CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT (PD&E) STUDY
S.R. 29 FROM NORTH OF S.R. 82 TO SOUTH OF C.R. 80A
COLLIER AND HENDRY COUNTIES, FLORIDA

Financial Project ID No.: 417878 2 22 01
Federal Aid Project No.: NA
County Section Nos.: 03080 and 07060

Prepared for:
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and the
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March 2009
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A cultural resource assessment survey of the S.R. 29 project corridor from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, including 23 alternative ponds sites (Appendix C), in Collier and Hendry Counties, Florida, was performed to locate, identify, and aerially delimit any prehistoric and/or historic period cultural resources contained within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and to assess the significance of these resources as per the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The archaeological and historical field surveys for the corridor were conducted between April and May 2008 and the alternative pond sites were surveyed in February 2009. The cultural resource assessment was conducted in accordance with requirements set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended by Public Law 89-665; the Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act, as amended by Public Law 93-291; and Executive Ordinance 11593, and Chapter 267, Florida Statutes (F.S.). In addition, as required by the ETDM Summary Report and Scope, the Department coordinated with the Seminole and Miccosukee Tribes regarding cultural resources at a meeting on June 6, 2008. No cultural resource issues were identified by the tribes for this segment of S.R. 29 (Pipkin and Hoffman 2008).

Archaeological: Background research and a review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Summary Report (Florida Department of Transportation [FDOT] 2008a) indicated that no archaeological sites were recorded within or adjacent to the APE. However, four archaeological sites and a shipwreck have been recorded within two miles of the archaeological APE. These archaeological sites consist of two mounds, an artifact scatter, and a midden. The 20th century wreck is located in a slough off the Caloosahatchee River. In addition, a review of relevant site location information for environmentally similar areas within Hendry and Collier Counties and the surrounding region indicated a variable probability for the occurrence of prehistoric sites within the APE. As a result of field survey for this project, no prehistoric archaeological sites were discovered along the corridor; however, one historic archaeological site was found in one of the alternative pond sites. The Cow Pen Site, 8HN274, is a typical cattle pen. It is not considered significant.

Several linear resources were previously recorded within the project area. Of these, the Roberts Canal (8HN139) and State Road 82 (8CR979) are located within a small portion of the archaeological APE. Both resources were recorded in 2007, and no additional information about these resources was acquired as a result of this project. Therefore, FMSF forms were not updated and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) determined that State Road 82 (8CR979) was not eligible for listing in the NRHP, but the Roberts Canal (8HN139) has not been evaluated. It is in the opinion of ACI that the relatively small segment of the canal within the project APE provides little research potential and it is typical of other canals in the area, and therefore, does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.
**Historical:** Background research and a review of the FMSF and the NRHP indicated that there were no previously recorded structures or buildings 50 years or older in the historical APE. The ETDM Project Summary (FDOT 2008a) noted that two historic structures, the William N. Stallings House (8HN132) and the Langford Pole Barn (8HN133) were previously recorded, but outside the S.R. 29 APE. Both structures were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. As a result of the field survey, 11 historic resources were identified within the historical APE for the S.R. 29 corridor and one was identified within one of the alternative pond sites. Of these, 8HN537, a Frame Vernacular residence, may be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. It was constructed during the late 1910s to early 1920s in Ortona as an Atlantic Coastline Railroad section house and moved to its current location on S.R. 29 ca. 1930. It maintains its integrity and is a good example of a ‘Cracker’ style residence dating from the early 1900s.

Eleven additional historic buildings were identified during the field surveys, 8HN153, 8HN528-8HN536, and 8HN538. These include seven Frame Vernacular style buildings, two Ranch style buildings, and two Masonry Vernacular style buildings. All of these buildings were constructed between ca. 1925 and ca. 1958, and none is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey  
Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study  
S.R. 29 from North of S.R. 82 to South of C.R. 80A  
Collier and Hendry Counties, Florida  
Financial Project ID No.: 417878 2 22 01  
Federal Aid Project No.: NA

Dear Mr. Murthy:

A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) was conducted within the area of potential effects (APE) for the above referenced project as part of the Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) proposed improvements to S.R. 29 from the intersection of S.R. 29 and S.R. 82 and extending 18.0 miles north to the intersection of S.R. 29 and C.R. 80A (Cowboy Way). The proposed action involves widening S.R. 29 from the existing two-lane undivided rural arterial to a divided four-lane facility to accommodate projected growth in the area.

The existing right-of-way width within the S.R. 29 PD&E Study limits varies from 100 feet to 200 feet. The right-of-way is 200 feet for the first 2.1 miles from S.R. 82 to the Collier-Hendry County line. The right-of-way then reduces to 100 feet for the next 4.9 miles from the Collier-Hendry County line to north of the Twelvemile Slough bridge culvert and then expands back to 200 feet for the next 5.4 miles from north of the Twelvemile Slough bridge culvert to “G” Road. The right-of-way width then reduces back to 100 feet for the final 5.6 miles from “G” Road to north of C.R. 80A.

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the archaeological survey was defined as the proposed right-of-way for all proposed S.R. 29 corridor improvements and the area contained in each alternative pond site. The historical APE was defined as the archaeological APE and approximately 250 feet west and east of the center of the current alignment throughout the corridor. The historical APE was extended to 300 feet at the intersections of C.R. 832 (Keri Road), Sears Road, Case Road, and Helms Road, in order to accommodate the proposed widening of these crossroads.

Enclosed you will find the CRAS for the S.R. 29 project from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, in Collier and Hendry Counties. The following documents are attached:
• Two original copies of the CRAS (March 2009)
• Thirteen original (loose) Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Forms: 8HN153, 8HN274, 8HN528-8HN538
• One Completed Survey Log Sheet

The field work was conducted in accordance with the Florida Department of Transportation’s (FDOT) Project Development and Environment Manual and the research plan and field methodology follow the standards and guidelines of the Florida Division of Historical Resources as described in The Historic Preservation Compliance Review Program of the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources: A Guide to the Preservation Provisions of State and Federal Environmental Review Laws.

Background research indicated that no previously recorded historic resources were recorded within the project APE. Historic field survey for this undertaking resulted in the identification of 12 historic resources in the historical APE. Of these, 8HN537, a Frame Vernacular residence, may be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. It was constructed during the late 1910s to early 1920s in Ortona as an Atlantic Coastline Railroad section house and moved to its current location on S.R. 29 ca. 1930. It maintains its integrity and is a good example of a ‘Cracker’ style residence dating from the early 1900s. The remaining structures include seven Frame Vernacular style buildings, two Ranch style buildings, and two Masonry Vernacular style buildings. All of these buildings were constructed between ca. 1925 and ca. 1958, and none is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The project area was deemed to have a variable potential for the discovery of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Background research indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites were recorded within the project APE. Any new prehistoric archaeological sites, if found, would most likely be small middens, artifact scatters, or small sand mounds and would be expected to occur on the edge or within palm and oak/palm hammocks. As a result of the archaeological field survey, no new prehistoric archaeological sites were found. However, one historic archaeological site was found in one of the alternative pond sites. The Cow Pen Site, 8HN274, is a typical cattle pen. It is not considered significant.

This information is being provided in accordance with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended), which are implemented by the procedures contained in 36 CFR, Part 800, as well as the provisions contained in the revised Chapter 267, Florida Statutes.
Please process the attached report and accompanying documentation to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for their concurrence. The second copy of the report is for your files. If you have any questions, or if I may be of assistance, please contact me at (863) 519-2805.

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Serdynski
Environmental Project Manager

Enclosures
CC: Mark Schultz, FDOT
    Tony Sherrard, FDOT
    Sean Donahoo, AIM Engineering
    Marion Almy, ACI

The FHWA finds the attached Cultural Resources Assessment Report complete and sufficient and ___ approves/___ does not approve the above recommendations and findings.

The FHWA requests the SHPO’s opinion on the sufficiency of the attached report and the SHPO’s opinion on the recommendations and findings contained in this cover letter and in the comment block below.

FHWA Comments: PLEASE ADDITIONAL INFO FROM FDOT ON PROPOSED ROW END

Martin C. Knopp
Division Administrator
Florida Division
Federal Highway Administration

The Florida State Historic Preservation Officer finds the attached Cultural Resources Assessment Report complete and sufficient and concurs with the recommendations and findings provided in this cover letter for SHPO/DHR Project File Number 2009-248-1.

Frederick P. Gaske, Director, and
State Historic Preservation Officer
Florida Division of Historical Resources
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Location

This project involved an archaeological and historical survey of S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier and Hendry Counties, Florida, a distance of approximately 18 miles (Figures 1.1, 2.1 and 2.2).

1.2 Project Description

The proposed action involves widening S.R. 29 from the existing two-lane undivided rural arterial to a divided four-lane facility to accommodate projected growth in the area. The study limits begin at the intersection of S.R. 29 and S.R. 82 and extend 18.0 miles north to the intersection of S.R. 29 and C.R. 80A. C.R. 80A is also known locally as Cowboy Way.

S.R. 29 is classified functionally as a rural principal arterial from south of S.R. 82 to South Industrial Loop. From South Industrial Loop to north of C.R. 80A, S.R. 29 is classified as an urban principal arterial. The existing right-of-way width within the S.R. 29 PD&E Study limits varies from 100 feet to 200 feet. The right-of-way is 200 feet for the first 2.1 miles from S.R. 82 to the Collier-Hendry County line. The right-of-way then reduces to 100 feet for the next 4.9 miles from the Collier-Hendry County line to north of the Twelvemile Slough bridge culvert and then expands back to 200 feet for the next 5.4 miles from north of the Twelvemile Slough bridge culvert to “G” Road. The right-of-way width then reduces back to 100 feet for the final 5.6 miles from “G” Road to north of C.R. 80A.

The existing typical section for S.R. 29 between S.R. 82 and C.R. 80A is a two-lane undivided rural arterial with two 12-foot lanes and 4-foot paved shoulders. Stormwater runoff is collected in roadside swales. The posted speed limit along S.R. 29 through the project limits is 60 mph to just north of Wilson Road, where the posted speed reduces to 55 mph. The speed limit further reduces to 45 mph between South Industrial Loop and C.R. 80A. S.R. 29 spans over three bridge culverts at Twelvemile Slough, Roberts Canal and Sears Canal. The latter two bridge culverts were constructed in 1985; the S.R. 29 Bridge over Twelvemile Slough, originally constructed ca. 1946, was rebuilt in 1988. Major intersecting roadways though the project corridor, from south to north, include C.R. 830A, C.R. 830 (Felda Loop Road), C.R. 832 (Keri Road), Sears Road, Evans Road, Helms Road, and Case Road.
Figure 1.1 Location of the S.R. 29 PD&E Study in Collier and Hendry Counties, Township 43, 44, 45 and 46 South, Range 29 East, (State Mapping Office 1992 and 1993).
1.3 Project Need

The proposed widening of S.R. 29 is needed to accommodate future traffic growth resulting from predicted increases in population and employment in the region. The improvements will also enhance the movement of goods, emergency response times, hurricane evacuation events, and safety for motorists and pedestrians.

S.R. 29 plays an important role in the regional network as it is part of Florida’s Strategic Intermodal System (SIS). It connects major east-west freight corridors, as well as residential and employment centers, throughout Collier and Hendry counties.

The need for the proposed improvements is supported by the traffic study conducted during the PD&E study. Future traffic volumes on S.R. 29 from S.R. 82 to C.R. 80A are projected to increase with the predicted growth in population and employment in the region. According to data extracted from the traffic analysis zones encompassing the corridor within the Florida Standard Urban Transportation Model Structure (FSUTMS), population along the corridor is expected to increase from 5,169 in year 2002 to 10,705 in year 2030. Based on this same data, employment along the corridor is expected to grow from 1,707 in year 2002 to 4,514 in year 2030.

The need for the proposed improvements to S.R. 29 is also identified in both the Collier Metropolitan Planning Organization’s 2030 Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) and Hendry County’s 2030 LRTP. Serving as one of two major north-south roadways within Hendry County, as well as an important intrastate freight corridor, the expansion of S.R. 29 to four lanes is anticipated to improve traffic circulation within western Hendry County.

S.R. 29 also serves as an important evacuation route connecting other major arterials designated in Florida’s evacuation route network (i.e. S.R. 82 and S.R. 80). Widening S.R. 29 will increase capacity and efficiency leading to improved evacuation and emergency response times.

The proposed widening will likely enhance safety on S.R. 29 by improving overall traffic operations. Based on data obtained from the FDOT Safety Office, crash rates on this segment of S.R. 29 have increased over the last three of the five years examined (2001-2005), while the statewide average crash rates for similar facility types (two-lane undivided) have decreased.

The S.R. 29 segments immediately north (C.R. 80A in Hendry County to US 27 in Glades County) and south (Oil Well Road to S.R. 82 in Collier County) of this project are being evaluated by FDOT in separate PD&E studies.
1.4 **Purpose**

The purpose of the cultural resource assessment survey was to locate and identify any prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites and historic structures located within the APE and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The archaeological and historical surveys were conducted between April and May 2008. The field surveys were preceded by background research. Such preliminary work served to provide both an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of cultural resources that might be anticipated to occur within the project area, as well as a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered.

The cultural resource assessment was conducted in compliance with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended); the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 93-291, amended); Executive Order 11593; and the implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) as well as with the provisions contained in Chapter 267, F.S. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 (Archaeological and Historical Resources) of the Florida Department of Transportation’s *Project Development and Environmental Manual* (FDOT 1999) and the standards contained in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (Florida Division of Historical Resources [FDHR] 2003). This report meets specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code (Revised August 2002).

1.5 **Area of Potential Effects (APE)**

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the archaeological survey was defined as the proposed right-of-way (ROW) for all proposed S.R. 29 corridor improvements. The historical APE was defined as the archaeological APE and approximately 250 feet west and east of the center of the current alignment throughout the corridor. The historical APE was extended to 300 feet at the intersections of C.R. 832 (Keri Road), Sears Road, Case Road, and Helms Road, in order to accommodate the proposed widening of these crossroads.
2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The S.R. 29 project corridor transverses Sections 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, and 33 of Township 43 South, Range 29 East; Sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, and 33 of Township 44 South, Range 29 East; Sections 4, 5, 8, 9, 16, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 32, and 33 of Township 45 South, Range 29 East in Hendry County, Florida (USGS Felda, Fla. 1958, PR 1973; Sears, Fla. 1958, PR 1973); and Sections 4, 5, 8, and 9 of Township 46 South, Range 29 East in Collier County, Florida (USGS Felda, Fla. 1958, PR 1973; Immokalee, Fla. 1958, PR 1987). The project begins north of S.R. 82 in Collier County and terminates south of C.R. 80A in Hendry County (Figures 2.1 and 2.2).

The corridor lies within the southern physiographic zone, and more specifically within the Immokalee Rise (White 1970). The Immokalee Rise is considered to have been a shoal during the late Pleistocene Pamlico period, when sea levels were higher than present. The general area is described as being within sandy flatlands, which are characterized as a blanket of surficial marine sand about 4.5 m (15 ft) thick (USDA 1990). The area is generally low lying, with elevations ranging from 6 m (20 ft) to 12 m (40 ft) above mean sea level (AMSL). Elevation increases gradually from north to south. The area is comprised of flatwoods that are interspersed with broad slough systems that provide sources of seasonal fresh water. In addition to a few small discrete wetland features along the corridor, the Caloosahatchee River is located north of the corridor, and several drainages and sloughs cross the corridor.

A review of the Hendry County Soil Survey (USDA 1990) and Collier County Area Soil Survey (USDA 1998) identified general soil associations (Table 2.1) and specific soil types (Table 2.2) along the S.R. 29 corridor (USDA 2005, 2006).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Association</th>
<th>Environmental Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hendry County</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldsmar-Wabasso</td>
<td>Flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immokalee-Basinger-Myakka</td>
<td>Flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabasso</td>
<td>Flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malabar-Pineda-Oldsmar</td>
<td>Sloughs and flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collier County</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immokalee-Oldsmar-Basinger</td>
<td>Flatwoods, hammocks, and in sloughs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holopaw-Wabasso-Winder</td>
<td>Flatwoods, hammocks, and in sloughs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The soil types along the S.R. 29 APE are generally nearly level, poorly drained soils of the flatwoods, interspersed with grassy sloughs and shallow depressions. Natural vegetation typical of the flatwoods includes South Florida slash pine, sawpalmetto, cabbage palm, waxmyrtle, gallberry, fetterbush lyonia, live oak, pineland threeawn, chalky bluestem, and other native grasses. The natural vegetation associated with the sloughs consists of slash pine, scrub cypress, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, waxmyrtle, sand cordgrass, pineland threeawn, panicums, and chalky bluestem.
Figure 2.1  Environmental Setting of the S.R. 29 PD&E Study in Collier and Hendry Counties, Township 43, 44, 45 and 46 South, Range 29 East (USGS Felda, Fla. 1958, PR 1973 and Immokalee, Fla. 1958, PR 1987).
Figure 2.2 Environmental Setting of the S.R. 29 PD&E Study in Collier and Hendry Counties, Township 43, 44, 45 and 46 South, Range 29 East (USGS Immokalee, Fla. 1958, PR 1987 and Sears, Fla. 1958, PR 1973).

S.R. 29 PD&E Study from North of S.R. 82 to South of C.R. 80A
FPID No.: 417878 2 22 01
Collier and Hendry Counties
Table 2.2. Soil Types within the S.R. 29 APE (USDA 1990, 1998).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Type</th>
<th>Drainage</th>
<th>Environmental Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collier County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chobee, Winder and Gator soils, depressional</td>
<td>Very Poor</td>
<td>Depressions and marshes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holopaw fine sand</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Sloughs and poorly defined drainageways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immokalee fine sand</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldsmar fine sand, limestone substratum</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendry County</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basinger sand</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Sloughs and poorly defined drainageways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boca sand</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Broad flatwoods near edges of sloughs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gator muck</td>
<td>Very poor</td>
<td>Marshes and swamps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holopaw sand</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Sloughs and low areas in flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holopaw sand, depressional</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Depression on flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immokalee sand</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Broad flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malabar fine sand, high</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Broad flatwoods</td>
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<td>Malabar sand</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Sloughs on flatwoods</td>
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<td>Myakka sand</td>
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<td>Broad flatwoods</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oldsmar sand</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Broad flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineda fine sand</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Sloughs and on low flats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineda sand, depressional</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Depressions on the flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pineda sand, limestone substratum</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Sloughs and on low flats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riviera sand, depressional</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Depressions on flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riviera sand, limestone substratum</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Sloughs and broad flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabasso sand</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wabasso sand, limestone substratum</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Flatwoods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winder fine sand</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Broad low sloughs on flatwoods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The natural vegetation associated with closed depressions includes pickerelweed, St. Johnswort, and maidencane. Fireflags, sawgrass, and various other grasses and sedges occur in the wetter areas. Although some areas of pine flatwoods remain (Photo 2.1), the majority of the project corridor is characterized by pastures and citrus groves (Photo 2.2).

The faunal resources that would have been available for exploitation by the aboriginal inhabitants of this area are tied into the botanical resources. The soil types can be divided into three general habitats, or areas suitable for openland wildlife, woodland wildlife, and wetland wildlife (USDA 1990, 1998). Openlands includes open areas, pastures, meadows, and areas overgrown with grasses, herbs, vines, and shrubs. The wildlife associated with these areas includes bobwhite quail, meadowlarks, doves, field sparrows, cottontail rabbit, and sandhill cranes. Woodland habitats require areas of deciduous and/or coniferous plants associated with legumes, grasses and herbaceous plants. These areas support animals such as turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, raccoon, deer, and bobcat. Wetland habitats consist of open, marshy, or swampy shallow water areas that support ducks, egrets, herons, shorebirds, otters, mink, and ibis. In addition, these standing water locales would have provided drinking water for the animals living in those other habitats, as well as a variety of reptiles, amphibians, and fish. In general, most of the soils are rated fair to poor for most of the habitats, except for wetlands. The Chobee, Gator, Holopaw, depressional, Pineda, depressional, Riviera, depressional, and Winder soils are all well suited to wetland habitats.
The early environment of the region was different from that seen today. Sea levels were lower, the climate was arid, and fresh water was scarce. An understanding of human ecology during the earliest periods of human occupation in Florida cannot be based on observations of the modern environment because of changes in water availability, botanical communities, and faunal resources. Aboriginal inhabitants would have developed cultural adaptations in response to the environmental changes taking place,
which were then reflected in settlement patterns, site types, artifact forms, and subsistence economies.

Due to the arid conditions between 16,500 and 12,500 years ago, the perched water aquifer and potable water supplies were absent (Dunbar 1981:95). Palynological studies conducted in Florida and Georgia suggest that between 13,000 and 5,000 years ago, this area was covered with an upland vegetation community of scrub oak and prairie (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975). The rise of sea level reduced xeric habitats over the next several millennia. Intermittent flow in various rivers some 8,500 years ago was likely due to precipitation and surface runoff, and by 6,000 years ago the river probably began flowing as a result of spring discharge from the Floridan aquifer (Dunbar 1981:99).

By 5,000 years ago, a climatic event marking a brief return to Pleistocene climatic conditions induced a change toward more open vegetation. Southern pine forests replaced the oak savannahs. Extensive marshes and swamps developed along the coasts and subtropical hardwood forests became established along the southern tip of Florida (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Northern Florida saw an increase in oak species, grasses, and sedges (Carbone 1983). At Lake Annie, in south central Florida, pollen cores were dominated by wax myrtle and pine. The assemblage suggests that by this time, a forest dominated by longleaf pine along with cypress swamps and bayheads existed in the area (Watts 1971, 1975). By about 3500 B.C.E (Before Common Era), surface water was plentiful in karst terrains and the level of the Floridan aquifer rose to 1.5 m (5 ft) above present levels. After this time, modern floral, climatic, and environmental conditions began to be established.
3.0 CULTURAL HISTORY

A discussion of the prehistory of a specific geographic region provides a general framework within which the local archaeological record can be examined. Archaeological sites are not individual entities, but are the remains of once dynamic cultural systems. As a result, they cannot be adequately examined or interpreted without reference to other sites and resources within the general area.

In general, archaeologists summarize the prehistory of a given area (i.e., an archaeological region) by outlining the sequence of archaeological cultures through time. These cultures are defined largely in geographical terms but also reflect shared environmental and cultural factors. According to the classification of Griffin (1988; 2002) and Milanich (1994), the S.R. 29 corridor is situated within the Caloosahatchee Archaeological Region of south Florida (Figure 3.1). Geographically, this region extends from Charlotte Harbor on the north to the northern border of the Ten Thousand Islands on the south and eastward from the coast about 54 miles inland (Carr and Beriault 1984:4, 12). The Okeechobee Basin includes the lands around the lake and much of the Kissimmee River drainage (Milanich 1994:280). The project area lies within the eastern portion of the Caloosahatchee archaeological area. However, as these cultural boundaries are vague, evidence of both Caloosahatchee and Okeechobee Basin cultures may be expected within the project area.

As with all Florida archaeological regions, the Caloosahatchee region is better understood after the introduction of pottery (ca. 500 B.C.E.). Prior to this, regional characteristics of native populations are not easily identified, as malleable materials such as textiles and basketry, which lend themselves to cultural expression, are typically destroyed by environmental processes. With the arrival of pottery, the clay medium provided both a means of cultural expression and an archaeologically durable artifact. Thus, the use of pottery as a marker of cultural diversity probably post-dates the inception of distinct Florida cultures by many centuries.

In the absence of culturally diagnostic artifact assemblages prior to 500 B.C.E., archaeologists speak of pan-regional developments. The use of the term “culture”, which implies shared knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society (Tylor 1871) is avoided for the earliest occupations of Florida; the Paleo-Indian and the Archaic, which are known simply as Periods. The Archaic Period is followed by the Caloosahatchee cultural sequence (500 B.C.E. to 1500 C.E. [Common Era]) at which point the bearers of the Caloosahatchee culture enter into the ethnographic record as the historically known Native American Indians of south Florida. The following overview of the Caloosahatchee and Okeechobee Regions follows closely the outlines presented by Griffin (1988, 2002), Widmer (1988), Sears (1982), and Milanich (1994).
Figure 3.1 Florida Archaeological Regions (Milanich 1994:xix). The project area (★) is located in the Caloosahatchee Region.
The local history of the region is divided into four broad periods based initially upon the major governmental powers. The first period, Colonialism, occurred during the exploration and control of Florida by the Spanish and British from around 1513 until 1821. At that time, Florida became a territory of the United States and 21 years later became a State (Territorial and Statehood). The Civil War and Aftermath (1861-1899) period deals with the Civil War, the period of Reconstruction following the war, and the late 1800s, when the transportation systems were dramatically increased and development throughout the state expanded. The Twentieth Century period is self-explanatory, but subperiods within this period have been defined based on important historic events such as the World Wars, the Boom of the 1920s, and the Depression. Each of these periods evidenced differential development and utilization of the region, thus effecting the historic archeological site distribution across the land.

3.1 Paleo-Indian

Current archaeological evidence indicates that the earliest human occupation of the Florida peninsula dates back some 13,500 years ago or ca. 11,500 B.C.E. (Widmer 1988) and is referred to as the Paleo-Indian (or Paleoindian) Period. It lasted until approximately 7000 B.C.E. During this time, the climate of south Florida was much drier than today. Sea level was 80 to 130 m (260 to 425 ft) lower than present and the coast extended approximately 160 km (100 mi) seaward on the Gulf coast. With lower sea levels, today’s well-watered inland environments were arid uplands (Milanich 1994). Lake Okeechobee, the Caloosahatchee, Myakka, and Peace Rivers, the Big Cypress as well as the Everglades, were probably dry. Because of drier global conditions and little or no surface water available for evaporation, Florida’s rainfall was much lower than at present (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:38-40). Potable water was obtainable at sinkholes where the lower water table could be reached. Plant and animal life were also more diverse around these oases, which were frequented by both people and game animals (Widmer 1988; Milanich 1994:40).

Thus, the prevailing environmental conditions were largely uninviting to human habitation during the Paleo-Indian Period (Griffin 1988:191). Given the inhospitable climate, it is not surprising that the population was sparse and Paleo-Indian sites are uncommon in south Florida. Just to the north of Charlotte Harbor, however, evidence of Florida’s earliest inhabitants has been uncovered. Underwater excavations at both the Little Salt Springs (Clausen et al. 1979) and Warm Mineral Springs (Clausen et al. 1975a, 1975b; Cockrell and Murphy 1978) in Sarasota County provide much of the information about this period. Work at the Cutler Fossil Site in Dade County (Carr 1986), southeast of the Caloosahatchee region, has yielded two projectile points associated with a hearth area, radiocarbon dated to the Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 7760 B.C.E.).

In general, archaeologists hypothesize that the Paleo-Indian Period was characterized by small population group size and a hunting and gathering mode of subsistence. Permanent sources of water, scarce during this time, were very important in settlement selection (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). This settlement model, often referred
to as the Oasis Hypothesis (Milanich 1994:41), has a high correlation with geologic features in southern Florida such as deep sink holes like those noted in Sarasota and Dade Counties. Sites of this period are most readily identified based on distinctive lanceolate-shaped stone projectile points including those of the Simpson and Suwannee types (Bullen 1975). The tool assemblage also included items manufactured of bone, wood, and very likely leather, as well as plant fibers (Clausen et al. 1979).

3.2 Archaic

The succeeding Archaic Period is divided into three temporal periods: the Early Archaic (ca. 7000 to 5000 B.C.E.), Middle Archaic (ca. 5000 to 2000 B.C.E.), and the Late Archaic (ca. 2000 to 500 B.C.E.). According to Widmer (1988), the extreme aridity of the south Florida region during the Early Archaic Period may have caused the abandonment of the area. Sites of this time are almost non-existent in southwestern Florida.

By approximately 6,500 years ago marked environmental changes, which had profound influence upon human settlement and subsistence practices, occurred. Among the landscape alterations were rises in sea and water table levels that resulted in the creation of more available surface water. It was during this period that Lake Okeechobee, the Everglades, the Big Cypress, and the Caloosahatchee and Peace Rivers developed. In addition to changed hydrological conditions, this period is characterized by the spread of mesic forests and the beginnings of modern vegetation communities including pine forests and cypress swamps (Griffin 1988; Widmer 1988).

The archaeological record for the Middle Archaic is better understood than the Early Archaic. Among the material culture inventory are several varieties of stemmed, broad blade projectile points including those of the Newnan, Levy, Marion, and Putnam types (Bullen 1975). At sites where preservation is good, such as sinkholes and ponds, an elaborate bone tool assemblage is recognized along with shell tools and complicated weaving (Beriault et al. 1981; Wheeler 1994). In addition, artifacts have been found in the surrounding upland areas, as exhibited in the projectile points found in the upland palmetto and pine flatwoods surrounding the Bay West Site (Beriault et al. 1981). Along the coast, excavations on both Horr’s Island in Collier County and Useppa Island in Lee County (Milanich et al. 1984; Russo 1991) have uncovered pre-ceramic shell middens that date to the Middle Archaic period.

Mortuary sites, characterized by interments in shallow ponds and sloughs as discovered at the Little Salt Springs Site in Sarasota County (Clausen et al. 1979) and the Bay West Site in Collier County (Beriault et al. 1981), are also distinctive of the Middle Archaic. At the latter site, 35 to 40 human remains were found, some of which had been placed on leafy biers, perhaps branches, laid down in graves dug into the peat deposits. Artifacts recovered included small wooden sticks possibly used as bow drills for starting fires, antler tools with wooden hafts that appear to be sections of throwing sticks, two throwing stick triggers, and bone points or pins (Milanich 1994:81).
Pre-ceramic cultural horizons beneath tree island sites have been reported in the eastern Everglades (Carr and Beriault 1984; Mowers and Williams 1972; Schwadron 2005). Population growth, as evidenced by the increased number of Middle Archaic sites and accompanied by increased socio-cultural complexity, is also assumed for this time (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980; Widmer 1988).

The beginning of the Late (or Ceramic) Archaic Period is similar in many respects to the Middle Archaic but includes the addition of ceramics. The earliest pottery in the south Florida region is fiber-tempered (Orange Plain and Orange Incised), as represented at sites on Key Marco (Cockrell 1970; Widmer 1974). Projectile points of the Late Archaic are primarily stemmed and corner-notched, and include those of the Culbreath, Clay, and Lafayette types (Bullen 1975). A Lafayette-type projectile point fragment was found along Telegraph Creek (ACI 2005) and the Riverwind Cove Site (8LL1773), an Archaic procurement site, is located along the north side of the Caloosahatchee River. Other lithic tools of the Late Archaic include hafted scrapers and ovate and triangular-shaped knives (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Archaeological evidence indicates that south Florida was sparsely settled during this time with only a few sites recorded.

3.3 Glades

The termination of the Late (or Ceramic) Archaic corresponds to a time of environmental change. The maturing of productive estuarine systems was accompanied by cultural changes leading to the establishment of what John Goggin originally defined as the “Glades Tradition” (Griffin 1988:133). The Glades Tradition was characterized by “the exploitation of the food resources of the tropical coastal waters, with secondary dependence on game and some use of wild plant foods. Agriculture was apparently never practiced, but pottery was extensively used” (Goggin 1949:28). Unlike much of peninsular Florida, the region does not contain deposits of chert, and as such, stone artifacts are rare. Instead of stone, shell and bone were used as raw materials for tools (Milanich 1994:302).

Most information concerning the post-500 B.C.E. aboriginal populations is derived from coastal sites where the subsistence patterns are typified by the extensive exploitation of fish and shellfish, wild plants, and inland game, like deer. Inland sites, such as those found in areas similar to the S.R. 29 corridor, show a greater, if not exclusive reliance on interior resources. Known inland sites often consist of sand burial mounds and shell and dirt middens along major water courses, and small dirt middens containing animal bone and ceramic sherd s in oak/palm hammocks, or palm tree islands associated with freshwater marshes (Griffin 1988). These islands of dry ground provided space for settlements (Carr 2002). Widmer (1988) has described a series of post-500 B.C.E. culture periods for the Caloosahatchee Area, based on differences in the frequencies of certain ceramic types. The Belle Glade people occupied by the Okeechobee Region and their culture has been described by Sears (1982).
3.3.1 Caloosahatchee

The settlement pattern at this time consisted of large villages (10 hectares [ha] in size with about 400 people), small villages (3-4 ha / 50 people), and fishing hamlets and/or collection stations (< 1 ha, temporary, task specific site) (Widmer 1988). The larger sites are located in the coastal areas, whereas most of the interior sites are seen as short-term hunting stations occupied by special task groups from the permanent coastal villages (Widmer 1988:226).

Caloosahatchee I, ca. 500 B.C.E to 700 C.E., is characterized by thick, sand-tempered plain sherds with rounded lips, some St. Johns Plain ceramics, the appearance of Pineland Plain ceramics (tempered with sponge spicules and medium to fine quartz sand) and the absence of Belle Glade ceramics (Marquardt 1999:85). Based on the faunal analysis from Useppa Island, fish was the primary meat source with whelks and conchs being the primary shellfish food. Botanical materials utilized include chenopod, panic grass, talinum, mallow, red mangrove, wax myrtle, pine, mangrove, buttonwood, and seagrape (Marquardt 1999:87). Data on burial customs for this time have not been obtained.

From 700 to 1200 C.E., the Caloosahatchee II period is marked by a dramatic increase of Belle Glade ceramics in the area (Widmer 1988:84). However, Cordell (1992) has divided the Caloosahatchee II Period into IIA and IIB based on the appearance of Belle Glade Red ceramics at about 800 C.E. These changes in ceramics may also indicate the beginnings of ceremonial mound use, a characteristic of the period. Burials occurred in sand mounds and in natural sand ridges with both primary flexed and secondary bundle burials. At this time, the number of shell middens or village sites increased (Milanich 1994:319). In addition, the first evidence of ranked societies in southwest Florida begins at this time (Widmer 1988:93). The Wightman Site has three non-mortuary ceremonial mounds connected by shell causeways (Fradkin 1976). In addition, the large Pineland Canal appears to have been constructed at this time (Luer 1989a, 1989b). It is possible that the large Pineland complex served as the center of Calusa society at this time (cf. Milanich 1995:44). During this time, it had been postulated that sea-levels were higher than during the Caloosahatchee I period, or that the coastal area was under greater influence from nearby ocean inlets. This is based on the higher diversity of faunal remains and the increased number of higher salinity based food stuffs. The number of shell midden or village sites increased, and shell tools became more diverse (Milanich 1994:319). Hafted whelk and conch hammers and cutting edged tools were common (Marquardt 1992:429).

The Caloosahatchee III period, from 1200 to 1400 C.E. is identified by the appearance of both St. Johns trade wares, notably St. Johns Check Stamped, and Englewood period ceramics. Belle Glade Plain ceramics continue to be the dominant type, with sand tempered plain and Pineland Plain wares as well. Marquardt (1992:430) notes that there were no obvious changes in the settlement and subsistence patterns based upon the archaeological evidence. Sand burial mounds continued to be utilized, often
containing Englewood and Safety Harbor vessels. A number of mounds from this period have had radially placed extended burials within the mounds (Luer and Almy 1987).

From 1400 to 1513 C.E., the Caloosahatchee IV period is characterized by the appearance of numerous trade wares from all adjoining regions of Florida (Widmer 1988:86). These types include Glades Tooled and pottery of the Safety Harbor series, including Pinellas Plain. There was also a decrease in popularity of Belle Glade Plain ceramics (Milanich 1994:321). Sand tempered plain pottery, with square and flattened lips, is the most common (Cordell 1992:168). There is also an increase in Pineland Plain ceramics. Around A.D. 1400, the use of incising on ceramics in the Glades and Caloosahatchee regions ceased and the ceramic assemblages of the two areas were very homogeneous (Marquardt 1992:431). Some have suggested that this represents an expansion of the Calusa within this area (Griffin 1988; McGregor 1974). Certainly, there were close ties between the Caloosahatchee and Belle Glade populations (Milanich 1995).

The Caloosahatchee V period, ca. 1513 to 1750 C.E., is coterminous with the period of European contact. The Caloosahatchee area was the home territory of the Calusa, a sedentary, non-agricultural, highly stratified and politically complex chiefdom (Milanich 1998). Calusa villages along the coast are marked by extensive shellworks and earthworks. Sites are marked by the appearance of European artifacts associated with aboriginal artifacts. It was also at this time that metal pendants were being manufactured by aboriginal metalsmiths (Allerton et al. 1984). In addition, cultural materials from the Leon-Jefferson Mission Period in north Florida have been recovered (Widmer 1988:86). This may be evidence of Indians fleeing Spanish missionaries and moving into southwest Florida. According to Marquardt, Spanish missionaries and European explorers found areas of large population on the southwest Florida coast, through there were interior occupations as well. During the historic period, there was no reason to doubt that the Indians of southwest Florida continued to subsist mainly on resources of the sea, through they are said to have been fond of Spanish food and drink (Marquardt 1992:431). Burial patterns also remained similar to the earlier periods, but included some European goods. According to Walker and her colleagues (Walker et al. 1996:23), “the most striking feature of the Caloosahatchee mortuary pattern, to the extent it is known, is its continuity through time and general lack of grave goods.”

3.3.2 Belle Glade

Small house mounds in the savannas along the creek banks characterize the settlement pattern of Belle Glade I, dated at 1000 B.C.E. to 200 C.E. Sears has hypothesized that small fields encircled and drained by ditches may date as early as 1000 to 800 B.C.E. (Sears 1982). By 450 B.C.E., the large circular field at Fort Center was built. Ceramics gradually change from semi-fiber-tempered to sand-tempered during this long period, and little evidence has been found to link the peoples of the Okeechobee Basin with other Florida aboriginal cultures, except the St. Johns area.
Belle Glade Plain pottery became the dominant ceramic ware at the Fort Center Site and within the region by the beginning of Belle Glade II (200-600/800 C.E.). Raised fields were used for planting to avoid the high water table (Sears 1982:185-189). At the Fort Center Site, a distinct mortuary ceremonialism is found to mark Period II. In addition to house mounds, there is evidence that ceremonial mounds, a charnel platform amid a mortuary pond, and other earthworks were built during this period. The preparation of the dead apparently became a complex cultural trait, and certain artifacts such as trade ceramics, wooden carvings, and some shells were utilized. Connections between the Fort Center maize-based economy and ceremonialism, and the Hopewell sites in Florida and throughout the eastern United States have been suggested (Sears 1982:198-199).

Sears (1982) suggests that the Belle Glade III period, ca. 600/800 to 1200/1400 C.E., was a hiatus between Period II and the later Calusa empire. Long linear ridges were used for horticulture during this period. Some researchers, however, point out that the soils of this region were not well suited to maize cultivation (Johnson 1991). Belle Glade Plain ceramics increased in frequency, and St. Johns Check Stamped begins to appear in small quantities sometime after 1000 C.E. Sears suggests that during this period, there was little change in artifacts, and faunal evidence indicates a continued use of the total environment for food resources. Maize cultivation continued (Sears 1982:200).

The Belle Glade IV period (1200/1400-1700 C.E.) is defined in part by the dominance of Belle Glade Plain ceramics within the artifact assemblages. A series of new rim forms became common, particularly the expanded flat and comma shaped varieties. Aboriginal artifacts manufactured from European-derived metals, and historic materials such as glass beads and San Luis polychrome majolica, appear in sites throughout South Florida. Among the distinctive artifacts are small metal ceremonial tablets, whose focus of distribution is the area around Lake Okeechobee, including its tributaries and drainages (Allerton et al. 1984). Indeed, Sears concludes that “Fort Center was a part of the sixteenth and seventeenth century Calusa empire,” and he adds that three of the “metal badges” found at Fort Center are the largest and heaviest known, suggesting the importance of the inland region” (1982:201).

The diversity of food resources on which the powerful Calusa empire may have drawn from the Lake Okeechobee area has been described by Fontaneda (True 1944). In addition to fish, deer, alligators, snakes, opossums, and turtles, he described bread made of roots that grew in the lake area. Maize cultivation is not mentioned by Fontaneda. According to Hale (1984:183), “the absence of maize agriculture around A.D. 1545 when Fontaneda was a captive of the Calusa may be a result of a deterioration of environmental conditions in the Lake Okeechobee Basin around A.D. 1300-1400.”

In general, the complex Calusa social and political system may have involved a subsistence/exchange system that used the abundant resources of the rich estuarine environment of the southwest coast of Florida and the savannah/wetlands of the Okeechobee Basin (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:242-243). The detailed studies and
descriptions of the historic Calusa (cf., Goggin and Sturtevant 1964; Hann 1991) provide little additional data regarding the general project area.

### 3.4 Colonialism

The cultural traditions of the native Floridians ended with the advent of European expeditions to the New World. The initial events, authorized by the Spanish crown in the 1500s, ushered in devastating European contact. After Ponce de León’s landing near St. Augustine in 1513, Spanish explorations were confined to the west coast of Florida (Narvaéz in 1528; DeSoto in 1539) and European contact along the east coast was left to a few shipwrecked sailors from treasure ships, which, by 1551, sailed through the Straits of Florida on their way to Spain. When the first Europeans arrived in coastal southwest Florida in the 16th century, they encountered the Calusa, a powerful, complex society ruled by a paramount chief. The principal town of the Calusa is thought to be the site of Mound Key in Estero Bay near Fort Myers Beach. Historic documents suggest that the Calusa chief ruled over fifty towns, from which he exacted tribute (Widmer 1988).

Based on the account of d’Escalante Fontaneda, who had been shipwrecked in 1545, the extent of the Calusa influence extended throughout the Okeechobee Basin and had alliances with tribes along the Atlantic coast as well (Milanich 1995). In 1567, a Spanish garrison (San Antonio) and a Jesuit mission were established in the Calos, the capital town of the Calusa. This was believed to be on Mound Key in Estero Bay. By 1572, however, the Jesuits withdrew from Florida due to a lack of converts and difficulties with the native inhabitants. In 1697, five Franciscan friars from Cuba attempted to establish a mission among the Calusa (Hann 1991). This was a short-lived endeavor as by 1698, the mission was abandoned. The Calusa perceived that the acceptance of baptism would not bring gifts from the crown and with the realization that the friars were attempting to abolish their traditional forms of worship, hostility arose (Hann 1991:161). The friars were stripped of their possessions and then deported to the Keys, from whence they were able to return to Cuba. By the mid-1700s, the once dominant Calusa had all but disappeared, the victims of European diseases, slavery, and warfare.

As the Calusa disappeared, fishing communities, or “ranchos,” were established by Cuban and Spanish anglers on barrier islands and along the coast between Charlotte Harbor and Tampa Bay. The earliest recorded ranchos may have been at Useppa Island and San Carlos Bay in Charlotte Harbor ca. 1765 (Hammond 1973). There is growing archaeological evidence that the surviving Native Americans of the region were assimilated into these mixed communities (Almy 2001; Hann 1991; Neill 1968). The ranchos supplied dried fish to Cuban and northern markets until the mid-1830s, when onset of the Seminole Indian Wars and customs control ruined the fisheries.

During the two centuries following the settlement of St. Augustine, the Spanish widened their Florida holdings to include the settlement at Pensacola and a garrison at St. Marks. With the English to the north and the French to the west, the Spanish colony of La
Florida was extremely fragile. In the early 1700s, Spain invited some of the Lower Creek Indians displaced by British settlements into *La Florida* to provide a hostile buffer against the British (Mulroy 1993). At the same time, the Spanish government issued a *cedula* (proclamation) granting refuge to escaped slaves (Nelson 2004). This occurred at a time when rice cultivation (and the increased need for slave labor) was taking place in South Carolina and Georgia (Nelson 2004). What was initially conceived as a border population evolved, as other bands of Lower Creek extraction and a considerable slave population moved into the peninsula. This first migration formed a confederation that included Cowkeeper and his Alachua band, the Apalachicolas, and the Mikasukis (the modern more common spelling is Miccosukee) (Mulroy 1993).

The Treaty of Paris (1763) reallocated the English, French, and Spanish holdings in the New World. As a result, Florida was ceded to the English and over 400 escaped slaves and freed blacks fled to Havana and other Spanish colonies (West n.d.). The Lower Creek Indians and remaining former slaves were joined by bands of Upper Creek, Muskogee speakers, who began moving into Florida, increasing the Native American population to around two thousand by 1790 (Mulroy 1993). Although cultural distinctions existed between the various Native American groups, Europeans collectively called them Seminoles:

> The word Seminole means runaway or broken off. Hence Seminole is a distinctive appellation, applicable to all the Indians in the Territory of Florida, as all of them run away, or broke off, from the Creek or Nuiscoge [Muskogee] nation (United States Congress 1837).

The Seminoles formed, at various times, loose confederacies for mutual protection against the new American Nation to the north (Tebeau 1980) which considered them to be “the wildest and fiercest remnant of a tribe which has been distinguished for their ceaseless opposition to the arts of civilization” (United States Congress 1850). As noted, the Seminoles were joined by escaped slaves from South Carolina and Georgia (Opala 1990; Porter 1996), “many of whom were seduced from the service of their masters” (Jackson et al. 1817-1818). The loss of slave labor, particularly in light of the abolitionists’ movement in the northeast, coupled with the anxiety of having a free and hostile slave population immediately to the south, caused great concern among plantation owners. This historically underestimated nuance of the Seminole Wars prompted General Thomas S. Jesup to say “This you may be assured is a negro and not an Indian War” (Knetsch 2003:104). This sentiment was echoed by others who argued that the reservation land was so poor that settler’s interests could not have motivated a military campaign (Nelson 2004). Joshua Giddings, an abolitionist Ohio Congressman wrote that the war “arose from the efforts of our Government to sustain the interests of slavery” (Giddings 1969).

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1 Many of these escaped slaves were Gullah, a group originally from west Africa. The Gullah were the preferred slaves in South Carolina and Georgia because of their experience with West African rice cultivation.
Following the Treaty of Paris (1763), the ensuing decades witnessed the American Revolution during which English loyalists immigrated to Florida. Following the Revolution, the second Treaty of Paris (1783) returned Florida to Spain; however, Spanish influence was nominal during this second period of ownership. For the next 36 years, Spain, from the vantage of Florida, watched with growing concern as the infant American Nation to the north gained momentum. When the United States acquired the Louisiana Purchase from France in 1803, Spain was hemmed in by the aggressive young nation.

When the Seminoles began cross border raids from Spanish Florida into the United States, General Andrew Jackson was commissioned to defend the nation. His orders permitted him to cross the international border to pursue Seminoles, but he was to respect Spanish authority. General Jackson’s subsequent actions belie either tacit instructions or a personal agenda, as he killed hundreds of Indians and runaway slaves, took control of several Spanish garrisons and towns, confiscated the Spanish royal archives, named an American as governor of the area, and announced that the Spanish economic laws would be replaced by the revenue laws of the United States (Tebeau 1980). The bloody conflict between the Americans and the Seminoles over Florida first came to a head in 1818 and was subsequently known as the First Seminole War. This aggression understandably strained relations between the United States and Spain. Spain, who had more pressing concerns with its rebellious Central and South American colonies, ceded Florida to the United States in the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 in exchange for the territory west of the Sabine River.

3.5 Territorial and Statehood

As a result of the war and the Adams-Onis Treaty in 1819, Florida became a United States Territory in 1821. Andrew Jackson, named provisional governor, divided the territory into St. Johns and Escambia counties. At the time, St. Johns County included all of Florida lying east of the Suwannee River; Escambia County included the land lying to the west. During this period, settlement was largely concentrated in the northern part of the state where Seminole Indians were displaced as white settlers and their homesteads took over the land. As a result, the Seminoles were pushed southward. In the first territorial census in 1825, some 317 persons reportedly lived in South Florida; by 1830 that number had risen to 517 (Tebeau 1980:134).

Although what was to become known as the First Seminole War (the cross border hostilities between the United States and the Seminoles) was fought in north Florida, the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823, at the end of the war, was to affect the settlement of south Florida. In exchange for occupancy of an approximately four million acre reservation south of Ocala and north of Charlotte Harbor, the Seminoles relinquished their claim to the remainder of the peninsula (Covington 1958; Mahon 1985). The treaty satisfied neither the Native Americans nor the settlers. The mounting demands of would-be settlers would soon produce another conflict. For their part, the Seminoles were starving on the unfertile reservation land. “There is not at this moment, I will venture to
say, in the whole (Seminole) nation a bushel of corn, or any adequate substitute for it...many of the warriors’ guns had been confiscated during a recent alarm so that they could not hunt” (Indian Agent Gad Humphries to Governor of Florida March 6, 1827) (Peters 1979).

The inadequacy of the reservation, the desperate situation of the Seminoles, and the mounting demand of would-be settlers for their removal, soon produced another conflict. By 1835, the Second Seminole War was underway, initiated with the Seminole attack on Major Dade’s company en route to Fort King. Although much of the Second Seminole War was fought in central Florida, as the Seminoles fled southward into the Big Cypress and Everglades of south Florida, they were pursued by U.S. forces. In January, 1838, a strong force of American soldiers, commanded by Colonel Persifer F. Smith, left Fort Basinger and entered Indian territory south of the Caloosahatchee River and traveled to Punta Rassa. Two supply depots, Fort Adams and Fort Denaud, were established at river crossings along the way; Fort Dulaney was established in 1828 at Punta Rassa. These forts were little more than small blockhouses with a warehouse for the storage of supplies, and all were abandoned when the rainy season begun. Fort Dulaney was used as the principle base and was expanded to include large barracks, warehouses, and a hospital. It functioned until October 19, 1841, when it was destroyed by a hurricane (Grismer 1949).

Fort Thompson, once located in Section 3 in Township 43 South, Range 29 East, was built on the south shore of the Caloosahatchee River near the rapids. The fort was first occupied in 1838 by the United States Army and named in honor of Lt. Colonel Alexander R. Thompson, who was killed on December 25, 1837 during the Battle of Okeechobee. In 1838, the Surgeon General of the United States offered the following description of the area,

There are three or four good tracts on or near the banks of the Caloosa-Hatchee [sic], particularly in the vicinity of Fort Thompson at the great crossing of the River. Fish and game abounds I believe in this Region. I am not so satisfied as to the crossing of the healthfulness of this Section of the Country; but it should be occupied at all risks, as it is on the line of the nearest practical route between [sic] the Gulf and the Atlantic side of the Peninsula (Carter 1960:555).

The location of Fort Thompson near the rapids made it possible for the army to cross the river. It was the only location in the area where this was feasible. The trail leading across the rapids became part of the Ft. Myers and Ft. Thompson Road, which crosses the present S.R. 80, S.R. 29, and the project corridor (Figure 3.2).

Encouraged by the passage of the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, which was designed to promote settlement and protect the Florida frontier, Anglo-American pioneers and their families moved south through Florida. The Armed Occupation Act stipulated that any family or single man over
Figure 3.2 S.R. 29 PD&E Study overlain on 19th Century Plats; Townships 43, 44, 45 and 46 South, Range 29 East (State of Florida 1873).
18 years of age able to bear arms could earn title to 160 acres by erecting a habitable dwelling, cultivating at least five acres of land, and living on it for five years. During the nine-month period the law was in effect, 1,184 permits were issued totaling some 189,440 acres (Covington 1961:48; Dunn 1989). Finally, in 1845, the Union admitted the State of Florida with Tallahassee as the state capital.

In December of 1855, the Third Seminole War or the Billy Bowlegs War (1855-1858) began as a result of pressure placed on Native Americans remaining in Florida to emigrate to the west (Covington 1982). The war began when Seminole Chief Holatter-Micco, Billy Bowlegs, and 30 warriors attacked an army camp killing four soldiers and wounding four others. The attack was in retaliation for damage done by several artillerists to property belonging to Billy Bowlegs. This hostile action renewed state and federal interest in the final elimination of the Seminoles from Florida and several regional military posts were established, (Covington 1982). For the last time, Fort Thompson was reoccupied by the United States Army from November 1854 until January 1855. Eventually the Third Seminole War in Collier County became a series of skirmishes, raids, and ambushes that, at times, appeared to achieve impressive results. The majority of these occurred between 1857 and 1858 employing mixed units of U.S. Army regulars and short-term Florida militia mustered into federal service.

Military action was not decisive, so in 1858 the U.S. Government resorted to monetary persuasion to induce the remnant of Seminoles to migrate west. Chief Billy Bowlegs accepted $5,000 for himself and $2,500 for his lost cattle; each warrior received $500, and each woman and child was given $100. On May 4, 1858, the ship Grey Cloud set sail from Fort Myers with 38 Seminole warriors and 85 Seminole women and children. Stopping at Egmont Key, 41 captives and a Seminole woman guide were added to the group. On May 8, 1858, the Third Seminole War was declared officially over and Colonel Loomis wrote:

*The delegation of friendly Indians under the charge of Colonel Elias Rector, superintendent of Indian affairs, having succeeded in removing the hostile chief Billy Bowlegs and most of his band, with some of the band of Sam Jones, leaving only about thirty warriors, all told, in the State of Florida, and these being very widely scattered upon the islands in the swamps of the country, and no trace of them having been discovered for some months back, no depredations having been committed, and no hostile gun fired by them for some months, except in defense of their fastnesses and hiding places, I now consider it unnecessary and unwise, in view of the rapid settlement of the country, to prosecute scouting the swamps and everglades to hunt up the few remaining Indian families. I therefore hereby declare the Florida war closed, and the people can now return to their homes and usual avocations without fear of further molestation* (Covington 1982:78-80).
The modern Florida Seminoles descended from this meager remaining population, thought to number less than 200 Indians. The remaining bands lived in relative isolation until the late 1870s and the 1880s when the government sent observers among them (Covington 1982).

During the latter part of the Third Seminole War and the years immediately following, non-military, white settlers began to trickle down into the southern third of the peninsula, specifically into the Kissimmee River Valley. In general, these pioneers were cattle ranchers who had become aware of the land surrounding Fort Thompson and its potential to provide grazing ranges for their herds.

Cattle ranching served as one of the earliest important economic activities reported in the region. Mavericks left by early Spanish explorers such as DeSoto and Narvaéz provided the stock for the herds raised by the mid-eighteenth century “cowkeeper” Seminoles. As the Seminoles were pushed further south during the Seminole Wars and their cattle were either sold or left to roam, settlers captured or bought the cattle. By the late 1850s, the cattle industry of southwestern Florida was developing on a significant scale. The ford, situated near Fort Thompson, was used by the cattlemen to drive their herds to holding pens in Punta Rassa for shipment to Cuba, at a considerable profit. During this period, Jacob Summerlin became the first cattle baron of southwestern Florida. Known as the “King of the Crackers,” Summerlin herds ranged from Ft. Meade to Ft. Myers (Covington 1959).

3.6 Civil War and Aftermath

In 1861, Florida followed South Carolina’s lead and seceded from the Union in a prelude to the American Civil War. One of the major contributions of the state to the war effort was in the supplying of beef to the confederate government (Peters 1984:7). One of the most successful blockade runners, James McKay, formed a partnership with Jacob Summerlin in 1860 (Buker 1993:37). Summerlin, a cattleman from around Fort Meade, originally had a contract with the Confederate government to market thousands of head a year at $8 to $10 a head (Akerman 1976:85). By driving his cattle to Punta Rassa and shipping them to Cuba, he received $25 a head. In one year in the 1870s, Captain Hendry shipped 12,896 head of cattle from Punta Rassa to Key West at $15 apiece for approximately $200,000. There is no doubt that Fort Myers got its start as a cattle town. McKay’s side-wheel steamer, Scottish Chief, made six runs to Cuba in 1862-63. At first, he shipped cattle, but when the cattle were needed for the Confederate troops, he switched to cotton (Buker 1993). In October 1863, the Scottish Chief was destroyed in Tampa Bay by Union forces as it was preparing to take another load of cotton to Cuba (Buker 1993:65).

Immediately following the war, the South underwent a period of “Reconstruction” to prepare the Confederate States for readmission to the Union. The program was administered by the U.S. Congress, and on July 25, 1868, Florida officially returned to the Union (Tebeau 1980:51).
The northern boundary of Township 43, Range 29 East, was conducted by John Jackson in 1859, with the other exterior and interior section lines being surveyed by W. L. Apthorp, J. H. Stearns, and Samuel Hamblin in the early 1870s (State of Florida 1859, 1871a, 1872, 1873a, 1873b). Federal survey of the land within Township 44 and 45 South, Range 29 East was conducted by W. L. Apthorp and Samuel Hamblin in the early 1870s. The land within Township 46 South, Range 29 East was surveyed by W. L. Apthorp and M. H. Clay. Land within the project area was generally described as 3rd rate pine with areas of palmetto, cypress, prairie, and ponds (State of Florida 1873a:772-773; 1873b:206-213, 262-271, and 802-807) The resulting plat maps depict Fort Thompson along the south shore of the Caloosahatchee River (State of Florida 1871b, 1873c). The Fort Thompson and Fort Myers Road traverses the current project corridor in Sections 15 and 16 of Township 43 South Range 29 East and an “Old Military Road” crosses the project corridor in Sections 20, 28 and 29 Township 44 South, Range 29 East (State of Florida 1873c, 1873d; Figure 3.3).

Soon after cadastral surveys were complete, individuals and companies began to invest in the region. One of the first land holders and cattlemen in what is now Hendry County was Captain Francis A. Hendry (Ballo and Jackson 1989). By the 1870’s, Captain Hendry began to purchase land in and around the town of LaBelle. Though settlement in the area first began ca. 1859, Capt. Hendry named the town in 1896 for his daughters, Laura and Belle. In 1879, he purchased Fort Thompson from William Clay for use as a cattle ranch (Stanton 2004). In 1902, Hendry’s sons purchased the ranch. Two years later, they sold it to Anna and Taylor Frierson (Stanton 2004:2). Francis Hendry also purchased land within the north portion of the project corridor in Section 16 of Township 43 South, Range 29 East in 1883 (State of Florida n.d.:256). The original purchasers of the land along the S.R. 29 corridor are listed in Table 3.1 (State of Florida n.d.:256-265).

During the Reconstruction period, Florida’s financial crisis, born of pre-war railroad bonded indebtedness, led Governor William Bloxham to search for a buyer for an immense amount of state lands. Bloxhams’ task was to raise adequate capital in one sale to free from litigation the remainder of state lands for desperately needed revenue. In 1881, Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia investor and friend of Governor Bloxham, purchased four million acres of swamp and overflowed land for one million dollars from the State of Florida in order to clear the state’s debt. This transaction, known as the Disston Purchase, included portions of Collier and Hendry Counties. The purchase enabled the distribution of large land subsidies to railroad companies, inducing them to begin extensive construction programs for new lines throughout the state. Hamilton Disston and the railroad companies, in turn, sold smaller parcels of land to other investors (Tebeau 1980).

Disston’s main company was the Disston Land Company; his dredging company the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company, was headquartered at Kissimmee (Will 1964:109-110). One of Disston’s proposed undertakings was the dredging of a canal that would connect the Caloosahatchee with Lake Okeechobee. He also proposed to lower the level of the lake in an attempt to drain the surrounding land.
Figure 3.3  S.R. 29 PD&E Study overlain on 19th Century Plats; Townships 43, 44, 45 and 46 South, Range 29 East (State of Florida 1873).
Table 3.1. Original property owners of the S.R. 29 project corridor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location (section &amp; portion)</th>
<th>Purchaser</th>
<th>Date Deeded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Township 43 South, Range 29 East</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 all less NW ¼ of NW ¼</td>
<td>Davis Kagey</td>
<td>08/01/1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 NW ¼ of NW ¼</td>
<td>Francis A. Hendry</td>
<td>03/24/1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 NE ¼</td>
<td>Samuel Luckey, Jr.</td>
<td>10/20/1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 NE ¼ of SE ¼</td>
<td>James K. Robinson</td>
<td>02/21/1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 S ¼ of SE ¼</td>
<td>James K. Robinson</td>
<td>02/21/1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 all</td>
<td>Plant Investment Co.</td>
<td>08/10/1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 all</td>
<td>Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Co.</td>
<td>12/15/1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 all</td>
<td>Plant Investment Co.</td>
<td>08/10/1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 all</td>
<td>Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Co.</td>
<td>12/15/1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 all</td>
<td>Plant Investment Co.</td>
<td>08/10/1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 all</td>
<td>Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Co.</td>
<td>12/15/1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Township 44 South, Range 29 East</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 all</td>
<td>Florida Commercial Co.</td>
<td>08/10/1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 all</td>
<td>Carrabelle, Tallahassee &amp; Georgia RR Co.</td>
<td>04/14/1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 all</td>
<td>Florida Commercial Co.</td>
<td>08/10/1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 all</td>
<td>Carrabelle, Tallahassee &amp; Georgia RR Co.</td>
<td>04/14/1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 all</td>
<td>Consolidated Land Co.</td>
<td>04/19/1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 all</td>
<td>Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Co.</td>
<td>12/15/1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 all</td>
<td>Florida Commercial Co.</td>
<td>08/10/1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 all</td>
<td>Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Co.</td>
<td>12/15/1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 all</td>
<td>Florida Commercial Co.</td>
<td>08/10/1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 all</td>
<td>Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Co.</td>
<td>12/15/1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 all</td>
<td>Florida Commercial Co.</td>
<td>08/10/1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 all</td>
<td>Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Co.</td>
<td>12/15/1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Township 45 South, Range 29 East</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 all</td>
<td>Plant Investment Co.</td>
<td>08/10/1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 all</td>
<td>Carrabelle, Tallahassee &amp; Georgia RR Co.</td>
<td>04/14/1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 all</td>
<td>Plant Investment Co.</td>
<td>08/10/1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 all</td>
<td>Carrabelle, Tallahassee &amp; Georgia RR Co.</td>
<td>04/14/1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 all</td>
<td>Consolidated Land Co.</td>
<td>04/19/1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 all</td>
<td>Carrabelle, Tallahassee &amp; Georgia RR Co.</td>
<td>04/14/1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 S ¼ of NE ¼</td>
<td>Marvin Taylor</td>
<td>05/15/1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 N ¼ of SE ¼</td>
<td>James L. Taylor</td>
<td>09/10/1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 SE ¼</td>
<td>William W. Holland</td>
<td>09/10/1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 all</td>
<td>Carrabelle, Tallahassee &amp; Georgia RR Co.</td>
<td>04/14/1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 NW ¼</td>
<td>Frank Patts</td>
<td>11/08/1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 SW ¼</td>
<td>Homer Taylor</td>
<td>11/20/1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 E ¼</td>
<td>Louis C. Summer</td>
<td>06/23/1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 all</td>
<td>Plant Investment Co.</td>
<td>08/10/1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 S ½</td>
<td>Carrabelle, Tallahassee &amp; Georgia RR Co.</td>
<td>04/14/1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 NW ¼ of NW ¼</td>
<td>Frank P. Gibbs</td>
<td>01/05/1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 SW ¼ of NW ¼</td>
<td>William A Waldroop</td>
<td>05/21/1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Township 46 South, Range 29 East</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 all</td>
<td>The Florida Commercial Co.</td>
<td>08/10/1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 all</td>
<td>Carrabelle, Tallahassee &amp; Georgia RR Co.</td>
<td>04/14/1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 all</td>
<td>The Florida Commercial Co.</td>
<td>08/10/1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 all</td>
<td>The Florida Commercial Co.</td>
<td>08/10/1886</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
By 1885, the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company was permitted to buy the drained land at 25 cents per acre, and in 1894 owned all the land around Lake Okeechobee (Covington 1957:172). On December 15, 1884, the company was deeded portions of the project area included in Sections 21, 29, and 33 of Township 43 South, Range 29 East, and Sections 17, 21, 29, and 33 of Township 44 South, Range 29 East (State of Florida n.d.: 257). Disston died in 1896 and the Disston Land Company was liquidated by court order in order to pay taxes and other debts (Covington 1957:172).

Two other major investors purchased land within the project area during the 1880s. On August 10, 1886, the Florida Commercial Company was deeded Sections 4, 8, 20, 28, and 32 of Township 44 South, Range 29 East and Sections 4, 8, and 9 of Township 46 South, Range 29 East (State of Florida n.d.:256). The Plant Investment Company was deeded Sections 20, 28, and 32 of Township 43 South, Range 29 East, and Sections 4, 8, and 32 of Township 45 South, Range 29 East in 1886 (State of Florida n.d.:257). During 1894, the Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad Company was deeded Sections 5 and 9 of Township 44, Range 29 East; Sections 5, 9, 17, 21, and a portion of 33 of Township 45 South, Range 29 East; and Section 5 of Township 46 South, Range 29 East. Individuals also began investing in the area. In 1884, Davis Kagey was deeded a portion of Section 16 in Township 43 South, Range 29 East, including a portion of the project APE.

By the late 1880s, squatters were sufficient in numbers to protest when “their land” became the property of Hamilton Disston. Squatters could have purchased the land on which they had taken up residence and constructed improvements, for such a provision was made in the Disston contracts. But the early settlers believed they should each be permitted to homestead 160 acres of high and dry land. They had not been able to do so because the land was designated “swamp and overflowed” and title to it had been transferred to the state (Tebeau 1966:167).

Many “settlers arrived with the intention of undertaking farming and shipping their products south to markets such as Key West and Cuba. The homesteaders raised truck crops at first including cabbage, eggplant, and squash. Others experimented with coconuts, pineapples, sugar, and cattle continued to play a part in the local economy” (FPS 1986:24). By the mid-1880s pineapples had become an important commercial crop in the area, retaining their importance as a crop until the early 20th century when Caribbean growers took over the market by utilizing lower production costs (Grismer 1949:249; Peters 1984:9).

3.7 Twenty-first Century

The land boom, at the early part of the twentieth century, transformed much of Florida, especially coastal areas, from agricultural communities into growing metropolitan resorts. Several reasons prompted the boom, including the mild winters, growing number of tourists, the larger use of the automobile, completion of roads, and the promise by the state legislature never to pass state income or inheritance taxes. Even
small towns experienced speculation in real estate and phenomenal growth during this time.

One such area was LaBelle, located at the northern terminus of the project corridor along the Caloosahatchee River. First settled ca. 1859, it would steadily grow during the 1880s through the early 1900s. LaBelle saw significant growth during the 1920s as part of the Florida Land Boom. The Corps of Engineers arrived during the early and mid 1930s to dredge, straighten, and widen the Caloosahatchee River from 100 to 500 feet. During the lean Depression years, a number of buildings from nearby Sears (so named as it was a community known for the Sears-Roebuck catalog homes during the early years of the 1900s) were acquired and moved by LaBelle residents (Hartig and Delahaye 1996).

Another boomtown was Sears. In 1925, the community of Sears (Sears Road, a portion of which is in the project APE, would have led to the town sawmill) was established by the wife and sons of Richard Warren Sears, founder of Chicago based Sears & Roebuck, as a production center for precut catalog houses. It was situated a few miles south of LaBelle along S.R. 29 on 160 acres of land. The town was platted and built with a post office, school, church, store, and commissary. The population soon grew to 500 but the growth and prosperity would be cut short when a hurricane in 1926 destroyed much of the town and the lumber stock. In addition, a major lawsuit against the company found that the bandsaws used by the company were not suitable to cut the dense Florida yellow pine. Operations at the sawmill closed in 1928 when the company filed for bankruptcy (Hartig and Delahaye 1996).

Other small towns developed during the early 1900s. The community Eddy, now known as Felda, is located about 15 miles south of LaBelle. It was named after the founder of the Christian Science Church, Mary Baker Eddy, by George Fie who had been postmaster in 1914-1916. In 1917, Felix Taylor moved to the area from Largo. When the post office was officially established, Taylor became the postmaster. The town name of ‘Eddy’ was confused by another town of the same name in Baker County. The town name then changed to ‘Felda’ combining Taylor’s first name Felix, and his wife’s name, Ida. When settlers first came to the area, 33 land patents were given for homesteading between 1914 and 1931 (Ridgdell 2006). It was during this time that some of the buildings in the Felda area, which were recorded as part of this survey, were constructed. The Taylors were also were responsible for the establishment of the Mt. Zion Primitive Baptist Church and cemetery along S.R. 29 (located outside the project APE) (Townsend 2008).

Immokalee was originally known as Gopher Ridge in 1869. By 1900, there were 25 families living in the area of Immokalee. A sawmill had been established to cut lumber for the Episcopal Indian Mission. Bishop Gray of the mission, called the area ‘Immokalee’, meaning ‘my home’ in the Seminole language (although one record says it means ‘tumbling water’) (Cole n.d.; WPA 1947). In 1921, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad built a branch line into Immokalee and the town grew with the construction of sawmills and houses, and the establishment of vegetable crops (Cole n.d.). The Roberts,
Robert and Sarah Jane Hendry “Henrie,” arrived in Immokalee in 1914 with their seven children and 300 head of cattle. The Roberts family was responsible for the reestablishment of the Post Office, a school, and the first Baptist Church in Immokalee. They were also responsible for breeding “scrub cows” with the Brahman breed to create the Red Cattle Company, a business that would continue until 1980. The Roberts were also responsible for digging Roberts Canal, which transects the S.R. 29 project APE (Figure 4.2, 8HN139) and, part of which runs through the Spirit-of-the-Wild Wildlife Management Area, located along the west side of S.R. 29. Roberts Canal in Spirit-of-the-Wild was dug during 1948-1949. Spirit-of-the-Wild was sold to the state in 2002 (FFWCC 2008).

Land within Townships 43 and 45 South, Range 29 East included in the project APE was also purchased by individuals around this time. Samuel Luckey, Jr. purchased portions of Section 17 of Township 43 South in 1909 (State of Florida n.d.:256). In 1912, James K. Robinson purchased the other portions of Section 17 included within the project APE. Marvin Taylor was deeded a portion of Section 20 of Township 45 South in 1923. James L. Taylor purchased the north half of the northeast quarter and William W. Hollard purchased the southeast quarter of Section 20 in 1920 (State of Florida n.d.:261). The northwest quarter of Section 28 of Township 45 South, Range 29 East was deeded to Frank Patts in 1919, while Homer Taylor was deeded the southwest quarter in 1928. Frank P. Gibbs and William A. Waldroop purchased the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 33 in 1924 and 1923, respectively (State of Florida n.d.:262). Louis C. Summer was deeded a portion of Section 29 in Township 45, Range 29 East (State of Florida n.d.:263).

In 1923, Hendry County was carved out of Lee County (Purdum 1994). The county was named in honor of Captain Francis A. Hendry.

A north/south connector from Tampa to Miami proposed to open up significant portions of Collier County. In 1915, the common name for U.S. 41 was coined by the executive vice-president of the Tampa Board of Trade, L. P. Dickie. The name, the Tamiami Trail, was adopted officially in Orlando at the first meeting of the State Road Department. Construction slowly progressed, largely due to a lack of funding. As part of his promises for the designation of a new county, Barron Collier pledged to complete the Tamiami Trail. Collier was successful in his promotion of the Trail and the automobile route across the Everglades, which linked Tampa and Miami. The Trail was officially completed and opened by Governor John M. Martin on April 25, 1928 (Scupholm 1997; Tebeau 1966). Other transportation corridor improvements included S.R. 29 in Hendry County. The project corridor, S.R. 29 was completed in 1923 linking Everglades City and Immokalee in Collier County. S.R. 29, as it appears within the project runs north-south through the center of LaBelle and continues south mostly through uninhabited farmland. Previously, a shell rock road, S.R. 29 was paved during the 1930s (Pace 2008). Marshall Pace, one of the engineers who worked for the State Road Department responsible for the paving, lived adjacent to S.R. 29. The house he occupied, located at 2150 North S.R. 29, still stands today and is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP (see discussion in Section 5.0).
Another road that developed during this time was S.R. 82, located at the southern terminus of this project corridor. The 29-mile roadway serves as an east/west connector between Fort Myers in Lee County to the west and terminates at its intersection with S.R. 29 in Collier County. Originally developed in Fort Myers during the 1940s, S.R. 82 was used to connect the gunnery ranges at the Buckingham Army Airfield Gunnery School (FMSF 2007).

Like other Florida counties, the Depression changed Hendry County. Unpaid taxes accumulated to the extent that the county and state governments were in serious difficulty in meeting their indebtedness. The failure of land developments and the depression pushed many landowners to the wall. In 1939, the Federal Writers’ Project published Florida: *A Guide to the Southernmost State* in which the following description of the La Belle area was provided:

The coming of the improved highway linking the backwoods town with gay resorts on both coasts inspired the erection of a theater, a hotel, several modern business buildings, and a tan stucco courthouse, four stories high. But rough unpainted pine houses of two and three rooms flank the many unpaved roads within the town; on the outskirts are primitive one-story cabins with palm thatched roofs; these cabins are perched high on stilts to provide dry quarters in the rainy season, and on hot days hogs, dogs, and children retire under them to keep cool (FWP 1939).

The Great Depression also greatly affected Collier County. Barron Collier, who promoted the region’s development and the completion of the Tamiami Trail with his personal fortune, brought modern communications, roads, and railroads. His promotions eventually opened up the area’s enormous agricultural and resort potential, but modest signs of growth were halted by the Great Depression. The number of residents in 1925 of 1,256 grew only to 2,883 by 1930 (Tebeau 1966:212). By the mid-1930s, federal programs, implemented by the Roosevelt administration, started employing large numbers of construction workers, helping to revive the economy of the state. The programs were instrumental in the construction of parks, bridges, and public buildings. However, Collier County’s economy and population remained at a virtual standstill until the end of WWII when a new wave of national prosperity sent thousands of people to Florida (Dean 1991).

World War II helped end the great Depression by unleashing the greatest economic boom in American History. From 1940 to 1945, federal expenditures soared; the war helped pour huge sums of money into Florida’s economy that accelerated the pace of change and development (Mormino 1996). Also at this time, the property in and near the project area had become dominated by cattle ranching and citrus farming.

Like many Florida communities, World War II changed the face Hendry and Collier Counties. Largely, the post-World War II development of Hendry and Collier County...
Counties is similar to that of the rest of America: increasing numbers of automobiles and asphalt, an interstate highway system, suburban sprawl, and strip development along major state highways. Florida experienced a population boom in the 1950s. Florida’s population increased from 1,897,414 to 2,771,305 from 1940 to 1950 (USCB 1995).

In the 1950s, thousands of acres of cheap farmland opened up near Lake Okeechobee due to the Everglades drainage. The Duda family, through their agricultural interests, took advantage of the newly available farmland (Barnett 2006) and bought land along S.R. 29 from Asa and Maria Townsend, Turner Lumber Company, and the Wellhouse Estate ca. 1963 (Townsend 2008; Duda 2008). Founder, Andrew Duda, arrived in the United States from the Slovak region in 1908. After working in Ohio with his wife in factories and truck farms, he was able to pay off 40 acres he had picked in a community northeast of Orlando. His earlier attempts to farm in Florida failed and it was not until after his three sons had grown to help their father when the family had their first cash crop, celery, in 1926. The Dudas began to expand and by 1943, had owned about 40,000 acres in Brevard County, known as Cocoa Ranch (Barnett 2006). The company further expanded towards southwest Florida with their purchase of the land in Felda.

Both Collier and Hendry counties would experience another period of growth and prosperity during the mid to late twentieth century when oil was discovered in southwest Florida. The first commercial oil well in Florida was found at Sunniland Field, Collier County (11 miles south of the project corridor) in 1943 by the Humble Oil and Refining Company. The Humble Oil and Refining Company struck crude at a depth of 11,500 ft, finally proving that there was oil in Florida. Sunniland remained the state’s only commercial oil field until 1964. Several of the Humble Oil buildings such as the commissary (8CR672), office (8CR673) and rigs (8CR128 and 8CR670) have been recorded with the FMSF (FMSF). Today, the site is commemorated with a historical marker (FDHR n.d.).

A year after Robert Roberts died in Immokalee, oil was discovered on their land. In 1964 and 1966, the Felda Field and West Felda Field were discovered by the Sun Oil Company. They had leased over 100,000 acres to the Sun Oil Company. In 1977, the Mid Felda Field was discovered. During the peak year of 1978, Florida produced over 47.5 million barrels of oil and ranked eighth in the United States (Anonymous n.d.).

Highway construction in the 1950s and early 1960s and the interstate highway system in the 1960s enhanced the mobility in Florida thus opening up areas of the state to business and residential development. Several of the buildings recorded as part of this survey were built along the project corridor at this time.

After the war, car ownership increased, making the American public more mobile, making vacations more inexpensive and easier. Many who had served at Florida’s military bases during World War II also returned with their families to live. As veterans returned, the trend in new housing focused on the development of small tract homes in new subdivisions.
The number of permanent Collier County residents grew rapidly from 6,488 in 1950 to 85,000 by 1980. In the 1950s and 1960s, US 41 was widened by adding limerock from nearby quarries. In 1967, S.R. 84 (Alligator Alley) or the Everglades Parkway, which lies immediately south of this project, was built. In 1970, FDOT appointed an advisory panel to evaluate possible routes across south Florida for the proposed I-75. The plans were prepared by 1972 and the Interstate was built thereafter utilizing existing lanes from S.R. 84 (Alligator Alley) for eastbound traffic. Two westbound lanes were built on the vacant strip of land between S.R. 84 (Alligator Alley) and the canal (Duever et al. 1985:246-247). Land in the general vicinity remained largely undeveloped until the late twentieth century. However, with improved transportation, Collier County has continued to develop with a population of 251,377 in 2000.

In 1957, the Seminole Tribe of Florida became federally recognized. They have reservations at Hollywood, Big Cypress, Brighton, Tampa, Immokalee, and Fort Pierce (Weisman 1999). The Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida was incorporated in 1962. Prior to that time, both the state and federal governments had considered them part of the Seminole Nation. They were granted a reservation along the Tamiami Trail. In 1965, the State legislature divided the existing state reservation located along Alligator Alley and gave three-quarters of it to the Miccosukee since they had no federal reservation (Kersey 1992). The Krome Avenue Reservation was added to their holdings in 1988 and houses their casino and resort.

From the mid-twentieth century, Collier and Hendry Counties have continued to grow. In 1993, 80% of Hendry County’s population was in unincorporated areas (Purdum 1994). Clewiston is Hendry County’s most populous incorporated place followed by La-Belle, the county seat (Enterprise Florida n.d.-b). In 2006, the county’s population was estimated at 40,459, representing almost 12% growth from the year 2000 (USCB 2008). The county is a leader in sugar cane production, with over 35,000 acres planted in cane. Other important agricultural products include cattle, citrus, and watermelons (FDACS 2008b).

Collier County, suffered a direct hit from Hurricane Donna in 1960. This event resulted in a boon to the economy with the influx of insurance money and loans to fund the rebuilding of the area. In Collier County, the most populous places are Naples followed by Marco Island and Everglades (Enterprise Florida n.d.-a). The estimated population from 2006 was 314,649, an increase of slightly over 25% from the year 2000 (USCB 2008). Important agricultural products include citrus, watermelon, cattle, peppers, potatoes, and tomatoes, the fields and pastures of which occupy over 40,000 acres of the county (FDACS 2008a).
4.0 RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 Background Research and Literature Review

A review of archaeological and historical literature, records and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project area and vicinity, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF, cultural resource survey reports, the ETDM Project Summary, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, maps, and records provided by the Hendry County Property Appraiser and the Collier County Property Appraiser. Pertinent Records located at the Collier County History Museum and the Barron Library of the Hendry County Public Library System, located in LaBelle, were also reviewed. Informant interviews were also conducted and discussed in further detail in Section 4.2.3. In addition to the NRHP and FMSF, other information relevant to the archaeological and historical research was obtained from the files of Archaeological Consultants, Inc. The April 2008 FMSF GIS database (the most current available) was used for the background research, but it should be noted that site file and survey data entry may be a month or more behind receipt of the reports and the GIS data are updated on a quarterly basis.

In addition, as required by the ETDM Summary Report and Scope, the Department coordinated with the Seminole and Miccosukee Tribes regarding cultural resources at a meeting on June 6, 2008. No cultural resource issues were identified by the tribes for this segment of S.R. 29 (Pipkin and Hoffman 2008).

4.1.1 Archaeological Considerations

For archaeological survey projects of this kind, a specific research design is formulated prior to initiating fieldwork in order to delineate project goals and strategies (Appendix A). Of primary importance is an attempt to understand, based on prior investigations, the spatial distribution of known resources. Such knowledge serves not only to generate an informed set of expectations concerning the kinds of sites which might be anticipated to occur within the project corridor, but also provides a valuable regional perspective and, thus, a basis for evaluating any new sites discovered.

A review of the FMSF and the ETDM Project Summary (FDOT 2008a) indicated that no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites have been previously recorded adjacent to or within a mile of the S.R. 29 corridor. However, after the ETDM summary was made available for review, two linear resource type sites (8HN139 and 8OR979) within the S.R. 29 APE were submitted to the FMSF. In addition, four archaeological sites, and a shipwreck (8HN650) are recorded within two miles of the corridor (Figures 4.1 and 4.2; Table 4.1).
Figure 4.1 Location of previously recorded sites within and near the S.R. 29 APE, Collier and Hendry Counties. Townships 43, 44, 45 and 46 South, Range 29 East (USGS Immokalee, Fla. 1958, PR 1987 and Sears, Fla. 1958, PR 1973).
Figure 4.2 Location of previously recorded sites within and near the S.R. 29 APE, Collier and Hendry Counties. Township 43, 44, 45 and 46 South, Range 29 East (USGS Immokalee, Fla. 1958, PR 1987 and Sears, Fla. 1958, PR 1973).
The archaeological sites in the vicinity include two aboriginal mounds (8HN16 and 8HN17), an aboriginal artifact scatter (8HN18), and a midden (8HN129). The Matusiak Mound was reported by C. Hoffman of Florida Atlantic University in 1965. He described the 80 foot by 90 foot mound as being heavily potted and was about to be covered by soil. He noted skeletal materials, two gritty sherds, and historic material. The property owner had reportedly collected beads, a gold object, and metal beads (FMSF). The location of the site has been recorded as “general vicinity,” so its exact location is currently unknown.

Table 4.1. Previously recorded archaeological sites proximate to the S.R. 29 APE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE #</th>
<th>SITE NAME</th>
<th>SITE TYPE</th>
<th>CULTURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HN00016</td>
<td>Matusiak Mound</td>
<td>Mound, historic refuse, ceramic scatter</td>
<td>Aboriginal with pottery, European</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HN00017</td>
<td>Bee Branch 1</td>
<td>Burial mound, historic refuse, ceramic scatter</td>
<td>Aboriginal with pottery, 1st Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HN00018</td>
<td>Bee Branch 2</td>
<td>Habitation, artifact scatter</td>
<td>Aboriginal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HN00129</td>
<td>Hammock Midden</td>
<td>Midden</td>
<td>Aboriginal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HN00650</td>
<td>NAVETTE</td>
<td>Historic shipwreck</td>
<td>20th century</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bee Branch 1 (8HN17) was reported by Montague Tallant as a burial from which gold and silver ornaments, glass beads, red ocher, shell gorgets and beads, perforated shark teeth, and about 100 burials were recovered (Tallant 1935). The mound had been about 50 foot in diameter and 1.5 foot tall, but was completely excavated by Tallant (FMSF). John Goggin recorded the Bee Branch 2 Site based on information provided by Tallant (Tallant 1935). This site is reportedly a quarter acre in size, is about 3 feet high, and is located about one-half mile southeast of Bee Branch 1 on the bank of Bee Branch. It was listed as the village associated with the Bee Branch 1 mound (FMSF). These two sites have been plotted as “general vicinity” and their locations have not been confirmed.

The Hammock Midden was recorded during the survey of the C-43 Reservoir Addition (Janus Research 2006). This small site contained faunal materials at a depth of 30-60 cm (12-24 in) below surface. No ceramic or lithic materials were recovered. The faunal materials indicated utilization of aquatic and terrestrial resources. They considered the site potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, and the SHPO concurred. The site would not be impacted by the proposed construction activities.

Previously recorded linear resources in the project area include a road in Collier County and several canals in Hendry County. The road, State Road 82 (8CR979), was recorded as a result of the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 82 (Janus Research 2007): 8CR979 intersects the southern terminus of the S.R. 29 project APE, and according to Janus Research (2007), a portion of the road was originally constructed in the 1940s to connect to gunnery ranges at the Buckingham Air School in Lee County. According to SHPO, 8CR979 is not NRHP-eligible.

Three canals are also in the area: the Townsend Canal (8HN138), Roberts Canal (8HN139), the Bryan Paul Ditch (8HN135) (ACI 2006, 2007; Klien et al. 2007). The Townsend Canal and the Bryan Paul Ditch do not traverse the project APE. However, the
Bryan Paul Ditch may have once traversed S.R. 29, but field survey of the Bryan Paul Property (ACI 2007) evidenced that the resource has been altered. The SHPO determined that the Bryan Paul Ditch is not eligible for the NRHP.

Over a dozen cultural resource assessment surveys have been conducted in the general area as well. These include surveys of S.R. 80 (ACI 1996a, 1996b; Ballo 1989; Ballo and Jackson 1989), Port La Belle (Clausen et al. 1980), the LaBelle Crossroads Parcel (Beriault and Mankowski 2004), the Duke Grove Parcel (Mankowski and Lightfoot 2005), the Old Grove Development (White 2006), South La Belle Village (ACI 2006), Rodina Development (Klein et al. 2007), the S.R. 29-777 Property (Hughes 2006), the Spirit-of-the-Wild Wildlife Management Area (Dunbar and Newman 2005), and two proposed cell tower (Batategas 2001; Knowles 2005). None recorded any archaeological sites within two miles of the project area. However, the reconnaissance survey of the Rodina Development did record a portion of the Roberts Canal (8HN139), which traverses the project APE.

Utilizing these reports, cultural resource assessment surveys for the broader Collier and Hendry County area, and other regional data (ACI 1992, 1999; Austin 1987; Bellomo and Fuhrmeister 1991; Dickel 1991), expectations concerning the type of prehistoric sites anticipated within the project area, as well as their likely environmental settings, were generated. As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and special activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection (Johnson 1991). Variables such as soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources, including stone and clay, have proven to be good site indicators.

In addition, comparative site location data for South Florida indicates a pattern of small, shallow middens consisting of diffuse faunal remains with occasional ceramics and mollusks along the edges of palm hammocks bordering sloughs and marshes and small sand mounds on the edge of hammocks (Carr et al. 1991; Clausen 1982; Clausen et al. 1980). Other aboriginal features recorded in this part of the State include canals and earthworks, but these were not anticipated within the survey corridor, as they are generally visible on aerial photographs and by surface reconnaissance. It was anticipated that small middens, artifact scatters, or small sand mounds might be discovered along the corridor. Such sites, if found, would be expected to occur on the edge or within palm and oak/palm hammocks. Those areas deemed most likely to contain archaeological resources are depicted as moderate zones of archaeological potential shown on Figures 1-7 contained in the FDOT approved Research Design in Appendix A.

It should be noted that these settlement patterns cannot be readily applied to sites of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions. During the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, archaeologists believe, settlement was restricted to areas near karst sinkholes or spring caverns (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).
In addition, as illustrated on the 19th century plat of the region, the Fort Myers and Fort Thompson Road and an Old Military Trail once traversed the project corridor. The field archaeologists were made aware of the roads. However, due to extensive agricultural and construction activities in the area, it was considered unlikely that evidence of these features would be identified.

4.1.2 Historical Considerations

A review of the FMSF and the EDTM Summary Report revealed that two historic properties had been previously recorded adjacent, but outside, the S.R. 29 APE. The William N. Stallings House (8HN132) and the Langford Pole Barn (8HN133) were recorded in 2006 by Jeanette Knowles during a CRAS of the S.R. 29-277 Property in Hendry County, Florida (Knowles 2006). Both of these structures were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO. No updated FMSF forms were prepared as part of this project because the resources lie outside the APE. In addition, a review of quadrangle maps (USGS Sears, Fla. 1958, PR 1973; Felda, Fla. 1953, PR 1973; Immokalee 1958, PR 1987) revealed the potential for 10 historic structures and one historic bridge within the study area. According to a review of the FDOT Bridge Inventory (FDOT 2008b), the S.R. 29 Bridge over Twelve Mile Slough (FDOT #070021) was originally constructed ca. 1946 but was reconstructed in 1988 (Photo 4.1). The Roberts Canal (#070057) and Sears Road drainage (#070058) bridges were constructed in 1985 (FDOT 2008b). Thus, no historic bridges were expected within the historical APE.

Photo 4.1. East elevation of the non-historic S.R. 29 Bridge over Twelve Mile Slough. (FDOT #070021)
4.2 Field Methodology

4.2.1 Archaeological

The field methodology consisted of an initial reconnaissance, whereby the archaeological APE was visually examined and checked for discrete areas where archaeological testing would be feasible. Following ground surface inspection, subsurface shovel testing was carried out to locate sites not exposed on the ground as well as to test for the presence of buried cultural deposits in areas yielding artifacts. Testing was carried out at 50 m and 100 m (164 and 328 ft) intervals and judgmentally within the archaeological APE, depending upon the assessed probability for archaeological site occurrence, as well as current field conditions.

Shovel test pits were circular and measured approximately 0.5 m (20 in) in diameter by at least 1 m (3.3 ft) in depth. All soil removed from the test pits was screened through a 6.4 mm (0.25 in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were plotted on the aerial maps, and following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile, all test pits were refilled.

4.2.2 Historic Structures

Historical/architectural field survey consisted of a visual reconnaissance of the project APE to determine whether the previously recorded historic resources noted by FDHR and potential historic structures (50 years of age or older) depicted on the USGS quadrangle maps were still extant, and to ascertain if any such resources could be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. An in-depth study of each newly identified historic resource was then conducted. Photographs of each historic resource were taken, and information needed for completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, significance, and integrity. Pertinent records housed at the Collier County and the Hendry County Property Appraiser’s Offices were examined. Historic resources not within the historical APE were not identified or recorded unless they were potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

4.2.3 Informant Interviews and Correspondence

During field survey, Architectural Historians, Trish Slovinac and Marielle Lumang, conducted interviews with Lee Marshall of the Immokalee Pioneer Museum at Roberts Ranch, Sara Townsend of Felda, and Richard Pace of LaBelle. Email correspondence was also conducted with Donna Duda of A. Duda & Sons, Inc. These interviews and correspondence resulted in resource-specific information and general history along the S.R. 29 project corridor (Marshall 2008; Townsend 2008; Pace 2008; Duda 2008).
4.3 **Unexpected Discoveries**

If human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and prehistoric cemeteries, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts were found, then the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05 F.S. (Florida’s Unmarked Burial Law) will be followed. Although burial mounds have been recorded in the general region, it was not anticipated that such sites would be found within the archaeological APE.

4.4 **Laboratory Methods and Curation**

Had any cultural materials been recovered they would have been cleaned and sorted by artifact class. Lithics would have been divided into tools and debitage based on gross morphology. Tools would have been measured, and the edges examined with a 7-45x stereo-zoom microscope for traces of edge damage. Tool types would have been classified using standard references (Bullen 1975; Purdy 1981). Lithic debitage would have been subjected to a limited technological analysis focused on ascertaining the stages of stone tool production. Flakes and non-flake production debris (i.e., cores, blanks, tested cobbles) would have been measured, and examined for raw material types and absence or presence of thermal alteration. Flakes would have been classified into four types (primary decortication, secondary decortication, non-decortication, and shatter) based on the amount of cortex on the dorsal surface and the shape (cf., White 1963).

Aboriginal ceramics would have been classified into commonly recognized types based on observable characteristics such as aplastic inclusions and surface treatment (cf., Cordell 1985; 1987; 2004; Goggin 1948, 1952; Rouse 1951; Willey 1949; Worth 1992). The historic materials would have been identified using a variety of resources, the focus of which would be to determine site function and temporal placement. Faunal material would have been initially sorted into class (mammal, reptile, bony fish, etc.); within these broad categories, identifiable elements would be classified as to genus and species, where possible.

All project related files including field notes, photographs, and maps will remain on file at ACI in Sarasota until transfer to the Florida Department of Transportation for permanent curation. Original FMSF forms and the Survey Log will be curated at the Florida Division of Historical Resources in Tallahassee.
5.0 SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Archaeological

Archaeological survey included a ground surface reconnaissance of the S.R. 29 study corridor and the excavation of 200 shovel tests (Figures 5.1 and 5.2). Within the archaeological APE, 97 tests were dug at 50 m intervals contingent to previously identified zones of archaeological probability (ZAP) and current field conditions; 80 were placed at 100 m intervals, and ten were excavated in the areas of the proposed intersection improvements (Table 5.1). In addition, ten others were judgmentally placed. Two shovel tests were placed where the Fort Myers-Fort Thompson Road, as depicted on the 19th century plats (State of Florida 1873c; see Figure 3.2), was located. The area is now urban (Photo 5.1). Based on archaeological field survey in the presumed vicinity of the road, no vestige of the feature remains. Also, one shovel test was excavated where the Old Military Road crossed S.R. 29. It too produced no evidence of the historic feature. This area is currently pasture (Photo 5.1). As the result of field survey, no archaeological sites were discovered.

Soil stratigraphy varied within the APE for the corridor and included the following:

- 0-80 cm (0-32 in) gray sand, 80-100 cm (32-39 in) dark brown hardpan
- 0-100 cm (0-39 in) gray or grayish brown sand
- 0-30 cm (0-12 in) gray sand, 30-100 cm (12-39 in) yellowish brown sand
- 0-25 cm (0-10 in) gray sand, 25-100 cm (10-39 in) light gray sand
- 0-100 cm (0-39 in) grayish brown sand with limestone and shell fill

Background research revealed two linear resources had been previously recorded within the project APE. The Roberts Canal (8HN139), in Township 44 South, Range 29 East, Section 21, was originally recorded in 2007, but the SHPO has not evaluated the site for NRHP-eligibility. Limited research revealed that the segment of canal located within the project area was constructed ca. 1948 to 1949 (FFWCC 2008). The canal segment within the project APE is currently overgrown with aquatic vegetation (Photo 5.3). Due to the limited research potential of this relatively small segment, ACI did not inspect the resource beyond the S.R. 29 APE, and did not update the FMSF form because it was just recorded in the FMSF. A copy of the original form is provided in Appendix B.

State Road 82 (8CR979), previously recorded at the project’s southern terminus was determined by SHPO as not NRHP-eligible. No additional information about this site was acquired during this project. Therefore, the FMSF form for 8CR979 was not updated. A copy of the FMSF form is provided in Appendix B.

Within the 23 alternative pond sites, 100 shovel tests were dug. The results are found in the Technical Memorandum in Appendix C.
**Photo 5.1.** Vicinity of the Fort Myers and Fort Thompson Road.

**Photo 5.2.** Pasture where the Old Military Road would have traversed in the 19th century.

**Photo 5.3.** Looking east at 8HN139 within the project APE.
Figure 5.1 Approximate locations of shovel tests within the S.R. 29 archaeological APE, Collier and Hendry Counties. Township 43, 44, 45 and 46 South, Range 29 East (USGS Felda, Fla. 1958, PR 1973 and Immokalee, Fla. 1958, PR 1987). Shovel tests are not to scale. (Corresponds with Table 5.1)
Figure 5.2 Approximate locations of shovel tests within the S.R. 29 archaeological APE, Collier and Hendry Counties. Townships 43, 44, 45 and 46 South, Range 29 East (USGS Immokalee, Fla. 1958, PR 1987 and Sears, Fla. 1958, PR 1973). Shovel tests are not to scale. (Corresponds with Table 5.1)
Table 5.1. Shovel tests within the ZAPS and along the intersections (See Figures 5.1 and 5.2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location/ZAP</th>
<th>Probability</th>
<th># of Tests</th>
<th>Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Myers/Ft. Thompson Rd</td>
<td>HPZ</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>urban-industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>MPZ</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>urban-industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>HPZ</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>urban-industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helms Rd</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>agricultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>MPZ</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>agricultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>HPZ</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>agricultural</td>
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<td>E</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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5.2 **Historical**

The background research indicated that there were no previously recorded structures or buildings 50 years or older within the project APE. As a result of the field survey, 11 historic resources were identified within the historical APE. All are residences constructed during the late 1910s to ca. 1958 (Figures 5.3 and 5.4). Of these 11 buildings, the Frame Vernacular style residence at 2150 North S.R. 29 (recorded as 8HN537) may be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The building was constructed during the late 1910s to early 1920s in Ortona as an Atlantic Coastline Railroad section house. It was moved to its current location ca. 1930. It appears to maintain its integrity as an example of a ‘Cracker’ style residence from the 1900s. Ten additional historic buildings were identified during field survey, and recorded as 8HN528 - 8HN536, 8HN538. These include six Frame Vernacular style buildings, two Ranch style buildings, and two Masonry Vernacular style buildings. None of the latter ten buildings is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The completed FMSF forms and photographs for all 11 newly recorded structures are located in Appendix B. A description of each resource follows Table 5.2.

In addition, one Frame Vernacular structure was found in one of the alternative pond sites. The results of the historic field survey and discussions of the recorded site is found in the Technical Memorandum located in Appendix C.

**Table 5.2.** Newly identified historic resources located within the S.R. 29 project area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FMSF</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Style</th>
<th>App. Date of Cons.</th>
<th>NRHP eligibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8HN528</td>
<td>200 North S.R. 29</td>
<td>Ranch</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8HN529</td>
<td>660 North S.R. 29</td>
<td>Frame Vernacular</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8HN530</td>
<td>860 North S.R. 29</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8HN531</td>
<td>945 North S.R. 29</td>
<td>Frame Vernacular</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
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<tr>
<td>8HN532</td>
<td>Gilbert Daniel Taylor Residence 0 North S.R. 29</td>
<td>Frame Vernacular</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8HN533</td>
<td>1480 North S.R. 29</td>
<td>Frame Vernacular</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
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<tr>
<td>8HN534</td>
<td>1800 North S.R. 29</td>
<td>Frame Vernacular</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8HN535</td>
<td>4575 South S.R. 29</td>
<td>Frame Vernacular</td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
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<tr>
<td>8HN536</td>
<td>4509 South S.R. 29</td>
<td>Ranch</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8HN537</td>
<td>2150 North S.R. 29</td>
<td>Frame Vernacular</td>
<td>late 1910s to early 1920s</td>
<td>Potentially Eligible</td>
</tr>
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<td>8HN538</td>
<td>1079 Luckey Street</td>
<td>Masonry Vernacular</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>Not eligible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 5.3 Locations of newly recorded historic resources within the S.R. 29 APE, Collier and Hendry Counties, Townships 43, 44, 45 and 46 South, Range 29 East (USGS Felda, Fla. 1958, PR 1973 and Immokalee, Fla. 1958, PR 1987). Shovel tests are not to scale.

S.R. 29 PD&E Study from North of S.R. 82 to South of C.R. 80A
FPID No.: 41787822201
Collier and Hendry Counties
Figure 5.4 Locations of newly recorded historic resources within the S.R. 29 APE, Collier and Hendry Counties. Townships 43, 44, 45 and 46 South, Range 29 East (USGS Immokalee, Fla. 1958, PR 1987 and Sears, Fla. 1958, PR 1973). Note the inset box indicates the location of potentially eligible 8HN537 (see Figure 5.5 for detail of property boundary).
Photo 5.4. North and east elevations of 200 North S.R. 29 in Felda (8HN528).

8HN528: The residence at 200 North S.R. 29 in Felda was constructed ca. 1957 in the Ranch style (Photo 5.4). The wood frame walls, clad in wood siding, concrete block and asbestos shingles, are supported by a continuous concrete block foundation. The gable and shed roof is faced with corrugated metal (replaced ca. 2005), and there is one brick chimney within the east slope. The main entrance is on the east elevation within an incised porch and the windows are one over one single hung sash (replaced ca. 1965) and two-light awning. Other architectural features include fixed window shutters and window surrounds. This is a typical Ranch style residence commonly found throughout the area; informant interviews and research conducted at the Barron Library revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HN528 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Photo 5.5. East elevations of 660 North S.R. 29 in Felda (8HN528)
8HN529: The Frame Vernacular residence at 660 North S.R. 29 in Felda was constructed ca. 1948 (Photo 5.5). The concrete block pier foundation supports the wood frame walls clad in asbestos shingles. The building is topped with a gable roof faced with composition shingles. The main entrance is on the east elevation and the windows are four-light awning (1950s) and jalousie (1960s). One of these windows was altered to include a window air conditioning unit during the 1980s. A non-historic shed is located to the northwest of the house. The Frame Vernacular style is common throughout the area and research conducted at the Barron Library did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HN529 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Photo 5.6. South and east elevations of 860 North S.R. 29 in Felda (8HN530).

8HN530: The residence at 860 North S.R. 29 in Felda was built ca. 1958 in the Masonry Vernacular style (Photo 5.6). Review of the USGS Felda quadrangle map (1958, PR 1973) denotes this building as an ancillary building; it was converted to a residence ca. 1970. The concrete block walls rest on a slab foundation and are covered in ca. 1970 stucco and weatherboard. The building is topped with a gable and shed roof faced with corrugated metal. The main entrance is on the east elevation and the windows are jalousie. A north addition was built ca. 1980 and an ancillary non-historic shed is to the northwest. This is a common building form found throughout the area and the alterations such as the change of use, replacement stucco and doors, and the north addition compromise its architectural integrity. In addition, research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HN530 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Photo 5.7. South and west elevations of 945 North S.R. 29 in Felda (8HN531).

8HN531: The Frame Vernacular style residence at 945 North S.R. 29 in Felda was built ca. 1946 (Photo 5.7). The wood frame walls are clad in wood drop siding and are supported by a pier foundation. The gable and flat roof is covered in 5-V crimp metal sheeting and the main entrance is on the west elevation within an incised porch. The windows are two over two single hung sash and four-light awning (replaced ca. 1965). Other architectural features include cornerboards, wood window surrounds and fixed window shutters. Ancillary features include a non-historic carport to the south. The residence is typical of the Frame Vernacular style building commonly found throughout the area and research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HN531 does not appear to be NRHP eligible.

Photo 5.8. North and east elevations, 0 North S.R. 29 in Felda (8HN532).
8HN532: The Gilbert Daniel Taylor residence has no designated address but is located directly south of 1480 North S.R. 29 in Felda within tax parcel 1 29 45 17-A00-0008.0000 approximately 0.8 miles south of the intersection of Tanner Road and S.R. 29 on the west. The core of the Frame Vernacular building was constructed ca. 1925 with wood frame walls but these are now clad in asbestos shingles (originally wood siding) (Photo 5.8). The house rests on a concrete block pier foundation. The gable and shed roof is covered in 5-V crimp metal sheeting. Replacement windows are three-light awning (ca. 1950). The two porches were enclosed ca. 1950 with shed roofs on the west and east elevations. An ancillary non-historic trailer is now located to the northwest of the house. An informant interview and research at the Barron Library revealed that although this house was once owned by Gilbert Daniel Taylor, a third generation descendant of the Taylor family, early settlers of the Felda area, the house and property are not part of the original homestead (Townsend 2008; Ridgdell 2006). This residence has been altered from its original design by the replacement of the original wood siding with asbestos, replacement windows, and two enclosed porches with shed roofs. In addition, this residence is similar to other Frame Vernacular style residences in Hendry County; therefore, 8HN532 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Photo 5.9. South elevation of 1480 North S.R. 29 in Felda (8HN533).

8HN533: The residence at 1480 North S.R. 29 in Felda was constructed ca. 1940 in the Frame Vernacular style (Photo 5.9). The wood frame walls are supported by a concrete block pier foundation, which is mostly obscured by wood siding; and the structure is topped with a cross gable roof faced with 5-V crimp metal sheeting. An incised porch is on the east elevation. The replacement windows on this building are three-light awning (ca. 1950) and one over one single hung sash (ca. 1970). Other architectural features include some wood window sills, gable vents, corner boards, and exposed rafter tails. A carport addition was constructed along the west elevation ca. 1960. Property appraiser records and research conducted at the Barron Library revealed that although this may have been owned by a descendent of Felix and Ida Taylor, early
settlers of the Felda area, the house was not part of the original family homestead (Townsend 2008). In addition, this 1940 building style is a common style still found throughout the area and the replacement windows and the carport addition have compromised its architectural integrity. Therefore, 8HN533 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Photo 5.10. North and east elevations of 1800 North S.R. 29 in Felda (8HN534).

8HN534: The residence at 1800 North S.R. 29 in Felda was built in the Frame Vernacular style ca. 1953, by Sara and Dallas Townsend (Photo 5.10). The concrete block pier foundation with lattice in-fill supports the wood frame walls clad in wood siding. The gable roof is faced with 5-V crimp metal sheeting. The main entrance is on the east elevation and an open porch with a shed roof is on the west elevation. Windows on the house include one over one single hung sash (some of which were replaced ca. 1960), three over three single hung sash, jalousie, and two-light awning. Other architectural features include handrails, wood window surrounds, a gable vent, and exposed rafter tails. Informant interview and local library research revealed that although the owner is a fourth generation descendent of the Townsend family, one of the early settler families of the Felda area, the house and property are not part of the original homestead (Townsend 2008). In addition, the house is an architectural style still commonly found throughout the county and the 1960s replacement windows diminish the architectural integrity. Therefore, 8HN534 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Photo 5.11. South and west elevations of 4575 South S.R. 29 in LaBelle (8HN535).

8HN535: The Frame Vernacular residence at 4575 South S.R. 29 in LaBelle was built ca. 1930 (Photo 5.11). The wood frame walls rest on a foundation of pyramidal and circular pre-cast concrete piers and concrete block piers. The walls are faced with wood siding and weather paper, and the gable roof is clad in composition roll. The main entrance is on the west elevation. Windows on the house include one over one double hung sash, two- and four-light awning (ca. 1955), and jalousie (ca. 1970). An east addition was constructed ca. 1980. Two ancillary non-historic sheds are located to the east. This typical Frame Vernacular style residence is commonly found throughout the area, and the several types of replacement windows and east addition diminish its architectural integrity. In addition, research conducted at the local library did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HN535 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Photo 5.12. North and east elevations of 4509 South S.R. 29 in LaBelle (8HN536).
8HN536: The Ranch style residence at 4509 South S.R. 29 in LaBelle was built ca. 1958. The concrete block walls rest on a slab foundation and are clad in brick veneer, stucco, and vertical board (Photo 5.12). The house is topped with a cross gable roof faced with composition shingles. An incised porch on the west elevation contains the main entrance. The windows, with projecting window sills, are one over one single hung sash and five-light awning. An addition was built on the east elevation ca. 1990. This is a typical example of the Ranch style commonly found throughout the county and research conducted at the Barron Library did not reveal any significant historic associations. The east addition also compromises its integrity. Therefore, 8HN536 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Photo 5.13. South and east elevations of 2150 North S.R. 29 in LaBelle (8HN537).

8HN537: This Frame Vernacular residence at 2150 North S.R. 29 in LaBelle was probably built in the late 1910s to early 1920s and was relocated to its current address ca. 1930 (Photo 5.13). According to an interview with the current owner, his father, Marshall A. Pace, moved this structure from the Atlantic Coastline Rail Road section house lots in Ortona (Pace 2008). The house rests on a pier foundation of brick and pre-cast concrete. The wood frame walls are clad in wood and metal siding. The house exhibits a cross gable and shed roof that is faced with 5-V crimp metal sheeting. The main entrance is located on the east elevation within an open porch. When the house was placed at its current location ca. 1930, a brick fireplace and chimney were built along the north elevation by Marshall Pace and Marshall’s father. An addition was also constructed on the west elevation and included open porches on the south, west, and north which were later enclosed (ca. 1950) (Photo 5.14). The windows include original six-light over six-light double hung sash and replacement jalousie and three-light awning (ca.1950).
Other architectural features include wood window and door surrounds, gable vents, and exposed rafter tails. Ancillary features include a historic shed to the south and a non-historic pump house to the north of the building.

This Frame Vernacular style house is an example of a ‘Cracker’ style residence from the early 1900s and is situated within the original 160 acres of the Pace’s homestead (Figure 5.5) which is one of the thirty-three homesteads given between the years of 1914 and 1931 in the Felda area. Despite the addition of metal siding and the enclosure of the rear porches, the house conveys its original “Cracker” architectural style and maintains a degree of integrity in materials and design. It also maintains integrity of setting and feeling, as the immediately surrounding area of this residence has remained largely undeveloped. In addition, according to the informant interview, Marshall Pace was an engineer for the State Road Department and was responsible for the paving of S.R. 29 during the 1930s (Pace 2008). Therefore, 8HN537 may be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under criteria A and C for the areas of Community Planning & Development, Architecture, and Exploration and Settlement.

The house itself is located approximately 240 feet west of the S.R. 29 existing western right-of-way (Figure 5.5). The taking of some additional right-of-way from this parcel may be required to satisfy project needs (Donahoo 2008).
Figure 5.5 Location of 2150 South S.R. 29 (8HN537) and its property on a modern aerial. Source: Hendry County Property Appraiser.
Photo 5.15. East elevation of 1079 Luckey Street in LaBelle (HN538).

8HN538: The residence at 1079 Luckey Street in La Belle was constructed in the Masonry Vernacular style ca. 1955 (Photo 5.15). The slab and continuous concrete block foundation supports concrete block walls that are partially clad in stucco, vertical board, and asbestos shingles. The hip and gable roof is faced in composition shingles and there is one masonry chimney along the south elevation. The house has three porches: the main entrance is located on the east elevation within an incised porch, an open porch is located on the north addition (ca. 1970), and one screened porch is on the west elevation (ca. 1970). The windows include four types of single hung sash some of which were replaced ca. 1965: one over one, three over three, four over four, and six over six, as well as two-light awning (ca. 1965) and jalousie. Other architectural features include scroll porch posts, fixed window shutters, decorative eaves, and corner boards. This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout the area, and research conducted at Barron Library revealed no significant historical associations. Additions and replacement windows have also diminished its architectural integrity. Therefore, 8HN538 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

5.3 Results Conclusions

The Mt. Zion Primitive Baptist Church property located on the southwest corner of S.R. 29 and Church Road, including the 1980s church building and cemetery, extends to the existing S.R. 29 right-of-way. However, the original 1920s church building (once located adjacent to S.R. 29) is no longer extant, the current church building was constructed ca. 1986 (Hendry County Property Appraiser), and approximately 90% of the burials within the cemetery date to after 1958. Based on the National Register Eligibility Criteria for cemeteries (National Park Service 1998), it is the opinion of ACI that the cemetery is not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to its low percentage of historic
burials and loss of integrity of setting and association with the construction of the new church. Therefore, should taking right-of-way from this parcel to satisfy project needs be required, it will not effect an NR-eligible property.
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Widmer, Randolph J.

Will, Lawrence

Willey, Gordon R.

Worth, John E.
APPENDIX A: FDOT Approved Research Design
CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AND RESEARCH DESIGN METHODOLOGY

SR 29 Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study
from North of S.R. 82 to South of C.R. 80A
Collier and Hendry Counties, Florida

Preparation of this Research Design is the initial phase of a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey which will be conducted in accordance with requirements set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended by Public Law 89-665; the Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act, as amended by Public Law 93-291; and Executive Ordinance 11593, and Chapter 267, Florida Statutes (F.S.). The purpose of the assessment is to locate, identify, and aerially delimit any prehistoric and/or historic period cultural resources contained within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and to assess the significance of these resources as per the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). To accomplish these aims, work is divided into three elements: Background Research, Field Survey (Archaeological and Historic Structures Methodology), and Analysis/Report Preparation.

Background Research: A review of pertinent archaeological and historical literature and data will be conducted to identify resources in the general project area that have been previously recorded in the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) and the NRHP, as well as a review of the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) review. This effort will also collect sufficient data to develop the archaeological, historical, and environmental overviews for the cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) report. In addition, this initial research will include a visual reconnaissance of the Study Area, which extends from north of SR 82 to south of CR 80A in Collier and Hendry Counties (Figures 1 - 7). The archaeological overview helps identify areas of archaeological potential for the survey corridor, and provide the necessary context by which newly recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites may be evaluated. The historic overview will assist in determining the type of historic resources (50 years of age or older), including buildings and structures, which may be anticipated in the project area. This overview will also assist in the evaluation of each recorded historic resource in terms of its eligibility for listing in the NRHP. In addition to FMSF and NRHP data, information housed at the Collier and Hendry County Property Appraisers’ Offices will be of particular utility for this project.

Background research will also include, as appropriate, discussions with FDOT District One, to define the archaeological and historical APEs for the Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the preferred alignment.

Archaeological Methodology: Based upon a standard archaeological predictive model for the Caloosahatchee archaeological region (Milanich 1994; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980), a review of the appropriate USGS Quadrangle maps (Felda, Fla. 1958, PR 1973; Immokalee, Fla.
1958, PR 1987; and Sears, Fla. 1958, PR 1973), Collier and Hendry County soil survey reports (USDA 1954, 1990a, 1990b), and cultural resource surveys in the project vicinity (ACI 2007a, 2007b, 2007c; Carr 2005; Delahaye 1996; Dunbar 2005; Hughes 2006; Knowles 2005) low, moderate and high zones of archaeological potential (ZAPs) were identified along the project corridor (Figures 1 - 7). At this initial stage, it appears that the general project corridor has a variable potential for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites. Archaeological testing will occur at 82 ft (25 m), 165 ft (50 m), and 328 ft (100 m) intervals and judgmentally, in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 12 (“Archaeological and Historical Resources”) of the FDOT Project Development and Environment Manual (January 1999), the FDOT’s 1997 Cultural Resource Management Handbook as well as standards contained in the Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual (Florida Division of Historical Resources [FDHR] 2003). However, recent development and attendant land altering activities may result in the downgrading of some ZAPs during field work.

Current FMSF data and the ETDM review indicate that no historic or prehistoric archaeological sites have been previously recorded within or directly adjacent to the project corridor, or within one mile. Five previously documented archaeological sites, however, are located within two miles of the project corridor: three prehistoric mounds (HN16, HN17, HN18) and one historic shipwreck located immediately adjacent to the Caloosahatchee River (HN650), and one midden (HN129) generally located between SR 29 and Roberts Canal. The project corridor crosses Roberts Canal (Figure 4) and several unnamed canals. Research will be conducted to determine if these canals are historic. According to federal surveyors Plats of the area (1873a, b, c, and d), the “Fort Myers and Fort Thompson Road” and an “Old Military Road” crosses the project corridor (Figures 4 and 7).

During field survey, if evidence of a human burials or unmarked graves is found, the District will be notified and the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05 F.S. (Florida’s Unmarked Burial Law) will be followed. Such evidence, though, is not expected.

Historic Structures Methodology: Based on a review of appropriate USGS maps, data at the FMSF, and the ETDM review, it appears that two previously recorded historic structures have been recorded east of the project corridor in Township 44 South, Range 29 East, Section 4 (Figure 5). The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has determined that both structures are not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Additionally, there may be 10 historic resources located within the APE, including a church and cemetery (Figure 3). Historical field methodology will consist of a comprehensive review of historical literature, records and other documents and data pertaining to the general project area. Background research will be followed by a visual reconnaissance survey of the preliminary historical APE to determine the location of any buildings and/or other structures believed to have been built over 50 years ago, and to ascertain if any such resources could be adjudged eligible or potentially eligible for NRHP consideration. This will be followed by an in-depth study of each identified historic resource. Photographs will be taken and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms will be gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic property will be reviewed to assess style, historic context, and condition. Pertinent records housed at the Collier and Hendry County Property Appraisers’ Offices and public libraries will be used to obtain information concerning site-specific building construction dates and/or possible association with individuals or events.
significant to local or regional history, should any buildings 50 years of age or older be identified.

**Analysis and Report Preparation:** ACI will process, analyze, and catalog recovered cultural materials. Laboratory processing will include cleaning, stabilization (if required), packaging, and storage. Laboratory analysis will consist of the morphological and functional (if possible) classification of artifacts, and if diagnostic, the establishment of their cultural/temporal affiliations. Proper and detailed documentation of artifact provenience, number, type, and description will be maintained. Artifacts will eventually be transferred to the Department of Transportation pending a decision on their final disposition.

ACI will prepare a draft report presenting the methods, findings, evaluations, and recommendations of the cultural resource assessment of the archaeological and historical APEs and submit it to the District for review and comment. The report will conform to the standards set forth in Part 2, Chapter 12 of the *PD&E Manual* and the FDOT *Cultural Resource Handbook* (FDOT 1997, 1999), specifications set forth in Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code, as well as to the guidelines embodied in the *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual* (FDHR 2003). Following the review of the document and receipt of comments, copies of the final report will be submitted to the Department of Transportation.

**References Cited**

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)

Carr, Robert S.

Delahaye, Daniel
1996 An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed La Belle Tower Location, Hendry County, Florida. Manuscript on file, Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Dunbar, James S.
Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)


Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR)


Hughes, Skye W.


Milanich, Jerald T.


Milanich, Jerald T.


State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

1873a *Plat*, 43S 29E
1873b *Plat*, 44S 29E
1873c *Plat*, 45S 29E
1873d *Plat*, 46S 29E

State Mapping Office

1996 Collier County General Highway Map.
1996 Hendry County General Highway Map.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)


United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1954 *Soil Survey of Collier County*. Washington, D.C.
1990 *Soil Survey of Collier County*. Washington, D.C.
1990 *Soil Survey of Hendry County*. Washington, D.C.
Figure 1. Zones of archaeological potential (ZAP), historic structures and trails within the SR 29 Project APE. Township 46 South, Range 29 East (USGS Immokalee, Fla. 1958, PR 1987 and Felda, Fla. 1958, PR 1973). Pink indicates high ZAP, yellow moderate ZAP.
Figure 2. Zones of archaeological potential (ZAP), historic structures and trails within the SR 29 Project APE. Township 46 South, Range 29 East (USGS Felda, Fla. 1958, PR 1973). Pink indicates high ZAP, yellow denotes moderate ZAP.
Figure 3. Zones of archaeological potential (ZAP), historic structures and trails within the SR 29 Project APE. Township 46 South, Range 29 East (USGS Felda, Fla. 1958, PR 1973). Pink indicates high ZAP, yellow denotes moderate ZAP.
Figure 4. Zones of archaeological potential (ZAP), historic structures and trails within the SR 29 Project APE. Township 46 South, Range 29 East (USGS Felda, Fla. 1958, PR 1973). Pink indicates high ZAP, yellow denotes moderate ZAP.
Figure 5. Zones of archaeological potential (ZAP), historic structures and trails within the SR 29 Project APE. Township 46 South, Range 29 East (USGS Felda, Fla. 1958, PR 1973). Pink indicates high ZAP, yellow denotes moderate ZAP. Previously recorded historic structures are denoted as stars.
Figure 6. Zones of archaeological potential (ZAP), historic structures and trails within the SR 29 Project APE. Township 46 South, Range 29 East (USGS Felda, Fla. 1958, PR 1973). Pink indicates high ZAP, yellow denotes moderate ZAP.
Figure 7. Zones of archaeological potential (ZAP), historic structures and trails within the SR 29 Project APE. Township 46 South, Range 29 East (USGS Felda, Fla. 1958, PR 1973). Pink indicates high ZAP, yellow denotes moderate ZAP.
APPENDIX B: FMSF forms
Site Name(s) (address if none) 200 South S.R. 29  

Survey Project Name CRAS S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier & Hendry  

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

Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☑ private-individual ☐ Private-nonspecific ☑ City ☐ County ☑ State ☐ Federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown  

LOCATION & MAPPING  

Address (include N,S,E,W; #, St., Ave., etc.) 200 South S.R. 29  

Cross Streets (nearest / between) app. 0.2 miles south of C.R. 830 on west  

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Felda 1958, PR 1973  

City / Town (within 3 miles) Felda  

Township 45S  

Range 29E  

Section 29  

¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☑ NE  

Tax Parcel #: 1 2 9 4 5 2 9 - A 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0  

Subdivision Name  

UTM: Zone ☑ 16 ☐ 17  

Eastings 456605  

No. Northing 2935650  

Other Coordinates: X: _______________  Y: _______________  

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

HISTORY  

Construction Year: 1957 ☑ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later  

Original Use* ☑ residence ☐ unknown ☐ residence ☐ unknown  

Current Use* ☑ residence ☐ unknown ☐ residence ☐ unknown  

Other Use* ☐ unknown ☐ unknown ☐ unknown ☐ unknown  

Moves: ☑ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ☑ 1965; 2005  

Alterations: ☑ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ☑ 1965; 2005  

Additions: ☑ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Dates ☑ 1965; 2005  

Architect (last name first): ☐ unknown ☑ Builder (last name first): unknown  

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Mamie Williams (1996-2004); Joan Hull (2005-current)  

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

Describe  

DESCRIPTION  

Style* Ranch  

Exterior Plan* irregular  

Number of Stories 1  

Exterior Fabric(s)* wood siding, asbestos shingle, concrete block  

Roof Type(s)* gable, shed  

Roof Material(s)* corrugated metal  

Roof secondary structs. (dormers etc.)*  

Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 SHS, metal, paired; 2-light awning, metal, paired  

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) fixed window shutters; window surrounds  

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

DHR USE ONLY  

SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☑ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info  

KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☑ yes ☐ no  

NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☑ a ☑ b ☑ c ☑ d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**DESCRIPTION**

- Chimney: No. 1 Material(s): brick, within east slope
- Structural System(s): wood frame
- Foundation: Type(s): continuous Material(s): concrete block
- Main Entrance (stylistic details): 4-panel, 4-light wood swing door, on east elevation within porch
- Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.): incised, east, inset (entry)

**Condition** (overall resource condition): □ excellent □ good □ fair □ deteriorated □ ruined

**Narrative Description of Resource**

This residence was constructed ca. 1957 in the Ranch style. The building rests on a continuous foundation, and has a gable & shed roof faced in corrugated metal (ca. 2005). The walls are clad in wood siding, concrete block, and asbestos shingles, and the windows are 1/1 SHS and 2-light awning.

**Archaeological Remains**

☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

 Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

**RESEARCH METHODS**

- □ FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- □ FL State Archives/photo collection
- □ property appraiser / tax records
- □ cultural resource survey
- □ other methods (describe)

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

- Hendry County Property Appraiser

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

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

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

This is a typical example of the Ranch style that is commonly found throughout the area and research conducted at the local library revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HN528 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

- Community Planning and Development

**DOCUMENTATION**

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

Field notes, photographs, and field maps on file at ACI; P07110 S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier and Hendry County

**RECORER INFORMATION**

- Lumang, Marielle and Trish Slovinac
- Recorder Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail):
  - 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/
  - ACIFlorida@comcast.net
- Recorder Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

**Required Attachments**

1. USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (print paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
**Guide to Historical Structure Forms**

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

### LOCATION & MAPPING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site #</td>
<td>HN529</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field Date</td>
<td>3/19/08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Form Date</td>
<td>3/20/08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recorder #</td>
<td>1-31, 32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Site Name(s)** (address if none) | 660 North S.R. 29 |
---|---|
**Survey Project Name** | CRAS S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier & Hendry |
**National Register Category** | Survey # (DHR only) |
**Ownership** | ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown |

**Address (include N.S.E.W; # St., Ave., etc.)** | 660 North S.R. 29 |
**Cross Streets** (nearest / between) | app. 0.11 miles south of Tanner Road on west |
**USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date** | Felda 1958, PR 1973 |
**City / Town** (within 3 miles) | Hendry |
**Township** | 45S |
**Range** | 29E |
**Section** | 20 |
**Tax Parcel #** | 129 45-20-A00-0019.0000 |
**Subdivision Name** | Block |
**UTM: Zone** | 16 |
**Easting** | 465584 |
**Northing** | 2937113 |
**Other Coordinates** | X: ___ Y: ___ | Coordinate System & Date |

### HISTORY

**Construction Year** | 1948 |
**Original Use** | ☐ residence ☐ non-residential |
**Current Use** | ☐ residence |
**Other Use** | ☐ business ☐ industry |
**Moves: yes ☐ no ☐ unknown** |
**Alterations: yes ☐ no ☐ unknown** |
**Additions: yes ☐ no ☐ unknown** |
**Architect (last name first):** unknown |
**Ownership History** (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) | Martha Taylor (unknown-2003); Ralph Taylor (2003-current) |

**Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?** | ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown |

### DESCRIPTION

**Style** | Frame Vernacular |
**Exterior Plan** | rectangular |
**Number of Stories** | 1 |
**Exterior Fabric(s):** asbestos shingles |
**Roof Type(s):** gable |
**Roof Material(s):** composition shingles |
**Windows (types, materials, etc.):** jalousie, metal, independent; 4-light awning, metal, independent |
**Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments):** gable vents; wood door surround |
**Ancillary Features / Outbuildings:** non-historic shed to northwest |

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* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).
### DESCRIPTION (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chimney: No.</th>
<th>Material(s)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structural System(s):</td>
<td>wood frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation: Type(s):</td>
<td>pier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation Material(s):</td>
<td>concrete block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Entrance (stylistic details):</td>
<td>6-panel wood swing door, on east elevation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Condition (overall resource condition):**
- [ ] excellent
- [x] good
- [x] fair
- [ ] deteriorated
- [ ] ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource:**
This residence was constructed ca. 1948 in the Frame Vernacular style. The building rests on a pier foundation, has a gable roof faced in composition shingles, and the windows are jalousie and 4-light awning. The walls are clad in asbestos shingles.

**Archaeological Remains:**
- [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed
- [ ] Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

### RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- [x] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [x] property appraiser / tax records
- [x] cultural resource survey
- [ ] other methods (describe)

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

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

- [ ] Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?
- [x] yes
- [ ] no
- [ ] insufficient information

**Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed):**
The Frame Vernacular design is common throughout the area and research conducted at the local library did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HN529 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

### DOCUMENTATION

**Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File:**
- including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

  For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s), (2) maintaining organization, (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

**Field notes, photographs, and field maps on file at ACI:**
- P07110 S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier and Hendry County

### RECORDED INFORMATION

**Recorder Name:** Lumang, Marielle and Trish Slovinac

**Recorder Contact Information:**
- Address: 8110 Blakie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243
- Phone: 941-379-6206
- Fax: ACIFlorida@comcast.net

**Recorder Affiliation:** Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

**Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.**

### Required Attachments

1. **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED**
   - (available from most property appraiser web sites)

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

3. **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
   - If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (print paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0  1/07

Site Name(s) (address if none) 860 North S.R. 29
Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier & Hendry
Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific City county State federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N.S.E.W.; #, St., Ave., etc.) 860 North S.R. 29
Cross Streets (nearest / between) app. 0.2 miles south of Church Road on west
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Felda 1958, PR 1973
City / Town (within 3 miles) Felda
Township 45S  Range 29E  Section 20
Tax Parcel # 1294.45-20-A00-0003.0100
Subdivision Name
UTM: Zone 16 17  Easting 456533  Northing 2937485
Other Coordinates: X: ___________________ Y: ___________________
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) ______________________

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958
Original Use: unknown/ancillary
Current Use: residence
Other Use:
Moves: yes no unknown
Alterations: yes no unknown
Additions: yes no unknown
Architect (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style: Masonry Vernacular
Exterior Plan: rectangular
Number of Stories
Exterior Fabric(s): stucco, weatherboard
Roof Type(s): gable; shed
Roof Material(s): corrugated metal
Roof secondary struc. (dormers etc.)*
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* jalousie, metal, independent
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

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

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR List Date</th>
<th>SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: yes no insufficient info</th>
<th>Date <strong>/</strong><em><strong>/</strong></em>___ Init.________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KEEPER - Determined eligible: yes no</td>
<td>Date <strong>/</strong><em><strong>/</strong></em>___ Init.________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner Objection</td>
<td>NR Criteria for Evaluation: a b c d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s), (2) maintaining organization, (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. ___________

This residence was constructed ca. 1958 in the Masonry Vernacular style. The building rests on a slab foundation, has a gable & shed roof faced in corrugated metal, & the windows are jalousie. The stucco & doors were replaced ca. 1970. USGS Felda quad denotes this building as an ancillary building.

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☐ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource: This is a common building form found throughout the area and the alterations such as the change of use, replaced stucco doors, and the north addition have compromised its architectural integrity. In addition, research conducted at the local library did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HN530 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a common building form found throughout the area and the alterations such as the change of use, replaced stucco doors, and the north addition have compromised its architectural integrity. In addition, research conducted at the local library did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HN530 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Hendry County Property Appraiser

DOCUMENTATION
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:
For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s), (2) maintaining organization, (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.
Field notes, photographs, and field maps on file at ACI; P07110 S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier and Hendry County

RECORDED INFORMATION
Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle and Trish Slovinac
Recorder Contact Information 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments
1. USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
860 North SR 29 (8HN530)

Felda, Florida
USGS MAP

Township 45 South, Range 29 East, Section 20
Felda, Fla. 1958, PR 1973

8HN530
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

**Version 4.0  1/07**

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

**LOCATION & MAPPING**

- **Address**: 945 North S.R. 29, approximately 0.6 miles south of Tanner Road on east.
- **USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date**: Felda 1958, PR 1973.
- **Township**: 45S, Range 29E, Section 20.
- **Tax Parcel #**: 1-29.45-21-A000003.0000.
- **Lot**: 16.
- **UTM**: Zone 16, Easting 456603, Northing 2937520.
- **Other Coordinates**: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum: Hendry County.

**HISTORY**

- **Construction Year**: 1946.
- **Original Use**: residence.
- **Current Use**: residence.
- **Other Use**: From (year): To (year): approximate.
- **Moves**: From (year): To (year): original address (if moved).
- **Alterations**: From (year): To (year): Nature: repl windows.
- **Additions**: From (year): To (year): Nature:.
- **Builder (last name first):** unknown.
- **Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?** Yes.

**DESCRIPTION**

- **Style**: Frame Vernacular.
- **Exterior Plan**: irregular.
- **Number of Stories**: 1.
- **Exterior Fabric(s)**: wood drop siding.
- **Roof Material(s)**: S-V crimp.
- **Roof Type(s)**: gable; flat.
- **Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)**: 2/2 SHS, metal, independent; 4-light awning, metal, paired.
- **Windows**: door; window.
- **Distinguishing Architectural Features** (exterior or interior ornaments): cornerboards; wood window surrounds; fixed window shutters.
- **Ancillary Features / Outbuildings** (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed): non-historic carport to south.

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DHR USE ONLY</th>
<th>OFFICIAL EVALUATION</th>
<th>DHR USE ONLY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NR List Date</td>
<td>SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:</td>
<td>Owner Objection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>KEEPER - Determined eligible:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NR Criteria for Evaluation:</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s), * (2) maintaining organization, * (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. 

This residence was constructed ca. 1946 in the Frame Vernacular style. The building rests on a pier foundation, & has a gable roof faced in S-V crimp. The walls are clad in wood siding and the windows are 2/2 SHS and 4-light awning.

Archaeological Remains

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- FL State Archives/photo collection
- property appraiser / tax records
- cultural resource survey
- other methods (describe)

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

Hendry County Property Appraiser

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? yes /no
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? yes /no
Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) This is a typical example of the Frame Vernacular style commonly found throughout the area and research did not reveal any significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HN531 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

Community Planning and Development

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

Field notes, photographs, and field maps on file at ACI; P07110 S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier and Hendry County

RECORER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle and Trish Slovinac
Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/ ACIFlorida@comcast.net
Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Use a Supplement for Site Forms for other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

1 USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**  
**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

**Version 4.0**  
1/07

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

### LOCATION & MAPPING

- **Address**: 0 North S.R. 29  
- **Cross Streets**: app. 0.8 miles south of Tanner Road on west
- **USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date**: Felda 1958, PR 1973
- **City / Town (within 3 miles)**: Hendry County
- **Township**: 45S  
- **Range**: 29E  
- **Section**: 17
- **UTM: Zone**: 16  
- **Eastings**: 458356  
- **Northings**: 273842
- **Other Coordinates**: X: __________________________ Y: __________________________
- **Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)**

### HISTORY

- **Construction Year**: 1925  
- **Original Use**: residence  
- **Current Use**: vacant  
- **Other Use**:
- **Moves**:
- **Alterations**:
- **Additions**:
- **Architect (last name first); unknown**:
- **Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)**: Gilbert Daniel Taylor (orig-unknown); Hester Renfroe (unknown-current)

### Description

- **Style**: Frame Vernacular  
- **Exterior Plan**: irregular  
- **Number of Stories**: 1  
- **Exterior Fabric(s)**: wood siding, asbestos shingles  
- **Roof Type(s)**: gable; shed  
- **Roof Material(s)**: S-V crimp  
- **Roof secondary strucs. (domers etc.setIcon):**
- **Windows**: (types, materials, etc.)
- **Distinguishing Architectural Features** (exterior or interior ornaments): wood window surrounds; cornerboards
- **Ancillary Features / Outbuildings** (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed): trailer to northwest

### DHR USE ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NR List Date</th>
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<td>Date <strong>/</strong>/______ Init.________</td>
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<tr>
<td>Owner Objection</td>
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<td>Date <strong>/</strong>/______</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐a</td>
<td>☐b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. ___________

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- FL State Archives/photo collection
- property appraiser / tax records
- cultural resource survey
- other methods (describe)

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

Community Planning and Development

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: ______________________________________________________________________

Field notes, photographs, and field maps on file at ACI; P07110 S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier and Hendry County

RECORDED INFORMATION

Recorder Name Lumang, Marielle and Trish Slovinac
Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blakie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net
Recorder Affiliation Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

1 USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3 PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
PHOTOGRAPH

GOOGLE EARTH MAP

Felda, Florida

0 South SR 29 (HN532)
**Site Name(s):** 1480 North S.R. 29

**Survey Project Name:** CRAS S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier & Hendry

**National Register Category:** Multiple Listing (DHR only)

**Ownership:** Private

**Address:** 1480 North S.R. 29

**Plat or Other Map:** Felda 1958, PR 1973

**City / Town (within 3 miles):** Felda

**Tax Parcel #:** 12945-17-A00-0013.0000

**Mailing Address:** 1480 North S.R. 29

**From (year):** 1940  **To (year):** 2003  **HISTORY**

**Original Use:** residence  **Current Use:** residence  **Other Use:**

**Construction Year:** 1940

**Original address:** 1480 North S.R. 29

**Exterior Plan:** irregular  **Number of Stories:** 1

**Roof Material(s):** 5-V crimp

**Roof secondary struc. (domes etc.):**

**Windows:** 3-light awning, metal, independent and paired; 1/1 SHS, metal, independent

**Distinguishing Architectural Features:** some wood window sills; gable vents; cornerboards; exposed rafter tails

**Ancillary Features / Outbuildings:** attached carport to west

**SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:** yes  **KEEPER - Determined eligible:** yes  **NR Criteria for Evaluation:** a

**Date:** 03/19/08  **Init.:**

**DHR USE ONLY**

**NR List Date:**

**KEEPER - Determined eligible:** yes  **Date:**

**SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:** yes  **Date:**

**Owner Objection:**

**NR criteria for Evaluation:** a  **b**  **c**  **d**

**Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).**
For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information. ___________

**DESCRIPTION** (continued)

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<th>Chimney: No.</th>
<th>Material(s) *</th>
<th>Structural System(s):</th>
<th>Material(s):</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wood frame</td>
<td>concrete block</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation: Type(s):</th>
<th>Material(s):</th>
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<tr>
<td>Type(s):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Material(s):</td>
<td>concrete block</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Entrance (stylistic details):</th>
<th>obscured, on east elevation within east porch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)</td>
<td>incised, east, inset (entry)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Condition (overall resource condition):**

- [ ] excellent
- [ ] good
- [X] fair
- [ ] deteriorated
- [ ] ruined

**Narrative Description of Resource:**

This residence was constructed ca. 1940 in the Frame Vernacular style. A carport was built on the west elevation ca. 1960. Windows are 3-light awning and 1/1 SHS. An incised porch on the east elevation contains the main entry.

**Archaeological Remains:**

- [ ] Check if Archaeological Form Completed

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

**RESEARCH METHODS** (check all that apply)

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

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

Hendry County Property Appraiser

**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)**

Research conducted at the local library & property appraiser records revealed that although this may have been owned by a descendent of the Taylor family, an early Felda settler family, the house was not part of the original family homestead. In addition, this common building style is found throughout the area and replacement windows diminish its integrity. Therefore, HN533 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

Community Planning and Development

**DOCUMENTATION**

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**RECORDER INFORMATION**

**Recorder Name**

Lumang, Marielle and Trish Slovinac

**Recorder Contact Information**

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/
ACIFlorida@comcast.net

**Recorder Affiliation**

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**Required Attachments**

- [ ] USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
- [ ] LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- [ ] PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
Township 45 South, Range 29 East, Section 17
Felda, Fla. 1958, PR 1973
## LOCATION & MAPPING

**Address** (1800 North S.R. 29)
- **Cross Streets**
- **USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date**
- **City / Town**
- **Township**
- **Range**
- **Section**
- **Tax Parcel #**
- **Subdivision**
- **UTM: Zone**
- **Other Coordinates**
- **Name of Public Tract:**

**HISTORY**

**Construction Year**
- **Original Use**
- **Current Use**
- **Other Use**
- **Moves**
- **Alterations**
- **Additions**
- **Original address (if moved)**

**Architect**
- **Ownership History**
- **Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?**

**DESCRIPTIO**

**Style**
- **Exterior Plan**
- **Number of Stories**
- **Roof Type & Material**

**Windows**
- **Distinguishing Architectural Features**
- **Ancillary Features / Outbuildings**

**DHR USE ONLY**

**NR List Date**
- **SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:**
- **KEEPER - Determined eligible:**

**NR Criteria for Evaluation**
- **Owner Objection**

**SHPO - Date: 3/19/08**
- **KEEPER - Date: 3/20/08**
- **Recorder #: 1-9-11**

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* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #: HN534

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. ☐
Material(s) ★
Structural System(s) ★ wood frame
Foundation: Type(s) ★ pier 
Material(s) ★ concrete block with lattice in-fill
Main Entrance (stylistic details) 4-panel, 5-light fanlight wood swing door, on east elevation
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) open, west, shed

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent 
☐ good 
☐ fair 
☐ deteriorated 
☐ ruined
Narrative Description of Resource: This residence was constructed ca. 1953 in the Frame Vernacular style by owner and cousin, Dallas Townsend. The house rests on a pier foundation, has a gable roof faced in 5-V crimp, and the windows are 1/1 and 3/3 SHS, 2-light awning and jalousie.

Archaeological Remains ___________________________
☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Hendry County Property Appraiser. Townsened, Sara. Informant interview with Trish Slovinac and Marielle Lumang, March 18, 2008.

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) Research reveals that although the owner is a 4th generation descendent of the Townsend family, an early Elda settler family, the house and property are not part of the original homestead. In addition, there is a common architectural style found throughout the area & the replacement windows diminish its integrity. Therefore, 8HN534 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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Required Attachments

1. USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0

Site Name(s) (address if none) 4575 South S.R. 29

Survey Project Name CRAS S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier & Hendry

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

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

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N.S.E.W.; #, St., Ave., etc.) 4575 South S.R. 29

Cross Streets (nearest / between) between B Road and C Road on east

USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Sears 1953, PR 1973

City / Town (within 3 miles) La Belle

Township 45S  Range 29E  Section 21  ¼ section: NW SW SE NE

Tax Parcel # 12945 21-A00-0003.0000

Other Coordinates: X: _______________ Y: _______________

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

HISTORY

Construction Year 1930  approximately year listed or earlier  year listed or later

Original Use* residence

Current Use* residence

Other Use* From (year):__________ To (year):__________

Moves: yes  no  unknown Dates

Alterations: yes  no  unknown Dates

Additions: yes  no  unknown Dates

Architect (last name first): unknown

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Graybar Realty and Mtg Corp (unknown-1969); Evelyn White (1969-1971); Oqab and Sana Abuqab (1971-current)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style* Frame Vernacular

Exterior Plan* rectangular  Number of Stories 1

Roof Type(s)* gable

Roof secondary struc(s). (dormers etc.)*

Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 DHS, wood, independent; 4-light awning, metal, independent; 2-light awning, metal, independent; jalousie, metal, independent

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) cornerboards; wood window surrounds

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) non-historic sheds to east (2)

*DHR USE ONLY

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)

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).
This residence was constructed ca. 1930 in the Frame Vernacular style. The building rests on a pier foundation, and has a gable roof faced in composition roll. The walls are clad in wood siding and weather paper. The windows are 1/1 DHS and replacement 2&4-light awning and jalousie. An addition was built ca. 1980 on the east elevation.

This typical Frame Vernacular residence is commonly found throughout the area. Research conducted at the local library revealed no significant historical associations and replacement windows and the east addition compromise its architectural integrity. Therefore, 8HN535 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

**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

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

This typical Frame Vernacular residence is commonly found throughout the area. Research conducted at the local library revealed no significant historical associations and replacement windows and the east addition compromise its architectural integrity. Therefore, 8HN535 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

**DOCUMENTATION**

*Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:*

For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

Field notes, photographs, and field maps on file at ACI; P07110 S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier and Hendry County
Township 43 South, Range 29 East, Section 33
Sears, Fla. 1958, PR 1973
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

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) 4509 South S.R. 29
Survey Project Name CRAS S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier & Hendry
National Register Category (please check one) building structure district site object
Ownership: private-profit private-nonprofit private-individual private-nonspecific city county state federal Native American foreign unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (include N.S.E.W.; #, St., Ave., etc.) 4509 South S.R. 29
Cross Streets (nearest / between) between B Road and C Road on east
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date Sears 1953, PR 1973
City / Town (within 3 miles) La Belle
Township 45S Range 29E Section 20
Tax Parcel # 1 29 45 21-A00-0003.0000
Subdivision Name Block __ Lot __
UTM: Zone 16 Easting 456541 Northing 2952914
Other Coordinates: X: __________________ Y: __________________ Coordinate System & Datum

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1958 approximately from (year): 1958 to (year):
Original Use* residence from (year): unknown to (year): unknown
Current Use* residence from (year): 1958 to (year): 1990 current
Other Use* from (year): 1990 to (year): 0

Moves: yes no unknown Dates ____________ Original address (if moved)
Alterations: yes no unknown Dates ____________ Nature* east addition
Additions: yes no unknown Dates ____________ Nature* east addition
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Gene Bartholomew (unknown-1969); Ricardo Gonzales (1969-1988); Elidia Cisneros (1988-current)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style* Ranch Exterior Plan* irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s)* brick veneer, stucco, vertical board
Exterior Type(s)* cross gable Roof Material(s)* composition shingles
Roof secondary struc. (dormers etc.)*
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* 1/1 SHS, metal, independent and paired; 5-light awning, metal, independent and paired
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) projecting window sills

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

*DHR USE ONLY

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)

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

HR6E046R0107 Florida Master Site File / Division of Historical Resources / R. A. Gray Building / 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 Phone (850) 245-6440 / Fax (850)245-6439 / E-mail SiteFile@dos.state.fl.us
This residence was constructed ca. 1958 in the Ranch style. The building rests on a slab foundation, and has a cross gable roof faced in composition shingles. The walls are clad in stucco, brick veneer, and stucco. The windows are 1/1 SHS and 5-light awning. An addition was built ca. 1990 on the east elevation.

This is a typical example of the Ranch style commonly found throughout the area. Research conducted at the local library revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HN536 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

**Archaeological Remains**

*Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).*

**RESEARCH METHODS**

- [ ] FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- [ ] FL State Archives/photo collection
- [ ] property appraiser / tax records
- [ ] cultural resource survey
- [ ] other methods (describe)

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

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

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

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

**EXPLANATION OF EVALUATION**

This is a typical example of the Ranch style commonly found throughout the area. Research conducted at the local library revealed no significant historical associations. Therefore, 8HN536 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

**Area(s) of Historical Significance**

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

**Community Planning and Development**

---

**DOCUMENTATION**

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

- For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s), (2) maintaining organization, (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.
- Field notes, photographs, and field maps on file at ACI; P07110 S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier and Hendry County.

---

**RECORD INFORMATION**

**Recorder Name**

Lumang, Marielle and Trish Slowinac

**Recorder Contact Information**

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

**Recorder Affiliation**

Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

**Required Attachments**

1. USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
3. PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
USGS MAP
Township 43 South, Range 29 East, Section 33
Sears, Fla. 1958, PR 1973

8HN536

0 0.5 1 mile

Page 4

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
Site #8 HN536
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**  
**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**  
Version 4.0  1/07

**Site Name(s) (address if none)** *Optional*:  
2150 North S.R. 29

**Survey Project Name**: CRAS S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier & Hendry

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

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

---

### LOCATION & MAPPING

- **Address (include N.S.E.W.; #, St., Ave., etc.)**  
2150 North S.R. 29

- **USGS 7.5’ Map Name & Date**:  
Sears 1953, PR 1973

- **City / Town (within 3 miles)**  
La Belle

- **Township**:  
43S

- **Range**:  
29E

- **Section**:  
20

- **Tax Parcel #**:  
22943 20-A00-0002.0000

- **UTM**:  
Zone 16

- **Address Coordinates**:  
X: 456371 Y: 265636

---

### HISTORY

- **Construction Year**:  
1910-20

- **Original Use**  
residence

- **Current Use**  
residence

- **Other Use**  

- **Moves**:  
yes

- **Alterations**:  
yes

- **Additions**:  
yes

- **Architect (last name first)**:  
unknown

- **Ownership History** (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
Marshall A Pace (c1930-unknown); Richard Pace (unknown-current)

---

### DESCRIPTION

- **Style**:  
Frame Vernacular

- **Exterior Fabric(s)**:  
wood siding, metal siding

- **Roof Type(s)**:  
cross gable, shed

- **Roof Material(s)**:  
5-V crimp

- **Windows** (types, materials, etc.):  
6/6 DHS, wood, independent; jalousie, metal, independent; 3-light awning, metal, ribbon(9)

- **Distinguishing Architectural Features** (exterior or interior ornaments):  
wood window and door surrounds; gable vents; exposed rafter tails

- **Ancillary Features / Outbuildings** (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.):  
historic shed to south; non-historic pump house to north

---

### DHR USE ONLY

- **SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing**:  
yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info  
Date __________ Init.________

- **KEEPER - Determined eligible**:  
yes ☐ no  
Date __________

- **NR Criteria for Evaluation**:  
☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**

**Site #8  HN537**

### DESCRIPTION (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chimney: No.</th>
<th>Material(s): brick, along north elevation on east slope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structural System(s): wood frame</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation: Type(s): pier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material(s): brick, pre-cast concrete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Entrance (stylistic details): wood swing door, on east elevation within porch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.): open, east, shed (entry); closed, south, west, and north, gable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Narrative Description of Resource**

This residence, in the Frame Vernacular style, was moved ca. 1930 by owner's father, Marshall A. Pace, from Ortona (it was one of the ACL RR section houses). The house rests on a pier foundation, has a gable an shed roof faced in 5-V crimp, and the walls are covered in metal shingles that are over original wood siding. Fireplace and chimney were added by owner's father and grandfather, ca. 1930. Rear addition was also built at this time and was enclosed ca. 1950.

**Archaeological Remains**

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

### RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

- ☑ FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- ☑ FL State Archives/photo collection
- ☑ property appraiser / tax records
- ☑ cultural resource survey
- ☑ other methods (describe)

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

Hendry County Property Appraiser

Pace, Richard. Informant Interview with Trish Slovinac and Marielle Lumang, March 19, 2008.

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

This Frame Vernacular residence is an example of a 'Cracker' style house from the early 1900s & is situated w/in orig. 160ac of homestead. Despite the addition of metal shingles & the enclosure of the rear porches, these changes are removable. Also, Marshall A. Pace was an engineer for the State Road Dept. & was responsible for paving S.R. 29 during the 1930s. Therefore, 8HN537 appears to be potentially individually eligible for listing in the NRHP under criteria A and C.

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

Community Planning and Development, Architecture, Exploration and Settlement

### DOCUMENTATION

**Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File** - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s),* (2) maintaining organization,* (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

Field notes, photographs, and field maps on file at ACI; P07110 S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier and Hendry County

### RECORDER INFORMATION

**Recorder Name** Lumang, Marielle and Trish Slovinac

**Recorder Contact Information**

- Address: 8110 Blackie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206
- E-mail: ACIFlorida@comcast.net

**Recorder Affiliation** Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

### Required Attachments

1. **USGS 7.5' Map with Structure Location Pinpointed in Red**
2. **Large Scale Street, Plat or Parcel Map** (available from most property appraiser websites)
3. **Photo of Main Facade, Archival B&W Print or Digital Image File**

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
8HN537: This Frame Vernacular residence at 2150 North S.R. 29 in LaBelle (Photo 1) was likely built in the late 1910s to early 1920s prior to its relocation ca. 1930. According to an interview with the current owner this structure was moved from the Atlantic Coastline Rail Road section house lots in Ortona by the current owner’s father, Marshall A. Pace (Pace 2008). Section houses were dwellings frequently built by the railroad companies to be used by the foremen or track hands during the construction of a railroad. It was considered essential that the men assigned to track-work live on their section or as close to their section as possible in case of emergencies and to avoid time lost going to and from work. The general requirements for a section house were that they were cheap to build and suited the local climate. They generally housed either families and single men or a number of men without their families (Berg 1893). Section houses were typically small and simple with fenestration being limited to knee braces, exposed rafter tails, or purlins along the eaves (Johnston and Mattick 2001).
The house rests on a pier foundation of brick and pre-cast concrete. The wood frame walls are clad in wood and metal siding. The house exhibits a cross gable and shed roof is faced with 5-V crimp metal sheeting. The main entrance is located on the east elevation within an open porch. When the house was placed at its current location ca. 1930, a brick fireplace and chimney were built along the north elevation by Marshall Pace and Marshall’s father. An addition was also constructed on the west elevation and included open porches on the south, west, and north which were later enclosed ca. 1950 (Photo 2). The windows include original six-light over six-light double hung sash, and jalousie and three-light awning (ca.1950). Other architectural features include wood window and door surrounds, gable vents, and exposed rafter tails. Ancillary features include a historic shed to the south and a non-historic pump house to the north of the building. This Frame Vernacular style house is an example of a ‘Cracker’ style residence from the early 1900s and is situated within the original 160 acres of the Paces homestead. Despite the addition of metal shingles and the enclosure of the rear porches, these changes are removable. In addition, according to the informant interview, Marshall Pace was an engineer for the State Road Department and was responsible for the paving of S.R. 29 during the 1930s (Pace 2008). Furthermore, section houses represent a statewide and regional pattern of development by railroad companies. Therefore, 8HN537 appears to be potentially be eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under criteria A and C for the areas of Community Planning & Development, Architecture, and Exploration and Settlement.

Berg, Walter G.  

Johnston, Sidney and Barbara Mattick  

Pace, Richard  
2008 Personal communication with Trish Slovinac and Marielle Lumang, March 19, 2008.
GOOGLE EARTH MAP
Sears, Florida

2150 North SR 29
(8HN537)
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**  
**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**  
**Version 4.0 1/07**

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

---

### LOCATION & MAPPING

**Address** (include N.S.W.; #, St., Ave., etc.)

- 1079 Luckey Street

**Cross Streets** (nearest / between)

- along S.R. 29 between Cowboy Way and Collins Lane on west

**USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date**

- Sears 1953, PR 1973

**City / Town** (within 3 miles)

- La Belle

**Township**

- 43S

**Range**

- 29E

**Section**

- 17

**Tax Parcel #**

- 1-29-43-17-010-0001-003.0

**UTM: Zone**

- 16

**Easting**

- 456358

**Northing**

- 2958347

**Lot**

- 0

**Other Coordinates:**

- X: __________ Y: __________

**Coordinate System & Datum**

- __________________________

---

### HISTORY

**Construction Year**

- 1955

**Original Use**

- residence

**Current Use**

- residence

**Other Use**

- From (year): __________ To (year): __________

**Moves:**

- ☑ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown

**Alterations:**

- ☑ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown

**Additions:**

- ☑ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown

**Architect (last name first):**

- unknown

**Ownership History**

- especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.; Mae Heron Wardella (?-1979); Eliberto and Martha Camona (1979-current)

---

### DESCRIPTION

**Style**

- Masonry Vernacular

**Exterior Plan**

- irregular

**Exterior Fabric(s)**

- stucco, concrete block, vertical board, asbestos shingles

**Roof Type(s)**

- hip, gable

**Roof Material(s)**

- composition shingles

**Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)**

- *

**Windows**

- types, materials, etc.; 1/1 SHS, metal, independent and ribbon (3); 2-light awning, metal, independent; jalousie, metal, paired; 3/3 SHS, metal, independent; 6/6 SHS, metal, flanked by 4/4 SHS, metal

**Distinguishing Architectural Features**

- scroll porch posts; fixed window shutters; decorative eaves; cornerboards

**Ancillary Features / Outbuildings**

- record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.

---

### DHR USE ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Date</th>
<th>Form Date</th>
<th>Recorder #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3/19/08</td>
<td>3/20/08</td>
<td>1-1, 2, 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**HISTORY**

- Original address (if moved)

- Nature

- repl windows (SHS and awning)

- open porch (screened-in) on west, north addition

- Builder (last name first); unknown

---

**Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?**

- ☑ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown

**Describe**

- __________________________

---

**SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:**

- ☑ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient info

**KEEPER - Determined eligible:**

- ☑ yes ☐ no

---

**NR Criteria for Evaluation:**

- ☑ a ☐ b ☑ c ☐ d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
**HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM**  

**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

| Chimney: | No. 1 | Masonry on south elevation |
| Structure System(s): | Concrete block |
| Foundation: | Type(s): Slab; continuous | Material(s): Poured concrete; concrete block |
| Main Entrance (stylistic details): | 3-panel, 4-light fanlight wood swing door, on east elevation within east porch |
| Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.): | Incised, east, inset (entry); open, north, shed; open, west, hip |

**Condition (overall resource condition):**  
- Excellent  
- Good  
- Fair  
- Deteriorated  
- Ruinous

**Narrative Description of Resource:**  
This was constructed ca. 1955 in the Masonry Vernacular style. The concrete block walls are clad in stucco, vertical board, and asbestos shingles. The hip & gable roof has a chimney on the south. An incised porch w/ the main entry is on the east. A ca. 1970 open porch is on the west. Another open porch is on the ca. 1970 north addition. Windows are 2-light awning, jalousie; and 1/1, 3/3, 4/4, & 6/6 SHS.

**Archaeological Remains:**  
- Check if Archaeological Form Completed

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

**RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)**

- FMSF record search (sites/surveys)
- FL State Archives/photo collection
- Property appraiser/tax records
- Cultural resource survey
- Other methods (describe)

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

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**

- Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? Yes
- Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? Yes
- Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

This is a typical example of the Masonry Vernacular style found throughout the area, and research conducted at the local library revealed no significant associations. Additions and replacement windows have also diminished its architectural integrity. Therefore, 8HN538 does not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

**Community Planning and Development**

**DOCUMENTATION**

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

- Field notes, photographs, and field maps on file at ACI; P07110 S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier and Hendry County

**RECORER INFORMATION**

- Recorder Name: Lumang, Marielle and Trish Slovinac
- Recorder Contact Information: 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/
  ACIFlorida@comcast.net
- Recorder Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.
1079 Luckey Street

LaBelle, Florida

1079 Luckey Street (8HN538)
RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name: State Road 82
Project Name: CRAS of the SR 82 PDE Study
National Register Category (please check one): ☐ building(s) ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Linear Resource Type: If applicable: ☐ canal ☐ railroad ☐ road ☐ other: Linear Resource (describe):
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ Tribal ☐ County ☐ State ☐ Federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ Unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address (if applicable, include N.S.E.W.; #; St., Ave., etc.) D/a:
City/Town (within 3 miles): Fort Myers, Immokalee
County or Counties (do not abbreviate): Collier
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park):
1) Township 46S Range 28E Section 1/4 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name:
2) Township 46S Range 29E Section 1/4 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name:
3) Township 47S Range 28E Section 1/4 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name:
4) Township 47S Range 29E Section 1/4 ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE ☐ Irregular-name:
USGS 7.5' Map Name(s) & Date(s) (boundaries must be plotted on attached photocopy of map; label with map name and publication date)
Alva SE, Fields, Immokalee
Pilot, Aerial, or Other Map (map’s name, originating office with location)
Landgrant
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)
SR 82 in Collier County from the county line on the west to SR 29 on the east.

DHR USE ONLY

SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ Insufficient info Date 2/18/10
KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Date 1/1
NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐ a ☐ b ☐ c ☐ d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)

DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date
Owner Objection

HRE6057R0107 Florida Master Site File, Division of Historical Resources, R. A. Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 Phone (850) 245-6446 / Fax (850) 245-6439 / E-Mail SiteFile@dor.state.fl.us
RESOURCE GROUP FORM

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction date: Exactly _____ (year) Approximately 1950 (year) Earlier than _____ (year) Later than _____ (year)

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

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

Time period(s) of significance: for prehistoric districts, use archaeological phase name and approximate dates; for historical districts, use date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925

1950-present

Narrative Description: (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; # of summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed)

A portion of the road that is now designated SR 82 began as a military road connecting a series of Gunnery Ranges at the Buckingham Air School in Lee County. This road was constructed in 1942 and was used through 1945. In 1950 the first road was extended west towards Fort Myers and east towards Immokalee and was designated SR 82. The road was paved at that time.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

Bibliographic References (use Continuation Sheet, give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

Addendum to Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Bennett Property

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see National Register Bulletin 16A p. 44-48. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet)

The setting of the road has recently been compromised by non-historic development and construction. The alignment has also been modified in numerous locations to allow a center turn lane. The road is of common design and construction and does not represent a significant trend in transportation or travel.

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

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s). (2) maintaining organization, (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

RECORER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Janus Research

Recorder Contact Information (Address/Phone/Fax/Email)

1300 N. Westshore Blvd, Suite 100 Tampa, FL 33607 (813) 636-8200

Recorder Affiliation Janus Research

Required Attachments

1. PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED
2. LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED
3. TABULATION OF ALL INeluded RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)
4. PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETScape OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)

Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
Location of 8CR979
A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

State Road (SR) 82 is located in the project APE, but also extends outside of the APE to the west. In the APE, the highway traverses through Township 44 South, Range 25 East, Sections 23, 25, 26, 36; Township 44 South, Range 26 East, Section 31; Township 45 South, Range 26 East, Sections 4-6, 9-11, 13, 14; Township 45 South, Range 27 East, Sections 18-20, 27-29, 34-36; Township 45 South, Range 28 East, Sections 31, 32; Township 46 South, Range 28 East, Sections 2-6, 11, 12; Township 46 South, Range 29 East, Section 7; in Collier, Hendry, and Lee Counties, Florida. It is visible on the USGS Fort Myers (1958, PR 1987), Fort Myers SE (1958, PR 1987), Alva SW (1958, PR 1987), and Alva SE (1958, PR 1973) Quadrangle maps. SR 82 travels east from outside the APE in Fort Myers and terminates at SR 29 in Immokalee which is also the eastern boundary of the APE. Approximately 23 miles of SR 82 are located within the project APE.

Within the project APE, SR 82 is covered in asphalt and concrete, and exhibits the lane markings and signage used in modern transportation and road systems engineering. The roadway consists of two lanes of travel; one eastbound and one westbound. The width of the highway is approximately 30 feet and occasionally as wide as 65 feet in locations where a center turn lane has been added. These center turn lanes are located in the Lee County portion of the APE and located at several large intersections as well as at new housing developments. In the project APE, SR 82 is situated in rural and urbanized settings, containing residential and agricultural areas. SR 82 remains in good condition.

A short portion of what is now SR 82 in Lee County was originally built in 1942 as a road connecting ten gunnery ranges at the Buckingham Army Airfield Flexible Gunnery School (Florida Aerial Photography 1946). This road roughly follows the “South-East Road from Fort Myers,” which shows up on the 1873 Plat Maps for the area (FDEP 1873). In 1950, SR 82 was built from Fort Myers to Immokalee, integrating the military road and also roughly following the “South-East Road from Fort Myers.” The highway at that time was two lanes wide and followed the same route it currently traverses.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

SR 82 continues to serve its historic function as an automobile corridor and maintains its original route and configuration. However, the road has undergone several transformations based on modern transportation needs. Near the western end of the highway within the project APE, numerous modern housing developments have been constructed which compromise the historic character and integrity of the road. The additional traffic brought on by these developments has necessitated the addition of center turn lanes in several locations as well as new intersections and stop lights. Furthermore, SR 82 is not associated with any significant trends in transportation or engineering, and is a common resource type found throughout the entire state of Florida. Therefore, this resource is considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either on an individual basis or as part of a historic district.
C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

Florida Aerial Photography
1946 Available online at: http://web.uflib.ufl.edu/digital/collections/FLAP/

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)
1873 Various Plat Maps for the project area
GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name: Roberts Canal
Alternate Names: 
Project Name: Rodina Development - Reconnaissance
County: Hendry
Ownership Type: Private-Corporate-for Profit
National Register Category: Site
Mapping

USGS 7.5' Map Name: SEARS
Publication Date: SEARS:1973
Township: 44S
Range: 28E
Section: 1/4 section: North Half
Irregular Section Name: 

Land Grant: n/a
City / Town (within 3 mi.): Felda
In Current City Limits? NO
UTM: Zone 17
Easting: 456398
Northing: 2946534
Address / Vicinity of / Route to: I-75 S, take SR-82 E, Left on FL-29, Left on Labor Camp Rd

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

FUNCTIONAL AND CULTURAL INFORMATION

Type of Site (select all that apply)

Canal

Other Site Type: 
Historic Contexts (select all that apply)

American 1821-present

Other (Less common phases are not check-listed. For historic sites, also give specific dates if known.)

SURVEYOR’S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register? INSUFF. INFO
Individually Eligible for National Register? INSUFF. INFO
Potential Contributor to an NR District? INSUFF. INFO

Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; limit to 3 lines; attach full justification) No evaluation.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action: Further Research recommended

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

Site Detection Methods: Literature Search
Site Boundary Methods: Literature Search

Other Methods; Number, Size, Depth, Pattern of Units, Screen Size (attach site plan) No test units were placed during this survey

Page 1 of 3
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent / Size 5000 (m2)
Depth / Stratigraphy of cultural deposit n/a

Temporal Interpretation - Components: Single Component
Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Integrity / Overall Condition: None Seen
Disturbances / Threats / Protective Measures none/development/no recommendation

Surface: Area Collected 0 (m2) # Collection Units 0
Excavation: # Noncontiguous Blocks 0

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 0 Count or Estimate? Count # Surface 0 # Subsurface 0

Artifact Collection Strategy (select all that apply)

>> No Collection Made

Artifact Categories and Dispositions (for each artifact category collected, select a category and corresponding disposition then click add)

Category
Disposition

>> As collection: no site visit/observed but not collected

Other Strategy(s), Category(s) or Disposition(s)

Diagnostics (enter a type or mode, and frequency for each diagnostic, then click add; e.g. Suwanee pock, heat-treated chert, Deptford Check-Stamped, ironstone/whiteware)

N= 0

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest Fresh Water Name (incl. relict source) Caloosahatche River
Nearest Fresh Water Type River
Nearest Fresh Water Distance (m) 0
Natural Community (FNAL category or leave blank) WET FLATWOODS
Local Vegetation slash pine, cabbage, live oak, saw palmetto, citrus

Topography Not applicable
Min Elevation 25 meters
Max Elevation 30 meters

Other Topography

Present Land Use agricultural

SCS Soil Series various
Soil Association various

FURTHER INFORMATION

Informant Name (Last, First) n/a
Informant(s) Address / Phone n/a

Accessible Documentation or Collections NOT Filed with FMSF (including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible)

Document type: Maintaining Organization:
File or Accession #: Descriptive Information:

>> All materials one location: Southarc Inc, Gainesville:3560601: report, photos, notes

Recorder Name (Last, First) Goodwin, S. Lisa
Recorder Address / Phone 3700 NW 91st Street, D300, Gainesville, FL 32606 352-372-2633
Recorder Affiliation Southarc Inc, Gainesville
Other Affiliation

Is Text-only supplement file attached (Surveyor only)? NO
| Cultural Resource Type: | AR |
| Electronic Form Used:  | A110 |
| Form Type Code:        | NORM |
| Form Quality Ranking:  | NEW |
| Form Status Code:      | SCAT |
| Supplement Information Status: | NO SUPPLEMENT |
| Supplement File Status: | NO SUPPLEMENT FILE |
| Form Comments:         | |
| SHPO's Evaluation      | |
| Date                  | |
| FMSF Staffer:          | |

REQUIRED PAPER ATTACHMENTS
USGS 7.5" MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARY MARKED
HN00138-
Supplementary Printout

> ARTIFACTS: Category/Disposition
  No collection; no site visit; observed but not collected

> DIAGNOSTICS: Type/Number

> Alternate names:

> USGS map name/year of publication or revision:
  SEARS; 1973

> Township/Range/Section/Quadrant:
  44S, 28E, 7W, West Half
  44S, 28E, 18NW, NE, SE, SW
  44S, 28E, 17SW
  44S, 28E, 20N, North Half

> Type of site:
  Canal

> Historic contexts:
  American 1821-present

> Methods for site detection:
  Literature Search
  Exposed Ground Inspection

> Methods for site boundaries:
  Literature Search
  Exposed Ground Inspection

> Collection Strategy:
  No Collection Made

> Repositories: Collection/Housed/Accession#/Describe
  All materials one location; Southarc Inc, Gainesville; 3560601; report, photos, notes
APPENDIX C: Alternative Pond Site Technical Memorandum
CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
ALTERNATIVE POND SITES
STATE ROAD (S.R.) 29 FROM NORTH OF S.R. 82
TO SOUTH OF COUNTY ROAD (C.R.) 80A
COLLIER AND HENDRY COUNTIES, FLORIDA

Financial Project ID No.: 417878 2 22 01
Federal Aid Project No.: NA
County Section Nos.: 03080 and 07060

Prepared for:
Florida Department of Transportation
District One
P.O. Box 1249
Bartow, Florida 33831-1249

February 2009
CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
ALTERNATIVE POND SITES
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P.O. Box 1249
Bartow, Florida 33831-1249

In Association with:
AIM Engineering & Surveying, Inc.
5802 Breckenridge Parkway, Suite 100
Tampa, Florida 33610

Prepared by:
Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
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Marion Almy - Project Manager
Lee Hutchinson - Project Archaeologist
Marielle Lumang - Architectural Historian
Nelson Rodriguez and Justin Winkler - Archaeologists

February 2009
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1. Executive Summary

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) conducted a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) of 23 alternative pond sites along S.R. 29 from north of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A, Collier and Hendry Counties, Florida (AIM 2009) (Figures 1-5) as part of the Florida Department of Transportation’s (FDOT) proposed improvements to S.R. 29. The purpose was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the area of potential effects (APE), and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing at the national level in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The cultural resource survey was conducted in February 2009.

Background research indicated that no historic or prehistoric archaeological sites or historic structures were recorded within the APE which was defined as the area contained in each alternative pond site. The field investigations also revealed an absence of prehistoric archaeological sites; however, one historic archaeological site and one historic structure was recorded within the APE. The historic cow pen, 8HN274 was located and recorded as an archaeological site. It lacks historic integrity, as much of the original materials have been replaced. In addition, background research revealed no significant historical association. Therefore, it is in the opinion of ACI that 8HN274 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The one historic structure, 8HN153, is a ca. 1940 Frame Vernacular style building (Pole Barn) that is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP due to its commonality of style for the immediate area, and the lack of significant historic associations.

Based on the results of the cultural resources assessment survey for the 23 alternative pond sites, this undertaking will have no effect on resources listed, determined eligible, or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

2. Introduction

The purpose of the survey was to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic resources located within the APE and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. This work was conducted in compliance with the provision of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), as amended; The Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 93-291) as
Figure 1. Alternative pond locations and approximate locations of shovel tests, Collier and Hendry Counties, Township 45 and 46 South, Range 29 East (GIS USGS Felda 1974 and Immokalee 1974). Shovel tests are not to scale.
Figure 2. Alternative pond locations and approximate locations of shovel tests, Collier and Hendry Counties, Township 45 South, Range 29 East (GIS USGS Felda 1974 and Immokalee 1974). Shovel tests are not to scale.
Figure 3. Alternative pond locations and approximate locations of shovel tests, Collier and Hendry Counties, Townships 44 and 45 South, Range 29 East (GIS USGS Felda 1974 and Sears 1974). Shovel tests are not scale.
Figure 4. Alternative pond locations and approximate locations of shovel tests, Collier and Hendry Counties, Townships 44 and 43 South, Range 29 East (GIS USGS Sears 1974). Shovel tests are not to scale.
Figure 5. Alternative pond locations, approximate locations of shovel tests, and newly recorded archaeological site and historic resource, Collier and Hendry Counties, Township 43 South, Range 29 East (GIS USGS Sears 1974 and LaBelle 1974). Shovel tests are not to scale.
amended; Executive Order 11593; and Chapter 267, FS. All work was carried out in conformity with Part 2, Chapter 12 (Archaeological and Historical Resources) of the FDOT’s Project Development and Environment Manual (FDOT 1999) and complies with the standards contained in the Florida Division of Historic Resources’ (FDHR) Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operational Manual (FDHR 2003).

3. **Project Description**

   The 23 alternative pond sites are located in Sections 17, 20, 21, and 33, of Township 43 South, Range 29 East; Sections 4, 9, 16, 20, 29, and 32, of Township 44 South, Range 29 East; Sections 4, 9, 16, 20, 29, and 32, of Township 45 South, Range 29 East in Hendry County, Florida (United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1958a, 1958b); and Sections 5 and 8 of Township 46 South, Range 29 East in Collier County, Florida (USGS 1958c). The project begins north of S.R. 82 in Collier County and terminates south of C.R. 80A in Hendry County. The proposed action involves widening S.R. 29 from the existing two-lane undivided rural arterial to a divided four-lane facility to accommodate projected growth in the area.

4. **Environmental Overview**

   The alternative pond sites are situated within the southern physiographic zone, and more specifically within the Immokalee Rise (White 1970). The area is generally low lying, with elevations ranging from 6 meters (m) (20 feet [ft]) to 12 m (40 ft) above mean sea level (amsl). In general, the APE can be described as level and characterized by six general soil associations: Oldsmar-Wabasso, Immokalee-Basinger-Myakka, Wabasso, Malabar-Pineda-Oldsmar, Immokalee-Oldsmar-Basinger, and Holopaw-Wabasso-Winder soils. The soil types along the S.R. 29 APE are generally nearly level, poorly drained soils of the flatwoods, interspersed with grassy sloughs and shallow depressions.

   The current environmental setting of the alternative pond sites is variable. There are areas of active and inactive pasture, agriculture fields, and citrus groves plus vacant parcels and a sod farm.

5. **Archaeological and Historical Background and Considerations**

   The study methodology included an examination of project aerials, and a review of FMSF records (January 2009), NRHP listings, the CRAS for the S.R. 29 Project Development and Environmental (PD&E) Study CRAS (ACI 2008), other relevant cultural resource assessment survey reports (ACI 1996a, 1996b, 2006, 2007; Ballo 1989; Ballo and Jackson 1989; Clausen et al. 1980; Beriault and Mankowski 2004; Dunbar and Newman 2005; Hughes 2006; Janus Research 2006, 2007; Klien et al. 2007; Mankowski
and Lightfoot 2005; White 2006), the Soil Survey of Collier and Hendry Counties, Florida (USDA 1990, 1998), and the USGS Felda, Immokalee, and Sears quadrangle maps (USGS 1958a, 1958b, 1958c). In addition, the Collier and Hendry County Property Appraisers websites were also reviewed.

This research revealed that no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites and no historic structures had been previously recorded within the project APE. However, the APE was determined to have a variable potential for the occurrence of archaeological deposits. Comparative site location data for South Florida indicates a pattern of small, shallow middens consisting of diffuse faunal remains with occasional ceramics and mollusks along the edges of palm hammocks bordering sloughs and marshes and small sand mounds on the edge of hammocks (Carr et al. 1991; Clausen 1982; Clausen et al. 1980). It was anticipated that small middens, artifact scatters, or small sand mounds might be discovered within alternative pond sites with a high or moderate prehistoric archaeological potential.

Based on the results of the historical archaeological research, the potential for historic period archaeological sites was considered low. One historic resource, the Roberts Canal (8HN139) is situated just north of one of the alternative pond sites (Table 1). However, it is not considered NRHP eligible. In addition, background research indicated an absence of 19th century forts, homesteads, Indian trails or villages within the APE.

6. Survey Methods

Archaeological: Archaeological field survey included both ground surface reconnaissance combined with systematic and judgmental subsurface testing within the APE. Subsurface testing was conducted systematically at 82 ft (25 m) and 164 ft (50 m) intervals in areas of high and moderate probability, and judgmentally in areas of low probability. All shovel tests measured 1.6 ft (50 centimeters [cm]) in diameter and most were dug to 3.3 ft (1 m) in depth, unless terminated at shallow depths due to a high water table or fill. All recovered soil was screened through 0.25 inch (in) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of cultural materials, and, after soil stratigraphy was recorded, each test pit was refilled. The location of each shovel test was plotted on an aerial.

Historic Structures: Historical field methodology consisted of a preliminary reconnaissance survey of the area in order to determine if any historic resources (50 years of age or older) were located within the APE and if they could be eligible for listing in the NRHP and to ascertain if any such resources could be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. An in-depth study of each newly identified historic resource was then conducted. Photographs of each historic resource were taken, and information needed for completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, significance, and integrity. Pertinent records housed at the Hendry County Property Appraiser’s Office were examined.
Informant Interviews: No interviews were conducted during the field survey since area residents were not available.

Laboratory Procedures and Curation: No cultural materials were recovered, thus no laboratory methods were utilized.

All project related information will be housed at Archaeological Consultants, Inc., in Sarasota, pending transfer to a FDOT-designated repository for permanent storage and curation. The original FMSF forms, survey log, and a copy of this report will be sent to the FDHR in Tallahassee.

Unexpected Discoveries: If human burial sites such as Indian mounds, lost historic and prehistoric cemeteries, or other unmarked burials or associated artifacts were found, the provisions and guidelines set forth in Chapter 872.05 FS (Florida’s Unmarked Burial Law) would have been followed. However, such sites were not anticipated.

7. Results and Recommendations

Archaeological: Field survey resulted in the excavation of 100 shovel tests within the alternative pond sites (Figures 1-5; Table 1). The test pits were excavated at 82 ft (25 m) and 164 ft (50 m) intervals in the high and moderate probability areas and judgmentally in the low probability areas. As a result of this archaeological testing, no prehistoric archaeological sites were found; however, one historic archaeological site, a cow pen (8HN274), was located in alternative pond site 19. The soil stratigraphy for the alternative pond sites was variable but averaged about 0-8 in (0-20 cm) of grey sand, 8-24 in (20-60 cm) of brown sand, followed by 24-39 in (60-100 cm) of light yellow brown sand in some areas and in other areas, the stratigraphy consisted of 0-16 in (0-40 cm) of grey brown mottled, disturbed sand and 16-31 in (40-80 cm) or 16-39 in (40-100 cm) of either red brown hard pan or light brown sand.

8HN274: The Cow Pen Site is located in the southeast quarter of Section 21, Township 43 South, Range 29 East, approximately 196 ft (60 m) east of S.R. 29 (Photos 1 and 2; Figure 5). The cow pen is adjacent to 8HN153 (Pole Barn, discussion below) and measures approximately 111 ft (34 m) east/west by 144 ft (44 m) north/south. This cow pen is divided into six smaller pens. Off of this pen is a cattle chute that measures about 137 ft (42 m) north/south, at its widest point, by 360 ft (110 m) east/west. The site is constructed of old and new wood timber fences, with metal fencing, and utilizes both wood and metal gates. Due to the age of the pole barn (ca. 1940s), the cattle pen is at least 50 years of age; the date of original construction is unknown. Based on the typical nature of these sites, as well as lack of known historical affiliation and lack historical integrity, the site is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP.
Photo 1. Looking north at the Cow Pen Site (8HN274).

Photo 2. Cattle chute off of the cow pen.
Table 1. Archaeological & Historical Data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pond No.</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>ZAPs*</th>
<th>Shovel Tests (ST)/Results</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Pond 1</td>
<td>2.81</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>4; negative</td>
<td>Pasture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond 2</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>5; negative</td>
<td>Pasture/Pine flatwoods</td>
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<td>Pond 3</td>
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<td>6; negative</td>
<td>Pasture/Pine flatwoods</td>
</tr>
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<td>Pond 4</td>
<td>2.50</td>
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<td>7; negative</td>
<td>Dry Wetland</td>
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<td>Pond 7</td>
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<td>Pond 8</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>2; negative</td>
<td>Pasture</td>
</tr>
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<td>Pond 9</td>
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<td>Pasture, wetland w/oaks &amp; pine</td>
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<td>2; negative</td>
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<td>Pond 18</td>
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<td>Citrus Grove</td>
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<td>Pond 19</td>
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<td>Pasture; Pole Barn (8HN153) &amp; Cow Pen (8HN274) recorded</td>
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<td>Pasture</td>
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<td>3.75</td>
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<td>Disturbed Pine flatwoods</td>
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<td>4; negative</td>
<td>Horse Pasture</td>
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</table>

* ZAPs = Zones of Archaeological Probability

**Historical:** Field survey revealed that one Frame Vernacular style building, 8HN153, was located within alternative pond site 19C (Figure 5). A description of the resource follows, and its completed FMSF form with photograph is included in Appendix A.
8HN153: The Frame Vernacular style Pole Barn is located in the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 43 South, Range 29 East. The structure does not have an address but is located within parcel # 1 29 43 21 A00 0001.0000 east of S.R. 29. Based on style of construction and materials, this Pole Barn was likely built ca. 1940. The building has a wood frame structure clad in corrugated metal and has a low pitched gable roof with shed roof extensions, which are also faced in corrugated metal. The roofline is characterized by exposed rafter tails. The barn has a packed earth floor and is in a fairly deteriorated state but replacement timbers and metal sheeting appear to have been used in a few portions of the building. A small detached historic shed is located to the northwest. Adjacent to this building on the east is an archaeological site, Cow Pen, 8HN274. This is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style pole barn, and no significant historical associations were revealed during research. Therefore, 8HN153 does not appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

![Photo 3. Looking northeast at the Pole Barn (8HN153).](image)

Recommendations: As a result of the archaeological and historical field surveys, two sites were recorded, 8HN153, Pole Barn, and 8HN274, Cow Pen Site. However, these resources are not considered significant. Thus, no resources eligible or listed or potentially eligible are located in the APE. Construction will have no effect on any significant resources.
8. References Cited

AIM
   2009 Proposed Pond Site Location Aerials Provided to ACI, Sarasota, January 12.

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Clausen, Carl J.
   1982 Resurvey of Long Hammock Area, Port LaBelle Development Tract Glades and Hendry Counties, Florida. ACI, Sarasota.
Clausen, Carl J., Cynthia S. Clausen, Marion M. Almy, Mildred Fryman, and Jerald T. Milanich

Dunbar, James S. and Christine Newman

Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)

FDHR

Hughes, Skye W.

Klein, Rebecca, Martin F. Dickinson, and Lucy B. Wayne

Mankowski, Joseph F. and Dessa Lightfoot

Surveying and Mapping Office

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
White, Matthew

Appendix A: Completed Florida Master Site File (FMSF) Forms
**Guide to Archaeological Site Form**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**

**FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE**

**Version 4.0 1/07**

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions.

---

### LOCATION & MAPPING

- **USGS 7.5 Map Name & Date**: Sears, Fla. 1958, PR 1974
- **Plat or Other Map**: Field
- **In City Limits?**: Yes, No, Unknown
- **County**: Hendry
- **Tax Parcel #**:
- **UTM Coordinates**: Zone 16, Easting 456546, Northing 2955474
- **Other Coordinates**: X: _______________ Y: _______________
- **Address / Vicinity / Route to**: Approximately 196 ft east of S. R. 29 and about 1/8 mile north of Case Road
- **Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)**: NA

### TYPE OF SITE (check all that apply)

- **Setting**
  - Land (terrestrial)
  - Lake/Pond (lacustrine)
  - River/Stream/Creek (riverine)
  - Tidal (estuarine)
  - Saltwater (marine)
  - Other settings, structures, features or functions

- **Structures or Features**
  - Aboriginal boat
  - Burial mound
  - Building remains
  - Cementery/grave
  - Dump/refuse
  - Earthworks
  - Fort
  - Midden
  - Mill
  - Mission
  - Mound, nonspecific
  - Platform mound
  - Road segment
  - Shell mound
  - Subsurface features
  - Terrestrial
  - Aquatic

### CULTURE PERIODS (check all that apply)

- **Aboriginal**
  - Alachua
  - Archaic (nonspecific)
  - Archaic, Early
  - Archaic, Middle
  - Archaic, Late
  - Belle Glade
  - Cades Pond
  - Caloosahatchee
  - Deptford

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

- **Other (List less common phases or specific sub-phases. For historic sites, give specific dates if known.)**

---

### OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

- Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?
  - Yes, No, Insufficient information
- Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district?
  - Yes, No, Insufficient information

**Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)**

Some of the original materials used in the pen's construction have been replaced. In addition, background research revealed no significant historical context. Thus, 8HN274 is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP.

**Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action**: None.

---

### DHR USE ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DHR USE ONLY</th>
<th>OFFICIAL EVALUATION</th>
<th>DHR USE ONLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NR List Date</td>
<td>Keeper - Determined eligible:</td>
<td>Date <em>/__/</em>___ Init ______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>/__/</em>___</td>
<td>SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:</td>
<td>Date <em>/__/</em>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner Objection</td>
<td>Insufficient info</td>
<td>Date <em>/__/</em>___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Site Name(s)**: Hogan Cattle Pen 1

**Project Name**: CRAS Alternative Pond Sites S.R. 29

**Ownership**: Private-profit, Private-nonprofit, Private-individual, Private-nonspecific, City, County, State, Federal, Native American, Foreign, Unknown
**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM**

**FIELD METHODS** (check all that apply)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE DETECTION*</th>
<th>SITE BOUNDARIES*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ no field check</td>
<td>☐ exposed ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ literature search</td>
<td>☐ screened shovel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ informant report</td>
<td>☐ bounds unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ remote sensing</td>
<td>☐ remote sensing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ posthole digger</td>
<td>☐ unscreened shovel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ auger-size:__</td>
<td>☐ none by recorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ unscreened shovel</td>
<td>☐ insp exposed ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ screened shovel</td>
<td>☐ screened shovel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ informal report</td>
<td>☐ literature search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ auger-size:__</td>
<td>☐ posthole tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ uninformal report</td>
<td>☐ block excavations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other methods; number, size, depth, pattern of units; screen size (attach site plan) pen dimensions 34 m E/W by 44 n N/S (does not include cattle shoot area. Seven shovel tests in immediate area produced no artifacts.

---

**SITE DESCRIPTION**

*Extent Size (m²) 2127 Depth stratigraphy of cultural deposit. No artifacts were observed in shovel tests in immediate area.*

**ENVIRONMENT**

- Nearest fresh water type & name (incl. relict source): Wetland  
- Natural community: FNAI category* or leave blank:  
- Local vegetation: improved pasture  
- Topography* level:  
- Min Elevation 6 meters  
- Max Elevation 6 meters  
- Present land use: cattle ranching  
- SCS soil series: Immokalee fine sand  
- Soil association: Immokalee-Basinger-Mvayakka

---

**DOCUMENTATION**

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible: For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s), (2) maintaining organization, (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information:

Field notes and photos on file at Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (Sarasota); file P7110A; part of and adjacent to 8HN153 Pole Barn

Manuscripts or publications on the site (use separate sheet if needed, give FMS # if relevant) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey  
Alternative Pond Sites, S.R. 29 from North of S.R. 82 to South of C.R. 80A. Collier and Hendry Counties

**RECODER & INFORMANT INFORMATION**

Informant Information (name / address / phone / affiliation): none


---

**ARTIFACTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLLECTION SELECTIVITY*</th>
<th>ARTIFACT CATEGORIES* and DISPOSITIONS*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ unknown</td>
<td>☐ bone-animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ unselective (all artifacts)</td>
<td>☐ bone-human</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ selective (some artifacts)</td>
<td>☐ bone-unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ mixed selectivity</td>
<td>☐ bone-worked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ uncollected</td>
<td>☐ brick/building debris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ general (not by subarea)</td>
<td>☐ ceramic-aboriginal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ controlled (by subarea)</td>
<td>☐ ceramic-nonaboriginal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ variable spatial control</td>
<td>☐ daub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Other</td>
<td>☐ Others:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Artifact Comments: No artifacts were observed

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

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  
7.  
8.  
9.  

---

**ATTACHMENTS**

1. PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED and SITE PLAN

Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0  1/07

Site Name(s) (address if none)  Pole Barn
Survey Project Name  CRAS Alternative Pond Sites SR29 from North of SR82 to South of CR80A, Collier/Hendry
National Register Category (please check one)  ☑ building  ☐ structure  ☐ district  ☐ site  ☐ object
Ownership:  ☑ private-profit  ☑ private-nonprofit  ☑ private-individual  ☑ private-nonspecific  ☑ city  ☑ county  ☑ state  ☑ federal  ☑ Native American  ☑ foreign  ☑ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING
Address (include N.S.E.W.; #; St., Ave., etc.)  0.25 miles north of SR 29 and Case Road on east
Cross Streets (nearest / between)  
USGS 7.5' Map Name & Date  Sears 1958, PR 1974
City / Town (within 3 miles)  Hendry
 Township  43S  Range  29E  Section  21  Lot ___________
Tax Parcel #  1 29 43 21 A00 0001. 0000
UTM: Zone  16 17  Easting 456546  Northing 2955475  
Other Coordinates:  X: _______________  Y: _______________
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)  NA

HISTORY
Construction Year:  1940  ☑ approximately  ☐ year listed or earlier  ☐ year listed or later
Original Use*  barn
Current Use*  barn
Other Use*  
Moves:  ☑ yes  ☑ no  ☑ unknown  Dates ________ Original address (if moved)
Alterations:  ☑ yes  ☑ no  ☑ unknown  Dates ________ Nature* replacement metal sheeting, timbers
Additions:  ☑ yes  ☑ no  ☑ unknown  Dates ________ Nature* 
Builder (last name first): Duke Bailey Inc. (1976-current)
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  Duke Bailey Inc. (1976-current)

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

DESCRIPTION
Style*  Frame Vernacular
Exterior Plan*  irregular
Number of Stories  1
Exterior Fabric(s)  corrugated metal
Roof Type(s)  low-pitched gable; shed
Roof secondary struc.s. (domers etc.)* 
Roof Material(s)  corrugated metal
Windows (types, materials, etc.)* N/A

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  exposed rafter tails
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  detached historic shed to northwest

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

DHR USE ONLY
SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:  ☑ yes  ☑ no  ☑ insufficient info  Date ________ Init.________
KEEPER - Determined eligible:  ☑ yes  ☑ no  Date ________
NR Criteria for Evaluation:  ☑ a  ☑ b  ☑ c  ☑ d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)
HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #: HN153

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0

Material(s):*

Structural System(s): wood frame

Foundation: Type(s): n/a

Material(s): packed earth

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource: This Frame Vernacular style pole barn was built ca. 1940 (based on style of construction and materials). The wood frame structure and roof are clad in corrugated metal sheeting. This is adjacent to Cow Pen (8HN274).

Archaeological Remains: Cow Pen (8HN274) to east

☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

* Consult Guide to Historical Structure Forms for preferred descriptions (coded fields at the Site File).

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys)

☐ library research

☐ building permits

☐ Sanborn maps

☐ FL State Archives/photo collection

☐ city directory

☐ occupant/owner interview

☐ plat maps

☐ property appraiser / tax records

☐ newspaper files

☐ neighbor interview

☒ Public Lands Survey (DEP)

☐ cultural resource survey

☐ historic photos

☐ interior inspection

☐ HABS/HAER record search

☐ other methods (describe)

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

Hendry County Property Appraiser

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?

☑ yes  ☑ no  ☐ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?

☑ yes  ☑ no  ☐ insufficient information

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

This is a typical example of a Frame Vernacular style pole barn, and research did not reveal any significant historic associations. Therefore, 8HN153 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

Community Planning and Development, Agriculture

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field & analysis notes, photos, plans, other important documents that are permanently accessible:

For each separately maintained collection, describe (1) document type(s), (2) maintaining organization, (3) file or accession nos., and (4) descriptive information.

All photos, maps, and field notes on file at ACI, P07110A

RECORDE R INFORMATION

Recorder Name: Lumang, Marielle

Recorder Contact Information: (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Ct, Suite A, Sarasota, Florida 34243/941-379-6206/ACIFlorida@comcast.net

Recorder Affiliation: Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Use a Supplement for Site Forms or other continuation sheet for descriptions that do not fit in the spaces provided.

Required Attachments

☐ USGS 7.5’ MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED

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

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

If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.
Township 43 South, Range 29 East, Section 21
Sears, 1974
Appendix B: Survey Log
Survey Log Sheet
Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1  1/07

Consult Guide to the Survey Log Sheet for detailed instructions.

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)  S.R. 29 Alternative Pond Sites, Phase I

Report Title (exactly as on title page)  Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Alternative Pond Sites, S.R. 29 from North of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A Collier and Hendry Counties, Florida; FPID No.: 417878 2 22 01

Report Author(s) (as on title page— individual or corporate; last names first)  ACI

Publication Date (year)  2009  Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms)  20

Publication Information (Give series and no. in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of American Antiquity.)

Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork (whether or not the same as author[s]; last name first)  Almy, Marion

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city)  Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota

Key Words/Phrases (Don’t use the county, or common words like archaeology, structure, survey, architecture. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.)  S.R. 29; ponds

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)
Name  FDOT, District 1
Address/Phone  801 N. Broadway, Bartow, FL 33831

Recorder of Log Sheet  Lee Hutchinson
Date Log Sheet Completed 02/13/09

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

Mapping

Counties  (List each one in which field survey was done - do not abbreviate; use supplement sheet if necessary)
Collier, Hendry

USGS 1:24,000 Map(s) : Map Name/Date of Latest Revision (use supplement sheet if necessary):

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork:  Start 2/04/09  End 2/09/09  Total Area Surveyed (fill in one)  hectares  103  acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

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

Survey Log Sheet

### Research and Field Methods

**Types of Survey (check all that apply):**
- ☑ archaeological
- ☑ architectural
- ☑ historical/archival
- ☑ underwater
- ☐ other: ________________________

**Preliminary Methods (☑ check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)**
- ☐ Florida Archives (Gray Building)
- ☐ Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building)
- ✔ Site File property search
- ✔ Site File survey search
- ☐ other (describe): ________________________

**Archaeological Methods (☑ check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)**
- ☐ Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.
- ☐ surface collection, controlled
- ☑ shovel test 1/4"screen
- ☑ shovel test 1/16"screen
- ☑ shovel test-screened
- ☐ other (describe): ________________________

**Historical/Architectural Methods (☑ check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)**
- ☐ Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used.
- ☐ building permits
- ☑ demolition permits
- ☑ local property records
- ☑ local property or tax records
- ☑ local informalant(s)
- ☑ local property records
- ☑ library research-local public
- ☑ library-special collection-nonlocal
- ☑ Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP)
- ☑ Sanborn Insurance maps
- ☑ newspaper files
- ☑ literature search
- ☑ Sanborn Insurance maps
- ☑ Soils maps or data
- ☑ soils or data
- ☑ side scan sonar
- ☑ soils or data
- ☑ unknown

**Scope/Intensity/Procedures** background research, surface reconnaissance, subsurface testing = 100 shovel tests at 25 m and 50 m intervals, and judgmentally, 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 6.4 mm mesh screen, documented historic structures and historic archaeological site; photos taken; report prepared

**Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Significance Evaluated?</th>
<th>☑ Yes</th>
<th>☑ No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If Yes, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Site Counts:**
- Previously Recorded Sites: 0
- Newly Recorded Sites: 2

**Previously Recorded Site #’s with Site File Update Forms (List site #’s without “B.” Attach supplementary pages if necessary)**

NA

**Newly Recorded Site #’s** (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, i.e., researched Site File records. List site #’s without “B.” Attach supplementary pages if necessary.)

HN153, HN274

**Site Form Used:**
- ✔ Site File Paper Form
- ☑ SmartForm II Electronic Recording Form

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

### DO NOT USE
- ❌ BAR Related
- ❌ BHP Related

### SITE FILE USE ONLY
- ✔ Site File Paper Form
- ❌ SmartForm II Electronic Recording Form

### DO NOT USE
- ❌ BHP Related
- ❌ Site Historic Preservation Grant
- ❌ Compliance Review: CRAT #

---

HR6E066R0107 Florida Master Site File, Division of Historical Resources, Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone 850-245-6440, FAX 850-245-6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.state.fl.us

Alternative Pond Sites
S.R. 29 from North of S.R. 82
to South of C.R. 80A
Collier and Hendry Counties, Florida
Financial Project ID No.: 417878 2 22 01
Federal Aid Project No.: NA

Alternative Pond Sites
S.R. 29 from North of S.R. 82
to South of C.R. 80A
Collier and Hendry Counties, Florida
Financial Project ID No.: 417878 2 22 01
Federal Aid Project No.: NA
APPENDIX D: Survey log
**Survey Log Sheet**

**Florida Master Site File**

**Version 4.1 1/07**

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

### Identification and Bibliographic Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey Project (name and project phase)</th>
<th>CRAS SR 29, Collier and Hendry Counties, Phase I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Report Title (exactly as on title page)</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Project Development and Environment (PD&amp;E) Study S.R. 29 from North of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A Collier and Hendry Counties, Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Author(s) (as on title page—individual or corporate; last names first)</td>
<td>ACI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication Date (year)</td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms)</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Publication Information**

(Give series and no. in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)


**Supervisor(s) of Fieldwork** (whether or not the same as author[s]; last name first)

| Almy, Marion |

**Affiliation of Fieldworkers** (organization, city)

| Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota |

**Key Words/Phrases** (Don’t use the county, or common words like archaeology, structure, survey, architecture. Limit each word or phrase to 25 characters.)

| Military Road, SR 29, Roberts Canal |

### Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, or person who is directly paying for fieldwork)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>FDOT, District 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address/Phone</td>
<td>801 N. Broadway, Bartow, FL 33831</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recorder of Log Sheet**

| Horvath, Elizabeth A. |

**Date Log Sheet Completed**

| 07/16/08 |

Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project?

| No | Yes |

### Mapping

**Counties** (List each one in which field survey was done · do not abbreviate; use supplement sheet if necessary)

| Collier, Hendry |

**USGS 1:24,000 Map(s) : Map Name/Date of Latest Revision** (use supplement sheet if necessary):


### Description of Survey Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates for Fieldwork: Start 4/01/08 End 5/30/08</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If Corridor (fill in one for each): Width ______ meters ______ feet Length _______ kilometers 18 ______ miles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) ______ hectares ______ acres |

---

HR6E066R0107 Florida Master Site File, Division of Historical Resources, Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Phone 850-245-6440, FAX 850-245-6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.state.fl.us
Survey Log Sheet

Research and Field Methods

Types of Survey (check all that apply): ☑ archaeological ☑ architectural ☑ historical/archival ☑ underwater ☑ other: ____________________________________________

Preliminary Methods (✓ Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)
☐ Florida Archives (Gray Building) ☑ library research - local public
☐ Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) ☑ library-special collection - nonlocal
☐ Site File property search ☑ public lands survey (maps at DEP)
☐ Site File survey search ☑ local informant(s)
☐ other (describe) _________________________________________________

Archaeological Methods (✓ Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)
☐ Check here if NO archaeological methods were used.
☐ surface collection, controlled ☑ other screen shovel test (size: ___)
☐ surface collection, uncontrolled ☑ water screen (finest size: ___)
☐ shovel test 1/4" screen ☑ posthole tests
☐ shovel test 1/8" screen ☑ auger (size: ___)
☐ shovel test 1/8" screen ☑ coring
☐ shovel test unscreened ☑ test excavation (at least 1x2 M)
☐ other (describe) _________________________________________________

Historical/Architectural Methods (✓ Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)
☐ Check here if NO historical/architectural methods were used.
☐ building permits ☑ demolition permits ☑ neighbor interview ☑ subdivision maps
☐ commercial permits ☑ exposed ground inspected ☑ occupant interview ☑ tax records
☐ interior documentation ☑ local property records ☑ occupation permits ☑ unknown
☐ other (describe): ________________________________________________

Scope/Intensity/Procedures background research, surface reconnaissance, subsurface testing at 50 m (n=97) and 100 m (n=80) intervals, and judgmentally (n=23), 50 cm diameter, 1 m deep, 6.4 mm mesh screen, documented historic structures; photos taken; report prepared

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ☑ Yes ☐ No ☑ Yes, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.
Site Counts: Previously Recorded Sites 2 Newly Recorded Sites 11

Previously Recorded Site #’s with Site File Update Forms (List site #’s without “8.” Attach supplementary pages if necessary) CR979, HN139

Newly Recorded Site #’s (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, i.e., researched Site File records. List site #’s without “8.” Attach supplementary pages if necessary.) HN528-536, -538 HN537 - potentially eligible

Site Form Used: ☑ Site File Paper Form ☑ SmartForm II Electronic Recording Form

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

DO NOT USE SITE FILE USE ONLY DO NOT USE
BAR Related ☐ 872 ☑ 1A32 # ☑ State Historic Preservation Grant
☐ CARL ☑ UW ☑ Compliance Review: CRAT #

HR6E066R0107 Florida Master Site File, Division of Historical Resources, Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone 850-245-6440, FAX 850-245-6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.state.fl.us

SR 2.9. PD&E Study from North of S.R. 82 to South of C.R. 80A
FPID No.: 417878 2 22 01
Collier and Hendry Counties