CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY FOR THE OLD LAKE WILSON ROAD WIDENING FROM CR 532 TO SINCLAIR ROAD PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT STUDY OSCEOLA AND POLK COUNTIES, FLORIDA

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT NO. 448781-1-22-01
OSCEOLA COUNTY PROJECT NO. PS-20-11842-DG
SEARCH PROJECT NO. T20222

PREPARED FOR

INWOOD CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC.
AND
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA
KISSIMMEE, FLORIDA

BY

SEARCH

JUNE 2022

THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW, CONSULTATION, AND OTHER ACTIONS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS FOR THIS PROJECT ARE BEING, OR HAVE BEEN, CARRIED OUT BY THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (FDOT) PURSUANT TO 23 U.S.C. § 327 AND A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING DATED DECEMBER 14, 2016, AND EXECUTED BY THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION AND FDOT.

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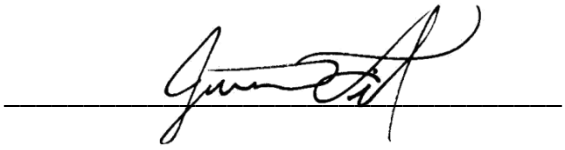

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JUNE 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a Phase I Project Development and Environment Study conducted in support of improvements to Old Lake Wilson Road in Osceola and Polk Counties, Florida. The Board of County Commissioners for Osceola County is proposing improvements to Old Lake Wilson Road from south of County Road (CR) 532 (Osceola Polk Line Road) to north of Sinclair Road. The project includes widening Old Lake Wilson Road from two-lanes to four-lanes, with sidewalks, possible bike facilities, medians, closed drainage systems, and the widening or replacement of the existing bridge over Interstate 4 (I-4). No new ponds are proposed as part of this project. Four existing ponds in the I-4 interchange will be used and may be regraded as part of the current project. The project is locally funded, but this cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) report is being completed in anticipation of state or federal permitting or funding at later stages of construction.

To encompass potential improvements, the Old Lake Wilson Road Area of Potential Effects (APE) was defined to include the existing and proposed right-of-way. This APE was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the right-of-way or a distance of no more than 100 meters (330 feet) from the right-of-way line. For the I-4 interchange ponds, the APE was defined as the existing pond footprints and a buffer based on the project plans provided by Inwood Consulting Engineers. The proposed and existing right-of-way comprises the archaeological APE for the corridor because ground disturbance for the project will be limited to that area. The archaeological APE associated with each pond was defined as the specific footprint of the pond in addition to a 10-meter (30.5-foot) buffer because that is the area where ground disturbance will take place. The historic structure survey was conducted within the larger APE that accounts for potential visual effects.

The archaeological survey consisted of shovel testing and pedestrian survey within the archaeological APE. No artifacts were recovered, and no archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the APE. Three previously recorded archaeological sites (8OS00100, 8OS00594, and 8OS01867) have been documented within the archaeological APE; however, modern development has removed any trace of these resources. No further archaeological survey is recommended in support of the proposed Old Lake Wilson Road improvements.

The architectural survey resulted in identification and evaluation of three historic resources within the Old Lake Wilson Road APE, including two previously recorded resources and one newly recorded resource. The previously recorded historic resources include one resource group (8PO08219) and one structure (8PO08220). The newly recorded historic resource is a bridge (8OS03232).

None of the previously recorded resources were recommended eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Based on the results of the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that all three resources are ineligible for the NRHP, due to a lack of significant historic associations and architectural and/or engineering distinction. No further work is recommended.

Given the results of the Project Development and Environmental Study, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed Old Lake Wilson Road widening project will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended according to current design.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a Phase I Project Development and Environment Study (PD&E) conducted in support of improvements to Old Lake Wilson Road in Osceola and Polk Counties, Florida (**Figure 1**). The Board of County Commissioners for Osceola County is proposing improvements to Old Lake Wilson Road from south of County Road (CR) 532 (Osceola Polk Line Road) to north of Sinclair Road. The proposed improvements include widening the existing two-lane road to four lanes, with sidewalks, potential bike facilities, medians, and a closed drainage system. The project also includes the widening or replacement of the existing bridge over Interstate 4 (I-4). No new ponds are proposed as part of this project. The project limits begin at CR 532 and continue north, crossing over I-4 to Sinclair Road. Proposed improvements will be constructed within the existing and proposed Old Lake Wilson Road right-of-way. No new ponds are proposed as part of this project. Four existing ponds in the I-4 interchange will be used and may be regraded as part of the current project. The project is locally funded, but this cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) report is being completed in anticipation of state or federal permitting or funding at later stages of construction.

The Old Lake Wilson Road area of potential effects (APE) was developed to consider visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that the project may have on historic properties. The APE was defined to include the existing and proposed right-of-way from approximately 280 meters (920 feet) south of Osceola Polk Line Road to approximately 290 meters (952 feet) north of Sinclair Road. The APE was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the right-of-way or a distance of no more than 100 meters (330 feet) from the right-of-way line (**Figure 2**). For the I-4 interchange ponds, the APE was defined as the existing pond footprints. The buffer for this area was based on project plans provided by Inwood Consulting Engineers. The archaeological survey was limited to the existing and proposed right-of-way where construction will take place because ground disturbance for the project will be limited to that area. For the I-4 interchange ponds, the archaeological APE was defined as the ponds' footprints in addition to a 10-meter (30.5-foot) buffer because this is the area where ground disturbance will take place. The historic structure survey was conducted within the larger APE to account for visual effects.

The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify, and bound any archaeological resources, historic buildings or structures, and potential historic districts within the project's APE and assess their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This study was conducted to comply with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 U.S.C.), which incorporates the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, as amended. The study also meets the regulations for NHPA Section 106 found in 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*). This study also complies with Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code. All work was performed in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 8 of the FDOT's Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Manual (revised July 2020) as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) recommendations for such projects as stipulated in the FDHR's Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operations Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals. The principal investigator for this project meets the Secretary

of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-42).

Jessica Fish, MSt, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator for this project, and Kelly Guerrieri, MA, served as Architectural Historian. The report was written by Drew Kinchen, BA, Ms. Guerrieri, Ms. Fish, and Ashley Parham, DPhil. The fieldwork was conducted by Bianca Book, MS, and Victoria Alexios, BA. Melissa Dye, MA, RPA, conducted the quality control review, and Charles Sterchi, MFA, edited and produced the document.

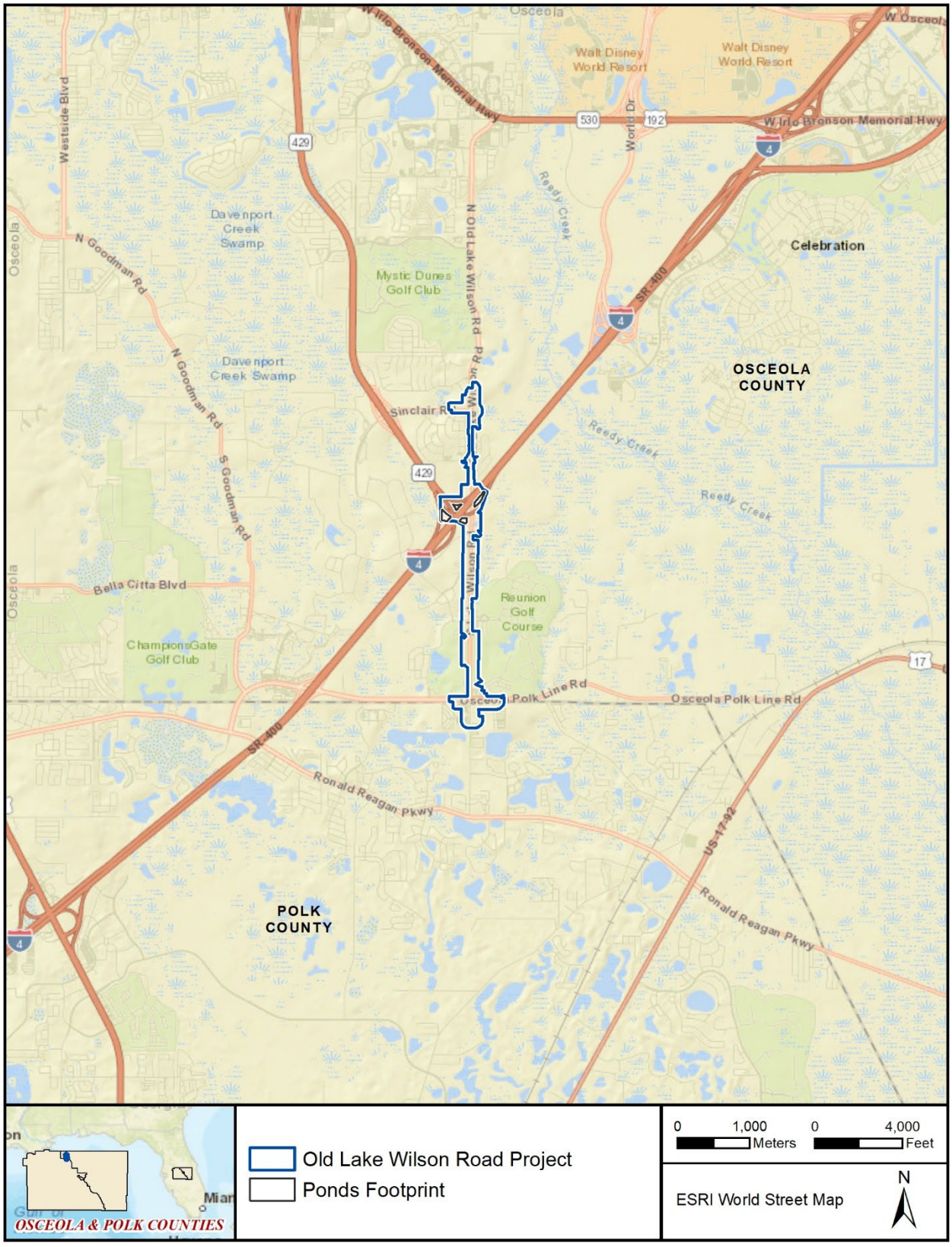

Figure 1. Old Lake Wilson Road project location, Osceola and Polk Counties, Florida.

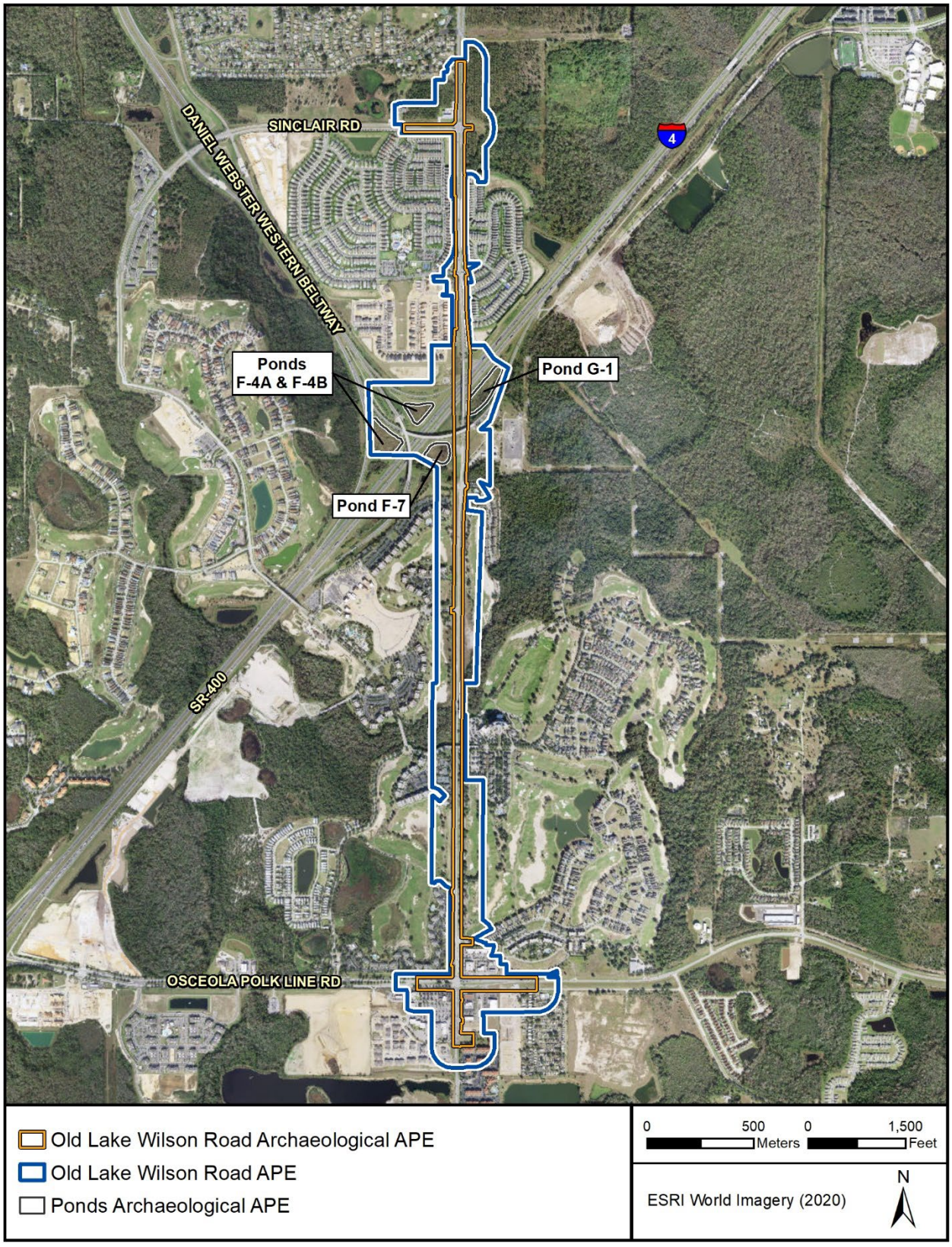

Figure 2. The Old Lake Wilson Road APE, Osceola and Polk Counties, Florida.

PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

The Old Lake Wilson Road APE runs approximately 4.5 kilometers (2.8 miles). It begins south of the intersection with Osceola Polk Line Road (CR 532), follows the Old Lake Wilson Road corridor north, and terminates north of the intersection of Old Lake Wilson Road and Sinclair Road. This area is characterized by recent commercial and residential development, including golf courses, with very little undeveloped land. Davenport Creek bisects the Old Lake Wilson Road APE in two portions of the corridor; additionally, Reedy Creek and several ponds are within approximately 1.0 kilometer (0.62 mile) of the project area. Due to the newer developments in the area, there are many retention ponds and drainage easements adjacent to the project area. The current APE is located within Osceola and Polk Counties, Florida, and is situated in the following coordinates of the Public Land Survey System:

- Township 25 South, Range 27 East, Sections 22, 23, 26, 27, 34, and 35
- Township 26 South, Range 27 East, Sections 2 and 3

The Old Lake Wilson Road APE and its immediate surroundings fall within the Eastern Complex of the Central Ridge geological subprovince. This area contains many solution basins with some large lakes in the western margin and is commonly wooded with sand pine (Brooks 1981). More broadly, the APE is located within the Lake Wales Ridge province of the greater Central Lake District (Brooks 1981). This district consists of a sand hill karst with solution basins and is the region of the most active collapsed sinkhole development in Florida. The Eastern Complex of the Central Ridge subprovince is characterized by surficial deposits and relief figures related to the Pliocene and Early Pleistocene beach ridges and paleodunes. The Old Lake Wilson Road project corridor ranges in elevation from approximately 27 to 47 meters (90 to 155 feet) above mean sea level. Most of the Old Lake Wilson Road APE consists of excessively drained Candler fine sand. Smaller areas consist of well-drained Apopka sand and poorly drained Pompano fine sand (**Figure 3**).

PALEOENVIRONMENT

Between 18,000 to 12,000 years before present (BP), Florida was a much cooler and drier place than it is today. Melting of the continental ice sheets led to a major global rise in sea level (summarized for long time scales by Rohling et al. 1998) that started from a low stand of 120 meters (394 feet) below current sea levels at 18,000 BP. The rise was slow while glacial conditions prevailed at high latitudes but became very rapid in the latest Pleistocene and earliest Holocene. Florida's climate became warmer and wetter rather rapidly during the next three millennia. By about 9000 BP, a warmer and drier climate began to prevail. These changes were more drastic in

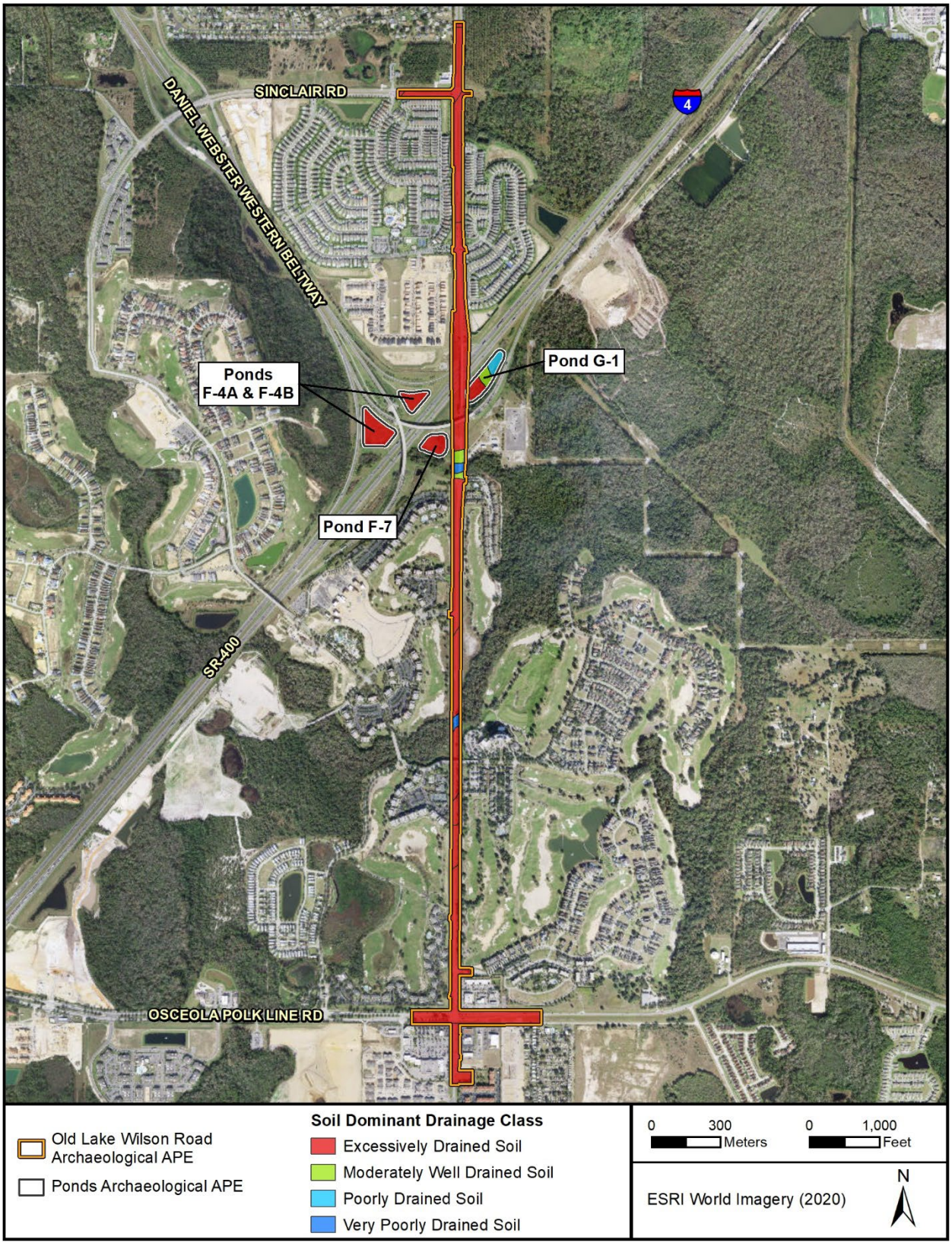

Figure 3. Soil drainage within the Old Lake Wilson Road APE.

northern Florida and southern Georgia than in southern Florida, where the “peninsular effect” and a more tropically influenced climate tempered the effects of the continental glaciers that were melting far to the north (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975, 1980). Sea levels, though higher, were still much lower than at present; surface water was limited, and extensive grasslands probably existed, which may have attracted mammoth, bison, and other large grazing mammals. By 6000–5000 BP, the climate had changed to one of increased precipitation and surface water flow. By the late Holocene, ca. 4000 BP, the climate, water levels, and plant communities of Florida attained essentially modern conditions. These have been relatively stable with only minor fluctuations over the past 4,000 years.

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HISTORIC OVERVIEW

NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE HISTORY

Paleoindian Period (12,000–8000 BC)

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

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

Material culture of the Paleoindian period consists of a limited number of temporally diagnostic projectile points, primarily the Clovis, Suwannee, and Simpson types. Formal unifacial tools, most notably end- and side-scrapers, are also common in Paleoindian assemblages, as are blade tools, utilized flakes, and, occasionally, bola stones. Florida's rivers have produced aspects of Paleoindian material culture not recoverable in most other regions of North America, notably

tools of bone and ivory. Among these are various pins and points, and foreshafts, which are believed to have been employed in attaching projectile points to spears, allowing for new points to be "reloaded" into the spear shaft (Milanich 1994:49).

Archaic Period (8000–500 BC)

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

Early Archaic (8000–6000 BC)

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

In many ways, the Early Archaic period can be viewed as a time of transition from adaptation to the environment of the terminal Pleistocene to the more modern environment that began to establish itself around 6,000 to 7,000 years ago. Consequently, there is a certain amount of continuity in settlement patterns and technology with the preceding Paleoindian cultures. Many Early Archaic sites are found in similar locales, such as near permanent water sources in the karst region of the state. In addition, Early Archaic stone technology is very similar to that of the Paleoindian period, particularly the use of large, unifacial scrapers, bifacial cores, and a dependence on high-quality siliceous stone for tool making. One obvious difference between the Paleoindian and Early Archaic is the shift from lanceolate-shaped projectile points like the Suwannee and Simpson forms to smaller side-notched and stemmed projectile points/knives, such as Bolen and Kirk (cf. Bullen 1975; Milanich 1994). The technological shift from large, lanceolate-shaped bifaces to smaller, side-notched projectiles occurred throughout the Southeast during the Pleistocene-Holocene transition, and it is often assumed that the cause for

this shift was the disappearance of the large Pleistocene mammals and a greater emphasis on smaller mammals (e.g., deer) for food.

Middle Archaic (6000–3000 BC)

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

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

Late Archaic (3000–500 BC)

Increased sedentism and more circumscribed territories continued into the Late Archaic period, as environmental and climatic conditions approached those of today. According to Milanich (1994:86), most of the changes during the Late Archaic are related to demography and not new lifeways. New stemmed and corner-notched projectile point types were also produced during this time and include the Culbreath, Clay, Lafayette, and Levy (Bullen 1975). A major technological

innovation of the Late Archaic was the development of fired-clay pottery around 2100 BC. This early ceramic ware, which archaeologists call Orange pottery, was tempered with plant fibers (Spanish moss) (Bullen 1972; Griffin 1945). Orange fiber-tempered ceramics were first described by Jeffries Wyman (1875) and Clarence Moore (1893). During a span of approximately 600 years, plain, incised, and punctated types were produced and are now known to be contemporaneous (Sassaman 2003a), undermining the previous chronology established by Bullen (1972). With regard to vessel form, pots were both hand-molded and coiled and are both thick- and thin-walled and basin-shaped. People belonging to the Orange culture lived along the St. Johns River in Florida, but fiber-tempered pottery can be found along the Atlantic Coast between southern South Carolina and southeast Florida. While fiber-tempered pottery is found throughout Florida, it is concentrated in the eastern and central portions of the state.

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

Woodland and Mississippian Periods (500 BC–AD 1565)

St. Johns Culture

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

St. Johns I

The St. Johns I period is divided into three subperiods (I, Ia, and Ib) on the basis of observable changes in material culture, most notably ceramics (Goggin 1952:40; Milanich 1994:247). People of the St. Johns I culture (500 BC–AD 100) were foragers who relied primarily on hunting, fishing,

and wild-plant collecting. During this time, the resources found near freshwater wetlands, swamps, and coastal zones were typically the most exploited. St. Johns I sites are typically shell middens along the St. Johns and coastal zones. Other sites containing St. Johns Plain and Incised pottery are found around the interior lakes in central Florida, some of which appear to be long-term habitation sites containing midden accumulations.

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

St. Johns II

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

The St. Johns II culture reached its apex in terms of social, political, and ceremonial complexity during the St. Johns IIb period (AD 1050–1513). Classic Mississippian traits such as the construction of large truncated mounds and the presence of Southern Cult burial paraphernalia in association with perceived elite burials are evident (Milanich 1994; Smith 1986), indicating influence from northwest Florida. Some sand burial mounds were quite large and ceremonially complex, including truncated pyramidal mounds with ramps or causeways leading to their summits (Milanich 1994:269–270). The rise in the number of St. Johns village and mound sites implies greater cultural complexity compared to that of the earlier St. Johns I period (Milanich 1994:267–274; Miller 1991). Shell and bone ornaments, worked copper, and other exotic materials and artifacts occur with some frequency in burial mounds (Goggin 1952; Milanich 1994).

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

Contact Period

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

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

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

Spanish records document four large Jororo villages in the central lakes region: Jororo, Atissimi, Atoyquime, and Piaja. The Spanish established missions in the largest of these villages. Efforts to missionize the Jororos were not successful. In 1696, Friar Luis Sanchez was killed along with a local chief and two boys who had been converted to Christianity at the mission at Atoyquime (Hann 1996:244). The Spanish retaliated and captured persons thought to be involved in the killings, but many Jororos had already left the area and reestablished themselves in the St. Augustine area (Hann 1993:130–131). Little is known about the material culture of the Mayaca and Jororo peoples. They were much like the Ais in several respects but shared the St. Johns ceramic assemblage of their northern Timucuan-speaking neighbors (Hann 1993:118–119). There was some contact with the Spanish mission system in the late seventeenth century, but most Spanish artifacts have been recovered from burial contexts. None of the village sites identified in the Spanish documents have been identified, and there are no known and recorded Mayaca and Jororo village sites.

After the British destroyed the mission system in 1702, central and north Florida was essentially abandoned, as the few remaining natives fled to St. Augustine for safety (Milanich 1995). Warfare and disease decimated the native Florida populations. Groups of Creek Native Americans began to move south into an unpopulated central Florida from Georgia and Alabama after being pushed from their ancestral lands by European pressure and inter-Creek warfare. These migrants settled

in Spanish Florida and utilized feral cattle abandoned by the Spanish 50 years before. They later became known as the Seminoles.

POST-CONTACT HISTORY

Early Exploration, 1513–1565

Florida served as an important stage for early European explorations of North America. Ponce de León left Puerto Rico on March 3, 1513, and landed either north of Cape Canaveral (Brevard County) (Milanich 1995) or south of the Cape near modern-day Melbourne Beach (Brevard County) on April 2, 1513 (Gannon 1996). Either landing spot puts Ponce de León east of present-day Osceola and Polk Counties. Although indigenous groups had occupied and inhabited the area for thousands of years, Ponce de León claimed Florida for Spain and named this land *La Florida* (Milanich 1995). In 1528, Spanish conquistador Pánfilo de Narváez landed near Tampa Bay and trekked into the Florida interior, though he likely remained west of the project area. His expedition reached the Apalachee region of west Florida within several months. He died later in the year when his fleet of ships sank enroute to Mexico. Two survivors, Cabeza de Vaca and a person he had enslaved, called Estevan, began their 10-year journey from northwestern Florida across southern North America. Their route facilitated first European contact with many indigenous groups of the Southeast and Southwest (Clayton et al. 1995).

Cabeza de Vaca's account of his journey influenced subsequent explorers, particularly Hernando de Soto. In 1539, de Soto's expedition landed near Bradenton (Manatee County), Florida, and traveled northward through the peninsula, though it is unlikely they traveled as far east as Osceola or Polk Counties. After some time traveling north, de Soto turned westward, going as far as Tallahassee, then turned north into what is now Georgia (Carswell 1991). First Spanish contact with many indigenous populations in central Florida, including the Ais and Mayaca of present-day Osceola and Polk Counties, may have occurred after the arrival of Pedro Menéndez de Avilés and the development of the presidio (fortified military settlement) at St. Augustine in 1565. Menéndez's presence aimed to secure "*La Florida*" for Spain and to ward off French interests in the Florida peninsula. His attempts to rid the area of French influence and establish coastal settlements also took him inland to central Florida (Lyon 1996).

First Spanish Period, 1565–1763

Early Spanish settlements in Florida formed on the coasts and in the northern half of the peninsula. The Spanish crown ordered Menéndez to implement a massive missionizing effort among indigenous populations. Menéndez petitioned the Jesuit order for missionaries, and they arrived in St. Augustine in June 1566 (Thomas 1990). The Jesuits focused their missionizing efforts on the native villages around St. Augustine, along the lower St. Johns River, and among the Guale and Orista peoples who lived farther north. The Spanish established missions in central Florida during the early seventeenth century, but soon abandoned them (Deagan 1978; Milanich 1995).

The Spanish established a line of missions linking St. Augustine on the east coast to the Apalachee province in the panhandle. This focus on the northern and coastal regions of *La Florida* resulted in scarce Spanish activity in present-day Osceola and Polk Counties from the late-sixteenth through the mid-seventeenth centuries (Wickman 1999).

By the 1690s, the Spanish were attempting to establish missions among Jororo and Mayaca indigenous populations, particularly after the decline of native populations in other parts of the territory. The Spanish traveled down the St. Johns River into Mayaca territory (Seminole and Lake Counties, and possibly Osceola County), then farther south to Jororo territory (Orange, Osceola and Polk Counties). The Spaniards called the Mayaca and Jororo region *la rinconada*, meaning "a corner or nook, a place away from major activities" (Milanich 1995).

British Colonial Period and Second Spanish Period, 1763–1821

The English, who had settled in Charleston, South Carolina, began attempts to accrue more territory and influenced indigenous populations to overthrow the Spanish in Florida (Tebeau 1981). In response, the Spanish began to build a stone fort in St. Augustine, forcing Apalachee populations to provide labor for its construction (Paisley 1989). During the ever-shifting alliances between Native American groups and various colonial groups, the Spanish began courting Creeks to settle in the once-thriving Apalachee region. Many Creeks accepted the invitation after the British defeated them in the Yamassee War of 1715 (Paisley 1989).

The Spanish mission system, particularly through war and disease, caused a drastic decline among indigenous populations in Florida. As a result, Creeks from Georgia and the Carolinas migrated into the area and the Spanish referred to these migrating populations as *cimarrónes*, meaning "wild" or "runaway." The *cimarrónes* moved into wild, unsettled territories (Fairbanks 1975). The name "Seminole" is thought to have derived from this reference (Fernald and Purdum 1992).

The British continued to vie for Florida, and the Seven Years' War, an extensive conflict between Spain and England, ultimately satisfied Great Britain's ambition. At the conclusion of the war in 1763, the British traded their recent conquest, Havana, to Spain in exchange for the Florida peninsula. Great Britain divided the new acquisition into East and West Florida along the Apalachicola River. East Florida included present-day Osceola and Polk Counties (Wright 1975).

The American colonies declared their independence from British rule in 1776. Georgia and South Carolina required their citizens to take a strict oath of loyalty to the cause of the American colonies, thus prompting many British loyalists to flee to British Florida (Wright 1975). In 1783, the Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolution and returned Florida to Spain. In the early nineteenth century, the United States increasingly pressured Spain to surrender its claim to Florida. Rising conflict often involved the British, indigenous populations, and runaway enslaved people who had found refuge in Florida. Andrew Jackson's invasion of Florida in 1818 highlighted Spain's weak control over the region and led to the transfer of the territory to the United States several years later. Though controversial, Jackson's march into Pensacola and across the Florida

panhandle during the First Seminole War ultimately forced Spain to cede Florida to the United States in 1821. Jackson's march also drove the Seminole deeper into Florida's interior, to places including Osceola and Polk Counties (Coker and Parker 1996).

American Territorial Period, 1821–1845

In 1824, Orange County became the eleventh county created during a massive effort to reorganize the Florida territory. Initially known as Mosquito County, the county covered a broad territory, including parts of present-day Osceola, Brevard, Flagler, Indian River, Lake, Marion, Martin, Palm Beach, Seminole, and Volusia Counties (Drayton 1827; Porter et al. 2009). Much of present-day Osceola and Polk Counties lay within the Seminole Reservation boundaries that the United States established with the 1823 Treaty of Moultrie Creek. The treaty restricted the Seminole to approximately 4.0 million acres of land in the center of the state. The Seminole disliked the treaty because the land was not well-suited for cultivation. Subsequent treaties proved equally unpopular. This dissatisfaction led to the Second Seminole War (1835–1842), during which the United States government erected several forts in the region, including Fort Gardiner, Fort McNeil, and Fort Taylor (Mahon 1985; Roberts 1988). In 1834, Hillsborough County was created and encompassed present-day Polk County and several other modern counties (University of South Florida 2004).

Following the Second Seminole War, the US government attempted to encourage settlement by passing the Armed Occupation Act in 1842. The act made 200,000 acres of the Seminole Reservation available for homesteading. The US government awarded homesteads of 160 acres to any head of a family or single man 18 years of age or older who agreed to cultivate at least 2.0 hectares (5.0 acres), build a dwelling, and defend the land for five years. The Homestead Acts of 1866 and 1876 provided further incentives to settlers (Tebeau 1981). A cattleman from Georgia named Aaron Jernigan arrived among the early pioneers in central Florida. His settlement, Jernigan, later became Orlando (Bacon 1975). Numerous families moved into present-day Osceola and Polk Counties outside the Seminole reservation. However, as settlers moved into the area, removal of the Seminole gained favor with locals who coveted the land (Brown 2001:30-32, 42, 6).

Early Statehood and the Civil War, 1845–1865

In March 1845, Florida gained admission to the Union as the twenty-seventh state (Schafer 1996). Soon after, an act of the new legislature changed Mosquito County's name to Orange County. In 1856, the county seat moved from the village of Enterprise to Orlando. Very few settlers resided in the county at the time of statehood; however, its population steadily increased during the next few decades, reaching nearly 1,000 by the start of the Civil War. The population of Orange County, inclusive of present-day Osceola County, remained sparse for decades to come. The county lacked infrastructure, and before 1872 convicted criminals had to be jailed in Ocala (Marion County) because Orange County had no such facility. The dominant economic activity of

the area remained cattle ranching until after the Civil War (Blackman 1927). The first settler in the vicinity of present-day Kissimmee, Jimmie Yates, likely arrived in the 1850s (Crow 1987).

Florida seceded from the United States and joined the Confederacy in January 1861. Polk County was established on February 8, 1861. President James K. Polk, the first president to hold office after Florida became a state, was its namesake (Brown 2001:73-74). Most of Florida's involvement in the Civil War (1861–1865) occurred in the coastal regions, where Union forces raided and occupied Florida coastal communities at will. Though Orange County sent men to join the Confederate Army as soldiers, no major battles occurred in or around present-day Osceola County (Bacon 1975). Two skirmishes occurred in Polk County, including one that burned the only town in Polk County at the time, Fort Meade (Brown 2001:68, 82, 94).

Late Nineteenth Century, 1865–1900

Settlement in much of Orange County, particularly the area that is now Osceola County, remained sparse in the post-Civil War years. After the war, Polk County's economy was in shambles. Poverty was widespread due in large part to the county's isolation and lack of transportation (Brown 2001:100-117). However, new settlers continued coming to the county. In 1867, the population was estimated at 1,508, and within three years it grew to nearly 2,500 (Brown 2001:119-120). Bartow was the most populous and active town. Peace Creek was the county seat. In late 1883 and early 1884, the South Florida Railroad reached Polk County, bringing prosperity with it. Railroad service was the most significant development since the end of the Civil War, and an economic boom (Brown 2001:153-154).

Osceola County saw a similar situation. In 1881, an industrial development visionary led the former trading post of Kissimmee—later the seat of Osceola County—to rise as a regional center for commerce and transportation. That year, Hamilton Disston, a wealthy Philadelphia industrialist, purchased 1.6 million hectares (4.0 million acres) of Florida land for $1 million. He planned extensive drainage projects that reached southward into the Everglades. Disston established his headquarters—called Kissimmee City—on the northern shore of Lake Tohopekaliga, one of the region's largest lakes, which was connected to the Kissimmee River (Grunwald 2006). Disston planned to dredge the Kissimmee River southward to the Lake Okeechobee region. A simultaneous dredging project intended to connect the Caloosahatchee River, which terminates in Fort Myers, with Lake Okeechobee. This project involved draining lands adjacent to the rivers to facilitate agricultural development and create a continuous waterway from Kissimmee to Fort Myers and, ultimately, the Gulf of Mexico (Dovell 1952; Gannon 1993; Reeves 1989). Suddenly, the once-quiet cattle country buzzed with new activity. By 1883, four steamships operated out of Kissimmee City, which linked to Lake Okeechobee, Fort Myers, and the Gulf of Mexico via Disston's canals (Dovell 1952; Gannon 1993; Reeves 1989).

After draining these lands, Disston undertook various agricultural ventures in this same area. He primarily focused on sugar cultivation and milling. In 1885, Disston became interested in an existing sugar plantation on East Lake Tohopekaliga and invested to expand the acreage of sugar cane from 20 to 1,800. Disston soon brought contractors to erect a sugar mill, which cost nearly

$350,000 (Dodson 1971). The mill had the capacity to produce 372 tons of sugar per day (Knetsch 2018) and was the largest in the country at the time of its establishment (Crow 1987; Robinson and Fisk 2002). The St. Cloud Sugar Plantation, reorganized as the Florida Sugar Manufacturing Company, tripled its acreage by 1890. Disston also experimented with rice cultivation on the newly drained lands, with limited success (Crow 1987; Knetsch 2018).

Disston's sugar plantation also brought rail service to Osceola County, allowing the settlements there to blossom (Dovell 1952; Gannon 1993; Reeves 1989). The South Florida Railroad reached Kissimmee in the 1880s. Henry B. Plant, a wealthy entrepreneur who, like Disston, had grand plans for Florida, spearheaded the railroad's development. Plant sought to connect Sanford (Seminole County) to Tampa (Hillsborough County) and numerous points in between, including the growing town of Kissimmee. Working from both ends of the line with two crews of more than 1,000 men each, Plant completed the railroad in a little over seven months. The line, completed in 1884, resulted in the emergence of various new towns (Brown 1991; Dovell 1952; Johnson 1966). The railroads resulted in much growth in the Lake Tohopekaliga area but left areas intersected by or adjacent to the railroad sparsely settled (Norton 1890).

The success of railroad and drainage projects raised the status and prosperity of Kissimmee and surrounding areas, influencing a call among the population to break from Orange County. Brevard County also contributed lands to the formation of the new county. The State Legislature passed the act creating Osceola County in 1887, with Kissimmee as the county seat (Morris 1995; Reeves 1989). Though he helped create massive growth in the area, Disston's sugar venture failed during the Panic of 1893 and other financial crises during this era. Disston died in 1896, and the dismantled sugar mill shipped out of the area on the railroad spur built to connect it with the markets by 1901 (Robinson and Fisk 2002; *Osceola News-Gazette* 2018).

Early Twentieth Century, 1900–1945

Cattlemen allowed their herds to roam freely across Osceola County at the turn of the twentieth century. Fences to confine cattle to certain tracts of land became more common in the early twentieth century, partially due to the cattle-fever tick. In the 1910s and 1920s, federal, state, and local officials engaged in a full-fledged war against the fever tick, a cattle parasite that negatively impacted the quality of Florida beef. Officials required cattlemen to ensure cattle received treatment every two weeks. Like their counterparts in other states, cattle owners faced new expenses that arose from the need for materials, fencing, and labor to comply with the eradication program. Although the state paid three cents per cow dipped in treatment, many small-time cattlemen withdrew from the business because of increasing operation costs (Akerman 1976). The cattle industry successfully combatted the cattle-fever tick by the 1930s, although outbreaks occasionally arose in later decades. The thriving cattle industry, as evidenced by a large stockyard in Kissimmee that shipped out some 6,000 cattle each year, supported Osceola County through the 1930s and 1940s (Florida Department of Agriculture 1927).

Meanwhile, Polk County paved roads for the first time in the 1910s (Brown 2001:238). However, the First World War curbed exports of phosphates, citrus, and cattle, industries on which Polk

County relied. As a result, the boom that Polk County had experienced since the arrival of the railroad slowed. A killer freeze struck in 1917. The same year, the citrus industry's first commercial juice processing plant opened in Haines City. The end of the war was a celebrated event. Peace encouraged a vision of "unbounded prosperity" for Polk County (Brown 2001:243-248). During the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s, the commercial center of the community expanded, and Florida Southern College was established in 1922. The Florida boom resulted in the construction of many significant structures across the county. However, as the boom went bust, the Great Depression set in across Florida. The economic downturn was accompanied by other difficulties that clouded the county's horizons. Three hurricanes—in 1926, 1928, and 1933—curtailed the citrus crop in Polk County for those years. Between the latter two storms, Mediterranean fruit flies besieged area groves (Brown 2001:295).

In the 1930s, the primary industries in Osceola County included cattle, timber, and naval stores. Timber interests took advantage of the county's large stands of virgin yellow pine, and several local mills processed the wood. The naval stores industry also relied on the county's abundant pine forests. Other types of agriculture began to reach Osceola County too. Although cattle ranching remained dominant, truck farming, citrus growing, poultry, and livestock raising increased (The Record Company 1935).

In 1941, at the start of World War II, the population of Osceola County reached over 10,000, while the population of Polk County was 87,000. The war brought opportunity to both Osceola and Polk Counties. US and state governments paved highways in Osceola County, but most roads remained unpaved (The Record Company 1935). World War II (1941–1945) left a mark on Osceola County, as many local men and women served during the war. Additionally, Kissimmee Army Air Field, a training base for pilots, opened in 1943. Nearly 2,000 men trained at the air field, which deactivated in 1945 (Osceola County Centennial Book Committee 1987). In Polk County, the opening of numerous military facilities created new jobs and a sense of purpose. The Army began training pilots, both domestic and foreign, at the Lodowick School of Aeronautics in Lakeland and Bartow Army Airfield in Bartow. Lakeland's Drane Field was activated as the Lakeland Army Air Field. As the war progressed, a German prisoner of war camp opened in Winter Haven. With hungry troops and allies stateside and overseas, the citrus and cattle industries roared into new life. The need for phosphate also increased exponentially (Brown 2005:30-41, 58-59).

Postwar and Beyond, 1945–Present

In the decade after the war, Polk County employment levels remained high. "Virtually every segment of the economy whistled along," wrote historian Canter Brown, Jr. (Brown 2005:106). The Florida Citrus Commission made its headquarters in Lakeland in 1956, a development that illustrated the continued importance of the industry in Polk County. Cattlemen experienced prosperity, as did the phosphate industry, which was centered around Mulberry. The population growth that began during the war continued in new waves, more than doubling during the 1950s as Florida became the premiere state of the Union (Brown 2005:106, 115). Much of the growth took place in the county's northern reaches, in places such as Loughman (Brown 2005:70). George Jenkins rapidly expanded his Publix supermarket chain and installed his corporate

headquarters in Lakeland. Seventy percent of the phosphate produced in the United States was extracted and processed within 40 kilometers (25 miles) of Lakeland (Hubener 1997).

The most significant change in the history of Osceola County since World War II has been population growth and development. In the 20 years after the war, the county seat of Kissimmee remained the cow capital of the State of Florida. In 1960, the population of Osceola County was 19,000. Walt Disney World opened in 1971, its entrance 16 kilometers (10 miles) away from Kissimmee. A service economy quickly arose in Kissimmee and the surrounding area to serve the crowds of tourists visiting the theme park. Motels, hotels, fast-food establishments, and new roads appeared, bringing new jobs and businesses to the county. Occupations changed significantly; only a few hundred residents remain involved in agriculture in recent years (Mormino 2005). Coupled with the construction of I-4, I-75, and the Florida Turnpike, Osceola County has experienced extensive growth and development in recent decades (Reeves 1989).

Northwest Osceola County is home to several resorts, such as Reunion, that provide accommodations close to Orlando and its various theme parks (Reunion Resort 2022). Reunion began development in 2003, with Champions Gate following. The two resorts straddle I-4. Combined, the two resorts have more than 10,000 residential units, which include numerous permanent residences (Snyder 2003:C2). The Reunion Resort also boasts a golf course designed by Jack Nicklaus, Arnold Palmer, and Tom Watson, making it a vacation destination for golfers (*Orlando Sentinel* 22 July 2013: A10).

In tandem with this new development, Osceola County has dedicated resources to preserving its history and unique environment. In 1949, two families in St. Cloud and Kissimmee chartered the Osceola Historical Society. Beginning in the 1960s, the historical society displayed artifacts and items relating to the history of the county in the Osceola Center for the Arts. In 1987, the Historical Society moved to a new location—a house built in 1889, donated to the group by a local family. The Historical Society moved the house to a new location and opened as the Osceola Pioneer Enrichment Center in 1990.

In 2006, an inter-local agreement between the Historical Society, Osceola County, the City of Kissimmee, the City of St. Cloud, and the Osceola County School Board provided funds to hire an executive director and changed the organization's name from the Pioneer Enrichment Center to the Pioneer Village. The county and chapters of the Historical Society undertook several new projects in the 2010s. The cornerstone of these projects included relocating eight historical structures and opening a research center and archive on Bass Road. More than 17,000 people visit the site annually (Osceola History 2021).

County officials also made dedicated efforts to protect the natural habitat within the county. Osceola County has more than 50 named lakes that provide natural beauty, habitats for animals, and economic benefit to the towns nearby. Since 2005, Osceola County has acquired, restored, and made available to the public nearly 1,335 hectares (3,300 acres) of property through its Conservation Lands Program. Moreover, the Osceola Public Works Department works with national and Florida state agencies to ensure their natural resources are protected (Osceola County Board of County Commissioners 2015).

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BACKGROUND RESEARCH

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data from January 2022 were reviewed to identify previously recorded cultural resources within the project APE. The FMSF database indicates there have been 26 previous cultural resource surveys conducted within portions of the current APE (**Figure 4, Table 1**). Of the surveys conducted in the Old Lake Wilson Road Widening APE, the most relevant to the current project are Survey Nos. 3360, 6664, 15946, and 26812.

Survey No. 3360, a CRAS, was conducted in 1992 by Janus Research and Piper Archaeology for a proposed residential construction in Osceola County (Fuhrmeister et al. 1992). The survey area overlaps a large portion of the current Old Lake Wilson Road APE in the central portion of the project area. Field methods included systematic and judgmental shovel testing, pedestrian survey, windshield reconnaissance, and some test unit excavation (Fuhrmeister et. al. 1992). This survey conducted archaeological testing at three sites (8OS00100, 8OS00589, and 8OS00594) that are also within the limits of the current APE.

Survey No. 6664, a return field visit to update a previously conducted CRAS in support of the onshore portion of the Gulfstream Natural Gas System Pipeline installation, was conducted by Janus Research in 2001 (Janus Research 2001). During this field visit, previously inaccessible parcels were surveyed, including archaeological investigations at sites within the Old Lake Wilson Road APE (8OS00594 and 8OS01867). Field methods consisted of systematic shovel testing, pedestrian survey, and windshield reconnaissance (Janus Research 2001). Survey No. 6664 overlaps the current Old Lake Wilson Road APE between I-4 and Osceola Polk Line Road.

Survey No. 15946, a CRAS for Old Lake Wilson Road, was conducted in 2008 by SouthArch, Inc. (Batun-Alpuche 2008). Field methods consisted of pedestrian survey and systematic shovel testing within the Old Lake Wilson Corridor, overlapping the current APE in the northern portion (Batun-Alpuche 2008). No cultural resources were identified as a result of this survey.

Survey No. 26812, a CRAS, was conducted in 2019 by Archaeological Consultants, Inc., in support of an Old Lake Wilson Road widening project (Almy et al., 2019). Project limits include the Old Lake Wilson Road corridor from CR 54 to Osceola Polk Line Road (CR 532), overlapping the current APE in the southern portion at the intersection of Old Lake Wilson Road and CR 532. Field methods consisted of systematic shovel testing, pedestrian survey, and windshield reconnaissance. Survey No. 26812 identified two new historic cultural resources within the current Old Lake Wilson Road APE (8PO08219 and 8PO08220) (Almy et. al. 2019).

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys within the Old Lake Wilson Widening APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Firm/Organization
1639	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Osceola Pointe DRI	1988	Rollins College
1827	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Hexagon Center Development Site, Osceola County, Florida	1989	Piper Archaeological Research, Inc.
3276	Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment Melia Orlando Project Osceola County, Florida	1992	SouthArc, Inc.
3349	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Kissimmee Utility Authority's Cane Island Project, Osceola County, Florida	1992	Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
3360	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Heidrich Community DRI Project Area, Osceola County, Florida	1992	Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
3477	Archeological Survey of the Planned 8 in O.D. Kissimmee-Cane Island Lateral and Meter Station	1992	R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
4812	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Interstate 4 (SR 400) Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study Six Laning from US 27 (SR 25) to US 192 (SR 530) in Polk and Osceola Counties, Florida	1997	Janus Research
17465	Project Development and Environmental Study State Environmental Impact Report: Western Beltway – Part C from Interstate 4 to SR 50/Florida's Parkway, Orange and Osceola County, Florida	1997	Glatting Jackson Kercher Anglin Lopez Rinehart, Inc.
5287	I-4 (S.R. 400) Project Development and Environmental Study from the C.R. 532 (Osceola-Polk County Line Road) to S.R. 528 (Beeline Expressway in Osceola and Orange Counties, Florida	1998	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
5840	Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Proposed Buccaneer Gas Pipeline, Florida (Volume 1: Final Report of Findings; Volume 2: Appendices)	2000	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
6332	Gulfstream Natural Gas System Cultural Resources Supplemental Report 1	2000	Janus Research
6297	Gulfstream Cultural Resources Supplemental Report 3	2001	Janus Research
6664	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Line 456 Gulfstream Natural Gas System, L.L.C.	2001	Janus Research
6772	CRS Loop G Staging Area, Loop J Reroute, Jack Loop EWS, CS 31	2001	SEARCH
6800	Cultural Resource Follow-Up Surveys for Lines 500 and 600 (Supplemental Report 5)	2002	Janus Research
6810	Cultural Resource Survey of the Two Project Items Associated with the Florida Gas Transmission Company (FGT) Phase V Expansion: 1) St. Petersburg Lateral Modification, Osceola County 2) Loop J Access Road, Gilchrist County	2002	SEARCH
7128	FGT Relocation Project for FDOT and Kissimmee Utility Authority Replacement Line and a Staging Area Osceola County, Florida	2002	SEARCH
7328	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for Gulfstream Monitor and Control System: 2002 In-Service (Supplemental Report)	2002	Janus Research
12574	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report Florida High Speed Rail Authority Project Development and Environmental (PD&E) Study from Tampa to Orlando Hillsborough, Polk, Osceola, and Orange Counties, Florida	2003	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys within the Old Lake Wilson Widening APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Firm/Organization
15946	Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment for Old Lake Wilson Road, Osceola County, Florida	2008	SouthArc, Inc.
17940	Update to Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment of Reedy Creek Improvement District and Walt Disney Properties, in Osceola and Orange Counties, Florida	2010	Janus Research
21431	Sabal Trail Transmission Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (Alachua, Citrus, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lake, Levy, Madison, Marion, Orange, Osceola, Polk, Suwannee, Sumter Counties, Florida	2014	Cardno ENTRIX
23039	Technical Memorandum: Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Proposed Improvements to Segment 1: SR 400 (Interstate 4) from West of CR 532 (Polk/Osceola County Line) to West of SR 528/Beeline Expressway, Osceola County (92130) and Orange County (75280)	2016	SEARCH
26774	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Heller Huff Parcels, Osceola County, Florida	2019	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
26812	CRAS Lake Wilson Widening from Ronald Reagan Parkway (CR 54) to Osceola-Polk Line Road (CR 532), Polk County, Florida	2019	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
27579	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of County Road 532 Widening from Lake Wilson Road to US 92, Osceola and Polk Counties, Florida	2021	SEARCH

A review of the FMSF indicates that there are five previously recorded archaeological sites within the Old Lake Wilson Road APE (**Figure 5, Table 2**). Three sites, 8OS00100, 8OS00594, and 8OS01867, are located within portions of the Old Lake Wilson Road archaeological APE. Precontact archaeological site 8OS00100, GASP, was originally identified as a lithic scatter in 1988 and is located to the west of Old Lake Wilson Road and north of I-4, overlapping a small portion of the current archaeological APE. The surveyor recommended no further work be completed at the site, and GASP has not been evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Multicomponent archaeological site 8OS00594, Creek Crossing, was identified as a precontact campsite and low-density historic surface scatter. The site overlaps the Old Lake Wilson Road corridor south of I-4 and was recommended ineligible for the NRHP in December 2001. Resource 8OS01867 (JR220) is located south of I-4 and overlaps the eastern edge of the Old Lake Wilson Road archaeological APE. JR220 is a multicomponent archaeological site consisting of a historic refuse and low-density surface scatter and was recommended as ineligible for the NRHP on December 18, 2001. Of the five archaeological sites within the Old Lake Wilson Road APE, four have been recommended as ineligible for the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and one has not been evaluated.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Old Lake Wilson Road APE.

Historic Buildings				
FMSF No.	**Address**	**Year Built**	**Surveyor Evaluation**	**NRHP Eligibility Status**
8PO08220	7500 Osceola Polk Line Road	1969	Ineligible	Ineligible
Archaeological Sites				
FMSF No.	**Name**	**Time Period**	**Surveyor Evaluation**	**NRHP Eligibility Status**
8OS00100	GASP	Deptford/St. Johns	Ineligible	Not Evaluated
8OS00589	Swamp's Edge	Precontact – Aceramic	Ineligible	Ineligible
8OS00594	Creek Crossing	Precontact – Ceramic; Middle Archaic; Late Archaic; American 19th Century 1821-1899; American 20th Century	Ineligible	Ineligible
8OS01840	JR178	Precontact – Aceramic	Ineligible	Ineligible
8OS01867	JR220	Precontact – Unspecified; American 19th Century 1821– 1899; American – 20th Century	Ineligible	Ineligible
Resource Groups				
FMSF No.	**Name**	**Period of Significance**		**NRHP Eligibility Status**
8PO08219	Mouse Mountain Travel/RV Resort	1950 – Present; Twentieth Century American; 1900 – Present		Ineligible

A review of FMSF data indicated that historic resource group 8PO08219 (Mouse Mountain Travel/RV Resort) and historic building 8PO08220 (7500 Osceola Polk Line Road, Mouse Mountain Travel/RV Resort Pool) are within the current APE. The Mouse Mountain Travel/RV Resort is located in the southeastern portion of the Old Lake Wilson Road Widening APE on the south side of CR 532. Historic resource group 8PO08219 comprises two contributing resources, 8PO08220 (within the current APE) and 8PO08221 (outside the current APE), as well as 220 non-contributing features and approximately 215 mobile homes/RVs. The Mouse Mountain Travel/RV Resort opened in 1968 and expanded substantially from 1970-2000. Resource group 8PO08219 was recommended as ineligible for the NRHP on July 6, 2021 by SHPO. Resource 8PO08220 consists of a Y-shaped pool constructed in 1969 for the Mouse Mountain Resort and was recommended as ineligible for the NRHP on July 6, 2021 by SHPO.

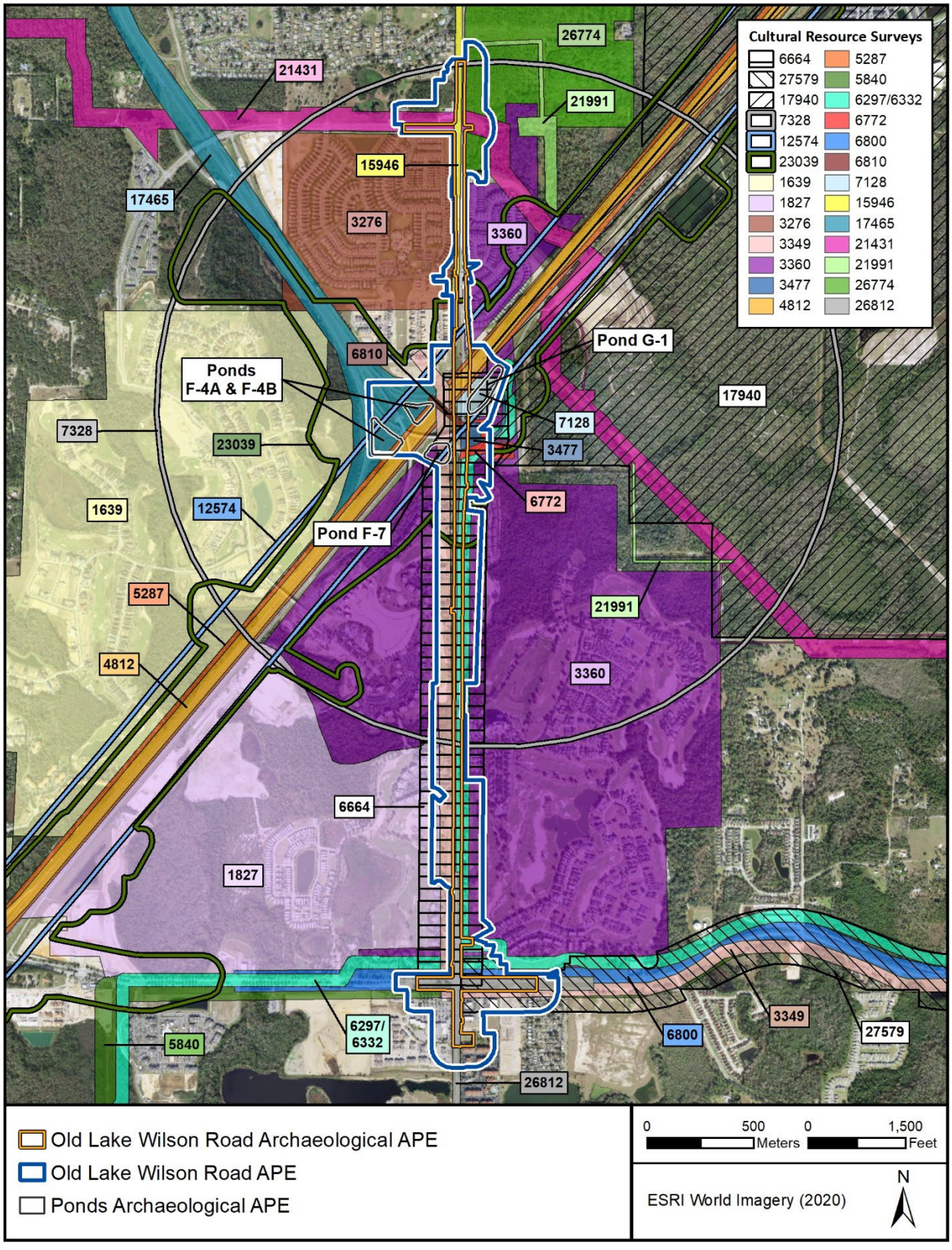

Figure 4. Previously conducted cultural resource surveys within the Old Lake Wilson Road APE.

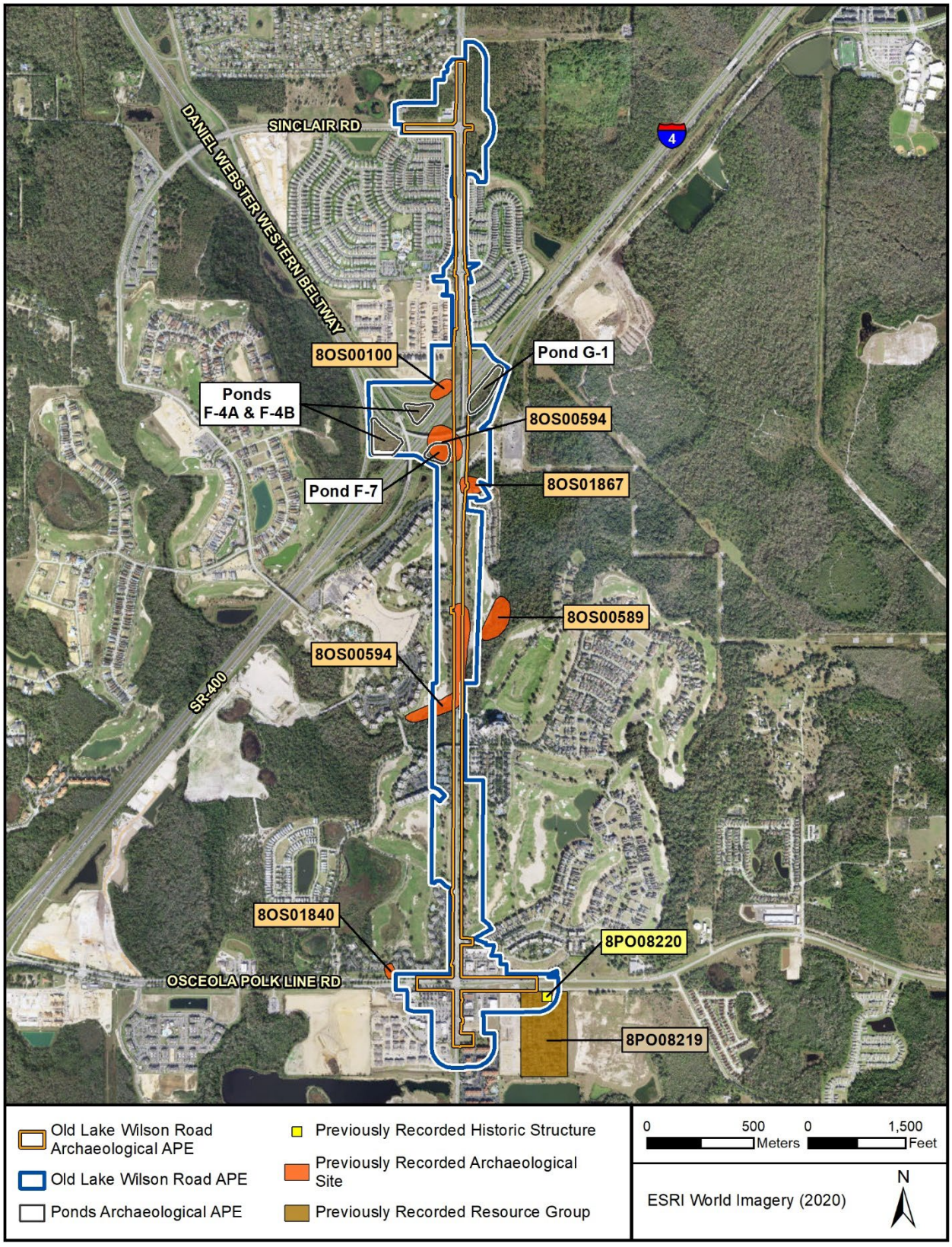

Figure 5. Previously recorded cultural resources within the Old Lake Wilson Road APE.

HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

SEARCH examined historic maps and aerial photographs to identify past land use in the vicinity of the Old Lake Wilson Road APE. The earliest detailed maps consulted were General Land Office (GLO) survey maps. Government land surveyors created GLO maps during the nineteenth century as part of the surveying, platting, and sale of public lands. In Florida, these maps characteristically show landscape features such as vegetation, bodies of water, roads, and Spanish land grants. The level of detail in GLO maps varies, with some also depicting structures, Native American villages, railroads, and agricultural fields. GLO maps of Florida Townships 25 and 26 South, Range 27 East, created in 1848, show a generally north-south road labeled "Road from Lake Monroe to Tampa" within the northern half of the APE. The road exited the APE at Fort Davenport outside the APE to the east (**Figure 6**) (GLO 1848a, 1848b).

No development was apparent near the APE until 1882 when Kissimmee was labeled east of the APE and connected by the South Florida Railroad to Orlando (Asher and Adams 1871; G. W. and C. B. Colton & Company 1882; Morse 1857). Fort Davenport was the only improvement near the APE throughout the late nineteenth century (Norton 1890; Rand McNally & Company 1900). Fort Davenport was no longer illustrated by 1910, and no improvement was within the APE by 1920 (C. S. Hammond & Company 1910; US Railroad Administration 1920).

A 1935 general highway map of Osceola County shows SR 208 following the present-day path of Old Lake Wilson Road throughout the APE. An east–west road crossed the APE at the Osceola and Polk County border (Florida State Road Department [FSRD] 1935).

According to 1944 aerial photographs, most of the land within the APE remained undeveloped, though several improved orchards overlapped the APE boundary (**Figure 7**) (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1944.

By 1953, only Old Lake Wilson Road remained. Two unlabeled structures were within the APE and a northeast–southwest transmission line crossed the APE in the far north (**Figure 8**) (US Geological Survey [USGS] 1953).

In 1969, aerial photographs show US 4 and CR 532 evident on their present-day paths intersecting the APE. Several orchards were within the APE and at least seven unimproved roads crossed the APE boundary (**Figure 9**) (USGS 1969).

A topographic map from 1970 shows six unimproved roads intersected the APE with one on the present-day path of Sinclair Road. Three structures were illustrated within the APE (**Figure 10**) (USGS 1970).

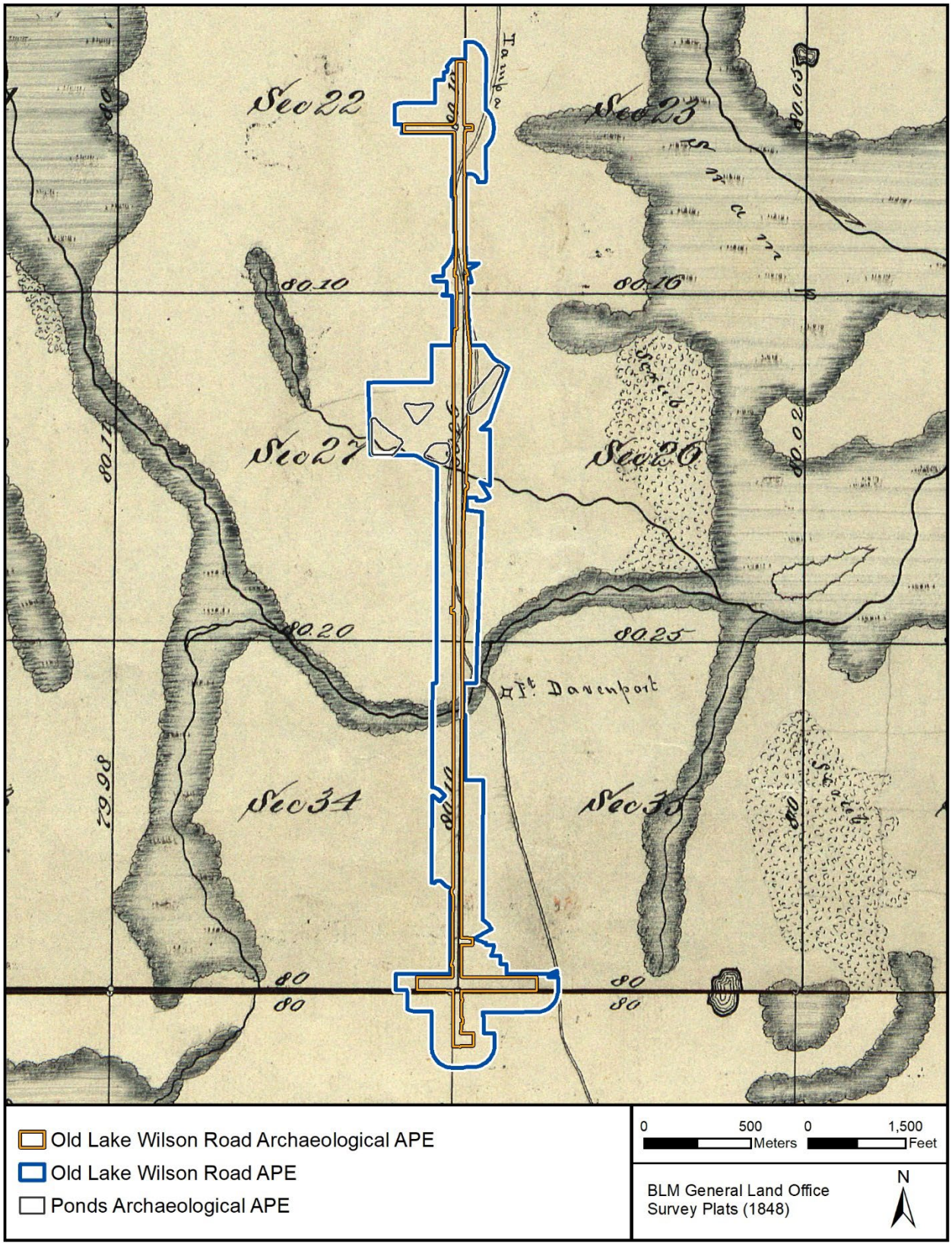

Figure 6. GLO survey maps of Townships 25 and 26 South, Range 27 East (GLO 1848a, 1848b).

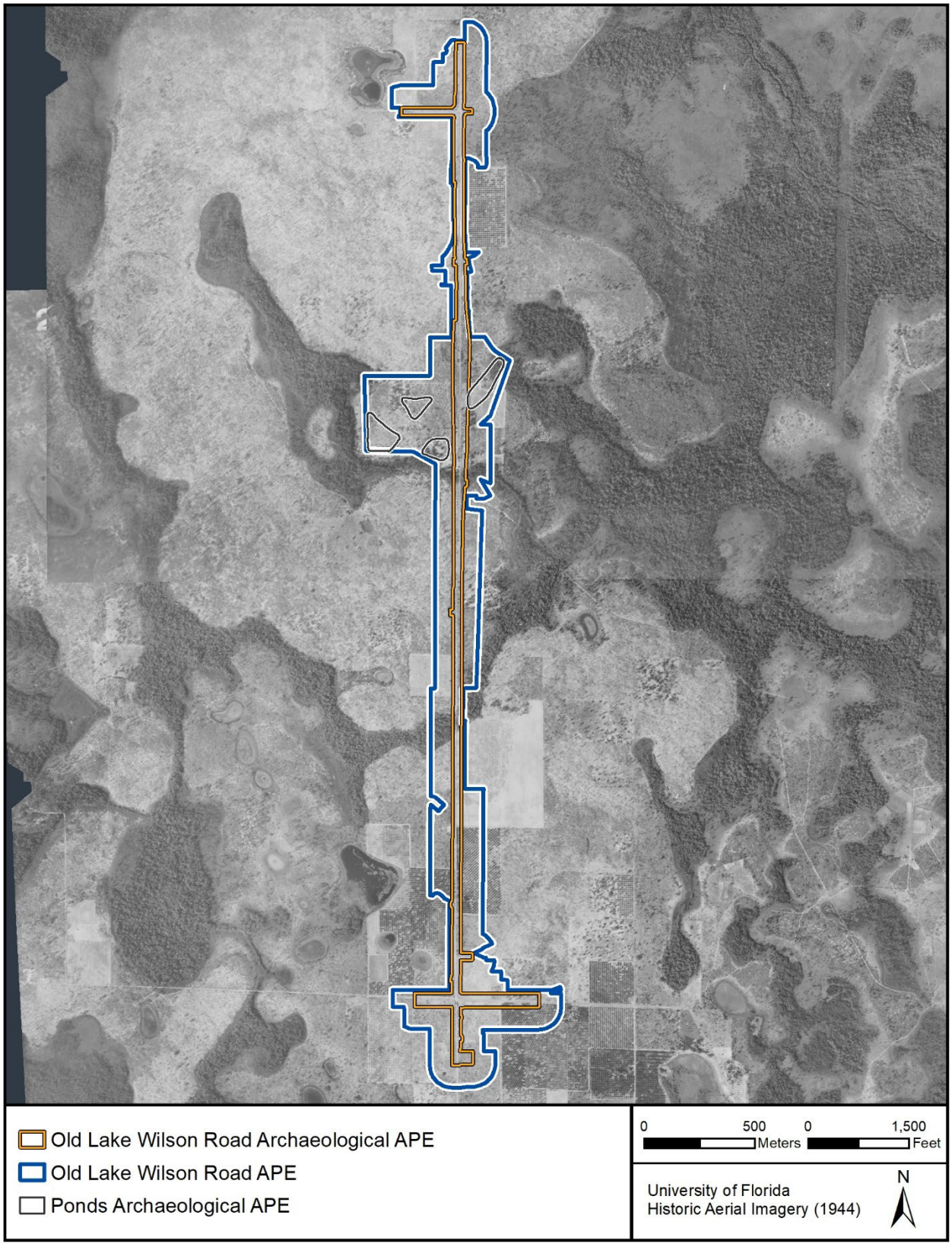

Figure 7. USDA aerial photographs of Osceola County, FL (USDA 1944).

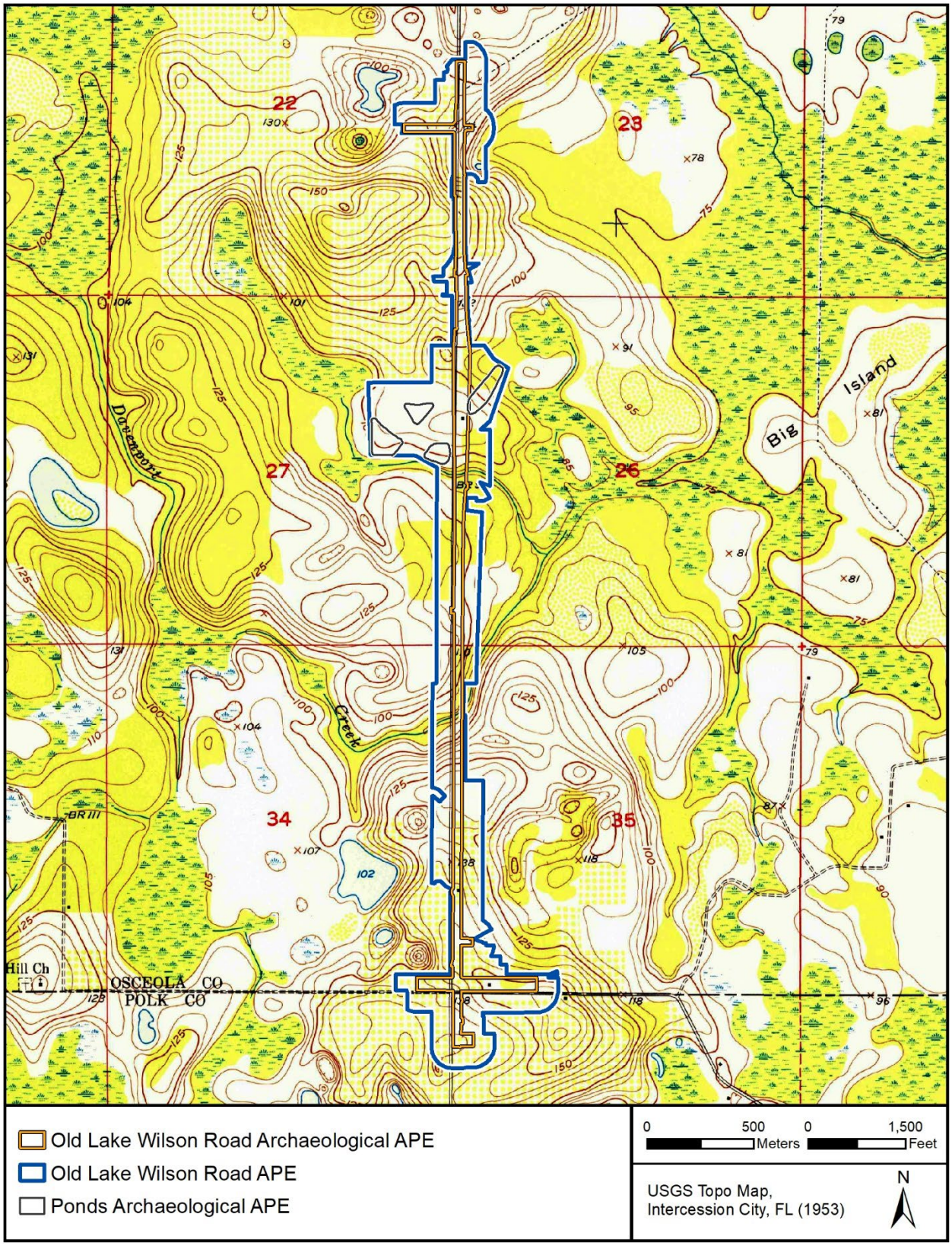

Figure 8. Intercession City, FL USGS topographic map (USGS 1953).

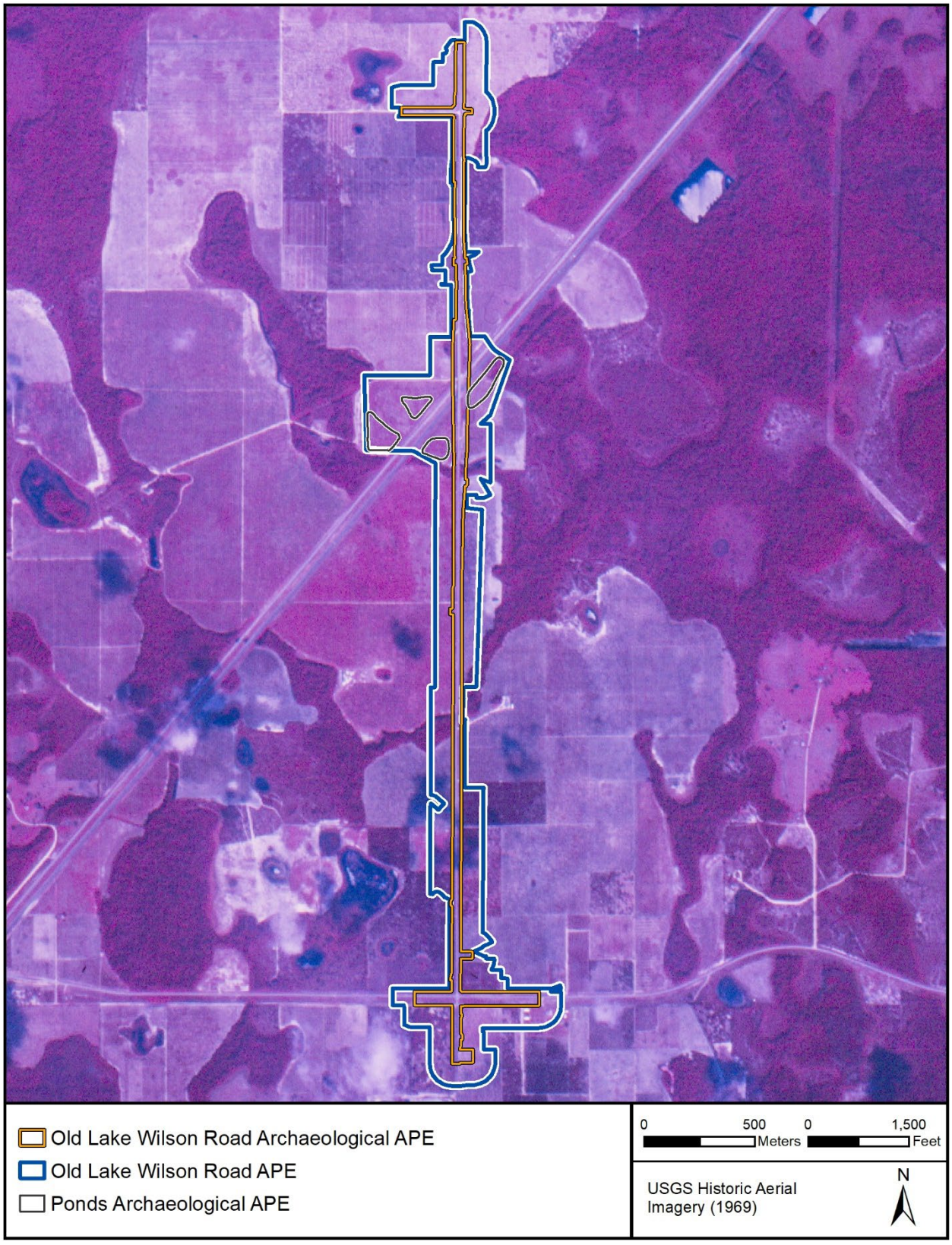

Figure 9. USGS aerial photograph of Osceola County, FL (USGS 1969).

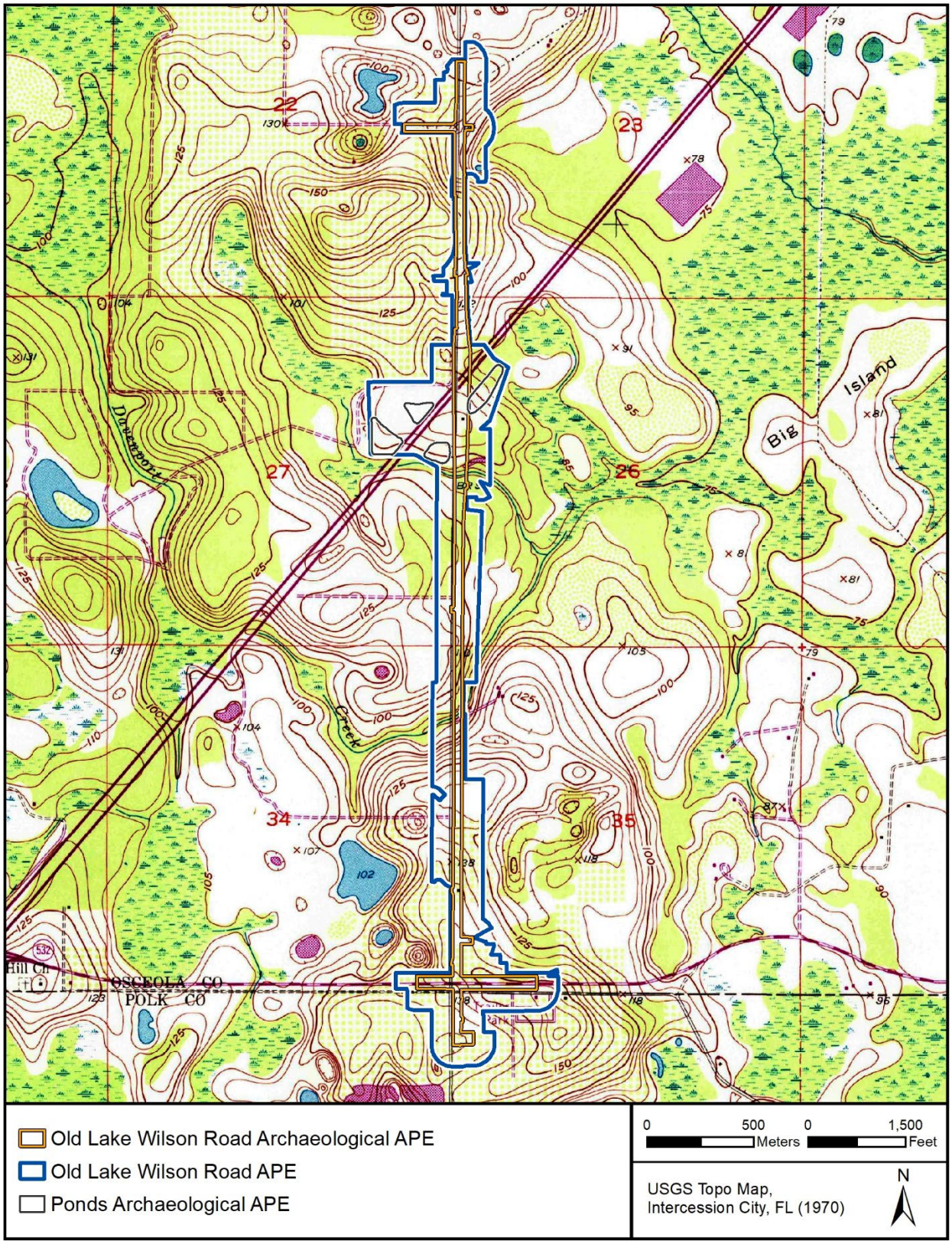

Figure 10. Intercession City, FL USGS topographic map (USGS 1970).

RESEARCH DESIGN

PROJECT GOALS

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

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

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

NRHP CRITERIA

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

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

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Based on examination of environmental variables (soil drainage, access to wetlands and marine resources, relative elevation) and results of previously conducted surveys, potential for precontact archaeological sites to be present within the project APE was high. Many precontact sites have been identified in proximity to the Old Lake Wilson Road APE in addition to the archaeological sites located within the current project area; however, the right-of-way within which the proposed improvements will be built has undergone extensive disturbance due to road construction and recent residential development. The Old Lake Wilson Road APE was judged to have a low to high potential for historic-period archaeological sites and historic structures. Historic Fort Davenport, situated on nearby Reedy Creek, is within approximately 1.6 kilometers (1.0 mile) of the current project area. Aerial imagery displays agricultural lands with little development in the area by the 1950s; however, more roads and structures were constructed in the area by 1970 in addition to the structures located within the APE.

SURVEY METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The Phase I field survey consisted of systematic subsurface shovel testing according to the potential for buried archaeological sites. As the project area was determined to have generally high archaeological potential, shovel tests were attempted at 25-meter (82-foot) intervals within the right-of-way. If extensive modern disturbance was noted, this testing interval was expanded to 100-meter (330-foot) intervals based on the revised low probability for intact archaeological deposits. Shovel tests measured approximately 50 centimeters (19.7 inches) in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 100 centimeters (39.4 inches) below surface (cmbs), subsurface conditions permitting. Excavated sediments were screened through 1/4-inch-mesh hardware cloth. The location of each shovel test was marked on aerial photographs and recorded on Wide Area Augmentation System enabled handheld GPS units. The cultural content, soil

strata, and environmental setting of each shovel test were recorded in field notebooks. Marked field maps are provided in **Appendix A**.

Architectural Field Methods

The architectural survey for the project used standard procedures for the location, investigation, and recording of historic properties. In addition to a search of the FMSF database for previously recorded historic properties within the project area, USGS quadrangle maps were reviewed for structures that were constructed prior to 1977. The field survey inventoried existing buildings, structures, and other aspects of the built environment within the project APE. Historic resources were plotted with a GPS unit on USGS quadrangle maps and on project aerials. Identified historic resources were photographed with a digital camera, and pertinent information regarding the architectural style, distinguishing characteristics, and condition was recorded on FMSF resource forms. Upon completion of fieldwork, forms and photographs were returned to SEARCH offices for analysis. Date of construction, design, architectural features, condition, and integrity of the resources, and how they relate to the surrounding landscape, were carefully considered. The resources were evaluated regarding their eligibility for listing in the NRHP and recommended eligible, potentially eligible, or not eligible.

Laboratory Methods

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

Curation

The original maps and field notes are housed at SEARCH's Newberry office and will be turned over to Osceola County upon project completion; SEARCH will retain copies.

Certified Local Government Consultation

Because this project is located partially within the City of Kissimmee, a Certified Local Government (CLG), SEARCH initiated consultation with Ms. Ashley Cornelison, the CLG representative for the city. On March 29, 2022, SEARCH archaeologist Drew Kinchen, BA, e-mailed Ms. Cornelison to discuss the project and inquire whether the city might have any concerns related to cultural resources associated with the project. In the e-mail, Ms. Kinchen provided the project maps to Ms. Cornelison for review. On March 29, 2022, Ms. Cornelison stated that the City of Kissimmee has no comment regarding the Old Lake Wilson Road widening project.

Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries

Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of Native American and historic archaeological sites; however, the possibility exists that evidence of cultural resources may yet be encountered within the project limits. Should evidence of unrecorded cultural resources be discovered during construction activities, work in that portion of the project area must stop. Evidence of cultural resources includes Native American or historic pottery, stone tools, bone or shell tools, historic trash pits, and historic building foundations. If such evidence is found, the FDHR will be notified within two working days.

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

RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Old Lake Wilson Road archaeological APE consists of a 4.5-kilometer (2.8-mile) corridor and four pond footprints lined on both sides with buried utilities and recent residential, commercial, and resort developments, including a golf course (**Figure 11**). Aerial imagery indicated that the presence of intact, natural soils within the APE was unlikely, and the field visit confirmed the artificial and disturbed nature of the archaeological APE. In total, 209 no-dig points were used to document the pedestrian survey of those areas where subsurface testing was not possible due to various disturbances. Five shovel tests were excavated in the Old Lake Wilson Road archaeological APE along the eastern side of the corridor (**Figures 12-16**). No additional testing was conducted within the I-4 ponds archaeological APE because these areas had been previously tested during a 2016 survey of I-4 (Dye and Roberts 2016, FMSF Survey No. 23039). The results of that survey are depicted in **Figures 14** and **15**. Marked field maps showing the location of no-digs, buried utilities, and other disturbances identified in the current survey are provided in **Appendix A**. An FDHR survey log sheet is provided in **Appendix B.**

Archaeological testing was limited to areas with minimal buried utilities and disturbances. Two shovel tests were excavated south of I-4, and three shovel tests were excavated north of I-4. Each shovel test was excavated on the east side of Old Lake Wilson Road where fewer utilities were present and enough space was available between the shovel test, the roadway, and buried utilities. Each shovel test was negative for cultural material. A typical soil profile consisted of (10YR 4/2) dark grayish brown sandy loam from ground surface to an average of 10 cmbs (3.9 inches; Stratum I), (10YR 4/4) dark yellowish brown sandy loam from 10 to 20 cmbs (3.9 to 7.9 inches; Stratum II), and (10YR 5/6) yellowish brown sandy loam from 20 to 100 cmbs (7.9 to 39.4 inches, Stratum III) (**Figure 17**). Gravel and construction fill were present in all strata and three of the five excavated shovel tests terminated due to fill or asphalt impasse.

Three previously recorded archaeological sites have been documented within the archaeological APE, but site visits during the current survey revealed heavy disturbance, buried utilities, existing ponds, and modern development within the site footprints. As such, subsurface testing was not possible in these areas. Previously recorded sites 8OS00100, 8OS00594, and 8OS01867 are discussed below. Because no testing was conducted within these sites, the site forms have not been updated. Two additional archaeological sites (8OS00589 and 8OS01840) are within the overall project APE but do not fall within the archaeological APE. No evidence of either site was identified during the current survey.

No new archaeological sites or occurrences were recorded within the Old Lake Wilson Road archaeological APE. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Figure 11. Representative photos of the Old Lake Wilson Road APE. Top left: Intersection of Old Lake Wilson Road and Osceola Polk Line Road with modern development and utilities. Top right: Buried utilities, modified landscape, and a golf course on the east side of Old Lake Wilson Road. Bottom left: Buried utilities, overhead utilities, and paved ditch on the west side of Old Lake Wilson Road. Bottom right: Old Lake Wilson Road APE at the intersection of Sinclair Road with ongoing construction, sidewalks, and buried utilities.

Previously Recorded Sites

8OS00100, GASP

Precontact site 8OS00100 overlaps a small portion of the Old Lake Wilson Road archaeological APE in the northern portion of the corridor. The site is located on the western side of Old Lake Wilson Road and on the northern side of I-4. Modern conditions of the GASP site consist of a modified landscape with an I-4 off-ramp, buried utilities, and fencing within the site footprint, which prevented subsurface archaeological testing (**Figure 18**). Pedestrian survey of the area revealed no evidence of the archaeological resource in the Old Lake Wilson Road archaeological APE. Given the level of modern development, it is unlikely that intact cultural deposits from site 8OS00100 are present within the APE. This site has not been previously evaluated for eligibility

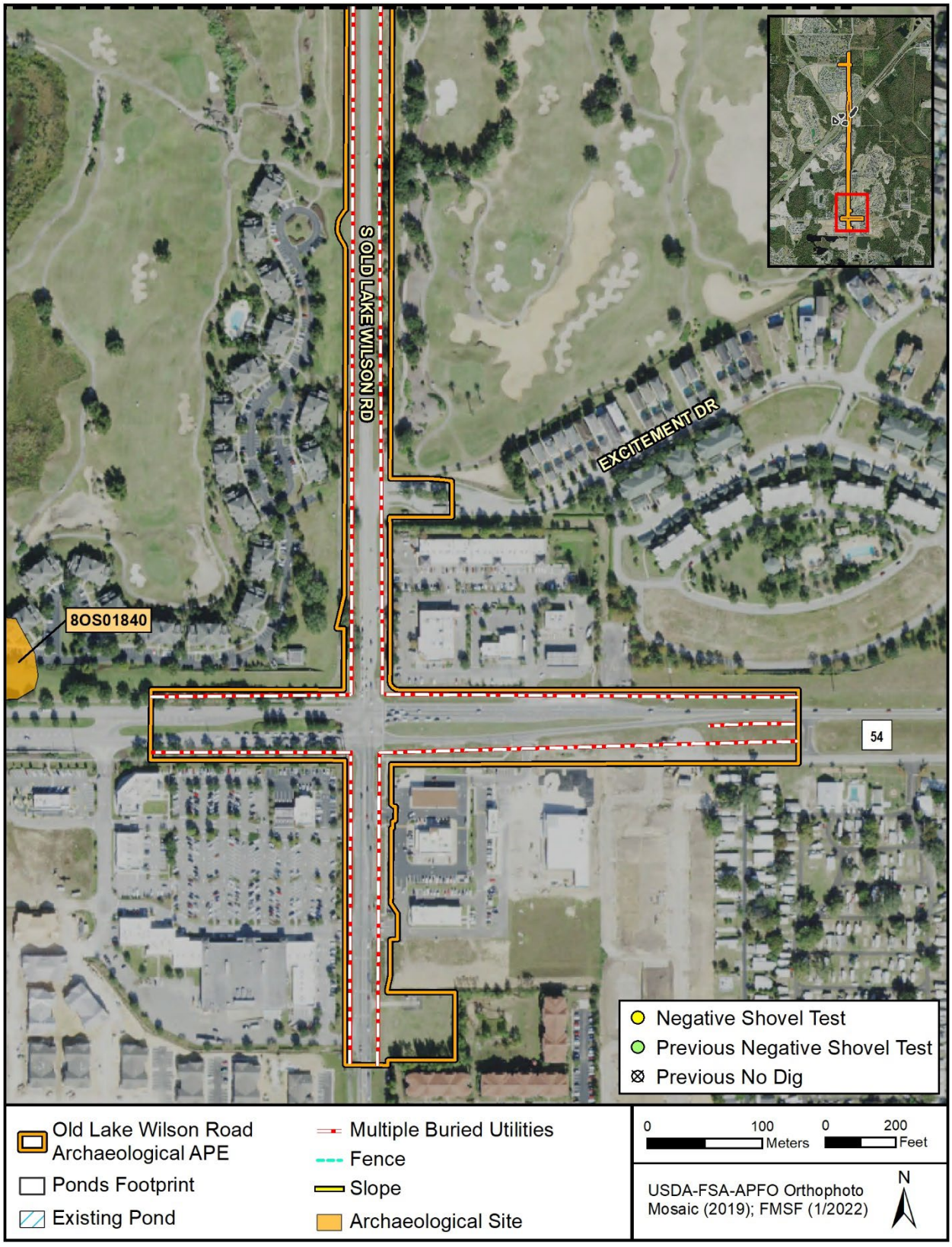

Figure 12. Results of archaeological testing in the Old Lake Wilson Road APE, map 1 of 5.

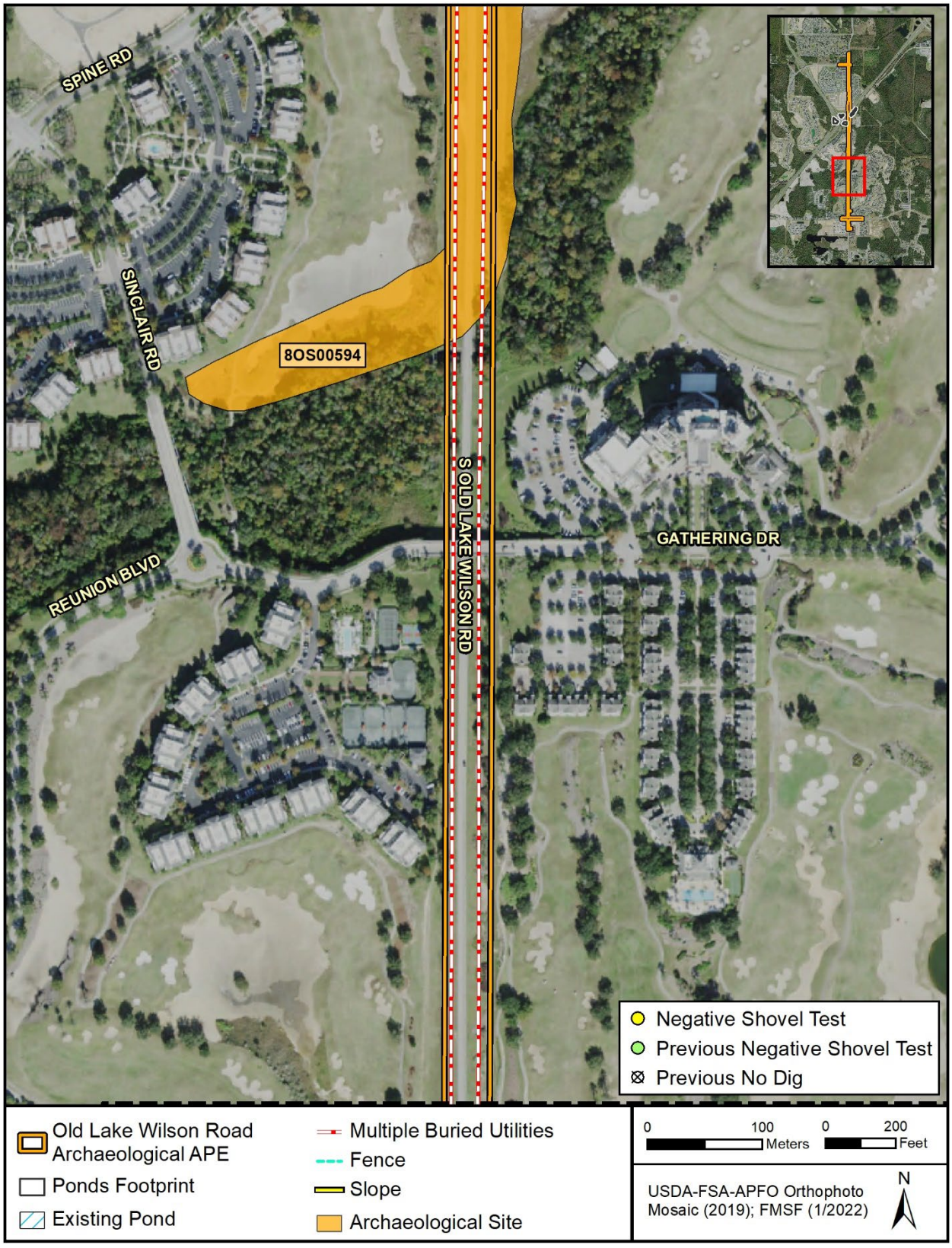

Figure 13. Results of archaeological testing in the Old Lake Wilson Road APE, map 2 of 5.

Figure 14. Results of archaeological testing in the Old Lake Wilson Road APE, map 3 of 5.

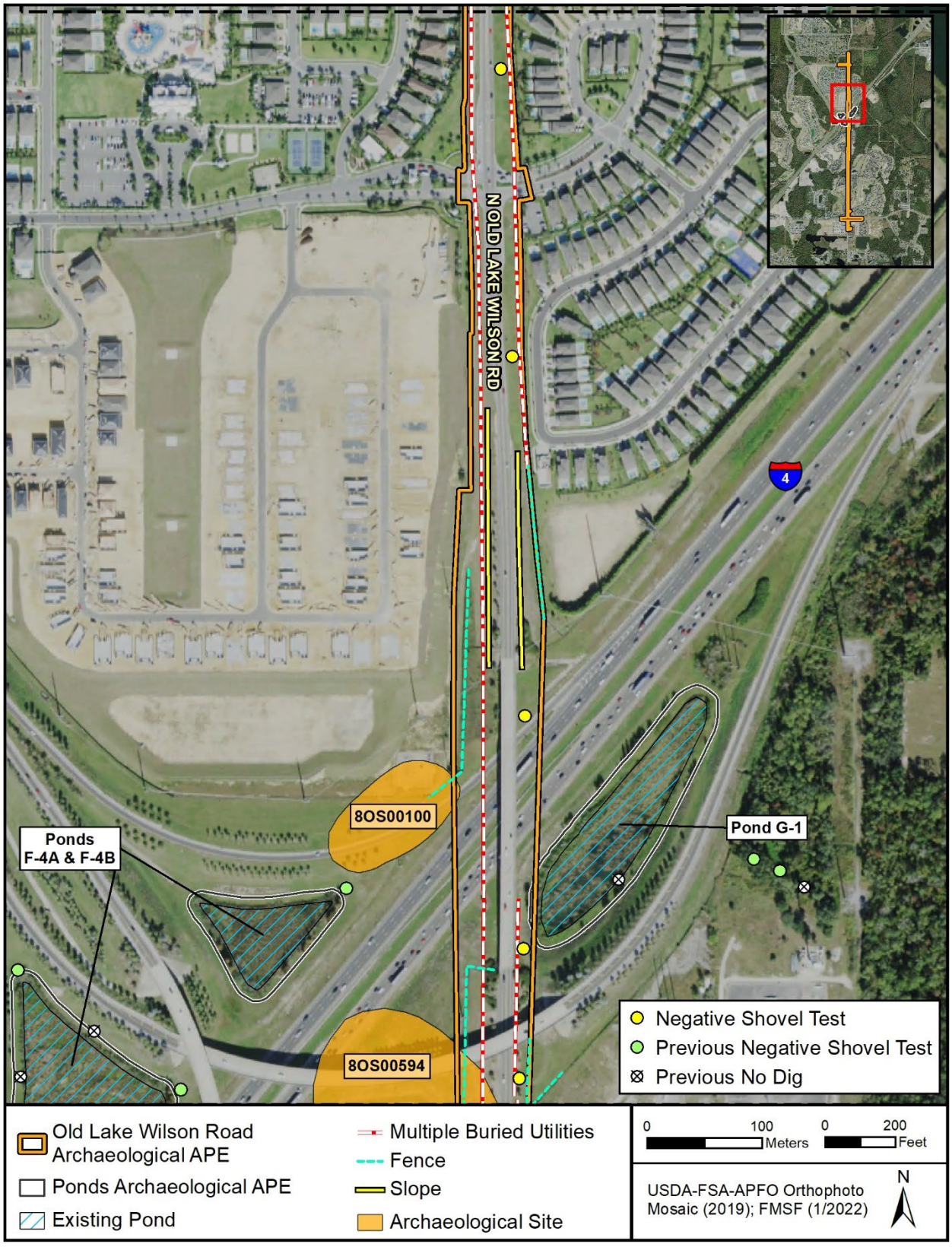

Figure 15. Results of archaeological testing in the Old Lake Wilson Road APE, map 4 of 5.

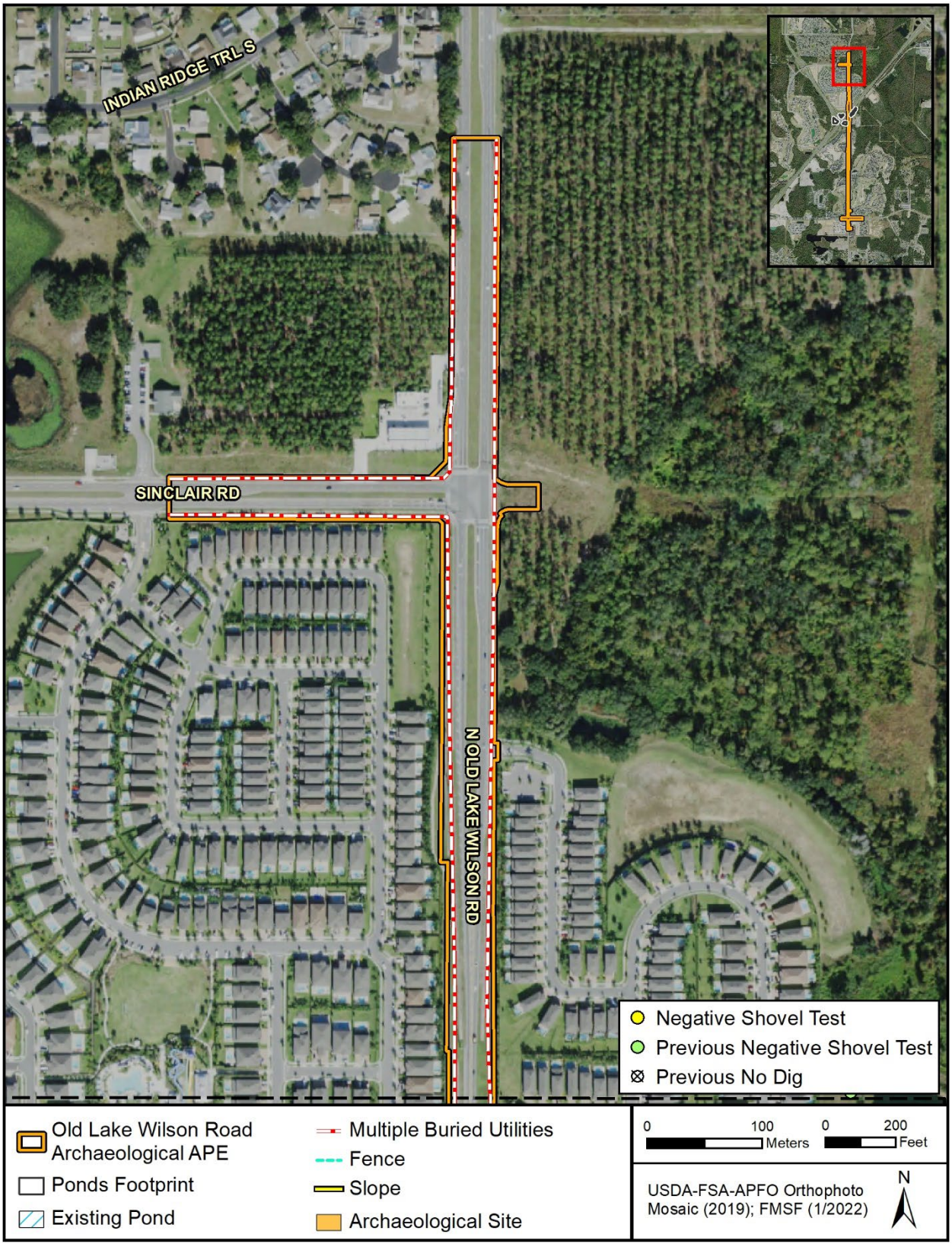

Figure 16. Results of archaeological testing in the Old Lake Wilson Road APE, map 5 of 5.

on the NRHP; however, based on the level of modern disturbance and the lack of natural landforms identified during the pedestrian survey, the proposed Old Lake Wilson Road project is unlikely to affect any intact cultural deposits associated with 8OS00100. No further work is recommended.

Figure 17. Representative photo of soil stratigraphy within the archaeological APE.

8OS00594, Creek Crossing

Multicomponent site 8OS00594 overlaps two sections of the Old Lake Wilson Road archaeological APE in the central and southern portions of the corridor and Pond F-7. For the purposes of this report, the northern portion of the site will be discussed as 8OS00594A, and the southern portion will be discussed as 8OS00594B; this distinction is not given on the FMSF and is only for the purposes of this report.

Initial background research suggested that the two parts of the Creek Crossing site were misnumbered and that the site should be recorded as two distinct resources (see **Figures 14** and **15**). The FMSF was contacted in regard to the two separate site footprints for the Creek Crossing archaeological site. Per consultation with FMSF, additional study would be needed to determine whether the two site footprints are the same site or separate entities; however, given the developed condition of both sections within the archaeological APE, such evaluation is beyond the scope of the current project.

8OS00594A

Located in the central portion of the APE, 8OS00594A lies just south of I-4 on the west side of Old Lake Wilson Road and extends westward to cover the majority of the Pond F-7 footprint. The portion of the site footprint that overlaps into the archaeological APE includes approximately 0.97 hectares (3.41 acres). Modern conditions of site 8OS00594A consist of a heavily modified landscape with a retention pond and buried utilities within the site footprint, which prevented subsurface archaeological testing (**Figure 18**). Pedestrian survey of the area revealed no evidence of the archaeological resource in the Old Lake Wilson Road archaeological APE. Given the extent of disturbance, it is unlikely that intact cultural deposits from site 8OS00594A are present within the APE. This site was previously evaluated as ineligible for listing on the NRHP, and the results of the current survey support this recommendation. Based on the level of modern disturbance and the lack of natural landforms identified during the current survey, the proposed Old Lake Wilson Road project is unlikely to affect any intact cultural deposits associated with 8OS00594A. No further work is recommended.

Figure 18. Representative photos of archaeological sites 8OS00100, 8OS00594A and 8OS00594B. Top left: Modern conditions of site 8OS00100 with buried utilities, fencing, and I-4 offramp bisecting the site. Top right: Overview of 8OS00100 from bridge overlooking site. Bottom left: Overview of site 8OS00594A with retention pond and buried utilities, view west. Bottom right: Overview of site 8OS00594B in the Old Lake Wilson Road corridor displaying modified landscape, pavement, and utilities.

8OS00594B

Located in the southern portion of the project area, the site overlaps 2.01 hectares (5.0 acres), spanning the entire width of the archaeological APE. Modern conditions of site 8OS00594B consist of a modified landscape with ditches, buried and overhead utilities, pavement, and sidewalks within the site footprint, which prevented subsurface archaeological testing see (**Figure 18**). Pedestrian survey of the area revealed no evidence of the archaeological resource in the Old Lake Wilson Road archaeological APE. Given the level of modern development, it is unlikely that intact cultural deposits from site 8OS00594B are present within the APE. This site was previously recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP by SHPO, and the results of the current survey support this recommendation. Based on the extent of modern disturbance and the absence of natural landforms identified during the current survey, the proposed Old Lake

Wilson Road project is unlikely to affect any intact cultural deposits associated with 8OS00594B. No further work is recommended.

8OS01867, JR220

Multicomponent site 8OS01867 overlaps an approximately 0.25-hectare (0.62-acre) section of the archaeological APE in the center portion of the corridor at the intersection of Assembly Court and Old Lake Wilson Road. Modern conditions of JR220 consist of a paved entrance to a residential neighborhood with a median, sidewalks, and buried utilities/utility boxes within the site footprint, which prevented subsurface archaeological testing (**Figure 19**). Pedestrian survey of the area revealed no evidence of the archaeological resource in the Old Lake Wilson Road archaeological APE. Given the level of modern development, it is unlikely that intact cultural deposits from site 8OS01867 are present within the APE. The site was previously evaluated as ineligible for the NRHP, and results of the current survey support this recommendation. Based on the extent of modern disturbance identified during the pedestrian survey, the proposed Old Lake Wilson Road project is unlikely to affect any intact cultural associated with 8OS01867. No further work is recommended.

Figure 19. Overview of archaeological site 8OS01867 displaying paved entrance to residential neighborhood with median, sidewalk, buried utilities, and utility boxes.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of three historic resources within the Old Lake Wilson Road APE, including two previously recorded resources and one newly recorded resource (**Figure 20**). The previously recorded historic resources include one resource group (8PO08219) and one structure (8PO08220). The newly recorded historic resource is a bridge (8OS03232).

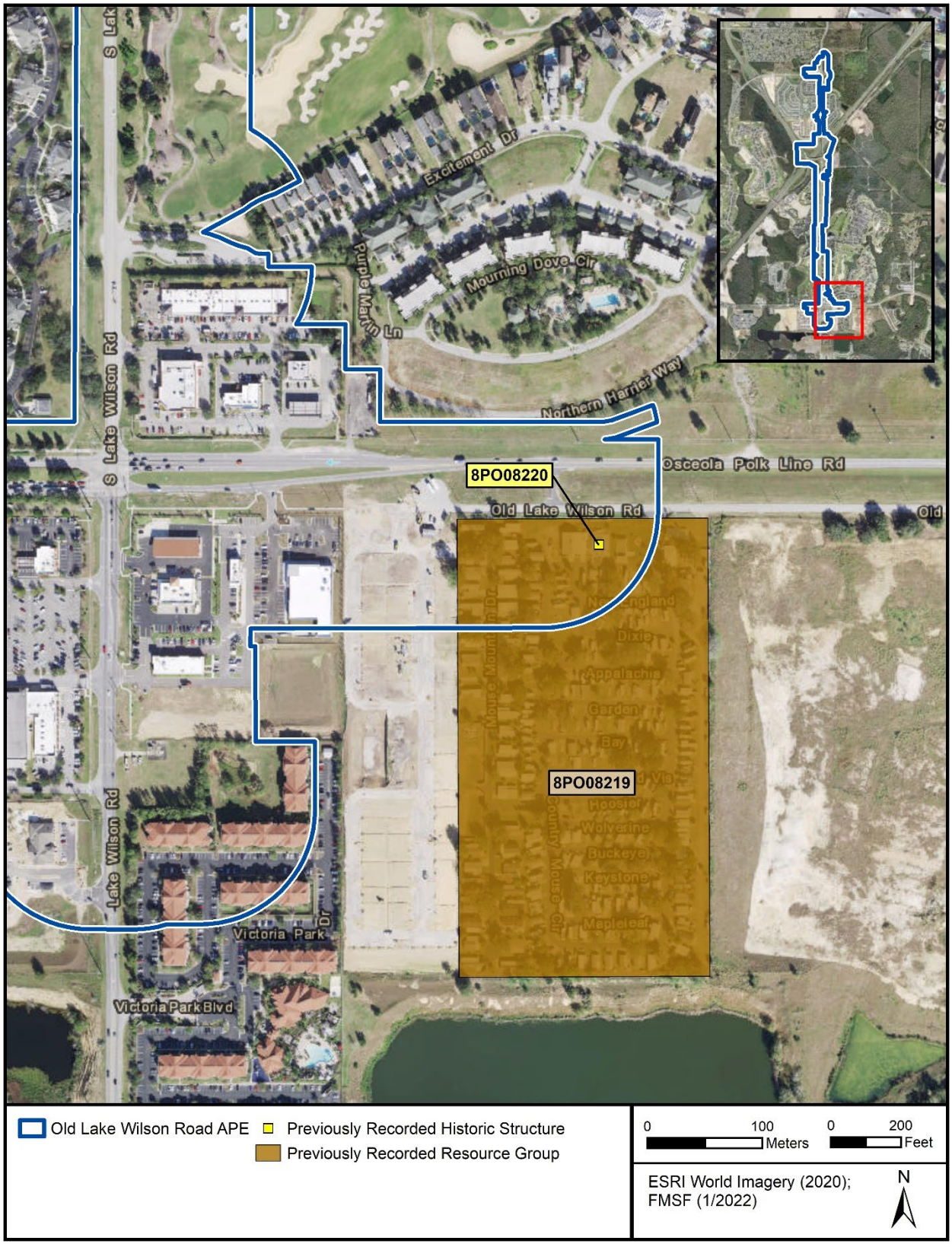

Figure 20. Historic resources recorded within the Old Lake Wilson Road APE, map 1 of 2.

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

Additionally, one previously recorded resource (8PO08221) was found during field review to have been misplotted and occurs outside of the APE. A letter documenting the misplot has been sent to SHPO, and a copy is provided in **Appendix D**.

NRHP EVALUATIONS

Resource Group

8PO08219, Mouse Mountain Travel/RV Resort

Mouse Mountain Travel/RV Resort (8PO08219) is a previously recorded resource group within Polk County (**Figure 21**). The resource group is situated in Section 35 of Township 25 South, Range 27 East and Section 2 of Township 26 South, Range 27 East, as shown on the 2018 *Intercession City, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. Approximately 1.44 hectares (3.55 acres) of 8PO08219 fall within the Old Lake Wilson Road APE. Overall, the resource group consists of an 8.70 hectare (21.5-acre) rectangular parcel bounded by SR 532 in the north and private parcels to the east, west, and south. It contains 322 lots for mobile homes and RVs, as well as four permanent structures: a clubhouse, an office, a restroom, and a swimming pool (Campground Reviews n.d.) (**Figure 22**). Of these, one resource, Mouse Mountain Travel/RV Resort (Pool) (8PO08220), is located within the portion of 8PO08219 that falls within the APE.

The Mouse Mountain Travel/RV Resort (8PO08219) was established on the site of a former citrus grove in 1968 (**Figure 23**, left). The resort's initial buildings included a ca. 1935 residence and a concrete storage building (Pole County Property Appraiser's Database 2022). The campground was then rapidly expanded between 1969 and 1971, including the construction of a clubhouse, a pool (8PO08220), a restroom, an athletic court, and a small grid of roads. In addition to these permanent structures, a scattering of mobile homes and RVs are visible in a 1969 aerial (**Figure 23**, right). The mobile home park changed hands several times and was known as the Cozy Grove Campground until 1985 (Florida Department of Corporations n.d.a). Ownership was then assumed by Mouse Mountain, Inc., and it was renamed the Mouse Mountain Travel/RV Resort (Florida Department of Corporations n.d.b). In 2020, the mobile home park was purchased by Sun Mouse Mountain RV, LLC (Polk County Property Appraiser's Database 2022).

Resource 8PO08219 has undergone significant non-historic expansions and alterations to its historic structures, including demolition and subsequent reconstruction of its restroom building ca. 1987, demolition and subsequent reconstruction of its clubhouse ca. 1998, its expansion to the south, and realignment of its historic roadway grid (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. 2019; Polk County Property Appraiser's Database 2022) (**Figure 24**).

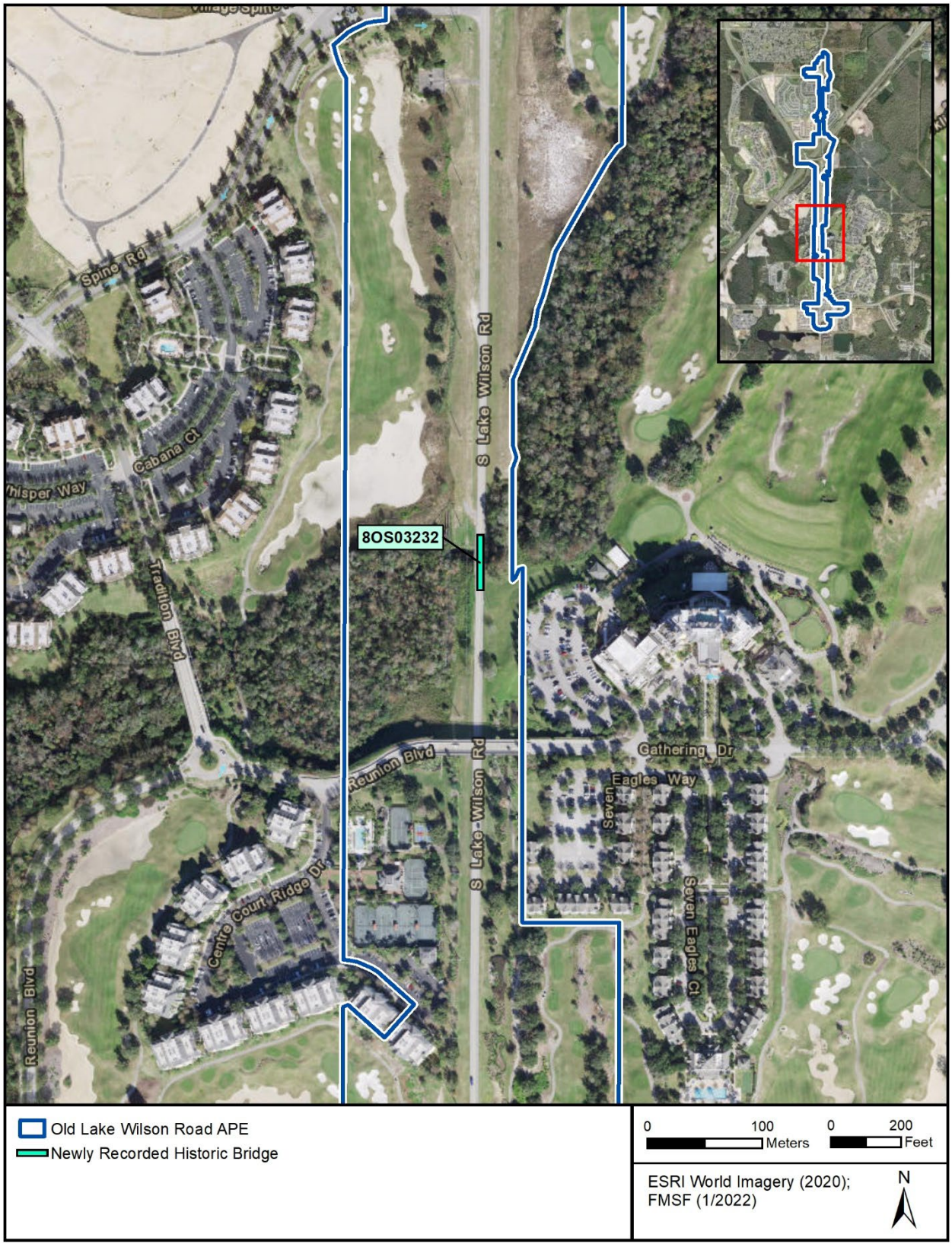

Figure 21. Historic resources recorded within the Old Lake Wilson Road APE, map 2 of 2.

Figure 22. Representative views of Resource 8PO08219 within the APE. Top, facing north; bottom, facing southwest.

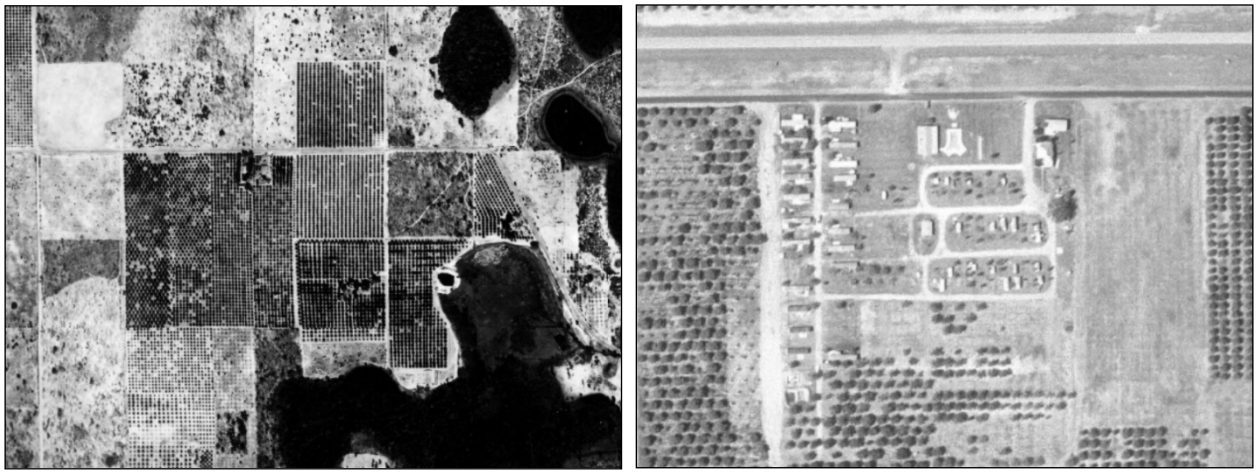

Figure 23. Left: Aerial photograph of Polk County, showing orange groves at the site where 8PO08219 would be established; photograph taken 1941 (USDA 1941). Right: Aerial photograph of 8PO08219, showing original structures; photograph taken 1969 (FDOT 1969).

Assessment

The SHPO concurred with a recommendation for Resource 8PO08219 as ineligible for the NRHP on July 6, 2021. Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8PO08219 is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. The resource is not significant under Criterion C because it lacks architectural or engineering distinction. Finally, 8PO08219 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8PO08219 remains ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a larger historic district.

Figure 24. Aerial view of Resource 8PO08219, showing non-historic development; photograph taken 2019 (FDOT 2019).

Bridge

8OS03232, Old Lake Wilson Road over Davenport Creek

The Old Lake Wilson Road over Davenport Creek Bridge (8OS03232; FDOT Bridge No. 924147) is a newly recorded resource located in Osceola County (see **Figure 20**). The culvert bridge is located in Section 35 of Township 25 South, Range 27 East. Culverts of multiple spans and over 6.1 meters (20 feet) in length are generally assigned a bridge number by FDOT; the Old Lake Wilson Road over Davenport Creek Bridge is therefore also known as FDOT Bridge No. 924147. Resource 8OS03232 was constructed ca. 1954 by Osceola County. Resource 8OS03232 is a steel pipe arch culvert with a total length of 17.5 meters (57.4 feet) across four spans (**Figure 25**). The culvert bridge is composed of three steel pipe arches supported by walls and an abutment constructed of concrete bags. Davenport Creek runs east-west through the culvert, and Old Lake Wilson Road is carried north-south over it. It is approximately 12.71 meters (41.70 feet) wide, and the roadway is approximately 8.06 meters (26.46 feet) wide. Steel guardrails are located on the west and east sides of the roadway, and a water testing and measuring station is located east of the culvert. No additional information was located that details the role of the culvert in aiding in the development of the area or its association with persons of historical significance.

Figure 25. Resource 8OS03232, facing northeast.

Assessment

Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8OS03232 is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era

and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Furthermore, the resource lacks sufficient engineering and architectural distinction as a steel pipe arch culvert to be eligible under Criterion C because it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a method of construction or serve as an excellent example of steel pipe arch culvert design. Finally, 8OS03232 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Resource 8OS03232 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributor to a larger historic district.

Structure

8PO08220, Mouse Mountain Travel/RV Resort (Pool)

Mouse Mountain Travel/RV Resort (Pool) (8PO08220) is a previously recorded resource within Polk County (see **Figure 21**). Resource 8PO08220 is situated in Section 2 of Township 26 South, Range 27 East, as shown on the 2018 *Intercession City, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The structure is located in the central northern portion of the Mouse Mountain Travel/RV Resort (8PO08219), the overall boundary of which is defined by Parcel ID 27-26-02-000000-031030. The pool was constructed ca. 1969 and is made of poured concrete formed into a Y-shape with concave curves. It is bordered by dark blue tiles around the exterior. There are two ramp-style entries with aluminum railings located at the southwest and southeast corners of the pool, and there is an aluminum ladder entry at the north end of the west side of the pool. A rectangular concrete slab deck surrounds the pool and is bounded by a white vinyl fence. A non-historic clubhouse is located to the west of the pool and deck (**Figure 26**).

Figure 26. Resource 8PO08220, facing northwest.

Assessment

The SHPO concurred with a recommendation for Resource 8PO08220 as ineligible for the NRHP on July 6, 2021. Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that Mouse Mountain Travel/RV Resort (Pool) (8PO08220) is not significant under Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Additionally, the resource is not significant under Criterion C because it lacks engineering distinction. The pool is a common feature utilizing typical materials and a relatively simple layout. Finally, the resource is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 8PO08220 is not eligible for individual listing in the NRHP.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of a Phase I PD&E study conducted in support of improvements to Old Lake Wilson Road in Osceola and Polk Counties, Florida. The Board of County Commissioners for Osceola County is proposing improvements to Old Lake Wilson Road from south of CR 532 to north of Sinclair Road. The proposed improvements include widening the existing two-lane road to four lanes, with sidewalks, potential bike facilities, medians, and a closed drainage system. The project also includes widening or replacement of the existing bridge over I-4. No new ponds are proposed as part of this project. Four existing ponds in I-4 interchange will be used and may be regraded as part of the current project. The project limits begin south of CR 532 and continue north, crossing over I-4 to just north of Sinclair Road. All proposed improvements will be constructed within the existing and proposed Old Lake Wilson Road right-of-way.

The archaeological survey included five negative shovel tests and 209 no-dig points within the Old Lake Wilson Road archaeological APE. Extensive ground disturbances caused by buried utilities and modern development have left no portion of the proposed corridor intact. No natural soils were identified, and no artifacts were recovered from the APE. Three previously recorded archaeological sites (8OS00100, 8OS00594, and 8OS01867) were revisited, but no evidence of these resources was encountered. No further archaeological survey is recommended.

The architectural survey resulted in identification and evaluation of three historic resources within the Old Lake Wilson Road APE, including two previously recorded resources and one newly recorded resource. The previously recorded historic resources include one resource group (8PO08219) and one building (8PO08220). The newly recorded historic resource is a bridge (8OS03232).

None of the previously recorded resources were recommended eligible for the NRHP by the SHPO.

Based on the results of the current survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that each of the three resources is ineligible for the NRHP, due to a lack of significant historic associations and architectural and/or engineering distinction. No further work is recommended.

It is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed Old Lake Wilson Road widening project will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP as currently designed. No further work is therefore recommended. However, if design plans change to include areas beyond the current study, additional cultural resources consideration may be needed.

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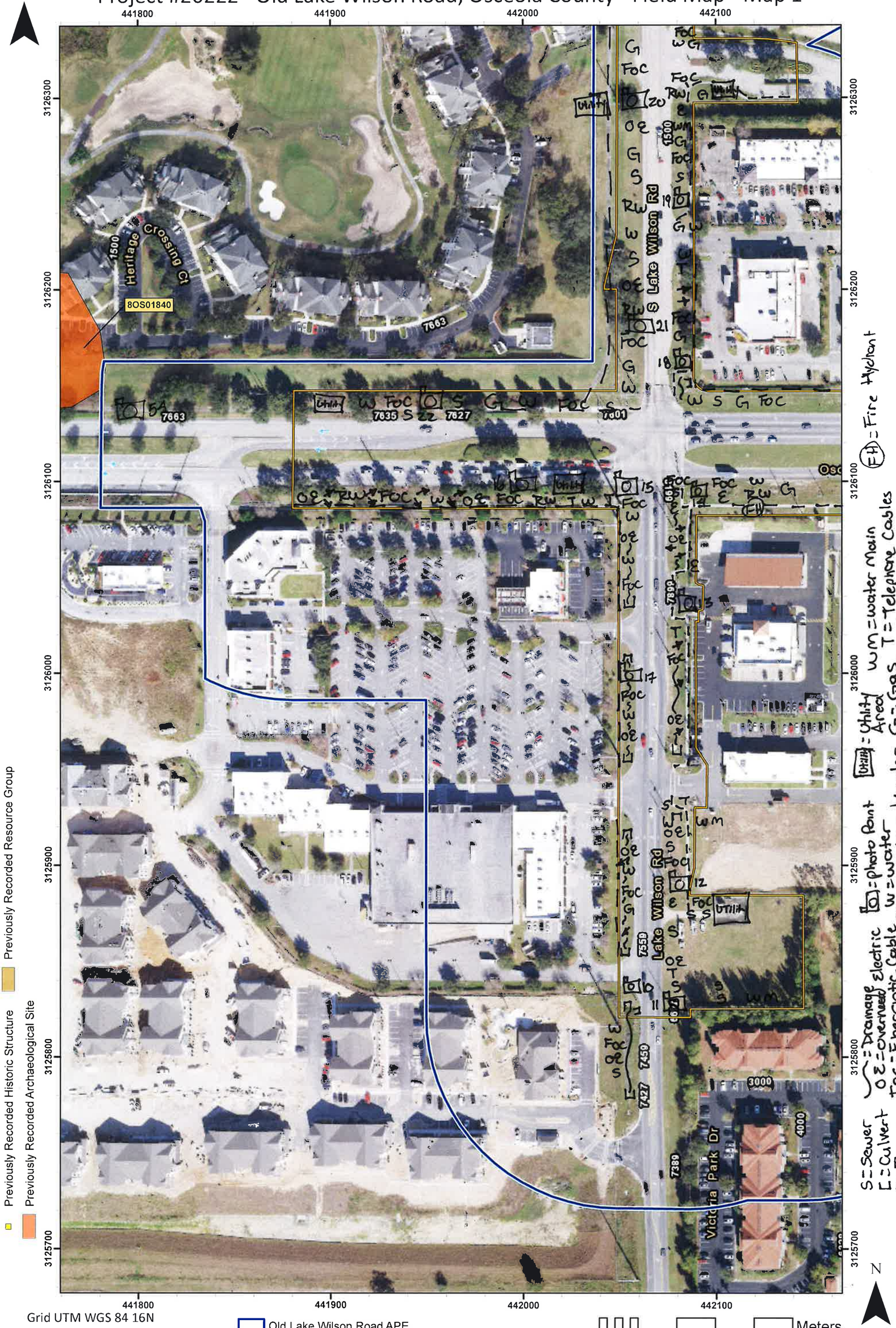
APPENDIX A.

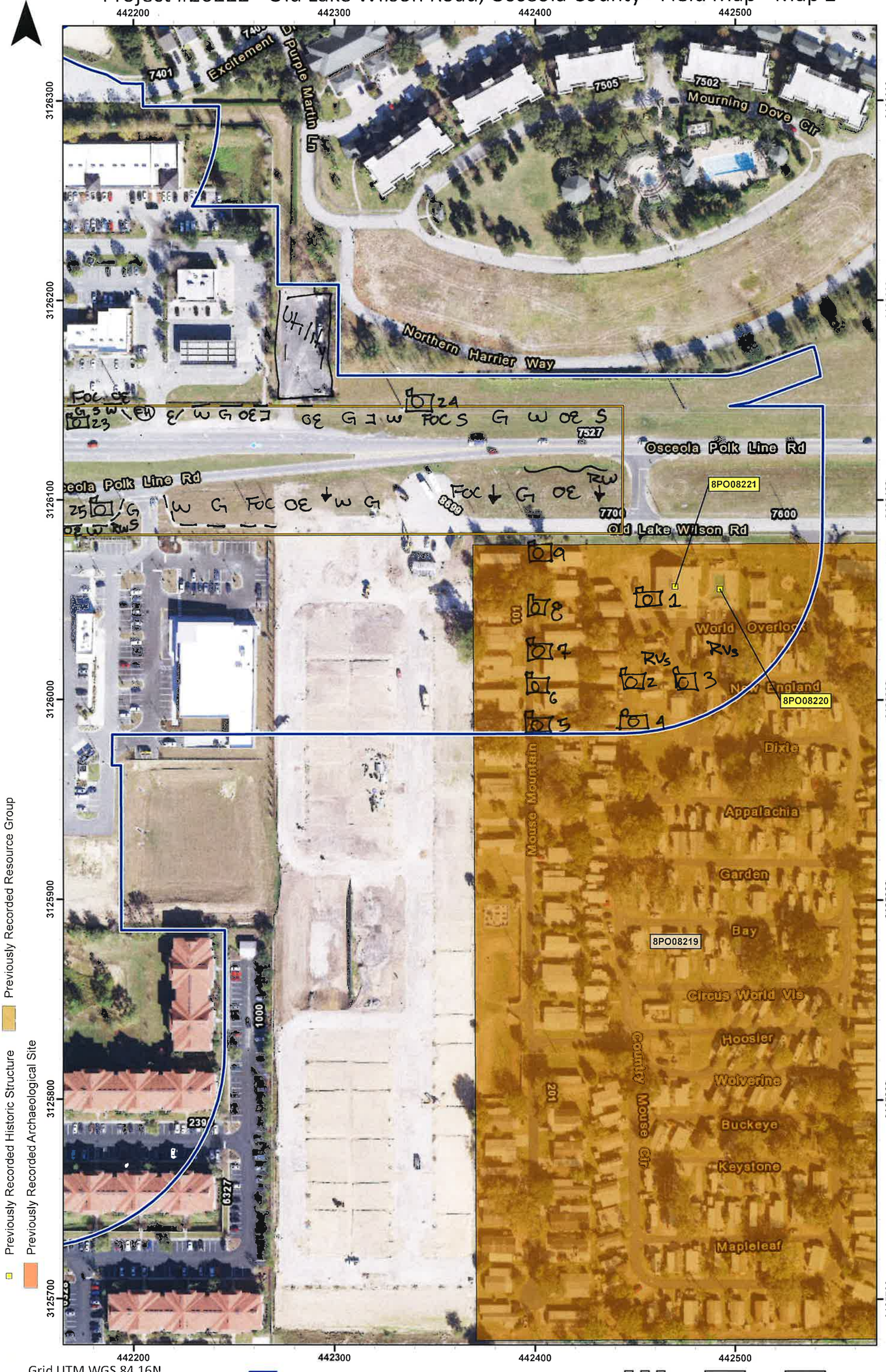
MARKED FIELD MAPS

Project #20222 - Old Lake Wilson Road, Osceola County - Field Map - Map 1



FH = Fire Hydrant
Utility Area
WM = water Main
T = Telephone Cables
G = Gas
--- = Sidewalk
= Photo Point
W = water
RW = Reclaimed water
OE = overhead electric
FOC = Fiberoptic Cable
E = Electric
S = Sewer
D = Drainage
C = Culvert
= Berm

Project #20222 - Old Lake Wilson Road, Osceola County - Field Map - Map 2



Previously Recorded Historic Structure
Previously Recorded Resource Group
Previously Recorded Archaeological Site

Project #20222 - Old Lake Wilson Road, Osceola County - Field Map - Map 3

Grid UTM WGS 84 16N
Major ticks: 500m interval;
Minor ticks: 100m Interval

Old Lake Wilson Road APE
Old Lake Wilson Road Archaeological APE

3126400 3126500 3126600 3126700 3126800 3126900

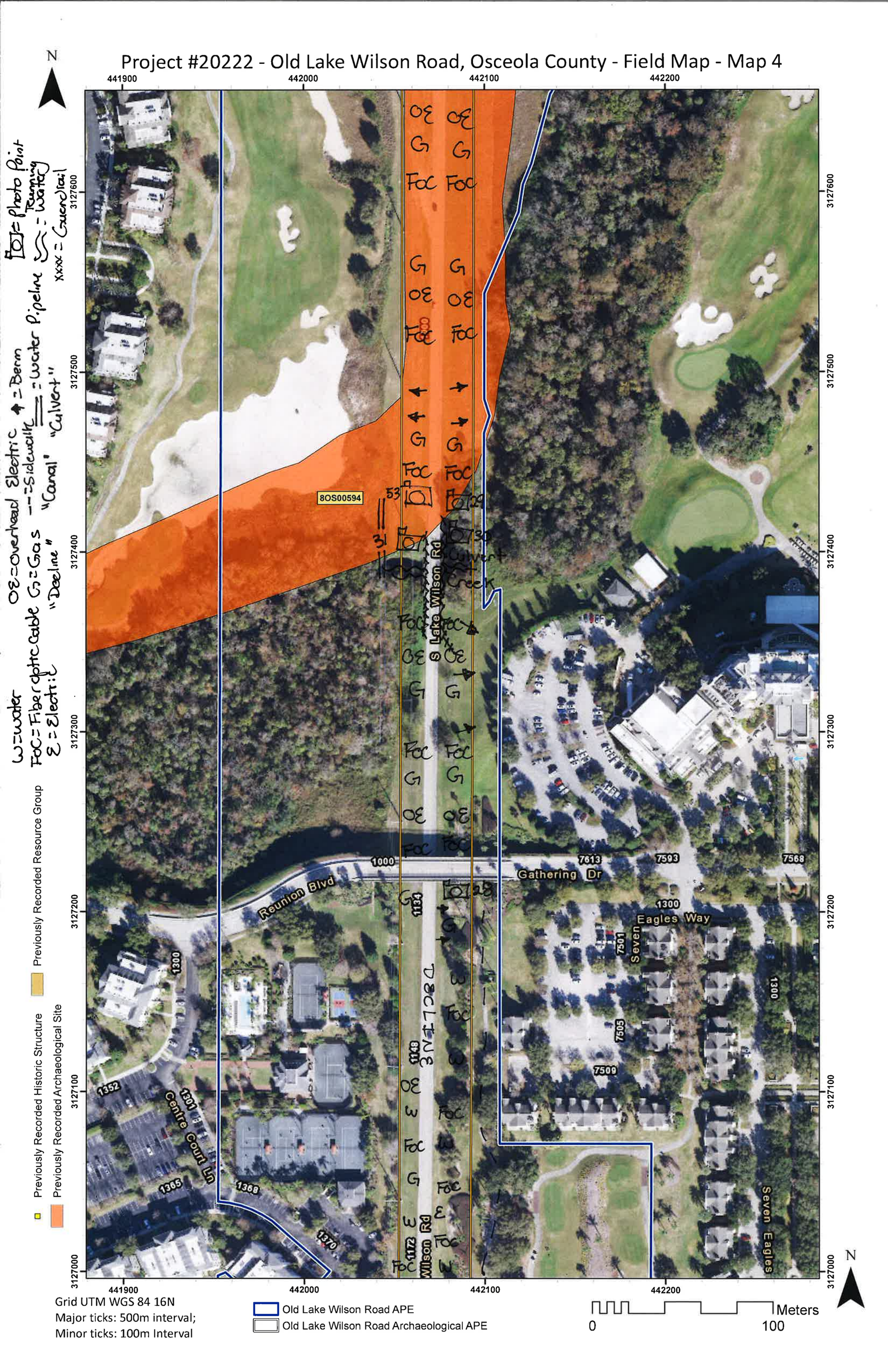
441900 442000 442100 442200

3126400 3126500 3126600 3126700 3126800 3126900

0 100 Meters

N

FOC = Fiber optic Cable
G = Gas
OE = Overhead Electric
"Incline"
"Decline"
→ Berm
--- = Sidewalk/Walking Path
"Golf Course"

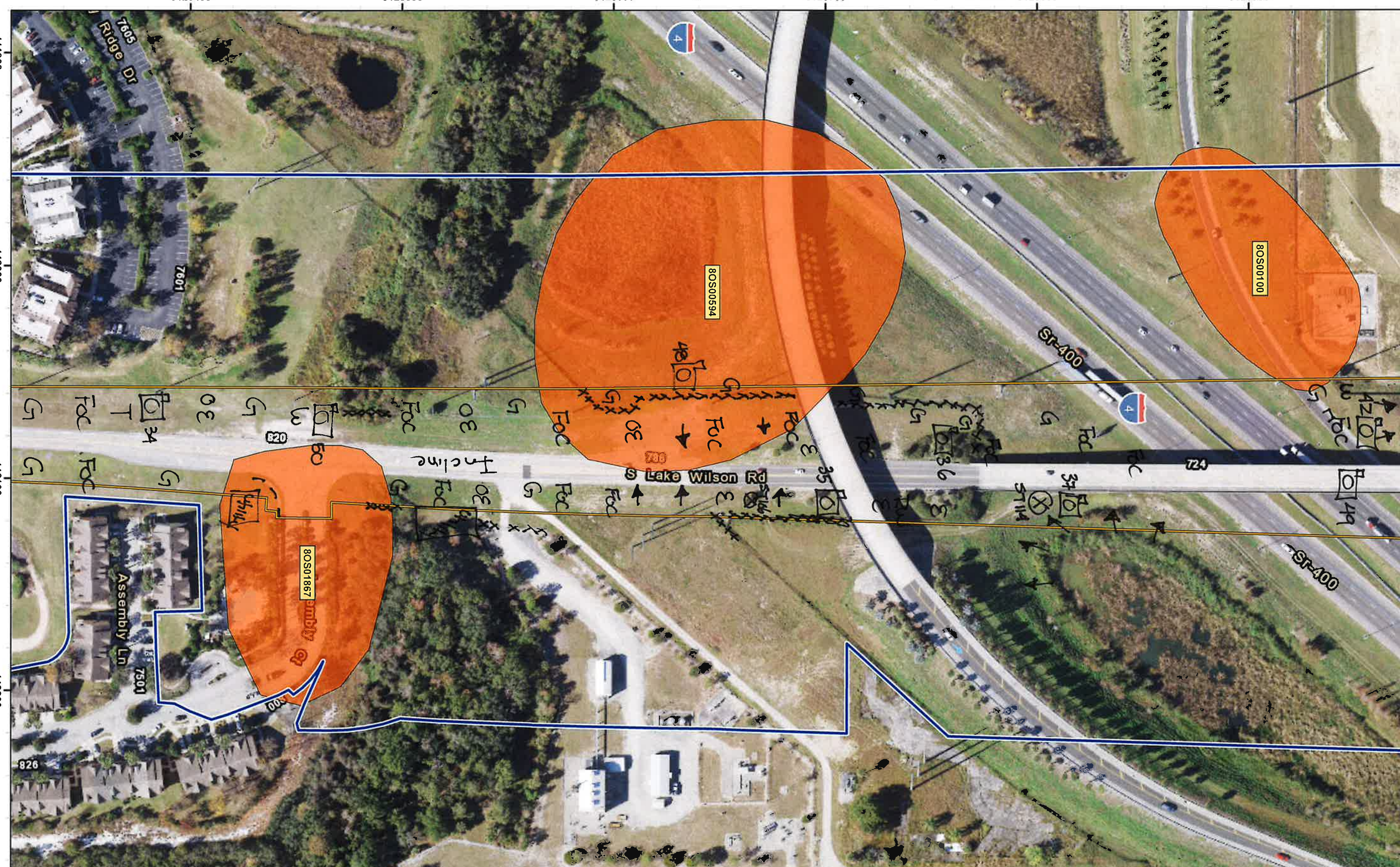

Project #20222 - Old Lake Wilson Road, Osceola County - Field Map - Map 4
N
441900
442000
442100
442200
3127600
3127500
3127400
3127300
3127200
3127100
3127000
8OS00594
Culvert
Creek
S Lake Wilson Rd
Reunion Blvd
Gathering Dr
Eagles Way
Seven Eagles
Centre Court Ln
Wilson Rd
1000
1134
1148
1172
1300
1301
1352
1365
1368
1370
7613
7593
7568
7501
7505
7509
Previously Recorded Resource Group
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
Old Lake Wilson Road APE
Old Lake Wilson Road Archaeological APE
Grid UTM WGS 84 16N
Major ticks: 500m interval;
Minor ticks: 100m Interval
0
100
Meters


Project #20222 - Old Lake Wilson Road, Osceola County - Field Map - Map 5
N
441900
442000
442100
442200
3128300
3128200
3128100
3128000
3127900
3127800
3127700
T = Telecommunications
G = Gas
FOC = Fiber Optic Cable
OE = Overhead Electric
= Bore
= Photo Point
= Decline
S Lake Wilson Rd
Assembly Ct
set View Cir
1100
1102
112
e Rd
une Rd
8OS00594
8OS00589
Previously Recorded Resource Group
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
Old Lake Wilson Road APE
Old Lake Wilson Road Archaeological APE
Grid UTM WGS 84 16N
Major ticks: 500m interval;
Minor ticks: 100m Interval
0
100
Meters

Previously Recorded Historic Structure
Previously Recorded Resource Group
Previously Recorded Archaeological Site

G = Gas
FOC = Fiber Optic Cable
T = Telecommunications
[photo point symbol] = Photo Point
-- = Sidewalk
xxxx = Guardrail/Fence
E = Electric
[arrow] = Berm
"Incline"
[Utility symbol] = Utility Area
⊗ ST = Negative Shovel Test
RW = Reclaimed water

Project #20222 - Old Lake Wilson Road, Osceola County - Field Map - Map 6



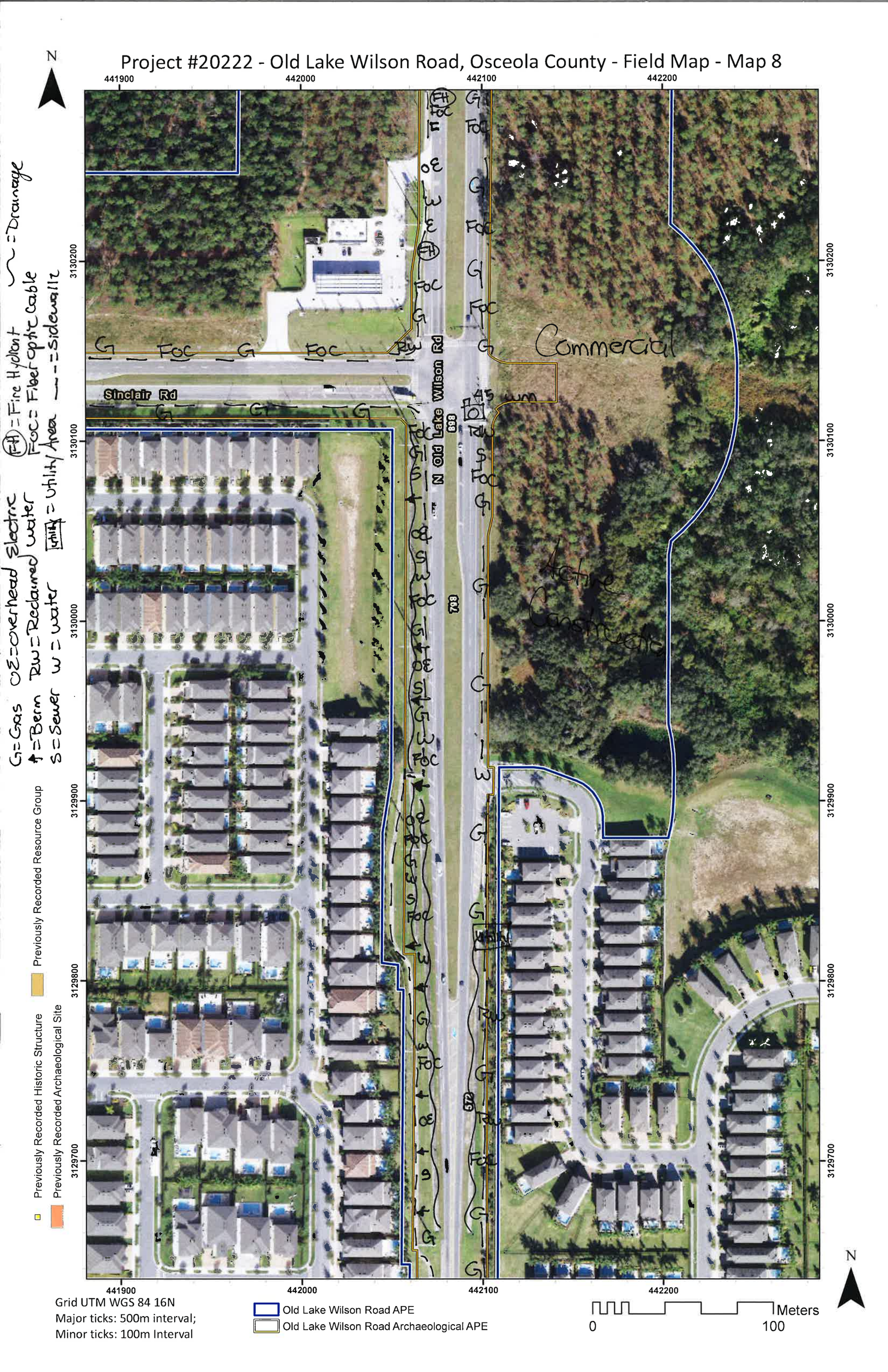
Old Lake Wilson Road APE
Old Lake Wilson Road Archaeological APE

Grid UTM WGS 84 16N
Major ticks: 500m interval;
Minor ticks: 100m Interval

0 100 Meters

N

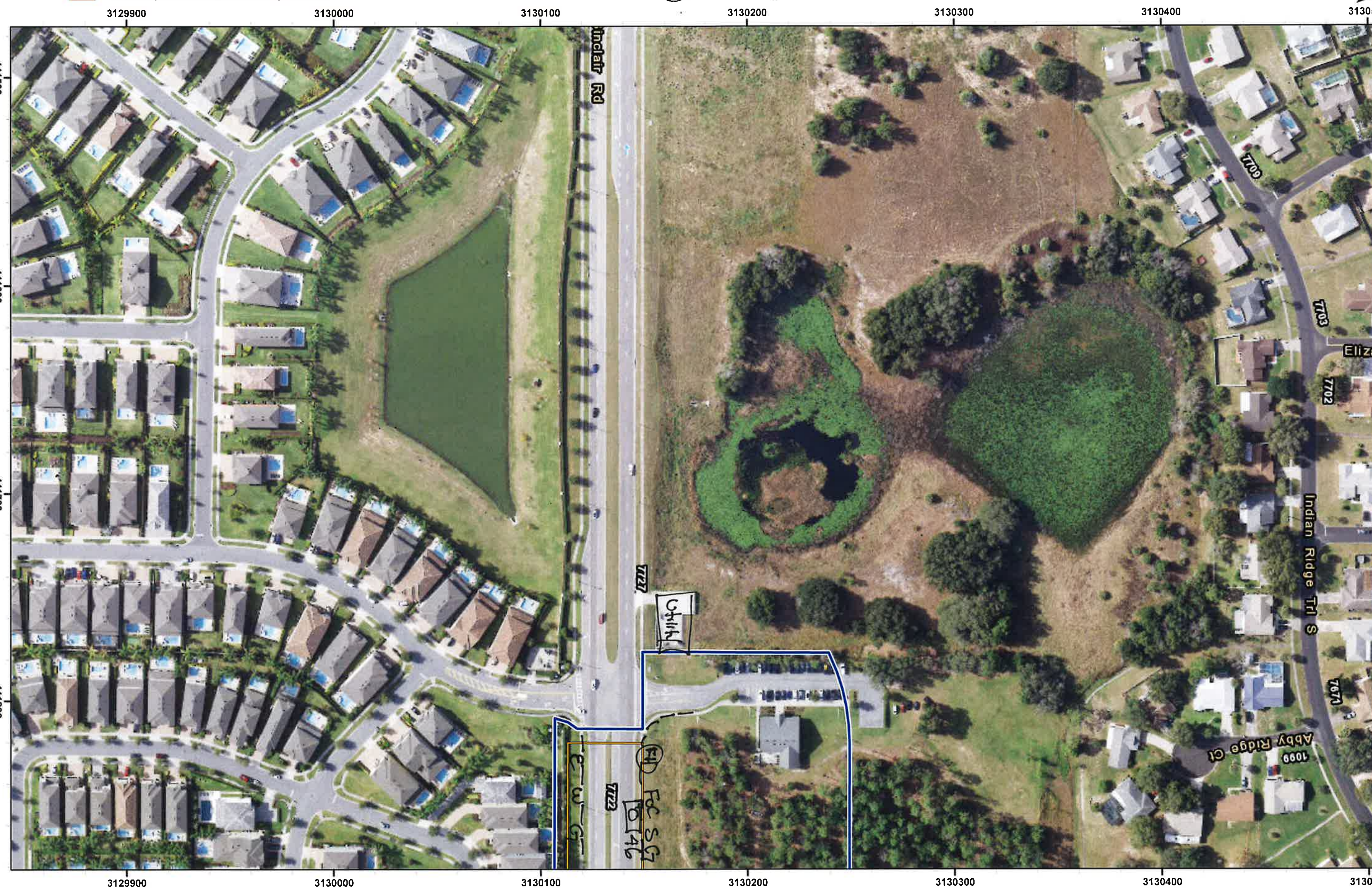

Project #20222 - Old Lake Wilson Road, Osceola County - Field Map - Map 7
N
441900
442000
442100
442200
3129600
3129500
3129400
3129300
3129200
3129100
3129000
FOC = Fiber Optic Cable
E = Electric
GST = Negative Shovel Test
FH = Fire Hydrant
W = water
G = Gas
S = Sewer
= Berm
= Photo Point
XXXX = Fence
Previously Recorded Resource Group
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
S Lake Wilson Rd
SR-400
ST145
ST135
ST12
Old Lake Wilson Road APE
Old Lake Wilson Road Archaeological APE
Grid UTM WGS 84 16N
Major ticks: 500m interval;
Minor ticks: 100m Interval
0
100
Meters


Project #20222 - Old Lake Wilson Road, Osceola County - Field Map - Map 8
N
441900
442000
442100
442200
3130200
3130100
3130000
3129900
3129800
3129700
Sinclair Rd
N Old Lake Wilson Rd
Commercial
Active Construction
G = Gas
OE = Overhead Electric
= Berm
Rw = Reclaimed Water
S = Sewer
W = Water
= Utility Area
= Fire Hydrant
Foc = Fiber optic Cable
= Drainage
= Sidewalk
Previously Recorded Resource Group
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
Old Lake Wilson Road APE
Old Lake Wilson Road Archaeological APE
Grid UTM WGS 84 16N
Major ticks: 500m interval;
Minor ticks: 100m Interval
0
100
Meters

Project #20222 - Old Lake Wilson Road, Osceola County - Field Map - Map 9

Previously Recorded Historic Structure
Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
Previously Recorded Resource Group

Utility = Utility Area
FH = Fire Hydrant
E = Electric
W = water
G = Gas
PO = Photo point



Old Lake Wilson Road APE
Old Lake Wilson Road Archaeological APE

0 100 Meters

Grid UTM WGS 84 16N
Major ticks: 500m interval;
Minor ticks: 100m Interval

Poc = Fiber Optic Cable
G = Gas
OE = overhead Electric

POI = Photo point
↑ = Berm
"Decline"
WM = water main

Previously Recorded Historic Structure
Previously Recorded Archaeological Site
Previously Recorded Resource Group

Grid UTM WGS 84 16N
Major ticks: 500m interval;
Minor ticks: 100m Interval

Old Lake Wilson Road APE
Old Lake Wilson Road Archaeological APE

0
Meters
100

N

Project #20222 - Old Lake Wilson Road, Osceola County - Field Map - Map 10

APPENDIX B.

FDHR SURVEY LOG SHEET

Ent D (FMSF only)_____

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) CRAS for the Old Lake Wilson Road Widening, Osceola and Polk Counties, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Old Lake Wilson Road Widening from CR 532 to Sinclair Road Project Development and Environment Study, Osceola and Polk Counties, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Kinchen, Drew 2. Guerrieri, Kelly 3. Fish, Jessica 4. Parham, Ashley

Publication Date (year) 2022 **Total Number of Pages in Report** (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 71

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

On file, SEARCH office, Newberry
Osceola County Project No. PS-20-11842-DG
SEARCH Project No. T20222

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

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

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

1. Old Lake Wilson Road 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____

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

Name Board of County Commissioners for Osceola Co Organization _____

Address/Phone/E-mail Kissimmee, Florida

Recorder of Log Sheet Jess Fish **Date Log Sheet Completed** 04/08/2022

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

Mapping

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

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

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

1. Name INTERCESSION CITY Year 2021
2. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____
4. Name _____ Year _____
5. Name _____ Year _____
6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 3/14/2022 End 3/16/2022 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares 255 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1

If Corridor (fill in one for each) **Width:** _____ meters 200 feet **Length:** _____ kilometers 4.5 miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures judgmental shovel testing, recording structures built prior to 1977

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

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

☐other (describe): _____

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

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

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

☐other (describe): _____

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

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

☐building permits	☐demolition permits	☐neighbor interview	☐subdivision maps
☐commercial permits	☒exposed ground inspected	☐occupant interview	☐tax records
☐interior documentation	☐local property records	☐occupation permits	☐unknown

☒other (describe): pedestrian survey

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ☒Yes ☐No

Count of Previously Recorded Sites 5 **Count of Newly Recorded Sites** 1

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) PO08219, PO08220

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) OS03232

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

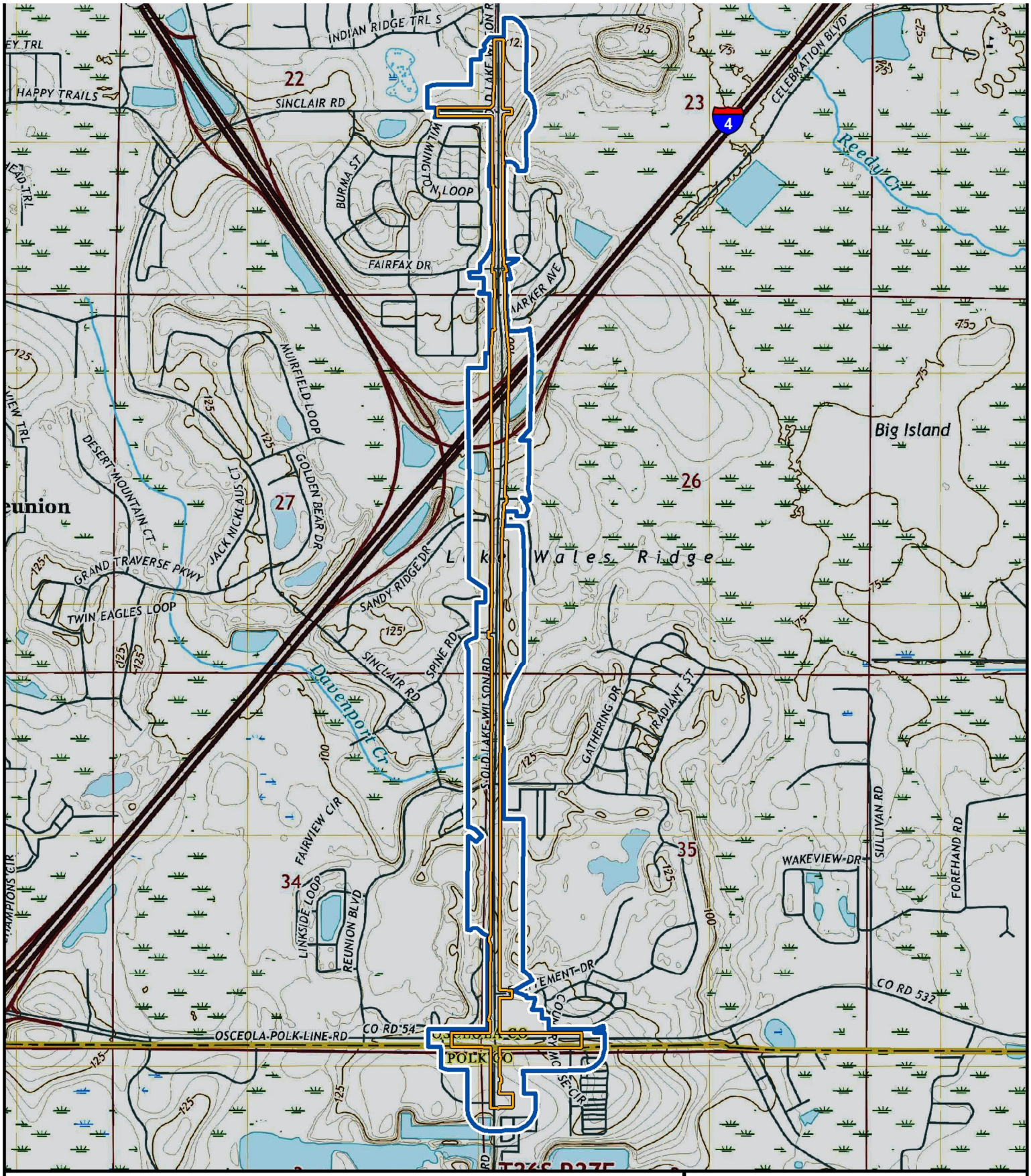
*****REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)*****

SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY

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

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

Document Destination: _____ **Plotability:** _____


Old Lake Wilson Road Archaeological APE
Old Lake Wilson Road APE
0
500
0
1,500
Meters
Feet
N
USGS 7.5' Topo Map,
Intercession City, FL (2021)
INDIAN RIDGE TRL S
HAPPY TRAILS
SINCLAIR RD
CELEBRATION BLVD
Reedy Cr
BURMA ST
WILMINGTON LOOP
FAIRFAX DR
MARKER AVE
MUIRFIELD LOOP
DESERT MOUNTAIN CT
JACK NICKLAUS CT
GOLDEN BEAR DR
GRAND TRAVERSE PKWY
TWIN EAGLES LOOP
SANDY RIDGE DR
SPINE RD
Davenport Cr
OLD LAKE WILSON RD
GATHERING DR
RADIANT ST
FAIRVIEW CIR
LINKSIDE LOOP
REUNION BLVD
WAKEVIEW DR
SULLIVAN RD
FOREHAND RD
CO RD 532
OSCEOLA POLK LINE RD
CO RD 54
POLK CO
Big Island
Lake Wales Ridge
22
23
26
27
34
35

APPENDIX C.

FMSF RESOURCE FORMS

☒Original
☐Update

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

Consult *Guide to the Historical Bridge Form* for detailed instructions

Site #8 OS03232
Field Date 3-15-2022
Form Date 3-31-2022
Recorder #
FDOT Bridge # 924147

Bridge Name(s) Old Lake Wilson Rd over Davenport Creek Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name Lake Wilson Road Widening Survey # (DHR only)
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☒county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Route(s) Carried/Feature(s) Crossed S Old Lake Wilson Rd / Davenport Creek
USGS 7.5 Map Name INTERCESSION CITY USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map
City/Town (within 3 miles) Davenport In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Osceola
Township 25S Range 27E Section 35 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name:
Township Range Section ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant Tax Parcel #
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: Y: Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Year Built 1954 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Still in use? ☒yes ☐no ☐restricted use (describe)
Prior Fords, Ferries, or Bridges at this Location

None

Bridge Use: original and current with dates (standard descriptions: auto, railway, pedestrian, fishing pier, abandoned)
Original and current (1954-2022): Culvert with road

Ownership history

Owned by Osceola County

Designers/Engineers
Builders/Contractors
Text of Plaque or Inscription

N/A

Narrative History (How did bridge come to be built? How was it financed?, etc.)

Resource 8OS03232 is a common post-1945 steep pipe arch culvert. It was constructed in 1954 and channels Davenport Creek beneath South Old Lake Wilson Road.

DESCRIPTION

GENERAL

Overall Bridge Design 1. Culvert 2.
Overall Condition ☐excellent ☐good ☒fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Style and Decorative Details

Resource 8OS03232 is a common post-1945 steel pipe arch culvert. It features concrete bag support walls for each of the three arches.

Tender Station Description

N/A

Alterations: Dates and Descriptions

N/A

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

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

HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM

Site #8 OS03232

DESCRIPTION (continued)

SUPERSTRUCTURE

Spans: Total Number 4 Total Length(ft) 57

Main Spans: Number 4 Length(ft) 12 Width(ft) 42 Roadway width(ft) 26
Main Span Design Culvert
Main Span Materials 1. Steel 2. _____

Approach Spans: Number_____ Length(ft)_____ Width(ft)_____ Roadway width(ft)_____
Approach Span Design _____
Approach Span Materials 1. _____ 2. _____

Deck Materials 1. Not Applicable 2. _____

SUBSTRUCTURE

Abutment Materials 1. Concrete 2. Steel
Abutment Description Concrete bag supports for rounded steel arched culvert

Pier Materials 1. Not Applicable 2. _____
Pier Description _____

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FDOT database search	☐Fla. Archives / photo collection	☐newspaper files	☐informal archaeological inspection
☐HABS/HAER record search	☐property appraiser / tax records	☐city directory	☐formal archaeological survey
☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☐library research	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)	☒cultural resource survey

☒Other methods (specify) Pedestrian/windshield survey

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

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,** use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural/engineering distinction, 8OS03232 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerial File or accession #'s T20222

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

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

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' TOPO MAP WITH BRIDGE LOCATION CLEARLY MARKED**

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

8OS03232_a Facing Northeast

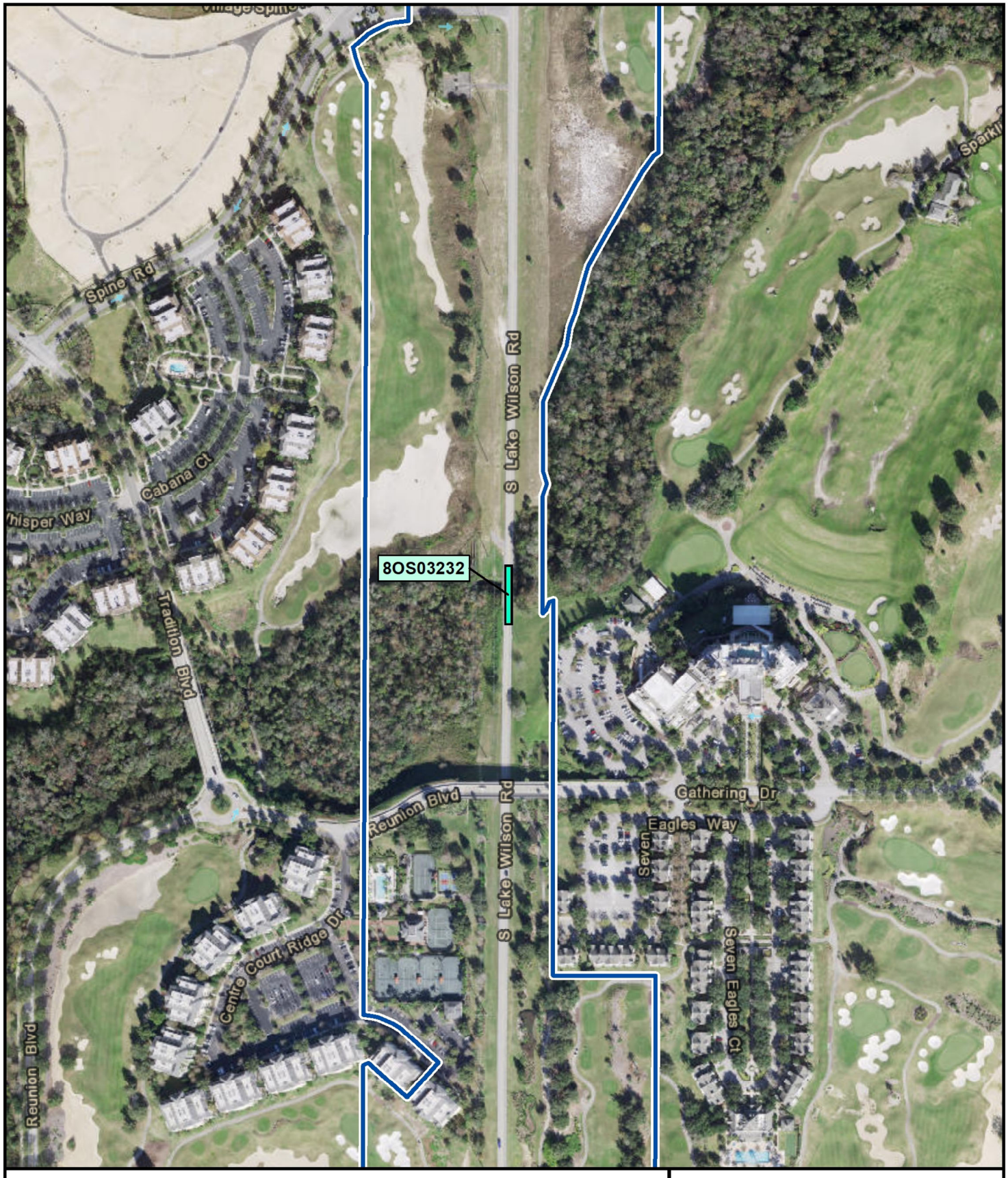
8OS03232_b Facing Southwest

8OS03232_c Facing West

8OS03232_d Facing South

8OS03232_e Facing Southeast

8OS03232_f Facing South



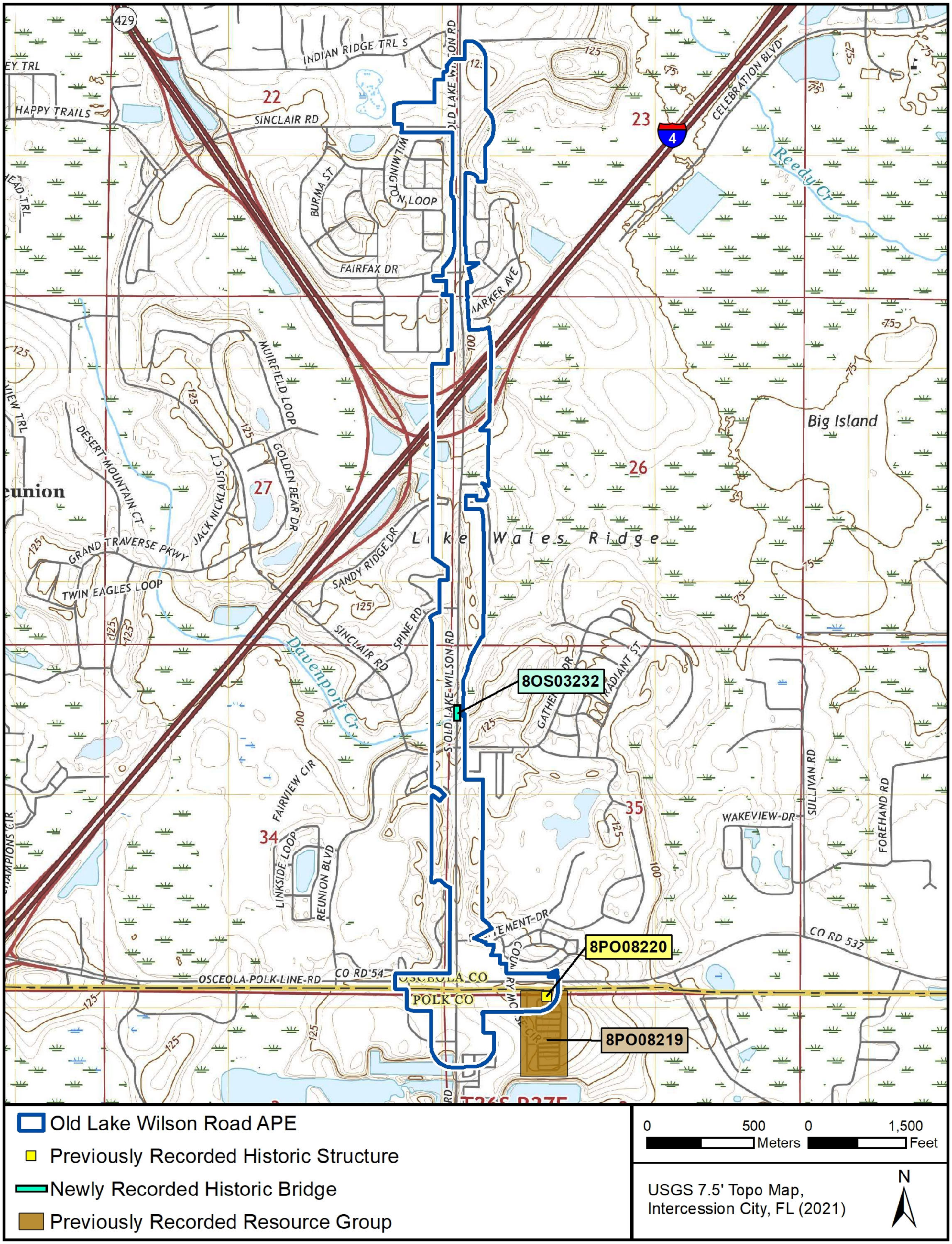
Old Lake Wilson Road APE

Newly Recorded Historic Bridge

0 100 Meters 0 200 Feet

ESRI World Imagery (2020); FMSF (1/2022)

N



8OS03232
8PO08220
8PO08219
OLD LAKE WILSON RD
S OLD LAKE WILSON RD
SINCLAIR RD
INDIAN RIDGE TRL S
HAPPY TRAILS
CELEBRATION BLVD
Reedy Cr
Davenport Cr
Big Island
Lake Wales Ridge
Reunion
OSCEOLA-POLK LINE RD
CO RD 54
CO RD 532
OSCEOLA CO
POLK CO
GRAND TRAVERSE PKWY
TWIN EAGLES LOOP
DESERT MOUNTAIN CT
JACK NICKLAUS CT
GOLDEN BEAR DR
MUIRFIELD LOOP
SANDY RIDGE DR
SPINE RD
FAIRVIEW CIR
LINKSIDE LOOP
REUNION BLVD
WAKEVIEW DR
SULLIVAN RD
FOREHAND RD
BURMA ST
WILMINGTON LOOP
FAIRFAX DR
MARKER AVE
RADIANT ST
Old Lake Wilson Road APE
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
Newly Recorded Historic Bridge
Previously Recorded Resource Group
0 500 Meters
0 1,500 Feet
USGS 7.5' Topo Map,
Intercession City, FL (2021)
N

☐Original
☒Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

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

Site #8 PO08219
Field Date 3-15-2022
Form Date 3-31-2022
Recorder# _____

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name Mouse Mountain Travel/RV Resort **Multiple Listing [DHR only]** _____
Project Name Lake Wilson Road Widening **FMSF Survey #** _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☐building(s) ☐structure ☒district ☐site ☐object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐canal ☐railway ☐road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	7500		SR 532		

City/Town (within 3 miles) Davenport In Current City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Polk
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

1) **Township** 26S **Range** 27E **Section** 2 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
2) **Township** 25S **Range** 27E **Section** 35 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
3) **Township** _____ **Range** _____ **Section** _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) **Township** _____ **Range** _____ **Section** _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name INTERCESSION CITY **USGS Date** 2018
2) Name _____ **USGS Date** _____

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Approx. 3.55 acres of 8PO08219 is within the APE, bounded to the N by SR 532 and to the W by private parcel. The overall boundary is defined by Parcel ID 27-26-02-000000-031030, bounded to the N by SR 532 and to the E, W, and S by private parcels.

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

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Phone **850.245.6440** / Fax **850.245.6439** / E-mail **SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com**

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 PO08219

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1968 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Architect/Designer: _____ Builder: _____
Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 0 # of non-contributing 2
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)
1. _____ 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____
Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

Resource 8PO08219 is a mobile home park established ca. 1968 on the site of a former orange grove. It contains 322 mobile homes and RV lots and four permanent structures, of which one (8PO08220) is historic and within the current APE.

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/windshield survey
Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

SHPO concurred with an evaluation of 8PO08219 as ineligible for the NRHP in 2021. It is the opinion of SEARCH that the resource has not gained significance or distinction since that evaluation and remains ineligible for listing.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerial File or accession #'s T20222

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4076032425/kelly.guerrieri
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

8PO08219_a Facing Southwest

8PO08219_b Facing South

8PO08219_c Facing Southwest

8PO08219_d Facing North

8PO08219_e Facing North

8PO08219_f Facing North

8PO08219_g Facing North

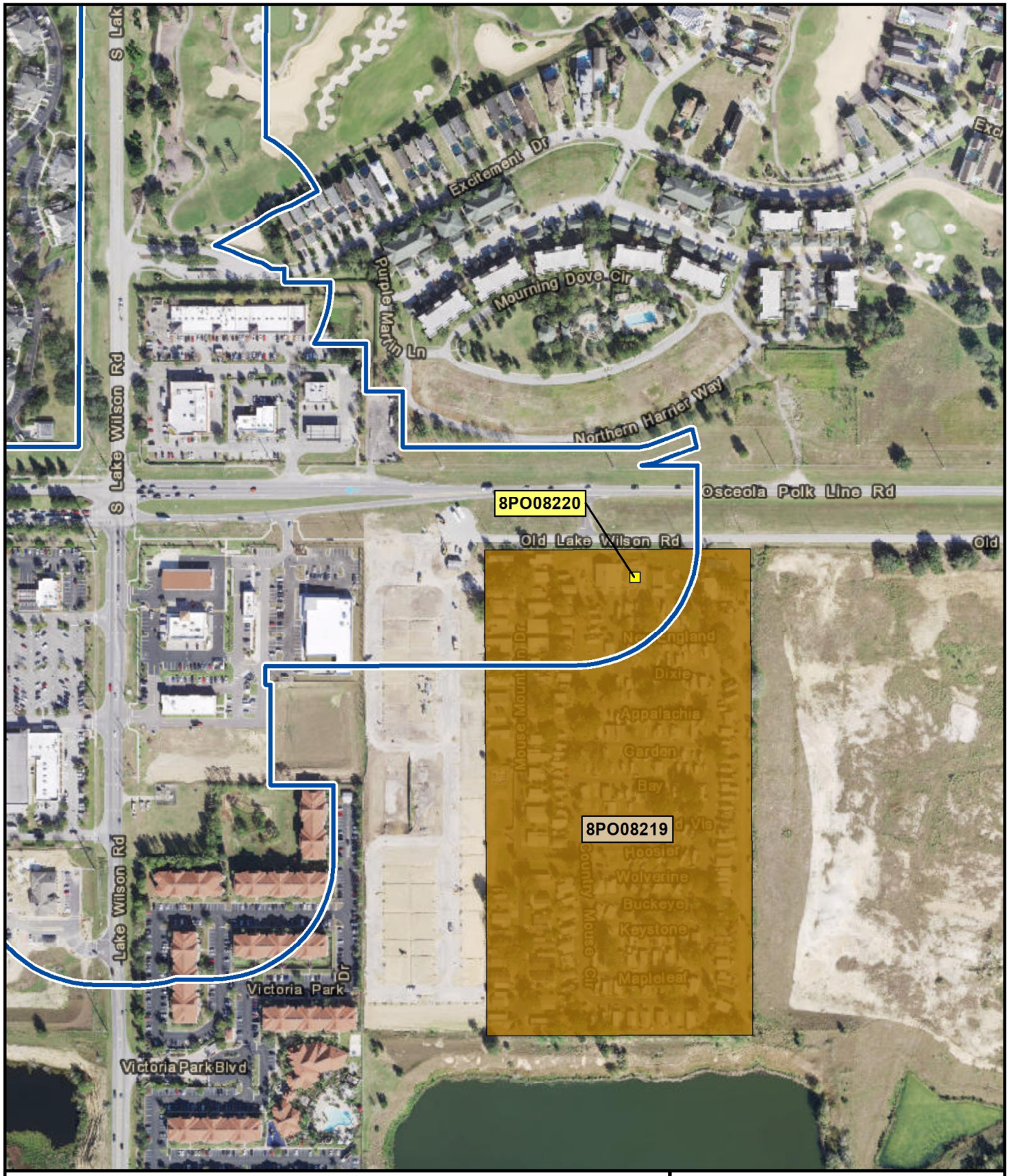
8PO08219_h Facing Northwest

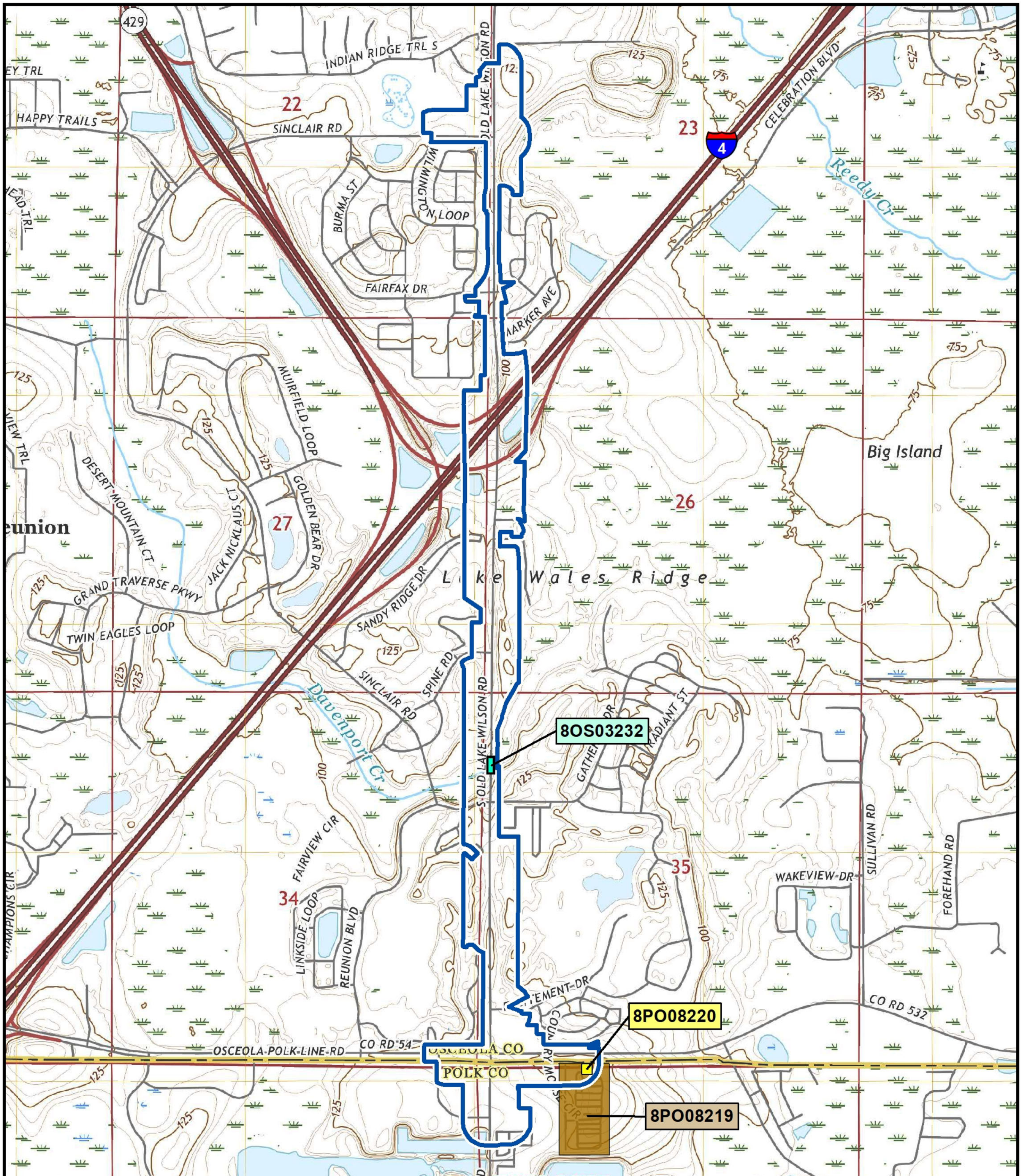
8PO08219_i Facing Northeast

8PO08219_j Facing Northwest

8PO08219_k Facing Northeast

8PO08219_l Facing Southwest


S Lake Wilson Rd
Excitement Dr
Purple Martin Ln
Mourning Dove Cir
Northern Harrier Way
Osceola Polk Line Rd
8PO08220
Old Lake Wilson Rd
8PO08219
Lake Wilson Rd
Victoria Park Dr
Victoria Park Blvd
Old Lake Wilson Road APE
Previously Recorded Historic Structure
Previously Recorded Resource Group
0 100 Meters
0 200 Feet
ESRI World Imagery (2020);
FMSF (1/2022)
N


8OS03232
8PO08220
8PO08219
OLD LAKE WILSON RD
S OLD LAKE WILSON RD
SINCLAIR RD
INDIAN RIDGE TRL S
HAPPY TRAILS
CELEBRATION BLVD
Reedy Cr
Davenport Cr
Big Island
Lake Wales Ridge
Reunion
GRAND TRAVERSE PKWY
TWIN EAGLES LOOP
MUIRFIELD LOOP
GOLDEN BEAR DR
JACK NICKLAUS CT
DESERT MOUNTAIN CT
SANDY RIDGE DR
SPINE RD
FAIRFAX DR
BURMA ST
WILMINGTON LOOP
MARKER AVE
RADIANT ST
FAIRVIEW CIR
LINKSIDE LOOP
REUNION BLVD
WAKEVIEW DR
SULLIVAN RD
FOREHAND RD
CO RD 532
CO RD 54
OSCEOLA-POLK LINE RD
OSCEOLA CO
POLK CO
22
23
26
27
34
35
429
4

Old Lake Wilson Road APE

Previously Recorded Historic Structure

Newly Recorded Historic Bridge

Previously Recorded Resource Group

0 500 Meters

0 1,500 Feet

USGS 7.5' Topo Map, Intercession City, FL (2021)

N

☐ Original
☒ Update

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

Site#8 PO08220
Field Date 3-15-2022
Form Date 3-31-2022
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) Mouse Mountain Travel/RV Resort (Pool) Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Lake Wilson Road Widening Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☐building ☒structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
7500		State Road 532		

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between) Mouse Mountain Dr & Country Mouse Cir
USGS 7.5 Map Name INTERCESSION CITY USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Davenport In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Polk
Township 26S Range 27E Section 2 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 27-26-02-000000-031030 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name N/A Block N/A Lot N/A
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1969 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Pool, swimming From (year): 1969 To (year): 2022
Current Use Pool, swimming From (year): 1969 To (year): 2022
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: 1-1-2005 Nature Tile replaced, S edge rounded, deck exp.
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Current owner, Sun Mouse Mountain RV LLC, purchased 2020.

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

DESCRIPTION

Style No style Exterior Plan Other Number of Stories N/A
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete-poured 2. _____ 3. Tile
Roof Type(s) 1. Not applicable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.)

N/A

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Y-shaped swimming pole w/concave points, dark blue border tile, metal rail entries at each end of pool

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

Concrete slab deck w/vinyl fence surrounding; part of RG 8PO08219, located E of non-historic clubhouse

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

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 PO08220

DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

2 ramp entries at SW and SE corners, ladder entry at N end of W side

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

N/A

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

Resource 8PO08220 is a poured concrete swimming pool with a Y-shaped plan. Its walls are clad with blue tile. In 2005, the tile was replaced and the south end was altered by the addition of 2 ramp entries and a concave curved side.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) Pedestrian/windshield survey

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

SHPO concurred with an evaluation of 8PO08220 as ineligible for the NRHP in 2021. It is the opinion of SEARCH that the resource has not gained significance or distinction since that evaluation and remains ineligible for listing.

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location — Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aeria — File or accession #'s T20222

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly — Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4076032425/kelly.guerrieri
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

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

8PO08220_a Facing Northwest

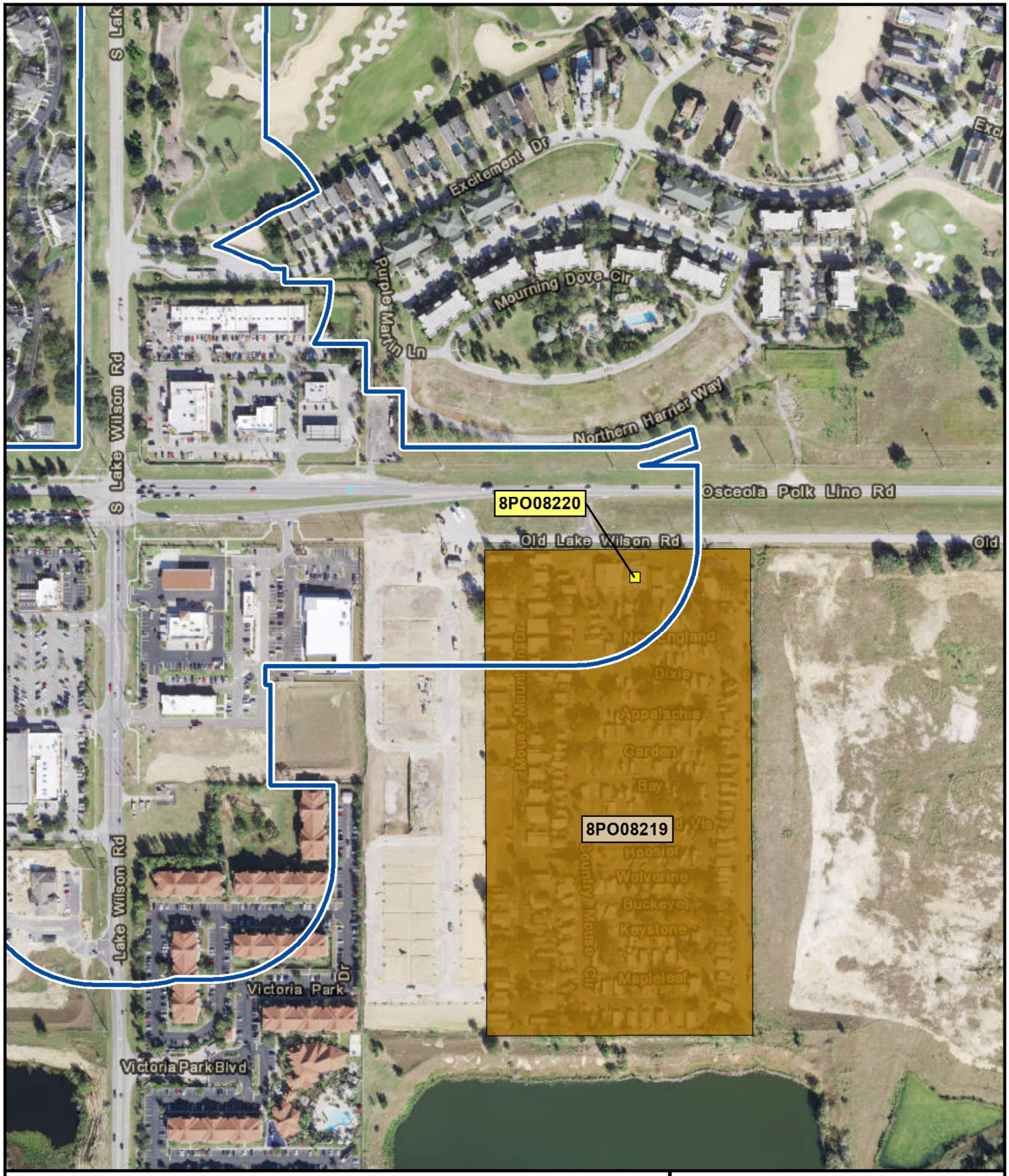
8PO08220_b Facing Northwest

8PO08220_c Facing West

8PO08220_d Facing Southwest

8PO08220_e Facing Northeast

8PO08220_f Facing North


S Lake Wilson Rd
Excitement Dr
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Northern Harrier Way
Osceola Polk Line Rd
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Previously Recorded Historic Structure
Previously Recorded Resource Group
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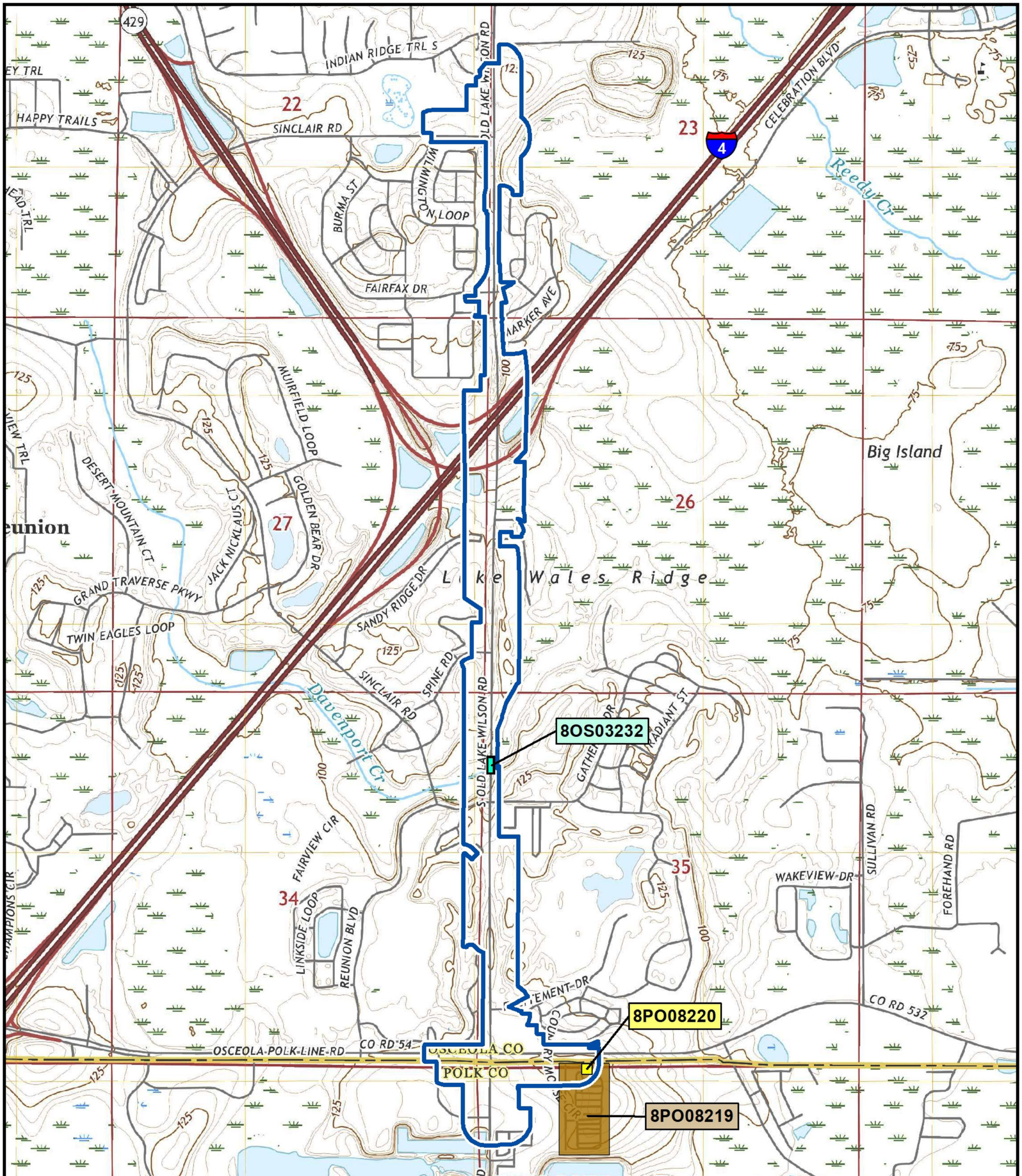
ESRI World Imagery (2020);
FMSF (1/2022)
N


429
INDIAN RIDGE TRL S
OLD LAKE WILSON RD
HAPPY TRAILS
SINCLAIR RD
22
23
4
CELEBRATION BLVD
Reedy Cr
WILMINGTON LOOP
BURMA ST
FAIRFAX DR
MARKER AVE
MUIRFIELD LOOP
DESERT MOUNTAIN CT
JACK NICKLAUS CT
GOLDEN BEAR DR
27
26
Big Island
eunion
GRAND TRAVERSE PKWY
TWIN EAGLES LOOP
SANDY RIDGE DR
Lake Wales Ridge
SPINE RD
SINCLAIR RD
Davenport Cr
S OLD LAKE WILSON RD
RADIANT ST
8OS03232
FAIRVIEW CIR
35
34
LINKSIDE LOOP
REUNION BLVD
WAKEVIEW DR
SULLIVAN RD
FOREHAND RD
CO RD 532
OSCEOLA-POLK LINE RD
CO RD 54
OSCEOLA CO
POLK CO
8PO08220
8PO08219

Old Lake Wilson Road APE

Previously Recorded Historic Structure

Newly Recorded Historic Bridge

Previously Recorded Resource Group

0 500 Meters 0 1,500 Feet

USGS 7.5' Topo Map, Intercession City, FL (2021)

N

APPENDIX D.

MISPLOT LETTER

April 8, 2022

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

Subject: Misplotted Resource for the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Old Lake Wilson Road Widening from CR 532 to Sinclair Road Project Development and Environment Study, Osceola and Polk Counties, Florida

Dear Dr. Vovsi,

One previously recorded resource, Mouse Mountain Travel/RV Resort (Bldg) (8PO08221), plotted within the APE of the above-referenced project, was determined to have been misplotted in the FMSF GIS database and is located outside the APE. The correct location of this previously recorded resource was verified via fieldwork conducted in March 2022.

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

Sincerely,

Jason Newton, M.A., MLIS
Architectural Historian, Principal Investigator