



SR 400 (I-4) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study
FM No.: 432100-1-22-01



**Technical Memorandum: Cultural Resource
Assessment Survey of Proposed Improvements to**

**Segment 2: State Road 400 (SR 400)/Interstate 4 (I-4)
from West of SR 528 (Beachline Expressway)
to West of SR 435 (Kirkman Road)**

Orange County (75280), Florida

December, 2015

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1.0 Introduction

This technical memorandum details the results of a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) in support of proposed improvements to Interstate 4 (I-4) from west of State Road (SR) 528 (Beachline Expressway) to west of SR 435 (Kirkman Road) in Orange County, Florida (**Figure 1**). The overall project is divided into five segments; this approximately four-mile portion of the corridor is referred to as I-4 Segment 2 throughout this document.

The proposed improvements include the addition or expansion of 18 pond sites along the corridor. The southernmost ponds (Ponds 200A and 200B, 201, 202A and 202B, 202C and 202D) cluster around the interchange of I-4 and SR 528. Ponds 203A, 203B, 204A, and 204B are located within the interchange of International Drive and SR 528, east of I-4. Ponds 205A, 205B, 205C, and 205D are located north of SR 528 and west of Turkey Lake Road. Ponds 206, 206A, and 206B are located within the western ramps at the intersection of I-4 and SR 482. The remaining ponds in the project corridor (Ponds 207, 208, F32, F33, F34, F35, and Turkey Lake Road Pond) already exist and will not be modified.

This technical memorandum serves as an addendum to the 1998 report by Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) titled *I-4 (S.R. 400) Project Development and Environmental Study from C.R. 532 (Osceola-Polk Line Road) to S.R. 528 (Beeline Expressway) in Osceola and Orange Counties, Florida* (Florida Master Site File [FMSF] Survey No. 5287) (ACI 1998a) and a subsequent report titled *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Interstate 4 Section 2 Project Development and Environment Study from Bee Line Expressway (S.R. 528) to S.R. 472 Interchange, Orange, Seminole, and Volusia Counties, Florida* (FMSF Survey No. 5707) (ACI and Janus Research 1999). The regional prehistory and history of the current project area are consistent with those described in the previous reports and are not repeated in this technical memorandum. The project right-of-way (ROW), as defined in 1998, is unchanged (ACI 1998a).

The purpose of this survey is to update the previous I-4 corridor studies, which involves locating, identifying, and bounding archaeological resources within proposed pond locations and updating the inventory of historic structures and potential districts within the project Area of Potential Effect (APE). Previously undocumented resources identified in the APE were assessed for their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The APE is defined as the area within which the roadway improvements and subsequent maintenance may have physical, visual, audible, or atmospheric effects on historic properties. The APE as defined for this project includes the existing and proposed right-of-way along I-4 and was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the corridor, limited to a distance of no more than 100 meters (330 feet) from the proposed ROW. The APE also includes the proposed pond footprints plus a 100-foot buffer. Archaeological survey was conducted within the proposed pond footprints, and the architectural study included the entire APE.

This investigation was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and its implementing regulation 36 CFR Part 800 (Protection of Historic Properties). All work was performed in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 12, of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual (revised January 1999) and the Cultural Resource Management Handbook (revised November 2004) and is consistent with 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*. This study also complies with Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code.

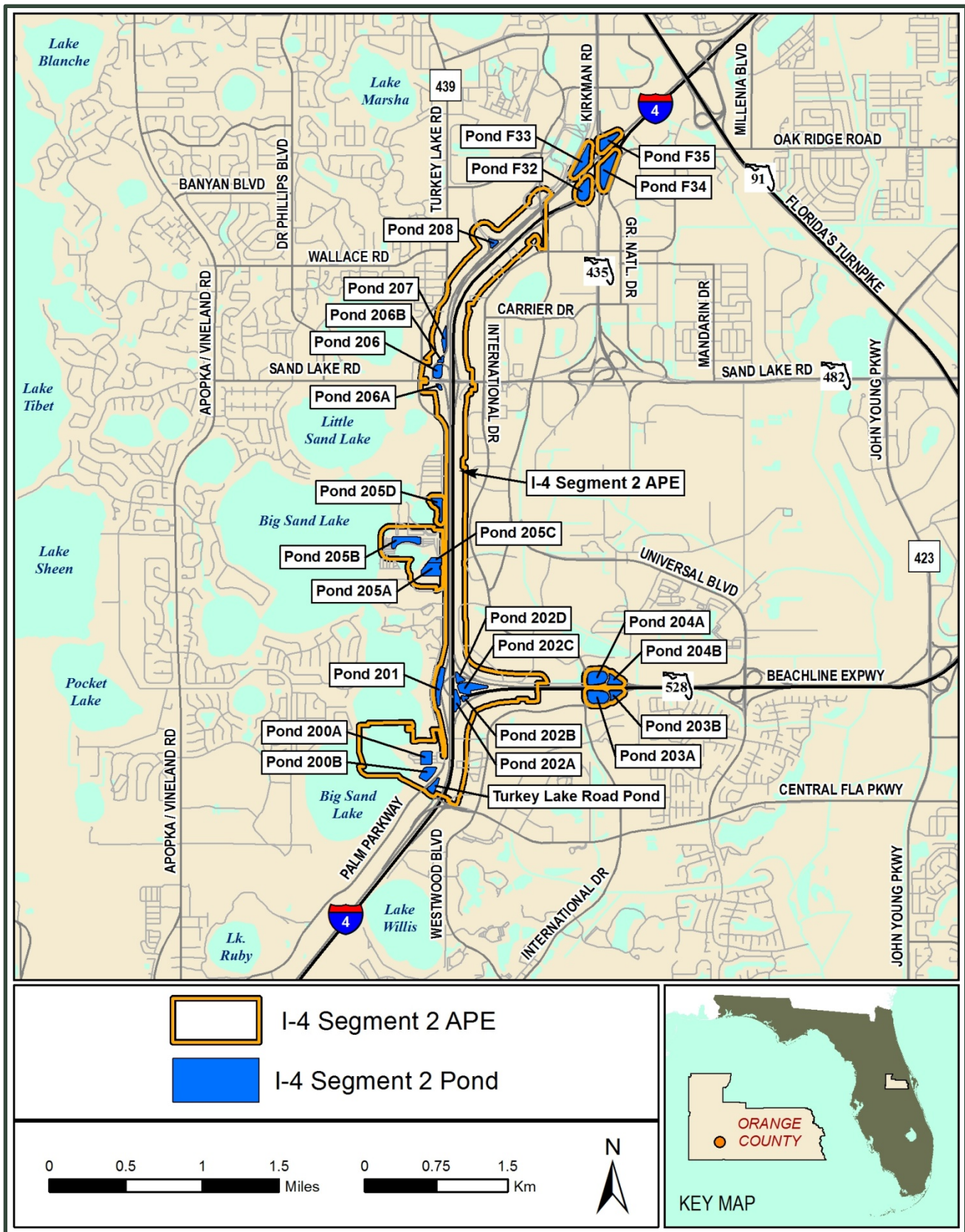


Figure 1 - Project location in Orange County, Florida.

Melissa M. Dye, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator for this project; Benjamin Roberts, MHP, served as Architectural Historian. The report was written by Ms. Dye and Mr. Roberts. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Kyle Lent, Blue Nelson, Carla Bocangel, and Beatriz Molina Pol. The architectural survey was done by Mr. Roberts and Drew Cothran, MHP. Field and report graphics were prepared by Angela Matusik, MA. Elizabeth Chambless, MS, RPA, conducted the quality-control reviews, and Katy Harris, MS, and Rasha Slepov, BS, edited and produced the document.

2.0 Location and Modern Conditions

The I-4 Segment 2 APE is within Sections 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36 of Township 23 South, Range 28 East; Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12 of Township 24 South, Range 28 East; and Sections 6 and 7 of Township 24 South, Range 29 East, as shown on the 1980 *Lake Jessamine, Fla.* US Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (**Figure 2**). The APE is within the Central Lake and Eastern Flatwoods physiographic districts (Brooks 1981).

The majority of the proposed ponds lie within the Dr. Phillips Ridge region, which is part of the Central Lake district and is characterized as a high ridge with many solution depressions and lakes. Deep sandy soils occur as well as dune sand (Brooks 1981). Within the APE, the ridge soils are generally excessively to moderately drained, with poorly to very poorly drained soils concentrated around the lakes and depression features (**Figure 3**). Vegetation changes with elevation: marsh and wet prairies occur near the lakes, while strands of longleaf pine and turkey oak are associated with the ridges and hills over 100 feet above mean sea level (amsl) (Brooks 1981).

The easternmost ponds, Ponds 203A, 203B, 204A, and 204B, are within the Eastern Flatwoods district (Brooks 1981). Flatwoods communities generally occur along level terrain. Soils are poorly to somewhat poorly drained (see **Figure 3**). Eastern flatwoods typically contain a mixture of longleaf pine, oak, and sweet gum (Brooks 1981). Elevation is generally less than 90 feet amsl.

Modern land use within the APE consists of residential and commercial development as well as small parcels of undeveloped land. **Figure 4** provides representative views of modern conditions within the APE.

2.1 Paleoenvironment

Florida was much cooler and drier than today ca. 15,000 to 10,000 BC and became warmer and wetter over the next three millennia. By ca. 7000 BC, the warmer climates of the Holocene were dominant. These changes were more dramatic 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).

Melting of the continental ice sheets led to an approximately 120-meter rise in global sea level (summarized by Rohling et al. 1998) beginning ca. 16,000 BC. The rise was initially slow while glacial conditions prevailed at high latitudes but became increasingly rapid in the latest Pleistocene and earliest Holocene. By ca. 4000 to 3000 BC, sea level had risen to about 3 to 5 meters lower than the present day. As a generalization, the climate, water levels, and plant communities of Florida and southern Georgia attained essentially modern conditions by 2000 BC during the Late Archaic period and have been fairly stable since.

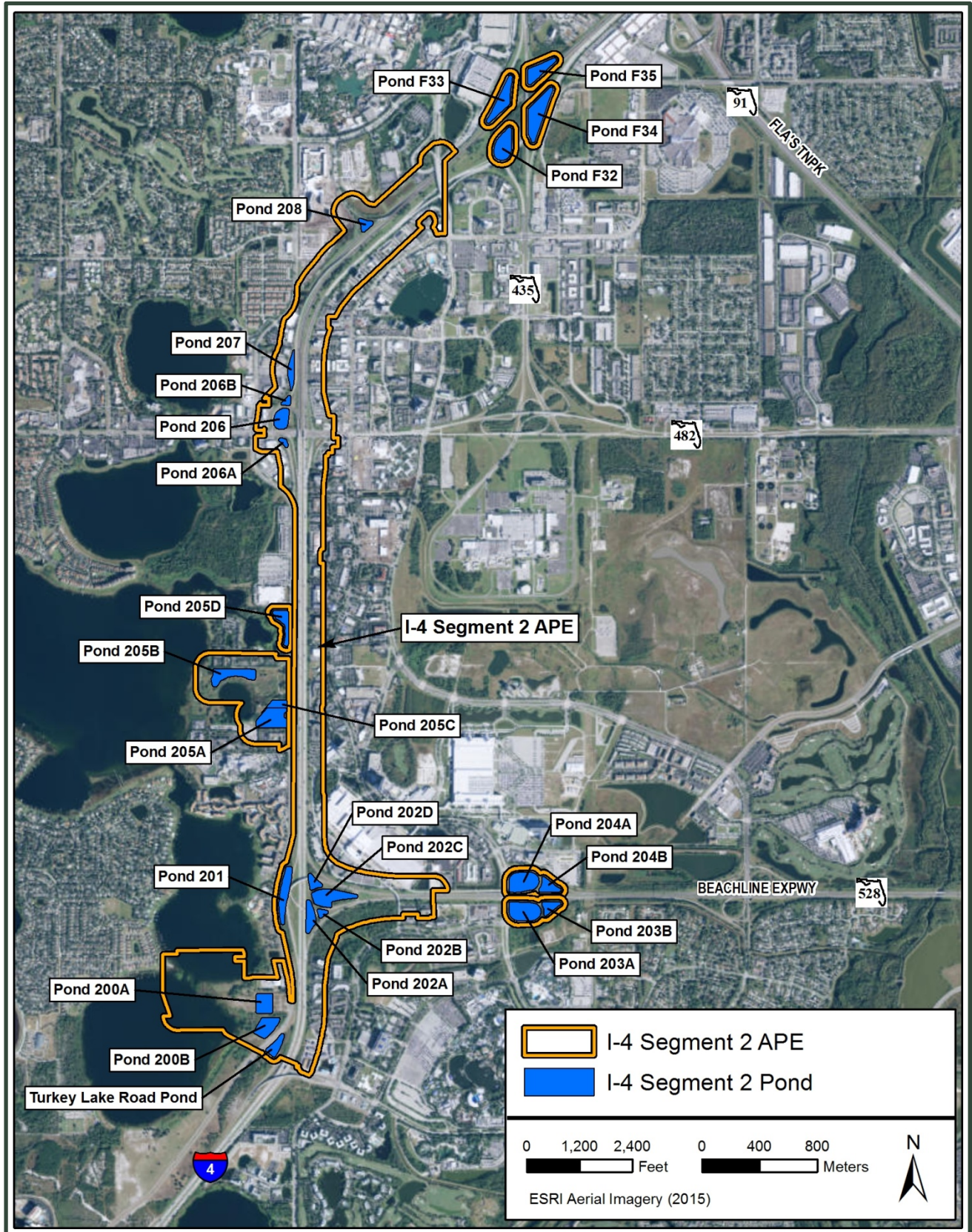


Figure 2 - I-4 Segment 2 APE.

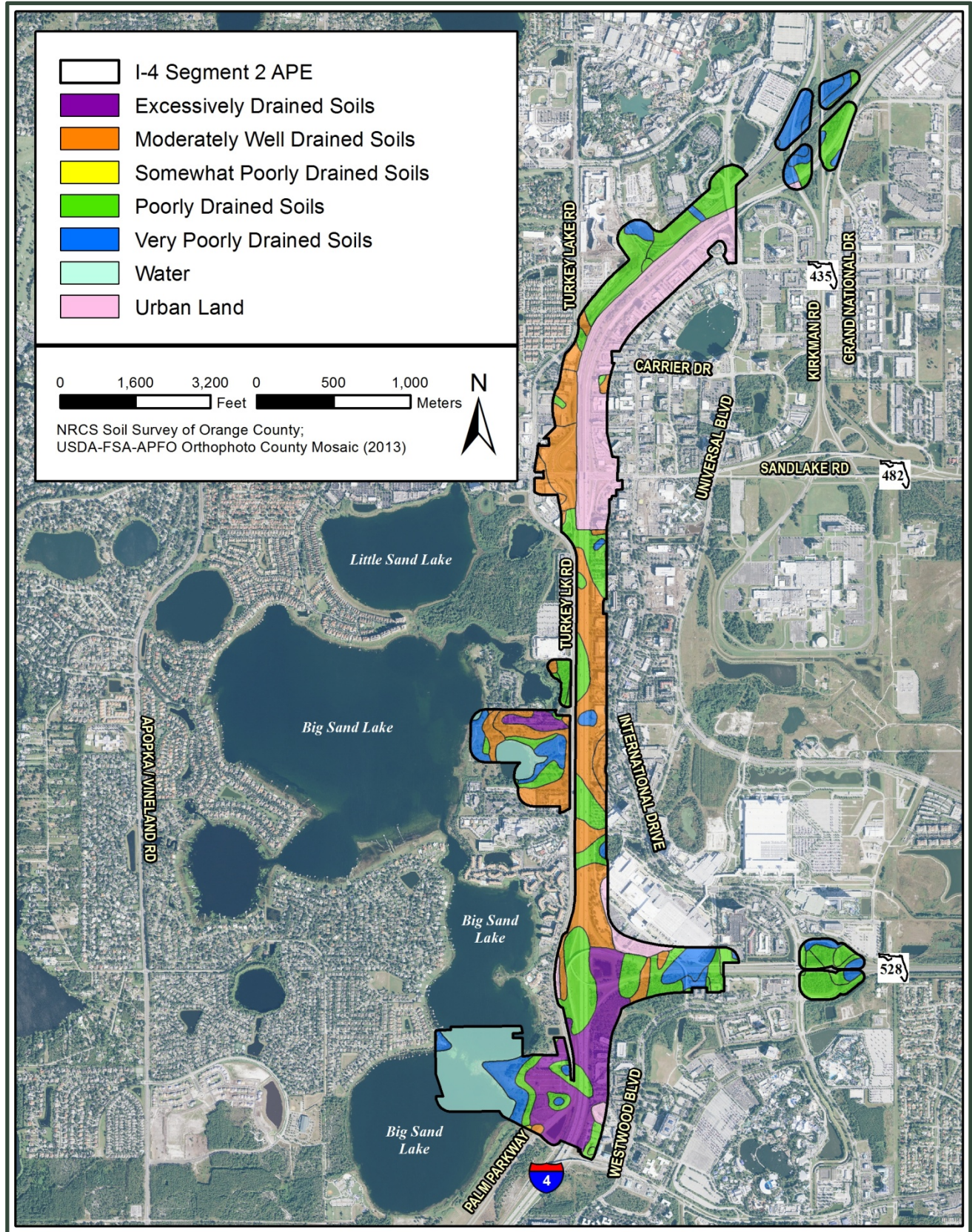


Figure 3 - Soil drainage characteristics within the I-4 Segment 2 APE.



Figure 4 - Representative views of modern land use within the I-4 Segment 2 APE.

3.0 Regional Prehistory and History

As previously stated, this technical memorandum serves as an addendum to two previous reports (ACI 1998a; ACI and Janus Research 1999). The regional prehistory and history are consistent with those described in the previous reports and are not repeated here. For further information, readers are referred to Milanich (1994, 1996), Milanich and Fairbanks (1980), and Tebeau (1971).

4.0 Historic Map and Aerial Review

Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined to identify past land use in the vicinity of the I-4 Segment 2 APE. The earliest detailed maps consulted were the General Land Office (GLO) survey maps. GLO maps were created by government land surveyors during the nineteenth century as part of the surveying, platting, and selling of public lands. In Florida, these maps characteristically show landscape features such as vegetation, bodies of water, roads, and Spanish land grants. The level of detail in GLO maps varies, with some also depicting structures, Indian villages, railroads, and agricultural fields. GLO maps of Township 24 South, Range 29 East, were first created in 1844, while GLO survey maps of Township 23 South,

Range 28 East, and Township 24 South, Range 28 East, were created a few years later in 1849. The combined GLO maps depict a landscape with scrub, prairie, swamps, and several ponds; however, there are no indications of human settlement (GLO 1844a, 1844b, 1849a, 1849b) (**Figure 5**).

Nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century maps provide an overview of development in the general project area. Originally known as Mosquito County, Orange County was established in 1824 and given its current name in 1845. Within the following decade, early development occurred in the greater project area with the settlement of Mellonville on the south side of Lake Monroe, approximately 30 miles northeast of the undeveloped APE (GLO 1859).

By the early 1870s, Orlando is depicted on central Florida maps approximately 10 miles northeast of the project area (Asher and Adams 1871). Shortly thereafter, county maps show the South Florida Railroad running north-south from Sanford to Kissimmee by way of Orlando approximately 7 miles east of the project area (Colton and Colton 1882). Within a decade, the South Florida Railroad expanded with a spur on the north side of Orlando traveling west along the north side of Lake Apopka (Cram 1886). The rail system continued to grow over the next decades, and several lines passed through central Orlando by the end of the century. By 1911, operation of the South Florida Railroad had been transferred to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, with a line located 1.5 miles west of the APE (Rand McNally 1911).

A 1919 soil survey of Orange County depicts the project area as largely undeveloped with a few roads traversing the APE (**Figure 6**). One structure is depicted adjacent to the APE in the vicinity of Ponds 205A and 205B. Turkey Lake Road travels north-south along the west side of the project area and intersects with east-west-oriented Sand Lake Road in the northern section of the APE. An unnamed road from the east intersects with the southern boundary of the APE and then travels northeast through the proposed location of Ponds 203A, 203B, 204A, and 204B. The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad is visible to the east of the project area. There are no indications of individual structures within the APE (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1919).

A 1950 General Highway Map of Orange County produced by the Florida State Road Department shows gradual development within the greater project area (**Figure 7**). As depicted in the 1919 soil survey map, Turkey Lake Road travels along the west side of the APE and intersects Sand Hill Road. One structure is visible in the APE in the proposed location of Pond 205B. In addition, there are two residences to the north of the corridor and three residences on the west side of the APE near Sand Lake, now called Big Sand Lake. Additionally, there are a few residences southeast of the APE to the north of Lake Willis. Overall, there is minimal development to the east of the project area with some roads and residential construction to the west side (Florida State Road Department 1950).

Beginning in the 1930s, the USDA took aerial photographs of Florida. The 1947 aerial photograph of the project area shows that the land to the east of the APE is undeveloped, while the area to the west contains several established orange groves around the nearby lakes (**Figure 8**). In contrast to the depictions on the 1919 soil survey map and 1950 General Highway Map, no structures are visible in the vicinity of Pond 205B. The remainder of the APE consists of undeveloped land with no structures (USDA 1947). Aerial photographs from 1954 show few changes to the project area landscape (**Figure 9**). Two minor roads are visible intersecting with the project area from the east, and additional orange groves have been planted to the southeast of the APE. No structures are visible in the 1954 image (USDA 1954).

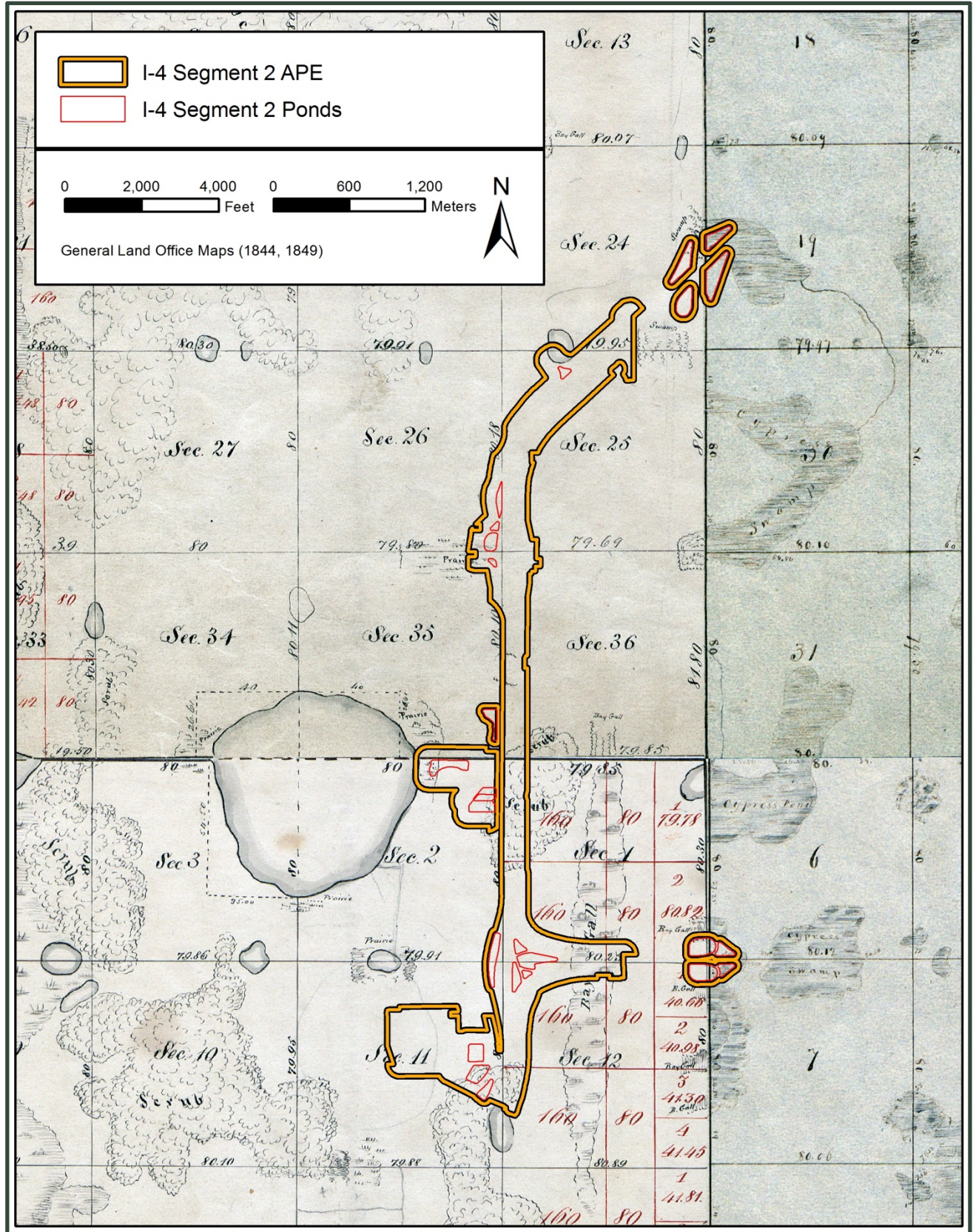


Figure 5 - GLO survey map showing the I-4 Segment 2 APE.

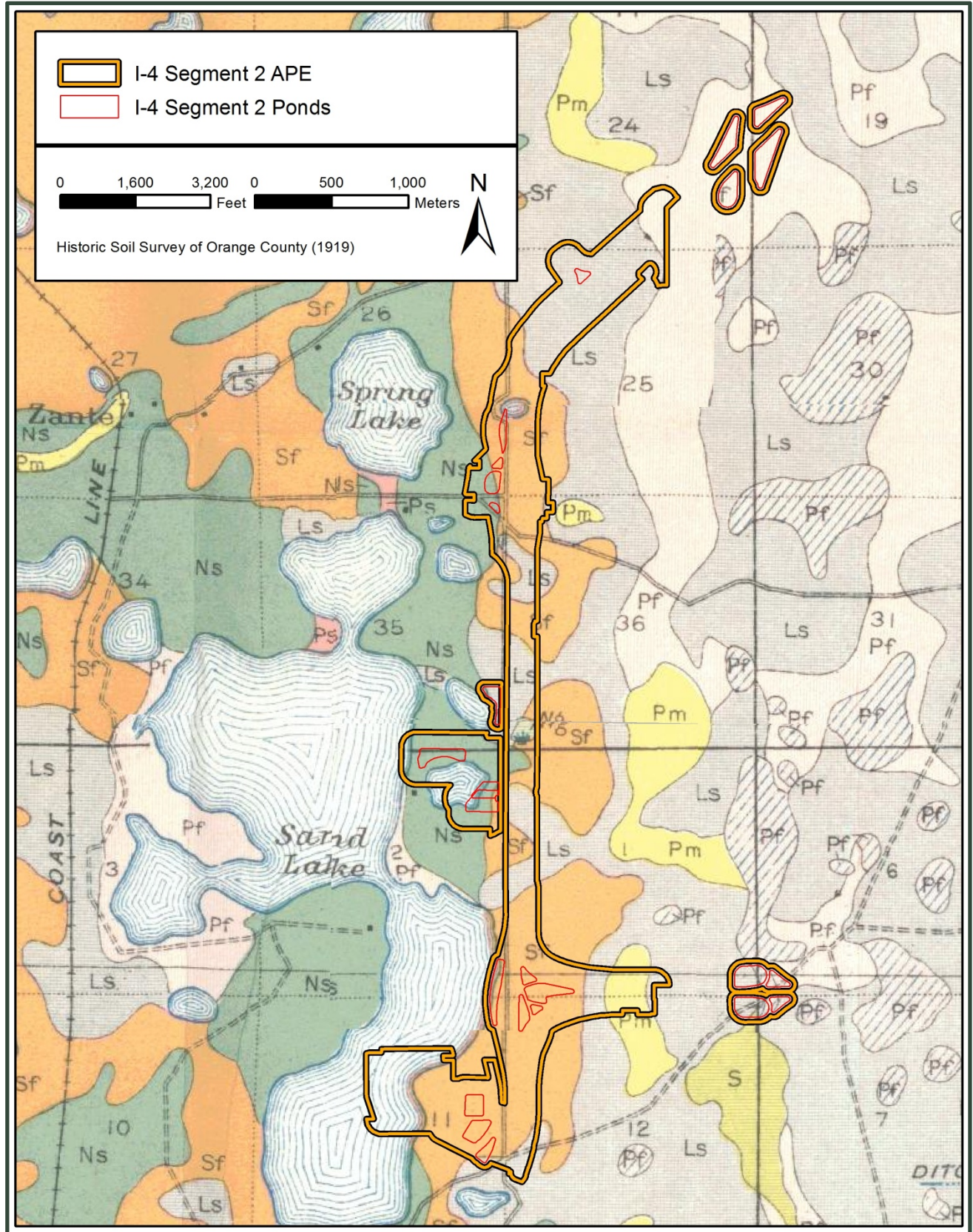


Figure 6 - 1919 Orange County soil survey map showing the I-4 Segment 2 APE.

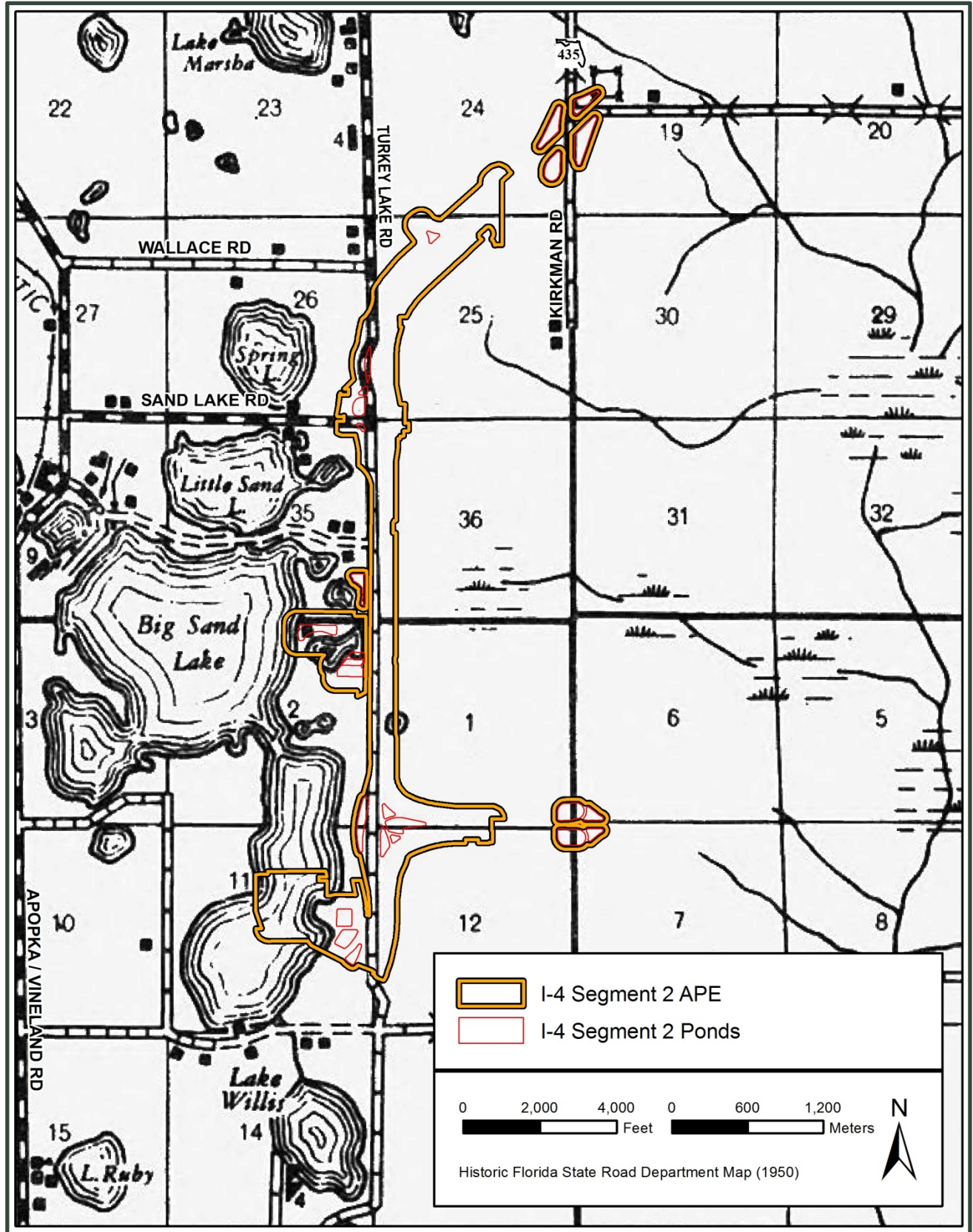


Figure 7 - 1950 Florida State Road Department map showing the I-4 Segment 2 APE.

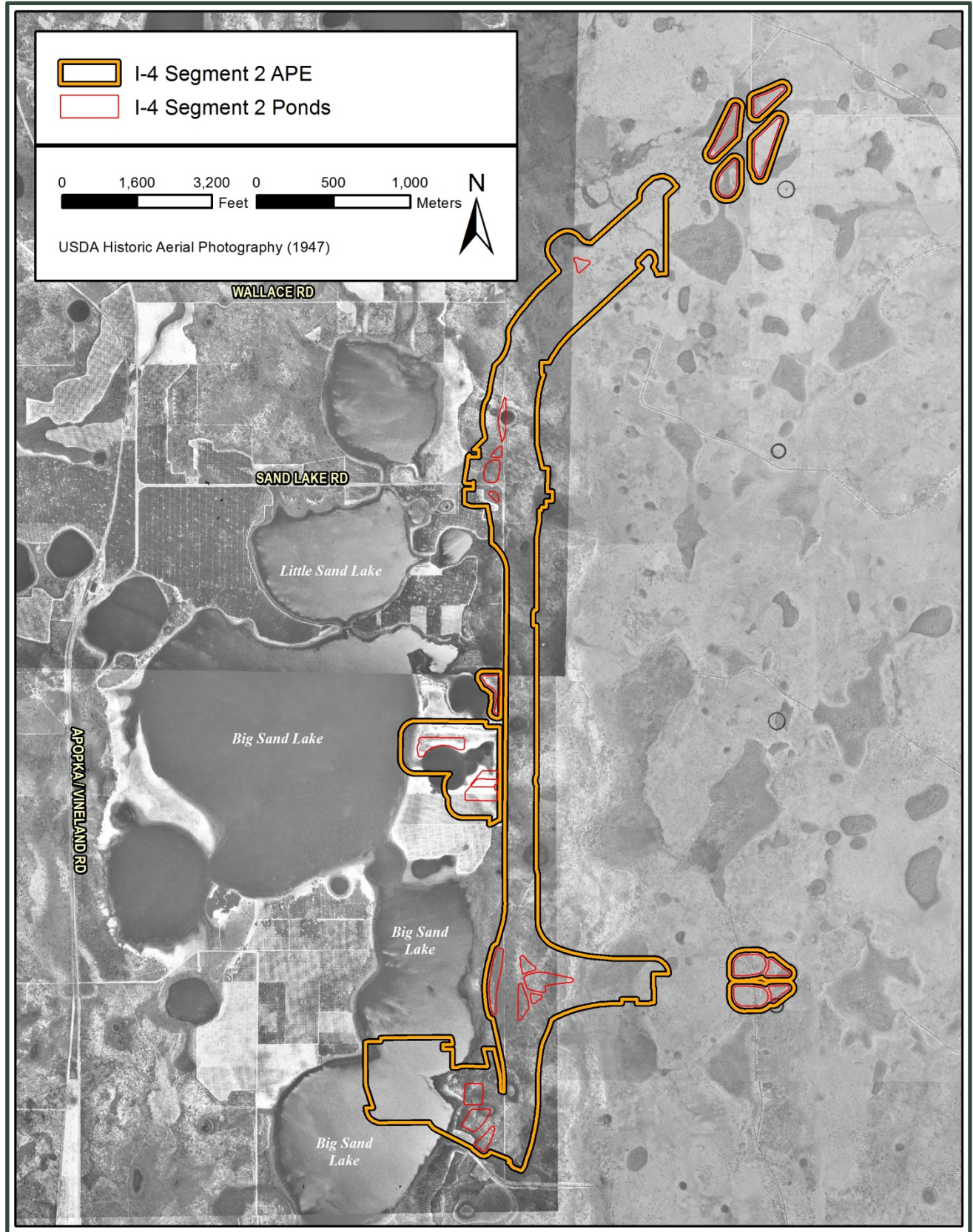


Figure 8 - 1947 USDA aerial photograph showing the location of the I-4 Segment 2 APE.

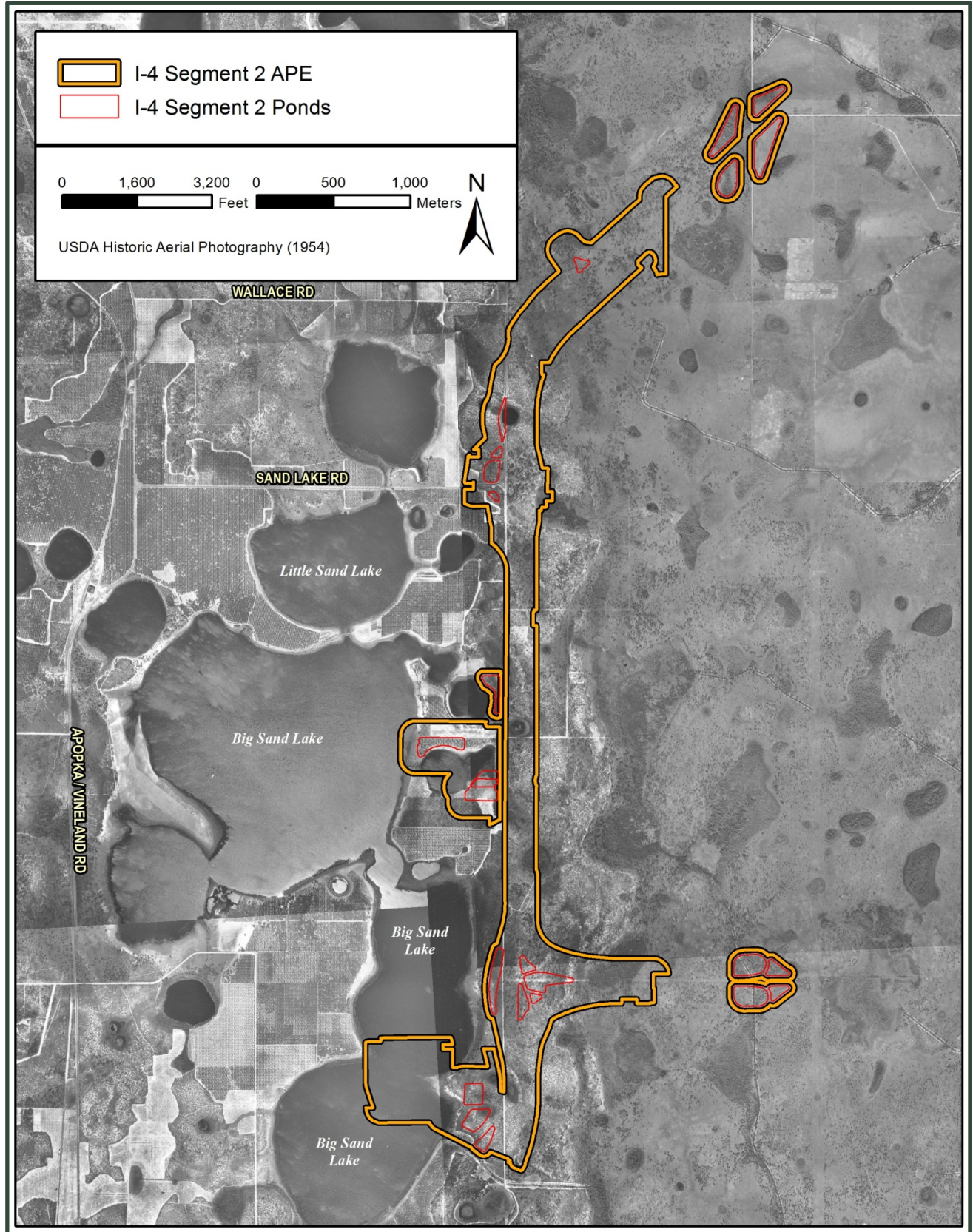


Figure 9 - 1954 USDA aerial photograph showing the location of the I-4 Segment 2 APE.

5.0 Florida Master Site File Review

Current data from the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) were reviewed in order to identify previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the project APE. According to the FMSF, 27 cultural resources surveys have been conducted within one mile of the I-4 Segment 2 APE (**Table 1**). The most pertinent to the current project are the 1998 report by ACI (1998a, FMSF Survey No. 5287) and a subsequent report by ACI and Janus Research (1999, FMSF Survey No. 5707).

Table 1 - Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted within One Mile of the I-4 Segment 2 APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Date	Author
17	Historical, Architectural and Archaeological Survey of Orlando, Florida	1978	Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties
1881	Archaeological Resource Assessment Survey of the I-4/Turkey Lake Road Interchange in Orange County, Florida	1989	FDOT
1944	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed HBJ DRI Development Site, Orange County, Florida	1989	Piper Archaeological Research
2436	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Interstate 4 Plaza Development Site, Orange County, Florida	1990	Piper Archaeological Research
3407	Letter Report for Reconnaissance Survey of the Emerald Forest-Diamond Cove Project Area, Orange County, Florida	1993	Storm Richards & Associates
3993	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Republic Drive/Interstate 4 Project Development and Environmental (PD&E) Study, from South of Sand Lake Road to East of Kirkman Road (SR 435), in Orange County, Florida	1994	Janus Research
5287	I-4 (S.R. 400) Project Development and Environmental Study from C.R. 532 (Osceola-Polk Line Road) to S.R. 528 (Beeline Expressway) in Osceola and Orange Counties, Florida	1998b	ACI
5581	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Horizons at Orlando, Orange County, Florida	1999a	SEARCH
5596	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Parcels 11A and 11B, Orange County, Florida	1999b	SEARCH
5707	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Interstate 4 Section 2 Project Development and Environment Study from Bee Line Expressway (S.R. 528) to S.R. 472 Interchange, Orange, Seminole, and Volusia Counties, Florida	1999	ACI and Janus Research
5726	A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Proposed Marbella Development Site Located in Sections 14 and 15, Township 24 South, Range 28 East, Orange County, Florida	1999	Storm Richards & Associates
5879	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Universal City Florida Hotel Tract F, Orange County	1998	SEARCH
6783	Section 106 Effects Determination for the I-4 Interim Improvements from S.R. 423 (John Young Parkway) to S.R. 436 (Semoran Boulevard), Orange and Seminole Counties, Florida	2000	Janus Research
7674	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Bee Line West Expressway (SR 528) Widening Project PD&E Study from Interstate 4 to McCoy Road, Orange County, Florida	2002	Post, Buckley, Schuh & Jernigan

Table 1 - Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Conducted within One Mile of the I-4 Segment 2 APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Date	Author
12268	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Progress Energy Florida, Inc. Lake Bryan/Windermere 230 kV Transmission Line, Orange County	2005	Janus Research
12521	A Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey for the Big Sand Lake Condominium Project Area, Orange County, Florida	2005	SEARCH
12574	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report, Florida High Speed Rail Authority Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study from Tampa to Orlando, Hillsborough, Polk, Osceola, and Orange Counties, Florida	2003	ACI
13145	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Sand Lake Groves, Orange County, Florida	2006a	SEARCH
15703	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Eleven Proposed Stormwater Ponds for the State Road 482 PD&E Study from I-4 to President's Drive, Orange County, Florida	2006b	SEARCH
16332	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Spring Lake (Majorca) Project Area in Orange County, Florida	2008	Florida History, LLC
17600	Addendum to the Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Grand National Drive Overpass, City of Orlando, Orange County, Florida: Caravan Court to Major Boulevard and Intersection of Oak Ridge and Adriana Avenue	2010	Janus Research
18079	Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Grand National Drive Overpass, City of Orlando, Orange County, Florida: Special Use Lane Interchange Access from Kirkman Road to Grand National Boulevard	2009	Janus Research
19457	I-4 from West of S.R. 528 to East of S.R. 472, Orange, Seminole, and Volusia Counties	1998a	ACI
19582	Technical Memorandum: Cultural Resources Effects Evaluation for the City of Orlando Sidewalks Project, Work Zones 1, 7, 15, 16, and 17, Orange County, Florida	2012	SEARCH
20080	Section 106 and Determination of Effects Case Study Report for the Re-evaluation of Interstate 4 (I-4) from West of Kirkman Road (State Road [SR] 435) to East of SR 434	2013c	Janus Research
20068	Interstate 4 Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Re-evaluation from West of Kirkman Road (State Road 435) to North of Sanlando Springs Road (State Road 434)	2013a	Janus Research
N/A	Memorandum of Agreement Status Report for Interstate 4 Project Development and Environment Study – Section 2 from Kirkman Road to Maitland Boulevard in Orange County, Florida	2013b	Janus Research

The 1998 ACI report recorded a total of four archaeological sites within the APE, none of which were determined eligible for listing in the NRHP (ACI 1998a). No historic aboveground resources were identified. The 1999 ACI and Janus Research report identified nine archaeological sites, of which one (8VO00053) was determined eligible for the NRHP. Two of the identified sites (8OR08763 and 8OR09624) are within the current I-4 Segment 2 APE. The architectural history survey

identified 917 historic resources; some of these identified historic resources are within the current APE (ACI and Janus Research 1999).

The FMSF indicates that five historic structures, 12 archaeological sites, and one linear resource have been recorded within one mile of the project APE (**Figure 10**). These resources are listed in **Table 2**. Of these, four archaeological sites (8OR01271, 8OR06095, 8OR08763, and 8OR09624) are located within the current APE. Two of these sites, 8OR08763 and 8OR01271, overlap portions of the proposed pond footprints.

Table 2 - Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the I-4 Segment 2 APE.

<i>Historic Structures</i>				
FMSF No.	Address	Year Built	Surveyor Evaluation	SHPO Evaluation
8OR06192	Pole Barn on south side of Big Sand Lake	ca. 1950	Ineligible	Ineligible
8OR06193	Water Tower on south side of Big Sand Lake	ca. 1950	Ineligible	Ineligible
8OR06194	Pole Barn Site 2 on south side of Big Sand Lake	ca. 1950	Ineligible	Ineligible
8OR06195	Unknown Structure on south side of Big Sand Lake	ca. 1950	Ineligible	Ineligible
8OR09607	11001 Turkey Creek Road	ca. 1926	Ineligible	Ineligible
<i>Archaeological Sites</i>				
FMSF No.	Name	Time Period	Surveyor Evaluation	SHPO Evaluation
8OR00483	Prentiss	Prehistoric–ceramic; St. Johns I; St. Johns II, AD 800–1500	Not evaluated	Not evaluated
8OR01271	Turkey Lake Road	Prehistoric–aceramic	Ineligible	Not evaluated
8OR01272	I-4 Ramp C	Prehistoric–aceramic	Ineligible	Not evaluated
8OR02088	Turkey Lake	Prehistoric–unspecified	Ineligible	Not evaluated
8OR02225	Lake Willis Site	Prehistoric–aceramic; prehistoric–unspecified	Ineligible	Ineligible
8OR06095	Big Sand Lake	Prehistoric–unspecified	Ineligible	Ineligible
8OR06110	Sand lake	Archaic–unspecified; St. Johns I; St. Johns Ia; St. Johns Ib	Ineligible	Ineligible
8OR08152	Lake Willis West	Prehistoric–ceramic; St. Johns I; St. Johns II, AD 800–1500	Ineligible	Ineligible
8OR08763	Platinum Nile	Prehistoric–aceramic	Ineligible	Not evaluated
8OR09102	Universal City	Late Archaic; Orange; prehistoric–ceramic; prehistoric–unspecified; St. Johns, AD 700–1500	Ineligible	Not evaluated
8OR09177	Two Sherd Site	Prehistoric–unspecified	Ineligible	Not evaluated
8OR09624	Kearsten Hill Site	Prehistoric–aceramic	Ineligible	Not evaluated
<i>Resource Groups</i>				
FMSF No.	Name	Period of Significance	SHPO Evaluation	
8OR09766	Serona Village Historic Canal	American–Twentieth century	Ineligible	

Bolded resources are located within the project APE.

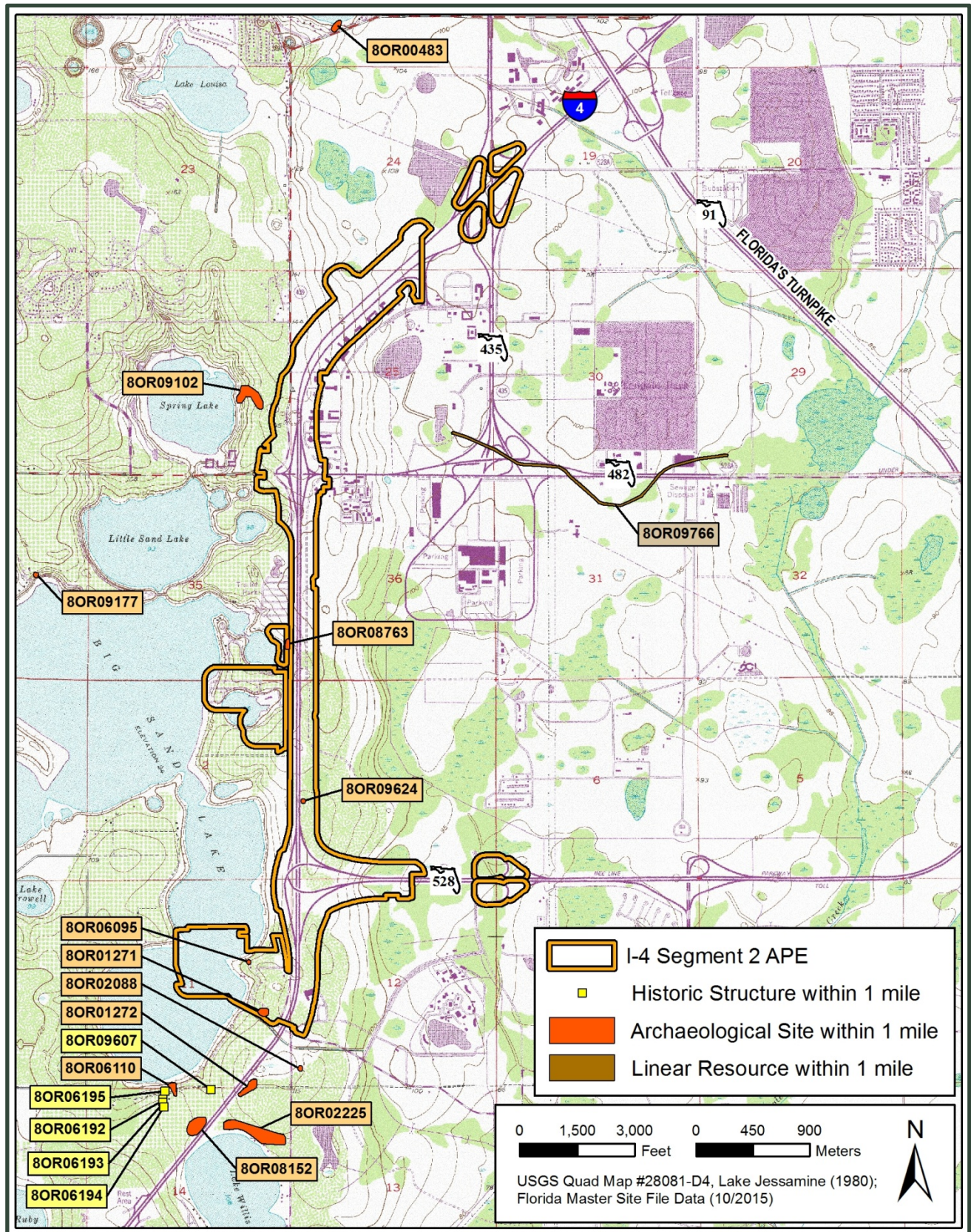


Figure 10 - Previously recorded resources in the vicinity of the I-4 Segment 2 APE.

Site 8OR01271 is located at the southern end of the project APE and was originally recorded during an archaeological resource assessment survey of the I-4/Turkey Lake Road Interchange completed in 1989 by FDOT (FMSF Survey No. 1881). The site consists of a single debitage flake resulting from stone tool manufacture or maintenance and was recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP (FDOT 1989). 8OR01271 overlaps the western tip of existing Turkey Lake Road Pond. No additional impacts are proposed in the vicinity of the site.

Site 8OR06095 is also located at the southern end of the project APE. It was originally recorded by SEARCH in 2005 during a Phase I CRAS for the Big Sand Lake Condominium project (FMSF Survey No. 12521). The site consists of two chert flakes that are not temporally or culturally diagnostic and was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP (SEARCH 2005).

Sites 8OR08763 and 8OR09624 were originally recorded by ACI and Janus Research in 1999 during a CRAS for the I-4 PD&E from west of SR 528 to east of SR 472 in Orange, Seminole, and Volusia Counties (FMSF Survey No. 5707). Site 8OR08763 overlaps with the eastern portion of Pond 205D. 8OR08763 consists of three non-decortication flakes made from chert that originated from the Upper Withlacoochee quarry cluster of west-central Florida. The flakes were thermally altered and did not display any edge damage or other indication of use as tools. While the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has not evaluated 8OR08763, the surveyor recommended the site as ineligible for NRHP listing (ACI and Janus Research 1999, FMSF Survey No. 5707). As discussed in the Results section below, the current survey encountered no cultural materials associated with 8OR08763.

8OR09624 is located to the north of SR 528. Site 8OR09624 consists of one non-decortication flake that is not thermally altered and displays no edge damage or other indication of use as a tool. The flake is made from chert that originated from one of the several Crystal River Formation quarry clusters in central Florida. The site has not been evaluated by the SHPO; however, the surveyors recommended the site as not eligible (ACI and Janus Research 1999, FMSF Survey No. 5707).

6.0 Research Design

6.1 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 purpose of this survey is to update the previous I-4 corridor studies, which involves locating, identifying, and bounding archaeological resources within proposed pond locations and updating the inventory of historic structures and potential districts within the project APE. Previously undocumented resources identified in the APE were assessed for their potential for listing in the NRHP. The research strategy was composed of background investigation, a historical document search, and field survey. The background investigation involved examination 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.

6.2 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, 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 historical significance, historical integrity, and historical context.

6.3 Cultural Resource Potential

Based on the review of previously recorded resources coupled with an examination of environmental variables (soil drainage, topography, nearness to water or wetland resources), the potential for archaeological sites to be present within the project area was considered moderate to high. According to the FMSF, the most common types of archaeological site in the APE are small, low-density prehistoric artifact scatters. These sites typically represent small campsites used by Native American hunting and gathering parties. The most likely locales for campsites are the better-drained sand ridges and knolls in proximity to an exploitable resource such as flowing water or wetlands. In addition, the potential for historic debris relating to the use of the project area for agricultural purposes over the last century was considered high.

The potential for historic structures in Ponds 205B and 205D was considered to be high, while the potential for historic structures in the remainder of the APE was considered to be very low. This potential is based on several lines of evidence including searches of the FMSF for previously recorded historic properties within the project area, the Orange County Property Appraiser's database, USGS quadrangle maps, and historic aerial photographs. Structures within and adjacent to Pond 205B were identified on historic maps dating to 1919 and 1950; however, these structures are not visible on historic aerial images and do not appear in property records. One standing structure was identified in Pond 205D on historic maps and through the Property Appraiser's database. Based on this review, no additional extant historic structures were anticipated within the I-4 Segment 2 APE.

7.0 Survey Methodology

7.1 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, prehistoric mounds). Shovel tests measuring approximately 50 centimeters (20 inches) in diameter were excavated to a minimum depth of 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs) (39 inches) unless prevented by groundwater inundation or impenetrable zones such as rubble/fill, limestone, or clay. Excavated soil was 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. Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates were taken for each shovel test with handheld units that used the Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS). The cultural content, soil strata, and environmental setting of each shovel test were recorded in field notebooks. The remainder of the project corridor was adequately tested during previous cultural resource investigations (ACI 1998a; ACI and Janus Research 1999); consequently, no shovel testing was conducted outside the pond footprints.

7.2 Architectural Field Methods

In addition to a search of the FMSF for any previously recorded historic structures within the project area, older USGS quadrangle maps and historic aerial photographs were reviewed for structures that were constructed prior to 1971.

7.3 Laboratory Methods

All artifacts recovered during the archaeological survey were returned to the laboratory facilities at the SEARCH office in Newberry, Florida for cleaning and processing. Artifacts were washed clean of sand and dirt and allowed to air-dry. Materials were then rebagged and organized by provenience and artifact class. All artifacts were weighed. Field specimen numbers were assigned in the lab.

Recovered artifacts included Native American ceramics and lithic debitage. Native American ceramics are classified based on temper, surface treatment, and design characteristics. Sherds are examined macroscopically for these ceramic typology markers. SEARCH employs the ceramic type nomenclature system described by Willey (1949). All ceramics are identified as to formal type where possible.

Debitage was examined both macroscopically and microscopically for possible use wear. Microscopic analysis was conducted at low magnification (10x–40x) under white light. Raw-material provenience was conducted under magnification using published descriptions of chert samples from known quarry clusters in Florida (Endonino 2007; Upchurch et al. 1982). Debitage was assigned to flake-form categories using the methods of Sullivan and Rozen (1985) and to 0.5-centimeter-increment size grades. Data concerning debitage were totaled for the sample and recorded in tabular format, and the results were used to interpret possible site use.

7.4 Curation

The recovered artifacts as well as original maps and field notes will be given to FDOT, District 5, upon completion of the project; copies of field documents will be retained at SEARCH's Newberry office.

7.5 Procedures to Address 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 any 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 FDOT, District 5, 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 FDOT, District 5, Cultural Resources Coordinator 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.

8.0 Survey Results

8.1 Archaeology Results

During the cultural resource survey of the I-4 Segment 2 ponds, pedestrian survey was combined with 178 subsurface shovel tests placed at 50-, 25-, and 12.5-meter (164-, 82-, 41-foot) intervals throughout the 18 pond footprints. **Figure 11** shows the locations of shovel tests as recorded with handheld GPS units. Ponds 205A and 205B yielded prehistoric cultural material; these ponds are shown in detail in **Figure 12** and are discussed below. No other cultural material was encountered. **Table 3** summarizes the results of the field investigation. An FMSF survey log sheet was prepared and is provided in **Attachment 2**.

8.1.1 Pond 205A

Pond 205A consists of 6.27 acres and is east of Big Sand Lake and west of Turkey Lake Road on the southeast shore of Boo Boo's Lake. The archaeological potential in Pond 205A was considered moderate to high. The soil characteristics of Pond 205A include moderately well-drained to poorly drained soils. Pond 205A is located on an undeveloped parcel (see **Figure 12**). A total of 38 shovel tests were excavated in the proposed footprint of Pond 205A.

A typical soil profile from Pond 205A consisted of two strata. The upper stratum consisted of a gray sandy fill that extended from the ground surface to a depth of 35 centimeters (13 inches). From 35 to 100 centimeters (13 to 39 inches), the lower stratum was noted as yellowish-brown sand.

Archaeological Occurrence 1 (AO 1) was identified in the center of Pond 205A (see **Figure 12**). Shovel Test 111 yielded two conjoining sherds of St. Johns Plain pottery from a disturbed context between 0 and 20 cmbs. The shovel test was terminated at 20 cmbs (7 inches) due to a large utility pipe. Close-interval (12.5-meter [41-foot]) shovel testing around Shovel Test 111 failed to identify any additional prehistoric cultural material. AO 1 does not meet the criteria for significance required for inclusion in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

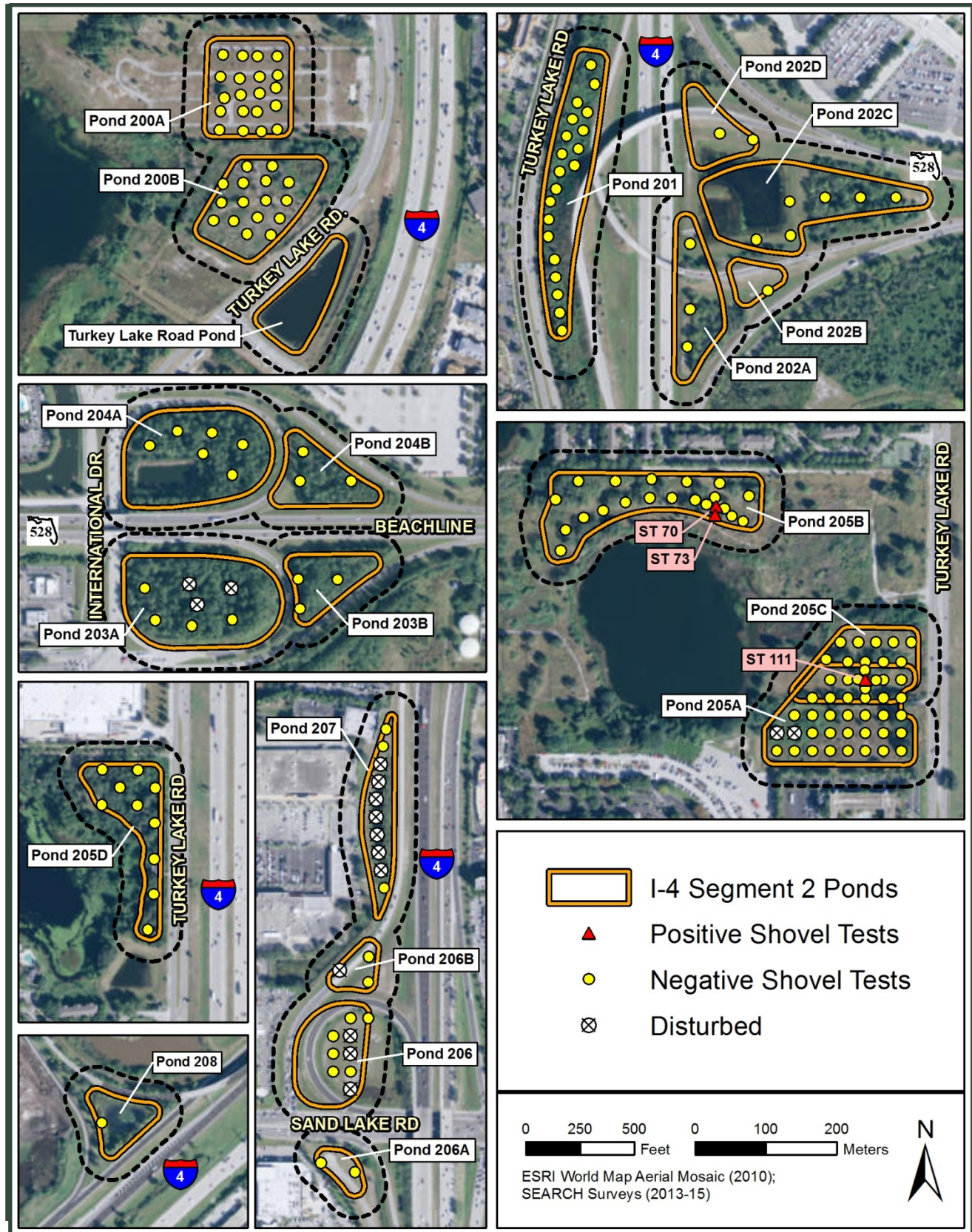


Figure 11 - Shovel test locations within the I-4 Segment 2 APE.

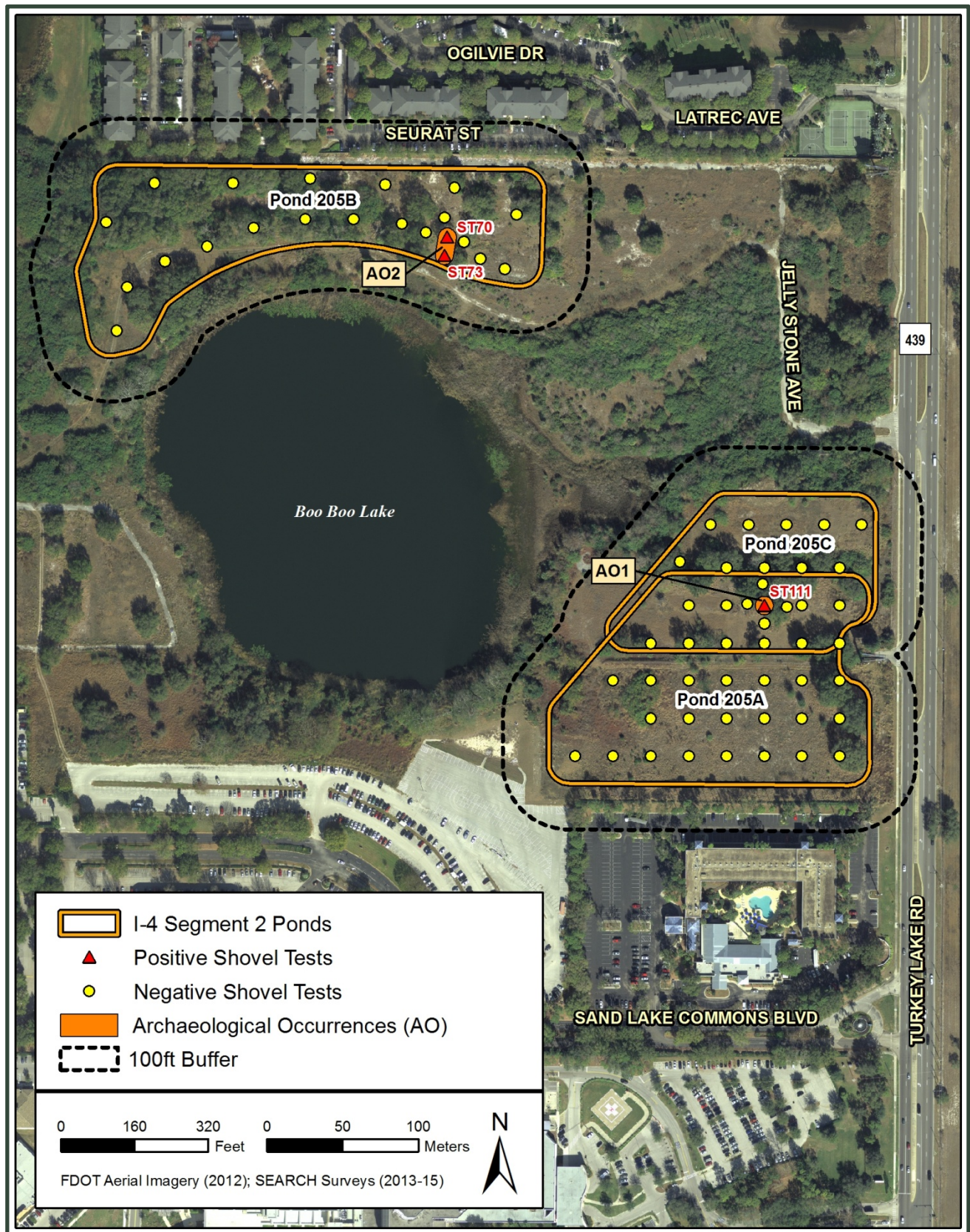


Figure 12 - Location of AOs 1 and 2 within the I-4 Segment 2 APE.

Table 3 - Results of Phase I Archaeological Survey of the 25* Existing and Proposed Ponds for the I-4 Segment 2 APE.

Pond	Acreage	Number of Shovel Tests	Comment/Condition	Results
200A	4.07	20	Interchange of I-4 and SR 528	No archaeological sites or cultural material
200B	4.26	16	Interchange of I-4 and SR 528	No archaeological sites or cultural material
201	5.08	20	Interchange of I-4 and SR 528	No archaeological sites or cultural material
202A	2.89	3	Interchange of I-4 and SR 528	No archaeological sites or cultural material
202B	0.84	1	Interchange of I-4 and SR 528	No archaeological sites or cultural material
202C	6.10	6	Interchange of I-4 and SR 528	No archaeological sites or cultural material
202D	1.71	2	Interchange of I-4 and SR 528	No archaeological sites or cultural material
203A	6.39	4	Within the interchange of International Drive and SR 528	No archaeological sites or cultural material
203B	1.98	3	Within the interchange of International Drive and SR 528	No archaeological sites or cultural material
204A	6.19	6	Within the interchange of International Drive and SR 528	No archaeological sites or cultural material
204B	2.41	3	Within the interchange of International Drive and SR 528	No archaeological sites or cultural material
205A	6.27	38	Former orange grove, west of Turkey Lake Road	Archaeological Occurrence 1 (AO 1)
205B	5.48	22	Former orange grove, west of Turkey Lake Road	Archaeological Occurrence 2 (AO 2)
205C	3.68	10	Former orange grove, west of Turkey Lake Road	No archaeological sites or cultural material
205D	3.02	10	West of Turkey Lake Road	Previously recorded 8OR08763; no evidence of site encountered
206	3.12	6	Within ramp at intersection of I-4 and SR 482	No archaeological sites or cultural material
206A	0.66	2	Within ramp at intersection of I-4 and SR 482	No archaeological sites or cultural material
206B	0.85	2	Within ramp at intersection of I-4 and SR 482	No archaeological sites or cultural material
207	2.24	3	Expanding and regrading existing pond	No archaeological sites or cultural material
208	1.41	1	Expanding and regrading existing pond	No archaeological sites or cultural material
F32	5.14	0	Existing pond – no modification	No archaeological sites or cultural material
F33	5.26	0	Existing pond – no modification	No archaeological sites or cultural material
F34	7.60	0	Existing pond – no modification	No archaeological sites or cultural material
F35	3.85	0	Existing pond – no modification	No archaeological sites or cultural material
Turkey Lake Road Pond	2.36	0	Existing pond – no modification	Previously recorded 8OR01271; no evidence of site encountered
Total	92.82	178		

*Pond count does not include existing ponds.

8.1.2 Pond 205B

Pond 205B consists of 5.48 acres and is east of Big Sand Lake and west of Turkey Lake Road on the north shore of Boo Boo's Lake. The archaeological potential in Pond 205B was considered moderate to high. The soil characteristics of Pond 205B include excessively to moderately well-drained soils. Pond 205B is located northwest of Pond 205C within the same undeveloped parcel (see **Figure 12**). A total of 22 shovel tests were excavated in the proposed footprint of Pond 205B. Pedestrian survey was conducted within the parcel; no evidence of historic structures depicted in the vicinity on the 1919 soil survey map and 1950 General Highway Map was observed.

A typical soil profile from Pond 205B consisted of two strata. The upper stratum consisted of disturbed and mottled dark grayish-brown sand and limestone gravel fill that extended from the ground surface to a depth of 20 centimeters (7 inches). From 20 to 100 centimeters (7 to 39 inches), the lower stratum was noted as brown sand.

Archaeological Occurrence 2 (AO 2) was identified along the southern boundary of Pond 205B. Shovel Tests 70 and 73 each yielded one flake of heat-treated coastal plain chert at 30–40 cmbs and 50–60 cmbs, respectively. These non-diagnostic artifacts were recovered from shovel tests placed 12.5 meters (41 feet) apart. Additional testing did not recover any other prehistoric cultural material. AO 2 does not meet the criteria for significance required for inclusion in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

8.2 Architectural Survey Results

The architectural survey resulted in the identification of two historic structures (8OR10249, 9036 Turkey Lake Road and 8OR10250, 7400 International Drive) constructed before 1971 located within Segment 2 of the I-4 project area (**Figures 13 and 14**). The identified historic resources were evaluated to determine their significance and potential for listing in the NRHP. Both resources within Segment 2 of the I-4 APE lack the architectural distinction and significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the NRHP and are recommended ineligible. No potential NRHP districts were identified due to the lack of concentration of historic structures. FMSF forms were completed for the resources and are provided in **Attachment 1**. The Survey Log Sheet is provided in **Attachment 2**.

SEARCH also examined the Orange County Property Appraiser's records, which indicated that nine structures that date from 1971 to 1974 are located within the APE (**Table 4**). Using data from the Property Appraisers' records, as well as an examination of photographs from desktop resources, SEARCH Architectural Historians made preliminary evaluations of these buildings. If the project progresses slowly, it will be necessary to develop a historic context that addresses the development of hotels and other tourist-related resources in central Florida that were spurred by the construction of Disney World. These resources would also need to be documented (FMSF resource forms completed) and assessed for their NRHP eligibility.

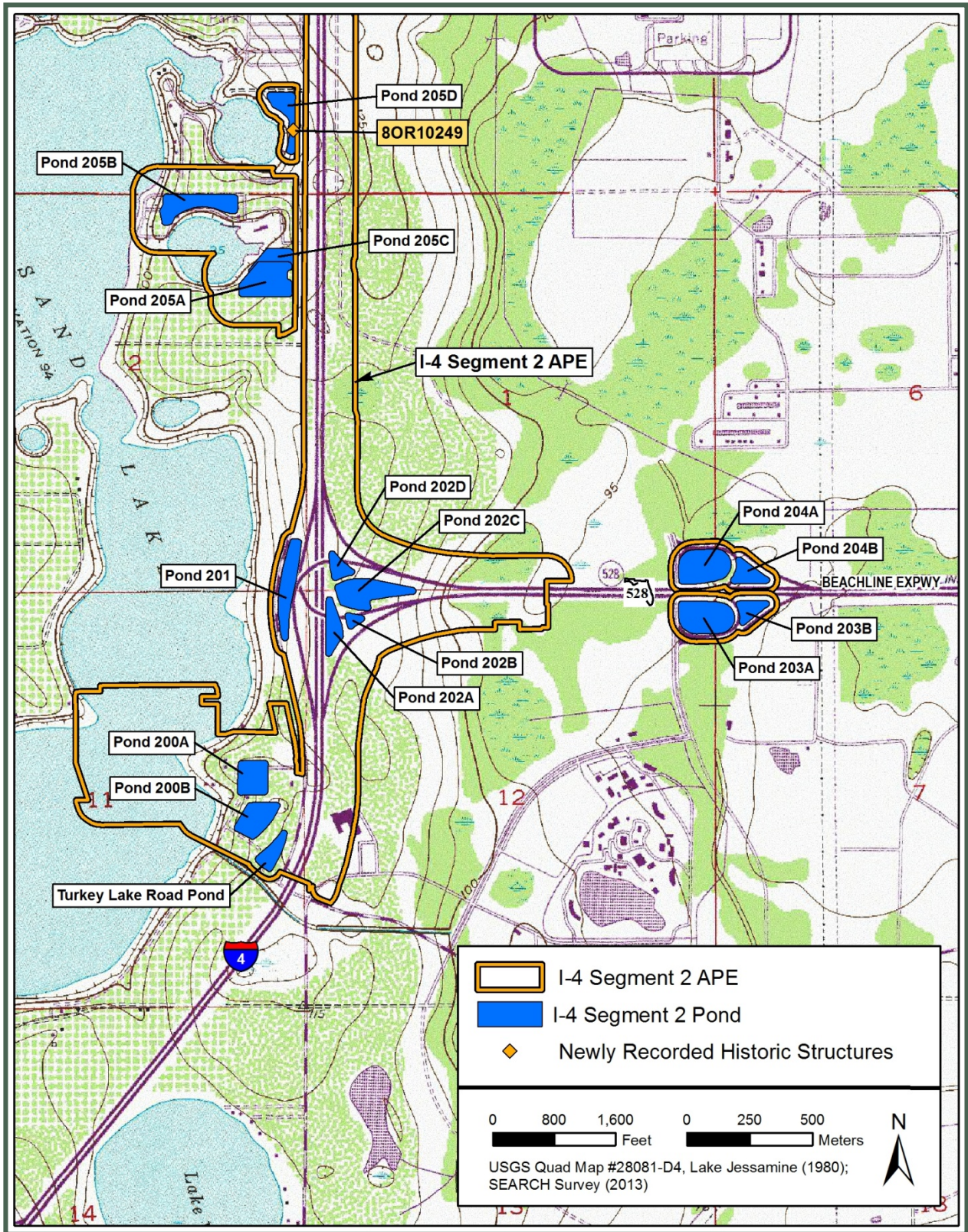


Figure 13 - Newly recorded historic resources within the I-4 Segment 2 APE. Southern portion.

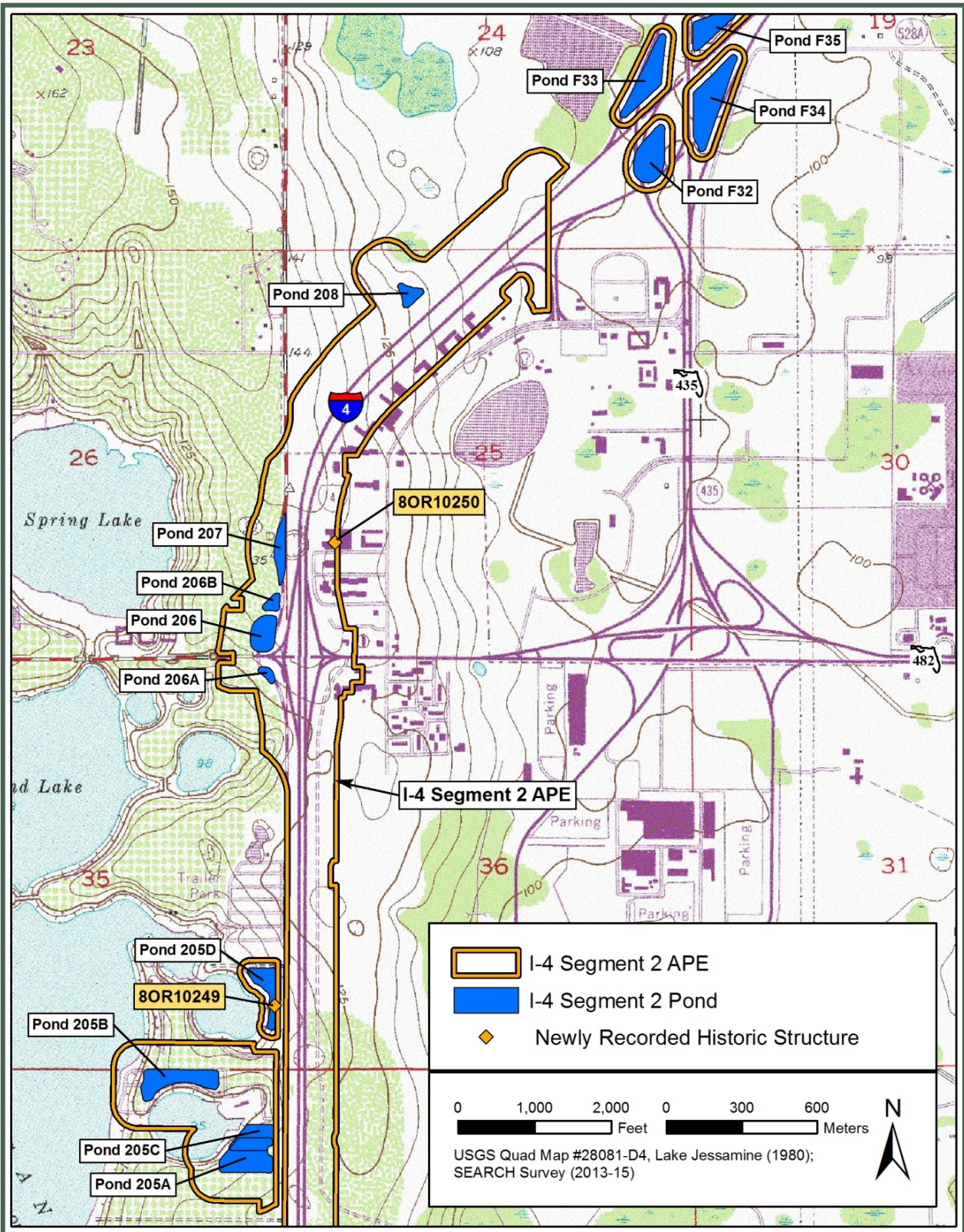


Figure 14 - Newly recorded historic resources within the I-4 Segment 2 APE. Northern portion.

Table 4 - Parcels along the APE that Contain Resources Constructed between 1971 and 1974.

Parcel Number	Address	Date	Preliminary Evaluation Based on Desktop Analysis
12-24-28-9249-00-010	Places of Learning – Sea World Marketing (6817 Westwood Boulevard)	ca. 1973	Not eligible
25-23-28-7135-00-011	Quality Inn Hotel International (7600 International Drive)	ca. 1972	Not eligible
25-23-28-0000-00-029	Edwin Watts Golf (7024 International Drive)	ca. 1973	Not eligible
25-23-28-5404-02-010	Howard Johnson Inn (6603 International Drive)	ca. 1972	Not eligible
25-23-28-5404-02-020	International Palms Resort Building 1 (6515 International Drive)	ca. 1973	Not eligible
25-23-28-5404-02-020	International Palms Resort Building 2 (6515 International Drive)	ca. 1974	Not eligible
25-23-28-5404-02-040	Rosen Inn (6327 International Drive)	ca. 1973	Not eligible
25-23-28-2001-01-010	The Metropolitan Express (6323 International Drive)	ca. 1973	Not eligible
25-23-28-5404-02-060	Monumental Hotel (6233 International Drive)	ca. 1974	Not eligible

Standing Structures

8OR10249, 9036 Turkey Lake Road

8OR10249 is a newly recorded building located at 9036 Turkey Lake Road within Segment 2 of the I-4 APE in Section 35 of Township 23 South, Range 28 East, as shown on the 1980 *Lake Jessamine, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 13**). The ca. 1962 building is situated near the eastern edge of a triangular-shaped parcel that fronts Turkey Lake Road. Resource 8OR10249 is a one-story, L-shaped plan, Masonry Vernacular dwelling set on a continuous concrete block foundation (**Figure 15**). The gabled roof is clad with composition shingles with louvered vents and wood siding in the gable ends. A brick interior chimney pierces the center ridge of the roof. The exterior fabric is concrete block. The windows are not arranged in a particular pattern but consist of independent and paired three-light metal awning windows and one-over-one single-hung metal-sash windows, some with non-operational louvered shutters. The main entrance is on the south façade, but the entry has been boarded over. The entry is sheltered beneath a two-bay open porch with wood supports. A single-bay carport with a concrete block storage room is attached to the west façade and an irregular-shaped addition is attached to the north façade.



Figure 15. Resource 8OR10249, facing north.

Resource 8OR10249 is a Masonry Vernacular building that represents a highly prevalent approach to residential design in Florida and the United States in general. Based on the historic context, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the building 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 eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural distinction. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further

information of historical importance. It is the opinion of SEARCH that 8OR10249 lacks the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource to a historic district.

8OR10250, 7400 International Drive

8OR10250 is a newly recorded building located at 7400 International Drive within Segment 2 of the I-4 APE in Section 25 of Township 23 South, Range 28 East, as shown on the 1980 *Lake Jessamine, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 13**). The ca. 1970 building currently operates as the Coco Key Resort Hotel and is situated near the western boundary of a rectangular-shaped parcel that fronts International Drive. Resource 8OR10250 is a two-story, irregular-shaped plan Masonry Vernacular motel building set on a poured concrete slab foundation (**Figure 16**). The roof is a built-up flat roof design, and the exterior fabric is stucco over concrete with sections of brick laid in a running bond pattern along the east and west facades. The building consists of a U-shaped section that contains hotel rooms along the northern and eastern wings, while the southern wing is primarily ancillary hotel use. The U-shaped structure is separated by a courtyard with a swimming pool and water slides. The entire courtyard is covered by a steel-framed canopy that connects both the north and southern wings of the building. An additional section attached to the southwest of the building and outside of the canopy area gives the building an overall irregular shape and appears to also be used for ancillary hotel use and not used as lodging. The windows on the building are symmetrically balanced and consist of paired commercial fixed-sash windows for each individual motel room. There are multiple entrances for the separate motel rooms on the north and east (both parking lot facing) facades and the south (courtyard facing) facade that feature solid metal doors. An open, two-story piazza supported by stucco-clad concrete buttresses shelters the entries to the motel rooms. The second story of the piazza includes a painted metal railing. An additional below-grade swimming pool and water slide area is located to the west of the building and outside of the canopy area. Four similarly designed hotel buildings, including a five-story building, share the parcel with Resource 8OR10250. The additional buildings are located to the east, outside of the APE, and are not physically connected to Resource 8OR10250.



Figure 16. Resource 8OR10250, facing southwest.

Resource 8OR10250 is a Masonry Vernacular building that represents a highly prevalent approach to commercial architectural design in Florida and the United States in general. Based on the historic context, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the building 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. A review of historical sources including newspapers and Orange County Property Appraiser records did not identify additional information regarding this particular hotel or the property in general. Furthermore, the resource is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, the resource is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural distinction. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. It is the opinion of SEARCH that 8OR10250 lacks the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource to a historic district.

9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

This technical memorandum details the results of a CRAS conducted in support of proposed improvements of I-4 from SR 528 (Beachline Expressway) to west of SR 435 (Kirkman Road) in Orange County, Florida. This technical memorandum serves as an addendum to two previous reports (ACI 1998a, FMSF Survey No. 5287; ACI and Janus Research 1999, FMSF Survey No. 5707). The regional prehistory and history in this addendum are consistent with those described in the previous reports and were not repeated in this technical memorandum. Archaeological survey was conducted within 18 proposed pond footprints, and architectural survey included the entire APE.

SEARCH's field investigations consisted of pedestrian surface inspection and the excavation of 178 shovel tests within the footprint of the proposed ponds. Two Archaeological Occurrences (AOs) were identified, one each in Ponds 205A and 205B. These AOs do not meet the criteria for significance required for inclusion in the NRHP.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification of two historic structures constructed before 1971 within the APE. Both resources lack the architectural distinction and significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the NRHP and are recommended ineligible. No potential NRHP districts were identified due to the lack of concentration of historic structures.

In addition to the aforementioned historic resources constructed during or before 1971, SEARCH examined the Orange County Property Appraiser's records, which indicated that nine structures are located within the APE that date from 1971 to 1974. Depending on the progression of the project (i.e., how much time elapses between the current study and the eventual design/construction of the project), it may become necessary to inventory and assess these resources. It is recommended that the project design team make a commitment to document any structures that reach historic age prior to project completion as part of a supplemental CRAS. SEARCH will commit to a follow-up discussion with the design team as part of a supplemental review upon request.

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- 1980 *Lake Jessamine, Fla.* topographic quadrangle. US Geological Survey, Reston, Virginia.

Watts, W. A.

- 1969 A Pollen Diagram from Mud Lake, Marion County, North-Central Florida. *Geological Society of America Bulletin* 80:631–642.
- 1971 Postglacial and Interglacial Vegetation History of Southern Georgia and Central Florida. *Ecology* 52:676–690.
- 1975 A Late Quaternary Record of Vegetation from Lake Annie, South Central Florida. *Geology* 3:344–346.
- 1980 The Late Quaternary Vegetation History of the Southeastern United States. *Annual Reviews of Ecology and Systematics* 11:387–409.

Willey, Gordon R.

- 1949 *Archeology of the Florida Gulf Coast.* Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Volume 113. Washington, DC.

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Attachment 1

FMSF Site Forms

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Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **OR10249**
Field Date 2-12-2015
Form Date 2-19-2015
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) 9036 Turkey Lake Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Improvements to I-4 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 9036 Direction _____ Street Name Turkey Lake Street Type Road Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Turkey Lake Rd/Latrec Ave/I-4
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE JESSAMINE USGS Date 1980 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Orlando In City Limits? yes no unknown County Orange
Township 23S Range 28E Section 35 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 35-23-28-0000-00-027 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting Northing
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1962 To (year): 2014
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Cabin) From (year): 1962 To (year): 2014
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Replacement windows/main entry boarded
Additions: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Addition north facade; carport W facade
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 Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan L-shaped Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Includes 3-light metal awning windows and 1/1 SHS metal windows.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) _____

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

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Main entry on south facade has been boarded over

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Open/S/Gable extension/wood supports; Open/W/carport

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

Narrative Description of Resource One-story, L-shaped plan, Masonry Vernacular dwelling set on a continuous concrete block foundation. A single-bay carport with a concrete block storage room is attached to the west facade and an irregular-shaped addition is attached to the north facade.

Archaeological Remains _____ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Due to lack of sufficient historical significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10249 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing 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 photos, maps, field notes, aerials File or accession #'s 2964-13048T
2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Bartlett, Laurel Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 315 NW 138th Terr, Newberry, FL 32669/352-333-0049/352-333-0069/laurel@searchinc.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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



8OR10249_a Facing North



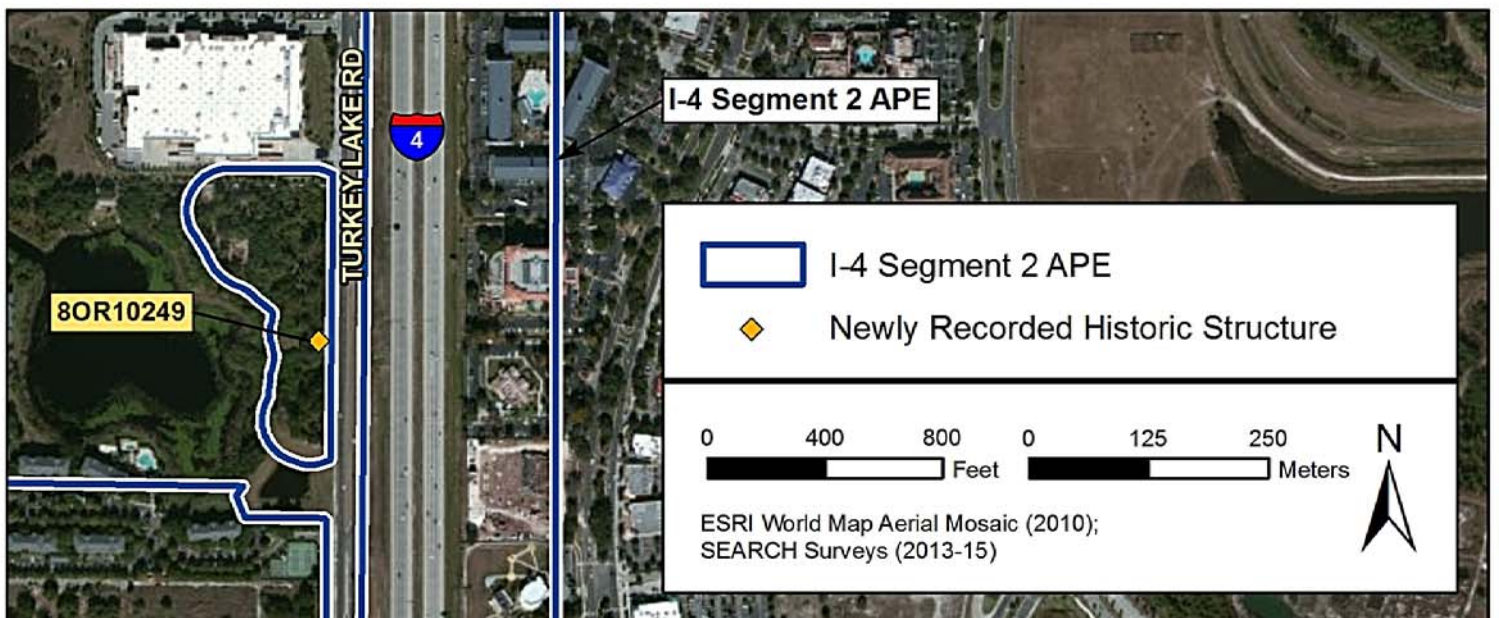
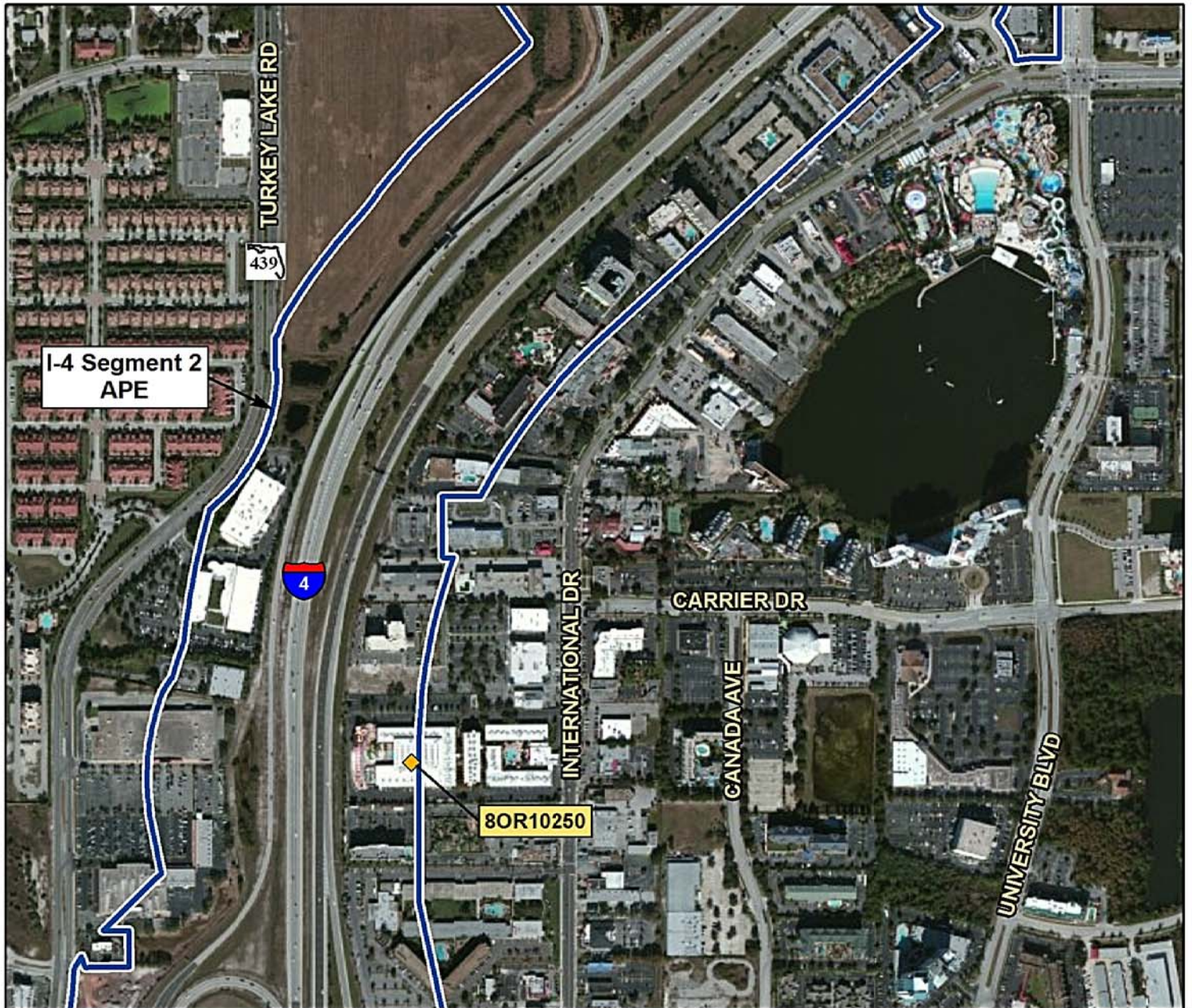
8OR10249_b Facing Northwest

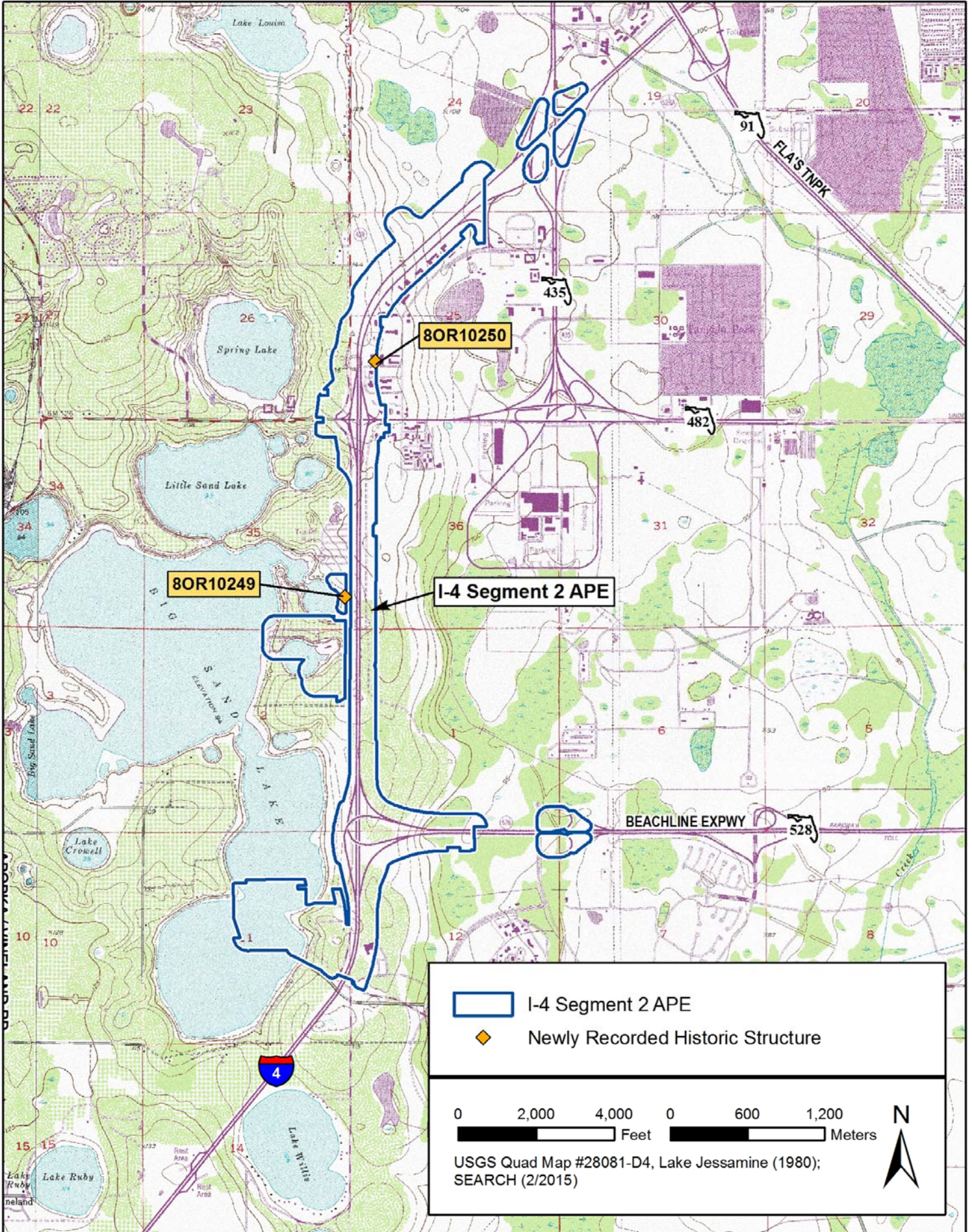


8OR10249_c Facing Northeast



8OR10249_d Facing Northeast





Original
 Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 **OR10250**
Field Date 2-12-2015
Form Date 2-23-2015
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) 7400 International Drive Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of Improvements to I-4 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: 7400 International Drive
Street Number Direction Street Name Street Type Suffix Direction
Cross Streets (nearest / between) I-4/International Drive/Carrier Drive
USGS 7.5 Map Name LAKE JESSAMINE USGS Date 1980 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Orlando In City Limits? yes no unknown County Orange
Township 23S Range 28E Section 25 ¼ section: NW SW SE NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 25-23-28-0000-00-022 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone 16 17 Easting Northing
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1970 approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later
Original Use Hotel From (year): 1970 To (year): 2014
Current Use Hotel From (year): 1970 To (year): 2014
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: yes no unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: yes no unknown Date: _____ Nature Replacement windows
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 Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Brick 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) Includes paired commercial fixed-sash metal windows.

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Steel-framed canopy connecting two sections of building

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) Below-grade pool; waterslides; four additional hotel buildings are located to the east and outside of the APE.

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

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ___ Chimney Material(s): 1. ___ 2. ___
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. ___ 3. ___
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. ___
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. ___
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Multiple entries for separate hotel rooms on the north, east, and south facades that feature solid metal doors.
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) Open/E/N/S/flat/two-story piazza

Condition (overall resource condition): []excellent [x]good []fair []deteriorated []ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource Two-story, irregular shaped plan Masonry Vernacular hotel building set on a poured concrete slab foundation. Wings of U-shaped section are connected via a canopy giving the building and overall irregular shape.
Archaeological Remains []Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

[x]FMSF record search (sites/surveys) [x]library research []building permits []Sanborn maps
[]FL State Archives/photo collection []city directory []occupant/owner interview []plat maps
[x]property appraiser / tax records []newspaper files []neighbor interview []Public Lands Survey (DEP)
[x]cultural resource survey (CRAS) []historic photos []interior inspection []HABS/HAER record search
[]other methods (describe)
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? []yes [x]no []insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Due to lack of sufficient historical significance and architectural distinction, 8OR10250 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing 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 photos, maps, field notes, aerials File or accession #'s 2964-13048T
2) Document type ___ Maintaining organization ___
Document description ___ File or accession #'s ___

RECORDER INFORMATION

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Recorder Contact Information 315 NW 138th Terr, Newberry, FL 32669/352-333-0049/352-333-0069/laurel@searchinc.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

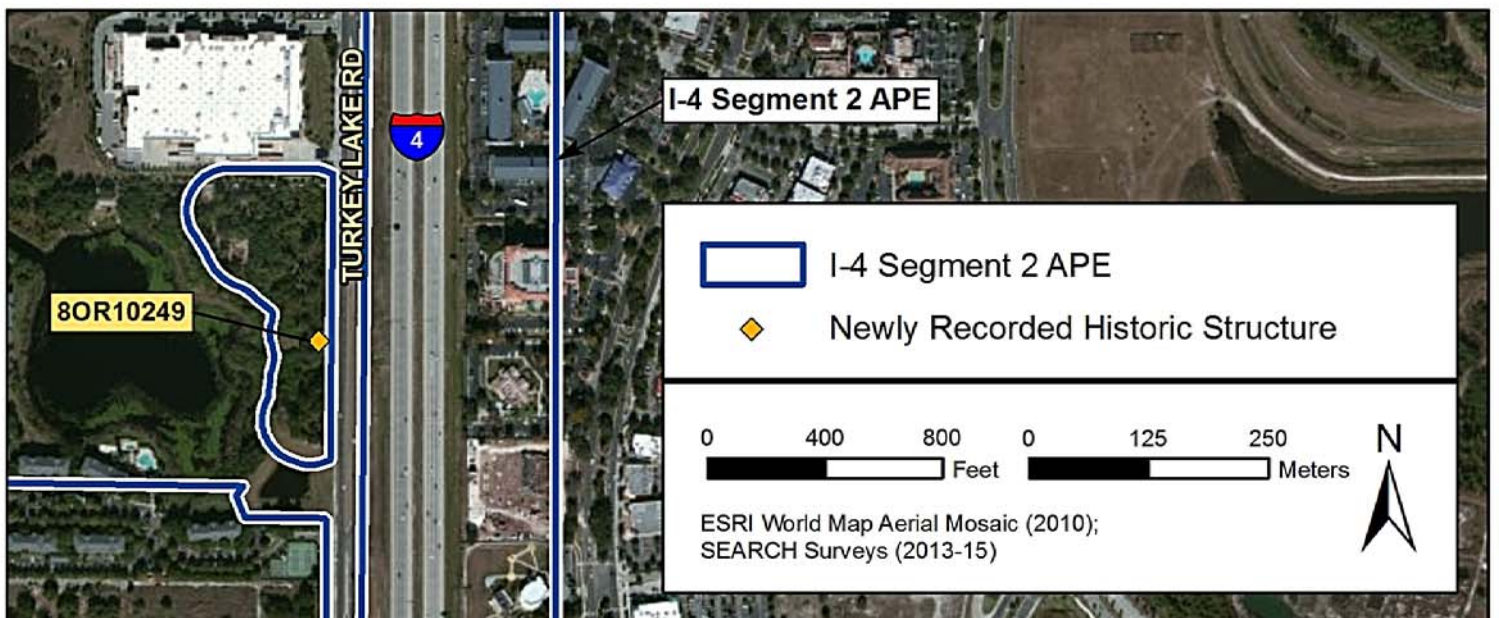
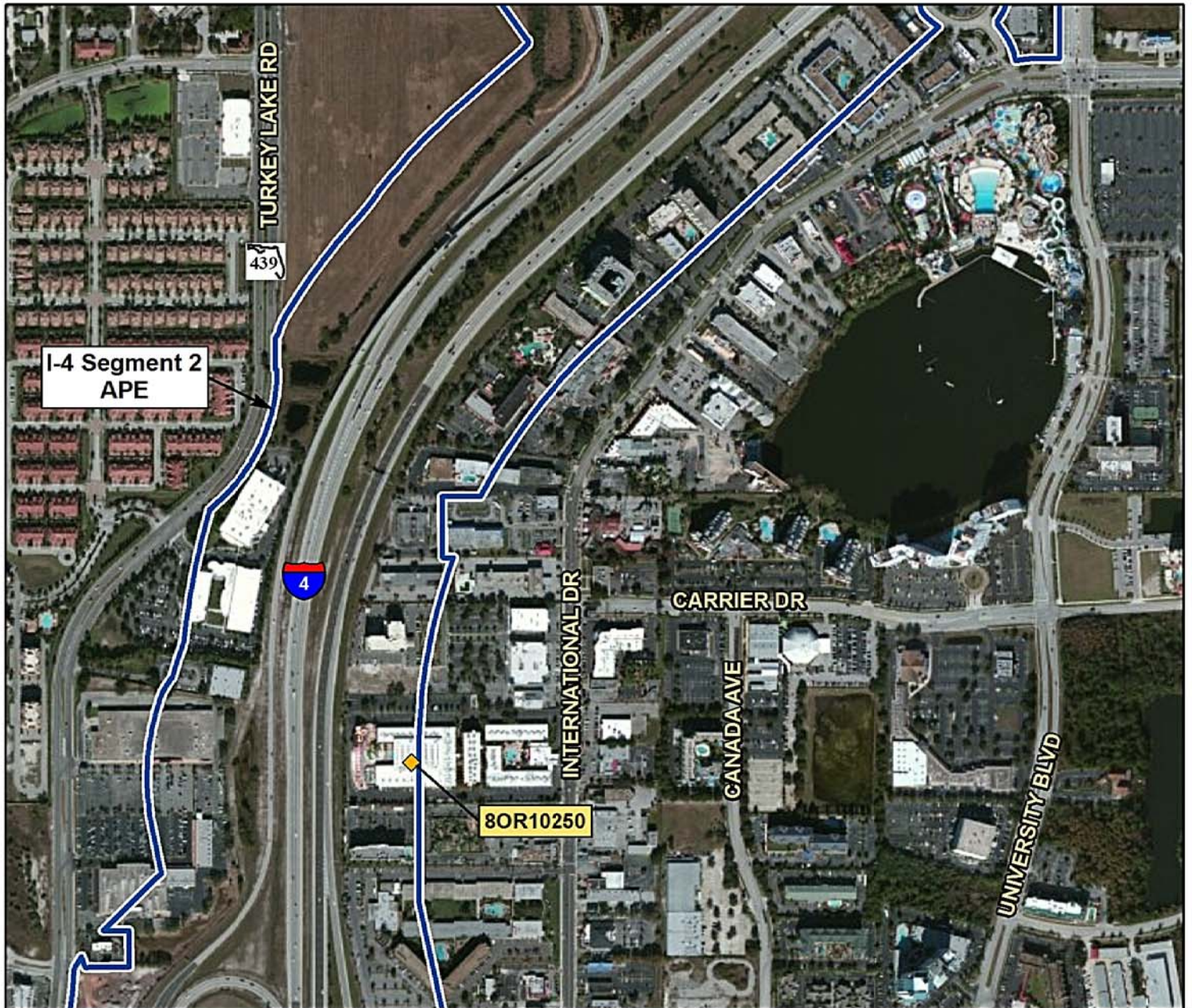
Required Attachments
1 USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND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

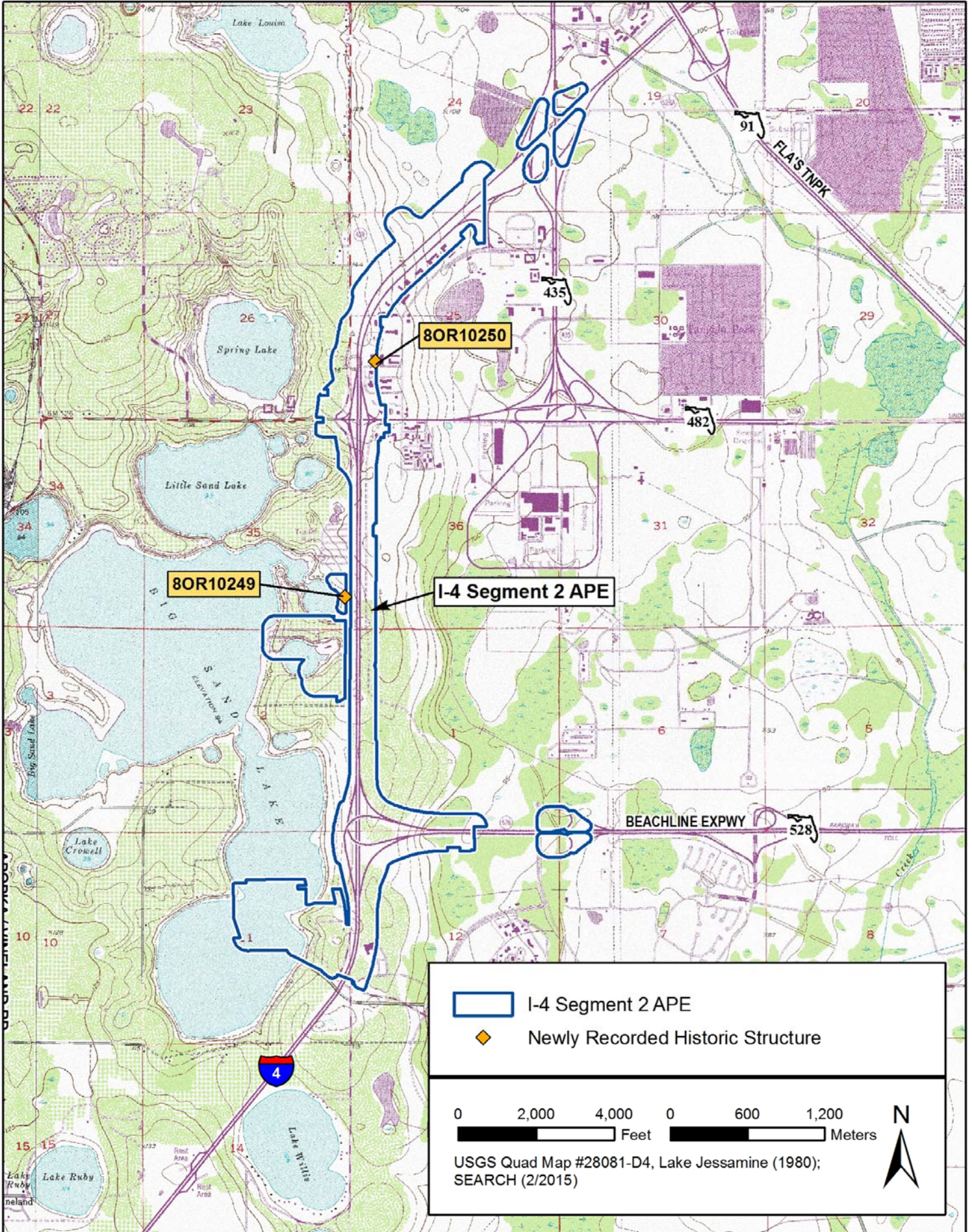


8OR10250_a Facing Southwest



8OR10250_b Facing Northeast





Attachment 2

FMSF Survey Log Sheet

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Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) CRAS of Proposed Improvements to Interstate 4 from State Road 528 to West of Kirkman Road in Orange County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Technical Memorandum: Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Proposed Improvements to State Road 400 (SR 400)/Interstate 4 (I-4) from West of SR 528 (Beachline Expressway) to West of SR 435 (Kirkman Road) - Segment 2 Orange County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Dye, Melissa 3. _____
2. Roberts, Benjamin 4. _____

Publication Date (year) 2015 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 37

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)
SEARCH, Newberry, Florida. SEARCH Project No. 2964-13048

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Dye, Melissa

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Newberry, Florida

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

1. Big Sand Lake 3. Spring Lake 5. _____ 7. _____
2. Little Sand Lake 4. Boo Boo Lake 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name HNTB, Inc. Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail _____

Recorder of Log Sheet Dye, Melissa Date Log Sheet Completed 2-24-2015

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? No Yes: Previous survey #s (FMSF only) 5287,5707

Mapping

Counties (List each one in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

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

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

1. Name LAKE JESSAMINE Year 1980 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 7-8-2013 End 2-17-2015 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 823.7 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures shovel tests dug at 12.5-, 25-, and 50-m intervals within proposed pond sites. Shovel tests were 50 cm in diameter and 100 cm deep, subsurface conditions permitting, and sediment was screened through 1/4 in. mesh. Historic architecture survey conducted.

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

Florida Archives (Gray Building) library research- local public local property or tax records other historic maps
Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) library-special collection - nonlocal newspaper files soils maps or data
Site File property search Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) literature search windshield survey
Site File survey search local informant(s) Sanborn Insurance maps aerial photography
other (describe): _____

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

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

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

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

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No
Count of Previously Recorded Sites 0 Count of Newly Recorded Sites 2
Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) _____

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) OR10249, OR10250

Site Forms Used: Site File Paper Form Site File Electronic Recording Form

REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)

SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY
Origin of Report: 872 CARL UW 1A32 # _____ Academic Contract Avocational
Grant Project # _____ Compliance Review: CRAT # _____
Type of Document: Archaeological Survey Historical/Architectural Survey Marine Survey Cell Tower CRAS Monitoring Report
Overview Excavation Report Multi-Site Excavation Report Structure Detailed Report Library, Hist. or Archival Doc
MPS MRA TG Other: _____
Document Destination: _____ Plotability: _____

