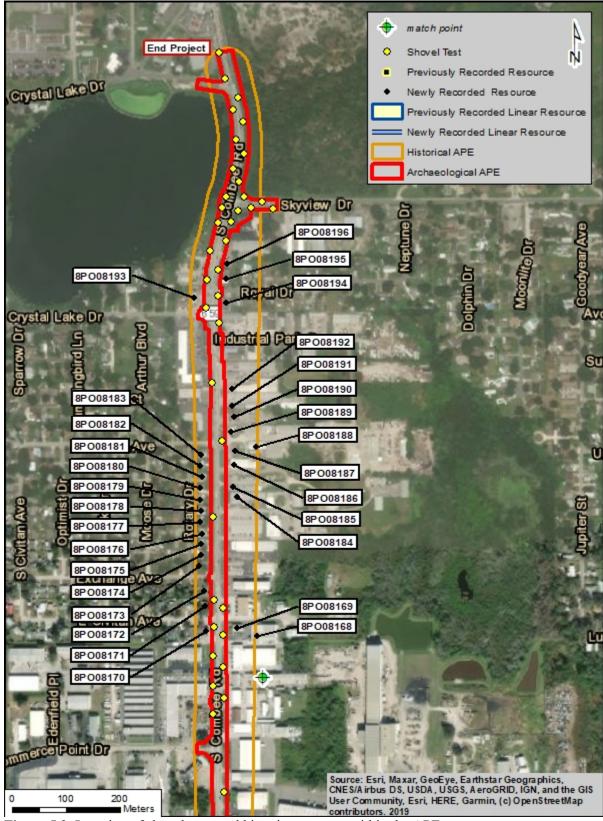


Figure 5.2. Location of shovel tests and historic resources within the APE.



**Photo 5.2.** Looking north at numerous examples of disturbance with the archaeological APE. Crystal Lake is to the west (left on photograph).



**Photo 5.3.** Looking south at examples of disturbance within archaeological APE. Commerce Point Drive is in the background. Note the limited and disturbed area available for testing.



**Photo 5.4.** Looking south at examples of soil disturbance within APE. Area is between McJunkin Road and Crystal Wood Drive. Note various utility lines and retention/drainage ditch.

The stratigraphy found in the shovel tests varied slightly depending on location. In the moderate probability area in the northern portion of the APE (around Crystal Lake) the stratigraphy consisted of 0 to 50 centimeters below surface (cmbs) of dark gray-brown gravelly sand, 50 to 80 cmbs of brown mottled gravelly sand, followed by 80 to 100 cmbs of very light gray sand. Water usually entered the shovel tests at 90 cmbs. In the moderate probability area in the middle portion of the APE (near Exchange Avenue), the stratigraphy was 0 to 20 cmbs of dark gray-brown gravelly sand, 20 to 80 cmbs of gray-brown gravelly sand, followed by 80 to 100 cmbs of dark gray brown sand. The remainder of the tests had similar stratigraphy to that noted above. Some tests were terminated prior to reaching 100 cmbs due to the presence of utilities, water, or excessive fill material (**Photos 5.5-5.6**).

All 49 shovel tests were negative. As a result of field survey, no previously unrecorded historic or prehistoric archaeological sites were found.



**Photo 5.5.** Example of shovel test with early water intrusion. Area is within APE, south of McJunkin Road.



Photo 5.6. Example of shovel test with dense gravel fill.

# 5.2 Historical/Architectural Results

The historical/architectural background research indicated five historic resources (8PO07219, 8PO08009, 8PO04065, 8PO04066, and 8PO04067) were previously recorded within the historic APE. As a result of the historical/architectural field survey, 37 historic resources (8PO08162-8PO08196; 8PO08479 and 8PO08480) were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated (**Figures 5.1 & 5.2**). These include Frame Vernacular, Masonry Vernacular, Industrial Vernacular, and Minimal Ranch style buildings constructed between ca. 1958 and ca. 1969 as well as one linear resource. Overall, these resources are common examples of their respective architectural styles that have been altered or were built to basic engineering standards and are not of a unique design or a rare example of its type. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, these historic resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Within the APE, the architectural styles represented are Frame Vernacular (4), Masonry Vernacular (15), Industrial Vernacular (7), and Minimal Ranch (13), which date between ca. 1958 and ca. 1969 and three (3) linear resources. In general, the historic resources are associated with the residential and commercial development of Polk County from the 1950s through the late-1960s. Relevant resource-specific information is summarized in **Table 5.1** and completed FMSF forms for the 37 newly identified resources are contained in **Appendix C**. The latter contains building details and photographs. The five previously recorded resources were not significantly altered; therefore, an updated FMSF form was not prepared. General descriptions and selected examples of the architectural styles represented within the project APE follow.

**Table 5.1.** Historic resources recorded within the APE.

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Build Date	Style	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
*8PO08009	US 98	c. 1940	Linear Resource	Ineligible
*8PO07219	South Florida Railroad (CSX)	c. 1885	Linear Resource	Ineligible
*8PO04065	2615 Eaton Avenue	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
*8PO04066	2610 Eaton Avenue	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
*8PO04067	2514 Marion Drive	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08162	3020 Combee Road S	c. 1967	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08163	3002 Combee Road S	c. 1968	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08164	2915 Combee Road S	c. 1967	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08165	2701 Combee Road S	c. 1965	Industrial Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08166	2690 Combee Road S	c. 1963	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08167	2500 Combee Road S	c. 1967	Industrial Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08168	2008 Combee Road S	c. 1969	Industrial Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08169	2000 Combee Road S	c. 1968	Industrial Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08170	1923 Combee Road S	c. 1960	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08171	2626 Civitan Avenue	c. 1960	Minimal Ranch	Ineligible
8PO08172	2625 Exchange Avenue	c. 1960	Minimal Ranch	Ineligible
8PO08173	2624 Exchange Avenue	c. 1959	Minimal Ranch	Ineligible
8PO08174	1828 Rotary Drive	c. 1959	Minimal Ranch	Ineligible

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Build Date	Style	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
8PO08175	1822 Rotary Drive	c. 1959	Minimal Ranch	Ineligible
8PO08176	1816 Rotary Drive	c. 1959	Minimal Ranch	Ineligible
8PO08177	1810 Rotary Drive	c. 1959	Minimal Ranch	Ineligible
8PO08178	1804 Rotary Drive	c. 1959	Minimal Ranch	Ineligible
8PO08179	1734 Rotary Drive	c. 1959	Minimal Ranch	Ineligible
8PO08180	1730 Rotary Drive	c. 1959	Minimal Ranch	Ineligible
8PO08181	1724 Rotary Drive	c. 1959	Minimal Ranch	Ineligible
8PO08182	1718 Rotary Drive	c. 1959	Minimal Ranch	Ineligible
8PO08183	2625 Kiwanis Avenue	c. 1959	Minimal Ranch	Ineligible
8PO08184	1802 State Road 33	c. 1969	Industrial Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08185	1718 Combee Road S	c. 1969	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08186	1716 Combee Road S	c. 1969	Industrial Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08187	1710 Combee Road S (Building 1)	c. 1967	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08188	1710 Combee Road S (Building 2)	c. 1967	Industrial Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08189	1704 Combee Road S	c. 1966	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08190	1620 Combee Road S	c. 1965	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08191	1616 Combee Road S	c. 1968	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08192	1612 Combee Road S	c. 1968	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08193	1435 Combee Road S	c. 1968	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08194	1500 Combee Road S	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08195	1440 Combee Road S	c. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08196	1430 Combee Road S	c. 1959	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08479	2617 Maine Avenue	c. 1955	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8PO08480	ACL – Eaton Park Spur	c. 1963	Linear Resource	Ineligible

<sup>\*</sup>Denotes previously recorded resources within the APE evaluated by the SHPO.



**Photo 5.7.** The Frame Vernacular style office building at 1718 Combee Road S (8PO08185), facing southeast.

Frame Vernacular: Four historic resources within the historic APE are of the Frame Vernacular style (Photo 5.7) and were constructed between ca. 1920 and 1969 (Table 5.1; Figure 5.1). This building serves as the front office, while the masonry additions is for loading and receiving of shipments. Frame Vernacular buildings reflect the local customs, environment, and building materials, and do not rely on academic architectural vocabulary for their design and ornament. They are often built by developers, contractors, master carpenters, or the building's occupants. These buildings are decidedly practical structures. Within the APE, this building type generally has a concrete slab or concrete block pier foundation with a variety of siding including drop siding, plywood, brick, or horizontal plank. Roof types consist of gable or cross gabled, most of which are clad with composition shingles. Windows are typically single-hung sash. Exterior ornamentation consists mostly of concrete trim around windows and doors, awnings, and shutters. Most display replacement windows and roofs.



**Photo 5.8.** The Masonry Vernacular style store at 3020 Combee Road S (8PO08162), facing southeast.



**Photo 5.9.** The Masonry Vernacular style office at 1616 Combee Road S (8PO08191), facing southeast.



**Photo 5.10.** The Masonry Vernacular style store at 1440 Combee Road S (8PO08195), facing northeast.

Masonry Vernacular: A total of 15 historic resources within the historic APE are of the Masonry Vernacular style (Photos 5.8 through 5.10). The majority of these resources are store or office buildings with construction dates that range from the late-1950s through the 1960s (see Table 5.1). Like Frame Vernacular style buildings, Masonry Vernacular style buildings are simply built with available local materials and boasting little ornamentation. Within the APE, this building type generally has concrete slab foundations and concrete block walls. Roof types consist of gable or flat, most of which are clad with composition shingles. The exterior cladding often consists of stucco. Windows typically are awning or single-hung sash. Exterior ornamentation consists mostly of concrete window sills, security grills, and shutters. Most display replacement windows and roofs, and wood-frame additions are common as seen in Photo 5.10.



**Photo 5.11.** The Industrial Vernacular style building at 2701 Combee Road S (8PO08165), facing southwest.



**Photo 5.12.** The Industrial Vernacular style building at 1716 Combee Road S (8PO08186), facing northeast.

Industrial Vernacular: Seven historic resources within the historic APE are of the Industrial Vernacular style (Photos 5.11 & 5.12) and have construction dates that range from 1965 to 1969 (see Table 5.1). The majority are industrial or storage buildings. Similar to Masonry Vernacular and Frame

Vernacular style buildings, Industrial Vernacular style structures are simply built with available local materials and display little ornamentation. Within the APE, this building type usually has slab foundations, and gable is the most represented roof type. Most of the building exteriors, as well as the roofs, are clad with metal. Most of the warehouse facilities have an office attached to the front that are typically partially clad in brick veneer (**Photo 5.12**). Awning metal windows are most common, and exterior ornamentation is minimal. The majority display alterations or additions.



**Photo 5.13.** The Minimal Ranch style residence at 2626 Civitan Avenue (8PO08171), facing northwest.



Photo 5.14. The Minimal Ranch style residence at 2624 Exchange Avenue (8PO08173), facing north.



Photo 5.15. The Minimal Ranch style residence at 1730 Rotary Drive (8PO08180), facing east.

Minimal Ranch: Thirteen historic resources within the historic APE are of the Minimal Ranch style (Photos 5.13-5.15) and have construction dates from 1959 to 1960 (see Table 5.1). These historic resources are part of the Royal Oak Manor subdivision and are all residential buildings. The style, which gained popularity after World War II, features low-slung buildings and a low-pitched roof with large windows (McAlester 2015). Within the APE, this building type has a concrete slab foundation with a concrete block structural system. The majority of these buildings are partially clad in brick veneer and have an attached carport. Roof types consist of side or front gable roofs clad with composition shingles. Fenestration typically includes picture, awning, and single-hung sash windows. Exterior ornamentation is minimal, and typically consists of gable vents with different siding on the gable end and brick veneer. Most display alterations or additions, such as replacement roofs and windows, living-space additions and carports converted into a living-space.



Photo 5.16. Atlantic Coast Line – Eaton Park Spur (8PO08480), facing east.



Photo 5.17. US 98 (8PO08009), facing northwest.

**Linear Resources**: Three historic resources within the historic APE are linear resources (**Photos 5.16 & 5.17**) and have construction dates from c. 1885 to c. 1963 (see **Table 5.1**). These include the South Florida Railroad (CSX Railroad) (8PO07219), US 98 (8PO08009), a six-lane divided highway, constructed in c. 1940, and a segment of the Atlantic Coast Line – Eaton Park Spur (8PO08480) constructed in c. 1963. The South Florida Railroad (CSX Railroad) (8PO07219) and US

98 (8PO08009) were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO in 2016 (ACI 2015; Survey No. 22586). The segment of the South Florida Railroad (CSX Railroad) (8PO07219) within the APE has been removed and was turned into a trail for pedestrian and bicyclists as a part of the Railsto-Trails program (FMSF). In addition, the Atlantic Coast Line – Eaton Park Spur (8PO08480) is a typical example found throughout Florida and was constructed outside of the significant periods of history as stated in the *Florida's Historic Railroad Resources Multiple Property Listing* under property type F.3 (Johnston & Mattick 2001). Overall, the linear resource lacks sufficient engineering 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, 8PO08480 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

# 5.3 Conclusions

ACI's archaeological survey of the APE included the excavation of 49 shovel tests (26 at 50 m intervals and 23 judgmental), primarily within disturbed soil. As a result, no evidence of any prehistoric or historic archaeological sites was found within the APE.

The historical/architectural background research indicated five historic resources (8PO07219, 8PO08009, 8PO04065, 8PO04066, and 8PO04067) were previously recorded within the historic APE. As a result of the historical/architectural field survey, 37 historic resources (8PO08162-8PO08196; 8PO08479 and 8PO08480) were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated. These include Frame Vernacular, Masonry Vernacular, Industrial Vernacular, and Minimal Ranch style buildings constructed between ca. 1958 and ca. 1969 as well as one linear resource. Overall, these resources are common examples of their respective architectural styles that have been altered or were built to basic engineering standards and are not of a unique design or a rare example of its type. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, these historic resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Given the results of background research and field survey, no cultural resources that are listed, eligible for listing, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP were located within the APE. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that there will be no historic properties affected by this project.

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APPENDIX A: Memorandum	Preliminary Cultu	ıral Resource Assess	sment Probability Ai	nalysis Techni

# PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT PROBABILITY ANALYSIS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

#### PROPOSED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY (SMF) SITES

# SR 659 (COMBEE ROAD) FROM US 98 TO NORTH CRYSTAL LAKE DRIVE POLK COUNTY, FLORIDA

Financial Project ID.: 440274-1-22-01 Federal Aid Project No.: D117-089-B Work Program Item Segment No.: 440274-1-22-01 ETDM No: 14326

Prepared for:



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

October 2020

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October 2020

# PRELIMINARY CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT PROBABILITY ANALYSIS TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM PROPOSED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY (SMF) SITES SR 659 (COMBEE ROAD) FROM US 98 TO NORTH CRYSTAL LAKE DRIVE POLK COUNTY, FLORIDA

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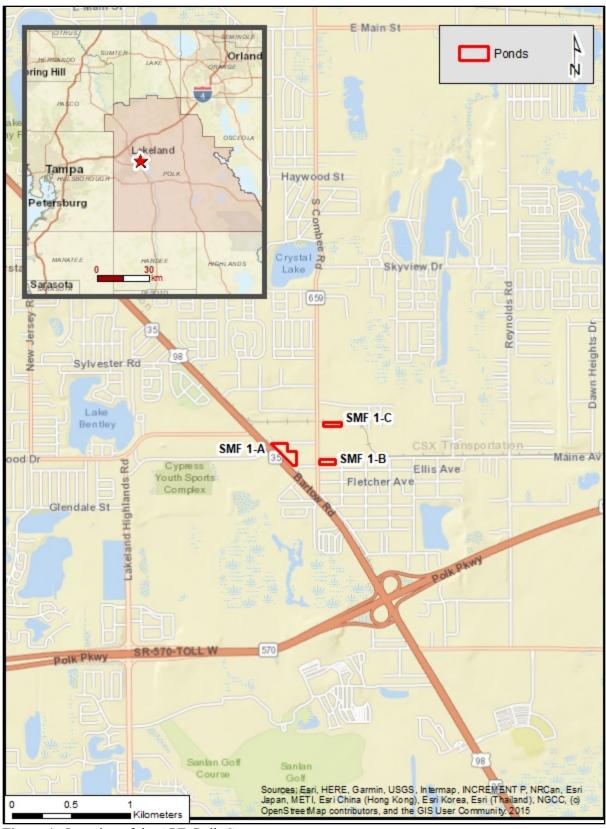
#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study was to determine, preliminarily, if any significant or potentially significant cultural resources, including archaeological sites and historic resources, will be impacted by the construction of any of the three proposed Stormwater Management Facility (SMF) Sites associated with the Combee Road improvements from US 98 to N Crystal Lake Drive in Polk County (**Figure 1**). Known or potentially significant cultural resources are defined as those sites that are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). All work was conducted in compliance with the provisions of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended, and the implementing regulations 36 CFR 800, as well as with the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes (FS)*. The archaeological area of potential effect (APE) for this analysis includes the area within the proposed pond sites. The historic APE includes the archaeological APE and immediately adjacent properties.

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) evaluated each of the proposed pond sites for archaeological and historical potential. The study methodology included a review of Florida Master Site File (FMSF) records, NRHP listings, relevant cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) reports, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) *Soil Survey of Polk County, Florida* (USDA 1990). Relevant CRAS reports included a review of roadway surveys such as the Impact Corridor of the Lakeland Reuse Line (Piper et al. 1980; Survey No. 450), the Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study of US 98 (Janus 1995; Survey No. 4142), and US 98 (SR 700) from South of Brooks Street to South of Edgewood Drive North (ACI 1997; Survey No. 4897). Other surveys conducted in the vicinity include cellular towers (Torres 2005; Survey No. 11272), utilities (Athens and Berkin 1994; Survey No. 19859); and an archaeological predictive model for the City of Lakeland (ACI 1999; Survey No. 5828). None of these resulted in the identification of archaeological sites near the APE. Based on this review, the APE has a low to moderate archaeological probability.

For historic resources, relevant quadrangle maps (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Lakeland, 1975), historic aerial photographs, and Polk County property appraiser's website data were reviewed to determine the potential for unrecorded resources which might be 50 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1970) (Faux 2020). The historic resources review indicated no previously recorded resources are located within or adjacent to the proposed SMF sites. Background research also indicated the potential for approximately six historic resources, 50 years of age or older, located within the historic APE that will need recording in the FMSF. This information is summarized in **Table 1**.

In conclusion, based on the preliminary analysis, no proposed pond site should be avoided due to cultural resource issues. Following selection of the preferred pond sites, systematic and judgmental testing for archaeological field survey is recommended; historical/architectural field survey is also recommended.



2

Figure 1. Location of the APE, Polk County.

### 2.0 DESCRIPTION OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES AND SITE POTENTIAL

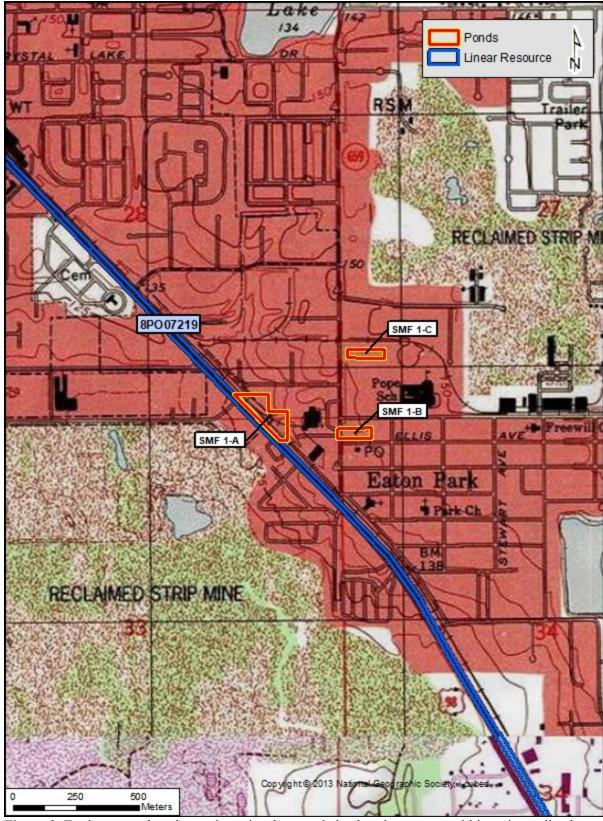
Archaeological Sites: A check of the FMSF digital database (September 2020) indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites are located within or adjacent to the APE (Figure 2). Based on the information gathered during a review of previously recorded sites and location criteria, including elevation, soil drainage characteristics, and proximity to freshwater, there is a pattern favoring the relatively better-drained terrain near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water including rivers, creeks, and freshwater marshes. Upland sites well removed from potable water are rare. In the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be situated on ridges and knolls near a freshwater source. It should be noted that the settlement patterns noted above could not be applied to sites of the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions. Given these known patterns of aboriginal settlement and the disturbed nature of the APE, the project area was considered to have a low probability for archaeological site occurrence. Research suggests that the most likely type of aboriginal site would be an artifact, lithic, or ceramic scatter. Background research also suggested a low potential for the discovery of 19th century and earlier archaeological sites (including nineteenth century homesteads, forts, trails, roads, or Indian encampments) within the APE based on two of the three sites having an historic component.

Historic Resources: Background research, which included a review of the FMSF and NRHP, indicated no previously recorded historic resource are located within or adjacent to the historic APE. One historic linear resource, the former South Florida Railroad, now CSX Railroad (8PO07219), segments were previously recorded outside the APE. The segments outside the historic APE were evaluated in 2016 by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as ineligible for listing in the NRHP. An unrecorded segment of the CSX Railroad (8PO07219) is located immediately adjacent to proposed pond site SMF 1-A (Table 1; Figure 2). The potential for newly identified historic resources was determined by examining property appraiser records (Faux 2020), historic aerial imagery on file at the Publication of Archival, Library, and Museum Materials (PALMM), as well as the USGS quadrangle maps, and previously conducted CRAS reports. This indicated the potential for approximately five new historic resources within the historic APE that will need recording in the FMSF.

Table 1. Archaeological and historic data.

SMF Site	ZAP*	Comments (i.e. soils, vegetation, drainage, previously recorded sites, etc.)
	Low	Prehistoric Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to APE
SMF 1-A	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to APE
	Low	Historical: no previously recorded resources within or adjacent; unrecorded segment of the CSX Railroad (8PO07219) adjacent to the APE
	Low	Prehistoric Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to APE
SMF 1-B	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to APE
	Low	Historical: no previously recorded resources within or adjacent; one newly identified historic resource within and three immediately adjacent to the APE
	Low	Prehistoric Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to APE
SMF 1-C	Low	Historic Archaeological: no previously recorded sites within or adjacent to APE
	Low	Historical: no previously recorded resources within or adjacent; one newly identified historic resource immediately adjacent to the APE

<sup>\*</sup> Zone of Archaeological Potential



**Figure 2.** Environmental setting and previously recorded cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the APE.

#### 3.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, based on the preliminary analysis, no proposed pond site should be avoided due to cultural resource issues. Following approval of the preferred pond sites, systematic archaeological field survey is recommended in accordance with the guidelines and standards promulgated by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR). Historical/architectural field survey is also recommended.

#### 4.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

#### Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

- 1997 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum U.S. 98 (S.R. 35) South of Brooks Street to South of Edgewood Drive North Polk County, Florida. ACI, Sarasota. FDHR, Tallahassee, Survey No. 4897.
- 1999 Archaeological Site Location Predictive Model for the City of Lakeland. ACI, Sarasota. FDHR, Tallahassee, Survey No. 5828.

#### Athens, William and Jon Berkin

1994 Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Florida Gas Transmission Company Lakeland 4 Contractor Warehouse Facility. FDHR, Tallahassee, Survey No. 19859.

#### Faux, Marsha

2020 Polk County Property Appraiser Data.

#### Florida Master Site File (FMSF)

n.d. Various site file forms. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee.

#### Janus Research

1995 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of US 98 (SR 700/Bartow Highway) from North of Brooks Street to Business US 92/Main Street Project Development and Environment Study, Polk County, Florida. FDHR, Tallahassee, Survey No. 4142.

#### Piper Archaeological Research, Inc.

An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Impact Corridor for the Proposed Lakeland Reuse Line, Lakeland, Polk County, Florida. FDHR, Tallahassee, Survey No. 450.

#### Torres, Josh M.

2005 Cultural Resource Survey of the Lake Bentley Cell Tower in Polk County, Florida. FDHR, Tallahassee, Survey No. 11272.

#### United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1990 Soil Survey of Polk County. USDA, Soil Conservation Services, Washington, D.C.

#### United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1975 Lakeland, Photorevised 1987.





Looking north at ditch, pavement, and utilities within a moderate probability area of APE.



Looking south at disturbance within area of moderate probability near the north end of APE.



Looking south at gas line, utilities, pavement, and ditch in area east of Kiwanis Avenue within the APE.



Looking west at intersection of Combee Road and Skyview Drive at the northern end of the APE.

Note examples of disturbance.



Looking north/northeast at general view of Combee Road and US 98 intersection.



Looking east at Skyview Drive towards Combee Road.



☑ Original ☐ Update



## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08162
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-13-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3020 COMBEE RD S  Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to N Crystal Dr	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one)	ite 🔲 object
Address: Street Number Direction Street Name Combee Rd & Atlantic Ave	oad Suffix Direction S
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND USGS Date 197 City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits? yes no E Township 28S Range 24E Section 34 1/4 section: NW SW Tax Parcel # 24-28-34-268000-005290 Landgr	ISE □NE Irregular-name:ant
Subdivision Name EATON PARK Block UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 16 17 Easting 4 1 0 7 8 2 Northing 3 0 9 8 5 Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate Syst Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	em & Datum
HISTORY	
Construction Year:	To (year): To (year): To (year):
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown	Describe
DESCRIPTION	
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular  Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Artbrick, artstone Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2.  Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2.  Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.  Windows (types, materials, etc.) picture, metal frame, grouped (6); fixed	3
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)cantilever canopy	, picture windows
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sho	eet if needed.)
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION	I DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐inst  KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no  NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see National R	ufficient info Date Init Date egister Bulletin 15, p. 2)

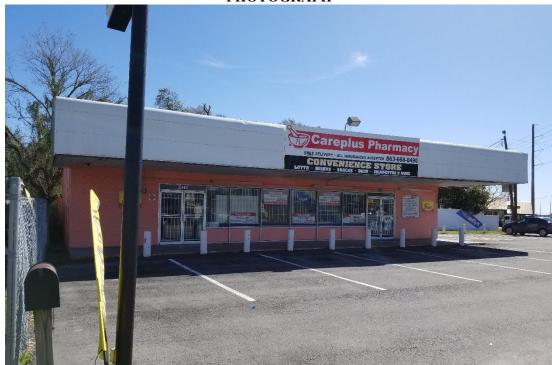
#### HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 **PO08162** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Sexcellent   Geteriorated   Geteriorated
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ library research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ city directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?   Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?   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 background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1
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 Document description Field photographs, notes, maps File or accession #'s P18046  2) Document type Document description File or accession #'s File or accession #'s File or accession #'s Document description Page 4.
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail) Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail)

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- **2** LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



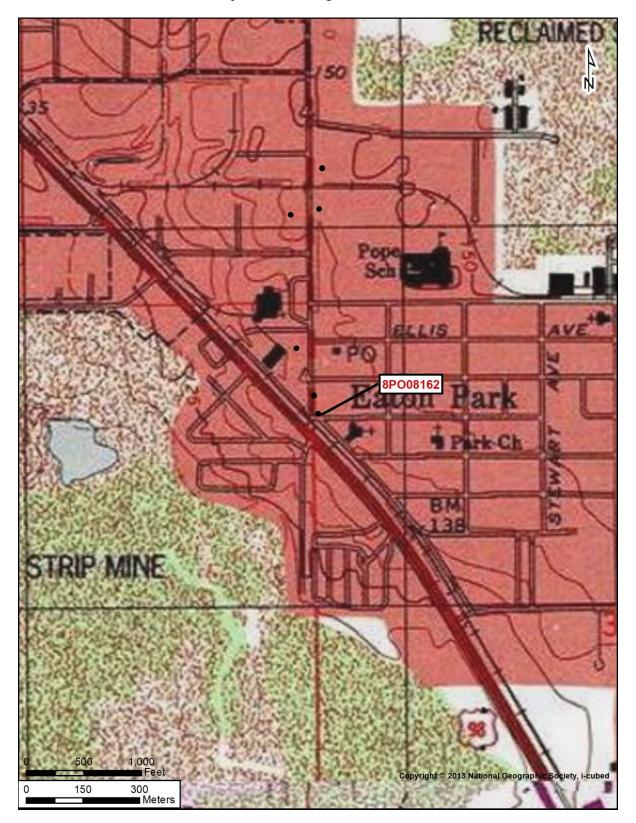


Facing southeast





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 34



☑ Original ☐ Update



## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08163
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-13-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 3002 COMBEE RD S  Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to N Crystal Dr	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) ⊠building □structure □district □site Ownership: □private-profit □private-nonprofit ☑private-individual □private-nonspecific □city □cour	e □object
LOCATION & MAPPIN  Street Number Direction Street Name Street	G t Type Suffix Direction
	ad S
Cross Streets (nearest/between) SE intersection Combee Rd & Fletcher Ave	Plat or Other Man DR 7 DC 43
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND USGS Date 1975 City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits?  yes  no  u	unknown CountyPolk
Township ass Pange 24E Section 24 1/4 section: DNW DSW DS	SE TIME Irrogular-namo:
Tax Parcel #         24-28-34-268000-005010         Landgrar           Subdivision Name         EATON PARK         Block	nt
Subdivision Name EATON PARK Block UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 \(\)17 Easting 4 1 0 7 7 2 Northing 3 0 9 8 5	Lot Lot
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System	°L±I n & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	
HISTORY	
Construction Year:1968 approximatelyyear listed or earlier year loriginal Usestore From (year):1	
Current Use From (year):	To (year):
Other Use From (year):	To (year):
Moves:yesnounknown Date: Original address Alterations:xyesnounknown Date: Naturereroof, _new	windows
Additions: Tyes No Tunknown Date: Nature	
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name	e first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) PHILIP K JOSEPH (2000)	<u> </u>
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  unknown	Describe
DESCRIPTION	
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular	Number of Stories1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2.	3
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2.	3
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	2
Windows (types, materials, etc.) SHS, individual, 1/1	
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) extended gable cand brick chimney, concrete sills, gable end vents	opy with spindle post supports, broad
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet	tifneeded.) 1971 concrete block store located
east of main building	
	212
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:yesnolinsuffi KEEPER – Determined eligible:yesno	icient info Date Init Date
KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no ☐Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see National Reg	

#### HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 **PO08163** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)	
Chimney: No1_ Chimney Material(s): 1Brick	
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) <u>W/ENTRANCE</u> : open, full-width beneath an extended gable canopy with spindle post supports	
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent	<u></u>
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Com	pleted
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)	
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE	
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?	.)
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 File or accession #'s Pl8046  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s Maintaining organization Properties Maintaining Organization Prope	
RECORDER INFORMATION	
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.r	net_

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- **2** LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



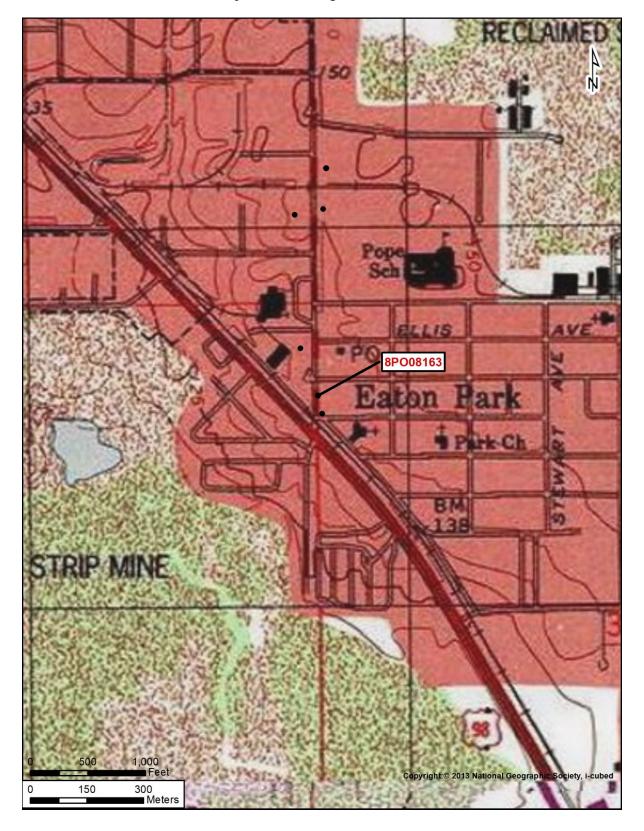


Facing northeast





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 34



☑ Original ☐ Update



## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08164
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-13-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2915 COMBEE RD S  Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to N Crystal Dr	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one)	□site □object
Address: 2915 LOCATION & MADE    LOCATION & MADE    Street Number   Combee	Street Type Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest/between) SW intersection Combee Rd & Lyonal Dri	
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND USGS Date City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits? Uses Uses In City Limits?	1975 Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) <u>Lakeland</u> In City Limits? □ yes □	no 🗷 unknown CountyPolk
Township 28S Range 24E Section 33 ¼ section: DNW DS\	N □SE □NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # _24-28-33-000000-011030	andgrant alock
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 図17 Easting 4 1 0 7 2 6 Northing 3 0	98706
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate	System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	
HISTORY	
Construction Year:1967approximatelyyear listed or earlier	: <u> </u>
Other Use From (year)  Moves: yesnounknown Date: Original address	): To (year):
Alterations: x yes no unknown Date: Nature reroof,	new windows
Additions: Syes Ino Included I	elevation
Architect (last name first): Builder ( Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _29 PROPERTIES LL	last name first):
Ownership i listory (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)	(2003), BIBE WISE (2003)
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?	known Describe
DESCRIPTIO	N
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular	Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2.	3
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2.	3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	2
Windows (types, materials, etc.) awning, individual & paired, metal fram	e, 3-stacked
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)cantilever_ca	nopy, awning windows, concrete sills
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continual southwest of main building	ion sheet if needed.) 1975 storage warehouse located
southwest of main building	
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUA	TION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date   SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:	□insufficient info Date Init Date
	onal Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

#### HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 **PO08164** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Image: Im
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ Ilibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ Cocupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  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 background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1.
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 Plant description File or accession #'s Plant    2) Document type Maintaining organization Plant    Document description File or accession #'s File or accession #'s File or accession #'s Plant    Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s Plant    Maintaining organization File or accession #'s Plant    Maintaining organization File or accession #'s Plant    Maintaining organization Plant    Maintaining organiza
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.





Facing west





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 33



☑ Original ☐ Update



## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08165
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-13-2019
Docordor #	

National Register Category (please check one) ☑ building ☐	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only) Structure
Street Number Address: 2701  Cross Streets (nearest / between) between McJunkin Rd & Cross Streets (nearest / between) between McJunkin Rd & Cross Streets (nearest / between) between McJunkin Rd & Cross Streets (nearest / between) between McJunkin Rd & Cross Streets (nearest / between) between McJunkin Rd & Cross Streets (nearest / between) between McJunkin Rd & Cross Streets (nearest / between) between McJunkin Rd & Cross Streets (nearest / between) between McJunkin Rd & Cross Streets (nearest / between) between McJunkin Rd & Cross Streets (nearest / between) between McJunkin Rd & Cross Streets (nearest / between) between McJunkin Rd & Cross Streets (nearest / between) between McJunkin Rd & Cross Streets (nearest / between) between McJunkin Rd & Cross Streets (nearest / between) between McJunkin Rd & Cross Streets (nearest / between) between McJunkin Rd & Cross Streets (nearest / between McJunkin Rd & Cross Streets (nearest / between) between McJunkin Rd & Cross Stre	USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map y Limits?  yes  no  unknown County  polk tion:  NW  SW  IF  NE Irregular-name:  Landgrant  Lot  Northing  9  9  6  5  Coordinate System & Datum
	HISTORY
Original Use Current Use Other Use  Moves:	Original address Nature reroof Nature south elevation & office Builder (last name first): LANDERS REAL ESTATE LLC (2003)
	□yes □no 図unknown Describe
Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2 Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2 Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal: 3V crimp 2	DESCRIPTION  terior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
louvered wall vents	roller and sliding bay doors, ridge vents, steel skeleton, e features; use continuation sheet if needed.) 2004 metal frame office building
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR list KEEPER – Determined eligible:	ICIAL EVALUATION  Ing:   yes   no     insufficient info   Date

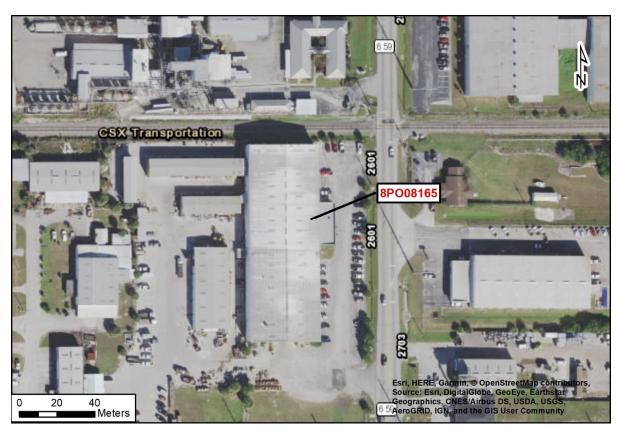
DESCRIPTION (continued)			
Chimney: No. Chimney Material(s): 1. 2.			
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1       2         Structural System(s): 1steel skeleton       2         3			
Foundation Type(s): 1slab 2			
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.			
Main Entrance (stylistic details)			
cornice.			
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)			
Condition (overall resource condition):     Sexcellent   Sexcellent   Description   De			
Narrative Description of Resource _ The Industrial Vernacular style building is composed of two rectangular steel			
frame structures with gable roofs connected together. In 2004 an office was added to the east elevation			
entrance.			
Archaeological Remains			
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)			
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 (CRAS)       ☐ historic photos       ☐ interior inspection       ☐ HABS/HAER record search			
▼other methods (describe) USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM)			
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum  Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/			
Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdi.icia.edu/			
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE			
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?			
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?			
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 background research did not reveal any historic			
associations with significant persons and/or events.			
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)			
1 5			
2 4 6			
DOCUMENTATION			
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents			
Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Field photographs, notes, maps File or accession #'s P18046			
2) Document type Maintaining organization			
Document description File or accession #'s			
RECORDER INFORMATION			
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc			
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net			
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)			

- USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



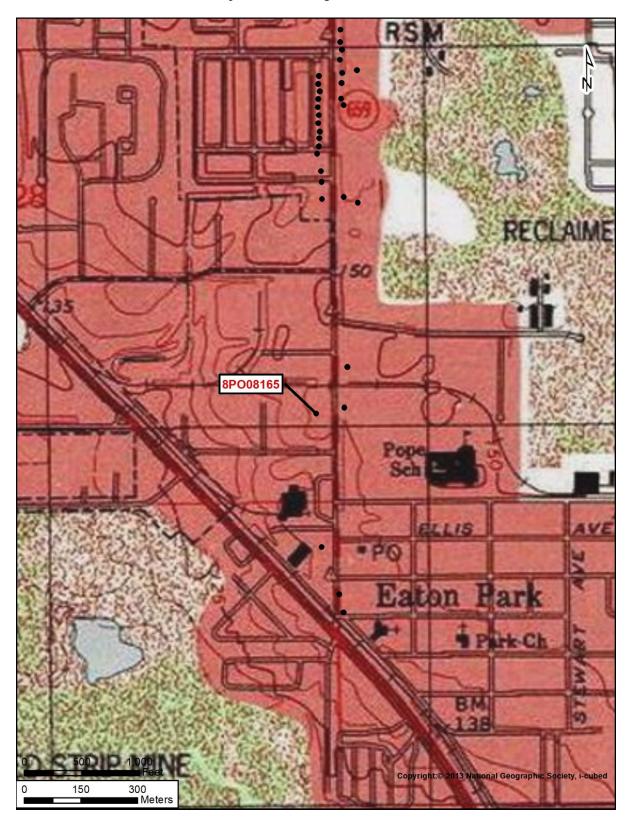


Facing southwest





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 28



☑ Original ☐ Update



## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08166
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-13-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2690 COMBEE RD S Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98	to N Crystal Dr	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) ⊠building Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☑private-individual ☐	□structure □district □sit	e 🔲 object
	CATION & MAPPIN	NG et Type Suffix Direction
Address: 2690 Combee	210	ad S
Cross Streets (nearest / between) SE at Combee Rd & CSX		DI L. OIL M
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND  City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In	City Limits? Dyos Dno 🖼	Linknown County Bolk
Township and Pange Section 27 1/4	section: DNW DSW D	SE TIME Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 24-28-27-000000-044004	Landara	nt
Tax Parcel # 24-28-27-000000-044004  Subdivision Name	Block	Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone $\square$ 16 $\square$ 17 Easting $\lfloor 4 \rfloor 1 \rfloor 0 \rfloor 7 \rfloor$	8 9 Northing 3 0 9 9 0	7 4
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Y:	Coordinate Syste	em & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)		
	HISTORY	
Construction Year: 1963 approximately	ear listed or earlier <b>⊠</b> year	listed or later
Original Use Dentist/Medical/Professional office		
Current Use Other Use		To (year): To (year):
	Original address	10 (year)
Alterations: New Ino Tunknown Date:	Nature reroof, new	windows
Additions:   ✓ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date:	Nature _north elevat	tion & front porch
Architect (last name first):	Builder (last nar	ne first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)	2690 S COMBEE ROAD LA	ND TRUST (2005), JOHN HERNDON (2003)
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinanc	e? □yes ⊠no □unknown	Describe
	DESCRIPTION	
Style Masonry Vernacular	Exterior Plan Irregular	Number of Stories1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick	2	3
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable	_ 2	3
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	_ Z	3
Windows (types, materials, etc.)picture, individual &	paired	
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior orname	nts) <u>brick sills, gable</u>	e end vents
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major lands	scape features; use continuation she	et if needed.)
DHR USE ONLY O	FFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NF KEEPER – Determined eligible:	R listing: □yes □no □insuf	ficient info Date Init
	□yes □no	Date

#### HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 **P008166** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)		
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1		
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) <u>W/ENTRANCE</u> : open, partial-width beneath an extended hip canopy with metal post supports and metal railing		
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Sqood   Fair   deteriorated   Truinous		
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed		
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)		
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ Ilibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ city directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ uneighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/		
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE		
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  — yes — Ino — 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 background research did not reveal any historic  — associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1		
DOCUMENTATION		
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc Document description Field photographs, notes, maps File or accession #'s P18046  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s		
RECORDER INFORMATION		
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net  (address/phone/fax/e-mail)		

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- **2** LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



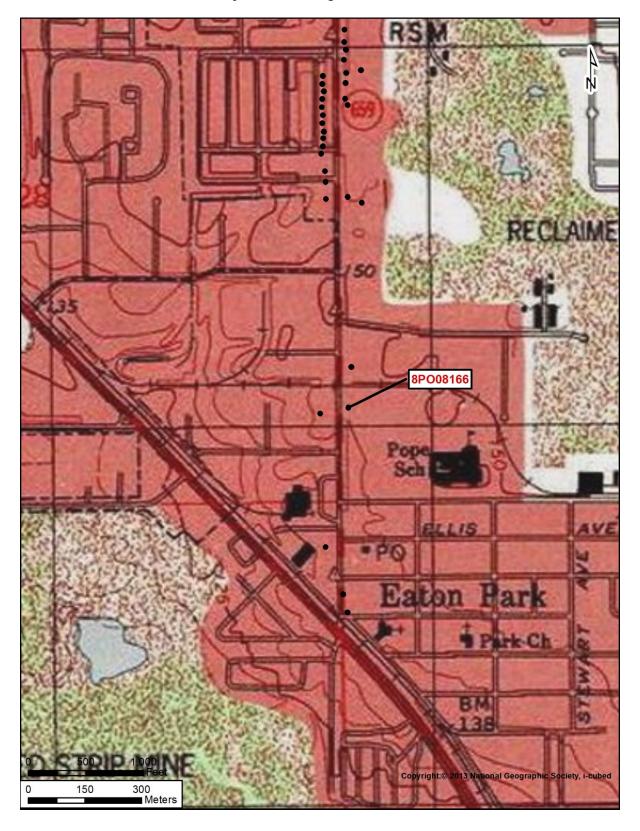


Facing east





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 27



☑ Original ☐ Update



## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08167
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-13-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2500 COMBEE RD S Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to N Crystal Dr	Multiple Listing (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) ■ building □ structure □ district □ site	e <b>o</b> bject
Ownership: □private-profit □private-nonprofit ☑private-individual □private-nonspecific □city □cou  LOCATION & MAPPIN	·
Street Number Direction Street Name Street	et Type Suffix Direction
Address: 2500 Combee Roa Cross Streets (nearest/between) between CSX Railroad & Mine & Mill Road	ad S
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND USGS Date 1975 City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits?  yes no 🗷	Plat or Other Map
Township and Pango 24E Section 27 1/ section: DNW DSW DS	SE TIME Irrogular namo:
Tax Parcel # _24-28-27-000000-043004         Landgra           Subdivision Name	nt
Subdivision NameBlock UTM Coordinates: Zone □16 ☑17 Easting 4 1 0 8 1 4 Northing 3 0 9 9 1	Lot
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate Syste	m & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	
HISTORY	
Construction Year: approximately year listed or earlier year Original Use Factory/Plant/Industrial From (year): From (year):	To (year):  To (year):
Other Use   From (year):     Moves:   Original address	To (year):
Alterations: Nature reroof Nature reroof	
Additions:  yes no vunknown Date: Nature Architect (last name first): Builder (last name	ne first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)	
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?	Describe
DESCRIPTION	
Style <u>Industrial Vernacular</u> Exterior Plan <u>Irregular</u>	
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick 2. Metal Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. Gable	
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. Sheet metal: 3V crit	mp 3
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1	2 cked
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) roller bay doors,	
skeleton, louvered wall vents	Toauring dock, frage vents, steer
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet	et if needed.)
	2112
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insuf KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no	ficient info Date Init Date
□Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b □c □d (see National Re	

Site #8 \_ **PO08167** 

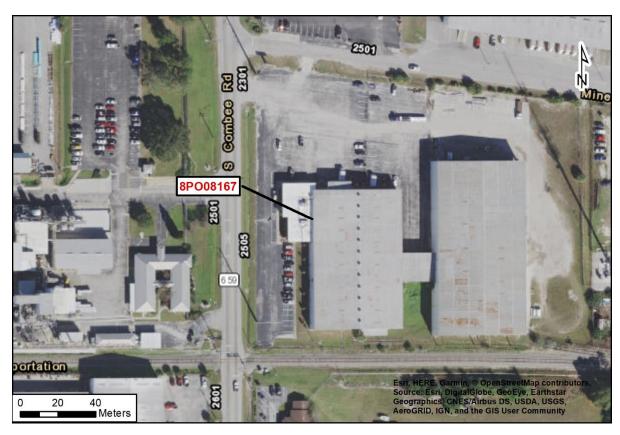
DESCRIPTION (continued)			
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1			
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Image:   I			
<ul> <li>☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys)</li> <li>☐ Ilibrary research</li> <li>☐ Building permits</li> <li>☐ Sanborn maps</li> <li>☐ City directory</li> <li>☐ Occupant/owner interview</li> <li>☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)</li> </ul>			
☑ cultural resource survey (CRAS)       ☐ historic photos       ☐ interior inspection       ☐ HABS/HAER record search         ☑ other methods (describe)       ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM)         Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)       ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum         Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/			
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE			
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?   Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?   yes   no  insufficient information  Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction and background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)			
1			
DOCUMENTATION			
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Field photographs, notes, maps File or accession #'s P18046  Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s			
RECORDER INFORMATION			
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc			
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net (address/phone/fax/e-mail)			

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



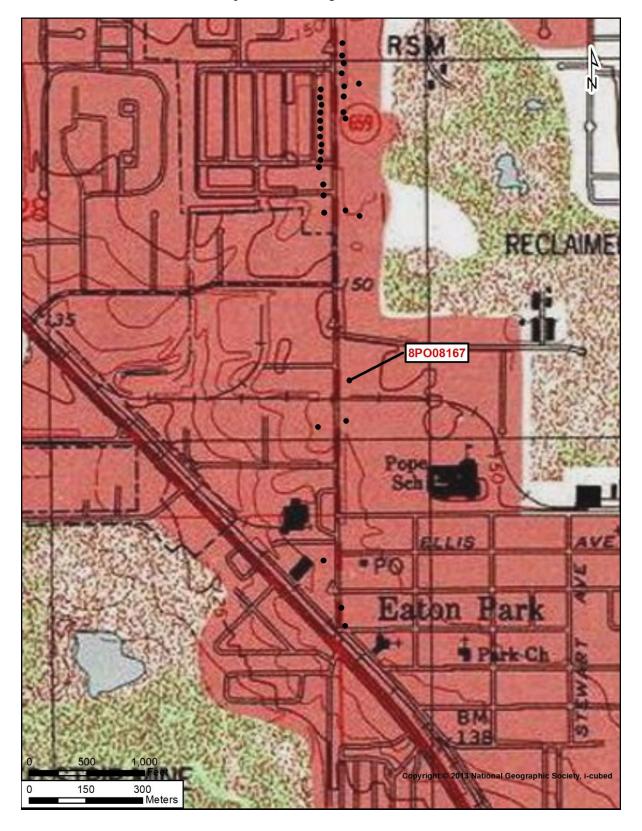


Facing southeast





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 27



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08168		
Field Date	2-14-2019		
Form Date	3-13-2019		
Recorder #			

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2008 COMBEE RD S  Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 Rational Register Category (please check one) building  Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual	to N Crystal Dr  Structure district site object	
Street Number Direction Street Name  Address: 2008 Combee  Cross Streets (nearest / between) SE intersection of Co  USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND  City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In  Township 28S Range 24E Section 27 ¼  Tax Parcel # 24-28-27-000000-034008  Subdivision Name  UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☑17 Easting 4 1 0 8  Other Coordinates: X: Y:	Section   Red & Civitan   Ave   USGS Date   1975   Plat or Otto	her MapountyPolk rregular-name:Lot
	HISTORY	
Alterations:	From (year): 1969 From (year): 1969 From (year): 7 Original address Nature 7 Nature 7 Nature 10	To (year):curr To (year): To (year):  STANLEY BOB W REV TR (2014),
	DESCRIPTION	
StyleIndustrial Vernacular Exterior Fabric(s) 1Metal Roof Type(s) 1Gable Roof Material(s) 1Sheet_metal:3V_crimp Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1	2. 2. 2.	3 3
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior orname	nts) roller bay doors, ridge ven	ts, loading dock, steel skeleton
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major lands warehouse (8P008169) & a 1983 steel frame st	scape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)_1	
MR List Date   SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR KEEPER - Determined eligible:   NR Criteria for Evaluation:   a   b	□yes □no	Date

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Image: Im
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ library research ☐ building permits ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ public Lands Survey (DEP) ☑ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☑ occupant/owner interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☑ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/
Materials (FADMM), accessible online at. http://susur.icia.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?   Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?   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 background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc Document description Field photographs, notes, maps File or accession #'s P18046  2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- **2** LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
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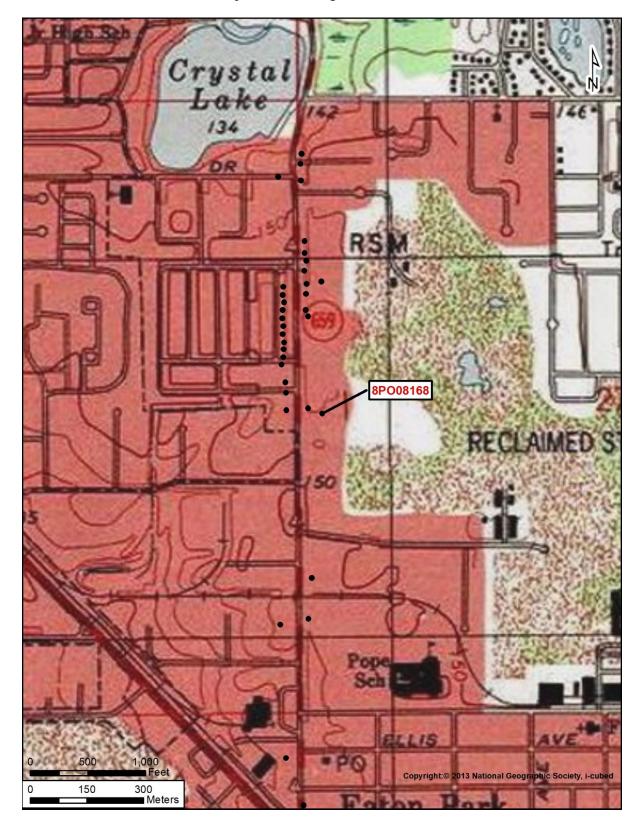


Facing southeast





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 27



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08169		
Field Date	2-14-2019		
Form Date	3-13-2019		
Recorder #			

National Register Category (please check one)	Survey # (DHR only)
Street Number Address:  2000  Cross Streets (nearest / between)  SE intersection of Co USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND  City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland  In Township 288  Range 24E  Section 27  ¼ Tax Parcel # 24-28-27-000000-034008  Subdivision Name  UTM Coordinates: Zone  16 🗵 17  Easting 4 1 0 7 9	USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map
	HISTORY
Original Use Current Use Other Use  Moves:	Original address Nature reroof, enclosed door, siding Nature Builder (last name first):  DIXIELAND PARTNERS LLC (2016), STANLEY BOB W REV TR (2014),
	DESCRIPTION
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal  Roof Type(s) 1. Gable	Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1  2. Artbrick, artstone 3. 2. 3. 2. 3. 2. 2.
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornamer	nts) steel skeleton, artbrick, flat canopy
DHR USE ONLY  O	FFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR KEEPER – Determined eligible: NR Criteria for Evaluation:	listing:  yes  no  insufficient info  Date  Init.  Init.

Site #8 \_ **PO08169** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Condition (overall resource condition):     Condition   Description   De
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?   Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?   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 background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1.
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document typeAll materials at one locationMaintaining organizationArchaeological Consultants Inc  2) Document type Maintaining organization P18046  2) Document description Maintaining organization File or accession #'s P18046  RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- **2** LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



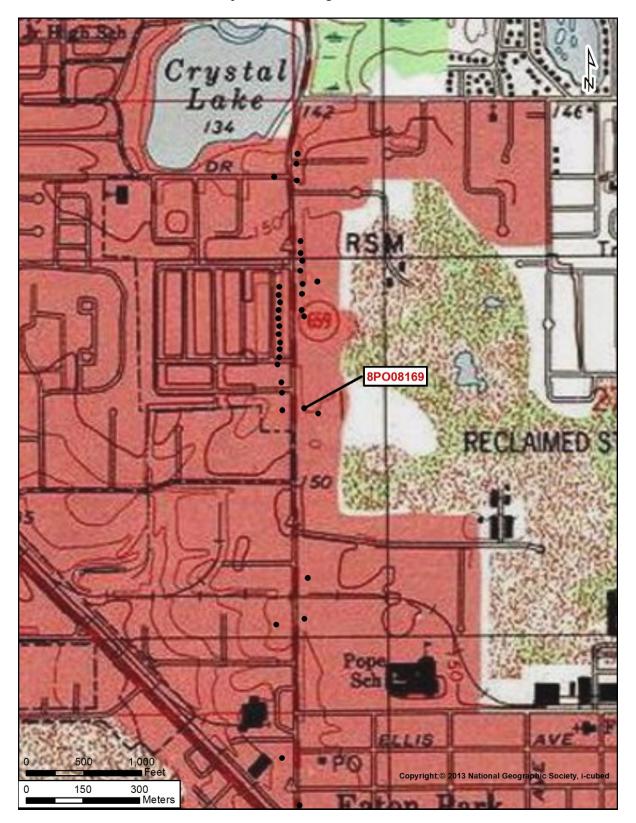


Facing northeast





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 27



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08170		
Field Date	2-14-2019		
Form Date	3-14-2019		
Recorder #			

National Register Category (please check one)	N Crystal Dr Survey # (DHR only)
Street Number Address: 1923  Cross Streets (nearest / between) SW intersection at Combee  USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND  City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City  Township 288 Range 24E Section 28 ¼ sector 28	USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map PB 43 PG 42  y Limits?  yes no unknown County Polk  ction: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:  Landgrant  Block 3 Lot 1&2  Northing 3 9 9 6 2 6  Coordinate System & Datum
	HISTORY
Original Use Current Use Other Use  Moves:	isted or earlier  year listed or later  From (year): 1960  To (year): curr  From (year): To (year):  From (year): To (year):  Original address  Nature reroof, new windows; window removal  west elevation  Builder (last name first):
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?	□yes ☑no □unknown Describe
П	DESCRIPTION
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2 Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2	terior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1  Artbrick, artstone 3.  Flat 3.  2.  ing, individual, metal, 3-stacked
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)	artbrick at window base; concrete sill
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape	e features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  ICIAL EVALUATION  DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR list KEEPER – Determined eligible: NR Criteria for Evaluation:	ing:

Site #8 \_ **PO08170** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Xigood   Ifair   Ideteriorated   Iruinous
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ library research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ city directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?   Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?   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 background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1
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  File or accession #'s P18046
2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net  (address/phone/fax/e-mail)

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.





Facing west





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 28



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08171
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-14-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2626 CIVIATN AVE	ha N. Garanta I. Da		Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 National Register Category (please check one)			Survey # (DHR only)
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual			eral  Native American  foreign unknown
LO	CATION & MAPPIN	G	
Street Number Direction Street Name	Street	Type	Suffix Direction
Address: 2626 Civitan		nue	
Cross Streets (nearest/between) NW intersection at Co		Diet or Other I	Man
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND  City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In	City Limits? Type Tno 1975	_ Plat Of Other i	tv Polk
Township and Dango are Section and 1/4	section: DNW DSW DS	E DNE Irrog	ular namo:
Tax Parcel # 24-28-28-245800-001180	Landarar	nt <b>Live</b> ineg	ulai-flame.
Tax Parcel # 24-28-28-245800-001180  Subdivision Name ROYAL OAK MANOR 1ST ADD	Block	1	
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☑17 Easting 4 1 0 7	3 4 Northing 3 0 9 9 6	7 2	
Other Coordinates: X: Y:	Coordinate Syster	n & Datum	
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)			
	HISTORY		
Construction Year: 1960 approximately	ar listed or earlier Vear I	listed or later	
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/	Cabin) From (vear): 1	960 <b>To</b> (	vear): curr
Current Use			
Other Use	From (year):	To (	year):
Moves: yes _no _unknown Date:	From (year): Original address		
Alterations:	Nature _reroof, new	windows	
Additions: Jyes 🗷 no Junknown Date:	Nature	- E1):	
Architect (last name first):  Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)	DANIEL SOWDER (2018).	MARY E STAF	RLING
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinano	e? □yes ☑no □unknown	Describe	
	DESCRIPTION		
Style Ranch	Exterior Plan Irregular		Number of Stories1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block			
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable	_ 2	3.	
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	_ Z	3.	
Windows (types, materials, etc.) <u>picture</u> , <u>individual</u> ;	SHS, individual, vinyl,	1/1	
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior orname	nts) concrete sill, gab	le end vent,	vertical plank on gable end,
stucco shutters			
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major land	scape features; use continuation sheet	t if needed.)	
BUB HOE OWN			
DHR USE ONLY C	FFICIAL EVALUATION		DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NF KEEPER – Determined eligible:	R listing: □yes □no □insuffi □yes □no		Date Init Date
Owner Objection  NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b			

Site #8 **PO08171** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)	
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1 2	
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S/ENTRANCE: open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof	
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Image: Im	
Archaeological Remains	
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 (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/	
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE	
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  — yes	
DOCUMENTATION	
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Field photographs, notes, maps File or accession #'s P18046  2) Document description Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s	
RECORDER INFORMATION	
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net	

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- **2** LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



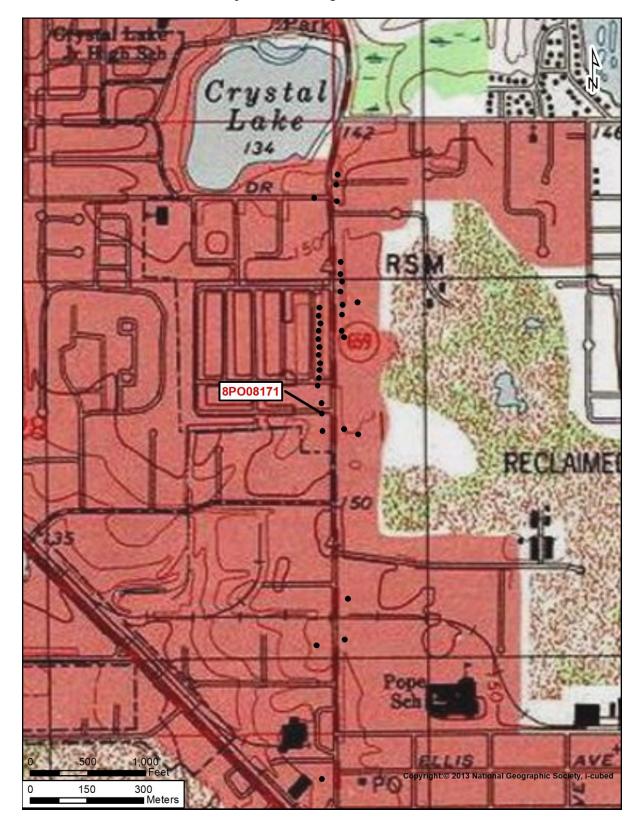


Facing north





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 28



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08172
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-14-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2625 EXCHANGE AVE	Multiple Listing (DHR only) to N Crystal Dr Survey # (DHR only)	
National Register Category (please check one)		
	private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown	
LO	CATION & MAPPING	
Address: Street Number Direction Street Name  2625 Exchange	Street Type Suffix Direction  Avenue	
Address: 2625 Exchange  Cross Streets (nearest/between) SW intersection at C		
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND	USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map PB 43 PG 42  City Limits? □yes □no ⊠unknown County Polk	
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland I	n City Limits? □ yes □ no 図unknown CountyPolk	
Township 28S Range 24E Section 28 1	section:   NW   SW   SE   NE Irregular-name:   Londonard	
Subdivision Name ROYAL OAK MANOR 1ST ADD	Landgrant Lot Lot 1	
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 🗵 17 Easting 4 1 0 7	3   Northing   3   9   9   7   0   0	
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Y:	Coordinate System & Datum	
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)		
	HISTORY	
Current Use Other Use Moves:	Cabin)         From (year):         1960         To (year):         curr           From (year):         To (year):         To (year):	
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick	2	
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable	23	
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles	2. 3.	
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1		
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior orname metal porch supports  Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major land	ents)brick sill, gable end vent, horizontal plank on gable end,	
DHR USE ONLY (	DFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for N  KEEPER – Determined eligible:	R listing: □yes □no □insufficient info Date Init   □yes □no Date	
	□c □d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)	

Site #8 **PO08172** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)	
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1	
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) N/ENTRANCE: open, partial-width, beneath a flat roof with metal supports	
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Image: Im	
Archaeological Remains	
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 (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic ☐ aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/	
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE	
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?    yes   ye	
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc Document description Field photographs, notes, maps File or accession #'s P18046  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s	
RECORDER INFORMATION	
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail)  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc	

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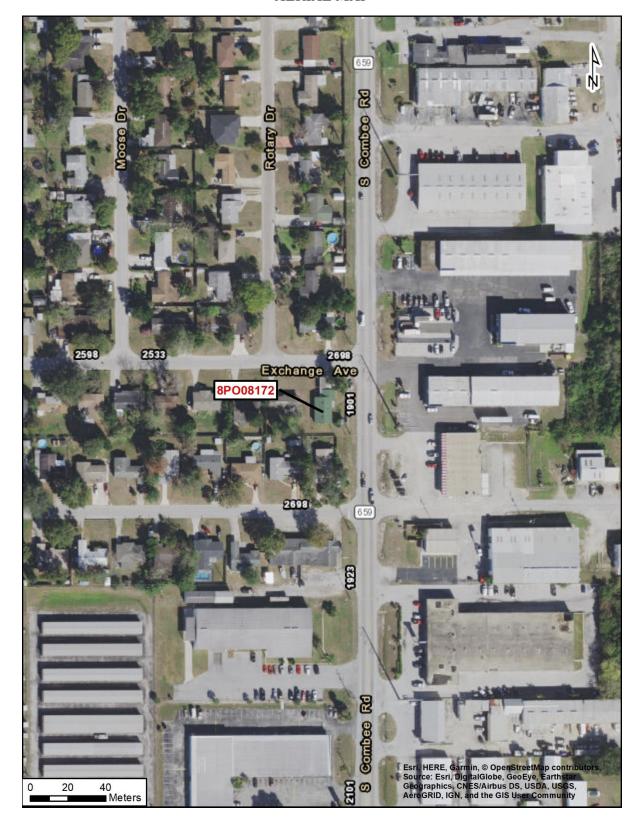


Facing south



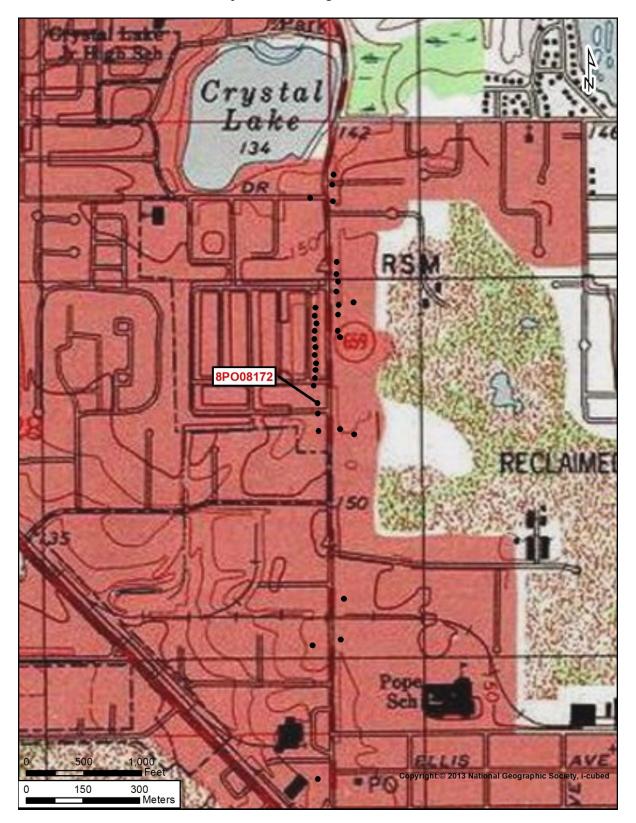
Facing southeast







USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 28



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08173
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-14-2019
Pacardar #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2624 EXCHANGE AVE	Multiple Listing (DHR only to N Crystal Dr Survey # (DHR only)	y)
National Register Category (please check one)	structure district site object	
	□private-nonspecific □city □county □state □federal □Native American □fore	eign <b></b> unknown
Street Number Direction Street Name	CATION & MAPPING Street Type Suffix Direction	
Address: 2624 Exchange	Avenue	
Cross Streets (nearest/between) NW intersection at C USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND	Ombee Rd & Exchange Ave  USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map PB 43 PG 12	
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland I	USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map PB 43 PG 12  n City Limits? □yes □no 図unknown County Polk	
Township _28S	4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name:	
Subdivision Name ROYAL OAK MANOR	Landgrant Lot 11	
UTIVI Coordinates: Zone 116 1217 Easting 41107	[2]9] Northing [3] 0[9] 9[4] 7]	
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	Coordinate System & Datum	
	HISTORY	
Construction Year: 1959 approximately		
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/	(Cabin) From (year): 1959 To (year): curr	
	From (year): To (year): From (year): To (year):	
Moves: Tyes Ino Tunknown Date:	Original address	
Alterations:	Nature reroof, new windows, enclosed carport	
Additions: ☑yes ☐no ☐unknown Date:Architect (last name first):	Nature screen porch Builder (last name first):	
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.	)_CARL E COKER	
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinand	ce?  yes  no  unknown  Describe	
	DESCRIPTION	
	Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stor	
	2. Artbrick, artstone 3.	
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles	2	
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1 Windows (types, materials, etc.)SHS, individual, viny	2	
villdows (types, materials, etc.) SHS, Individual, Viny	1, 1/1, 3/3, 8/8	
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior orname artbrick beneath window	ents) concrete sill, gable end vent, vertical plank on	gable end,
artbrick beneath window		
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major land	dscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)	
DHR USE ONLY (	OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONL'	/
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for N KEEPER – Determined eligible:	□yes □no Date	nit
☐Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b	c d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)	

Site #8 **PO081**73

DESCRIPTION (continued)	
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1	
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) S/ENTRANCE: open, partial-width, beneath a flat roof	
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Second   Gair   Deteriorated   Deteriora	
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed	
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)	
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ Ilibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ Cuty directory ☐ Occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/	
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE	
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?   Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?   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 background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1.	
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents    Document type	
2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s	
RECORDER INFORMATION	
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail) Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc	

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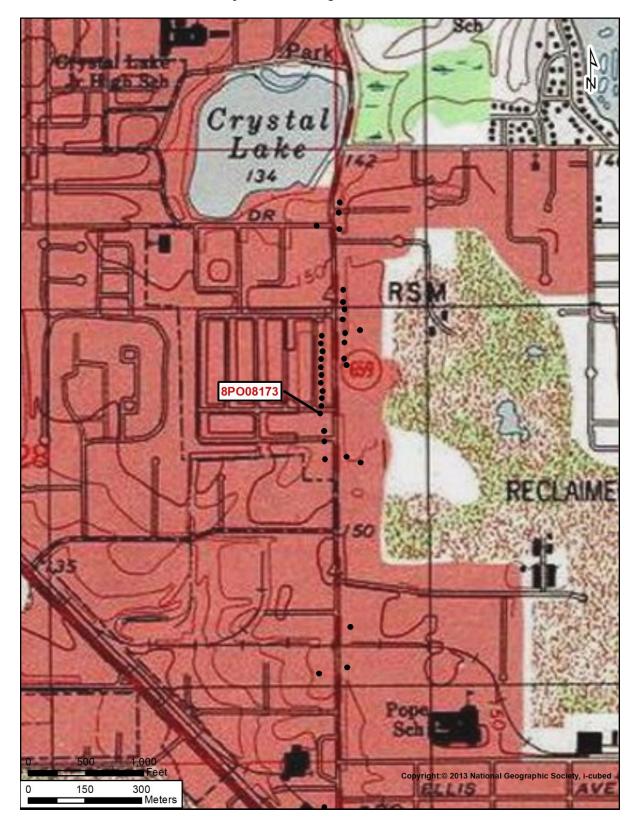


Facing north





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 28



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08174
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-15-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1828 ROTARY DRIVE	Multiple Listing (DHR only) tal Dr Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) Subuilding Structure	
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☑private-individual ☐private-non	specific
	N & MAPPING
Address: Street Number Direction Street Name Rotary	Street Type Suffix Direction  Drive
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Exchange Ave & Kiwani	s Avenue
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND	USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map PB 43 PG 12  ? □yes □no 図unknown County Polk
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits	? □yes □no ⊠unknown CountyPolk
Township 28s Range 24E Section 28 ¼ Section: L	INW SW SE NE Irregular-name:
Subdivision Name ROYAL OAK MANOR	Landgrant Lot
UTIVI Coordinates: Zone LT6 LT7 Easting 4 1 0 7 2 7 Nor	tning[3] 0[9] 9[7] 6[6]
Other Coordinates: X: Y:	Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	
HIS	TORY
Moves:	From (year): 1959 To (year): curr
OWNERShip History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) MG INVE	STMENTS AND SERVICES INC (2018), DARRELL COKER (1996)
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?	⊠no ☐unknown Describe
DESC	RIPTION
Style Ranch Exterior P	an Irregular Number of Stories 1
	cal plank 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2.	3
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	3
Windows (types, materials, etc.) SHS, individual, aluminum, 1/1	; awning, individual, aluminum, 2- and 3-stacked
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)cond	rete sill, gable end vent, vertical plank on gable end,
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:	
	es 🔲 no Date

Site #8 **PO08174** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)	
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1	
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) <u>W/ENTRANCE</u> : open, partial-width, beneath the principal gable roof	
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Second   Gair   Geteriorated   Geteriora	
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed	
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)	
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ Ilibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ City directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/	
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE	
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?   Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?   Byes   Ino  Binsufficient information   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 background research did not reveal any historic  associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1.	
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  2) Document type Maintaining organization P18046  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s	
RECORDER INFORMATION	
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net  (address/phone/fax/e-mail)	

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
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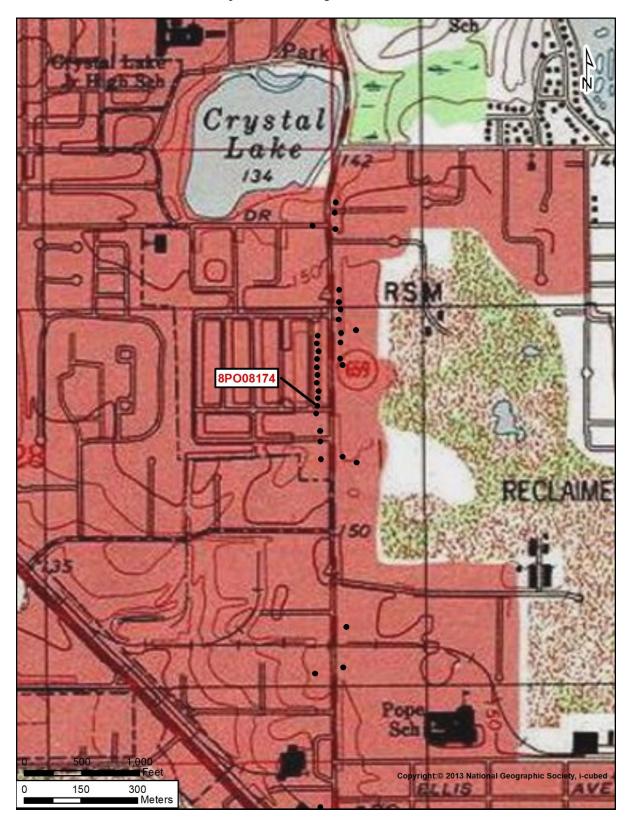


Facing east





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 28



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08175
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-15-2019
Pacardar #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1822 ROTARY DRIVE Multiple Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to N Crystal Dr Survey	ole Listing (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) Subuilding Structure Structure Site Sobject	ey # (Drik only)
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 Address: 1822 Rotary Drive	Direction
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Exchange Ave & Kiwanis Avenue	
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits? yes no Sunknown County	PB 43 PG 12
Township and Pange 24E Section and Mascripp, DNM DSM DSE DNE Irregular.	namo.
Tax Parcel # 24-28-28-245700-007090 Landgrant	idilic.
Tax Parcel # 24-28-28-245700-007090       Landgrant         Subdivision Name ROYAL OAK MANOR       Block G         UTM Coordinates: Zone □16 図17 Easting 4 1 0 7 2 8 Northing 3 0 9 9 7 8 7	Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone L16 M17 Easting 4 1 0 7 2 8 Northing 3 0 9 9 7 8 7 Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum	
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	
HISTORY	
Construction Year:1959	
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1959 To (year):	curr
Current Use To (year): To (year):	·
Other Use From (year): To (year):  Moves: Jyes Ino Junknown Date: Original address	
Alterations: ▼yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: Nature reroof, new windows, garage	conversion
Additions:  yes  no  unknown  Date:  Nature	
Additions:	TOVENGON
Ownership filstory (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)	ICAENSON
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?	
DESCRIPTION	
Style Ranch Exterior Plan Irregular	
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Artbrick, artstone 3.	
Roof Type(s)1. Gable2. Flat3.Roof Material(s)1. Composition shingles2. Built-up3.	
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1 2 2	
Windows (types, materials, etc.) DHS, individual, aluminum, 1/1; awning, individual, aluminum	, 2- and 3-stacked
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)concrete sill, gable end vent, ver	tical plank on gable end,
artbrick beneath window	
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: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date _	Init
KEEPER – Determined eligible:	

Site #8 **PO08175** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) <u>W/ENTRANCE: open, partial-width, beneath a flat roof</u>
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Second   Gair   Geteriorated   Gair   Gair
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ Ilibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ Cocupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ occupant/owner interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?   Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?   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 background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1.
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Field photographs, notes, maps File or accession #'s P18046
2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)  8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

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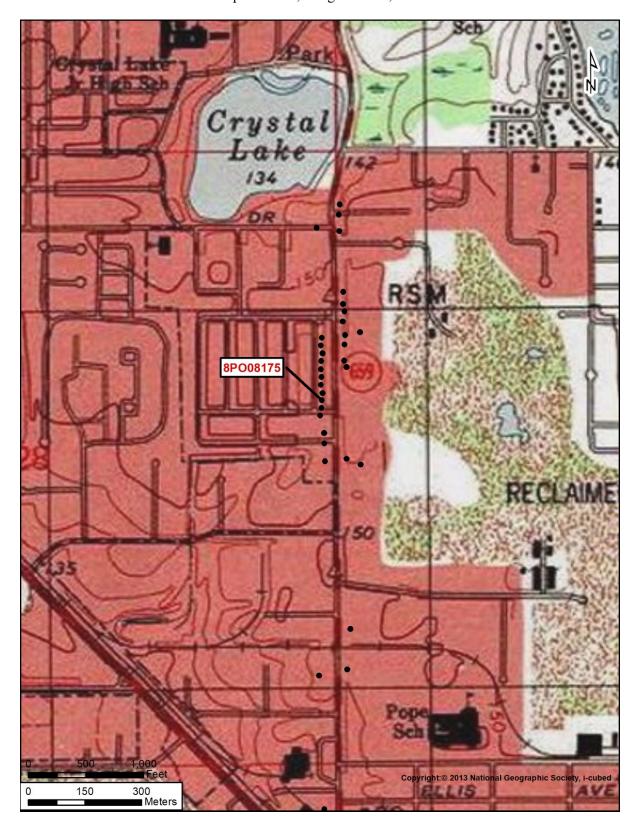


Facing east





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 28



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08176
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-15-2019
Recorder #	

National Register Category (please check one)	to N Crystal Dr Survey # (DHR only)
Street Number Direction Street Name  Address: 1816 Rotary  Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Exchange Ave USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND  City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland Ir  Township 28S Range 24E Section 28 1/4  Tax Parcel # 24-28-28-245700-007080  Subdivision Name ROYAL OAK MANOR  UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 X17 Easting 4 1 0 7	USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map PB 43 PG 12  n City Limits?
	HISTORY
Current Use Other Use  Moves:	Cabin)         From (year):         1959         To (year):         curr           From (year):         To (year):         To (year):
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinano	ce? □yes ⊠no □unknown Describe
	DESCRIPTION
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco  Roof Type(s) 1. Gable  Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles	Exterior Plan         Irregular         Number of Stories         1           2.         3.
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior orname	ents) concrete sill, gable end vent, vertical plank on gable end
DHR USE ONLY C	DFFICIAL EVALUATION  R listing:     yes
SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for Ni KEEPER - Determined eligible: NR Criteria for Evaluation: \( \sqrt{a} \) \( \sqrt{b} \)	□yes □no Date

Site #8 **PO08176** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
$ \textbf{Porch Descriptions} \text{ (types, locations, roof types, etc.)}  \underline{ \text{W/ENTRANCE: open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\ \underline{ \text{Notations open, partial-width, within the carport beneath a gable roof types} \\  \text{Notations open, $
· <del></del>
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Image: Im
found throughout Polk County.  Archaeological Pomoins
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
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 (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic ☐ aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?   Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?   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 background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Field photographs, notes, maps File or accession #'s P18046  Document description File or accession #'s File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name _Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation _Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net  (address / phone / fay / o mail)

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



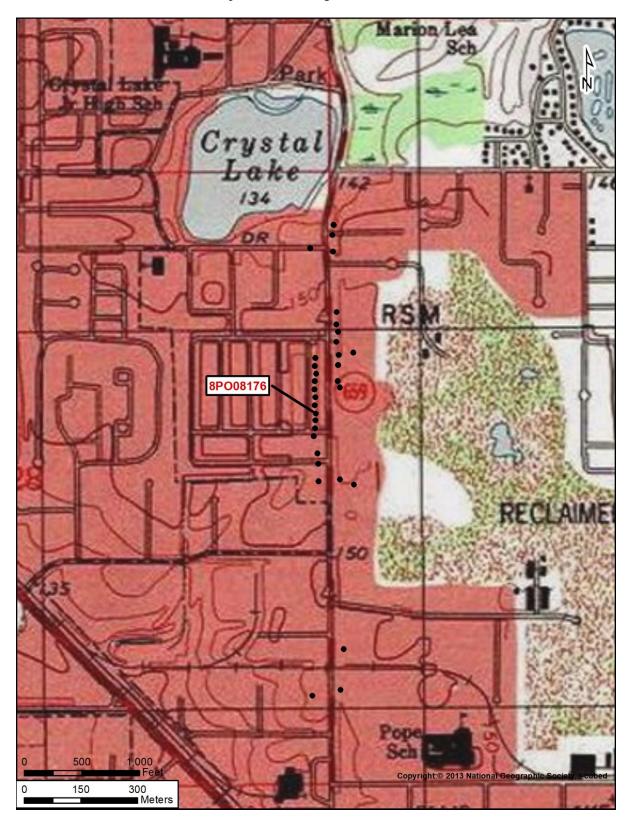


Facing east





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 28



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08177
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-15-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1810 ROTARY DRIVE		_ Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 t		Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one)		oderel Mative American Ofereign Ounknown
		ederal Linative American Litoreigh Liuhkhowh
	CATION & MAPPING	
Street Number Direction Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address: 1810 Rotary	Drive	
Cross Streets (nearest / between <u>Between Exchange Ave</u>		or Man DD 42 DG 12
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND  City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In	City Limits? Type The Whithhown Col	inty Polk
Township 288 Range 24E Section 28 1/4		
Tax Parcel # 24-28-28-245700-007070 Subdivision Name ROYAL OAK MANOR	Block G	L ot 7
UTM Coordinates: Zone □16 図17 Easting 4 1 0 7 :	Northing 3 0 9 9 8 2 7	
Other Coordinates: X: Y:	Coordinate System & Datum	
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)		
	HISTORY	
Construction Year: <u>1959</u> □ approximately □ ye	ar listed or earlier 👿 vear listed or later	
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/	dabin) From (vear): 1959 To	(vear): curr
Current Use		
Other Use	From (year): To	
Moves:yes _nounknown Date:	Original address	
Alterations:	Nature reroof, new windows & s	siding
Additions: Syes Ino Industrial Date:	Nature _E elevation & carport	
Architect (last name first):	Builder (last name first):	
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)	JERRY L DUNNING JR (2017), BEVER	LY B MCDANIEL (2000), ADELIA
GILBERT HURST (1999), EVERETTE F GILBERT	Company Describe	
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance	e? Liyes 🖂no Liunknown Describe	
	DESCRIPTION	
Style Ranch	Exterior Plan Irregular	Number of Stories
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Aluminum	7	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled	2. Flat	R.
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles	2 3	3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	2	
Windows (types, materials, etc.) SHS, individual & pair	ed, 1/1; awning, individual & pai	red, aluminum, 3-stacked
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornamer	nts) wood frame sills, gable end v	vent, vertical plank on gable
end, clamshell awnings		
Ancillary Footures / Outhuildings (record outhuildings major lands	factures are continuation chart if product \ 7 \ 7	historia abad alad in
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major lands	cape features; use continuation sneet it needed.) <u>A r</u>	non-historic shea claa in
stucco		
DUD LICE ONLY	FEICHAL EVALUATION	- DUD HCE ONLY
DHR USE ONLY O	FFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
	listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info	Date Init
KEEPER – Determined eligible:  ☐Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b	yesno	Date
	□c □d (see National Register Bulletin 15	5 n 2)

Site #8 **PO08177** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) <u>E elev: enclosed, partial-width beneath a flat roof</u>
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Image:   General section   Image:   I
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
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 (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic ☐ aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction and background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Field photographs, notes, maps File or accession #'s P18046  Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

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- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



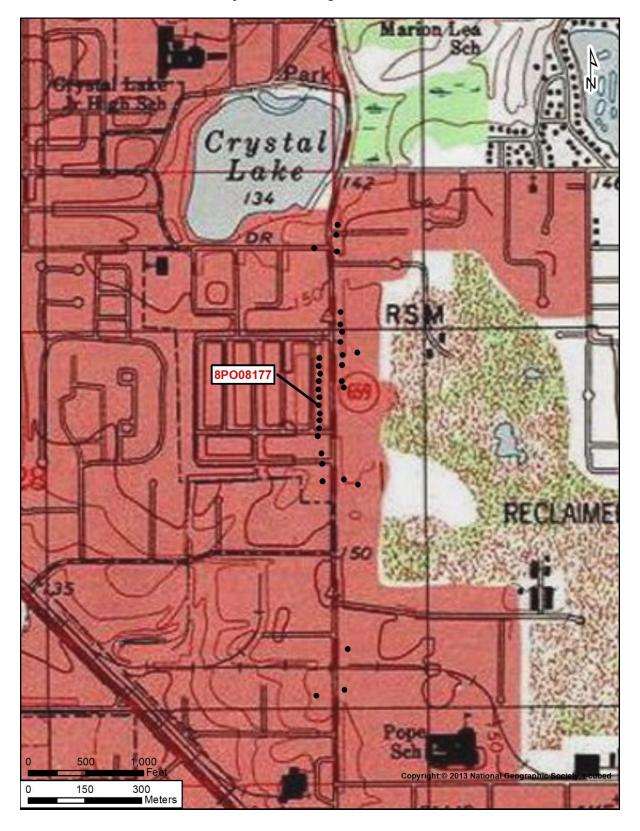


Facing east





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 28



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08178
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-15-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1804 ROTARY DRIVE  Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to N Crystal Drivational Register Category (please check one)   Subuilding   structure   distribution   structure   distribution   structure   distribution   structure   distribution   structure   distribution   structure   distribution   structure   struct	trict site object
LOCATION & M  Street Number Direction Street Name  Address: 1804 Rotary  Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Exchange Ave & Kiwanis Aven USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND USGS City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits? □ yes Township 28s Range 24E Section 28 ¼ section: □NW [ Tax Parcel # 24-28-28-245700-007060  Subdivision Name ROYAL OAK MANOR  UTM Coordinates: Zone □16 ▼17 Easting 4 1 0 7 2 8 Northing 3 Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinates: V: Co	Street Type Drive  Drive  Date _1975   Plat or Other Map _PB _43 _PG _12  S
HISTOR	Y
Moves:yesnounknown Date: Original address Alterations:yesnounknown Date: Naturerero	year):         1959         To (year):         curr           year):         To (year):
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no [	□unknown Describe
DESCRIPT	ION
Style Ranch Exterior Flabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Flat Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Windows (types, materials, etc.) SHS, individual, 1/1, 2/2, 6/6; fixed	3 3 2
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)masonry si	ills, recessed entry, concrete block chimney
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use con	tinuation sheet if needed.)
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVAL	UATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:  yes  n KEEPER – Determined eligible: yes  nyes	no  insufficient info  Date Init

Site #8 **PO08178** 

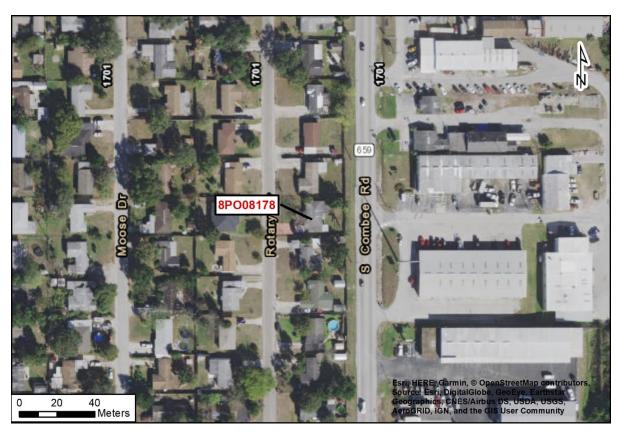
DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3.  Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2.  Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2.  Main Entrance (stylistic details) Welev: through single panel door with an oval window recessed beneath the principal hip roof
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) <u>E elev: open, partial-width beneath a flat roof</u>
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Signoid   Gair   deteriorated   Truinous
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
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 (CRAS)       ☐ historic photos       ☐ interior inspection       ☐ HABS/HAER record search         ☑ other methods (describe)       ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM)         Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)       ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum         Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?   Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?   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 background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents    Document type
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name _Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation _Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
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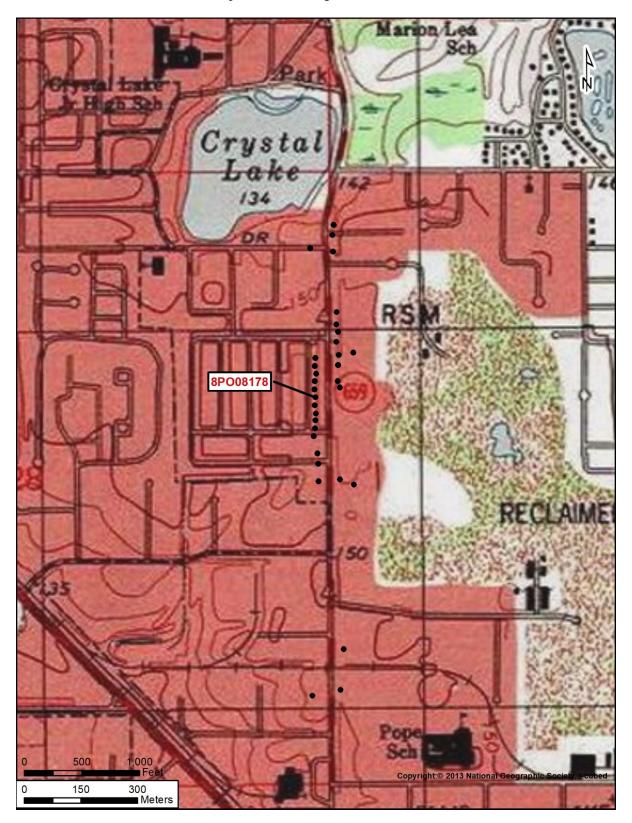


Facing east





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 28



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08179
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-15-2019
Pacardar #	1

National Register Category (please check one)	to N Crystal Dr Survey # (DHR only)
Street Number Direction Street Name Address: 1734 Rotary  Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Exchange Ave USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND  City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland Ir  Township 28S Range 24E Section 28 % Tax Parcel # 24-28-28-245700-007050  Subdivision Name ROYAL OAK MANOR  UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 X17 Easting 4 1 0 7	USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map PB 43 PG 12  City Limits?  yes no unknown County Polk section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: Landgrant Block G Lot 5  Northing 3 0 9 9 8 6 9 Coordinate System & Datum
	HISTORY
Current Use Other Use  Moves:	Cabin)         From (year):         1959         To (year):         curr           From (year):         To (year):         To (year):           From (year):         To (year):           Original address         Nature         reroof, new windows           Nature         E elevation screen porch           Builder (last name first):
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinano	e? □yes ⊠no □unknown Describe
	DESCRIPTION
Roof Type(s)  Roof Material(s)  1. Concrete block  1. Cross-gabled  1. Composition shingles	Exterior Plan         Irregular         Number of Stories         1           2.         3.         3.           2.         3.         3.           2.         3.         3.           2.         2.         3.
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior orname gable ends	nts) masonry sills, brick veneer shutters, horizontal plank on
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major land	DFFICIAL EVALUATION  DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for N KEEPER – Determined eligible: NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b	R listing:  yes no insufficient info Date Init yes no Date c d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

Site #8 **PO08179** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) <u>E elev: open, partial-width beneath a shed roof</u>
Condition (overall resource condition):     Condition (overall resource condition):   Excellent   Igood   Igair   Ideteriorated   Iruinous
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ Ilibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ Cocupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ ultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?    Jyes   Joo   Insufficient information
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Field photographs, notes, maps File or accession #'s P18046
2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

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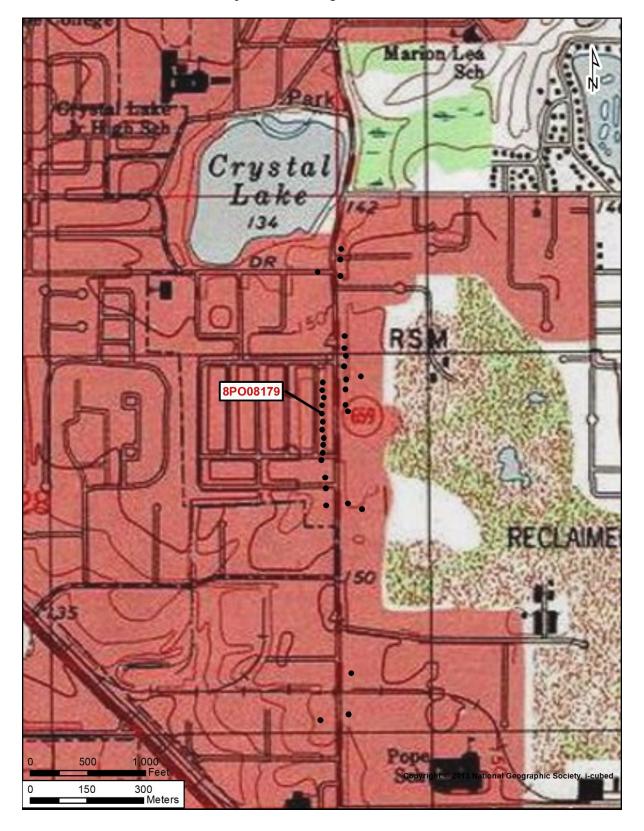


Facing east





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 28



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08180
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-15-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) _1730 ROTARY DRIVE  Survey Project Name _CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to N Crystal Dr	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) ⊠building □structure □district Ownership: □private-profit □private-nonprofit ☑private-individual □private-nonspecific □	t site object
Street Number Direction Street Name	APPING Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 1730 Rotary	Drive
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Exchange Ave & Kiwanis Avenue	te 1975 Plat or Other Man dr. 43 dg. 12
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND USGS Date City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits?   — yes	□no ⊠unknown County Polk
Township and Dango and Section as 1/2 section: $\square N   M   \square$	SW DSE DNE Irrogular namo:
Tax Parcel # 24-28-28-245700-007040  Subdivision Name ROYAL OAK MANOR	Landgrant
Subdivision Name ROYAL OAK MANOR  UTM Coordinates: Zone □16 図17 Easting 4 1 0 7 2 7 Northing 3 0	Block
Other Coordinates: X: Y: X: X: Y: X:	ate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	
HISTORY	
Construction Year:1959approximatelyyear listed or earlier  Original UsePrivate Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (ye Current UseFrom (ye Other UseFrom (ye Moves:yesNounknown Date:Original address Alterations:yesnounknown Date:Naturereroo	ar):       1959       To (year):       curr         ar):       To (year):       To (year):
Additions:  yes  no  unknown  Date: 1-1-2005  Nature  carpo	rt
Architect (last name first): Builde Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)	er (last name first):
CWITCE STRIP THISTORY (Especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)	
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☒no ☐	
DESCRIPTION	ON
Style Ranch Exterior Plan Rect	
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2.	
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2.	3
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	2
Windows (types, materials, etc.) SHS, individual, vinyl, 1/1; fixed, gr	rouped (3)
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)masonry sil	ls, artbrick beneath windows, vinyl siding on
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use contin	untion cheet if needed \ non_historia_ahod
Antoniary i eatures / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape realures, use contin	uation street it freeded.) Hott-fitscoffe street
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALU	ATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no	
KEEPER – Determined eligible:	Date
☐Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see Na	ational Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

Site #8 **PO08180** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)	
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1 2	al
Orch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) W/ENTRANCE: open, partial-width beneath the principal gable roof	
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent	npleted
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)	
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE	
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to m	)
DOCUMENTATION	
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents    Document type	
RECORDER INFORMATION	
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.n	 let_

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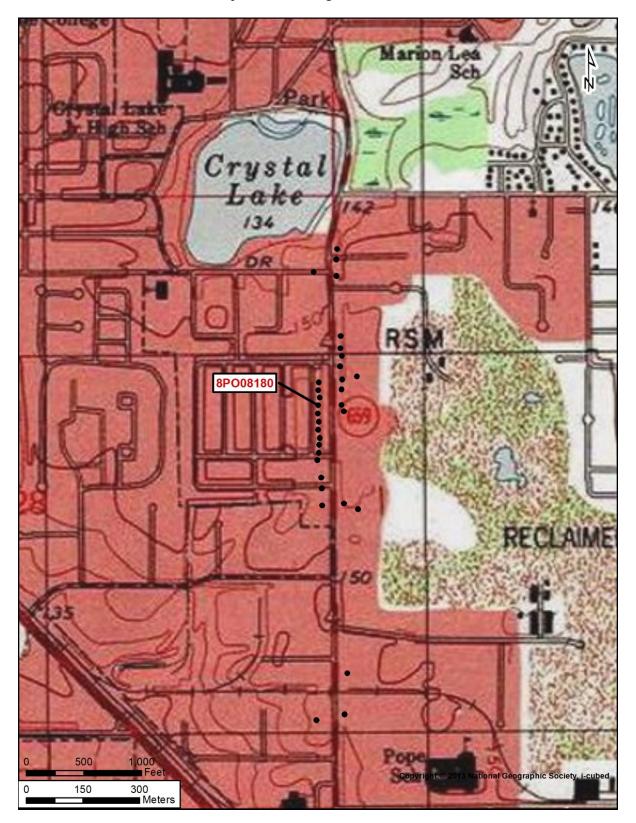


Facing east





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 28



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08181
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-15-2019
Recorder #	

National Register Category (please check one)	to N Crystal Dr Survey # (DHR only)
Street Number Direction Street Name Address: 1724 Rotary  Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Exchange Ave USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND  City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland  r  Township 28S Range 24E Section 28 % Tax Parcel # 24-28-28-245700-007030  Subdivision Name ROYAL OAK MANOR  UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 X17 Easting 4 1 0 7	USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map PB 43 PG 12  n City Limits?
	HISTORY
Current Use Other Use  Moves:	From (year): 1959   To (year): curr
	DESCRIPTION
Roof Type(s) 1. Concrete block  Roof Type(s) 1. Gable  Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles	Exterior Plan         Rectangular         Number of Stories         1           2.         3.            2.         3.            2.         3.            2.         2.            1.         1/1
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior orname gable ends, gable end vents	ents) masonry sills, artbrick beneath windows, vertical plank on
	Scape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) non-historic shed  DFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NI KEEPER – Determined eligible: NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b	R listing:  yes no insufficient info Date Init yes no Date c d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

Site #8 \_ **PO08181** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) E elev: enclosed, partial-width beneath a shed roof
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Second   Gair   Geteriorated   Gair   Gair
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ Ilibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ City directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?   Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?   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 background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1.
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  File or accession #'s P18046
2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



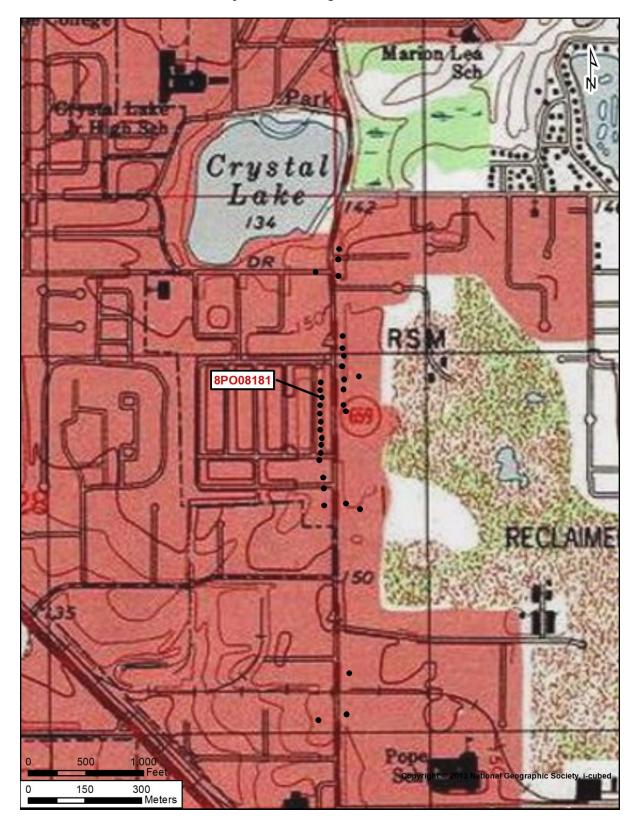


Facing east





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 28



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08182
Field Date _	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-15-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) _1718 ROTARY DRIVE  Survey Project Name _CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to N Crystal Dr	Multiple Listing (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) ☑ building ☐ structure ☐ district  Ownership: ☐ private-nonprofit ☑ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city	site object
LOCATION & MAP	PING
Address: 1718   Rotary   Cross Streets (nearest / between)   Between   Exchange   Ave & Kiwanis   Avenue   USGS 7.5   Map   Name   LAKELAND   Lakeland   In City Limits?   Justin 3 miles   Lakeland   In City Limits?   Justin 3 miles   Lakeland   Justin 3	1975 Plat or Other Map PB 43 PG 12  10 Munknown County Polk  1 USE UNE Irregular name:
Tax Parcel # 24-28-28-245700-007020 Lal Subdivision Name ROYAL OAK MANOR B UTM Coordinates: Zone □16 ☑17 Easting 4 1 0 7 2 7 Northing 3 0 9 Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	ndgrant Lot 2    9 9 3 1
HISTORY	
Moves:yesnounknown Date: Original address Alterations:yesnounknown Date: Naturereroof,	1959 To (year): curr To (year): To (year): new windows, carport conversion evation ast name first):
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  unk	nown Describe
DESCRIPTION	N .
Style Ranch Exterior Plan Irrequent Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Artbrick, arts Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Shed extension Windows (types, materials, etc.) SHS, individual & paired, 6/6	3
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)masonry sills, on gable ends, gable end vents	partial clad artbrick siding, vertical plank
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation	on sheet if needed.) two non-historic sheds
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUAT	ION DHR USE ONLY
KEEPER – Determined eligible:	insufficient info Date Init Date nal Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

Site #8 **PO08182** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) <u>W/ENTRANCE: open, partial-width beneath a shed roof extension</u>
Condition (overall resource condition):     Suppose
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  Lexplanation 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 background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1
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 File or accession #'s File or accession #'s P18046  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- **2** LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



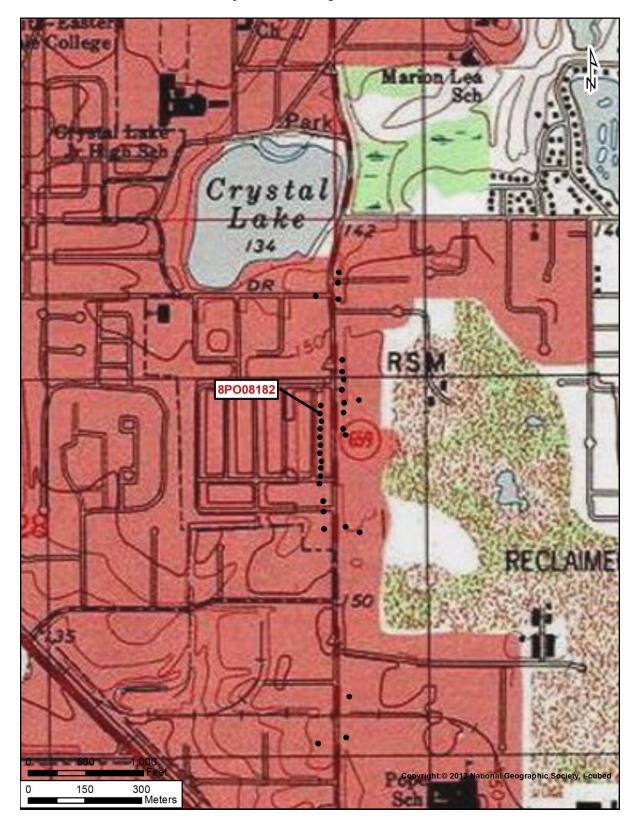


Facing east





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 28



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08183
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-15-2019
Recorder #	

National Register Category (please check one)    Subuilding	Multiple Listing (DHR only)  o N Crystal Dr Survey # (DHR only)  o Structure	
Street Number Address:  2625  Cross Streets (nearest / between)  Between Exchange Ave & USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND  City / Town (within 3 miles)  Lakeland  Township  288  Range 24E  Section 28  V4 9  Tax Parcel # 24-28-28-245700-007010  Subdivision Name ROYAL OAK MANOR  UTM Coordinates: Zone  16  X17  Easting 4 1 0 7 2	USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map PB 43 PG 12  City Limits? □yes □no 図unknown County Polk  section: □NW □SW □SE □NE Irregular-name: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□	1
	HISTORY	
Current Use Other Use Moves:	Abin) From (year): 1959 To (year): curr From (year): To (year): From (year): To (year): Original address Nature reroof, carport conversion Nature south elevation utility room Builder (last name first): TAMEKA RUSSELL (2015), EUNICE UCYNTHIA RUSSELL (1	986)
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance	? □yes ⊠no □unknown Describe	
	DESCRIPTION	
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block  Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled  Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles	Exterior Plan         Irregular         Number of           2.         3.           2.         3.           2.         3.           ion         2.           aired, aluminum, 3- and 4-stacked	
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornamen ends, gable end vents, security grill, column	s) masonry sills, artbrick shutters, vertical pla	ank on gable
	cape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) non-historic shed	
	FFICIAL EVALUATION  DHR USE C  listing:	Init

Site #8 **PO08183** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) N/ENTRANCE: open, partial-width beneath a shed roof extension with three column porch supports
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ Ilibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ Cocupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?   Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?   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 background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1.
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 File or accession #'s P18046  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s P18046  RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail)  8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

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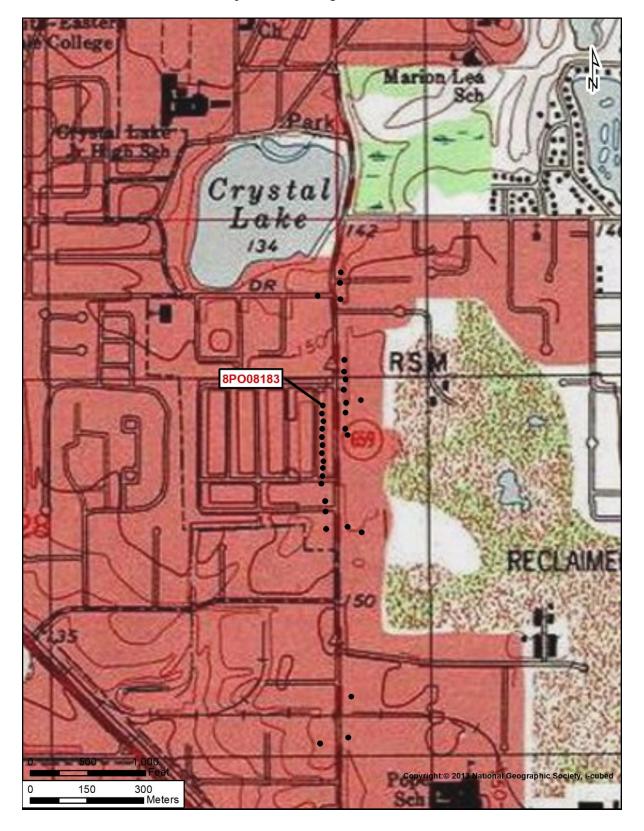


Facing south





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 28



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08184
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-13-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1802 State Road 33	Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to N Crystal Dr	
National Register Category (please check one) ⊠building ☐structure ☐distriction Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☑private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐distriction ☐distr	
LOCATION & MA	APPING
Street Number Direction Street Name	Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 1802 State Road 33	
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Exchange Ave & Kiwanis Ave	
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND USGS Da City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits?   — yes	le 1975 Plat of Other Map
Township 288 Range 24E Section 27 1/4 section: DNW	
Tay Parcel # 24.29.27.000000.024010	SW LISE LINE III egulai-fiaille
Tax Parcel # _24-28-27-000000-034010  Subdivision Name	Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☑17 Easting 4 1 0 7 9 4 Northing 3 0	99874
Other Coordinates: X: Y:	te System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	
HISTORY	
Construction Veer 1969 Departmentally Dyear listed or carlier	Wygar listed as leter
Construction Year: 1969 approximately year listed or earlier Original Use Store From (ye	,
	ar): To (year):
Moves:  yes Ino Junknown Date: Original address	
Alterations: Nature Naturereroo	f, new windows
Additions:	elevations
Architect (last name first): Builde Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) PAUL D OWENS (2)	[ (last name first):
ROMESBURG (1991)	006), MAJOR C SIOVER (2001), PAUL RAYMOND
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  see Ino IX	unknown Describe
DESCRIPTION	
Style <u>Industrial Vernacular</u> Exterior Plan <u>Irre</u>	
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. Artbrick, an	tstone 3
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2.	3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2.	3
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	2
Windows (types, materials, etc.)fixed	
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) steel skele	ton, artbrick, metal siding, louvered vents,
roof ridge vents	
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuous)	uation sheet if needed.)
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUA	ATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no	
KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no ☐Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see Na	Date utional Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
Liowner Objection   NK Chiena for Evaluation. Lia Lib Lic Lib (See Na	monai negisiei bulletiii 15, p. 2)

Site #8 P008184

DESCRIPTION (continued)		
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1 2		
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)		
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Xgood     fair   deteriorated		
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed		
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)		
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys)		
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE		
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?    yes   Ino   insufficient information		
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents    Document type All materials at one location   Maintaining organization   Archaeological Consultants Inc		
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Archaeological Consultants Inc		

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- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
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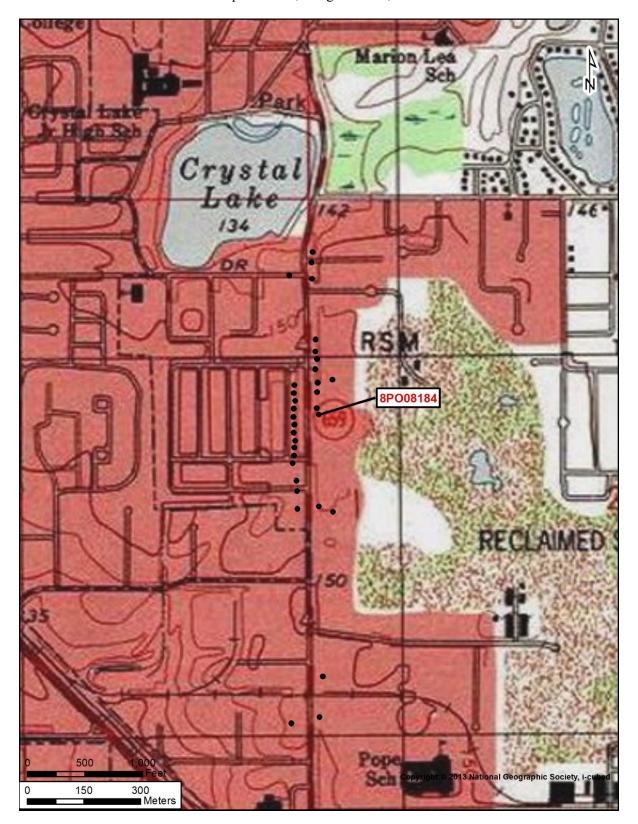


Facing east





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 27



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08185
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-13-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) _1718 COMBEE ROAD S Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to N Crystal Dr	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) ⊠building □structure □district Ownership: □private-profit □private-nonprofit ☑private-individual □private-nonspecific □city	site object
Street Number Direction Street Name	Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 1718 Combee  Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Exchange Ave & Kiwanis Ave	Road S
	1975 Plat or Other Map
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND USGS Date City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits? Dyes Date	no Nunknown County Polk
Township 28S Range 24E Section 27 1/4 section: NW SV	V □SE □NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # _24-28-27-000000-034025 La Subdivision Name	ndgrant Let
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 🗵 17 Easting 4 1 0 7 8 8 Northing 3 0 9	LOI
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate	System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	·
HISTORY	
Construction Year: 1969 approximately year listed or earlier or earlier Original Use Dentist/Medical/Professional office From (year) Current Use Trom (year)	: <u> </u>
Moves:   yes   one of the content of	·
Alterations: Types Inc Included Include	new windows
Additions: Nature E eleva	tion
Architect (last name first): Builder (I Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) MACLAN CORPORATION	ast name first):
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☐no ☒unk	
DESCRIPTION	
Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Horizontal plank 2	lar Number of Stories 1
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2.	
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2.	3
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	2
Windows (types, materials, etc.) SHS, individual, 1/1, 4/4	
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) <u>octagonal ven</u>	t, incised porch, shutters
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation)	on sheet if needed.) 1973 masonry office building
DUDUCE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUAT	TION DUD LICE ONLY
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUAT	
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐	insufficient info Date Init Date
	nal Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

Site #8 **PO08185** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) <u>W/ENTRANCE</u> : incised, full-width
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Xgood     fair   deteriorated
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  — yes — Ino — 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 background research did not reveal any historic  associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  File or accession #'s P18046  Document description Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

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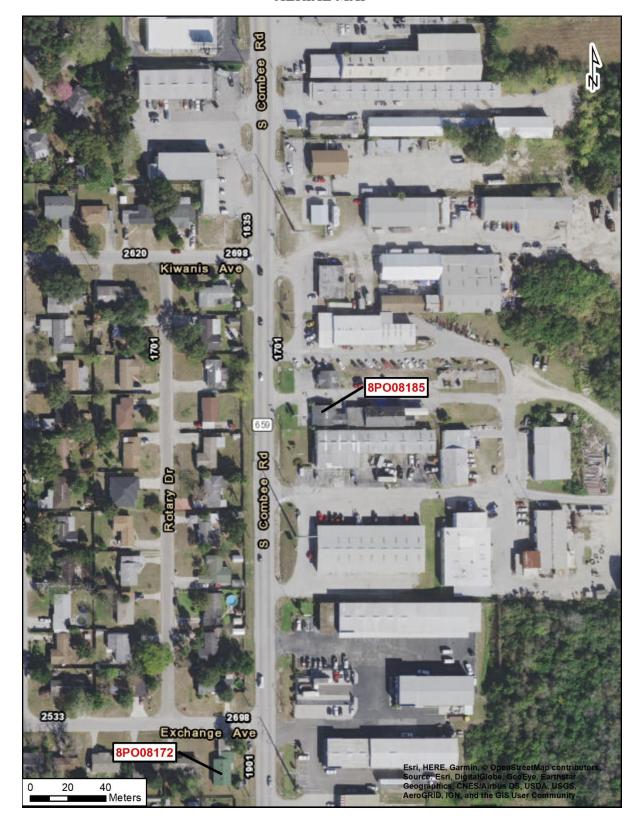


Facing southeast



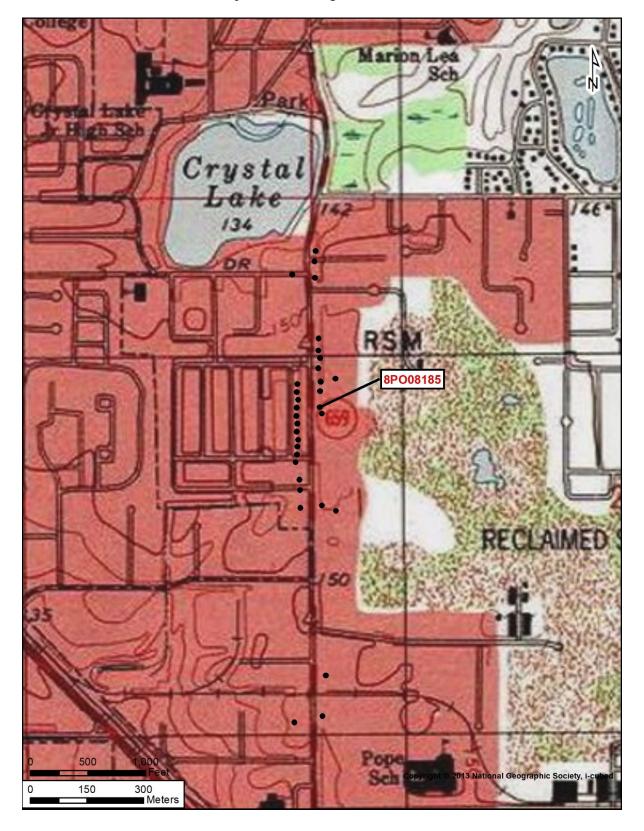
Facing southeast







USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 27



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08186
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-13-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1716 COMBEE ROAD S  Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to N Crystal National Register Category (please check one) building structure Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspec	□district □site □object
LOCATION Condinates: Zone □16 ☑17 Easting 4 1 0 7 8 9 Northin Other Coordinates: X: Y: C. Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	Street Type Suffix Direction Road S  Ave  GS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map  yes no Munknown County Polk  W SW SE NE Irregular-name: Landgrant Lot  Block Lot  g 3 0 9 9 9 3 3  poordinate System & Datum
HIST	ORY
Moves:yesnounknown Date: Original a Alterations:yesnounknown Date: Nature _	om (year):       1969       To (year):       curr         om (year):       To (year):       curr         om (year):       To (year):       curr         oddress       curr       curr         cddress       curr       curr
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?	no 🗷 unknown Describe
DESCRI	PTION
Style Industrial Vernacular Exterior Plan  Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. Artbrid  Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2.  Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2.  Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.  Windows (types, materials, etc.) full-view metal frame fixed unit	3
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) <u>steel</u> roof ridge vents	skeleton, artbrick, metal siding, louvered vents,
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; us  DHR USE ONLY  OFFICIAL EX	ALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: yes KEEPER – Determined eligible: yes NR Criteria for Evaluation: a b c d	

Site #8 **PO08186** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)	
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1 2	-
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)	_
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Excellent	- - - -
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)	
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	-
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE	-
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing in National Register listin	- - -
DOCUMENTATION	
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents    Document type	-
RECORDER INFORMATION	
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net	-

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.





Facing east



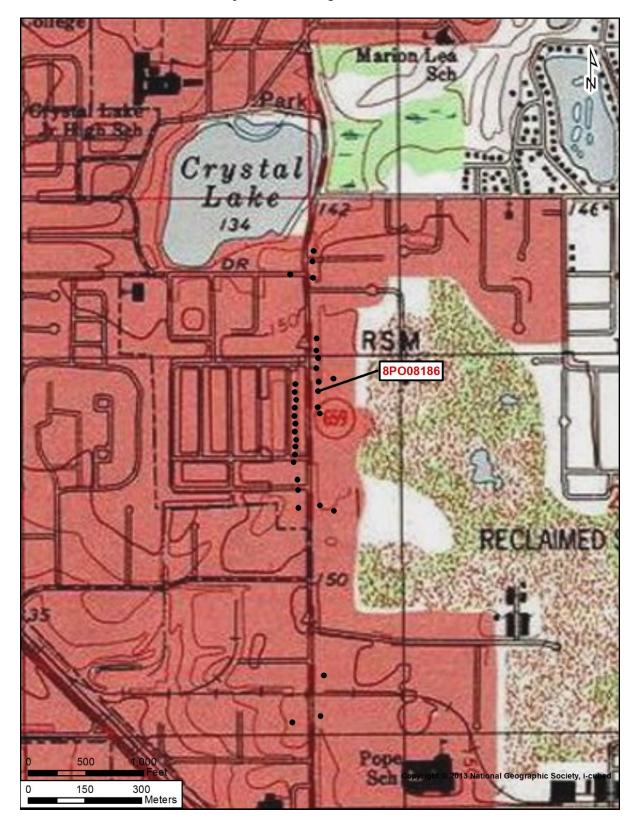
Facing northeast







USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 27



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08187
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-13-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1710 COMBEE ROAD S (bldg 1) Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to N Crystal Dr	Multiple Listing (DHR only)  Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one)	site object
Street Number Direction Street Name	Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 1710 Combee	Road S
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Exchange Ave & Kiwanis Ave USGS 7.5 Man Name LAKELAND USGS Date	1975 Plat or Other Man
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND USGS Date City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits? yes	no Nunknown County Polk
Township ass Pange 24E Section 27 1/4 section: $\square$ NW $\square$ SI	N □SE □NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # _24-28-27-000000-034024	andgrant
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 区17 Easting 4 1 0 7 9 1 Northing 3 0	SIOCK LOT LOT LOT
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate	System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	·
HISTORY	
Construction Year: 1967 approximately year listed or earlier [	
Original Use Store From (year Current Use From (year	
Other Use From (year	): To (year):
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: Original address	
Alterations: Syes Ino Inknown Date: Nature reroof Additions: Iyes Ino Inknown Date: Nature	
Architect (last name first): Builder  Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) JASON CLEMENT (2	(last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)JASON_CLEMENT_(2	017), RAYMOND STEWART CLEMENT (2004)
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐yes ☐no ☑ur	known Describe
DESCRIPTIO	N
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectain	Number of Stories1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Artbrick, art	
Roof Type(s)       1. Flat       2.         Roof Material(s)       1. Built-up       2.	3 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	2
Windows (types, materials, etc.) jalousie, paired, 6-stacked	
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)artbrick face	ade, cantilevered flat roof, security grill
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continua	tion sheet if needed.) A 1967 storage warehouse
(8PO08188)	
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUA	TION DHR USE ONLY
	insufficient info Date Init
KEEPER – Determined eligible:	Date onal Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

Site #8 **PO08187** 

DESC	RIPTION (continued)	
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1 Structural System(s): 1Concrete block Foundation Type(s): 1Slab Foundation Material(s): 1Concrete, Generic Main Entrance (stylistic details) _W elev: through a single beneath a cantilevered flat roof Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)	2	with filled in sidelight,
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent	lar style building is clad in brick	
Archaeological Remains		□Check if Archaeological Form Completed
DESTADOUN	METHODS (check all that apply)	
□ FL State Archives/photo collection  □ city directory     □ property appraiser / tax records  □ newspaper f     □ cultural resource survey (CRAS)  □ historic photo     □ other methods (describe)  □ USDA historic aerial photo     □ bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use contimuted in the property of the property	rch   building permits   occupant/owner interview   lies   neighbor interview   os   interior inspection   ographs (Accessible through PALMM)   inuation sheet if needed)   Publication of Ar	☐ Sanborn maps ☐ plat maps ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ HABS/HAER record search  Schival Library & Museum
OPINION OF F	RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE	
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individ Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use sep of a type, period, or method of construction an associations with significant persons and/or evaluation Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 1	t of a district?	eal any historic ommunity planning & development", etc.)
DO	CUMENTATION	
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including  1) Document type All materials at one location Document description Field photographs, notes, maps  2) Document type Document description	Maintaining organization Archaeological Co File or accession #'s P18046  Maintaining organization File or accession #'s	onsultants Inc
RECOR	DER INFORMATION	
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Sui	Affiliation Archaeological Consite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6	

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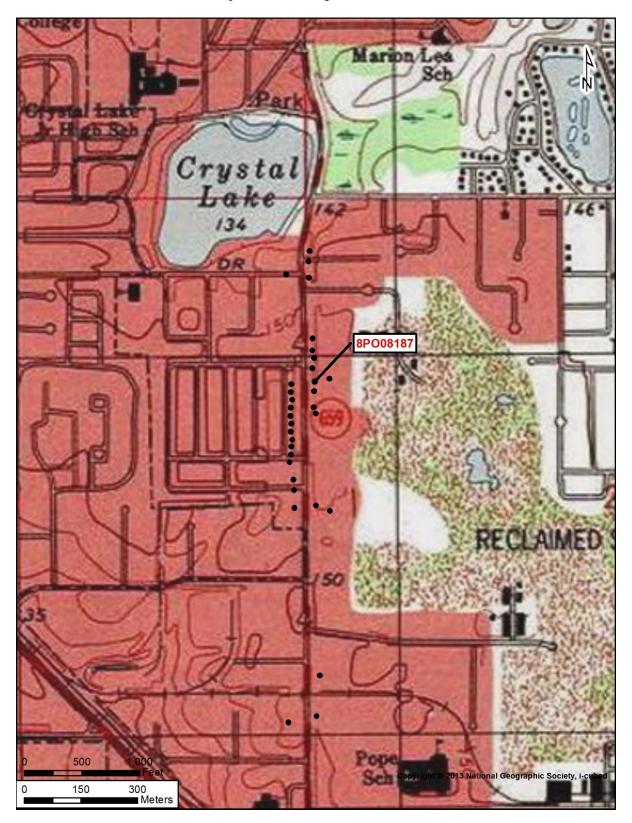


Facing east





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 27



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08188
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-13-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1710 COMBEE ROAD S (bldg 2) Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to N Crystal Dr	Multiple Listing (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) \( \) building \( \) structure \( \) district Ownership: \( \) private-profit \( \) private-nonprofit \( \) private-individual \( \) private-nonspecific \( \) c	t site object
Street Number Direction Street Name  LOCATION & MA	Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 1710 Combee	
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Between Exchange Ave & Kiwanis Ave	
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND USGS Da City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits?  yes I	□no ⊠unknown County Polk
Township and Pange 24E Section 27 1/4 section: DNW D	SW DSE DNE Irrogular-namo:
Tax Parcel # 24-28-27-000000-034024  Subdivision Name	Landgrant
Subdivision NameUTM Coordinates: Zone □16 図17 Easting 4 1 0 8 3 0 Northing 3 0	Block Lot Lot
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinates	te System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	
HISTORY	
Construction Year: 1967	ar): <u>1967</u> To (year): curr
Current Use From (year Other Use) From (year Other Use From (year Other Use) From (year Other Use	ar):
Moves:  □yes ☑no □unknown Date: Original address	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Alterations: Syes Ino Industry Date: Nature _reroot	<u>E</u>
Additions: Syes Ino Iunknown Date: Nature E & S Architect (last name first): Builde	elevations
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)	2017), RAYMOND STEWART CLEMENT (2004)
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes no S	unknown Describe
DESCRIPTION	ON
Style <u>Industrial Vernacular</u> Exterior Plan <u>Irre</u>	
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Metal	
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2.	3 3 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	2
Windows (types, materials, etc.)	
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) <u>mixed concrete</u>	ete block and steel frame structural system,
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continu (8P008187)	nation sheet if needed.) A 1967 masonry office building
(01000107)	
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUA	ATION DHR USE ONLY
	□insufficient info Date Init
KEEPER – Determined eligible:	Date
☐Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see Na	itional Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

Site #8 \_ **PO08188** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1 2
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Condition (overall resource condition):     Condition (overall resource condition):   Excellent   Industrial   Industrial
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ Ilibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ City directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☑ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?   Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?   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 background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1.
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Field photographs, notes, maps File or accession #'s P18046  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s File or accession #'s File or accession #'s P18046
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail)  8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

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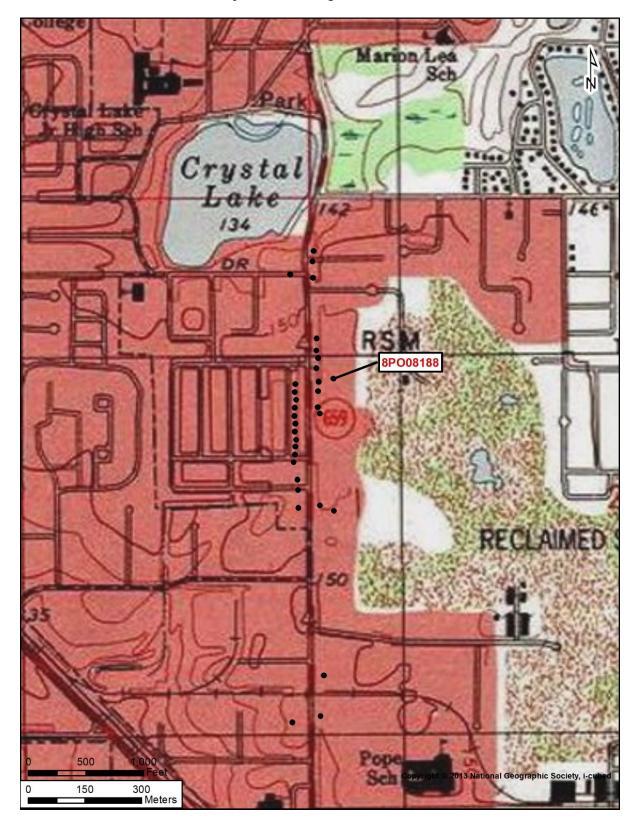


Facing southeast





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 27



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08189
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-18-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1704 COMBEE ROAD S	Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to N Crystal Dr National Register Category (please check one) Subuilding structure district	
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific c	
LOCATION & MA	
Street Number Direction Street Name  Address: 1704  Comboo	Street Type Suffix Direction
Address: 1704 Combee  Cross Streets (nearest/between) NE intersection of Combee Rd & Kiwani	ROAU
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND USGS Date City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits?   — yes [	□no ⊠unknown County Polk
Township 288 Range 24E Section 27 1/4 section: IDNW ID	SW TISE TIME Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 24-28-27-000000-034026	Landgrant
Tax Parcel # 24-28-27-000000-034026  Subdivision Name	Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone L16 M17 Easting 4 1 0 7 8 5 Northing 3 0	9 9 9 9 4
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordina Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	
HISTORY	
Construction Year: 1966 approximately year listed or earlier	
Original Use Office building From (year	ar): 1966 To (year): curr
/	ar): To (year): ar): To (year):
Moves: □yes ☑no □unknown Date: Original address	ar): To (year):
Alterations: Xyes no no no notate: Nature reroot	E
Additions: Tyes 🗖 no Tunknown Date: Nature	
Architect (last name first): Builde Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _COMBEE ROAD SOU	f (last name first):
	TH LAND TRUST (2017), GREENOVATIVE LLC (2016),
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?	unknown Doccribo
DESCRIPTIO	JN
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rect	
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Artbrick, ar	
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:3V crimp 2.	3 3
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.) SHS, individual & paired, metal, 1/1 &	: 2/2
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)mixed_concre	ete block and brick veneer facade, vertical
plank on gable ends, gable end vent	<del></del>
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continu	ration shoot if pooded \ \Day 1983 \ S. 1994 \ at act   frame at areas
warehouses located east of office building	adion sheet if needed.) A 1963 & 1964 Sceet I fame Scotage
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUA	ATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no	
KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no ☐Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see Na	Date tional Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

Site #8 **PO08189** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Second   General   Condition
Archaeological Remains
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ Ilibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ Cocupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☑ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  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 background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1.
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 File or accession #'s P18046  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s Fi
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

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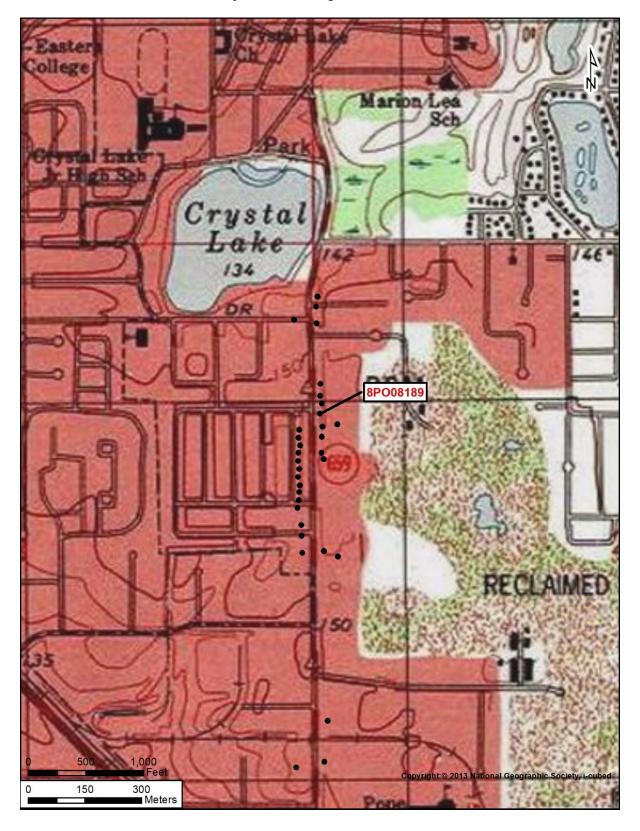


Facing east





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 27



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08190
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-18-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1620 COMBEE ROAD S Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to	Multiple Li N Crystal Dr Survey#	isting (DHR only) (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) ⊠building □ Ownership: □private-profit □private-nonprofit ☑private-individual □	structure district site object	
Street Number Direction Street Name	ATION & MAPPING  Street Type  Road  Suffix Direct	tion
Address: 1620 Combee	-1000	
Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Kiwanis Ave &	INCS Date 1975 Plat or Other Man	
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND  City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In C	0303 Date <u>1975</u> Flat of Other Map	lk
Township agg Range age Section an Wis	ection: DNW DSW DSE DNE Irregular-name	٦٠
Tax Parcel # 24-28-27-000000-033012	Landgrant	
Tax Parcel # 24-28-27-000000-033012  Subdivision Name  UTM Coordinates: Zone □16 ☑17 Easting 4 1 0 7 9	Block L	ot
UTM Coordinates: Zone $\square$ 16 $\square$ 17 Easting $\boxed{4}$ 1 $\boxed{9}$ 7 $\boxed{9}$	0 Northing 3 1 0 0 0 2 1	
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Y: Y:	Coordinate System & Datum	
Name of Fubility Tract (e.g., park)		
	HISTORY	
	r listed or earlier 🗵 year listed or later	
Original Use Office building		
Current Use Other Use		
	Original address	
Alterations:	Nature reroof, siding, fenestration cha	anges
Additions:    yes □no □unknown Date: 1-1-2006	Nature <u>east elevation</u> , entrance roof	
Architect (last name first):Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _	Builder (last name first):	
NASEER (2012), ROBBY SIMON TILBORG (2009), RO	D. T. HALIGINI	
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance'		
	DESCRIPTION	
Style Masonry Vernacular	Exterior Plan Rectangular	Number of Stories1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco		
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable	2 3	
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles  Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	2 3	
Windows (types, materials, etc.) SHS, individual, 1/1 wi	th security grills	
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornament	s) concrete sill, vertical plank on gable	e ends
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landsc	ape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)	
DHR USE ONLY OF	FICIAL EVALUATION DH	R USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR I	sting:  yes no insufficient info Date	Init
KEEPER – Determined eligible: □Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □b	☐ yes ☐ no ☐ Date ☐ c ☐ d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)	

Site #8 **PO08190** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Sigood   Gair   deteriorated   ruinous
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ Ilibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ city directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☑ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?   Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?   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 background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1.
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document type File or accession #'s P18046  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

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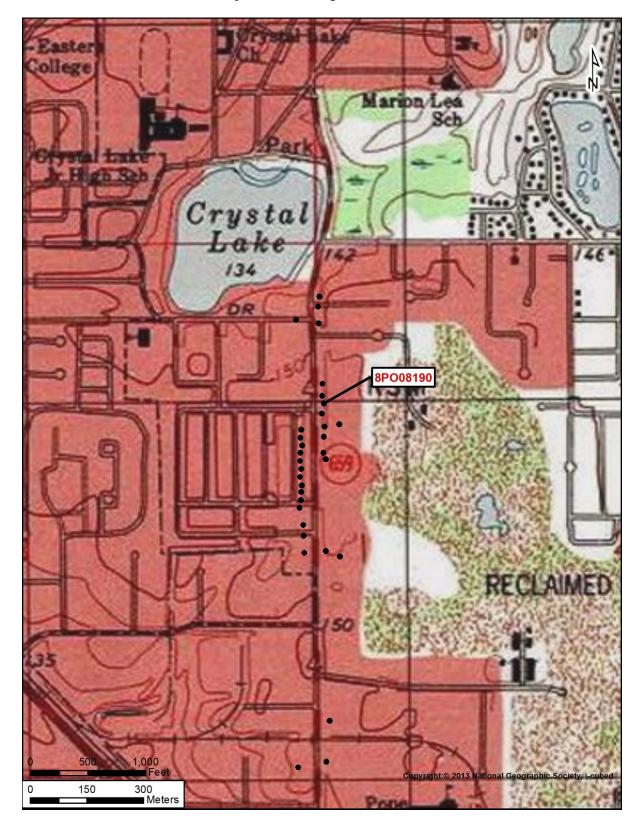


Facing east





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 27



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08191
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-18-2019
Recorder #	

National Register Category (please check one)	Multiple Listing (DHR only)  O N Crystal Dr Survey # (DHR only)  Structure
Street Number Address: 1616  Cross Streets (nearest / between)  Between Kiwanis Ave & USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND  City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In  Township 288 Range 24E Section 27 1/4  Tax Parcel # 24-28-27-000000-033013  Subdivision Name  UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 16 17 Easting 4 1 0 7 1	USGS Date 1975 Plat or Other Map  City Limits?  yes no unknown County
	HISTORY
Current Use Other Use  Moves:	From (year): 1968 To (year): curr From (year): To (year):
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance	? □yes □no ⊠unknown Describe
	DESCRIPTION
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco  Roof Type(s) 1. Gable  Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles  Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.  Windows (types, materials, etc.) SHS, individual & pair security grills	Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1  2. Artbrick, artstone 3. 2. Hip 3. Flat 2. 3. Built-up 2. 2. 2. 3. Built-up 3. Concrete sill, vinyl siding on gable ends, security grills
DHR USE ONLY O	cape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) a non-historic masonry building  FICIAL EVALUATION  DHR USE ONLY  listing:

Site #8 P008191

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Image: Im
Archaeological Remains
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ City directory ☐ Occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☑ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/
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DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document typeAll materials at one locationMaintaining organizationArchaeological Consultants Inc
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



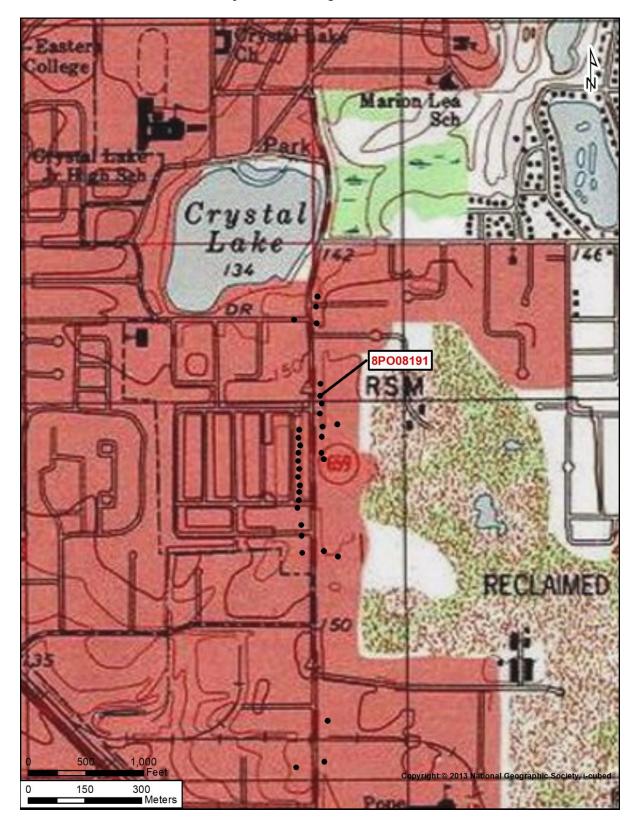


Facing southeast





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 27



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08192
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-18-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1612 COMBEE ROAD S Survey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to	o N Crystal Dr	Multiple Listing (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one)	structure district site obje	ect
Ownership: □private-profit □private-nonprofit ☑private-individual □		☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Street Number <u>Direction</u> <u>Street Name</u>	CATION & MAPPING Street Type Road	Suffix Direction
Address: 1612 Combee  Cross Streets (nearest/between) Between Kiwanis Ave &	1.000	S
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND  City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In	USGS Date 1975 Plat or	Other Map
Township and Pange Section 27 1/4	section: MM/ MSM/ MSE MME	Irrogular-namo
Tax Parcel # _24-28-27-000000-033015  Subdivision Name	Landgrant	meguai-name.
Subdivision NameUTM Coordinates: Zone □16 図17 Easting 4 1 0 7 8	Block Block	Lot
Other Coordinates: X: Y:	Coordinate System & Datur	m
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)		
	HISTORY	
	ar listed or earlier  year listed or la	
Original Use Office building Current Use	From (year):1968 From (year):	To (year): To (year):
Other Use	From (year):	To (year):
Moves:	Original addressNature reroof,	
Additions: Xyes Ino Inknown Date: 1-1-1980	Nature east elevation	
Architect (last name first):	Builder (last name first):	
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)	UNITED WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS	S INC (2007), UDAYGIRI C PATEL
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance	e? □yes □no ☑unknown Describe	<u> </u>
	DESCRIPTION	
Style Masonry Vernacular	Exterior Plan Rectangular	Number of Stories1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick	2	3
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles	2. 2.	3
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	2	
Windows (types, materials, etc.)fixed, metal		
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornamer	ts) boxed cornice	
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major lands	cape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)	
DHR USE ONLY O	FFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
KEEPER – Determined eligible:	□yes □no	Date Init Date
☐Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b	☐c ☐d (see National Register Bulle	tin 15, p. 2)

Site #8 **PO08192** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Condition (overall resource condition):     Condition   Condition
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ Ilibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ Cocupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☑ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?     yes   Ino     insufficient information
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document type File or accession #'s P18046  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- **2** LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



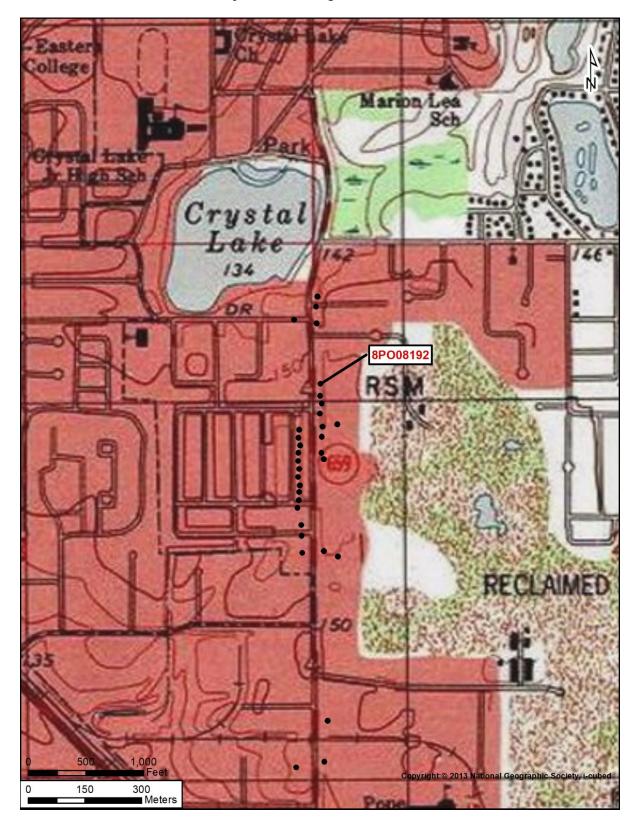


Facing south





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 27



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08193
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-18-2019
Recorder #	

Site Name(s) (address if none) _1435 COMBEE ROAD S Survey Project Name _CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to	O N Crystal Dr	Multiple Listing (DHR only)	
National Register Category (please check one) ⊠building  Ownership: □private-profit □private-nonprofit ☑private-individual [	structure district site object	ct	
·	CATION & MADDING		
Street Number <u>Direction</u> <u>Street Name</u>	Street Type	Suffix Direction	
Address: 1435 Combee  Cross Streets (nearest/between) NW intersection of S			
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND  City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In			
City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In  Township 28S Range 24E Section 28 1/4	City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no ☑ unknown	County Polk	
Tax Parcel # _24-28-28-000000-011040	Landgrant	irregular-flame.	
Tax Parcel # _24-28-28-000000-011040  Subdivision Name_  UTM Coordinates: Zone □16 ☑17 Easting 4 1 0 7	Block	Lot	
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Y: Y: Y: Y: Y: Y:	1 8 Northing 3 1 0 0 2 4 3		
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)			
	HISTORY		
Original Use Current Use Other Use	From (year): From (year):	To (year): To (year): To (year):	
Moves: Date:	Original address		
Alterations: 🗓 yes on on one one one one one one one one o	Nature reroof Nature north elevation shed	d roof canopy	
Architect (last name first):Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)	Builder (last name first):		
ENTERPRISE INC (2005), MOHANIAL T TAILOR (20		, MPS INVESTMENTS (2007), SHRINJI	
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance			
DESCRIPTION			
Style Masonry Vernacular	Exterior Plan Rectangular	Number of Stories 1	
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco Roof Type(s) 1. Flat	2	3	
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up	2	3	
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.  Windows (types, materials, etc.)fixed, metal frame; pi	2		
willdows (types, materials, etc.) illetal frame; pr	cture, grouped (4)		
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornamer	nts) <u>shingle cornice, self-supp</u>	ported canopy, picture windows	
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major lands	cape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)		
DHR USE ONLY O	FFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR KEEPER – Determined eligible:	listing: yes no insufficient info	Date Init Date	
	☐c ☐d (see National Register Bullet	tin 15, p. 2)	

DESCRIPTION (continued)		
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1 2		
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)		
Condition (overall resource condition):     excellent   Igood   Ifair   Ideteriorated   Iruinous		
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed		
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)		
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)		
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ Ilibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ City directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☑ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/		
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE		
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?		
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 File or accession #'s P18046  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s Maintaining organization File or accession #'s		
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc		
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net (address/phone/fax/e-mail)		

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



# **PHOTOGRAPH**

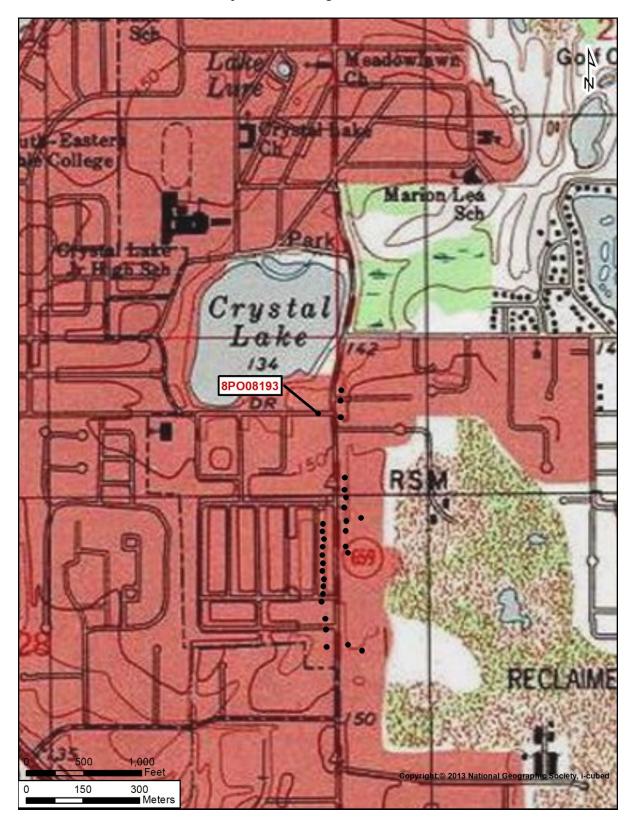


Facing west





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 28



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08194
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-18-2019
Recorder #	

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

Name(s) (address if none) 1500 COMBEE ROAD S  ey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to N Crystal Dr  Multiple Listing (DHR only)  Survey # (DHR only)						
ational Register Category (please check one) ⊠building □structure □district □site □object  Nnership: □private-profit □private-nonprofit ☑private-individual □private-nonspecific □city □county □state □federal □Native American □foreign □unknown						
	CATION & MAPPING					
Address: Street Number Direction Street Name Combee	Street Type Road	Suffix Direction S				
Cross Streets (nearest/between) <u>SE intersection of Ro</u> USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND	yal Dr & Combee Rd					
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND  City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In	City Limits? ☐ yes ☐ no 図unknown	County Polk				
Township <u>28S</u> Range <u>24E</u> Section <u>27</u> ¼ Tax Parcel # 24-28-27-242700-000200	section: LINW LISW LISE LINE Landgrant	Irregular-name:				
Tax Parcel # 24-28-27-242700-000200 Subdivision Name ROYAL ACRES FIRST UNIT	Block	Lot20				
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☑17 Easting 4 1 0 7 Other Coordinates: X: Y:	7 8 Northing 3 1 0 0 2 3 3					
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)						
	HISTORY					
Construction Year:1958approximatelyyear Original Use Current Use Other Use  Moves:yes \boxed{x}_{no}unknown Date:	Eabin)         From (year):         1958           From (year):         unk           From (year):         Original address	To (year): unk To (year): curr To (year):				
Alterations: 🛛 yes 🖂 no 🖂 unknown Date:  Additions: 🔻 yes 🖂 no 🖂 unknown Date:	Nature fenestration changes Nature SW elevation					
Architect (last name first):	Builder (last name first):					
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)	MARC GILIAM (2007), WOLVAGATOR	R LLC (2006), TEAMHAMMER INC(2000)				
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance	e? □yes □no <b>⊠</b> unknown Describe					
	DESCRIPTION					
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block						
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled	2. Flat	3				
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles	2. Built-up	3				
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1	ndividual, metal frame, 1/1					
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornamer concrete sill	nts) <u>metal frame cornice/parape</u>	et, drop siding on gable ends,				
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major lands	one footune was antimostic and satisfying all and					
Ancinary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major lands	cape realures; use confinuation sheet if needed.)_					
DHR USE ONLY O	FFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY				
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR KEEPER – Determined eligible:		Date Init Date				
	□ yes □ no □ d (see National Register Bulleti					

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Condition (overall resource condition):     excellent
original cross-gabled roof.
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
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 (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic ☐ aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM)  Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum  Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/   Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/   □ Dublication of Archival Library & Museum  Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/  □ Dublication of Archival Library & Museum  Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/  □ Dublication of Archival Library & Museum  Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/  □ Dublication of Archival Library & Museum  Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/  □ Dublication of Archival Library & Museum  Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/  □ Dublication of Archival Library & Museum  Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/  □ Dublication of Archival Library & Museum  Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/  □ Dublication of Archival Library & Museum  Materials (PALMM)
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  The physical features of the building are no longer visible; therefore does not convey historic or architectural significant persons and/or events.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc Document description Field photographs, notes, maps File or accession #'s P18046  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s File or accession #'s File or accession #'s Maintaining organization Maintaining organi
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name _Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail)

Required Attachments

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



# **PHOTOGRAPH**

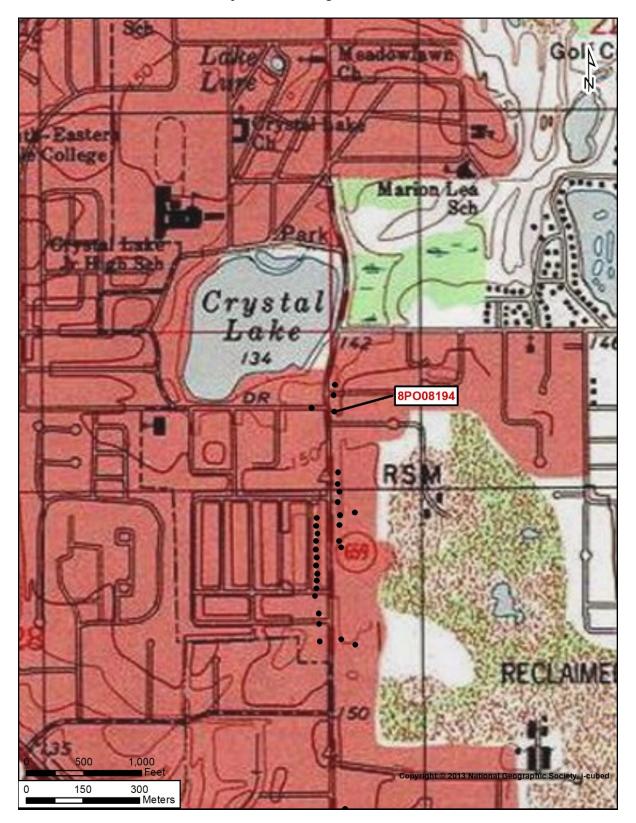


Facing southeast





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 27



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08195
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-18-2019
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) 1440 COMBEE ROAD S	ddress if none) 1440 COMBEE ROAD S Multiple Listing (DHR only)					
urvey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to N Crystal Dr Survey # (DHR only)ational Register Category (please check one) ⊠building □structure □district □site □object						
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific						
LOCATION &						
Street Number Direction Street Name	Street Type Suffix Direction  Road S					
Address: 1440 Combee  Cross Streets (nearest/between) NE intersection of Royal Dr & Comb	Road S					
USGS 7.5 Man Name LAKELAND USGS	S Date 1975 Plat or Other Map PB 42 PG 21					
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND USGS City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits?	res □no ⊠unknown CountyPolk					
Township and Dange and Section at 1/ section: $\square N   M  $	□SW □SE □NE Irrogular namo:					
Tax Parcel # 24-28-27-242700-000010	Landgrant					
Tax Parcel # 24-28-27-242700-000010  Subdivision Name ROYAL ACRES FIRST UNIT	Block Lot 1					
UTIVI Coordinates: Zone LT6 LT7 Easting [4] LT9 [7] 7] Northing	3 1 0 0 2 7 7					
Other Coordinates: X: Y:	dinate System & Datum					
Name of Fubilic Tract (e.g., park)						
HISTO	RY					
Construction Year: <u>1958</u> □ approximately □ year listed or earlie	er 🗵 year listed or later					
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From	(year): 1958 To (year): unk					
Current Use Store From						
	(year): To (year):					
Moves:yesnounknown Date: Original add Alterations:yesnounknown Date: Natureco	nverted carport, fenestration changes					
Additions: Nature S	elevation, shed canopy (e elev)					
Architect (last name first):	uilder (last name first):					
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) PARSHWANATH	INC (2008), RONALD S WILLIAMS (2006), AMY					
LHOLBROOK (2005)						
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?	⊠unknown Describe					
DESCRIP	TION					
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan						
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Drop side						
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat	3					
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	3					
Windows (types, materials, etc.) sliding; SHS, individual, metal fr	ame, 2/2					
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) vinyl si	ding on gable ends, concrete sill, security grill,					
gable end vents, drop siding with corner boards						
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use of	ontinuation sheet if needed.)					
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVA	LUATION DHR USE ONLY					
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐						
KEEPER – Determined eligible:	]no					
☐Owner Objection	e National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)					

## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 **PO08195** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)	
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1	
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)	
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Second   Gair   deteriorated   Truinous	
Archaeological Remains	ompleted
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)	
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	arch
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE	
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?	etc.)
DOCUMENTATION	
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents    Document type	
RECORDER INFORMATION	
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A, Sarasota, FL 34240/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast	.net

Required Attachments

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
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- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



# PHOTOGRAPH

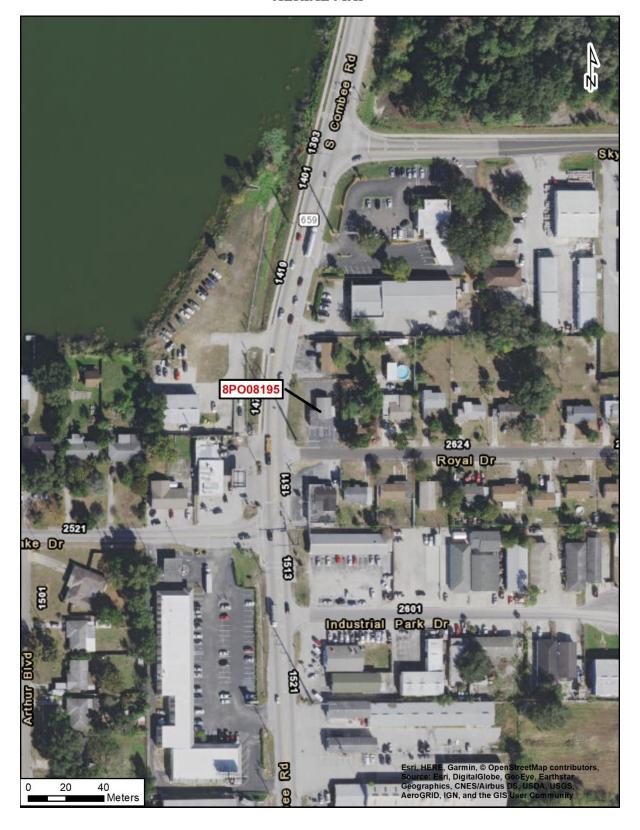


Facing northeast



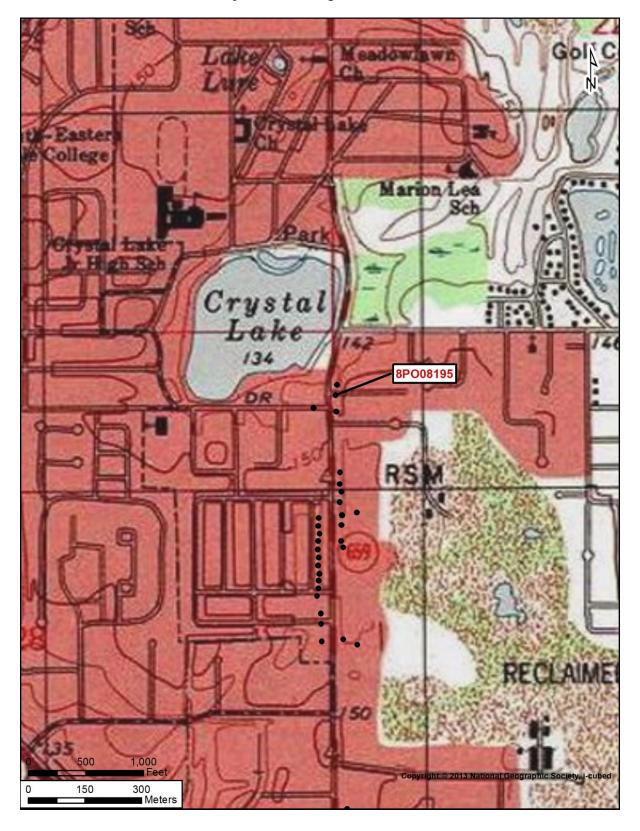
Facing southeast







USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 27



☑ Original ☐ Update



# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8	PO08196
Field Date	2-14-2019
Form Date	3-18-2019
Pacardar #	

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

e Name(s) (address if none) 1430 COMBEE ROAD S  rvey Project Name CRAS: Combee Rd from US 98 to N Crystal Dr  Survey # (DHR only)				
National Register Category (please check one)				
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific c				
LOCATION & MA	APPING			
Address: Street Number Direction Street Name Combee	Street Type Suffix Direction			
Address: 1430 Combee  Cross Streets (nearest/between) between Royal Drive & Skyview Drive				
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKELAND USGS Da City / Town (within 3 miles) Lakeland In City Limits?  yes	□no ⊠unknown County Polk			
Township ass Range 24E Section 27 1/4 section: TNW T	SW TISE TIME Irregular-name.			
Tax Parcel # _24-28-27-000000-033002	Landgrant			
Tax Parcel # _24-28-27-000000-033002  Subdivision Name	Block Lot			
UTM Coordinates: Zone L16 MIT/ Easting 4 1 0 7 8 0 Northing 3 1	. 0 0 3 0 4			
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Y: Coordinates: X: Y:	lle System & Datum			
HISTORY				
Construction Year: <u>1959</u> □ approximately □ year listed or earlier	vear listed or later			
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year	ar): <u>1959</u> To (year): <u>unk</u>			
Current Use Dentist/Medical/Professional office From (year	ar): <u>unk</u> To (year): curr			
	ar): To (year):			
Moves: Jyes Zino Junknown Date: Original address	rtod garmort roroof			
Alterations: Syes Ino Inchrown Date: Nature Conversed Additions: Syes Incompanies Inchrown Date: Nature Inchrown Date: Nature Inchrome Inc	rted carport, reroot			
Architect (last name first):  Builde	r (last name first):			
Architect (last name first): Builde Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) RAUL PICON (201	9), RONALD S WILLIAMS (2006), FOX & HOUND			
PROPERTIES LLC (2005)				
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?	unknown Describe			
DESCRIPTION	ON			
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irre	gularNumber of Stories1			
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2.	3			
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Flat  Poof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Full true	3			
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. Built-up Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.				
Windows (types, materials, etc.) _ awning, individual & grouped (3), 3-8	4-stacked; SHS, individual, 1/1			
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) vertical plants	ank on gable ends, concrete sill, security			
grill, gable end vents				
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continu				
	uation sheet if needed.)			
	uation sheet if needed.)			
	uation sheet if needed.)			
	uation sheet if needed.)			
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUA				
	ATION DHR USE ONLY			

## HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 **PO08196** 

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No Chimney Material(s): 1
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Condition (overall resource condition):     Excellent   Second   General   Condition
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ Ilibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ City directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☑ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (Accessible through PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) ☐ Publication of Archival Library & Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://susdl.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  Syes Ino 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 background research did not reveal any historic  associations with significant persons and/or events.  Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)  1.
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc  Document description Field photographs, notes, maps File or accession #'s P18046  2) Document type Maintaining organization Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s
RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Kimberly M. Irby Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail) Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail)

Required Attachments

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- **2** LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT <u>OR</u> DIGITAL IMAGE FILE If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD <u>AND</u> in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



# **PHOTOGRAPH**

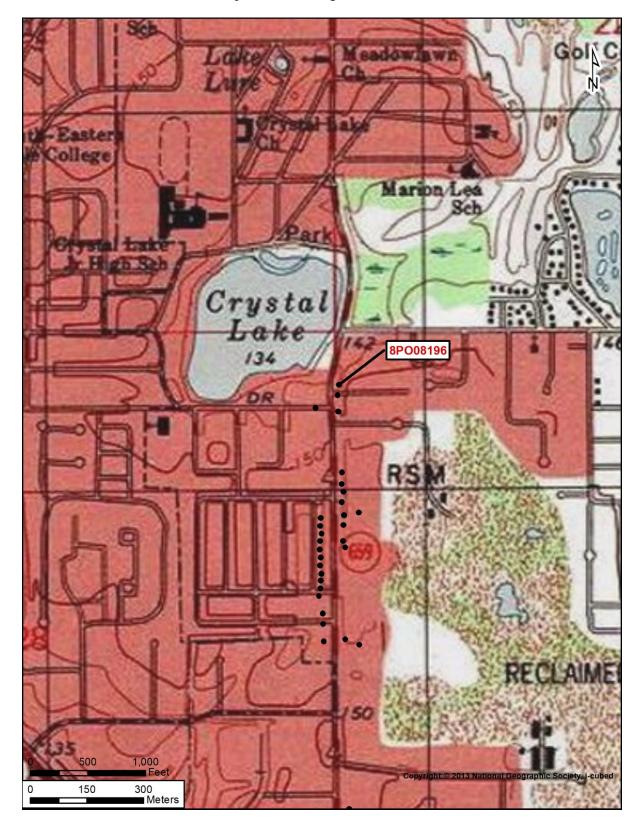


Facing northeast





USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 27





# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	PO08479
Field Date	9-24-2020
Form Date	9-25-2020
Recorder #	

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

Site Name(s) (address i Survey Project Name National Register Cate Ownership: □private-pr	CRAS SR 659 egory (please check of	(Combee Rd) f	rom US 9	☐ district ☐ site	object	<b>S</b> urvey # ([	OHR only)	
Address: 2617 Cross Streets (nearest August 17	/ between) Maine LAKELAND es) Lakeland Range 24E S 8-34-268000-0 aton Park ne 16 X17	Street Name  Maine  Avenue & S Co  In ection 34 1/4 001040  Easting 4 1 0 8 Y:	mbee Roa  U City Limits? section:	d SGS Date 1975  □yes □no 図unl NW □SW □SE  Landgrant Block ing 3 0 9 8 7 6	Type nue Plat or Other known Cou	gular-name: <b>L</b> o	7 / PG 43	
			HIST	CORY				
Construction Year: Original Use Reside Current Use Other Use Moves: yes Alterations: yes Additions: yes Architect (last name first Ownership History (es James D. & Joy  Is the Resource Affect	no unknown look look look look look look look loo	Date: Date: Date: dates, profession, etc.)	F F Original Nature Nature	rom (year): 199 rom (year): ro	55 To To ding, A/C	(year): (year): window	unit	
is the resource Anec	tod by a Local i loc	Solvation Ordinance						
Style Masonry Ve Exterior Fabric(s) 1 Roof Type(s) 1 Roof Material(s) 1 Roof secondary s Windows (types, material Picture, metal single, paired	Stucco  Gable  Composition s  strucs. (dormers etc.)  ls, etc.)  , single, cer	shingles 1	Exterior Pla 2. Wood/ 2 2		3 3 23			
Distinguishing Archite Overhanging ea windowsills, r  Ancillary Features / O	ctural Features (exves w/ boxed ounded corner	terior or interior ornamen rafter tails, rs, sunburst f	faux-sh Toundatio	n vents		e vents,	stucco	
DHR L	JSE ONLY	0	FFICIAL E	VALUATION		DHR	USE ONL	Υ
NR List Date	KEEPER - Determ		□ye	s □no □insufficio s □no (see National Regis		Date Date , p. 2)		Init

#### HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 PO08479

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Masonry 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/ paneling
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/ plywood siding in the gable ends.
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ Joccupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☑ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  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
DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents  1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P18046  2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s Maintaining organization File or accession #'s
Recorder Name Savannah Young Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail)  Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc  Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

# Required Attachments

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



# **PHOTOGRAPHS**

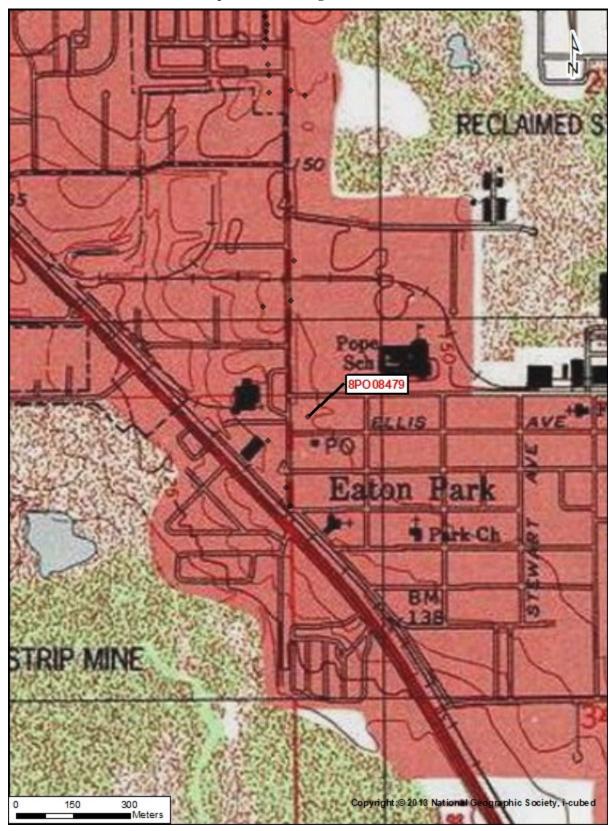








#### USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Section 34





# RESOURCE GROUP FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8]	2008480
Field Date_	9-24-2020
Form Date	9-25-2020
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 Nam Project NameCRAS National Register Cat Linear Resource Type Ownership: Imprivate-pr	S SR 659 (Combegory (please check of applicable):	ne): ☐building(s canal ☑railway	US 98 ) ⊠structure □road	□district □other (descr	□site □d	FMSF Sur	rvey #
		LO	CATION &	MAPPI	NG		
Street Number Address:  City/Town (within 3 mile County or Counties (d Name of Public Tract 1) Township 28S 2) Township 3) Township 4) Township USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) 2)  Plat, Aerial, or Other I Landgrant Verbal Description of Approximately	s) Lakeland lo not abbreviate) Poi (e.g., park) Range 24E Range Range Range Name LAKELAI Name Map (map's name, orig	Section 27, 28 Section Section Section ND inating office with location does not replace recognition.	1/4 section:  1/	INW SW NW SW NW SW NW SW NW SW USGS USGS	□SE □NE □SE □NE	Irregular-name: _	
DHR U	JSE ONLY	0	FFICIAL EV	ALUATION	V	DHR USE	ONLY
NR List Date		o meet criteria for NR		□no □ins	ufficient info	Date	

Owner Objection

NR Criteria for Evaluation:  $\Box$ a  $\Box$ b  $\Box$ c  $\Box$ d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION					
Construction Year: <u>1963</u> ⊠approximately □year listed or Architect/Designer: <u></u>	Builder:				
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range	# of contributing # of non-contributing 0				
	e(s), e.g. 1890-1920) 3				
2	4				
Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplemen See continuation sheet.	tary sheets if needed)				
see continuation sheet.					
RESEARCH METHO	DDS (check all that apply)				
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) □Ibiprary research □FL State Archives/photo collection □city directory	□building permits □Sanborn maps □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				
■ wother methods (specify) USDA historic aerial photograbiliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)	apns (Palmin)				
Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/					
OPINION OF RESO	URCE SIGNIFICANCE				
Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?   yes   xino   insufficient information   yes   xino   insufficient information   yes   xino   insufficient information   yes   xino   ye					
Explanation of Evaluation (required, see <i>National Register Bulletin 16A</i> 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 cat	egories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)				
13	5 6				
24	0				
DOCUM	ENTATION				
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field not	es analysis notes inhotos plans and other important documents				
Document type All materials at one location	Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc				
Document description Files, photos, research, document					
2) Document type Document description	Maintaining organization  File or accession #'s				
RECORDER INFORMATION					
Recorder Name Savannah Young	Affiliation_ Archaeological Consultants Inc				
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. 2 (address/phone/fax/e-mail)	A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net				

# 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**

#### **Narrative History**

The approximately 292-ft segment of the Atlantic Coast Line – Eaton Park Spur is located in Sections 27 and 28 of Township 28 South, Range 24 East (USGS Lakeland 1975). The rail line consists of two standard gauge tracks affixed to timber railroad ties with double shoulder tie plates and hook head track spikes, rail anchors, and laid over gravel track ballast. The grade crossing at Combee Road is marked by two cantilever flashing lights. The Atlantic Coast Line – Eaton Park railroad spur was constructed in ca. 1963 to provide access to the Atlantic Coast Line industrial park at Eaton Park from the main line (Wells 1964, Vickers 1966). The spur is now a part of the CSX Corporation rail service system (CSX n.d.).

#### **Historic Context**

The development of railroad systems in Florida largely began in the late nineteenth century with the Disston Land Purchase of 1881, phosphate discovery, and the blooming citrus industry as the catalyst. As a result of growing interest in the region, the State government further enticed investors by awarding land to those who constructed railroads within the state (Johnston & Mattick 2001). The first railroad system in Florida was the Florida Central & Peninsular Railroad (FC&P), established in 1885. From 1880 to 1890, railroad tracks in the state increased from 518 to 2,489 miles (Panamerican 2005). Prior to the development of railroad systems, railroads consisted of short lines for local traffic located in the north and western regions of the state (Pettengill, Jr. 1952).

The South Florida Railroad was incorporated in 1879 in order to connect the port in Sanford and the city of Orlando – a line which was completed by 1880. In 1883, the Plant Investment Company purchased three-fifths interest in the South Florida Railroad, and as a result the railroad was directed west to connect Jacksonville and Tampa (Pettengill, Jr. 1952; Johnston & Mattick 2001). The Plant System was later acquired by the Atlantic Coast Line (ACL) Railroad in 1902. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad was established in Baltimore, Maryland in 1899 and as a result of the acquisition became one of the largest railroad systems in the south with over 3,000 miles of tracks and access to ports in Charlotte Harbor, Jacksonville, and Tampa (Johnston and Mattick 2001). By 1903, five primary railroad systems existed as a result of consolidations: Seaboard Air Line Railway (SAL), Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (ACL), Florida East Coast Railway, Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and Southern Railway (Panamerican 2005).

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad merged with Seaboard Air Line Railway, another regional giant and competitor, forming the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad in 1967. The National Railroad Passenger Corporation, later known as Amtrak, was established in 1971. Seaboard Coast Line Railroad joined the corporation with nineteen other railroads. In 1980, Seaboard Coast Line merged with the Chessie System to reorganize to its final form, the Chessie Seaboard Exchange (CSX Corporation) (Johnston & Mattick 2001).

#### **Evaluation of Significance**

The ca. 1963 rail spur is a typical example found throughout Florida and was constructed outside of the significant periods of history as stated in the *Florida's Historic Railroad Resources Multiple Property Listing* under property type F.3 (Johnston & Mattick 2001). Overall, the linear resource lacks sufficient engineering 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, 8PO08480 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

#### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

#### **REFERENCES:**

**CSX** 

n.d. "CSX System Map." CSX Corporation. Accessed September 24, 2020. https://www.csx.com/index.cfm/customers/maps/csx-system-map/.

Johnston, Sidney and Barbara E. Mattick

Florida's Historic Railroad Resources – National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. United State Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Sarasota Rails to Trails Rail Corridor in Sarasota County, Florida. Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Tampa. Survey No. 14992.

Pettengill, Jr., George W.

1952 The Story of the Florida Railroads: 1834 – 1903. Bulletin No. 86 – The Railway & locomotive Historical Society, Inc., Boston.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1975 Lakeland, Florida. Photorevised 1987.

Vickers, Larry

"Eight Firms Boost County Economy – Lakeland Industrial Park Booms." *The Tampa Tribune*, July 11, 1966. Accessed September 24, 2020. http://newspapers.com.

Wells, Earl

1964 "20 Industrial Executives To Tour Lakeland." *The Tampa Tribune*, January 4, 1964. Accessed September 24, 2020. http://newspapers.com.



# **PHOTOGRAPHS**

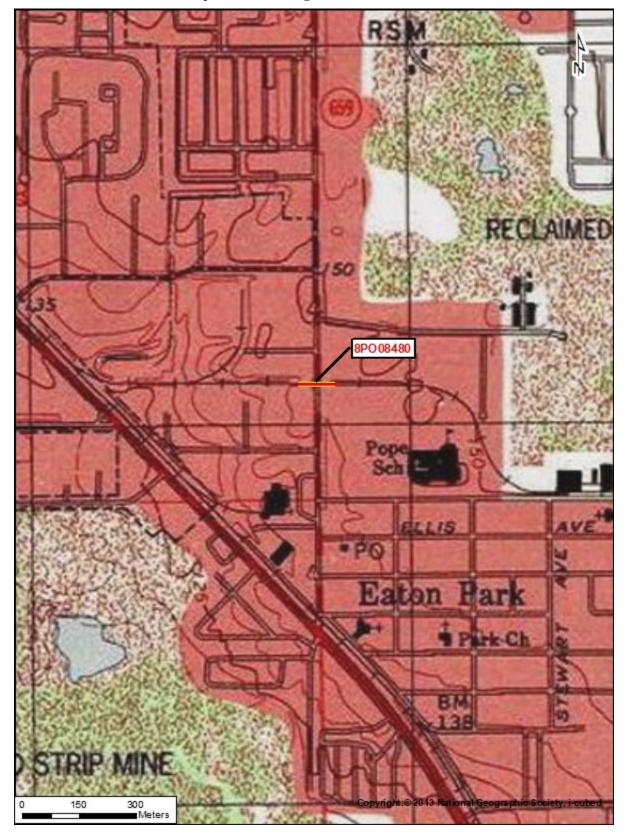








USGS Lakeland Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Sections 27 & 28





Ent D (FMSF only)	
	-

# **Survey Log Sheet**

Survey # (FMSF only)

Florida Master Site File Version 5.0 3/19

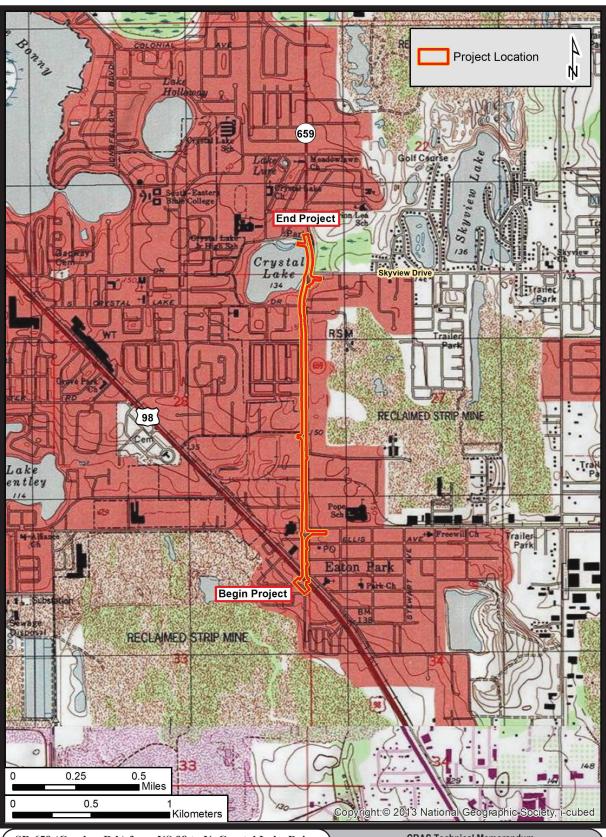
Consult Guide to the Survey Log Sheet for detailed instructions.

Manuscript Information				
Survey Project (name and project phase)				
CRAS SR 659 (Combee Rd) from US 9	98 to North Cryst	al Lake Dr		
·				
Report Title (exactly as on title page)				
Cultural Resource Assessment Surv (Combee Road) From US 98 to North				Road (SR) 659
Report Authors (as on title page) 1. ACI			3	
2			4	
Publication Year 2020 Numbe	r of Pages in Report (d	o not include site forms) ့	41	
Publication Information (Give series, number in	series, publisher and city. F	or article or chapter, cite	page numbers. Use the style of <i>Ar</i>	merican Antiquity.)
P18046; ACI Florida, Sarasota				
Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as authors)	or) Names Almy, Ma	arion		
Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Arc	· ————		City Sarasota	
Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or o				
1. SR 659 3. US 98			7	
2. Combee Road 4.		6.		
Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit,				
Name			t of Transportation - District 1	
Address/Phone/E-mail 801 North Broa				
Recorder of Log Sheet Savannah Young			Date Log Sheet Completed	10-27-2020
Is this survey or project a continuation of a	previous project:	INO Lites: Previ	ious survey #s (FIVISF ONLY)	
	Proiect Ar	ea Mapping		
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,		
Counties (select every county in which field survey	was done; attach addition	al sheet if necessary)		
1. Polk				
2	4		6 <b>.</b>	
USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest	Revision (attach addition	ual chapt if pagaggary)		
1 N 1 3 1/11 3 3/10	V 1085	· ·		Voor
2. Name		0 11		.,
3. Name	Teal	O. Name		rear
	Field Dates and Proj	ect Area Description	on	
Fill ID . O		-		
Fieldwork Dates: Start 2-12-2019 En		aı Area Surveyed (fill	l in one)hectares _	acres
Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyo			19	••
If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width:	meters40	_feet <b>L</b> ength	n:kilometers1	.37 miles

Page 2 Survey Log Sheet Survey #\_\_\_\_

Research and Field Methods					
Types of Survey (select all that apply):	⊠archaeological ⊠architectural		⊠historical/	archival 🔲	underwater
	damage assessment	☐monitoring re	port other(desc	ribe):	
Scope/Intensity/Procedures					
Background research, surfa within APE; 50 cm diameter prepared					
☐ Florida Archives (Gray Building) ☐ Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) ☐ Site File property search ☐ Site File survey search ☐ I	ives (Gray Building)		⊠other historic r ⊠soils maps or c ⊠windshield sur ⊠aerial photogra	data  other remote sensing vey	
Archaeological Methods (select as n  ☐ Check here if NO archaeological meth ☐ surface collection, controlled ☐ surface collection, uncontrolled ☐ shovel test-1/4"screen ☐ shovel test-1/8" screen ☐ shovel test-1/16"screen ☐ shovel test-unscreened ☐ other (describe):		е	□block excavation (at □soil resistivity □magnetometer □side scan sonar □ground penetrating ra □LIDAR	·	□metal detector □other remote sensing ☑pedestrian survey □unknown
Historical/Architectural Methods (a Check here if NO historical/architectural building permits commercial pe		e project as a wh	ole) □neighbor interview □occupant interview □occupation permits		⊠subdivision maps ⊠tax records □unknown
		Survey Resul	ts		
Resource Significance Evaluated? Count of Previously Recorded Res List Previously Recorded Site ID#s	⊠Yes □No ourceso	<b>C</b> ount o	f Newly Recorded		37
List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)  P008162-P008196, P008479, P008480					
Site Forms Used: ☐Site File Paper Forms ☐Site File PDF Forms					
	ED: Attach Map o				•
SHPO USE ONLY	S	HPO USE ON	LY	SI	HPO USE ONLY
Origin of Report: \$\Boxed{1872} \Boxed{\Boxed} Public Lar \Boxed{\Boxed{1872}} Grant Project #	nds	☐ Compliance	☐Aca Review: CRAT#	demic Contract	t Avocational

SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY			
Origin of Report: □872 □Public Lands □UW	□1A32 # □Acadei	nic 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 659 (Combee Rd.) from US 98 to N. Crystal Lake Drive Township 28 South, Range 24 East, Sections 22, 27-28, 33-34 USGS Lakeland, Polk County. CRAS Technical Memorandum State Road 659 (Combee Road) from US 98 to North Crystal Lake Drive Polk County, Florida, FPID No.: 440274-1-22-01