CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF THE BOGGY CREEK ROAD (COUNTY ROAD 530) WIDENING FROM SIMPSON ROAD TO NARCOOSSEE ROAD, OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA

COUNTY PROJECT NO. OS-20-11479-DJ
SEARCH PROJECT NO. T20117

PREPARED FOR

DEWBERRY ENGINEERS INC.
AND
OSCEOLA COUNTY

BY

SEARCH

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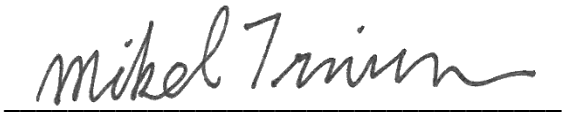

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JANUARY 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of improvements to Boggy Creek Road (County Road [CR] 530) in Osceola County, Florida. Osceola County is proposing improvements to Boggy Creek Road from Simpson Road to Narcoossee Road, a total distance of 5.9 miles (9.5 kilometers). Associated drainage improvements and stormwater ponds also are proposed, along with modification of the intersections at Nele Road, Turnberry Boulevard, and Narcoossee Road. Proposed improvements will require up to 20 feet (6.1 meters) of additional right-of-way on both sides of the road.

To encompass all potential improvements, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) was defined to include the existing and proposed Boggy Creek Road right-of-way from Simpson Road to Narcoossee Road. This APE 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 right-of-way line. The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way. The historic structure survey was conducted within the entire APE. Survey for the proposed ponds is upcoming, pending selection of preferred pond locations. The resulting ponds addendum is forthcoming and will be included as **Appendix A**. This project is locally funded.

The archaeological survey included the excavation of 14 shovel tests, all of which were negative for cultural material. Due to the heavily developed nature of the corridor and the narrow limits of the archaeological APE, buried utilities prevented excavation throughout much of the project. A total of 121 "no-dig" points were taken at least every 100 meters (328 feet) to document the pedestrian survey of areas that were unsafe to dig. Two previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE. The Northshore 2 site (8OS02365) and the Boggy Creek Scatter (8OS02829) were both previously determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). No evidence of the two ineligible sites was identified during the current survey. Given the level of development within the Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE, it is unlikely that any intact portions of these sites exist within the archaeological APE. No archaeological sites or archaeological occurrences were recorded in the Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of three previously recorded historic resources within the Boggy Creek Road APE. All three previously recorded historic resources are structures that were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. Based on the results of the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that all three resources remain ineligible for the NRHP due to a lack of significant historic associations and architectural distinction. No further architectural work is recommended.

Given the results of the CRAS, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed Boggy Creek Road widening project will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of improvements to Boggy Creek Road (County Road [CR] 530) in Osceola County, Florida. Osceola County is proposing improvements to Boggy Creek Road from Simpson Road to Narcoossee Road, a total distance of 5.9 miles (9.5 kilometers) (**Figure 1**). Associated drainage improvements and stormwater ponds also are proposed, along with modification of the intersections at Nele Road, Turnberry Boulevard, and Narcoossee Road. Results of cultural resource survey in the ponds locations is forthcoming and will be provided in **Appendix A**. Proposed improvements will require up to 20 feet (6.1 meters) of additional right-of-way on both sides of the road.

To encompass all potential improvements, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) was defined to include the existing and proposed Boggy Creek Road right-of-way from Simpson Road to Narcoossee Road. This APE 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 right-of-way line (**Figure 2**). The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way. The historic structure survey was conducted within the entire APE. This project is locally funded.

The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify, and bound 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 Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Manual (revised July 2020), 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 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*).

Jessica Fish, MSt, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator of Archaeology for this project, and Mikel Travisano, MS, served as Principal Investigator of Architectural History. The report was written by Ms. Fish, Mr. Travisano, Kelly Guerrieri, MA, Jessica Barnett, MS, RPA, and Allen Kent, PhD. The fieldwork was conducted by Mark Miragliotta, BA, Catherine Gould, MA, Tom Kennedy, BA, and Matt Mele, BA. Melissa Dye, MA, RPA, conducted the quality-control review, and Rasha Slepow, BS, edited and produced the document.

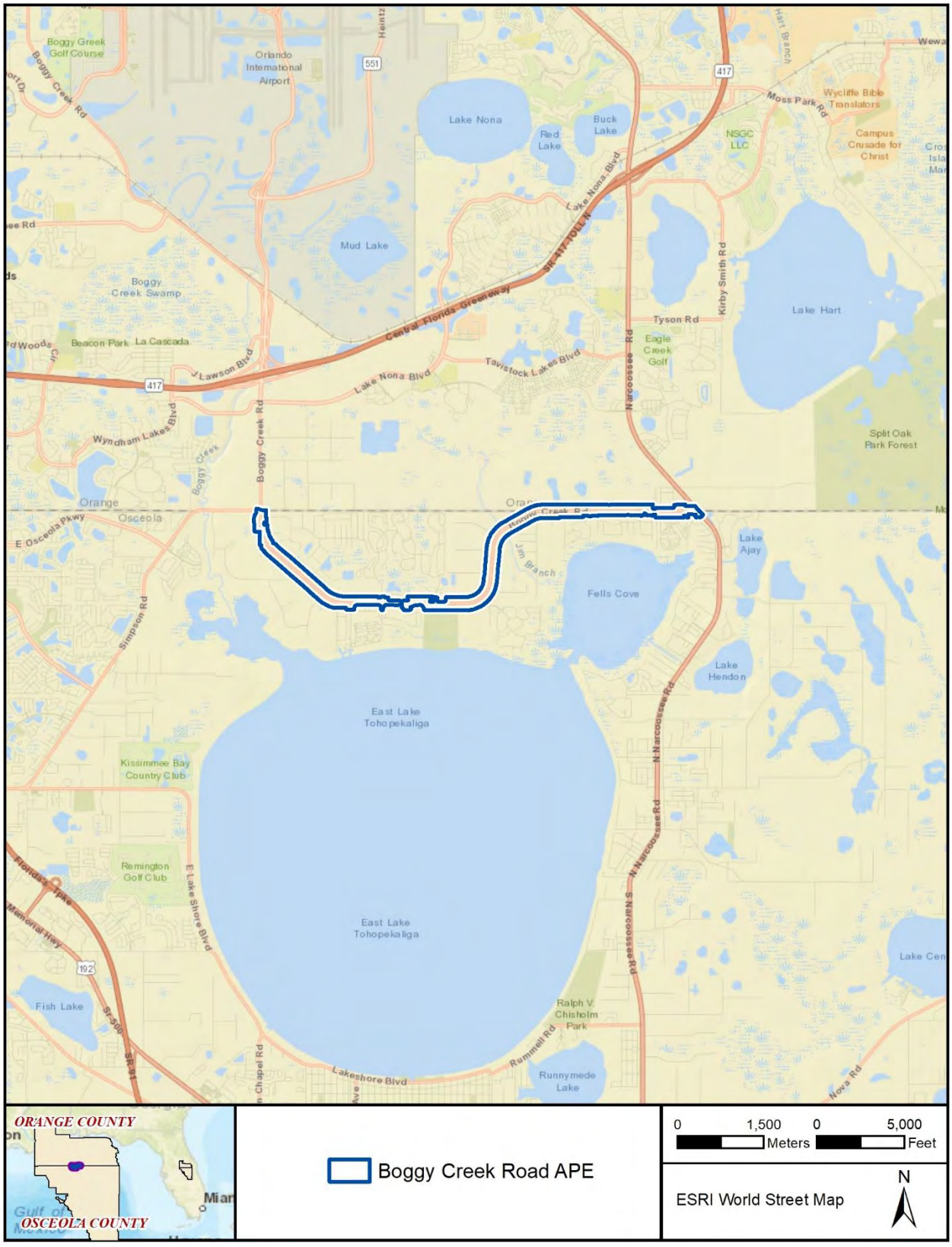

Figure 1. Location of the Boggy Creek Road improvements project in Osceola County, Florida.

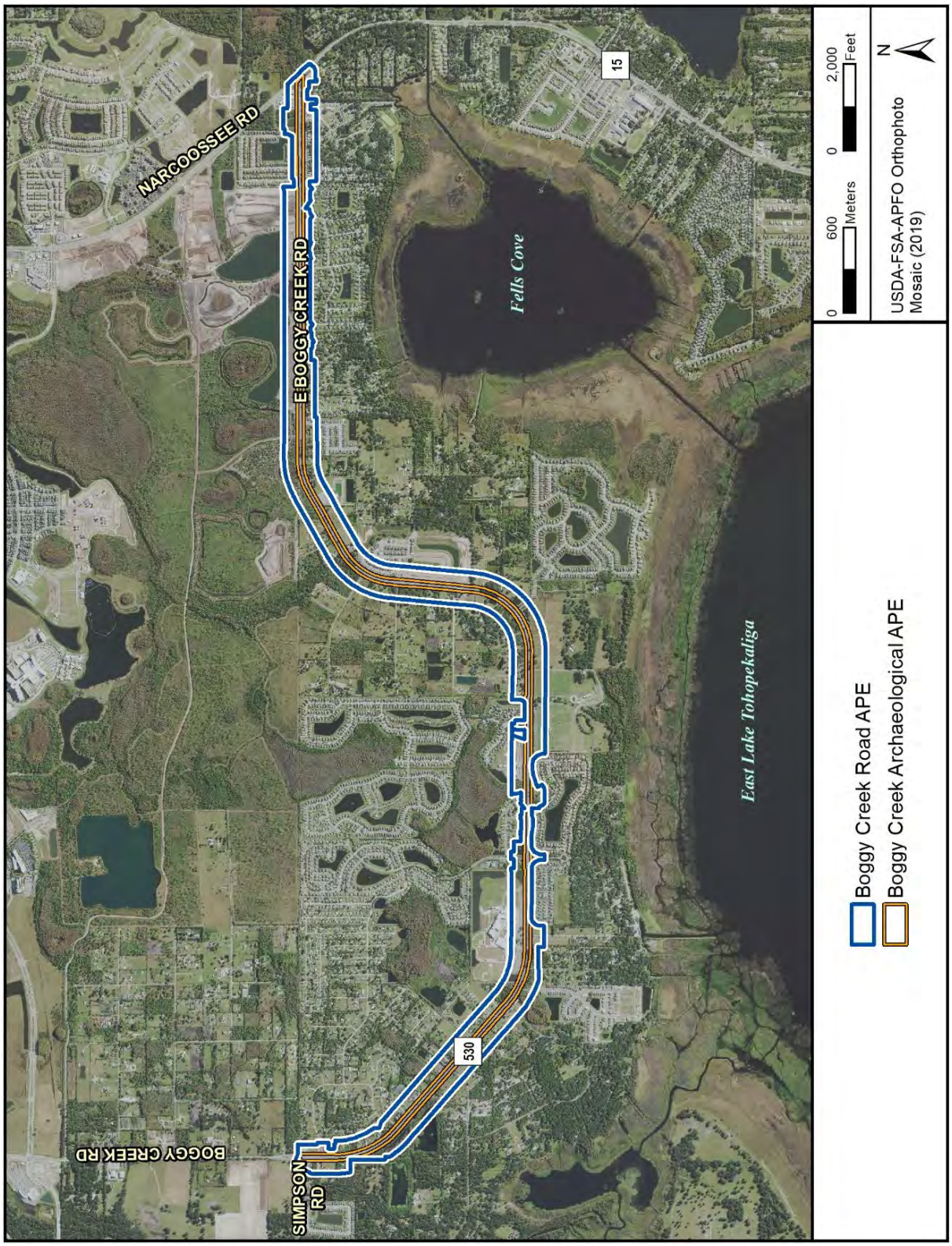

Figure 2. The Boggy Creek Road APE, Osceola County, Florida.

PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

The project area is an approximately 5.9-mile (9.5-kilometer) long corridor located near the communities of Lake Hart and Narcoossee in north-central Osceola County within Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Township 25 South, Range 30 East; Sections 5 and 6 of Township 25 South, Range 31 East; and Sections 31 and 32 of Township 24 South, Range 31 East. Beginning at the intersection of Boggy Creek Road and Simpson Road, the project corridor follows Boggy Creek eastward, terminating at the intersection with Narcoossee Road. Housing developments are located along both sides of the proposed corridor at the eastern and western ends of the APE, while more scattered residential development is noted near the center. The relatively flat terrain crossed by the corridor consists of an elevation ranging from 66 to 86 feet (20.1 to 26.2 meters) above mean sea level (amsl).

Geographically, the Boggy Creek Road APE is a part of the Kissimmee Valley physiographic province, which falls in the larger Eastern Flatwoods District (Brooks 1981). This region consists of seasonally flooded lowlands consisting of river swamps and grassland prairies. Soils are typically silty sands, the result of lagoonal deposits. Within the APE, soils consist of poorly drained Smyrna fine sands and moderately well drained Narcoossee fine sand (**Figure 3**). The corridor crosses over Jim Branch, which flows south into Fells Cove, located 0.9 miles (1.45 kilometers) southeast of the APE. Several other small, unnamed creeks bisect the APE, and several small ponds are adjacent. Boggy Creek itself is located west of the project area. East Lake Tohopekaliga is located approximately 0.45 miles (0.72 kilometers) south of the APE.

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 than previous millennia, 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.

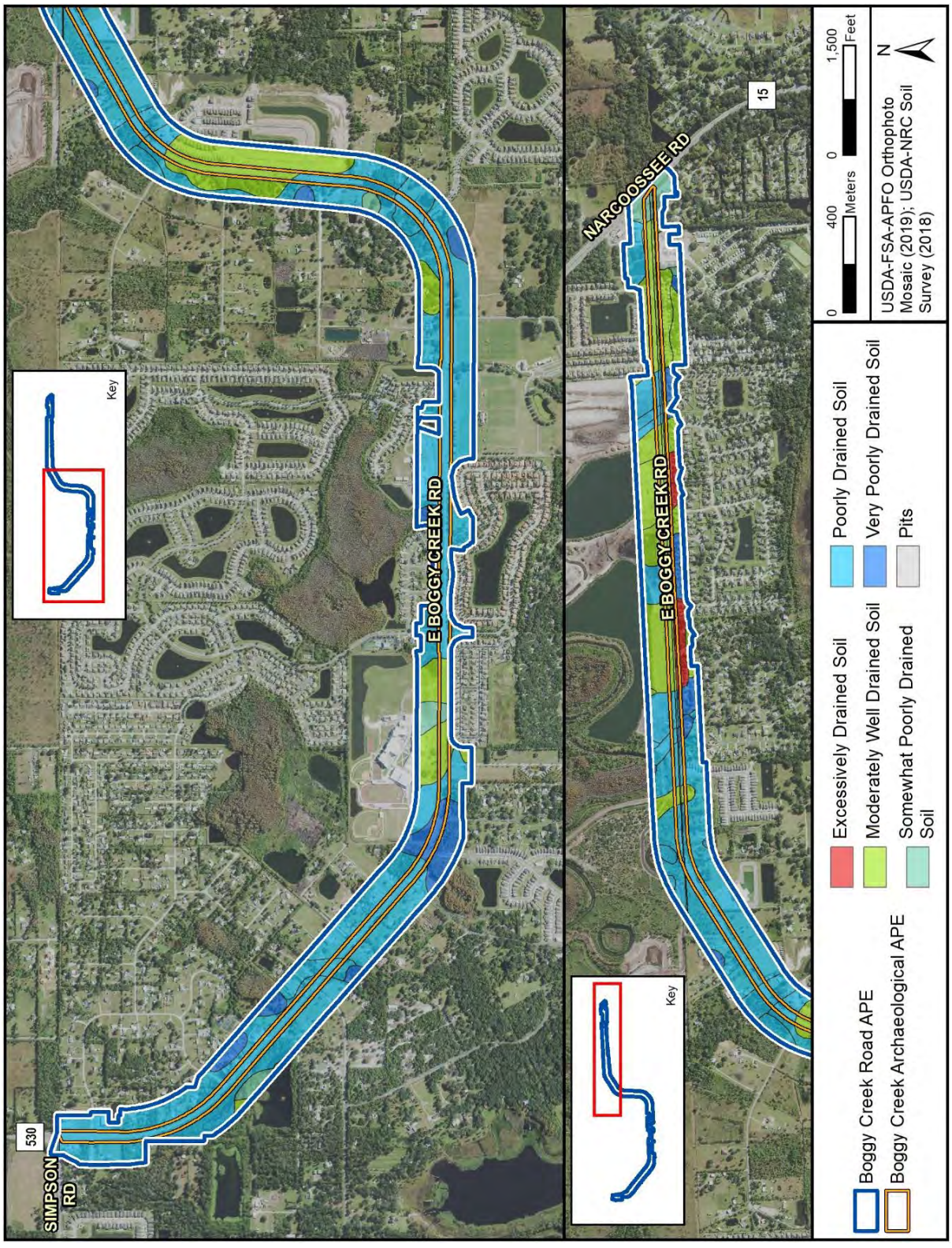

Figure 3. Soil drainage in the Boggy Creek Road APE.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE HISTORY

The Native American prehistoric period of east-central Florida is characterized by a four-part chronology spanning more than 12,000 years, with each period based on distinct cultural and technological characteristics recognized by archaeologists. A fifth Native American period also is recognized beginning with the advent of European contact. From oldest to most recent, the five temporal Native American periods are Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, Mississippian, and Contact/Mission (protohistoric/historic); however, it is not until the Middle to Late Archaic Mount Taylor period (about 6,000 years ago) that the region witnessed intensive occupation.

Paleoindian Period (12,000–8000 BC)

The traditional model for the peopling of the New World argues that Asian populations migrated to North America over the Beringia land bridge that formerly linked Siberia and Alaska, some 12,000 years ago. However, data are mounting in support of migrations that date to before 12,000 years ago. Moreover, there is a growing body of research and empirical evidence to indicate connections between the Clovis culture in eastern North America and the Solutrean culture of southwest Europe. Data in support of the Solutrean migrations consist of the early radiocarbon dates in the eastern United States with progressively younger dates in the western United States and technological similarities between the stone tools of the Clovis and Solutrean cultures (Bradley and Stanford 2004). Regardless of the direction of migrations or precise timing of the first occupations of the New World, there is no definitive evidence that Florida was inhabited by humans prior to about 10,000 years ago. Although limited, radiocarbon dates from Paleoindian sites in western Florida date to between 10,000 and 7500 BC (Clausen et al. 1979; Cockrell and Murphy 1978; Dunbar et al. 1988). The conventional view of Paleoindian existence in Florida is that the Paleoindians were nomadic hunters and gatherers who entered into an environment quite different than that of the present.

Excavations at the Harney Flats site in Hillsborough County have altered this view, and many archaeologists believe that Paleoindian people in Florida were not as far wandering, living part of the year in habitation sites that were located near critical resources such as fresh water. The climate during the Paleoindian period was cooler than at present and the land drier, with coastal sea levels and the inland water table much lower than at present (Carbone 1983; Watts and Hansen 1988). The paucity of potable water sources is thought by some archaeologists to have played a crucial role in the distribution of Paleoindian bands across the landscape. They hypothesize that human groups frequented sinkholes and springs to collect water and exploit the flora and fauna that also were attracted to these locations (Dunbar 1991; Milanich 1994; Webb et al. 1984). Further, many of these freshwater sources were located in areas of exposed Tertiary-age limestone that had become silicified, providing the Paleoindians with a raw material source (chert) for tool manufacture. Thus, it is thought that permanent freshwater sources

(sinkholes and springs) along with locations of high-quality chert were primary factors influencing Paleoindian settlement patterns in Florida.

Material culture of the Paleoindian period consists of a limited number of temporally diagnostic projectile points, primarily the Clovis, Suwannee, and Simpson types. Formal unifacial tools, most notably end- and side-scrapers, also are common in Paleoindian assemblages, along with blade tools, utilized flakes, and bola stones. Florida's rivers have produced aspects of Paleoindian material culture not recoverable in most other regions of North America, notably tools of bone and ivory. Among these are various pins and points as well as foreshafts, which are believed to have been employed in attaching projectile points to spears, allowing for new points to be "reloaded" into the spear shaft (Milanich 1994:49).

Archaic Period (8000–500 BC)

Around 8000 BC, the environment and physiography of Florida underwent some 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 regimes. 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.

Early Archaic (8000–6000 BC)

The early Holocene era was marked by changes in the climate, which began to approach that of today, although the change was gradual and took several thousand years. Sea levels also began to rise, inundating land that was previously exposed and gradually reducing the landmass of the state. The shift toward a warmer, less arid climate resulted in changes in the types and distributions of plants and animals. For example, many of the large Pleistocene mammals hunted by Paleoindians, such as mastodon, ground sloth, camelids, and glyptodont, became extinct by 8000 BC. As a result, the subsistence and settlement strategies of the people occupying Florida also changed, becoming more diverse and including new plant and animal species. This change in environment and human adaptation is referred to as the Archaic period, which lasted from 8000 BC to about 3000 BC.

In many ways, the Early Archaic period can be viewed as a time of transition from adaptation to the environment of the terminal Pleistocene to the more modern environment that began to establish itself around 6,000 to 7,000 years ago. Consequently, there is a certain amount of continuity in settlement patterns and technology with the preceding Paleoindian cultures. Many Early Archaic sites are found in similar locales, such as near permanent water sources in the karst

region of the state. In addition, the Early Archaic stone technology is very similar to that of the Paleoindian period, particularly the use of large, unifacial scrapers, bifacial cores, and a dependence on high-quality siliceous stone for tool making. One obvious difference between the Paleoindian and Early Archaic is the shift from lanceolate-shaped projectile points like the Suwannee and Simpson forms to smaller side-notched and stemmed projectile points/knives such as Bolen and Kirk (cf. Bullen 1975; Milanich 1994). The technological shift from large, lanceolate-shaped bifaces to smaller, side-notched projectiles occurred throughout the Southeast during the Pleistocene-Holocene transition, and it is often assumed that the cause for this shift was the disappearance of the large Pleistocene mammals and a greater emphasis on smaller mammals (e.g., deer) for food.

Middle Archaic (6000–3000 BC)

Further environmental change in the Mid-Holocene coincides with the development of lifeways characteristic of the Middle Archaic. Evidence for this period is found throughout the Florida peninsula and registered by the appearance of stemmed, triangular bladed projectile points. Changing technology, subsistence, settlement, and mobility strategies, as well as social elaboration, emerged at this time. Projectile point types such as the Newnan, Hillsborough, Marion, Hardee, Sumter, Alachua, and Putnam are common (Smith and Bond 1984:53–55). Lithic technology, apart from the bifaces mentioned above, consists of informal modified and utilized flake tools. Where preservation allows, bone and shell tools also are found, notably in coastal and riverine shell middens but also in submerged contexts in rivers and lakes. In rare instances, wood artifacts, textiles, and cordage are sometimes preserved, typically in submerged, anaerobic environments (Purdy 1994).

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, mounds, and cemeteries (Aten 1999; Endonino 2007; Milanich 1994:75-85). For the first time, shell middens and mounds appeared along the St. Johns River and the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, beginning some time at or around 4200 BC and coinciding with the beginning of the Mount Taylor tradition along the St. Johns River and Atlantic Coast of Florida (McGee and Wheeler 1994). It should be noted, however, that several recent radiocarbon assays have pushed the start of Mount Taylor back a millennium to 5300 BC (Randall 2007). Subsistence can be characterized as broad spectrum or generalized foraging, taking advantage of a wide variety of terrestrial and aquatic food resources. Freshwater and marine aquatic resources figured prominently in the subsistence practices of Middle Archaic peoples; once established, this pattern lasted for several millennia (Austin et al. 2002; McGee and Wheeler 1994; Russo et al. 1992). Figuring prominently into the diet of Middle Archaic hunter-gatherers are freshwater fishes, such as largemouth bass, bowfin, sunfishes, and gar, and several species of turtle. During this period, shellfish enter into the diet and include freshwater snails and several species of mussel. Along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, marine shellfish also were collected and consumed, notably oyster and coquina clams. Once the use of these resources became established, they persisted throughout the duration of the pre-Columbian historical sequence. A variety of plants, nuts, and fruits also were eaten (Newsom 1994).

Late Archaic (3000–500 BC)

Increased sedentism and more circumscribed territories continued into the Late Archaic period, as environmental and climatic conditions approached those of today. According to Milanich (1994:86), most of the changes during the Late Archaic are related to demography and not new lifeways. New stemmed and corner-notched projectile point types also were produced during this time, including the Culbreath, Clay, Lafayette, and Levy (Bullen 1975). A major technological innovation of the Late Archaic was the development of fired-clay pottery around 2100 BC. Referred to as Orange pottery by archaeologists, this early ceramic ware was tempered with plant fibers (Spanish moss) (Bullen 1972; Griffin 1945). Orange fiber-tempered ceramics were first described by Jeffries Wyman (1875) and Clarence Moore (1893). During a span of approximately 600 years, plain, incised, and punctated types were produced and are now known to be contemporaneous (Sassaman 2003a), undermining the previous chronology established by Bullen (1972). With regard to vessel form, pots were both hand-molded and coiled and are both thick- and thin-walled and basin-shaped. People belonging to the Orange culture lived along the St. Johns River in Florida, but fiber-tempered pottery can be found along the Atlantic Coast between southern South Carolina and southeast Florida. While fiber-tempered pottery is found throughout Florida, it is concentrated in the eastern and central portions of the state.

There has been a growing recognition in recent years that St. Johns pottery with its characteristic spiculate-tempered paste and chalky feel has its origins in the Late Archaic and, in fact, is slightly older than Orange pottery. St. Johns pottery has been dated to 2200 BC at Tick Island (Jenks 2006) and also has been found in association with Late Archaic-aged radiocarbon dates (1400 BC) from the southeast coast of Florida (Russo and Heide 2002). St. Johns Plain and Incised pottery has been found in secure stratigraphic context below the ridges at Poverty Point in Louisiana, where it was an exotic trade item. Radiocarbon dates were taken above and below a sherd of St. Johns Incised that returned dates of approximately 1040 BC and 1160 BC (Hays and Weinstein 2004:159). Along the St. Johns River and throughout much of east and central Florida, St. Johns pottery was the dominant ware from nearly the inception of pottery making until the arrival of Europeans with only minor stylistic and technological variation.

Woodland and Mississippian Periods (500 BC–AD 1565)

St. Johns Culture

St. Johns culture is first identified and characterized by chalky pottery produced between 500 BC and AD 1565, increased population and settlement numbers compared to the Archaic period, construction of sand burial mounds, continued economic dependence on aquatic resources, and greater emphasis on plant cultivation (Goggin 1952:40; Milanich 1994:243–274; Sassaman 2003b). While St. Johns ceramics are found across the peninsula, the St. Johns River drainage in central and northeastern Florida was the core area of the St. Johns culture. In eastern and central Florida, the St. Johns culture grew directly out of the preceding Orange culture. The pottery types bearing their names were essentially contemporary, though speculate-tempered St. Johns wares

persist throughout prehistory. Within the St. Johns period, there are two major subdivisions (I and II).

St. Johns I

The St. Johns I period is divided into three subperiods (I, Ia, and Ib) on the basis of observable changes in material culture, most notably ceramics (Goggin 1952:40; Milanich 1994:247). People of the St. Johns I culture (500 BC–AD 100) were foragers who relied primarily on hunting, fishing, and wild-plant collecting. 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 along the St. Johns and coastal zones. Other sites containing St. Johns Plain and Incised pottery also are found around the interior lakes in central Florida, some of which appear to be long-term habitation sites containing midden accumulations.

At St. Johns Ia sites (AD 100–500), St. Johns Plain and Incised pottery continued to be produced, and a red-painted St. Johns variant called Dunns Creek Red was made. Exotic Hopewellian artifacts also occur in burial mounds. Weeden Island pottery (primarily a Gulf Coast type) has been recovered from late St. Johns Ia sites, apparently acquired as a trade ware. The St. Johns Ib period (AD 500–750) is similar to the Ia period, with the carryover of St. Johns Plain and Incised wares and Dunns Creek Red, but Weeden Island pottery becomes more common. However, the majority of everyday ceramics are plain. As the St. Johns culture progressed, sand mounds continued to be constructed, becoming larger through time.

St. Johns II

The St. Johns II period is further divided into three subperiods (IIa, IIb, and IIc). As populations grew, the number and size of mounds and villages increased. 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 IIa (AD 750–1050), incised and punctated wares, possibly a reflection of Gulf Coast influences, occur with some frequency in mounds and middens. Late Weeden Island pottery continued to be traded into the St. Johns region and is recovered in sand burial mounds.

The St. Johns II culture reached its apex in terms of social, political, and ceremonial complexity during the St. Johns IIb period (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 east and central region.

Contact Period

St. Johns IIc (AD 1513–1565) represents the protohistoric period and is characterized by the introduction of European artifacts. Prior to the founding of St. Augustine by Pedro Menéndez de Avilés in 1565, the Spaniards made several forays into Florida, beginning with Juan Ponce de León in 1513 (Davis 1935). Except for the natives' intermittent exposure to European goods and diseases, St. Johns IIc seems to represent a continuation of the earlier St. Johns II period. Items such as glass beads, European pottery, hawk's bells, mirrors, and metal hoes, axes, and chisels have been recovered in association with St. Johns IIc burials. Other metals such as copper, silver, and gold also were acquired and reworked by native artisans.

In order to convert the local natives to Christianity, the Spanish established a series of Franciscan missions between St. Augustine and Tallahassee, as well as in south Florida along both coasts and the St. Johns River. Cattle ranches were established as a way of supporting the missions and the colonists in St. Augustine.

The native groups living in the project vicinity at the time of Spanish contact were known as the Mayacas and Jororos, named for the larger villages in the region and their chiefs. These groups subsisted primarily by hunting animals; collecting locally available root, nuts, fruits, and tubers; and fishing (Milanich 1995:68). Mayaca and Jororo peoples lived in an area defined by the areas directly and indirectly under their control, broadly described as the area extending from the southern end of Lake George to the Atlantic Coast and from Orlando eastward to Cape Canaveral (Hann 1993:112). The Mayacas and Jororos spoke Mayacan, a language distinct from Timucuan, and appear to have been tied linguistically and politically to the Ais and other peoples of south-central Florida.

Spanish records document four large Jororo villages in the central lakes region: Jororo, Atissimi, Atoyquime, and Piaja. The Spanish established missions in the largest of these villages. Efforts to missionize the Jororos were not successful. In 1696, Friar Luis Sanchez was killed along with a local chief and two boys who had been converted to Christianity at the mission at Atoyquime (Hann 1996:244). The Spanish retaliated and captured the natives involved, but many of the Jororos had already left the area and moved to the St. Augustine area (Hann 1993:130–131).

Little is known about the material culture of the Mayaca and Jororo peoples. They were similar to the Ais in several respects, but shared the St. Johns ceramic assemblage of their northern Timucuan-speaking neighbors (Hann 1993:118–119). There was some contact with the Spanish mission system in the late seventeenth century, but most Spanish artifacts have been recovered

from burial contexts. None of the village sites identified in the Spanish documents have been identified, and there are no known and recorded Mayaca and Jororo village sites.

After the destruction of the mission system by the British in 1702, central and north Florida was essentially abandoned, as the few remaining Native Americans fled to St. Augustine for safety (Milanich 1995). Warfare and disease decimated the native Florida populations. Groups of Creek Indians began to move south into an unpopulated central Florida from Georgia and Alabama after being pushed off their ancestral lands by European pressure and inter-Creek warfare. These people settled in Spanish Florida and utilized some of the feral cattle abandoned by the Spanish 50 years before. They later became known as the Seminoles.

POST-CONTACT HISTORY

Early Exploration, 1513–1565

This historic context presents an overview of Osceola County from the early period of European contact to recent times. Florida served as an important stage for early European explorations of North America. 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 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 many 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 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 natives. 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). The 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). 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 natives 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* natives 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 Osceola County was part of East Florida, whose capital was at St. Augustine (Wright 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. Initially known as Mosquito County, it 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 4.0 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 (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 5.0 acres, build a dwelling, and defend the land for five years. The Homestead Acts of 1866 and 1876 provided further incentives to settlers (Tebeau 1981). 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 1975).

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 miniscule 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 1975).

Late Nineteenth, 1865–1900

Settlement in much of Orange County, particularly the area that is now Osceola County, remained sparse in the post-Civil War years. A breakthrough came in 1881 that would lead the former trading post of Kissimmee—later the seat of Osceola County—to arise as a regional center for commerce and transportation. In that year, Hamilton Disston, a wealthy Philadelphia industrialist, purchased 4.0 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; Robinson 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). 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 News-Gazette* 2018). 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 in size (The Record Company 1935). 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 (Robinson and Fisk 2002; *Osceola News-Gazette* 2018).

Early Twentieth Century, 1900–1945

Osceola was a vast cattle country where 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. Cattlemen were required to keep closer tabs on their cattle to ensure that they were treated 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 still many small-time cattlemen were unable to meet the rising operational costs and thereby were forced to withdraw from the business altogether (Akerman 1976:237-242). The cattle industry

ultimately was 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).

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; 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 forests. 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 over 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, as many local men and women served between 1941 and 1945. Kissimmee Army Air Field opened 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. Nearly 2,000 men trained at the air field, which was deactivated in 1945 (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 October 2020 were reviewed to identify any previously recorded cultural resources within the project APE. The FMSF review indicates that 12 previous cultural resource surveys have been conducted within the Boggy Creek Road APE (**Table 1;**

Figure 4). None of these surveys included substantial work within the current project corridor, and large portions of the APE have not been surveyed for cultural resources. All of these surveys were limited to adjacent parcel studies or surveys of intersecting roads.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys within the Boggy Creek Road APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Reference
5340	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Poitras Property Borrow Pits Project, Orange and Osceola Counties, Florida	1998	Janus Research
5519	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Fells Cove Development, Osceola County, Florida	1999	Archaeological Consultants Inc. (ACI)
9347	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Turnberry Reserve, Osceola County, Florida	2003	SEARCH
10589	Reconnaissance Project, Raintree, Osceola County, Florida	2004	SouthArc Inc.
10990	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	2004	ACI
16026	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Narcoossee Road Segment III from North of Jack Brack Road to Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County, Florida	2008	ACI
10846	A Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey of the Northshore Village Subdivision, Osceola County, Florida	2004	SEARCH
23119	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Osceola Parkway Extension from West of Boggy Creek Road to the Proposed Northeast Connector Expressway and Boggy Creek Road/SR 417 Access Road Project Development and Environment Survey, Orange and Osceola Counties, Florida	2016	Janus Research
23186	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the New High School on Boggy Creek Road Project Area, Osceola County, Florida	2016	Advanced Archaeology Inc.
23355	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Maitland Fruit Boggy Creek Property, Osceola County, Florida	2016	ACI
25962	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Osceola Parkway Extension PD&E Re-evaluation, Orange and Osceola Counties, Florida	2019	SEARCH
25986	Phase IB Cultural Resources Assessment of the Poitras East Project, Orange County, Florida	2019	AECOM

The FMSF review also indicates that two archaeological sites and six historic structures have been recorded within the project APE (**Table 2;** see **Figure 4**). All of these resources have been determined ineligible for the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), with the exception of one historic structure located at 3699 Boggy Creek Road (8OS02666). This resource has not evaluated for NRHP eligibility by the SHPO, although the original surveyor recommended it ineligible. Modern aerial imagery indicates that this building may be demolished.

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 Boggy Creek Road APE. The earliest detailed maps consulted were General Land

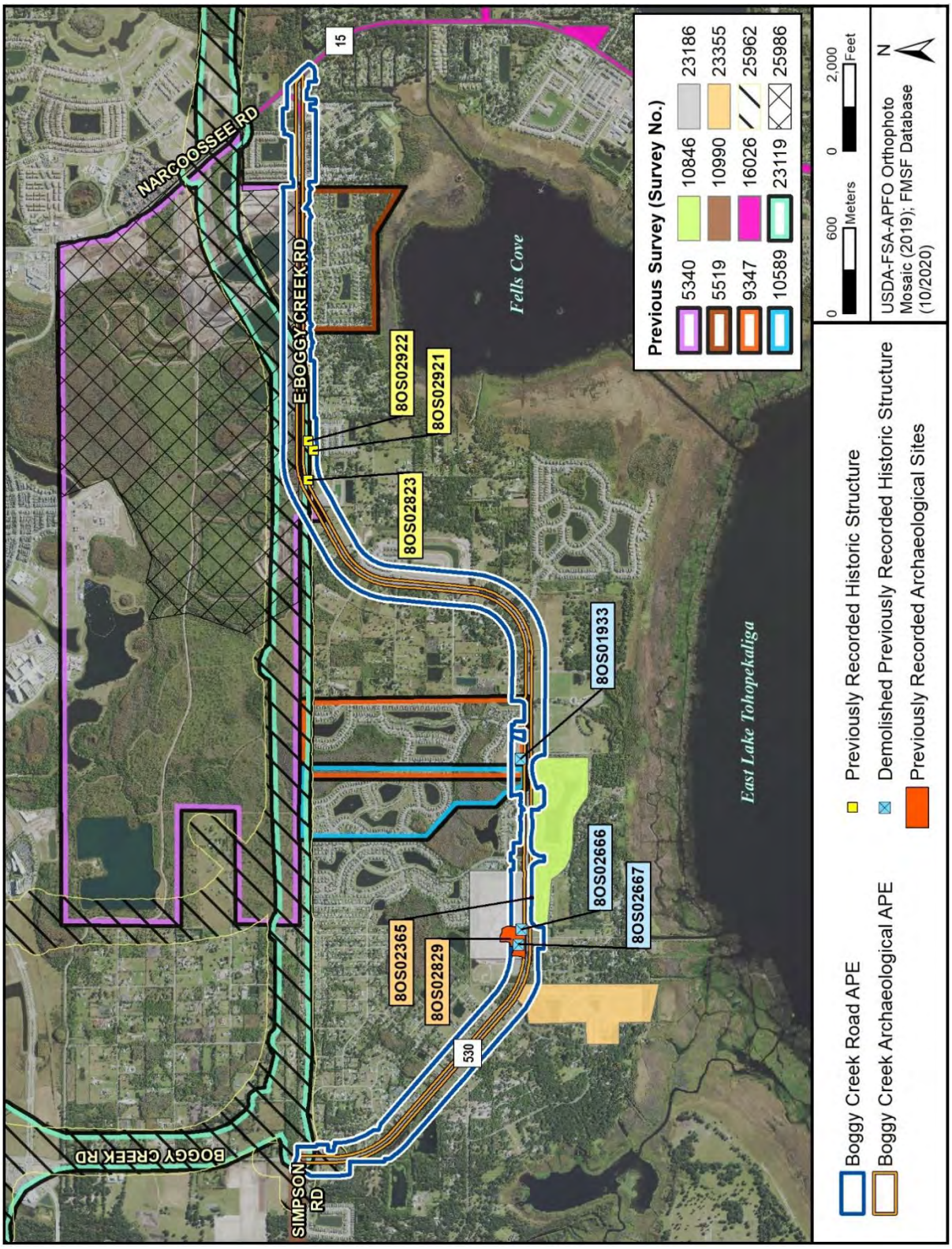

Figure 4. Cultural resource surveys and previously recorded cultural resources in the Boggy Creek Road APE.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Boggy Creek Road APE.

Archaeological Sites				
FMSF No.	**Name**	**Time Period**	**Surveyor Evaluation**	**SHPO Evaluation**
8OS02365	Northshore 2	19th-20th Century American, 1821-present	Ineligible	Ineligible
8OS02829	Boggy Creek Scatter	Late Archaic, St. Johns 700 BC-AD 1500, 20th Century American, 1900-present	Ineligible	Ineligible
Historic Structures				
FMSF No.	**Address**	**Year Built**	**Surveyor Evaluation**	**SHPO Evaluation**
8OS01933	SR 530 N	c.1953	Ineligible	Ineligible
8OS02666	3699 Boggy Creek Road	c.1955	Ineligible	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8OS02667	3675 Boggy Creek Road	c.1930	Ineligible	Ineligible
8OS02823	4492 Boggy Creek Road	c.1961	Ineligible	Ineligible
8OS02921	4520 Boggy Creek Road	c.1973	Ineligible	Ineligible
8OS02922	4558 Boggy Creek Road	c.1971	Ineligible	Ineligible

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. GLO maps of Florida Township 24 South, Ranges 30 and 31 East and Township 25 South, Ranges 30 and 31 East created in the 1840s show no clears signs of development within the APE (**Figure 5**) (GLO 1848a, 1848b, 1848c, 1848d). The APE sits along the north side of East Lake Tohopekaliga, and marshy land around the lake passes into the APE. Though roads are evident to the northwest, northeast, and southwest, none of these crosses through the APE, nor are these apparent on the map.

Late nineteenth-century maps of Orange and Osceola Counties were reviewed, as the APE falls along the border. No settlements or lines of transportation are evident on the north side of East Lake Tohopekaliga in either county. The South Florida Railroad is illustrated traveling from Orlando to Kissimmee to the west of the APE. Boggy Creek is listed as a stop on the rail line in Orange County, though this is located northwest of the APE (Norton 1890a, 1890b). This trend continued into the early twentieth century—neither the 1917 nor the 1926 state highway map illustrated any developments on the north side of the lake (Florida State Road Department [FSRD] 1917, 1926). A third-class road is illustrated north of East Lake Tohopekaliga on a 1935 county road map; though this road may have crossed into the western end of the APE, it does not follow the route of present-day Boggy Creek Road (FSRD 1935).

This road is apparent on aerial photographs from the mid-1940s, which confirm that the road did cross through the APE (**Figure 6**) (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1944). The road travels from north to south into the far western portion of the APE; it then continues to the south and out of the APE before turning east and crossing back into the project boundaries. The road then curves southward and again exits the APE. In the west-central portion, the road re-enters the APE and travels eastward, following its path. Unimproved roads and trails are evident in the east-central and eastern sections of the APE, but again, no road consistently follows the route of the

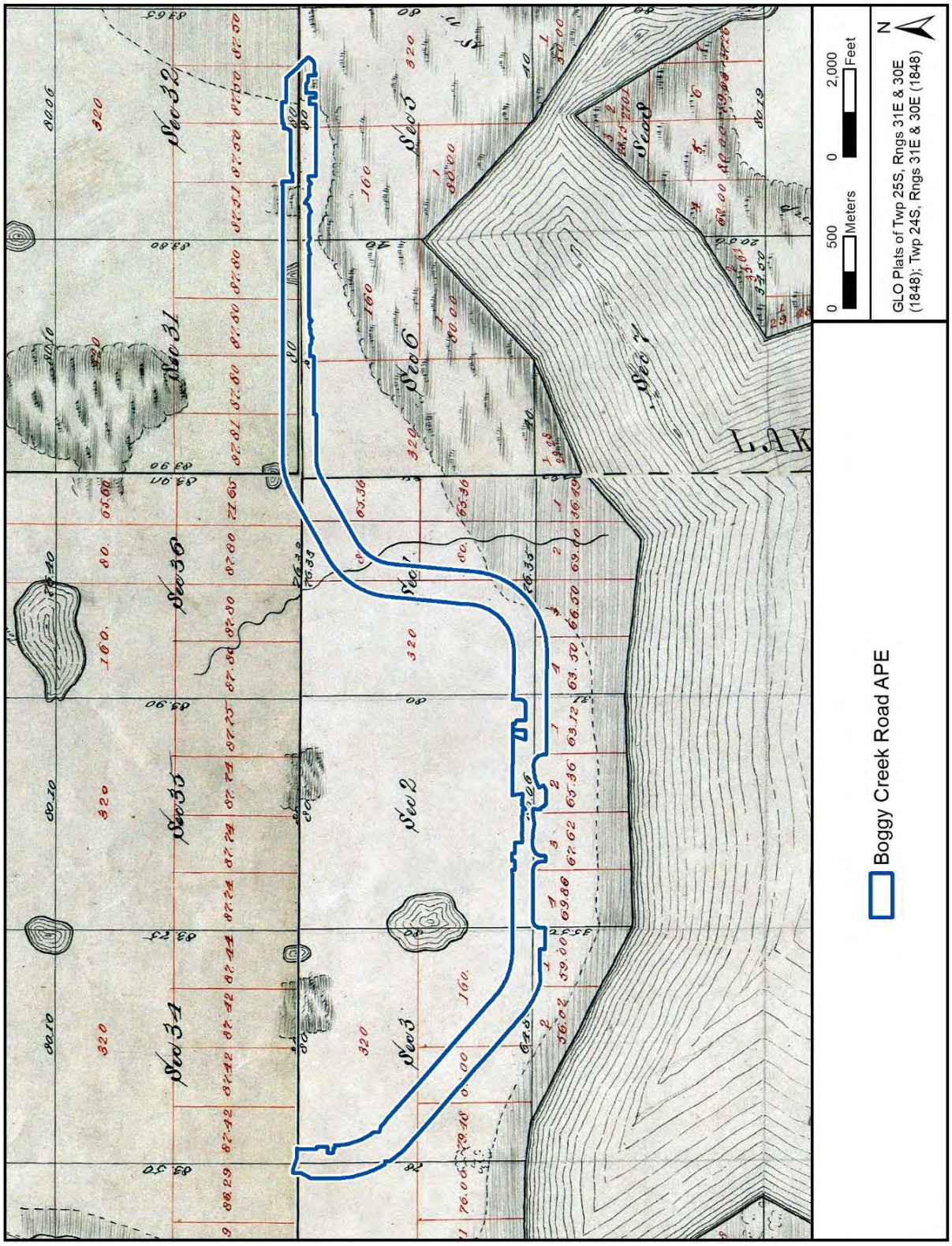

Figure 5. 1848 GLO survey map showing the Boggy Creek Road APE outlined in blue.

Figure 6. 1944 USDA aerial photograph showing the Boggy Creek Road APE outlined in blue.

APE. Groves and farmsteads are evident on the south side of the west-central portion of the APE; though these may cross into the project boundaries, no structures are readily apparent inside the APE. Another grove is clearly evident within the APE as it turns northward, and a structure on this property may also fall inside the APE.

By 1954, Boggy Creek Road/CR 530 followed the entire route of the APE (**Figure 7**) (US Geological Survey [USGS] 1954a, 1954b). Four improved and four unimproved roads connect with the highway within the western and west-central sections of the APE, including those following the path of the roadway evident on the 1930s map and 1940s photographs. At least five structures also fall within these portions of the APE; these buildings all appear to be associated with groves that also cross into the project boundaries. A highway labeled State Road (SR) 15 serves as the APE's eastern boundary. Outside of new roadways connecting with Boggy Creek Road within the APE, no significant changes are evident on topographic maps updated in 1972 (**Figure 8**) (USGS 1972a, 1972b).

Figure 7. 1954 USGS topographic map showing the Boggy Creek Road APE outlined in blue.

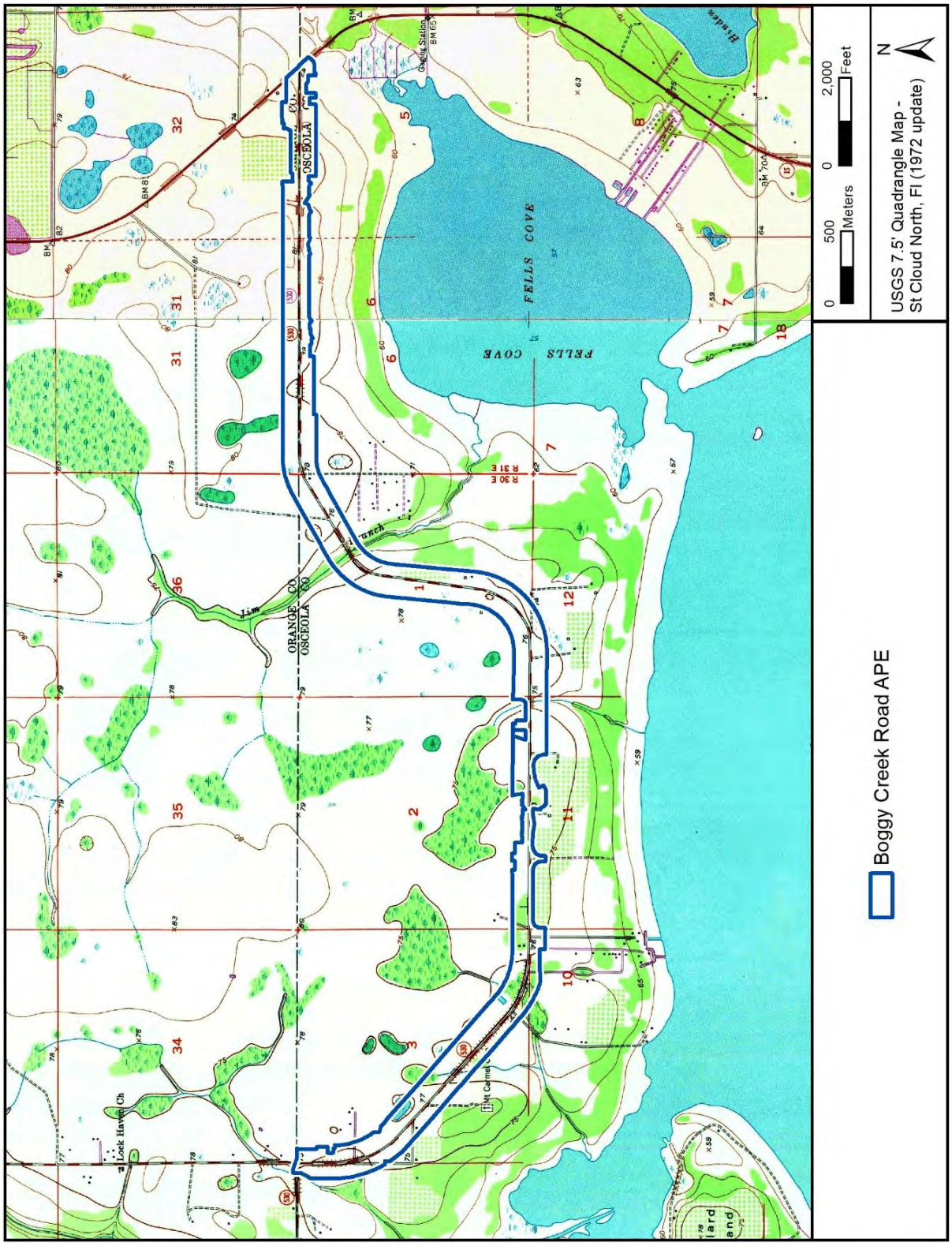

Figure 8. 1972 USGS topographic map showing the Boggy Creek Road APE outlined in blue.

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 cultural resource survey 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 wetlands and marine resources, relative elevation), as well as the results of previously conducted surveys, the potential for prehistoric archaeological sites to be present within the project APE was considered to range from high to low. Although soils throughout the APE are generally poorly drained, small sections of the APE are located in close proximity to small streams, ponds, and elevated landforms, all of which would have made these areas more attractive for prehistoric use. In addition, one prehistoric archaeological site has been recorded within the APE. The Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE was judged to have a low potential for historic-period archaeological sites and historic structures based on the historic map review. One historic archaeological site is located within the APE; however, aerial imagery indicates that this site is largely occupied by a modern residence.

SURVEY METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The Phase I field survey consisted of systematic subsurface shovel testing according to the potential for buried archaeological sites. As the project area was determined to have generally low archaeological potential, shovel tests were attempted at 100-meter (328-foot) intervals within the right-of-way. In the few areas of moderate and high archaeological probability, shovel tests were attempted at 50- and 25-meter (164- and 82-foot) intervals, respectively. 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 (0.6-centimeter) mesh hardware cloth. The location of each shovel test 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.

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 1976. 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; therefore, no laboratory analysis was required.

Curation

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

Certified Local Government Consultation

Because this project is located in the City of Kissimmee, a Certified Local Government (CLG), SEARCH initiated consultation with Ashley Cornelison, the CLG representative for the city. On September 3, 2020, SEARCH archaeologist Jessica Fish, MSt, RPA, emailed Ms. Cornelison to discuss the project and inquire whether the county might have any concerns related to cultural resources associated with the project. In the email, Ms. Fish provided the project maps to Ms. Cornelison for review. On September 9, 2020, Ms. Cornelison replied that the City has no concerns related to the project.

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, 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 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 Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE is located in a developed area near the Osceola-Orange County line, immediately north of East Lake Tohopekaliga. Construction is primarily residential, although several schools and scattered businesses are located along this 5.9-mile (9.5-kilometer) segment of road. Within the archaeological APE, Boggy Creek Road is a two- or three-lane paved route lined with wide, shallow grassy drainage ditches. Road shoulders are unpaved, and portions of the right-of-way contain sidewalks. Subsurface disturbance within the APE is substantial; in addition to obvious construction such as drainage ditches and sidewalks, both sides of the right-of-way are lined with numerous utilities (**Figure 9**).

Soil drainage within the APE was generally poor, and the majority of the archaeological APE was assessed with low probability for archaeological resources, based on the combination of poor soil drainage and level of modern construction. Approximately 20 percent of the APE was assessed with moderate to high potential for archaeological resources based on better drained soils, nearby freshwater resources, and the presence of two previously recorded sites (8OS02365 and 8OS02829) within the project corridor, although both sites were previously determined ineligible for the NRHP by the SHPO.

The field visit revealed significantly more subsurface disturbance (i.e., buried utilities) within the archaeological APE that was expected based on the background research. A total of 14 shovel tests were able to be safely excavated; an additional 121 “no-dig” points were taken to document the pedestrian survey of the archaeological APE (**Figures 10-14**; **Appendix B**).

Soil stratigraphy within the Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE was not uniform. This variability was likely the result of modern construction, although varying levels of drainage within the corridor also were likely factors. Of the 14 shovel tests which that excavated, eight were terminated before 100 cmbs (39.4 inches) due to standing water. Excavation of a ninth shovel test terminated early in compact gravels at 20 cmbs (7.9 inches). Five shovel tests were

Figure 9. Conditions in the Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE. Top left: Overview of utilities in APE, view north. Top right: Overview of sidewalks and buried utilities in APE, view north. Center left: Overview of archaeological APE at edge of right-of-way, view north. Center right: Retention pond and culvert in the APE, view east. Bottom left: Overview of 8OS02829, view west. Bottom right: overview of 8OS02365, view east.

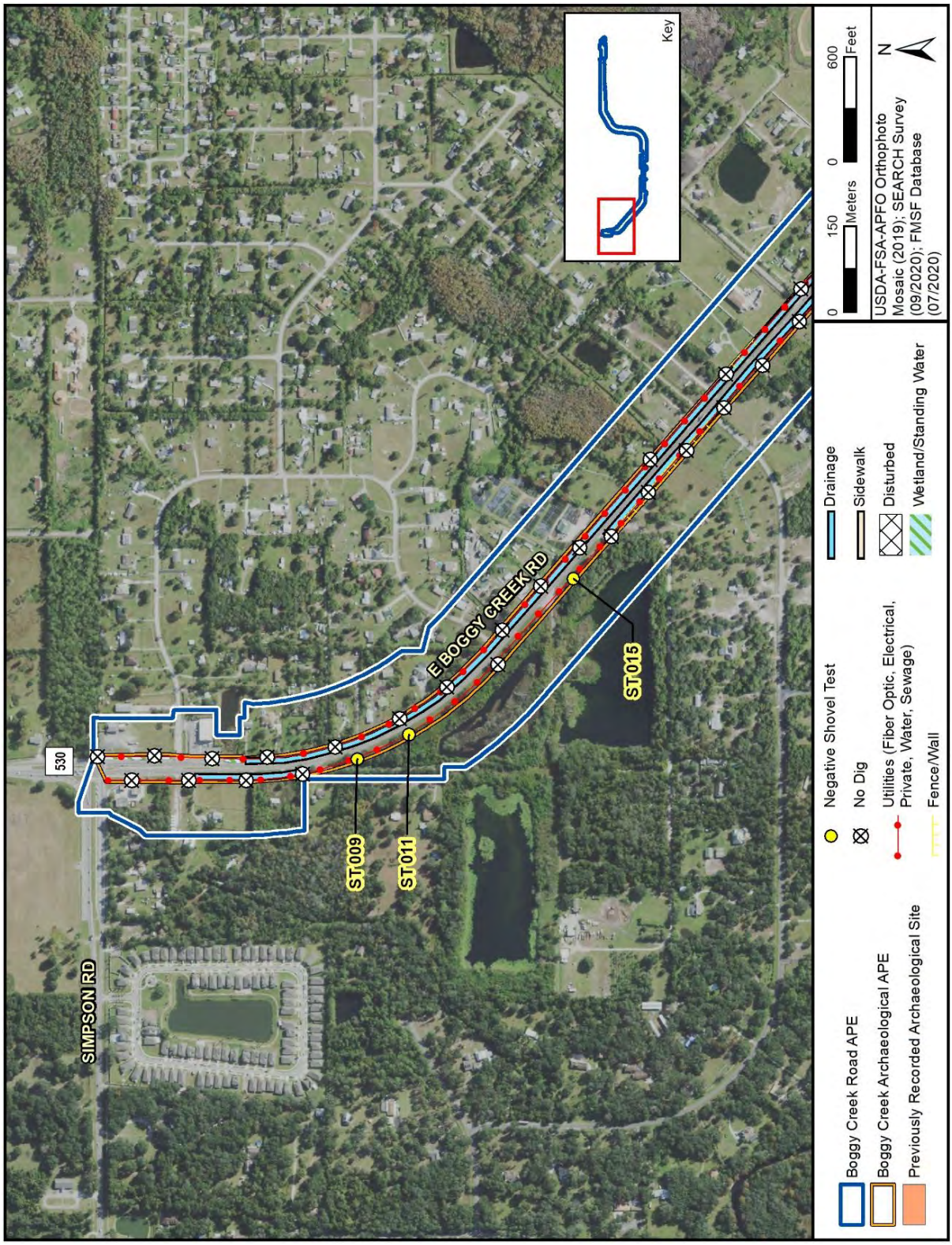

Figure 10. Results of archaeological testing in the Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE, map 1 of 5.

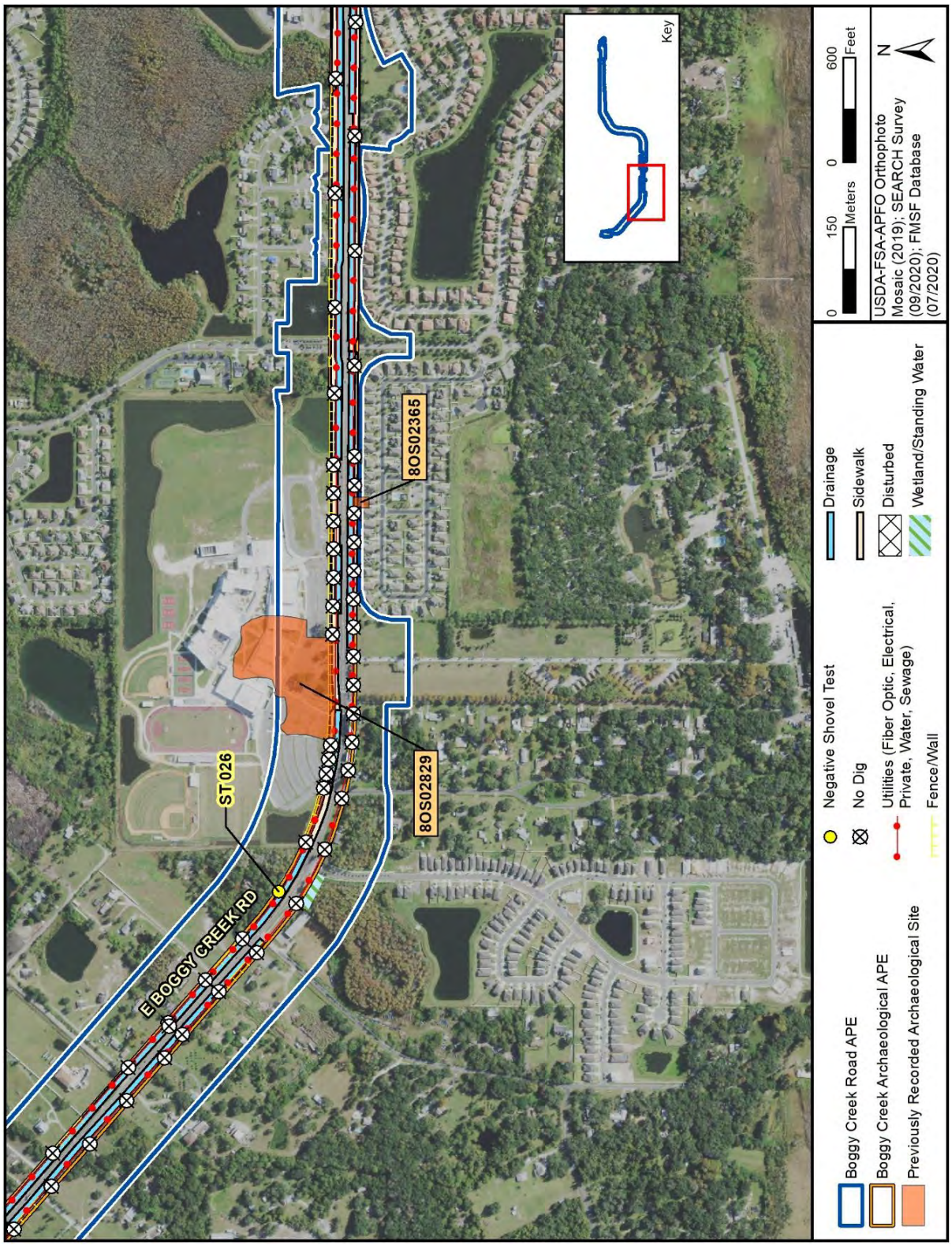

Figure 11. Results of archaeological testing in the Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE, map 2 of 5.

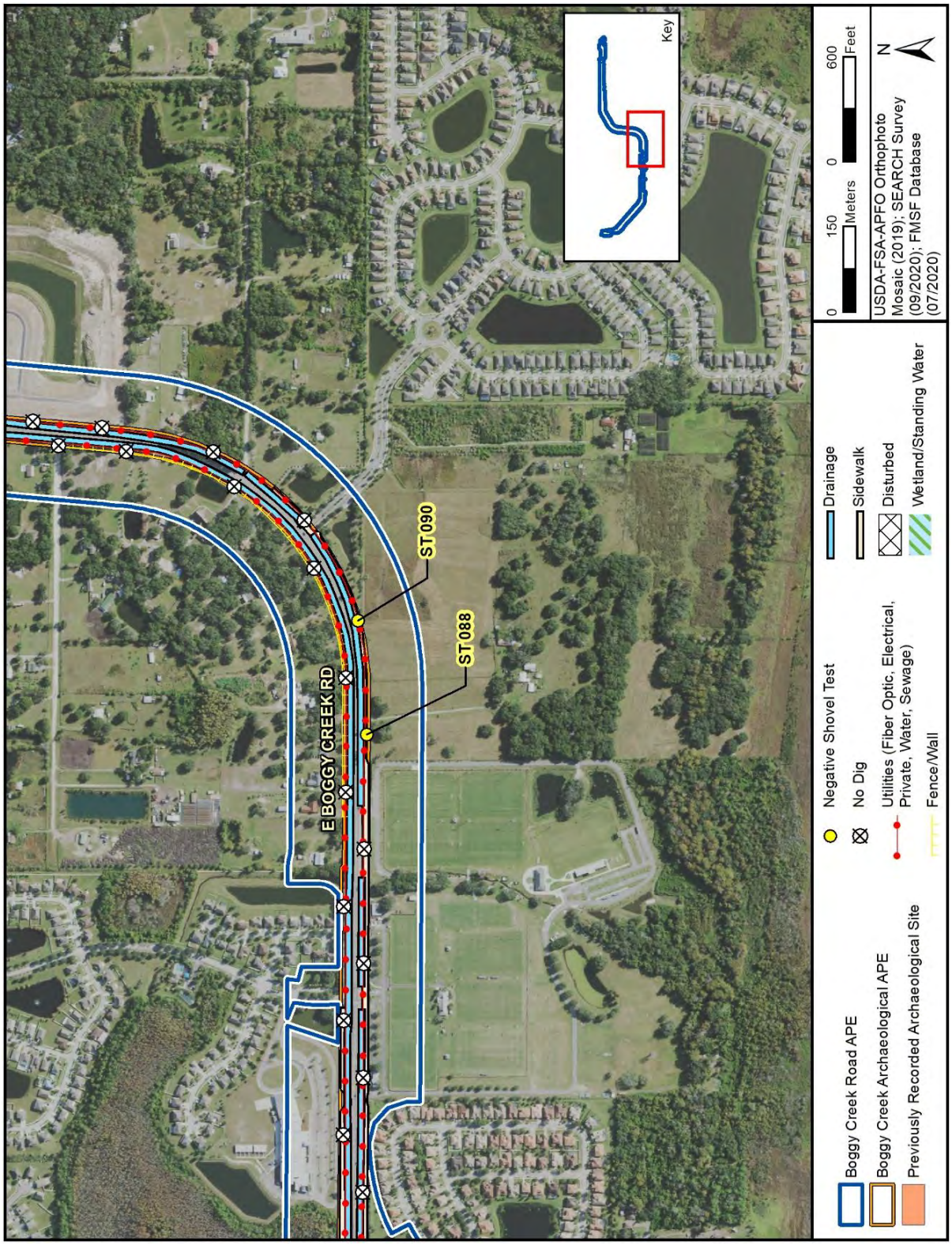

Figure 12. Results of archaeological testing in the Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE, map 3 of 5.

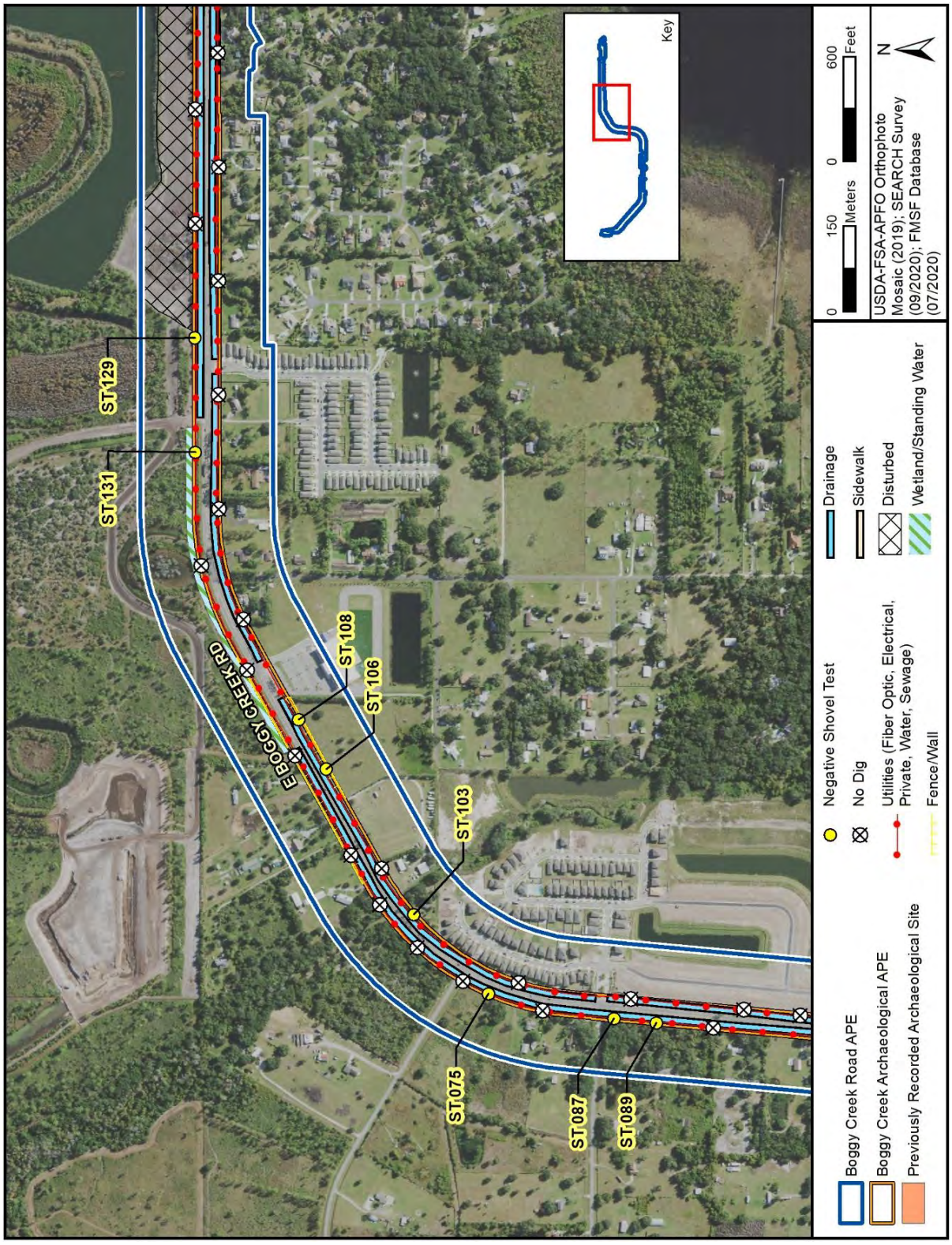

Figure 13. Results of archaeological testing in the Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE, map 4 of 5.

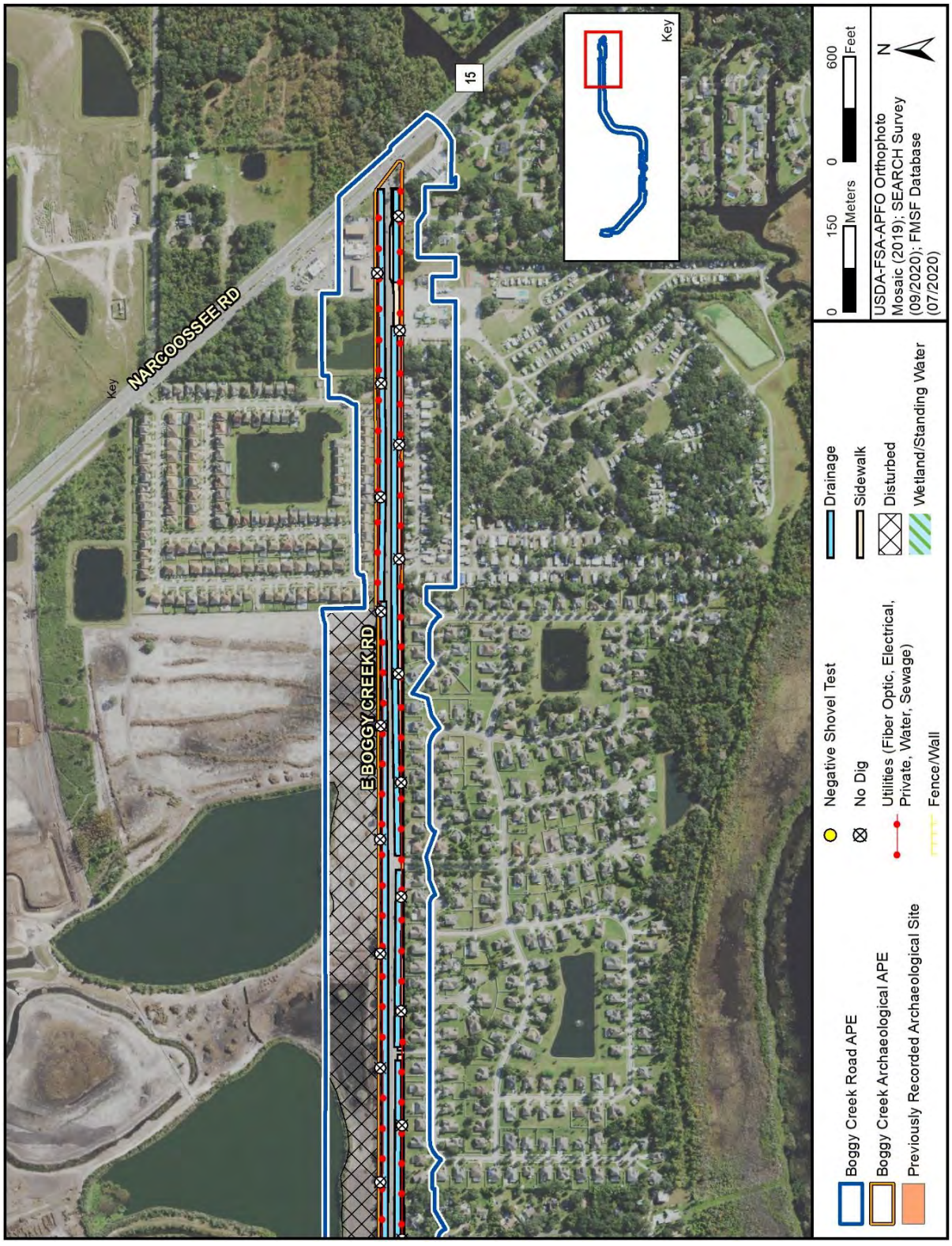

Figure 14. Results of archaeological testing in the Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE, map 5 of 5.

successfully excavated to the target depth (100 cmbs [39.4 inches]). Soil stratigraphy throughout the APE exhibited a high degree of variation (**Figure 15**). Only two shovel tests shared the same soil profile (Shovel Tests [STs] 87 and 89); these were the only two consecutive shovel tests excavated to 100 cmbs (39.4 inches) (see **Figure 13**).

Two previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE. The Northshore 2 site (8OS02365) is a historic dump site located along the south side of Boggy Creek Road. The site was determined ineligible for the NRHP by the SHPO and is located at the edge of a residential development, built ca. 2012. The site footprint is occupied by a single-family residence and bisected at the north end by a sidewalk (see **Figure 9**).

A thorough surface inspection and pedestrian survey was conducted in the vicinity of 8OS02365; however, no shovel tests could be excavated due to the presence of sewer lines, water lines, fiberoptic lines, sidewalks, and a buried irrigation system (see **Figure 11**). As no evidence of the ineligible site was identified during the survey, there are no updates to the FMSF resource form.

Figure 15. Soil profiles within the Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE. Clockwise from top left: ST 88, ST 15, ST 75, ST 26, and ST 90.

Previously recorded archaeological site Boggy Creek Scatter (8OS02829) also is located within the Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE (see **Figure 9**). This site has been previously determined ineligible for the NRHP. Aerial imagery shows that the site is largely occupied by paved parking lots and school buildings associated with Tohopekaliga High School. Shovel tests were attempted within 100 meters (328 feet) of the site, but could not be excavated due to numerous buried utilities (see **Figure 11**). As no evidence of the ineligible site was identified during the current survey, no updated site form has been prepared for 8OS02829. Given the level of development within the Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE, it is unlikely that any intact portions of the site exist within the archaeological APE. No further archaeological work is recommended for either archaeological site. No NRHP-eligible archaeological sites or archaeological occurrences were recorded within the Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE. No further archaeological work is recommended.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of three previously recorded historic resources within the Boggy Creek Road APE (**Figure 16**). All three previously recorded historic resources are structures (8OS02823, 4492 Boggy Creek Road; 8OS02921, 4520 Boggy Creek Road; and 8OS02922, 4558 Boggy Creek Road).

Descriptions and evaluations are provided below for the three resources, as the presentation of their attributes in a table was deemed insufficient. FMSF forms and their associated maps and photographs are provided in **Appendix C**. The FDHR survey log sheet is provided in **Appendix D**. Two previously recorded resources (8OS02666 and 8OS02667) were determined to have been demolished within the Boggy Creek Road APE. A demolition letter is included in **Appendix E**. Finally, Resource 8OS01933 has already been acknowledged and recorded by the FMSF as destroyed and therefore was not included in the demolition letter.

NRHP EVALUATIONS

Structures

8OS02823, 4492 Boggy Creek Road

Resource 8OS02823, 4492 Boggy Creek Road, is a previously recorded resource within Osceola County (see **Figure 16**). It was determined ineligible for the NRHP by the SHPO on April 2, 2019 (SEARCH 2019). Resource 8OS02823 is situated in Section 1 of Township 25 South, Range 30 East, as shown on the 2018 *St. Cloud North, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The structure is located on a rectangular parcel, bounded to the west and south by private parcels, to the north by Boggy Creek Road, and to the east by Tindall Acres Road. The ca. 1961 residence is a one-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular structure set on concrete block piers (**Figure 17**). The gable

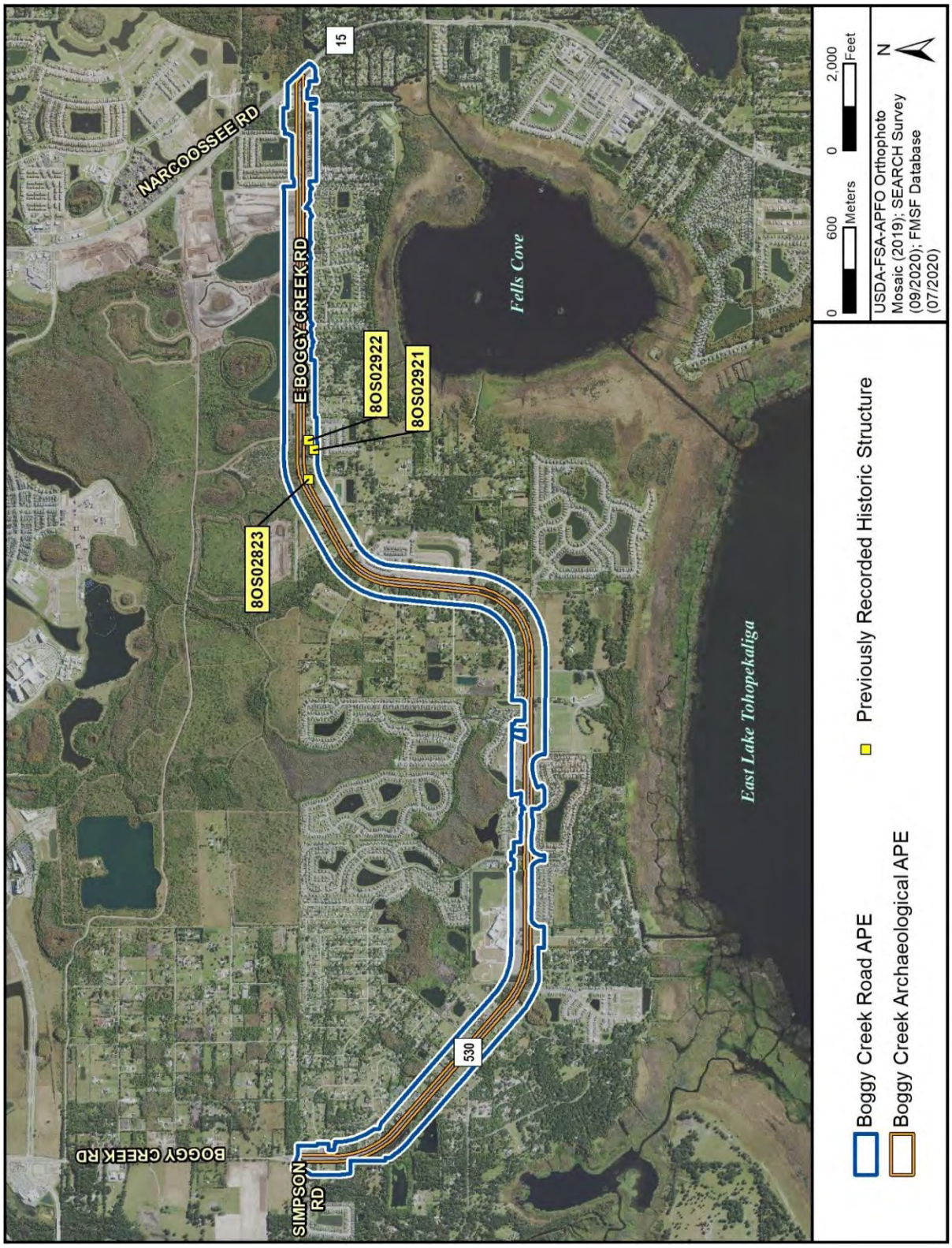

Figure 16. Historic resources recorded within the Boggy Creek Road APE.

roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows consist of one-over-one individual and paired vinyl windows. The walls are clad with weatherboard. The main entrance is located on the west end of the north façade and features a single vinyl door with an inset oval light and a wood door frame. An open partial-width, concrete slab platform porch is located on the west end of the north façade and features a shed extension roof supported by wood posts attached to a wood railing.

Figure 17. Resource 8OS02823, facing south.

The Frame Vernacular style represents those "ordinary" wood frame buildings designed on a basis of local need, material availability, and tradition. The local environment and experience of the builder, often not architecturally trained, provide more influence over the end product than that of most other styles (City of Miami 2017; Glassie 1990). Decoration is often sparse; however, examples of Frame Vernacular may be influenced by a variety of high styles. Characteristics of the Frame Vernacular style often include, but are not limited to:

- Balloon frame;
- Rectangular plan;
- One to two stories;
- Wood siding: weatherboard, drop siding, etc.; and
- Siding may have been replaced with vinyl, aluminum, asbestos shingle, etc. (City of Miami 2017).

Assessment

Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8OS02823 (4492 Boggy Creek Road) 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. Resource 8OS02823 is not significant under Criterion C as it is not a rare or excellent example of the Frame Vernacular architectural style with no architectural distinction. Finally, 8OS02823 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 8OS02823 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a historic district.

8OS02921, 4520 Boggy Creek Road

Resource 8OS02921, 4520 Boggy Creek Road, is a previously recorded resource within Osceola County (see **Figure 16**). It was determined ineligible for the NRHP by the SHPO on April 2, 2019

(SEARCH 2019). Resource 8OS02921 is situated in Section 6 of Township 25 South, Range 31 East, as shown on the 2018 *St. Cloud North, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The structure is located on a rectangular parcel, bounded to the west, south, and east by private parcels and to the north by Boggy Creek Road. The ca. 1973 residence is a one-story, rectangular-plan Ranch style residence set on a concrete slab foundation (**Figure 18**). The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The windows consist of eight-over-eight individual and paired vinyl windows. The concrete block walls are clad with stucco and brick veneer. A brick walkway leads to the main entry, which is located in the center of the north façade. The entry features a single wood door sheltered by a metal-framed glass storm door. An open full-width porch is located on the north façade. The concrete slab platform porch features square wood columns supporting the main gable roof. A separate, non-historic rectangular garage is situated to the southeast of the structure and features a wood gambrel roof and a rolldown metal door.

Figure 18. Resource 8OS02921, facing southwest.

The evolution of the Ranch style had multiple centers: the Chicago area, inspired by the Prairie Houses of Frank Lloyd Wright; the American southwest, where vestiges of working ranches providing inspiration; and California, where rapid growth in the early part of the twentieth century called for a new vernacular architecture undertaking (Timberg 2005). California in the 1930s saw architects Cliff May, H. Roy Kelley, William Wurster, amongst others, adapting traditional houses of southwestern ranches, haciendas, and Spanish Colonial Revival styles to a suburban plan (NPS 2002:66). The initial popularity of the Ranch style can be attributed to its affordability and its references to the culture of the American West (Hubka 1995). Their ease of construction further contributed to their popularity during the post-World War II period, when families left the cities in droves (Salant 2006). The Ranch style was the most prevalent in the United States between 1940 and 1970 (Salant 2006). Exterior material of early ranches focused on natural material and often included adobe, board and batten, and brick (NPS 2002:66). As the twentieth century wore on, concrete block, stucco, and other materials also were used. Characteristics of the Ranch style often include, but are not limited to:

- Single story;
- Emphasis on horizontality;
- Low pitched roofs with deep set eaves;
- Set parallel to the street;
- Rectangular, L-, or U-shaped plan;
- Open plans;

- Attached garages;
- Modest stylistic details; and
- Picture windows (McAlester 2013).

Assessment

Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8OS02921 (4520 Boggy Creek Road) 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. It is not significant under Criterion C as it is not a rare or excellent example of an architectural style. The resource is a common Ranch residence with no architectural distinction. Finally, 8OS02921 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 8OS02921 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a historic district.

8OS02922, 4558 Boggy Creek Road

Resource 8OS02922, 4558 Boggy Creek Road, is a previously recorded resource within Osceola County (see **Figure 16**). It was determined ineligible for the NRHP by the SHPO on April 2, 2019 (SEARCH 2019). Resource 8OS02922 is situated in Section 6 of Township 25 South, Range 31 East, as shown on the 2018 *St. Cloud North, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The structure is located on a rectangular parcel, bounded to the west, south, and east by private parcels and to the north by Boggy Creek Road. The ca. 1971 residence is a one-story, rectangular-plan Frame Vernacular style residence set on a concrete slab foundation (**Figure 19**). The gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows consist of six-over-six metal windows, some topped with fixed five-light metal fanlights. The walls are clad with aluminum siding. The main entrance is located in the center of the northeast façade and features a single wood door with an inset rectangular light and a wood door frame. An open partial-width concrete slab platform porch is located in the center of the northeast façade and features a gable roof supported by turned wood Y-posts over a wood railing. A non-historic rectangular outbuilding with a corrugated sheet metal gable roof and aluminum siding is situated to the southeast of the structure.

Figure 19. Resource 8OS02922, facing south.

The Frame Vernacular style represents those "ordinary" wood frame buildings designed on a basis of local need, material availability, and tradition. The local environment and experience of the builder, often not architecturally trained, provide more influence over the end product than that of most other styles (City of Miami 2017; Glassie 1990). Decoration is often sparse; however, examples of Frame Vernacular may be influenced by a variety of high styles. Characteristics of the Frame Vernacular style often include, but are not limited to:

- Balloon frame;
- Rectangular plan;
- One to two stories;
- Wood siding: weatherboard, drop siding, etc.; and
- Siding may have been replaced with vinyl, aluminum, asbestos shingle, etc. (City of Miami 2017).

Assessment

Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8OS02922 (4558 Boggy Creek Road) 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. Resource 8OS02922 is not significant under Criterion C as it is not a rare or excellent example of an architectural style. The resource is a common Frame Vernacular residence with no architectural distinction. Finally, 8OS02922 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 8OS02922 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a historic district.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of a Phase I CRAS conducted in support of improvements to Boggy Creek Road (CR 530) in Osceola County, Florida. Osceola County is proposing improvements to Boggy Creek Road from Simpson Road to Narcoossee Road, a total distance of 5.9 miles (9.5 kilometers). Associated drainage improvements and storm water ponds also are proposed, along with modification of the intersections at Nele Road, Turnberry Boulevard, and Narcoossee Road. Proposed improvements will require up to 20 feet (6.1 meters) of additional right-of-way on both sides of the road.

To encompass all potential improvements, the APE was defined to include the existing and proposed Boggy Creek Road right-of-way from Simpson Road to Narcoossee Road. This APE 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 right-of-way line. The archaeological survey was

conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way. The historic structure survey was conducted within the entire APE. This project is locally funded.

The archaeological survey included the excavation of 14 shovel tests, all of which were negative for cultural material. Due to the heavily developed nature of the corridor and the narrow limits of the archaeological APE, buried utilities prevented excavation through much of the project. A total of 121 "no-dig" points were taken at least every 100 meters (328 feet) to document the pedestrian survey of areas that were unsafe to dig. Two previously recorded archaeological sites are located within the Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE. The Northshore 2 site (8OS02365) and the Boggy Creek Scatter (8OS02829) were previously determined ineligible for the NRHP by the SHPO. No evidence of the two ineligible sites was identified during the current survey, and no updated site forms have been prepared for this submittal. No archaeological sites or archaeological occurrences were recorded in the Boggy Creek Road archaeological APE, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of three previously recorded historic resources within the Boggy Creek Road APE. All three previously recorded historic resources are structures that were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. Based on the results of the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that all three resources are ineligible for the NRHP due to a lack of significant historic associations and architectural distinction. No further architectural work is recommended.

Given the results of the CRAS, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed Boggy Creek Road widening project will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

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APPENDIX A.

PONDS ADDENDUM
(FORTHCOMING)

APPENDIX B.

MARKED FIELD MAPS

Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 1

Grid UTM WGS 84 17N
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 20m Interval

Boggy Creek Road Archaeological APE
Boggy Creek Road ROW
Archaeological Site

0 200 Meters

N

Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 2

Grid UTM WGS 84 17N
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 20m Interval

Boggy Creek Road Archaeological APE
Boggy Creek Road ROW
Archaeological Site

0 200 Meters

N

Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 3

Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 4

Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 5

Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 6

Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 7

Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 8

Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 9

Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 10

Grid UTM WGS 84 17N
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 20m Interval

Boggy Creek Road Archaeological APE
Boggy Creek Road ROW
Archaeological Site

0 200 Meters

N


Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 11
N
473400
473500
473600
473700
473800
473900
474000
3135100
3135000
3134900
3134800
3134700
530
BOGGY CREEK RD
CARDINAL LN
087
089
097
073
Fiber irrigation sewer water drainage
Fiber drainage Present APE
Drainage
Fiber sewer irrigation drainage
Grid UTM WGS 84 17N
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 20m Interval
Boggy Creek Road Archaeological APE
Boggy Creek Road ROW
Archaeological Site
0
200
Meters

Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 12

Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 13

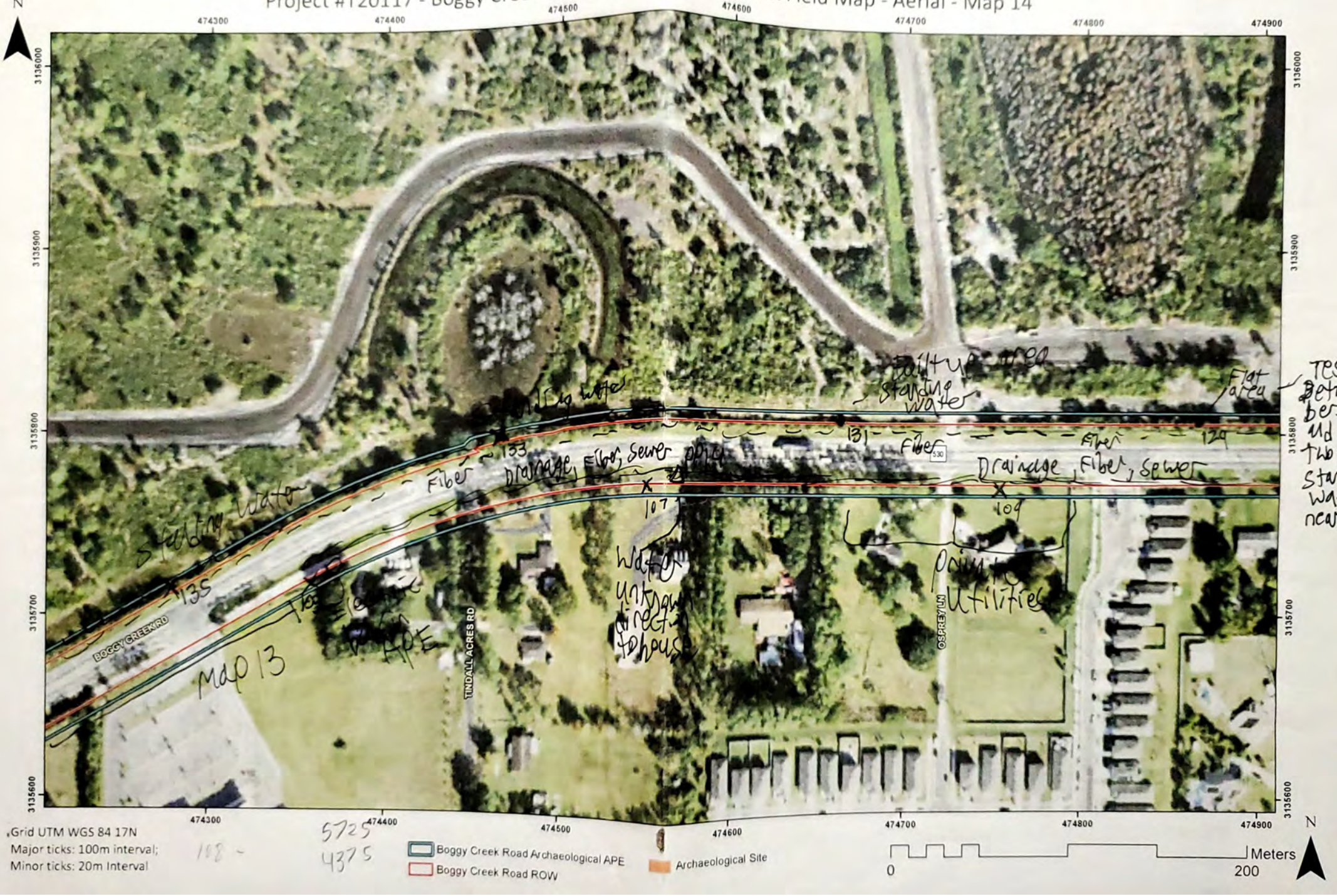
Grid UTM WGS 84 17N
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 20m Interval

Boggy Creek Road Archaeological APE
Boggy Creek Road ROW
Archaeological Site

0 — 200 Meters

N

Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 14



Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 15

⊗ - no dig ST
OE - overhead electric
W - water line
I = irrigation
FOC = fiber optic communication
IC = small culvert
S = sewer
= ditch
= wall

Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 16

Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 17

Project #T20117 - Boggy Creek Road, Osceola County - AR Field Map - Aerial - Map 18

Grid UTM WGS 84 17N
Major ticks: 100m interval;
Minor ticks: 20m Interval

Boggy Creek Road Archaeological APE
Boggy Creek Road ROW
Archaeological Site

0 200 Meters

N

APPENDIX C.

FMSF RESOURCE FORMS

☐ Original
☒ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 OS02823
Field Date 8-31-2020
Form Date 9-9-2020
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4492 Boggy Creek Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Boggy Creek Road Widening 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:	4492		Boggy Creek	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Tindall Acres Rd & High Plains Ln
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Kissimmee In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Osceola
Township 25S Range 30E Section 1 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 012530000000200000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name N/A Block N/A Lot N/A
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1961 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1961 To (year): 2020
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1961 To (year): 2020
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature UNK date. Vinyl windows, door
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Current owners, Edward and Evelith Garcia, purchased 2005.

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

DESCRIPTION

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

SHS, vinyl-framed, individual and paired, 1/1

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Vents in gable ends, raked eaves

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

Concrete block ca. 1961 guest house w/6/6 vinyl windows, concrete quoins to SW of structure; wood plank fence to SW/W of structure

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 OS02823

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Piers 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N facade W end, single vinyl door w/oval light, wood door frame

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

Open partial-width porch N facade W end, shed extension roof supported by wood posts over wood railing and raised concrete slab platform; rear open porch S facade W end, shed extension roof supported by wood posts

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

Resource 8OS02823 is a 1-story Frame Vernacular house with a rectangular plan raised slightly above grade on concrete block piers. Composition shingles cover the gable roof and shed extensions, and weatherboard clads the walls.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select 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) Pedestrian/windshield survey
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)

Resource 8OS02823 was determined to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP in 2019. It is the opinion of SEARCH that 8OS02823 has not gained significance or distinction since that evaluation and remains ineligible for listing.

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, Aeria File or accession #'s T20117

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4072367799/kelly.guerrieri
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

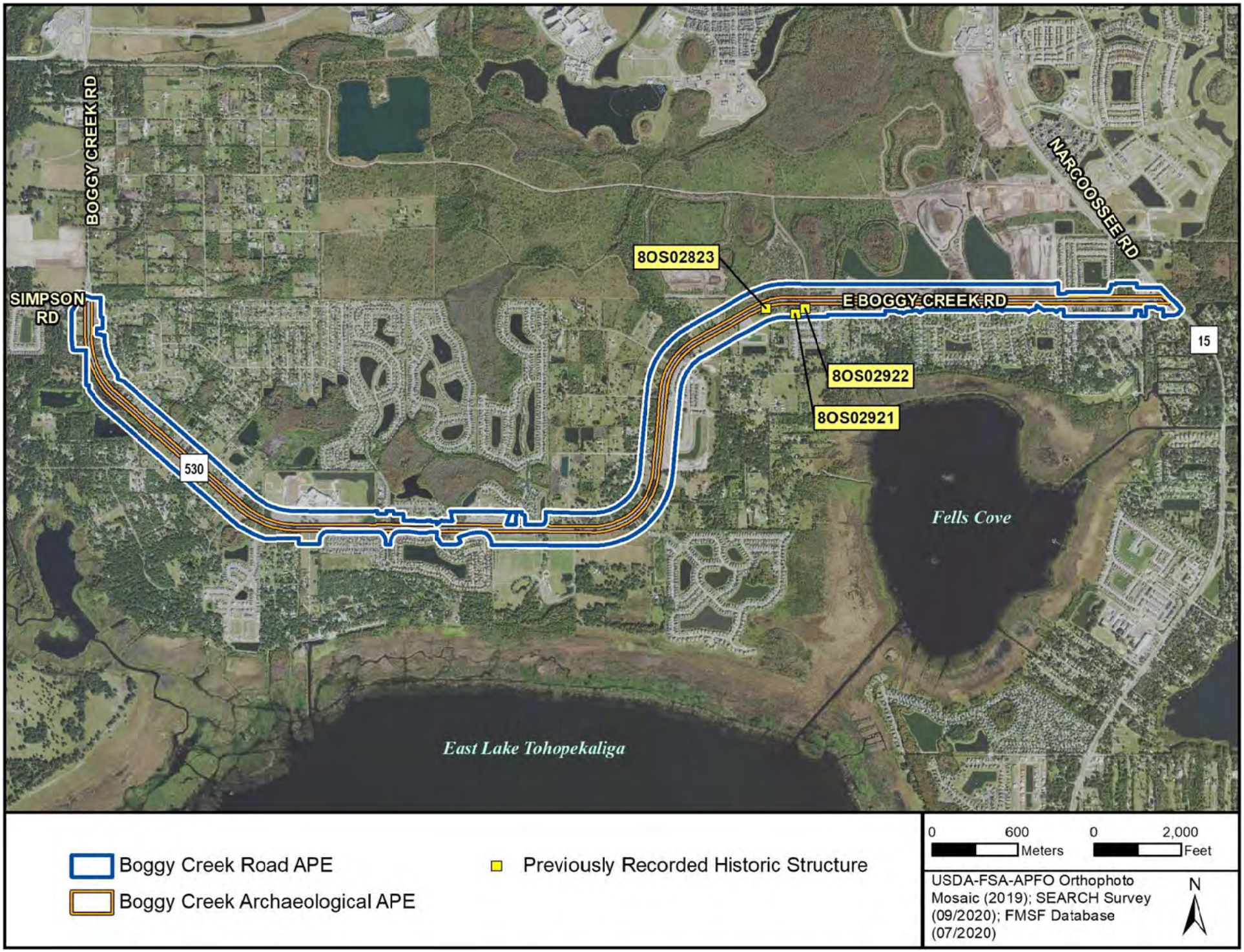
Required Attachments

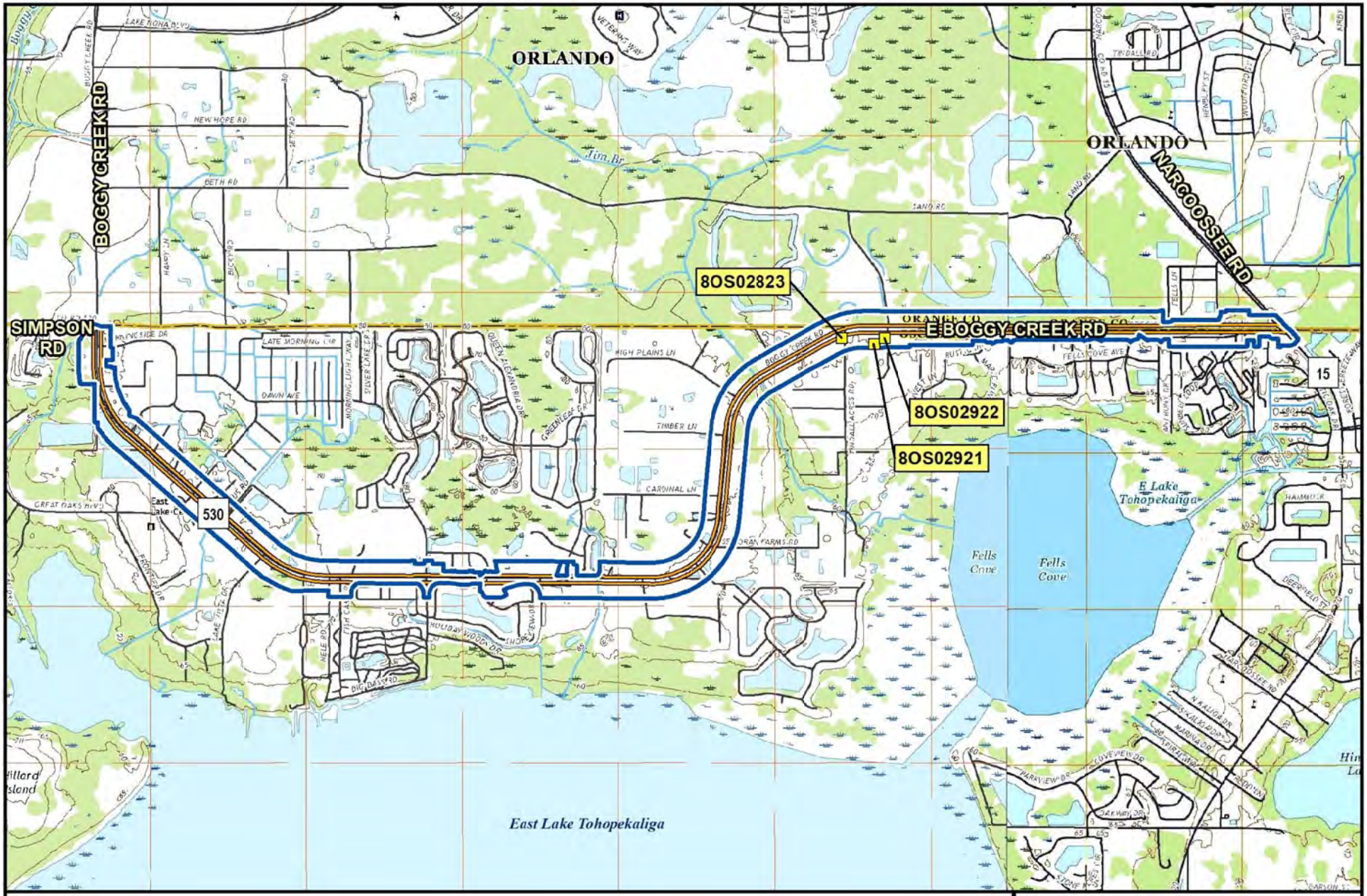
❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

8OS02823_a Facing West

8OS02823_b Facing South

8OS02823_c Facing Southeast


BOGGY CREEK RD
NARCOOSSEE RD
8OS02823
SIMPSON RD
E BOGGY CREEK RD
15
8OS02922
8OS02921
530
Fells Cove
East Lake Tohopekaliga
Boggy Creek Road APE
Boggy Creek Archaeological APE
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
0 600 Meters
0 2,000 Feet
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019); SEARCH Survey (09/2020); FMSF Database (07/2020)
N


ORLANDO
BOGGY CREEK RD
SIMPSON RD
8OS02823
E BOGGY CREEK RD
ORLANDO
NARCOOSSEE RD
8OS02922
8OS02921
530
15
E Lake Tohopekaliga
Fells Cove
East Lake Tohopekaliga
Boggy Creek Road APE
Boggy Creek Archaeological APE
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
0 600 Meters
0 2,000 Feet
N
USGS 7.5' Quardrangles: Narcoossee, FL and St. Cloud North, FL (2018)); SEARCH Survey (09/2020); FMSF Database (07/2020)

☐ Original
☒ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 OS02921
Field Date 8-31-2020
Form Date 9-10-2020
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4520 Boggy Creek Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Boggy Creek Road Widening 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:	4520		Boggy Creek	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Osprey Ln & Tindall Acres Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Kissimmee In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Osceola
Township 25S Range 31E Section 6 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 062531514500010070 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Streeters Block N/A Lot 7
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
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 Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1973 To (year): 2020
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1973 To (year): 2020
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature UNK date. Vinyl windows
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Current owner, Maureen Nicholas-Chance, purchased 2020.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Stucco 3. Brick
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

SHS, vinyl-framed, individual and paired, 8/8

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Raked eaves; sailor course accents, header row windowsills, brick lattice E/W porch walls N facade brick veneer

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

Concrete garage to SE of structure, wood gambrel roof and rolldown metal door; asphalt-paved driveway to E of structure; brick walkway to structure N

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 OS02921

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

N facade cen., single wood door sheltered by metal-framed glass storm door

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

Open full-width porch N facade, main gable roof supported by square wood columns over wood railing and concrete platform

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

Resource 8OS02921 is a 1-story Ranch house with a rectangular plan set at grade on a concrete slab foundation. Asphalt shingles cover the gable roof, and stucco clads the concrete block walls. Brick veneer accents the N facade.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select 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) Pedestrian/windshield survey

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)

Resource 8OS02921 was determined to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP in 2019. It is the opinion of SEARCH that 8OS02921 has not gained significance or distinction since that evaluation and remains ineligible for listing.

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, Aeria File or accession #'s T20117

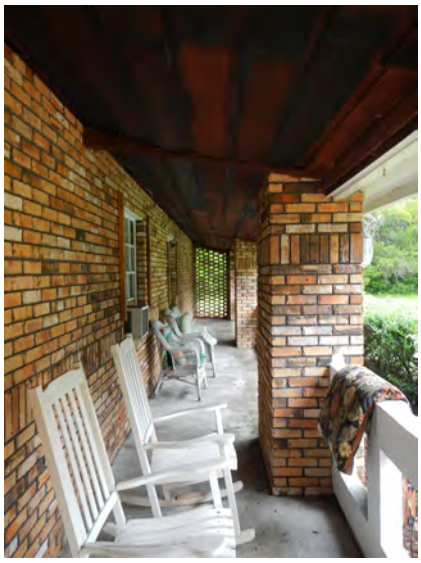
2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

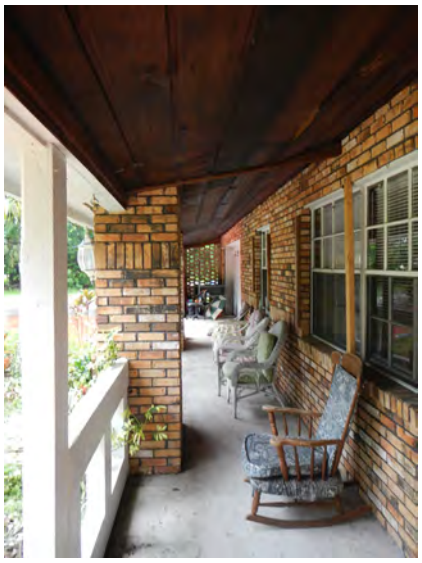
Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4072367799/kelly.guerrieri
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



8OS02921_a Facing West



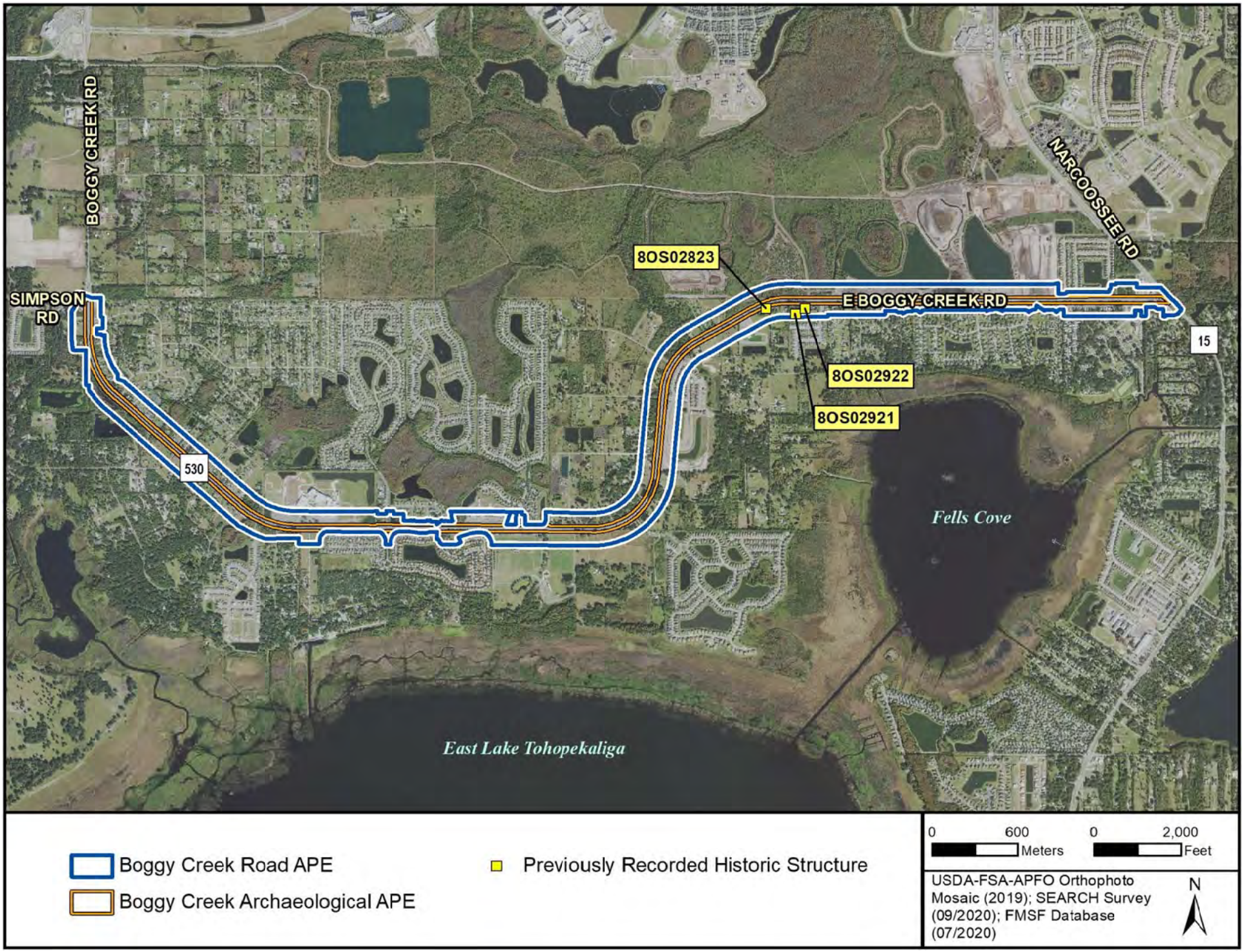
8OS02921_b Facing East

8OS02921_c Facing Southwest

8OS02921_d Facing South

8OS02921_e Facing South

8OS02921_f Facing South


BOGGY CREEK RD
NARCOOSSEE RD
8OS02823
SIMPSON RD
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15
8OS02922
8OS02921
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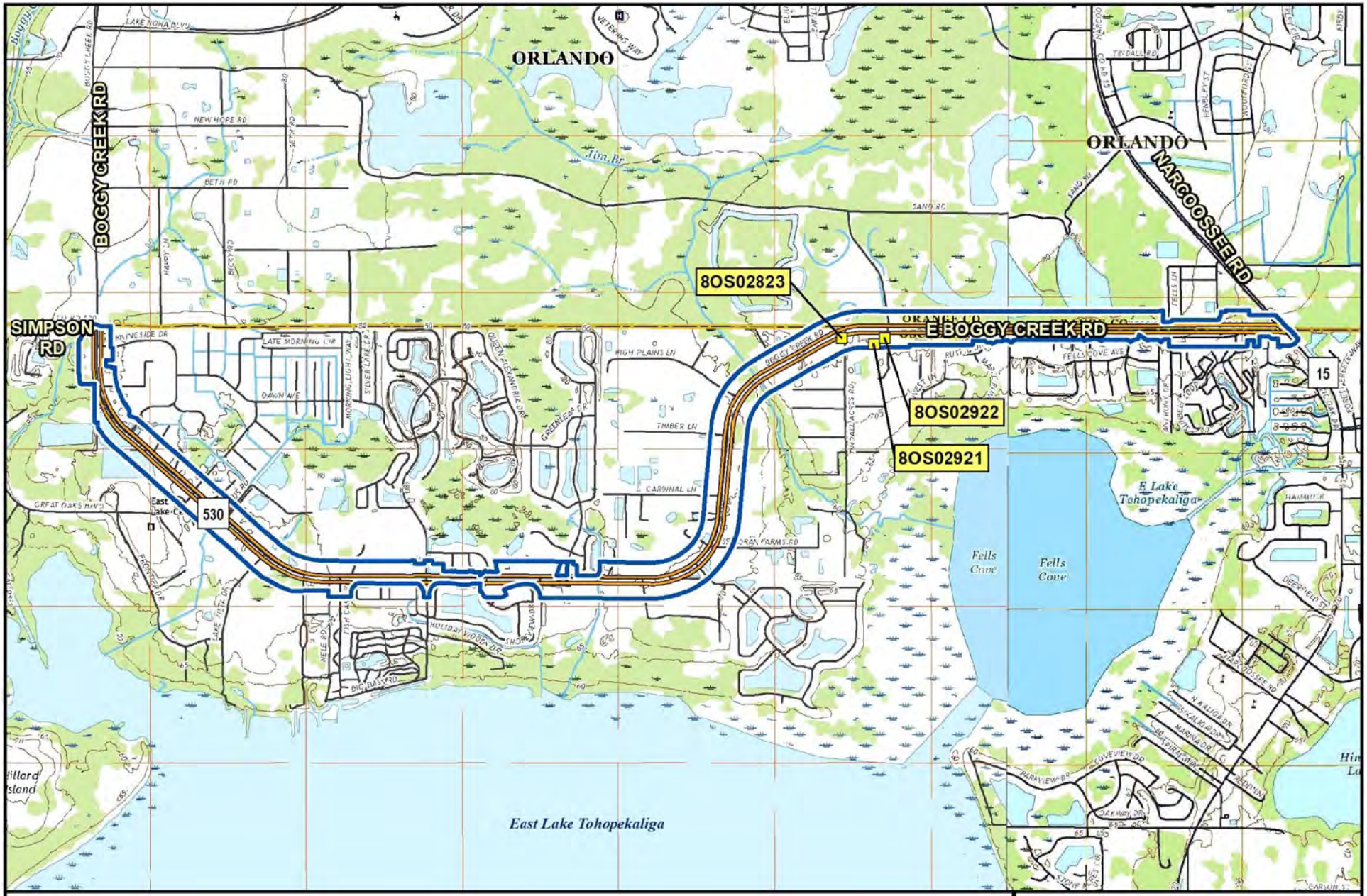
Fells Cove
East Lake Tohopekaliga
Boggy Creek Road APE
Boggy Creek Archaeological APE
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
0 600 Meters
0 2,000 Feet
USDA-FSA-APFO Orthophoto Mosaic (2019); SEARCH Survey (09/2020); FMSF Database (07/2020)
N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USGS 7.5' Quardrangles: Narcoossee, FL and St. Cloud North, FL (2018)); SEARCH Survey (09/2020); FMSF Database (07/2020)

☐ Original
☒ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 OS02922
Field Date 8-31-2020
Form Date 9-10-2020
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4558 Boggy Creek Road Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Boggy Creek Road Widening 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:	4558		Boggy Creek	Road	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Osprey Ln & Tindall Acres Rd
USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Kissimmee In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Osceola
Township 25S Range 31E Section 6 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 062531514500010080 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name Streeters Block N/A Lot 8
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1971 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1971 To (year): 2020
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1971 To (year): 2020
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 UNK date. Rect. shed roof add. to SW
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Current owner, Gopattie Kungel, purchased 2010.

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

DESCRIPTION

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

SHS, metal-framed, individual, 6/6, some with fixed 5-light fanlights

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Octagonal accents in gable ends; raked eaves with eave returns; faux wood shutters

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

Concrete driveway to NE of structure; rectangular aluminum-sided outbuilding w/corrugated sheet metal gable roof to SE of structure

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

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 OS02922

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details)

NE facade cen., single wood door w/rectangular light, wood door frame

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

Open partial-width porch NE facade cen., gable roof supported by turned wood Y-posts over wood railing and concrete platform

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

Resource 8OS02922 is a 1-story Frame Vernacular house with a rectangular plan set at grade on a concrete slab foundation. Composition shingles cover the gable roof, and aluminum siding clads the walls.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select 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) Pedestrian/windshield survey
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)

Resource 8OS02922 was determined to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP in 2019. It is the opinion of SEARCH that 8OS02922 has not gained significance or distinction since that evaluation and remains ineligible for listing.

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, Aeria File or accession #'s T20117

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

8OS02922_a Facing South

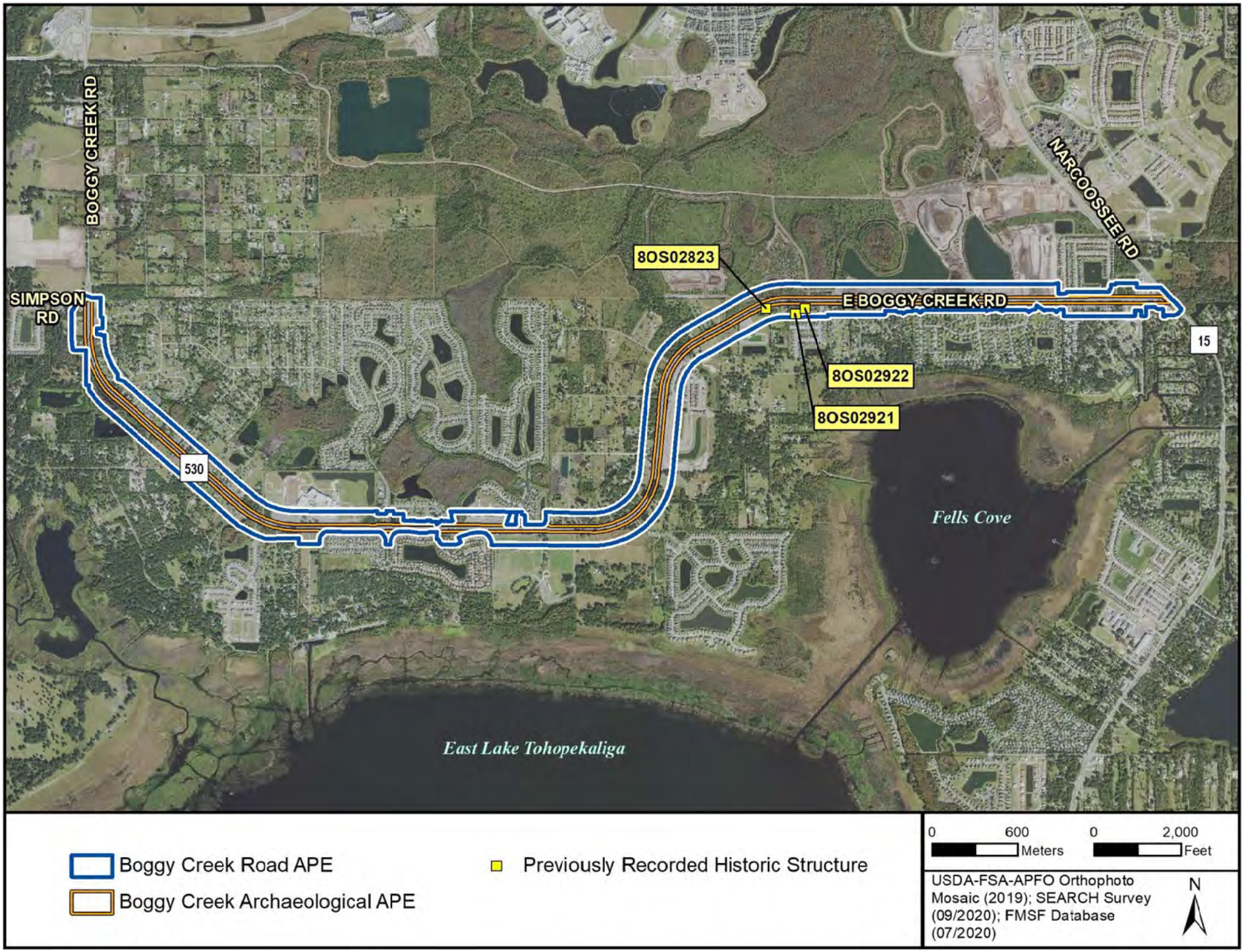
8OS02922_b Facing West

8OS02922_c Facing Northwest

8OS02922_d Facing West

8OS02922_e Facing Southwest

8OS02922_f Facing South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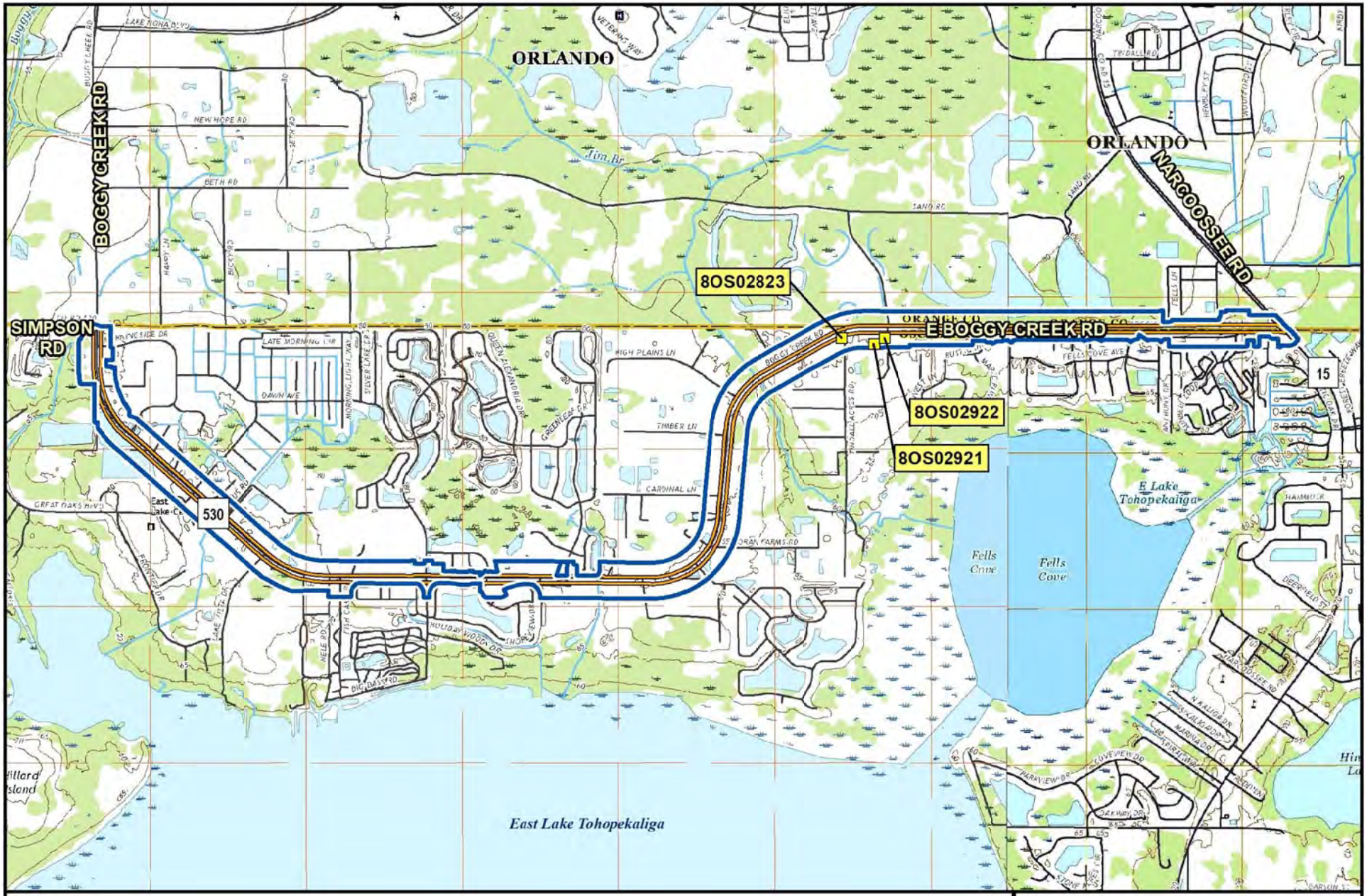
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USGS 7.5' Quardrangles: Narcoossee, FL and St. Cloud North, FL (2018)); SEARCH Survey (09/2020); FMSF Database (07/2020)

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)

CRAS for Boggy Creek Road Widening, Osceola County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page)

Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Boggy Creek Road (County Road 530) Widening from Simpson Road to Narcoossee Road, Osceola County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page)
1. Fish, Jessica
2. Travisano, Mikel
3. Guerrieri, Kelly
4.

Publication Year 2020 **Number of Pages in Report** (do not include site forms) 53

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

Report on file at SEARCH, Newberry, Florida. SEARCH Project No. T20117. County Project No. OS-20-11479-DJ.

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Jessica Fish

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Orlando

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like *archaeology*, *structure*, *survey, architecture, etc.*)
1. Boggy Creek Road
2. OS2365
3. OS2829
4. widening
5. CR 530
6.
7.
8.

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organization, or person funding fieldwork)
Name Osceola County Organization Other
Address/Phone/E-mail

Recorder of Log Sheet Jessica Fish **Date Log Sheet Completed** 9-16-2020

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? ☒No ☐Yes: **Previous survey #s (FMSF only)**

Project Area Mapping

Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)
1. Osceola
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)
1. Name NARCOOSSEE Year 2018
2. Name ST. CLOUD NORTH Year 2018
3. Name Year
4. Name Year
5. Name Year
6. Name Year

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 8-31-2020 End 9-4-2020 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____hectares 480.00 acres
Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1
If Corridor (fill in one for each) **Width:** _____meters 140 feet **Length:** _____kilometers 5.90 miles

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R.A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440, Fax 850.245.6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com

Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

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

Testing at 100-m and 25-m interval, depending on archaeological probability; recording structures built before 1976

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

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

☐other (describe): _____

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

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

☐surface collection, controlled	☐shovel test-other screen size	☐block excavation (at least 2x2 m)	☐metal detector
☐surface collection, **un**controlled	☐water screen	☐soil resistivity	☐other remote sensing
☒shovel test-1/4"screen	☐posthole tests	☐magnetometer	☒pedestrian survey
☐shovel test-1/8" screen	☐auger tests	☐side scan sonar	☐unknown
☐shovel test 1/16"screen	☐coring	☐ground penetrating radar (GPR)	
☐shovel test-unscreened	☐test excavation (at least 1x2 m)	☐LIDAR	

☐other (describe): _____

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

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

☐building permits	☐demolition permits	☐neighbor interview	☐subdivision maps
☐commercial permits	☐windshield survey	☐occupant interview	☐tax records
☐interior documentation	☐local property records	☐occupation permits	☐unknown

☐other (describe): pedestrian survey

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒Yes ☐No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 3 **Count of Newly Recorded Resources** 0

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

OS02823, OS02921, OS02922

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

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

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

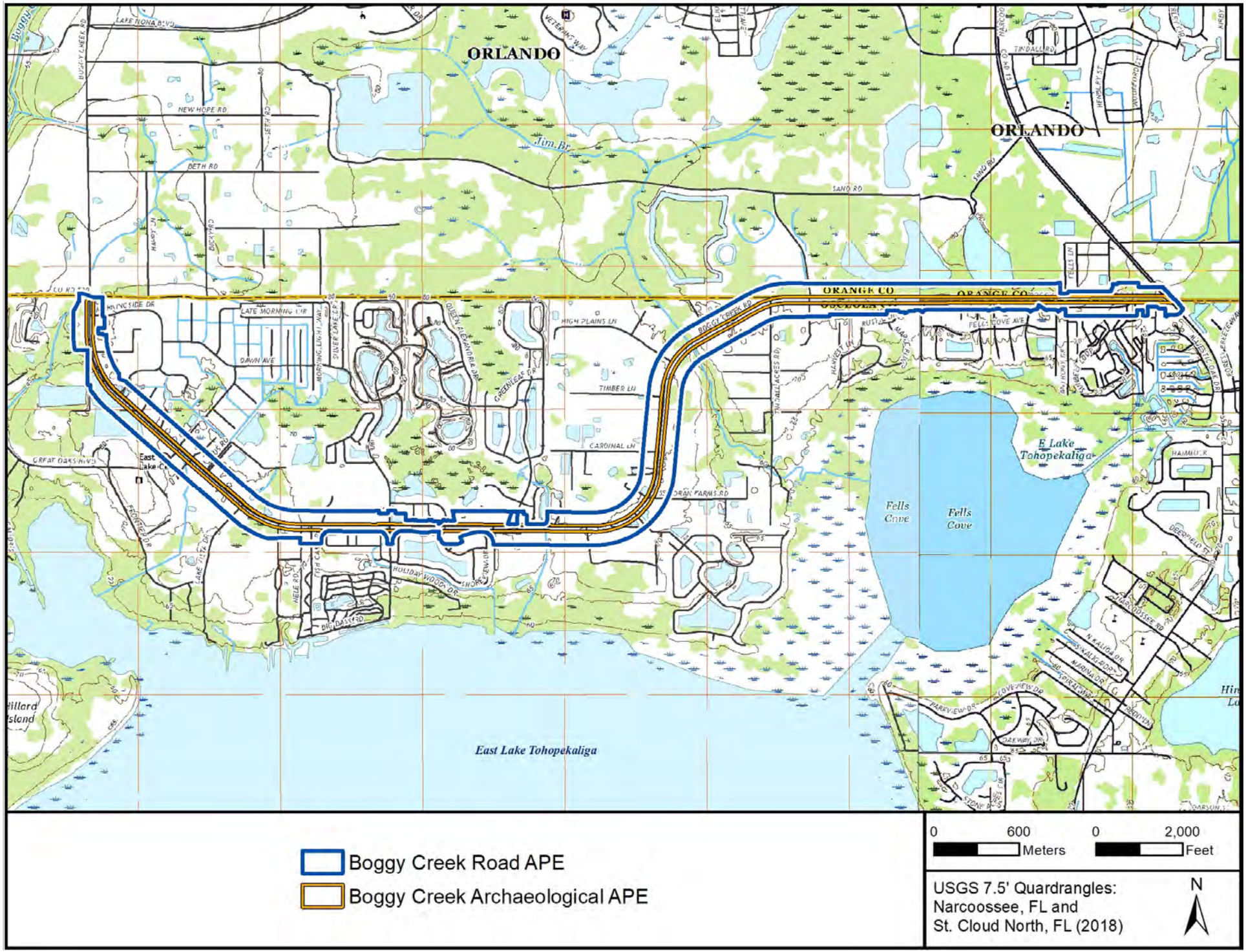
SHPO USE ONLY **SHPO USE ONLY** **SHPO USE ONLY**

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

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

Document Destination: Plottable Projects **Plotability:** _____

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R.A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440, Fax 850.245.6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com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600
Meters
0
2,000
Feet
USGS 7.5' Quadrangles:
Narcoossee, FL and
St. Cloud North, FL (2018)
N

APPENDIX E.

DEMOLITION LETTER

September 14, 2020

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

Subject: **Demolished Buildings for the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Boggy Creek Road (County Road 530) Widening from Simpson Road to Narcoossee Road, Osceola County, Florida**

Dear Dr. Vovsi,

Two previously recorded structures, Candler Property (8OS02666) and Reich Property (8OS02667), located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of the above-referenced project, were determined to have been removed or demolished. The removal/demolition of these previously recorded structures was verified via fieldwork conducted in August 2020.

If there are any questions, please feel free to contact me at mikel.travisano@searchinc.com.

Sincerely,

Mikel Travisano, MS
Architectural Historian