CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

FOR STATE ROAD 46 FROM STATE ROAD 415

TO COUNTY ROAD 426 PD&E STUDY

Seminole and Volusia Counties

Financial ID # 240216-4-28-01

Prepared for

SEMINOLE COUNTY
ENGINEERING
100 B. 1st Street
Sanford, Florida 32771

DRAFT REPORT
January 2014

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ENGINEERING
100 B. 1st Street
Sanford, Florida 32771

Prepared by

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DRAFT REPORT
January 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) for the State Road (SR) 46 from SR 415 to County Road (CR) 426 PD&E Study was conducted for Seminole County by Janus Research. The objective of this survey was to identify cultural resources within or adjacent to the project Area of Potential Effect (APE) and assess their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4.

This assessment was designed and implemented to comply with Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* (*NHPA*) *of 1966* (as amended) as implemented by 36 CFR 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, effective January 2001); Section 4(f) of the *Department of Transportation Act of 1966*, as amended (49 USC 303); Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*; and the minimum field methods, data analysis, and reporting standards embodied in the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (February 2003), and Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), *Florida Administrative Code*. In addition, this report was prepared in conformity with standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 12 (*Archaeological and Historic Resources*) of the FDOT *Project Development and Environment Manual* (revised, January 1999). All work conforms to professional guidelines set forth in the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716, as amended and annotated).

Principal investigators meet the minimum qualifications for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture contained in 36 CFR 61 (*Procedures for Approved State and Local Historic Preservation Programs*, Appendix A, Professional Qualifications Standards). Archaeological investigations were conducted under the direction of James Pepe, M.A. Historic resource investigations were conducted under the direction of Amy Groover Streelman, M.H.P.

The CRAS for the SR 46 PD&E Study resulted in the identification of three archaeological sites (8SE1145, 8SE1788, and 8SE2757) and two archaeological occurrences. Site 8SE1788 had previously been evaluated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to be ineligible for listing in the National Register and no change in status is recommended. The portions of 8SE1145 and 8SE2757 within the project APE are not considered significant and are not eligible for listing in the National Register. Florida Master Site File (FMSF) forms were prepared for the newly recorded archaeological site (8SE2757) and updated for the previously recorded archaeological sites (8SE1145 and 8SE1788). FMSF forms are included in Appendix A.

The historic resources survey conducted for the CRAS of the SR 46 PD&E Study resulted in the identification of 13 historic resources located within the project APE. The identified historic resources include 12 buildings (8SE2190, 8SE2759-8SE2769) and one road (8SE1953). FMSF forms were prepared for 11 newly recorded historic resources (8SE2759-8SE2769) and updated for one previously recorded historic resource (8SE1953).

H.D.T.M.S/3885 E. SR 46 (8SE2190) was determined ineligible for listing in the National Register by SHPO on March 23, 2006. FMSF forms are included in Appendix A.

The 11 newly recorded historic buildings (8SE2759-8SE2769) represent common architectural styles and many exhibit non-historic exterior alterations. These modifications obscured the buildings' original appearance and compromised the historic integrity needed to convey architectural or historical significance. For this reason, the commonness of the resource types, and the lack of historical associations with significant events or persons, these buildings are considered ineligible for listing in the National Register on an individual basis. In addition, these resources are not located in contiguous areas of historic resources and are not eligible for listing in the National Register as a historic district.

SR 46 (8SE1953) continues to serve its historic function as a transportation corridor. However, the road has undergone several non-historic improvements to meet modern transportation needs. SR 46 exhibits common modern road materials and is of common design. It does not retain any trace of historic materials, configuration, or character. A portion of SR 46 outside of the current project APE was determined ineligible for listing in the National Register by SHPO on June 27, 2007. Therefore, SR 46 (8SE1953) within the current project APE is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register individually or as part of a historic district.

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INTRODUCTION

This CRAS for the SR 46 PD&E Study from SR 415 to CR 426 was conducted for Seminole County by Janus Research. The objective of this survey was to identify cultural resources within or adjacent to the project APE and assess their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4. For this survey, archaeological sites were evaluated in regards to their significance in relation to Criterion D: sites that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. In Florida, most archaeological sites which are eligible for listing in the National Register are determined eligible under Criterion D. Historic resources were evaluated in regards to Criterion A, sites associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; Criterion B, sites associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; Criterion C, sites that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and Criterion D.

This assessment was designed and implemented to comply with Section 106 of the *NHPA of 1966* (as amended) as implemented by 36 CFR 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*, effective January 2001); Section 4(f) of the *Department of Transportation Act of 1966*, as amended (49 USC 303); Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*; and the minimum field methods, data analysis, and reporting standards embodied in the FDHR *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (February 2003), and Chapter 1A-46 (*Archaeological and Historical Report Standards and Guidelines*), *Florida Administrative Code*. In addition, this report was prepared in conformity with standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 12 (*Archaeological and Historic Resources*) of the FDOT *Project Development and Environment Manual* (revised, January 1999). All work conforms to professional guidelines set forth in the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716, as amended and annotated).

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The CRAS of the SR 46 PD&E Study project area is located in northeastern Seminole and Volusia Counties (Figure 1). The project alignment traverses 7.387 miles through the following sections: Sections 33, 34, and 35 of Township 19 South, Range 31 East; Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Township 20 South, Range 31 East; and Sections 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 21, and 22 of Township 20 South Range 32 East on the Osteen (1965 PR 1980), Oviedo (1956 PR 1980), and Geneva (1953 PR 1970) USGS quadrangle maps (Figures 2a-2c).

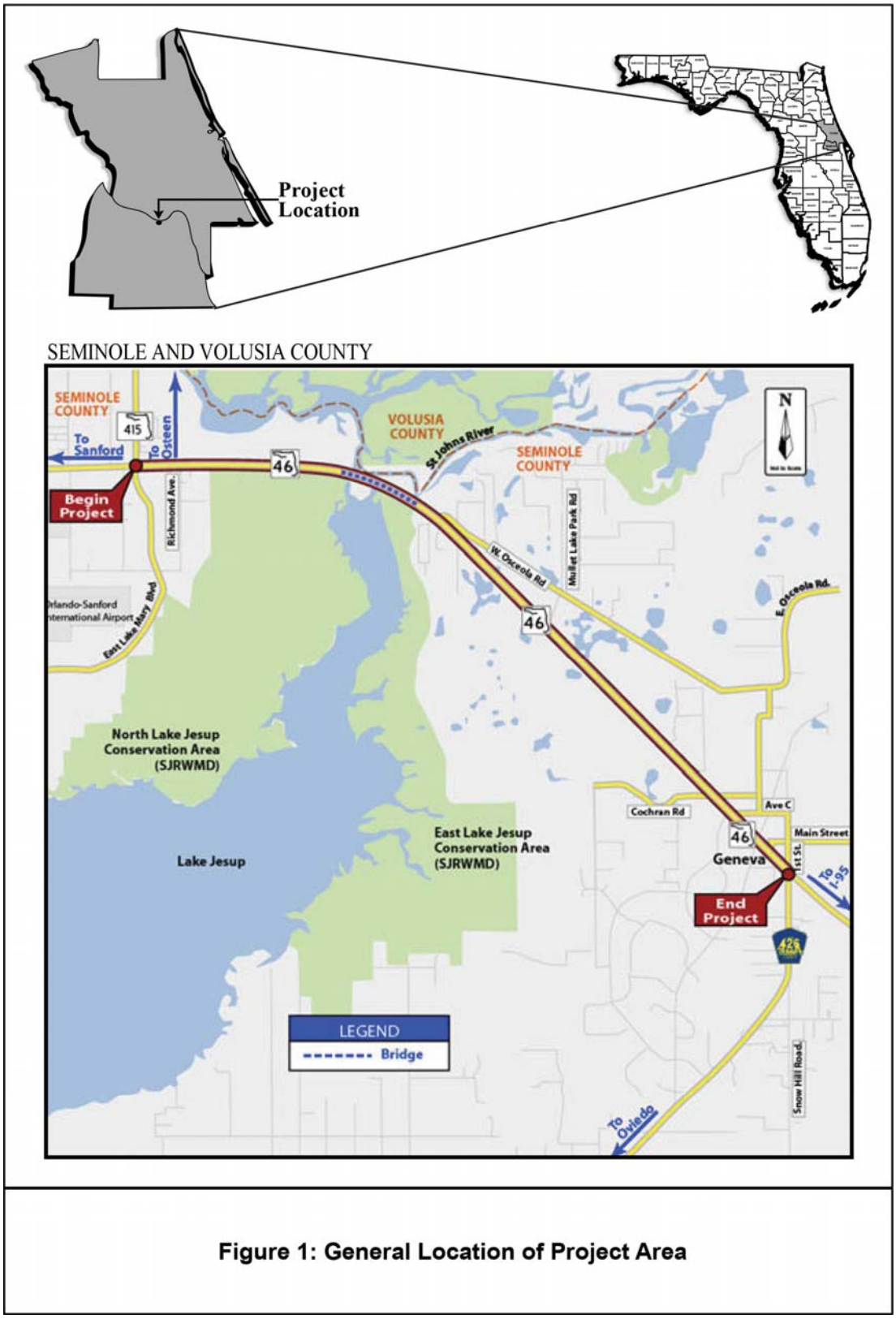

Figure 1: General Location of Project Area

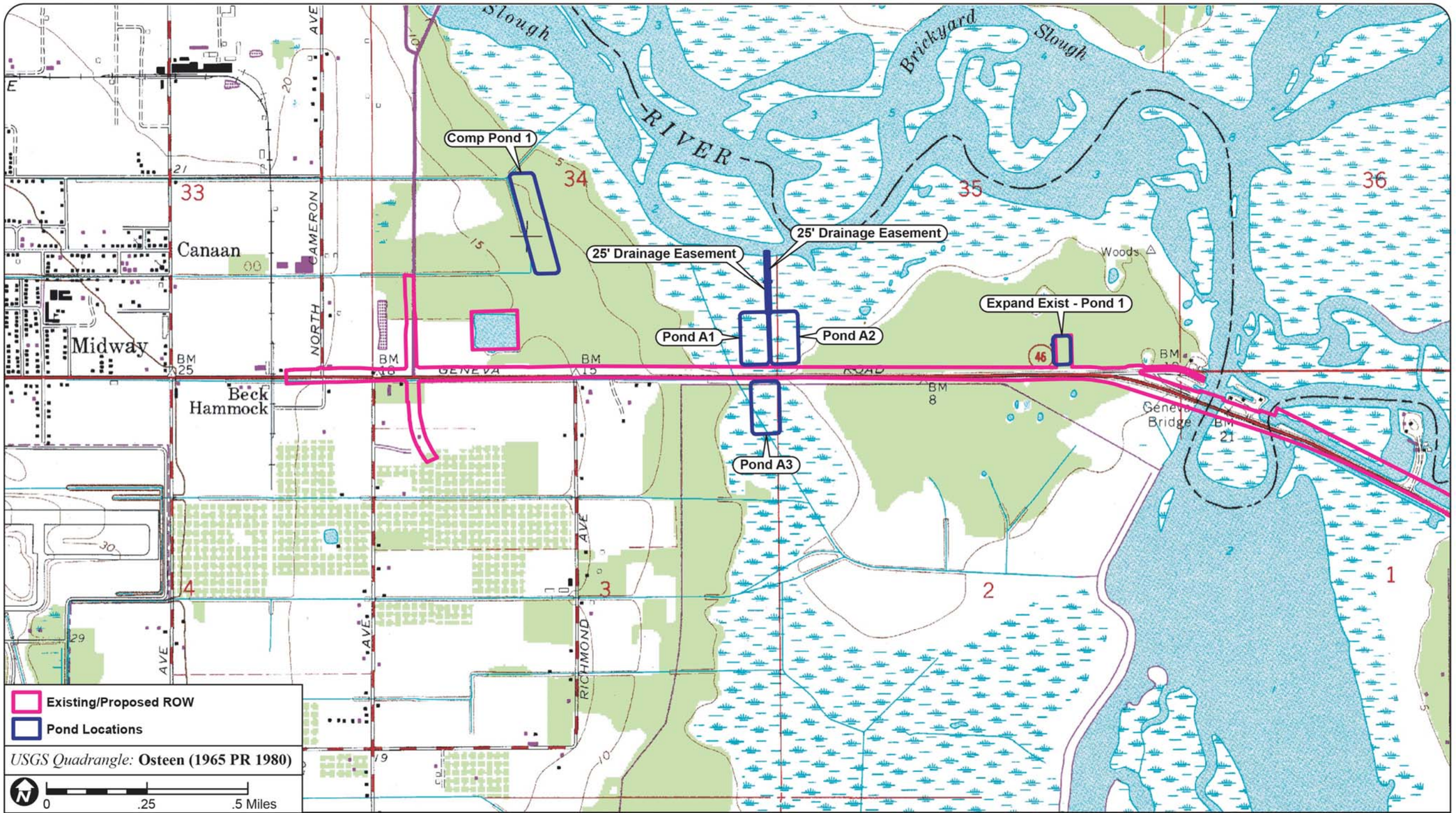

Figure 2a: Project Location (Map 1 of 3)

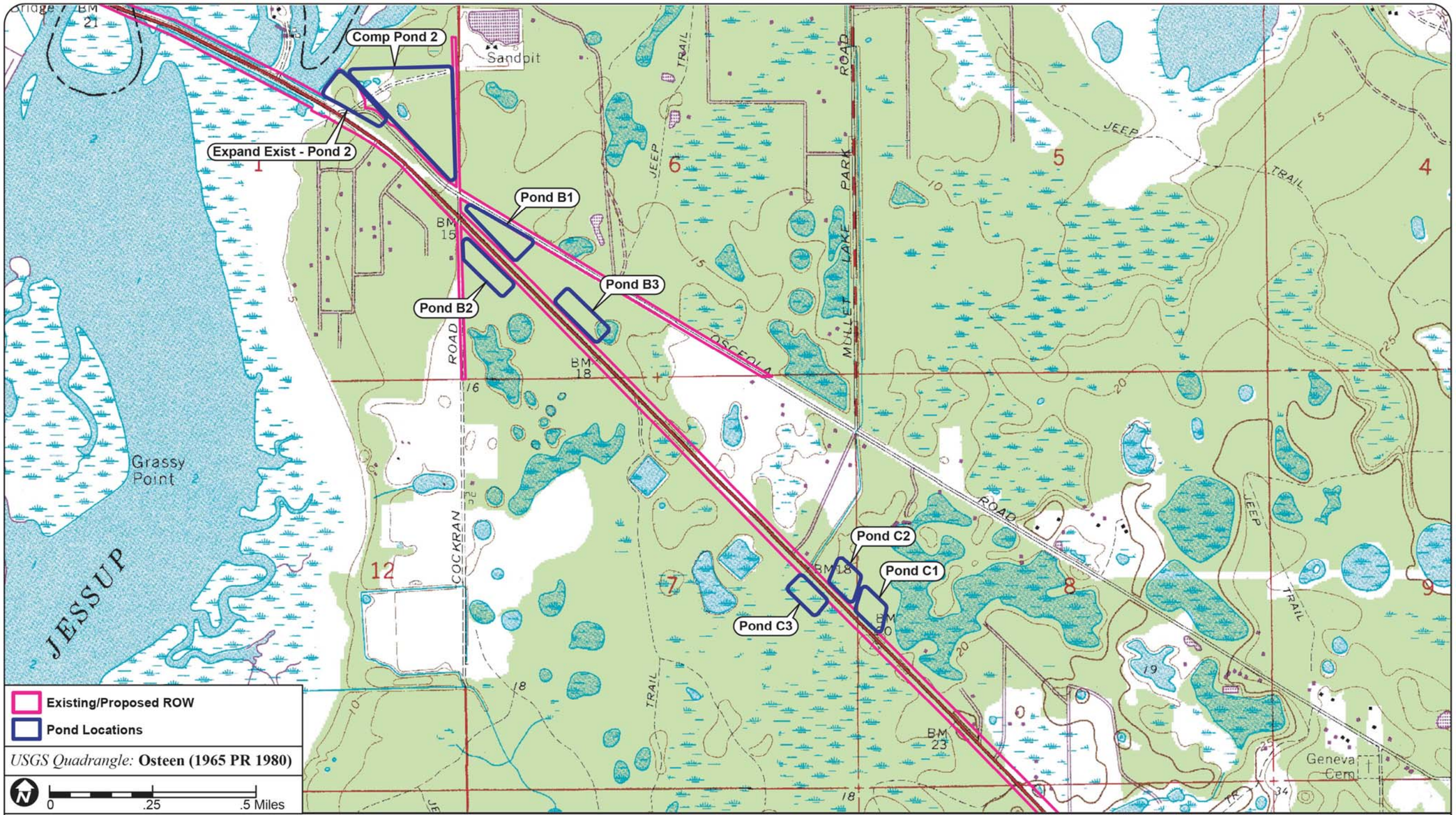

Figure 2b: Project Location (Map 2 of 3)

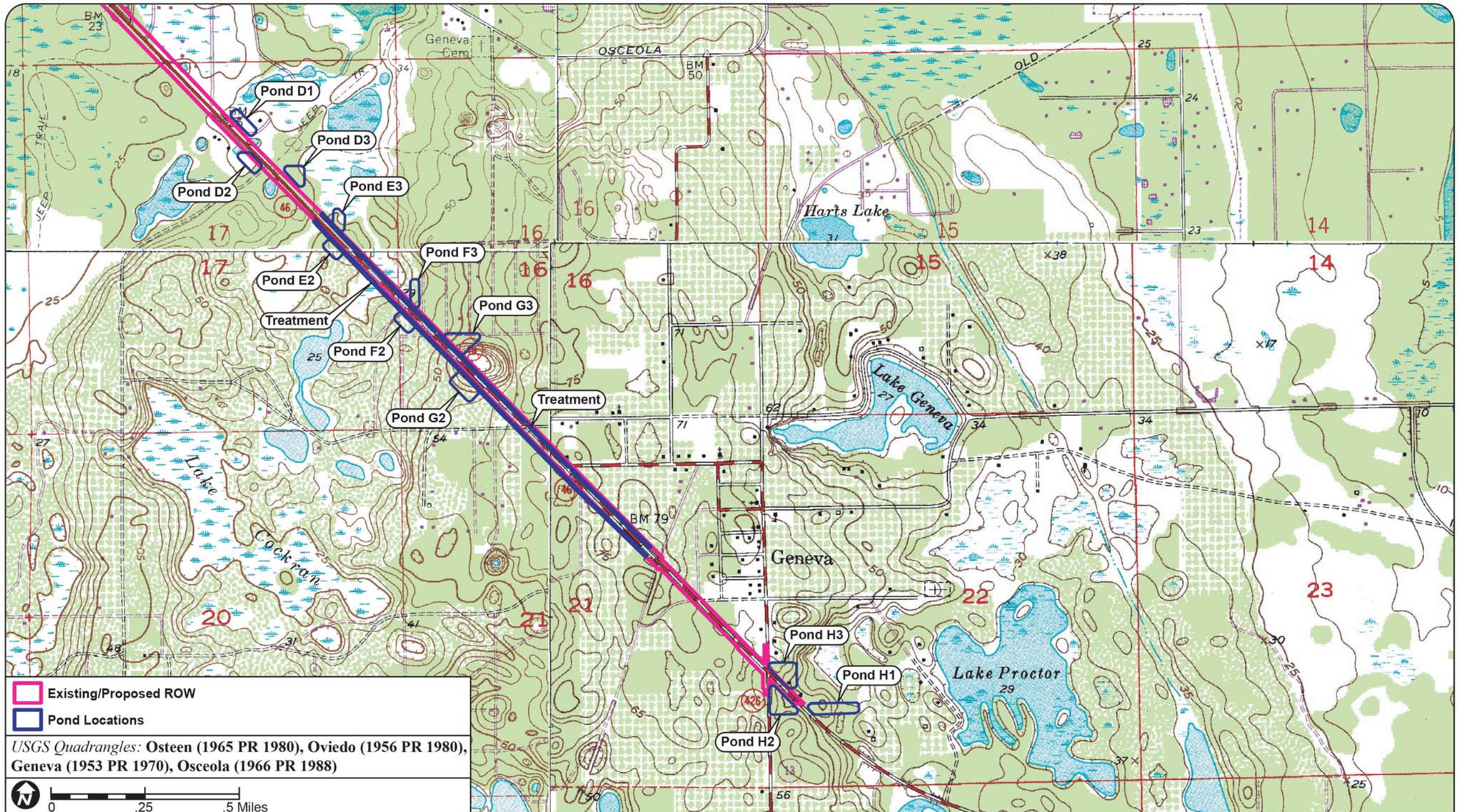

Figure 2c: Project Location (Map 3 of 3)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

SR 46 is an east-west arterial highway that extends from US 441 in Mount Dora (Lake County) to US 1 in Mims (Brevard County). The limits of this PD&E Study are from east of SR 415 in unincorporated Seminole County to CR 426 in Geneva, FL, an unincorporated census-designated place (Figure 1). SR 46 serves as a major evacuation route for residents of south Volusia and north Brevard Counties. The closest evacuation routes to SR 46 on I-95 are SR 44, 25 miles to the north and SR 50, eight miles to the south. Within the project limits, SR 46 is a two-lane rural principal arterial comprised of two 12-foot lanes in each direction with six-foot shoulders (four-foot paved). Stormwater sheet flows off the roadway into roadside ditches (Figure 3).

There is one bridge within the project limits (No. 770094), which spans Lake Jesup/St. Johns River. The bridge was built in 2009 and is 3,740 feet long. The bridge typical section consists of one 12-foot travel lane in each direction and 10-foot shoulders (Figure 4).

The existing roadway is centered within 100 feet of right-of-way (ROW). There is a 3,200 foot segment of SR 46 just west of the bridge with an additional 27 feet of ROW on the north side of the roadway. In addition, the existing right-of-way varies at both bridge approaches.

There are two signalized intersections within the project limits; one at SR 415 and another at CR 426. SR 46 from Mellonville Road to east of SR 415 is not currently funded for construction. The improvements maintain the full-width typical section for approximately 750 feet east of SR 415; therefore, this project does not propose any improvements to the signalized intersection of SR 46 with SR 415.

The PD&E study examines the potential environmental impacts related to the widening of SR 46 within the project limits from two to four lanes. The purpose of the proposed improvements is to increase the capacity of the roadway to accommodate projected future traffic demand in the Design Year (2035) safely and efficiently

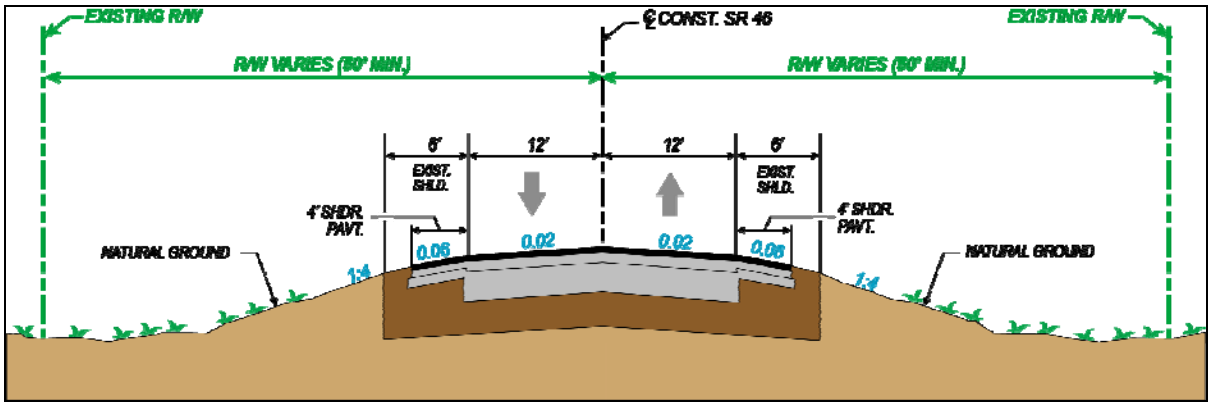

Figure 3: Existing Typical Section

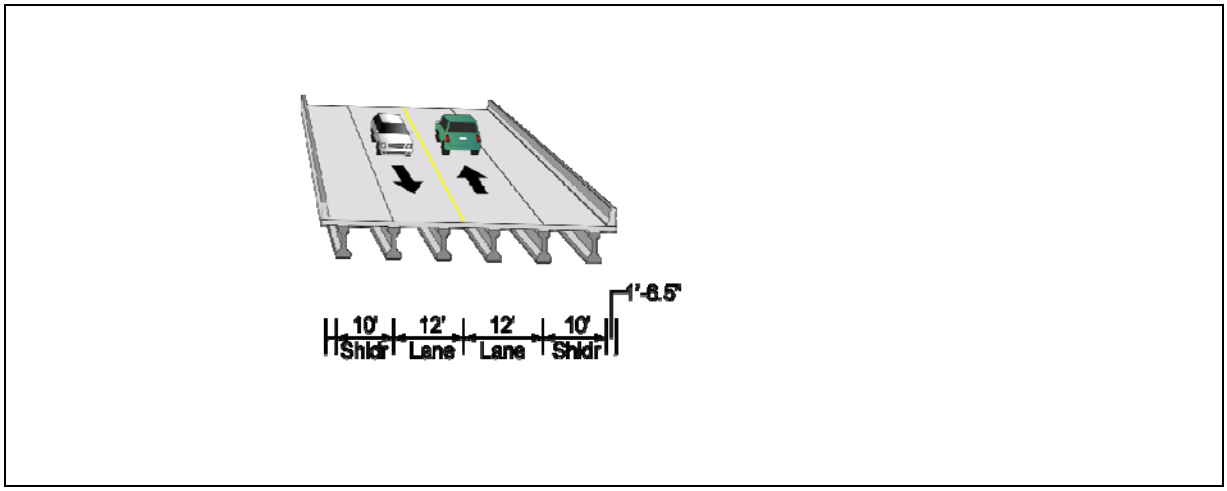

Figure 4: Existing Bridge Typical Section

Project Alternatives

For the purposes of analyzing build alternatives, the project was split into four segments as follows:

- Segment 1 – SR 415 to the west end of the Lake Jesup/St. Johns River Bridge
- Segment 2 – The Lake Jesup/St. Johns River Bridge
- Segment 3 – The east end of the Lake Jesup/St. Johns River Bridge to Hart Road
- Segment 4 – Hart Road to CR 426

Build Alternatives

Typical Sections
Two typical sections, rural and suburban, were analyzed for the widening of SR 46 between SR 415 and Hart Road and an urban typical section is proposed for the widening of SR 46 from Hart Road to CR 426.

The rural typical section includes two 12-foot lanes in each direction with eight-foot (two-foot paved) inside shoulders and 10-foot (five foot paved) outside shoulders, which serve as undesignated bicycle lanes. A 40-foot median separates the travel lanes. Conveyance swales are provided on each side of the roadway within the 36-foot clear zone. The design speed of the rural typical section is 60 mph and it requires a minimum of 188 feet of ROW.

The suburban typical section includes two 12-foot lanes in each direction with four-foot inside shoulders and 6.5-foot outside shoulders, which serve as undesignated bicycle lanes. A 30-foot median separates the travel lanes and type E curb and gutter is proposed on both the inside and outside edges of pavement. Within the 30-foot clear zone is a 10-foot asphalt shared-use-path on the north side of the roadway and a five-foot concrete sidewalk on the south side. The design speed of the suburban typical section is 55 mph and it requires a minimum of 148 feet of ROW.

The urban typical section includes one 12-foot lane and one 11-foot lane in each direction with four-foot outside shoulders, which serve as designated bicycle lanes. A 22-foot median separates the travel lanes with type E curb and gutter proposed on the inside edge of pavement and type F curb and gutter proposed on the outside edge of pavement. Within the 12-foot border width is an eight-foot sidewalk on the north side of the roadway and a six-foot concrete sidewalk on the south side. The design speed of the suburban typical section is 45 mph and it requires a minimum of 100 feet of ROW.

The initial analysis of the typical sections involved whether to widen north, south or maintain the existing centerline, and whether to maintain the existing pavement as part of the widening or reconstruct the roadway. Nineteen typical sections were developed and analyzed. The initial analysis included potential impacts involving ROW, relocations, overhead utilities, wetlands and floodplains. Also included in the analysis was a per mile cost of each typical section.

A focus of the initial typical section analysis was whether or not the existing pavement could be maintained or if high groundwater would require a reconstruction of the existing roadway. The current roadway has not experienced any pavement failure due to high groundwater nor is there any anecdotal evidence of roadway flooding or ponding of water on the road surface. Estimated seasonal high groundwater levels, developed from limited pond borings, range from three to zero feet below the existing ground surface from SR 415 to just east of Mockingbird Lane (approximately Station 279+00) and from nine to six feet below the existing ground surface from just east of Mockingbird Lane to CR 426. The *Draft Preliminary Soil Survey* (June 2012) details the estimated seasonal high groundwater identified for this project. The existing 1957 construction plans for the segment of SR 46 between SR 415 and the Lake Jesup/St. Johns River bridge (reconstruction of the original brick roadway) show a "water table" generally between one and three feet below the profile grade, with the exception of an approximately 900 foot segment of roadway originally built through a wetland area. Water tables east of the bridge to CR 426, taken from the original construction plans for a realignment of then-SR 44 (dated 1944), generally range from approximately three feet below the profile grade from the bridge to approximately 1,500 feet west of Songbird Trail. East of this point the water table is not identified in the plans but is assumed to be much lower due to the rising topography of the surrounding area. This is consistent with the pond and swale borings taken as part of this PD&E Study.

Based on the available data regarding seasonal high groundwater tables, it was determined that the existing pavement could be retained as part of the widening of SR 46. For the rural typical section, the crowned section would be retained and milled and resurfaced with additional shoulder work. The existing roadway would be milled, resurfaced and overbuilt to provide a constant 0.02 cross slope for the suburban typical section. The existing pavement will not be retained for the urban section in order to stay within the existing 100 feet of ROW.

After the initial typical section analysis, five typical sections were presented at the Public Information Meeting:

- Suburban – Widen North
- Suburban – Widen South
- Rural – Widen North
- Rural – Widen South
- Urban – Center

These typical sections are presented in Figures 5 through 9.

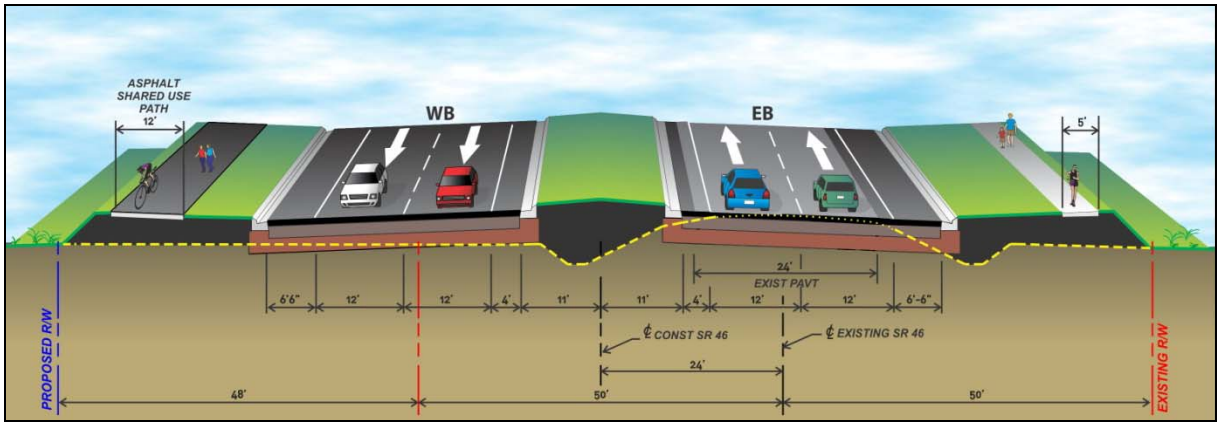

Figure 5: Suburban Typical Section-Widen to the North

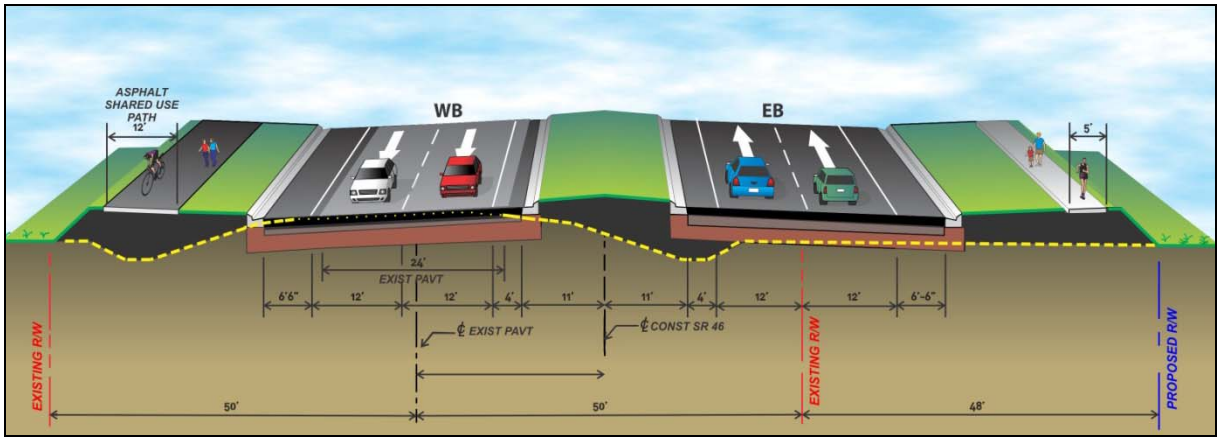

Figure 6: Suburban Typical Section-Widen to South

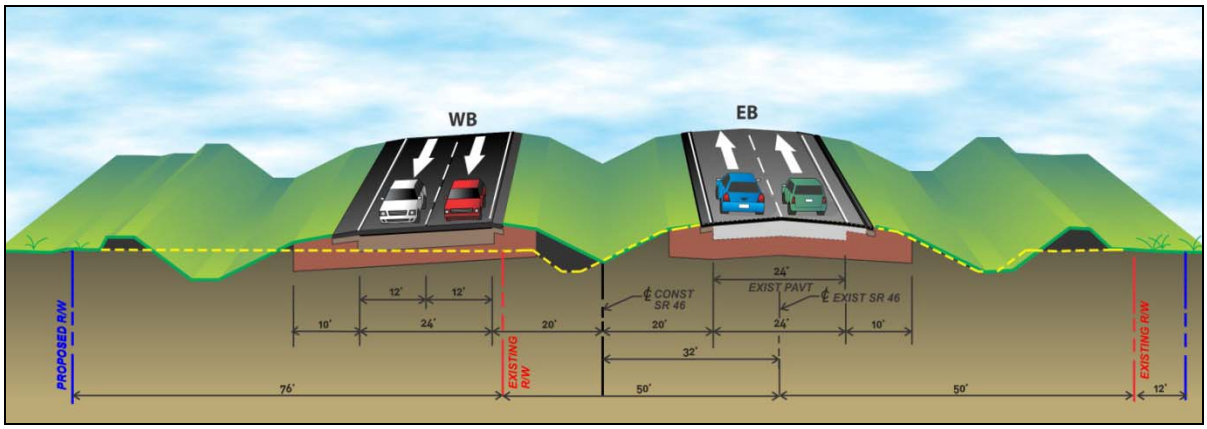

Figure 7: Rural Typical Section- Widen to the North

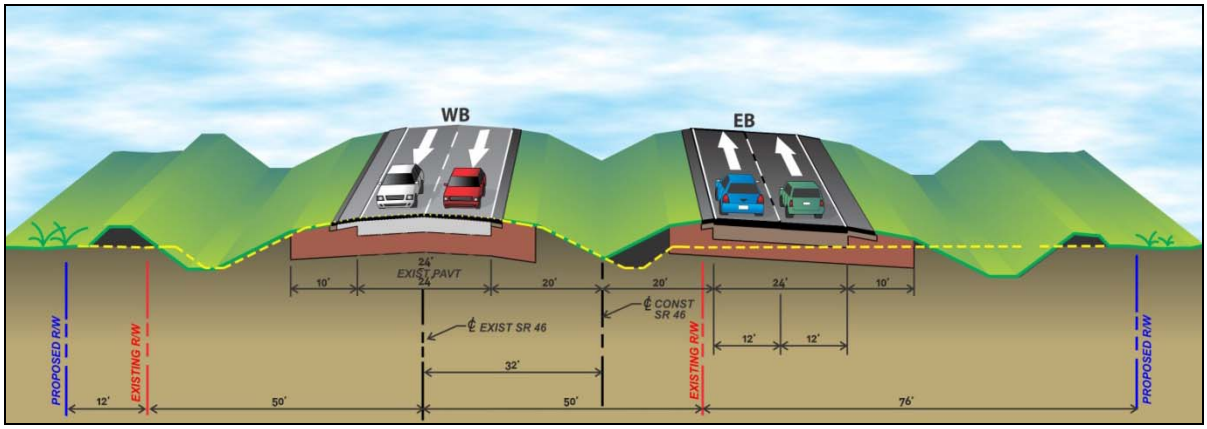

Figure 8: Rural Typical Section- Widen to the South

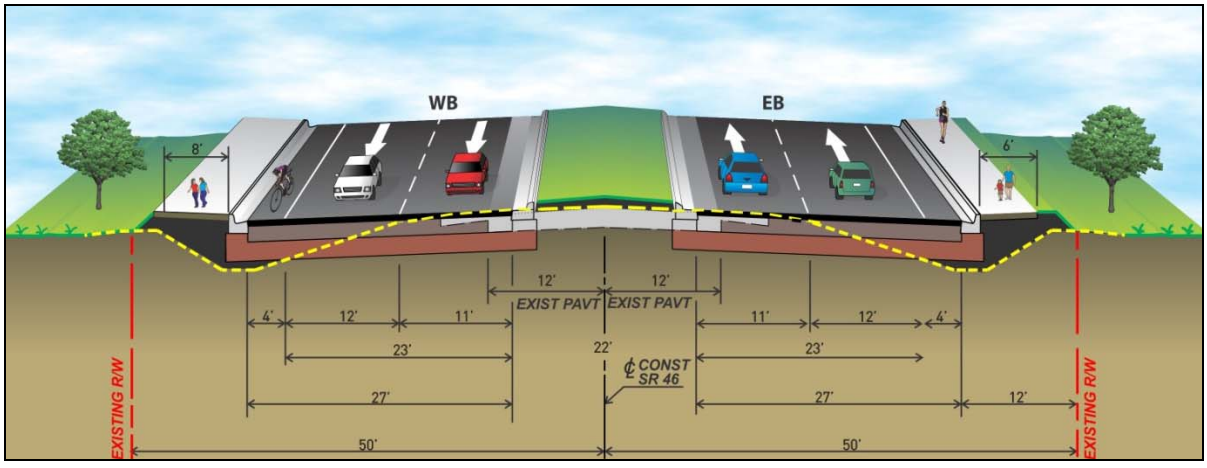

Figure 9: Urban Typical Section-Centered Widening

In addition to the roadway, two bridge typical sections were developed, one with a shared use path and one without. Figures 10 and 11 detail the two bridge typical sections:

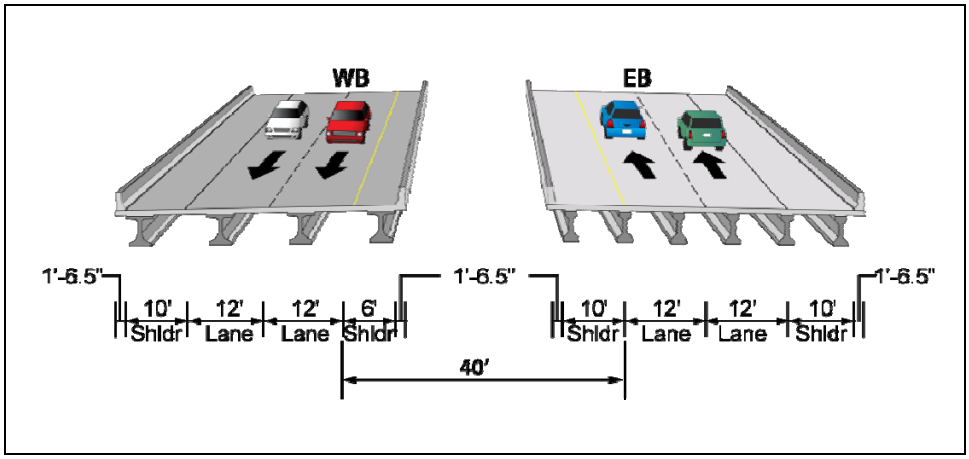

Figure 10: Bridge Typical Section without Shared Use Path

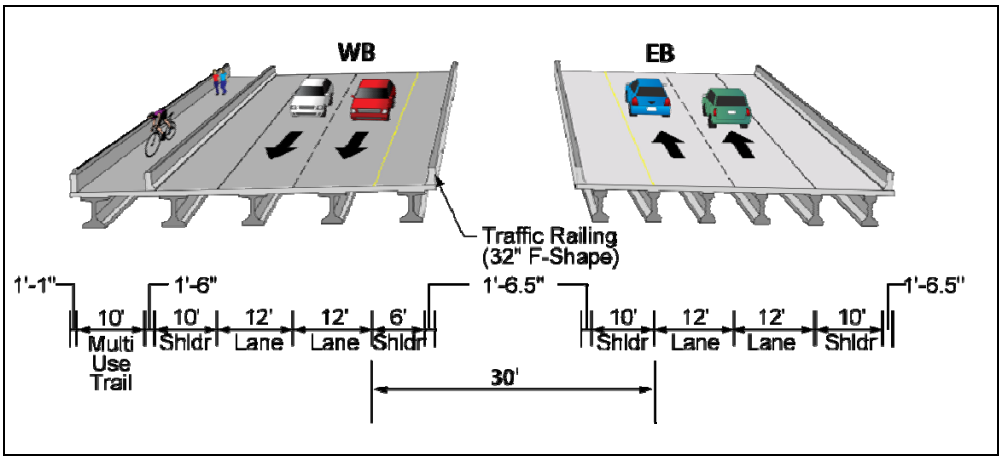

Figure 11: Bridge Typical Section with Shared Use Path

Both bridge typical sections retain the existing bridge as the future eastbound lanes. The proposed westbound lanes, to be built upon the alignment of the old bridge and causeway that was removed during the construction of the existing bridge, provides two 12-foot lanes, a six-foot inside shoulder and a 10-foot outside shoulder. The typical section without the shared-use path is intended for use with the rural roadway typical section, and maintains the 40-foot median. The typical section with the shared-use path is intended for use with the suburban typical section, and maintains a 30-foot median. The shared use path is barrier-separated from the travel lanes and is 10 feet wide.

Once the typical sections were identified, typical section alternatives were selected by segment.

Segment 1

In order to minimize impacts to existing conservation easements both north and south of SR 46 within this segment, only the suburban typical sections will be considered for Segment 1.

Alternative A uses the Suburban – Widen North typical section and Alternative B uses the Suburban – Widen South typical section.

Segment 2
Segment 2 is the bridge typical section and is dependent on the typical section selected for Segment 3 as indicated above. The Bridge with Shared Use Path typical section is compatible with the suburban typical section and the Bridge without Shared Use Path is compatible with the rural typical section.

Segment 3
Both the rural and suburban typical sections are appropriate for use within Segment 3. Both typical sections will be evaluated and vary between north and south widening in order to minimize impacts to both the natural, physical and social environments. These combinations of north and south widenings are known as the Rural Best Fit and Suburban Best Fit alternatives.

Segment 4
Only the urban typical section is being analyzed for Segment 4 in order to minimize ROW acquisition to the commercial land uses in the downtown Geneva area.

Full Build Alternatives can be developed from the alternatives listed for each segment. The bridge with the shared use path is compatible with the Suburban Best Fit Alternative, and the bridge without the shared use path is compatible with the Rural Best Fit Alternative. The Segment 1 typical section alternatives are interchangeable and the Segment 4 typical section alternative woks with either the Suburban or Rural Best Fit alternatives. Table 1 lists the potential Build Alternatives for the widening of SR 46.

Table 1:Build Alternatives

Build Alternative	Segment 1	Segment 2	Segment 3	Segment 4
1	Suburban North	Bridge with Path	Suburban Best Fit	Urban
2	Suburban South	Bridge with Path	Suburban Best Fit	Urban
3	Suburban North	Bridge without Path	Rural Best Fit	Urban
4	Suburban South	Bridge Without Path	Rural Best Fit	Urban

No-Build Alternative
The No-Build Alternative provides no improvements to SR 46 within the project limits. Other planned and programmed roadway projects identified in MetroPlan Orlando's LRTP are assumed to be implemented. The absence of construction-related and short-term operational impacts associated with the Build Alternative is a benefit of the No-Build Alternative. Long-term benefits accrued from serving future traffic demands would not be realized with this alternative. Continued traffic growth on SR 46 will result in traffic volumes

in excess of capacity, thereby increasing congestion. Distinct advantages and limitations associated with the No-Build Alternative are as follows:

Advantages

- No impedance to traffic flow during construction.
- No disruption to existing land uses because of construction activities.
- No ROW acquisition or relocations.
- No expenditure of funds for engineering design or construction.
- No impacts to the adjacent natural, physical, human and social environments.

Limitations

- Increase in traffic congestion and user cost associated with increased travel time due to excessive delay.
- Increase in carbon monoxide and other pollutants due to increased traffic congestion.
- Increase in maintenance costs due to roadway and structure deterioration.
- Increase in emergency vehicle response time.
- Increase in evacuation time during weather emergencies as a result of heavy congestion.
- Increase in crash potential because of increased congestion.
- Not compatible with the area's long range plans.
- No opportunity for potential additional mitigation to Lake Jesup/St. Johns River

The No-Build Alternative will remain a viable alternative through the Public Hearing phase of the project.

Transportation Systems Management and Operations (TSMO) Alternative
The TMSO Alternative investigates upgrades to SR 46 by means of improving high crash spots and segments, adding turn lanes, improving intersections and signalization, improving signing and pavement markings, park and ride facilities and Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS). While certain TSMO strategies such as dedicated right and left turn lanes may help to reduce the crash rate on SR 46, additional capacity is required to accommodate projected traffic volumes on SR 46 in the Design Year (2035). Sufficient capacity increases cannot be provided solely through the use of TSMO improvements. Intersection improvements are included in the Build Alternatives. The addition of a through lane in each direction should also serve to increase the safety of the roadway by separating through and turning traffic at unsignalized intersections. TSMO improvements may also be considered prior to the construction of the Build Alternative, if selected as Preferred.

The TSMO Alternative will remain a viable alternative through the Public Hearing phase of the project.

Multi-Modal Alternative

The Central Florida Regional Transportation Authority (dba LYNX) does not operate any fixed or on-demand routes on this section of SR 46. Therefore, there is no opportunity to develop alternatives to incorporate alternate modes of transportation.

Preferred Alternative

Alternative 2 (suburban south – bridge with path – suburban best fit – urban) will be presented as the preferred alternative at the public hearing, tentatively scheduled for early 2014.

Stormwater Management

Stormwater management will be provided via a system of ponds and swales. Three pond alternatives were developed for each drainage basin and these were included in the project APE and investigated as part of the CRAS.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT

In order to comply with federal and state regulations, a CRAS is conducted to identify all historic and archaeological resources that may be affected by the project improvements. The CRAS is a major task required as part of the Section 106 process. An APE must be established in order to determine the physical area in which cultural resources will be identified. According to 36 CFR 800.16(d), the APE is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist.

The APE was determined by evaluating the improvements that will be implemented as part of the proposed project. The determination also considered the rural character of the project alignment. The potential effects include visual, noise, traffic, light, and vibration. The APE for the project alignment includes the area of proposed ROW expansion, which is variable in width, and properties directly adjacent to the proposed ROW.

The archaeological APE focuses upon identifying and evaluating resources within the geographic limits of the proposed action and its associated ground disturbing activities; that is, the proposed ROW for the project (Figures 12a-12c). The archaeological APE for this project includes existing and proposed ROW. The archaeological APE for the pond sites includes the areas within the outside boundaries of the proposed pond sites.

The APE for historic resources includes all historic properties immediately adjacent to the proposed improvements and proposed pond sites, for a distance of up to 250 feet (Figures 12a-12c). The project scope of widening and resurfacing will take place almost entirely within existing ROW; some very minor ROW acquisitions may be necessary in limited locations.

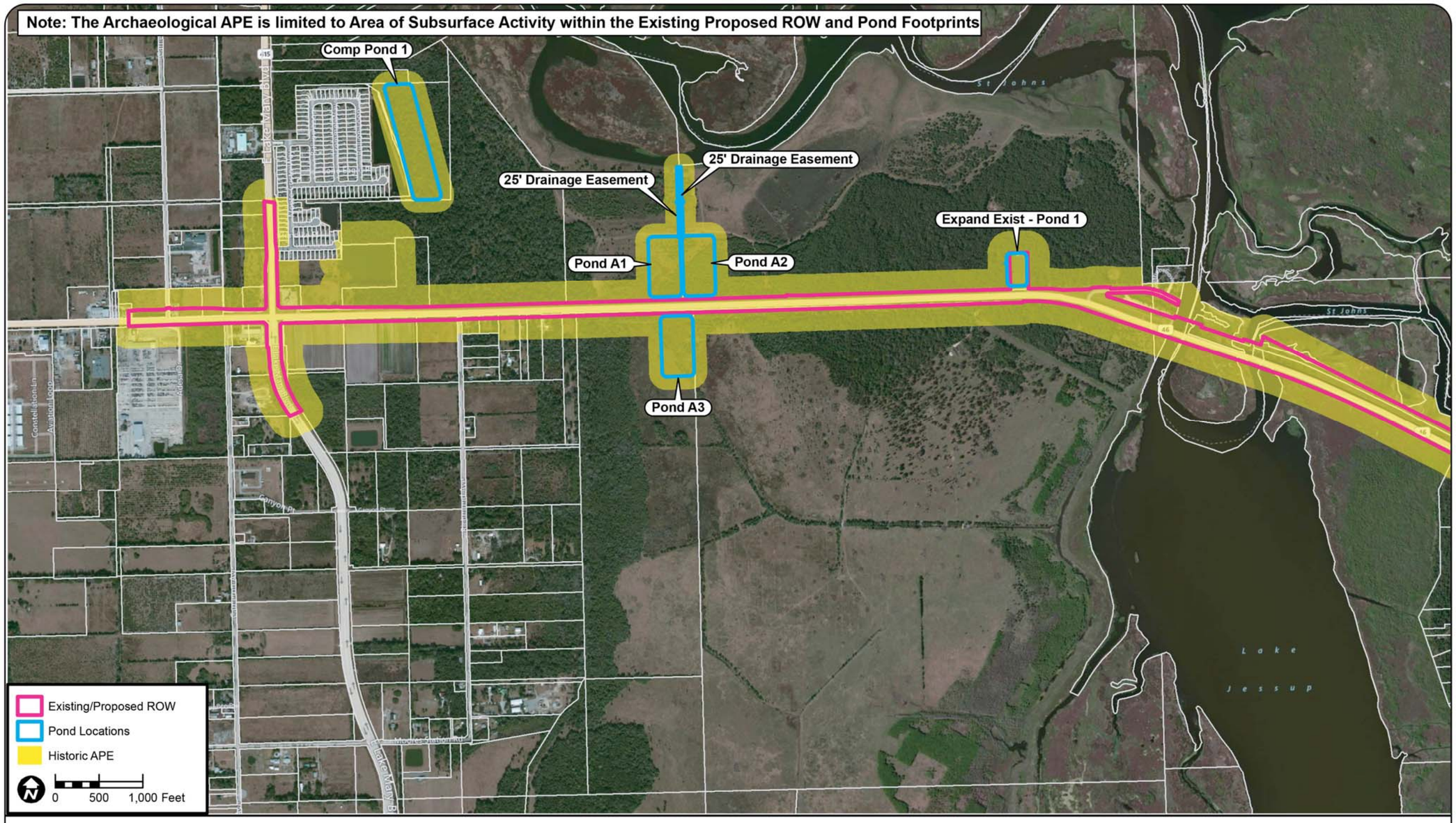

Figure 12a: Project Area of Potential Effect

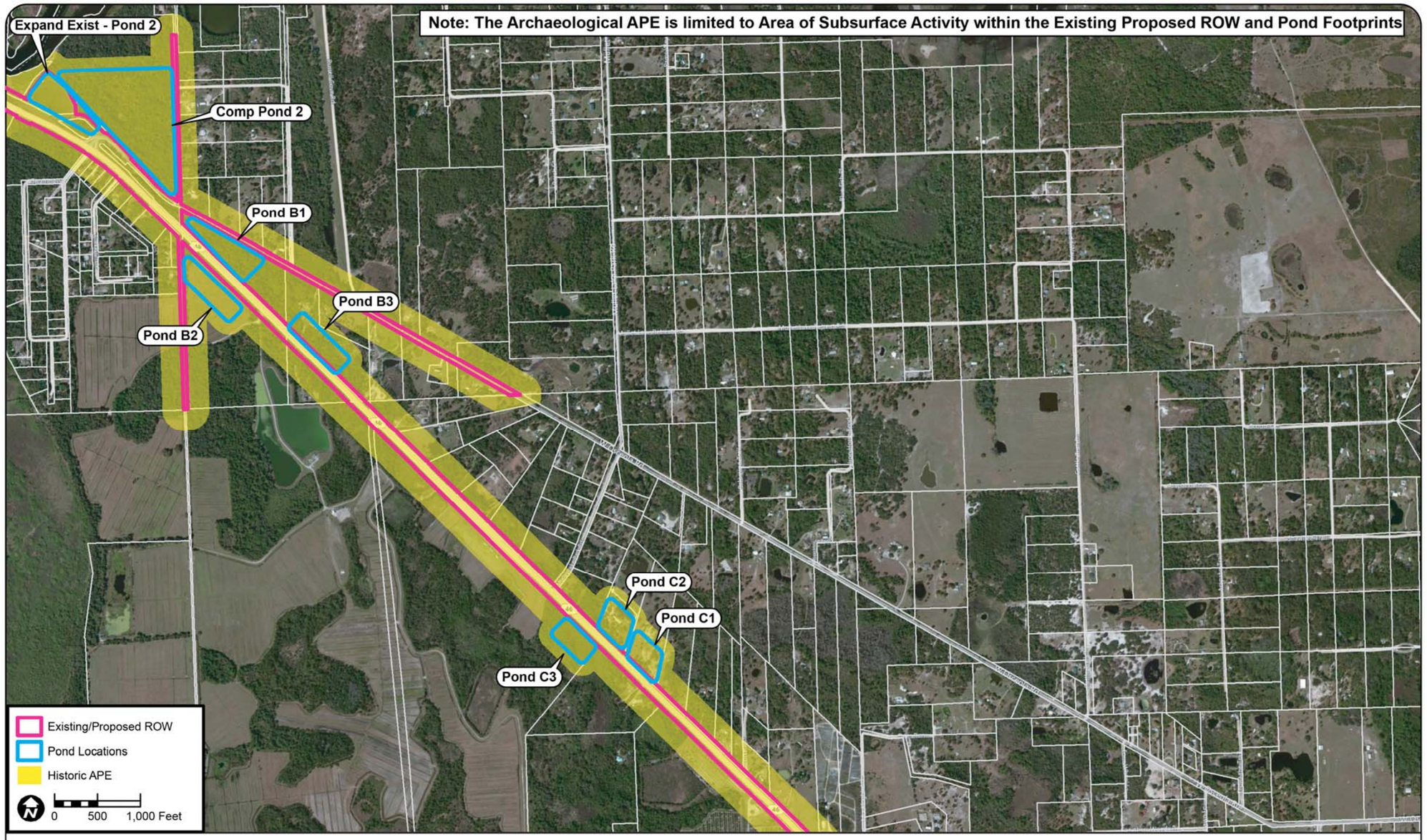

Figure 12b: Project Area of Potential Effect (Map 2 of 3)

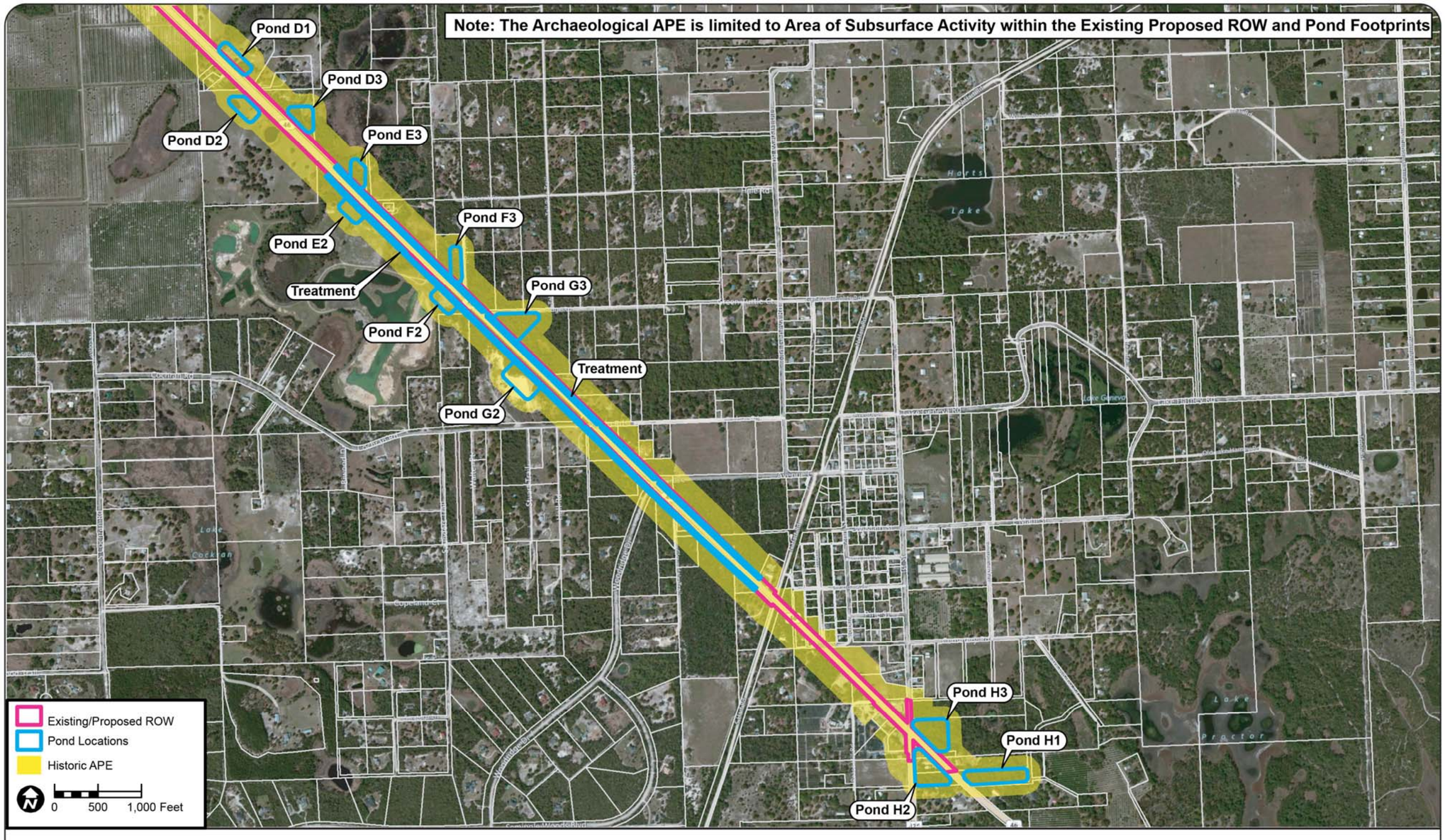

Figure 12c: Project Area of Potential Effect (Map 3 of 3)

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Environmental and ecological factors through time had a direct influence on the choice of sites for occupation by precolumbian populations and early historic settlers. Thus, geologic, hydrologic, and meteorologic processes that may have affected the project study area and its biotic resources are important elements in the formulation of a settlement/subsistence model for precolumbian and early historic peoples. Present day environmental variables are used to reconstruct past conditions that influenced early human occupation of the project area, and so are included in this study.

Paleoenvironmental and Macrovegetational Change

Although a comprehensive paleoenvironmental reconstruction is beyond the scope of this report, a brief description of the large-scale climatic and hydrologic conditions that have occurred since 31,050 BC is provided. This description is drawn primarily from the work of W. A. Watts (1969, 1971, 1975, and 1980) and Watts and Hansen (1988). Carbone (1983) has promoted the reconstruction of local paleoenvironments, or small-scale environmental change, with an effort towards developing regional paleoenvironmental mosaic landscapes. Vegetation and animals (including humans) either adapt to local areas (micro-habitats) or move to preferred locations. The descriptions given here provide some indication of the ecological context of pre-Columbian groups at different times, in particular the environmental limitations. However, these descriptions are general and cannot be used to reconstruct the microhabitats of the project area.

Since the termination of the Pleistocene Epoch at the end of the Wisconsin glaciation, roughly 11,550 BC, Florida has undergone significant climatic and environmental change. Notable changes in climate and subsequently in flora and fauna required human groups to adapt to their surroundings. These adaptations resulted in cultural changes in their hunting/foraging strategies and seasonal migration patterns. Within the archaeological record, these changes can be observed by differences in settlement patterns, midden composition, refuse disposal patterns, and the kinds of stone tools or pottery made.

Although Florida was not glaciated, the glacial conditions associated with the Laurentide ice sheet affected the paleoclimates of Florida. Paleobotanical evidence suggests that between 31,050 and 11,550 BC, Florida was dry, windy, and cool (Whitehead 1973). By the early Holocene, roughly 11,550 BC, the climate in west-central Florida had warmed and it is likely that precipitation increased; as a result, the shallow, perched lake levels rose. After 3050 BC, the environment in central Florida began to take on a more modern appearance. Large stands of slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*) became established, probably at the expense of oak in the wetter, low-lying areas. Rainfall increased and sea level rose, creating wetter conditions.

The earliest inhabitants of Florida accessed a permanent water supply from a number of solution lakes and ponds and a seasonal water supply from perched water ponds. Shallow water ponds and rivers fed by the Floridan Aquifer were dry during this period due to insufficient rainfall and the depressed level of the Aquifer. Settlement appears to have been limited to areas around sinkholes that penetrated the Floridan Miocene age limestones

(Clausen et al. 1975, 1979) or areas within the Central Gulf Coast Karst Region where both solution lakes and perched water were available (Dunbar and Waller 1983).

By 8050 BC, the previously dry perched water systems began to retain water for longer periods of time as precipitation increased. By 6550 BC, the water levels in the perched water systems approached modern levels; however, the level of the Floridan Aquifer remained depressed due to lowered sea levels. By 4050 BC, the Floridan Aquifer reached modern levels (Dunbar 1982:98). This resulted in fresh water discharge from springs, and spring-fed rivers. Arid conditions caused many of the perched water ponds to dry; thereby, restricting potable water to the deeper springs, rivers, and sinkholes (Dunbar 1982:98).

Between 550 BC and AD 1700, the level of the Floridan Aquifer rose. This rise, in combination with higher than present rainfall conditions, probably resulted in seasonal flooding of low-lying regions (Dunbar 1982:102). Potable water was abundant during this period. It is likely that pre-Columbian site location at this time was more dependent on the proximity of plant and animal resources than on the availability of water.

The climatic fluctuations that have occurred over the past 13,000 years have affected the way human groups were able to exploit the resources found within what is now Pinellas County, Florida. The Paleoindian and Early Archaic inhabitants would have found the area drier and access to water restricted, possibly only seasonally available at perched water ponds, or in solution lakes (sinkholes). The Florida peninsula was wider as sea level was as much as 49 meters (160 feet) lower than present level (Milanich 1994:38). The continental shelf was exposed in what is now the Gulf of Mexico. Mixed forests of oak and pine probably dominated the lower, riparian areas and the higher, arid locations were covered with rosemary scrub and grass species.

The Holocene Climatic Optimum, a time of warmer and drier environmental conditions, occurred during the Middle Archaic period (5000 to 3000 BC). Pine species replaced oak as the dominant forest element (Watts 1975). This implies that the availability of acorns and the animals that fed on those acorns would have been more restricted. Water was more plentiful, but only in rivers and springs fed by the Floridan Aquifer or at sinkholes.

By Late Archaic times, the environment of the region approached present conditions. With the incipient development of the Everglades, Lake Okeechobee, Lake Kissimmee, swamps, wetlands, and other drainages, water was no longer the limiting factor to site and resource location. The choice of site location was probably more a matter of finding a reasonably dry spot rather than a nearby water supply (Almy 1976, 1978; Grange et al. 1979). Sea levels were still fluctuating, but were within one meter of current levels (Mörner 1969; Widmer 1983). Woodland Period culture groups exploited microhabitats that existed until modern logging, ranching, and land drainage practices were instituted.

Regional Environment

The project alignment is located primarily in the Eastern Valley but traverses the Geneva Hill near the corridor's eastern terminus (White 1970: Plate I-B). The Eastern Valley is a broad, flat valley that extends from the Central and Northern Highlands east to the Atlantic Coastal Ridges, and from the St. Marys Meander Plain south to the Everglades. The elevation of the valley generally ranges from 9.1 meters (30 feet) in the vicinity of Vero Beach in Indian River County to 6.1-7.6 meters (20-25 feet) near Lake Harney in Seminole County. Some areas near the St Johns River drop to 1.5 meters (5 feet) in elevation and the highest points are found at the northern end of the valley where some ridges reach 21 meters (70 feet) above sea level. The presence of relic beach ridges within this plain indicates that the valley was a regressional or progradational beach ridge plain (White 1970:93).

The Geneva Hill is an area of higher elevation in the middle of the Eastern Valley between Lake Jesup and Lake Harney. These sandhills are part of a relic beach ridge that rise up to 24.4 meters (80 feet) in elevation. The area also contains many sinkholes and lakes.

Outcrops of silicified limestone or chert do not occur near the project area. These resources often were exploited by prehistoric peoples as raw material sources for the manufacture of stone tools (Lane et al. 1980). The closest known chert outcrops are located to the west and include the Ocala Group and Upper Withlacoochee quarry clusters (Scott 1978; Upchurch et al. 1982). The Upper Withlacoochee cluster extends along the Withlacoochee and Upper Hillsborough Rivers to approximately the Hillsborough-Pasco County line. The quarries consist mainly of silicified Suwannee Formation limestone, although some limited Crystal River Formation materials are also included within the cluster. It contains numerous prehistoric quarry locations, many of which contain silicified coral. Many of these quarries are located in and around the Green Swamp area. The western portion of this cluster, near Wesley Chapel, is considered the most significant source of silicified coral in peninsular Florida (Upchurch et al. 1982:132).

The Ocala Group quarry cluster is composed of three Eocene Crystal River formation chert sources in south-central Florida. Chert, from these sources, tends to be fairly low-grade with abundant fossil inclusions and other imperfections. These materials often contain abundant quantities of fossil foraminifers, particularly the species *Lepidocyclina, Operculoides, and Nummulities* (Upchurch et al. 1982:59).

Water resources consist of both ground and surface water. The principal groundwater aquifer is the Floridan, which occurs under artesian conditions with slowly permeable clays and sands forming a confining layer that effectively prevents the vertical movement of water from the surficial aquifer to the Floridan aquifer. The Floridan aquifer occurs under all of Seminole County and provides it with 95 percent of its freshwater (United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1990: 6). Large quantities of surface water are available in numerous locations throughout the county. These sources include the St. Johns River, numerous lakes, wetlands, and several small and large springs (USDA 1990: 6).

Within Seminole County, most of the surface drainage serves to replenish the numerous lakes of the area. Primary rivers and creeks in the county include the St. Johns River, Wekiva River, Little Wekiva River, and Econlockhatchee River. Numerous lakes are found in the Karst areas of the sand hills. Springs in the county include Sanlando Springs, the Miami Springs, and the Wekiva Springs with many other smaller springs along the Wekiva and Little Wekiva Rivers. Groundwater sources consist of artesian, intermediate, and surficial aquifers. The artesian aquifer, the Floridan Aquifer, includes two limestone formations, the Avon Park and the Ocala Limestone Formations. The Ocala Formation overlies the Avon Park Formation throughout most of Seminole County except for some areas near the Geneva Hills (USDA 1990:2-6). The intermediate aquifer is within the Hawthorne Group, which overlies the Ocala Limestone Formation; it contains limestone, sand or dolostone beds. The surficial aquifer lies within the undifferentiated surfical material above the Hawthorne Group; this water supply often contains high concentrations of iron or salt.

Physical Environment of the Project Area

A review of General Land Survey (GLO) historic plat maps and surveyor's field notes (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 1843a, 1843b, 1843c, 1845a, 1845b, 1846a, 1846b) was conducted to look at past environmental conditions of the project area. The majority of the project area was described as 3rd Rate Pine. The portion of the project area west of Lake Jesup was described as open wet pine woods and saw palmetto, open savannah, 2nd rate prairie, and marsh. Old fields are also mentioned near the western banks of Lake Jesup. To the east of Lake Jesup was a hammock extending to in an area generally described as 3rd rate pine. The eastern end of the project area was described as 3rd rate oak and pine scrub and scrub of open high prairie woods

A review of historic aerials from 1940, 1943, 1948, 1957, 1958, 1972, 1973, and 1980 (University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2011) was conducted to examine land use during the mid-1900s. The 1940 aerial photos are available for the majority of the project corridor, except the westernmost mile. In 1940 the project corridor was largely undeveloped. SR 44 was present following the alignment of the present day SR 46 west of Lake Jesup and Osceola Road east of Lake Jesup. The project corridor was mainly wooded with numerous wetlands or ponds in the vicinity of the project area. A few trails crossed the project corridor in the eastern portion of the corridor and the easternmost mile of the project area had citrus groves and other gridded parcels.

Soils can also provide information about the past environment. The project area traverses several areas with distinct soil associations, which include the following associations: Urban Land-Pomello-Paola, Urban Land-Astatula Apopka, St. Johns-Malabar-Wabasso, Nittaw-Felda-Floridana, and Nittaw-Okeelanta-Terra Ceia (USDA 1990). The Urban Land-Pomello-Paola soil association is found on uplands on nearly-level to sloping areas of Urban land with moderately well drained and excessively drained soils that are sandy throughout. The second type of Urban land in which the corridor traverses—Urban Land-Astatula Apopka—are nearly level to strongly sloping areas of Urban land on uplands with excessively drained soils that are sandy throughout and well drained soils that are sandy and have a loamy subsoil. The St. Johns-Malabar-Wabasso association is a nearly level poorly drained general soil type that

is sandy throughout and has loamy subsoil; it is found on flatwoods and within sloughs. Additionally traversed by the project corridor is a nearly level, very poorly drained general soil type classified as Nittaw-Felda Floridana. Of the soils classified under this nomenclature, some are mucky and have clayey subsoil while some are mucky and have sandy subsoil—the association is found within depressions and flood plains. The Nittaw-Okeelanta-Terra Ceia association is the final type listed and these soils are defined as nearly level, very poorly drained organic and mineral soils. Soils of this association also vary between being mucky with clayey subsoil and mucky with sandy subsoil—soils under this classification also are found within depressions and on floodplains. The drainage characteristics and environmental association for each detailed soil type within the APE are included in Table 2 (USDA 1990).

Currently, the project corridor consists of existing paved roadway and existing ROW, some of which contains areas of buried utilities, junction boxes, and road side ditches (Figure 13). Much of the unpaved area of the corridor however, is semi-disturbed grass ROW with undisturbed soil not far beneath the surface. The land surrounding the ROW includes cattle pasture, hardwood canopy, and agricultural lands. Within the ROW, much of the natural vegetation has been removed and in its stead is grass, but the land immediately adjacent to the ROW demonstrates what type of vegetation would occur in the ROW had it not been cleared. There were also a total of twenty-five proposed pond-site locations tested adjacent to or within close proximity of the project corridor and within the same type of environment, though within the ponds there is less disturbance than in the main project corridor due to less construction activities (Figure 14). Disturbances within the pond site boundaries are generally the result of land maintenance activities by private land owners, which include ditching, plowing, and piling, a result of tasks performed during agriculture and the pasturing of livestock (Figure 15).

Table 2: Drainage Characteristics of Soil Types Found Within the Project APE

Drainage Characteristic	Soil Type	Environmental Association
Excessively Drained	Astatula Fine Sand 0 to 5 percent slopes	This level to gently sloping soil is found on hillsides and ridges on the uplands. Natural vegetation consists of sand pine, sand hickory, scrub hickory, turkey oak, bluejack oak, yucca, pricklypear, indiangrass, panicum, and pineland threeawn.
	Astatula Fine Sand, 5 to 8 percent slopes	This sloping soil is found on hillside on the uplands. Natural vegetation includes sand pine, sand hickory, scrub hickory, turkey and bluejack oak, and an understory of yucca, pricklypear, indiangrass, panicum, and pineland threeawn.

Drainage Characteristic	Soil Type	Environmental Association
	Paola-St. Lucie Sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes	These soils are nearly level to gently sloping and found on upland ridges. Natural vegetation includes sand pine, Chapman oak, and myrtle oak with an understory of saw palmetto, prickly pear cactus, goldleaf aster, deermoss, bluestem, and pineland threeawn.
Excessively to Well Drained	Astatula-Apopka Fine Sands, 0 to 5 percent slopes	These nearly level to gently sloping soils are found on hillsides and ridges on the uplands. Natural vegetation includes bluejack, Chapman, laurel, turkey, and live oak with lash and long leaf pine. The understory includes indiangrass, dwarf huckleberry, creeping bluestem, pineland threeawn, grassleaf goldaster, and eastern bracken.
	Astatula-Apopka Fine Sands, 8 to 12 percent slopes	These strongly sloping soils are found on hillsides on the uplands. Natural vegetation consists of various varieties of oak trees, longleaf and slash pine and an understory of eastern bracken, grassleaf goldaster, indiangrass, huckleberry, bluestem, and pineland threeawn.
Moderately Well Drained	Pomello Fine Sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	This nearly level to gently sloping soil is found on low ridges and knolls on the flatwoods. Natural vegetation includes longleaf, sand, and slash pine with an understory of creeping bluestem, indiangrass, running oak, saw palmetto, and pineland threeawn.
Poorly Drained	Immokalee Sand	This nearly level soil is found on broad plains in flatwoods. Natural vegetation includes longleaf and slash pine, live and water oak, and an understory of saw palmetto, inkberry, fetterbush, running oak, creeping bluestem, indiangrass, pineland threeawn, chalky bluestem, and wax myrtle.
	Malabar Fine Sand	This nearly level soil is found in sloughs and along poorly defined drainageways. Natural vegetation includes slash and longleaf pine, live and water oak, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, wax myrtle, inkberry pineland threeawn, panicum, maidencane and sedges.

Drainage Characteristic	Soil Type	Environmental Association
	Myakka and EauGallie Fine Sands	These nearly level soils are found on broad plains on the flatwoods. Natural vegetation consists of longleaf and slash pine and live and laurel oak with an understory of indiangrass, inkberry, saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, wax myrtle, bluestem and panicum.
	Pineda Fine Sand	This soil is nearly level and found on low hammocks, in broad, poorly defined drainageways, and in sloughs. Natural vegetation is cabbage palm, scattered longleaf and slash pine with an understory of wax myrtle, blue maidencane, chalky bluestem, bluejoint panicum, pineland threeawn, and scattered saw palmetto.
	St. Johns and EauGallie Fine Sands	These soils are nearly level and found on low broad plains on the flatwoods. Natural vegetation consists of longleaf and slash pine with an understory of indiangrass, inkberry, saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, wax myrtle, bluestem, and panicum.
Poorly to Very Poorly Drained	Basinger and Delray Fine Sands	These nearly level soils are found in sloughs and poorly defined drainageways. Natural vegetation includes cabbage palm, live and laurel oak, sweetgum, slash and longleaf pine, maidencane, giant cutgrass, sawgrass, and rushes.
	Manatee, Floridana, and Holowpaw Soils, frequently flooded	These nearly level soils are found on flood plains and are frequently flooded for long periods. Natural vegetation includes bald cypress, coastal plain willow, red maple, cabbage palm, and sweetgum with an understory of buttonbush, maidencane, sawgrass, smartweed, and sedges.
	Nittaw, Okeelanta, and Basinger Soils, frequently flooded	These nearly level soils are found on flood plains and are frequently flooded. Natural vegetation consists of bald cypress, red maple, sweetgum, cabbage palm, water oak, and hickory with and understory of wax myrtle, Carolina willow, primrose willow, and cattail.
Very Poorly Drained	Basinger, Samsula, and Hontoon Soils, depressional	These nearly level soils are found in swamps and depressions and are ponded for 6 to 9 months of the year. Natural vegetation consists of cypress, red maple, sweetgum, cabbage palm, sweetbay, and blackgum with an understory of cutgrass, maidencane, Jamaica sawgrass, sedges, and ferns.

Drainage Characteristic	Soil Type	Environmental Association
	Basinger and Smyrna Fine Sands	These nearly level soils are found in depressions that are ponded for 6 to 9 months each year. Natural vegetation includes cypress, sweetgum, blackgum, and pond pine with an understory of chalky bluestem, blue maidencane and other water tolerant grasses and sedges.
	Canova and Terra Ceia Mucks	These level soils are found in depressions and freshwater marshes and ponded for 6 to 9 months a year. Natural vegetation consists of Carolina willow, primrose willow, buttonbush, cattail, blue maidencane, Jamaica sawgrass, and occasionally cypress and swamp hardwoods.
	Felda and Manatee Mucky Fine Sands, depressional	These nearly level soils are found in depressions which are ponded for 6 to 9 month each year. Natural vegetation consists of cypress, red maple, sweetgum, blackgum, sweetbay, and cabbage palm. The understory consists of cutgrass, maidencane, Jamaica sawgrass, sedges, and ferns.
	Nittaw Mucky Fine Sand, depressional	This nearly level soil is found in depressions, freshwater marshes, and swamps. Natural vegetation includes pond cypress, red maple, sweetbay, and blackgum with an understory of wax myrtle, greenbrier, and wild grape.
	Nittaw Muck, occasionally flooded	This nearly level soil is found on flood plains and is occasionally flooded for long periods. Natural vegetation consists of bald cypress, red maple, sweetgum, hickory, and cabbage palm with an understory of wax myrtle, greenbrier, and wild grape.
	Terra Ceia Muck, frequently flooded	This nearly level soil is found on flood plains and is frequently flooded for long periods. Natural vegetation includes Carolina willow, primrose willow, wax myrtle, pickerelweed, sawgrass, cattail, buttonbush, arrowhead, maidencane, and ferns.
N/A	Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes	This soil has been used as fill material to fill low-lying areas and consists of many different kinds of soil.

Source: USDA 1990

Figure 13: Project Corridor West of Richmond Avenue, facing West

Figure 14: Pond H2, facing Northwest

Figure 15: Pond B2, facing Southeast

PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

Native peoples have inhabited Florida for at least 14,000 years. The earliest cultural stages are pan-Florida in extent, while later cultures exhibited unique cultural traits. Jerald Milanich and Charles Fairbanks (1980) synthesized the earlier work of John Goggin (1947, 1949, 1952), Irving Rouse (1951), Ripley Bullen (1972), and others for central Florida. Recently, Milanich (1994) updated and revised much of the work he and Fairbanks presented earlier.

Paleoindian Period (12,000–7500 BC)

The earliest period of precontact cultural development dates from the time people first arrived in Florida. The greatest density of known Paleoindian sites is associated with the rivers of northern and north-central Florida where distinctive lanceolate projectile points and bone pins have been found in abundance in and along the Santa Fe, Silver, and Oklawaha Rivers (Dunbar and Waller 1983). The majority of these have been found at shallow fords and river crossings where the Native Americans presumably ambushed Pleistocene mammals. The bones of extinct species such as mammoth, mastodon, and sloth are commonly found preserved in the highly mineralized waters of the area's springs and rivers. Despite early claims to the contrary, present evidence strongly supports the contemporaneity of Paleoindians and these extinct mammals.

The climate of Florida during the late Pleistocene was cooler and drier than at present, and the level of the sea was as much as 160 ft. lower (Milanich 1994:38–41). Rising sea levels are assumed to have inundated many coastal sites dating to the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods (e.g., Ruppe 1980; Goodyear and Warren 1972; Goodyear et al. 1980; Dunbar et al. 1988). It is difficult to determine the dependence of Paleoindian groups on estuarine and littoral resources because little is known of these submerged archaeological sites.

The prevailing view of the Paleoindian culture, a view based on the uniformity of the known tool assemblage and the small size of most of the known sites, is that of a nomadic hunting and gathering existence, in which now-extinct Pleistocene megafauna were exploited. Settlement patterns were restricted by availability of fresh water and access to high-quality stone from which the specialized Paleoindian tool assemblages were made. Waller and Dunbar (1977) and Dunbar and Waller (1983), from their studies of the distribution of known Paleoindian sites and artifact occurrences, have shown that most sites of this time period are found near karst sinkholes or spring caverns. This suggests a somewhat more restricted settlement pattern than postulated for other Paleoindian groups in eastern North America. Paleoindian settlement appears to have been "tethered" to sources of fresh water such as rivers and springs (Daniel 1985:264; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:169) and to cryptocrystalline lithic sources (Goodyear 1979; Goodyear et al. 1983).

Excavations in Hillsborough County have contributed to the development of increasingly sophisticated models of early hunter-gatherer settlement (e.g., Daniel 1985; Chance 1983a), which take into account the adaptive responses of human populations to both short and long-term environmental change. These models suggest that some Paleoindian groups may have practiced a more sedentary lifestyle than previously believed (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). For instance, evidence from the Harney Flats site in the Hillsborough River drainage basin

indicates that Suwannee points were being manufactured from locally available materials (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). Although they noted that this was contrary to Gardner's (1977) argument that the availability and location of fine-grade cryptocrystalline materials dictated Paleoindian settlement, their results suggested that Paleoindian peoples, much like those of later cultures, moved about within defined, restricted territories.

The majority of Paleoindian sites in Florida consist of surface finds. The most widely recognized Paleoindian tool in Florida is the Suwannee point, typically found along the springs and rivers of northern Florida. Evidence from Harney Flats has provided information on the manufacturing process of Suwannee points: first, a blank was struck from a chert core; then, the blank was bifacially worked into a preform; finally, the preform was knapped into the finished point (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:44–53). Other points, including Simpson and Clovis points, are found in lesser numbers. Some of these, and other Paleoindian lanceolate points, were hafted by attaching them to an ivory shaft that was, in turn, attached to a wooden spear shaft (Milanich 1994:48–49).

Other Paleoindian stone tools are known from the Harney Flats site (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:41–97), the Silver Springs site in Marion County (Neill 1958), and other northern Florida sites (Purdy 1981:8–32). These Paleoindian tools tend to be unifacial and plano-convex, with steeply flaked, worked edges (Purdy and Beach 1980:114–118, and Purdy 1981). Bifacial and "hump-backed" unifacial scrapers, blade tools, and retouched flakes, including spokeshaves, have been found at these sites (Purdy 1981; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:62–81, 86–87). However, some tools are little more than flakes or blades that were struck from cores, used, and discarded (Milanich 1994:51). Other stone tools include an oval, ground stone weight that was found at the Page/Ladson site from a stratum dated to 12,330 years ago (Dunbar et al. 1989:479). It is thought to represent a bola weight, which is a stone weight attached by a leather thong and thrown to bring down water birds and other game (Milanich 1994:51).

Dunbar et al. (1988) review of Paleoindian site/point locations in western Florida and results from excavations at the Harney Flats site revealed that 60 percent of the site clusters were located in and around mature karst river channels. In fact, 90 percent of all Paleoindian sites/points were located around karst depressions within Tertiary limestones. The most recent distribution maps of Paleoindian points in Florida show that 92 percent of Clovis and Suwannee projectile points are found in the region of Tertiary limestone features (Dunbar 1991).

Data on Paleoindian subsistence is scarce; although, such data is dramatic where encountered. The best evidence consists of the remains of a giant land tortoise recovered from the Little Salt Spring site in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979). Although human skeletal remains were associated with extinct Pleistocene fauna at Devil's Den (Martin and Webb 1974), Milanich (1994) suggests that sloth, mastodon, mammoth, and bison probably formed part of the Paleoindian diet. There is very little information upon which to reconstruct the Paleoindian subsistence base. If, as Daniel and Wisenbaker (1987) suggested, there was seasonal movement along the river valleys, then not only is a seasonal littoral focus likely, but it also becomes likely that the majority of Paleoindian sites exist underwater (Dunbar

1988; Dunbar et al. 1988), rendering subsistence data for half of the Paleoindian year mostly inaccessible.

Archaic Period (7500–500 BC)

The Archaic period of cultural development was characterized by a shift in adaptive strategies stimulated by the onset of the Holocene and the establishment of increasingly modern climate and biota. It is generally believed to have begun in Florida around 7500 BC (Milanich 1994:63). This period is further divided into three sequential periods: the Early Archaic (7500–5000 BC), the Middle Archaic (5000–3000 BC), and the Late Archaic (3000–500 BC). The Late Archaic is subdivided into the Preceramic Late Archaic (3000–2000 BC) and the Orange Period (2000–500 BC).

Early Archaic (7500–5000 BC)

Cultural changes began after about 8000 BC in the late Paleoindian times with the onset of less arid conditions, which correlates with changes in projectile-point types, specifically a transition from lanceolate to stemmed varieties. Beginning about 7500 BC, Paleoindian points and knives were replaced by a variety of stemmed tools, such as the Kirk, Wacissa, Hamilton, and Arredondo types (Milanich 1994:63).

Kirk points and other Early Archaic diagnostic tools are often found at sites with Paleoindian components, suggesting that Early Archaic peoples and Paleoindians shared similar lifeways (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:33–34). However, it appears that the distribution of Early Archaic artifacts is wider than that of Paleoindian materials. Sites having both Paleoindian and Early Archaic components have been found to be largely restricted to natural springs and the extensive perched water sources of northern Florida. Early Archaic points are found in smaller numbers at upland sites in northern Florida where there is a lack of Paleoindian materials (Neill 1964; Janus Research 1999:58–61). Although this patterning is largely based on evidence from Alachua and Marion Counties, there is no reason to believe that patterning is different elsewhere in interior northern Florida (Milanich 1994:64).

One Early Archaic wetland site that does not have a Paleoindian component is the Windover Pond site near Titusville in Brevard County. This site is a precontact cemetery consisting of over 160 burials in the natural peat deposits of what was, during the Early Archaic, a woody marsh (Stone et al. 1990:177). It is the most thoroughly excavated early precontact site in the East and Central archaeological area of Florida and has produced normally perishable items such as samples of cloth in which the dead were wrapped before burial, wood artifacts, preserved brain and other soft tissue, and samples of proteins and mitochondrial DNA. Radiocarbon dates indicate that the interments were made in discrete episodes of short duration between 6000 and 5000 BC. This indicates that a single social group used the pond to bury their dead in one small area, the location of which was somehow marked or memorized. Later, another group, probably the descendants of the first group, again used the pond for burial. After 5000 BC, increasingly wetter conditions most likely made it too difficult to bury people in the peat of the pond bottom (Doran and Dickel 1988).

With the wetter conditions that began about 8000 BC and the extinction of some of the Pleistocene animal species that helped to sustain earlier populations, Paleoindian subsistence strategies were no longer efficiently adapted to the Florida environment. As environmental conditions changed, surface water levels throughout the state increased and new locales became suitable for occupation. Early Archaic peoples might be viewed as a population changing from the nomadic Paleoindian subsistence pattern to the more sedentary coastal- and riverine-associated subsistence strategies of the Middle Archaic period.

Middle Archaic Period (5000–3000 BC)

Throughout the Middle Archaic, environmental and climatic conditions would become progressively more like modern conditions, which would appear by the end of the period, circa 3000 BC. During this period, rainfall increased, surface water became much less restricted and, as a result, vegetation patterns changed. The Middle Archaic period is characterized by increasing population and a gradual shift toward shellfish, fish, and other food resources from freshwater and coastal wetlands as a significant part of their subsistence strategy (Watts and Hansen 1988:310; Milanich 1994:75–84). Pollen evidence from Florida and south-central Georgia indicates that after about 4000 BC, a gradual change in forest cover took place, with oaks in some regions giving way to pines or mixed forests. The vegetation communities that resulted from these changes, which culminated by 3000 BC, are essentially the same as those found in historic times before widespread land alteration took place (Watts 1969, 1971; Watts and Hansen 1988).

The Middle Archaic artifact assemblage is characterized by several varieties of stemmed, broad-blade projectile points. The Newnan point is the most distinctive and widespread in distribution (Bullen 1975:31). Other stemmed points of this period include the less common Alachua, Levy, Marion, and Putnam points (Bullen 1968; Milanich 1994). In addition to these stemmed points, the Middle Archaic lithic industry, as recognized in Florida, includes production of cores, true blades, modified and unmodified flakes, ovate blanks, hammerstones, “hump-backed” unifacial scrapers, and sandstone “honing” stones (Purdy 1981; Clausen et al. 1975).

Additionally, thermal alteration, a technique in stone tool production, reached its peak during the Middle to Late Archaic periods. This technique was usually used in late stage tool production (Purdy 1971, 1981:78). However, Austin and Ste. Claire (1982:101–106) observed that, at the Tampa Palms site in Hillsborough County, very few thinning flakes were thermally altered. They noted that at this and other Archaic sites in the region, thermal alteration and the presence of silicified coral were correlated (Austin and Ste. Claire 1982:104; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1981, 1987). It is apparent that there was a preference for thermally altered coral for technological and aesthetic reasons; not only is it more easily worked, but also it may have been valued for its color and luster (Purdy 1971; Austin and Ste. Claire 1982:104). At the Harney Flats site, Daniel and Wisenbaker (1987:33–34) found a Middle Archaic component with corresponding increases in the amounts of silicified coral and heat-treated lithic material.

Middle Archaic settlement patterns are believed to have followed the Early Archaic patterns until after circa 3000 BC, when settlement patterns shifted toward coastal and riverine

resources. Daniel (1985:265) postulated that a seasonal dichotomy existed between upland and lowland Middle Archaic sites in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast archaeological area. According to his model, aggregate base camps were located along the upland boundaries of the Polk Uplands and were occupied during the fall and winter months. These upland sites are thought to be larger and contain a greater variety of functionally defined tools. These sites should also contain tools related to "maintenance" activities.

Dispersed residential camps were occupied in the Coastal Lowlands physiographic zone during the summer months. Daniel (1985) predicted these lowland sites would be smaller, more numerous, and exhibit a smaller number, and a more limited variety, of tool types. These sites are thought to contain tools related to "subsistence" activities. The lack of tool forms at these sites may also reflect an orientation towards activities that did not require the use of stone tools.

Middle Archaic sites are found in a variety of locations, including, for the first time, freshwater shell middens along the St. Johns River and the Atlantic Lagoon. Middle Archaic sites have been found in the Hillsborough River drainage northeast of Tampa Bay, along the southwestern Florida coast, and in South Florida locales such as Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County. In addition, Middle Archaic sites occurred throughout the forests of the interior of northern Florida (Milanich 1994:76).

Three common types of Middle Archaic sites are known in Florida (Bullen and Dolan 1959; Purdy 1975). The first are small, special-use camps, which appear archaeologically as scatters of lithic waste flakes and tools such as scrapers, points, and knives. These sites are numerous in river basins and along wetlands and probably represent sites of tool repair and food processing during hunting and gathering excursions (Milanich 1994:78).

The second common site type is the large base camp. This type of site may cover several acres or more, and contains several thousand or more lithic waste flakes and tools. A good example of this type of site is the Senator Edwards site in Marion County (Purdy 1975; Purdy and Beach 1980). One implication of this type of site is that a greater variety of tools were being used in this period than in the preceding one. It is possible that a more sedentary way of life led to the development of more specialized tools. Some of the tools indicate woodworking activity, possibly related to constructing more permanent houses (Milanich 1994:78–79).

The third common type of site is the quarry-related site that occurs in localities of chert outcrops. Chert deposits often outcrop along rivers or around lakes and wetlands as erosion cuts through the soil to the underlying limestone bed. The resulting outcrops provided opportunities for native peoples to quarry this raw material for stone tool production. Some of these sites have also produced evidence of late period tool production, including large flake blanks, bifacial thinning flakes, blades, and unifacial and bifacial tools (Milanich 1994:78–79; Purdy 1975).

Recently, a new site type has been identified in Hillsborough County. The West William site (8HI509) was identified as containing deposits of faunal remains, pit features, and structural

remains, while lacking in the typical tool pattern commonly associated with upland sites (Austin et al. 2001:10). With these features, Austin et al. (2001:10) hypothesized that the site represents a seasonal congregation camp for the purpose of "social interaction, ceremonial feasting, and/or mate exchange."

Other less common site types include cave camps in northern Florida and wetland cemeteries. Examples of the latter site type include the slough burials at Little Salt Spring in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979), the pond burials at the Bay West site in Collier County (Beriault et al. 1981), and the Republic Grove site in Hardee County (Wharton, Ballo, and Hope 1981). Like the Windover site of the Early Archaic peoples, these sites provide a glimpse of the range of objects used by Middle Archaic peoples such as antler, wood, and bone tools not preserved on land sites (Milanich 1994:82).

Although most of the Early and Middle Archaic cemeteries throughout peninsular Florida appear to have used aquatic environments, at least two exceptions are noted: the Tick Island and Gauthier sites. Interments at the Tick Island site, located in the St. Johns River basin, were made in an existing freshwater shell midden subsequently covered with a mound of sand (Bullen 1962). Over time, this process was repeated as other groups were interred. Later, post–Middle Archaic people re-used the site, depositing shell refuse on top of the burial area (A.K. Bullen 1972:166; Jahn and Bullen 1978).

The other unique Middle Archaic burial site is the Gauthier site, located in Brevard County about six miles from the coast. Interments were made by creating a shallow depression in the soil and laying bodies in it, at times, one on top of another. Artifacts found with the flexed burials include limestone throwing-stick weights, antler "triggers" from throwing sticks, projectile points, tubular *Busycon* shell beads, ornaments of bone, and worked shark teeth that had probably been hafted and used as knives or scrapers (Carr and Jones 1981).

Both of the sites described above contained artifacts securely dating the sites to the Middle Archaic period. It is possible that these two sites represent the development of new burial patterns which correlated with the end of the Middle Archaic period, at which time pond burials fell into disuse and were replaced with the new burial patterns (Milanich 1994:84).

Mount Taylor Culture

By 4000 BC, Archaic hunter/gatherers were spending much of the year in villages along the St. Johns River and its tributaries. This phase of Middle Archaic development, known as the Mount Taylor Culture after the site type in Volusia County (Goggin 1952), is characterized by the dietary importance of freshwater snails (Cumbaa 1976) and the use of stemmed projectile points with triangular blades, as well as bone points and tools. Excavations at the Tick Island site, also in Volusia County, revealed a mass burial in a midden perhaps associated with a charnel house, an early instance of such a burial pattern (Jahn and Bullen 1978). While the exact beginning of the period is still unclear, it believed to start within the Middle Archaic period (Milanich 1994). Milanich (1994) notes that there may not be a difference between Mount Taylor and the later Orange periods and that Mount Taylor should be used in association with the Middle Archaic period and the preceramic period of the Late Archaic.

Late Archaic Period (3,000–500 BC)

After 3000 BC, there was a general shift in settlement and subsistence patterns emphasizing a greater use of wetland and marine food resources than in previous periods. This shift was related to the natural development of food-rich wetland habitats in river valleys and along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts (Bense 1994). By the Late Archaic period, a regionalization of precontact cultures began to occur as human populations became adapted to specific environmental zones. Based on current evidence, it appears that relatively large numbers of Late Archaic peoples lived in some regions of the state but not in others. For example, large sites of this period are uncommon in the interior highland forests of northwestern Florida and northern peninsular Florida, regions where Middle Archaic sites are common. The few Late Archaic sites found in these areas are either small artifact scatters or components in sites containing artifacts from several other periods. This dearth of sites in the interior forests suggests that non-wetland locales either were not inhabited year-round or were only inhabited by small populations (Milanich 1994:87).

Extensive Late Archaic middens are found along the northeastern coast inland waterway from Flagler County north, along the coast of southwestern Florida from Charlotte Harbor south into the Ten Thousand Islands, and in the braided river-marsh system of the central St. Johns River, especially south of Lake George. The importance of the wetlands in these regions to precontact settlements was probably duplicated in other coastal regions, especially the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast and the Northwest (Milanich 1994:85). However, in many of these coastal areas, such as Tampa Bay, many of the Late Archaic sites are inundated (Warren 1964, 1970; Warren and Bullen 1965; Goodyear and Warren 1972; Goodyear et al. 1980).

The most distinctive aspect of the Late Archaic Period in Florida is probably the appearance of ceramic artifacts, the earliest use of this artifact type in the continental United States. The ceramic portion of the Late Archaic has commonly been called the Orange Phase or Orange Period. Using sites in the St. Johns drainage, Bullen and others (Bullen 1959, 1971, 1972; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980) established a sequence for the Orange Phase that began with plain fiber-tempered pottery (Orange Plain). Eventually, the type Orange Incised was also used, along with steatite sherds. By the end of the Orange phase, semi-fiber-tempered ceramics, tempered with both temper and sand, were in use.

Recent data from sites in northeastern Florida suggests a revised Orange period chronology (Sassaman 2003:5-14). Sassaman (2003:9) indicates that "…the four major subperiods of Bullen's sequence (i.e., Orange 1-4) collapse down into one (Orange 1)." This revised chronology suggests that variations in Orange period ceramic paste, form, and decoration do not represent temporal changes.

Riverine middens in the East and Central cultural region have produced artifacts that illustrate aspects of Late Archaic subsistence technology, such as the throwing stick, use of which is indicated by the presence of steatite throwing-stick weights and stemmed projectile points. Russo (1992:198) suggests that, along the coast, fine-mesh nets were also used to catch fish from the estuarine tidal creeks. Also common in these midden sites were picks and hammers made of shell, pins, points, and other tools made of bone (Milanich 1994:92–93).

Recently, a cluster of unique Late Archaic sites was identified in Pasco County (Estabrook et al. 2001). The sites within this cluster, referred to as the Enclave sites, contain freshwater midden remains and represent a rarely seen inland site type. The evidence recovered indicates a heavy reliance on aquatic resources and suggests that coastal dietary practices were carried into the interior (Estabrook et al. 2001).

As more research is completed and regional differences among Late Archaic peoples in Florida are recognized, it is apparent that specific regional manifestations must be defined. These manifestations will undoubtedly be recognized as closely linked to the post–500 BC regional cultures of the Formative period discussed below.

Formative and Mississippian Periods (500 BC–AD 1513)

Changes in pottery and technology occurred in Florida during the Late Archaic period, also known as the Florida Transitional period; these changes mark the beginning of the Formative period. Fiber-tempered wares were replaced by sand-tempered, limestone-tempered, and chalky temperless ceramics and three different projectile point styles (basally-notched, corner-notched, and stemmed) occur in relatively contemporaneous contexts. This profusion of ceramic and tool traditions suggests population movement and social interaction between culture areas.

Mississippian cultural development began in the central Mississippi Valley around AD 750 and was adopted by cultures in Florida between AD 800 and AD 1000. It was characterized by elaborate community developments including truncated pyramidal mounds, large plazas, and a chiefdom-level of socio-political organization. Other distinctive traits include small, triangular-shaped projectile points, the use of the bow, religious ceremonialism, increased territoriality and warfare, and, in some areas, development of agriculture (Milanich 1994:355–412).

The project area is located in the East and Central cultural region, as defined by Milanich (1994), which is composed of the lower and central portions of the St. Johns River, its tributaries, adjacent portions of the coastal barrier-salt marsh-lagoon system, and the Central Florida Lake District (Figure 16). It extends from the St. Marys River on the north to the vicinity of Vero Beach on the Atlantic Coast, and west into Marion, Sumter and Polk counties (Milanich 1994:243)

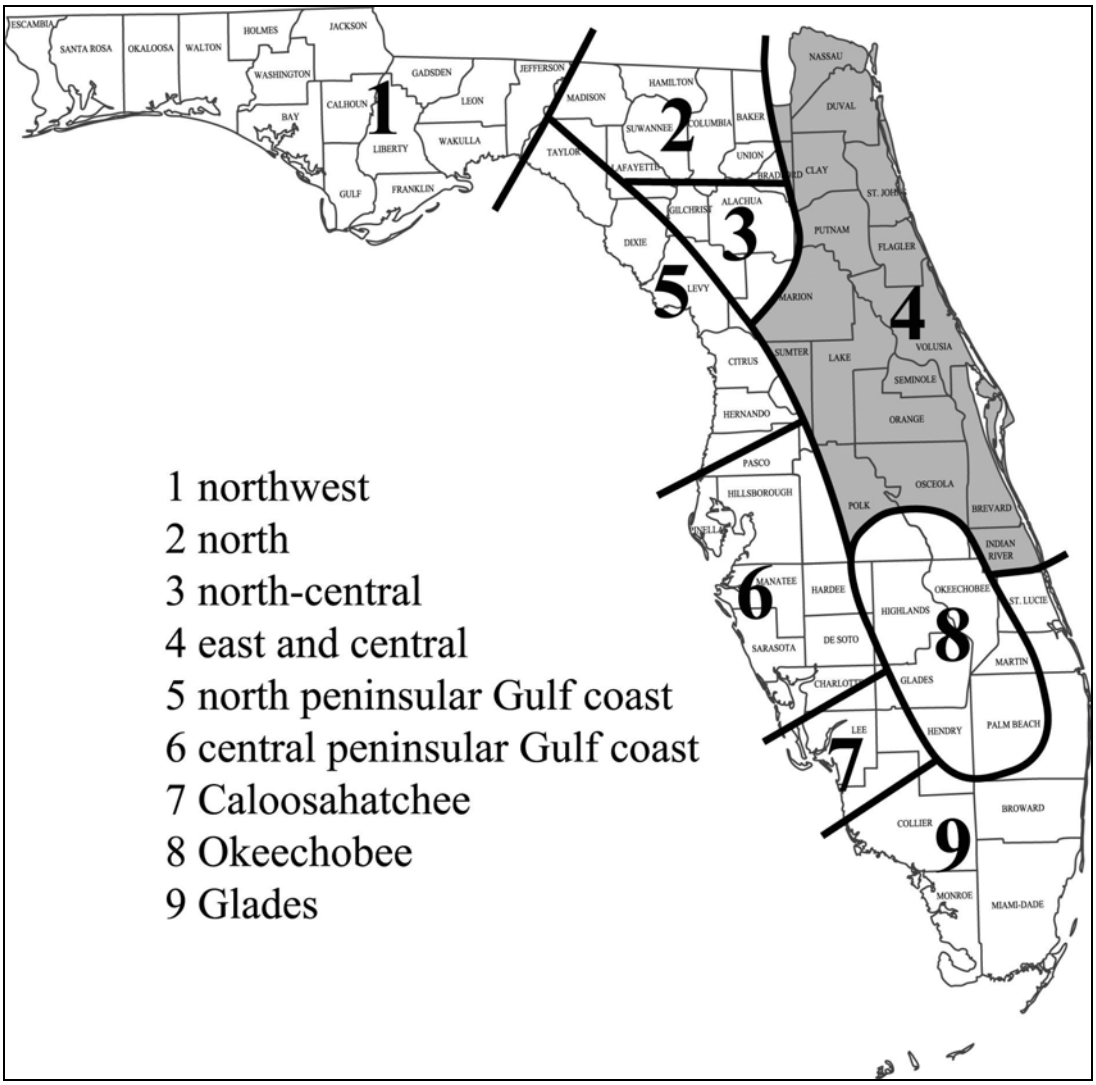

Figure 16: East and Central Cultural Region

East and Central Cultural Region

East and Central Florida is a region composed of the lower and central portions of the St. Johns River, its tributaries, adjacent portions of the coastal barrier–salt marsh–lagoon system, and the Central Florida Lake District. These areas were occupied during the Formative period by what archaeologists call the St. Johns cultures. The early St. Johns I and II cultures developed out of the Orange culture of the Late Archaic period. In general, there was great continuity in this region from the time of the Orange Period peoples to the time of the various eastern Timucuan-speaking groups who lived there in the colonial period (Milanich 1994). A chronology for the St. Johns culture sequence is shown in Table 3. The dates for these periods, it should be noted, correspond with other chronologies in northern Florida. This is due to shared traits among the groups of northern and eastern Florida. Primarily, ceramic changes, on which archaeologists base their chronologies, spread across northern Florida at approximately the same time. Also, the same precolumbian developments that influenced other cultures in the Southeast also affected the St. Johns cultures (Milanich 1994).

Table 3. St. Johns Region Chronology

Period	Dates
St. Johns I	500 BC–AD 100
St. Johns Ia	AD 100–500
St. Johns Ib	AD 500–750
St. Johns IIa	AD 750–1050
St. Johns IIb	AD 1050–1513
St. Johns IIc	AD 1513–1565

Source: Milanich (1994)

On the east coast of the Florida peninsula, a set of seasonality and settlement models have been forwarded based on studies performed on midden deposits on the St. Johns River and its associated estuary systems (Cumbaa 1976; Sigler-Eisenberg et al. 1985; Sigler-Eisenberg and Russo 1986; Russo 1988; see also Ste. Claire 1990). These studies indicate that different forms of residential mobility can be suggested for different environmental areas and that the St. Johns peoples, like their Archaic predecessors, adapted to year-round exploitation of coastal environments. They continued to live along the St. Johns River and its tributaries, such as the Oklawaha River, down to western Brevard County, along the coastal lagoons and barrier islands, and around the numerous lakes near the St. Johns River and those in Orange, Lake and northern Osceola counties (Milanich 1994:254).

Throughout the East and Central region, archaeological surveys and excavations have demonstrated that Orange Period and St. Johns I period components are found in the same locales, often at the same site (e.g., Bullen and Griffin 1952; Goggin 1952; Jahn and Bullen 1978; Newman and Weisman 1992; Russo, Cordell, and Ruhl 1992; Wayne and Dickinson 1993; Weisman 1993). This continuity is illustrated in a study by James Miller (1991:155, 172), who plotted locations of all known Orange and St. Johns I sites on the St. Johns River from Lake George north. Miller's study also demonstrated similar settlement continuity between the St. Johns I and St. Johns II cultures (1991:172, 176). Such continuity is to be expected in a region where wetlands were so important (Milanich 1994:255).

Another trend observable in this region is a general population increase from the Orange Period into the St. Johns II period. Such an increase is strongly suggested by indices calculated by Miller that chart numbers of sites per century per period (Miller 1991:152, 180). These indices are especially suggestive of population increase during the St. Johns IIb period when agriculture is thought to have been important to local native economies. After about AD 1050, at least some of the St. Johns IIb period groups living along the St. Johns River developed complex socio-political structures similar to those of the contemporary Fort Walton, Pensacola, and Safety Harbor cultures of the Mississippian period (Milanich 1994:255–257).

Few St. Johns I period habitation sites have been extensively studied. However, evidence from several sites strongly suggest that year-round St. Johns settlements were present in the

coastal zone and that such sites were often adjacent to special-use camps (Russo et al. 1989; Russo, Cordell, and Ruhl 1992). The tools and other St. Johns I period artifacts associated with these sites were similar to those found associated with Orange Period sites. Examples include bone and shell tools, net weights, stone plummets, bottle gourd containers, distinctive chalky St. Johns ceramic wares, and occasional sand-tempered plain ceramics. Although surface decoration occurs on some of the St. Johns wares, the trend over time is for fewer decorated sherds during this period (Milanich 1994:257–264).

Constructed sand burial mounds are present during the St. Johns I period, prior to AD 100. Goggin (1952) describes these mounds as low rises or truncated cones usually less than four feet high, although a few are almost 10 feet high. Deposits of red ochre or a similar mineral were often placed in these mounds. Primary flexed, extended, and secondary bundle interments are known in this period, the latter indicating the use of a charnel house (Milanich 1994:260).

After AD 100, new ideas appear to have entered the region along with exotic items. Such objects, placed in caches in mounds or with individual burials, included mica and galena, copper-covered animal bones, wooden effigies, greenstone celts, quartz plummets, copper discs, copper earspools, and effigy pipes. Locally made Dunns Creek Red and St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Check Stamped vessels were placed in the mounds (Milanich 1994:262).

The St. Johns Ia period mounds tended to be larger than those of the earlier St. Johns I period, and all are constructed in the shape of truncated cones. In later mounds of this period, Swift Creek Complicated Stamped vessels are also found. Log tombs containing numerous burials were found in two St. Johns Ia period sites (Bullen et al. 1967; LaFond 1972, 1983).

During the St. Johns Ib period, the diffusion of Weeden Island rituals and beliefs into the region is reflected in the types of exogenous ceramics found in the mounds. Additionally, some mounds contain vessels made with St. Johns chalky paste but in Weeden Island shapes and decorated with Weeden Island motifs. These copies of Weeden Island vessels sometimes depict animals, such as a duck effigy and other ceramics found in a mound at Tick Island (Goggin 1952:100; Moore 1894a: 58–63). By the end of the St. Johns Ib period, circa AD 750, native groups were living in villages and practicing horticulture, as was common throughout Florida at this time (Milanich 1994:262).

The appearance of St. Johns Check Stamped pottery marks the beginning of the St. Johns IIa period. Although significant continuity exists between the St. Johns I and II periods, there is an increase in the number of sites or St. Johns II components within sites. Population increases in at least some locales within the St. Johns drainage resulted in the development of a more complex socio-political organization, much like that of contemporary Mississippian cultures to the north and northwest. There is evidence that at least one of the St. Johns IIb period mound sites interpreted as the center of a chiefdom was still occupied when European influences first reached Florida (Milanich 1994:263).

Subsistence practices among the St. Johns II peoples were very similar to those of the St. Johns I period. Evidence from two St. Johns IIb sites provided evidence of the use of maize,

gourds, squash, acorns, hickory nuts, cabbage palm, may pop, grape, and saw palmetto, among other plants (Newsom 1986, 1987; Purdy 1991). Faunal samples from excavations at Hontoon Island (Wing and McKean 1987) were dominated by freshwater species such as snail, catfish, gar, bass, mullet, aquatic turtle, and alligator, as well as terrestrial species such as ducks, geese, gopher tortoise, rabbit, deer, and turkey. Most popular in the meat diet were freshwater snail, catfish, pond turtle, and gopher tortoise. All of the latter species could be taken with simple and efficient technologies: gathering snails and gopher tortoises by hand, using hook and line or nets for catfish, and catching turtles with traps or by hand (Milanich 1994:266).

Currently, knowledge of St. Johns II political and ceremonial life comes almost entirely from mounds excavated by Clarence B. Moore (1894a, 1894b, 1896a, 1896b, and 1896c). His reports suggest that St. Johns IIa period mounds tend to be larger than those of the St. Johns I period, and that they continued to be used for kin-based interments. Some of these mounds had associated causeways (Bartram 1928:101–102; Goggin 1952:55; Laudonnière 1975:115, 137; Newsom 1986).

The St. Johns IIb is generally characterized by the appearance of some southeastern Mississippian traits, presumably resulting from socio-religious interaction with the Fort Walton and Safety Harbor cultures of Florida. During the St. Johns IIb period, at least some of the mounds were used as tombs for elite individuals. This suggests that areas in which these mounds are located had the largest populations and the most efficient economies, further indicating that chiefdoms may have replaced the former "big-man" societies. However, as was the case in the Central Peninsular Gulf Coast region, it is likely that agriculture was never as important in the East and Central region as it was for Mississippian societies due to the reliance of the St. Johns peoples on coastal and wetland food resources (Milanich 1994:268).

Archaeological evidence does suggest that Mississippian cultures did have some influence on St. Johns IIb peoples, and some artifacts similar to those from Mississippian mounds have been recovered from sites in the St. Johns region during this period (Moore 1894a, 1894b; Brown 1985). Artifacts recovered from such mounds have included "killed" *Busycon* shells, greenstone celts, spatulate greenstone celts, ceramic biconical tubes, ceramic plant and animal effigy vessels, a limestone earspool with copper sheeting, a copper breast plate with "forked eye" motifs, a large wooden owl carving, and wooden carvings of an otter and a pelican (Moore 1894a; Bullen 1955:61; Purdy 1991:110, 119–120).

The St. Johns IIc period is marked by the introduction of European artifacts in some mounds. Ethnohistoric accounts describe the native tribes who lived in the area as the Acuera of the Eastern Timucua (Deagan 1978). Gathering, hunting, and shellfish collecting continued as the primary subsistence mode supplemented by the cultivation of corn, beans, tobacco, and other crops. Villages were located near freshwater streams or lakes and were ruled by a chief. The Fort Mason Mound on the Oklawaha River contained European trade goods in association with burials (Moore 1896c; Deagan 1978), and is currently the only mound known to have been used by the Acuera. Other, similar sites have been found in Osceola County, including the Southport Mound (Mitchem, Austin, and Mitchell 1998) and the

Beehive Hill mound (Janus Research 2000), both of which are believed to be associated with the Mayaca.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The following overview traces the historical development of the general study area from the European settlement through the twentieth century. The intent of this overview is to serve as a guide to field investigations by identifying the possible locations of any historic cultural resources within the project area and to provide expectations regarding the potential historic significance of any such sites. It also provides a context with which to interpret any resources encountered during the study.

European Contact and Colonial Period (ca. 1513–1821)

The arrival of the Spanish during the early 1500s initiated a period of profound social and cultural upheaval among the indigenous cultures inhabiting the state. Many traditional ways of life were destroyed or abandoned, while the remaining cultures were modified by the acquisition of Spanish traits and adaptation to the presence of a new and dominant culture.

The earliest contact between the native populations and the Europeans consisted of slave hunting expeditions. "Slaving expeditions," which provided workers for the mines of Hispaniola and Cuba, were not recorded in official documents as the Spanish Crown prohibited the enslavement of Caribbean natives. Evidence of these slave raids comes from the familiarity with the Florida coast stated by navigators of the earliest official coastal reconnaissance surveys (Cabeza de Vaca 1542: Chapter 4). The hostile response of the native population to expeditions during the 1520s may confirm this hypothesis.

Official credit for the discovery of Florida belongs to Juan Ponce de León, whose voyage of 1513 took him along the eastern coast of the peninsula. He is believed to have sailed as far north as the mouth of the St. Johns River before turning south, stopping in the Melbourne Beach area in April of that year. The expedition then sailed southward, to Biscayne Bay and followed the Florida Keys, making contact with the local Tequesta people en route before turning to the northwest, where they encountered the Calusa people along the southwestern Gulf Coast. Other Spanish explorers followed Juan Ponce de León, and over the next 50 years, the Spanish government and private individuals financed expeditions hoping to establish a colony in "La Florida" (Tebeau 1971:21).

Three Native American ethnic groups inhabited eastern central Florida at the time of Spanish contact: the Ais, the Mayaca, and the Jororo. The Ais lived on present-day Merritt Island and along the Atlantic Coast, and they were closely involved with the Spanish. They inhabited the coastal strand and Indian River areas at this time. They apparently mixed the indigenous hunting/gathering/fishing economy with the salvaging of Spanish shipwrecks (Milanich 1994:64–65). The Mayaca and Jororo peoples occupied an area from north central Florida to as far south as Lake Okeechobee (Mitchem et al. 1998).

The Ais lived under a chiefdom, consisting of towns with individual leaders who were all under the control of a paramount chief referred to as Ais (Milanich 1995:66). The main town of the Ais was located on the barrier island a little to the north of the Fort Pierce Inlet in Indian River County. This town was known as "Ais" during early Spanish contact. However,

Jonathan Dickinson, an Englishman who stopped briefly among the Ais in 1696, called the main Ais town Jece (Andrews and Andrews 1985).

In the present day area of Seminole and Volusia County, the Spanish encountered the Timucua, a group described as peaceful and devoted "in a crude way to agriculture, but living mostly on the natural game of the forests, and the fish and oysters of the rivers and the lagoons" (Fitzgerald 1937:10). The Timucua can be described as a small nation rather than a tribe. The Catholic priest Mendoza, described the Timucua as a "tall and vigorous" people (Fitzgerald 1937:10). D'Erlach, a Frenchman, visited the territory during the 16th century and was pleased with the beauty of the present Volusia County and described the culture of the Timucua people. In 1564, a French expedition lead by Rene de Laudonniere encountered the Timucuuan nation near Lake George (Archaeology Consultants, Inc. 2003:4-1).

In 1565, King Philip II of Spain licensed Pedro Menéndez de Avilés to establish a settlement in St. Augustine, Florida. Between 1565 and 1566, Menéndez sailed along the Florida coast placing crosses at various locations and leaving Spaniards "of marked religious zeal" to introduce Christianity to the Native American people (Gannon 1965:29). Settlements with associated missions were established at St. Augustine, San Mateo (Ft. Caroline) and Santa Elena, and smaller outposts and missions were located in Ais, Tequesta, Calusa, and Tocobaga territory (Gannon 1965:29). During the time of Spain's first occupancy of Florida, forts and missions extended into present day Volusia County and around 1565, a fort was established in the New Smyrna Beach area (Storm L. Richard & Associates, Inc 2005:27). However, in 1586, Sir Francis Drake of England destroyed this fort.

The Mayaca people, along with the Jororo, were first mentioned in Spanish documents from the 1560s; Franciscan friars were working among them as early as the 1590s, but a formal mission was not established until about 1655 (Mitchem et al. 1998). It appeared on the 1655 list of missions as San Salbador de Mayaca (Hann 1996:178). In 1689, a mission to the Mayaca was listed as San Antonio de Mayaca, which consisted of a population of 30 families (Hann 1996:264). The Mayaca people were listed as part of the "Province of Timuqua," although there is solid evidence that the Mayaca were not Timucua-speakers, but spoke their own language (Hann 1996:264). The Jororo people, also Mayaca-speakers, apparently did not occupy the region until the late 1600s (Hann 1996:244; Mitchem et al. 1998).

By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Native American population of Florida had declined considerably as a result of disease, slave raids, intertribal warfare, and attacks from English-aided Creek, and other, Indians (Wright 1986:218; Tebeau 1966:37; Steele 1992:11). Raids of Native American groups allied with the British would also force the Timucua to seek refuge near St. Augustine, where most would perish in warfare or at the hands of epidemics (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc 2005:27). Those that survived were transported to Cuba with the Spanish of St. Augustine when Spain surrendered to Britain in 1763.

The Ais population along the Indian River suffered a sharp decline in the early eighteenth century. One main reason for this decline is undoubtedly diseases introduced by Europeans. Another significant factor is related to the destruction of the Spanish mission system in

northern Florida. The removal of this protective barrier allowed Creeks, Yamassee and other English-armed Indians uncontested access to almost all of Florida. The "English Indians" made frequent raids deep into southern Florida, killing many and carrying even more to Charleston where they were sold to the English as slaves (Hann 1991). By the time of the 1715 Spanish treasure fleet wreck, the Ais were barely in evidence. At this time, the Spanish encountered a small fishing party of Ais, and traded for insignificant amounts of fish and game (Dickel 1992). Because the drastically-reduced Ais population could offer little help to the treasure fleet wreck survivors, the governor at St. Augustine sent mission Yamassee and possibly Guali to forage for them (Burgess and Clausen 1982:46–57).

After this point, the Ais, like the Jobe and Jeaga to their south, largely disappear from recorded history. It is likely that they were virtually extinct or at least well on the way to extinction by the time the British took possession of Florida in 1763. Although Swanton (1946:85) suggests that the Ais may have taken refuge in southern Florida or fled to Cuba when the Spanish ceded Florida to Britain, to date no documents have been identified which specifically mention any people called "Ais" during this period.

In 1763, the Philadelphia naturalist John Bartram was commissioned by King George II as his botanist for the Floridas (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. 2003:4-1). He and his son William recorded the first account of the St. Johns River, Lake Monroe, and also recorded nine Seminole towns along the river (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. 2003:4-1).

During this period, General James Grant was governor of East Florida, including the areas of what would be Seminole and Volusia Counties (Storm L Richard & Associates, Inc. 2005:27). General Grant was responsible for the construction of the King's Road in 1776, which connected St. Augustine and New Smyrna. In 1768, the Turnbull colony was established in southeastern present day Volusia County at New Smyrna. The English, in an effort to colonize Florida, initiated the Proclamation of 1763, which allowed for easy terms in which a settler could obtain land grants (Storm L. Richard & Associates, Inc. 2005:28). Dr. Andrew Turnbull was a practicing physician in London who married the daughter of a Greek merchant in Smyrna and took advantage of this proclamation in 1766 with the acquisition of 20,000 acres of land. Turnbull was able to convince many wealthy and influential associates of this proposed settlement in Florida (Fitzgerald 1937:36). Dr. Turnbull had lived in Asia Minor for a number of years and was convinced of his ability to get a large number of Greeks to settle the colony. He was also convinced of his ability to be received as the leader of the new colony (Fitzgerald 1937:36). Dr. Turnbull came to Florida with numbers of Greeks, Minorcan, Italian, and Corsican settlers (Storm L. Richard & Associates, Inc. 2005:28). Farms were established along the Indian River and by 1777; the colony had over 100 houses, sugar mills, and an indigo works (Storm L. Richard & Associates, Inc. 2005:28). The New Smyrna Colony would fail partly due Minorcan feelings of suspicion over a provision in Turnbull's original grant barring Protestants from participating in the affairs and lands of the colony, as well as fear that they would be swindled of land that was promised to them (Fitzgerald 1937:44). Indian raids, difficult living situations, and disease would also cause the original inhabitants to abandon the colony (Storm L. Richard & Associates, Inc. 2005:28). Dr. Turnbull would retire to St. Augustine after the collapse of the New Smyrna

Colony, but moved to Charleston, South Carolina in May of 1782 (Fitzgerald 1937:45). He died on March 13, 1792.

By the end of the eighteenth century, the Seminoles had become the dominant Native American group in the state. Groups of fugitive African-American slaves also had settled among the Seminoles by the early nineteenth century (Brown 1991:5–19). Armed conflict with pioneers, homesteaders, and eventually the United States Army resulted in the removal of most of the Seminoles from Florida. This action forced the withdrawal of the remaining Seminole population to the harsh environment of the Everglades and Big Cypress Swamp by the late nineteenth century.

The Territorial and Statehood Period (1821–1860)

In 1821, after several years of negotiations with Spain, the U.S. acquired Florida as a territory. The population of the territory at that time was still centered in the northern areas around Pensacola, St. Augustine, and Tallahassee. As more European-American settlers moved into the region, conflicts arose with the Seminoles over available land. Pressure was brought to bear upon the government to remove the Seminoles from northern Florida and relocate them farther south. The Treaty of Moultrie Creek (1823) restricted the Seminole people to approximately four million acres of land in the middle of the state, running south from Micanopy to just north of the Peace River (Mahon 1967: Rear foldout map). This treaty was unpopular with the Seminoles, as they were reluctant to move from their established homes to an area they felt could not be cultivated. Equally unpopular were the later treaties of Payne's Landing (1832) and Fort Gibson (1833), which called for Seminole emigration to the western territories (Mahon 1967:75–76, 82–83). These treaties fostered Seminole resentment of settlers that would culminate in the Second Seminole War in 1835.

Mosquito Inlet provided a safe harbor and access to rich hammock lands for ambitious pioneers during the 1820s. By 1824, Mosquito County was created and encompassed present-day Orange, Seminole, and Volusia Counties, as well as parts of several other counties (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc., 2005:29).

During the Second Seminole War, the area around Lake Tohopekaliga was a Seminole stronghold. They kept their cattle in the woods around the lake and retreated into the cypress swamp west of the lake at any approach of soldiers (Mahon 1967; Sprague 1964). Tohopekaliga means "Fort Site" and the lake was so named because the islands within the lake housed the forts and stockades of the Seminoles (Moore-Willson 1935:29).

In January of 1837, General Jesup's men encountered the Seminoles near the "Great Cypress Swamp." The soldiers drove the Indians into the swamp, across the "Hatcheelusteell" and into even more dense swamp (Sprague 1964:172). On January 28th, the army "moved forward and occupied a strong position on Lake Tohopekaliga, within a few miles of the point at which the Cypress Swamp approaches it, where several hundred head of cattle were taken" (Sprague 1964:172). Hetherington (1980:3), citing Major Edward Keenan, a "noted authority on the Seminole Wars," believes that General Jesup's base camp was located near the present-day Kissimmee Airport. The "Great Cypress Swamp" and "Hatcheelusteell

Creek" referred to by Sprague (1964) are now called Reedy Creek Swamp and Reedy Creek (MacKay and Blake 1839; Mahon 1967: Rear fold out map; USGS Lake Tohopekaliga Quadrangle Map 1953; Hetherington 1980:3).

Camp Monroe was established late 1836 on the south shore of Lake Monroe (Archaeology Consultants, Inc. 2003:4-3).In February 1837, Lt. Col. A. W. Fanning and his men were sent up the St. Johns River aboard the steamer *Santee* to search for the Seminole leader, King Philip. On February 8, 1837, Fanning and his men engaged the Seminoles in a small skirmish at Lake Monroe after the Seminoles attacked Camp Monroe (Archaeology Consultants, Inc. 2003:4-3). Captain Charles Mellon was killed in the fighting and 15 soldiers were wounded (Sprague 1964:189). Later, Camp Monroe was renamed Fort Mellon in honor of the fallen officer and the surrounding village would later become Mellonville, both antedating the present City of Sanford, but now within its confines (Francke Jr., 1984:7).

Fort Mellon was the principal military installation in the east central Florida area during the Second Seminole War. Other smaller installations included Fort Maitland near Lake Apopka; Fort Gatlin located between Lakes Mary, Jennie Jewel, and Gatlin; and Forts Lane, Christmas, and Taylor along the western side of the St. Johns River (Mahon 1967).

The Second Seminole War had a deleterious effect on new settlement in Florida. To encourage settlement in the middle portion of the territory after the war, the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 offered settlers 160 acres of land at no cost, provided they built a house, cleared five acres, planted crops, and resided on the land for five years. Any head of a family, or single man over 18 years of age and able to bear arms, was eligible to receive a homestead. This act, plus the end of the Second Seminole War, created a small wave of immigration by Anglo-American pioneers to central Florida. Most of these immigrants were Anglo-American farmers and cattle ranchers, or "crackers," from the southeastern United States (Gaby 1993). In the early 1840s, a small group of pioneers settled in the areas around Lake Monroe, south of Econlockhatchee Creek and among the numerous lakes nearby.

Army surveyors during the Second Seminole War recorded the region's natural advantages in their field notes and observed sites where recent Indian villages and camps had been (Ellis Archaeology 1994:16). These surveyors named Lake Harney and Lake Jesup, both within the vicinity of the project area, for military commanders and charted the rivers and lakes (Ellis Archaeology 1994:16).

Enterprise, a community on the north bank of Lake Monroe, was established in 1841 by state legislator Cornelius Taylor, and promoted as a health and winter resort (Archaeology Consultants, Inc. 2003:4-3). Roads extended eastward from the site of Fort Mellon on the south shore of Lake Monroe in Township 19 South, Range 31 East, through Sections 29, 30, 32, 33, 34 (Archaeology Consultants, Inc. 2003:4-4). The "Road to Spear's Field" crossed and merged with a road from Fort "Read" south of Fort Mellon in Sections 28, 32, and 33 of Township 19 South, Range 31 East. In addition, with the end of the Second Seminole War in 1842, the Florida Legislature relocated the county seat for Mosquito County from St. Augustine to Enterprise.

An early steamboat, possibly the first to test the Indian River, was employed to transport troops south of Fort Pierce. Plans were suggested for a canal in place of the Haulover road, the ancient crossing of the Ais and Timucuan, to create a direct water route from Mosquito Lagoon to the Indian River Lagoon (Eriksen 1994:28). In 1842, a group of 160 people landed at Fort Mellon as a result of the steamboat, and established the settlement of Fort Defiance. The government reversed its land policy and many would leave Fort Defiance. Those who did stay would rename their settlement Mellonville, and are considered one of Seminole County's earliest pioneers (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:31). The county seat was set at Mellonville and the first post office was established in 1846 (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:31). By 1866, the Fort Mellon buildings had been removed, and Mellonville, "only having one large emporium and one house, became the trading center for a broad area" (Francke Jr. 1984:8).

The steamboat industry on St. John's River brought visitors and settlers to the region during the time period, beginning around 1837 (Ellis Archaeology 1994:16). The river made it possible to send fruit and produce, barrels of fish, hides, and other commodities to Jacksonville and beyond (Ellis Archaeology 1994:17). The rapid growth of population in Central Florida created the need for smaller political jurisdictions. In 1845, the same year that Florida was admitted into the Union, the poorly conceived name of Mosquito County was changed to Orange County. New boundaries were established to encompass present-day Seminole and Volusia counties and parts of Brevard, Flagler, and Lake counties (Historic Property Associates, Inc. 1995). In 1850, the population of the area that would later become Brevard County stood at 139. At the time of the census, the area was part of St. Lucie County, and in 1851, it became a part of Volusia County. On January 6, 1855, that portion of land stretching along the coast became Brevard County (Horton n.d.).

During the 1850s, settlers in Central and South Florida were plagued with periodic attacks by the remaining Seminoles. These outbreaks of hostility forced many of the new residents to leave their farms and dissuaded others from establishing homesteads. By 1858, the Seminoles no longer resided in Central Florida and settlers began to immigrate to the area in appreciable numbers. Steamboats flourished along the St. Johns River and a viable trade network was established.

Enterprise continued to grow and prosper during the 1850s. A post office was opened in 1846 as Fountain Place, before changing to "Enterprize", and a courthouse, dry goods store, and blacksmith shop were constructed (Archaeology Consultants, Inc. 2003:4-8). When Enterprise was incorporated in 1877, it would boast a community drug store, three dry goods shops, a post office, a livery stable, three hotels, several boarding houses, two churches, and a newspaper was established by 1882 (Archaeology Consultants, Inc. 2003:4-8).

Around 1850, John R. Worthington built the first log house at the location of present-day downtown Orlando. The influx of new settlers in the region during this period cultivated an increased demand for manufactured goods. Worthington operated a trading post from his house to sell these new settlers the supplies they wanted, thereby becoming the first merchant in the Orlando area. Worthington had his merchandise hauled by ox-team from Mellonville

on the St. Johns River, where it arrived by boat from Jacksonville. Worthington also operated a sawmill, grist mill, and cotton gin (Bacon 1975:10).

The future town of Osteen was first settled in 1854 in Township 19 South, Range 31 East by John C. Houston. The area was known as Saulsville before it adopted the name of Osteen for prominent citizen Hezekiah Osteen (Archaeology Consultants, Inc. 2003:4-8). By 1886, the town would have a general store, two church congregations, and a school (Archaeology Consultants, Inc. 2003:4-8). The population of Osteen would be 377 in 1890, but would rise to 681 in 1910.

The earliest land sales in the area of present day Seminole and Volusia counties happened during this time period (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] n.d.). In Township 19 South, Range 31 East, Section 33, James O. Duvall purchased land September 1, 1853, the earliest sale in the project area. Other early land purchases occurred in this same Township and Range. In Section 34, land was purchased by Erasmus W. Beck on May 16, 1859. Daniel C. Ambler purchased land on May 3, 1858 in Section 35. Martha V. Stone represents another early land purchase on November 19, 1859 in Township 20, Range 32 East, Section 7.

One of the earliest residents to the area of present day Seminole County, Arthur Ginn, planted an orange grove near present day Celery Avenue (Storm L. Richard & Associates, Inc. 2005:33). He would later become a state senator, boat captain, and citrus grower (Storm L. Richard & Associates, Inc. 2005:33). Ginn's son-in-law, Dr. Algernon Speer, would settle in the area of Mellonville and would produce more than 400,000 oranges annually in his grove (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:33). Partly due to the success of Speer's grove, among other orange groves, the first fruit packing plant was established in the area in 1869 (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:33). During the 1840s and 1850s, Dr. Speer operated three steamboats along the river and by 1855 a steamer arrived once a week in Mellonville to bring supplies and mail to the area.

In December of 1855, the Third Seminole War erupted when Seminoles ambushed a small reconnaissance party commanded by Lieutenant George L. Harstuff near Fort Myers. Word of the massacre spread across the frontier, and the people of Volusia and Brevard counties wanted to organize a mounted volunteer company for local protection. Their plans were still maturing when the Seminoles killed the Shine family near New Smyrna in December of 1856. However, the presence of the American military at the city of Enterprise and Fort Capron convinced the Seminoles to confine their forays to the settlements near the Everglades. The war finally ended in 1858 when Chief Billy Bowlegs and 164 of his followers agreed to move west. As others soon followed, only a remnant of the Seminole nation remained in hiding in the impenetrable Everglades (Schene 1976:62).

Civil War and Post War Period (1860–1898)

With the beginning of the Civil War, cattle were needed to help feed the Confederate Army. Herds from as far south as central Florida were driven to railheads near the Georgia border. However, cattle ranchers discovered they could sell their herds in Cuba for a greater profit

and began dealing with blockade-runners. The Union attempted to stop all shipping from Florida ports, but blockade-runners were too abundant. Cattle ranchers from all over Florida drove their cattle to Punta Rassa to be shipped to Cuba for payment in Spanish gold. Jacob Summerlin, a successful cattle rancher from the Fort Meade area, gave up his contract with the Confederate government to supply cattle and in 1863 teamed up with James McKay from the Tampa area. McKay, a successful and daring blockade-runner, supplied the schooners and Summerlin the cattle. It is not known how many cattle were shipped from the port during the Civil War. However, after the war as cattle continued to be shipped, it is reported that in the decade between 1870 and 1879, more than 165,000 head were shipped (Grismer 1949). A study of pertinent historic sources indicates that events concerning the Second Seminole War, the Armed Occupation Act of 1842, and early cattle ranching, naval stores, and timber industries occurred within the west Orlando/Lake Buena Vista area. On the eastern coast, Mosquito Inlet became widely known as an opportune place to penetrate the blockade. After the goods were landed, they could be transported overland to interior locations, largely without interference from Union troops (Schene 1976:67).

Confederate forces in the project area were so weak and disorganized that Union troops patrolled the entire length of the St. John's River (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:32). Union sympathizers and Confederate deserters fled to Volusia County (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:32). The war ended in 1865 when General E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at the Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:32).

Following the Civil War, the Homestead Acts of 1866 and 1876 provided additional incentive for settlers to come to the area. The Act of 1866 gave Union-loyal African-Americans and southerners the opportunity to receive 80-acre tracts in Florida and the other four public land states. Former Confederates, however, were ineligible to receive homesteads until the Act of 1876 (Tebeau 1971:266, 294).

River traffic slowed during the Civil War but resumed after the war. Northerners arrived with capital to invest in land, agriculture, and lumbering (Ellis Archaeology 1994:18). Tourists and health seekers arrived as well. An observer in 1869 noted that Mellonville was a small village with a wharf, a small warehouse, and some "humble dwellings," but that the land was a sportsman's paradise (Ellis Archaeology 1994:18). Captain Jacob Brock operated two steamboats, the *Hattie* and the *Darlington* out of Enterprise in Volusia County and in the 1870s, the DeBary Merchants Line, purchased by the Clyde Line in 1889 provided most of the steamboat service on the St. Johns River (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:33).

In 1871, General Henry Sanford purchased 12,535 acres near Mellonville on the south side of Lake Monroe (Storm. L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:33). The land acquisition was originally a Spanish grant that passed down many times before coming into the hands of General Sanford. Later, the land would be incorporated into the Florida Land and Colonization Company Ltd (FLCC) and was commonly known as the Sanford Grant (Francke Jr. 1984:9). West of the town, General Sanford would build a store, a wharf, a saw mill, a slaughter house, a hotel, and a real estate office (Storm L. Richard & Associates, Inc. 2005:33). He would also bring in hundreds of workman to plant citrus fruits. General Sanford

contracted workmen from Sweden with the promise of guaranteed passage and expenses in return for a year's worth of work (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:33). Sanford was accused of slavery due to these terms and many Swedes left. Those who did stay were rewarded with a five-acre grove (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:33). In 1873, the community of Sanford had enough residents to justify the building of a post office and was incorporated in 1877 (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:33). Due to the growth of the importance of Sanford, the incorporated town of Mellonville dissolved in 1883. In 1884, the FLCC sold lots to settlers on easy and long-time terms (Francke Jr. 1984:9).

Before the late 1870s, the area of the town of Geneva was known as Harney Cove due to its proximity to Lake Harney (Francke Jr. 1984:17). In the late 1870s, Mrs. Van Valkenburg of New Geneva built a house and Harney Cove would become known as Geneva (Francke Jr. 1984:17).

In 1875, a charter was issued for the Lake Monroe and Orlando Railroad (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:34). Four years later, in 1879, E.W. Hencke, Dr. C.C. Haskell, and Frederick H. Rand, a man from Sanford, acquired articles of incorporation for the railroad and changed its name to the South Florida Railroad (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:34). The groundbreaking ceremony was held in Sanford on January 10, 1880 and former President Grant was in attendance (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:34). This railroad line provided service into Longwood, Maitland, and Orlando. It eventually would extend into Tampa. As there was no railroad between Jacksonville and Sanford, steamboat connections were relied upon by the South Florida Railroad until 1886, when the Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway Company extended service to Sanford (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:34). A branch of the South Florida Railroad, the Sanford and Indian River Railroad, was built in 1886 (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:34).

In 1879–1880, George Barbour accompanied Senator Seth French on a tour of the southern and middle regions of Florida. Traveling by steamboat, the party made their way along the St. Johns River, arriving at Titusville and the Indian River. They visited Titusville, which at that time was county seat of Brevard County and was home to approximately 150 residents. At this time, there were 343 registered voters in Brevard County (Stone 1988:22). Rockledge, which derives its name from a formation of coquina rock along the shore, came into existence in 1873 and is the oldest resort town on the East Coast. At the time of Barbour and French's visit, it had approximately 140 residents (Barbour 1964:30–37). As travelers such as Barbour returned to the North praising Florida's climate and hunting and fishing resources, more people began to visit the region. Many of them returned to settle land and build homes and farms.

In the 1880s, interest in the resources of southern Florida increased due to people like Hamilton Disston and Henry B. Plant. By 1881, the State of Florida faced a financial crisis involving a title to public lands. On the eve of the Civil War, land had been pledged by the Internal Improvement Fund to underwrite railroad bonds. After the War, when the railroads failed, the land reverted to the State. Almost $1 million was needed by the state to pay in full the principal and accumulated interest on the debt, thereby giving clear title.

Disston, son of a wealthy Philadelphia industrialist, contracted with the State of Florida in two large land deals: the Disston Drainage Contract and the Disston Land Purchase. The Drainage Contract was an agreement between Disston and the State in which Disston and his associates agreed to drain and reclaim all overflow lands south of present day Orlando and east of the Peace River in exchange for one-half the acreage that could be reclaimed and made fit for cultivation. Disston agreed to purchase Internal Improvement Fund Lands at $0.25 an acre to satisfy the indebtedness of the fund. A contract was signed on June 1, 1881 for the sale of 4,000,000 acres for the sum of $1 million, the estimated debt owed by the Improvement Fund. Disston was allowed to select tracts of land in lots of 10,000 acres, up to 3,500,000 acres. The remainder was to be selected in tracts of 640 acres (Davis 1938:206–207). Before he could fulfill his obligation, Disston sold half of this contract to a British concern, the Florida Land and Mortgage Company, headed by Sir Edward James Reed (Tischendorf 1954:123).

Disston changed Florida from a wilderness of swamps, heat, and mosquitoes into an area ripe for investment. This enabled Henry B. Plant to move forward with his plans to open the western coast of Florida with a railroad-steamship operation called the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway. Through the Plant Investment Company, he bought up defunct rail lines such as the Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf Railroad, Florida Transit and Peninsular Railroad, South Florida Railroad, and Florida Southern Railroad to establish his operation (Mann 1983:68; Harner 1973:18–23). In 1902, Henry Plant sold all of his Florida holdings to the Atlantic Coast Line, which would become the backbone trunkline of the southeast (Mann 1983:68).

During 1881 and 1882, channels were dug between the lake systems to the north and the Kissimmee River (Tebeau 1971:288). The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company was responsible for opening up Lake Okeechobee to the Gulf of Mexico by dredging a channel to the Caloosahatchee River. Disston and his associates received 1,652,711 acres of land under the Drainage Contract, although they probably never permanently drained more than 50,000 acres (Tebeau 1971:280). Drainage operations began and the Florida Land and Improvement Company and Kissimmee Land Company were formed to help fulfill the Drainage Contract (Hetherington 1980:6).

Private land claims between 1881 and 1883 were probably squatters acquiring the land on which they lived prior to the land transfers under the Disston Land Purchase contract. The flurry of land transfers recorded in the early 1880s was mainly the result of two factors: large influxes of people during and as a result of railroad construction, and the widespread unpopularity of the Disston Land Purchase and Drainage Contract. Many residents resented the $0.25 per acre that Disston paid under the land contract, as they were required to pay $1.25 per acre under the terms of the Homestead Act of 1876. Claims also were made that Disston was receiving title to lands that were not swamplands or wetlands (Tebeau 1971:278). Many residents bought up the higher, better-drained parcels of land for speculation, knowing that the surrounding wetlands and flatwoods would be deeded to Disston under the Land Purchase contract. Many hoped that their more desirable land purchases would increase in value.

In August 1881, at the same time Disston's companies were beginning their work, the legislature granted a state charter to the privately owned Florida Coast Line Canal & Transportation Company to construct a continuous waterway from the St. Johns River to Miami; the intracoastal channel would provide a sheltered, inland passage for shallow-draft vessels. The charter granted the company 3,840 acres of land for every mile of canal built. Construction began in 1883 on a 5-foot-deep, 50-foot-wide, intracoastal channel connecting coastal bays, rivers, and lakes (Buker 1975:117). Although the canal company dredged almost continuously from 1883 until the 268-mile channel was completed in 1912, the firm's waterway operations were never successful. While the channel was still under construction, the company faced a formidable challenge from competing transportation interests expanding into South Florida (Buker 1975:120).

The historic plat maps for Township 19 South, Range 31 East (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 1846, 1852); Township 20 South, Range 31 East (FDEP 1846, 1852, 1882); and Township 20 South, Range 32 East (FDEP 1843). No military forts, roads, encampments, battlefields, homesteads, or historical Native American villages or trails were located within a mile of the project study area.

A review of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Tract Book Records (n.d.) indicates that settlement in the region began in the mid nineteenth century and increased in the years before the twentieth century. Some of the land was purchased by the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway Company, The Sanford and Indian River Railroad Company, The Southern Florida Railroad Company, and the Florida Land and Improvement Company, but in general most land was purchased by individuals (Table 4).

Table 4. Historic Ownership of Land within the Project Study Area

Township 19 South, Range 31 East			
Location	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed**
Section 33	E ½ of NE ¼ and W ½ of SW ¼ & SE ¼ of SW ¼	The Sanford and Indian River Railroad Co.	December 27, 1883
	W ½ of NE ¼	William J. McBride	May 5, 1905
	NE ¼ of NW ¼	Walter Guym	May 15, 1894
	W ½ of NW ¼ and SE ¼	William E. Burleigh	June 5, 1873
	SE ¼ of NW ¼ & NE ¼ of SW ¼	James O. Duvall	September 1, 1853
Section 34	Lot 1	Seth Woodruff	October 22, 1902
	Lot 2 and SE ¼ of SW ¼	Erasmus W. Beck	May 16, 1859
	Lots 3, 4 & NE ¼ of SW ¼ & W ½ of SW ¼	Aaron Cloud	June 22, 1866
	Un-surveyed Part	Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway Co.	July 3, 1890
Section 35	Lot 1	Daniel C. Ambler	May 3, 1858

Township 19 South, Range 31 East			
Location	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed**
Section 35	Lots 2,3, & 4	Seth Woodruff	October 22, 1902
	Un-surveyed Part	Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway Co.	February 12, 1892
Section 36	Lot 1 East of River	Seth Woodruff	August 5, 1905
	Lot 2	Aaron Cloud	June 22, 1866
	Un-surveyed Part	Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway Co.	July 3, 1890
	SE ¼ of SW ¼ & SW ¼ of SE ¼ 7 E ½ of SE ¼	Daniel G. Ambler	February 28, 1887
Township 20 South, Range 31 East			
Location	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed**
Section 1	Lot 1	J.D. Hart Jr.	January 18, 1902
	Lot 2 & E ½ of SE ¼	H.B. Coffee	December 1, 1906
	The Un-surveyed Part	Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway Co.	July 3, 1890
Section 2	Lot 1	W.K. Humphrey & J.V. Stenstrom	May 1, 1907
	Lot 2	W.J. McBride	June 9, 1897
	N ½ of NW ¼ & SW ¼ of NW ¼	Sydney O. Chase	May 31, 1899
	SE ¼ of NW ¼; NE ¼ of SW ¼ & Lot 3	L.O. Chase	July 1, 1897
	W 1/3 of SW ¼ & SE ¼ of SW ¼	Sydney O. Chase	May 31, 1899
	Un-surveyed Part	Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway Co.	July 3, 1890
Section 3	E ½ of NE ¼ and NE ¼ of SE ¼	Seth Woodruff	July 3, 1903
	W ½ of NE ¼ , NE ¼ of SW ¼ , E ½ of NW ¼ , and NW ¼ of SE ¼	Erasmus W. Beck	May 16, 1859
	W ½ of NW ¼ and W ½ of SW ¼	The Sanford and Indian River Railroad Co.	December 27, 1883
	SE ¼ of SW ¼ and SW ¼ of SE ¼	Simon H. Cameron	May 10, 1873
	SE ¼ of SE ¼	Alexander Vaughan and Florence Beardall	May 31, 1899
Section 4	E ½; E ½ of NW ¼ & NW ¼ of NW ¼	The South Florida Railroad Co.	October 31, 1881
	SW ¼ of NW ¼	William B. Glass	June 10, 1882
	SW 1/4	Daniel K. Hall	July 1, 1875

Township 19 South, Range 31 East			
Location	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed**
Section 12	Lots 1,2 & E ½ of SE ¼	J.P. Musselwhite & W.H. Howard	January 2, 1907
	Un-surveyed Part	Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway Co.	July 3, 1890
Township 20 South, Range 32 East			
Location	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed**
Section 6	E ½ of SW	Florida Land and Improvement Co.	February 3, 1883
	E ½ of NW ¼ & E ½ of SW ¼	William B Roulerson	May 2, 1910
	NW ¼ of NW ¼	J.F. Prevatt	September 3, 1875
	SW ¼ of NW ¼ & W ½ of SW ¼	J.Q. Adams	December 10, 1909
Section 7	All Less SE ¼ of SE 1/4	Florida Land and Improvement Co.	February 3, 1883
	SE ¼ of SE 1/4	Martha V. Stone	November 19, 1859
Section 8	NE ¼ of NE ¼ ; W ½ of NE ¼ & W ½	Florida Land and Improvement Co.	February 3, 1883
	SE ¼ of NE ¼ & NE ¼ of SE ¼	Samuel M. Cochran	August 25, 1882
	W ½ of SE ¼	Hill B. Coffee Jr.	August 9, 1892
	SE ¼ of SE 1/4	Tim Tietsema	December 16, 1922
Section 16	NE ¼ of NE 1/2	Aaron Cloud	January 16, 1871
	W ½ of NE ¼; SE ¼ of NE ¼ & NE ¼ of SE ¼	John Guilford	April 16, 1872
	NW ¼ of SE ¼ & S ½ of SE ¼	Joseph Guilford	April 16, 1872
	E ½ of NW ¼	William L. Taylor	January 10, 1871
	NW ¼ of NW ¼	Nicolas Wassillief	April 2, 1875
	SW ¼ of NW 1/4	Peter Karallkoff	April 2, 1875
	W ½ of SW ¼	George A. Heath	December 27, 1882
	E ½ of SW ¼	George A. Heath	November 13, 1882
Section 17	SE ¼ of SW ¼	E.H. Herndon	January 7, 1875
	NE ¼ of NE ½	Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway Co.	November 10, 1893

Township 19 South, Range 31 East			
Location	**Portion Owned**	**Owner**	**Date of Deed**
Section 17	SE ¼ of NE ¼	Frederick B. Bradley	December 11, 1913
	W ½ of NE ½	Hill B. Coffee Jr.	April 9, 1892
	NW ¼ & SE ¼ of SW ¼	Florida Land and Improvement Co.	February 3, 1883
	NE ½ of SW ¼ & W ½ of SW ¼	Thomas J. Boyd	May 17, 1875
	SE ¼	William A. Daniel	May 8? 1891
Section 21	N ½ of NE ¼	James H. Wilcox	December 30, 1875
	S ½ of NE ¼ & NW ¼ of SE 1/4	John T. Kelley	September 25, 1882
	E ½ of NW ¼	Mary A. Briggs	July 8, 1889
	W ½ of NW 1/4	John V. Wicks	July 2, 1889
	SW ¼	Michael Rehbinder	December 19, 1885
	NE ¼ of SE ¼ & S ½ of SE ¼	Joseph Garon	December 30, 1878
Section 22	N ½ of NE ¼	Joel W. Townsend	August `, 1860
	S ½ of NE ¼ ; SE ¼ of NW ¼ & NE ¼ of SE ¼	Pryor Debogory	May 10, 1883
	NE ¼ of NW 1/4	Chas D. Pearson	April 10, 1882
	NW ¼ of NW ¼	James H. Wilcox	December 30, 1878
	SW ¼ of NW ¼	John T. Kelley	September 25, 1882
	E ½ of SW ¼ & SW ¼ of SW ¼	Thomas Piths	June 30, 1884
	NW ¼ of SW ¼	Joseph Garon	December 30, 1878
	W ½ of SE ¼	Florida Land and Improvement Co.	February 3, 1883
	SE ¼ of SE ¼	Charles B. Clark	January 29, 1876

Source: FDEP, no date.

In 1893, the South Florida Railroad was purchased by Henry B. Plant, partly as a means to move in on the territory of the Florida Southern Railroad, which was split in half and partially encircled by the South Florida Railroad. The Florida Southern Railroad was associated with the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West (JTKW) System owned by Henry Flagler. As previously mentioned, Plant had been buying up smaller, defunct rail lines to form his Savannah, Florida, and Western Railway System to compete with Flagler's JTKW System. After the JTKW System was dissolved and then bought by Plant on April 3, 1899,

the Florida Southern Railroad Company, unable to compete by itself against Plant's railroad empire, sold to the Plant Investment Company that same year (Mann 1983:66-68).

The railroad provided impetus to new commerce and trade. However, economic prosperity received a setback in December 1894 and February 1895 when Florida experienced two disastrous freezes that wiped out citrus and vegetable crops. The economy of Volusia County was one that greatly depended on citrus. 17,988 acres of oranges were present in Volusia County in 1889 (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:36). Though the County had lost its groves due to the "Great Freeze", the winter tourism industry picked up due to the arrival of the railroad (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:36).

Spanish-American War Period/Turn-of-the-Century (1898–1916)

At the turn-of-the-century, Florida's history was marked by the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898. As Florida is the closest state to Cuba, American troops were stationed and deployed from the state's coastal cities. Harbors in Tampa, Pensacola, and Key West were improved as ships were launched with troops and supplies. Although short in duration, "The Splendid Little War" left its mark in the form of improved harbors, expanded railroads, and military installations (Miller 1990).

In 1904, Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward initiated significant reforms in Florida politics. Several of Broward's major issues included the Everglades drainage project, railroad regulation, and the construction of roads. During this time, railroads were constructed throughout the state and automobile use became more prevalent. Improved transportation in the state opened lines to export Florida's agricultural and industrial products. Between 1900 and 1910, the state population increased from 528,542 residents to 752,619.

Prior to the building of a road in 1910 from Sanford-to-Geneva, the distance was covered by a thirty-mile boat trip down St. Johns River (Francke Jr. 1984:17). One year later, the Florida East Coast (FEC) Railroad line would later provide service until the 1940s from the east coast to Lake Okeechobee, which ran through Geneva. Around this time, Geneva had a depot, coaling and water facilities, an inn, and was considered to be "a consequential town" (Ellis Archaeology 1994:27). The community of Geneva would see saw mill activity, citrus growing, turpentine manufacture, cattle raising, and commercial fishing (Francke Jr. 1984:17).

Rapid and widespread growth was the theme of this period in Florida history. Thousands of miles of railroad tracks were laid including the FEC, Atlantic Coast Line, and Seaboard Air Line railroads. While agriculture, especially the citrus industry, was the backbone of the Florida economy, manufacturing and industry grew during the beginning of the century. Fertilizer production, boat building, and lumber and timber products were strong secondary industries (Weaver et al. 1996:3).

5,000 acres in the area of Sanford from the St. Johns River to the north shore of Lake Jesup was known as the "Celery Delta" (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:37). Celery Avenue extended from east of Sanford to St. Johns River where celery growers built several

large houses (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:37). Co-operatives, including the Sanford Farmer's Exchange were built in the area and growers built the Celery Belt Line, a steam rail company which transported crops and washing sheds to clean and pack the celery lined the tracks crops (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:37). In 1909, these celery growers organized the Sanford Traction Company to provide roundtrip railroad service on gasoline-driven railcars between Sanford and Cameron City (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:37). African Americans provided most of the labor required for the celery fields.

Seminole County was founded in 1913 and Sanford was designated the county seat (Storm L. Richard & Associates, Inc. 2005:37). Both Seminole and Volusia Counties would rapidly grow during this time period and by 1920, Seminole County would have 10,986 residents with Volusia County's population growing from 10,003 residents to 23,374 residents between 1900 and 1920 (Storm L. Richards & Associates 2005:37-38).

World War I and Aftermath Period (1917–1920)

The World War I and Aftermath period of Florida's history began with the U.S. entry into World War I in 1917. Wartime activity required several training facilities to be set up throughout the state. Protecting the coastlines was a priority at this time. Although the conflict only lasted until November of 1918, the economy was boosted by the war, especially shipbuilding. The war brought industrialization to port cities such as Tampa and Jacksonville, where ships were built. These cities also functioned as supply depots and embarkation points. An indirect economic benefit of the war was an increase in agricultural production such as beef, vegetables, and cotton (Miller 1990).

While Florida industrialization and agriculture flourished, immigration and housing development slowed during the war. Tourism increased, due to the war in Europe, which forced Americans to vacation domestically. Railroad construction resumed at the conclusion of the war. Tycoons such as Henry Flagler and Henry Plant were building the hotels and railroads for people desiring winter vacations in sunny Florida. Flagler advertised the east coast as "paradise regained" (Archaeology Consultants, Inc. 2003:4-11). These magnates took an interest in the promotion of and improvements in Florida in an effort to bring in more tourist dollars (Miller 1990). The end of the war marked a slight increase in population, and Flagler and Okeechobee counties were created at this time.

Florida Boom Period (1920–1930)

After World War I, Florida experienced unprecedented growth. Many people relocated to Florida during the war to work in wartime industries or were stationed in the state as soldiers. Bank deposits increased, real estate companies opened in many cities, and state and county road systems expanded quickly. Celery thrived in Seminole County during this time and 6,000 acres around the area of Sanford was used for celery growing (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:38). Earlier land reclamation projects created thousands of new acres of land to be developed. Real estate activity increased steadily after the war's end and drove up property values. Prices on lots were inflated to appear more enticing to out-of-state

buyers. Every city and town in Florida had new subdivisions platted and lots were selling and reselling for quick profits. Southeastern Florida, including cities such as Miami and Palm Beach, experienced the most activity, although the boom affected most communities in central and South Florida (Weaver et al. 1996:3).

In 1926, an ice plant was built west of Sanford in the Rand Railroad yard by the Mountain Ice Company of Chicago (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:38). This plant had a 700-ton storage capacity and ranked 2nd in the United States for ice production (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:38). The Mountain Ice Company of Chicago was able to keep up with ice demands by operating 24 hours a day (Archaeology Consultants, Inc. 2003:4-11).

Road construction became a statewide concern as it shifted from a local to a state function. These new roads made even remote areas of the state accessible and allowed the boom to spread. Apparently, up to 20,000 people were arriving in the state on a daily basis. Besides the inexpensive property, Florida's legislative prohibition on income and inheritance taxes also encouraged more people to move to the state. State Road 46, in the project area, was constructed in 1925.

Several large-scale real estate ventures were initiated in the 1920s that were geared towards the white population (Archaeology Consultants, Inc. 2003:4-12). Indian Mound Village, developed by the Davey-Winston Organization, Inc., incorporated the Indian Mound complex of the area into its plan for 116 home sites (Archaeology Consultants, Inc. 2003:4-12). Some of these homes were completed, but the full plan was not carried out by the end of the Florida Land Boom.

The Boom period began to decline in August 1925, when the FEC Railway placed an embargo on freight shipments to southern Florida. Ports and rail terminals were overflowing with unused building materials. In addition, northern newspapers published reports of fraudulent land deals in Florida. In 1926 and 1928, two hurricanes hit southeastern Florida killing hundreds of people and destroying thousands of buildings. The collapse of the real estate market and the subsequent hurricane damage effectively ended the boom in southern Florida (Weaver et al. 1996:4). Many South Florida residents fled northward into Brevard County (Eriksen 1994:173). The recession was made worse by the 1929 Mediterranean fruit fly infestation that devastated citrus groves throughout the state (Weaver et al. 1996:4).

By the time the stock market collapsed in 1929, Florida was already suffering from an economic depression. Construction activity halted and industry dramatically declined. Subdivisions platted several years earlier remained undeveloped and lots were occupied by partially finished buildings.

Depression and New Deal Period (1930–1940)

As previously discussed, there were several causes for the economic depression in Florida, including the grossly inflated real estate market, the hurricanes, and fruit fly infestation. During the Great Depression, Florida suffered significantly. Between 1929 and 1933, 148

state and national banks collapsed, more than half of the state's teachers were owed back pay, and one in four residents was receiving public relief (Miller 1990). In Volusia County, the Volusia County Bank and Trust closed with other enterprises throughout the County downsizing or closing (Storm L. Richards & Associates 2005:39).

As a result of hard economic times, President Franklin D. Roosevelt initiated several national relief programs. Important New Deal–era programs in Florida were the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and the Civil Works Administration (CWA), later renamed the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The WPA provided jobs for professional workers and laborers, whose work included the construction or improvement of many roads, public buildings, parks, and airports in Florida. The CCC improved and preserved forests, parks, and agricultural lands (Miller 1990).

The state legislature appropriated funds in 1933 to build a celery investigations laboratory in Sanford, which was renamed the Central Florida Experimental Station in 1964, and a year later, Sanford furnished land to the State of Florida for the construction of a new State Farmer's Market which prompted the development of a trucking industry to transport the produce of the Sanford area (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:40). Cabbage, peppers, and lettuce were also produced on these truck farms (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:40). Also at this time, paved roads extended from Enterprise to New Smyrna, in Volusia County.

Most of the state's economy was affected by the Depression. Beef and citrus production declined, manufacturing slowed, and development projects were stopped. Even the railroad industry felt the pressures of the 1930s; service was greatly reduced and personnel were laid off. In addition, the increasing use of the automobile lessened the demand for travel by rail. Despite the Depression, tourism remained an integral part of the Florida economy during this period. New highways made automobile travel to Florida easy and affordable, and more middle-class families were able to vacation in the "Sunshine State" (Eriksen 1994, Miller 1990).

World War II and the Post-War Period (1940–1950)

From the end of the Great Depression until after the close of the post-war era, Florida's history was inextricably bound with World War II and its aftermath. It became one of the nation's major training grounds for the various military branches including the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Prior to this time, tourism had been the state's major industry and it was brought to a halt as tourist and civilian facilities, such as hotels and private homes, were placed into wartime service. The influx of thousands of service members and their families increased industrial and agricultural production in Florida, and also introduced these new residents to the warm weather and tropical beauty of Florida. In Sanford, the Naval Air Station opened in 1942 (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:40). Flying fields were established at Tomoka and New Smyrna and air stations were established in DeLand and Daytona (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:40).

Railroads once again profited, since service members, military goods, and materials needed to be transported. However, airplanes were now becoming the new form of transportation, and Florida became a major airline destination. The highway system also was being expanded at this time. The State Road Department constructed 1,560 miles of highway during the war era (Miller 1990). In October 1940, the county and city governments began to receive large sums of Federal money for road and airport improvements.

At the conclusion of World War II, Florida's economy was almost fully recovered. Tourism quickly rebounded and became the major source of the state's economy. Additionally, former military personnel found the local climate amiable and remained in Florida permanently after the war. These new residents greatly increased the population in the 1940s.The population of Seminole County grew from 22,304 to 26,883 from 1940 to 1950 and Volusia County's population grew from 53,710 to 74,229 (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc 2005:40).

Modern Period (1950–Present)

Both Seminole and Volusia County would experience a population boom in the 1950s along with the entire State of Florida (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:40). Between 1940 and 1950, Florida's population would increase from 1,897,414 to 2,771,305 (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:40). However, during this time, farm production would drastically decline in Seminole County. By 1955, only 5,915 acres were devoted to farming in the county (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:41).

A historic aerial photograph from 1943 of a portion of the project APE illustrates that the area is heavily wooded and rural in nature with little development having occurred (Figure 17). Some isolated farmsteads and agricultural fields are visible towards southeastern end of the project APE (Figure 18). Most development of agricultural land has taken place directly west of the project APE along SR 46. The area has not experienced any drastic development according to 1957 aerial photographs of the project area, though there is some increase in agricultural lands at the southeastern end of the project APE (Figure 19 and 20). Isolated homes are also visible in these 1957 aerial photographs.

The 1956 Highway Act initiated a plan for 41,500 miles of interstate highway throughout the country. Interstate 4, which was constructed in the late-1950s and early-1960s, was part of the plan. Completed in 1965, it passed through downtown Orlando, connecting Tampa to Daytona. I-4 quickly served as the beltway across central Florida, providing access to both coasts and many tourist attractions. After Walt Disney World opened in 1971, growth and development along I-4 exploded.

Between 1960 and 1970, the population of Seminole County would grow from 54,947 to 83,692 and Volusia County's population would grow from 125,319 to 169,487 (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:41).

By 1980, Seminole County had 179,752 residents and at this same time Volusia County had 259,752 residents, and the majority of inhabitants were employed in the service, retail, and

Figure 17: 1943 Aerial Photograph in the Vicinity of the St. Johns River

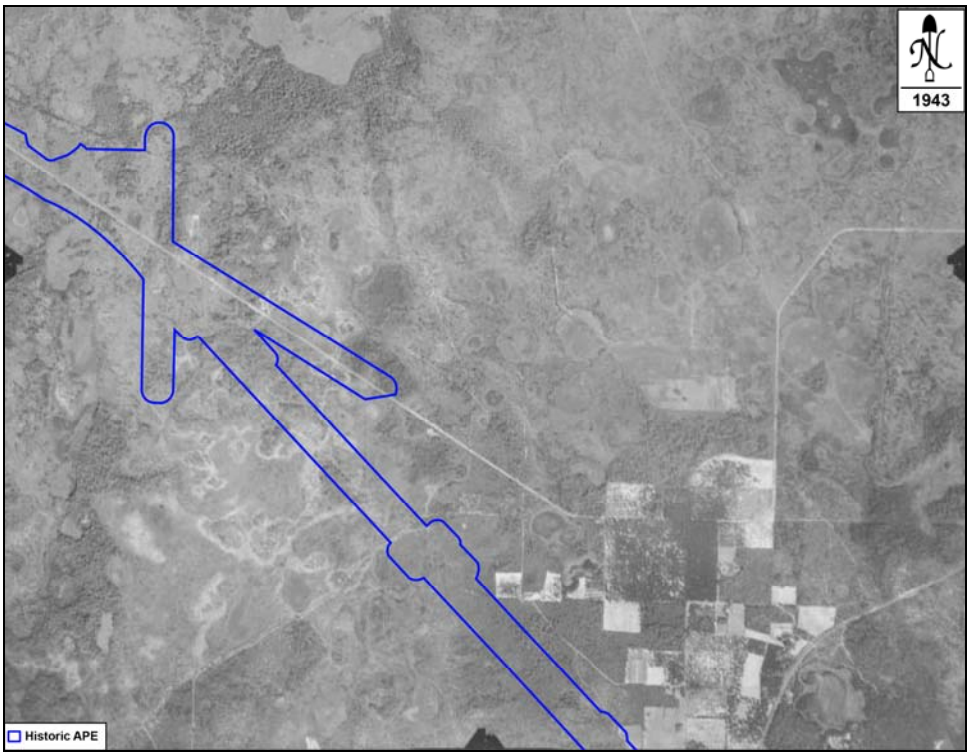

Figure 18: 1943 Aerial Photograph of Eastern Portion of Project APE

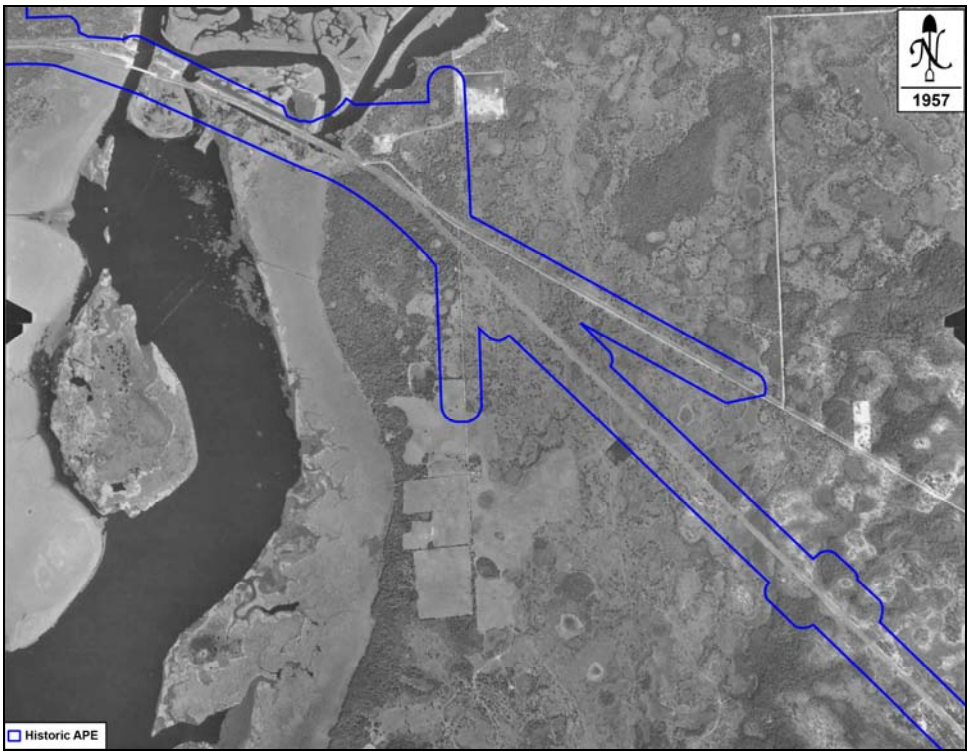

Figure 19: 1957 Aerial Photograph in the Vicinity of the St. Johns River

Figure 20: 1957 Aerial Photograph of the Eastern Portion of the Project APE

government sectors (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:41). Between 1990 and 2000, Seminole County's population had risen from 287,529 people to 365,196 people and Volusia County from 370,712 people to 443, 343 people (Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2005:41).

An aerial photograph from 1972 (Figure 21) shows that the project area remains rural in nature with agricultural lands, but isolated homes and commercial structures are interspersed throughout the project area. Modern aerial photographs (Figure 22) show that the area has continued to be rural in nature with homes on large parcels of land, but the presence of some areas of modern tract housing is apparent.

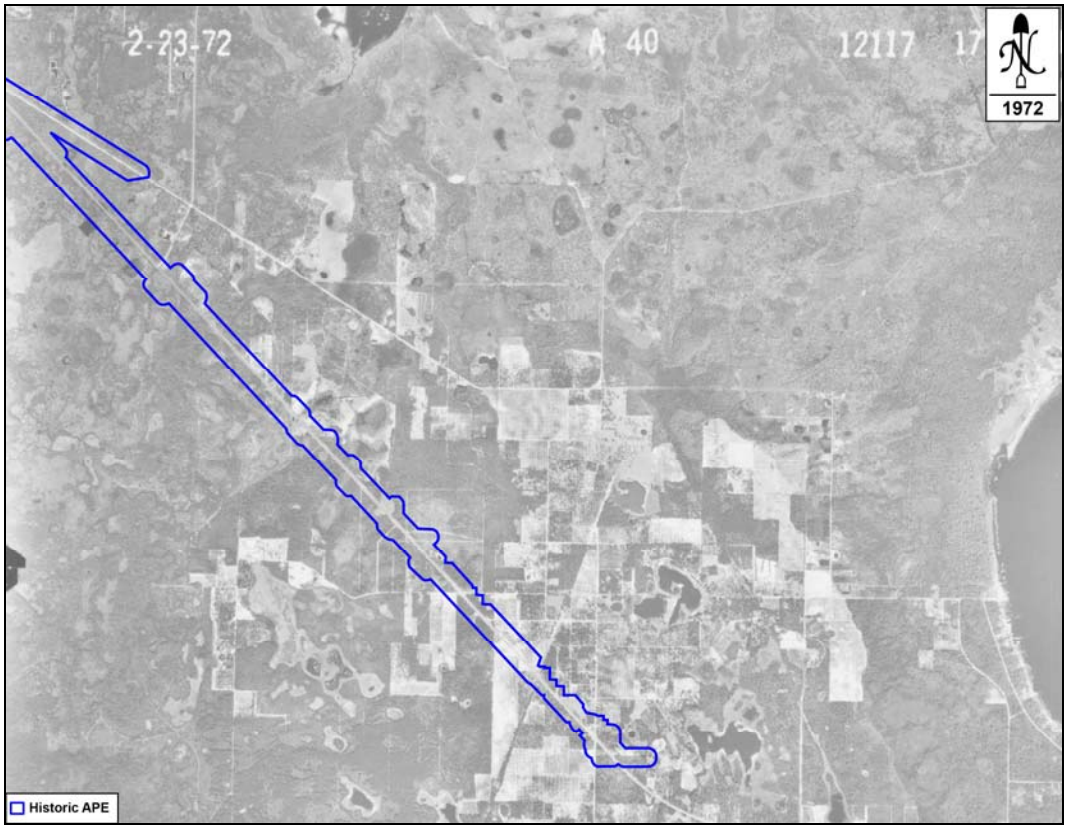

Figure 21: 1972 Aerial Photograph of Eastern Portion of Project APE

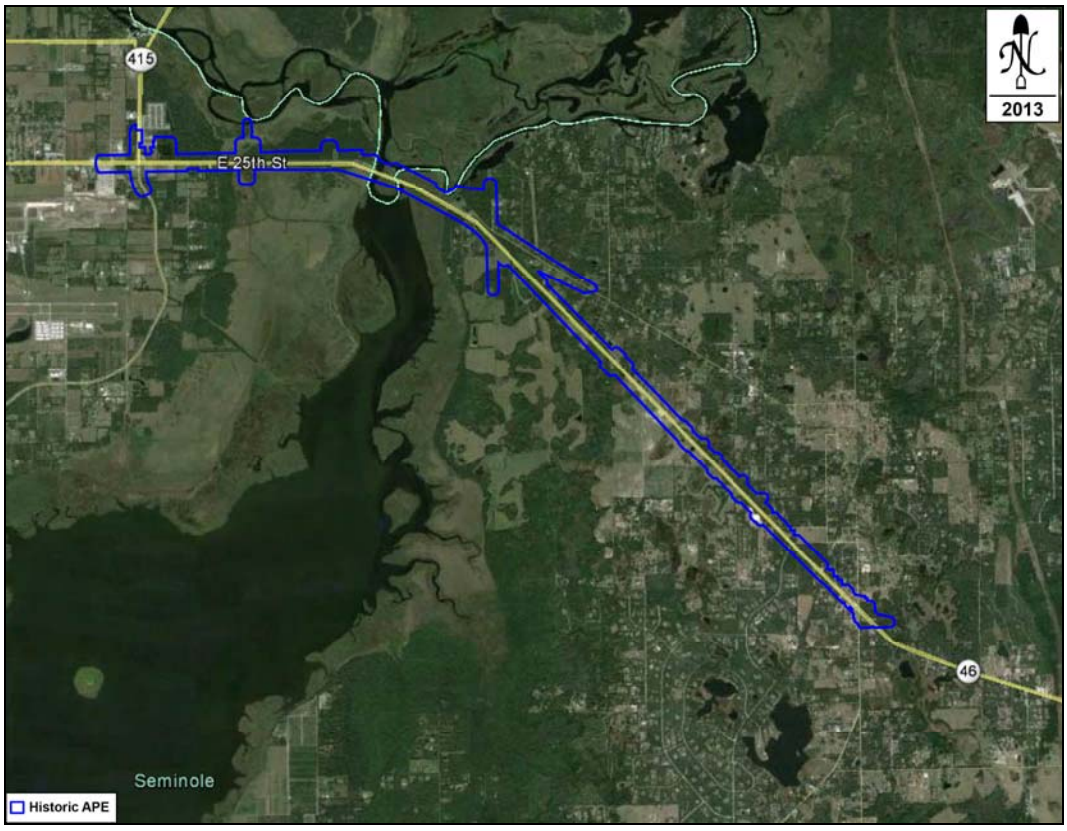

Figure 22: 2013 Aerial Photograph of the Project APE

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE SEARCH AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Evaluations of archaeological or historical site significance cannot be made without proper attention to the site's placement within the context of other sites in the area. Therefore, a consideration of these sites within the larger, regional settlement system is essential. A first approximation of settlement variability through time can be obtained by reviewing information regarding the known sites in the area.

The work of previous investigators was reviewed in order to gather information about the types of precolumbian and early historic period sites that could be expected to occur within the project area. The FMSF search served as a guide to the field investigations by identifying the possible locations of any archaeological sites and historic resources within the project area and providing expectations regarding the potential historic significance of any such sites. An extensive search of pertinent literature and records of the surrounding region was conducted to determine the locations of previously recorded National Register-listed, National Register-eligible, and potentially eligible resources within the general vicinity of the project area, as well as any archaeological and historical assessments of other tracts of land near the project area.

A search of the FMSF found 13 surveys previously conducted within 200 feet of the project APE (Table 5). Only one of the previous surveys, Survey No. 11591, conducted archaeological testing within the current APE. That survey excavated approximately 10 auger tests within Comp Pond 1; no cultural remains were found.

Table 5. Previous Surveys Conducted within 200 feet of the Project APE

Survey #	Title	Author(s)	Publication Date
1814	An archaeological site assessment survey of site 10 for the Sanford 201 Facilities Project	Johnson, Robert E. and William G. Johnson	1988
3382	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Proposed 1700+ Acre Wetlands Mitigation Site, Seminole County, Florida	Browning, William D.	1992
3889	Cultural Resources Study of Seminole County, Florida: Historic and Architectural Resources, Volume II	Laurie, Murray D.	1994
5900	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed St. Johns River Resort Development Site, Seminole County, Florida	Parker, Bryan T.	2000
8778	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, SR 46 Lake Jesup Bridge Replacement PD&E Study, Seminole and Volusia County, Florida	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	2003

Survey #	Title	Author(s)	Publication Date
9372	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 415 Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study from SR 46 to SR 44 Seminole and Volusia Counties, Floridi	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.	2003
9971	Historic Resource Report, Midway 4000 Nyah White Cove, Sanford, Seminole County, Florida	Davis, McMillan, Valerie A. Metzler, and Brain M. Ross	2004
10281	An Archaeological and Historical Assessment for the Existing Geneva Cellular Tower, Seminole County, Florida	Groff, Amanda T. and Jennifer L.F. Nash	2004
11591	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Streling Meadows Development Site Located on the East Side of State Road 415 North of its Intersection with State Road 46 in Section 34, Township 19 South, Range 31 East, Sanford, Seminole County, FL	Storm L Richards & Associates	2005
11672	Seminole County East Rural Area: Survey of Historic Structures, 2005 Geneva Core	Land Design Innovations, Inc.	2005
12630	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 46 from SR 15/600 to SR 415 Seminole County, Florida	Harrell, Bryan and Geoffrey Mohlman	2006
13561	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Cameron Heights Project Area in Seminole County, Florida	Hughes, Skye W.	2006
14316	Cultural Resources Survey Deltona-Osteen 230KV Transmission Line Route, Volusia and Seminole Counties, Florida	Batun, Ivan A., Martin F. Dickinson, and Lucy B. Wayne	2007

A search of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) records revealed 22 archaeological sites within one mile of the project APE (Table 6, Figure 23). Two of the archaeological sites are located within or adjacent to the project APE. Site 8SE1145 is located near the western end of the project area to the south of SR 46. The site's eligibility for listing in the National Register has not been evaluated by the SHPO. 8SE1788 consisted of an isolated archaic stemmed point recovered just to the east of the St. Johns River in existing Pond-2. The site was determined ineligible for listing in the National Register by the SHPO in 2003.

Table 6. Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within One Mile of the Project APE

FMSF #	Site Name	Site Type	National Register Evaluation*
8SE4	Ginns Grove/Spears Landing Mound	St. Johns Period Shell Mound and Midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8SE5	Ginns Grove Midden A	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8SE6	Ginns Grove Midden B	St. JohnsPeriod Midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8SE9	Black Hammock Midden	St. Johns Period Midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8SE10	Black Hammock Mound	Prehistoric Mound and Midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8SE84	Nita's Field	St. Johns II Period Artifact Scatter	Ineligible
8SE85	Moore	Prehistoric Site	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8SE86	Coffey Slough	Prehistoric Site	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8SE561	Wight	St. Johns Period Mound and Shell Midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8SE1145	Osteen West	Prehistoric Midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8SE1308	Celery Avenue	Seminole Artifact Scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8SE1309	Indian Slough 1	Historic Artifact Scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8SE1310	Land's End	Archaic and St. Johns Period Midden and Artifact Scatter	Potentially Eligible
8SE1314	Indian Mound Park	Prehistoric Mound	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8SE1665	Vana Midden	Prehistoric Shell Midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8SE1724	Cara	20th Century Artifact Scatter	Ineligible
8SE1725	Tilepipe	Early 20th Century Artifact Scatter	Ineligible
8SE1788	Osceola Road Site	Archaic point	Ineligible
8VO446	Beck Slope	St Johns Period Artifact Scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8VO7218	Thornhill Lake Canoe	Canoe	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8VO8286	Brickyard Slough Midden	St Johns Period Shell Midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8VO8288	Twin Pygmy Rattler Midden	Orange and St. Johns Period Midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8VO8289	Hickory Slough Midden	St. Johns Period Midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO

** As recorded in the FMSF, may require re-evaluation*

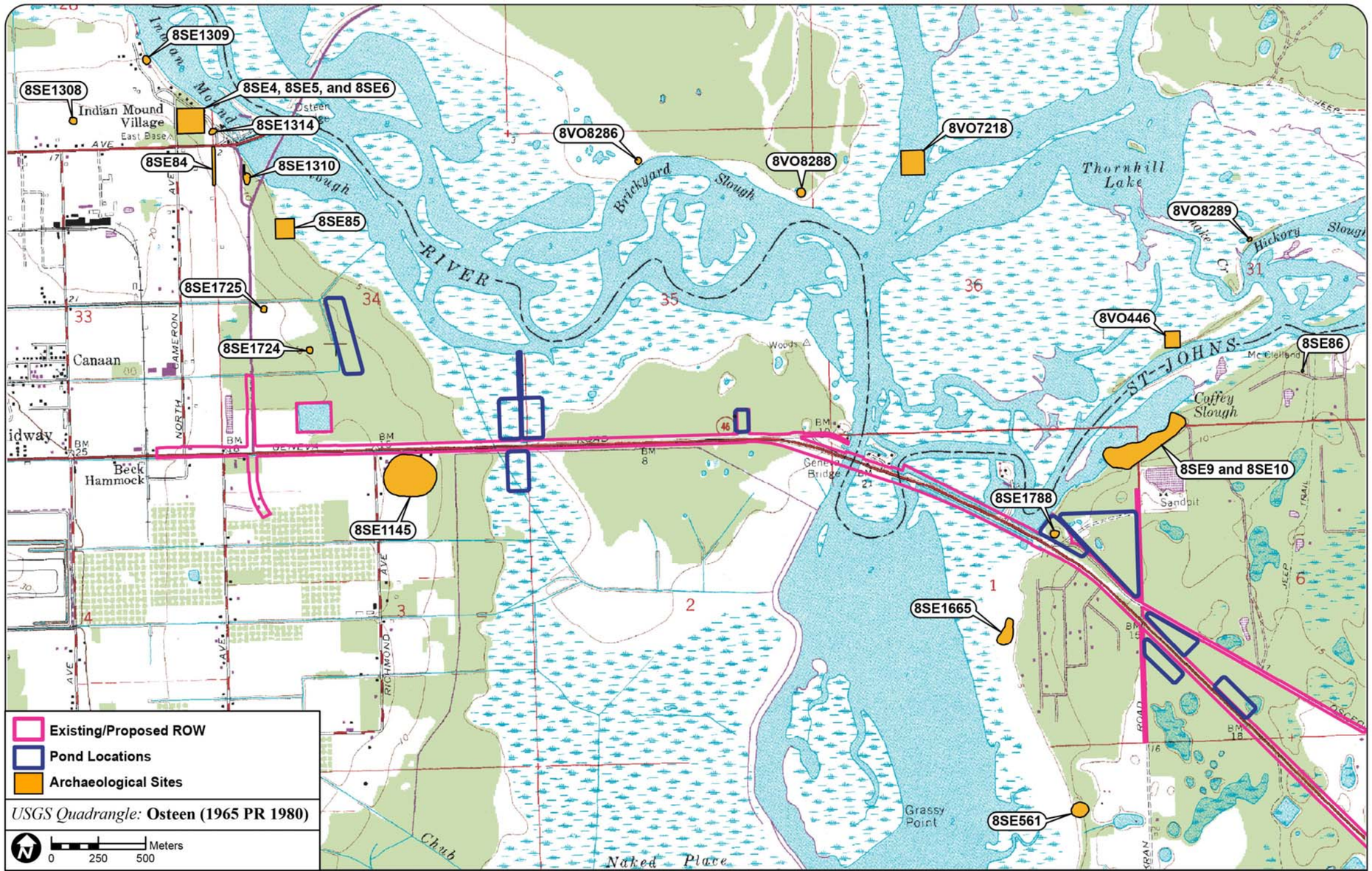

Figure 23: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites within One Mile of the Project APE

A search of the FMSF files revealed six previously recorded historic resources within the historic APE. These historic resources include: two linear resources, SR 46 (8SE1953) and CSX Railroad (8SE2138), one historic structure, Lake Jesup Bridge/FDOT Bridge #770004 (8SE1783), and three historic buildings, the Thomas Peters House/180 East SR 46 (8SE1244), H.D.T.M.S/3885 East SR 46 (8SE2190), and Hendricks Farm & Pet Supply/3870 East SR 46 (8SE1937). The Thomas Peters House (8SE1244) is no longer extant, and it is noted in the FMSF files that the building was destroyed by fire. Hendricks Farm & Pet Supply (8SE1937) was built circa 1923, but is also no longer extant. A CSX Railroad rail segment (8SE2138) was located in the project APE, but is no longer extant. Lake Jesup Bridge/FDOT Bridge #770004 (8SE1783) was constructed in 1927 as a drawbridge, but was replaced in 1946 with a low fixed concrete span over one channel, and the rest of the length across the floodplain filled with a dirt causeway. The flow of water declined and Lake Jesup's health declined. The 1946 bridge was demolished and in 2009, construction began on the current bridge, the George C. Means Memorial Bridge. Construction of the George C. Means Memorial Bridge was completed in 2010.

Table 7 is a list of previously recorded historic resources. Extant previously recorded resources are illustrated on current aerial photographs included in the *Results* section of this report (Figures 34a-34i).

Table 7. Previously Recorded Historic Resources in APE

FMSF #	Name	Address or Location	National Register Evaluation*
8SE1244	The Thomas Peters House	Demolished	Not Evaluated
8SE1783	Lake Jesup Bridge/770004	Demolished	Ineligible
8SE1937	Hendricks Farm & Pet Supply	Demolished	Ineligible
8SE1953	SR 46	Approximately 8 miles of road segment east of SR 415 to CR 426	Ineligible
8SE2138	CSX Railroad	No Longer Extant	Insufficient Information
8SE2190	H.D.T.M.S	3885 East SR 46	Ineligible

** As recorded in the FMSF, may require re-evaluation*

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PROJECT RESEARCH DESIGN AND SITE LOCATION MODEL

Among the fundamental concerns of students of prehistory and history is the relationship between human social groups and the environment. Interpretations of observed settlement patterns have often been dependent largely on the relationship between site location and the natural environment, with such interpretations sometimes tantamount to environmental determinism. Nevertheless, this assumed environmental-settlement relationship does appear to be valid when considering precolumbian hunter-gatherer and early historic societies with subsistence rather than market-oriented economies.

The objective of a research design is to provide a project-specific guide for the location, identification, and evaluation of cultural resources. Cultural resource assessment surveys in the East and Central cultural region have demonstrated that certain environmental locales were preferred for precolumbian and early historic groups. Predictive models enable the research to stratify project areas into zones of site potential based upon the co-occurrence of relevant environmental variables. The relative importance of each of these variables depends upon the composite environmental setting. In sand hills environments, 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 a dominant factor, however, if another resource with more limited distribution, such as high-quality stone for producing tools, is available. In areas of low relief and abundant wetlands, areas of higher elevation relative to the surrounding terrain would be considered more likely to contain sites.

Several authors have proposed models for the subsistence-settlement patterns of the East and Central region. Several of these models deal with adaptation and settlement on a regional basis, while others are more specific to their unique environmental settings. These models fall into two basic types: models based on the aggregate assemblages of lithic debitage and discarded stone tools (Waller and Dunbar 1977; Goodyear 1979; Dunbar and Waller 1983; Chance 1983a; Daniel 1985) and those models developed from the analysis of faunal assemblages from sites along the St. Johns River and Atlantic coastal strand (Cumbaa 1976; Sigler-Eisenberg 1985; Sigler-Eisenberg and Russo 1986; Russo 1988; Ste. Claire 1990).

Several authors have proposed models for the subsistence-settlement patterns for the earliest periods of Florida's prehistory: the Paleoindian and the Archaic stages (Waller and Dunbar 1977; Goodyear 1979; Dunbar and Waller 1983; Chance 1983b; Daniel 1985). The settlement models postulated for the earliest periods, the Paleoindian and Early Archaic, are pan-Florida and suggest a settlement pattern restricted by water availability and the availability of the high-quality stone from which the specialized Paleoindian and Early Archaic stone tools were made.

From their studies of the distribution of known Paleoindian sites and artifact occurrences, Waller and Dunbar (1977) and Dunbar and Waller (1983) have shown that most known sites of these time periods are found near karst sinkholes or spring caverns. This suggests a somewhat more restricted settlement pattern than postulated for other Paleoindian groups in eastern North America. Paleoindian and Early Archaic settlement appears to have been restricted, or

"tethered," to sources of fresh water (Daniel 1985:264; Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987:169) and cryptocrystalline lithic sources (Goodyear 1979; Goodyear et al. 1983).

Daniel (1985:265) has proposed that Archaic peoples in central Florida exploited a wide range of habitats and resources by occupying territories located along major river drainages that included both upland and lowland settings. In addition, Daniel (1985:265) has suggested that a dichotomy may have existed between upland and lowland sites as a result of periods of seasonal aggregation and dispersion. According to this model, aggregate base camps, reflecting reduced group mobility, would be located along the upland boundaries of the Polk Uplands and occupied during the fall and winter months. These upland sites would be larger than the lowland sites to the south and west, and likely contain a greater variety of functional artifact types as a result of a greater range of activities and extended occupations. In addition, base camps should contain tools related to maintenance activities and exhibit activity areas that are distinct from living areas. In contrast, smaller, dispersed campsites in the coastal lowlands would be occupied in the summer months, reflecting increased mobility. These smaller sites would likely contain fewer tool types of limited variety, with most types related to subsistence activities. This hypothesis is largely based on group responses to seasonally available resources (Daniel 1985:265–271).

On the eastern coast of Florida, a second set of seasonality/settlement models have been forwarded based on the content, size, and seasonality studies performed on midden deposits on the St. Johns River and its associated estuary systems (Cumbaa 1976; Sigler-Eisenberg 1985; Siegler-Eisenberg and Russo 1986; Russo 1988; Ste. Claire 1990). These studies indicate that different forms of residential mobility can be suggested for different environmental areas and that Archaic groups may have been adapted to year-round exploitation of the coastal environment. The model replaces the hypothesis that Archaic peoples did not live on the coast, but had moved between the Atlantic coastal strand and the St. Johns River area on a rotational winter/fall–spring/summer basis (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980; Ste. Claire 1990).

Precolumbian Archaeological Site Location Model

The site file search and literature review contributed to the determination of the archaeological site potential for the archaeological APE. Typically, four environmental factors are employed in predicting site locations: soil type (soil drainage), distance to fresh (potable) water, distance to hardwood hammocks, and topography.

Numerous researchers have successfully used drainage characteristics of soil in the formulation of site location predictive models. The soils found within the archaeological APE are indicative of pine flatwoods and depressional areas. The soil types found in the project corridor were described in Table 2. As mentioned previously, there are five soil associations within the project area. The soils in the western two-thirds of the project area are poorly and very poorly drained soils that are associated with flatwoods and depressional areas. The eastern third of the project area has moderately well to excessively drained soils that area associated with ridges on the uplands.

The elevation of the western two-thirds of the project area is low and ranges from 1.5 to 4.5 meters (5-15 feet). The topography slopes up gradually from the St. Johns River and its flood plain. The eastern end of the project area slopes up more rapidly and rises from 7.6 to 22.8 meters (25-75 feet) above sea level on the Geneva Hill.

Fresh water is obviously an important resource as the need for water is universal. This variable would have been of greater importance during the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods (12,000–5000 BC) when the perched water system was more restricted. Access to water during these early periods would have been from sinkholes and aquifer-fed rivers. Fresh water was abundant within the project area. The St. Johns River and Lake Jesup are dominant features in the western portion of the project area. To the east of the St. Johns River there are numerous wetlands and ponds scattered throughout the vicinity of the project area. A large sinkhole is also located on the slope of the Geneva Hill.

The presence of hardwood hammocks also serves as reliable indicators of site location in southern Florida. Hammocks have been used by precolumbian, Seminole and modern hunters, campers and permanent residents. Hardwood hammocks were located adjacent to the floodplain of the St. Johns River. Other areas of the project area were mixed oak and pine forests.

Archaeological Site Potential Zones

Archaeological site potential zones were designated based on previous research conducted within the East and Central cultural region and they conform to the guidelines set forth in the FDOT *Cultural Resource Management Handbook* (revised 2004). The site potential zones for the project area are shown in Figures 24a-24c.

The archaeological APE of this project had areas of high, moderate, and low site potential (Figures 24a-24c). The areas above the flood plain of the St. Johns River, adjacent to the large sinkhole on the slope of the Geneva Hill, and the upper portion of the slope on the Geneva Hill near wetlands were designated as high probability zones. Areas of slightly higher elevation near wetlands and parts of the Geneva Hill slope were designated as moderate probability areas. Wetlands and other depressional areas and flat terrain not near wetland resources were determined to be low probability areas for the presence of archaeological sites.

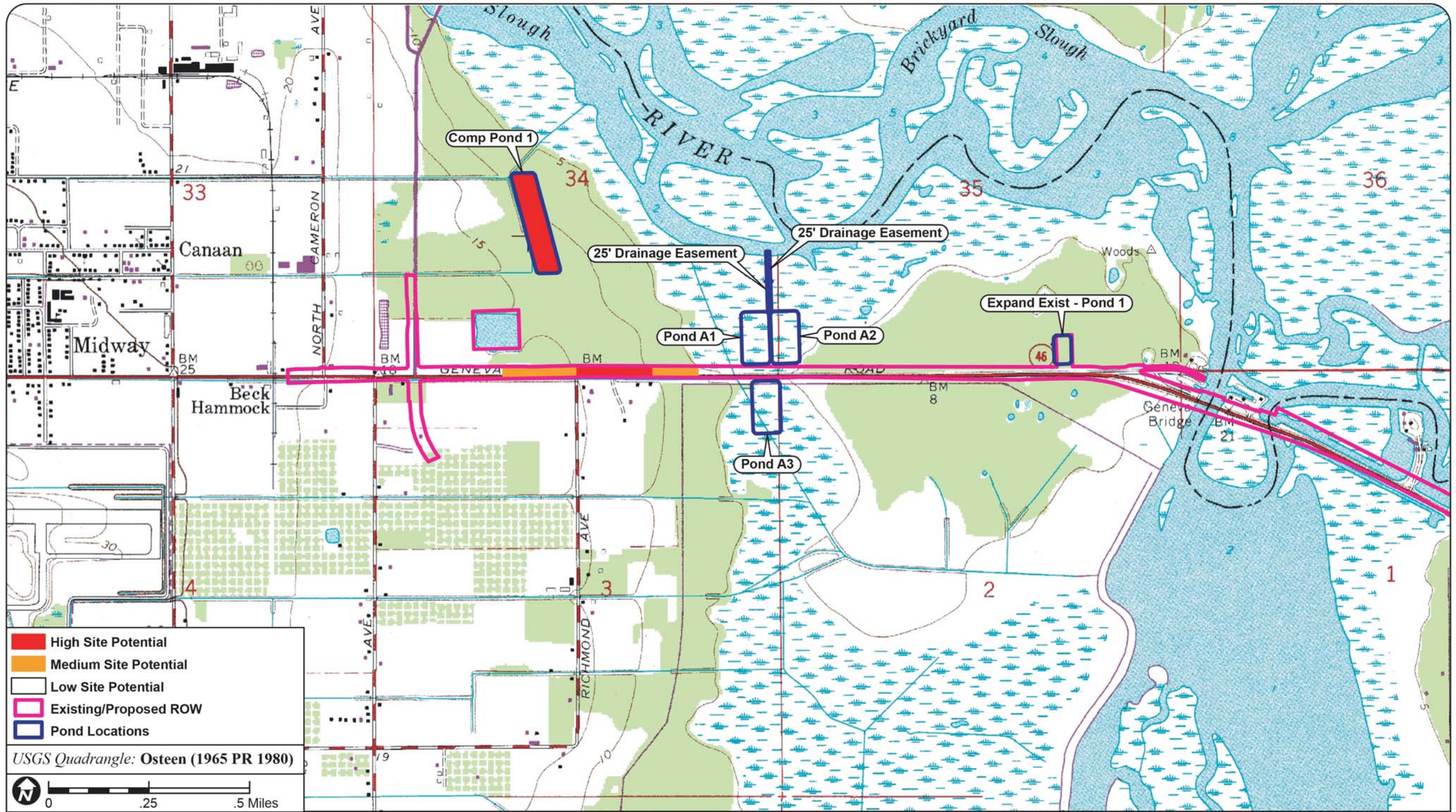

Figure 24a: Archaeological Probability Zones (Map 1 of 3)

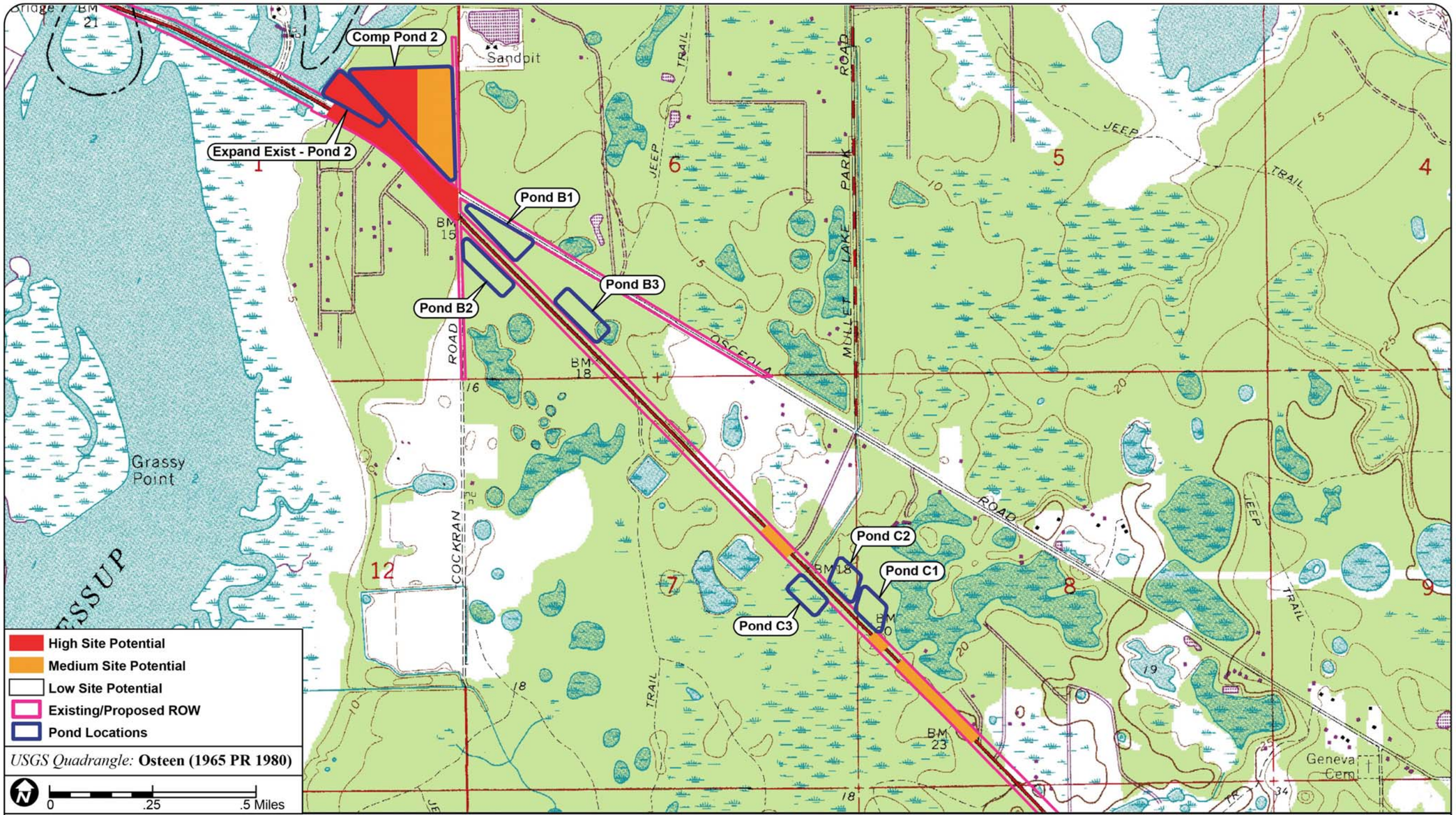

Figure 24b: Archaeological Probability Zones (Map 2 of 3)

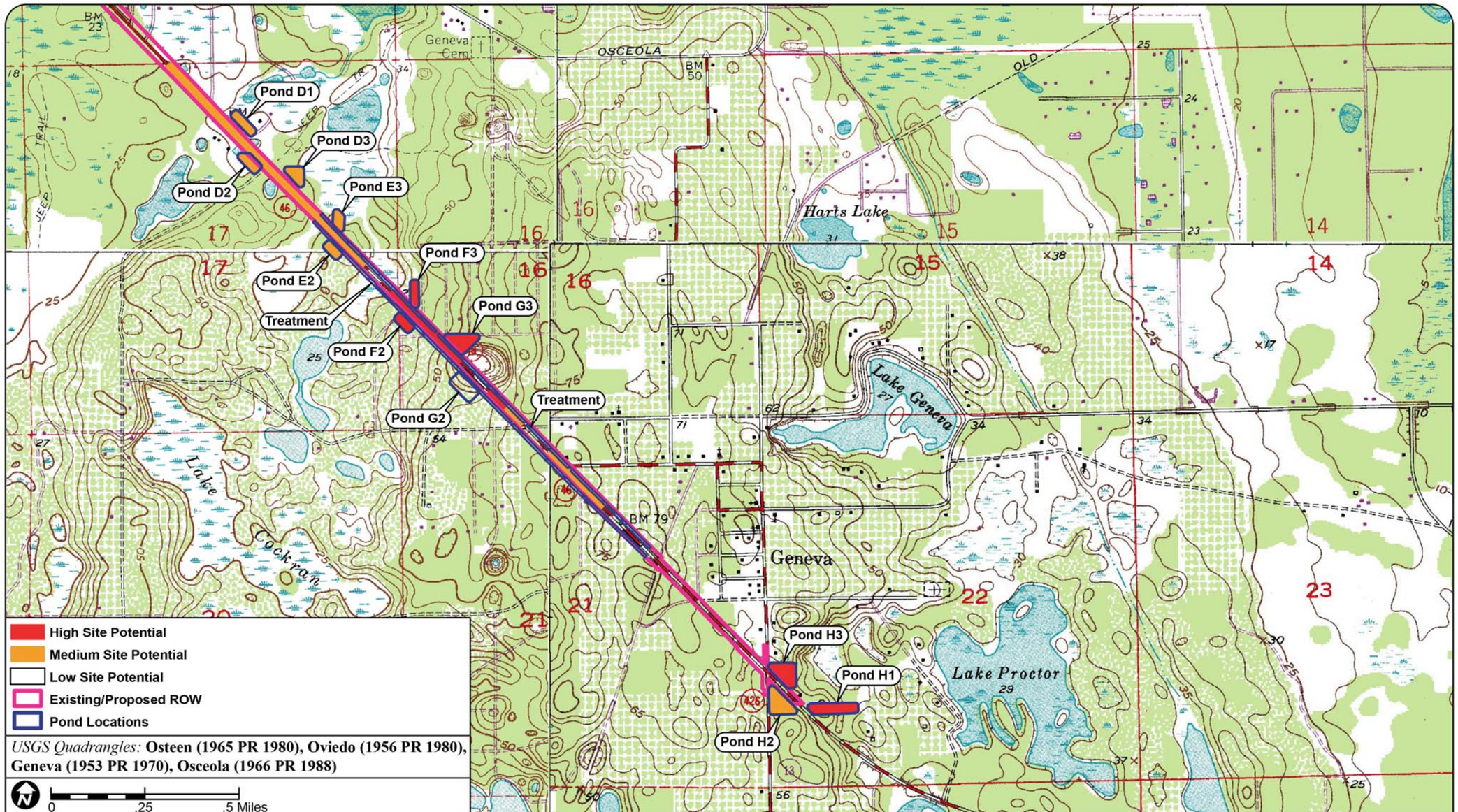

Figure 24c: Archaeological Probability Zones (Map 3 of 3)

Historic Archaeological Site Location Model

In Florida, historic period sites frequently co-occur with precolumbian archaeological sites. This is often the result of environmental conditions found desirable by both groups: better-drained upland knolls near transportation routes (i.e., historic trails and major rivers). Use of the land around the project area during the earliest historic periods (First Spanish, English, and Second Spanish) was probably limited; occupations from these periods would have been of such short duration that evidence of parties crossing the project vicinity is almost impossible to detect archaeologically. Furthermore, no such groups are known or suspected of having settled or camped within the project vicinity.

During the nineteenth century (post-1821), historic settlement tended to follow the isolated homestead or farmstead pattern. Individual families or groups of related families often built homesteads on the better-drained, hardwood hammocks. There were usually several miles between these settlements to allow room for farm fields. The historic plat maps for the project area were reviewed. No military forts, roads, encampments, battlefields, homesteads, or historical Native American villages or trails were located within a mile of the project study area. Therefore, the potential for historic archaeological sites within the project study area was expected to be low.

METHODS

Field procedures consisted of archaeological surface inspections, subsurface testing, and historical resource evaluation. The methods were employed to locate and evaluate archaeological sites and historic cultural resources in terms of their eligibility for listing in the National Register.

Archaeological Survey Methods

Archaeological field survey methods followed the guidelines for systematic subsurface testing included in the FDHR *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (February 2003) and the FDOT Cultural Resource Management Handbook (FDOT 2004). Archaeological field survey included a surface inspection, which consisted of a visual inspection of exposed ground to look for evidence of mounds, middens, or other structural evidence of human occupation. Additionally, a careful surface inspection was undertaken in areas of minimal vegetation and/or upturned soil such as drainage ditches, recent clearings, and animal burrows. Subsurface testing employed conventional shovel testing throughout the investigation. In total, 444 round shovel tests were excavated during this investigation. Shovel tests were circular and roughly 50 centimeters (20 inches) in diameter. They were dug to a minimum depth of 1 meter (39 inches), unless excavation was inhibited by pit slumping due to the influx of water or by subsurface obstructions such as solid clay or hardpan. All excavated soil was screened through 0.64 centimeters (¼ inch) hardware cloth suspended from portable wooden frames.

Shovel tests were placed systematically at 25 meter (82 feet) intervals within high site potential zones and at 50 meter (164 feet) intervals within moderate site potential zones. Shovel tests were placed judgmentally in low site potential zones. Additionally, all zones of low site potential were subjected to careful surface inspection. Testing was performed at the specified interval unless obvious ground disturbance or standing water was encountered. The field crews were instructed to place additional shovel tests in areas they deemed likely for sites, regardless of the probability zone or testing interval.

Standard archaeological methods for recording field data were followed throughout the project. The identification number, location, stratigraphic profile, and soil descriptions were recorded for every shovel test performed. Field notes also included artifact counts, provenience information, and description of any cultural feature encountered during testing. The location of all shovel tests was recorded on aerial photographs (Appendix B). Shovel test locations within the main project corridor were recorded on 1 inch=200 feet aerial photographs. Shovel test locations within the proposed pond sites were recorded on 1 inch=210 feet and 1 inch=260 feet aerial photographs.

In addition to surface inspection and subsurface testing, every attempt was made to contact and interview local informants. In many cases, local informants possess invaluable knowledge regarding nearby cultural resources that may be unavailable to the academic or professional Cultural Resource Management (CRM) communities; however, no local

informants were available for interview regarding archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area.

Historic Resources Survey Methods

An architectural historian and architectural technician conducted a historic resources survey in order to ensure that resources built during or before 1964 within the project area were identified, properly mapped, and photographed. The historic resources survey used standard field methods to identify and record historic resources. Resources within the APE received a preliminary visual reconnaissance. Resources with features indicative of 1964 or earlier construction materials, building methods, or architectural styles were noted on aerial photographs and a USGS Quadrangle map.

For each resource identified in the preliminary assessment, FMSF forms were filled out with field data, including notes from site observations and research findings. The estimated date of construction, distinctive features, and architectural style were noted. Photographs were taken with a high resolution digital camera. A log was kept to record the building's physical location and compass direction of each photograph.

In addition to a search of the FMSF, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Data Sets were utilized in conjunction with the Seminole County Property Appraiser information to approximate building construction dates within the project area. Together, the GIS Data Sets and property appraiser information usually yield the dates of the majority of the historic resources located within the project area. The project architectural historian identifies any resource not accounted for by this information in the field based on the aforementioned methods.

Each resource's individual significance was then evaluated for its potential eligibility for listing in the National Register. Historic physical integrity was determined from site observations, field data, and photographic documentation. Concentrations of historic resources within the APE for the project were noted in terms of the potential for inclusion in a historic district. Each resource's present condition, location relative to other resources, and distinguishing neighborhood characteristics were noted and photographed for accurate assessment of National Register Historic District eligibility.

CLG Coordination and Local Informants

In accordance with Chapter 1A-46, attempts were made to contact local informants. Volusia County and the City of Sanford are listed on the March 2012 list of Certified Local Governments (CLG) posted on the FDHR website (2012). Coordination was attempted with Ms. Christine Dalton, City of Sanford Historic Preservation Officer, and Ms. Julie Adams Scofield, Volusia County Historic Preservation Officer. Ms. Scofield responded on September 14, 2012 via email and stated that she agreed that historic resources identified within the current project APE are not eligible for listing in the National Register. Ms. Dalton also responded via email on September 13, 2012. She indicated that she believed the project corridor to be outside of the city limits of Sanford. However, she also stated her opinion that

the proposed improvements would adversely impact the historic and rural character of the communities along the project corridor. Appendix C of this study includes the email response from Ms. Scofield and Ms. Dalton regarding CLG coordination.

RESULTS

Archaeological Resources

The current survey resulted in the identification of one newly recorded archaeological site (8SE2757), two previously recorded archaeological sites (8SE1145 and 8SE1788), and two archaeological occurrences (A.O. #1 and A.O. #2). FMSF forms for the archaeological sites are included in Appendix A.

A total of 444 shovel tests were excavated (Appendix B). Six shovel tests were positive for cultural material. Artifacts were recovered from the proposed ROW and Comp Pond 2 and Pond H1.

8SE1145 – Osteen West Site

Site 8SE1145 was recorded by the Bureau of Archaeological Research in 1993. Other than the location of the site and the presence of lithics and pottery, no other information is available for the site. It is unknown how the extent and boundaries of the site were determined. The site is located in the northeast quarter of Section 3 of Township 20 South, Range 31 East to the south of SR 46 (Figure 25). As plotted in the FMSF, the site measured approximately 225 meters east-west and 175 meters north-south. The site has not been evaluated by the SHPO.

During the current project, 15 shovel tests were excavated within proposed ROW between SR 46 and the northern boundary of the site. One shovel test (ST 392) was positive for cultural material. The positive shovel test was bounded by negative tests at 25 and 50 meters to the east and 50 meters west (Figure 26). A shovel test was not excavated 25 meters to the west because of the potential for buried utilities in a residential yard. There were also negative shovel tests on the north side of SR 46 approximately 50 meters to the north. The area to the south was outside the project APE. The site is located within residential yards with grass lawns and scattered oak trees and cabbage palm (Figure 27).

The artifacts were recovered from 40-80 centimeters below surface (cmbs). Faunal bone was recovered from 40-45 cmbs and one flake from 70-80 cmbs. The soil stratigraphy in the positive shovel test consisted of gray sand from 0-35 cmbs, light gray sand 35-55 cmbs, very dark gray sand 55-80 cmbs, and light gray sand from 80-105 cmbs. This portion of the site is classified as Felda and Manatee mucky fine sand (USDA 1990: 32-33). These sands are very poorly drained and found in depressional areas.

The non-cortical chert flake is complete and measures between 2 and 3 centimeters in size. The faunal bone recovered consists of one fish vertebra and five unidentifiable fragments of bone.

Site 8SE1145 does not extend into the proposed ROW except in one area at the northeastern end of the site. The artifacts recovered from one positive shovel test are non-diagnostic and

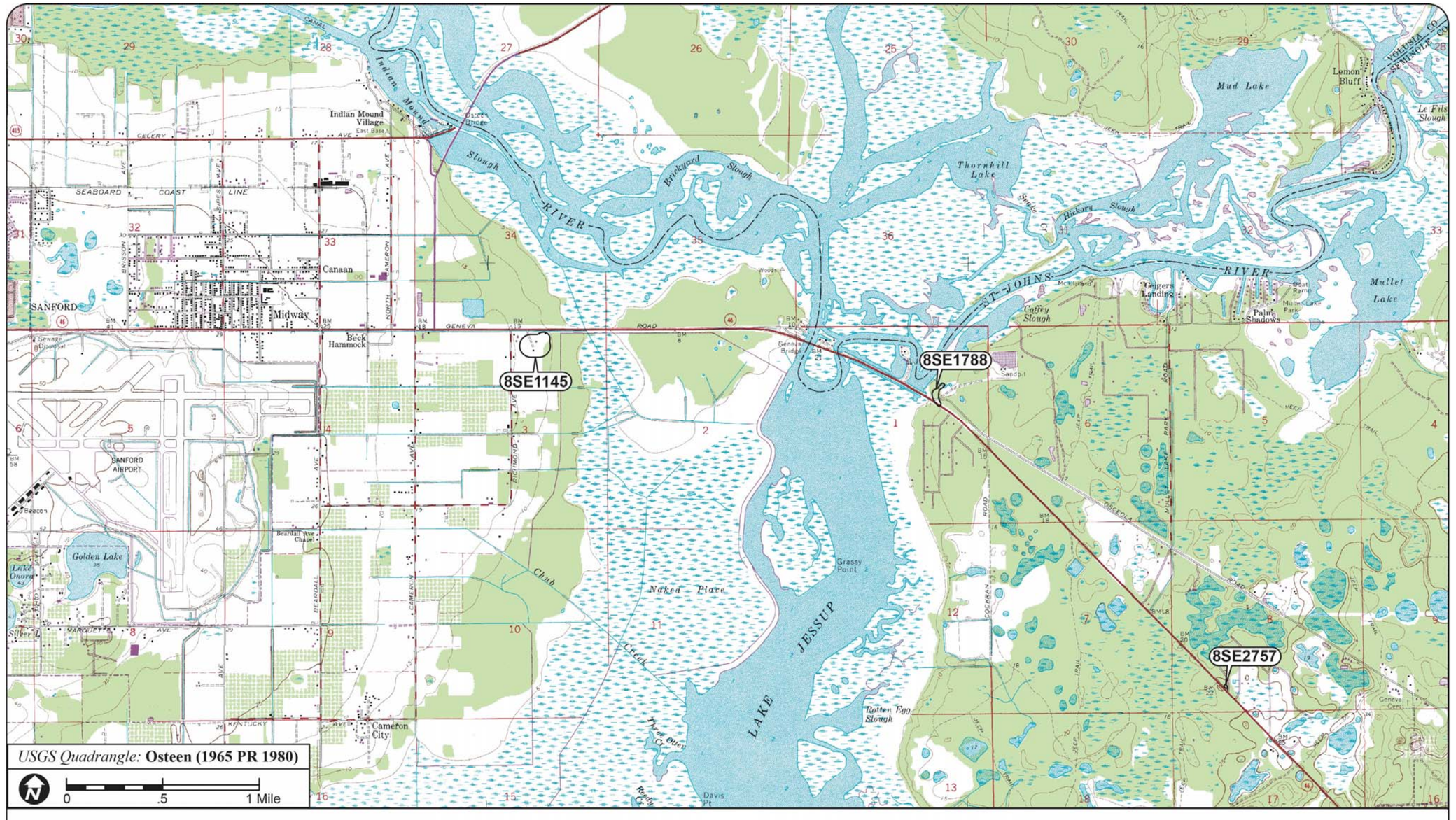

Figure 25: Location of Archaeological Sites

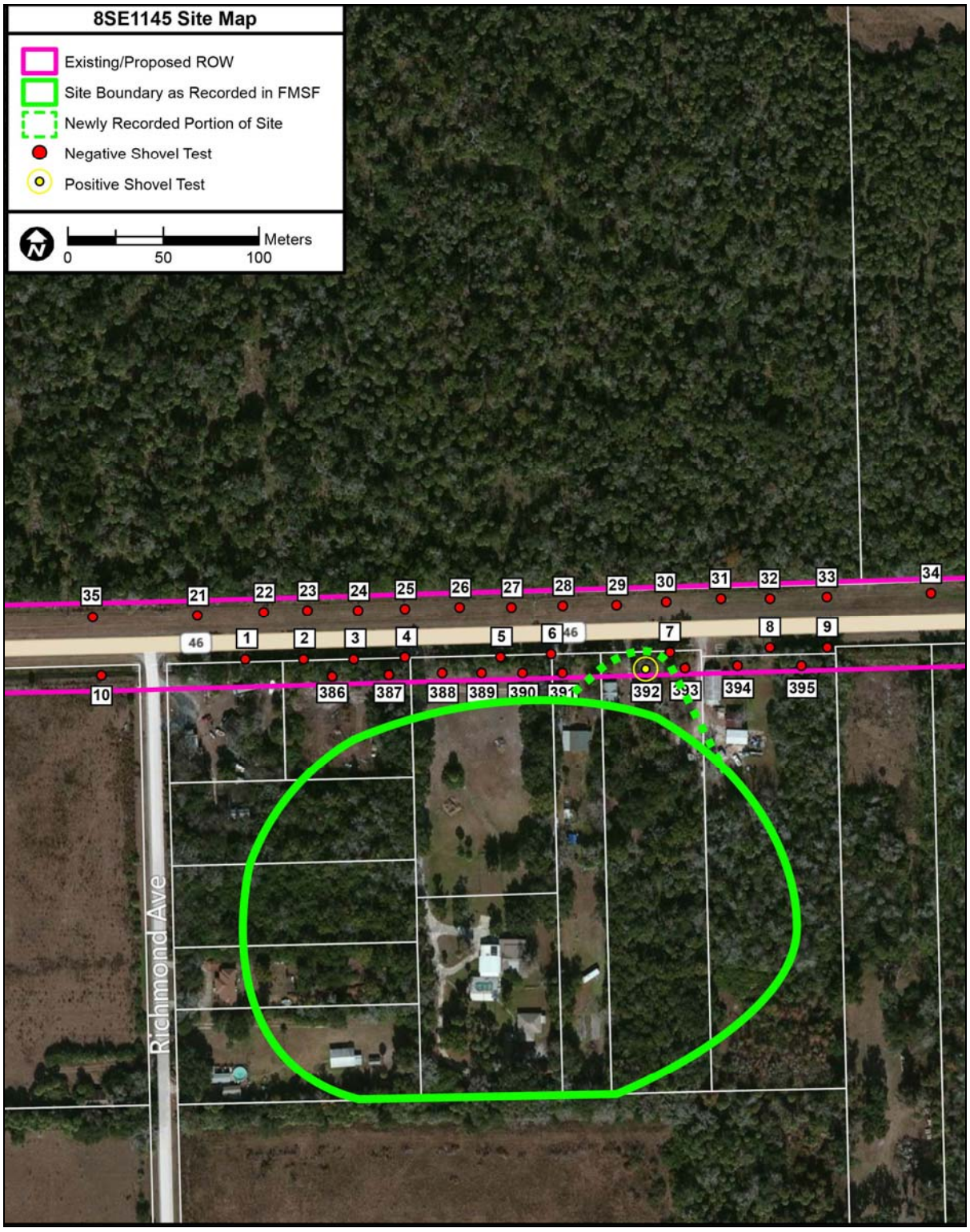

Figure 26: 8SE1145 Site Map

Figure 27: 8SE1145 within Proposed Right-of-Way, facing West

sparse and do not yield important information about prehistory. Therefore, the portion of 8SE1145 located within the current proposed ROW is not significant and is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register 7under Criterion D.

8SE1788 – Osceola Road Site

Site 8SE1788 was identified during the State Road 46/Lake Jesup Bridge Replacement PD&E Study (Archaeological Consultants 2003). The site was reported to consist of one positive shovel test with an Archaic Stemmed Point. The site is located in the northeast quarter of Section 1 of Township 20 South, Range 31 East on the Osteen USGS Quadrangle Map (1965 PR 1980) (Figure 25). The site area measured 10 meters in diameter. The site was evaluated by the SHPO and determined ineligible for listing in the National Register.

During testing of the ROW south of 8SE1788, within Comp Pond 2, and the expansion of existing Pond 2, 70 shovel tests were excavated (Appendix B). Two of these shovel tests within the vicinity of existing Pond 2 were positive. The exact location of the previously recorded site within the existing pond is unknown.

One positive shovel test (ST 44) was within the ROW and one (ST 331) was in proposed Comp Pond 2. The positive tests were bounded by negative shovel tests at 25 meter intervals within the project APE (Figure 28). ST 44 was not bounded to the north because of the presence of a spoil berm from the excavation of the existing Pond 2. The site is located within a mixed hardwood forest of oak, pine, and palm trees (Figure 29). At the northern end, the site is 130 meters east of the St. Johns River. The site area measures 175 meters northeast-southwest and 10 meters northwest-southeast.

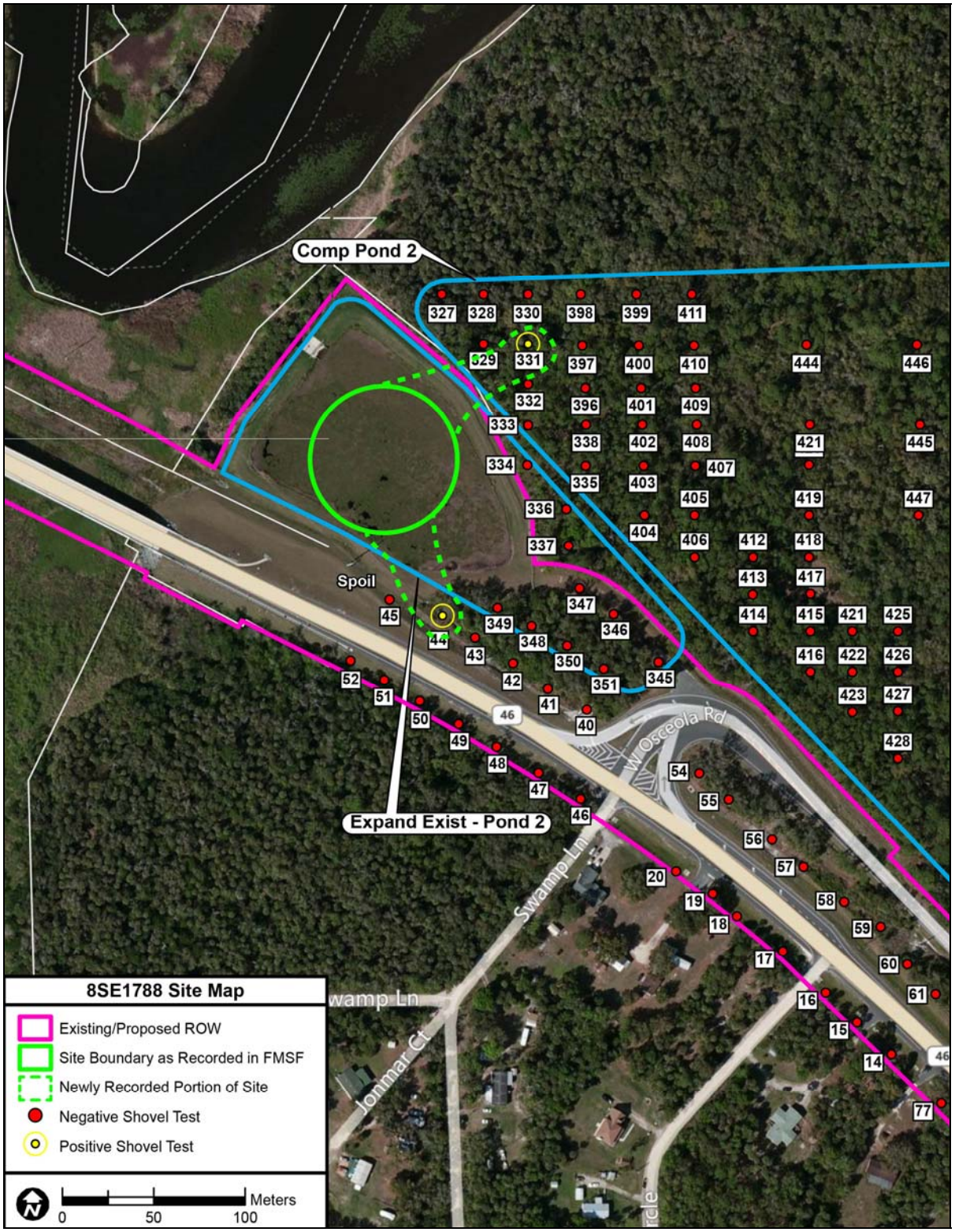

Figure 28: 8SE1788 Site Map

Figure 29: 8SE1788 within Comp Pond 2, facing South

The two artifacts were recovered from 0-30 cmbs. Both artifacts are chert flakes. One is a distal fragment of a cortical flake that measures between 2 and 3 centimeters in size. The other is the medial portion of a non-cortical flake and measures between 1 and 2 centimeters in size.

The soil stratigraphy seen in ST 331 was typical of this area. It consisted of very dark gray sand 0-30 cmbs, gray sand 30-75 cmbs, and very dark brown hardpan from 75-90 cmbs. The site is within Myakka and Eau Gallie fine sands, which are poorly drained and found on the flatwoods (USDA 1990:37).

Site 8SE1788 is a small low density lithic scatter. The artifacts recovered from the current project are non-diagnostic flakes which have limited research potential. Therefore, the newly recorded portion of 8SE1788 is not significant. The site has previously been determined by the SHPO as ineligible for listing in the National Register and no change in the previous designation is recommended.

8SE2757 – Torren Point Site

Site SSE2757 is a newly recorded archaeological site located within the proposed ROW in the southwest quarter of Section 8 of Township 20 South, Range 32 East on the Osteen USGS Quadrangle map (1965 PR 1980) (Figure 25). The site is on a small knoll with wetlands to the northwest, southwest, and east. It is approximately 7.6 meters (25 feet) above sea level. The site is located on the north side of SR 46 within a residential yard with scattered oak trees (Figure 30).

The site consisted of one positive shovel test (ST 353). The positive test was bounded at 25 and 50 meters to the northwest and southeast within the project APE. A shovel test on the south side of SR 46 approximately 25 meters to the southwest was also negative for cultural material (Figure 31). The area to the northeast was outside the project APE.

The artifacts were recovered from 10-40 cmbs within light gray sand. The soil stratigraphy for ST 353 consisted of white sand from 0-75 cmbs and brownish yellow sand 75-105 cmbs. The soil in this area is classified as Pomello fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (USDA 1990:44). It is moderately well drained and found on low ridges and knolls on the flatwoods.

A total of seventeen sherds of St. Johns Plain pottery were recovered from the ST 353. While none of the sherds mended, they may be from the same vessel. The shape of the vessel cannot be discerned from the sherds; however, there is soot on the exterior of several of the sherds indicating that it was a cooking vessel of some type.

Due to the low artifact density and the lack of diversity of artifact types, the site has limited research potential. Therefore, 8SE2757, as defined within the project APE, is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion D.

Figure 30: 8SE2757, facing Northwest

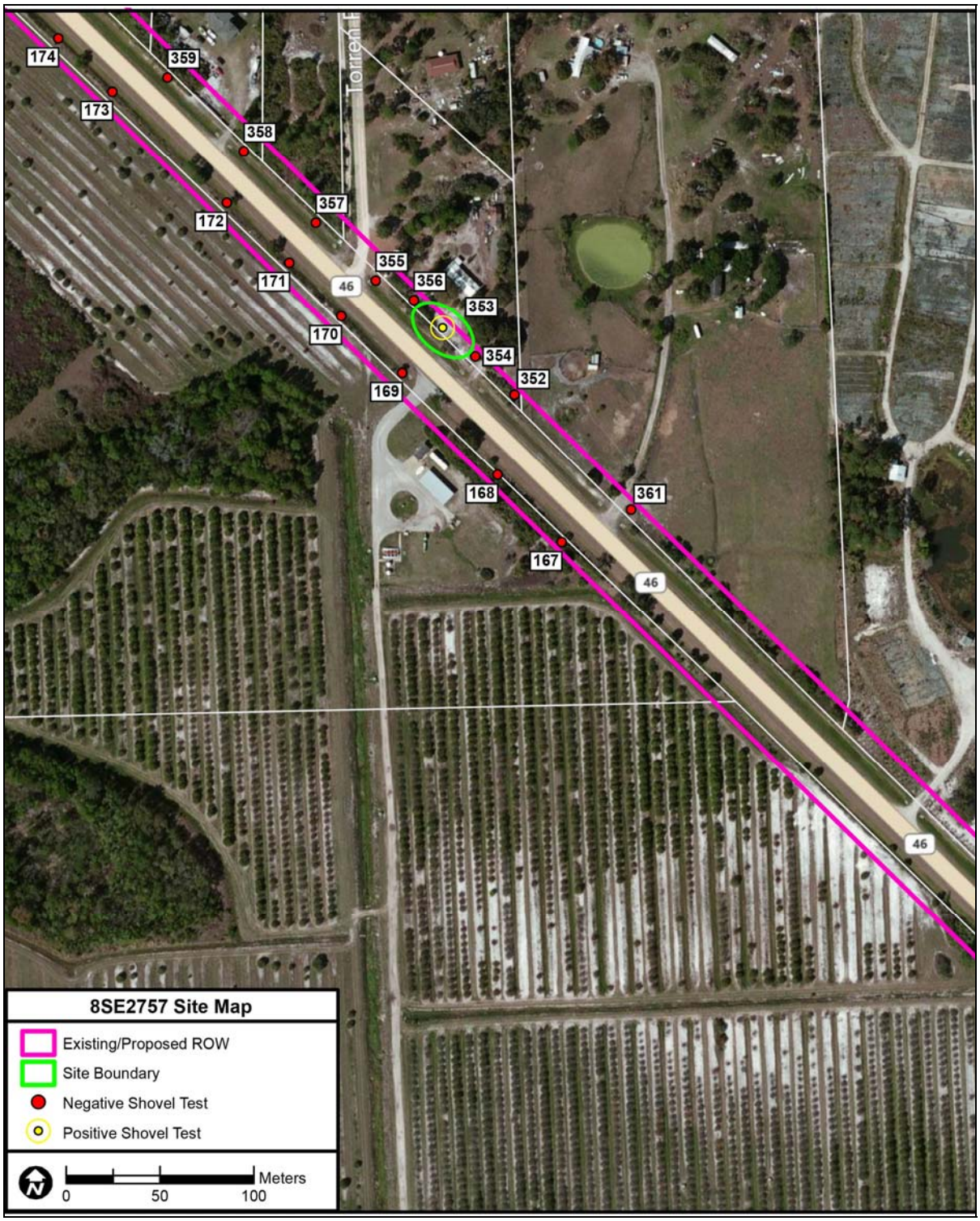

Figure 31: 8SE2757 Site Map

Archaeological Occurrences

Archaeological occurrences are isolated finds of less than three non-diagnostic artifacts. Finds of these types likely represent a single accidental event and do not yield valuable information about human behavior in the past. Because of the limited nature of these finds they are not recorded as archaeological sites with the FMSF.

One archaeological occurrence (A.O. #1) was identified in the southwest quarter of Section 16 of Township 20 South, Range 32 East on the Oviedo USGS Quadrangle map (1956 PR 1980) (Figure 32). The location of the find is within the proposed right-of-way south of SR 46. It is approximately 100 meters southeast of a wetland on the lower slope of the Geneva Hill at an elevation of approximately 10.6 meters (35 feet).

A.O. #1 was recovered from ST 79 and was bounded by 12 negative shovel tests at 25 and 50 meter intervals within the project APE (Appendix B). The one flake was recovered from 75-80 cmbs. The soil stratigraphy from this test consisted of gray sand from 0 to 30 cmbs, pale brown sand 30-90 cmbs, and very pale brown sand from 90-125 cmbs.

A.O. #1 consists of the medial portion of a silicified coral flake. The flake measures between 1 and 2 centimeters in size.

The second archaeological occurrence (A.O. #2) was identified within the southern portion of Pond H-1 (Figure 32). It is located in the southwest quarter of Section 22 of Township 20 South, Range 32 East on the Geneva USGS Quadrangle map (1953 PR 1970). The area is hardwood forest with oak trees, cabbage palm, and scattered pine trees with an understory of grasses and wild grape (Figure 33). The location of this find is approximately 125 meters south of a wetland and 600 meters west of Lake Proctor on a small hill at an elevation of 13.7 meters (45 feet) above sea level.

A.O. #2 was recovered from ST 241 and was bounded at 25 and 50 meter intervals to the east and west and 25 meters to the north within the boundaries of the proposed pond (Appendix B). The area to the south was outside the project APE. The point was recovered from 80-90 cmbs. The soil stratigraphy from this test consisted of brown loamy sand from 0 to 10 cmbs, light gray sand from 10-20 cm, and very pale brown sand from 20-105 cmbs.

A.O. #2 consists of the medial portion of an unidentifiable point. The point fragment measures 3.28 centimeters in length with a maximum width of 3.28 centimeters and maximum breadth of 0.68 centimeters.

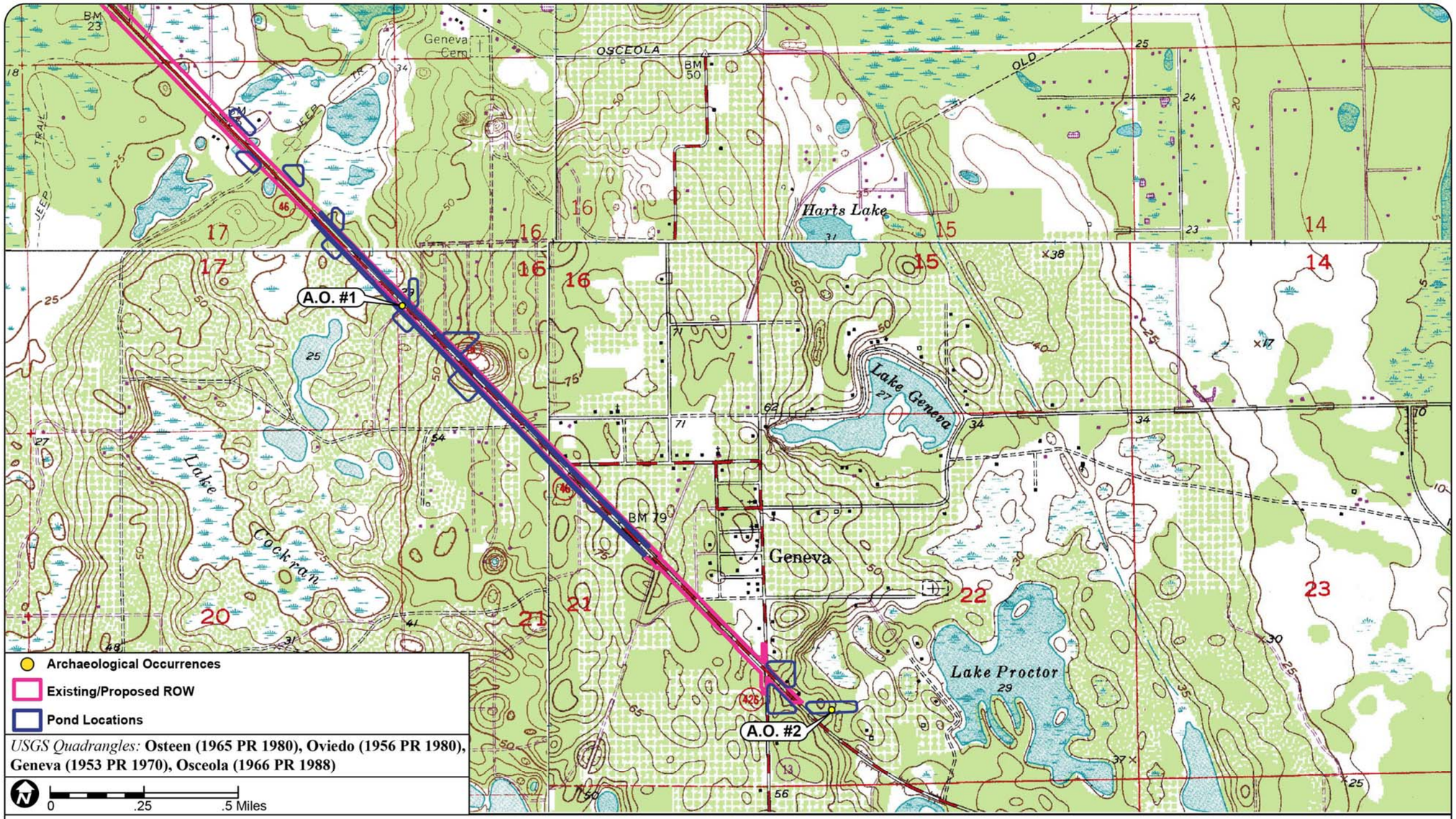

Figure 32: Location of Archaeological Occurrences

Figure 33: Vicinity of A.O. #2, facing South

Historic Resources

The historic resources survey conducted for the CRAS of the SR 46 PD&E Study resulted in the identification of 13 historic resources located within the project APE. The identified historic resources include 12 buildings (8SE2190, 8SE2759-8SE2769) and one road (8SE1953). FMSF forms were prepared for 11 newly recorded historic resources (8SE2759-8SE2769) and updated for one previously recorded historic resource (8SE1953). H.D.T.M.S/3885 E. SR 46 (8SE2190) was determined ineligible for listing in the National Register by SHPO on March 23, 2006. FMSF forms are included in Appendix A.

The 11 newly recorded historic buildings (8SE2759-8SE2769) represent common architectural styles and many exhibit non-historic exterior alterations. These modifications obscured the buildings' original appearance and compromised the historic integrity needed to convey architectural or historical significance. For this reason, the commonness of the resource types, and the lack of historical associations with significant events or persons, these buildings are considered ineligible for listing in the National Register on an individual basis. In addition, these resources are not located in contiguous areas of historic resources and are not eligible for listing in the National Register as a historic district.

SR 46 (8SE1953) continues to serve its historic function as a transportation corridor. However, the road has undergone several non-historic improvements to meet modern transportation needs. SR 46 exhibits common modern road materials and is of common

design. It does not retain any trace of historic materials, configuration, or character. A portion of SR 46 outside of the current project APE was determined ineligible for listing in the National Register by SHPO on June 27, 2007. Therefore, SR 46 (8SE1953) within the current project APE is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register individually or as part of a historic district.

This results section includes maps illustrating the location of historic resources within the project APE (Figures 34a-34i) and a table listing historic resources identified within the project APE (Table 8). The physical description and evaluation of National Register eligibility are included in the narrative for each surveyed resource.

Table 8. Historic Resources Identified within the Project APE

FMSF #	Site Name/Address	Style	Const. Date	National Register Status
8SE1953	SR 46	N/A	c.1925	Ineligible
8SE2190	H.D.T.M.S/3885 East SR 46	Quonset Hut	c.1950	Ineligible
8SE2759	TCM Imagineering/3850 E SR 46	Industrial Vernacular	c. 1930	Ineligible
8SE2760	Johnson's Live Bait/2507 Richmond Avenue	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1963	Ineligible
8SE2761	4535 East SR 46	Frame Vernacular	c. 1964	Ineligible
8SE2762	4545 East SR 46	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935	Ineligible
8SE2763	Brother's Well Drilling/4565 East SR 46	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930	Ineligible
8SE2764	2465 Catfish Cove	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	Ineligible
8SE2765	1690 West SR 46	Frame Vernacular	c. 1953	Ineligible
8SE2766	1671 West SR 46	Frame Vernacular	c. 1949	Ineligible
8SE2767	1665 West SR 46	Frame Vernacular	c. 1964	Ineligible
8SE2768	585 West SR 46	Frame Vernacular	c. 1961	Ineligible
8SE2769	275 West SR 46	Frame Vernacular	c. 1955	Ineligible

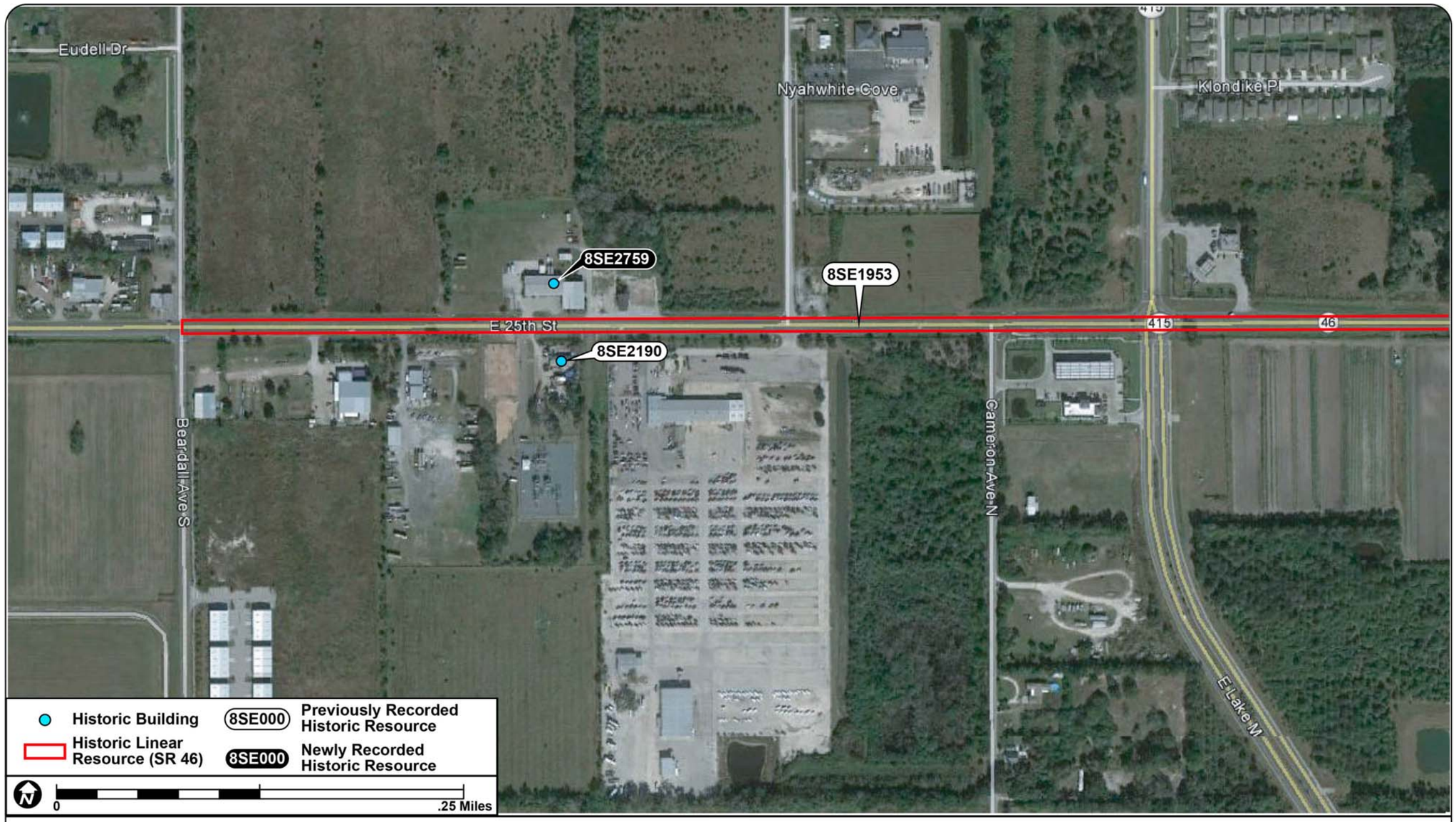

Figure 34a: Identified Historic Resources within the APE (Map 1 of 9)

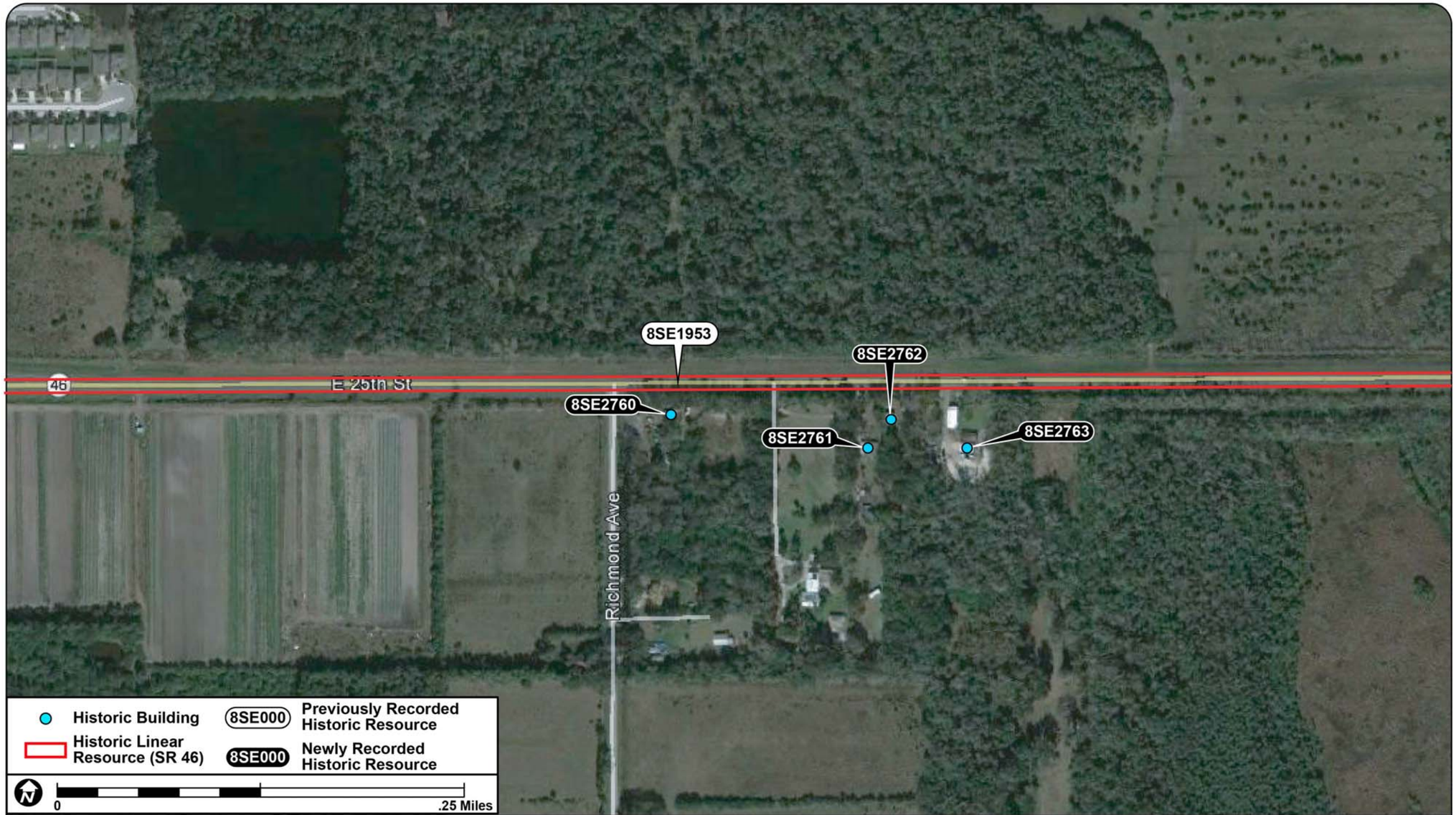

Figure 34b: Identified Historic Resources within the APE (Map 2 of 9)

Figure 34c: Identified Historic Resources within the APE (Map 3 of 9)

Figure 34d: Identified Historic Resources within the APE (Map 4 of 9)

Figure 34e: Identified Historic Resources within the APE (Map 5 of 9)

Figure 34f: Identified Historic Resources within the APE (Map 6 of 9)

Figure 34g: Identified Historic Resources within the APE (Map 7 of 9)

Figure 34h: Identified Historic Resources within the APE (Map 8 of 9)

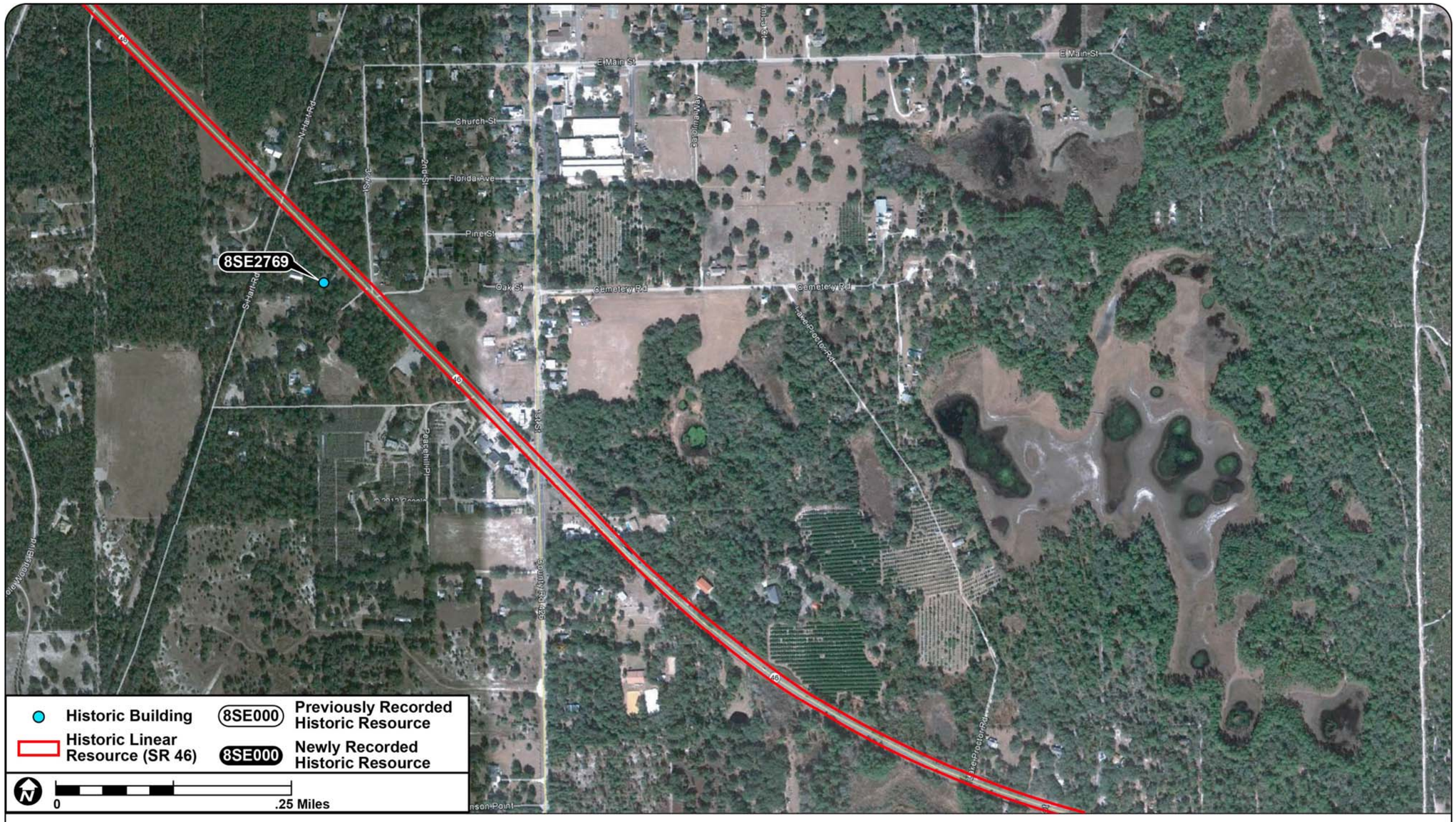

Figure 34i: Identified Historic Resources within the APE (Map 9 of 9)

Figure 35: SR 46 (8SE1953), facing Northwest.

8SE1953 SR 46

SR 46 is located in the project APE, but also extends outside of the APE. In the APE, the highway transverses through Township 19 South, Range 31 East, Sections 1, 33–35, Township 20 South, Range 31 East, Sections 6-8, and 17, Township 20 South, Range 32 East, Section 21 in Seminole and Volusia counties, Florida (Osteen USGS Quadrangle 1965 PR 1980; Geneva USGS Quadrangle 1953 PR 1977) (Figure 35). SR 46 travels east from Sanford and terminates at US 1 in Mims, Florida. In the project APE, SR 46 extends from east of SR 415 to CR 426. Approximately eight miles of SR 46 are located in the project APE.

Within the project APE, SR 46 is covered in asphalt and concrete, and exhibits the lane markings and signage used in modern transportation and road systems engineering. The roadway consists of two lane segments, one eastbound and one westbound. There is a turn lane central to the road from east of Beardall Avenue to just east of SR 415. The road features a narrow shoulder directly to the north and south of the east and westbound lane segments. Left-hand and right-hand turn lanes are present at the intersection of SR 46 and SR 415. SR 46 runs east to west over Lake Jesup at the George C. Means Memorial Bridge (FDOT Bridge #770094) in both Seminole and Volusia counties. In the project APE, SR 46 is situated in rural settings that encompass commercial, industrial, residential, and agricultural areas. SR 46 remains in good condition.

SR 46 (8SE1953) was originally built as SR 44 in 1925. The highway then extended from Mims, on the east coast of Florida, to Sanford. In 1927, the road was extended to Mount Dora. On June 11, 1945, the State of Florida renumbered the roads in their state highway system. SR 44 was then given the current name SR 46. Aerial photography from this time period (Figure 36) shows that SR 46 was two lanes wide in the segment from Sanford to Mount Dora (University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2011).

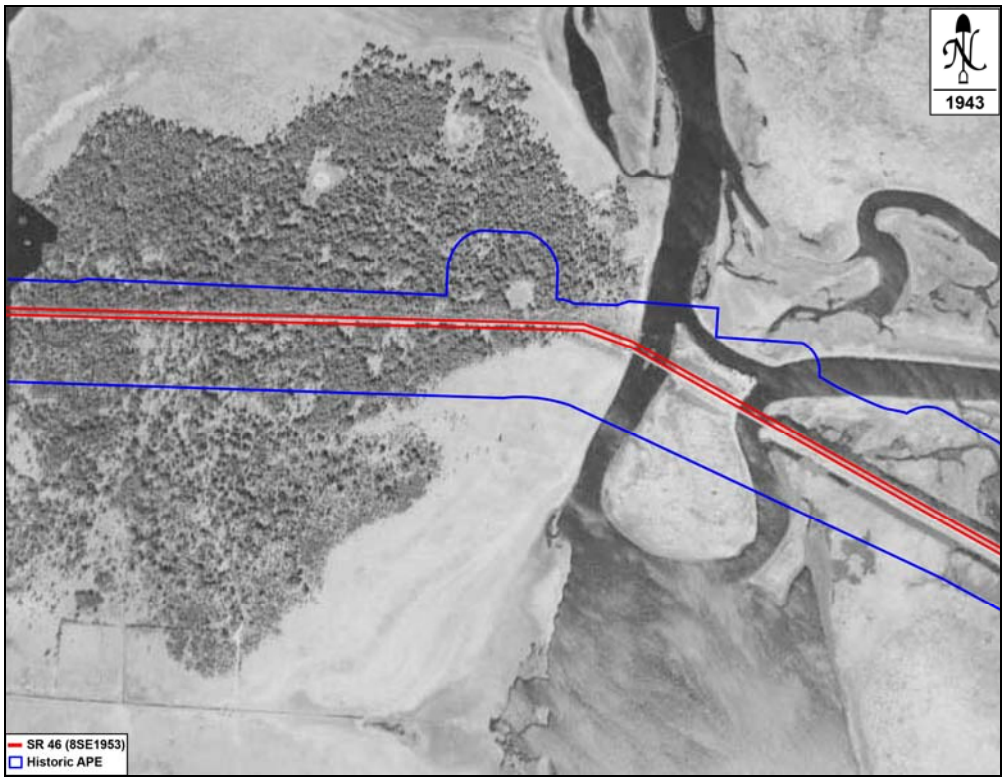

Figure 36: A Historic 1943 Aerial Photograph Illustrating the Location of SR 46 (8SE1953)

SR 46 (8SE1953) continues to serve its historic function as a transportation corridor. However, the road has undergone several non-historic improvements to meet modern transportation needs. SR 46 exhibits common modern road materials and is of common design. It does not retain any trace of historic materials, configuration, or character. A portion of SR 46 outside of the current project APE was determined ineligible for listing in the National Register by SHPO on June 27, 2007. Therefore, SR 46 (8SE1953) within the current project APE is considered individually ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is also ineligible as part of a historic district.

Figure 37: H.D.T.M.S/3885 East SR 46 (SE2190), facing Southeast.

8SE2190 H.D.T.M.S /3885 East SR 46

Constructed circa 1950, this one-story Quonset hut is located on the south side of SR 46 between Beardall Avenue and Cameron Avenue in Township 19 South, Range 31 East, Section 4 (USGS Quadrangle Osteen 1965 PR 1980) just outside the city limits of Sanford, Florida (Figure 37). This building is representative of a typical Quonset hut with a steel skeleton, rectangular plan, and corrugated sheet metal wrap. Quonset Huts were typically built during World War II for military purposes, but were also utilized for commercial purposes, as this example. It sits on a poured slab concrete footing. There are two main entrances at the east and west end of the building that consist of double-leaf sliding bay doors. Windows are metal four-light awning.

The building displays an architectural style that is commonly found throughout Florida and limited research has not confirmed any association with historically significant persons or events. This building was determined to be ineligible for listing in the National Register by SHPO on March 23, 2006.

Figure 38: TCM Imagineering/3850 East SR 46 (8SE2759), facing Northeast

8SE2759 3850 East SR 46

Constructed circa 1930, this one-story Industrial Vernacular building is located on the north side of SR 46, just west of Cameron Avenue, in Township 19 South, Range 31 East, Section 33 (USGS Quadrangle Osteen 1965 PR 1980) just outside the city limits of Sanford, Florida (Figure 38). This L-shaped building is composed of an older building section from 1930 that sits on a continuous concrete block foundation, and a circa 1977 addition that projects to the west and sits on a concrete slab foundation. The building is composed of a steel skeleton and metal siding. The roof is cross-gabled and surfaced with 5-V crimp sheet metal. The building is simple and unadorned. An unattached wooden porch is present at the south elevation with railing. From the porch is the main entrance metal door. No windows were observed during the survey from the right of way. Overhead doors have been replaced on the building.

This historic building has undergone modifications that compromise its historic physical integrity. In addition, it displays an architectural style that is commonly found throughout Florida and limited research has not confirmed any association with historically significant persons or events. This building is considered individually ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is also ineligible as part of a historic district.

Figure 39: Johnson's Live Bait/2507 Richmond Avenue (8SE02760), facing Southeast

8SE2760 Johnson's Live Bait/2507 Richmond Avenue

Constructed circa 1963, this one-story Masonry Vernacular residence is located at the southeast corner of Richmond Avenue and SR 46, in Township 19 South, Range 31 East, Section 3 (USGS Quadrangle Osteen 1965 PR 1980) just outside the city limits of Sanford, Florida (Figure 39). This rectangular building is concrete block and sits on a continuous concrete block foundation. The roof is front gabled and sheathed with composition shingles. An interior metal chimney is present roughly south of the roof ridge. Windows are two-over-two single-hung metal sash and three-light awning. A distinguishing architectural feature of this building are exposed rafter tails at the roof. The building has a vertical plank addition on the northwest façade with a simple modern door set into it. This addition has a front gable projection.

At the west corner of the property is a commercial structure with a wood frame that is sheathed with board and batten siding. The structure has a 5-V crimp metal butterfly roof and a shed roof projection with wood supports.

This historic building has undergone modifications that compromise its historic physical integrity. In addition, it displays an architectural style that is commonly found throughout Florida and limited research has not confirmed any association with historically significant persons or events. This building is considered individually ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is also ineligible as part of a historic district.

Figure 40: 4535 East SR 46 (8SE02761), facing Southeast

8SE2761 4535 East SR 46

Constructed circa 1964, this one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located on the south side of SR 46, east of Richmond Avenue, in Township 19 South, Range 31 East, Section 3 (USGS Quadrangle Osteen 1965 PR 1980) just outside the city limits of Sanford, Florida (Figure 40). This rectangular building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete slab foundation. The roof is gabled with a shed projection to the west at the screened in porch. The main entry way door is on this west porch. The roof is sheathed in composition roll. Windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash. This building features vents and wood surrounds at the windows.

This historic building has undergone modifications that compromise its historic physical integrity. In addition, it displays an architectural style that is commonly found throughout Florida and limited research has not confirmed any association with historically significant persons or events. This building is considered individually ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is also ineligible as part of a historic district.

Figure 41: 4545 East SR 46 (8SE2762), facing South

8SE2762 4545 East SR 46

Constructed circa 1935, this one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located on the south side of SR 46, east of Richmond Avenue, in Township 19 South, Range 31 East, Section 3 (USGS Quadrangle Osteen 1965 PR 1980) just outside the city limits of Sanford, Florida (Figure 41). This rectangular building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block pier system. The roof is cross-gabled and sheathed in composition shingles. An unattached porch is located at the north elevation and constructed of wood. The entry way door is simple wood and accessed by this unattached porch. Windows are one-over-one and six-over-six double-hung wood sash. This building features wood surrounds on some of the windows.

This building displays an architectural style that is commonly found throughout Florida and limited research has not confirmed any association with historically significant persons or events. This building is considered individually ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is also ineligible as part of a historic district.

Figure 42: Brother's Well Drilling/4565 East SR 46 (8SE2763), facing Southeast

8SE2763 Brother's Well Drilling/4565 East SR 46

Constructed circa 1930, this one-story Frame Vernacular commercial building is located on the south side of SR 46, east of Richmond Avenue, in Township 19 South, Range 31 East, Section 3 (USGS Quadrangle Osteen 1965 PR 1980) just outside the city limits of Sanford, Florida (Figure 42). This rectangular building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block pier system. The roof is 5-V crimp sheet metal and front gabled with an additional front gable projection located at the north porch. An interior chimney is present on the building to the west constructed of brick and clad in stucco. This porch has been screened in and is accessed by concrete steps with simple wood railing. The main entry way door is located within this screened porch. Windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash. Distinct to this building is the presence of a vent on the north elevation and the attachment of metal awnings over windows. Despite some modifications, the building retains its historic form.

This building displays an architectural style that is commonly found throughout Florida and limited research has not confirmed any association with historically significant persons or events. This building is considered individually ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is also ineligible as part of a historic district.

Figure 43: 2465 Catfish Cove (8SE2764), facing East

8SE2764 2465 Catfish Cove

Constructed circa 1950, this one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located northeast of Old Geneva Road on the east side of Catfish Cove, in Township 20 South, Range 31 East, Section 1 (USGS Quadrangle Osteen 1965 PR 1980) just outside the city limits of Sanford, Florida (Figure 43). This rectangular building is clad in wood siding and sits on a concrete slab foundation. The roof is side gabled with a shed projection and sheathed in composition shingles. A porch is present on the south elevation and is screened in. The main entry door is located on this porch and is set to the west a possible porch enclosure. Windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash and fixed one-light. This building features window shutters.

This historic building has undergone modifications that compromise its historic physical integrity. In addition, it displays an architectural style that is commonly found throughout Florida and limited research has not confirmed any association with historically significant persons or events. This building is considered individually ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is also ineligible as part of a historic district.

Figure 44: 1690 West SR 46 (8SE2765), facing Northeast

8SE2765 1690 West SR 46

Constructed circa 1953, this one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located on the north side of SR 46, southeast of Mockingbird Lane, in Township 20 South, Range 32 East, Section 8 (USGS Quadrangle Osteen 1965 PR 1980) in the vicinity of Geneva, Florida (Figure 44). This rectangular building is wood frame, clad in vinyl siding, and sits on a continuous brick foundation. The roof is side gabled and sheathed in composition shingles. A brick chimney is present on the building. A porch with a front gable projection is located at the southwest elevation. Wrought iron supports are featured on the porch and it is accessed by concrete steps with metal railing. At this main entry, there is a glass and modern door. Windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash and metal three-light awning. Distinct to this building is the addition of cornerboards. Based on historic aerial photographs, there appears to be a shed roof addition to the northeast.

This historic building has undergone modifications that compromise its historic physical integrity. In addition, it displays an architectural style that is commonly found throughout Florida and limited research has not confirmed any association with historically significant persons or events. This building is considered individually ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is also ineligible as part of a historic district.

Figure 45: 1671 West SR 46 (8SE2766), facing Southwest

8SE2766 1671 West SR 46

Constructed circa 1949, this one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located on the south side of SR 46, east of Mockingbird Lane, in Township 20, Range 32 East, Section 17 (USGS Quadrangle Osteen 1965 PR 1980) in the vicinity of Geneva, Florida (Figure 45). This rectangular building is wood frame, clad in vertical wood planks, and sits on a pier system of unknown materials. The roof is front gabled and sheathed in composition shingles. There is a simple unattached porch to the north that is constructed of wood. The main entrance is a plain wood door accessed by the north porch. It appears that the north façade is a more modern addition to add living space to the building. Windows are two-over-two double-hung wood sash. Distinct to this building is the presence of shutters and cornerboards.

This historic building has undergone modifications that compromise its historic physical integrity. In addition, it displays an architectural style that is commonly found throughout Florida and limited research has not confirmed any association with historically significant persons or events. This building is considered individually ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is also ineligible as part of a historic district.

Figure 46: 1665 West SR 46 (8SE2767), facing Southwest

8SE2767 1665 West SR 46

Constructed circa 1964, this one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located on the south side of SR 46, east of Mockingbird Lane, in Township 20 South, Range 32 East, Section 17 (USGS Quadrangle Osteen 1965 PR 1980) in the vicinity of Geneva, Florida (Figure 46). This rectangular wood frame building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a pier system of unknown materials. The roof is front gabled and sheathed in composition shingles. There is a simple unattached wood porch addition to the north with wood steps and simple wood railing. The main entrance is a modern door at this porch. Unique to this building is a carport located under the gabled roof to the northwest of the building. Windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash and a picture window is also present on the north façade. This building features shutters and awnings.

This historic building displays an architectural style that is commonly found throughout Florida and limited research has not confirmed any association with historically significant persons or events. This building is considered individually ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is also ineligible as part of a historic district.

Figure 47: 585 West SR 46 (8SE2768), facing Southwest

8SE2768 585 West SR 46

Constructed circa 1961, this one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located on the south side of SR 46, east of Cloverdale Trail, in Township 20 South, Range 32 East, Section 21 (USGS Quadrangle Geneva 1955 PR 1970) in Geneva, Florida (Figure 47). This rectangular wood frame building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete slab foundation. The roof is front gabled and sheathed in composition shingles. A brick and metal chimney is present on the building at the ridge line. The attached porch is located on the north façade under the front gabled roof featuring wood supports and a simple wood railing with unturned balusters. The porch floor is concrete. Windows are one-over-one double-hung wood sash and metal tripartite units. There is a projecting side gable to the east, but otherwise the building is simplistic and unadorned.

This historic building displays an architectural style that is commonly found throughout Florida and limited research has not confirmed any association with historically significant persons or events. This building is considered individually ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is also ineligible as part of a historic district.

Figure 48: 275 West SR 46 (8SE2769), facing West

8SE2769 275 West SR 46

Constructed circa 1955, this one-story Frame Vernacular residence is located on the south side of SR 46, between Oak Street and Hart Road, in Township 20 South, Range 32 East, Section 21 (USGS Quadrangle Geneva 1955 PR 1970) in Geneva, Florida (Figure 48). This L-shaped wood frame building is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a pier system of unknown materials. The roof is cross-gabled and sheathed in composition shingles. The porch is attached under a shed roof projection to the north and features wood supports. The main entry way door is at the north façades underneath this shed roof projection. Windows are one-over-one and two-over-two double-hung wood sash. An unattached wood carport is located at the southeast of the property. A small bin has been attached to the building at the east corner and is also clad in vinyl siding. This building features shutters and cornerboards.

This historic building displays an architectural style that is commonly found throughout Florida and limited research has not confirmed any association with historically significant persons. This building is considered individually ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. It is also ineligible as part of a historic district.

CONCLUSIONS

The CRAS for the SR 46 PD&E Study resulted in the identification of one newly recorded archaeological site (8SE2757), two previously recorded archaeological sites (8SE1145 and 8SE1788) and two archaeological occurrences. Site 8SE2757 is a small, low density pottery scatter. The lack of artifact diversity and low artifact density of the site suggests low research potential. 8SE2757 is not considered eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion D. 8SE1145 within the project APE is a low density artifact scatter. The small portion of the site that is contained within the project APE is not considered significant and is not eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion D. 8SE1788 has previously been determined to be ineligible for listing in the National Register. The newly recorded portion of the site is a low density lithic scatter and is not considered significant. No change in its National Register status is recommended.

The historic resources survey conducted for the CRAS of the SR 46 PD&E Study resulted in the identification of 13 historic resources located within the project APE. The identified historic resources include 12 buildings (8SE2190, 8SE2759-8SE2769) and one road (8SE1953). FMSF forms were prepared for 11 newly recorded historic resources (8SE2759-8SE2769) and updated for one previously recorded historic resource (8SE1953). H.D.T.M.S/3885 E. SR 46 (8SE2190) was determined ineligible for listing in the National Register by SHPO on March 23, 2006. FMSF forms are included in Appendix A.

The 11 newly recorded historic buildings (8SE2759-8SE2769) represent common architectural styles and many exhibit non-historic exterior alterations. These modifications obscured the buildings' original appearance and compromised the historic integrity needed to convey architectural or historical significance. For this reason, the commonness of the resource types, and the lack of historical associations with significant events or persons, these buildings are considered ineligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D on an individual basis. In addition, these resources are not located in contiguous areas of historic resources and are not eligible for listing in the National Register as a historic district.

SR 46 (8SE1953) continues to serve its historic function as a transportation corridor. However, the road has undergone several non-historic improvements to meet modern transportation needs. SR 46 exhibits common modern road materials and is of common design. It does not retain any trace of historic materials, configuration, or character. A portion of SR 46 outside of the current project APE was determined ineligible for listing in the National Register by SHPO on June 27, 2007. Therefore, SR 46 (8SE1953) within the current project APE is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register individually or as part of a historic district.

Unanticipated Finds

Should construction activities uncover any archaeological remains, it is recommended that activity in the immediate area of the remains be stopped while a professional archaeologist evaluates the remains. In the event that human remains are found during construction or maintenance activities, the provisions of Chapter 872.05 of the *Florida Statutes* will apply.

Chapter 872.05 states that, when human remains are encountered, all activity that might disturb the remains shall cease and may not resume until authorized by the District Medical Examiner or the State Archaeologist. The District Medical Examiner has jurisdiction if the remains are less than 75 years old or if the remains are involved in a criminal investigation. The State Archaeologist has jurisdiction if the remains are more than 75 years of age.

Curation

Original Survey Log Sheets (Appendix D), site file forms (Appendix A), and photographs are curated at the Florida Master Site File in Tallahassee, along with a copy of this report. Field notes and other pertinent project records are temporarily stored at Janus Research until their transfer to the FDOT storage facilities.

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APPENDIX A:

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE FORMS

☐ Original
☒ Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

Site #8 SE01145
Field Date 7-3-2012
Form Date 9-7-2012
Recorder #

Site Name(s) Osteen West — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name SR46 PD&E from SR415 to CR426 — Survey # (DHR only)
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name OSTEEN — USGS Date 1980 — Plat or Other Map
City/Town (within 3 miles) Sanford — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Seminole
Township 20S — Range 31E — Section 3 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☒NE — Irregular-name:
Township — Range — Section — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant — Tax Parcel #
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 480070 — Northing 3184295
Other Coordinates: X: — Y: — Coordinate System & Datum NAD83
Address / Vicinity / Route to: Southeast of intersection of SR46 and Richmond Avenue

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING

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

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES

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

FUNCTION

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

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
1. Artifact scatter-low density — 2.

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL

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

NON-ABORIGINAL

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed) The low density and non-diagnostic nature of the artifacts recovered suggest low research potential. The portion of the site within the SR46 right-of-way is considered insignificant and not eligible for the National Register.
Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action If additional ROW to the south is needed additional testing will be needed.

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 SE01145

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

- ☐ no field check
- ☐ literature search
- ☐ informant report
- ☐ remote sensing
- ☐ exposed ground
- ☐ posthole tests
- ☐ auger tests
- ☐ unscreened shovel
- ☐ screened shovel
- ☒ screened shovel-1/4"
- ☐ screened shovel-1/8"
- ☐ screened shovel-1/16"

SITE BOUNDARY

- ☐ bounds unknown
- ☐ none by recorder
- ☐ literature search
- ☐ informant report
- ☐ remote sensing
- ☐ exposed ground
- ☐ posthole tests
- ☐ auger tests
- ☐ unscreened shovel
- ☒ screened shovel
- ☐ block excavations
- ☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 15 shovel tests were excavated between SR46 and the recorded northern boundary of the site, 1 test was positive. The positive test was bounded at 25 and 50 m to the east-west. Shovel tests were approximately 50 cm diameter by 100 cm deep, 1/4 in screen.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m^2) 40,500 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit Artifacts between 40-80 cmbs. Gray sand 0-35 cmbs, light gray sand 35-55 cm, very dark gray sand 55-80 cm, and light gray sand 80-105 cmbs. Extent of site is based upon boundaries recorded in FMSF.

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

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:
Artifacts recovered from current project were temporally non-diagnostic.

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures The site is located in residential yards, so extent of disturbance is uncertain.

Surface collection: area collected 0 m^2 # collection units 0 | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks 0

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 7 ◉ count ○ estimate | Surface # 0 | Subsurface # 7

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

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

SPATIAL CONTROL

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

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

- A - Lithics
- A - Bone-animal or unidentif
- ____ -
- ____ -
- ____ -
- ____ -
- ____ -
- ____ -

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

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

Artifact Comments 1 lithic flake, 1 fish vertebra, 5 bone fragments

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type River Name St. Johns Distance from site (m) 625

Natural community UPLAND HARDWOODS Topography _____ Elevation: Min 3 m Max 5 m

Local vegetation grass, oak trees, cabbage palm

Present land use residential yards

SCS soil series Felda and Manatee mucky fine sand Soil association St. Johns-Malabar-Wabasso

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 Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s 2011-40

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

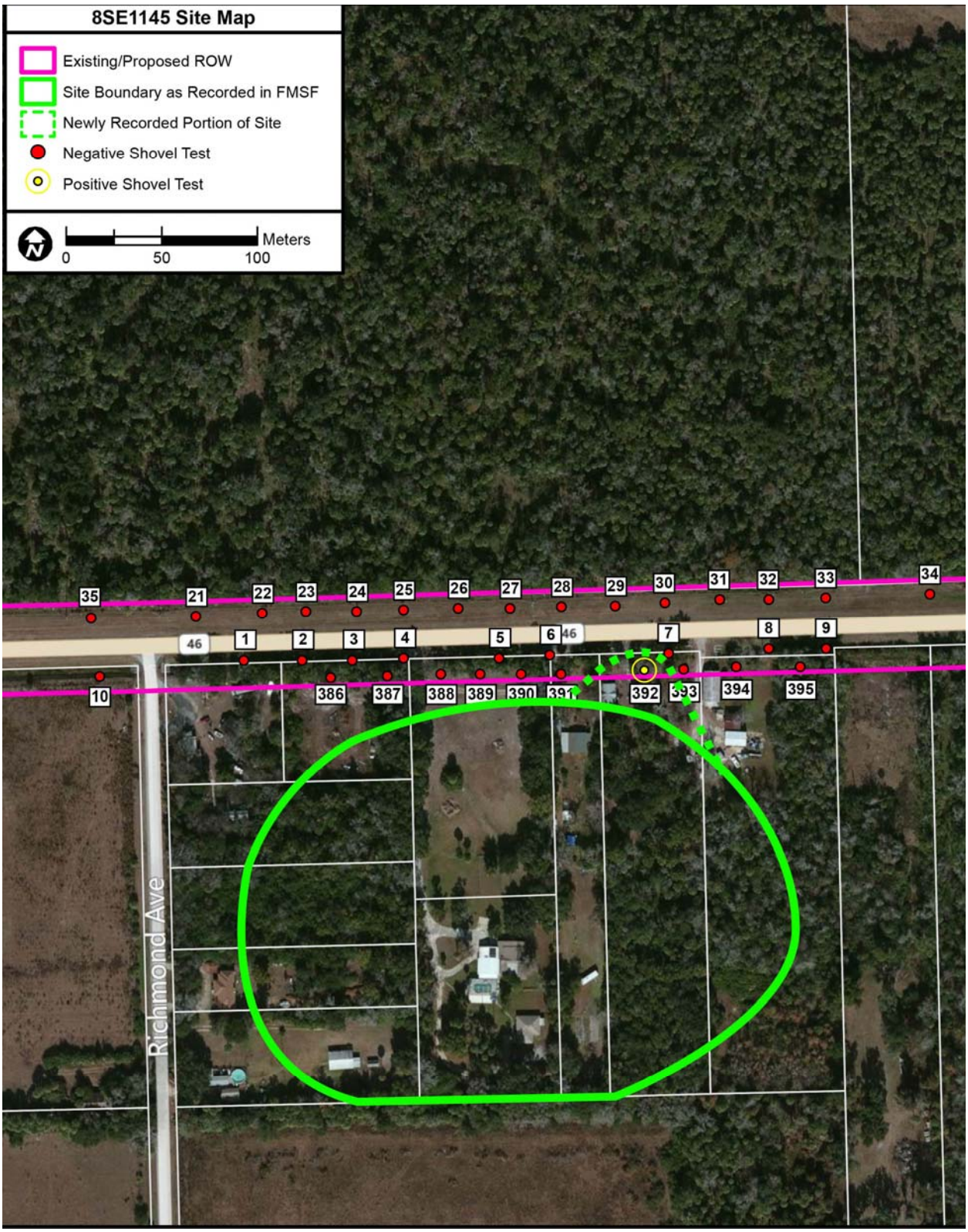
RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

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

Recorder Information: Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Address / Phone / E-mail 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

Required Attachments

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


8SE1145 Site Map
Existing/Proposed ROW
Site Boundary as Recorded in FMSF
Newly Recorded Portion of Site
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
N
0
50
100
Meters
Richmond Ave
46
46
35
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
1
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5
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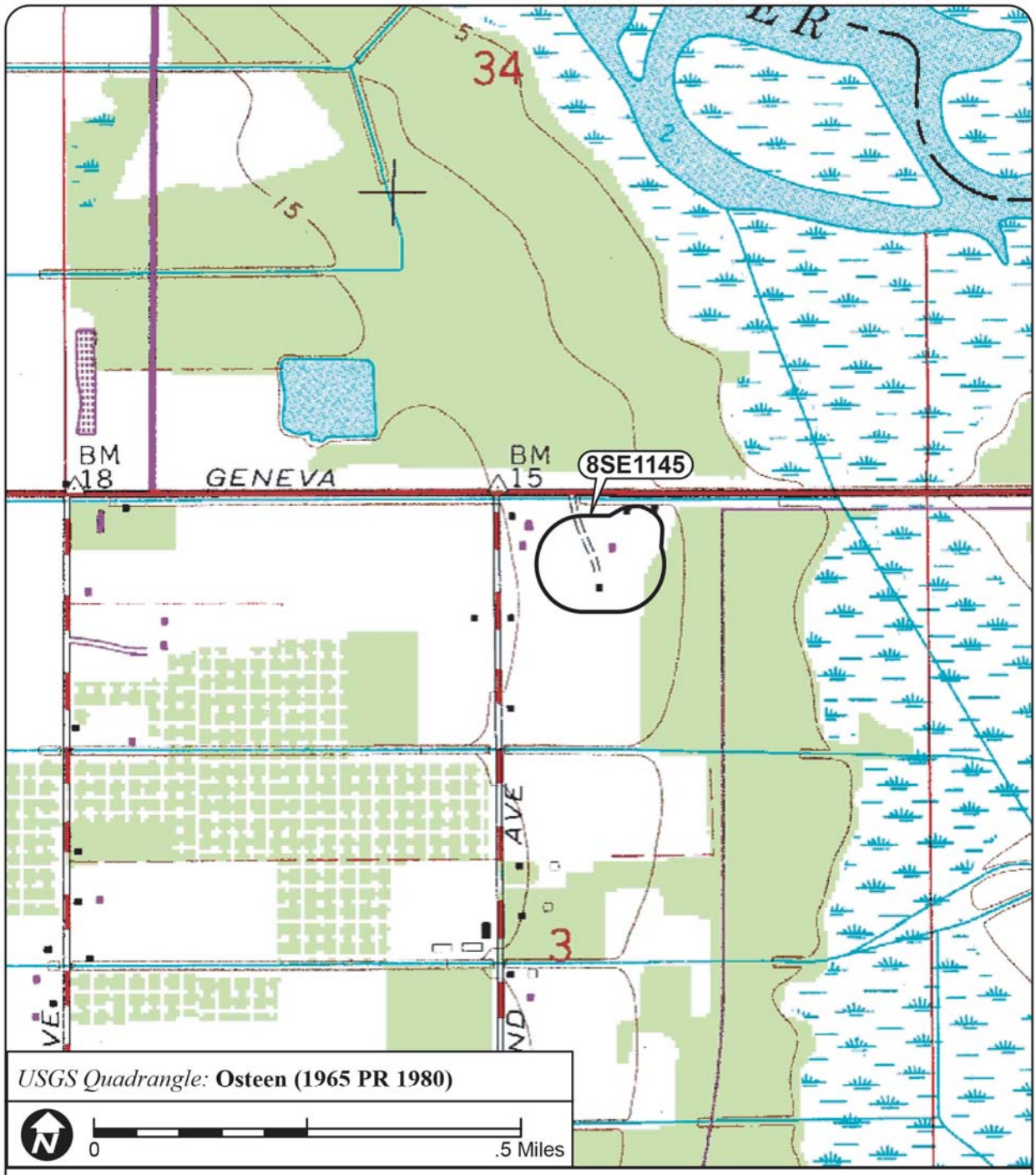


Location of 8SE1145

☐ Original
☒ Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

Site #8 SE01788
Field Date 5/9, 6/22-2012
Form Date 09-07-2012
Recorder #

Site Name(s) Osceola Road Site
Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name SR46 PD&E Study from SR415 to CR426
Survey # (DHR only)
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☒state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name OSTEEN USGS Date 1980 Plat or Other Map
City/Town (within 3 miles) In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☐unknown County Seminole
Township 20S Range 31E Section 1 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☒NE Irregular-name:
Township Range Section ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant Tax Parcel #
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 483530 Northing 3183850
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum NAD83
Address / Vicinity / Route to: Northwest of intersection of SR46 and Osceola Road

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING

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

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES

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

FUNCTION

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

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

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL

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

NON-ABORIGINAL

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed) Site previously determined ineligible by SHPO. Low density and non-diagnostic nature of additional artifacts suggests low research potential. No change in status is recommended.
Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 SE01788

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

☐no field check	☐exposed ground	☐screened shovel
☐literature search	☐posthole tests	☒screened shovel-1/4"
☐informant report	☐auger tests	☐screened shovel-1/8"
☐remote sensing	☐unscreened shovel	☐screened shovel-1/16"

SITE BOUNDARY

☐bounds unknown	☐remote sensing	☐unscreened shovel
☐none by recorder	☐exposed ground	☒screened shovel
☐literature search	☐posthole tests	☐block excavations
☐informant report	☐auger tests	☐estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) 2 positive shovel tests were bounded by negative tests at 25 m intervals within the project APE. Total of 19 bounding shovel tests. Shovel test were approximately 50cm diameter by 100 cm deep, 1/4 in screen.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m^2) 1,750 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit Flakes recovered from 0-30cmbs. Very dark gray sand 0-30 cmbs, gray sand 30-75 cmbs, and very dark brown hardpan from 75-90 cmbs. Site is 175m northwest-southeast by 10 m

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

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:
With only a total of 3 artifacts for the site, not enough information is available to determine the temporal association for the site.

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures A retention pond has destroyed the previously recorded portion of the site/ An additional pond, pond expansion, and road expansion may affect the new portion of the site

Surface collection: area collected 0 m^2 # collection units 0 | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks 0

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 2 ⊙count ○estimate | Surface # | Subsurface # 2

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

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

SPATIAL CONTROL

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

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

A - Lithics

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

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

Artifact Comments 2 chert flakes

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

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

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type River Name St. Johns Distance from site (m) 130
Natural community UPLAND HARDWOODS Topography River shore Elevation: Min 1 m Max 3 m
Local vegetation oak, pine, cabbage palm
Present land use highway right-of-way and forest
SCS soil series Myakka and EauGallie fine sands Soil association St. Johns-Malabar-Wabasso

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 Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s 2011-40

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

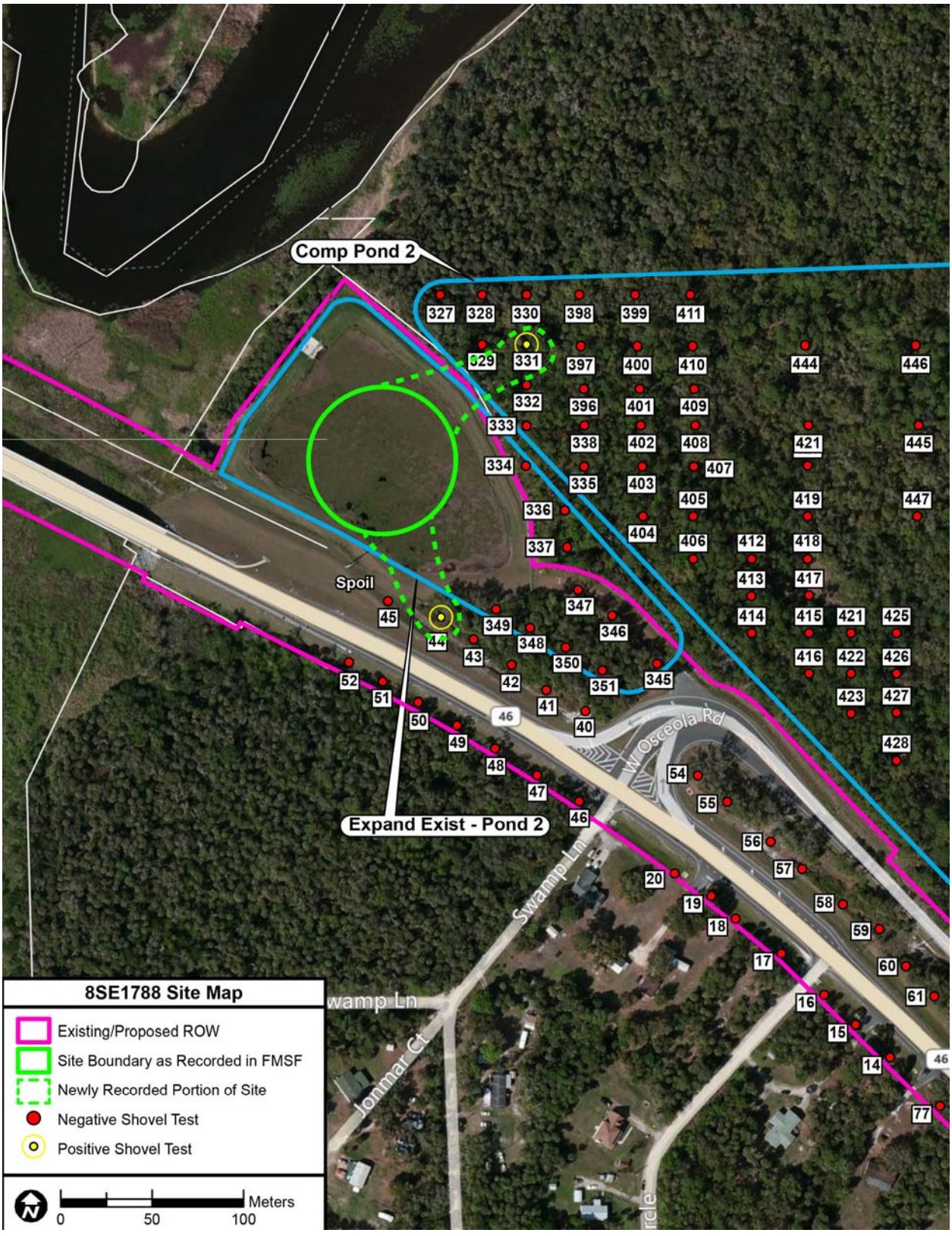
RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

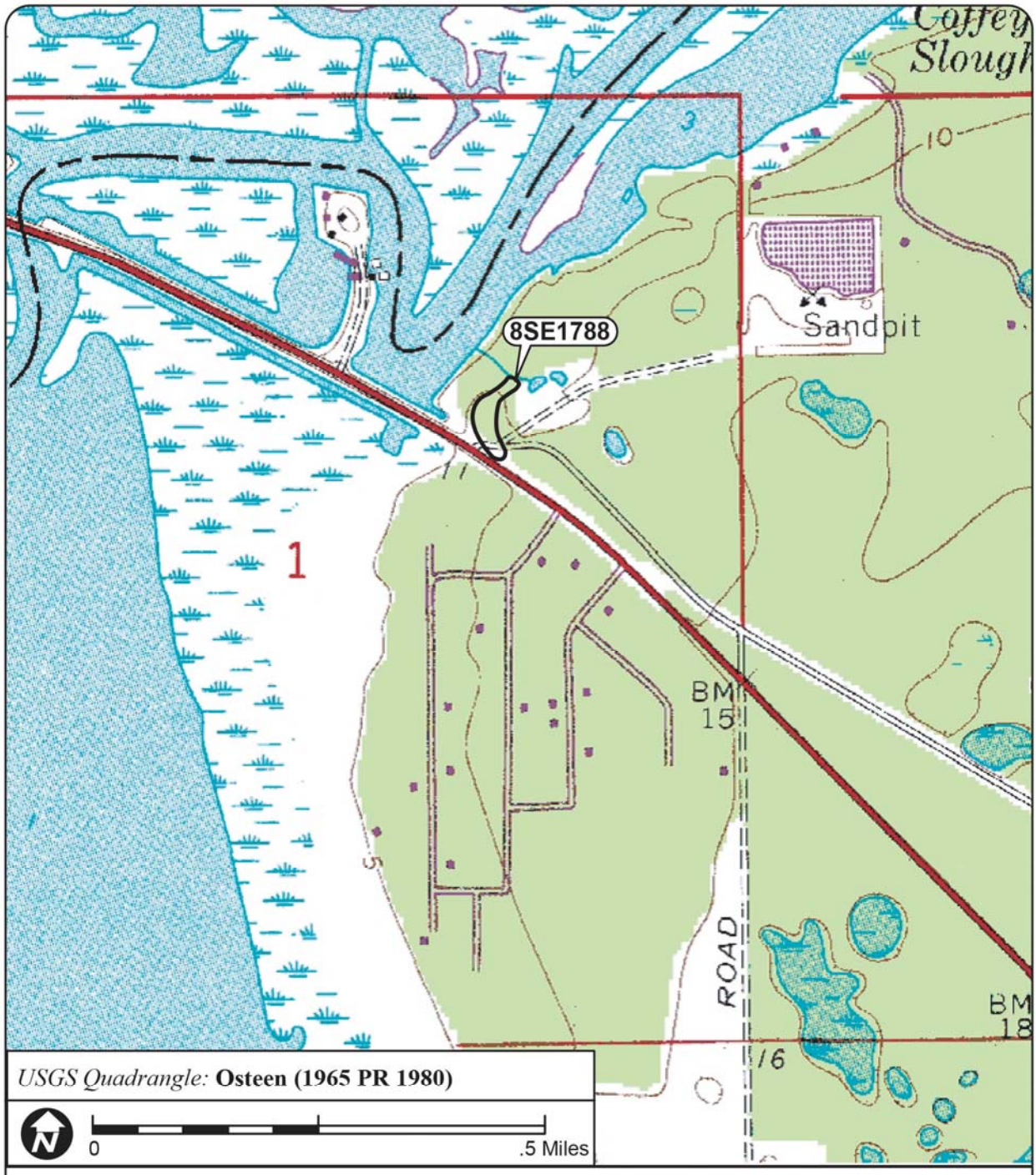
Informant Information: Name _____
Address / Phone / E-mail _____

Recorder Information: Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Address / Phone / E-mail 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

Required Attachments

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


Comp Pond 2
Spoil
Expand Exist - Pond 2
W Osceola Rd
Swamp Ln
Jonmar Ct
46
8SE1788 Site Map
Existing/Proposed ROW
Site Boundary as Recorded in FMSF
Newly Recorded Portion of Site
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Meters
0
50
100



Location of 8SE1788

☒ Original
☐ Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

Site #8 SE02757
Field Date 6-29-2012
Form Date 9-7-2012
Recorder #

Site Name(s) Torren Point — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name SR46 PD&E from SR415 to CR426 — Survey # (DHR only)
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name OSTEEN — USGS Date 1980 — Plat or Other Map
City/Town (within 3 miles) — In City Limits? ☐yes ☐no ☐unknown — County
Township 20S — Range 32E — Section 8 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name:
Township — Range — Section — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant — Tax Parcel #
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 485933 — Northing 3181353
Other Coordinates: X: — Y: — Coordinate System & Datum NAD83
Address / Vicinity / Route to: North side of SR46, east of Torren Point Road

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

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

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

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

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
1. Artifact scatter-low density — 2.

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

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

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed) Due to the low artifact density and the lack of diversity of artifact types the site has limited research potential. The site as defined within the project APE, is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register.
Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 SE02757

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

- ☐ no field check
- ☐ literature search
- ☐ informant report
- ☐ remote sensing
- ☐ exposed ground
- ☐ posthole tests
- ☐ auger tests
- ☐ unscreened shovel
- ☐ screened shovel
- ☒ screened shovel-1/4"
- ☐ screened shovel-1/8"
- ☐ screened shovel-1/16"

SITE BOUNDARY

- ☐ bounds unknown
- ☐ none by recorder
- ☐ literature search
- ☐ informant report
- ☐ remote sensing
- ☐ exposed ground
- ☐ posthole tests
- ☐ auger tests
- ☐ unscreened shovel
- ☒ screened shovel
- ☐ block excavations
- ☐ estimate or guess

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) One positive shovel test bounded by 5 negative tests at 25 and 50 meters within the project APE. Shovel tests approximately 50 cm diameter by 100 cm deep, 1/4 in screen.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent Size (m^2) 625 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit Pottery recovered from 10-40 cmbs. White sand from 0-75 cmbs and brownish yellow sand 75-105 cm.

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

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:
Only St. Johns Plain pottery recovered.

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures In residential yard, adjacent to road ditch so extent of disturbance is unknown/ Road construction

Surface collection: area collected 0 m^2 # collection units 0 | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks 0

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 17 ◉ count ○ estimate | Surface # 0 | Subsurface # 17

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

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

SPATIAL CONTROL

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

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

A - Aboriginal ceramics

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

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

Artifact Comments pottery sherds may be from same vessel but they do not mend

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

1. St. Johns Plain	N= 17	4.	N=	7.	N=
2.	N=	5.	N=	8.	N=
3.	N=	6.	N=	9.	N=

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Wetland Name Distance from site (m) 80

Natural community MESIC FLATWOODS Topography Hill Elevation: Min 7 m Max 9 m

Local vegetation oak, grasses

Present land use residential yard

SCS soil series Pomello fine sand Soil association Urban Land-Ponello-Paola

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 Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s 2011-40

2) Document type Maintaining organization
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

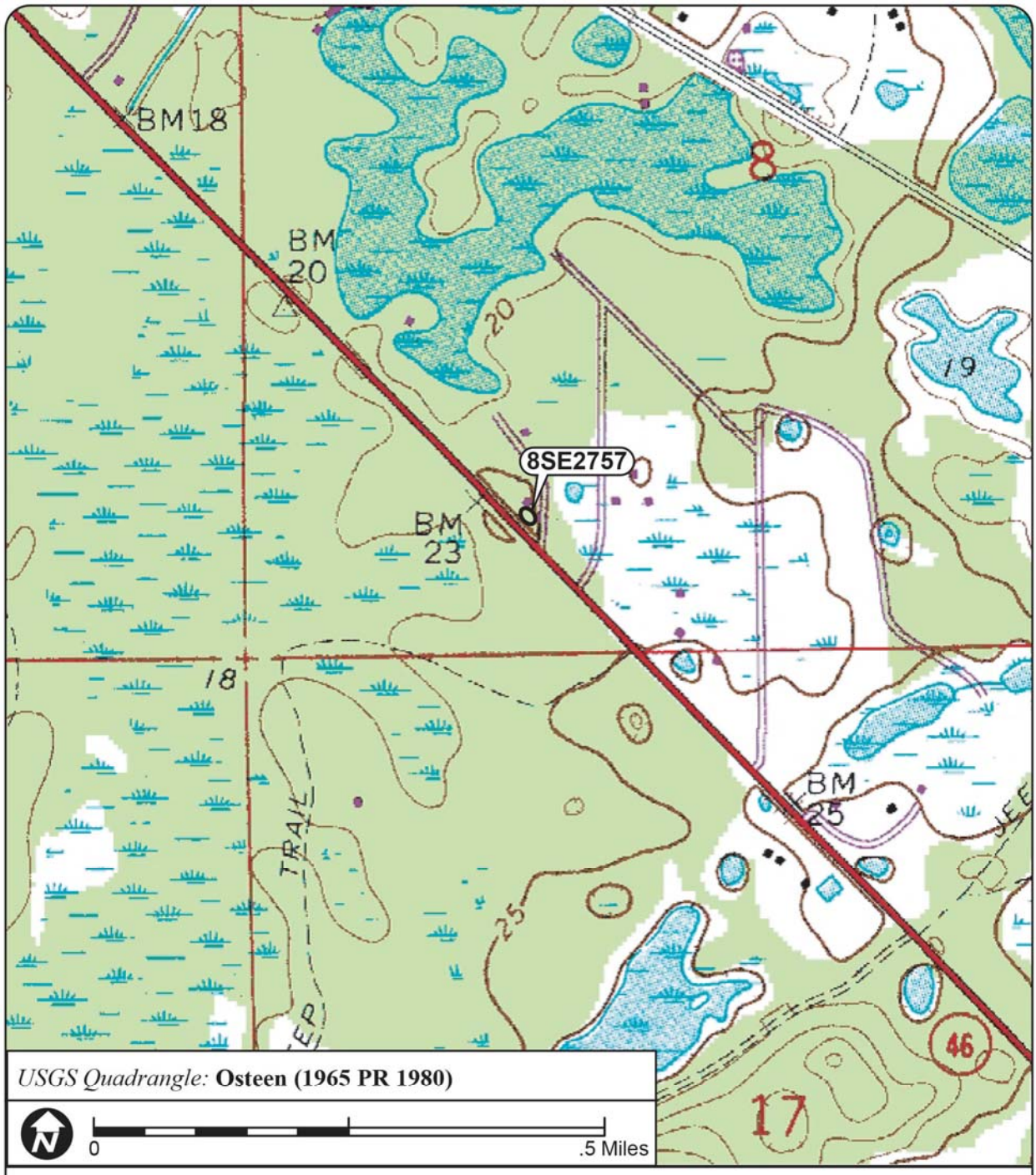
Informant Information: Name
Address / Phone / E-mail

Recorder Information: Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Address / Phone / E-mail 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

Required Attachments

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


174
359
173
358
357
172
355
356
171
46
353
170
354
352
169
168
361
167
46
46
8SE2757 Site Map
Existing/Proposed ROW
Site Boundary
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
N
Meters
0
50
100



USGS Quadrangle: **Osteen (1965 PR 1980)**

Location of 8SE2757

☐ Original
☒ Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 SE01953
Field Date 8-28-2012
Form Date 8-30-2012
Recorder# 4

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 to 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 rural historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.

Resource Group Name Florida State Road (SR) 46 Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Project Name SR-46 PD&E from E. of SR-415 to CR-426 FMSF Survey # _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☐building(s) ☒structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐canal ☐railway ☒road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☒state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:					

City/Town (within 3 miles) Sanford, Geneva In Current City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Seminole, Volusia
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
1) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name GENEVA USGS Date 1970
2) Name OSTEEN USGS Date 1980
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) See continuation sheet.

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

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 SE01953

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1925 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

Architect/Designer(last name first): Unknown Builder(last name first): Unknown

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

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

1. American 1821-present
2. Boom Times 1921-1929
3. _____
4. _____

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) See continuation sheet.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (specify) Historic aerial photographs.

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

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

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED

❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED

❸ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)

❹ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS **(Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)**
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

SITE NAME: Florida State Road (SR) 46

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

SR 46 is located in the project APE, but also extends outside of the APE. In the APE, the highway transverses through Township 19 South, Range 31 East, Sections 1, 33–35, Township 20 South, Range 31 East, Sections 6-8, and 17, Township 20 South, Range 32 East, Section 21 in Seminole and Volusia counties, Florida (Osteen USGS Quadrangle 1965 PR 1980; Geneva USGS Quadrangle 1953 PR 1977). SR 46 travels east from Sanford and terminates at US 1 in Mims, Florida. In the project APE, SR 46 extends from east of SR 415 to CR 426. Approximately eight miles of SR 46 are located in the project APE.

Within the project APE, SR 46 is covered in asphalt and concrete, and exhibits the lane markings and signage used in modern transportation and road systems engineering. The roadway consists of two lane segments, one eastbound and one westbound. There is a turn lane central to the road from east of Beardall Avenue to just east of SR 415. The road features a narrow shoulder directly to the north and south of the east and westbound lane segments. Left-hand and right-hand turn lanes are present at the intersection of SR 46 and SR 415. SR 46 runs east to west over Lake Jesup at the George C. Means Memorial Bridge (FDOT Bridge #770094) in both Seminole and Volusia counties. In the project APE, SR 46 is situated in rural settings that encompass commercial, industrial, residential, and agricultural areas. SR 46 remains in good condition.

SR 46 was originally built as SR 44 in 1925. The highway then extended from Mims, on the east coast of Florida, to Sanford. In 1927, the road was extended to Mount Dora. On June 11, 1945, the State of Florida renumbered the roads in their state highway system. SR 44 was then given the current name SR 46. Aerial photography from this time period (Figure 1) shows that SR 46 was two lanes wide in the segment from Sanford to Mount Dora (University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries 2011).

Figure 1: A Historic 1943 Aerial Photograph Illustrating the Location of SR 46 (8SE1953)

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

SR 46 continues to serve its historic function as a transportation corridor. However, the road has undergone several non-historic improvements to meet modern transportation needs. SR 46 exhibits common modern road materials and is of common design. It does not retain any trace of historic materials, configuration, or character. A portion of SR 46 outside of the current project APE was determined ineligible for listing in the National Register by SHPO on June 27, 2007. Therefore, SR 46 within the current project APE is considered ineligible for listing in the National Register individually or as part of a historic district.

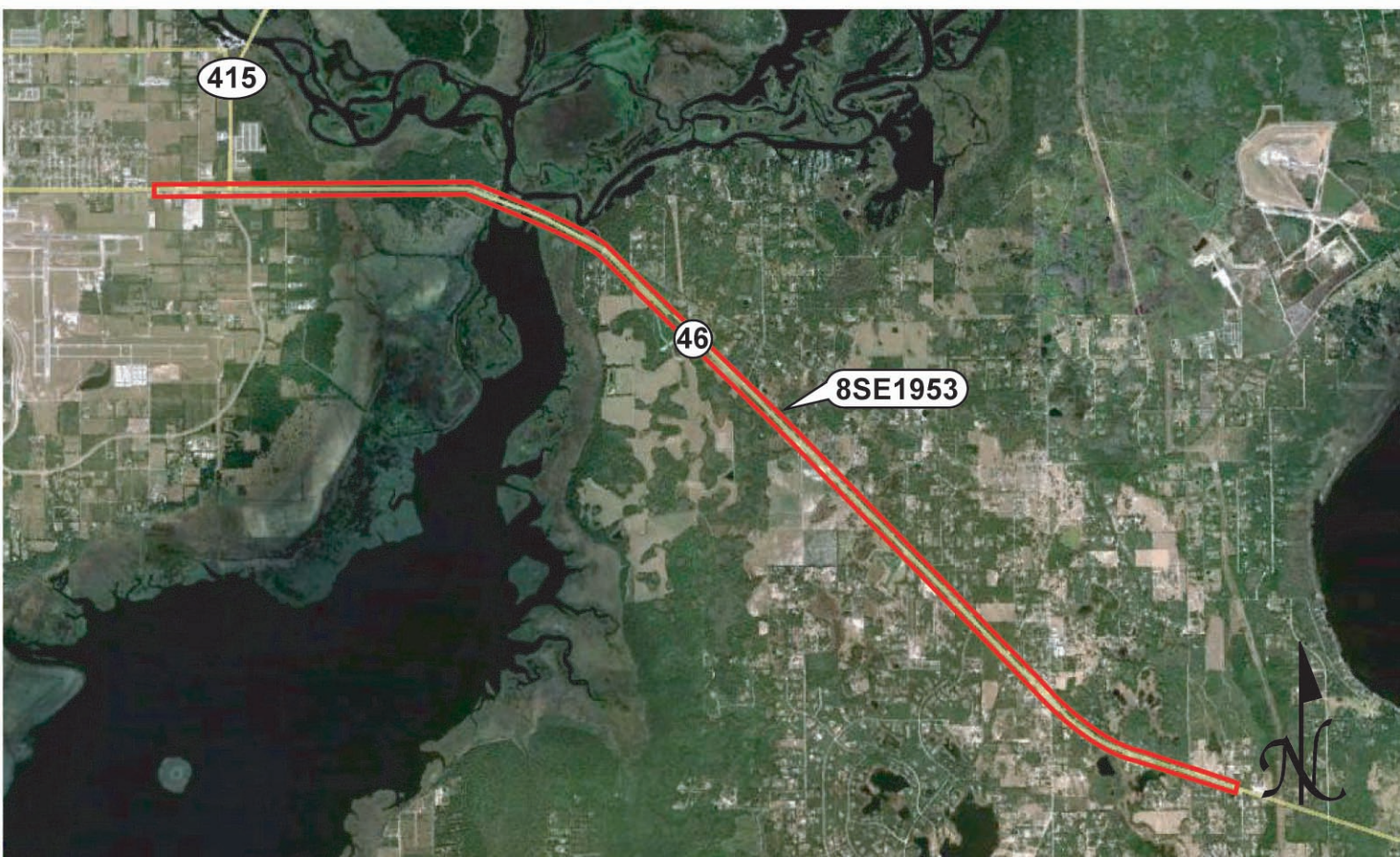
C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

Janus Research
2006 Site file for SR 46 (8SE01953), Seminole and Lake Counties, Florida. Copies are available from the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

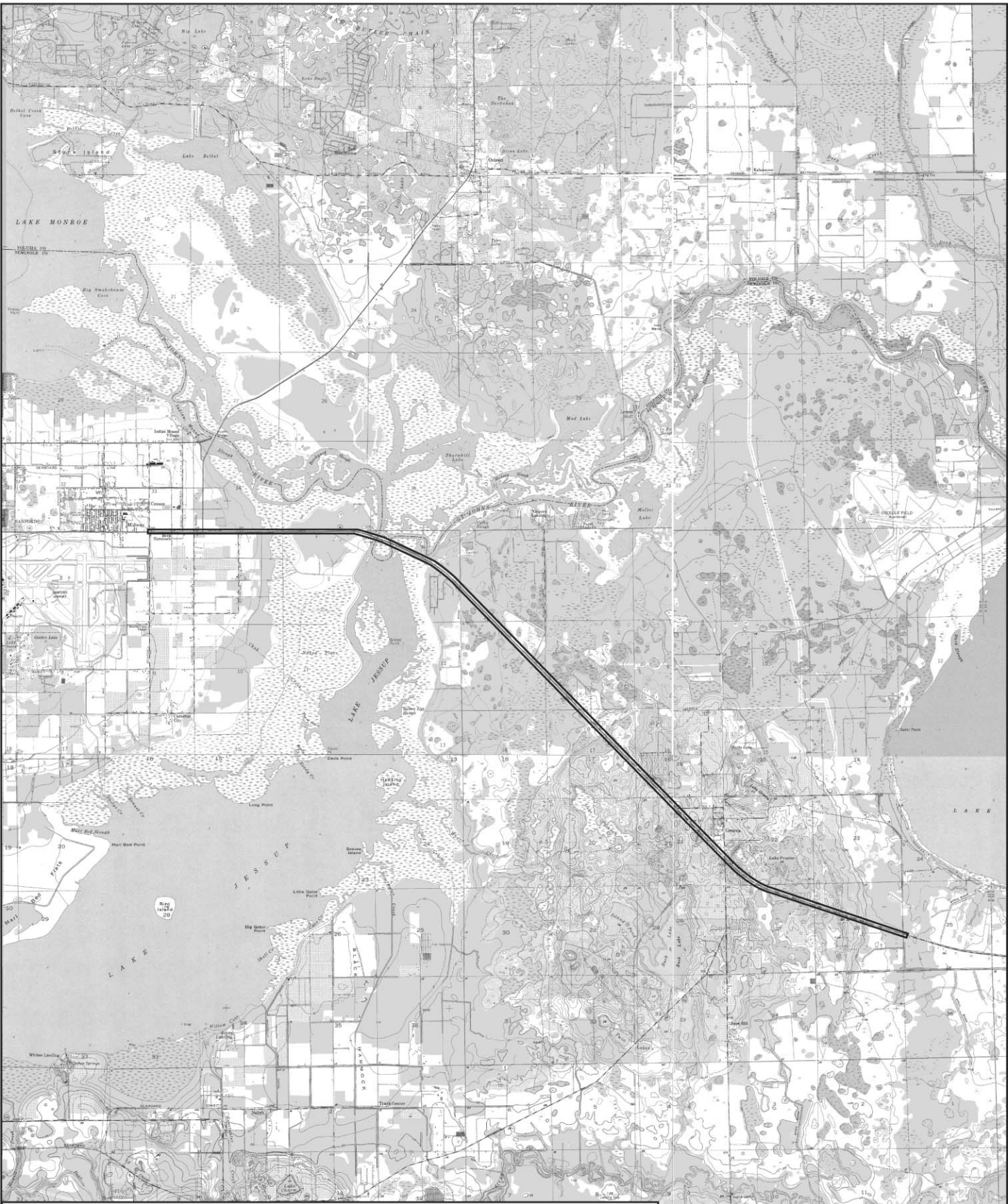
University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries
2011 *Aerial Photography: Florida Collection*. University of Florida Digital Collections. Electronic document, http://ufdc.ufl.edu/aerials, accessed December 12, 2011.

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8SE1953

USGS Quadrangles: **Osteen (1965 PR 1980), Osceola (1966 PR 1988), Geneva (1953 PR 1970), Oviedo (1956 PR 1980)**

0 2 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 SE02759
Field Date 8-28-2012
Form Date 8-29-2012
Recorder # 1

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) TCM Imagineering — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR46 PD&E from E. of SR-415 to CR-426 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	3850	E	SR 46		

Cross Streets (nearest / between) N. side of SR-46 just W. of Cameron Ave.
USGS 7.5 Map Name OSTEEN — USGS Date 1980 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sanford — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Seminole
Township 19S — Range 31E — Section 33 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 33-19-31-300-1330-0000 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 4 7 8 6 2 8 — Northing 3 1 8 4 4 1 6
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1930 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

		From (year):	To (year):
Original Use	Storage building	1930	
Current Use	Storage building		2012
Other Use			

Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c. 2000 Nature Overhead doors replaced.
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c. 1977 Nature Large building addition to the W.
Architect (last name first): Unknown — Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Industrial Vernacular — Exterior Plan L-shaped — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Metal 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) No windows were observed from the right of way.
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) The building is a simple and unadorned warehouse structure.
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None.

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 SE02759

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Steel skeleton 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. Slab
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. Concrete, Generic
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Simple metal door on S. elevation that is accessed by a porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Simple unattached porch constructed of wood with steps and railings on the S. elevation.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource The building is Industrial Vernacular with a steel skeleton clad with metal preformed sheets. The oldest section is on a concrete foundation and the c. 1977 addition is on a slab foundation. The roof is cross-gabled with a 5-V Crimp metal 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) Historic aerial photographs.
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building exhibits modifications and does not possess sufficient significance for inclusion in the National Register individually or as part of a historic district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

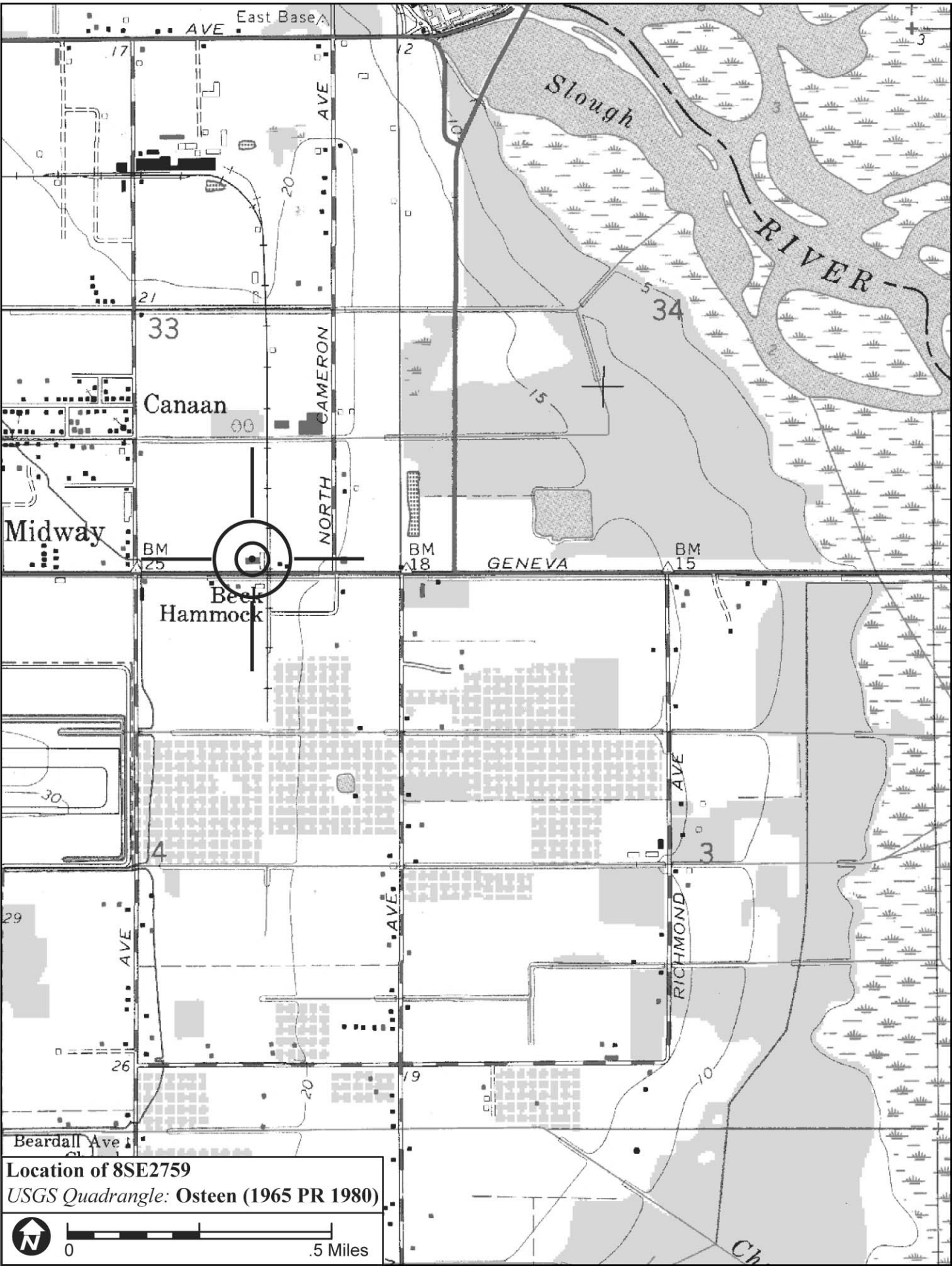
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND 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

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8SE2759

USGS Quadrangle: **Osteen (1965 PR 1980)**

0 .5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 SE02760
Field Date 8-28-2012
Form Date 8-29-2012
Recorder # 6

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) Johnson's Live Bait/2507 Richmond Ave. Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-46 PD&E from E. of SR-415 to CR-426 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	2507		Richmond	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) SE corner of Richmond Ave. and SR-46
USGS 7.5 Map Name OSTEEN USGS Date 1980 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sanford In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Seminole
Township 19S Range 31E Section 3 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 03-20-31-501-9B00-0050 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 479925 Northing 3184341
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1963 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1963 To (year): 1990
Current Use Commercial & residence From (year): 1990 To (year): 2012
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c. 1970s Nature NW entrance board and batten addition.
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Metal 2/2 single-hung-sash and 3-light awning are present.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Rafter tails are present on the main building.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Commercial building at W. corner of property with board and metal siding, 5-V Crimp metal butterfly roof, attached shed roof porch with wood supports

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 SE02760

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Metal 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) Simple modern door set into side of NW entrance addition.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Enclosed porch addition at NW entrance that is wood frame and clad with vertical wood boards.

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

Narrative Description of Resource This Masonry Vernacular building is constructed of concrete blocks with a wood framed, vertical plank addition at the NW. It sits on a continuous concrete block foundation, has a side gabled roof, and windows are metal 2/2 SHS and 3-light awning.

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) Historic aerial photographs.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

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

Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building exhibits modifications and does not possess sufficient significance for inclusion in the National Register individually or as part of a historic district.

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

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____

2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

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

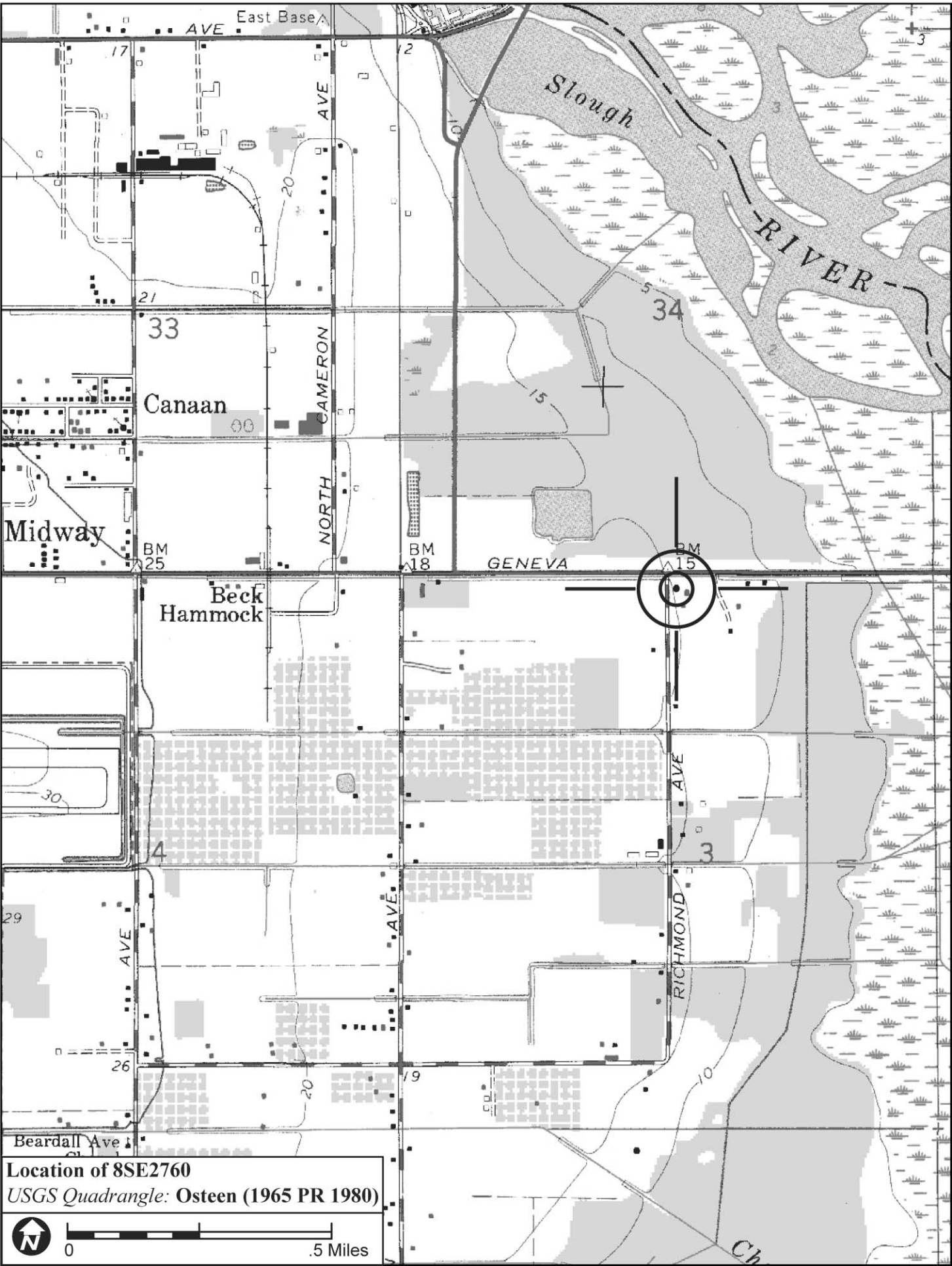
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND 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

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8SE2760

USGS Quadrangle: **Osteen (1965 PR 1980)**

0 .5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 SE02761
Field Date 8-28-2012
Form Date 8-29-2012
Recorder # 7

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) 4535 E SR 46 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-46 PD&E from E. of SR-415 to CR-426 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
4535	E	SR 46		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) S. side of SR-46 E. of Richmond Ave.
USGS 7.5 Map Name OSTEEN USGS Date 1980 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sanford In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Seminole
Township 19S Range 31E Section 3 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 03-20-31-501-0B00-003B Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 480107 Northing 3184326
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1964 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1964 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2012
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c. 1980 Nature W. screened porch under shed roof.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition roll 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Wood 1/1 DHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Vents and wood surrounds around windows are present.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None.

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 SE02761

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Screen door on W. screened porch leads to main entry door.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) W. screened porch under shed roof.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This building is Frame Vernacular with vinyl siding and sits on a concrete slab foundation. The roof is gabled with a projecting shed roof where a screened in porch is. Windows are wood 1/1 DHS.
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) Historic aerial photographs.
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building exhibits modifications and does not possess sufficient significance for inclusion in the National Register individually or as part of a historic district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

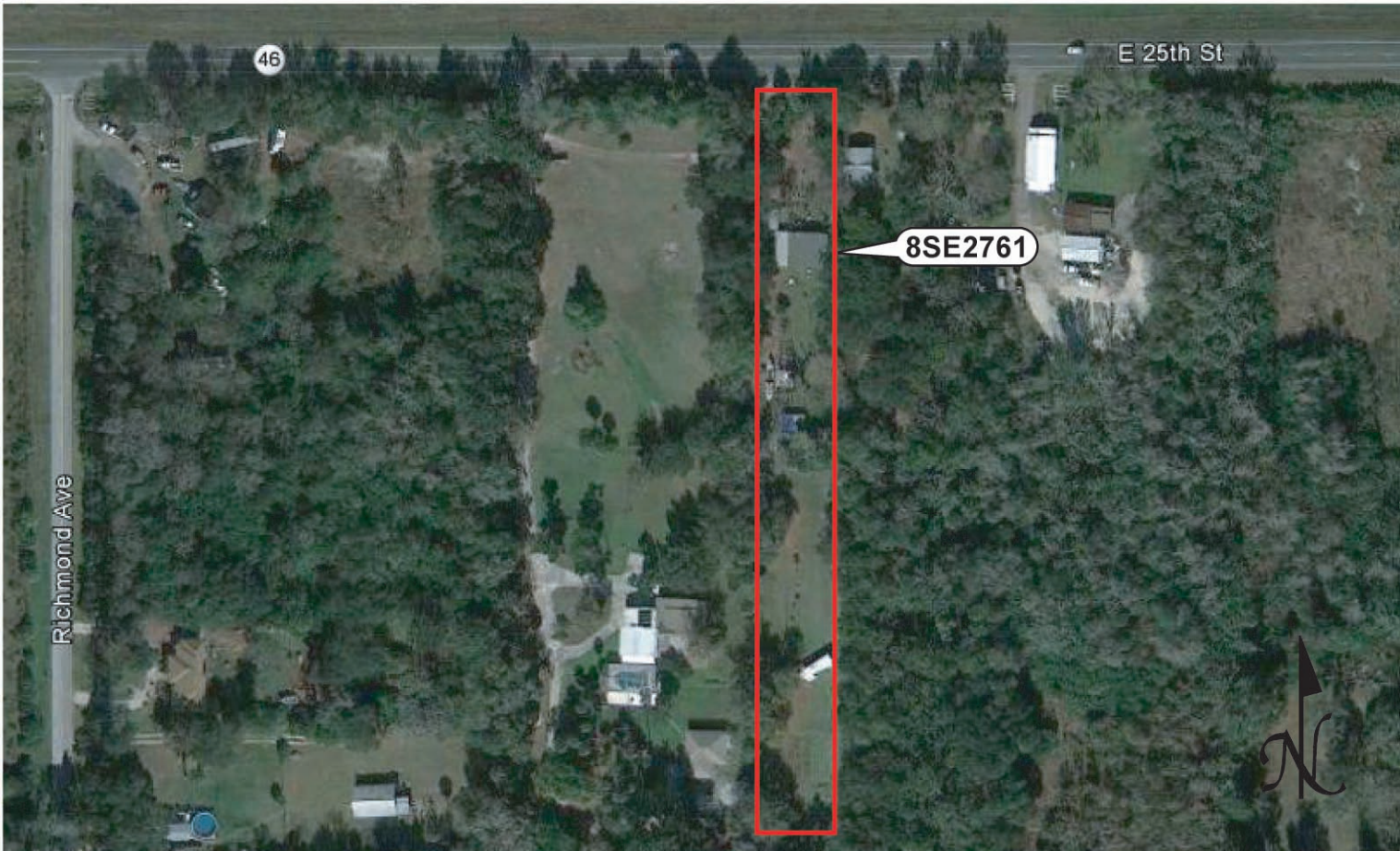
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

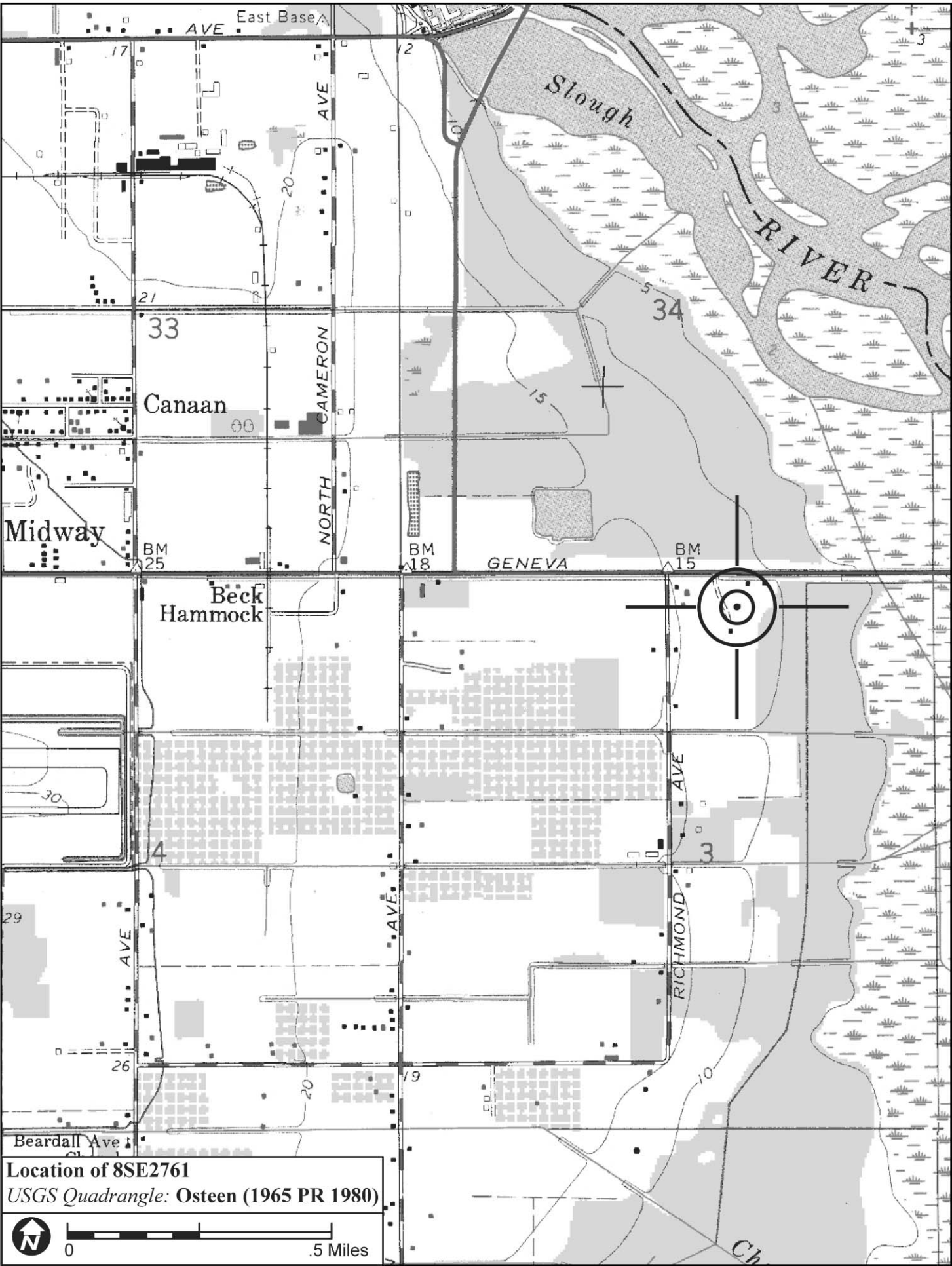
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format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

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8SE2761

USGS Quadrangle: **Osteen (1965 PR 1980)**

0 .5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 SE02762
Field Date 8-28-2012
Form Date 8-30-2012
Recorder # 8

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) 4545 E SR 46 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-46 PD&E from E. of SR-415 to CR-426 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
4545	E	SR 46		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) S. side of SR-46 and E. of Richmond Ave.
USGS 7.5 Map Name OSTEEN USGS Date 1980 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sanford In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Seminole
Township 19S Range 31E Section 3 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 03-20-31-501-0B00-0030 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 480126 Northing 3184353
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1935 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1935 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2012
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: C. 1970s Nature N. enclosed porch, modern door.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Wood 1/1 and 6/6 DHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Some windows have wood surrounds.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None.

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 SE02762

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Simple door on N. elevation accessed by unattached wood porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Porch is on the N. elevation constructed of wood and unattached to the building.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource The building is Frame Vernacular that is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a concrete block pier system. The roof is cross-gabled and sheathed in composition shingles. An unattached porch is on the N. elevation and windows are 1/1 and 6/6 DHS.
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) Historic aerial photographs.
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building exhibits modifications does not possess sufficient significance for inclusion in the National Register individually or as part of a historic district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

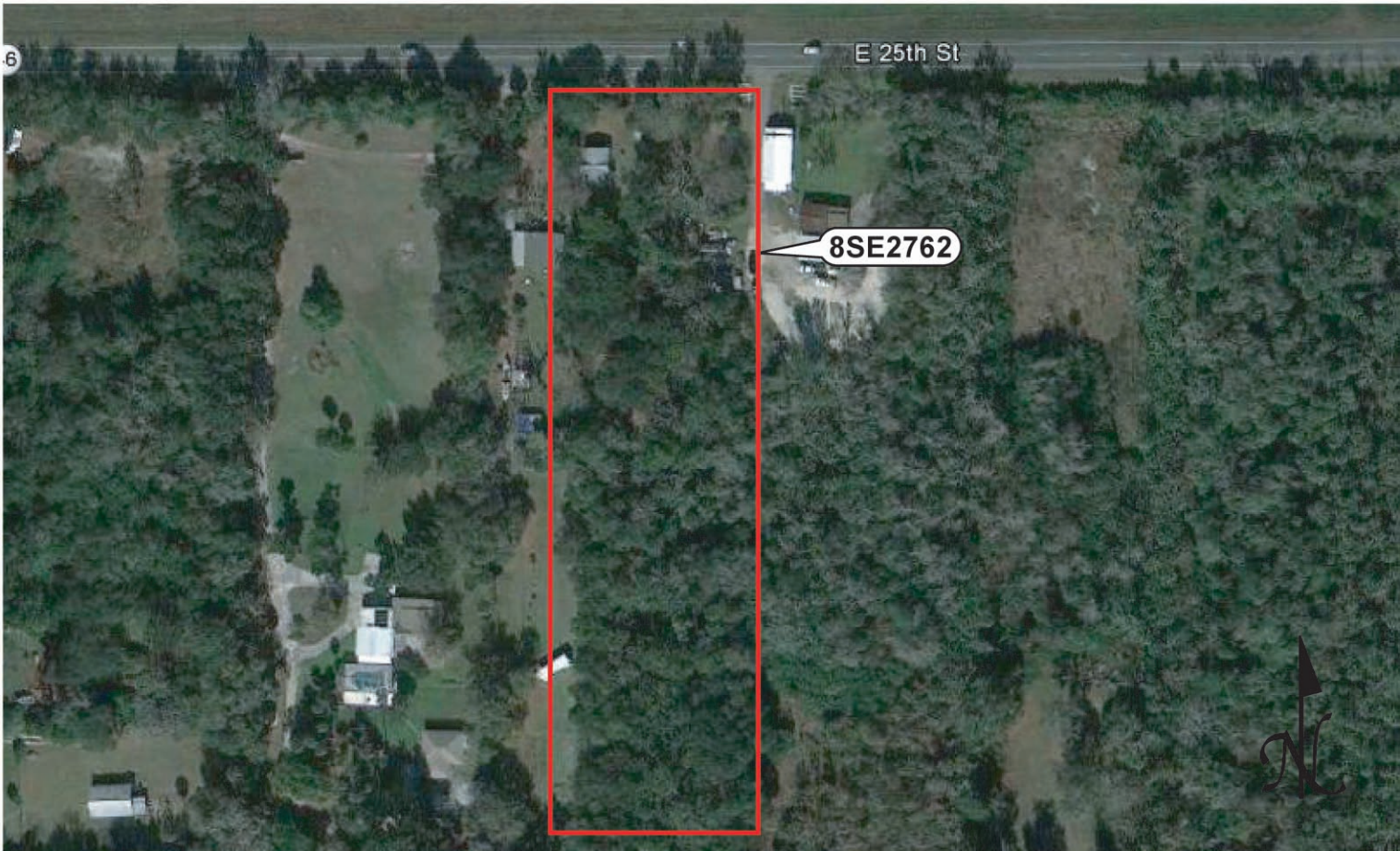
Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

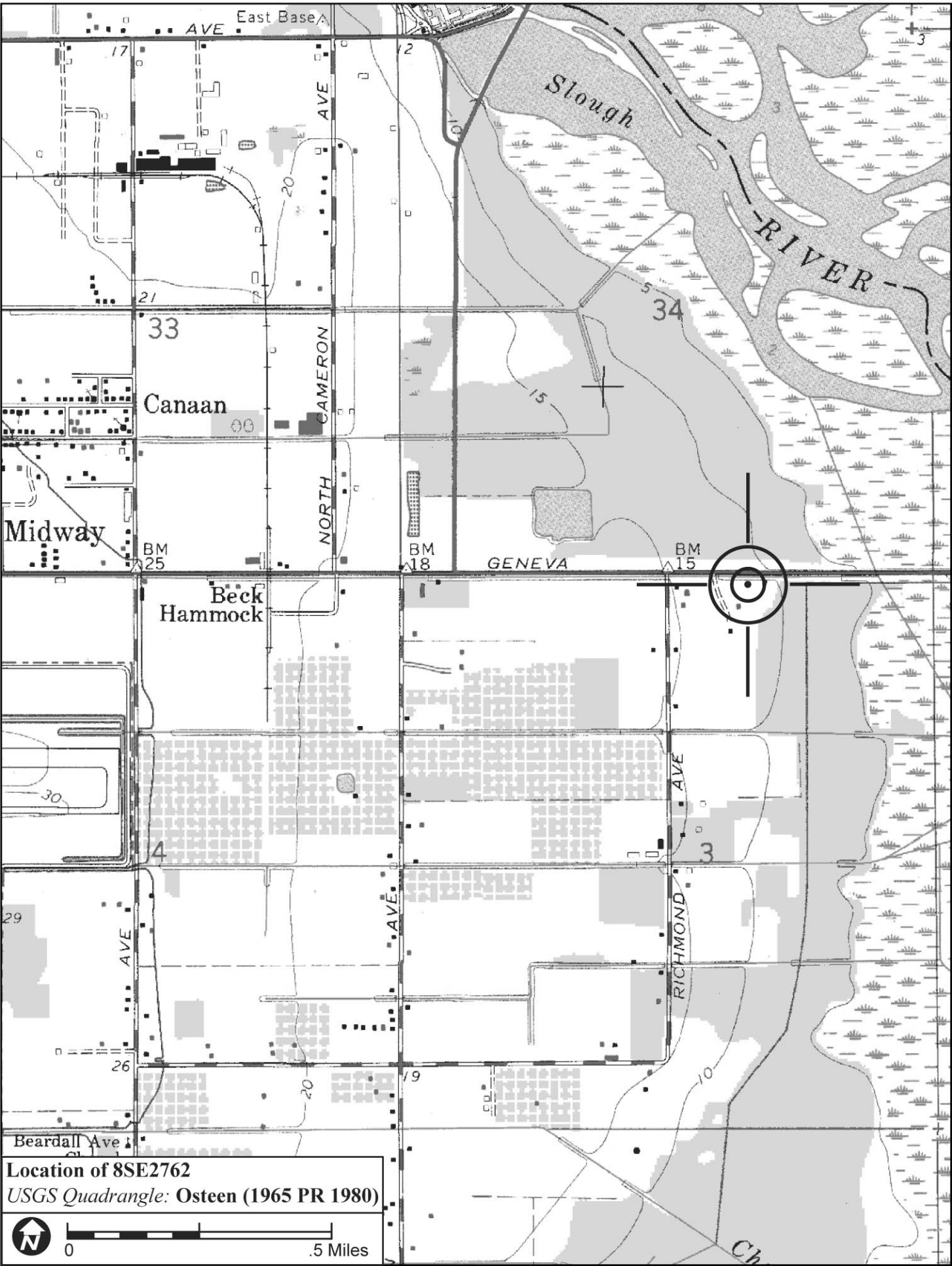
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format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

PHOTOGRAPH

SKETCH MAP



USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8SE2762

USGS Quadrangle: **Osteen (1965 PR 1980)**

0 .5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 SE02763
Field Date 8-28-2012
Form Date 8-30-2012
Recorder # 9

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) Brother's Well Drilling — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-46 PD&E from E. of SR-415 to CR-426 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	4565	E	SR 46		

Cross Streets (nearest / between) S. side of SR-46, E. of Richmond Ave.
USGS 7.5 Map Name OSTEEN — USGS Date 1980 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sanford — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Seminole
Township 19S — Range 31E — Section 3 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 03-20-31-501-0B00-0020 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 480194 — Northing 3184324
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1930 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1930 — To (year): 1977
Current Use Commercial — From (year): 1977 — To (year): 2012
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: c. 1970 — Nature N. porch screened, vinyl siding, windows
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown — Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:5V crimp 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Wood 1/1 DHS

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) A vent is present on the N. elevation and metal awnings have been attached over windows. The historic form of the building has been retained.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) A modern storage building with a gabled roof and a historic wood frame storage building with metal siding and a metal standing seam gabled roof.

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 SE02763

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. Stucco
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. 3.
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2.
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2.
Main Entrance (stylistic details) N. screen door at N. elevation that is accessed by concrete steps leads to 9-light modern door on porch.
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) N. porch is screened and under a front facing gabled projection. the porch is accessed by concrete steps with wood railings.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This Frame Vernacular building sits on concrete block piers and has a front gabled roof and front gable roof projection at the N. elevation porch. Vinyl siding is present on the building and windows are wood 1/1 DHS.
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) Historic aerial photographs.
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building exhibits modifications and does not possess sufficient significance for inclusion in the National Register individually or as part of a historic district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. 3. 5.
2. 4. 6.

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description File or accession #'s

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

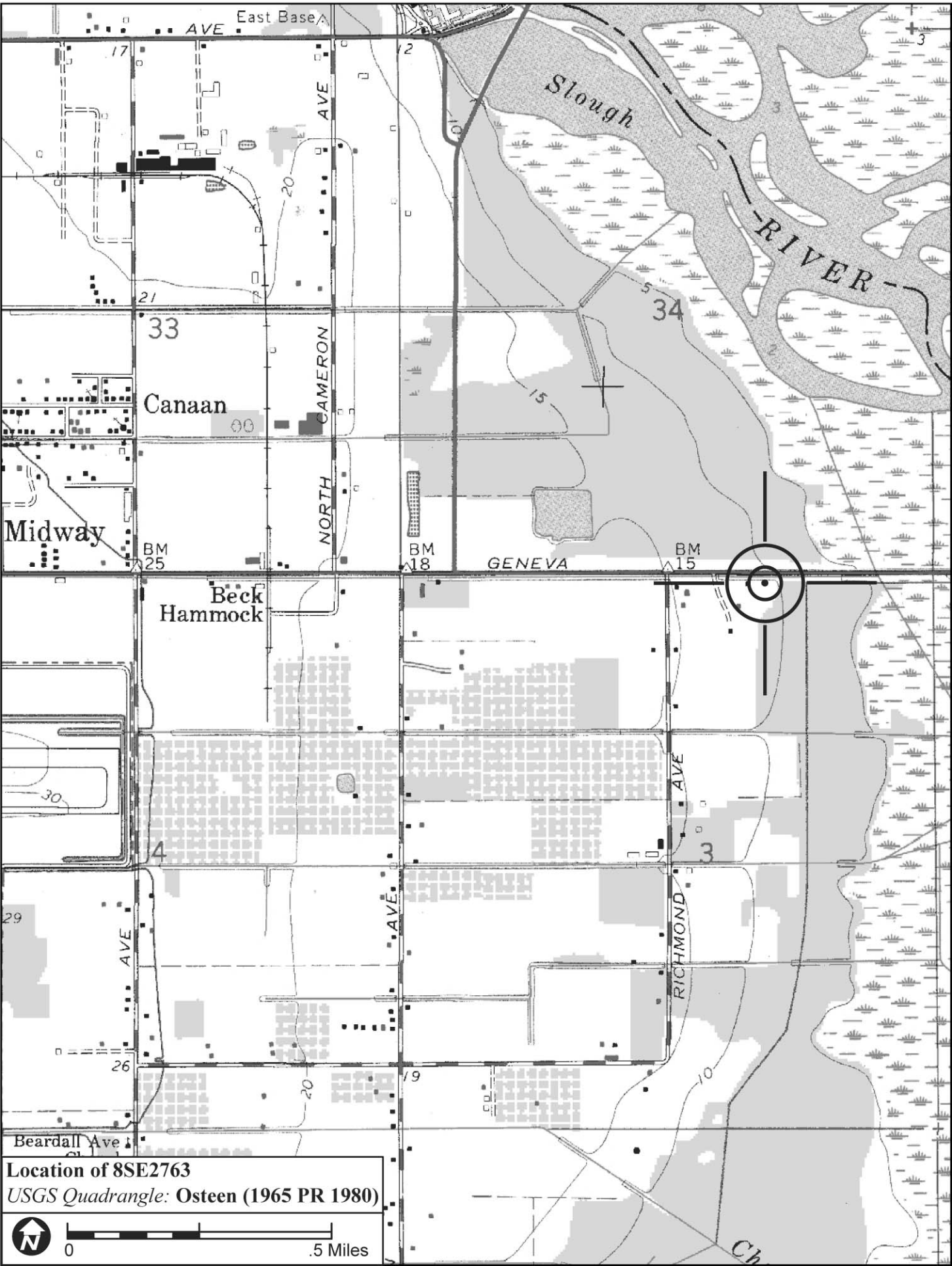
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND 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

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8SE2763

USGS Quadrangle: **Osteen (1965 PR 1980)**

0 .5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 SE02764
Field Date 8-21-2012
Form Date 8-30-2012
Recorder # 11

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) 2465 Catfish Cove — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-46 PD&E from E. of SR-415 to CR-426 — Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
2465		Catfish Cove		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) NE of Old Geneva Rd. E. side of Catfish Cove.
USGS 7.5 Map Name OSTEEN — USGS Date 1980 — Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sanford — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Seminole
Township 20S — Range 31E — Section 1 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 01-20-31-300-0020-0000 — Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ — Block _____ — Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 482379 — Northing 3184388
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ — Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1950 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): 1950 — To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) — From (year): _____ — To (year): 2012
Other Use _____ — From (year): _____ — To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: _____ — Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: c. 1970 — Nature S. screened porch, possible enclosure.
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: c. 1970 — Nature N. porch addition under shed roof.
Architect (last name first): Unknown — Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Wood siding 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Wood 1/1 DHS and fixed 1-light.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Shutters are present on the building.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) On aerial photographs there appears to be a possible flat roof carport to the E. of the building.

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 SE02764

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Door set on S. porch facing W. under shed roof projection.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) The porch is screened in on the S. elevation and possibly a portion of it has been enclosed for additional living space.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☐good ☒fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource The building is a Frame Vernacular clad in wood siding with a side facing gable roof and shed roof projection. The porch has been screened and possibly enclosed. Windows are wood 1/1 DHS and 1-light fixed.
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) Historic aerial photographs.
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building exhibits modifications and does not possess sufficient significance for inclusion in the National Register individually or as part of a historic district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

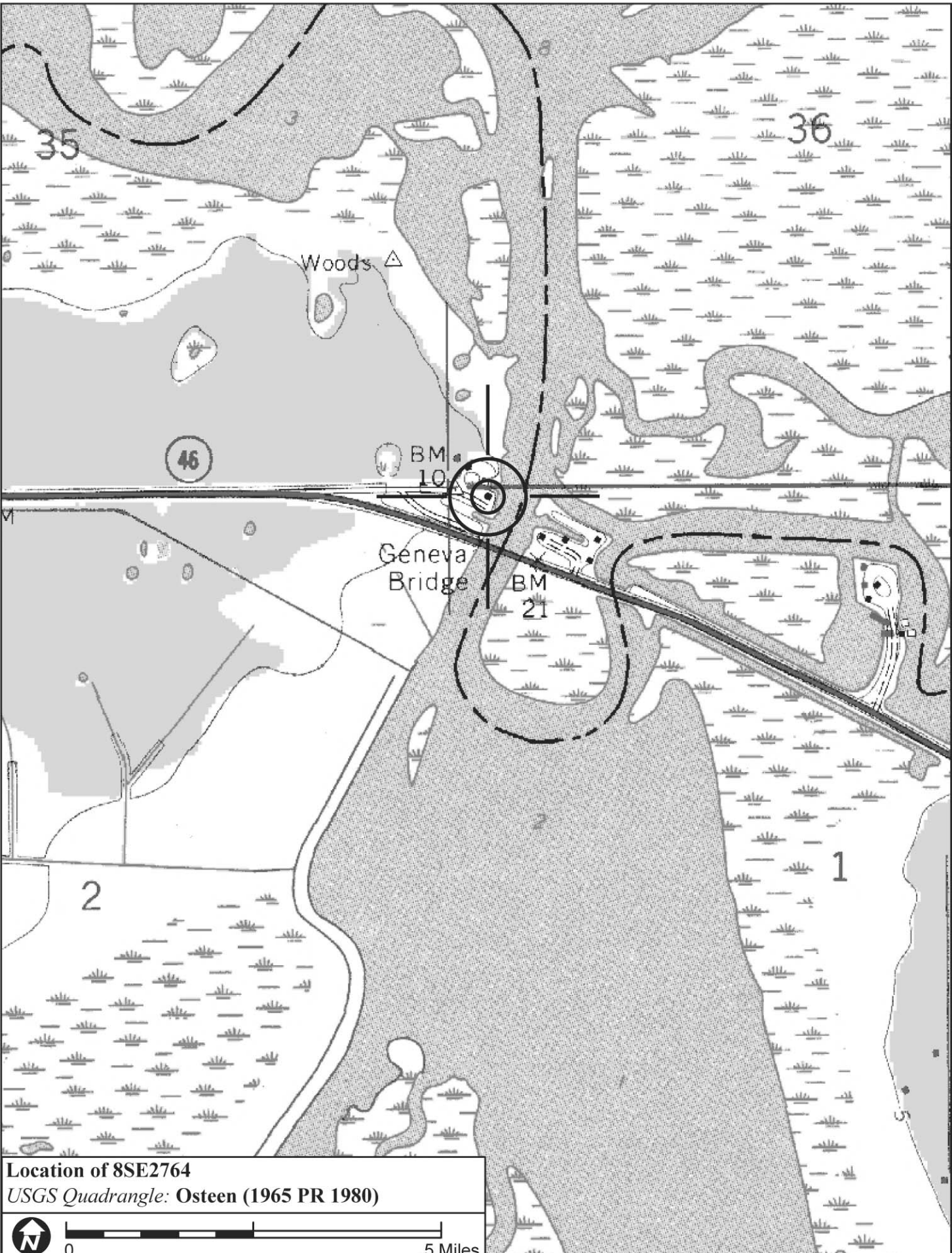
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND 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

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8SE2764

USGS Quadrangle: **Osteen (1965 PR 1980)**

0 .5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 SE02765
Field Date 8-28-2012
Form Date 8-30-2012
Recorder # 12

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) 1690 W SR 46 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-46 PD&E from E. SR-415 to CR-426 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
1690	W	SR 46		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) N. side of SR-46, SE of Mockingbird Ln.
USGS 7.5 Map Name OSTEEN USGS Date 1980 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Geneva In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Seminole
Township 20S Range 32E Section 8 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 08-20-32-300-009L-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 486437 Northing 3180904
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1953 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1953 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2012
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c. 1980 Nature NW room addition, NE addition
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Wood 1/1 DHS and metal 3-light awning windows are present.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) From historic aerial photographs there appears to be a shed roof addition to the NE. Cornerboards are also present on the building.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None.

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 SE02765

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details) Glass door and modern door under attached front facing gable projection.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Porch is to the SW and located under a front facing gable projection with wrought iron supports. It is accessed by concrete steps with metal railing.

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

Narrative Description of Resource The building is a Frame Vernacular, clad in vinyl siding, and has a side gabled roof with what appears to be a shed roof addition to the NE. A front gable roof addition is present to the NW that has a decorative stone veneer on the SW elevation.

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) Historic aerial photographs.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

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

Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building exhibits modifications and does not possess sufficient significance for inclusion in the National Register individually or as part of a historic district.

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

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____

2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

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

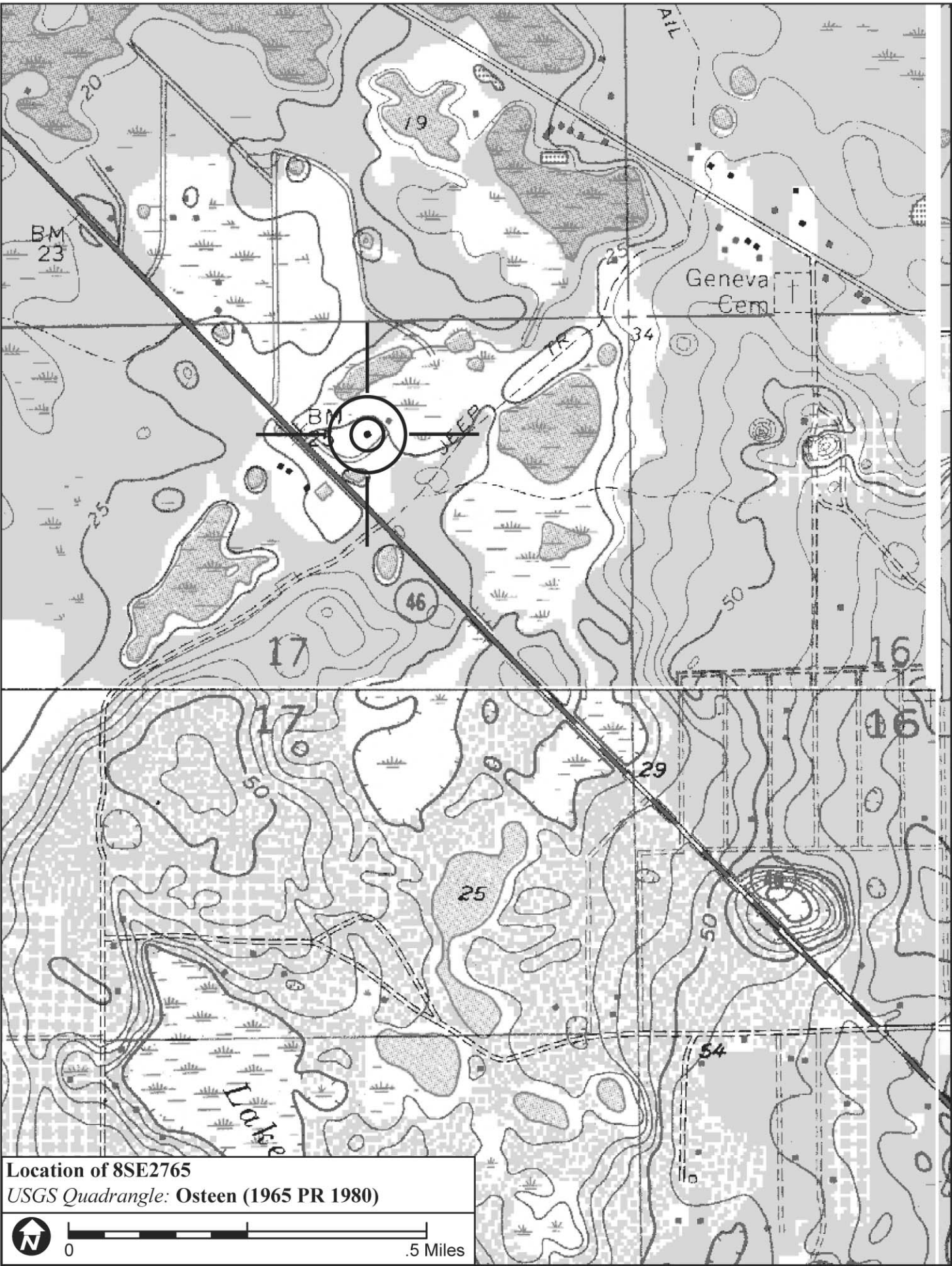
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND 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

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8SE2765

USGS Quadrangle: **Osteen (1965 PR 1980)**

0 .5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 SE02766
Field Date 8-28-2012
Form Date 8-30-2012
Recorder # 13

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) 1671 W SR 46 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-46 PD&E from E. of SR-415 to CR-426 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	1671	W	SR 46		

Cross Streets (nearest / between) S. side of SR-46, E. of Mockingbird Lane.
USGS 7.5 Map Name OSTEEN USGS Date 1980 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Geneva In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Seminole
Township 20S Range 32E Section 17 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 17-20-32-300-0050-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 486341 Northing 3180814
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1949 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1949 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2012
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: C. 1990s Nature NE. wood porch and a shed roof addition.
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vertical plank 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Shed 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Wood 2/2 DHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Shutters and cornerboards are present on the building.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None.

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 SE02766

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Simple wood door accessed on NE by unattached wood porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Porch is to the NE and is a simple unattached and constructed of wood. Lattice detailing is featured on the wood porch railings.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This is a Frame Vernacular clad with vertical planks and sitting on a concrete block pier foundation. The building has sustained a NE addition. Windows are wood 2/2 DHS.

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) Historic aerial photographs.
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building exhibits modifications and does not possess sufficient significance for inclusion in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

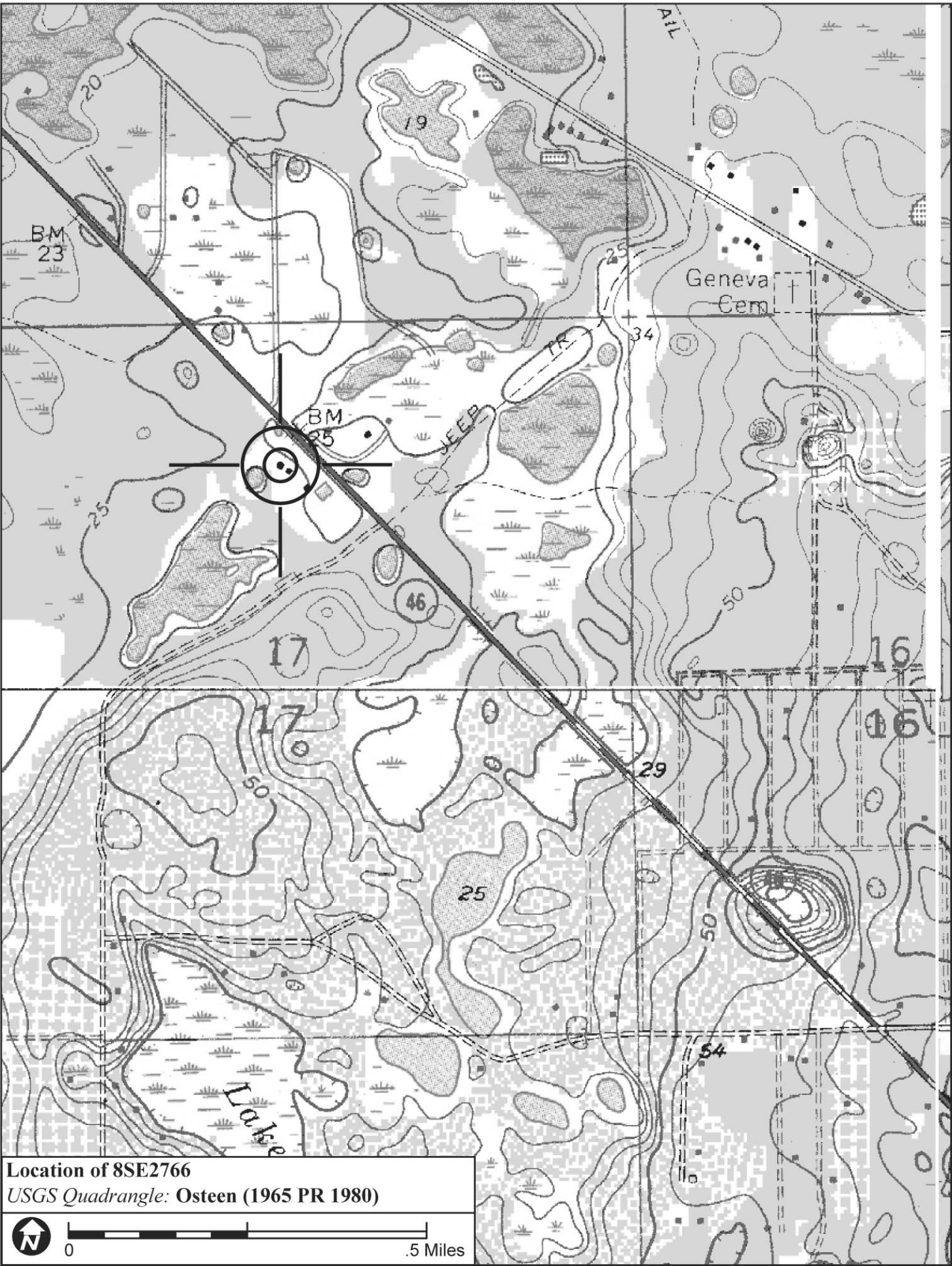
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND 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

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8SE2766

USGS Quadrangle: **Osteen (1965 PR 1980)**

0 .5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 SE02767
Field Date 8-28-2012
Form Date 8-30-2012
Recorder # 14

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) 1665 W SR 46 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-46 PD&E from E. of SR-415 to CR-426 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	1665	W	SR 46		

Cross Streets (nearest / between) S. side of SR-46, E. of Mockingbird Lane.
USGS 7.5 Map Name OSTEEN USGS Date 1980 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Geneva In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Seminole
Township 20S Range 32E Section 17 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 17-20-32-300-0040-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 486387 Northing 3180770
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1964 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1964 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2012
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: c.1980s Nature Unattached wood porch to NE.
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Wood 1/1 DHS and a picture window.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Shutters and awnings are present on the building and a carport is attached under the front facing gable roof to the NW with a door to the house.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) None.

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 SE02767

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Modern door set on NE porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) At NE elevation accessed by unattached wood porch with steps. There is a simple wood railing present on the porch.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource The building is a Frame Vernacular with a front facing gable roof and on a pier system of unknown materials. The building is sided in vinyl and has a carport incorporated to the NW. Windows are picture and 1/1 DHS.
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) Historic aerial photographs.
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building does not possess sufficient significance for inclusion in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

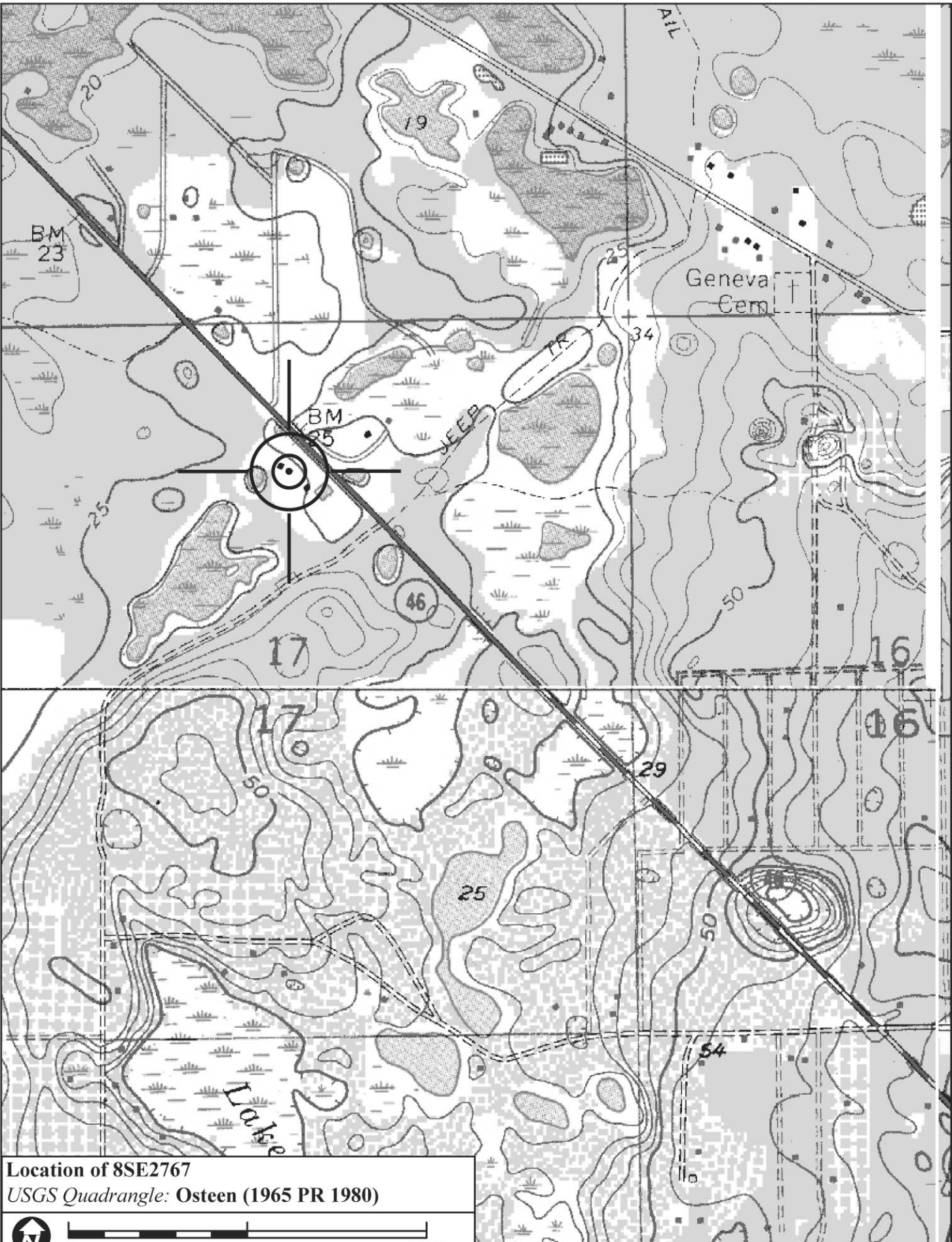
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND 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

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8SE2767

USGS Quadrangle: **Osteen (1965 PR 1980)**

0 .5 Miles

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 SE02768
Field Date 8-29-2012
Form Date 8-30-2012
Recorder # 15

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) 585 W SR 46 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-46 PD&E from E. of SR-415 to CR-426 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	585	W	SR 46		

Cross Streets (nearest / between) S. side of SR-46, E. of Cloverdale Trail.
USGS 7.5 Map Name GENEVA USGS Date 1970 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Geneva In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Seminole
Township 20S Range 32E Section 21 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 21-20-32-300-0050-0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 487963 Northing 3179203
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1961 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1961 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2012
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature Vinyl siding added.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Wood 1/1 DHS and metal tripartite units.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Projecting front facing gable to the NE. The building is simple and unadorned.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) There is a wood frame storage building with butterfly roof at the SE corner of the property.

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 SE02768

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details) Set beneath the attached porch to the NE. It is a simple modern door.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Porch is attached to the NE and set under the front facing gable roof. Wood supports are featured and wood railings with balusters. The porch floor is concrete.

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

Narrative Description of Resource The building is Frame Vernacular with vinyl siding and sits on a concrete slab foundation. The roof is a front facing gable and the porch is attached to the gable with wood supports. Windows are tripartite units and 1/1 DHS.

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) Historic aerial photographs.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information

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

Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building does not possess sufficient significance for inclusion in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

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

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____

2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field maps Maintaining organization Janus Research

Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research Affiliation Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

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

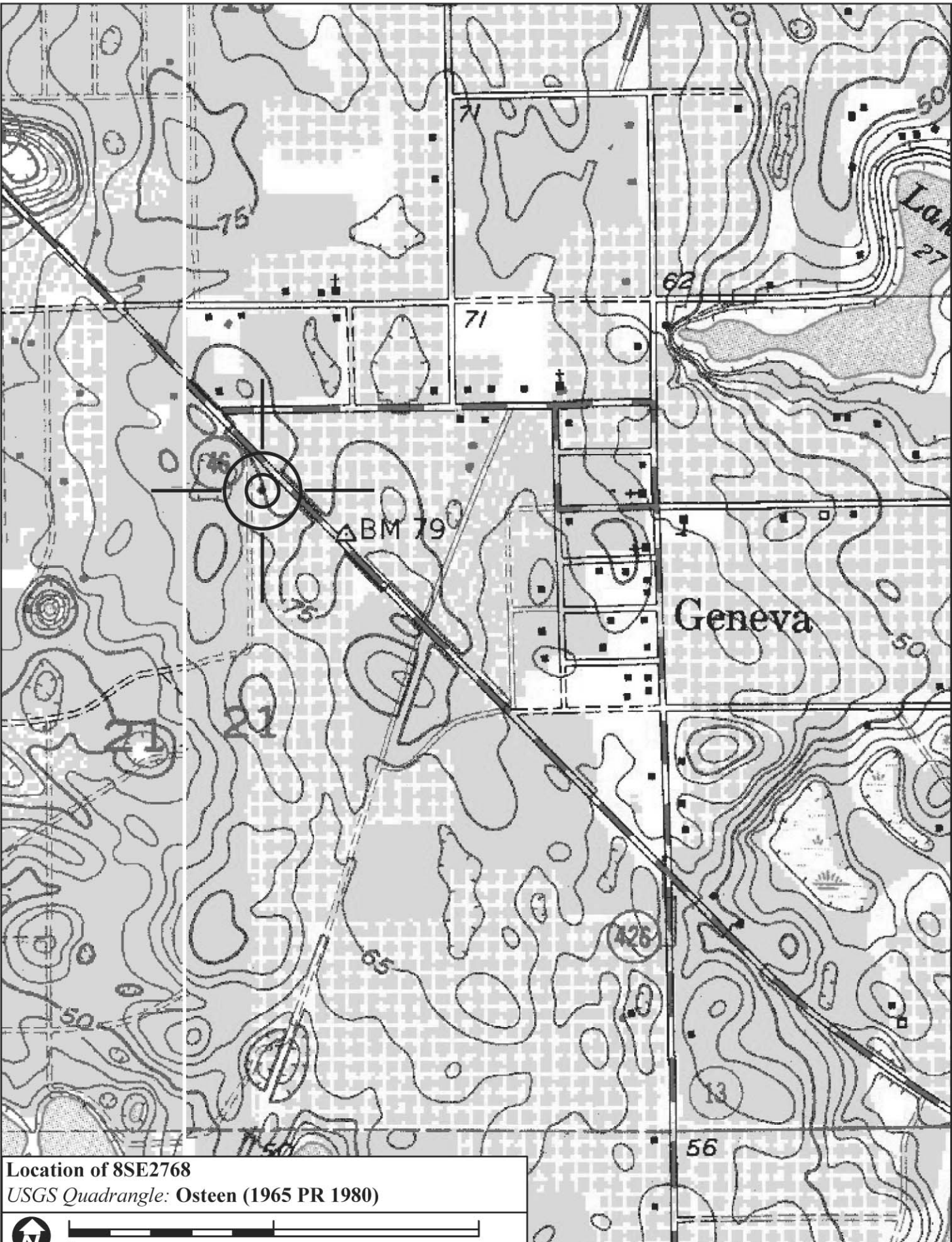
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND 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

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



Location of 8SE2768

USGS Quadrangle: **Osteen (1965 PR 1980)**

0

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 SE02769
Field Date 8-29-2012
Form Date 8-30-2012
Recorder # 16

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) 275 W SR 46 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name SR-46 PD&E from SR-415 to CR-426 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	275	W	SR 46		

Cross Streets (nearest / between) S. side of SR-46 b/w Oak St. and Hard Rd.
USGS 7.5 Map Name GENEVA USGS Date 1970 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Geneva In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Seminole
Township 20S Range 32E Section 21 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 21-20-32-501-0800-0130 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 488367 Northing 3178787
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1955 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1955 To (year): _____
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): _____ To (year): 2012
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: C. 1970s Nature Vinyl siding added.
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: C. 1970s Nature Small bin attached to E. corner
Architect (last name first): Unknown Builder (last name first): Unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Cross-gabled 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Wood 1/1 and 2/2 DHS.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Shutters and cornerboards are present on the building.

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) SE corner of house is an unattached carport set beneath wood supports.

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 SE02769

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) At NE elevation on the porch.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) At NE elevation of building set beneath shed roof overhang with wood supports.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☒good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource This is a Frame Vernacular building with vinyl siding and a cross-gabled roof of composition shingles. It sits on a pier system of unknown materials and has an unattached carport to the SE. Windows are 1/1 and 2/2 DHS.
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) Historic aerial photographs.
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This building does not possess sufficient significance for inclusion in the National Register, individually or as part of a historic district.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type Field notes — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type Field maps — Maintaining organization Janus Research
Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research — Affiliation Janus Research
Recorder Contact Information 1107 N. Ward St., Tampa FL 33607 / (813) 636-8200 / janus@janus-research.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

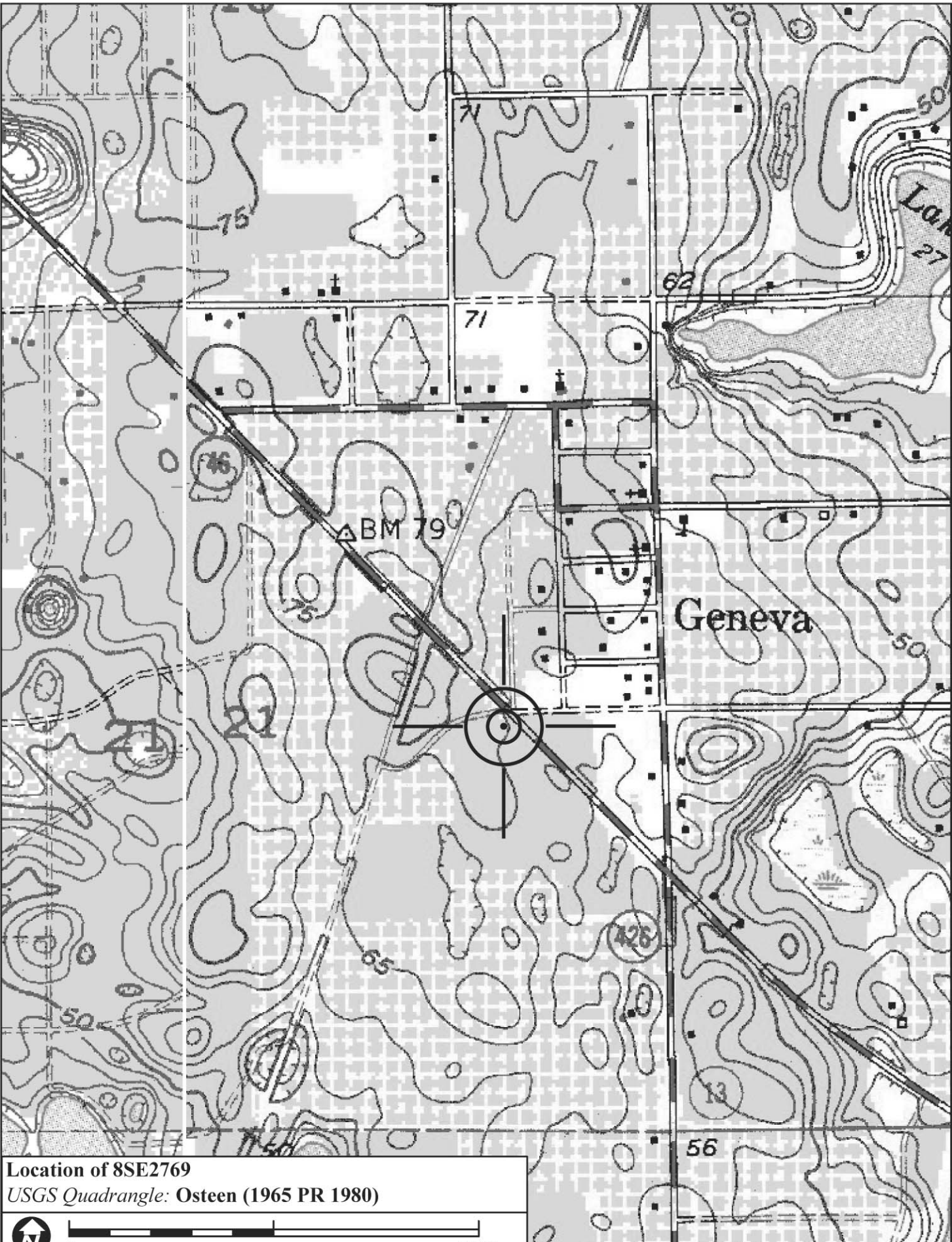
Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND 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

SKETCH MAP

USGS QUADRANGLE MAP



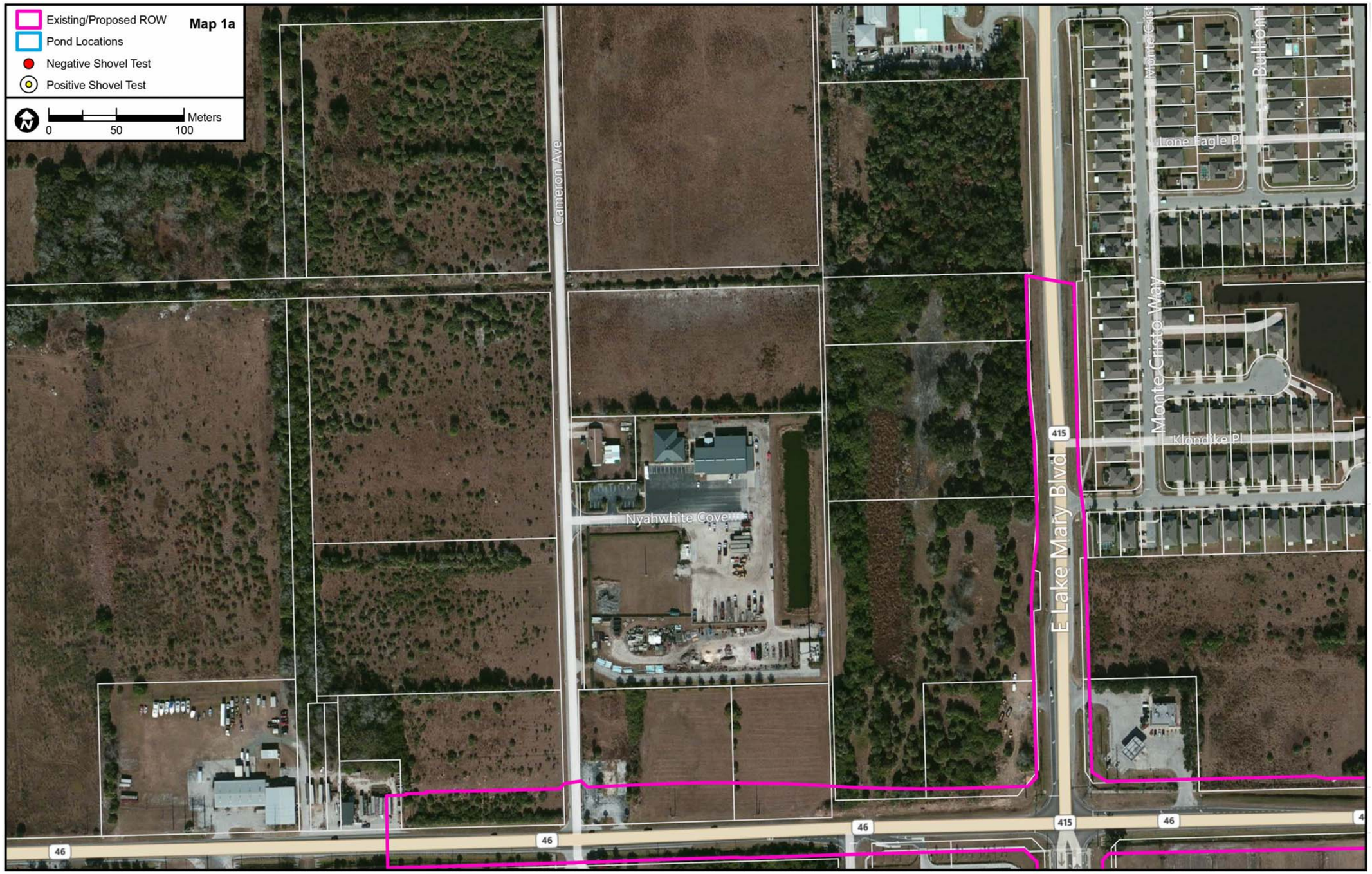
Location of 8SE2769

USGS Quadrangle: **Osteen (1965 PR 1980)**

0 .5 Miles

APPENDIX B:

AERIAL MAPS WITH SHOVEL TEST LOCATIONS


Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 1a
0
50
100
Meters
Cameron Ave
Nyahwhite Cove
E Lake Mary Blvd
Monte Cristo Way
Monte Cristo
Bullion
Lone Eagle Pl
Klondike Pl
415
46


Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 1b
Meters
0
50
100
Aviation Loop
Adesa Dr
Cameron Ave
E Lake Mary Blvd
E Lake Mary Blvd
E Lake Mary Blvd
Canyon


Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 2a
Meters
0
50
100
Lone Eagle Pl
Comp Pond 1
320
319
318
317
311
312
313
314
303
304
305
306
302
301
300
299
289
290
291
292
293
288
287
286
285
277
278
279
280
276
275
274
273
265
266
267
268
269

Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test

Map 2b

N
0 50 100 Meters

Richmond Ave

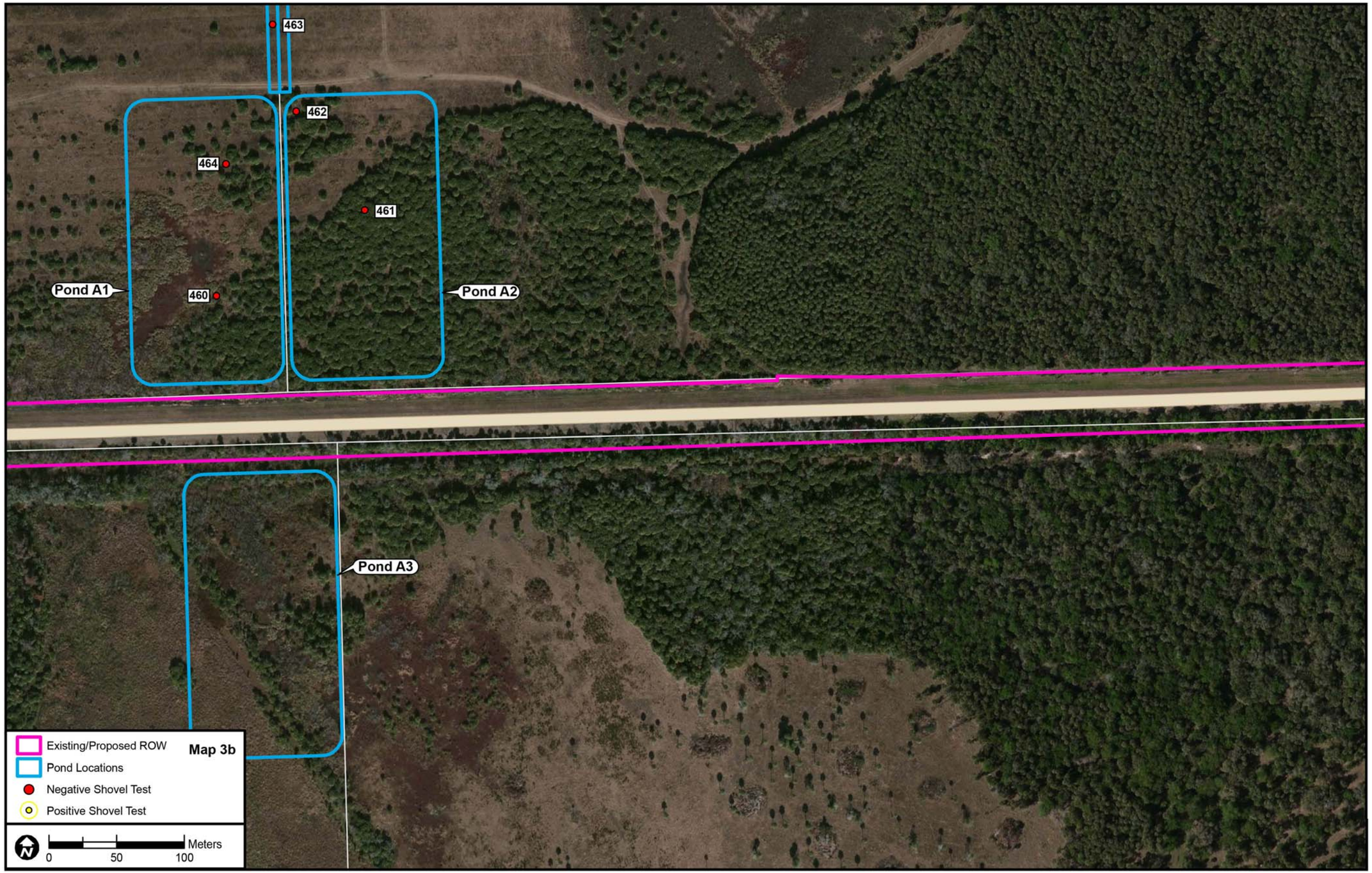
46

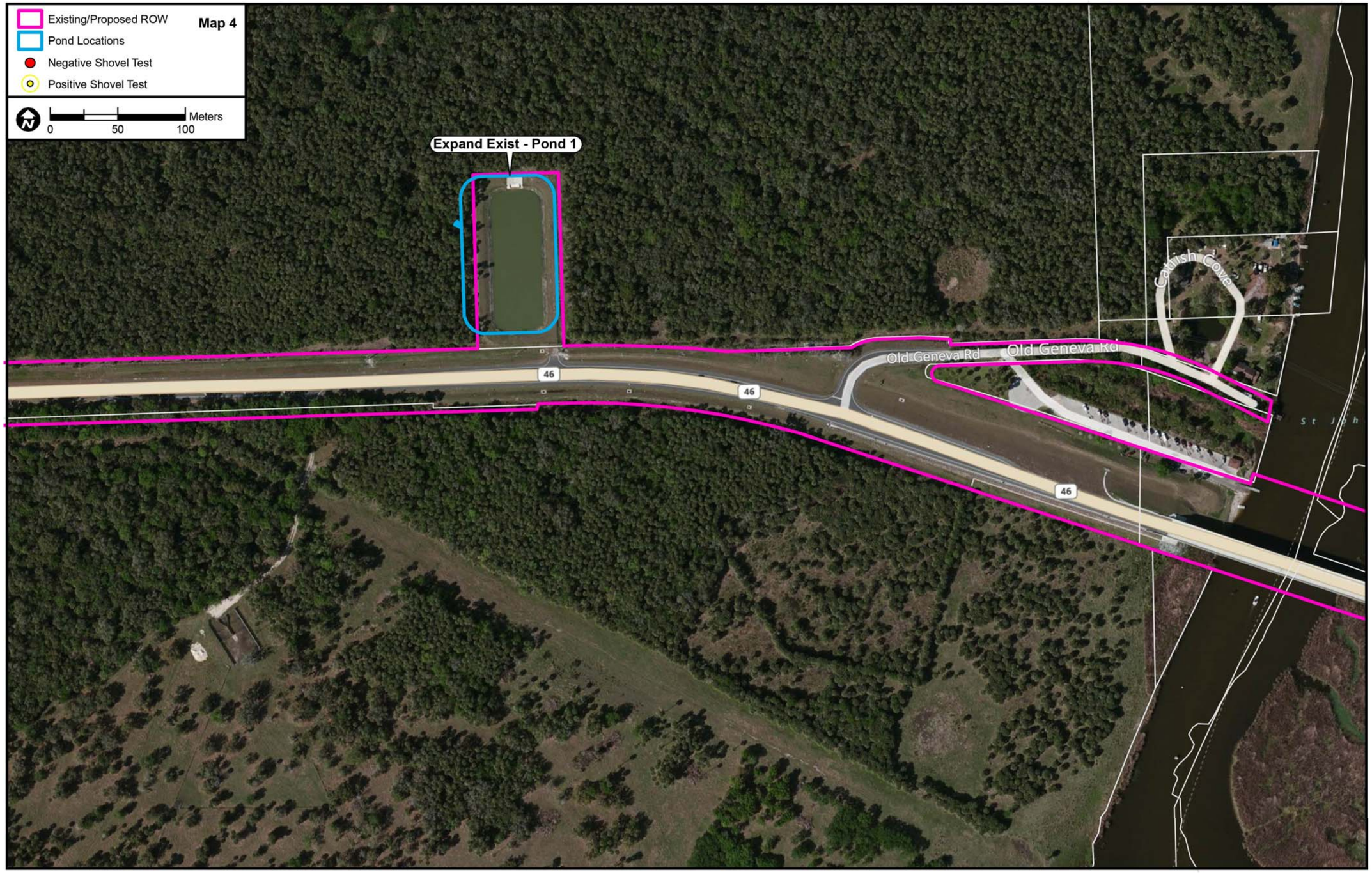
39 38 37 36 35 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34

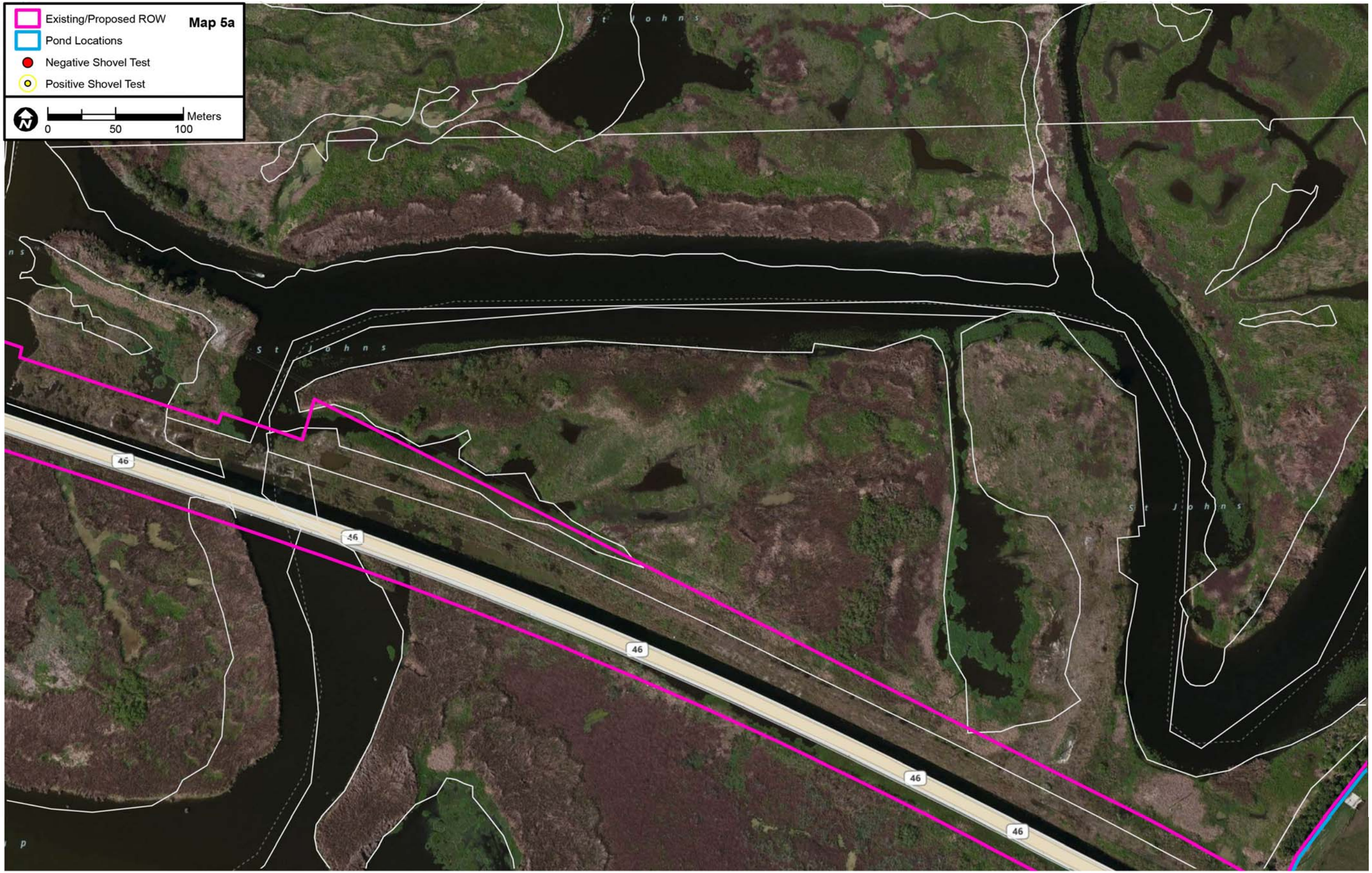
13 12 11 10 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395

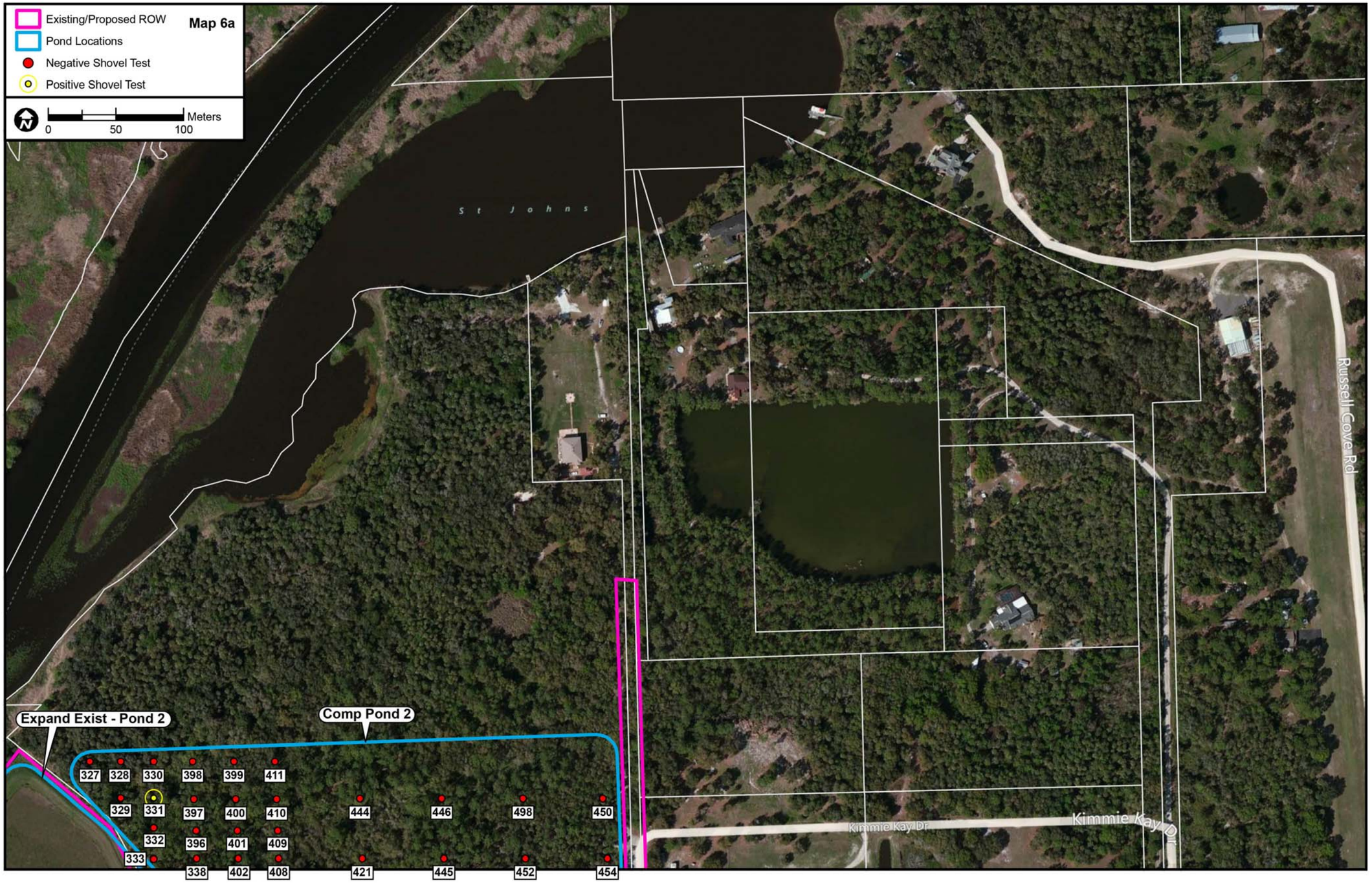

Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 3a
Meters
0
50
100
St Johns
St Johns
25' Drainage Easement
25' Drainage Easement

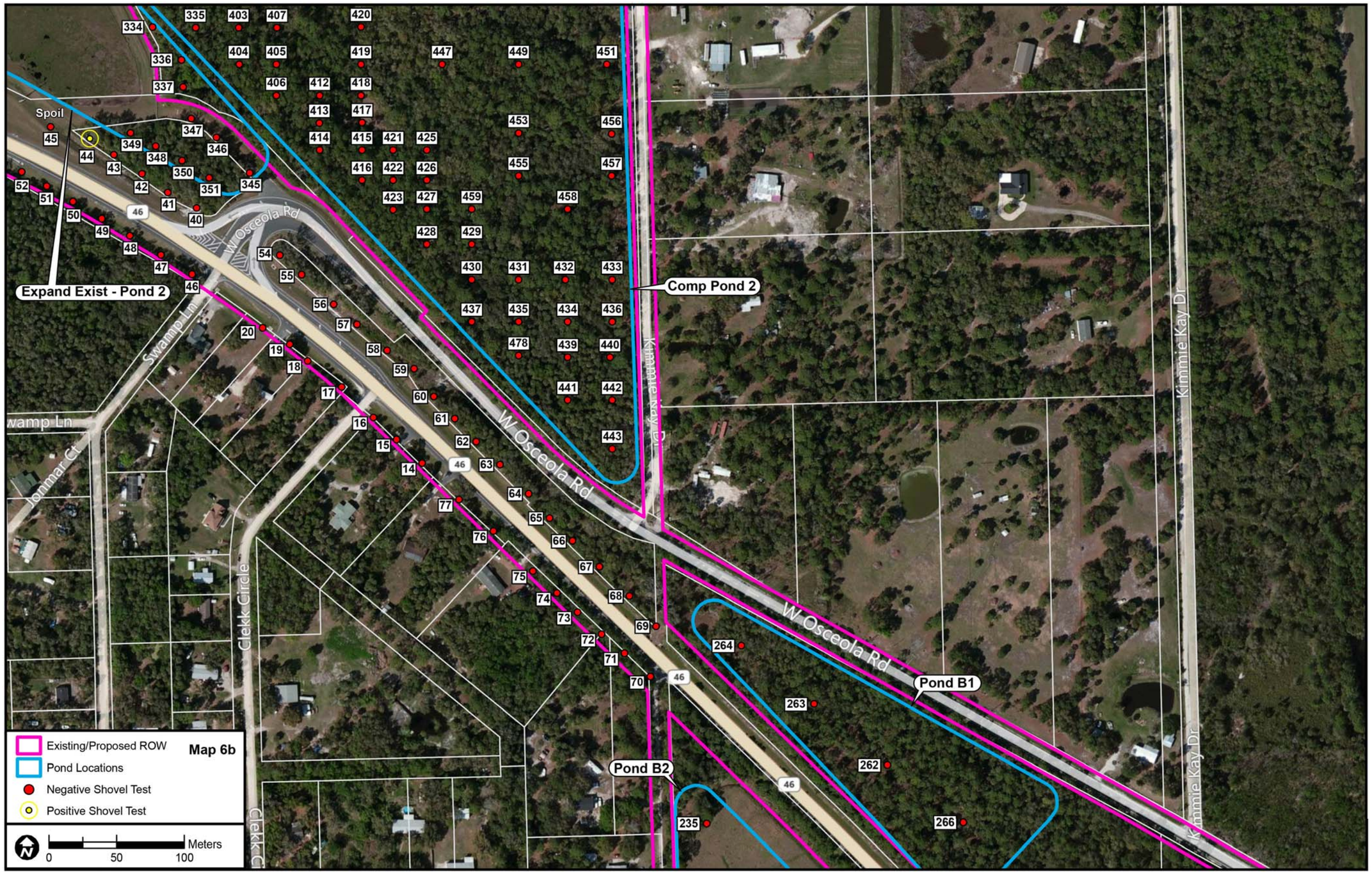

463
462
464
461
460
Pond A1
Pond A2
Pond A3
Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 3b
Meters
0
50
100

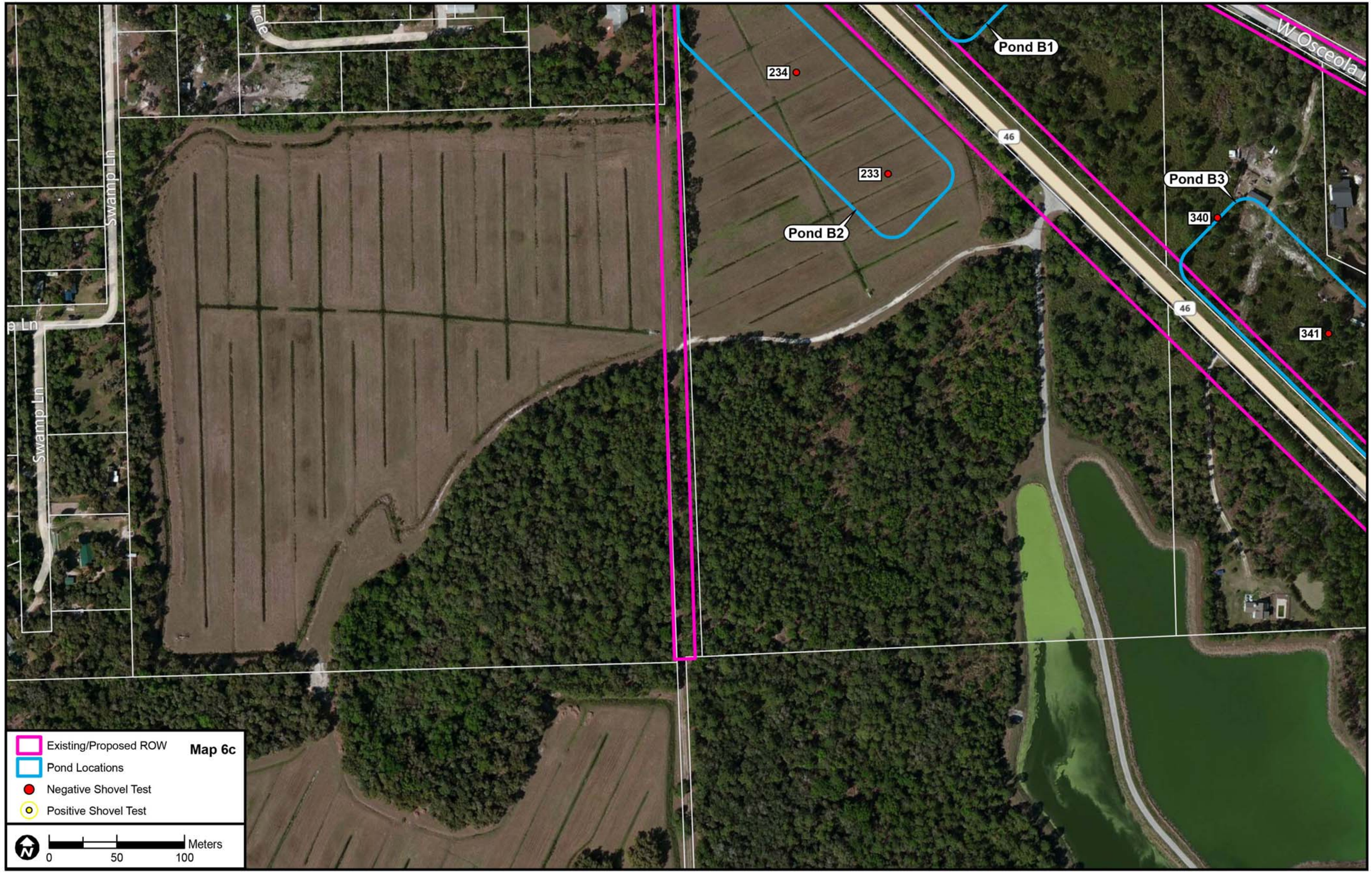

Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 4
Meters
0
50
100
Expand Exist - Pond 1
46
46
46
Old Geneva Rd
Old Geneva Rd
Catfish Cove

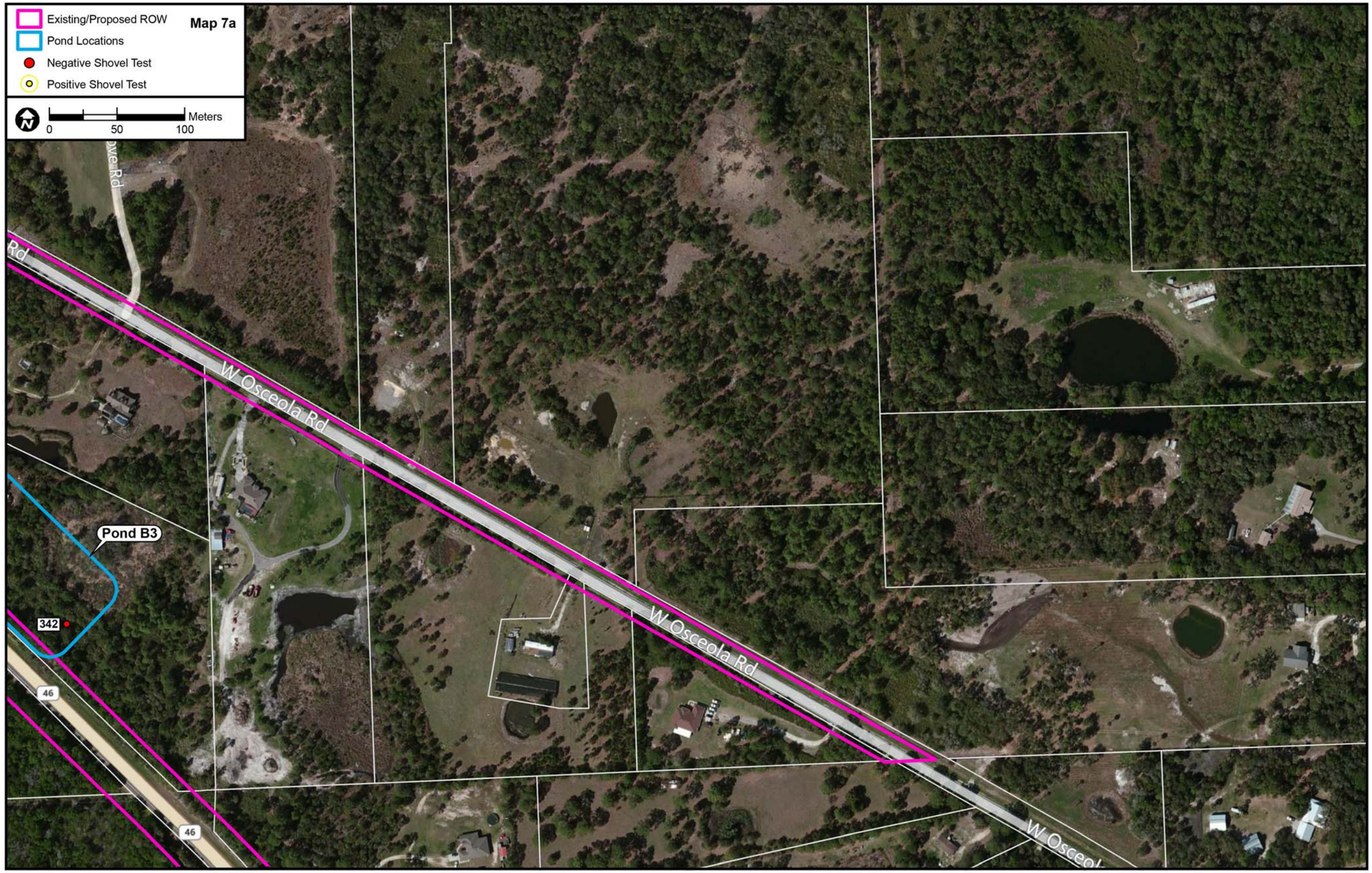

Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 5a
Meters
0
50
100
St Johns
46

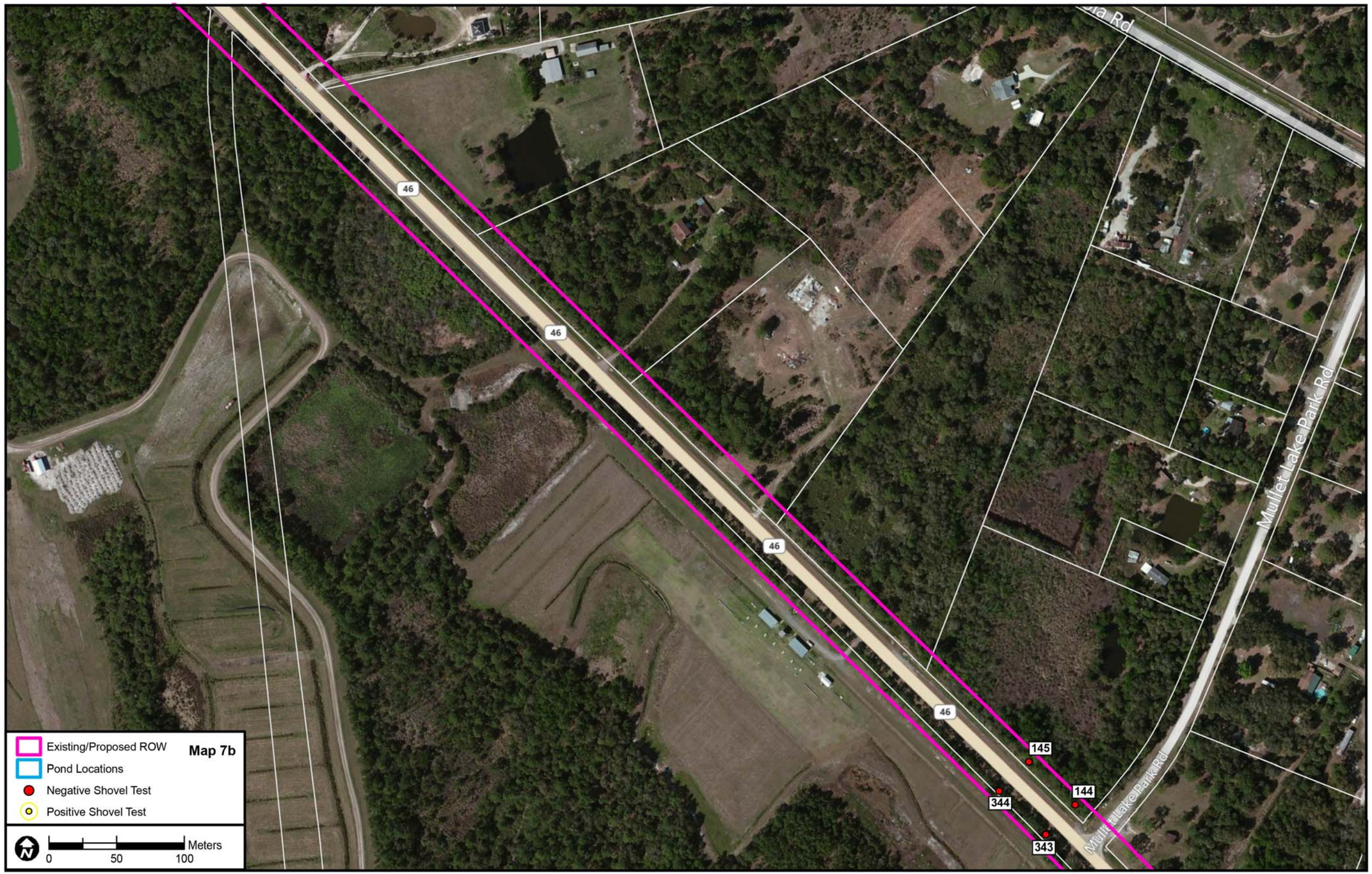

Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 5b
N
0
50
100
Meters
Lake
Jessup
53
Swamp Ln


Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 6a
Meters
0
50
100
St Johns
Russell Cove Rd
Kimmie Kay Dr
Kimmie Kay Dr
Expand Exist - Pond 2
Comp Pond 2
327
328
330
398
399
411
329
331
397
400
410
444
446
498
450
332
396
401
409
333
338
402
408
421
445
452
454


Spoil
Expand Exist - Pond 2
Comp Pond 2
Pond B1
Pond B2
W Osceola Rd
Swamp Ln
Jonmar Ct
Clekk Circle
Kimmie Kay Dr
46
Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 6b
Meters
0
50
100


Swamp Ln
Swamp Ln
Pond B1
Pond B2
Pond B3
234
233
340
341
46
46
W Osceola
Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 6c
0
50
100
Meters


Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 7a
Meters
0
50
100
W Osceola Rd
Pond B3
342
46


46
46
46
46
Mullet Lake Park Rd
Mullet Lake Park Rd
145
144
344
343
Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 7b
0
50
100
Meters


46
Pond C2
325
46
326
Pond C3
Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 7c
N
0
50
100
Meters

Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test

Map 8a

N
0 50 100 Meters

W Osceola Rd

Pond C2
Pond C1

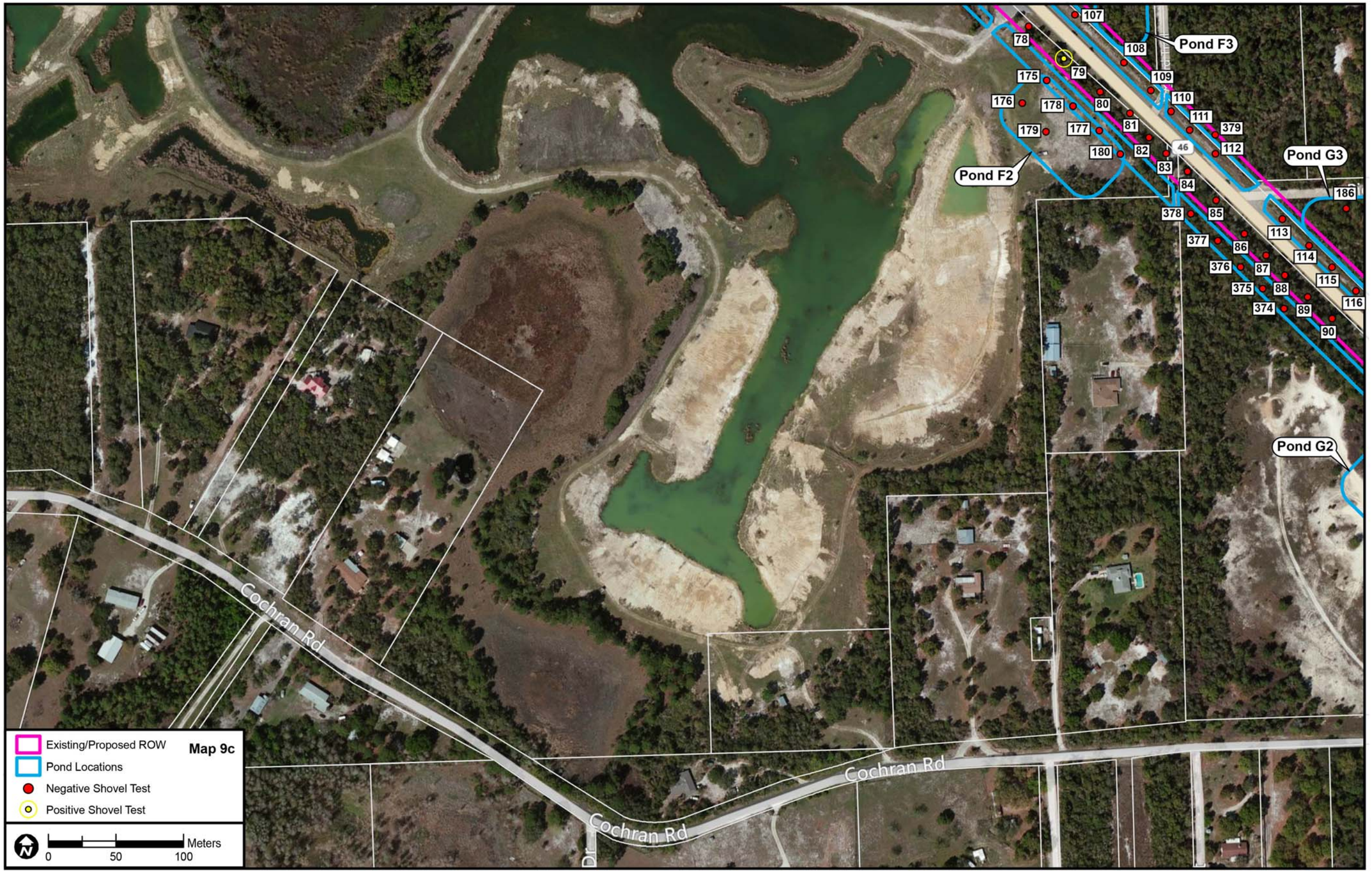
210
208
207
209
206
204
162
166
161
205
203
165
46
160
202
159
164
163
360
46

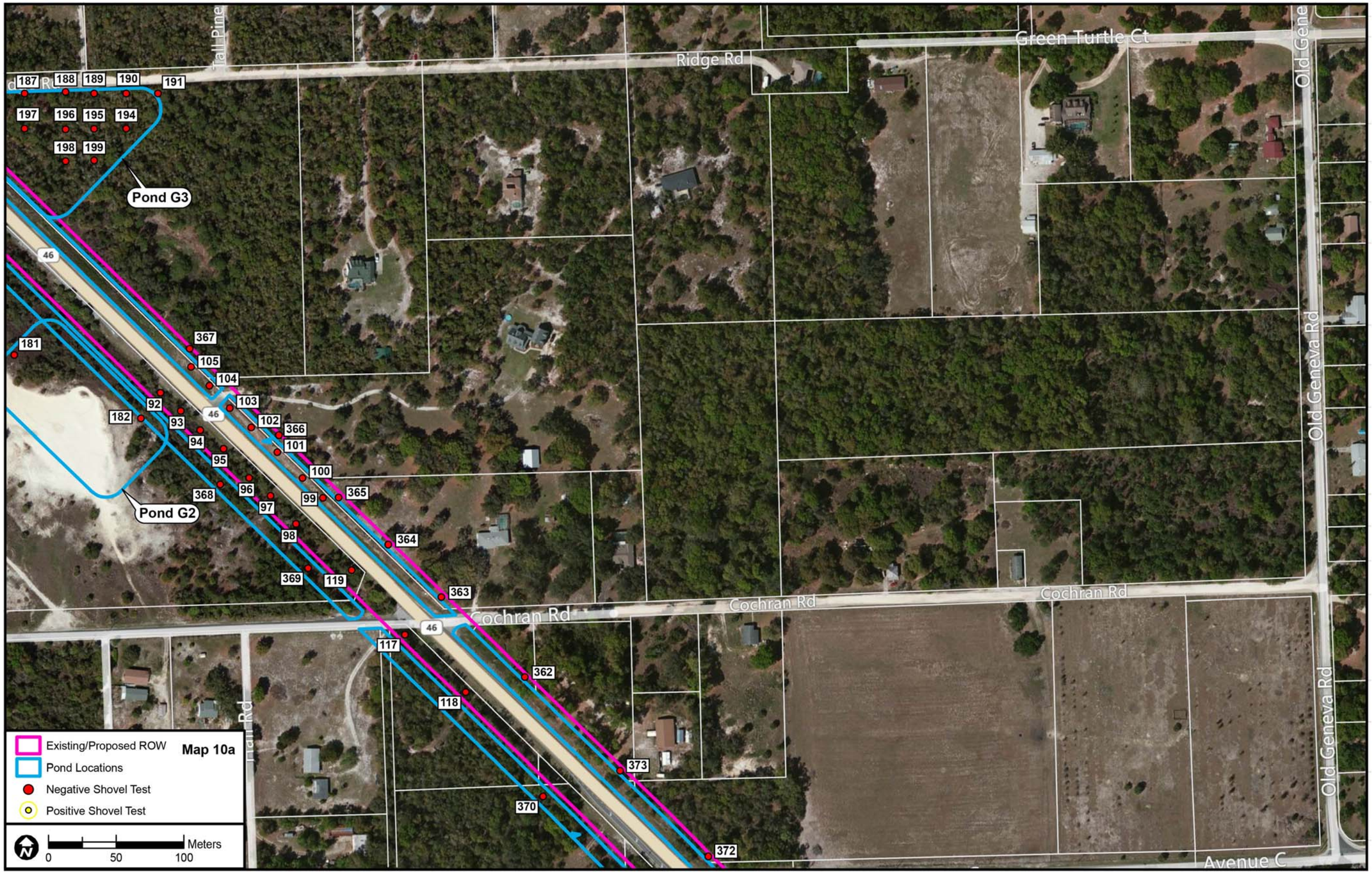

174
359
173
358
357
172
355
171
356
46
353
170
354
352
169
361
168
167
46
158
147
157
146
156
148
155
46
149
154
Pond D1
Mockingbird Ln
Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 8b
N
0
50
100
Meters


Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 8c
Meters
0
50
100


Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 9a
Meters
0
50
100
Caruthers Woods Rd
Pond D1
211
214
212
215
213
150
216
151
152
Pond D2
153

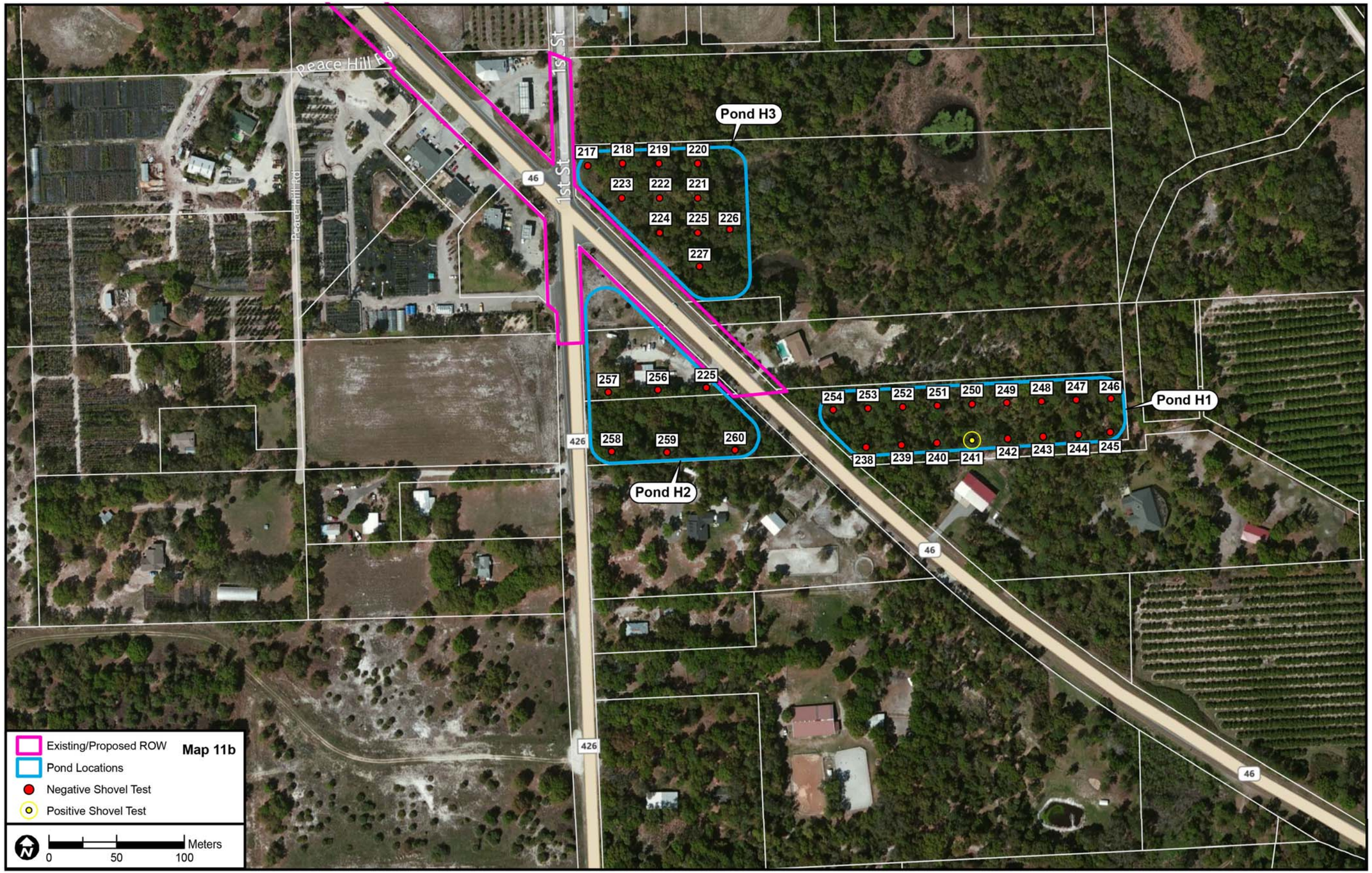

Pond D2
Pond D3
Pond E2
Pond E3
Pond F3
46
Pioneer Way
Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 9b
Meters
0
50
100


Pond F3
Pond F2
Pond G3
Pond G2
46
Cochran Rd
Cochran Rd
Cochran Rd
Dr
Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 9c
0
50
100
Meters


Ridge Rd
Green Turtle Ct
Old Geneva Rd
Tall Pine
Pond G3
Pond G2
Cochran Rd
Cochran Rd
Cochran Rd
Old Geneva Rd
Avenue C
46
46
46
187
188
189
190
191
197
196
195
194
198
199
181
367
105
104
103
92
182
93
102
366
94
101
95
100
96
365
368
99
97
364
98
369
119
363
117
362
118
373
370
372
Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 10a
Meters
0
50
100


Avenue C
Avenue C
Hall Rd
Woodridge Dr
Cloverdale Trail
Stuart Trail
Hall Rd
Woodridge Dr
Cloverdale Trail
N Hart Rd
S Hart Rd
46
46
46
371
133
132
125
126
127
128
129
131
130
382
381
385
384
380
383
Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 10b
Meters
0
50
100


N Hart Rd
W Main St
E Main St
E Main St
2nd St
1st St
Carolina Way
Carolina Way
Church St
3rd St
2nd St
1st St
Florida Ave
Florida Ave
Pine St
2nd St
Oak St
46
46
46
1st St
Cemetery Rd
Cemetery Rd
Lake Proctor Rd
Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 11a
Meters
0
50
100


Peace Hill Rd
Peace Hill Rd
1st St
1st St
46
426
426
46
46
Pond H3
Pond H1
Pond H2
217
218
219
220
223
222
221
224
225
226
227
257
256
225
254
253
252
251
250
249
248
247
246
258
259
260
238
239
240
241
242
243
244
245
Existing/Proposed ROW
Pond Locations
Negative Shovel Test
Positive Shovel Test
Map 11b
N
0
50
100
Meters

APPENDIX C:

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS COORDINATION LETTERS

From: Julie Scofield [mailto:jscofield@co.volusia.fl.us]
Sent: Friday, September 14, 2012 11:13 AM
To: Amy Streelman
Subject: Re: FW: sr 46 photos and addresses

Hi Amy,
I agree that these are not significant resources! (I hadn't expected there to be any, but Christine's comments did give me pause.) Thanks for the photos!

Julie Adams Scofield, AICP
Historic Preservation Officer
Certified Local Government
County of Volusia Parks, Recreation & Culture
202 N. Florida Ave.
DeLand, FL 32720
(386) 736-5953 x 12008

>>> Amy Streelman <amy_streelman@janus-research.com> 9/14/2012 11:06 AM
>>>
Please find the photos and addresses of the resources we identified while conducting the fieldwork for the SR 46 project. Julie, if you have any information or comments we would greatly appreciate it. At this time we do not believe that any of these resources meet the criteria for listing in the National Register. Our survey document is currently underway and we are working towards completing the draft.

Thank you and contact me with any questions or comments, Amy

Amy Streelman
Janus Research, Inc.
1107 N. Ward Street
Tampa, FL 33607
813-636-8200 phone
813-636-8212 fax
727-560-9963 cell
amy_streelman@janus-research.com<mailto:amy_streelman@janus-research.com>
http://www.janus-research.com

From: Dalton, Christine [mailto:CHRISTINE.DALTON@Sanfordfl.gov]
Sent: Thursday, September 13, 2012 4:20 PM
To: Amy Streelman; jscofield@co.volusia.fl.us
Subject: RE: SR-46 cultural resources input

Amy,

This portion of SR46 is outside of Sanford's city limits therefore I am unfamiliar with the 13 historic resources you referenced. However, I am familiar with the area. It is my opinion that the improvements you describe would adversely impact the historic and rural character of the communities there. I

Regards,

Christine Dalton, AICP
Historic Preservation Officer
Community Planner
City of Sanford
300 N. Park Avenue
Sanford, FL 32771
Phone: 407.688.5145
Fax: 407.688.5141
christine.dalton@sanfordfl.gov

PLEASE NOTE:
City Hall hours are 7:30 AM to 5:30 PM Monday through Thursday.
City Hall is closed on Fridays and observed Holidays.

From: Amy Streelman [mailto:amy_streelman@janus-research.com]
Sent: Monday, September 10, 2012 11:22 AM
To: Dalton, Christine; 'jscofield@co.volusia.fl.us'
Subject: SR-46 cultural resources input

Hello, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment survey for SR 46, from SR 415 to CR 426; the improvements are primarily consisting of widening and ponds . We have completed the fieldwork for the historic resources survey which resulted in the identification of 13 historic resources. They each appear to represent a common architectural style and many exhibit non-historic exterior alterations and are thus not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP as an individual resource or as part of a historic district. As the CLG representatives, we are asking for any input regarding cultural resources along this portion of SR 46. We appreciate your assistance and please feel free to email me back or call if you would like to discuss—thank you again, Amy

Amy Streelman
Janus Research, Inc.
1107 N. Ward Street
Tampa, FL 33607
813-636-8200 phone
813-636-8212 fax
727-560-9963 cell
amy_streelman@janus-research.com
http://www.janus-research.com

APPENDIX D:

SURVEY LOG

Ent D (FMSF only)_____

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for State Road 46 from State Road 415 to County Road 426 PD&E Study, Seminole and Volusia Counties, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for State Road 46 from State Road 415 to County Road 426 PD&E Study, Seminole and Volusia Counties

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Janus Research 3. _____ 2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Date (year) 2014 **Total Number of Pages in Report** (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 135

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

Janus Research, 1107 N. Ward Street, Tampa FL 33607

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Pepe, James, and Streelman, Amy

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Janus Research City Tampa

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

1. SR 46 3. CR 426 5. St. Johns River 7. _____
2. SR 415 4. Lake Jesup 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name Seminole County Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail 100 B. 1st Street, Sanford, FL 32771

Recorder of Log Sheet Janus Research **Date Log Sheet Completed** 11-14-2013

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

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

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

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

1. Name DUNNELLON SE Year 1954
2. Name STOKES FERRY Year 1954
3. Name OVIEDO Year 1980
4. Name _____ Year _____
5. Name _____ Year _____
6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 5-3-2012 End 8-28-2012 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares 894 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 26

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

Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Visually inspected all potentially historic resources within the project APE. A total of 444 shovel tests within the archaeological APE.

Preliminary Methods (check as many as apply to the project as a whole)

☐Florida Archives (Gray Building)	☐library research- *local public*	☐local property or tax records	☐other historic maps
☐Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)	☐library-special collection - *nonlocal*	☐newspaper files	☒soils maps or data
☒Site File property search	☒Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)	☒literature search	☐windshield survey
☒Site File survey search	☐local informant(s)	☐Sanborn Insurance maps	☒aerial photography

☒other (describe): Janus Library

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

☐Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.

☐surface collection, controlled	☐shovel test-other screen size	☐block excavation (at least 2x2 m)
☐surface collection, **un**controlled	☐water screen	☐soil resistivity
☒shovel test-1/4"screen	☐posthole tests	☐magnetometer
☐shovel test-1/8" screen	☐auger tests	☐side scan sonar
☐shovel test 1/16"screen	☐coring	☒pedestrian survey
☐shovel test-unscreened	☐test excavation (at least 1x2 m)	☐unknown

☐other (describe): _____

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

☐Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.

☐building permits	☐demolition permits	☐neighbor interview	☐subdivision maps
☐commercial permits	☐exposed ground inspected	☐occupant interview	☐tax records
☐interior documentation	☒local property records	☐occupation permits	☐unknown

☐other (describe): _____

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ☒Yes ☐No

Count of Previously Recorded Sites 4 **Count of Newly Recorded Sites** 12

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) SE1145, SE1788, SE1953, SE2190

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) SE2757, SE2759, SE2760, SE2761, SE2762, SE2763, SE2764, SE2765, SE2766, SE2767, SE2768, SE2769

Site Forms Used: ☐Site File Paper Form ☒Site File Electronic Recording Form

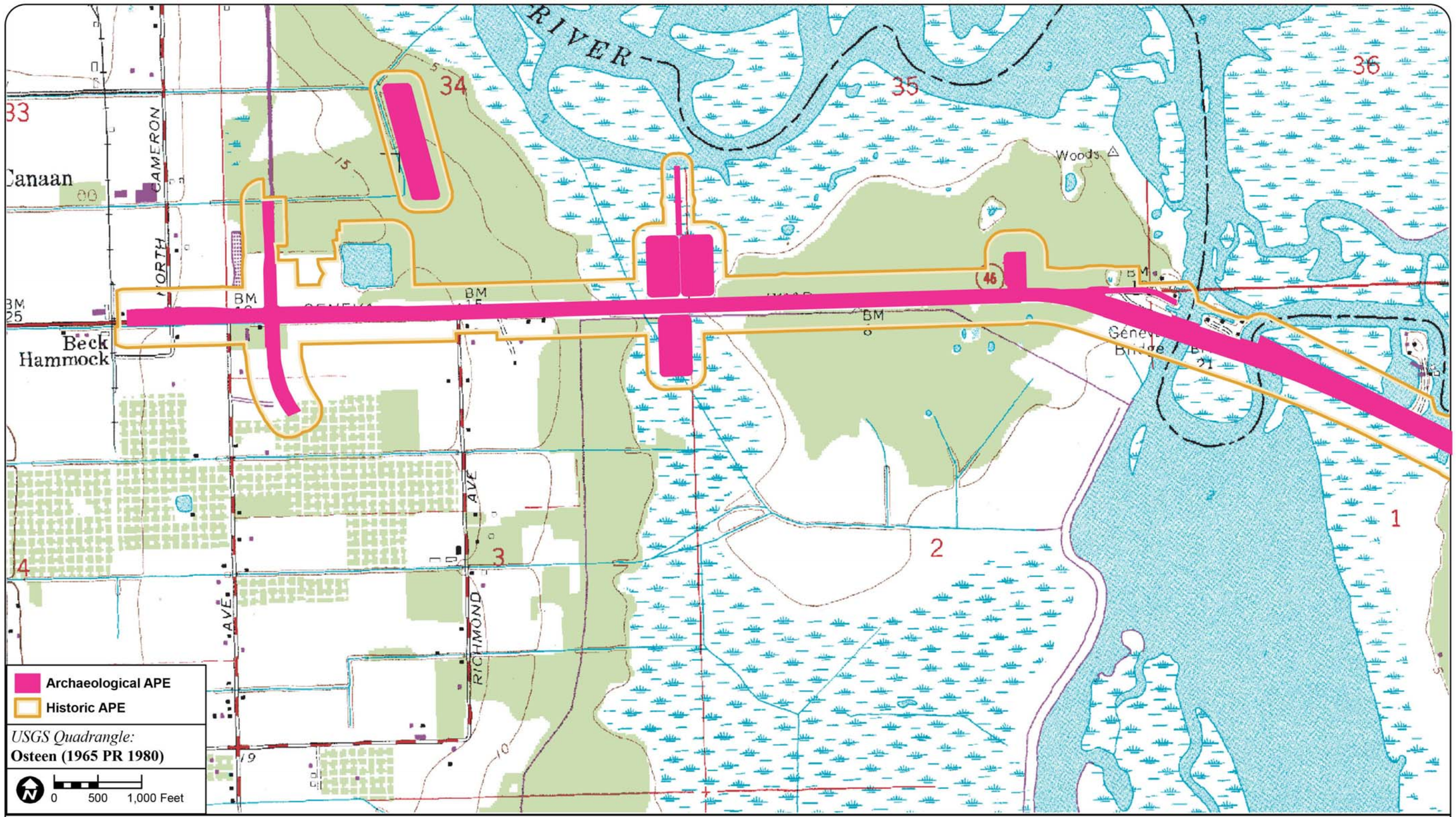
*****REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)*****

SHPO USE ONLY **SHPO USE ONLY** **SHPO USE ONLY**

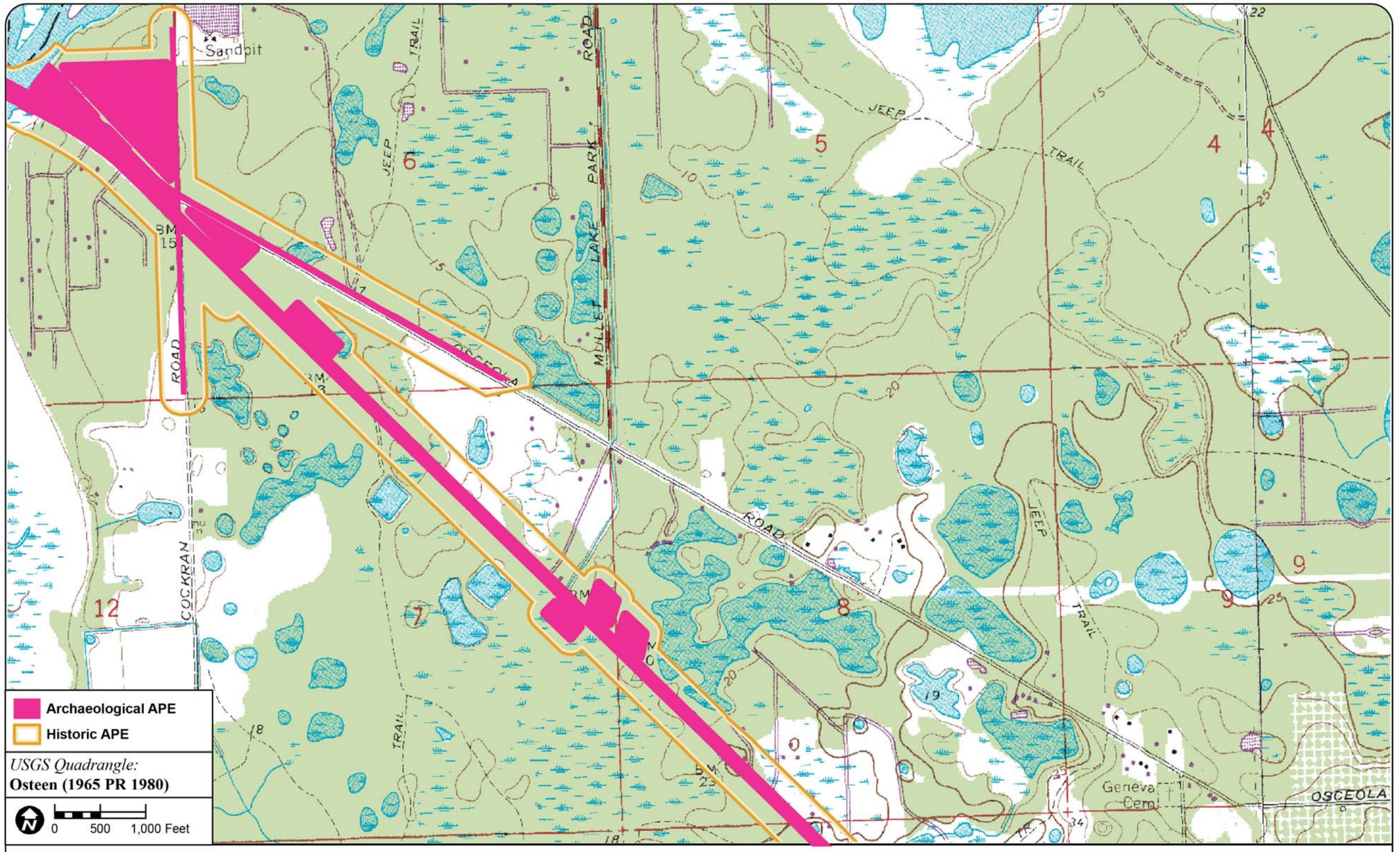
Origin of Report: ☐872 ☐CARL ☐UW ☐1A32 # _____ ☐Academic ☐Contract ☐Avocational
☐Grant Project # _____ ☐Compliance Review: CRAT # _____

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

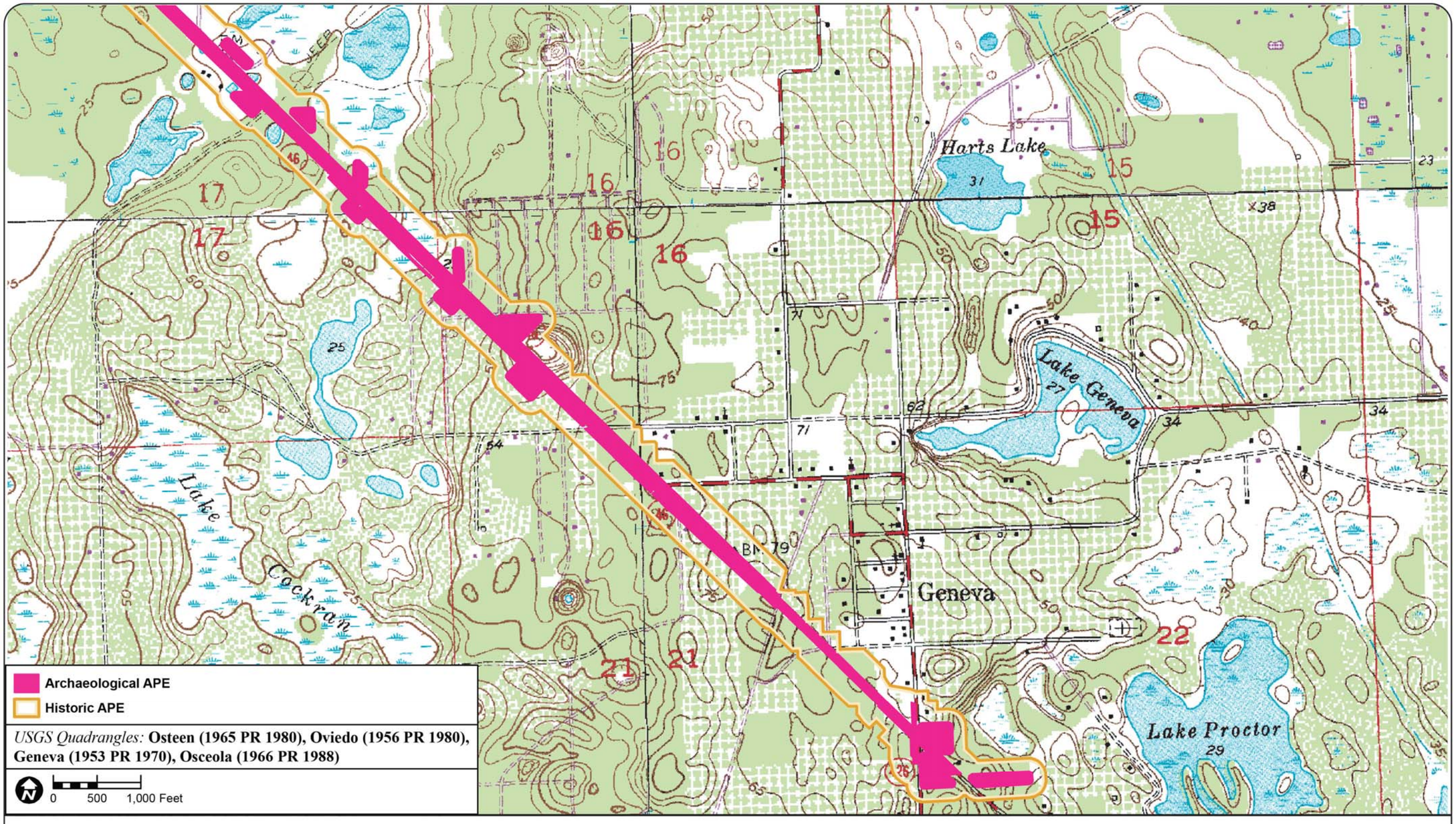
Document Destination: _____ **Plotability:** _____



Project APE (Map 1 of 3)



Project APE (Map 2 of 3)



Project APE (Map 3 of 3)