



Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey



Simpson Road Improvements

from US 192 to 560 south of Myers Road

Osceola County, Florida

Contract No. PS-18-9906-DG

Osceola County

Department of Transportation and Transit

Prepared By:
SEARCH.

For:
HDR, Inc.

March 2020



HDR

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY IN SUPPORT OF THE
SIMPSON ROAD PD&E STUDY FROM US 192 TO MYERS ROAD,
OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**CONTRACT NO. PS-18-9906-DG
SEARCH PROJECT NO. 180220**

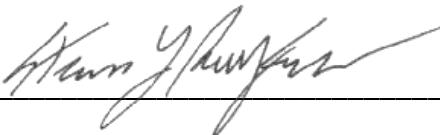
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of proposed improvements to County Road (CR) 530/Simpson Road in Osceola County, Florida. The project, being carried out by the Osceola County Department of Transportation and Transit, includes road widening along a 4.1-mile (6.6-kilometer) segment of Simpson Road extending from US 192 to Myers Road in Osceola County. From US 192 to Fortune Road, the proposed project includes widening the existing 1.3-mile (2.1-kilometer) segment of two-lane road to a four-lane road and constructing a multi-use path on both sides of the road. From Fortune Road to Hilliard Isle Road, the proposed project includes intersection improvements along the existing 1.5-mile (2.4-kilometer) undivided five-lane highway, as well as a multi-use path. From Hilliard Isle Road to Myers Road, the proposed project includes widening the existing 1.4-mile (2.3-kilometer) segment of two-lane road to a four-lane road and constructing a multi-use path. All improvements will occur within or in close proximity to the existing Simpson Road right-of-way. The improvements will tie into the planned new bridge over the Florida Turnpike; the new bridge is not part of the current project's scope. The project includes the construction of proposed retention ponds along Simpson Road; the results of the CRAS for the proposed ponds is presented in an addendum to this report and is included in **Appendix A**. The Simpson Road Improvements project is currently being conducted using local funding administered by Osceola County and in coordination with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 5.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) was defined to include the existing and proposed right-of-way and was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the right-of-way, or a distance of no more than 328 feet (100 meters) from the maximum right-of-way line. The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way; the architectural survey was conducted within the entire APE.

The archaeological field survey consisted of a thorough pedestrian survey within the current and proposed project right-of-way. Ground disturbance as a result of buried utilities, drainage features, and road construction prevented subsurface archaeological testing throughout most of the APE. In total, only one shovel test was excavated within the APE, which was negative for cultural material. Resource 8OS01934 (the Peat Farm Site) is located within the Simpson Road APE, but outside the project right-of-way; pedestrian survey and surface inspection in the vicinity of the 8OS01934 revealed no evidence of the site. No archaeological sites or occurrences were recorded. No further archaeological survey is recommended for the Simpson Road Improvements project.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of four newly recorded historic resources within the Simpson Road APE, including one canal (8OS02985) and three structures (8OS02986-8OS02988). Based on the results of the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that all four resources are ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places

(NRHP) due to a lack of significant historic associations and architectural distinction. No further architectural work is recommended.

Based on the results of the CRAS, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed CR 530/Simpson Road Improvements project will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with the findings of the Simpson Road CRAS in a letter dated March 2, 2020, given that provisions for additional recommended work is considered at one of the pond sites (Pond 2B; see **Appendix A**) to address potential unmarked graves associated with a nearby cemetery. The SHPO concurrence letter (DHR Project File No. 2019-0574) is provided in **Appendix B**.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	iii
Table of Contents	v
List of Figures	vii
List of Tables	viii
Introduction	1
Project Location and Environment	4
Location and Modern Conditions.....	4
Paleoenvironment.....	6
Historic Overview.....	6
Native American Culture History	6
History of Osceola County	9
Background Research.....	16
Florida Master Site File Review.....	16
Historic Map and Aerial Photograph Review.....	18
Research Design.....	24
Project Goals	24
NRHP Criteria	24
Cultural Resource Potential	25
Survey Methods	25
Results	27
Archaeological Resources	27
Architectural Resources.....	36
NRHP Evaluations	36
Conclusion and Recommendations	42
References Cited	44
Appendix A: Report Addendum: CRAS of the Simpson Road Preferred Pond Alternatives	
Appendix B: SHPO Concurrence Letter	
Appendix C: Marked Field Maps	
Appendix D: FDHR Survey Log Sheet	
Appendix E: FMSF Resource Forms	
Appendix F: 8OS02380 Demolition Letter	

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LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	Location of the Simpson Road Improvements project area in Osceola County, Florida.	2
Figure 2.	Location of the Simpson Road APE in Osceola County, Florida.	3
Figure 3.	Soil drainage within the Simpson Road APE.	5
Figure 4.	Previously conducted cultural resource surveys and previously recorded cultural resources within the Simpson Road APE.	17
Figure 5.	1848 GLO map of Township 25 South, Range 30 East.	19
Figure 6.	1944 USDA aerial photographs of Osceola County, Florida.	21
Figure 7.	1954 USGS topographic map of Saint Cloud North, Florida.	22
Figure 8.	1972 USGS topographic map of Saint Cloud North, Florida.	23
Figure 9.	Representative photographs from the Simpson Road APE. Top left: View north along the Simpson Road right-of-way near the north end of the project corridor. Note the presence of buried utilities and a shallow drainage ditch along the roadway. Top right: View south along Simpson Road depicting the presence of buried water and fiber in the right-of-way. Center left: View east along Fortune Road depicting commercial development, buried utilities, sidewalks, and urban landscaping near the center of the project corridor. Center right: View north along Simpson Road of a deep drainage ditch with an adjacent sidewalk in a narrow right-of-way. Bottom left: View south along Simpson Road near the south end of the project corridor. Note the presence of standing water in a wide drainage with buried utilities and sidewalks in the right-of-way. Bottom right: Soil profile from lone shovel test excavated in the Simpson Road APE.	28
Figure 10.	Results of archaeological survey in the Simpson Road right-of-way, map 1 of 7.	29
Figure 11.	Results of archaeological survey in the Simpson Road right-of-way, map 2 of 7.	30
Figure 12.	Results of archaeological survey in the Simpson Road right-of-way, map 3 of 7.	31
Figure 13.	Results of archaeological survey in the Simpson Road right-of-way, map 4 of 7.	32
Figure 14.	Results of archaeological survey in the Simpson Road right-of-way, map 5 of 7.	33
Figure 15.	Results of archaeological survey in the Simpson Road right-of-way, map 6 of 7.	34
Figure 16.	Results of archaeological survey in the Simpson Road right-of-way, map 7 of 7.	35
Figure 17.	Historic resources recorded within the Simpson Road APE, map 1 of 2.	37
Figure 18.	Historic resources recorded within the Simpson Road APE, map 2 of 2.	38
Figure 19.	Resource 8OS02985, facing northwest.	39
Figure 20.	Resource 8OS02986, facing southeast.	39
Figure 21.	Resource 8OS02987, facing south.	40
Figure 22.	Resource 8OS02988, facing south.	41

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Soil Drainage within the Simpson Road APE.....	4
Table 2.	Previous Cultural Resource Assessment Surveys that Intersect the Simpson Road APE.....	16
Table 3.	Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Simpson Road APE.....	18
Table 4.	Historic Resources Recorded within the Simpson Road APE.....	36

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of proposed improvements to County Road (CR) 530/Simpson Road in Osceola County, Florida. The project, being carried out by the Osceola County Department of Transportation and Transit, includes road widening along a 4.1-mile (6.6-kilometer) segment of Simpson Road extending from US 192 to Myers Road in Osceola County (**Figure 1**). From US 192 to Fortune Road, the proposed project includes widening the existing 1.3-mile (2.1-kilometer) segment of two-lane road to a four-lane road and constructing a multi-use path. From Fortune Road to Hilliard Isle Road, the proposed project includes intersection improvements along the existing 1.5-mile (2.4-kilometer) undivided five-lane highway, as well as a multi-use path. From Hilliard Isle Road to Myers Road, the proposed project includes widening the existing 1.4-mile (2.3-kilometer) segment of two-lane road to a four-lane road and constructing a multi-use path. All improvements will occur within or in close proximity to the existing Simpson Road right-of-way. The improvements will tie into the planned new bridge over the Florida Turnpike; the new bridge is not part of the current project's scope. The project includes the construction of proposed retention ponds along Simpson Road; the results of the CRAS for the proposed ponds is presented in an addendum to this report and is included as **Appendix A**. The Simpson Road Improvements project is currently being conducted using local funding administered by Osceola County and in coordination with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 5.

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The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify, and delineate any archaeological resources, historic structures, and potential districts within the project's APE and assess their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This study was conducted to comply with Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code. All work was performed in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 8 of the FDOT's Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Manual (revised January 2019), as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) recommendations for such projects, as stipulated in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operations Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals*. The Principal Investigator for this project meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716-42). This study also complies with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 U.S.C.), which incorporates the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979, as amended. The study also complies with the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106 found in 36 CFR Part 800 (Protection of Historic Properties).

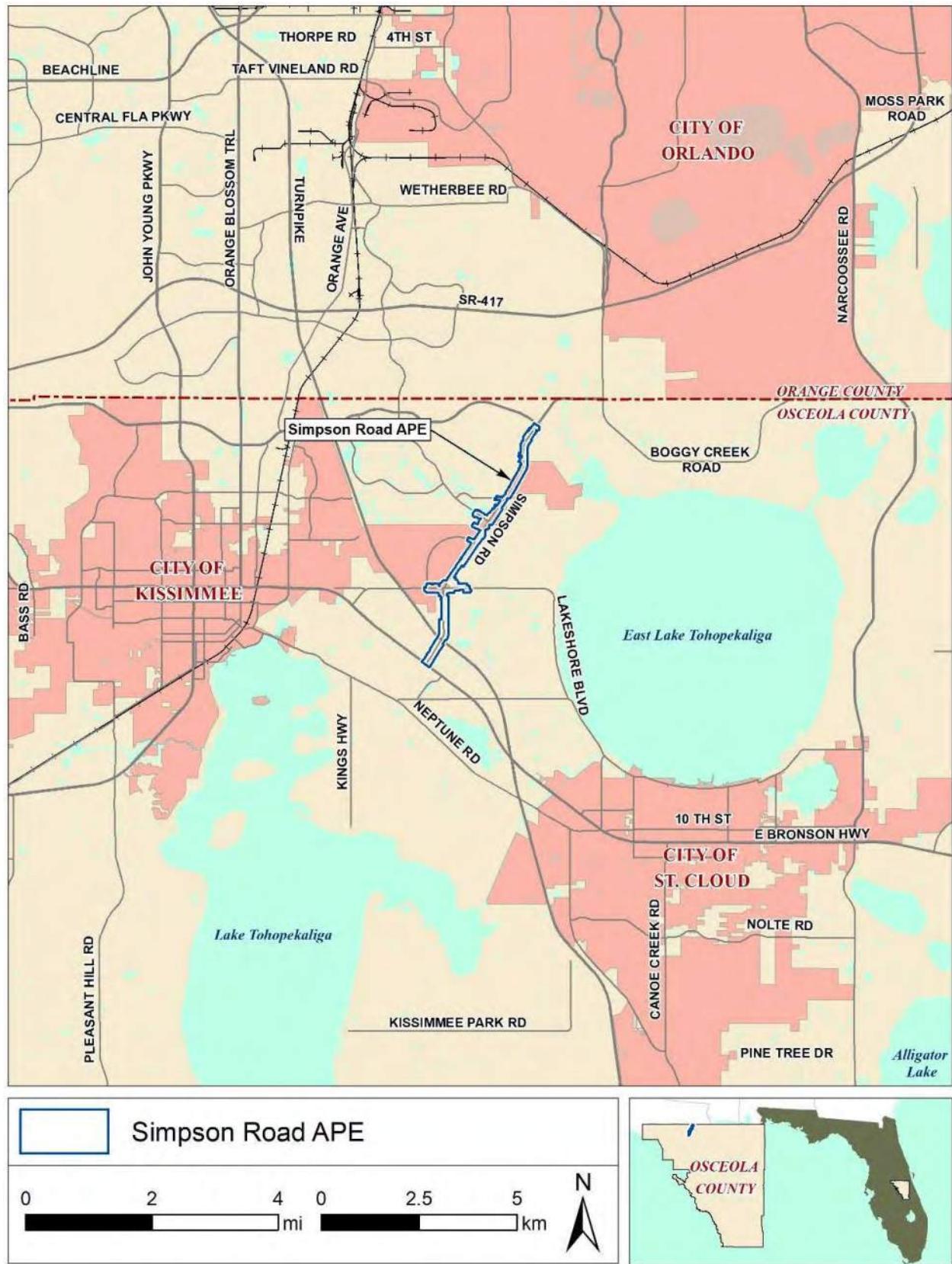


Figure 1. Location of the Simpson Road Improvements project area in Osceola County, Florida.

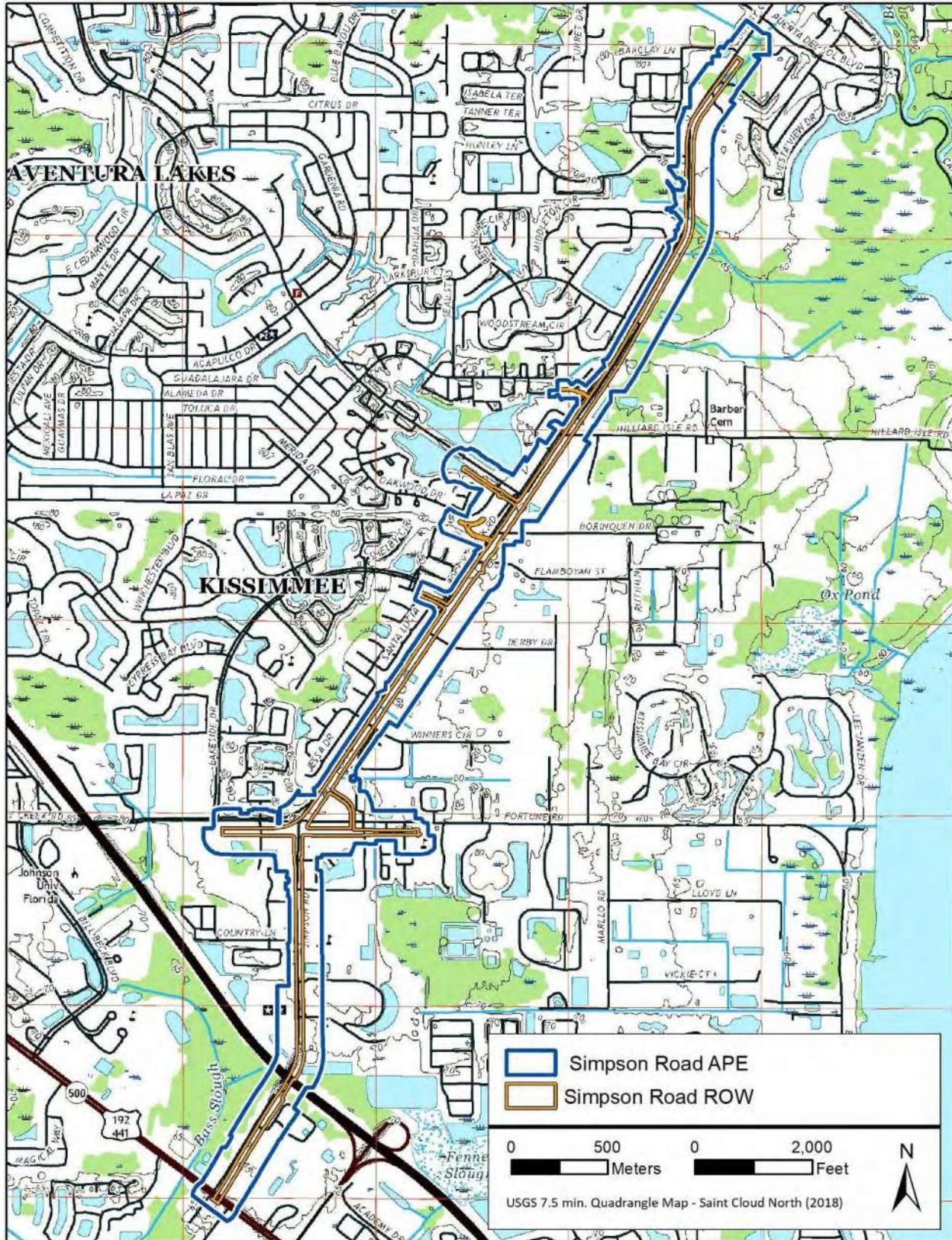


Figure 2. Location of the Simpson Road APE in Osceola County, Florida.

Steven RabbySmith, MA, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator for this project, and Jenna Dunham, MS, served as Architectural Historian. The report was written by Mr. RabbySmith, Matt Nowak, BS, Kirsten Armstrong, MPhil, and Allen Kent, PhD. The fieldwork was conducted by Angelica Costa, MA, and Grayson Phillips. Melissa Dye, MA, RPA, conducted the quality-control review, and Rasha Slepow, BS, edited and produced the document.

PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

The project area totals approximately 405 acres along a 4.1-mile (6.6-kilometer) segment of Simpson Road from US 192 to Myers Road in northwestern Osceola County, Florida. The project area is located northwest of East Lake Tohopekaliga in the community of Buena Ventura Lakes. Within the Public Survey Land System, the project corridor is situated within Sections 5, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, and 30 of Township 25 South, Range 30 East. Although there is a large agricultural tract in the northern portion of the APE along the east side of Simpson Road, the project area is predominantly urban with residential homes in subdivisions and several commercial structures within the APE. This urban development included extensive utility and drainage infrastructure. Soils within the project area range from very poorly drained to moderately well drained (Table 1; Figure 3). Poorly drained and very poorly drained soils are the predominant drainage classifications within the Simpson Road APE and account for approximately 45 and 51 percent of the project area, respectively (US Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service [USDA-NRCS] 2018).

Table 1. Soil Drainage within the Simpson Road APE.

Name	Drainage	Acres	Percentage
Moderately Well Drained Soils			
Tavares fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Moderately Well Drained	1.0	
Moderately Drained Total			1.0 1.9%
Somewhat Poorly Drained Soils			
Arents, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Somewhat Poorly Drained	1.3	
Somewhat Poorly Drained Total			1.3 2.4%
Poorly Drained Soils			
Ona fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly Drained	2.5	
Smyrna fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly Drained	19.4	
Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly Drained	2.1	
Poorly Drained Totals			24 44.9%
Very Poorly Drained Soils			
Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very Poorly Drained	9.1	
Basinger fine sand, depressional, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Very Poorly Drained	1.1	
Placid fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes	Very Poorly Drained	1.3	
Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Very Poorly Drained	15.7	
Very Poorly Drained Totals			27.2 50.8%
Total Acres			53.5 100.00%

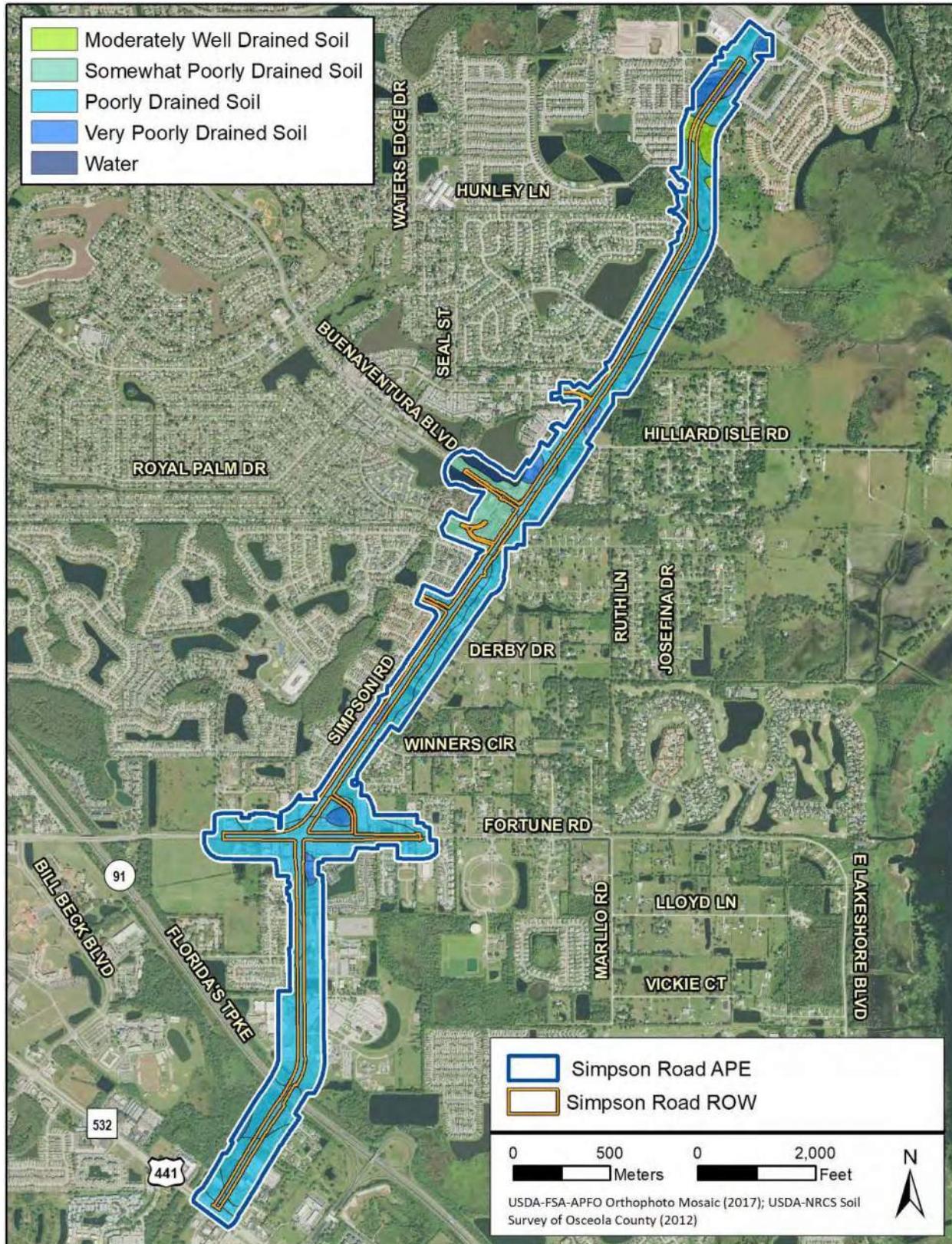


Figure 3. Soil drainage within the Simpson Road APE.

The terrain across the corridor is undulating, consisting of an elevation of 67 to 88 feet (20.4 to 26.8 meters) above mean sea level (amsl). Geologically, the project area is located in the Kissimmee Valley province of the Eastern Flatwoods District. The Eastern Flatwoods District also is known as the Coastal Lowlands and began as barrier islands that date from the Plio-Pleistocene to recent time (Brooks 1981). The Kissimmee Valley province consists of a lagoonal deposit of river swamp and grassland prairies underlain by silty sand that are seasonally flooded and are typically higher than 50 feet (15.2 meters) amsl (Brooks 1981).

PALEOENVIRONMENT

Between 18,000 to 12,000 years before present (BP), Florida was a much cooler and drier place than it is today. Melting of the continental ice sheets led to a major global rise in sea level (summarized for long time scales by Rohling et al. 1998) that started from a low stand of -120 meters at 18,000 BP. The rise was slow while glacial conditions prevailed at high latitudes but became very rapid in the latest Pleistocene and earliest Holocene. It became warmer and wetter rather rapidly during the next three millennia. By about 9000 BP, a warmer and drier climate began to prevail. These changes were more drastic in northern Florida and southern Georgia than in southern Florida, where the “peninsular effect” and a more tropically influenced climate tempered the effects of the continental glaciers that were melting far to the north (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975, 1980). Sea levels, though higher, were still much lower than at present; surface water was limited, and extensive grasslands probably existed, which may have attracted mammoth, bison, and other large grazing mammals. By 6000–5000 BP, the climate had changed to one of increased precipitation and surface water flow. By the late Holocene, ca. 4000 BP, the climate, water levels, and plant communities of Florida attained essentially modern conditions. These have been relatively stable with only minor fluctuations during the past 4,000 years.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE HISTORY

The following prehistoric overview of central Florida consists of a four-part chronology, with each period based on distinct cultural and technological characteristics recognized by archaeologists. From oldest to most recent, the four temporal periods are Paleoindian, Archaic, Post-Archaic, and Contact.

Paleoindian Period (10,000–8000 BP)

The most widely accepted model for the peopling of the Americas argues that populations originating in Asia crossed the Beringia land bridge that formerly linked Siberia to Alaska and

entered the North American continent some 12,000 years ago (Smith 1986). However, data have mounted in support of entry prior to 12,000 years ago (Adovasio et al. 1990; Dillehay et al. 2008). Alternative pre-12,000 BP migration routes that have been hypothesized include populations traveling along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts using boats or following an exposed shoreline (Anderson and Gillam 2000; Bradley and Stanford 2004; Dixon 1993; Faught 2008; Fladmark 1979). Many of their early occupation sites would now be inundated as a result of higher sea levels. Recent evidence from the Page-Ladson site (8JE00591) provides the earliest evidence of human occupation of Florida about 14,500 years ago (Halligan et al. 2016). Butchered mammoth remains and lithic debitage, as well as a single biface, were recovered from intact deposits in an underwater sinkhole at the Aucilla River. This find fits with an increasingly broad acceptance of a fairly rapid pre-Clovis peopling of the Americas. The conventional view of Paleoindian existence in Florida is that they were nomadic hunters and gatherers who entered an environment quite different than that of the present.

The Paleoindian Database of the Americas (PIDBA) is the leading repository for information regarding the distribution of Paleoindian sites in North America (Anderson et al. 2010). The current PIDBA locational database lists zero Paleoindian points for Osceola County. However, Paleoindian points have been reported in two of the five counties that border it, including four Suwannee points from Brevard County and six points (four Clovis and two Suwannee) from Polk County (PIDBA 2018).

Archaic Period (8000–500 BC)

Around 8000 BC, the environment and physiology of Florida underwent pronounced changes due to climatic amelioration. These changes were interconnected and include a gradual warming trend, a rise in sea levels, a reduction in the width of peninsular Florida, and the spread of oak-dominated forests and hammocks throughout much of Florida (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986). Concomitant with these environmental changes were alterations in native subsistence strategies, which became more diverse due to the emergence of new plant, animal, and aquatic species. Also occurring at this time was a significant increase in population numbers and density, with native groups developing regional habitat-specific adaptations and material assemblages (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986:10). As conditions became wetter, coastal, riparian, and lacustrine adaptations became increasingly more common. The Archaic period is typically divided into the Early, Middle, and Late subperiods by archaeologists.

In central Florida, evidence of the earliest occupations usually consists of lithic scatters containing chert debitage and occasionally projectile points. While Early Archaic Bolen projectile points have been recovered at sites in central Florida, Middle Archaic points, such as Hardee, Sumter, Alachua, Putnam, and Newnan, are typically much more common (Smith and Bond 1984:53-55). As life became more settled during the Archaic period, an array of site types evolved that included residential bases, short-term settlements, specialized procurement camps, and cemeteries (Milanich 1994:75-85). Collectively, these comprised the regional settlement-subsistence system.

The trend toward increased sedentism and more circumscribed territories continued into the Late Archaic period, as environmental and climatic conditions approached those of today. This period is characterized by the emergence of ceramic traditions and the inception of limited horticulture (Sassaman 1993). The development of pottery occurred around 2000 BC. Referred to as Orange pottery by archaeologists, this early ceramic ware was tempered with vegetal fibers such as thin strands of palmetto or Spanish moss (Bullen 1972; Griffin 1945). During a span of approximately 1,500 years, plain, incised, and punctated types were produced; however, decorated variants underwent periods of stylistic popularity. With regard to vessel form, early pots were hand-molded and tended to be thick-walled, whereas some of the later vessels were thinner and formed by coiling. While Orange pottery is found sparingly throughout Florida, it is primarily recovered in eastern and central portions of the state.

Another early fiber-tempered ceramic type, Norwood, extended from the Gulf coast to the Orange series on the East coast. Norwood pottery is usually undecorated or stick-impressed. A variety of the later Deptford simple-stamped ceramic ware found on the Gulf coast is also stick impressed and seems to be derived from the earlier Norwood ceramic assemblage (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

A third fiber-tempered ceramic variant, known as Tick Island Incised, was produced at the same time as Orange series ware and occurs in the Upper St. Johns River drainage area. The designs incised onto the exterior of Tick Island ware are curvilinear and incorporate small dashes or punctations. A typical design uses concentric circles and small dashes between the lines of the circle. This type is somewhat localized and is not typical at sites outside of the Upper St. Johns area.

Woodland and Mississippian Periods (500 BC–AD 1565)

By about 500 BC, the cultural landscape of Florida had diversified with regionally distinct cultural traditions, including pottery types, subsistence practices, and settlement patterns. Milanich (1994) places the current survey area within the east and central Florida region. Within this region, the St. Johns culture grew directly out of the Orange culture. This is evidenced by the carryover of late Orange period designs to early St. Johns period pottery. St. Johns is characterized by chalky pottery tempered with sponge spicules and was produced between 500 BC and AD 1565. Other hallmarks of the post-Archaic periods include increased population and settlement numbers, construction of sand burial mounds, continued economic dependence on aquatic resources, and greater emphasis on plant cultivation (Goggin 1952:40; Milanich 1994:243-274).

In addition to St. Johns wares, sites in the region typically contain Glades and Belle Glade ceramics, which originate in the Lake Okeechobee region. These are more common in the south-central portion of this district, whereas purer St. Johns assemblages are found in the northern portion of the region (Sears 1959). Sites in this area are often characterized by freshwater shell and black earth middens located along the banks of inland rivers and lakes (Austin and Hansen 1988; Hardin et al. 1984).

Two major subdivisions are recognized within the St. Johns culture area, including east and central Florida. These subdivisions are referred to as St. Johns I and St. Johns II. People of the St. Johns I culture (500 BC–AD 100) relied primarily upon hunting, fishing, and foraging. During this time, the resources found near freshwater wetlands, swamps, and the coastal zones were typically the most heavily exploited. St. Johns I sites are typically shell middens in coastal zones that contain St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Incised pottery.

The emergence of check stamping marks the beginning of the St. Johns II period around AD 750 and, along with plain pottery, dominates the assemblages throughout the period. During St. Johns II period, incised and punctated wares, possibly a reflection of Gulf coast influences, occur with some frequency in mounds and middens. The St. Johns II culture reached its apex in terms of social, political, and ceremonial complexity from AD 1050–1513. Classic Mississippian traits, such as the construction of large truncated mounds and the presence of Southern Cult burial paraphernalia in association with perceived elite burials, are evident (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986), indicating influence from northwest Florida. Some sand burial mounds were quite large and ceremonially complex, including truncated pyramidal mounds with ramps or causeways leading up to their summits (Milanich 1994:269-270). The rise in the number of St. Johns village and mound sites implies greater cultural complexity compared to that of the earlier St. Johns I period (Milanich 1994:267-274; Miller 1991). Shell and bone ornaments, worked copper, and other exotic materials and artifacts occur with some frequency in burial mounds (Goggin 1952; Milanich 1994).

In addition to the exploitation of aquatic resources for subsistence, it has been suggested that there was an increased dependence on horticulture during St. Johns II times (Goggin 1952; Milanich 1994:263-264). In fact, sixteenth-century French and Spanish documents allege that beans, squash, and maize were heavily cultivated by the Timucua of northern Florida (Bennett 1964, 1968, 1975; Lawson 1992), although direct evidence of prehistoric horticulture is lacking for the St. Johns region.

HISTORY OF OSCEOLA COUNTY

Early Exploration, 1513–1565

This historic context presents an overview of Osceola County from the early period of European exploration to recent times. Florida served as an important stage for early European explorations of North America. Juan Ponce de León left Puerto Rico on March 3, 1513, and landed either north of Cape Canaveral (Brevard County) (Milanich 1995) or south of the Cape near modern-day Melbourne Beach (Brevard County) on April 2, 1513 (Gannon 1996). Either landing spot puts Ponce de León east of present-day Osceola County. Despite the fact that the area had already been occupied and inhabited for thousands of years by indigenous groups, Ponce de León claimed to Florida for Spain. Ponce called this land *La Florida*, since it was sighted during the Feast of Flowers (*Pascua Florida*) (Milanich 1995). Ponce de León was

followed by Pánfilo de Narváez in 1528. Narváez landed near Tampa Bay and trekked into the interior of Florida, reaching the Apalachee region of west Florida in several months. He died later in the year when his fleet of ships sank en route to Mexico. Two survivors, Cabeza de Vaca and his companion, Estevan, began their 10-year trek from northwestern Florida across southern North America, representing the first contact of Europeans with many indigenous groups of the Southeast and Southwest (Clayton et al. 1995).

Cabeza de Vaca's account of his journey influenced subsequent explorers, particularly Hernando de Soto. In 1539, the de Soto expedition entered the peninsula near Bradenton (Manatee County), Florida, and traveled northward through the peninsula, though it is unlikely they traveled as far east as Osceola County. After some time traveling north, de Soto turned westward, going as far as Tallahassee, then turned north into what is now Georgia (Carswell 1991). First Spanish contact with natives of central Florida, including the Ais and Mayaca of present-day Osceola County, may have happened in the 1560s with the arrival of Pedro Menéndez de Avilés and the first permanent Spanish settlements at St. Augustine. Menéndez's many travels served to secure the territory for Spain and to ward off French interests in the peninsula. His attempts to rid the area of French influence and establish coastal settlements also took him inland to the lands of central Florida (Lyon 1996).

First Spanish Period, 1565–1763

Early Spanish settlements in Florida were concentrated on the coasts and in the northern half of the peninsula. Menéndez had been ordered by the crown to implement a massive missionizing effort among the Indians. He petitioned the Jesuit Order for missionaries, and they arrived in St. Augustine in June 1566 (Thomas 1990). The Jesuits focused their missionizing efforts on the native villages around St. Augustine, along the lower St. Johns River, and among the Guales and Oristas who lived farther north. A few missions were established in central Florida during the early seventeenth century, but were soon abandoned (Deagan 1978; Milanich 1995). A line of missions was established linking St. Augustine on the east coast to Apalachee province in the panhandle. However, this focus on the northern and coastal regions meant little Spanish activity in the early period in present-day Osceola County (Wickman 1999).

By the 1690s, the Spanish actively sought to set up missions among the Jororo Indians, who the Spanish combined in their writings with the Mayaca as both spoke a similar language. The Spanish traveled down the St. Johns River into Mayaca territory (Seminole and Lake Counties, and possibly Osceola County) and then further south to the Jororo (Orange and Osceola Counties). This area was so far from established Spanish settlements that the Spaniards called the Mayaca and Jororo region *la rinconada*, meaning "a corner or nook, a place away from major activities" (Milanich 1995:63-64). Spanish showed little interest in the area until the late 1600s, particularly after the decline of native populations in other parts of the territory.

British Colonial Period, 1763–1784

The English, who had settled in Charleston, South Carolina, began pushing for more territory and influenced the natives to overthrow the Spanish in Florida (Tebeau 1981). In response, the

Spanish began building a stone fort in St. Augustine, forcing Apalachee Indians to provide labor for its construction (Paisley 1989). During the ever-shifting alliances between Native American groups and various colonial groups, the Spanish began courting Creeks to settle in the once-thriving Apalachee region. Many accepted the invitation after the British defeated the Creeks in the Yamassee War of 1715 (Paisley 1989). Like the Spanish, the British focused on the coastal settlements and northern peninsular region of the territory, while Spanish missions still worked to convert natives in central Florida.

The Spanish mission system caused a drastic decline in the Native American populations in Florida. Their numbers dropped significantly due to war and disease, and this allowed the Creeks from Georgia and the Carolinas to migrate into the area. In 1765, these migrating Indians were referred to with the Spanish term *cimarrón*, meaning “wild” or “runaway,” in the field notes accompanying de Brahm’s 1765 map of Florida. The *cimarrón* Indians moved into wild, unsettled territories (Fairbanks 1975). The name “Seminole” is thought to have derived from this reference (Fernald and Purdum 1992).

The British continued to vie for Florida, but not until the Seven Years’ War with Spain and England on opposing sides did the British realize their dream. At the end of the war in 1763, the British traded their recent conquest of Havana to Spain for the Florida peninsula. The new acquisition was divided along the Apalachicola River into East and West Florida. Present-day Orange County was part of British East Florida, whose capital was at St. Augustine. Britain took possession of Florida in July 1763 and held control until 1783 (Wright 1975).

Instead of the mission system of the Spanish, the British set up several trading posts in Florida. During this time, runaway black slaves from the Carolina colonies fled to Florida and sought refuge near St. Augustine, where they were to become farmers and occasionally soldiers, or in the Indian settlements in the interior of the colony. Native Americans, especially Seminoles, helped the runaways form their own settlements and often prevented slave-catchers from recapturing them (Fairbanks 1975).

Second Spanish Period, 1784–1821

The American colonies declared their independence from British rule in 1776. Georgia and South Carolina required their citizens to take a strict oath of loyalty to the cause of the American colonies, thus forcing many British loyalists to seek shelter in British Florida (Wright 1975). In 1783, the Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolution and returned Florida to Spain. In the early decades of the nineteenth century, the United States was increasing pressure on Spain to surrender its claim to Florida. Rising conflict often involved the British, Native Americans of the region, as well as runaway slaves who had found refuge in Florida. Andrew Jackson’s invasion of Florida in 1818 highlighted Spain’s weak control over the region and led to the transfer of the territory to the United States several years later. During the First Seminole War, Jackson marched into Pensacola and across the Florida panhandle. Though the move was criticized by many in the United States, it led to Spain’s cession of Florida to the

United States in 1821. Jackson's move also drove the Seminole deeper into the interior of Florida, including places like Osceola County (Coker and Parker 1996).

American Territorial Period, 1821–1845

Orange County was created in 1824 as the eleventh county in a massive reorganizing of the Florida territory. Orange County, initially known as Mosquito County, was created from St. Johns County and covered a broad territory, including parts of present-day Osceola, Brevard, Flagler, Indian River, Lake, Marion, Martin, Palm Beach, Seminole, and Volusia Counties (Drayton 1827; Porter et al. 2009). Much of what is now Osceola County lay within the boundaries of the Seminole Reservation that the United States had established by the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823. The treaty restricted the Seminoles to just over 4 million acres of land in the center of the state (Mahon 1985). The treaty was unpopular with the Seminole because they believed the land was not suited for cultivation. Subsequent treaties were equally unpopular. This dissatisfaction led to the Second Seminole War (1835–1842). During this conflict, several forts were established in the region, including Fort Gatlin near present-day Orlando; Fort Maitland near Lake Apopka; and Fort Christmas and Fort Lane near the settlement of Bithlo (Mahon 1985; Roberts 1988).

Following the Second Seminole War, the US government attempted to encourage settlement by passing the Armed Occupation Act in 1842. The act made available for homesteading 200,000 acres of land that was once the Seminole Reservation. Homesteads of 160 acres were awarded to any head of a family or single man, 18 years of age or older, who would agree to cultivate at least 5 acres, build a dwelling, and defend the land for five years. The Homestead Acts of 1866 and 1876 provided further incentives to settlers (Tebeau 1971). A cattleman from Georgia named Aaron Jernigan was among the early pioneers who ventured into present-day central Florida. Well-versed in fighting territorial battles with Native Americans from his time in Georgia, Jernigan set out to conquer this new land in Florida. He first traveled to Tallahassee and then moved to the central portion of the state where he built a stockade near Lake Holden and a small settlement emerged around it. The settlement was known as Jernigan and later became present-day Orlando (Bacon 1977).

Early Statehood and Civil War, 1845–1865

Florida gained admission to the Union as the twenty-seventh state in March 1845 (Schafer 1996). Soon after, Mosquito County was renamed Orange County by an act of the new legislature. In 1856, the county seat was moved from the village of Enterprise to Orlando. The population in the county was minuscule at the time of statehood; however, it would continue to increase during the next few decades, reaching nearly 1,000 by the start of the Civil War. The population of Orange County, inclusive of present-day Osceola, remained sparse, and conditions were frontier-like for decades to come. County infrastructure was so poor that, until 1872, convicted criminals had to be jailed in Ocala (Marion County) because Orange County had no such facility. The dominant economic activity of the area remained cattle ranching until

after the Civil War (Blackman 1927). Perhaps the first settler in the vicinity of present-day Kissimmee, Jimmie Yates, arrived in the 1850s (Crow 1987:24).

Florida seceded from the United States and joined the Confederacy in January 1861. Most of Florida's involvement in the Civil War (1861–1865) was relegated to the coastal regions, where Union forces raided and occupied Florida coastal communities at will. Though Orange County did send men to join the Confederate Army as soldiers, no major battles were fought in and around this central county of the state (Bacon 1977).

Late Nineteenth, 1865–1900

The latter half of the nineteenth century brought significant changes to Orange County, including the creation of a new county, Osceola County, from its land area. Following the Civil War, the State of Florida was tremendously indebted. Immigration and capital investment were therefore minimal. However, more settlers in today's Osceola County did begin to trickle into the area during the postwar years. The Partin family, namely patriarchs Bob and Steve Partin, came from Georgia and bought land in the Kissimmee-St. Cloud area in 1875. Steve Partin settled this land, planning a grove and bringing cattle to raise, as it was already an important piece of the local economy. Bob Partin, who then served as a tax assessor for Orange County, came down with his family and cattle in 1883 (Crow 1987:24, 118). Still, settlement in the area was relegated to a handful of pioneering families.

A breakthrough came in 1881, and the former trading post of Kissimmee, later the seat of Osceola County, arose as a regional center for commerce and transportation. In that year, Hamilton Disston, a wealthy Philadelphia industrialist, purchased 4 million acres of Florida land for \$1 million. He planned extensive drainage projects that reached southward into the Everglades. Disston established his headquarters, dubbed Kissimmee City, on the northern shore of Lake Tohopekaliga, one of the region's largest lakes that connected with the Kissimmee River (Grunwald 2006:81-88). Disston's goal was to dredge the Kissimmee River southward to the Lake Okeechobee region. A simultaneous dredging project would push up the Caloosahatchee River out of Fort Myers in southwest Florida and unite with Lake Okeechobee. In doing so, lands adjacent to the rivers would be drained for agricultural development and a continuous waterway from Kissimmee to Fort Myers and, ultimately, the Gulf of Mexico would be achieved (Dovell 1952:598, 610, 613; Gannon 1993:65; Reeves 1989:92). Suddenly, the once-quiet cattle country was busy with new activity. By 1883, four steamships operated out of Kissimmee City, which was linked with Lake Okeechobee, Fort Myers, and the Gulf of Mexico via Disston's canals (Dovell 1952:598, 610, 613; Gannon 1993:65; Reeves 1989:92).

Once these lands were drained, Disston began work on various agricultural ventures in this same area. The main focus was on sugar cultivation and milling; in 1885, Disston bought a half-interest in an existing sugar plantation on East Lake Tohopekaliga, investing to expand the acreage of sugar cane from 20 to 1,800 and build a massive sugar mill, said to have been the largest in the country when it was first established (Crow 1987:25; Robison and Fisk 2002). The St. Cloud Sugar Plantation, reorganized as the Florida Sugar Manufacturing Company, tripled its

acreage by 1890 and was valued at \$1 million. Disston also experimented with rice cultivation on the newly drained lands, though it was much less successful and, therefore, short lived as a venture (Crow 1987:25; Knetsch 2018:12).

Disston's sugar plantation also was instrumental in bringing rail service to Kissimmee and St. Cloud, allowing the settlements to blossom (Dovell 1952:598, 610, 613; Gannon 1993:65; Reeves 1989:92). The South Florida Railroad reached Kissimmee in the 1880s. Henry B. Plant, a wealthy entrepreneur who, like Disston, had grand plans for Florida, spearheaded the development of the railroad. Plant sought to unite Sanford (Seminole County) with Tampa and numerous points in between, including the rising town of Kissimmee. Working from both ends of the line with two crews of more than 1,000 men each, Plant completed the railroad in a little over seven months. The line was completed in 1884. All along the lines, new towns were born (Brown 1991:16-17; Dovell 1952:615; Johnson 1966:123-131). Then a spur from Kissimmee to St. Cloud (and then around East Lake Tohopekaliga to Narcoossee) was built between 1886 and 1889, named the Sugar Belt Railway (Osceola County Historical Society 2017). The railroads focused most of the area's growth to the Lake Tohopekaliga area, leaving the areas not touched by the railroad thinly settled (Norton 1892:73).

The success of railroad and drainage projects raised the status and prosperity of Kissimmee and the surrounding areas, influencing a call among the population to break from Orange County. Brevard County also contributed lands to the formation of the new county. The State Legislature passed the act, creating the Osceola County in 1887 (Morris 1995:185-186; Reeves 1989:92). Kissimmee was selected as the county seat. Osceola County was 850,942 acres (The Record Company 1935). Bob Partin served as its first tax assessor (Crow 1987:118).

Though he helped create massive growth in the area, Disston's sugar venture was destroyed by the Panic of 1893 and other financial crises during this era. Disston died in 1896, and the sugar mill was dismantled—shipped out of the area by the railroad spur built to connect it with the markets—by 1901 (Osceola County Historical Society 2017; Robison and Fisk 2002).

Early Twentieth Century, 1900–1945

Osceola County was a vast cattle country where, for many decades, cattlemen had ranged their herds on the open range. Fences to confine cattle to certain tracts of land became more common in the early twentieth century. The cattle fever tick was one reason that fences became more common. In the 1910s and 1920s, federal, state, and local officials in Osceola County and across the state were engaged in a full-fledged war against the fever tick, a cattle parasite that negatively impacted the quality of Florida beef cattle. Dipping vats were constructed from the piney woods of the panhandle to the prairies of southern Florida. The traditional method of turning cattle out to the scrub until round-up time in the spring was gradually abandoned as cattlemen were required to keep closer tabs on their cattle to ensure that they were dipped every two weeks. Like their counterparts in other states, cattle owners were faced with new expenses that arose from the need for materials, fencing, and labor to comply with the eradication program. The state paid three cents per cow that was dipped, but

many small-time cattlemen were still unable to meet the rising operational costs and were forced to withdraw from the business altogether (Akerman 1976:237-242).

Some cattlemen in Osceola County began to purchase land in this period. The Kissimmee Cattle Company reportedly held 520,000 acres in Osceola County and the neighboring counties of De Soto and Okeechobee in the 1910s. Twenty-five thousand head of cattle populated this range. The cattle industry was ultimately successful against the cattle tick by the 1930s, although outbreaks were not unknown in later decades. The thriving industry supported Osceola County through the 1930s and 1940s. A large stockyard in Kissimmee in this period that shipped out some 6,000 cattle each year signified the importance of the industry (Florida Department of Agriculture 1927:49-50). The Partin family, particularly Henry O. Partin, is often credited with bringing Brahman cattle into the state after buying more than 100 of them in 1936 (Partin & Partin Heart Bar Ranch n.d.; Stiteler 1986).

In the 1930s, cattle, timber, and naval stores were the most important industries in Osceola County while other types of agriculture were beginning to spread. Timber interests were taking advantage of the county's large stands of virgin yellow pine. The timber was processed into crates and other products at several mills throughout the county. The naval stores industry also relied on the county's abundant pine. Aside from cattle, agriculture was not extensive, although in recent years, truck farming, citrus growing, and poultry and livestock raising had increased (The Record Company 1935).

At the start of World War II in 1941, the population of Osceola County was slightly more than 10,000. The main highways of the county were paved, but the vast majority of roads were unpaved (The Record Company 1935). World War II (1941–1945) left a noticeable mark on Osceola County. Many local men and women served between 1941 and 1945. Kissimmee Army Air Field opened in Kissimmee in 1943 to serve as a training base for pilots. Located to the west of town, the airfield was the site of much activity during the war years. An officer's club, a chapel-theater, a pool, a golf course, barracks, a USO club, and other facilities were established here. Nearly 2,000 men trained at the air field. Some married local women and remained in the community for years to come. German and Italian prisoners, held at Orlando, were brought to the base to perform landscaping. In 1945, the Kissimmee Army Air Field, which had been elevated to base status, was deactivated (Osceola County Centennial Book Committee 1987:71-73).

Postwar and Beyond, 1945–Present

The most significant change in the history of Osceola County since World War II has been population growth and development. In the 20 years after the war, the county seat of Kissimmee was still described as the cow capital of the State of Florida. In 1960, there were only 19,000 residents in the county. The development of Walt Disney World, the entrance for which was 10 miles (16.1 kilometers) away from Kissimmee, was completed in 1971. A service economy quickly arose in Kissimmee and the surrounding area to serve the crowds of tourists who visited the theme park. Motels, hotels, fast food establishments, and new roads appeared,

bringing new jobs and businesses to the county. Occupations changed to the point that only a few hundred residents were involved in agriculture in recent years (Mormino 2005). Coupled with the construction of Interstate 4, Interstate 75 and the Florida Turnpike, Osceola County has experienced extensive growth and development in recent decades (Reeves 1989:93).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data from July 2019 were reviewed to identify previously recorded cultural resources within the Simpson Road APE. A review of the FMSF indicates that 10 previous cultural resource surveys intersect the current project area (**Table 2; Figure 4**). Previous surveys include three archaeological and historical surveys, one roadway widening project, and a PD&E of a portion of the Florida Turnpike. FMSF Survey Nos. 583, 4233, 10990, 15811, 2062, 9987, and 11015 were cultural resource assessment surveys; FMSF Survey Nos. 4383 and 9230 documented project corridors for pipeline surveys; and FMSF Survey No. 12581 was a reconnaissance survey in the southern portion of the corridor. Although several CRAS boundaries intersect the Simpson Road APE, particularly near both ends of the project corridor, the majority of the project corridor has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

Table 2. Previous Cultural Resource Assessment Surveys that Intersect the Simpson Road APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Reference
583	<i>State Project No. 92090-1519 and 92030-1518, SR 530/US 192</i>	1979	FDOT
2062	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Survey of Lucas Lakes, Osceola, Florida</i>	1989	University of South Florida
4233	<i>A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of S.R. 500 (U.S. 192) from C.R. 531 (Michigan Avenue) to Shady Lane Osceola County, Florida</i>	1995	Environmental Services, Inc.
4383	<i>Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed 30 IN O.D. Mainline Loop South Portion in the Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase III Expansion Project [Draft Report]</i>	1993	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
9230	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Florida's Turnpike Mainline PD&E Study from US 192 to SR 50 (Clermont), Orange and Osceola Counties</i>	2003	Janus Research
9987	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Eagle Bay Project Area in Osceola County, Florida</i>	2004	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
10990	<i>A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Boggy Creek Road Widening from South of Osceola Parkway to East Boggy Creek Road in Osceola and Orange Counties, Florida</i>	2004	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
11015	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Campbell Cove Property in Osceola County, Florida</i>	2004	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
12581	<i>Reconnaissance Survey Ivey-Boggy Creek Osceola County, Florida</i>	2006	SouthArc, Inc.
15811	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Hilliard Isle Project Area in Osceola County, Florida</i>	2007	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

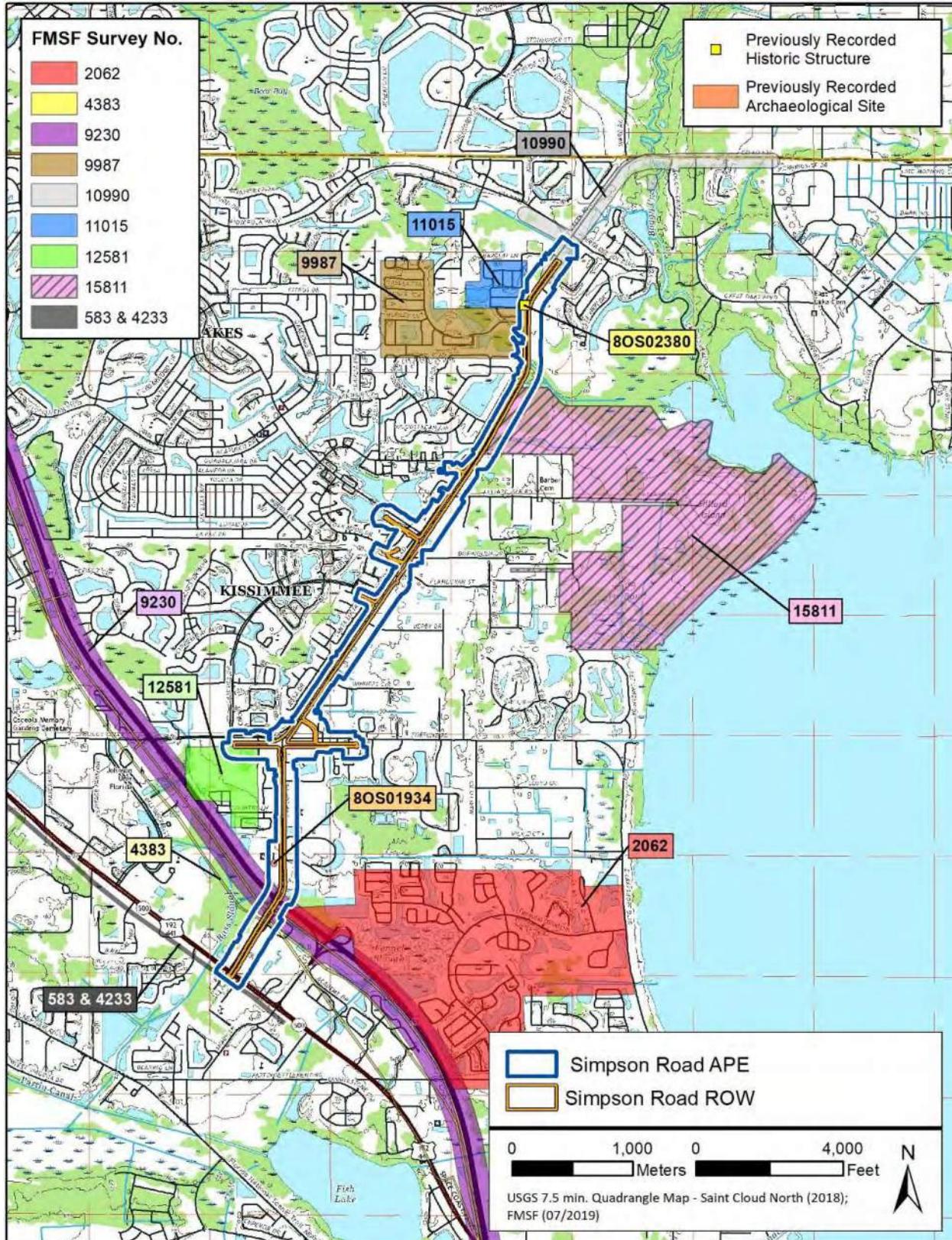


Figure 4. Previously conducted cultural resource surveys and previously recorded cultural resources within the Simpson Road APE.

Additionally, the FMSF identified two previously recorded cultural resources within the study area, including one historic building (8OS02380) and one archaeological site (8OS01934) (**Table 3**; see **Figure 4**). Resource 8OS02380 is an irregular plan, wood-frame, Craftsman-style home built in 1925 located at 2845 Boggy Creek Road near the north end of the project corridor. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) determined 8OS02380 to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Simpson Road APE.

<i>Historic Structures</i>				
FMSF No.	Address	Year Built	Surveyor Evaluation	SHPO Evaluation
8OS02380	2845 Boggy Creek Road	1925	Ineligible for the NRHP	Ineligible for the NRHP
<i>Archaeological Sites</i>				
FMSF No.	Name	Time Period	Surveyor Evaluation	SHPO Evaluation
8OS01934	Peat Farm Site	Archaic	Not evaluated	Not evaluated

Resource 8OS01934 (the Peat Farm Site) is the location of a human burial discovered by workers on a peat farm. The resource has not been formally surveyed, and it is unclear if all human remains have been removed from the site. Although this site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP by SHPO, unmarked human burials are subject to legal protection, specifically Chapter 872, Section 5, Florida Statutes. According to modern aerial imagery, the site has been destroyed due to the construction of the Osceola County Correction Department and its associated parking facilities.

HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined in order to identify past land use in the vicinity of the Simpson Road APE. The earliest detailed maps consulted were General Land Office (GLO) survey maps. The GLO maps were created by government land surveyors during the nineteenth century as part of the surveying, platting, and sale of public lands. These maps characteristically show landscape features such as vegetation, bodies of water, roads, and other features. The level of detail in GLO maps varies, with some also depicting structures, Native American villages, railroads, and agricultural fields. A GLO map of Florida Township 25 South, Range 30 East created in 1848 shows some potential signs of development within the APE (**Figure 5**) (GLO 1848). Most apparently, two roads cross through the APE. One road travels through the northern portion APE from northeast to southwest, turns south and crosses back through the APE, then turns west and passes into the central section; the second road crosses east-west through the southern portion of the APE. Neither road is named, nor do they appear to travel outside of this local area. However, no structures, agricultural fields, individual plots of land, or other signs of settlement are apparent. Much of the area around the APE is covered by marshland that surrounds Lake Tohopekaliga.

Though much of Osceola County appeared rather undeveloped on a late nineteenth-century map, railroads and other improvements were evident in the northwest corner around Lake

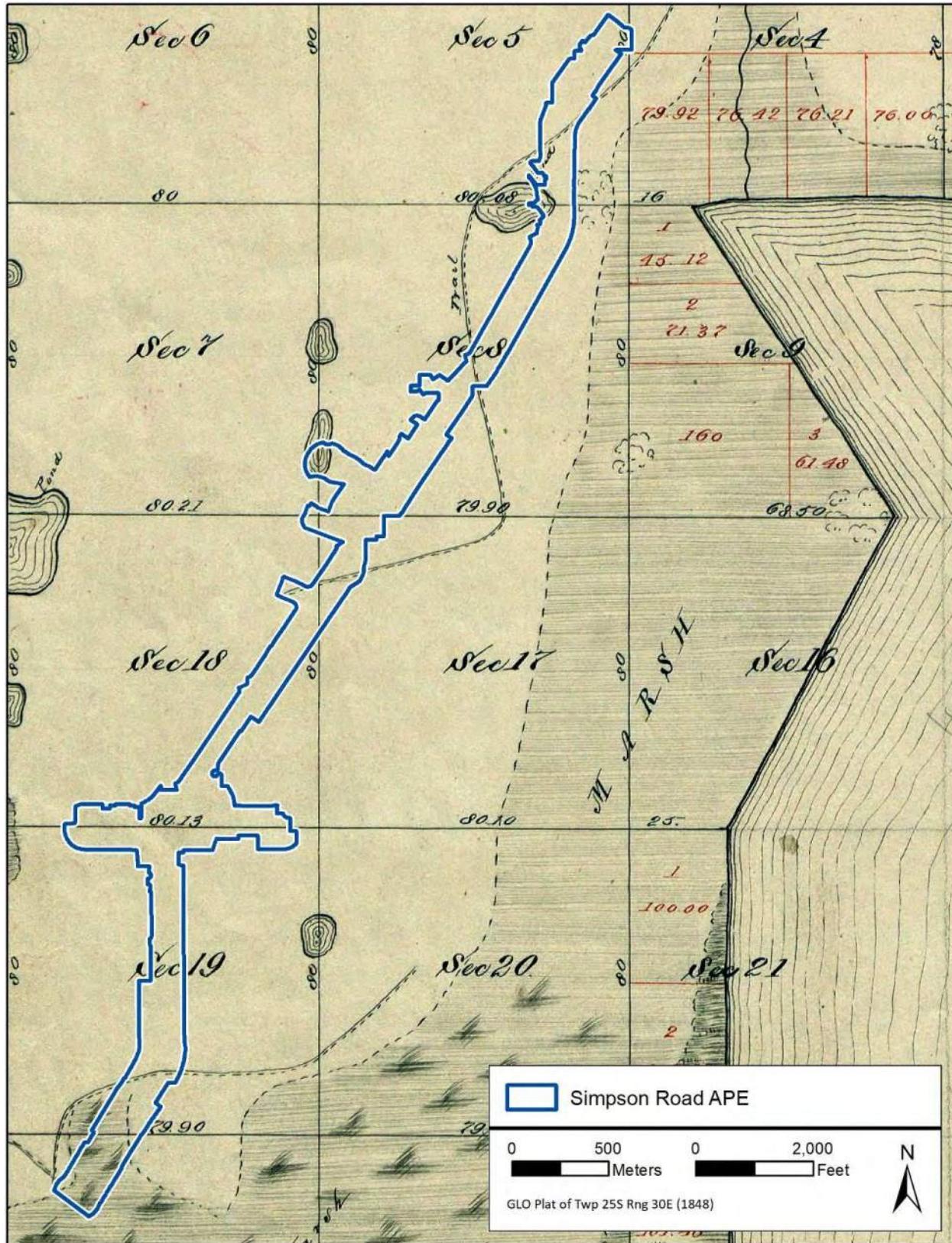


Figure 5. 1848 GLO map of Township 25 South, Range 30 East.

Tohopekaliga. A railroad spur from the South Florida Railroad travels southeast from Kissimmee and curves around the southside of East Lake Tohopekaliga, though no other features are illustrated on the west side of the lake (Norton 1890). A number of smaller, local roads are evident to the west of the lake on the 1917 state highway map, though these roads run east-west towards the lake, not north-south. This map also illustrates a state highway following the route of the above-mentioned railroad spur (Florida State Road Department [FSRD] 1917). The 1926 map labels this latter road as State Road (SR) 24, though the roads west of the lake are not illustrated (FSRD 1926). By 1939, the highway is also part of US 192, though again, none of the local roads west of the lake are evident (FSRD 1939).

Roads through the APE, particularly one that follows a majority of the APE's path, are evident on aerial photographs taken in 1944 (**Figure 6**) (USDA 1944). This road crosses into the APE from the northeast; it then turns west, traveling out of the project boundaries before turning south and crossing back in. A grove is evident within the northern section of the APE near where this road reenters, and a structure on this property may fall within the boundaries. The road then follows the path of the APE, intersecting with an east-west road that crosses through the APE, and ends at a grove in the southern portion. The APE continues south and then southwest, ending at a northwest to southeast highway.

Topographic maps from the mid-1950s and early 1970s provide further details about these developments. The 1954 map confirms the path of the road through the APE, including its ending at a grove within the APE in the southern portion (**Figure 7**) (US Geological Survey [USGS] 1954). This map also illustrates the road as a highway, though it is given no numbered designation. However, the northern portion of this highway does not exit the APE and instead follows the path of the project area. Two structures on the northern grove property fall within the APE; one of these is designated as an agricultural building. Two canals appear to cross through the APE south of this property. This map also shows the east-west road crossing through the APE just north of the southern grove. The highway that serves as the APE's southern boundary is labeled as US 192/US 441/SR 500.

Two significant changes are illustrated on the 1972 update of this map (**Figure 8**) (USGS 1972). The road through the APE had been extended through the grove and continued to US 192. Additionally, the Florida Turnpike also had been constructed and crossed through the southern portion of the APE between the grove and US 192.



Figure 6. 1944 USDA aerial photographs of Osceola County, Florida.



Figure 7. 1954 USGS topographic map of Saint Cloud North, Florida.



Figure 8. 1972 USGS topographic map of Saint Cloud North, Florida.

RESEARCH DESIGN

PROJECT GOALS

A research design is a plan to coordinate the cultural resource investigation from inception to the completion of the project. This plan should minimally account for three things: (1) it should make explicit the goals and intentions of the research; (2) it should define the sequence of events to be undertaken in pursuit of the research goals; and (3) it should provide a basis for evaluating the findings and conclusions drawn from the investigation.

The goal of this CRAS was to locate and document evidence of historic or prehistoric occupation or use within the APE (archaeological or historic sites, historic structures, or archaeological occurrences [isolated artifact finds]), and to evaluate these for their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The research strategy was composed of background investigation, a historical document search, and field survey. The background investigation involved a perusal of relevant archaeological literature, producing a summary of previous archaeological work undertaken near the project area. The FMSF was checked for previously recorded sites within the project corridor, which provided an indication of prehistoric settlement and land-use patterns for the region. Current soil surveys, vegetation maps, and relevant literature were consulted to provide a description of the physiographic and geological region of which the project area is a part. These data were used in combination to develop expectations regarding the types of archaeological sites that may be present and their likely locations (site probability areas).

The historical document search involved a review of primary and secondary historic sources as well as a review of the FMSF for any previously recorded historic structures. The original township plat maps, early aerial photographs, and other relevant sources were checked for information pertaining to the existence of historic structures, sites of historic events, and historically occupied or noted aboriginal settlements within the project limits.

NRHP CRITERIA

Cultural resources identified within the project APE were evaluated according to the criteria for listing in the NRHP. As defined by the National Park Service (NPS), the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

NRHP-eligible districts must possess a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. NRHP-eligible districts and buildings must also possess historic significance, historic integrity, and historical context.

CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Based on an examination of environmental variables (soil drainage, access to freshwater resources, relative elevation) and considering the results of previous cultural resource surveys in the area, the Simpson Road APE was considered to have a low probability for encountering archaeological deposits due to poor soil drainage and disturbance associated with road construction, buried utility installation, and man-made drainage features. A review of the Osceola County Property Appraiser's database indicated there were four parcels with the potential for historic (pre-1975) structures. Therefore, the APE was judged to have a moderate potential for unrecorded historic resources. The potential for intact historic-aged archaeological deposits was considered low within the APE due to level of ground disturbance in the right-of-way.

SURVEY METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The Phase I field survey consisted of pedestrian survey and subsurface shovel testing according to the potential for buried archaeological sites. Due to the presence of buried utilities, drainage features, and modern development within the APE, the archaeological survey was limited to a pedestrian survey for much of the project corridor. Subsurface archaeological testing was conducted within the proposed right-of-way northeast of the intersection of Simpson Road and Fortune Road. Photograph points were taken throughout the APE to demonstrate the level of disturbance in areas where shovel testing was attempted, but determined to be infeasible due to buried utilities and other significant disturbances.

Shovel tests measured approximately 50 centimeters (19.7 inches) in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs) (39.4 inches), subsurface conditions permitting. All excavated sediments were screened through 1/4-inch

mesh hardware cloth. The location of each shovel test and photograph point was marked on aerial photographs and recorded on Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) -enabled handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) units. The cultural content, soil strata, and environmental setting of each shovel test were recorded in field notebooks. Marked field maps are provided in **Appendix C**.

Architectural Field Methods

The architectural survey for the project utilized standard procedures for the location, investigation, and recording of historic properties. In addition to a search of the FMSF database for previously recorded historic properties within the project area, USGS quadrangle maps were reviewed for structures that were constructed prior to 1975. The field survey inventoried existing buildings, structures, and other aspects of the built environment within the project APE. Each historic resource was plotted with a GPS unit on USGS quadrangle maps and on project aerials. All identified historic resources were photographed with a digital camera, and all pertinent information regarding the architectural style, distinguishing characteristics, and condition was recorded on FMSF structure forms. Upon completion of fieldwork, forms and photographs were returned to the SEARCH offices for analysis. Date of construction, design, architectural features, condition, and integrity of the structure, as well as how the resources relate to the surrounding landscape, were carefully considered. The resources were evaluated regarding their eligibility for listing in the NRHP and then recommended eligible, potentially eligible, or not eligible.

Laboratory Methods

No artifacts were recovered as a result of this survey, and no laboratory analysis was required.

Curation

The original maps and field notes are presently housed at the Newberry, Florida, SEARCH office. The original maps and field notes will be turned over to the Osceola County Department of Transportation and Transit upon project completion; copies will be retained by SEARCH.

Certified Local Government Consultation

There is no Certified Local Government (CLG) listed for Buena Ventura Lakes or Osceola County; as such, no CLG consultation was required.

Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries

Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; however, the possibility exists that evidence of cultural resources may yet be encountered within the project limits. Should

evidence of unrecorded cultural resources be discovered during construction activities, all work in that portion of the project area must stop. Evidence of cultural resources includes aboriginal or historic pottery, prehistoric stone tools, bone or shell tools, historic trash pits, and historic building foundations. Should questionable materials be uncovered during the excavation of the project area, representatives of the Osceola County Department of Transportation and Transit will assist in the identification and preliminary assessment of the materials. If such evidence is found, the FDHR will be notified within two working days.

In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are uncovered within the project area, all work in that area must stop. The Osceola County Board of Commissioners must be contacted. The discovery must be reported to local law enforcement, who will in turn contact the medical examiner. The medical examiner will determine whether or not the State Archaeologist should be contacted per the requirements of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes.

RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Simpson Road archaeological APE included existing right-of-way along both sides of Simpson Road from US 192 to Myers Road (**Figure 9**). The existing right-of-way is approximately 40 meters (131.2 feet) wide throughout the project corridor. The project corridor is characterized by residential and commercial development, urban landscaping, underground utilities, and drainage ditches (**Figures 10-16**).

The archaeological field survey consisted of pedestrian survey, surface inspection, and subsurface testing. During the pedestrian survey, a utility locator with Osceola County accompanied the field crew to identify locations that were clear of buried utilities. The County locator indicated that the majority of the project right-of-way contained buried utilities. Due to the presence of buried utilities, drainage features, and inundated soils, subsurface testing was limited within the APE (see **Figures 9-16**). Only one shovel test was excavated within the Simpson Road APE, which was negative for cultural material (see **Figures 10-16**). Soils within the lone shovel test displayed dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silt from 0-10 cmbs (0-3.9 inches) above gray (10YR 6/1) wet sand from 10-20 cmbs (3.9-7.8 inches) above pale brown (10YR 6/3) fine sand from 20-30 cmbs (7.8-11.8 inches). Water inundated the shovel test at 30 cmbs (11.8 inches), and the shovel test was terminated.

Digital photography was used to document conditions within the APE that prevented subsurface archaeological testing. The location of shovel tests, disturbances, and geographic characteristics were marked on field maps carried by archaeologists during fieldwork and are provided in **Appendix C**. Pedestrian survey and shovel testing within the Simpson Road APE produced no cultural material. Resource 8OS01934 (the Peat Farm Site) is located within the Simpson Road APE, but outside the project right-of-way; pedestrian survey and surface



Figure 9. Representative photographs from the Simpson Road APE. Top left: View north along the Simpson Road right-of-way near the north end of the project corridor. Note the presence of buried utilities and a shallow drainage ditch along the roadway. Top right: View south along Simpson Road depicting the presence of buried water and fiber in the right-of-way. Center left: View east along Fortune Road depicting commercial development, buried utilities, sidewalks, and urban landscaping near the center of the project corridor. Center right: View north along Simpson Road of a deep drainage ditch with an adjacent sidewalk in a narrow right-of-way. Bottom left: View south along Simpson Road near the south end of the project corridor. Note the presence of standing water in a wide drainage with buried utilities and sidewalks in the right-of-way. Bottom right: Soil profile from lone shovel test excavated in the Simpson Road APE.

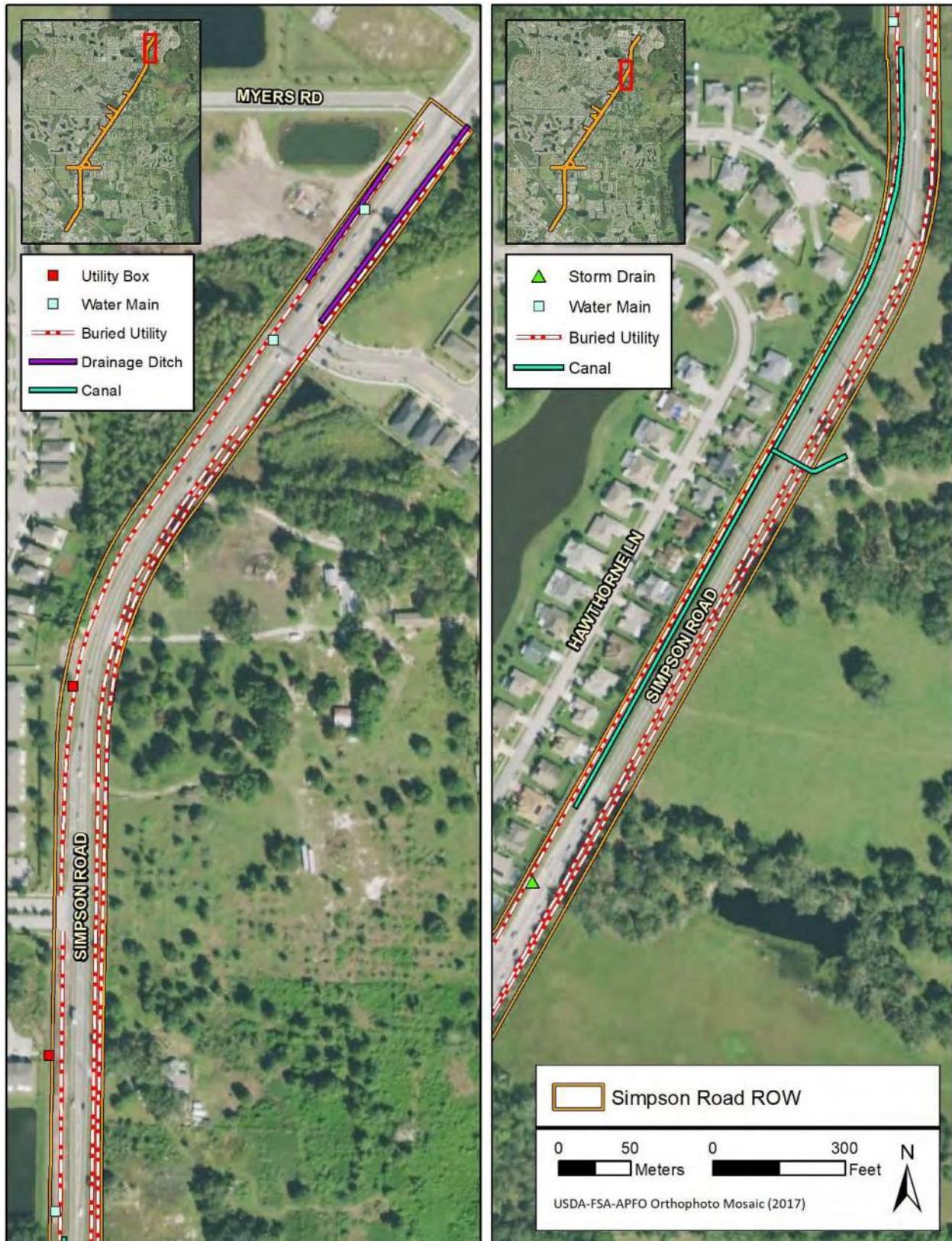


Figure 10. Results of archaeological survey in the Simpson Road right-of-way, map 1 of 7.

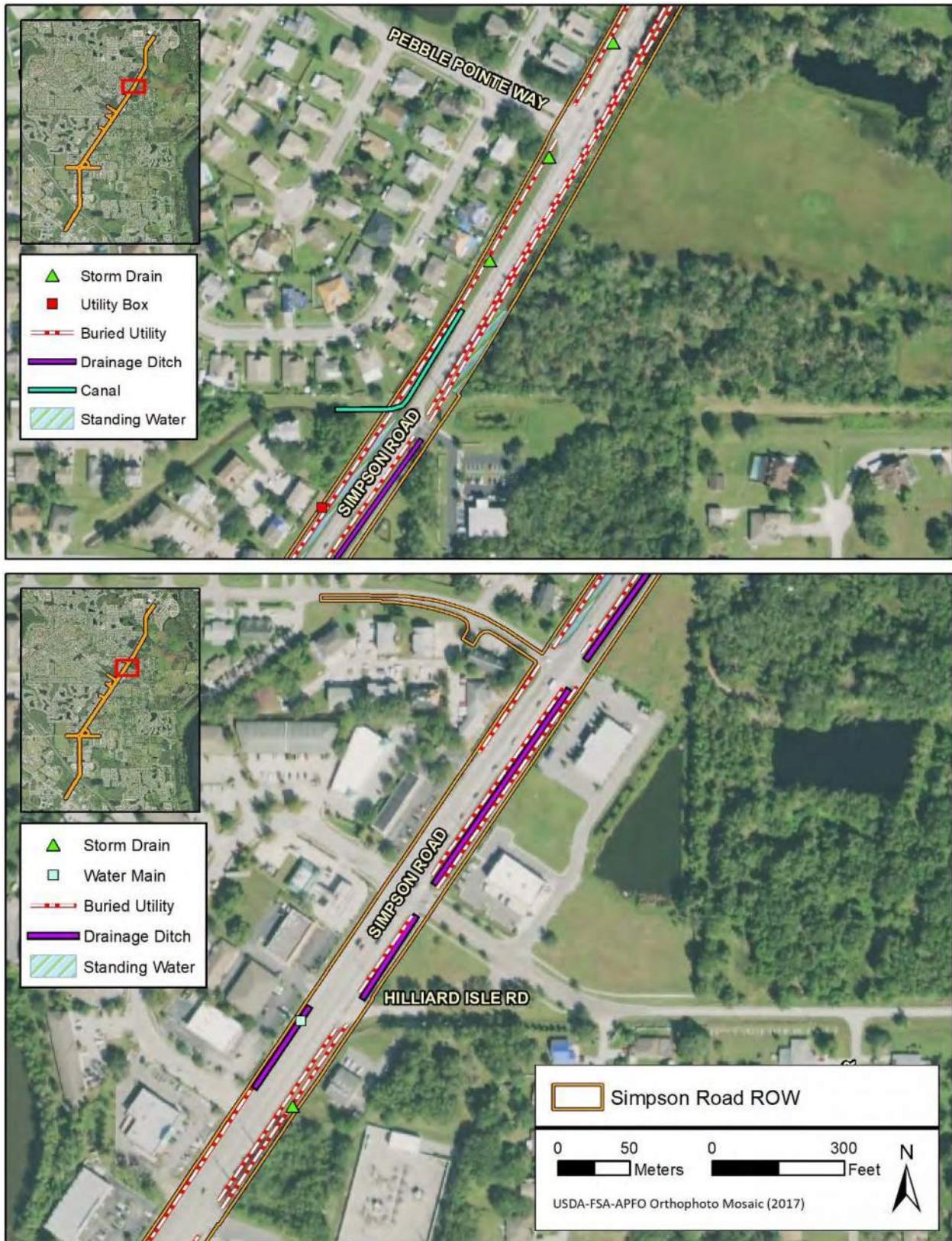


Figure 11. Results of archaeological survey in the Simpson Road right-of-way, map 2 of 7.

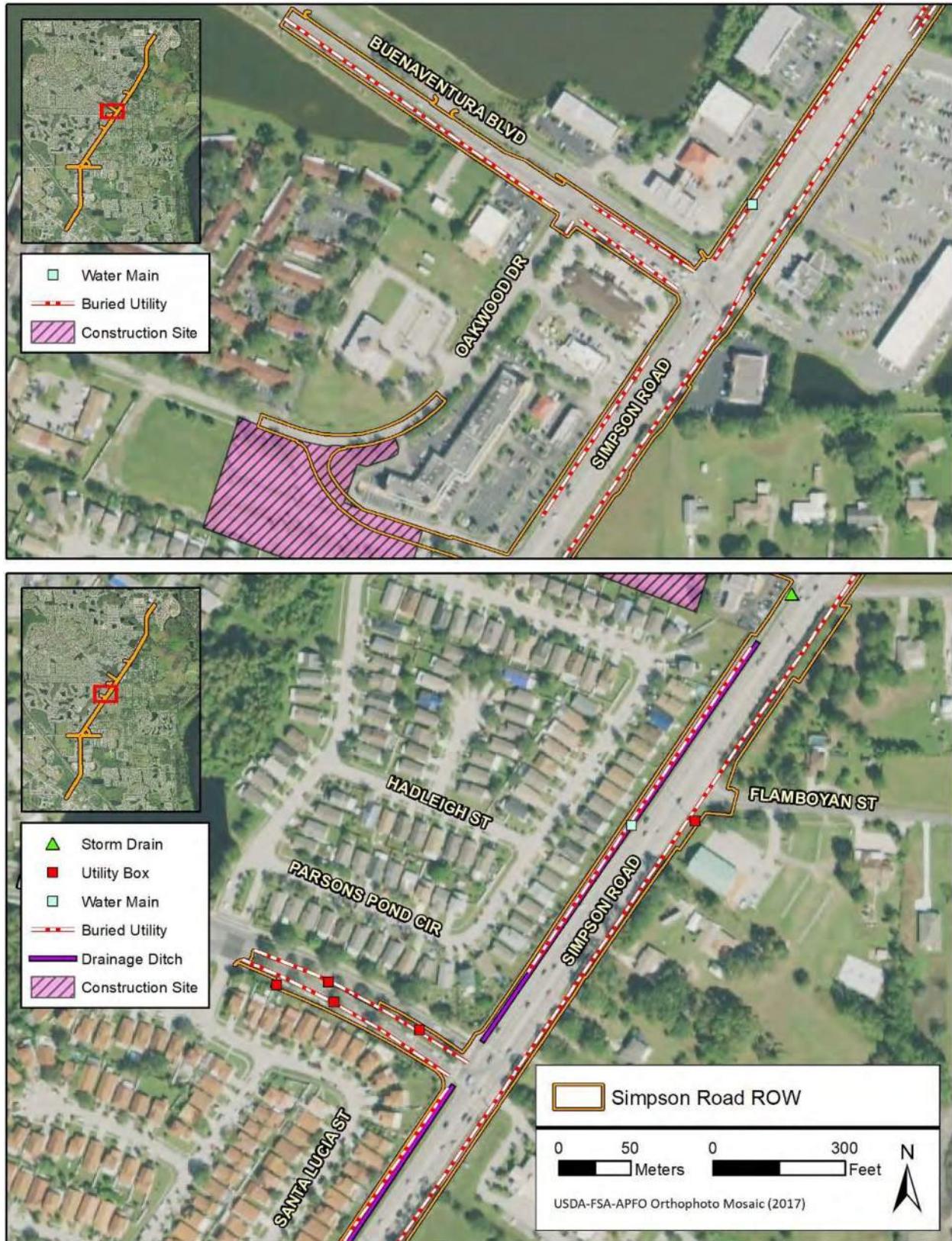


Figure 12. Results of archaeological survey in the Simpson Road right-of-way, map 3 of 7.



Figure 13. Results of archaeological survey in the Simpson Road right-of-way, map 4 of 7.

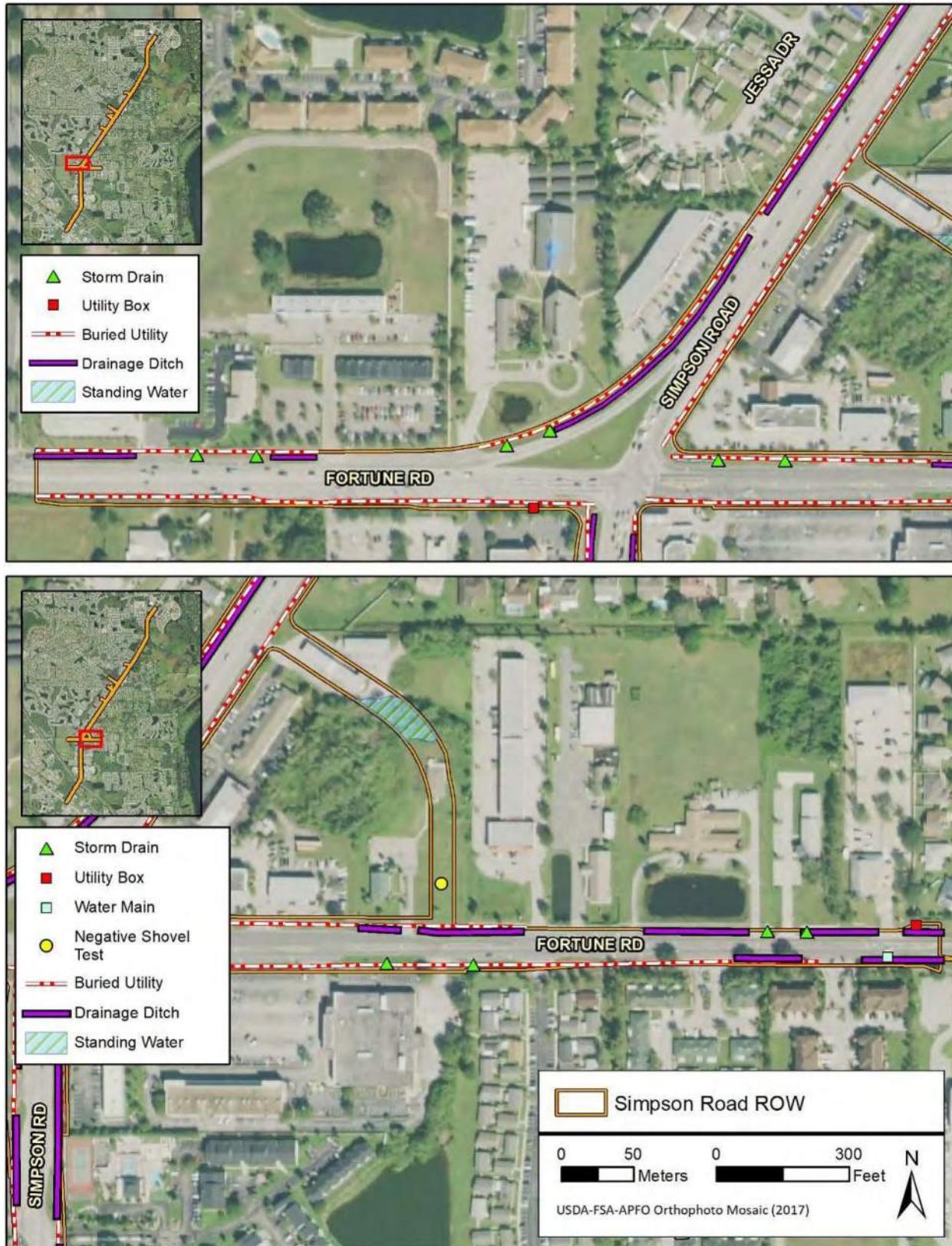


Figure 14. Results of archaeological survey in the Simpson Road right-of-way, map 5 of 7.

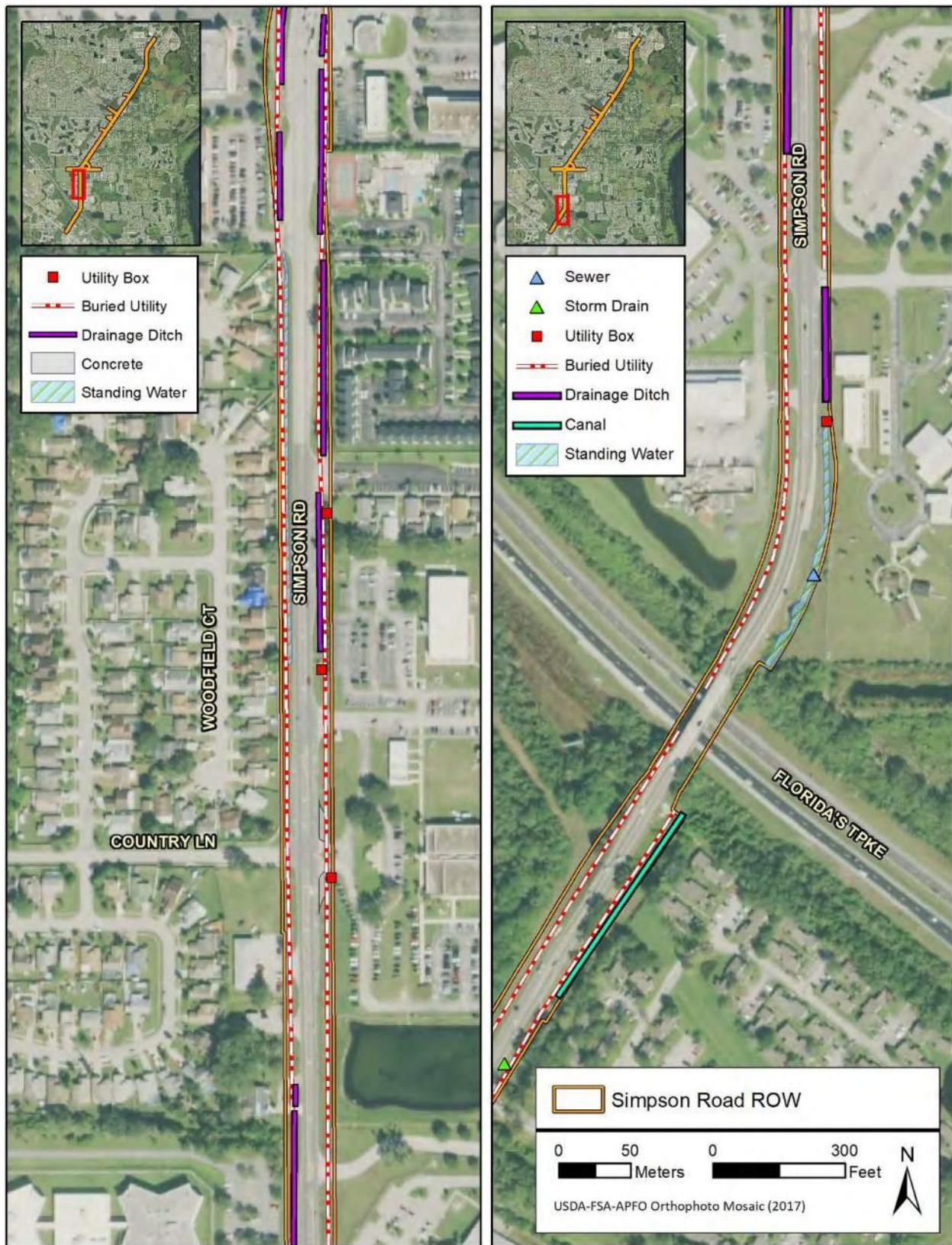


Figure 15. Results of archaeological survey in the Simpson Road right-of-way, map 6 of 7.

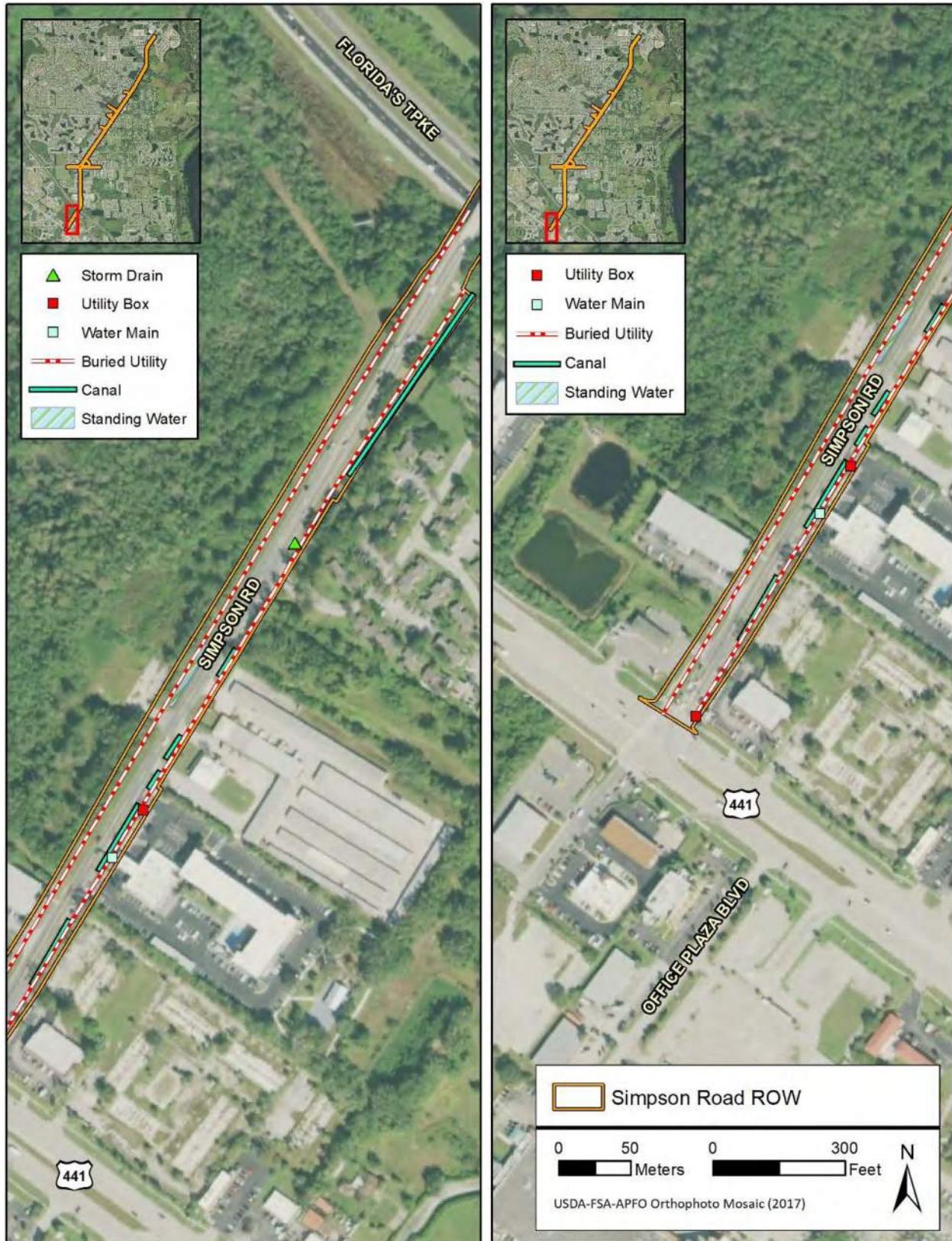


Figure 16. Results of archaeological survey in the Simpson Road right-of-way, map 7 of 7.

inspection in the vicinity of the 8OS01934 revealed no evidence of the site. No archaeological sites or archaeological occurrences were recorded. A survey log summarizing these findings is provided in **Appendix D**. No further archaeological work is recommended.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of four newly recorded historic resources within the Simpson Road APE, including one canal (8OS02985) and three structures (8OS02986-8OS02988) (**Figures 17 and 18; Table 4**).

Table 4. Historic Resources Recorded within the Simpson Road APE.

FMSF No.	Name/Address	Style	Year Built	Recommended NRHP Status
8OS02985	Canal near Rismen Court	No Style	1969 or earlier	Ineligible
8OS02986	2971 Simpson Road	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1958	Ineligible
8OS02987	201 Simpson Road, Building 1	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1973	Ineligible
8OS02988	201 Simpson Road, Building 2	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1973	Ineligible

Descriptions and evaluations for all resources are provided below. FMSF forms and their associated maps and photographs are provided in **Appendix E**. The survey log sheet is provided in **Appendix D**.

During field review, one previously recorded resource (8OS02380) was determined to have been demolished. A demolition letter has been sent to SHPO, and a copy is provided in **Appendix F**.

NRHP EVALUATIONS

Linear Resource

8OS02985, Canal near Rismen Court

The Canal near Rismen Court (8OS02985) is a newly recorded canal located in Osceola County (see **Figure 17**). The resource is situated in Section 8 of Township 25 South, Range 30 East. Resource 8OS02985 is a dug-out ditch canal with grassy banks that travels roughly northwest to southeast through the Simpson Road APE for approximately 847.5 feet (258.3 meters) (**Figure 19**). It appears the canal is connected with a drainage ditch along the west side of Simpson Road. While the exact date of the canal's construction is unknown, an analysis of historic aerial photographs reveals that the segment of the canal within the APE was constructed prior to 1969.



Figure 17. Historic resources recorded within the Simpson Road APE, map 1 of 2.

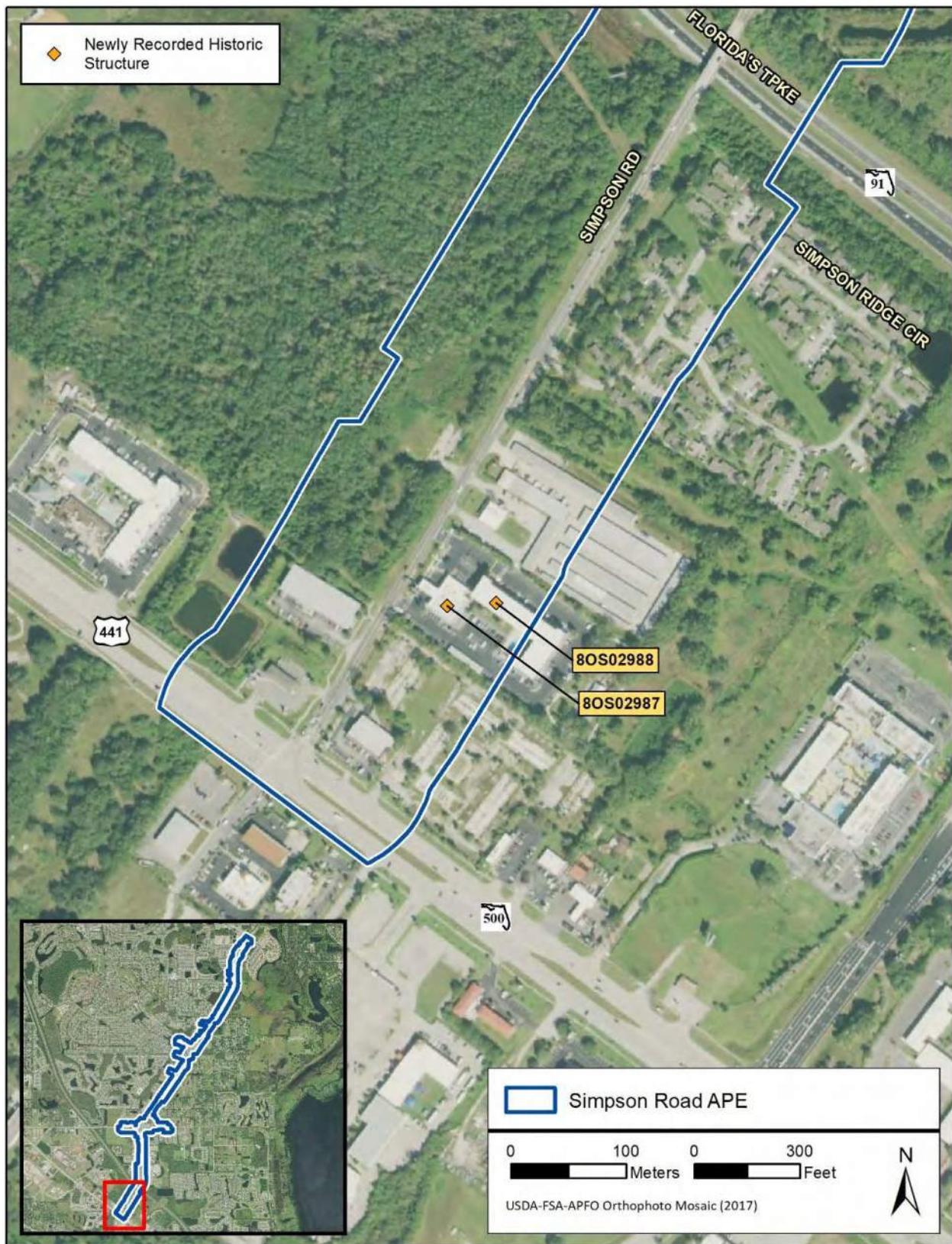


Figure 18. Historic resources recorded within the Simpson Road APE, map 2 of 2.

Assessment

Based on the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8OS02985 is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, the resource is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. The canal is a dug-out channel with grassy banks and no outstanding features or design. Finally, Resource 8OS02985 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. SEARCH recommends that 8OS02985 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a larger system of canals.



Figure 19. Resource 8OS02985, facing northwest.

Structures

8OS02986, 2971 Simpson Road

The structure located at 2971 Simpson Road (8OS02986) is a newly recorded resource within Osceola County (see **Figure 17**). Resource 8OS02986 is situated in Section 5 of Township 25 South, Range 30 East. The structure is located centrally on an irregularly shaped parcel bounded by Simpson Road to the northwest, vacant parcels to the northeast and southwest, and a housing development to the southeast. The ca. 1959 residence is a one story, L-shaped plan Masonry Vernacular structure set on a continuous concrete foundation (**Figure 20**). The gable roof is clad with composition shingle and features a slight eave overhang. The windows consist of three light, aluminum-awning windows and one-over-one, single-hung sash vinyl windows. One window on the main northwest façade is boarded over with plywood, while another is flanked by false



Figure 20. Resource 8OS02986, facing southeast.

louvered shutters. The exterior material consists of painted concrete block. The main entrance is located on the northwest façade, on the interior side of the L-plan, and consists of an inset, paneled door. A flat roof, double garage addition to the northwest creates the leg of the L-plan.

Assessment

Based on the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 2971 Simpson Road (8OS02986) is not significant under Criterion A as it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, the resource is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. Resource 8OS02986 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends that the building at 2971 Simpson Road (8OS02986) is ineligible for the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a larger district.

8OS02987, 201 Simpson Road, Building 1

The resource at 201 Simpson Road, Building 1 (8OS02987), is a newly recorded resource within Osceola County (see **Figure 18**). Resource 8OS02987 is situated in Section 30 of Township 25 South, Range 30 East. The structure is located near the northwest border of a rectangular parcel, bounded to the northwest by Simpson Road, the southeast and southwest by vacant parcels, and to the northeast by commercial development. The ca. 1973 building is a one-story, rectangular plan Masonry Vernacular structure set on a continuous concrete foundation



Figure 21. Resource 8OS02987, facing south.

(**Figure 21**). The built-up flat roof features a mansard-shaped metal parapet. Windows consist of fixed-metal frame commercial windows. Exterior materials consist of concrete, both smooth and textured. The façades are separated into bays by rectangular concrete pilasters. The main entrance is located on the northwest façade and consists of metal-framed, glass commercial doors, flanked by sidelights and covered by a porte-cochere. Resource 8OS02987 shares a parcel with 8OS02988.

Assessment

Based on the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 201 Simpson Road, Building 1, (8OS02987) is not significant under Criterion A as it is not indicative of a particular era and is

not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, the resource is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. Resource 8OS02987 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends that 201 Simpson Road, Building 1 (8OS02987), is ineligible for the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a larger district.

8OS02988, 201 Simpson Road, Building 2

The resource at 201 Simpson Road, Building 2 (8OS02988), is a newly recorded resource within Osceola County (see **Figure 18**). Resource 8OS02988 is situated in Section 30 of Township 25 South, Range 30 East. The structure is located centrally within a rectangular parcel, bounded to the northwest by Simpson Road, to the southeast and southwest by vacant parcels, and to the northeast by commercial development. The ca. 1973 apartment building is a four-story, L-shaped plan Masonry Vernacular set on a continuous concrete foundation (**Figure 22**).



Figure 22. Resource 8OS02988, facing south.

The built-up flat roof features an overhang that provides cover for the walkway along the fourth story. Windows consist of one-over-one, single hung sash vinyl windows. Exterior materials consist of brick and stucco. Entrances to the different apartments are located on the exterior of the building and consist of paneled, single doors accessed by interior staircases and balcony walkways with metal railings. Resource 8OS02988 shares a parcel with 8OS02987.

Assessment

Based on the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 201 Simpson Road, Building 2 (8OS02988), is not significant under Criterion A as it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, the resource is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. Resource 8OS02988 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends that 201 Simpson Road, Building 2 (8OS02988), is ineligible for the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a larger district.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of a Phase I CRAS conducted in support of proposed improvements to CR 530/Simpson Road in Osceola County, Florida. The project, being carried out by the Osceola County Department of Transportation and Transit, includes road widening along a 4.1-mile (6.6-kilometer) segment of Simpson Road extending from US 192 to Myers Road in Osceola County. From US 192 to Fortune Road, the proposed project includes widening the existing 1.3-mile (2.1-kilometer) segment of two-lane road to a four-lane road and constructing a multi-use path. From Fortune Road to Hilliard Isle Road, the proposed project includes intersection improvements along the existing 1.5-mile (2.4-kilometer) undivided five-lane highway, as well as a multi-use path. From Hilliard Isle Road to Myers Road, the proposed project includes widening the existing 1.4-mile (2.3-kilometer) segment of two-lane road to a four-lane road and constructing a multi-use path. All improvements will occur within or in close proximity to the existing Simpson Road right-of-way. The improvements will tie into the planned new bridge over the Florida Turnpike; the new bridge is not part of the current project's scope. The project includes the construction of proposed retention ponds along Simpson Road; the results of the CRAS for the proposed ponds is presented in an addendum to this report and is included in **Appendix A**. The Simpson Road Improvements project is currently being conducted using local funding administered by Osceola County and in coordination with the FDOT, District 5.

The APE was defined to include the existing and proposed right-of-way and was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the right-of-way, or a distance of no more than 328 feet (100 meters) from the maximum right-of-way line. The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way; the architectural survey was conducted within the entire APE.

The archaeological field survey consisted of a thorough pedestrian survey within the current and proposed project right-of-way. Ground disturbance as a result of buried utilities, drainage features, and road construction prevented subsurface archaeological testing throughout most of the APE. Resource 8OS01934 (the Peat Farm Site) is located within the Simpson Road APE, but outside the project right-of-way; pedestrian survey and surface inspection in the vicinity of the 8OS01934 revealed no evidence of the site. No archaeological sites or occurrences were recorded. No further archaeological survey is recommended.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of four newly recorded historic resources within the Simpson Road APE, including one canal (8OS02985) and three structures (8OS02986-8OS02988). Based on the results of the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that all four resources are ineligible for the NRHP, due to a lack of significant historic associations and architectural distinction. No further architectural work is recommended.

Based on the results of the CRAS, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed CR 530/Simpson Road Improvements project will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended for the Simpson Road Improvements project.

SHPO concurred with the findings of the Simpson Road CRAS in a letter dated March 2, 2020, given that provisions for additional recommended work is considered at one of the pond sites (Pond 2B; see **Appendix A**) to address potential unmarked graves associated with a nearby cemetery. The SHPO concurrence letter (DHR Project File No. 2019-0574) is provided in **Appendix B**.

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APPENDIX A

REPORT ADDENDUM: CRAS OF THE SIMPSON ROAD PREFERRED POND ALTERNATIVES

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM
CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
OF THE SIMPSON ROAD PREFERRED POND ALTERNATIVES,
OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA

CONSULTANT:	SEARCH 700 N. 9 th Avenue, Pensacola, Florida 32501
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHAEOLOGY:	Steven RabbySmith, MA, RPA
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN:	Kirsten Armstrong, MPhil
CLIENT:	Osceola County Department of Transportation and Transit
DATE:	March 2020
CONTRACT #:	PS-18-9906-DG
SEARCH PROJECT #:	180220-TTS

This technical memorandum details the results of a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) of 10 proposed retention pond locations in Osceola County, Florida. The Osceola County Department of Transportation and Transit is considering 10 retention pond locations (Ponds 1A, 1B, 2B, 3A, 4A, 4B, 4AB, 5A, 5B, 6A, and 7A) and one drainage basin easement (Basin 4 Drainage Easement) for use in conjunction with improvements to Simpson Road in Osceola County, Florida (**Figure 1**). After fieldwork was completed, the recommended preferred pond site for Basin 1 was changed from Pond 1A to Pond 1B. Environmental conditions and background information related to Pond 1B are included in the results section of this report; however, due to schedule constraints, fieldwork was not undertaken, and the location of Pond 1B is excluded from the report figures. A figure depicting the location of Pond 1B is included as an attachment (**Attachment 5**). The project area currently under study is located within and in the area surrounding the town of Kissimmee in Osceola County, Florida, and includes archaeological and architectural history survey of each pond location. The project's proposed build improvements consist of road widening along a 4.1-mile (6.6-kilometer) segment of Simpson Road extending from US 192 to Myers Road in Osceola County. Other project improvements include intersection enhancements and the construction of sidewalks and bike lanes. The total area tested for the current survey is 23.45 acres. This report serves as an addendum to the 2019 SEARCH survey report titled *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey in Support of the Simpson Road PD&E Study from US 192 to Myers Road, Osceola County, Florida*. The discussions of regional prehistory and history, environment, historic map and aerial review, research design, and laboratory methods provided in the previous report apply to the current CRAS and are not repeated in this technical memorandum. The Simpson Road Project Development and Environment Study (PD&E) is currently being conducted using local funding administered by Osceola County and in coordination with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 5.

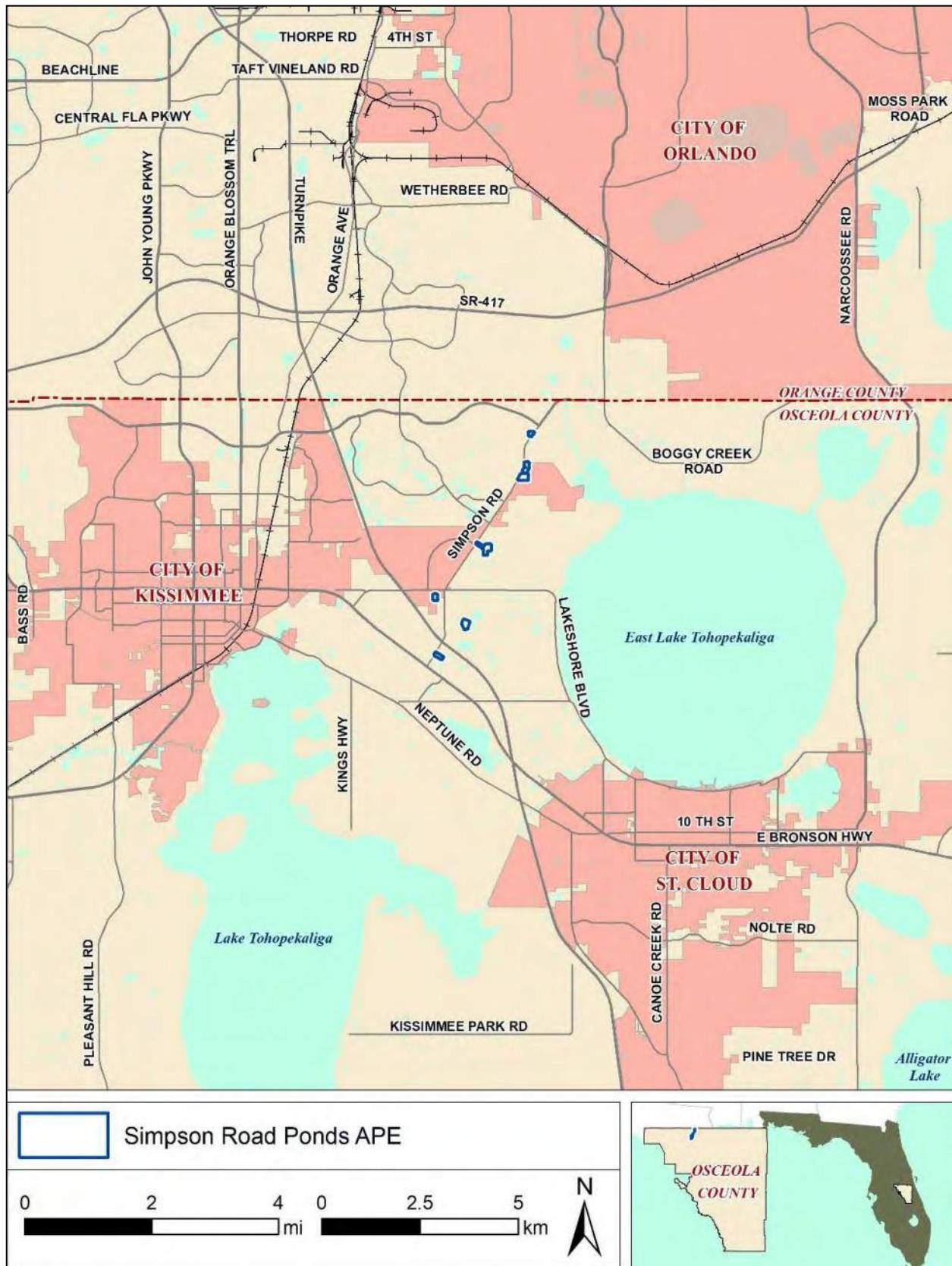


Figure 1. Location of the Simpson Road Ponds project area in Osceola County, Florida.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) defines the area within which the roadway improvements and subsequent maintenance may have visual, audible, and atmospheric effects on historic properties. The APE defined for the proposed retention ponds includes the pond footprints plus a 100-foot (30.5-meter) buffer (**Figure 2**). The archaeological survey was conducted within the pond footprints; the architectural history survey included the entire APE.

The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify, and delineate any archaeological resources, historic structures, and potential districts within the project's APE and assess their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This study was conducted to comply with Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code. All work was performed in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 8 of the FDOT's Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Manual (revised January 2019), as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) recommendations for such projects, as stipulated in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operations Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals*. The Principal Investigator for this project meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716-42). This study also complies with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 U.S.C.), which incorporates the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979, as amended. The study also complies with the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106 found in 36 CFR Part 800 (Protection of Historic Properties).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Florida Master Site File Review

Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data from October 2019 were reviewed to identify previously recorded cultural resources within the Simpson Road Ponds APE. A review of the FMSF indicates that three previous cultural resource surveys intersect the current project APE (**Table 1; Figure 3**). FMSF Survey No. 10990 was an archaeological and architectural history survey conducted in 2004 by Archaeological Consultants Inc. that included systematic shovel testing and recording structures 50 years or older. As part of this survey, four shovel tests were excavated within the footprint of Pond 7A. FMSF Survey No. 12581 was a reconnaissance survey conducted by SouthArc Inc. in 2006 of several parcels that included Pond 1A. No resources were recorded as a result of this survey. FMSF Survey No. 15811 was an archaeological and architectural history survey conducted in 2007 by Panamerican Consultants Inc. near the current location of Pond 5B. No resources were recorded in the vicinity of Pond 5B.

No archaeological sites, archaeological occurrences, or historic structures have been previously recorded within the 10 ponds that comprise the current Simpson Road Ponds APE.



Figure 2. Location of the Simpson Road Ponds APE in Osceola County, Florida.

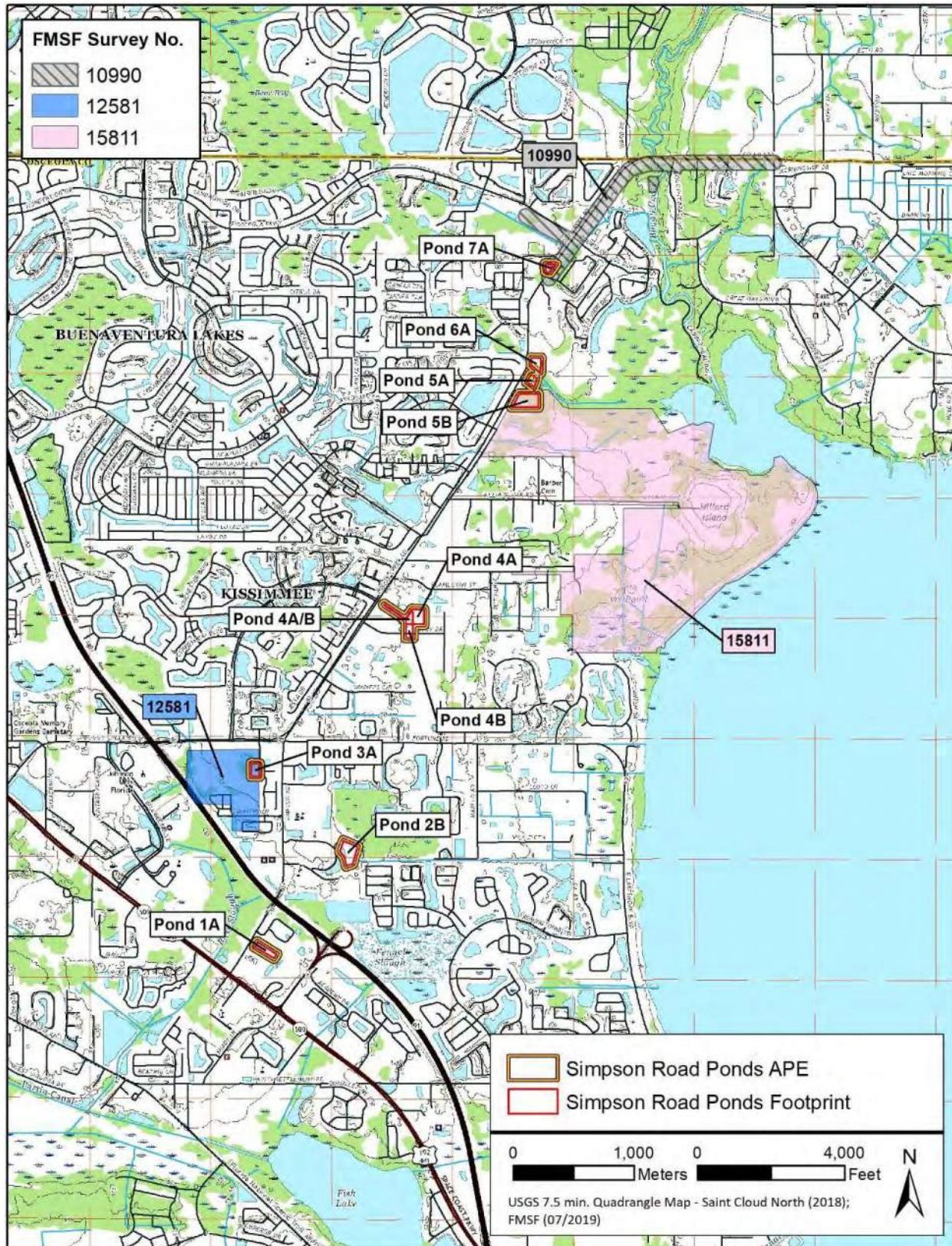


Figure 3. Previously conducted surveys in the Simpson Road Ponds APE.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Assessment Surveys that Intersect the Simpson Road Ponds APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Reference
10990	<i>A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Boggy Creek Road Widening from South of Osceola Parkway to East Boggy Creek Road in Osceola and Orange Counties, Florida</i>	2004	Archaeological Consultants Inc.
12581	<i>Reconnaissance Survey Ivey-Boggy Creek Osceola County, Florida</i>	2006	SouthArc Inc.
15811	<i>An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Hilliard Isle Project Area in Osceola County, Florida</i>	2007	Panamerican Consultants Inc.

One resource group, the Canal near Rismen Court (8OS02985), was recorded during the CRAS for the Simpson Road PD&E, for which this report serves as an addendum. This resource is situated along the boundary between Ponds 5A and 6A. It has been recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

One unmarked and unrecorded historic-aged cemetery, the Evans, Mason, and Rull Bass Cemetery, is reportedly located approximately 30 meters (98.4 feet) west of the western boundary of the Pond 2B footprint (see **Figure 3**). The Evans, Mason, and Rull Bass Cemetery was established in 1886 with the last known interment around 1950. The Osceola County Tax Assessor's records indicate that the cemetery consists of a one-half-acre square lot located in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 25 South, Range 30 East. In November 2008, a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey was conducted by Subsurface Evaluations Inc. for a proposed fire academy compound to be constructed in the vicinity of the cemetery. The results of the GPR survey revealed that the majority of the possible graves were identified to the west of the cemetery's legal boundaries, approximately 85 meters (279 feet) from the Pond 2B footprint. However, the eastern three-fourths of the cemetery's legal boundaries were not included in the GPR survey area.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Archaeological Field Methods

The pond locations were visually examined via pedestrian survey for the presence of exposed artifacts and aboveground features (e.g., structural remains and prehistoric mounds). The potential for archaeological sites to be present within the pond footprints was evaluated based on an examination of environmental variables (i.e., soil drainage, relative elevation, proximity to water or wetland resources, degree of disturbance), as well as the negative results of previously conducted surveys. Soils within the current APE are poorly drained or very poorly drained (**Figure 4; Table 2**), and the low topography in many of the pond footprints provide little relief from the surrounding wet terrain. The conditions suggest a generally low potential for encountering archaeological sites, particularly in locations more distant from East Lake Tohopekaliga. However, the proximity of several of the pond sites to the lake basin and to potential historic features (i.e., canal and cemetery) indicate a higher potential for archaeological resources in some of the pond sites. Based on these observations,

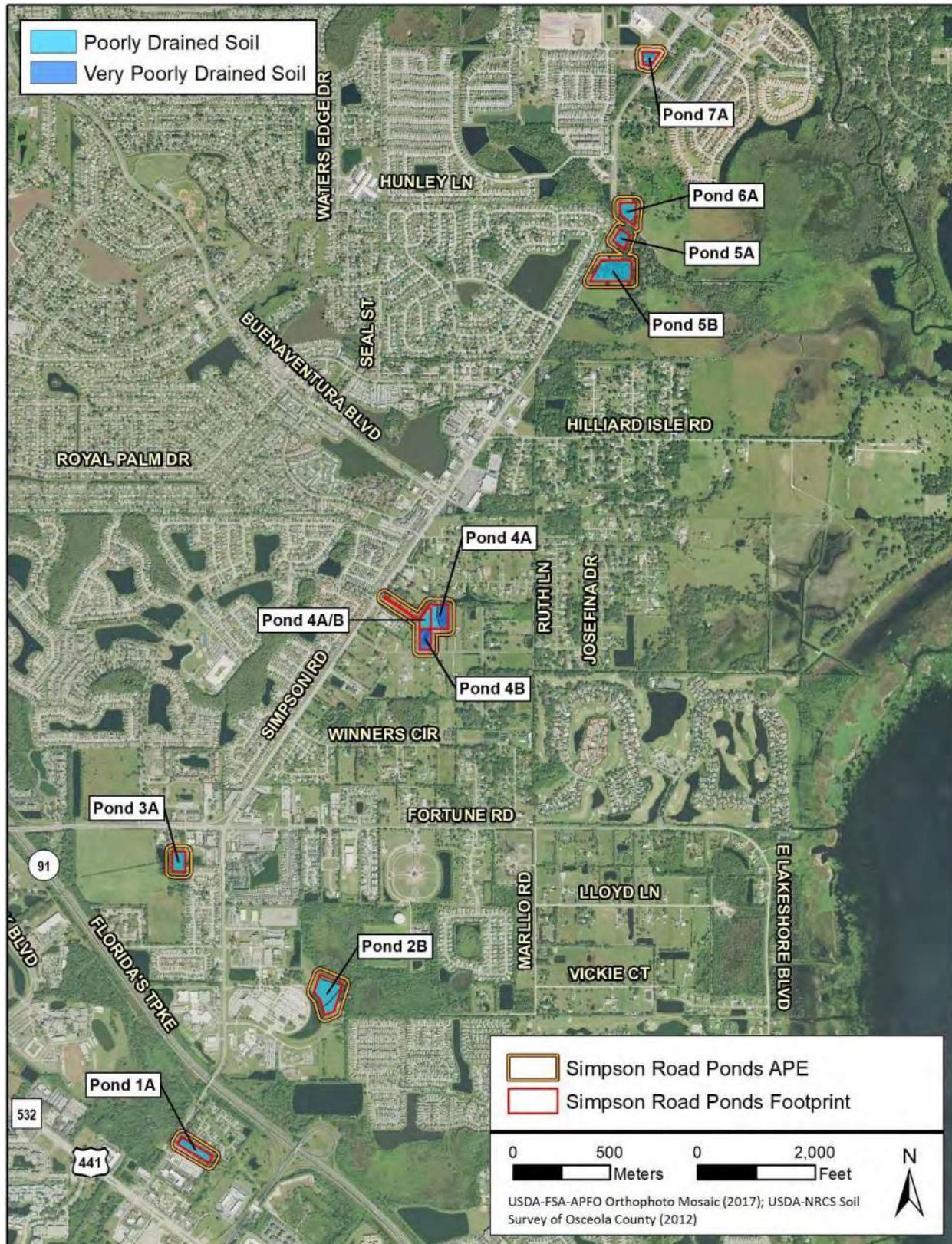


Figure 4. Soil drainage in the Simpson Road Ponds APE.

Table 2. Soil Conditions and Probability in Simpson Road Ponds Archaeological APE.

Pond	Acreage	Environment	Soil Drainage	Probability
Pond 1A	2.0	Wooded area between residential neighborhood and storage facility	Poorly drained	Low
Pond 2B	4.54	Cleared field adjacent to pond	Poorly drained	Moderate to High
Pond 3A	1.73	Wooded area between two ponds	Poorly drained	Low
Pond 4A	3.27	Partially wooded and residential area	Very poorly drained	Low
Pond 4B	1.59	Partially wooded and residential area	Poorly drained	Low
Pond 4AB	1.21	Partially wooded and residential area	Very poorly drained	Low
Pond 5A	1.21	Partially wooded field	Poorly drained	Moderate to High
Pond 5B	5.0	Partially wooded field	Poorly drained	Low
Pond 6A	1.8	Mostly cleared field	Poorly drained	Moderate to High
Pond 7A	1.1	Cleared lot with existing pond	Poorly drained	Low

archaeological survey methods varied depending on the presence or absence of correlates suggestive of human occupation and use (see **Table 2**).

Shovel testing strategies consisted of a combination of intensive systematic methods and/or judgmental placement to achieve optimal coverage within each pond footprint. The FDHR manual specifies that non-systematic testing (i.e., judgmental testing) is appropriate in “geographically restricted areas such as proposed pond sites” (FDHR 2002:17-18). In locations judged to have a high to moderate potential for archaeological sites, shovel tests were excavated along transects at 25- to 50-meter intervals, respectively. Areas exhibiting a low potential for archaeological sites were shovel tested along transects at 100-meter intervals or judgmentally, as dictated by conditions on the ground. Shovel tests measuring approximately 50 centimeters (19.7 inches) in diameter were excavated to a minimum depth of 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs) (39.4 inches), subsurface conditions permitting. All excavated sediments were screened through 6.4-millimeter (1/4-inch) mesh hardware cloth. The location of each shovel test was marked on aerial photographs of the project area (**Attachment 1**) and recorded on Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS)-enabled handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) units. The cultural content, stratigraphy, and environmental setting of each shovel test was recorded in field notes and on field forms.

Architectural Field Methods

The architectural survey for the project utilized standard procedures for the location, investigation, and recording of historic properties. In addition to a search of the FMSF database for previously recorded historic properties within the project area, US Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps were reviewed for structures that were constructed prior to 1975. The field survey inventoried existing buildings, structures, and other aspects of the built environment within the project APE. Each historic resource was plotted with a GPS unit on USGS quadrangle maps and on project aerials. All identified historic resources were photographed with a digital camera, and all pertinent information regarding the architectural style, distinguishing

characteristics, and condition was recorded on FMSF structure forms. Upon completion of fieldwork, forms and photographs were returned to the SEARCH offices for analysis. Date of construction, design, architectural features, condition, and integrity of the structure, as well as how the resources relate to the surrounding landscape, were carefully considered. The resources were evaluated regarding their eligibility for listing in the NRHP and then recommended eligible, potentially eligible, or not eligible.

Certified Local Government Consultation

There is no Certified Local Government (CLG) listed for Buena Ventura Lakes or Osceola County; however, several proposed pond footprints are located within the city limits of Kissimmee, Florida. On November 6, 2019, Ms. Ashley Cornelison, the CLG representative for Kissimmee, was reached for comment. Ms. Cornelison replied on November 6, 2019, stating that the project will not have any impact on existing historical resources within the city limits.

SURVEY RESULTS

Archaeology Results

The Simpson Road Ponds APE is located in a mostly residential area east of Buena Ventura Lakes, Florida, with some areas of undeveloped land along the either side of Simpson Road. The APE consists of unmaintained agricultural fields, mixed hardwood and pine forests, and maintained pasture. A total of 40 shovel tests were excavated within the 10 proposed pond footprints, four of which were positive for cultural material (**Figure 5**). Two positive shovel tests excavated in Pond 6A resulted in the recording of archaeological site 8OS02989, the Casabella site. Additionally, isolated artifacts were identified in shovel tests in Ponds 2B and 5A and each were recorded as Archaeological Occurrence (AO) 1 and AO 2. Property owners restricted access to Ponds 4A, 4B, and 4ABI; therefore, no archaeological testing was undertaken within these proposed pond footprints.

Further detail regarding each pond within the Simpson Road Ponds APE is provided below. The location of shovel tests, restricted access points, disturbances, and geographic characteristics were marked on field maps carried by archaeologists and are provided in **Attachment 1**. **Attachment 2** contains the complete artifact data inventory. FMSF resource forms are provided in **Attachment 3**, and an FDHR survey log sheet is located in **Attachment 4**.

Pond 1A

Pond 1A is a 2.0-acre pond located in a stand of mixed hardwood and pine between a residential neighborhood and storage facility along the east side of Simpson Road near the south end of the original project corridor (see **Figure 5**). This pond was assessed with low probability for cultural resources during the background research; the field visit confirmed this

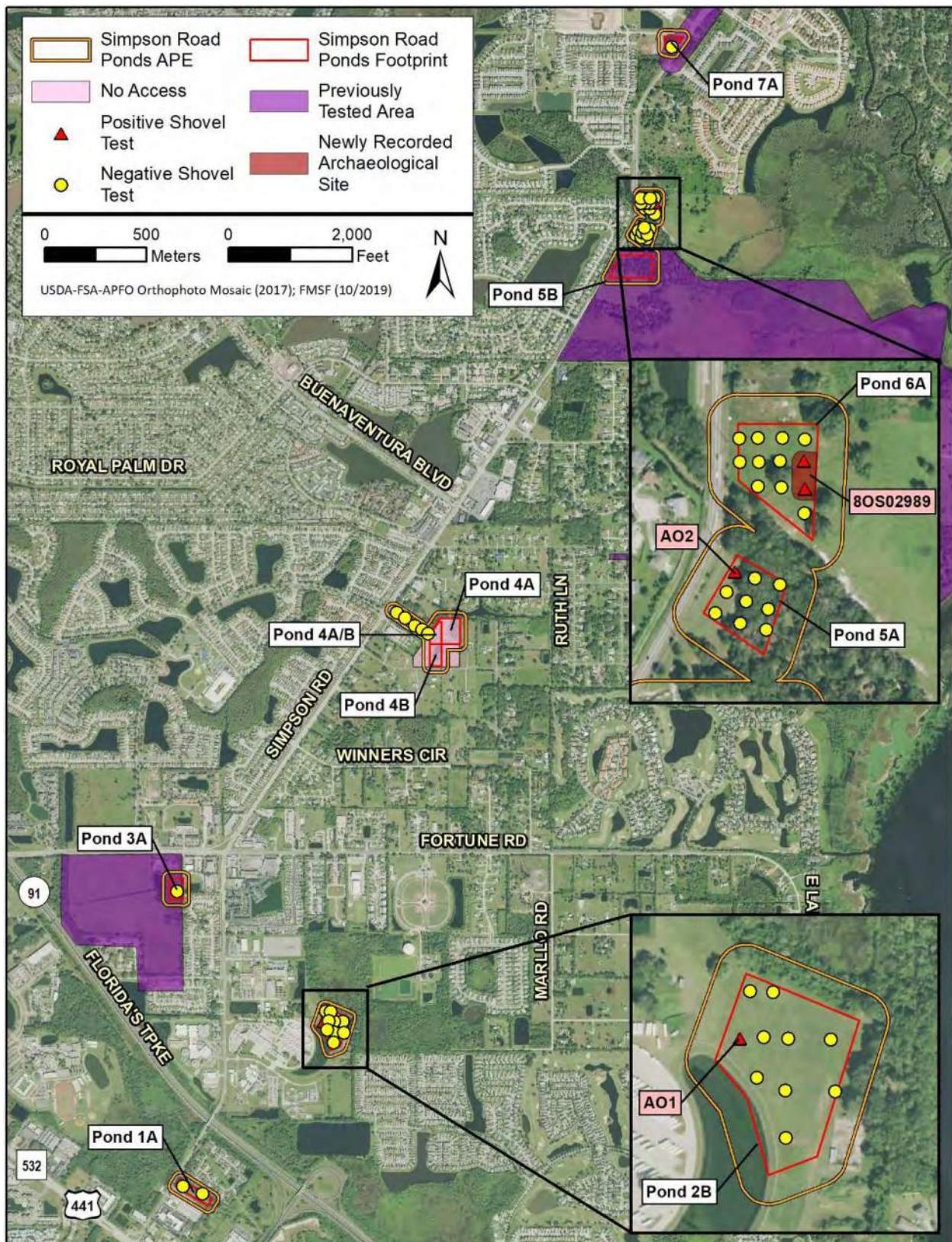


Figure 5. Results of archaeological testing in the Simpson Road Ponds APE.

assessment. A pedestrian survey revealed a dirt two-track road running southeast to northwest across the pond footprint. The understory was moderately overgrown with saw palmetto and shrubs (**Figure 6**).

Two shovel tests were excavated within the footprint of Pond 1A, both of which were terminated due to water inundation before reaching 50 cmbs (19.7 inches) (see **Figure 6**). Soils featured a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam from 0-15 cmbs (5.9 inches) above a gray (10YR 5/1) sandy silt from 15-40 cmbs (5.9-15.8 inches).

No historical structures or archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the proposed footprint of Pond 1A. No further work is recommended.

Pond 1B

Pond 1B is a 2.1-acre pond located approximately 30 meters (98.4 feet) east and southeast of Pond 1A in a stand of mixed hardwood and pine. A residential neighborhood is located to the north of the pond and a storage facility is to the west (see **Attachment 5**). This pond was assessed with low probability for cultural resources during a desktop review. Because the recommended preferred pond site for Basin 1 was changed from Pond 1A to Pond 1B after fieldwork was completed, a field assessment was not conducted during the present investigation. Fieldwork and thorough background review are recommended for Pond 1B as part of a CRAS update during the design phase of the project.

Pond 2B

Pond 2B is a 4.54-acre pond located in a maintained field bordered by woods to the north and east and an existing retention pond to the southwest (**Figure 7**). This pond was assessed with a moderate to high probability for cultural resources during the background research; the field visit confirmed this assessment. The maintained grassy field is relatively flat and features a chain-link fence around the edge of the existing pond. As discussed in the Background



Figure 6. Left: Overview of Pond 1A, view south. **Right:** Soil profile of shovel test within Pond 1A footprint.



Figure 7. Representative photographs from Pond 2B. Left: Area overview of the Pond 2B footprint. Note the flat terrain adjacent to existing pond. Right: Soil profile of positive shovel test in the western portion of Pond 2B.

Research section, the unrecorded historic-aged Evans, Mason, and Rull Bass Cemetery is located approximately 30 meters (98.4 feet) to the west of the pond footprint boundary along the western boundary of the current Pond 2B APE. Though no headstones or other physical evidence of the cemetery have been found on the ground surface, the Osceola County Tax Assessor's records indicate that it consists of a one-half-acre square lot located in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 25 South, Range 30 East (**Figure 8**). In 2008, a GPR survey was conducted over the western portion and to the west of the cemetery boundaries (see **Figure 8**). More than 50 anomalies with signatures consistent with human graves were identified during the GPR survey. All of these anomalies were outside (west of the) legally described boundaries of the cemetery, approximately 85 meters (279 feet) west of the Pond 2B footprint. Pedestrian survey and subsurface shovel testing conducted during the present CRAS revealed no evidence that the pond footprint contains features or artifacts associated with the cemetery.

A total of 10 shovel tests were excavated within the footprint of Pond 2B. Shovel tests in Pond 2B generally featured wet deposits or hydric soils and were terminated before reaching 100 cmbs (39.4 inches) (see **Figure 7**). A typical shovel test displayed dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) or gray (10YR 5/1) sandy silt with gravel inclusions from 0-30 cmbs (0-11.8 inches) above a light gray (10YR 7/1) wet sand from 30-60 cmbs (11.8-23.6 inches) over a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) beginning at 60 cmbs (23.6 inches). Water inundation or hydric soils were encountered between 60-100 cmbs (23.6-39.4 inches).

Of the 10 shovel tests that were excavated within the footprint of Pond 2B, one was positive for cultural material and resulted in the documentation of AO 1. Further discussion of AO 1 can be found below. Other than AO 1, no other cultural material, including that associated with the Evans, Mason, and Rull Bass Cemetery, was identified within the proposed footprint of Pond 2B. No further survey is recommended; however, given the inconsistencies related to the exact location of the unmarked cemetery, SEARCH recommends that an archaeological monitor be present on-site during pond construction.

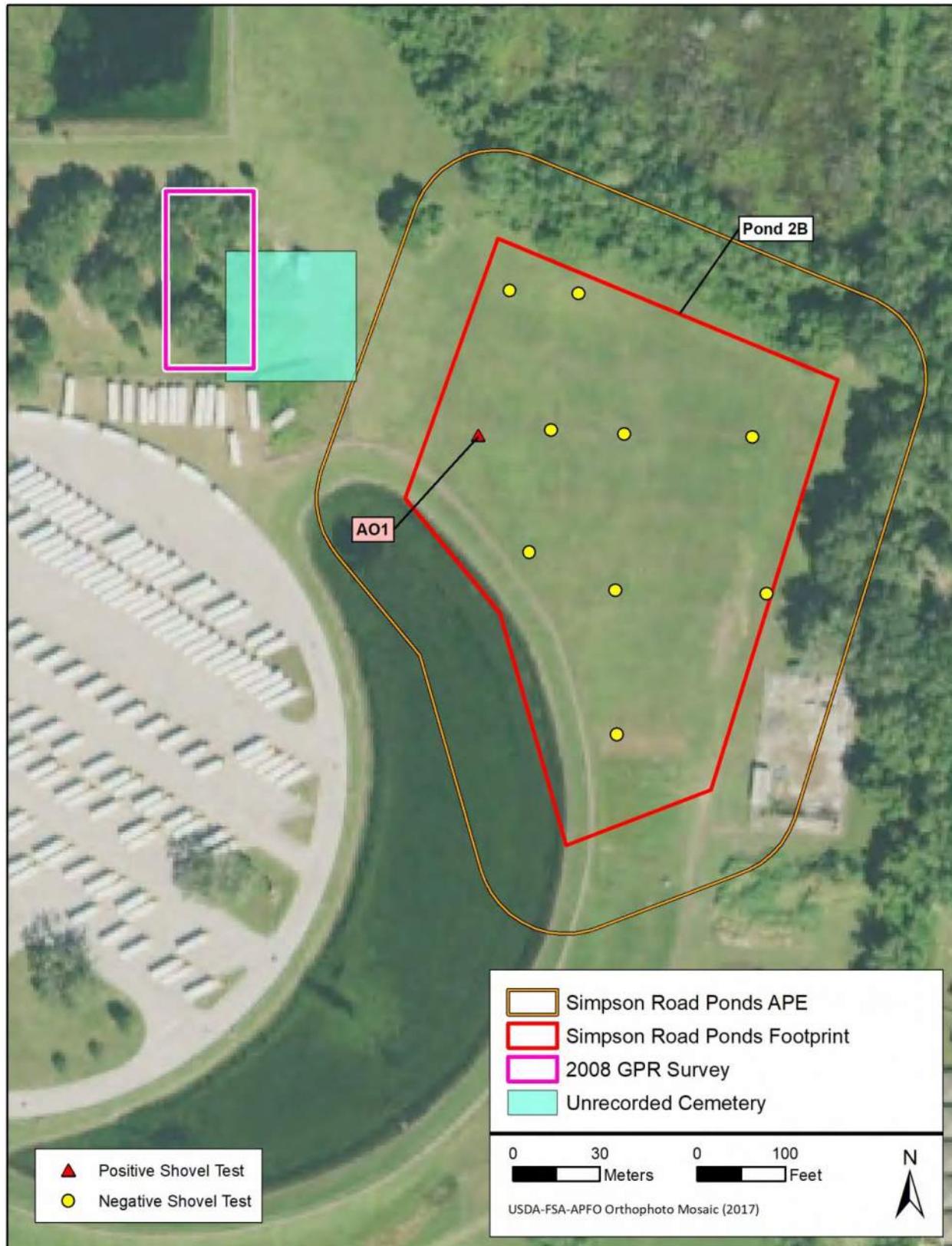


Figure 8. Archaeological survey results in Pond 2B in relation to the reported boundaries of the unmarked cemetery and the 2008 GPR survey grid.

Archaeological Occurrence 1

AO 1 consists of a single historic ceramic fragment recovered from the westernmost shovel test excavated in Pond 2B. The artifact came from Stratum II between 5 and 20 cmbs (1.7 and 7.9 inches) (see **Figure 5**) and consists of a single hand-painted porcelain flatware fragment with green and brown decalcomania decoration. The positive shovel test was located in an open field approximately 35 meters (115 feet) from the reported boundary of the Evans, Mason, and Rull Bass cemetery in the western end of the proposed pond footprint (**Figure 9**). Due to the constraints of the archaeological APE to the north, south, and west of the positive shovel test, delineating shovel tests were only excavated to the east of the shovel test. A pedestrian survey and surface inspection of the area did not identify any features, additional artifacts, or evidence of human burials.

AO 1 does not appear to be related to the nearby Evans, Mason, and Rull Bass Cemetery despite its proximity to the unrecorded resource. Based on AO 1's disturbed context in a maintained field, it is possible AO 1 was redeposited from its original source as a result of land clearing, agricultural activities, or property landscape maintenance. Topographic maps from 1954 depict two structures and maintained agricultural fields in the vicinity of Pond 2B (see **Figure 9**). It is most likely that AO 1 is generally related to this historic occupation and use in the area.

Archaeological occurrences are, by definition, ineligible for consideration on the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended for AO 1.

Pond 3A

Pond 3A is a 1.73-acre pond located in a partially cleared stand of mixed hardwood adjacent to a residential neighborhood and existing retention pond along the west side of Simpson Road (see **Figure 5**). This pond was assessed with low probability for cultural resources during the

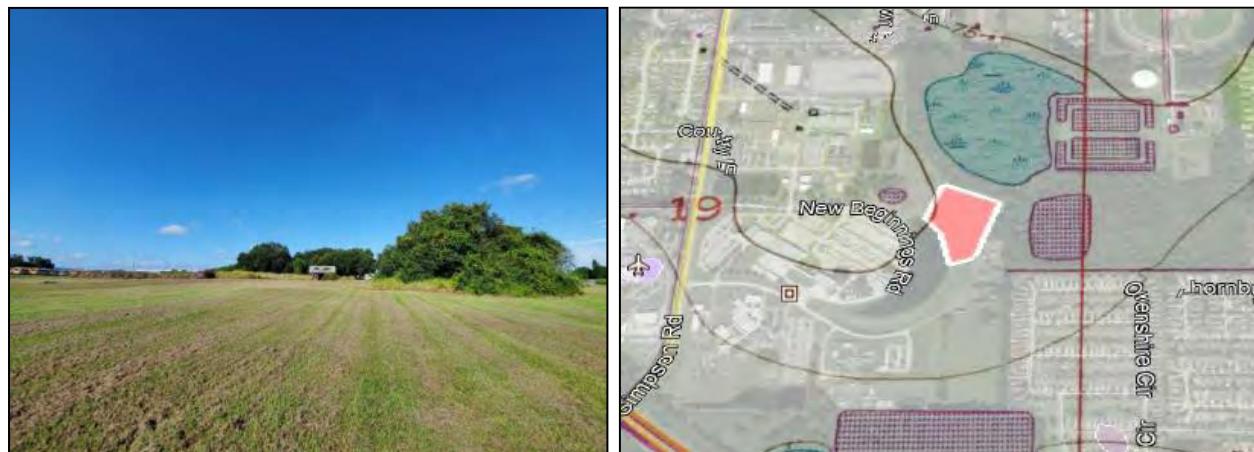


Figure 9. Left: Area overview of western portion of Pond 2B. View west towards unrecorded cemetery from AO 1. Right: 1954 topographic map depicting location of Pond 2B in relation to historic development in the area. Note the presence of several nearby structures.

background research; the field visit confirmed this assessment. The understory consisted of sawgrass and blackberry bushes (**Figure 10**).

One shovel test was excavated within the footprint of Pond 3A, which displayed evidence of hydric soils (see **Figure 10**). Soils featured a gray (10YR 5/1) sand from 0-15 cmbs (0-5.9 inches) above a light gray (10YR 7/1) sand from 15-45 cmbs (5.9-17.7 inches) over a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) wet sandy silt from 45-50 cmbs (17.7-19.7 inches) above a brown (10YR 5/3) wet sandy silt from 50-60 cmbs (19.7-23.6 inches).

No historical structures or archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the proposed footprint of Pond 3A. No further work is recommended.

Pond 4A, 4B, 4AB, and Basin 4 Drainage Easement

Pond 4A (3.27 acres), Pond 4B (1.59 acres), and Pond 4AB (1.21 acres) are located across several partially cleared residential parcels along the east side of Simpson Road near the center of the Simpson Roadway project corridor (see **Figure 5**). Due to the location of the ponds on fenced residential property (**Figure 11**), field crews attempted to contact the landowners of the parcels containing these ponds. Access was denied by landowners and no testing was undertaken within the proposed footprint of Ponds 4A, 4B, and 4AB.

Five shovel tests were excavated within the Basin 4 Drainage Easement that runs from the east side of Simpson Road to the western boundary of Pond 4AB. Shovel tests were excavated at 50-meter intervals and offset to avoid utility markers and fencing around the easement. A typical soil profile from the drainage easement displayed a gray (10YR 5/1) sandy silt from 0-25 cmbs (0-9.8 inches) above a light gray (10YR 7/1) sand from 25-40 cmbs (9.8-15.8 inches) over a white (10YR 8/1) wet sand from 40-60 cmbs (15.8-23.6 inches) above a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) wet sand from 60-65 cmbs (23.6-25.6 inches) (see **Figure 11**). Shovel tests within the drainage easement were terminated due to compact and hydric soils before reaching 100 cmbs (39.4 inches).



Figure 10. Left: Area overview of Pond 3A. **Right:** Soil profile of shovel test excavated in Pond 3A.



Figure 11. Left: Area overview of parcels with restricted access which prevented archaeological testing for Ponds 4A, 4B, and 4AB. Right: Representative soil profile of shovel test excavated in drainage easement between Simpson Road and Pond 4AB.

No historical structures or archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the proposed Basin 4 Drainage Easement; no further work is recommended. Once access is secured for the proposed footprints of Ponds 4A, 4B, and 4AB, a cultural resource survey should be completed for those sites.

Pond 5A

Pond 5A is a 1.21-acre pond located in a partially cleared stand of mixed hardwood between Ponds 5B and 6A along the east side of Simpson Road (see **Figure 5**). This pond was assessed with moderate to high probability for cultural resources during the background research; the field visit confirmed this assessment. The understory consisted of grassy cattle pasture (**Figure 12**).

A total of nine shovel tests were excavated within the footprint of Pond 5A. Shovel tests in Pond 5A generally featured wet deposits or hydric soils, but the vast majority were excavated to 100 cmbs (39.4 inches). Soils generally featured a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand from 0-10 cmbs (0-3.9 inches) above a white (10YR 8/1) sand from 10-90 cmbs (3.9-35.4 inches) over a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) wet sand from 90-100 cmbs (35.4-39.4 inches) (**Figure 13**).



Figure 12. Area overview at Pond 5A.

Of the nine shovel tests that were excavated within the footprint of Pond 5A, one was positive for cultural material and resulted in the documentation of AO 2. Further discussion of AO 2 can be found below. No other historical structures or archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the proposed footprint of Pond 5A. No further work is recommended.

Archaeological Occurrence 2

AO 2 consists of a flake fragment recovered from the northwesternmost shovel test excavated in Pond 5A (see

Figure 5). The recovered material consists of a single Coastal Plain chert flake fragment. The artifact was recovered in Stratum I (0-10 cmbs [0-3.9 inches]) in the plow zone (see **Figure 13**). Due to the constraints of the archaeological APE to the northeast and northwest of the positive shovel test, delineating shovel tests were only excavated to the southeast and southwest of the shovel test. A pedestrian survey and surface inspection of the area did not identify any features or additional artifacts.

AO 2 does not appear to be related to any nearby previously recorded archaeological sites. The positive shovel test in Pond 5A is located approximately 90 meters southwest of the newly recorded prehistoric archaeological site 8OS02989 in Pond 6A. It is possible that AO 2 is associated with the artifacts recovered from 8OS02989, but the wooded area between Ponds 5A and 6A is outside the scope of the current survey; therefore, no definitive connection between the archaeological occurrence and newly recorded site can be made.

Archaeological occurrences are, by definition, ineligible for consideration on the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended for AO 2.

Pond 5B

Pond 5B is a 5.0-acre pond located in a partially wooded area along the east side of Simpson Road south of Ponds 5A and 6A (see **Figure 5**). The current Pond 5B footprint was previously surveyed in 2007 by Panamerican Consultants Inc. (FMSF Survey No. 15811) as part of an archaeological and architectural history survey. The previous survey's archaeological testing included full coverage of the current Pond 5B footprint. Eight shovel tests were excavated within the current Pond 5B footprint, one of which was positive for a historic amethyst glass fragment and resulted in the recordation of an archaeological occurrence (Panamerican Consultants Inc. 2007). The positive shovel test was fully delineated with no other cultural material identified. Due to the extent of the previous testing, no archaeological testing was

undertaken within the Pond 5B footprint during the current study. No further work is recommended.

Pond 6A

Pond 6A is a 1.8-acre pond located in a maintained, mostly cleared field bordered by woods to the north and south along the east side of Simpson Road north of Pond 5A and 5B (see **Figure 5**). This pond was assessed with moderate to high probability for cultural resources during the background research. The maintained grassy field features relatively flat terrain surrounded by stands of oak.

A total of 12 shovel tests were excavated within the footprint of Pond 6A. Shovel tests in the Pond 6A footprint generally featured a clearly established plow zone in the upper stratum and were typically terminated due to compaction prior to reaching 100 cmbs (39.4 inches). A typical shovel test displayed grayish brown (10YR 5/2) or gray (10YR 5/1) sandy silt in the plow zone from 0-25 cmbs (0-9.8 inches) above a light gray (10YR 7/1) sand from 25-40 cmbs (9.8-15.7 inches) over a pale brown (10YR 6/3) wet sand beginning at 40 cmbs (15.7 inches). Soil compaction and sandstone impasses soils were encountered between 40-100 cmbs (15.7-39.4 inches) (**Figure 14**).



Figure 14. Representative soil profile of shovel test excavated in Pond 6A footprint.

Of the 12 shovel tests that were excavated within the footprint of Pond 6A, two were positive for cultural material and resulted in the documentation prehistoric site 8OS02989, the Casabella site. Further discussion of 8OS02989 can be found below. No other historical structures or archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the proposed footprint of Pond 6A. No further work is recommended.

8OS02989, Casabella

Location: Section 8, Township 25 South, Range 30 East

Setting: open pasture surrounded by stands of oak trees along the east side of Simpson Road (**Figure 15**)

Soils: Ona, Basinger, and Myakka fine sand; poorly drained

Survey Methods: Pedestrian survey and screened shovel test

Site Type: Low-density prehistoric lithic scatter

Site Size: 1,208 square meters (0.3 acres)

Depth of Deposits: 30-60 cmbs (11.8-23.6 inches)

Chronology: Unknown prehistoric

Artifacts: Silicified coral flake and Coastal Plain chert flakes and flake fragments

Discussion: Resource 8OS02989, the Casabella site, is a newly recorded prehistoric archaeological site consisting of a low-density subsurface lithic scatter that includes a silicified coral flake and Coastal Plain chert flake fragments. The site is located along the east side of the Simpson Road right-of-way in a cleared agricultural field surrounded by stands of oak trees (**Figure 16**). A new residential neighborhood is being developed just north of the site. The site is situated on relatively flat terrain slightly below the Simpson Road surface. The nearest freshwater resource to the site is a wetland swamp connected to a cove at the northwest corner of East Lake Tohopekaliga. The exact eastern boundary of the site is unknown as testing was restricted due to the Simpson

Road Ponds project boundary. Due to the shape of the proposed pond, shovel tests were excavated north, south, and west of the initial positive shovel test. Additional shovel testing within the proposed pond footprint revealed one additional positive shovel test approximately 25 meters (82 feet) to the north of the initial positive shovel test (see **Figure 16**). In addition to the two positive shovel tests, six negative shovel tests were excavated to document and delineate the site.

Soils within the site boundary consisted of poorly drained Ona, Basinger, and Myakka fine sands and featured a similar soil profile as other shovel tests excavated within the Pond 6A boundary (see **Figure 14**). Both positive shovel tests within the boundary of 8OS02989 were terminated before reaching 100 cmbs (39.4 inches) due to compact soil impasses. Artifacts recovered from the initial positive shovel test were encountered between 30-60 cmbs (11.8-23.6 inches) in Stratum II, while artifacts in the positive radial shovel test were encountered in the plow zone between 0-25 cmbs (0-9.8 inches) in Stratum I.

No features were encountered during the excavation of shovel tests. Additionally, no prehistoric artifacts were observed on the ground surface within the site boundary during a thorough pedestrian survey and surface inspection of the area.

Prehistoric artifacts comprising the artifact collection included a silicified coral flake (n=1), Coastal Plain chert flakes (n=2), and Coastal Plain chert flake fragments (n=7) (**Table 3**). A summary table of all artifacts recovered from 8OS02989 can be found in **Attachment 2**.



Figure 15. Overview of Pond 6A footprint and 8OS02989, view east.



Figure 16. Results of archaeological testing within boundary of 8OS02989.

Table 3. Cultural Materials Recovered from Site 8OS02989.

Shovel Test #	Strat.	Depth (cmbs)	Description	Count	Weight (grams)
9	II	30-60	Flake fragment; Coastal Plain chert	4	0.91
9	II	30-60	Silicified coral flake; heat-treated	1	0.15
28	I	0-25	Flake; Coastal Plain chert	2	0.77
28	I	0-25	Flake fragment; Coastal Plain chert	3	0.66

Interpretation and Evaluation: Resource 8OS02989 is a small, low-density prehistoric lithic scatter. No artifacts recovered from the site are temporally diagnostic. The lithic scatter is primarily comprised of tertiary debitage, which typically reflects late-stage tool manufacturing and tool maintenance. Given the nature of the recovered material and proximity to fresh water, the site's prehistoric artifacts appear to be related to a temporary encampment. These encampments were occupied intermittently during seasonal or periodic resource extraction incursions.

Resource 8OS02989 represents a typical collection of lithic debitage from a prehistoric site in this region. The site, as expressed within the current APE, displays a lack of artifact variety and diagnostic material. Additionally, the site likely extends beyond the current site boundary. Sites such as these are common near East Lake Tohopekaliga and throughout the Florida peninsula.

Based on the common nature of the site, the paucity of cultural material recovered, the lack of intact features, and the ubiquitous and unremarkable nature of the artifact assemblage, 8OS02989 does not have the potential to yield additional information important to the history of the region. It is the opinion of SEARCH that 8OS02989 is ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Pond 7A

Pond 7A is a 1.1-acre pond located in a cleared parcel at the southwest corner of the Simpson Road and Myers Road intersection with an existing retention pond in the northern half of the footprint (see **Figure 5**). This pond was assessed with low probability for cultural resources during the background research; the field visit confirmed this assessment. A small turnaround is located in the southern half of the pond footprint (**Figure 17**).

One shovel test was excavated within the footprint of Pond 7A, which was terminated due to water inundation (see **Figure 17**). Soils featured a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand with gravel inclusions from 0-10 cmbs (0-3.9 inches) above a dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand from 10-15 cmbs (3.9-5.9 inches) over a dark brown (10YR 3/3) wet sandy silt from 15-25 cmbs (5.9-9.8 inches) above a brown (10YR 5/3) wet sandy silt from 25-60 cmbs (9.8-23.6 inches).

No historical structures or archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the proposed footprint of Pond 7A. No further work is recommended.



Figure 17. Left: Overview of Pond 7A. Right: Soil profile of shovel test excavated within Pond 7A.

ARCHITECTURAL RESULTS

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of one historic resource within the Simpson Road Ponds APE. This historic resource is the newly recorded Canal near Rismen Court (8OS02985), which is also within the APE for the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey in Support of the Simpson Road PD&E Study from US 192 to Myers Road, Osceola County, Florida* (SEARCH 2019), to which this report serves as an addendum (**Figure 18**).

A description and evaluation of 8OS02985 is provided below. An FMSF form and its associated maps and photographs are provided in **Attachment 3**. The survey log sheet is provided in **Attachment 4**.

NRHP EVALUATIONS

Linear Resource

8OS02985, Canal near Rismen Court

The Canal near Rismen Court (8OS02985) is a newly recorded canal located in Osceola County (see **Figure 18**). The resource is situated in Section 8 of Township 25 South, Range 30 East. Resource 8OS02985 is a dug-out ditch canal with grassy banks which travels roughly northwest to southeast through the Simpson Road Ponds APE for approximately 431.51 feet (131.52 meters) (**Figure 19**). A barbed wire fence with ivy along with mature trees on either bank of the canal obscure it from view on the east side of Simpson Road. It appears the canal is connected with a drainage ditch along the west side of Simpson Road. While the exact date of the canal's construction is unknown, an analysis of historic aerial photographs reveals that the segment of the canal within the APE was constructed prior to 1969.



Figure 18. Historic resources recorded within the Simpson Road Ponds APE.

Assessment

Based on the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8OS02985 is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, the resource is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. The canal is a dug-out channel with grassy banks and no outstanding features or design. Finally, Resource 8OS02985 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. SEARCH recommends that 8OS02985 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a larger system of canals.

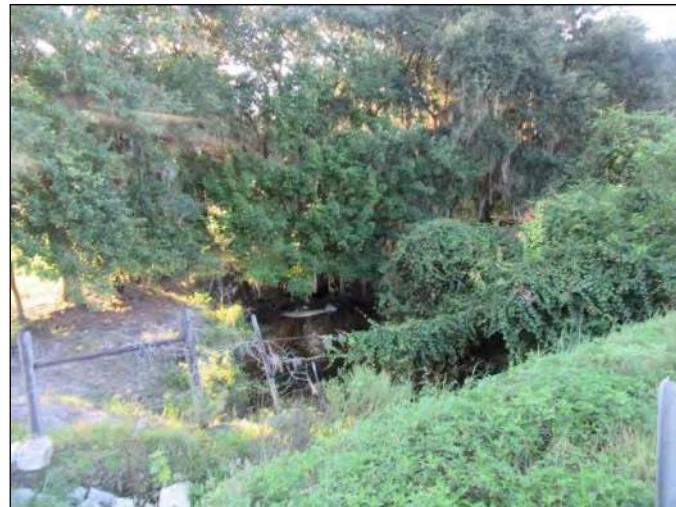


Figure 19. Resource 8OS02985, facing southwest.

CONCLUSIONS

This technical memorandum details the results of a CRAS of 10 proposed retention ponds in Osceola County, Florida. The Osceola County Department of Transportation and Transit is considering 10 retention pond locations (Ponds 1A, 2B, 3A, 4A, 4B, 4AB, 5A, 5B, 6A, and 7A) and one drainage basin easement (Basin 4 Drainage Easement) for use in conjunction with improvements to Simpson Road in Osceola County, Florida. After fieldwork was completed, the recommended preferred pond site for Basin 1 was changed from Pond 1A to Pond 1B. Due to schedule constraints, fieldwork was not undertaken at Pond 1B during the current investigation. Desktop review of the Pond 1B footprint, however, indicated a low probability for archaeological or historic resources. The project area currently under study is located within and in the area surrounding the town of Kissimmee in Osceola County, Florida, and includes archaeological and architectural history survey of each pond location. This report serves as an addendum to the 2019 SEARCH survey titled *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey in Support of the Simpson Road PD&E Study from US 192 to Myers Road, Osceola County, Florida*. The current study is limited to archaeological and architectural history survey of the revised pond locations. The total area tested for the current survey is 23.45 acres.

The APE defined for the proposed retention ponds includes the pond footprints plus a 100-foot (30.5-meter) buffer. The archaeological survey was conducted within the pond footprints; the architectural history survey included the entire APE.

The current archaeological survey included the excavation of 40 shovel tests within the archaeological APE of seven of the proposed pond sites and the single drainage basin easement. Three of the proposed pond sites (Ponds 4A, 4B, and 4AB) were not surveyed due to landowner-imposed access restrictions. Of the 40 shovel tests excavated, four were positive for cultural material. Two positive shovel tests excavated in Pond 6A resulted in the recording of archaeological site 8OS02989, the Casabella site. Additionally, isolated artifacts identified in shovel tests in Ponds 2B and 5A were recorded as AO 1 and AO 2. It is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8OS02989 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP. Archaeological occurrences are, by definition, not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further archaeological survey is recommended for Ponds 1A, 2B, 3A, 5A, 5B, 6A, 7A, and the Basin 4 Drainage Easement. SEARCH further recommends that Pond 1B should be surveyed during the design phase of the project. Should access be acquired for Ponds 4A, 4B, and 4AB, a CRAS should be completed at those locations as well.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of one historic resource within the Simpson Road Ponds APE. This historic resource is the newly recorded Canal near Rismen Court (8OS02985), which is also within the APE of the Simpson Road PD&E roadway corridor to which this report serves as an addendum.

Based on the results of the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the Canal near Rismen Court (8OS02985) is ineligible for the NRHP due to a lack of the significant historic associations and architectural/engineering distinction. No further architectural work is recommended.

Based on the results of the CRAS, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed Simpson Road Ponds project will have no effect on cultural resources that are listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP within the surveyed pond APEs. With the exception of the uninvestigated ponds mentioned above, no further survey is recommended. However, given the inconsistencies related to the exact location of the unmarked Evans, Mason, and Rull Bass Cemetery, SEARCH recommends that an archaeological monitor be present on-site during construction of Pond 2B.

REFERENCES CITED

Archaeological Consultants Inc.

- 2004 *A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Boggy Creek Road Widening from South of Osceola Parkway to East Boggy Creek Road in Osceola and Orange Counties, Florida.* Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Survey No. 10990. On file, Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR), Tallahassee.

Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR)

- 2002 *Cultural Resources Management Standards & Operational Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals.* Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Panamerican Consultants Inc.

- 2007 *An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Hilliard Isle Project Area in Osceola County, Florida.* FMSF Survey No. 15811. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee.

SEARCH

- 2019 *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey in Support of the Simpson Road PD&E Study from US 192 to Myers Road, Osceola County, Florida.* On file, SEARCH, Newberry.

SouthArc Inc.

- 2006 *Reconnaissance Survey Ivey-Boggy Creek Osceola County, Florida.* FMSF Survey No. 12581. On file, FDHR, Tallahassee.

Subsurface Evaluations Inc.

- 2008 *Ground Penetrating Radar Survey Report: Possible Cemetery Site, Proposed Fire Academy Compound.* Survey conducted for Professional Service Industries, Inc. and the School District of Osceola County.

ATTACHMENT 1:
MARKED FIELD MAPS

Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 1 of 6



Grid UTM WGS 84 17N

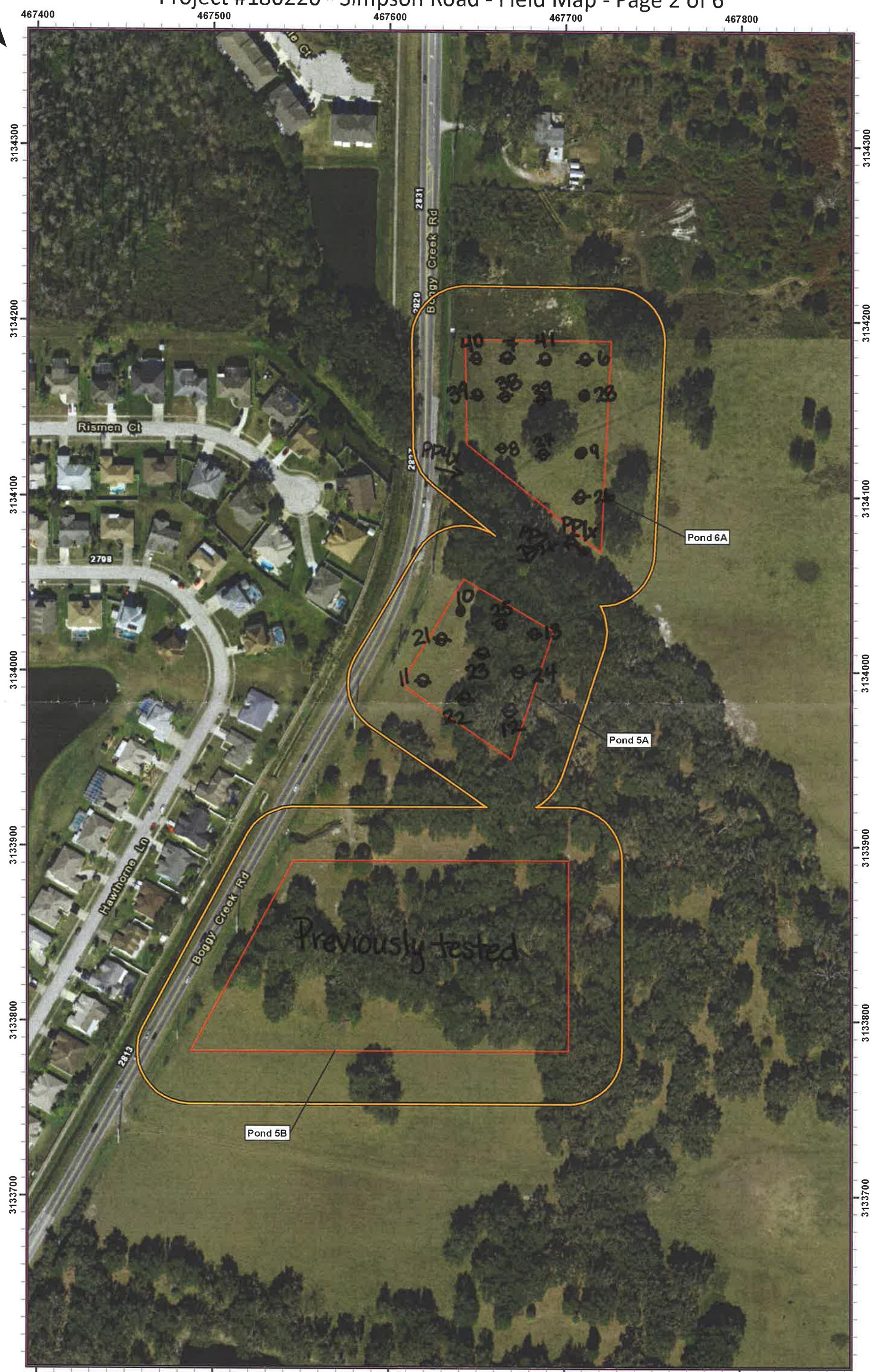
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 10m Interval

+ = Negative ST
Cloud-like shape = Pond Boundary

0 100 Meters



Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 2 of 6



Grid UTM WGS 84 17N
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 10m Interval

⊖ = negative ST
⊕ = positive ST

0 100 Meters

Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 3 of 6



Grid UTM WGS 84 17N
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 10m Interval

Θ = negative ST
 H = gate
- - - = new tree line
 \square = utility cabinet
 O = utility pedestal

#=drainage inlet
P=utility pole
W=water main

Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 4 of 6



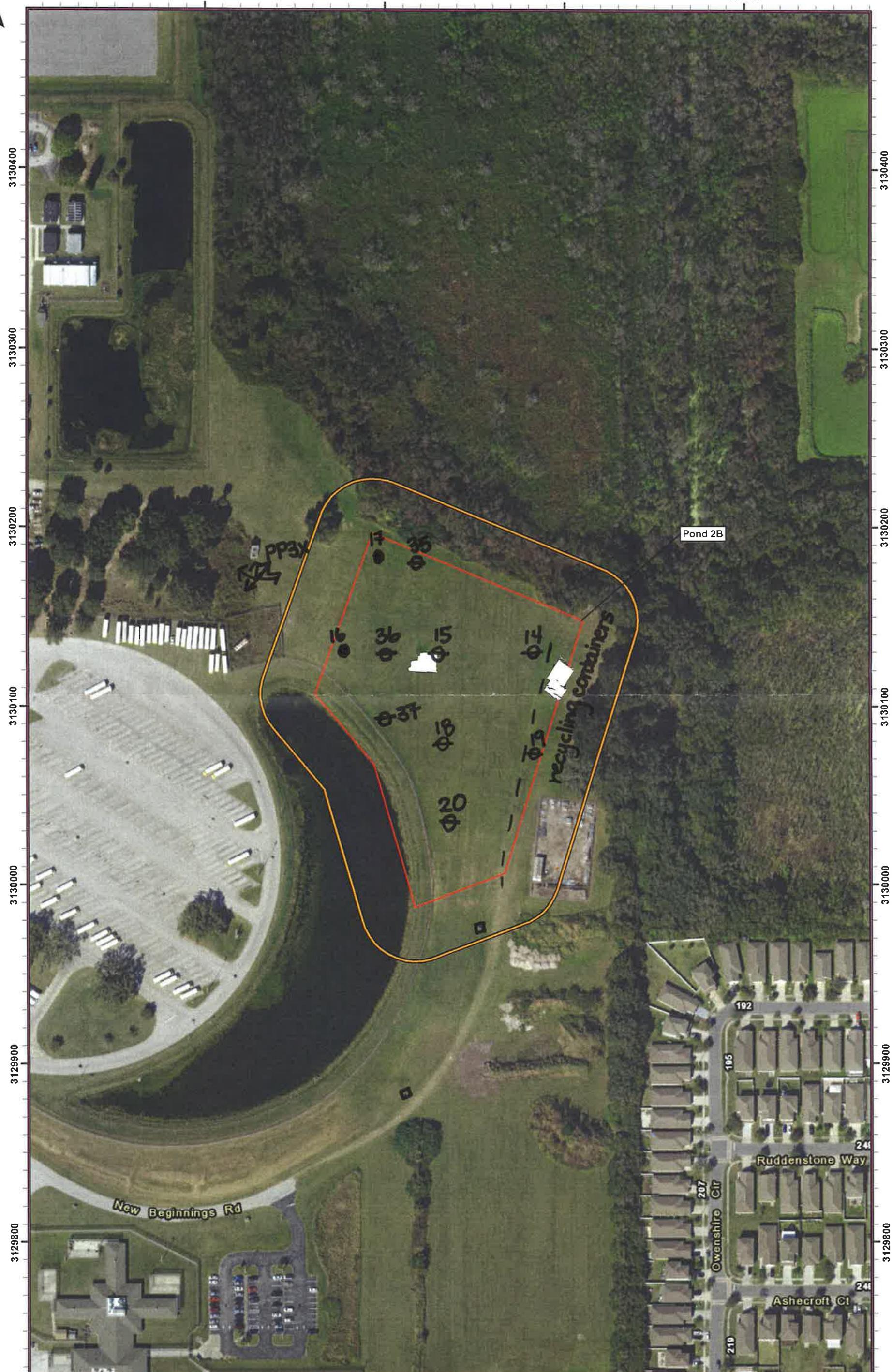
Grid UTM WGS 84
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 10m Interval

↑ = Negative ST

Meters
0 100

Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 5 of 6

N
▲



Grid UTM WGS 84 17N

466000

466100

466200

466300

Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 10m Interval

□ = utility pedestal
— = shallow berm
⊖ = negative ST
⊕ = positive ST

0 100 Meters

N
▲

Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 6 of 6

N



Grid UTM WGS 84 17N
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 10m Interval

o = NEGATIVE ST

Meters
0 100

N

ATTACHMENT 2:

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site Number	Catalog#	ST#	Strata	Depth	Provenience	Description	Count	Weight	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec
Resource 1	1.01	9	II	30-60	GPS 14	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	3	0.84	10/15/19	CEG, SMB
Resource 1	1.02	9	II	30-60	GPS 14	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Proximal; Cortex Absent	1	0.07	10/15/19	CEG, SMB
Resource 1	1.03	9	II	30-60	GPS 14	Flake; silicified coral, heat treated; >1/4; Complete; 0% cortex	1	0.15	10/15/2019	CEG, SMB
Resource 2	2.01	10	I	0-10	GPS 14	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; >3/4; Complete; 0% cortex	1	0.91	10/15/19	CEG, SMB
Resource 3	3.01	16	II	5-20	GPS 14	Porcelain, Decal; flatware, body; Hand painted green and brown decal	1	2.63	10/16/19	CEG, SMB
Resource 1	5.01	28	I	0-25	GPS 14	Flake; coastal plain chert; >1/2; Complete; 1-25% cortex	1	0.66	10/16/19	CEG, SMB
Resource 1	5.02	28	I	0-25	GPS 14	Flake; coastal plain chert; >1/4; Complete; 0% cortex	1	0.11	10/16/19	CEG, SMB
Resource 1	5.03	28	I	0-25	GPS 14	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Proximal; Cortex Absent	2	0.50	10/16/19	CEG, SMB
Resource 1	5.04	28	I	0-25	GPS 14	Flake fragment; coastal plain chert; Medial-Distal; Cortex Absent	1	0.16	10/16/19	CEG, SMB

ATTACHMENT 3:
FMSF RESOURCE FORMS



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 OS02989
 Field Date 10-18-2019
 Form Date 11-3-2019
 Recorder # _____

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

Site Name(s) Casabella

Project Name Simpson Road Ponds

Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____

City/Town (within 3 miles) Buena Ventura Lakes In City Limits? yes no unknown County Osceola

Township 25S Range 30E 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 4 6 7 7 1 0 Northing 3 1 3 4 1 3 5

Other Coordinates: X: 28.333024 Y: -81.329423 Coordinate System & Datum decimal degrees

Address / Vicinity / Route to: Located along the east side of Simpson Road adjacent to the right-of-way approximately 300 meters south of Eagle Bay Blvd

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land (<i>terrestrial</i>) | <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland (<i>palustrine</i>) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond (<i>lacustrine</i>) | <input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded |
| <input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek (<i>riverine</i>) | <input type="checkbox"/> usually dry |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal (<i>estuarine</i>) | <input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink (<i>subterranean</i>) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater (<i>marine</i>) | <input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> aquatic |

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> log boat | <input type="checkbox"/> fort | <input type="checkbox"/> road segment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building | <input type="checkbox"/> midden | <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden |
| <input type="checkbox"/> burial mound | <input type="checkbox"/> mill | <input type="checkbox"/> shell mound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> building remains | <input type="checkbox"/> mission | <input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave | <input type="checkbox"/> mound, nonspecific | <input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse | <input type="checkbox"/> plantation | <input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> earthworks (historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> platform mound | <input type="checkbox"/> well |

FUNCTION

- | |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> campsite |
| <input type="checkbox"/> extractive site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> farmstead |
| <input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> town (historic) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> quarry (prehistoric) |

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

1. _____ 2. _____

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL

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

NON-ABORIGINAL

- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1513-99 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1600-99 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish 1700-1763 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> First Spanish (nonspecific) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> British 1763-1783 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Second Spanish 1783-1821 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Territorial 1821-45 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Civil War 1861-65 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American 19th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American (nonspecific) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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)

Based on the common nature of the site, the paucity of cultural material recovered, the lack of intact features, and the unremarkable nature of the artifact assemblage, 8OS02989 is recommended as ineligible.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

No further work.

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**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"

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan)

SITE BOUNDARY

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

Pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing at 12.5 and 25 meter intervals to delineate the site. One additional positive shovel test identified during delineation.

SITE DESCRIPTIONExtent/Size (m²) 1,208 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Artifacts recovered from Stratum I (0-25 cmbs [0-9.8 inches]) and II (30-60 cmbs [11.8-23.6 inches])

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:

All artifacts recovered from similar strata just below plow zone. No clear evidence of multiple occupations.

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Plowzone evident in Stratum I (0-25 cmbs [0-9.8 inches])

Surface collection: area collected _____ m² # collection units _____ | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____**ARTIFACTS**Total Artifacts # 10 count estimate**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 Comments

Recovered one silicified coral flake, two Coastal Plain chert flakes, and seven Coastal Plain chert flake fragments

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=_____

ENVIRONMENTNearest fresh water: Type Lake > 5 acres Name EastLakeTohopekaliga Distance from site (m) 645Natural community SCRUBBY FLATWOODS Topography Hill slope Elevation: Min 19 m Max 20 mLocal vegetation Stands of Oaks, prairie grassesPresent land use Maintained pastureSCS soil series Ona, Basinger, and Myakka fine sands Soil association Poorly drained**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 Southeastern Archaeological Research
 Document description marked maps, field notes, photographs File or accession #'s _____
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

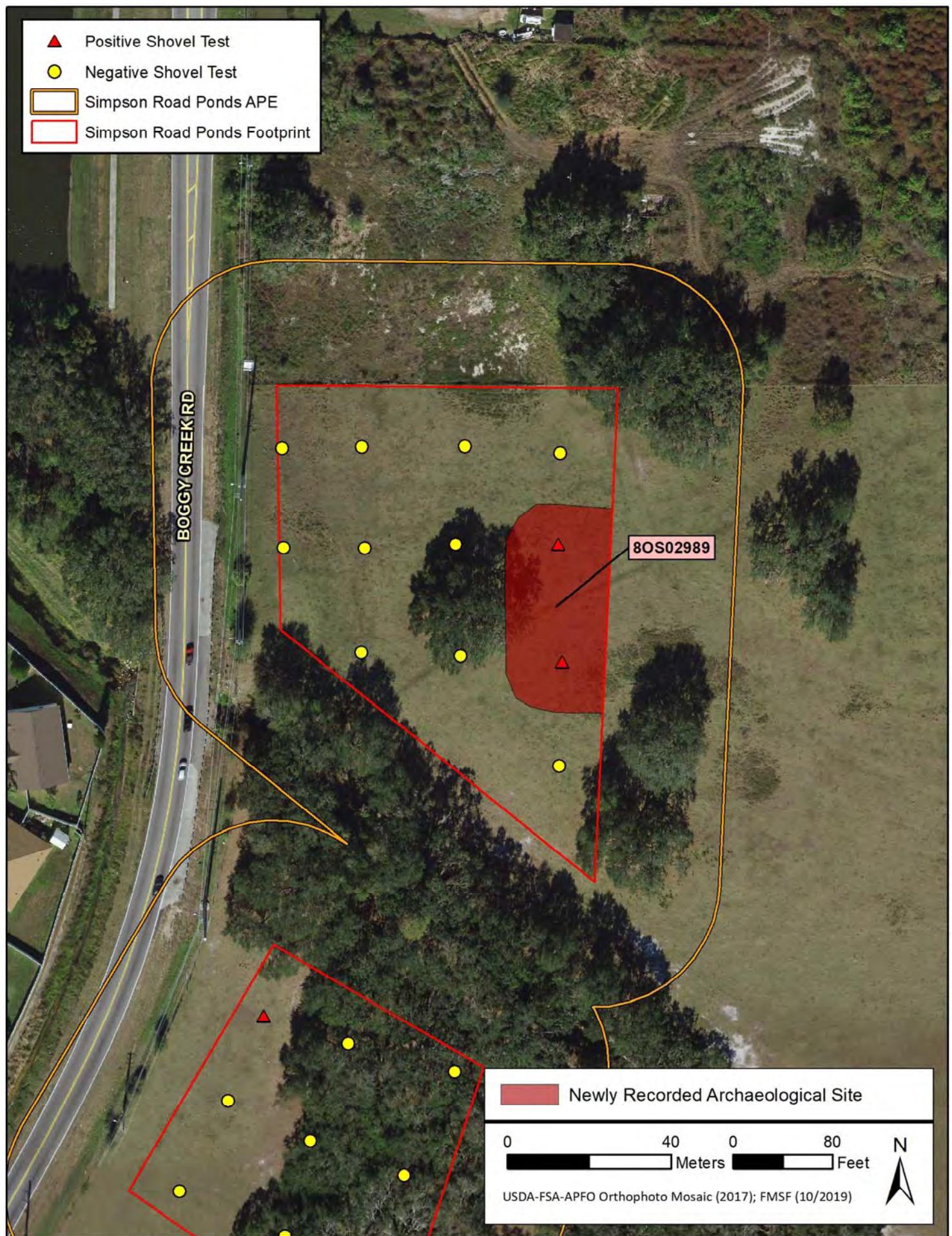
RECODER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

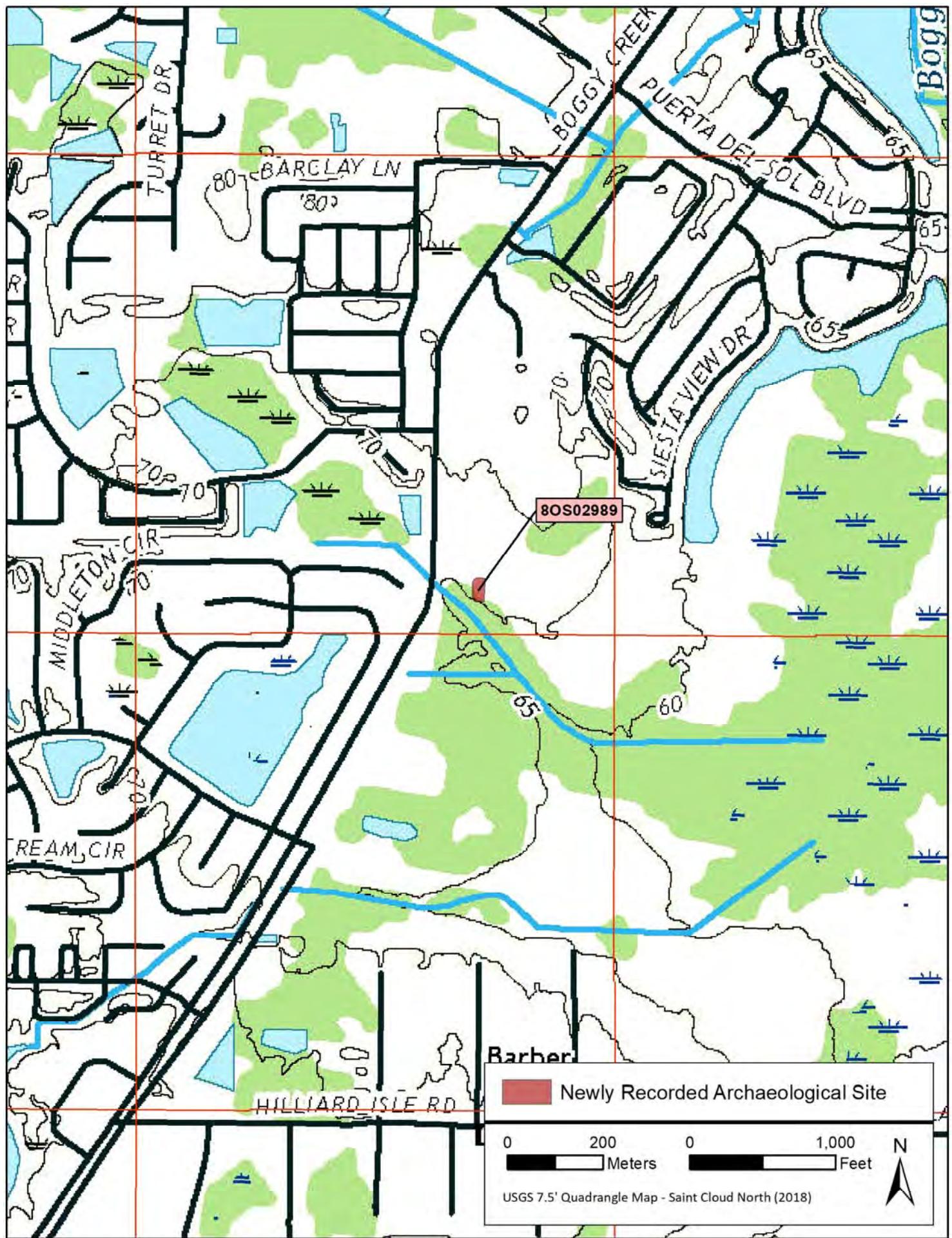
Informant Information: Name _____

Address / Phone / E-mail _____

Recorder Information: Name Matt Nowak Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological ResearchAddress / Phone / E-mail 700 N. 9th Avenue, Pensacola, Florida 32501 (805) 607-2846 matt.nowak@searchinc.com**Required Attachments****① 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.







RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 OS02985
 Field Date 8-30-2019
 Form Date 10-24-2019
 Recorder# _____

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

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name Canal near Rismen Court Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____

Project Name CRAS Simpson Road Ponds, Addendum 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) Kissimmee In Current City Limits? yes no unknown

County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Osceola

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

1) Township 25S Range 30E Section 8 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 ST. CLOUD NORTH USGS Date 2018

2) Name _____ USGS Date _____

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

Landgrant _____

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

Travels nw/se through the APE, just north of Rismen Court, for approximately 431.51 feet (131.52 meters).

DHR USE ONLY

OFFICIAL EVALUATION

DHR USE ONLY

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

RESOURCE GROUP FORM**HISTORY & DESCRIPTION**Construction Year: 1969 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing _____ # 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-20th Century 3. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____

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

8OS02985 is a dug out ditch canal w/grassy banks which travels roughly NW to SE through the Simpson Road Ponds Study Area (Pond 6A) for approximately 431.51 feet (131.52 meters).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

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

Due to a lack of historic significance, architectural or engineering distinction, and/or historic integrity, 8OS02985 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP, individually and as a contributing resource to 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

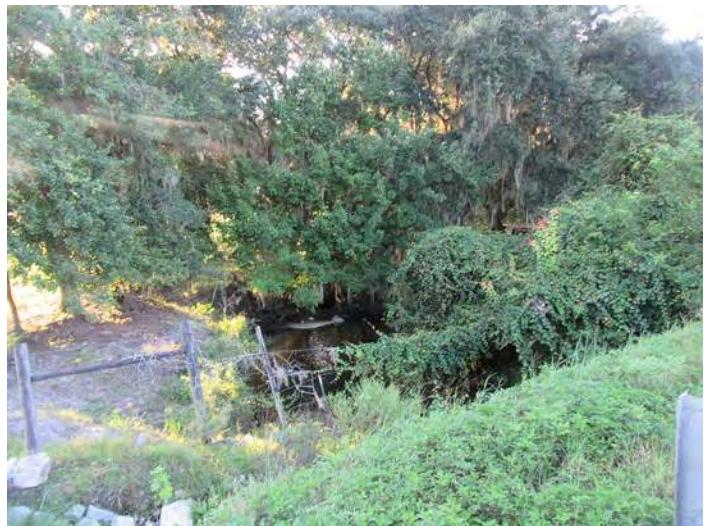
- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
 1) Document description Field Maps, Photos, Notes, Etc File or accession #'s 180220
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 2) Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Armstrong, Kirsten Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological ResearchRecorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr Orlando/4072367711/4072367799/kirsten.armstrong@searchinc+
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments**

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



8OS02985_a Facing East



8OS02985_b Facing Southeast



8OS02985_c Facing Northeast



8OS02985_d Facing Northwest



8OS02985_e Facing South





ATTACHMENT 4:

FDHR SURVEY LOG SHEET

Ent D (FMSF only) _____

**Survey Log Sheet**

Florida Master Site File

Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

Consult Guide to the Survey Log Sheet for detailed instructions.**Manuscript Information****Survey Project (name and project phase)**

Tech Memo: CRAS of the Simpson Road Preferred Pond Alternatives, Osceola County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Technical Memorandum: Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Simpson Road Preferred Pond Alternatives, Osceola County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. RabbySmith, Steven 3. Nowak, Matt
 2. Armstrong, Kirsten 4. _____

Publication Year 2020**Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms)** 25**Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of American Antiquity.)**

On file at SEARCH, Newberry, Florida. SEARCH Project No. 180220. Contract No. PS-18-9906-DG.

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Chambless, Elizabeth**Affiliation of Fieldworkers:** Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Pensacola**Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like archaeology, structure, survey, architecture, etc.)**

1. Simpson Road 3. 80S02989 5. _____ 7. _____
 2. 80S02985 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name Osceola County Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail _____

Recorder of Log Sheet Nowak, Matt **Date Log Sheet Completed** 11-4-2019Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? No Yes: Previous survey #'s (FMSF only) NA**Project Area Mapping****Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)**

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

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. Name ST. CLOUD NORTH | Year 2018 | 4. Name _____ | Year _____ |
| 2. Name _____ | Year _____ | 5. Name _____ | Year _____ |
| 3. Name _____ | Year _____ | 6. Name _____ | Year _____ |

Field Dates and Project Area Description**Fieldwork Dates: Start** 9-6-2019 **End** 10-18-2019 **Total Area Surveyed (fill in one)** _____ hectares 23.45 acres**Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed** 10**If Corridor (fill in one for each)** Width: _____ meters _____ feet Length: _____ kilometers _____ miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Pedestrian survey and judgmental shovel testing within pond footprints. Recording structures 45 years or older.

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

<input type="checkbox"/> Florida Archives (Gray Building)	<input type="checkbox"/> library research- <i>local/public</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local property or tax records	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other historic maps	<input type="checkbox"/> LIDAR
<input type="checkbox"/> Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)	<input type="checkbox"/> library-special collection	<input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soils maps or data	<input type="checkbox"/> other remote sensing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site File property search	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)	<input type="checkbox"/> literature search	<input type="checkbox"/> windshield survey	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site File survey search	<input type="checkbox"/> local informant(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Insurance maps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> aerial photography	
<input type="checkbox"/> other (describe): _____				

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

Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.

<input type="checkbox"/> surface collection, controlled	<input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-other screen size	<input type="checkbox"/> block excavation (at least 2x2 m)	<input type="checkbox"/> metal detector
<input type="checkbox"/> surface collection, <u>uncontrolled</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> water screen	<input type="checkbox"/> soil resistivity	<input type="checkbox"/> other remote sensing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shovel test-1/4"screen	<input type="checkbox"/> posthole tests	<input type="checkbox"/> magnetometer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pedestrian survey
<input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-1/8"screen	<input type="checkbox"/> auger tests	<input type="checkbox"/> side scan sonar	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> shovel test 1/16"screen	<input type="checkbox"/> coring	<input type="checkbox"/> ground penetrating radar (GPR)	
<input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-unscreened	<input type="checkbox"/> test excavation (at least 1x2 m)	<input type="checkbox"/> LIDAR	
<input type="checkbox"/> other (describe): _____			

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

Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.

<input type="checkbox"/> building permits	<input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits	<input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview	<input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps
<input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits	<input type="checkbox"/> windshield survey	<input type="checkbox"/> occupant interview	<input type="checkbox"/> tax records
<input type="checkbox"/> interior documentation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local property records	<input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> other (describe): _____			

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? Yes No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources _____ 1 Count of Newly Recorded Resources _____ 1

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

8OS02985

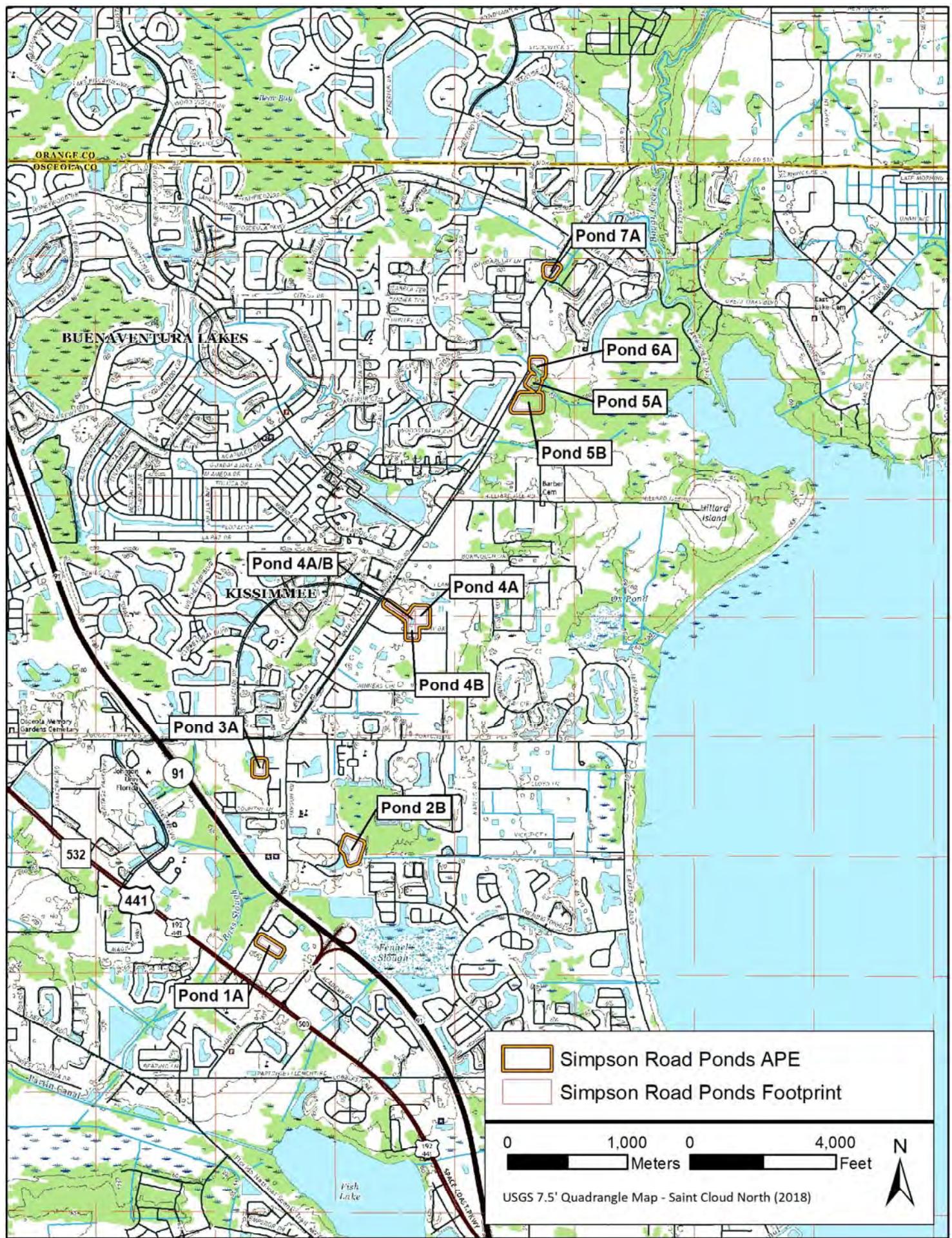
List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)

8OS02989

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

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY
Origin of Report: <input type="checkbox"/> 872 <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands <input type="checkbox"/> UW <input type="checkbox"/> 1A32 # _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Academic <input type="checkbox"/> Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Avocational	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grant Project # _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Compliance Review: CRAT # _____	
Type of Document: <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Historical/Architectural Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Cell Tower CRAS <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring Report	<input type="checkbox"/> Overview <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation Report <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Site Excavation Report <input type="checkbox"/> Structure Detailed Report <input type="checkbox"/> Library, Hist. or Archival Doc	<input type="checkbox"/> Desktop Analysis <input type="checkbox"/> MPS <input type="checkbox"/> MRA <input type="checkbox"/> TG <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Document Destination: Plottable Projects	Plotability: _____	



ATTACHMENT 5:

PONDS 1A AND 1B LOCATION MAP



APPENDIX B

SHPO CONCURRENCE LETTER



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT *of* STATE

RON DESANTIS
Governor

LAUREL M. LEE
Secretary of State

Steven RabbySmith
700 N. 9th Street
Pensacola, FL 32501

March 2, 2020

RE: DHR Project File No.: 2019-0574

Received by DHR: January 31, 2020

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey in Support of the Simpson Road PD&E Study from US 192 to Myers Road, Osceola County, Florida

Dear Mr. RabbySmith:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced project for possible effects on historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, on the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP). The review was conducted in accordance with Chapters 267.061 and 373.414, *Florida Statutes*, and implementing state regulations. In September 2019, SEARCH, Inc., (SEARCH) conducted the above referenced Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) on behalf of the Osceola County Department of Transportation and Transit. The project was completed in fulfillment of Division of Historical Resources (DHR) request No. 2019-0574-B, sent on November 18, 2019.

The survey area consisted of a 4.1 mile survey corridor of the proposed widening of Simpson Road, as well as 23.5 acres associated with retention pond locations. The Simpson Road corridor was heavily disturbed by buried utilities and drainage features. One archaeological site (8OS2989) was recorded during the survey of the pond areas. Due to its low information potential SEARCH recommends it as not eligible for NRHP inclusion. Two archaeological occurrences (AOs) were also recorded. By definition, AOs are not NRHP eligible. Four historic resources were recorded during the survey of the road corridor and ponds, including one canal (8OS2985) and three twentieth-century structures (8OS2986, 8OS2987, and 8OS2988). SEARCH recommends all four of these resources as NRHP ineligible due to their lack of historic association and architectural distinction.

Three of the proposed pond areas (Ponds 4A, 4B, and 4AB) were not investigated due to landowner access issues. SEARCH recommends testing of these areas and the submission of an addendum report when the access issues are resolved.

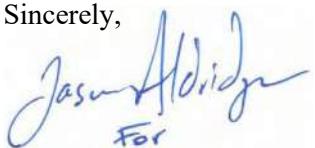
One unrecorded cemetery (the Evans, Mason, and Rull Bass Cemetery) is adjacent to proposed Pond 2B. SEARCH recommends archaeological monitoring during construction of Pond 2B.

We find the submitted report complete and sufficient in accordance with Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*. Based on the information provided, our office concurs with the results of the survey and the recommendations for archaeological site 8OS2989, historic resources 8OS2985, 8OS2986, 8OS2987, and 8OS2988; and the need for a survey of the untested pond locations. Regarding the Evans, Mason, and Rull Bass Cemetery, its proximity to proposed Pond 2-B may necessitate further testing if Pond 2B is selected for construction. Since a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey in 2008 found anomalies consistent with human

graves outside the cemetery boundaries to the west, the actual limits of the cemetery are uncertain. Our office recommends geophysical survey along the eastern margins of the APE that abut the cemetery to confirm that there are no unmarked burials within the APE. Evans, Mason, and Rull Bass Cemetery may need to be recorded and evaluated for potential impacts if unmarked graves are present. We also request a copy of the referenced 2008 GPR survey.

If I can be of any further help, or if you have any questions about this letter, please feel free to contact Clete Rooney at *Cletus.Rooney@dos.myflorida.com*.

Sincerely,

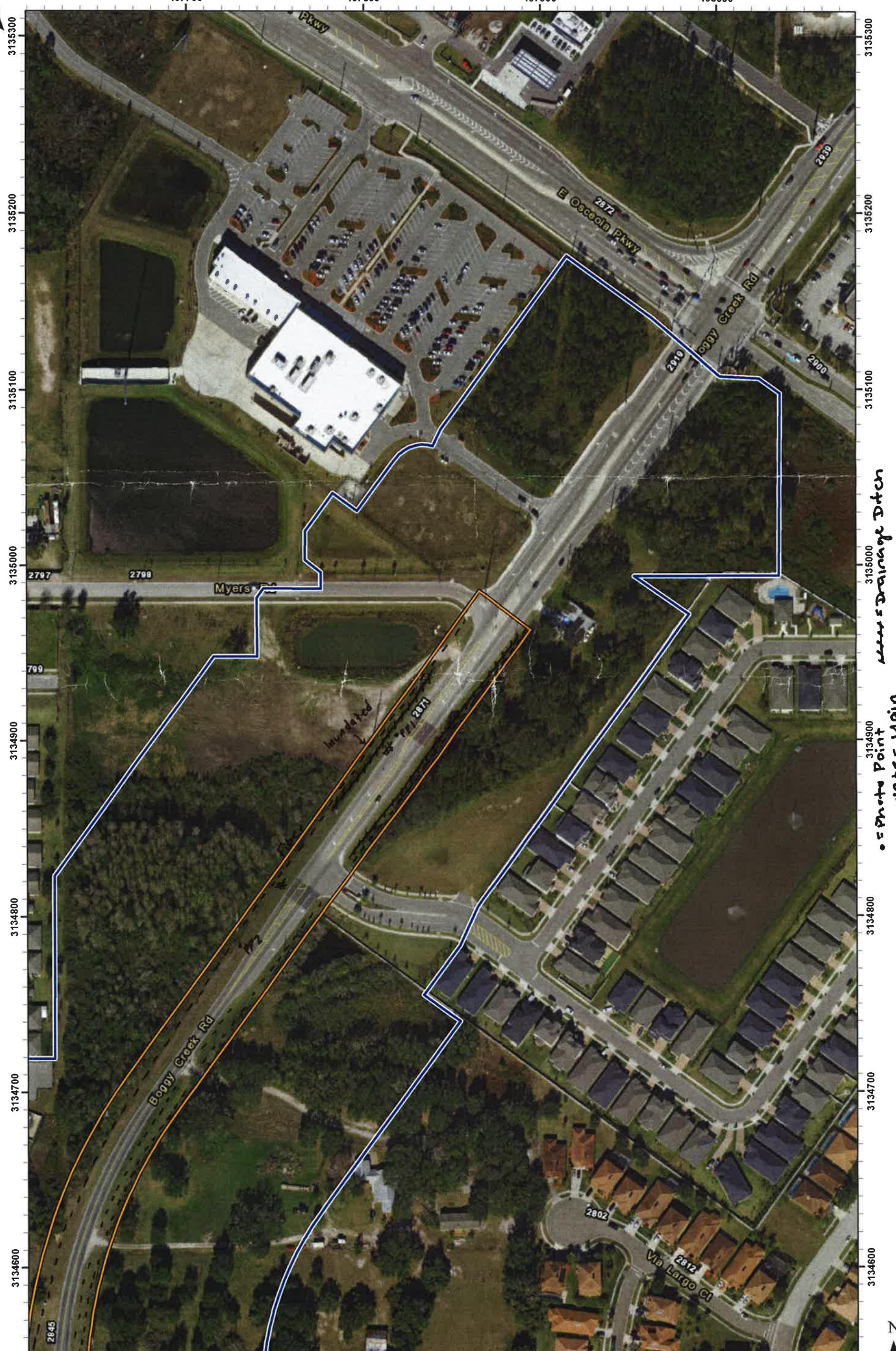
A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Timothy A. Parsons, Ph.D." Below the main name, the letters "For" are written in a smaller, cursive script.

Timothy A. Parsons, Ph.D.
Director, Division of Historical Resources
and State Historic Preservation Officer

APPENDIX C.
MARKED FIELD MAPS

Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 1 of 14

N



Grid UTM WGS 84 17N 467700
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 10m interval

467800
Simpson Road Revised
APE

 Simpson Road Revised
Construction Footprint

467900
□ Prev. Rec. Historic
Structure

Prev. Rec. Arch. Site

A step function graph showing distance in meters over time. The horizontal axis is labeled "Meters" and has tick marks at 0 and 100. The vertical axis represents distance.

Meters	Distance
0	0
10	20
20	10
30	0
40	40

Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 2 of 14



Grid UTM WGS 84 17N

Major ticks: 100m interval;

Minor ticks: 10m Interval

 Simpson Road Revised
APE

 Simpson Road Revised
Construction Footprint

 Prev. Rec. Historic
Structure

 Prev. Rec. Arch. Site

0 100 Meters

Utility Box
Buried Utility
Water Main
Slope

Photo Point
= Sidewalk
= Slope

Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 3 of 14

N



Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 4 of 14



Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 5 of 14



Grid UTM WGS84 17N
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 10m Interval

466600 466700 466800 466900 467000
Simpson Road Revised APE
Simpson Road Revised Construction Footprint
Prev. Rec. Historic Structure
Prev. Rec. Arch. Site

3132400 3132500 3132600 3132700 3132800 3132900 3133000 3133100
0 100 Meters

= Water Main
= Sewer Main
--- = Buried Utility
— = Surface Utility
— = Sidewalk



Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 6 of 14



Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 7 of 14



Grid UTM WGS 84 17N
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 10m Interval

Major ticks: 100m Interval;
Minor ticks: 10m Interval

466300
Simpson Road Revised
APE

Simpson Road Revised Construction Footprint

466400
Prev. Rec. Historic
Structure
Prev. Rec. Arch. Site

Prev. Rec. Arch. Site

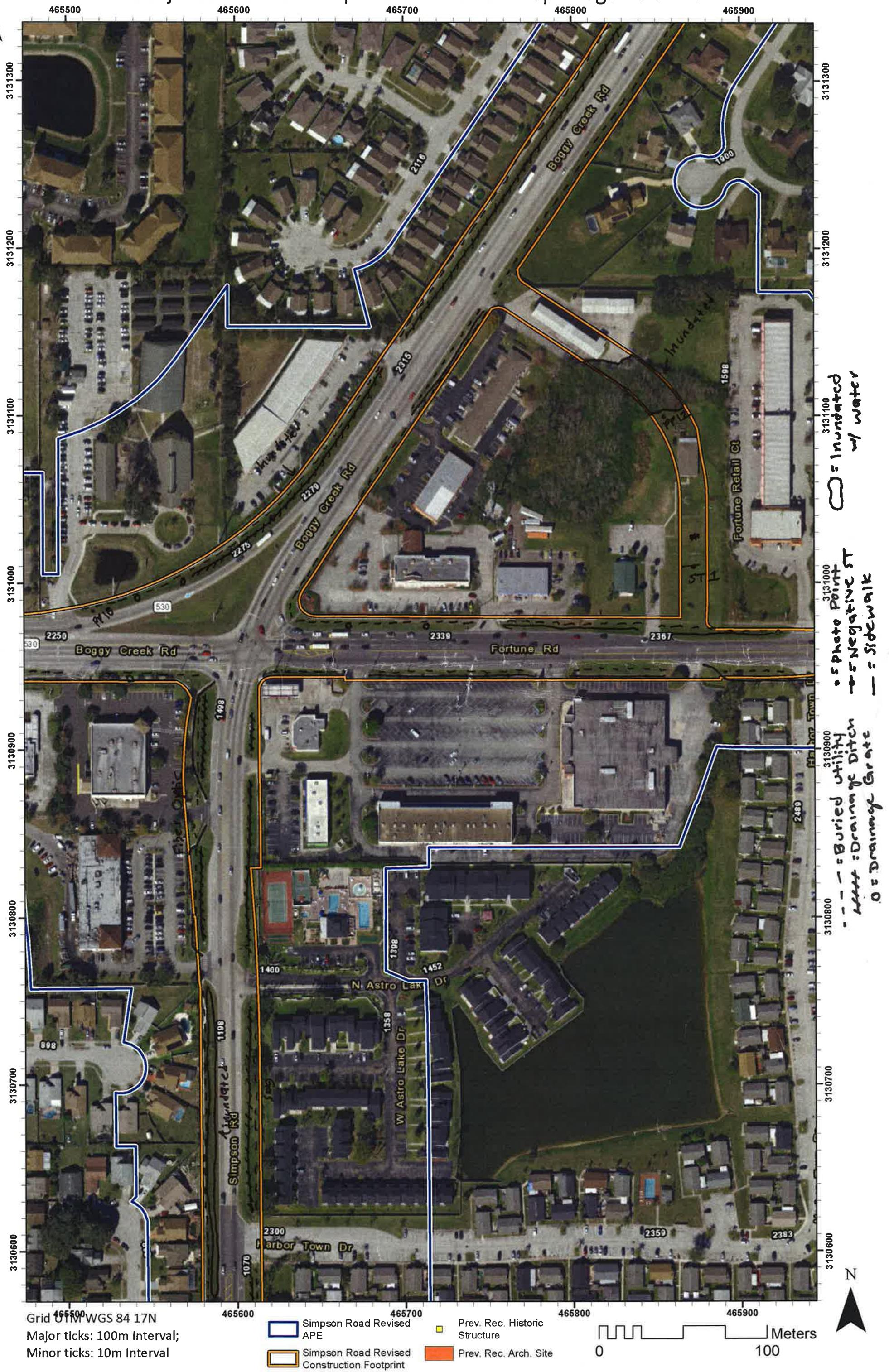
Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 8 of 14



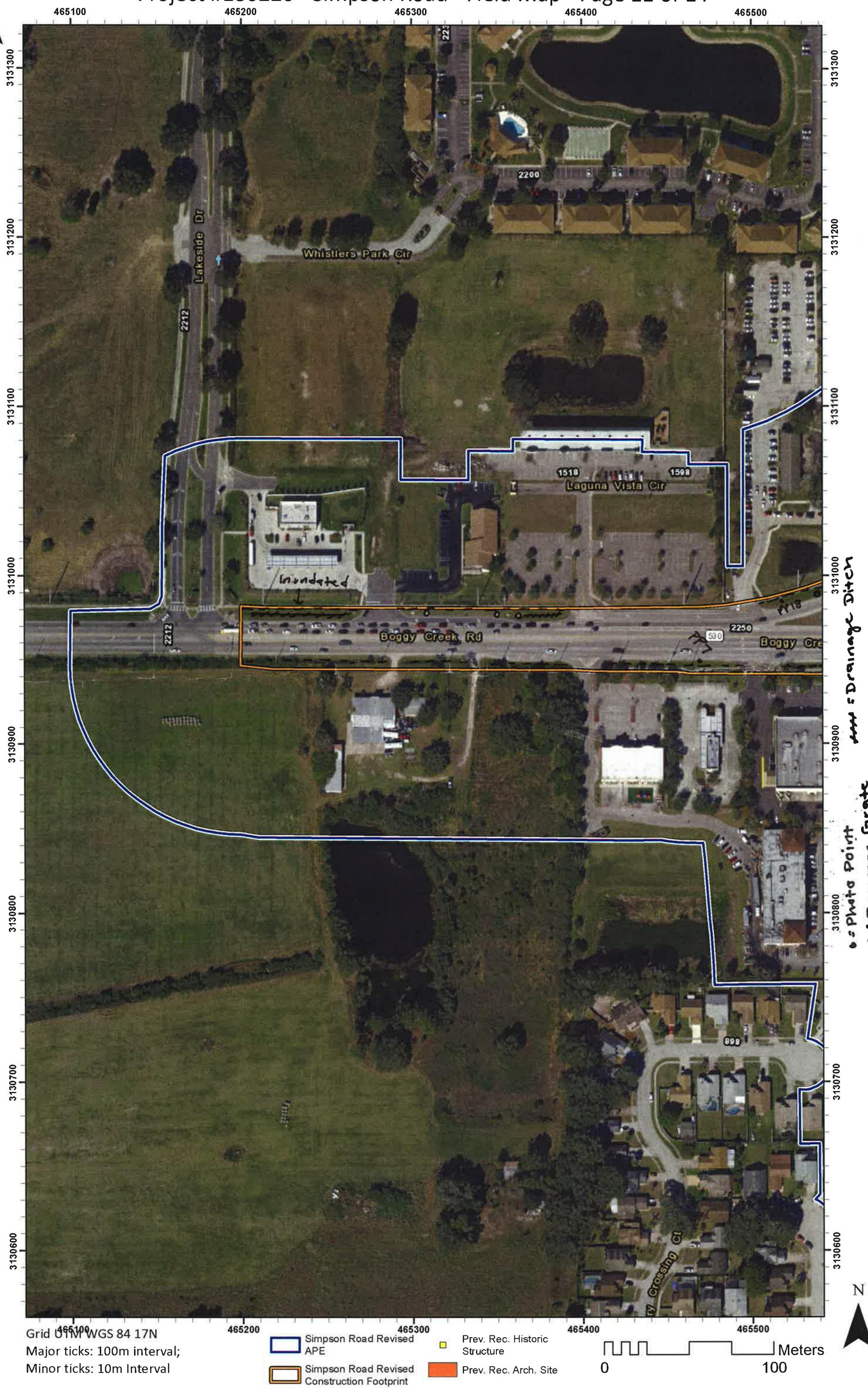
Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 9 of 14



Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 10 of 14



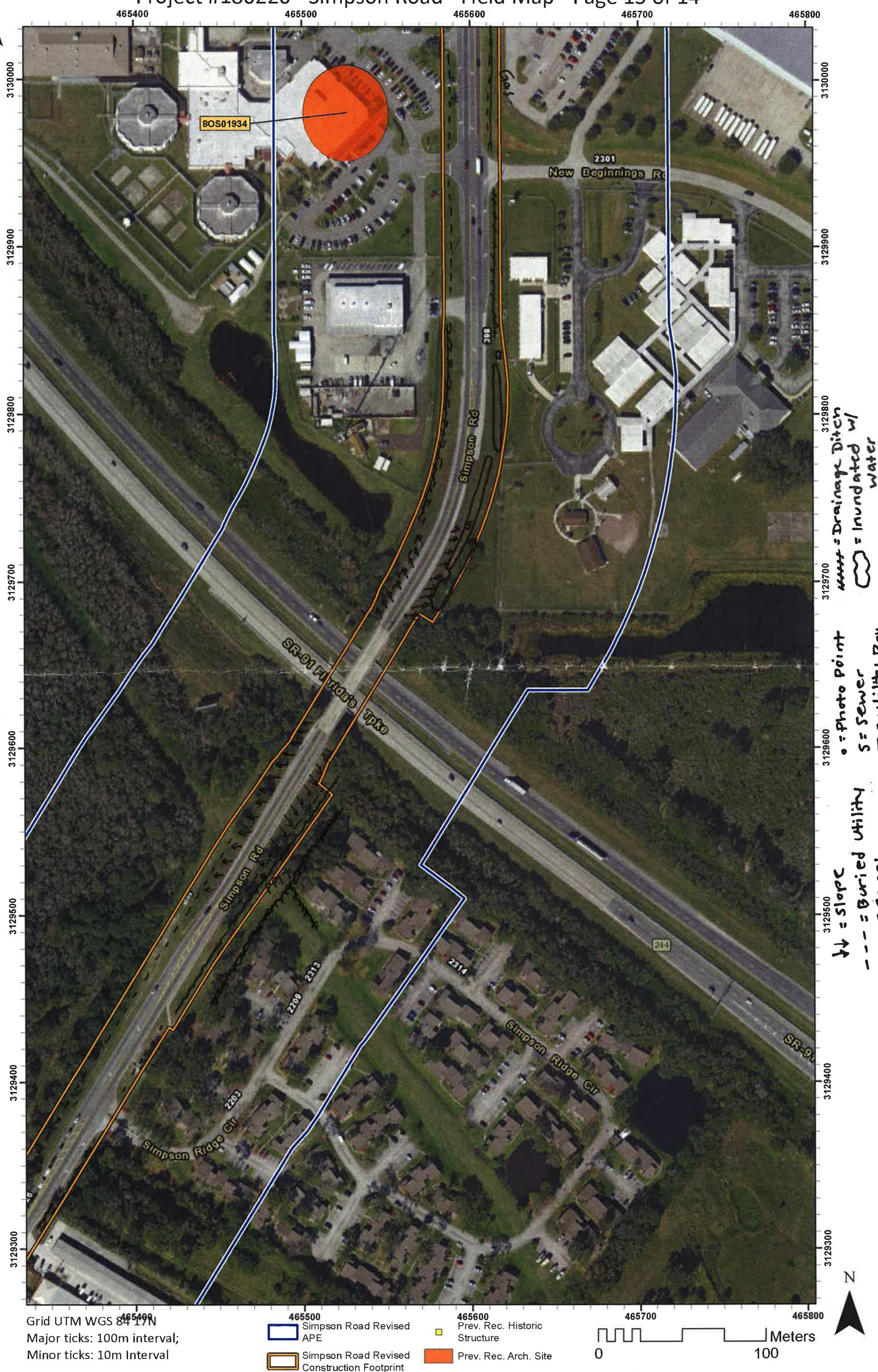
Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 11 of 14



Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 12 of 14



Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 13 of 14



Project #180220 - Simpson Road - Field Map - Page 14 of 14



Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 10m Interval

Simpson Road Revised
APE

Simpson Road Revised
Construction Footprint

Prev. Rec. Historic
Structure

Prev. Rec. Arch. Site

Meters
0 100



APPENDIX D.

FDHR SURVEY LOG SHEET

Ent D (FMSF only) _____

**Survey Log Sheet**

Florida Master Site File

Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

Consult Guide to the Survey Log Sheet for detailed instructions.**Manuscript Information****Survey Project (name and project phase)**

Phase I CRAS Simpson Road PD&E Study from US 192 to Myers Road, Osceola County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey in Support of the Simpson Road PD&E Study from US 192 to Myers Road, Osceola County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page)

1. RabbySmith, Steven 3. Nowak, Matt/Sypniewski, Chris
 2. Travisano, Mikel 4. Armstrong, Kirsten

Publication Year 2020**Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms)** 50**Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of American Antiquity.)**

on file at SEARCH, Newberry, Florida. SEARCH Project No. 180220; Contract No. PS-18-9906-DG

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Chambless, Elizabeth**Affiliation of Fieldworkers:** Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Pensacola**Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like archaeology, structure, survey, architecture, etc.)**

1. Simpson Road 3. 80S2986-80S02988 5. 7.
 2. 80S2985 4. 6. 8.

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

Name OSCEOLA COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail 1 COURTHOUSE SQUARE, KISSIMMEE, FLORIDA 34741

Recorder of Log Sheet Heinen, Philip **Date Log Sheet Completed** 9-19-2019Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? No Yes: Previous survey #'s (FMSF only) _____**Project Area Mapping****Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)**

1. Osceola 3. 5. 7.
 2. 4. 6. 8.

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|------|
| 1. Name ST. CLOUD NORTH | Year 2018 | 4. Name | Year |
| 2. Name | Year | 5. Name | Year |
| 3. Name | Year | 6. Name | Year |

Field Dates and Project Area Description**Fieldwork Dates: Start** 9-5-2019 **End** 9-6-2019 **Total Area Surveyed (fill in one)** _____ hectares 405.00 acres**Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed** 1**If Corridor (fill in one for each)** **Width:** 165 meters 540 feet **Length:** 6.60 kilometers 4.10 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Pedestrian survey and subsurface testing depending on right-of-way conditions. Only one shovel test excavated due to disturbance. Recording historic structures 45 years or older.

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

<input type="checkbox"/> Florida Archives (Gray Building)	<input type="checkbox"/> library research- <i>local public</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local property or tax records	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other historic maps	<input type="checkbox"/> LIDAR
<input type="checkbox"/> Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)	<input type="checkbox"/> library-special collection	<input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soils maps or data	<input type="checkbox"/> other remote sensing
<input type="checkbox"/> Site File property search	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)	<input type="checkbox"/> literature search	<input type="checkbox"/> windshield survey	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site File survey search	<input type="checkbox"/> local informant(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Insurance maps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> aerial photography	
<input type="checkbox"/> other (describe): _____				

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

Check here if **NO** archaeological methods were used.

<input type="checkbox"/> surface collection, controlled	<input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-other screen size	<input type="checkbox"/> block excavation (at least 2x2 m)	<input type="checkbox"/> metal detector
<input type="checkbox"/> surface collection, <u>uncontrolled</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> water screen	<input type="checkbox"/> soil resistivity	<input type="checkbox"/> other remote sensing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> shovel test-1/4"screen	<input type="checkbox"/> posthole tests	<input type="checkbox"/> magnetometer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> pedestrian survey
<input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-1/8"screen	<input type="checkbox"/> auger tests	<input type="checkbox"/> side scan sonar	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> shovel test 1/16"screen	<input type="checkbox"/> coring	<input type="checkbox"/> ground penetrating radar (GPR)	
<input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-unscreened	<input type="checkbox"/> test excavation (at least 1x2 m)	<input type="checkbox"/> LIDAR	
<input type="checkbox"/> other (describe): _____			

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

Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.

<input type="checkbox"/> building permits	<input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits	<input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview	<input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps
<input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits	<input type="checkbox"/> windshield survey	<input type="checkbox"/> occupant interview	<input type="checkbox"/> tax records
<input type="checkbox"/> interior documentation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> local property records	<input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> other (describe): _____			

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? Yes No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 3 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 4

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

8OS01934, 8OS02269, 8OS02380

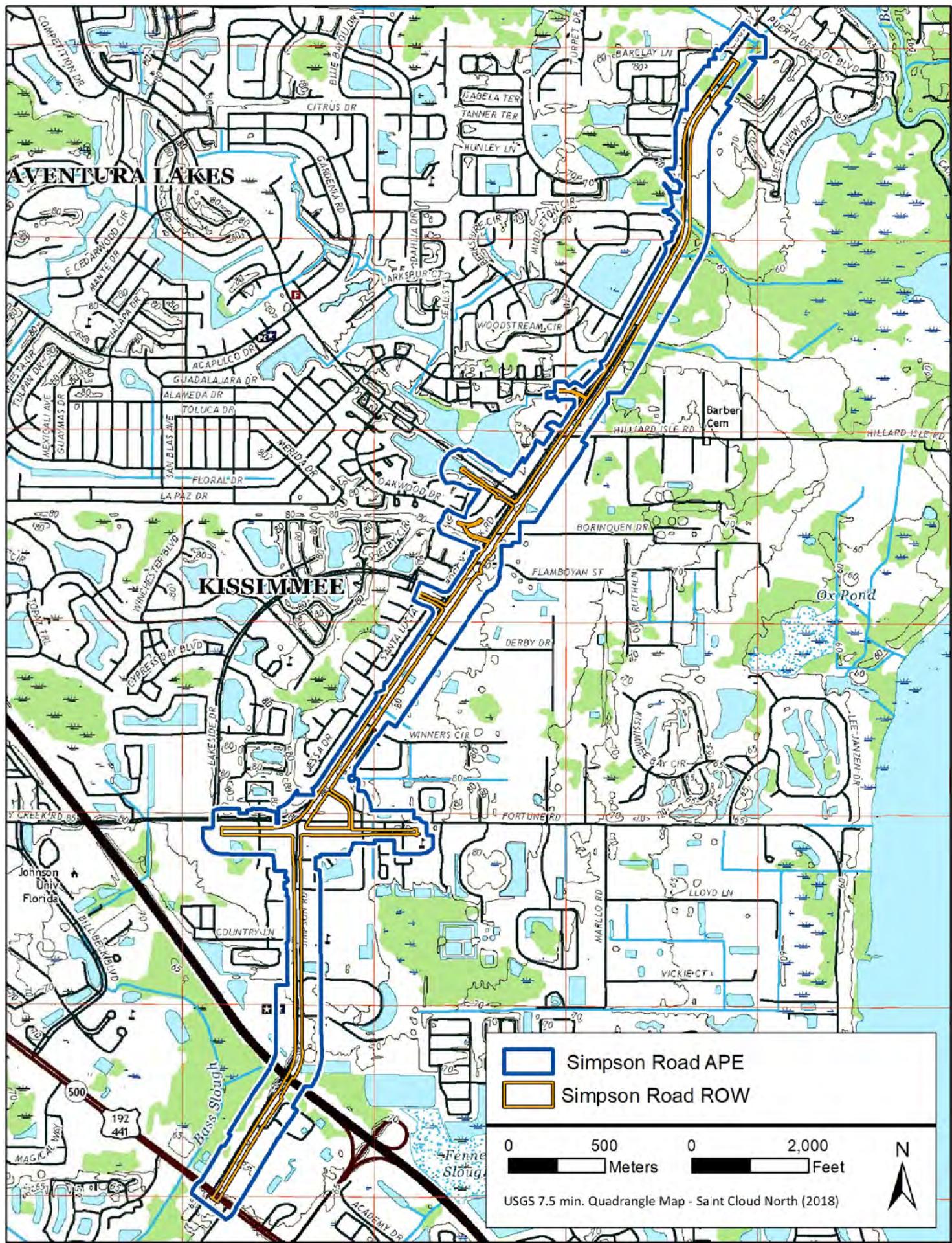
List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)

8OS02985, 8OS02986, 8OS02987, 8OS02988

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

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY
Origin of Report: <input type="checkbox"/> 872 <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands <input type="checkbox"/> UW <input type="checkbox"/> 1A32 # _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Academic <input type="checkbox"/> Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Avocational	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grant Project # _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Compliance Review: CRAT # _____	
Type of Document: <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Historical/Architectural Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Cell Tower CRAS <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring Report	<input type="checkbox"/> Overview <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation Report <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Site Excavation Report <input type="checkbox"/> Structure Detailed Report <input type="checkbox"/> Library, Hist. or Archival Doc	<input type="checkbox"/> Desktop Analysis <input type="checkbox"/> MPS <input type="checkbox"/> MRA <input type="checkbox"/> TG <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Document Destination: Plottable Projects	Plotability: _____	



APPENDIX E.
FMSF RESOURCE FORMS



RESOURCE GROUP FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 OS02985
 Field Date 8-30-2019
 Form Date 9-6-2019
 Recorder# _____

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

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name Canal near Rismen Court Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
 Project Name CRAS Simpson Road from US 192 to Meyers Road FMSF Survey # _____
 National Register Category (please check one): building(s) structure district site object
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable): canal railway road other (describe): _____
 Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:				
City/Town (within 3 miles)		<u>Kissimmee</u> In Current City Limits? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) <u>Osceola</u>				
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____				
1) Township	25S	Range	30E	Section 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ section: <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE Irregular-name: _____
2) Township		Range		$\frac{1}{4}$ section: <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE
3) Township		Range		$\frac{1}{4}$ section: <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE
4) Township		Range		$\frac{1}{4}$ section: <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s)	1) Name	<u>ST. CLOUD NORTH</u>		USGS Date <u>2018</u>
	2) Name			USGS Date _____
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____				
Landgrant _____				
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) <u>Travels nw/se through the APE, just north of Rismen Court, for approximately 847.47 feet (258.29 meters).</u>				

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

RESOURCE GROUP FORM**HISTORY & DESCRIPTION**Construction Year: 1969 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____

Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing _____ # 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-20th Century 3. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____

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

8OS02985 is a dug out ditch canal w/grassy banks which travels roughly nw to se through the Simpson Road APE for approximately 847.47 feet (258.29 meters). It appears the canal is connected w/a drainage ditch along the w side of Simpson Road.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

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

Due to a lack of historic significance, architectural distinction, and/or historic integrity, 8OS02985 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP, individually and as a contributing resource to 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

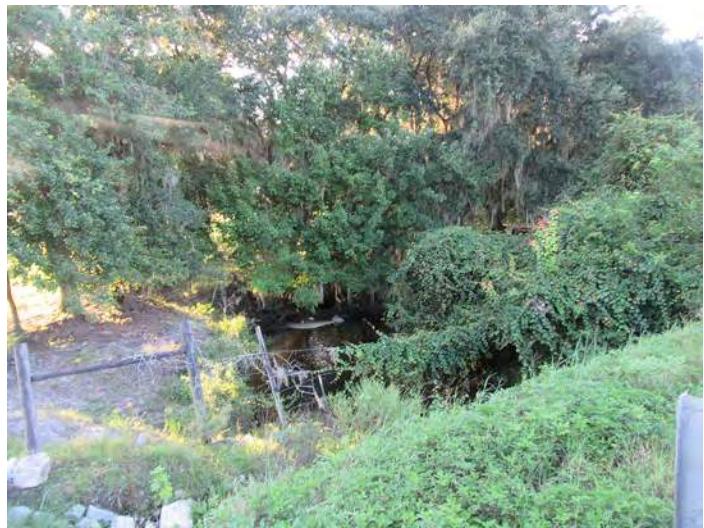
- 1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
 1) Document description Field Maps, Photos, Notes, Etc File or accession #'s 180220
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 2) Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Armstrong, Kirsten Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological ResearchRecorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr Orlando/4072367711/4072367799/kirsten.armstrong@searchinc+
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments**

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



8OS02985_a Facing East



8OS02985_b Facing Southeast



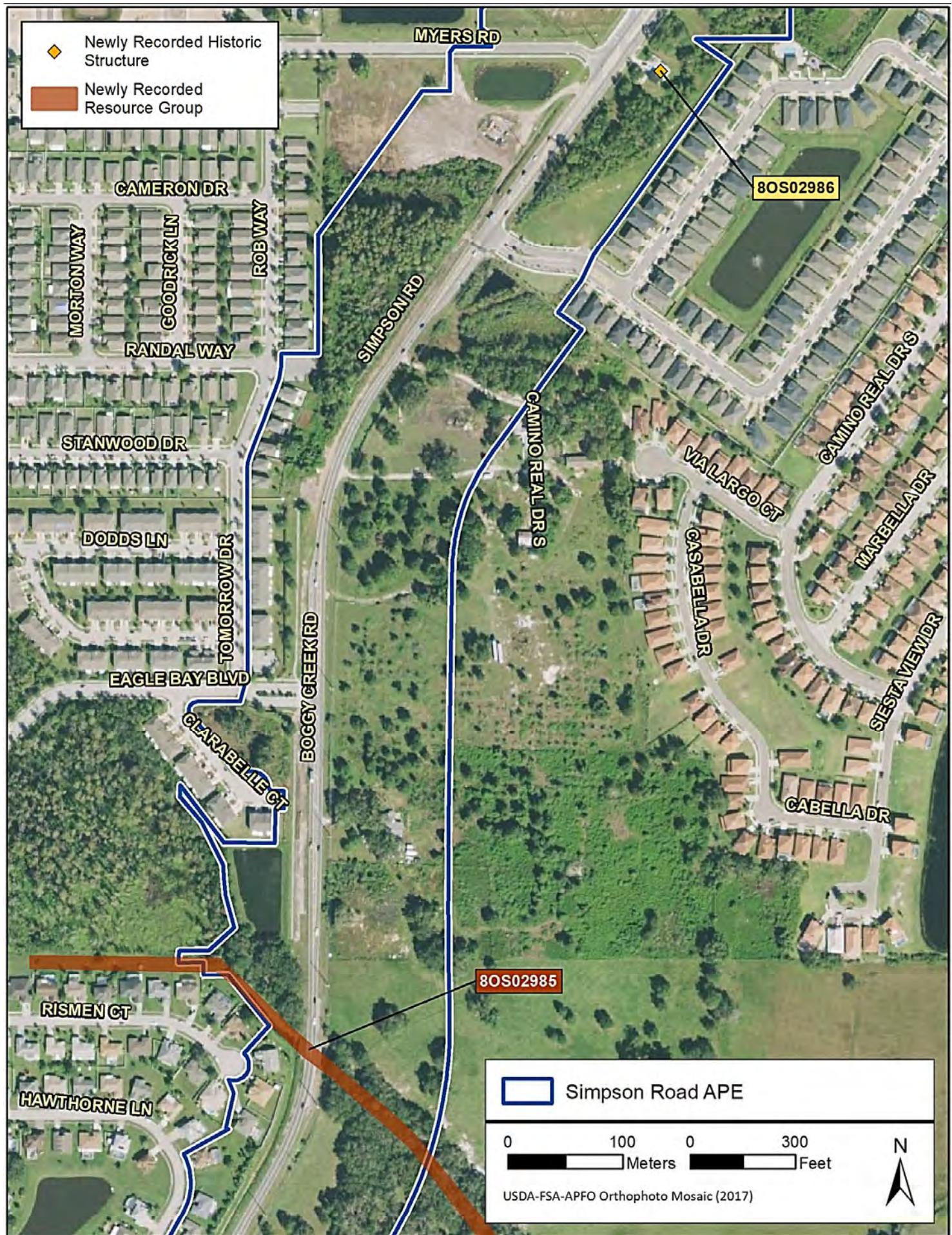
8OS02985_c Facing Northeast

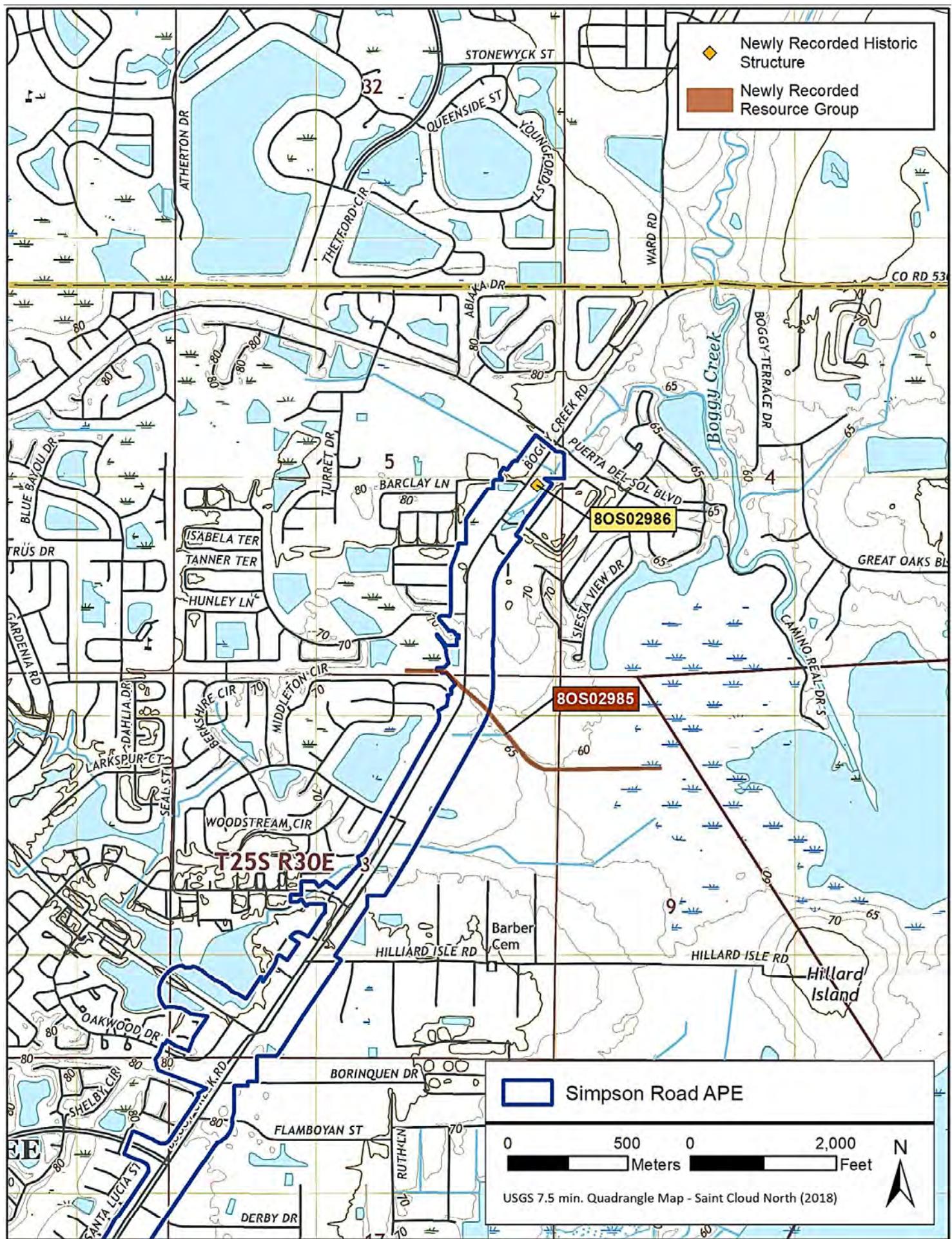


8OS02985_d Facing Northwest



8OS02985_e Facing South







HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 OS02986
 Field Date 8-30-2019
 Form Date 9-5-2019
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(S) (address if none) 2971 Simpson Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS Simpson Road from US 192 to Meyers Road Survey # (DHR only) _____

National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object

Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address: <u>2971</u>		<u>Simpson</u>	<u>Road</u>	
Cross Streets (nearest/between) <u>Myers Road and Puerta Del Sol Boulevard</u>				
USGS 7.5 Map Name <u>ST. CLOUD NORTH</u> USGS Date <u>2018</u> Plat or Other Map _____				
City / Town (within 3 miles) <u>Kissimmee</u> In City Limits? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown County <u>Osceola</u>				
Township <u>25S</u>	Range <u>30E</u>	Section <u>5</u>	1/4 section: <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE	Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # <u>05-25-30-0000-0080-0000</u> Landgrant _____				
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____				
UTM Coordinates: Zone <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17 Easting <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Northing <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____				
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____				

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1959 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later

Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1959 To (year): 2019

Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1959 To (year): 2019

Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____

Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____

Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature boarded window; window shutters

Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature double garage to NW

Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____

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

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

DESCRIPTION

Style <u>Masonry Vernacular</u>	Exterior Plan <u>L-shaped</u>	Number of Stories <u>1</u>
Exterior Fabric(s) <u>1. Concrete block</u>	2. _____	3. _____
Roof Type(s) <u>1. Gable</u>	2. <u>Flat</u>	3. _____
Roof Material(s) <u>1. Composition shingles</u>	2. <u>Built-up</u>	3. _____

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

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
 3 light aluminum awning; 1/1 SHS vinyl

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

One window on NW facade features louvered shutters; main entrance inset

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

There are no outbuildings associated with 8OS02986.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____

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

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located on NW facade, inset paneled door covered by slight roof overhang. Set in the interior of the L-shaped plan.

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

There are no porches associated with 80S02986 visible from the right of way.

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

80S02986 is a ca. 1958 one story, L-shaped plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation.

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

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

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

--

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

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

Due to a lack of historic significance, architectural distinction, and/or historic integrity, 80S02986 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP, individually and as a contributing resource to 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 All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
 Document description Field Maps, Photos, Notes, Etc File or accession #'s 180220
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Armstrong, Kirsten Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
 Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr Orlando/4072367711/4072367799/kirsten.armstrong@searchinc+
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

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



8OS02986_a Facing Southeast



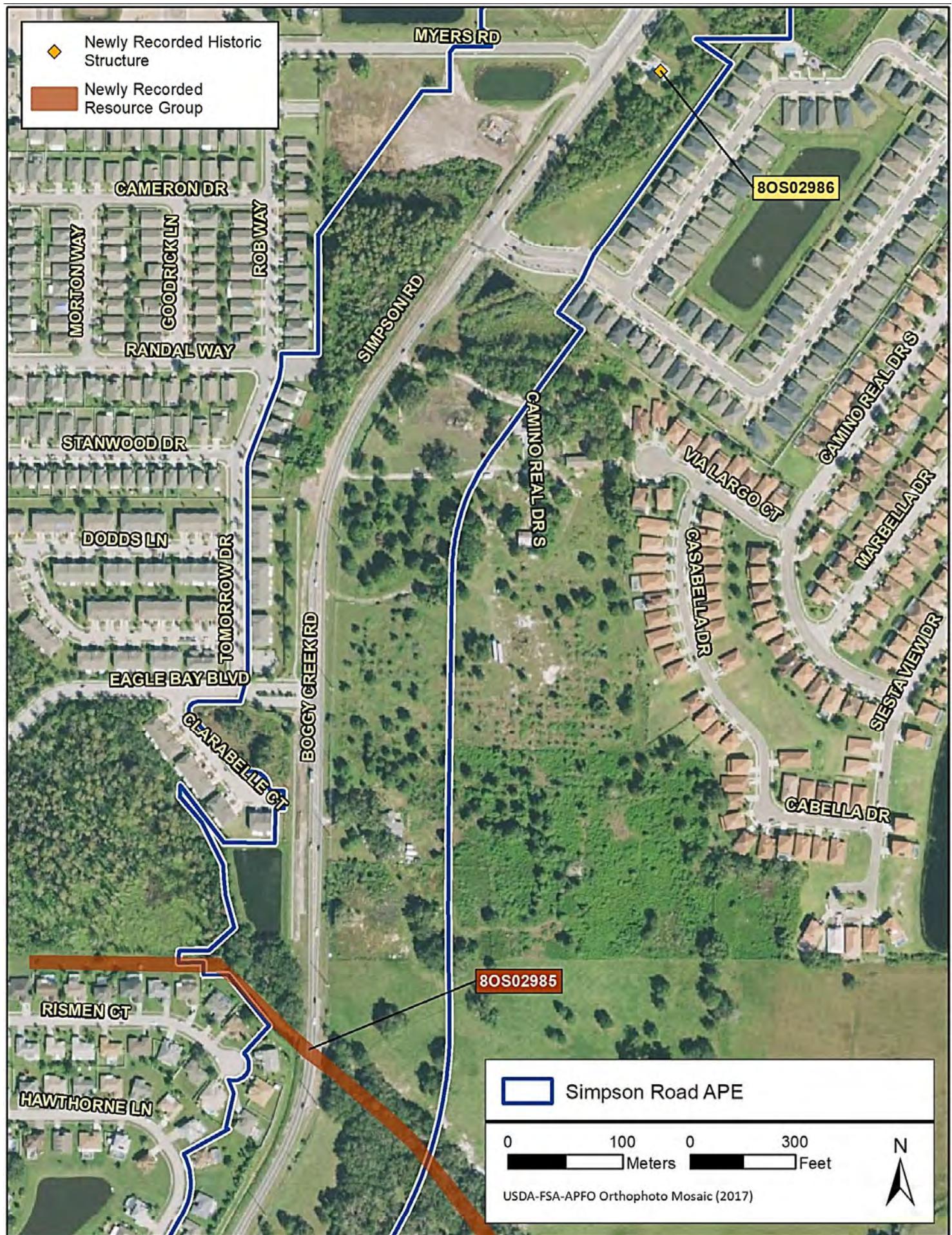
8OS02986_b Facing East

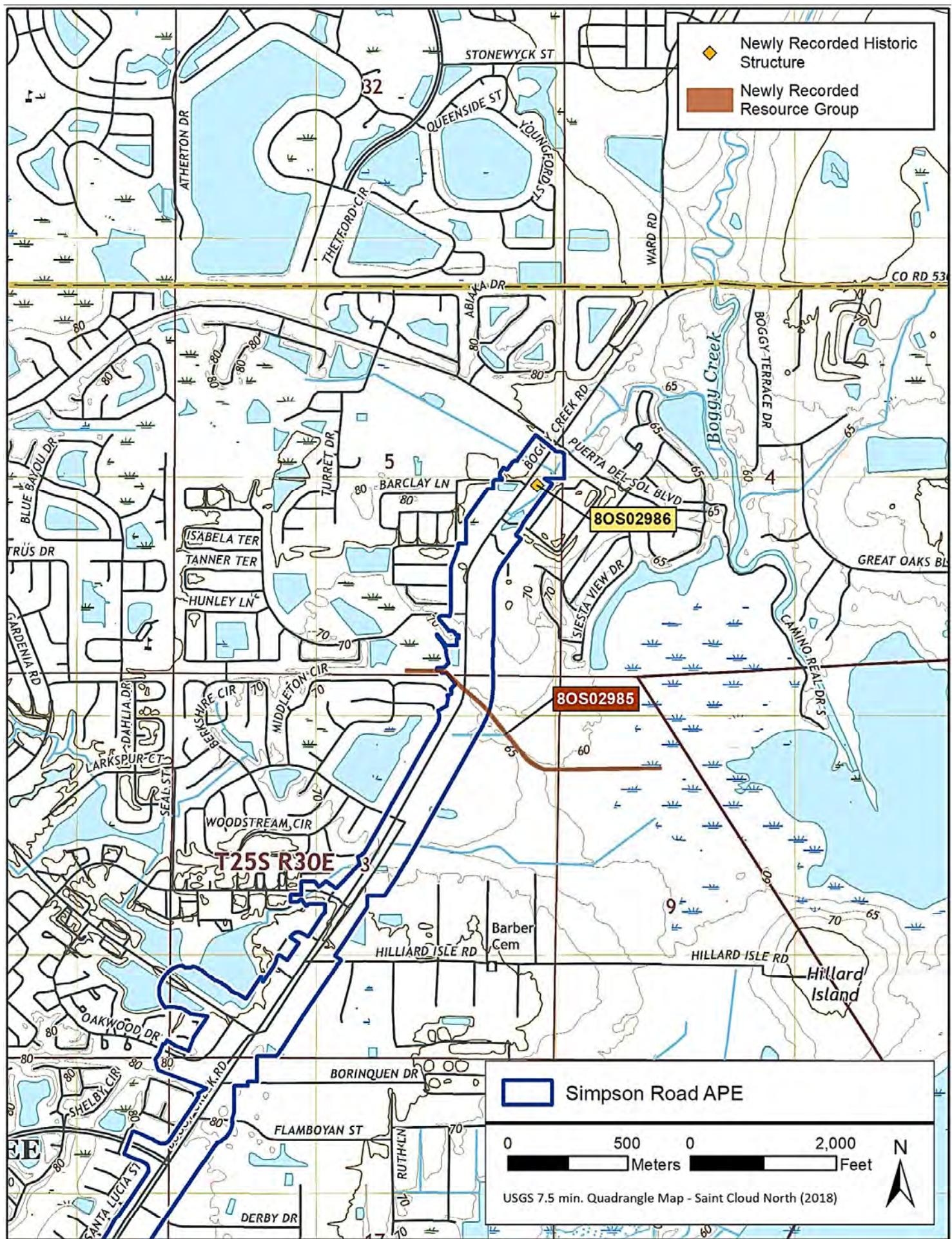


8OS02986_c Facing South



8OS02986_d Facing Southeast







HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 OS02987
 Field Date 8-30-2019
 Form Date 9-6-2019
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(S) (address if none) 201 Simpson Road Building 1 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS Simpson Road from US 192 to Meyers Road Survey # (DHR only) _____

National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object

Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:	<u>201</u>	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
		<u>Simpson</u>		<u>Road</u>		
Cross Streets (nearest/between)	<u>E Irlo Bronson Memorial Hwy and Simpson Ridge Cir</u>					
USGS 7.5 Map Name	<u>ST. CLOUD NORTH</u>					USGS Date <u>2018</u> Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles)	<u>Kissimmee</u>					In City Limits? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown County <u>Osceola</u>
Township	<u>25S</u>	Range	<u>30E</u>	Section	<u>30</u>	1/4 section: <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel #	<u>17-25-30-3150-0010-0015</u>					Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name						Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone	<input type="checkbox"/> 16	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17	Easting	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Northing	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Other Coordinates: X:						Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)						

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1973 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
 Original Use Restaurant From (year): 1973 To (year): 2019
 Current Use Unknown From (year): 1973 To (year): 2019
 Other Use From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____ updated windows; potential filled in win
 Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style	<u>Masonry Vernacular</u>	Exterior Plan	<u>Rectangular</u>	Number of Stories	<u>1</u>
Exterior Fabric(s)	<u>1. Concrete</u>	2.	3.		
Roof Type(s)	<u>1. Flat</u>	2.	3.		
Roof Material(s)	<u>1. Built-up</u>	2.	3.		

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

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
 metal fixed frame commercial windows

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Rectangular pilasters break up facades into distinct bays, some w/windows, some with smooth or rough concrete; metal mansard-like parapet

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

8OS02987 shares a parcel with 8OS02988 and resides on a large parking lot with fencing and palm trees.

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

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

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Located on the NW facade, main entrance consists of a metal framed glass commercial door flanked by sidelights

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

A porte-cochere provides cover over the main entrance

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

Narrative Description of Resource

8OS02987 is a ca. 1972 one story, rectangular plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a continuous concrete foundation.

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

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

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

--

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

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

Due to a lack of historic significance, architectural distinction, and/or historic integrity, 8OS02987 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP, individually and as a contributing resource to 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 All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
 Document description Field Maps, Photos, Notes, Etc File or accession #'s 180220
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Armstrong, Kirsten Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
 Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr Orlando/4072367711/4072367799/kirsten.armstrong@searchinc+
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

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



8OS02987_a Facing East



8OS02987_b Facing Southeast



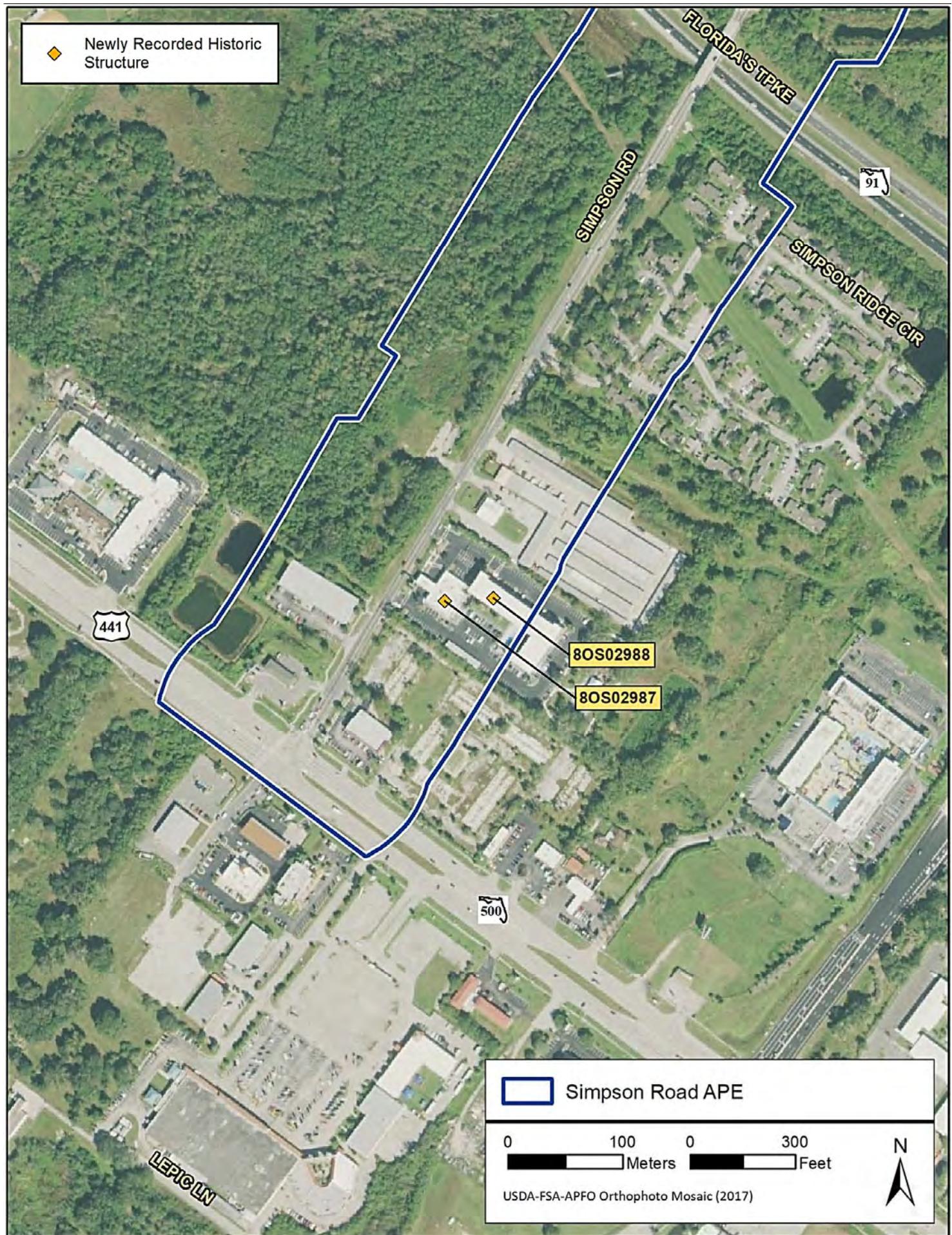
8OS02987_c Facing Southeast

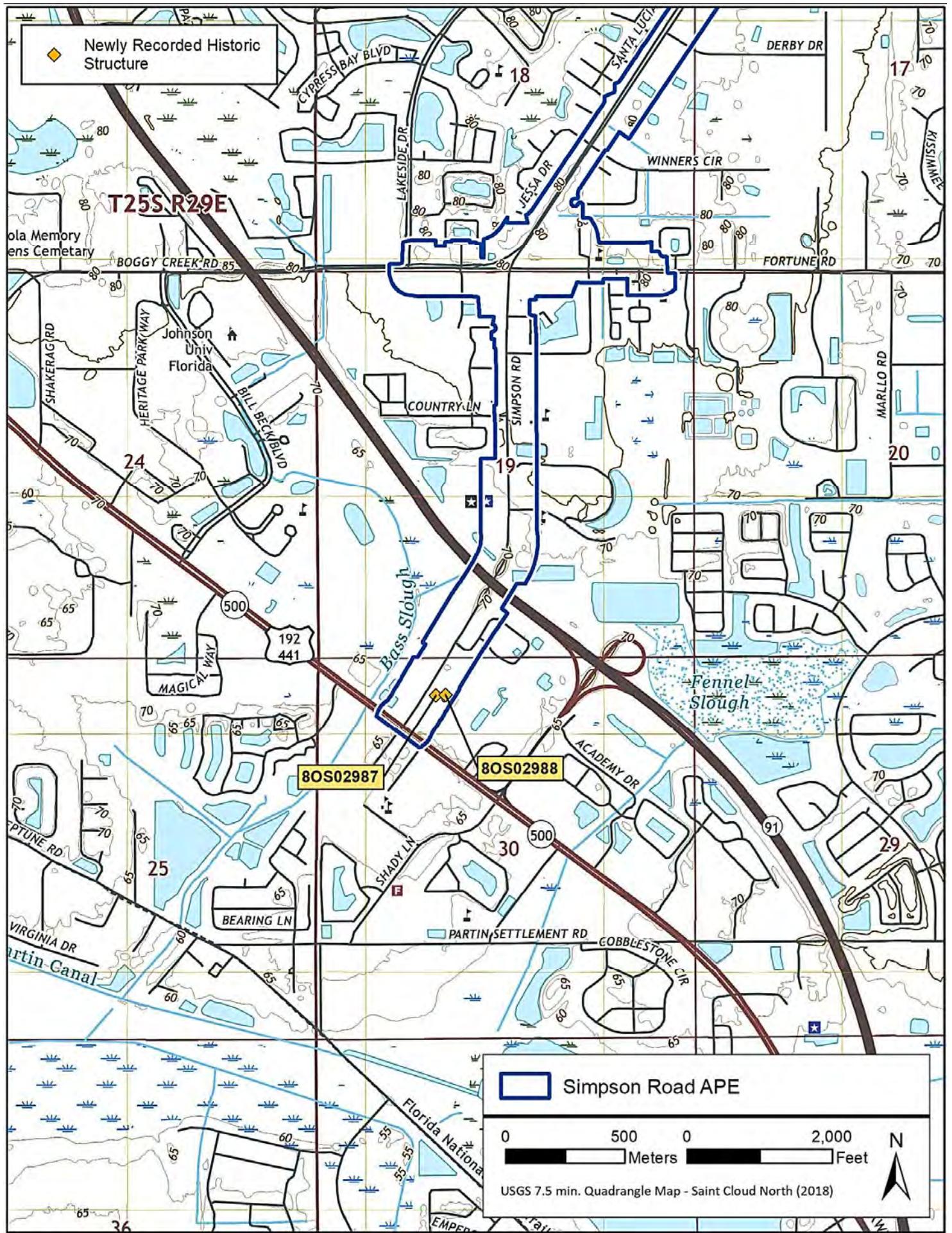


8OS02987_d Facing South



8OS02987_e Facing South







HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 OS02988
 Field Date 8-30-2019
 Form Date 9-6-2019
 Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(S) (address if none) 201 Simpson Road Building 2 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name CRAS Simpson Road from US 192 to Meyers Road Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
 Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:	<u>201</u>	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
		<u>Simpson</u>		<u>Road</u>		
Cross Streets (nearest/between)	<u>E Irlo Bronson Memorial Hwy and Simpson Ridge Cir</u>					
USGS 7.5 Map Name	<u>ST. CLOUD NORTH</u> USGS Date <u>2018</u> Plat or Other Map _____					
City / Town (within 3 miles)	<u>Kissimmee</u> In City Limits? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown County <u>Osceola</u>					
Township	<u>25S</u>	Range	<u>30E</u>	Section	<u>30</u>	1/4 section: <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel #	<u>17-25-30-3150-0010-0015</u> Landgrant _____					
Subdivision Name	Block _____ Lot _____					
UTM Coordinates: Zone	<input type="checkbox"/> 16	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17	Easting	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Northing	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Other Coordinates: X:	Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____					
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)						

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1973 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
 Original Use Apartment From (year): 1973 To (year): 2019
 Current Use Apartment From (year): 1973 To (year): 2019
 Other Use From (year): _____ To (year): _____
 Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style	<u>Masonry Vernacular</u>	Exterior Plan	<u>L-shaped</u>	Number of Stories	<u>4</u>
Exterior Fabric(s)	<u>1. Brick</u>	2. <u>Concrete</u>	3. _____		
Roof Type(s)	<u>1. Flat</u>	2. _____	3. _____		
Roof Material(s)	<u>1. Built-up</u>	2. _____	3. _____		

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

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
1/1 SHS vinyl windows

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Multiple apartments accessed on exterior of building, walkways along the facade

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

8OS02988 shares a parcel with 8OS02987.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Masonry - General 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Multiple apartments accessed by paneled single doors

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

Walkways along each floor of the facade provide access and cover

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

8OS02988 is a ca. 1973, four story, L-shaped plan Masonry Vernacular apartment building set on a continuous concrete foundation.

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

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

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

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

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

Due to a lack of historic significance, architectural distinction, and/or historic integrity, 8OS02988 is recommended ineligible for the NRHP, individually and as a contributing resource to 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 All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
 Document description Field Maps, Photos, Notes, Etc File or accession #'s 180220
- 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATIONRecorder Name Armstrong, Kirsten Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
 Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr Orlando/4072367711/4072367799/kirsten.armstrong@searchinc+
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)**Required Attachments**

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

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



8OS02988_a Facing Northeast



8OS02988_b Facing Northeast



8OS02988_c Facing Southeast



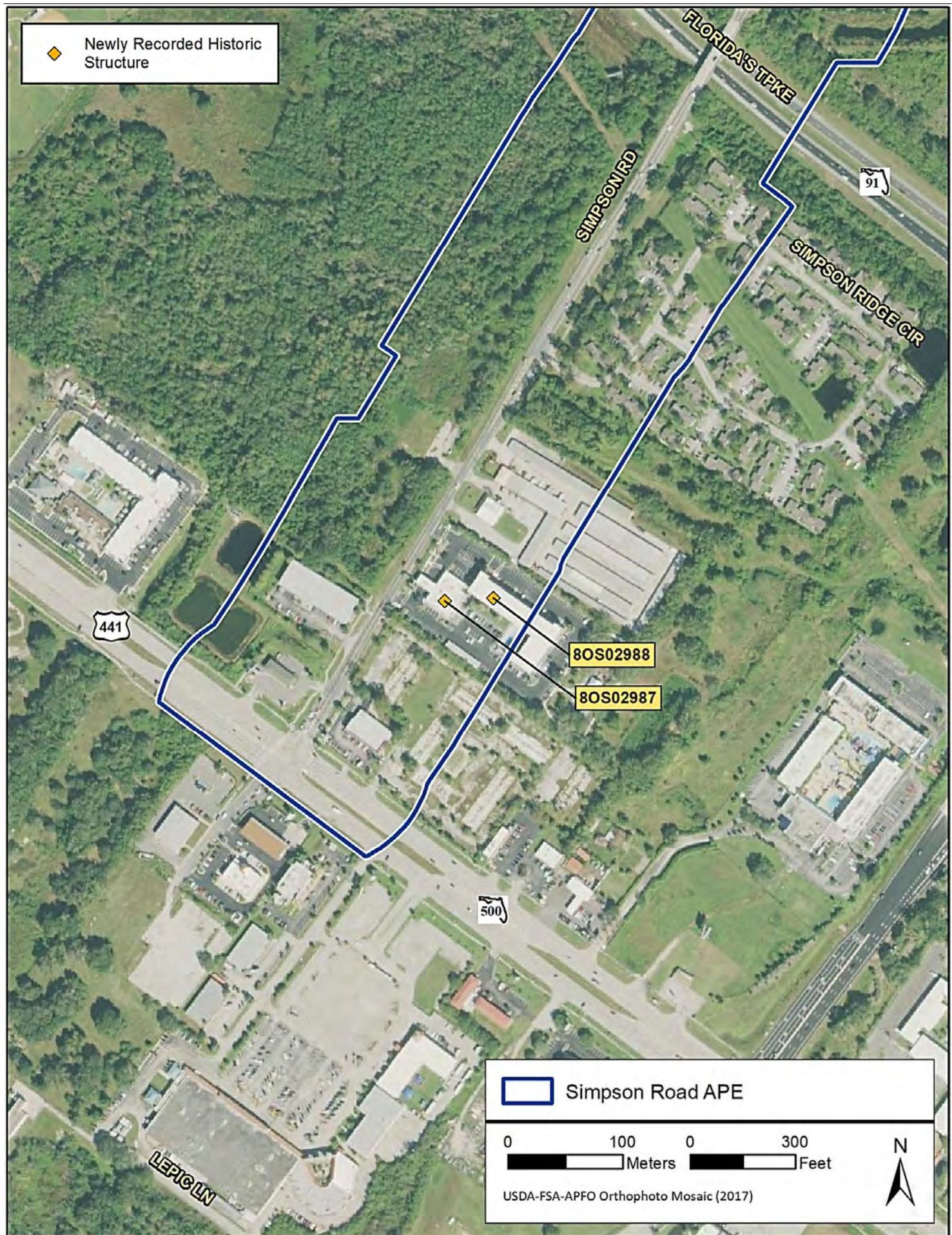
8OS02988_d Facing Southeast

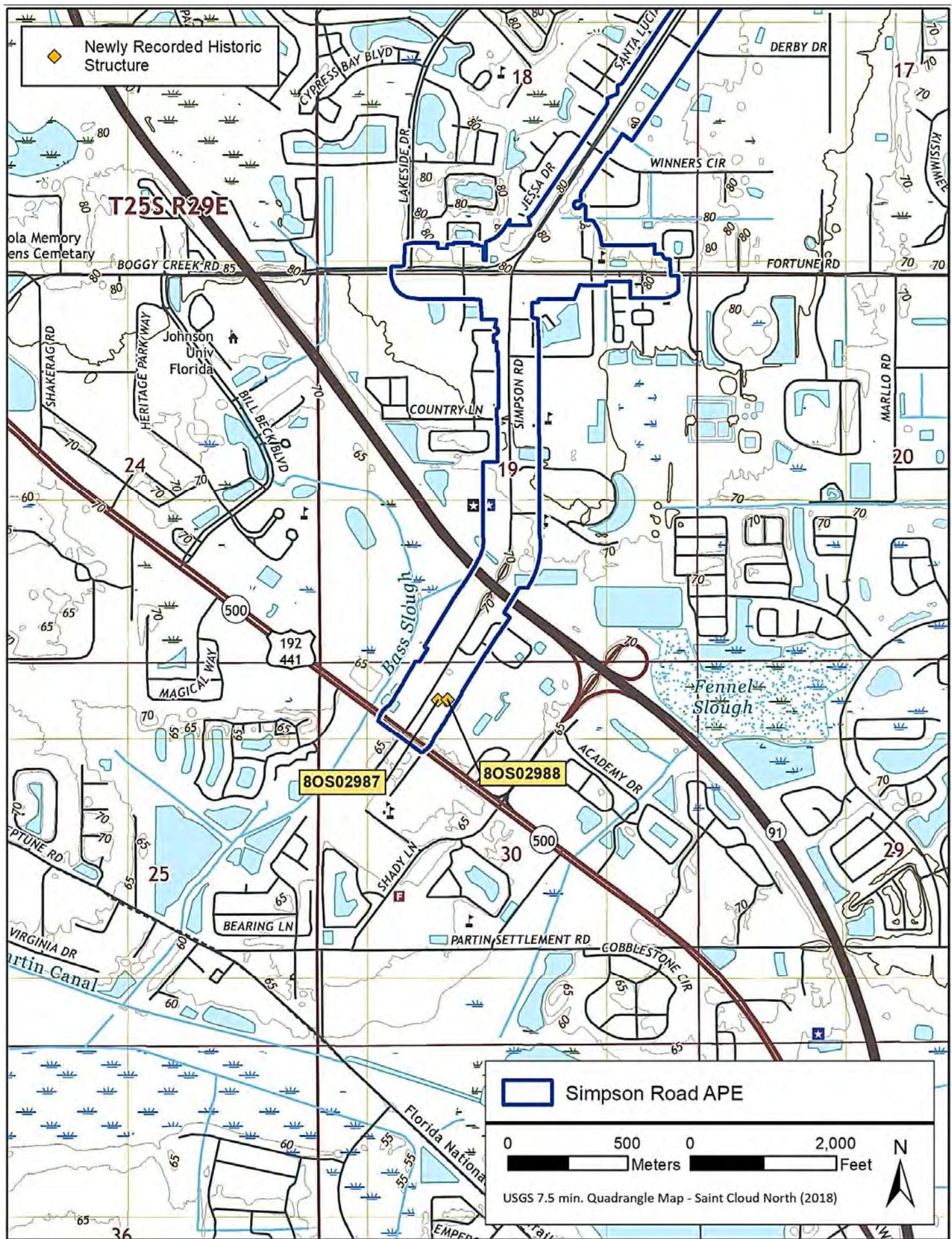


8OS02988_e Facing Southeast



8OS02988_f Facing South





APPENDIX F.

8OS02380 DEMOLITION LETTER



September 19, 2019

Dr. Eman M. Vovsi
Historical Data Analyst
Florida Master Site File
500 S. Bronough St.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Subject: Demolished/Moved Buildings for the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey in Support of the Simpson Road PD&E Study from US 192 to Meyers Road, Osceola County, Florida

Dear Dr. Vovsi,

One previously recorded structure, 2845 Boggy Creek Road (8OS02380), located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of the above-referenced project, was determined to have been removed or demolished. The removal/demolition of this previously recorded structure was field verified on September 6, 2019.

If there are any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kirsten Armstrong".

Kirsten Armstrong, MPhil
Project Architectural Historian