CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY FOR PARTIN SETTLEMENT ROAD WIDENING AND RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT

Osceola County, Florida

Agreement PS-20-11504-DG
JMT Job #20-00219-001

Submitted to:
Osceola County, Florida

October 19, 2020

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Submitted to:
Osceola County, Florida

October 2020

Abigail G. Heller, RPA — October 19, 2020
Principal Investigator, Archaeology

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Principal Investigator, Architectural History

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On behalf of Osceola County, Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson, Inc. (JMT) conducted a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the proposed Partin Settlement Road Widening and Reconstruction project, located in Kissimmee, Florida. Partin Settlement Road is an existing 2.7-mile-long east-west roadway that varies between two lanes with a median and three lanes with a center turn lane. Osceola County has asked JMT to provide design plans for widening the existing roadway to two lanes in each direction with sidewalk and bicycle facilities stretching for the full length of the roadway. Proposed typical sections vary between a total width of 30.48-34.44 meters (m), or 100-113 feet (ft).

This report documents the results of the CRAS for the proposed widening and reconstruction project. The purpose of this CRAS was to identify historic properties and archaeological resources and assess eligibility and potential effects of the proposed project. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) was defined as approximately 76.2 m (250 ft) from the centerline of Partin Settlement Road to include the existing and proposed right-of-way (ROW) in which the proposed improvements will occur. The APE has been expanded beyond these limits in certain areas where preliminary pond sites have been proposed. In total, the APE measures approximately 78.6 hectares (ha), or 194.3 acres (ac).

JMT conducted the Phase I archaeological fieldwork between September 9-18, 2020. The archaeological survey included the placement of 191 shovel tests within the 78.6-ha APE. In general, the landscape supporting the APE reflects substantial modification that occurred during the twenty-first century, including modern disturbance associated with recent development and utility embedment. Three previously recorded archaeological sites located within the APE were not identified during the current investigation and appear to have been destroyed by development. All have been previously determined as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Two isolated finds were identified at one of the proposed pond sites at the western end of the project area. One indeterminate prehistoric archaeological site (8OS03098) was identified in this same location. Isolated finds by their definition are limited in their potential research value. Therefore, both isolated finds are recommended as not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and no further work is recommended. Site 8OS03098 is a sparse, low-density lithic scatter and does not contain intact subsurface cultural features or any other primary cultural deposits. 8OS03098 is recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no additional archaeological testing is recommended for this site.

Elsewhere in the APE, no artifacts were recovered, and no additional archaeological sites or occurrences were identified during the survey. JMT recommends that no further archaeological investigation is warranted for the project as it is currently designed.

The architectural history survey identified three properties within the APE that have previously been determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP. There are no previously identified historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP within the APE. The proposed project will have no effect on identified historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended. Should the APE for the proposed project extend beyond the currently defined limits, additional archaeological work and/or architectural history survey may be necessary.

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INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Osceola County, Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson, Inc. (JMT) conducted a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) for the proposed Partin Settlement Road Widening and Reconstruction project, located in Kissimmee, Florida. Partin Settlement Road is an existing 2.7-mile-long east-west roadway that varies between two lanes with a median and three lanes with a center turn lane. Osceola County has asked JMT to provide design plans for widening the existing roadway to two lanes in each direction with sidewalk and bicycle facilities stretching for the full length of the roadway. Proposed typical sections include: a two-lane divided roadway with shared-use path and on-road bike lanes, measuring a total width of 34.44 meters (m), or 113 feet (ft); or a five-lane undivided roadway with shared-use path and on-road bike lanes, measuring a total width of 30.48 m (100 ft).

The purpose of this CRAS was to identify historic properties and archaeological resources and assess eligibility and potential effects of the proposed project within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Per 36 CFR Part 800.16[d], the APE is defined as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist.” The term “historic properties” refers to all potential cultural resources, including archaeological sites, both historic and prehistoric in association.

The project extends from Neptune Road approximately 4.34 kilometers (km), or 2.7 miles (mi), east along Partin Settlement Road to E. Lakeshore Boulevard. In general, the APE extends approximately 76.2 m (250 ft) from the centerline of the Partin Settlement Road roadway to include the existing and proposed right-of-way (ROW) in which the proposed improvements will occur. The APE has been expanded beyond these limits in certain areas where preliminary pond sites have been proposed. In total, the APE measures approximately 78.6 hectares (ha), or 194.3 acres (ac; Figure 1 and Figure 2).

This study was conducted to comply with Chapter 267 of the *Florida Statutes* and Chapter 1A-46 of the Florida Administrative Code. All work was performed in accordance with the Florida Division of Historical Resources’ (FDHR 2002) recommendations as outlined in the FDHR’s *Cultural Resource Management Standards and Operations Manual*, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals (hereinafter referred to as *Guidelines*). The study complies with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 U.S.C.), which incorporates the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979, as amended; as well as the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106 as outlined in 36 CFR Part 800.

The purpose of this survey was also to identify and survey buildings and structures over 45 years in age and to identify potential archaeological sites within the APE and to provide recommendations on the potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The survey included background research, an architectural survey, and an archaeological survey. Abigail Heller, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) of JMT, serves as the Principal Investigator for archaeology for this project. Sara McLaughlin, Senior Architectural Historian of JMT, serves as the Principal Investigator for architectural history for this project. The JMT field technician team assisted in the completion of the fieldwork.

JMT conducted the Phase I archaeological fieldwork between September 9-18, 2020. The archaeological survey included the placement of 191 shovel tests within the 78.6-ha APE. In general, the landscape supporting the APE reflects substantial modification that has occurred during the twenty-first century, including modern disturbance associated with recent and current development and utility embedment. Two isolated finds, FS-1 and FS-3, were identified at one of the proposed pond sites at the western end of the project area. One indeterminate prehistoric archaeological site (8OS03098) was identified in this same location.

The report was prepared on behalf of Osceola County by Ms. Heller, Ms. McLaughlin, and members of the JMT Cultural Resources team.

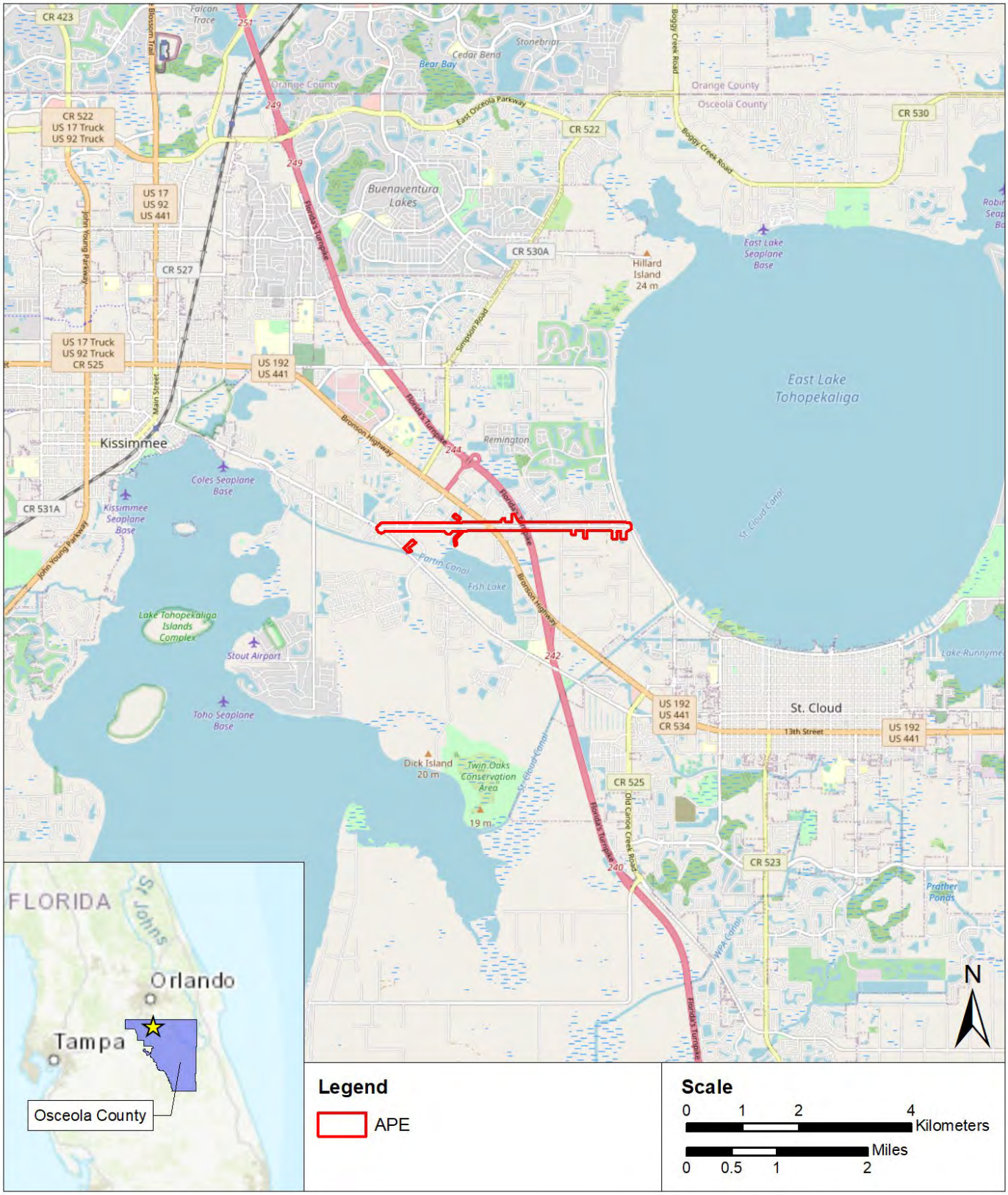


Figure 1. General project location and APE on local road map

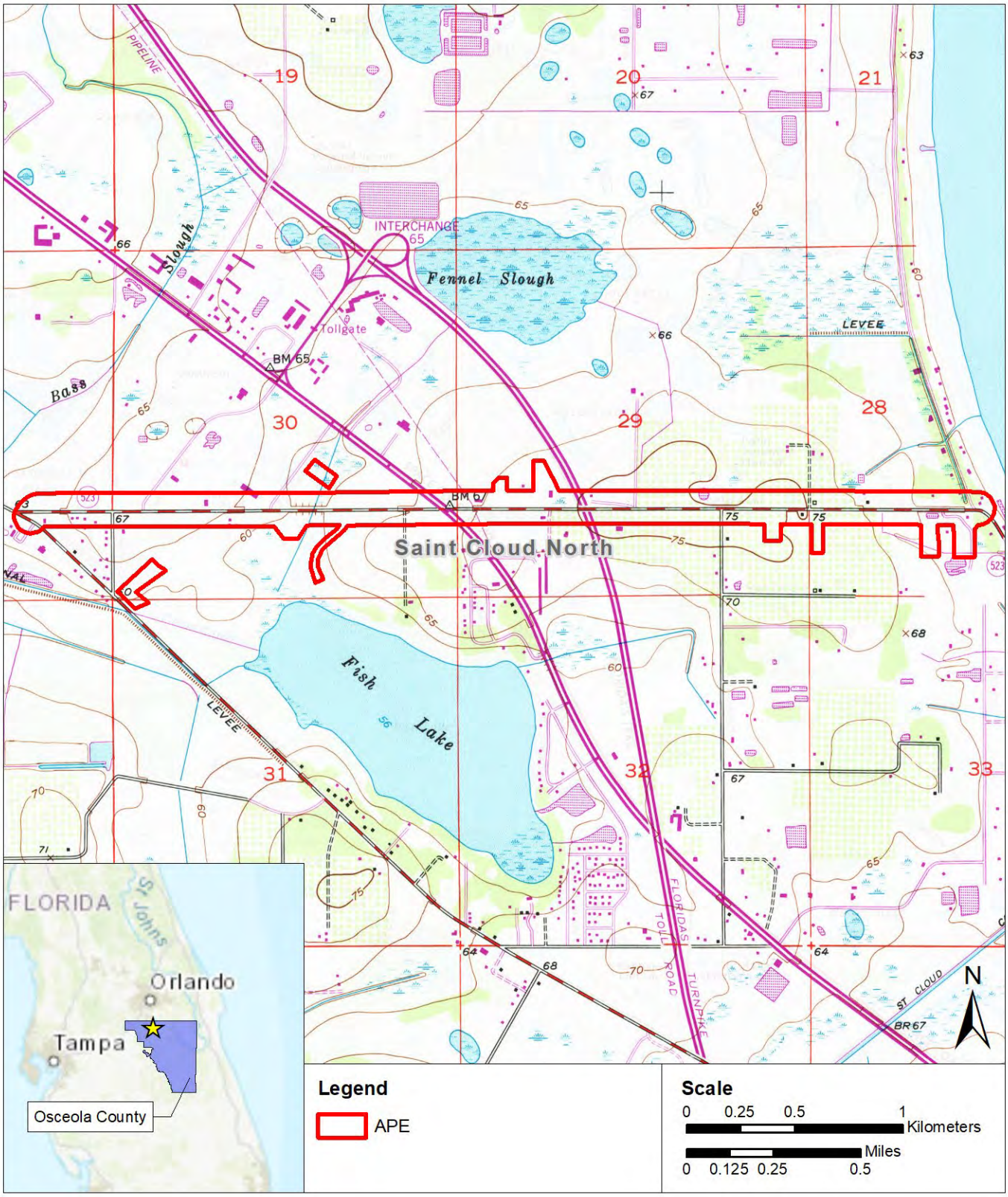


Figure 2. APE on USGS *Saint Cloud North, FL* topographic map (ESRI 2020)

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area is located in the northwestern portion of Osceola County, and is generally located between Lake Tohopekaliga to the west and East Lake Tohopekaliga to the east. The APE is located approximately 6.45 km (4.01 mi) east-southeast of the Kissimmee city center, and approximately 6.86 km (4.26 mi) northwest of central St. Cloud. The APE consists of dense suburban development (Photograph 1 to Photograph 3) interspersed with several pastures and agricultural fields (Photograph 4).

Photograph 1. View of Partin Settlement Road and Shady Lane intersection on east side of APE, looking north.

Photograph 2. View of residential development near center of APE, looking south.

Photograph 3. View of development and utilities along roadway near center of APE, looking northwest.

Photograph 4. View of pasture on eastern extent of APE, looking east-southeast.

PHYSICAL SETTING

The APE for the project is located in a developed area in the northwest corner of Osceola County, just north of the US 192/Florida Turnpike overpass. The project extends from Neptune Road approximately 4.34 km (2.7 mi), east along Partin Settlement Road to E. Lakeshore Boulevard.

Historically, much of the APE and vicinity consisted of agricultural fields, undeveloped wetland, and orange groves through the mid-twentieth century. After the construction of the Florida Turnpike during the 1960s, the general area saw a slight increase in development, though the APE remained largely a transportation corridor until the twenty-first century (Google Earth 2020; NETR Online 2020). Scattered residential construction occurred at the east and west ends of the APE between 1970 and 1996, and several residential subdivisions and commercial properties were developed in the vicinity of the APE between 1999 and 2005. By 2011, nearly the entire north side of the APE was developed and/or modified in some manner, as was about half of the south side of the APE. Residential and commercial development in the surrounding area has continued through the present day.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The APE is located within the Eastern Florida Flatwoods region of the Southern Coastal Plain physiographic province (Fenneman 1921; Griffith et al. 2002). The Eastern Flatwoods region is ribbed by low sand ridges, intervening valleys, and swampy lowlands that parallel the coast.

Henry McNab (1996) classifies this region of Florida as in the Coastal Plains geomorphic province. The topography of Osceola County evolved during Pleistocene time and is characterized by marine terraces, or steplike, extensive flatlands, that are associated with glacial advances and retreats during the Pleistocene Epoch (Healy 1975; Schiner 1993). Though glaciers never came within a thousand miles of Osceola County, they still had a profound effect on the topography as continued advances and retreats resulted in major sea-level fluctuations. During these glaciation periods, there were long periods of time during which sea levels were relatively constant or increased before again starting to decline. These terraces are particularly well preserved along the Atlantic Coast (Healy 1975). The APE is located within the Penholoway Terrace. This terrace occupies much of the Florida peninsula, though is best developed in central Florida. The Penholoway Terrace is defined by sediments located at 21-13 m (70-42 ft) above current mean sea level and was formed during pauses in the retreat of the sea from 30.5-7.6 (100-25 ft; Cooke 1931; MacNeil 1950). In general, the seaward side is better developed than the landward side because of progressively lower sea levels during the Pleistocene (Schiner 1993).

As part of the Southern Coastal Plain, much of Volusia County is covered with sandy marine Pleistocene sediments (Baldwin 1980). Within the Eastern Flatwoods region, the predominant landform is a “flat, weakly dissected alluvial plain formed by deposition of continental sediments onto submerged, shallow continental shelf, which was later exposed by sea level subsidence” (McNab 1996). Elevation of the Eastern Flatwoods ranges between 1.3-1.6 m.

HYDROLOGY

Osceola County is in two major drainage basins: the Kissimmee River Basin to the west and the St. Johns River Basin to the east. The APE is located between Lake Tohopekaliga and East Lake Tohopekaliga within the Upper Kissimmee River basin. Lakes within this basin were originally depressions in the sea floor that were left when sea levels declined at the end of the Pleistocene (Schiffer 1987). The Kissimmee River is the outflow of East Lake Tohopekaliga. The river continues generally south to where it empties in Lake Okeechobee. Lake Okeechobee's various outflows include the Everglades, Caloosahatchee River, and the St. Lucie River.

SOILS

Soils in the vicinity of the APE vary with elevation and position on the landscape (Web Soil Survey 2020). They consist of somewhat poorly to very poorly drained soils (Figure 3). In order of most to least prevalent in the project area, the predominant soils mapped in the APE include 16—Immokalee fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes; 22—Myakka fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes; 1—Adamsville sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes; 32—Placid fine sand, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes; and 5—Basinger fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes.

Immokalee fine sand (0 to 2 percent slopes) is a poorly drained soil formed from sandy marine deposits. This soil is found in flatwoods on marine terraces and has a typical profile of *A - 0 to 6 inches (in):* fine sand over *E - 6 to 35 in:* fine sand over *Bh - 35 to 54 in:* fine sand over *BC - 54 to 80 in:* fine sand.

Myakka fine sand (0 to 2 percent slopes) is a poorly drained soil formed from sandy marine deposits. This soil is found in drainageways on flatwoods on marine terraces and has a typical profile of *A - 0 to 6 in:* fine sand over *E - 6 to 20 in:* fine sand over *Bh - 20 to 36 in:* fine sand over *C - 36 to 80 in:* fine sand.

Adamsville sand (0 to 2 percent slopes) is a somewhat poorly drained soil formed from sandy marine deposits. This soil is found in knolls and rises on flatwoods and has a typical profile of *A - 0 to 4 inches:* sand over *C1 - 4 to 33 in:* sand over *C2 - 33 to 80 in:* sand.

Placid fine sand, frequently ponded (0 to 1 percent slopes) is a very poorly drained soil formed from sandy marine deposits. This soil is found in depressions on marine terraces and has a typical profile of *A - 0 to 24 in:* fine sand over *Cg - 24 to 80 in:* fine sand.

Basinger fine sand (0 to 2 percent slopes) is a poorly drained soil formed from sandy marine deposits. This soil is found in drainageways and flats on marine terraces and has a typical profile of *Ag - 0 to 2 in:* fine sand over *Eg - 2 to 18 in:* fine sand over *Bh/E - 18 to 36 in:* fine sand over *Cg - 36 to 80 in:* fine sand (Baldwin 1980; Web Soil Survey 2020).

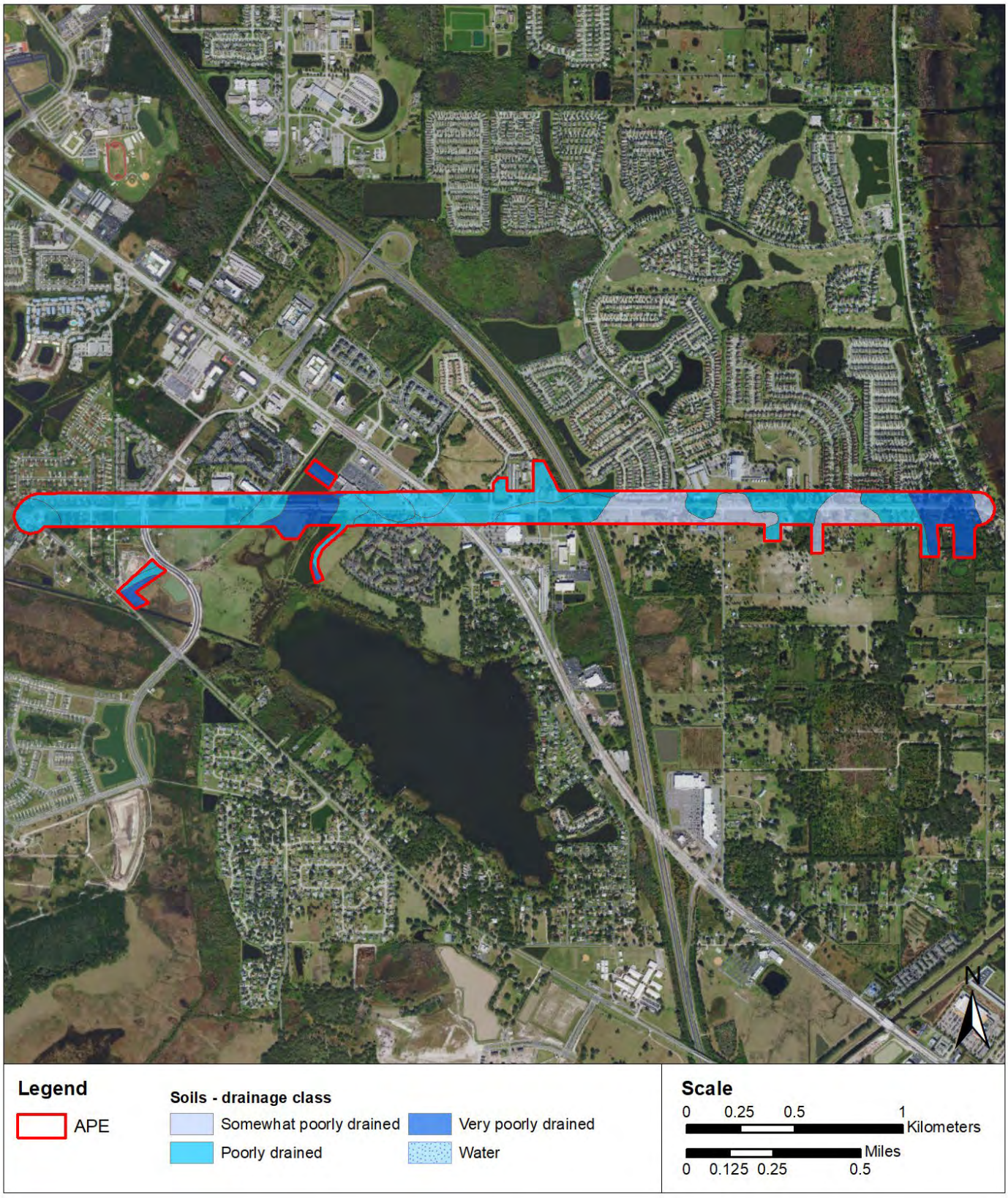


Figure 3. Drainage classes of soils in the APE.

FLORA AND FAUNA

The APE is located within the Eastern Florida Flatwoods region of the Southern Coastal Plain Ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2002). Mesic Flatwoods is the most widespread natural community in Florida, covering the marine terraces formed during the Plio-Pleistocene (Florida Natural Areas Inventory 2010). This ecoregion is extremely rich in both species diversity and ecological community diversity. The Southern Coastal Plain consists mostly of flat, low-lying lands that feature barrier islands, beaches, coastal lagoons, marshes, and swampy lowlands along the coast. Historically, pine and mixed hardwood forests have covered much of this ecoregion (Wear and Greis 2002). Land cover of the region is mostly slash (*Pinus elliotii*), loblolly (*P. taeda L.*), pond pine (*P. serotina*) with oak-gum-cypress forest in some areas (U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service 2007). Mesic Flatwoods are characterized by an open canopy forest of tall pines with little understory, but instead a dense, low ground layer of low shrubs and grasses. Longleaf pine (*P. palustris*) is the principal forest cover in northern and Central Florida (Florida Natural Areas Inventory 2010). Low ground shrubs and grasses in Mesic Flatwoods are summarized below.

> Characteristic shrubs include saw palmetto (*Serenoa repens*), gallberry (*Ilex glabra*), coastalplain staggerbush (*Lyonia fruticosa*), and fetterbush (*L. lucida*). Rhizomatous dwarf shrubs, usually less than two feet tall, are common and include dwarf live oak (*Quercus minima*), runner oak (*Q. elliottii*), shiny blueberry (*Vaccinium myrsinites*), Darrow's blueberry (*V. darrowii*), and dwarf huckleberry (*Gaylussacia dumosa*). The herbaceous layer is predominantly grasses, including wiregrass (*Aristida stricta* var. *beyrichiana*), dropseeds (*Sporobolus curtissii, S. floridanus*), panicgrasses (*Dichanthelium* spp.), and broomsedges (*Andropogon* spp.), plus a large number of showy forbs [Florida Natural Areas Inventory 2010:1–2].

Mesic Flatwoods are home to diverse populations of vertebrates. Historically, elk (*Cervus canadensis*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), red wolf (*Canis rufus*), fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), Carolina parakeet (*Conuropsis carolinensis*), ivory-billed woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*), and Red-cockaded woodpecker (*Leuconotopicus borealis*) (McNab 1996; Renick 2016). McNab (1996) discusses other typical fauna typically found in the Flatwoods:

> Presently, the fauna include white-tailed deer, black bear, bobcat, gray fox, raccoon, cottontail rabbit, gray squirrel, fox squirrel, striped skunk, swamp rabbit, and many small rodents and shrews. The presence of turkey, bobwhite, and mourning dove is widespread. Resident and migratory nongame bird species are numerous, as are species of migratory waterfowl. In flooded areas, ibises, cormorants, herons, egrets, and kingfishers are common. Songbirds include the cardinal, pine warbler, ruby-throated hummingbird, eastern towhee, summer tanager, hooded warbler, and Carolina wren. The endangered red-cockaded woodpecker and bald eagle inhabit this Section. The herpetofauna include the box turtle, common garter snake, eastern diamondback rattlesnake, timber rattlesnake, and American alligator [McNab 1996].

CLIMATE

Osceola County is classified as subtropical humid and experiences long, warm, humid summers and mild, dry winters (Schiner 1993). Temperatures are moderated somewhat by the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the large lakes within the county. The average annual high temperature is 82 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and the average annual low temperature is 61°F (U.S. Climate Data 2020). This allows for a growing season of between 270 and 290 days (McNab 1996).

Annual precipitation for Osceola County averages between 52 and 64 inches, with more than half of the annual rainfall occurring between early June and September, during afternoon thunderstorms. Daylong rainfall is uncommon, though when it does occur, usually it is associated with tropical storms (Readle 1979). Prevailing winds are generally southerly in spring and summer and northerly in winter, with average wind speeds 8-15 miles per hour (mph). Stronger winds can occur during tropical depressions during the summer and fall or during the hurricane season that runs from June to mid-November; however, hurricane force winds occur only once every 20 years (Readle 1979; McNab 1996)

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

PRECONTACT OVERVIEW

This chapter summarizes the prehistoric and historic cultural development of the Florida and greater Southeastern Coastal Plain. This background is intended to serve as a context for assessing the significance of archaeological and historical resources encountered in the project corridor.

The Paleoindian Period (C.12,000 – 8,000 BC)

Human occupation of the New World began during the Paleoindian period. At present, it is uncertain when the first human populations permanently settled the western hemisphere, although most scholars believe it was sometime between 20,000 and 13,000 years ago in the last stages of the Pleistocene glaciation. In the Southeast, the Paleoindian period is typically divided into three broad temporal categories, Early, Middle, and Late or Transitional, based, in part, on the occurrence of specific projectile point or knife (PP/K) types (Anderson and Sassaman 1996). Early Paleoindian occupations are recognized by the presence of the widely-known fluted Clovis projectile point, which occurs over much of the United States. The Clovis variants are believed to be transitional between the Early and Middle Paleoindian stages. Subsequent Middle Paleoindian occupations are recognized through the presence of fluted and unfluted lanceolate forms with broad blades and with blades with a “waisted” shape, meaning that they are constricted near the hafting element (Anderson and Sassaman 1996:7). Late or transitional Paleoindian occupations are recognized by the presence of resharpened, basally thinned projectile points with deeply incurvate bases. This class of projectile point is assigned to the Dalton cluster, which occurs across much of the Southeast. A typical Dalton projectile point has parallel sides along the hafting element, and a triangular shape to the blade, which typically shows heavy evidence of resharpening, and edges are often beveled or serrated (Anderson and Mainfort 2002:15; Sassaman et al. 1990:8). Traditional characterizations of Paleoindians portrayed them as nomadic hunters of Pleistocene megafauna, such as mammoth, mastodon, and bison. Much of Paleoindian settlement patterning is explained by the Oasis Model, which indicates that species of herd animals congregated at “watering holes” in the dry interior of the state. These watering holes were formed from rain water collecting in karstic sinkholes (Milanich 1994:40–41). At the Little Salt Spring site, near Sarasota, Florida, archaeologists found the shell of a now-extinct giant tortoise species with an embedded wooden stake radiocarbon dated to 11,680 cal. B.P. in the same context as bones from mammoths and extinct bison. A skull from the extinct *Bison antiquus* species was with an embedded projectile point recovered from the Wacissa River in Florida (Bense 1994:47).

The Archaic Period (C. 8,000 – 1,000 BC)

The transition from the Paleoindian to the Archaic period is gradual and related to the evolution of modern climactic conditions, similar to those the first European explorers and settlers encountered. In Florida, the transition has been somewhat arbitrarily designated as 8,000 BC. Several dramatic environmental changes

in the beginning of the Early Archaic affected the native populations of the Southeast. Changes in technology, population demography, and diversity in social organization characterize this era. The growth of subregional traditions is indicated by the appearance of a range of notched and/or stemmed hafted biface types across the Southeast (Sassaman et al. 1990). The Archaic period is generally divided into three subperiods, Early, Middle, and Late. During the Early Archaic (c. 8000-6000 BC), a dramatic increase in population, based on the identification of a larger number of archaeological sites dating to the period, resulted in decreased group mobility and exploitation of a wider range of food resources. The larger variety of Early Archaic tools suggests that more specialized tasks were undertaken as sites were occupied for longer periods. Large base camps have been identified primarily in floodplain settings and are characterized by long-term use. They contain evidence of varied activities and diverse resource utilization (Anderson and Joseph 1988; Anderson and Hanson 1988). Side-notched projectile points were gradually replaced with corner-notched bifaces, a tradition referred to as the Kirk Horizon across much of the area east of the Mississippi River. There are two basic classes of corner notched bifaces that occur on sites in the Piedmont, the Kirk and Palmer types. Joffrey Coe describes Palmer bifaces as small, with a heavily ground, straight base, and a blade with pronounced serration (1964:67–69). Kirk bifaces, on the other hand, are larger, occasionally beveled and serrated, and have a straight to rounded base with no grinding.

The beginning of the Middle Archaic (c. 6,000-3,000 BC) in Florida is correlated with the onset of a period of climatic change known as the Middle Holocene Hypsithermal. John Walthall reports that two major cultural shifts occurred during the Middle Archaic: a change in resource extraction led to increasing regional diversity and territorialism (1980:58). This was accompanied by a series of new technological innovations involving groundstone implements and tools made from bone and antler. Humans began to heavily exploit freshwater shellfish, which were found in large numbers in the rocky, shallow shoals exposed by lower water levels during the dry period in the Middle Archaic. The Kirk Stemmed/Kirk Serrated cluster was described by Coe as having an elongated blade, a broad stem, and a serrated edge. Additional biface types associated with Middle Archaic occupations are the Stanly Stemmed and Morrow Mountain clusters (1964:70).

The Late Archaic (c. 3,000-1,000 BC) in Florida is marked by a series of technological changes, including the appearance of stemmed hafted bifaces, increased use of riverine environments, soapstone cooking technology, increased exploitation of shellfish, and the use of more diverse groundstone tools (Elliot and Sassaman 1995:38). While Stallings Island Fiber Tempered pottery developed in the Savannah River valley, cooking technology developed somewhat differently, since soapstone vessels were likely used in cooking for a longer period of time. Sassaman suggested that interior populations resisted the adoption of ceramic technology during this phase because the movement of soapstone likely afforded individuals opportunities for extralocal exchange that would have dissolved with the adoption of new technology (Sassaman 1993:218). These technological developments have been broadly associated with an increase in both population and sedentism. Elliott and Sassaman note that the introduction of pottery likely did not mark a major technological shift from the pre-ceramic Late Archaic cultural pattern (1995:39).

The Woodland Period (C. 1,000 BC – AD 1000)

Archaeologists also divide the Woodland into Early, Middle and Late subperiods. Widespread Woodland characteristics include an increase in long distance trade, changes in ceramic technology, the development of sedentary village life and the cultivation of domestic plants. The Early Woodland (c. 1000-300 BC) in Florida is marked by an improved ceramic technology, which involved the stacking and smoothing of clay coils instead of the joining of pre-made slabs of clay, typical of earlier ceramic manufacture. In the project region, the Early Woodland period is marked by the Deptford ceramic series, which includes grit tempered pottery decorated with either check stamping or simple stamping (Steinen 1995:9). Deptford ceramics have been found across a broad area of the coast, stretching along the Gulf Coast from the Mobile-Tensaw Delta, east and southward to Tampa Bay, and up the Atlantic Coast from the mouth of the St. John's River northward into South Carolina.

The Middle Woodland period is marked by the spread of perceived ceremonialism and a marked increase in mound construction throughout the Southeast. At this time, long distance trade seems to have played a major role in the spread of various regional pottery traditions and ceremonial complexes. Cultures of the Middle Woodland period (c. 500 BC – AD 950) in the Southeast were quite diverse. One of the most salient trends associated with the Middle Woodland period is the growth in the number of earthen mounds constructed. Evidence of a transition from Early Woodland (Deptford) to Middle Woodland (Swift Creek) periods was identified at the Mandeville mound site (Steinen 1995:34). The first evidence for plant cultivation dates from this time and seems centered around the central Tennessee River (Smith 1992). For this part of Florida this period also corresponds with the emergence of the Alachua Culture, which appears to have flourished from approximately AD 600 through the time of European contact. The Alachua Culture is hypothesized to have developed as a result of the southward migration of the Ocmulgee Culture from the Macon area of Georgia (Milanich 1994:336).

Across much of Southeast, the Late Woodland period (c. AD 950-1250) has been characterized as one of cultural decline by many archaeologists (Anderson and Mainfort 2002:15). This was not the case across the entire Southeast, however. In the northern Gulf Coast, mound construction flourished as part of the continuing elaborate Weeden Island mortuary complex. The Weeden Island culture is centered along the eastern Gulf Coast, stretching from Mobile Bay across the Florida panhandle and down the peninsula into the area south of Tampa Bay. Sites with Weeden Island pottery also extend into the interior coastal plain of south Georgia and Alabama. As a ceramic complex, Weeden Island is best known for its mortuary wares, which occur on elaborately decorated effigy vessels recovered from burial mounds. Early Weeden Island domestic ceramic assemblages, from the phase termed Weeden Island I by Gordon Willey, are characterized by the presence of Swift Creek complicated stamped pottery, as well as plain, red filmed, incised, and punctated sherds belonging to the Weeden Island series (1949).

The Late Pre-Contact Period (C. AD 1000 – 1565)

The Late Pre-Contact period has traditionally been characterized by the presence of flat-topped mounds, permanent large villages, agriculture, and distinctive ceramic types. Chiefdom-level societies expanded

across the southeastern United States during this period. The development of a complicated network of villages and mound centers drove the expansion.

These transitions are broadly referred to as the Mississippi Period in the southeast; however, this time period is largely marked by the continuance of the St. Johns Culture in east central Florida and the vicinity of the project area. In general, the divisions within the St. Johns Culture subperiods are marked by variations in pottery types. The St. Johns Culture is divided into the following subperiods: St. John I (500 BC-AD100), St. Johns Ia (AD 100-500), St. Johns Ib (AD 500-800), St. Johns IIa (AD 800-1300), St. Johns IIb (AD 1300- 1513), and St. Johns IIc (AD 1513-1565) (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs 1992).

St. Johns ceramics are often referred to as 'temperless,' as early accounts describe no visible temper, with a very fine and distinctively chalky feel to the paste (Holmes 1894; Saunders and Hays 2004). This chalky feel is caused by what was not visible to the naked eye—Lollis et al. (2015) explain that a chalky feel in materials is generally caused by the easy removal of extremely fine particles from the surface and the chalky texture of St. Johns pottery undoubtedly is also caused by particles exfoliating from sherd surfaces. St. Johns ceramics consist of a unique ceramic paste that contains dense concentrations of microscopic freshwater sponge spicules—needle-like rods—that make up a sponge skeleton and give the paste a chalky feel (Milanich 1994:246). Until recently, it remained contested if these spicules were simply naturally present in certain Florida clays, or if sponges were intentionally added as temper (Rolland and Bond 2003; Ashley 2008; Lollis et al. 2015). In recent years, the latter argument has gained strength general acceptance (Saunders and Hays 2004; Lollis et al. 2015). Early St. Johns subperiod ceramics are overwhelmingly characterized by plain wares constructed by the coil method, though simple incised, finger-pinches, and punctated wares also occur (Holmes 1894; Milanich 1994). Later subperiod ceramics are characterized by St. Johns check-stamped pottery (Holmes 1894; Saunders and Hays 2004).

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Early Spanish Exploration and Colonization (1513 – 1763)

The Spanish explorer Ponce de Leon came to Biscayne Bay in 1513 and was the first European to explore the region. In the sixteenth century, Spanish, English, and French explorers established contact with the local tribes which resulted in much conflict (FDHR 2020a, 2020b). The native populations were decimated by European diseases, indigenous conflict with the Europeans, and tribal wars. These conflicts also slowed the establishment of permanent European settlements in southern Florida. The first permanent settlement established in 1562 in St. Augustine, and in 1567 a mission was built in the area of Miami. The colonization of Spanish Florida consisted primarily of missions manned by military garrisons established around the coasts (Carr et al. 2012). French and English explorers continued to engage in conflict with the Spanish missionaries and native populations. Following the Seven Years' War, the First Spanish period ended in 1763, marking the first formal European power change in Florida.

British Period (1763 – 1784)

During Florida's British period (1763-1783) the region began to develop economically as plantations and lumber mills became centers of production, though settlement was slow due to disease and conflict with the native population (Phillips and Mullins 2000). During the American Revolutionary War, Spain joined the French as allies against the British and recaptured Florida in 1783. This campaign saw French and Spanish soldiers fighting the British garrisons and Creek and Choctaw natives recruited by the British. The Second Spanish period (1783-1821) was a time of economic and population growth. While technically under Spanish control, large numbers of British and newly American settlers entered the region. Homesteads, farms and plantations produced tobacco and indigo while lumber mills exploited the local forests and waterways. The first homesteads and plantations started in the Miami area during this time. There was also a substantial rise in the population of enslaved people at this time as both Spanish and British settlers brought slaves to the region for labor (FDHR 2020a, 2020b).

Second Spanish Period (1784 – 1821)

During the Second Spanish period, the first ancestors of the Seminole entered southeastern Florida (Carr et al. 2012). The Creek War of 1813 resulted in Creek and other tribes fleeing the United States and into Spanish Florida. These groups settled with local tribes to form the Seminole. Following the War of 1812, the United States continued to chase natives into Spanish territory. This would eventually lead to a bloody conflict in 1818 between the Americans and the native population which would come to be known as the First Seminole War. The result of the war was the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 and the Spanish ceding Florida to the United States in 1821 (Phillips and Mullins 2000).

Early American Settlement and Seminole Wars (1821 – 1861)

Florida became a territory of the United States, and immigrants from the northern states and international origins began to settle the southeastern region. As American settlers moved into the region, cotton plantations and cattle ranches were established, and slaves were used as a major source of labor (FDHR 2020a, 2020b). The settlers' demand for land led to the government attempting to further remove the Seminole from the state. These efforts led to the Second Seminole War which began in 1835 and lasted until 1842. This war resulted in the deaths or forcible relocation of most of the Seminole people. Florida became the 27th state in 1845. American settlement was slow to develop in southern Florida because of resistance from the Seminole. The continued American push for more land finally led to the Third Seminole War, which began in 1855 and lasted until 1858. After the war, most of the Seminole were forcibly relocated to Oklahoma, though several hundred fled into the Everglades.

Civil War and Late Nineteenth Century (1861 – 1900)

In 1861, Florida seceded from the Union to join the Confederacy, but the state saw little military action in its interior during the Civil War. The state became active in providing salt and beef to the Confederate Army through the close of the war in 1865. Following the war, the South entered the Reconstruction Period and on July 25, 1868, Florida reentered the Union (Almy et al. 2015). After the war, new settlers began to move

into Florida. These settlers included former slaves, displaced southerners, and northerners looking for economic opportunity. Cattle ranching continued to be a key aspect of Florida's economy. Farmers attempted to establish citrus crops in Volusia County, but the region's occasional cold weather caused many of the trees to die and this industry struggled near the turn of the century (Hebel 1955).

PROJECT AREA REGIONAL HISTORY

Osceola County is Florida's 40th county (Osceola County Historical Society 2020). Its namesake, Osceola, is famed for his leadership during the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). Osceola led the Seminoles in opposing removal to Oklahoma by withdrawing to the Everglades, where they defended themselves using guerilla tactics (Tikkanen 2020).

Interest in developing central Florida grew after the Civil War (1861-1865). Central Florida's pine forests were distilled to produce turpentine (Osceola County Historical Society 2019). The scrub bush of Osceola County was used by cattle ranchers to raise their herds (Osceola County 2020). Cattle ranching would remain one of the region's core industries through modernization that began in the late nineteenth century with the Disston Purchase.

The Disston Purchase was essential in increasing accessibility for settlement through Central Florida's swamplands. Hamilton Disston purchased 4 million acres from the State of Florida in 1881, specifically for dredging a canal. The canal system would also assist in draining the surrounding swamps to create viable land for construction (Osceola County Historical Society 2019). By the mid-1880s, Disston had connected Central Florida to Lake Okeechobee to the south, which was then connected to the Gulf of Mexico. These canals utilized steamboats to transport crops, livestock, settlers, and tourists into Florida (Kleinberg 2019). The improvements allowed the distribution of land subsidies to railroad companies, who, as a result, began construction of railroad lines throughout the state (Almy et al. 2015).

Osceola County was formed from portions of Brevard and Orange Counties in 1887 and Kissimmee, which was incorporated in 1884, was named the county seat. At the time of its formation, Osceola County had 815 residents. By 1890, the population would triple to 2,445 residents (Osceola County Historical Society 2019).

Kissimmee was a boomtown that attracted visitors for tourism and for a short time was home to the largest hotel south of Jacksonville, the Tropical Hotel, located at the corner of Broadway and Possiel Avenue (Sanborn Map Company 1889; Osceola County Historical Society 2019). Broadway was the commercial center of Kissimmee in the late nineteenth century (Sanborn Map Company 1889).

Osceola County Courthouse was constructed in Kissimmee in 1890, the same year Kissimmee gained its first electric utilities for the populace (Osceola County Historical Society 2019). It is Florida's oldest courthouse still in use today by the Ninth Judicial Circuit Court of Florida, though Osceola County has since moved most judicial functions to a larger, modern courthouse (Ninth Judicial Circuit Court 2020).

The twentieth century in Osceola County brought a greater focus on tourism as the main economy of the area. The Kissimmee Chamber of Commerce was established in 1924 (Osceola County Historical Society 2019). During World War II, airfields and training bases were established in Kissimmee for the United States Air Force. Kissimmee's iconic Monument of States was completed in 1943 as a monument to American unity (Osceola County Historical Society 2019). The Monument of States was the vision of a retired physician and president of the Kissimmee All-Stars Tourist Club, Dr. Charles Bressler-Pettis, who wrote letters to the governors of every state requesting local rocks. He received a variety of stones, old building bricks, and fossils which were arranged in colored concrete slabs that noted where and by whom the stone was donated (Kirby et al. 2020).

After World War II, Osceola County continued to focus on investing in tourism. The Walt Disney Company purchased the land for the Walt Disney World Resort in 1971 just outside of Kissimmee. The droves of workers needed to construct and operate Disney World prompted another population boom in Kissimmee over the following decades. The City of Kissimmee grew from 1,120 residents in 1970 to 30,050 residents in 1990 (Osceola County Historical Society 2019). Most recent census data has documented continued increases in population in Kissimmee and Osceola County, with 2019 counts estimating the population of Kissimmee at 72,717 and the population of Osceola County at 375,751 (U.S. Census Bureau 2020).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research was performed to assess the cultural resource potential of the APE. Resources consulted included historic maps and atlases as well as aerial photography available through the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT). A cultural resource records search was performed using information provided by the Florida Master Site File (FMSF). Databases included those for archaeological sites, historic bridges, historic structures, and historic cemeteries.

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

A review of the previously recorded information in the FMSF, indicated that eight previously recorded archaeological sites are located within a half-mile of the proposed project APE. Three of these sites are located entirely or partially within the proposed project APE (Table 1). All have been previously determined as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. No architectural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP were identified within the APE.

Table 1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within, or directly adjacent to, proposed project APE

Site ID	Site Name	Site Description	NRHP Status
OS00125	Partin-Bumby Homes	Historic American homestead site c. 1887-1940; historic artifact scatter	Not eligible (03/28/1991)
OS00126	Myerson Meyer Home	Historic American homestead site c. 1880s-1930s; diffuse historic artifact scatter	Not eligible (03/28/1991)

Site ID	Site Name	Site Description	NRHP Status
OS01844	Kamikaze Kow	Prehistoric (Late Archaic to Early Mississippian) habitation; American twentieth century	Not eligible (08/24/2000)

Twenty prior cultural resource surveys are located within a half-mile of the proposed project, of which overlap with portions of the current APE (Table 2).

Table 2. Prior cultural resource surveys that partially overlap APE

FMSF ID	Survey Title	Citation
2062	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of Lucas Lakes, Osceola, Florida	Williams et al. 2007
4383	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed 30 IN O.D. Mainline Loop South Portion in the Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase III Expansion Project	R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. 1993
6407	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of The Cobblestone Apartment Complex Project Site in Osceola County, Florida	Panamerican Consultants, Inc. 2000
7076	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Neptune Pointe Project Area in Osceola County, Florida	Panamerican Consultants, Inc. 2002
8748	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Hartzog Planned Unit Development (PUD) Development Site, Osceola County, Florida	Storm L. Richards & Associates, Inc. 2003
9230	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Florida's Turnpike Mainline PD&E Study From US 192 to SR 50 (Clermont), Orange and Osceola Counties	Janus Research 2003
11367	Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment, Partin 93/Crosswinds, Osceola County, Florida	Waters et al. 2015
14191	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed John Deere Tower Location in Osceola County, Florida	Panamerican Consultants, Inc. 2005
14265	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Twenty-Four Proposed Pond Locations Along State Road 500 (US 192/US 441) Between Aeronautical Lane and Nova Road, Osceola County, Florida	SEARCH 2007
25474	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Partin Settlement Road Property, Osceola County, Florida	Archaeological Consultants, Inc. 2018
26632	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey in Support of the Neptune Road Widening Project from Partin Settlement Road to US 192, Osceola County, Florida	SEARCH 2019

FMSF Survey **2062** investigated a 734-ac tract of land on the north side Partin Settlement Road planned for development. Three historic sites (8OS124, 8OS125, and 8OS126) were identified during the survey and all were recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

FMSF Survey **4383** investigated the 30 in O.D. Mainline Loop South pipeline corridor, a component of the Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase III Expansion Project. The survey identified three loci of cultural

activity (KM11-1, 39FS-1, and KM1701). All were recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and none are located within the vicinity of the current project APE.

FMSF Survey **6407** investigated a 35.4-ac parcel to the south of Partin Settlement Road, planned for the development of the Cobblestone Apartments. One multicomponent archaeological site, 8OS1844, was identified within the project APE and was recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

FMSF Survey **7076** investigated a tract of land for the Neptune Pointe housing development near the western extend of the current project area. No archaeological artifacts or sites were identified during the survey of the APE.

FMSF Survey **8748** investigated a proposed Hartzog Planned Unit Development (PUD) site consisting of a 66.1-ac tract of land on the north side of Partin Settlement Road. One archaeological site, 8OS1922, was identified within the project APE and was recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

FMSF Survey **9230** investigated a pipeline route along the Florida Turnpike between US 192 and SR 50. The survey identified four new archaeological sites (8OR4887, 8OR4888, 8OR9604, and 9OR9605. All sites were recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and none of the sites are located within the vicinity of the current project APE.

FMSF Survey **11367** investigated a 93-ac tract of land on Partin Settlement Road planned for development. No archaeological artifacts or sites were identified during the survey of the APE.

FMSF Survey **14191** was conducted by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. in 2005. The survey investigated a single raw-land telecommunications tower site, located west of the Florida Turnpike and east of the US 441/Partin Settlement Road intersection. No archaeological artifacts or sites were identified during the survey of the APE.

FMSF Survey **14265** investigated 24 proposed pond locations along SR 500 (US 192) between Aeronautical Lane and Nova Road. No archaeological artifacts or sites were identified during the survey of the APE.

FMSF Survey **25474** investigated an approximately 28-ac parcel in the northeastern corner of the intersection of US 192 (E Irlo Bronson Memorial Highway) and Partin Settlement Road. No archaeological artifacts or sites were identified during the survey of the APE.

FMSF Survey **26632** investigated a 6.3-km (3.9-mi) segment of Neptune Road extending from Partin Settlement Road to US 192. Ground disturbance resulting from buried utilities and drainage features prevented subsurface archaeological testing throughout much of the APE. One new archaeological site, 8OS02984, was identified during the survey.

HISTORICAL MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined in order to identify past land use in the vicinity of the APE. The earliest examined maps were General Land Office (GLO) survey maps. The GLO maps were created by government land surveyors during the nineteenth century as part of the surveying, platting, and sale of public lands. These maps characteristically show landscape features such as vegetation, bodies of water, roads, and other features. Mid-nineteenth century GLO (1848, 1849) maps of Florida Township 25 South, Ranges 29 and 30 East shows no development within the vicinity of the project area. At that time, more than half of the APE consisted of wetlands or existing bodies of water (Figure 4).

Historically, much of the project location and vicinity primarily consisted of agricultural fields, undeveloped wetland, and orange groves through the 1950s (Figure 5). After the construction of the Florida Turnpike during the 1960s, the general area saw a slight increase in development, though the APE remained largely a transportation corridor until the twenty-first century (Google Earth 2020; NETR Online 2020). Scattered residential construction occurred at the eastern and western extends of the APE between 1970 and 1996 (Figure 6 to Figure 12). Between 1999 and 2005, several residential subdivisions and commercial properties were developed in the vicinity of the APE (Figure 13). By 2011, nearly the entire north side of the APE was developed and/or modified in some manner, as were the easternmost, westernmost, and central portions of the south side of the APE (Figure 14). Residential and commercial development in the surrounding area has continued through the present day (Figure 15). Much of the APE was surveyed during prior archaeological investigations associated with the development of these areas.

The examination of aerial photographs indicated the presence of residential and commercial development in and surrounding the project footprint. In recent years, new construction and utility embedment associated with multiple residential subdivisions, US 192, and the Florida Turnpike has occurred in and around the APE.

Based on extensive modern development in the vicinity, it was anticipated that much of the APE was previously disturbed. However, background research and prior work within the current project area indicated a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological resources within undeveloped portions of the APE.

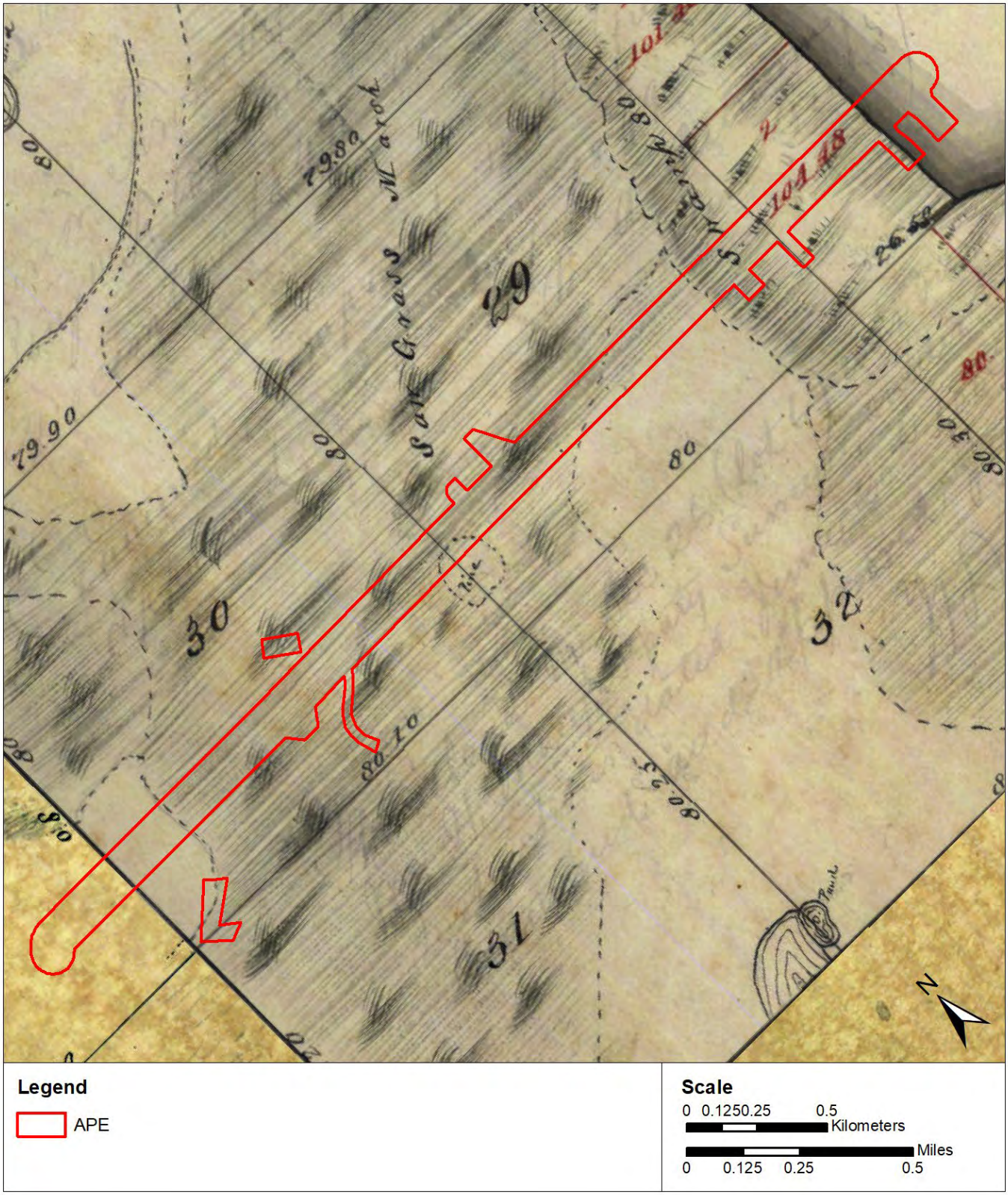


Figure 4. Project area on General Land Office map (GLO 1848, 1849)

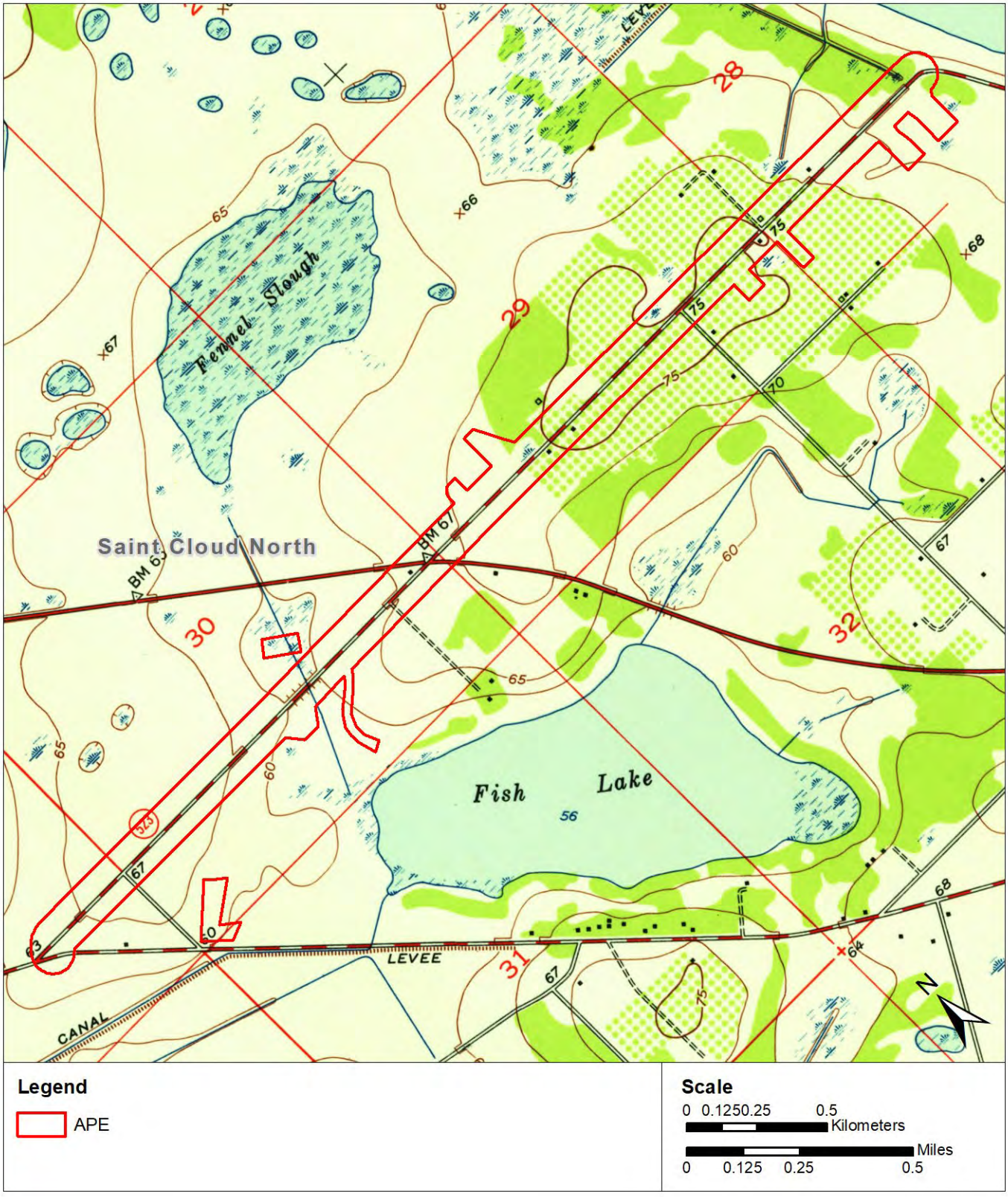


Figure 5. Project area on 1953 topographic map (USGS 1953)

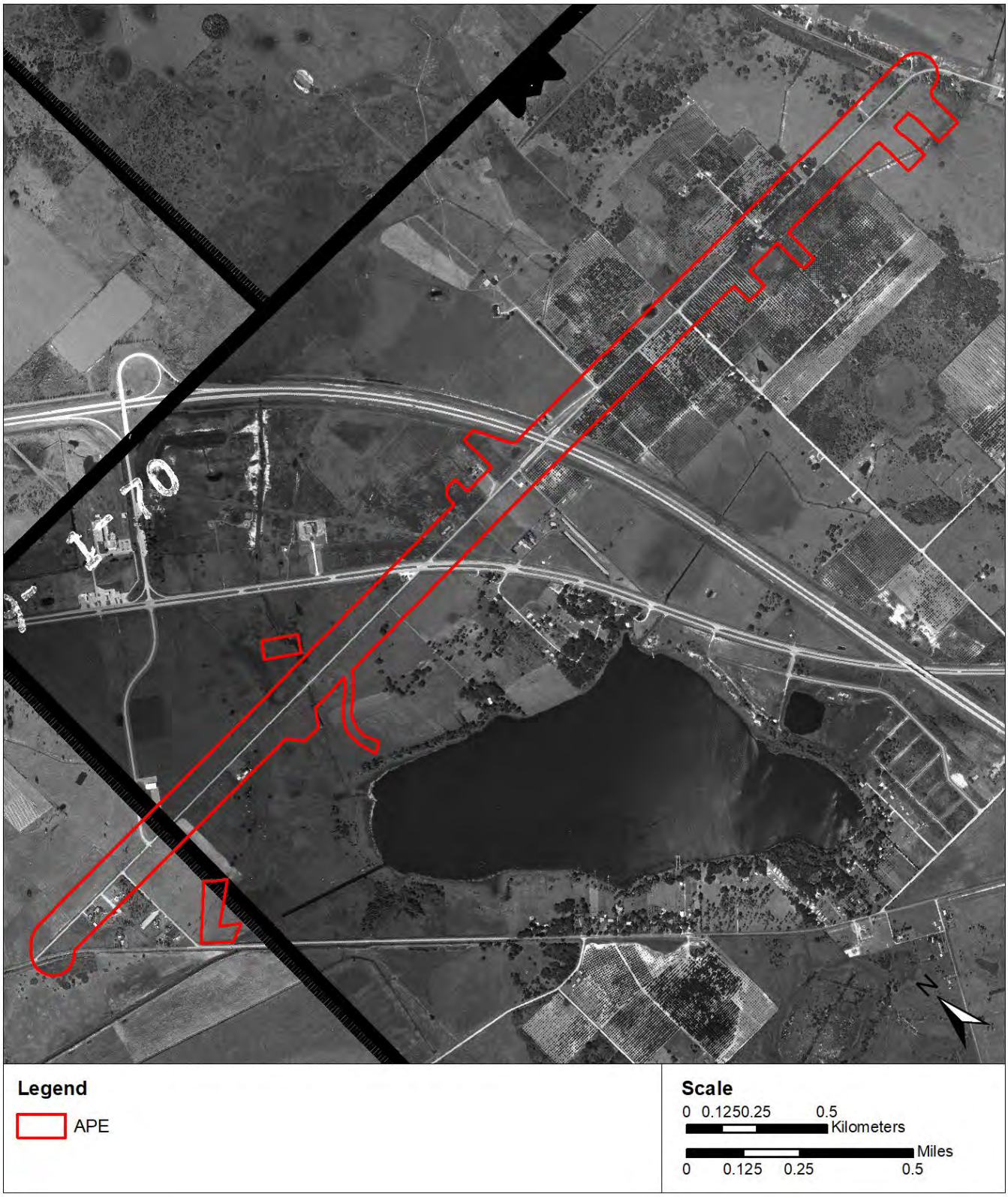


Figure 6. Project area on 1969 historical aerial imagery (FDOT 2020)

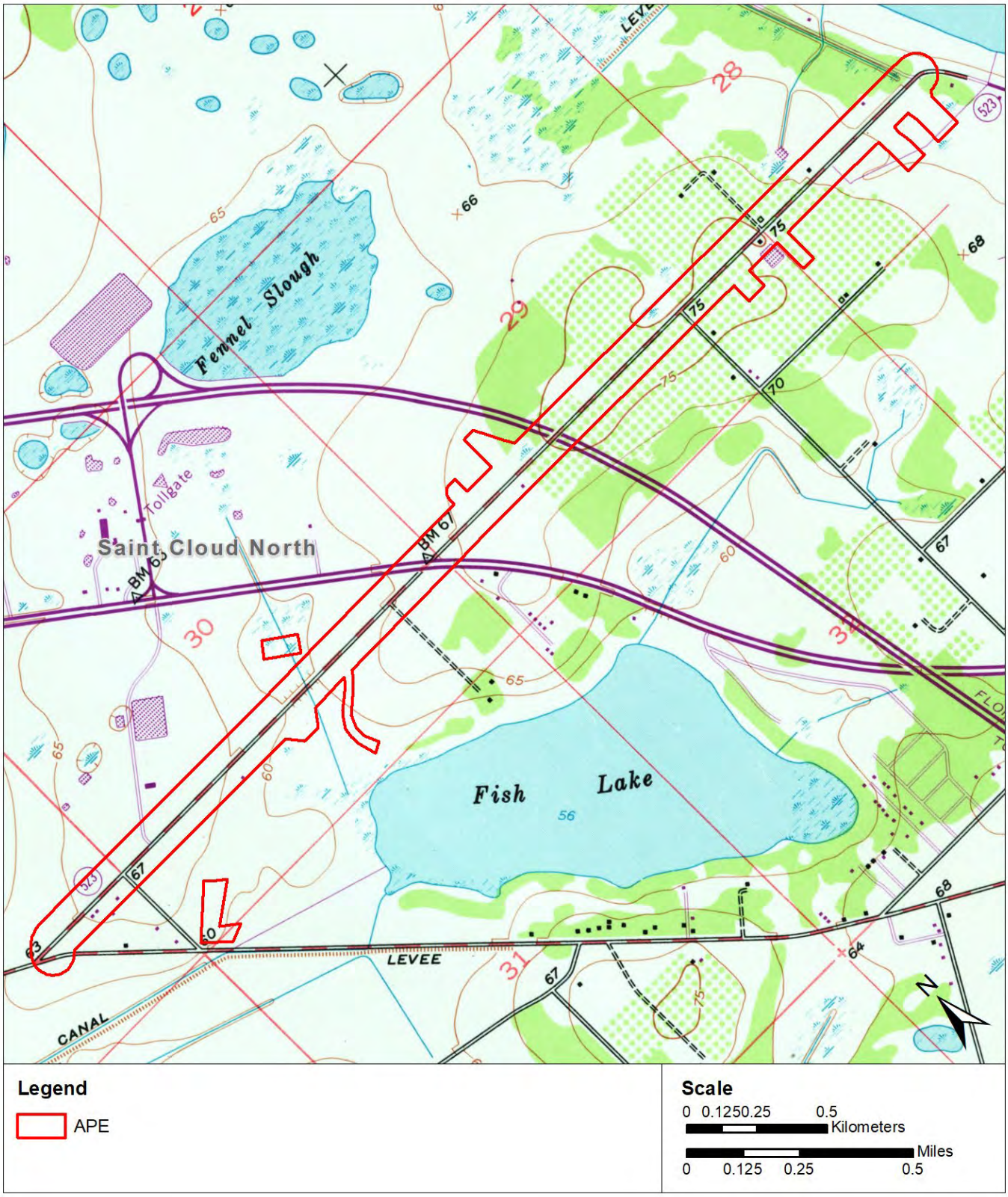


Figure 7. Project area on 1970 topographic map (USGS 1970)

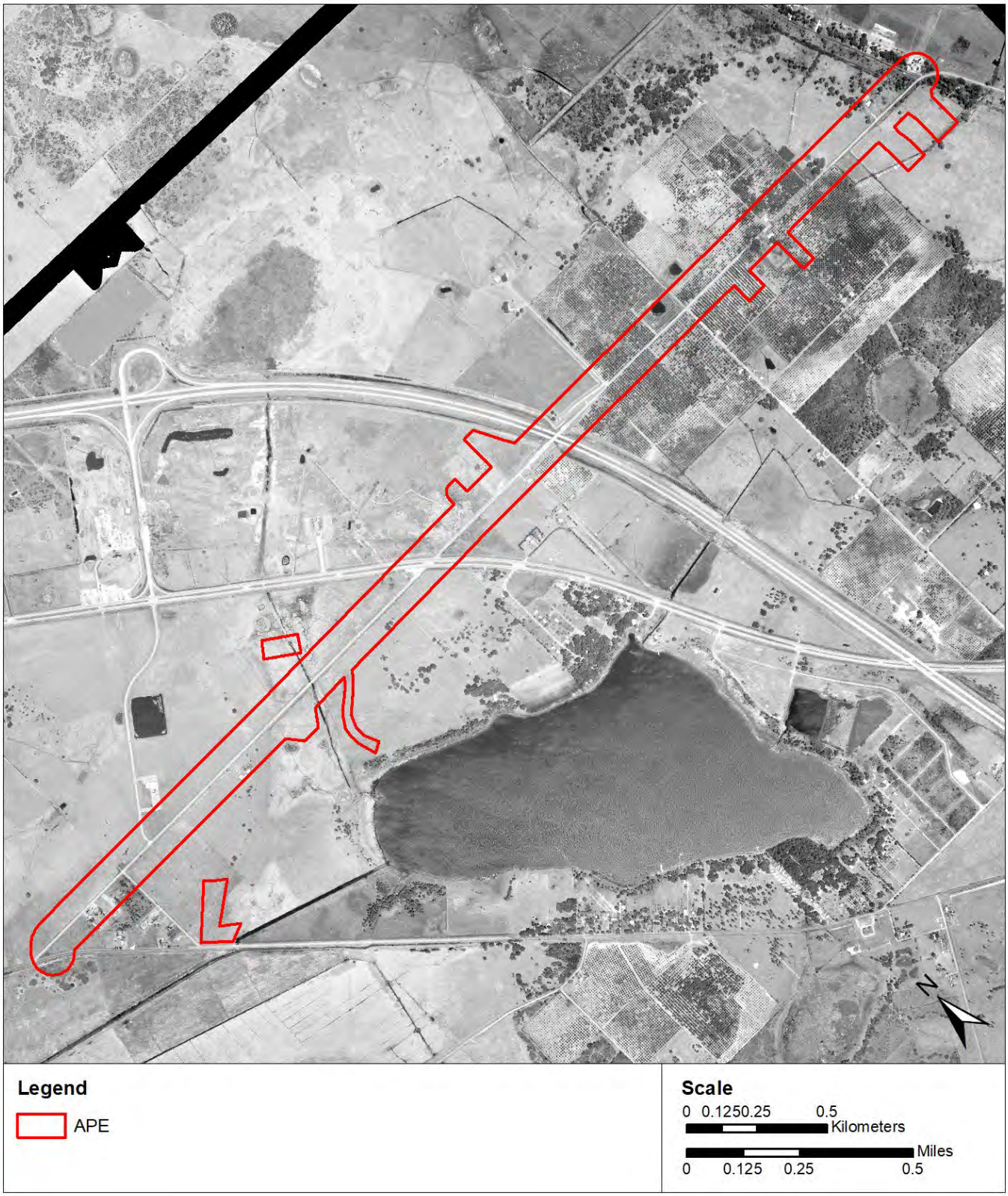


Figure 8. Project area on 1973 historical aerial imagery (FDOT 2020)

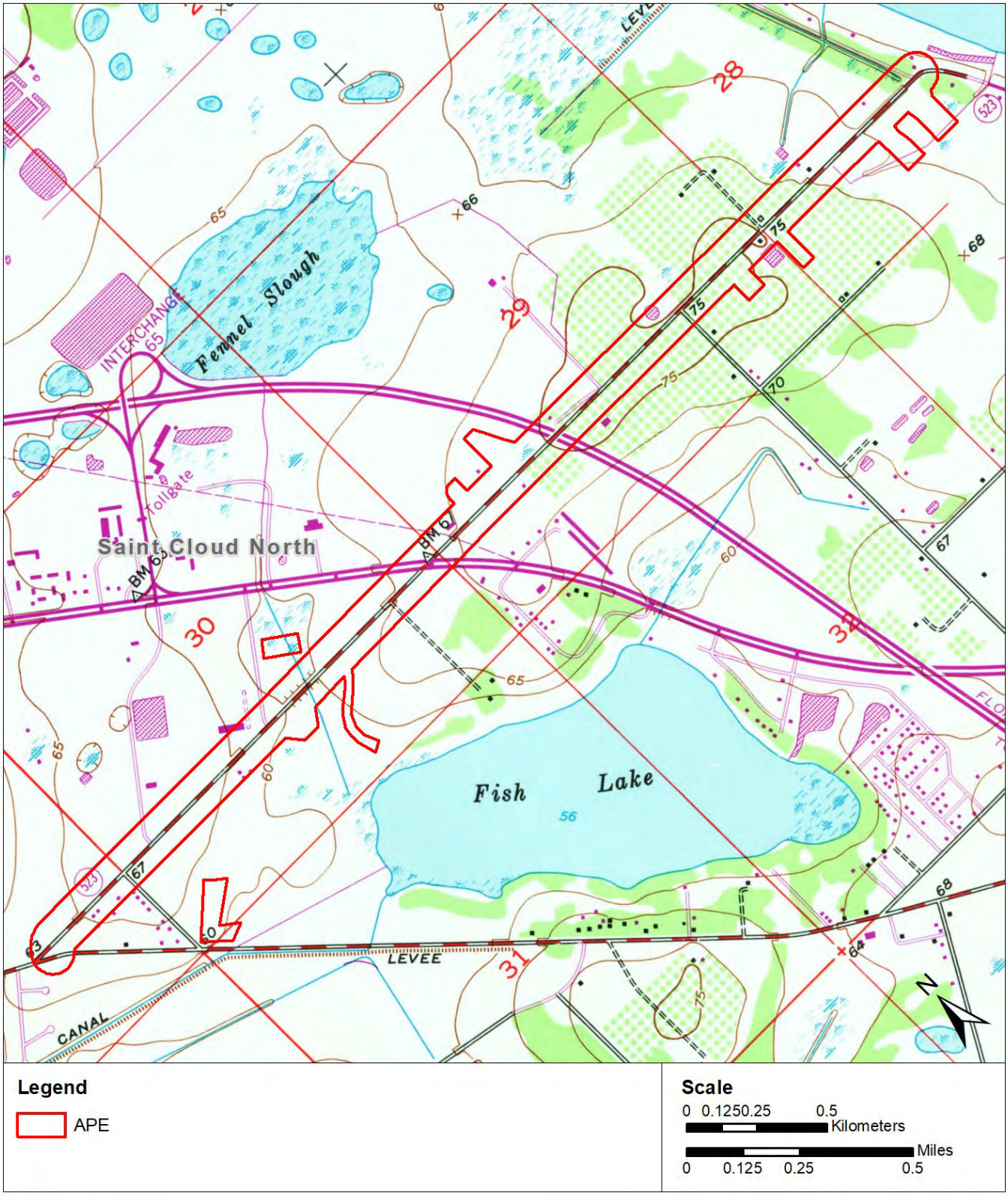

Fennel Slough
INTERCHANGE 65
Tollgate
Saint Cloud North
BM 67
BM 63
Fish Lake
56
LEVEE
CANAL
28
29
30
31
65
66
67
68
70
75
60
63
64
523
N
Legend
APE
Scale
0 0.1250.25 0.5
Kilometers
Miles
0 0.125 0.25 0.5

Figure 9. Project area on 1980 topographic map (USGS 1980)

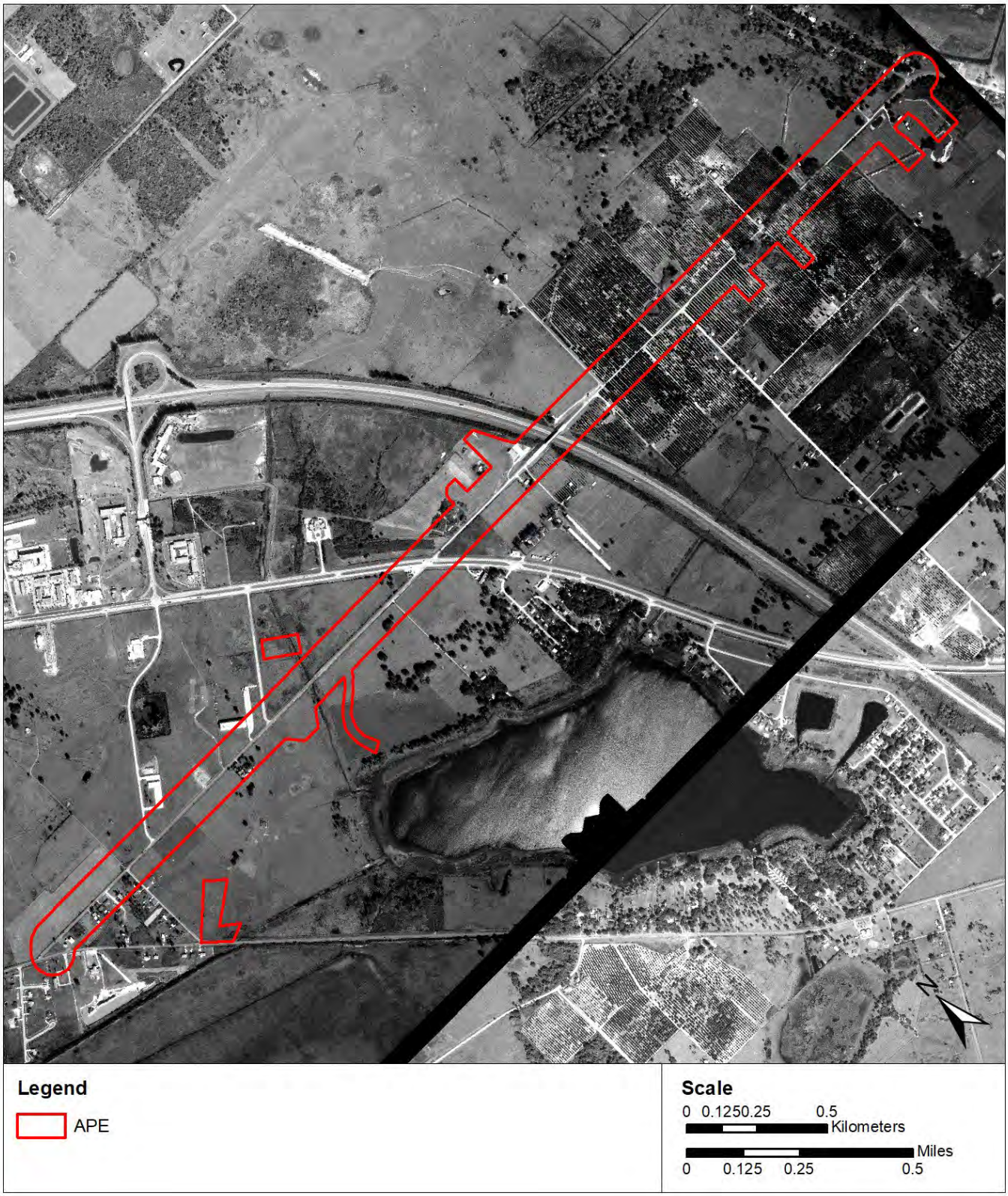


Figure 10. Project area on 1982 historical aerial imagery (FDOT 2020)

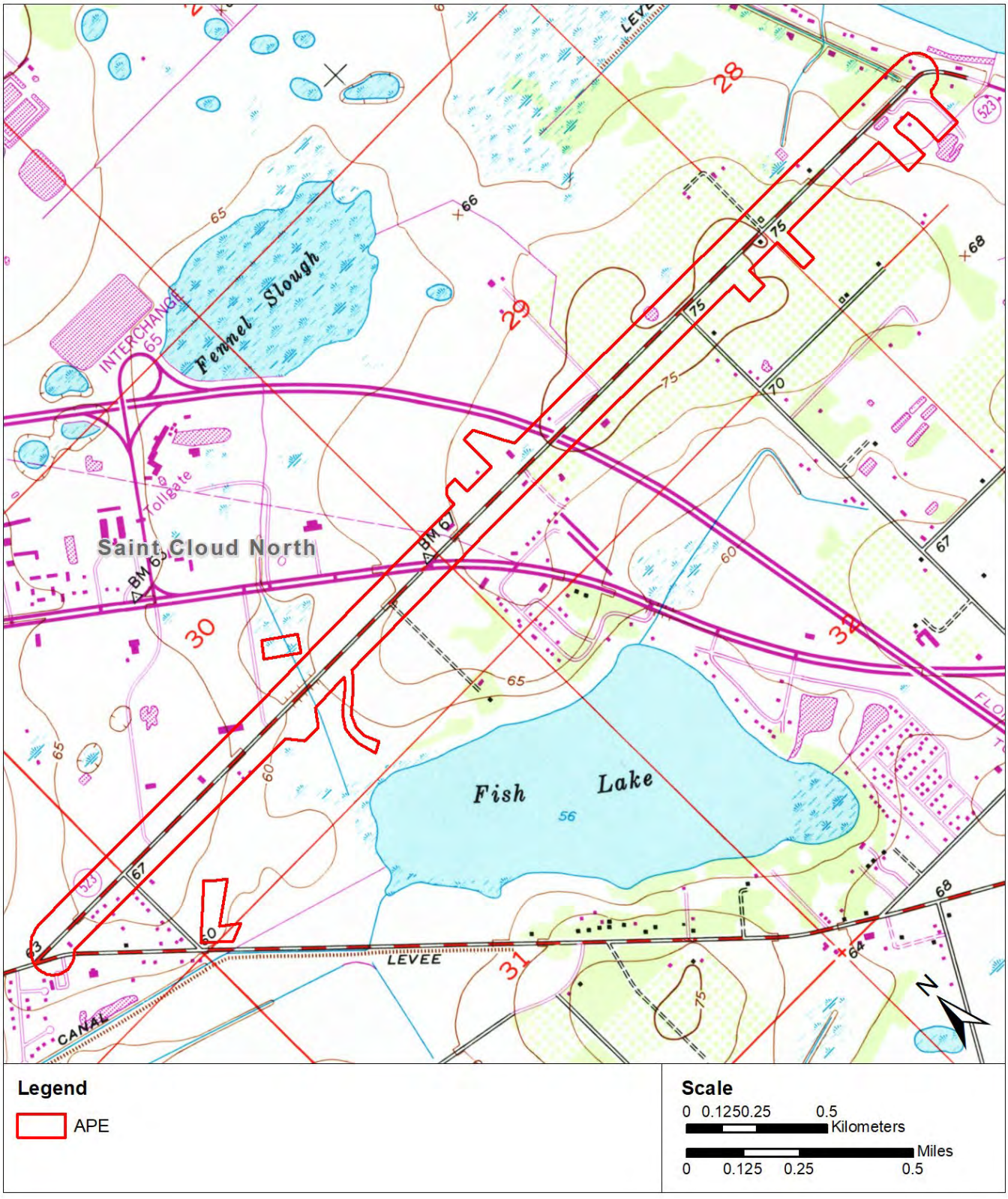


Figure 11. Project area on 1987 topographic map (USGS 1987)

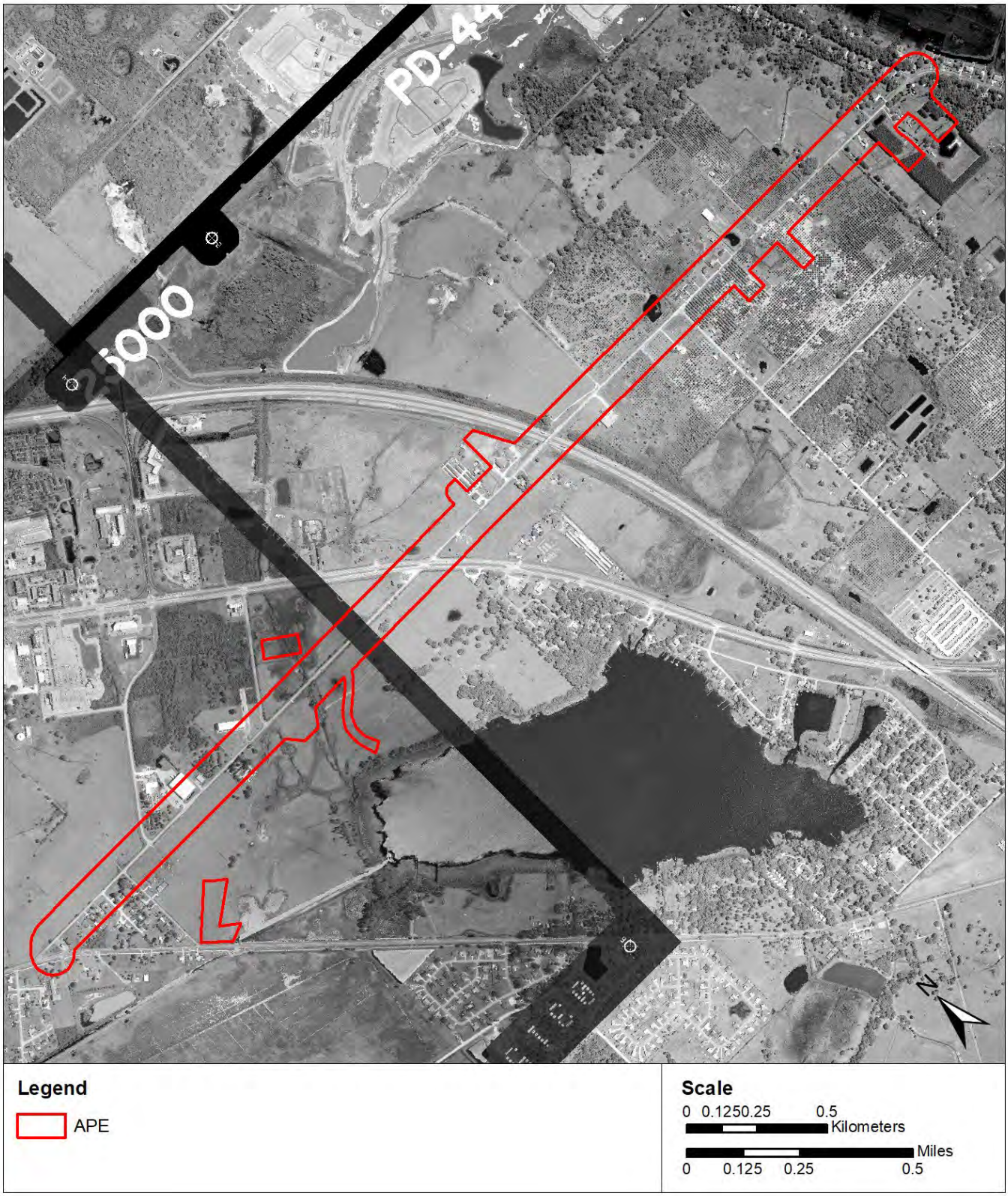


Figure 12. Project area on 1996 historical aerial imagery (FDOT 2020)

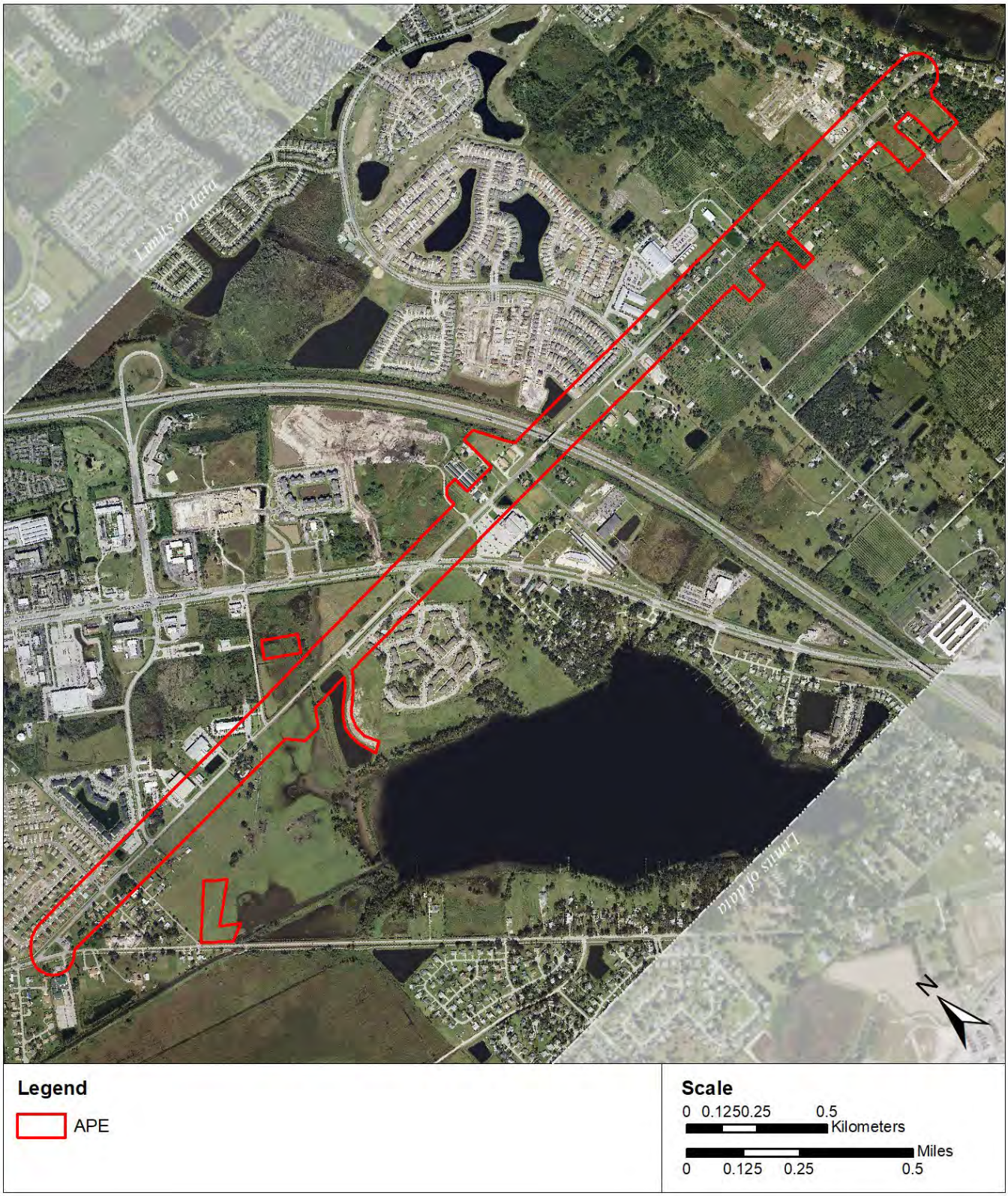


Figure 13. Project area on 2005 aerial imagery (FDOT 2020)

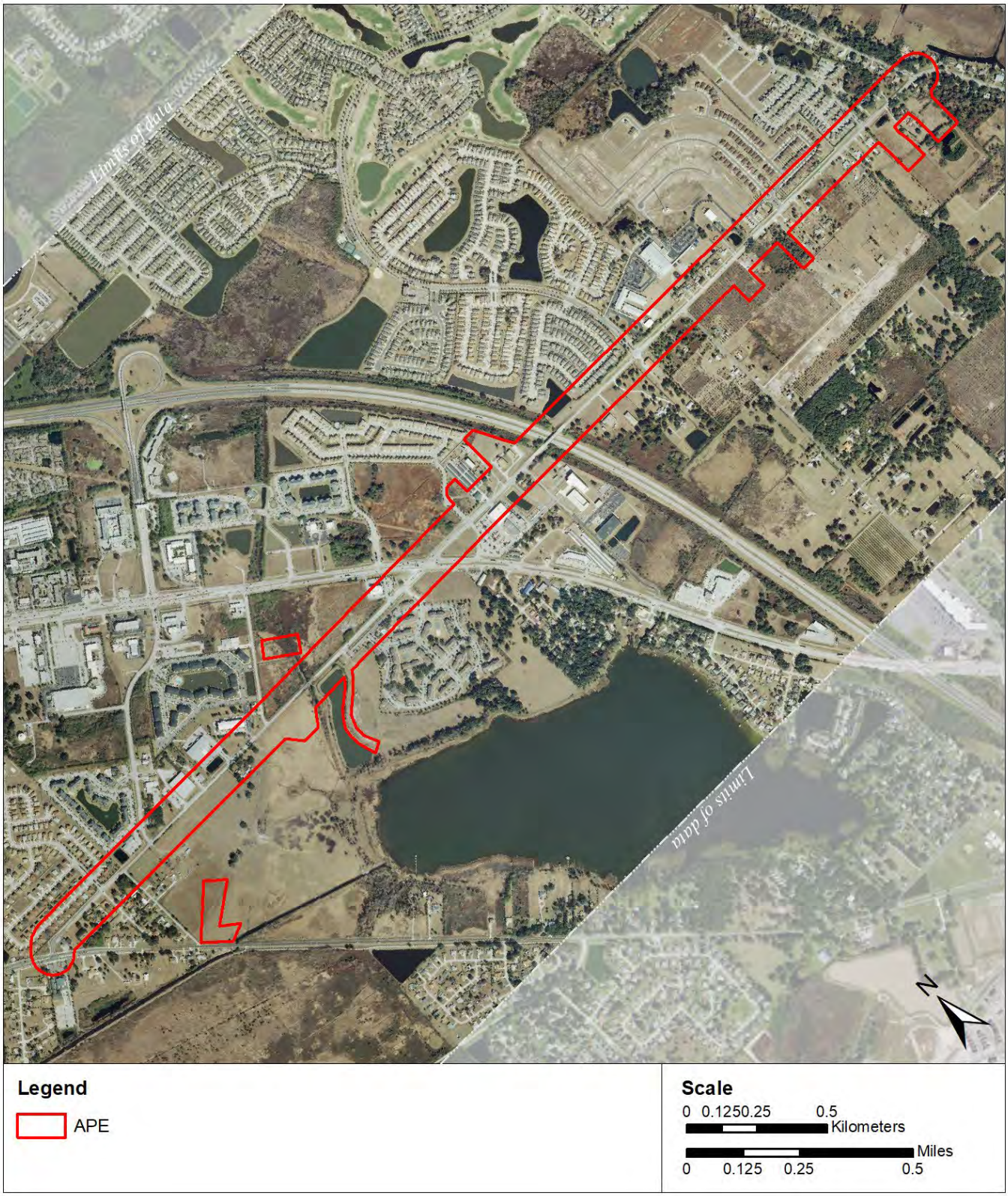


Figure 14. Project area on 2011 aerial imagery (FDOT 2020)

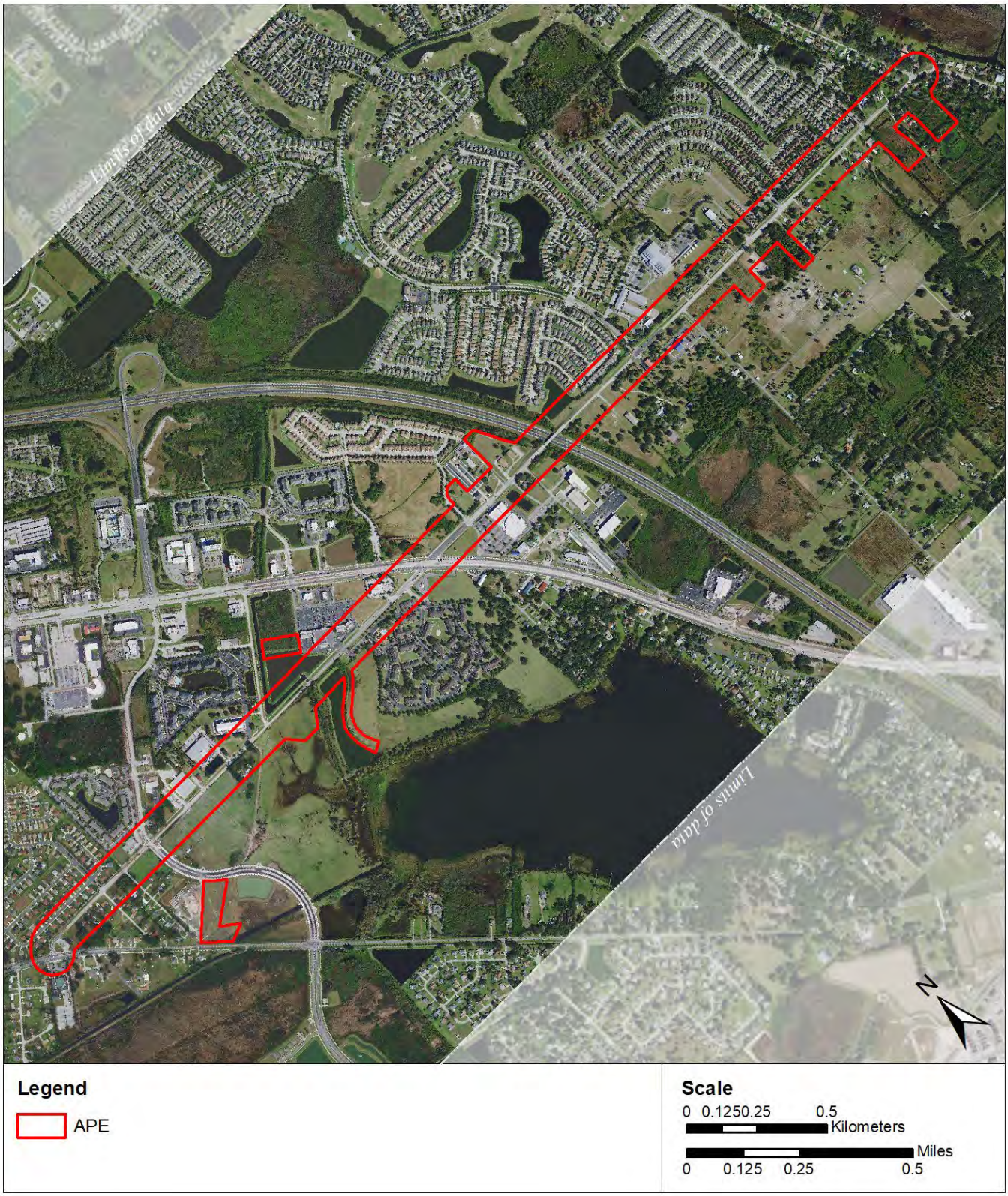


Figure 15. Project area on 2019 aerial imagery (FDOT 2020)

RESEARCH DESIGN

PROJECT GOALS

The goal of this CRAS was to identify and survey buildings and structures over 45 years in age and to identify potential archaeological sites within the project APE and to make recommendations on their potential eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

The project extends east approximately 4.3 km (2.7 mi) along Partin Settlement Road from the intersection of Neptune Road and Partin Settlement Road to the intersection of E. Lakeshore Boulevard. The APE generally extends approximately 76.2 m (250 ft) from the centerline of Partin Settlement Road to include the existing and proposed ROW in which the proposed improvements will occur. Additionally, the APE has been expanded beyond these limits in certain areas where preliminary pond sites have been proposed. In total, the APE measures approximately 78.6 ha (194.3 ac).

NRHP CRITERIA

The identified resource within the APE was evaluated according to the NRHP criteria, as outlined by the National Park Service (NPS). The NPS defines significant resources as those which possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, which also meet one or more of the following criteria:

- A: Association with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history;
- B: Association with the lives of historically significant persons;
- C: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; or
- D: Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

The project area is located in a moderately developed suburban setting interspersed with vacant agricultural fields and pastureland. Background research indicated that much of the APE is previously disturbed by construction and utility embedment associated with multiple residential subdivisions, US 192, and the Florida Turnpike. Certain fields along the south side of Partin Settlement Road and several proposed pond locations, however, have remained relatively undisturbed.

Approximately 20 ha (49.4 ac) of the overall APE is located within the existing Partin Settlement Road or Florida Turnpike ROW. Of the remaining 58.6 ha (144.9 ac), archaeological potential is considered low throughout 69% (40.5 ha [100 ac]) of the APE, including the entire portion of the APE on the north side of Partin Settlement Road and several developed areas on the south side of Partin Settlement Road. The vast majority of this development has taken place within the past 50 years. Field observations confirmed prior disturbance and utility work throughout much of the APE. The rest of the APE (18.1 ha [44.9 ac]) is located within vacant agricultural fields and pastureland scattered along the south side of the roadway. Archaeological potential is considered moderate in these relatively undeveloped areas.

A review of FMSF data indicated eight previously recorded archaeological sites within 0.5 miles of the project area, three of which are located within the APE. All three sites within the APE have been determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP and appear to have been destroyed by development. FMSF data also indicated 20 archaeological surveys have been conducted within 0.5 miles of the project area, 10 of which overlap with the APE (see Table 2). Prior archaeological work in the project vicinity indicates the potential for archaeological resources in undeveloped areas.

An overview of the regional culture history was previously provided in this report. Historically, much of the project location and vicinity primarily consisted of agricultural fields, undeveloped wetland, and orange groves through the 1950s (NETR Online 2020). Two previously recorded historic-period archaeological sites were identified on the north side of the APE; however, both sites were previously determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP and appear to have been destroyed due to development. After the construction of the Florida Turnpike during the 1960s, the general area saw a slight increase in development, though the APE remained largely a transportation corridor until the twenty-first century. Between 1999 and 2005, several residential subdivisions and multiple commercial properties and recreational facilities were developed in the vicinity of the APE. The APE exhibits a high probability of prior disturbance due to the development during the twenty-first century. This was initially assessed through an examination of aerial photographs, which indicated the presence of residential and commercial development in and surrounding the project footprint. By 2011, nearly the entire north side of the APE was developed and/or modified in some manner, as was approximately half of the south side of the APE. In recent years, new construction and utility embedment associated with multiple residential subdivisions, US 192, and the Florida Turnpike has occurred in and around the APE. Background research indicates a low potential for NRHP-eligible historic-period archaeological resources in this area.

Prehistoric archaeological potential was also assessed. One previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site has been identified in the project footprint or project vicinity. This site was also determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP and appears to have been destroyed due to development. Based on environmental conditions including soils (discussed above), the distance from fresh water sources, and terrain, the undeveloped portions of the project area presented favorable conditions for prehistoric sites. Overall, prior work within the current project areas indicates a moderate potential for prehistoric archaeological resources within undeveloped portions of the APE. Prior archaeological research indicates this area may possess favorable conditions for small, lithic/artifact scatters in sandy areas adjacent to very poorly drained soils (Archaeological Consultants, Inc. 2018).

Prehistoric archaeological potential is today considered moderate in undeveloped portions of the APE. Elsewhere in the APE, prehistoric archaeological potential is considered low due to substantial modern development that has taken place throughout the twenty-first century. Current conditions suggest construction activities related to the existing roadways and adjacent development have likely compromised the integrity of most archaeological deposits, historic or prehistoric, in the area.

SURVEY METHODS

Archaeological Survey

Archaeological testing of the APE was performed to determine the presence of any historic or prehistoric archaeological features. The testing strategy was determined by archival research, field observations, and a consideration of the engineering design plans for the project and included low and moderate probability testing areas. Testing was conducted in accordance with Chapter 1A-46 of the Florida Administrative Code (Archaeology Reports Standards and Guidelines) and the associated Sufficiency Checklist. Field methods followed the recommendations in FDHR (2002) *Guidelines*.

The FMSF disclosed three previously recorded archaeological sites within the APE. All sites were previously determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP and all appear to have been destroyed by development. During initial field reconnaissance, the initial predictive model was assessed and adjusted as needed based on disturbance or conditions such as constructed features (i.e., parking lots, buildings, etc.), underground utilities, landscape alterations (i.e., ditches and swales, dredged and filled land, agricultural fields, etc.), or other constraints that may affect the archaeological potential.

JMT conducted the Phase I archaeological fieldwork between September 9-18, 2020. The archaeological field survey was accomplished by visual inspection and systematic and judgmental shovel testing of the entire 78.6-ha APE. Conditions were described in notes and photographed with a digital camera. Field observations indicated visible disturbance associated with the existing Partin Settlement Road ROW, utility installation, and commercial and residential development along the ROW.

Per FDHR (2002) *Guidelines,* areas of moderate archaeological potential (MPZ) were tested at 50 m intervals, and areas of low archaeological potential (LPZ) were tested at 100 m intervals. In certain areas of more concentrated utilities and development, shovel test pits (STPs) were offset as needed to accommodate additional utilities and visible disturbance. STPs were not excavated within flagged utility areas, inundated or visibly disturbed areas, or in areas of excessive slope (i.e. greater than 15%).

Per FDHR (2002) *Guidelines*, subsurface tests should measure 0.5 m in diameter by a minimum of 100 cm deep. Under certain conditions (i.e., shallow bedrock, saturated soils, or dense modern fill) it may not be possible to penetrate that deeply. All STPs excavated for the current project measured approximately 0.5 m in diameter and were excavated by hand. Each STP was excavated following observable changes in soil

color, texture, and rock content. Excavated soil was sifted through 0.64-cm (0.25-inch) hardware cloth for consistent recovery of any artifacts that might be present. Though STPs are generally excavated to at least 100 cm, excavation were terminated if bedrock, extremely dense clay subsoils, or saturated soils were encountered at shallower depths and preclude further excavation.

Unanticipated Archaeological Discovery Protocol

During the course of the Phase I fieldwork, two isolated finds were identified at the western end of the project area, and one indeterminate prehistoric archaeological site was identified in this same location. Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; however, there is potential for the discovery of unanticipated archaeological materials during ground-disturbing activities within the construction phase of the project. Such activities may include clearing, grading, excavation, and/or general construction within the proposed project footprint. Examples of potential archaeological discoveries include the following:

- Native American stone tools, pottery, animal bone, and stone flakes;
- Historic bottles, ceramic dishes, iron tools, cooking utensils, bricks, nails, coins, and buttons;
- Fire pits or charcoal concentrations containing Native American or historic artifacts;
- Stone or brick building foundations; stone or brick lined water cisterns; and
- Human remains.

In the event that a concentration of artifacts or culturally modified soil deposits (including trash pits older than 50 years) should be encountered at any time during ground disturbing activities, all work must stop until a SOI qualified archaeologist views the finds and makes a preliminary evaluation. If warranted, further archaeological work in the discovery area should be performed.

Treatment of Human Remains Protocol

Although unlikely, unanticipated human remains may be encountered during the construction phase of the project when ground-disturbing activities occur. If human remains are encountered, all construction work that may disturb the unmarked human burial shall cease and the human remains will be protected and secured from any further construction disturbance or vandalism. The Florida SHPO must be notified within 24 hours to begin procedures outlined in Chapter 872, *Florida Statutes* (Florida’s Unmarked Burial Law).

Architectural History Survey

The goal of the architectural history survey was to locate and document historic structures, sites, and resource groups within the APE that are over 45 years of age and evaluate their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. JMT conducted the architectural history investigation by conducting background research for the project area, including a review of historic maps and aerial images, and historic records search utilizing the files of the FMSF.

LABORATORY METHODS

The recovered artifacts were entered onto a bag list by distinct proveniences. The materials were accessioned, washed, and analyzed following standard procedures and prepared for curation according to FDHR's (2002) *Guidelines.* The analysis identified prehistoric lithics by raw material and morphological class.

Prehistoric Artifacts

Analysis of prehistoric artifacts was conducted using standard terminology. In addition to the basic classification, debitage analyzed for this project received special treatment. Platform remnant morphology was added to the standard list of lithic attributes. Lithic tools were described and typed if possible. Prehistoric ceramics were examined for temper, vessel form, and ware type (if known). The investigation only encountered flakes and other debitage, so descriptions are limited. Andrefsky (1998) served as the foundation for the prehistoric catalogue.

CURATION

The project artifacts and records are temporarily being curated at the archaeology laboratory facilities at JMT. Following acceptance of the final report, all project materials will be submitted to Osceola County.

INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

No informant interviews were conducted as part of the survey.

RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological survey was conducted by means of visual inspection and systematic and judgmental shovel testing of the 78.6-ha APE. The project area is located in a developed suburban setting, and much of the project area has been disturbed through the development of the surrounding area. Field observations indicated disturbance associated with the existing ROW and development along Partin Settlement Road. Much of this development has taken place within the past 50 years. Along the south side of the roadway, several agricultural fields and pastures are scattered and appear to be relatively undisturbed.

The APE is considered to have both low and moderate potential for archaeological resources. Per FDHR (2002) *Guidelines,* MPZ areas were shovel-tested at 50 m intervals, and LPZ areas were shovel-tested at 100 m intervals. Shovel testing was conducted where possible throughout the archaeological survey area. Other areas of more concentrated utilities and development were judgmentally shovel-tested based on field conditions. No subsurface testing was conducted in areas where utilities were flagged, or inundation could be assessed through visual inspection. The APE extends approximately 76.2 m (250 ft) from the centerline of the Partin Settlement Road roadway to include the existing and proposed ROW. JMT excavated a total of 191 shovel tests within the APE between September 9-18, 2020 (Figure 16 to Figure 21), which completed the survey of the archaeological survey area.

Unless otherwise specified, all STPs were excavated to 100 cm below surface (cmbs). A total of 54 (28%) shovel tests were not excavated due to the presence of flagged subsurface utilities, visible inundation, or property access issues; however, all areas were visually inspected. Testing was conducted on both sides of Partin Settlement Road to the east and west of the Florida Turnpike. In general, subsurface utility corridors and drainage culverts, ditches, and swales comprise the ROW. Areas outside the ROW typically consisted of suburban residential or commercial development, or open fields. Shovel tests were excavated at approximately 50 or 100 m intervals, though occasionally were offset due to standing water, utility lines, or access issues. The majority of the shovel tests placed along the north side of the APE were unexcavated due to residential or commercial development, prior visible disturbance, flagged utilities, or standing water and/or drainage ditches (Photograph 5 to Photograph 8). STPs that were excavated along the north side of the APE generally reflected substantial disturbance (Photograph 9).

Western APE

On the side of the APE that is west of the US 192, a typical shovel test (Photograph 10) generally consisted of 25 cm grayish brown (10YR 5/2) to dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sand over 50 cm light gray (10YR 7/2) sand before reaching the water table around 95 cm below the surface (cmbs). In areas with better drainage, STPs generally consisted of 25 cm dark gray (10YR 4/1) sand over 25 cm gray (10YR 6/1) sand over white (10YR 8/1) sand (Photograph 11).

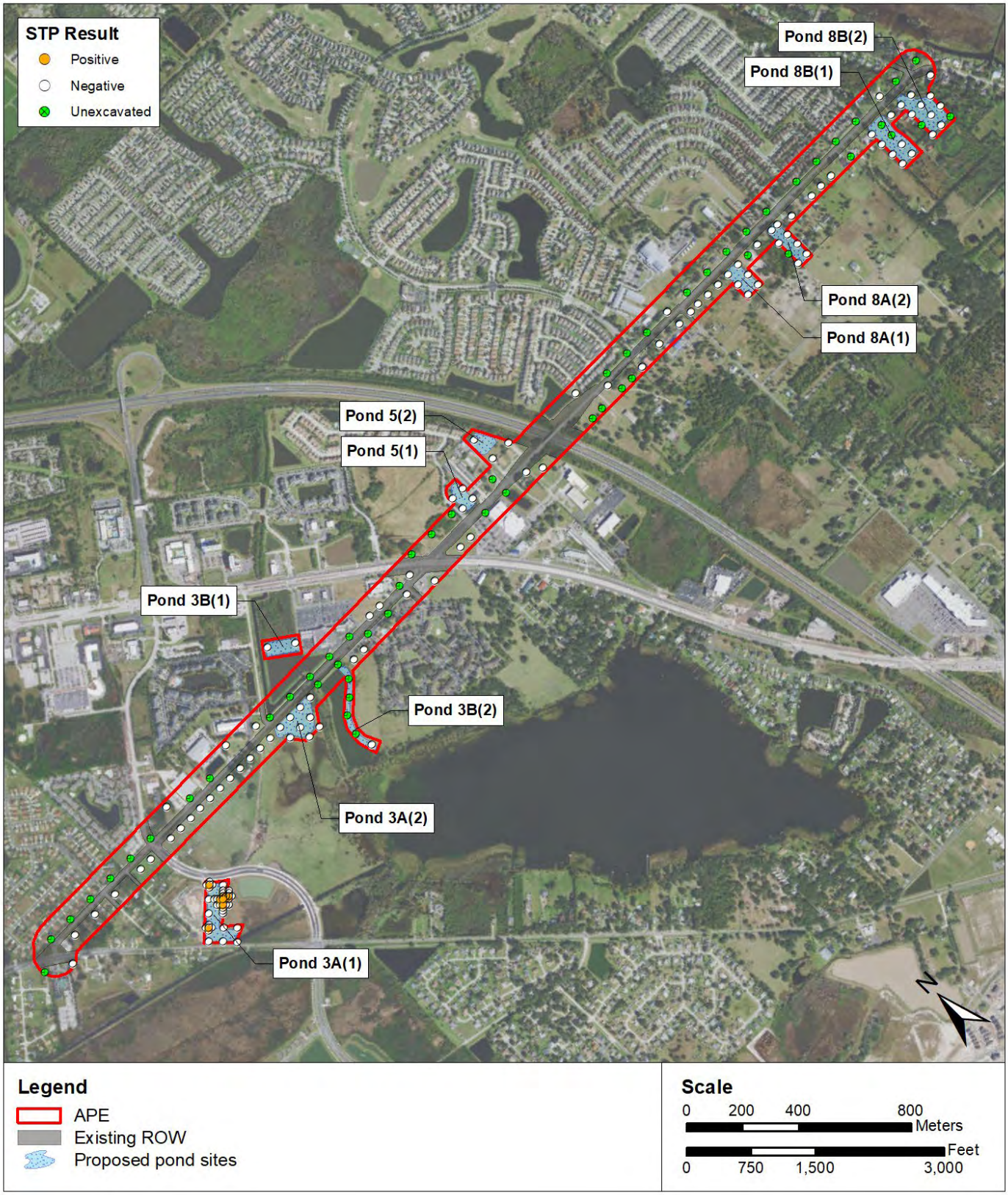


Figure 16. STP location map (overview)

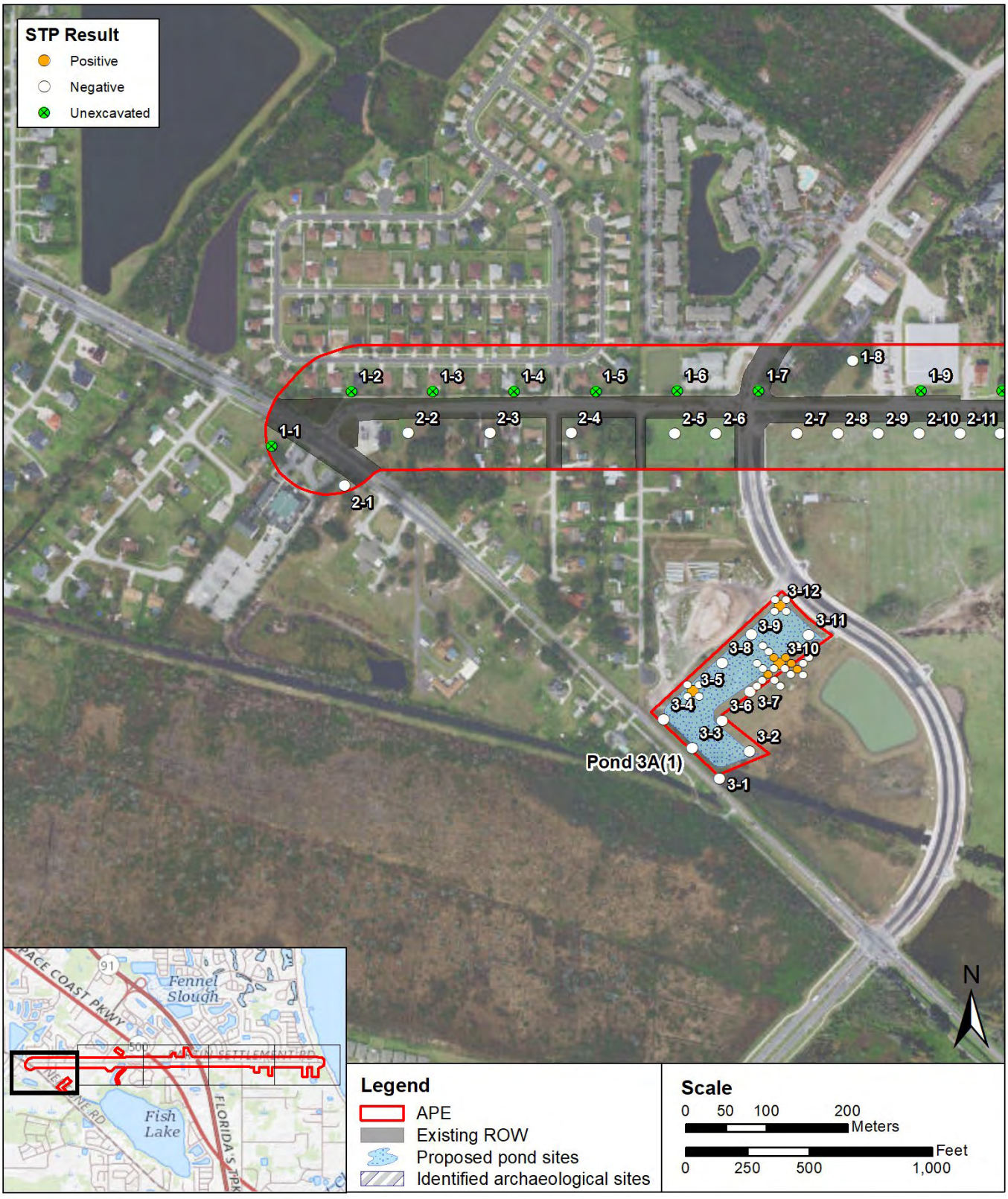


Figure 17. STP location map (1 of 5)

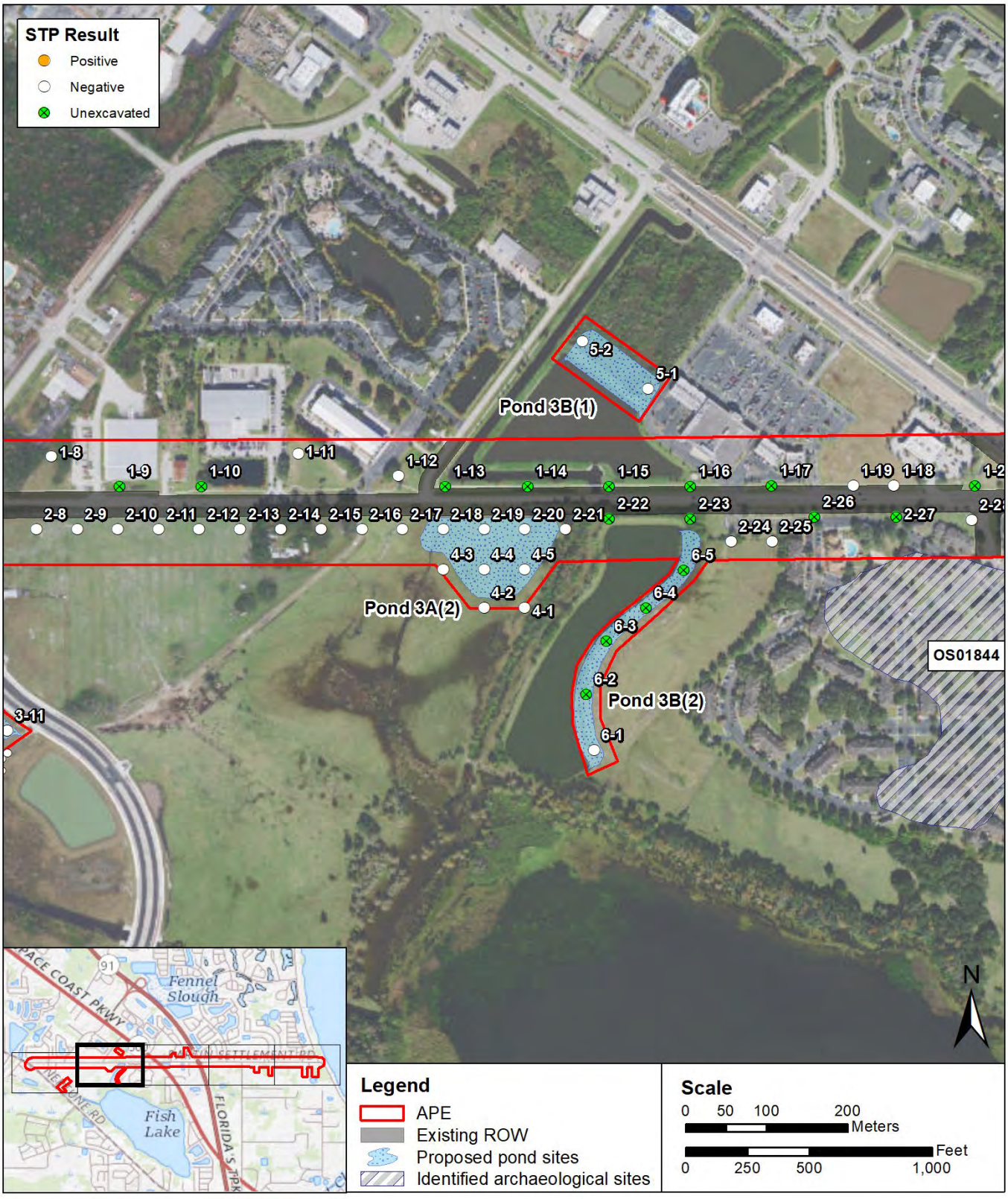


Figure 18. STP location map (2 of 5)

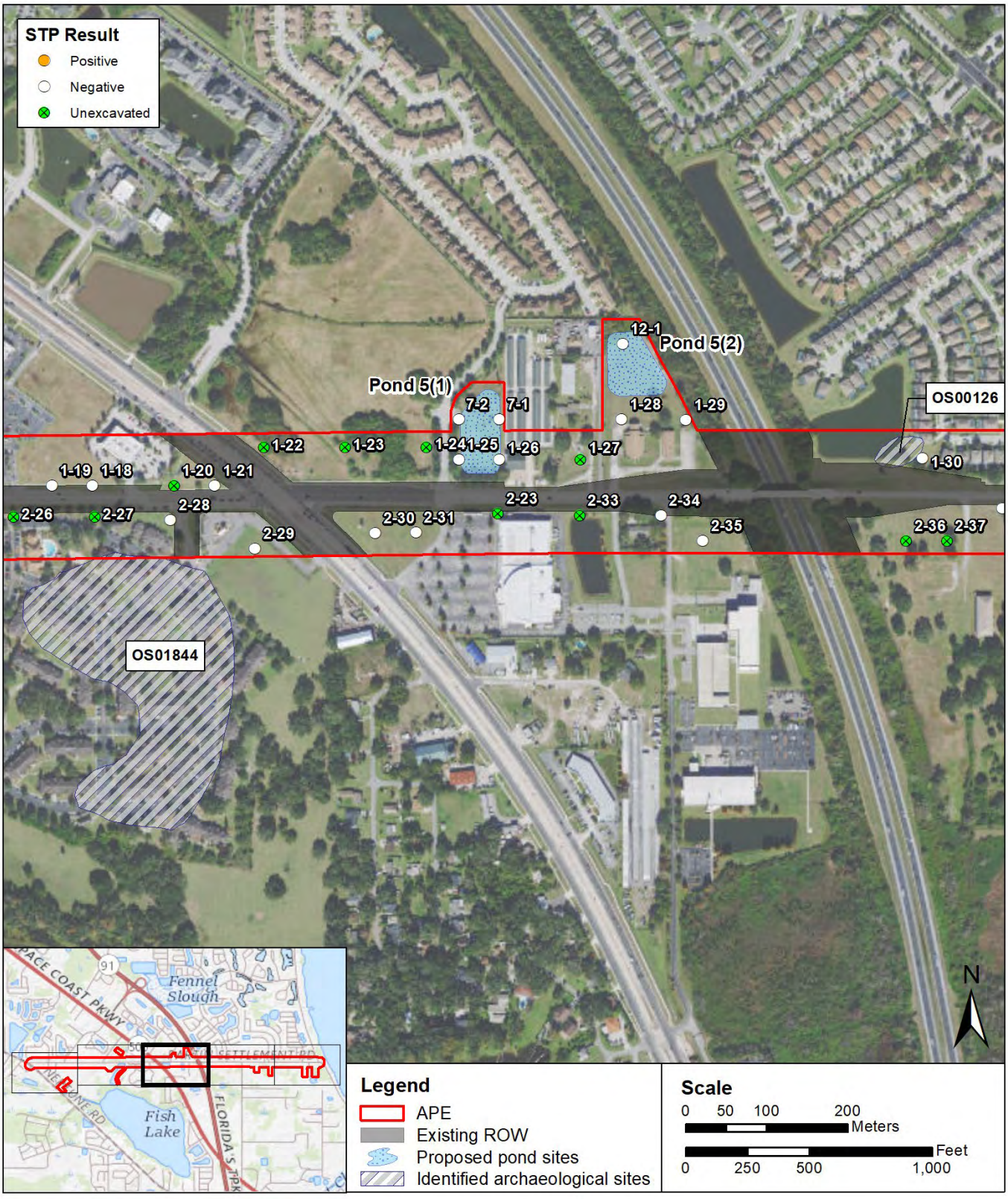


Figure 19. STP location map (3 of 5)

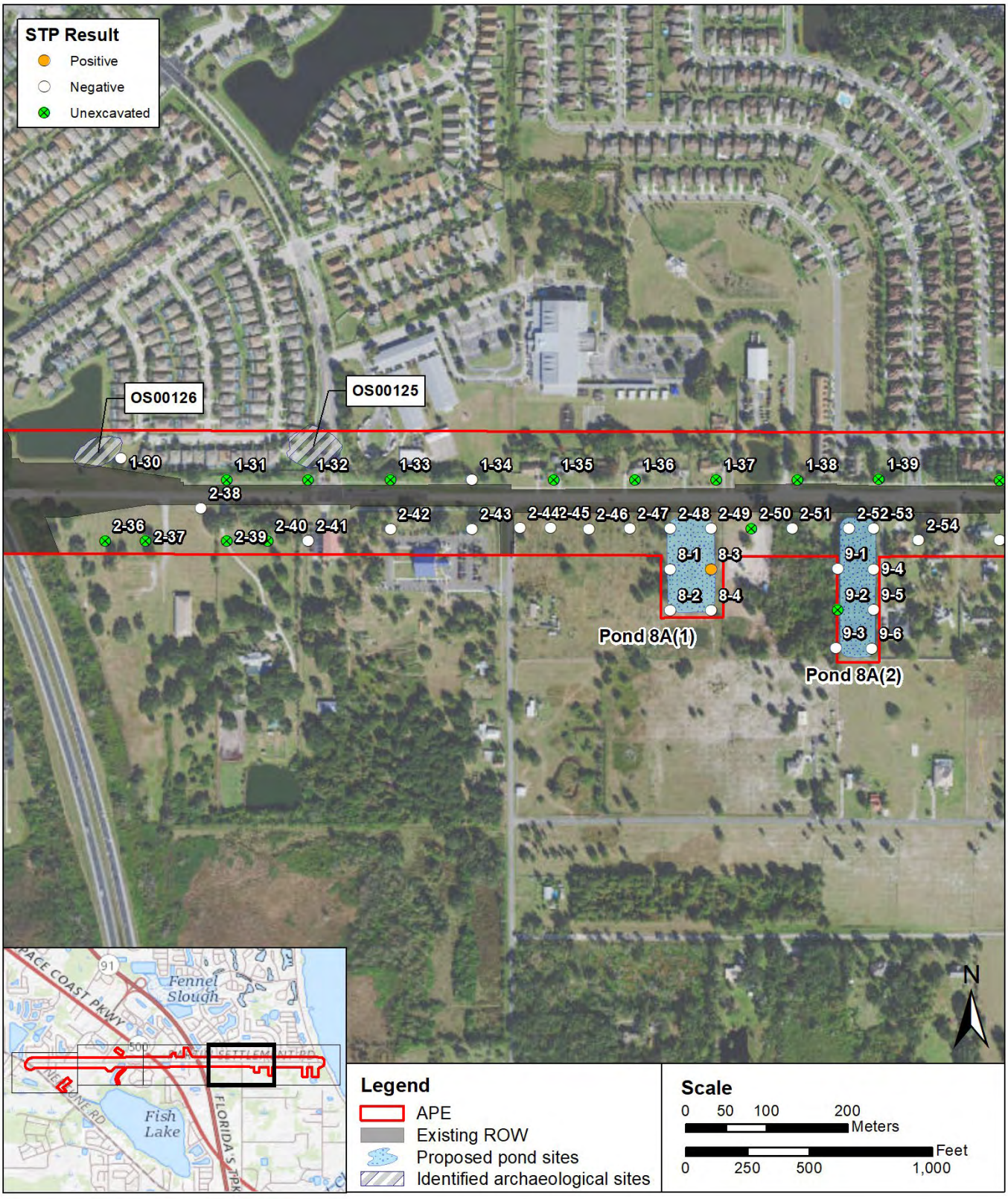


Figure 20. STP location map (4 of 5)

Figure 21. STP location map (5 of 5)

Photograph 5. View of utilities and drainage along ROW in west-central portion of APE, looking east.

Photograph 6. View of flagged utilities and development along ROW in eastern APE, looking west.

Photograph 7. Disturbed portion of APE near Partin Settlement Road and US 441, looking northwest.

Photograph 8. View of APE at intersection of Partin Settlement Road and Neptune Road, looking east.

Photograph 9. Utility fill along north side of road (STP 1-34).

Photograph 10. Profile of STP 2-10 in western APE

Within residential developments on the west side of US 192 and the Florida Turnpike, disturbed soils were encountered that consisted of 25 cm grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand over 25 cm light gray (10YR 7/2) sand over 5 cm dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy clay loam before reaching the water table near 55 cmbs (Photograph 12).

Photograph 11. Profile of STP 2-1 in western APE

Photograph 12. Disturbed soils from STP 2-29 in western APE

FS-1 and FS-3

FS-1 and FS-3 are both located in an open field within the proposed Pond 3A(1) footprint at the western extent of the project area (see Figure 17; Photograph 13). FS-1 is located in the southwest portion of the proposed pond site and contained a single positive STP, containing a single secondary chert flake. FS-3 is located at the northern extent of the proposed pond site and contained two tertiary agatized coral flake fragments and one small piece of debitage. Per FDHR (2002) *Guidelines,* upon the identification of each positive STP, four additional subsurface tests were excavated in cardinal directions at 10 m intervals from the original positive test. No other cultural materials were identified in the subsequent tests. Accordingly, both FS-1 and FS-3 are considered isolated finds. The stratigraphy of both isolates was identical and was also representative of most of the STP within the proposed pond sites to the west of the Florida Turnpike. A typical shovel test profile, STP 3-12, consisted of 25 cm of black (7.5YR 2/1) sand over 40 cm of gray (10YR 6/1) sand before reaching the water table around 65 cmbs (Photograph 14).

Site 8OS03098

Site 8OS03098 (Figure 22 and Figure 23) is a sparse, low-density prehistoric lithic scatter located in an the same field as FS-1 and FS-3 (Photograph 15). The site is comprised of six positive shovel tests containing three tertiary chert flakes, three pieces of agatized coral debitage, and one agatized coral flake. The stratigraphy of 8OS03098 consists of 20 cm of dark gray (10YR 4/1) or black (10YR 2/1) sand over 45 cm light gray (10YR 7/2) sand until the water table was reached around 65 cmbs (Photograph 16). Artifacts were recovered within the first 22-70 cm of all excavated shovel tests. The boundary for 8OS03098 is

complete on all sides. All subsurface testing indicates that this site does not contain intact subsurface cultural features or any other primary cultural deposits.

Site 8OS03098 contains a small lithic scatter dating to an unknown prehistoric period (13,000 – 350 B.P.). This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented. Site 8OS03098 is recommended as not eligible to the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

Photograph 13. View of proposed site for Pond 3A(1), looking northeast toward FS-1 and FS-3.

Photograph 14. Profile of FS-3, STP 3-12.

Photograph 15. View of 8OS03098, looking southeast.

Photograph 16. View of 8OS03098 profile, STP 510/510

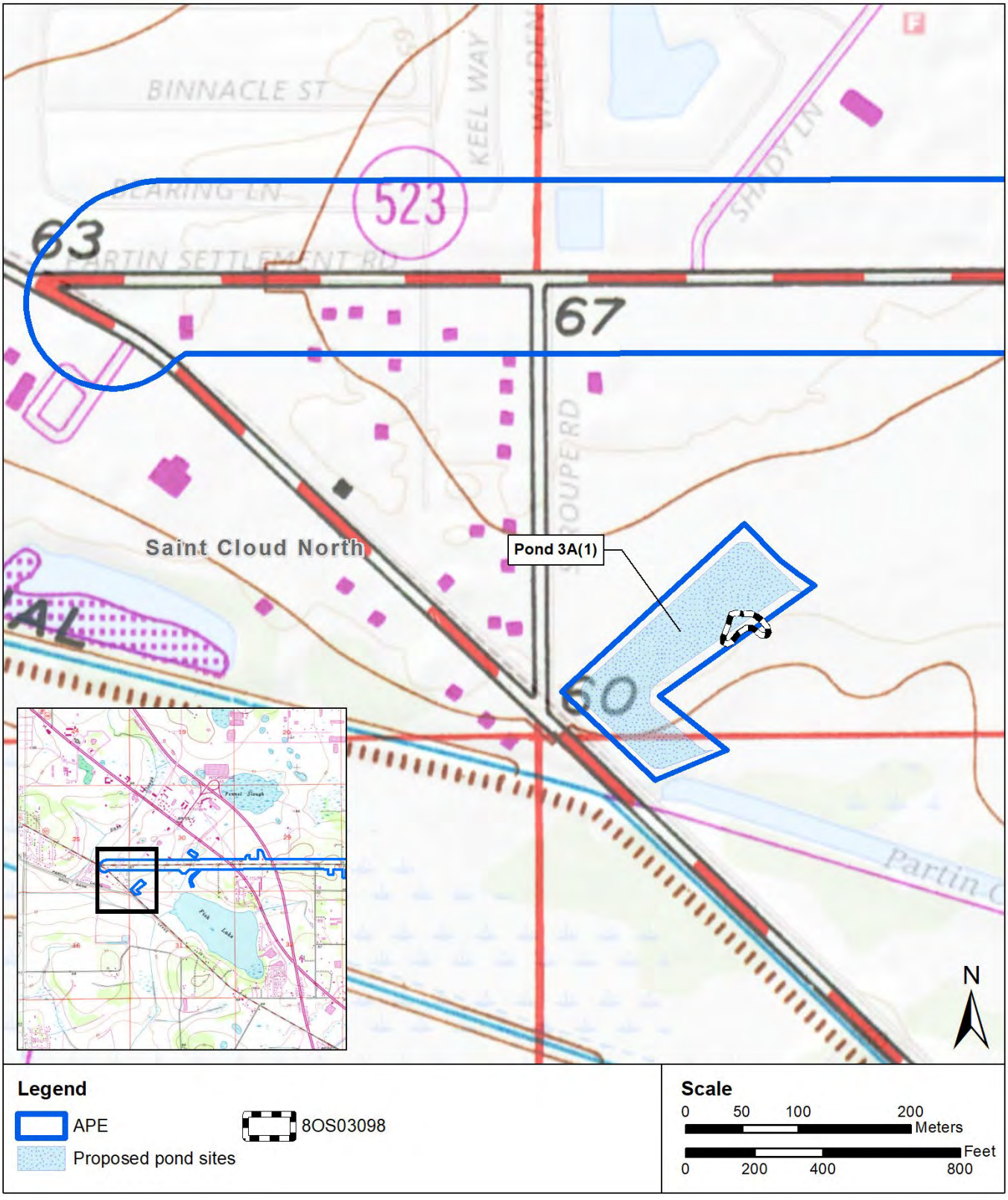


Figure 22. 8OS03098 on USGS topographic map *St. Cloud North, FL*.

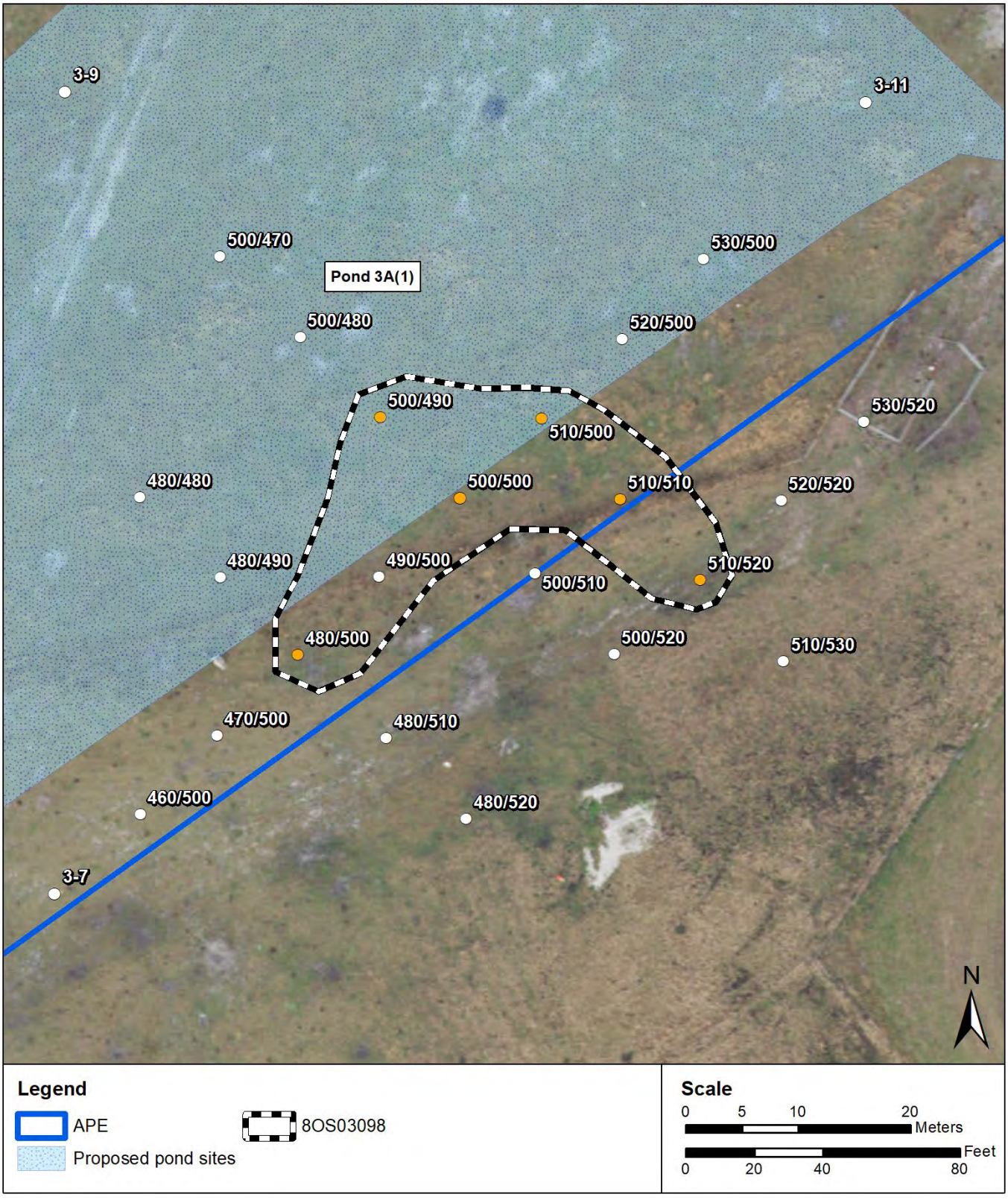
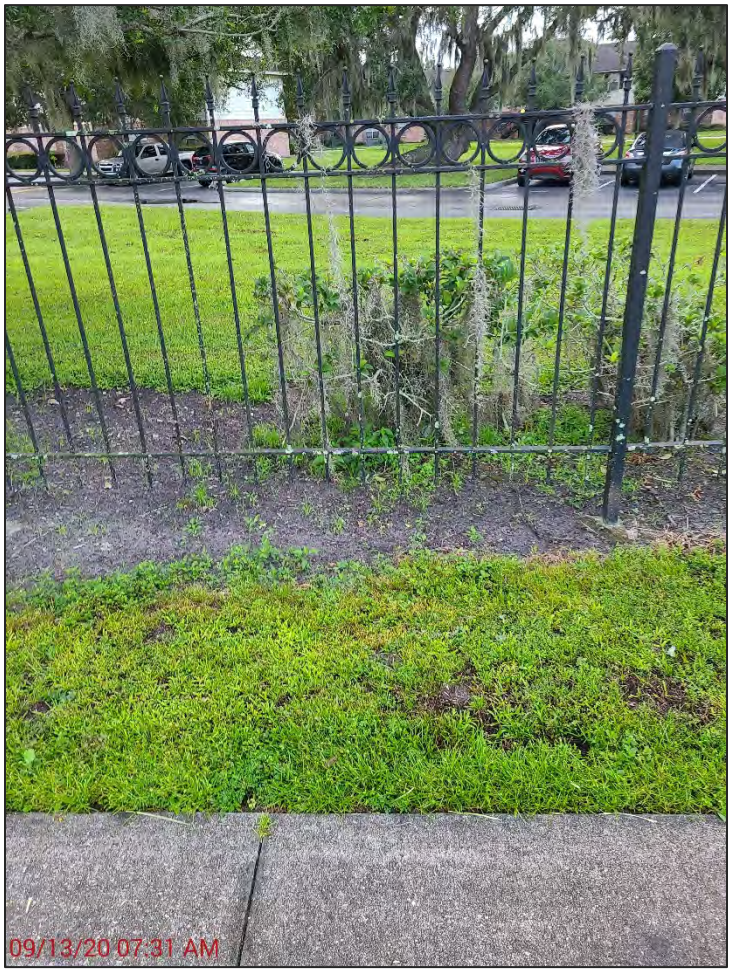


Figure 23. 8OS03098 site plan map

Site 8OS01844 (Kamikaze Know)

Site 8OS01844 is located on the south side of Partin Settlement Road, near the intersection of Cobblers Lane and Cobblestone Circle within the Cobblestone of Kissimmee apartment complex. The site was first recorded in 2000 during a cultural resource survey for the development of the apartment complex. A very small portion of 8OS01844 overlaps with the current project APE (see updated FMSF archaeological site form in Appendix A). The area was visually inspected, however no STPs were excavated within the portion of the site that overlaps with the APE as the entire lot was developed between 2000 and 2003. Site 8OS01844 was previously determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP and appears to have been destroyed by the development of the lot (Photograph 17).



Photograph 17. View of site 8OS01844, looking south at Cobblestone of Kissimmee apartment complex

Eastern APE

East of the Florida Turnpike overpass, a typical shovel test in the east-central portion of the APE consisted of 50 cm gray (10YR 6/1) sand over 35 cm strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sand over 15 cm light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sand over 10 cm yellow (10YR 8/6) sand before reaching the water table at 105 cmbs

(Photograph 18). Within the proposed site for Pond 8A(1) on the east side of the APE, disturbed soils were encountered in STP 8-3 that consisted of 20 cm gravelly grayish brown sand over 35 cm mottled gray and light gray sand over 30 cm strong brown sand over 15 cm yellow (10YR 8/6) sand (Photograph 19). An assortment of modern and potentially historic material was recovered from STP 8-3, including approximately 10 brick fragments, a single whiteware sherd, mortar fragments, aluminum foil, and other modern debris.

Photograph 18. Profile of STP 2-47 in eastern APE

Photograph 19. Profile of STP 8-3 in eastern APE

Historic aerial imagery indicates that the immediate vicinity consisted of an orange grove between at least 1994 and 1997. After this time, the grove remained, but appears to have been neglected until it was cleared in 2012. Between 2012 and 2014, the area was cleared and utilized as a staging area. Given the modern disturbance and modern rubbish found alongside the potentially historic material, no radial testing was conducted around STP 8-3.

At the eastern extent of the APE, particularly around the proposed sites for Pond 8B(1) and Pond 8B(2), standing water was evident throughout the area (Photograph 20), and the water table was reached at relatively shallow depths. A typical shovel test at the eastern extent of the APE consisted of 20 cm grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sand over 5 cm light gray (10YR 7/1) sand before reaching the water table at 25 cmbs (Photograph 21).

Site 8OS00125 (Partin-Bumby Homes)

Site 8OS00125 is located at the northwest quadrant of Partin Settlement Road and Remington Boulevard within the Lucas Lakes residential subdivision. The site was first recorded in 1989 during a cultural resource survey for the development of the subdivision. Nearly all of 8OS00125 is within the current project APE (see updated FMSF archaeological site form in Appendix A). The area was visually inspected, however no STPs were excavated within the portion of the site that overlaps with the APE as the entire lot was developed between 2003 and 2004 (Figure 24 and Figure 25). Site 8OS00125 was previously determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP and appears to have been destroyed by the development of the lot (Photograph 22).

Photograph 20. View of ground surface at Pond 8B(1), looking east.

Photograph 21. Profile of STP 10-1 at eastern extent of APE.

Site 8OS00126 (Myerson Meyer Home)

Site 8OS00126 is located just northeast of the Partin Settlement Road overpass over Florida Turnpike within the Lucas Lakes residential subdivision. The site was first recorded in 1989 during a cultural resource survey for the development of the subdivision. The entirety of 8OS00126 is within the current project APE (see updated FMSF archaeological site form in Appendix A). Disturbed soils consisting of gravel fill material were evident in a single STP that was placed directly adjacent to the site (Photograph 23). No other STPs were excavated within the portion of the site that overlaps with the APE as the entire lot was developed between 2003 and 2004 (see Figure 24 and Figure 25). Site 8OS00126 was previously determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP and appears to have been destroyed by the development of the lot (see Photograph 22; Photograph 24).

Photograph 22. View of Lucas Lakes residential subdivision, looking north.

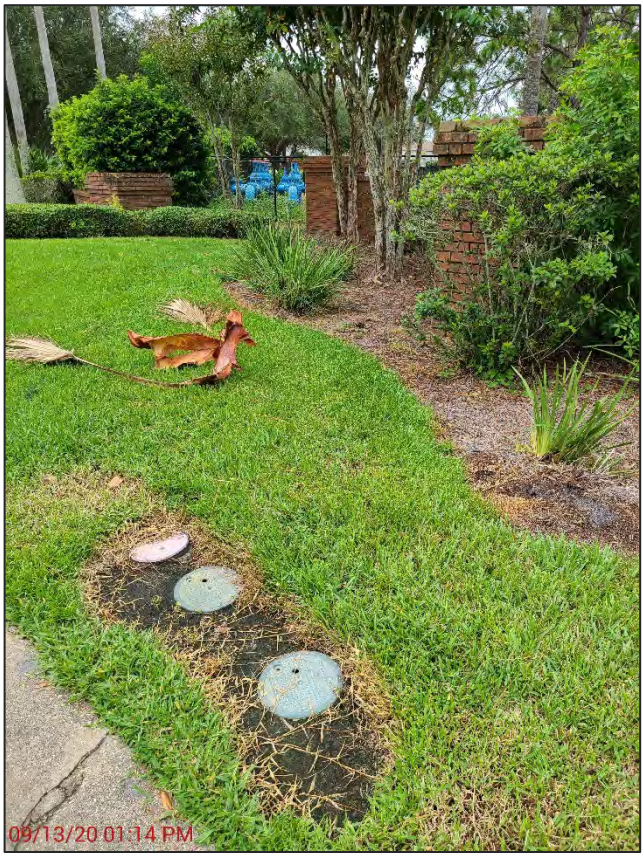
Photograph 23. Gravel fill in roadside berm (STP 1-30).

Figure 24. January 2003 aerial view of Lucas Lakes residential subdivision (Google Earth 2020)

Figure 25. December 2004 aerial view of Lucas Lakes residential subdivision (Google Earth 2020)

Archaeological Survey Summary

The archaeological field survey was accomplished by visual inspection and systematic and judgmental shovel testing of the entire 78.6-ha APE. A total of 191 STPs were placed within the APE for the proposed project, 54 of which were not excavated due to flagged utilities, standing water, or property access issues. Of the remaining 137 STPs that were excavated during the Phase I fieldwork, eight yielded artifacts, resulting in the identification of two isolated finds (FS-1 and FS-3) and one indeterminate prehistoric lithic scatter (8OS03098) at the proposed site of Pond 3A(1) on the western extent of the APE. Elsewhere in the APE, no archaeological sites or occurrences were identified during the survey. In general, the landscape supporting the APE reflects substantial development and modification during the twenty-first century. No additional archaeological testing is recommended for the project as it is currently designed.



Photograph 24. View of site 8OS00126, looking northeast at entrance to Licas Lakes residential subdivision

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

The FMSF file search identified 3 architectural resources – the Charles Partin House, the Charles Partin Outbuilding, and the St. Cloud and Sugar Belt Railway. All have been previously determined by the Florida SHPO as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Therefore, there are no previously identified historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP within the APE.

CONCLUSIONS

This document outlines the results of a CRAS conducted by JMT on behalf of Osceola County for the Partin Settlement Road Widening and Reconstruction Project located in Kissimmee, Florida. The CRAS included an archaeological survey and architectural history survey within the APE. The APE extends approximately 76.2 m (250 ft) from the centerline of Partin Settlement Road to include the existing and proposed ROW in which the proposed improvements will occur. The APE has been expanded beyond these limits in certain areas where preliminary pond sites have been proposed.

JMT placed a total of 191 shovel tests within the APE in September 2020, which completed testing of the archaeological survey area. Much of the landscape supporting the APE reflects modification that occurred during the twenty-first century, including recent disturbance associated with new development and utility work.

Three previously recorded archaeological sites (8OS00125, 8OS00126, 8OS01844) that are located within the APE were not identified during the current investigation and appear to have been destroyed by development. All have been previously determined as not eligible for listing in the NRHP. Two isolated finds, FS-1 and FS-3, were identified in a pasture at the proposed site for Pond 3A(1) at the western end of the project area. Isolated finds by their definition are limited in their potential research value. Therefore, they are recommended as not eligible to the NRHP and no further work is recommended. One indeterminate prehistoric archaeological site (8OS03098) was identified at the same pond site. The site is a sparse, low-density lithic scatter and does not contain intact subsurface cultural features or any other primary cultural deposits. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond what has already been documented. 8OS03098 is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP under any of the four criteria. No further work is recommended for this site.

Elsewhere in the APE, no artifacts were recovered, and no additional archaeological sites or occurrences were identified during the survey. JMT recommends that no further archaeological investigation is warranted for the project as it is currently designed.

The architectural history survey identified three properties within the APE that have previously been determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP. There are no previously identified historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP within the APE.

The proposed project will have no effect on identified historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended. Should the APE for the proposed project extend beyond the currently defined limits, additional archaeological work and/or architectural history survey may be necessary.

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2020 Service Layer Credits: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA; Historical Topographic Map Collection courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey, Esri; USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S. Department of State Humanitarian Information Unit; and NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information, U.S. Coastal Relief Model. Data refreshed February 2020; Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community; Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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Appendix A: FMSF Archaeological Site Forms

I. New: 8OS03098
II. Updated: 8OS00125
III. Updated: 8OS00126
IV. Updated: 8OS01844

I. New: 8OS03098

Page 1 ☒Original ☐Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

Site #8 OS03098
Field Date 9-17-2020
Form Date 10-6-2020
Recorder # FS-2

Site Name(s) Pond 3A(1) Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name Partin Settlement Rd Widening and Reconstruction Survey # (DHR only) _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH USGS Date 1987 Plat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) St. Cloud/Kissimmee In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown County Osceola
Township 25S Range 30E Section 30 ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant _____ Tax Parcel # PARCELNO 3025303121000100A0
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 464978 Northing 3127812
Other Coordinates: X: 28°16'33.07"N Y: 81°21'25.58"W Coordinate System & Datum WGS 1984 (Google Earth)
Address / Vicinity / Route to:
North of intersection of Neptune Road and Cross Prairie Parkway

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING
- ☒Land (*terrestrial*)
- ☐Lake/Pond (*lacustrine*)
- ☐River/Stream/Creek (*riverine*)
- ☐Tidal (*estuarine*)
- ☐Saltwater (*marine*)
- ☐Wetland (*palustrine*)
  - ☐usually flooded
  - ☐usually dry
- ☐Cave/Sink (*subterranean*)
  - ☐terrestrial
  - ☐aquatic

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES
- ☐log boat
- ☐agric/farm building
- ☐burial mound
- ☐building remains
- ☐cemetery/grave
- ☐dump/refuse
- ☐earthworks (historic)
- ☐fort
- ☐midden
- ☐mill
- ☐mission
- ☐mound, nonspecific
- ☐plantation
- ☐platform mound
- ☐road segment
- ☐shell midden
- ☐shell mound
- ☐shipwreck
- ☐subsurface features
- ☐surface scatter
- ☐well

FUNCTION
- ☐campsite
- ☐extractive site
- ☐habitation (prehistoric)
- ☐homestead (historic)
- ☐farmstead
- ☐village (prehistoric)
- ☐town (historic)
- ☐quarry (prehistoric)

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
1. Artifact scatter-low density 2. Lithic Scatter

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

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

NON-ABORIGINAL
- ☐First Spanish 1513-99
- ☐First Spanish 1600-99
- ☐First Spanish 1700-1763
- ☐First Spanish (nonspecific)
- ☐British 1763-1783
- ☐Second Spanish 1783-1821
- ☐American Territorial 1821-45
- ☐American Civil War 1861-65
- ☐American 19th Century
- ☐American 20th Century
- ☐American (nonspecific)
- ☐African-American

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)
1. _____ 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)
The site does not contain intact subsurface cultural features or any other primary cultural deposits. This site has no potential to provide further important information beyond that which has already been documented and is recommended as not eligible.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action
No further work is recommended for this site.

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)	

HR6E045R0319, effective 05/2016
Rule 1A-46.001, F.A.C.

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**

Page 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site # 8OS03098

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION

- ☐ no field check
- ☐ literature search
- ☐ informant report
- ☐ remote sensing
- ☐ exposed ground
- ☐ posthole tests
- ☐ auger tests
- ☐ unscreened shovel
- ☐ screened shovel
- ☒ screened shovel-1/4"
- ☐ screened shovel-1/8"
- ☐ screened shovel-1/16"

SITE BOUNDARY

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

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

22 50x50 cm STPs placed in grid pattern at 10-meter intervals to delineate site boundaries. STPs excavated to 100 cmbs and screened using 1/4" hardware cloth.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m^2) 583 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Depth extends between 22 and 70 cmbs; shallowest deposits are likely redeposited or disturbed from prior agricultural activity

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☒ single component ☐ multiple component ☐ uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Indeterminate prehistoric low-density lithic scatter

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Site is located within proposed pond development site

Surface collection: area collected _____ m^2 # collection units _____ | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # 6 ◉ count ○ estimate | Surface # | Subsurface # 6

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

- ☐ unknown
- ☒ unselective (all artifacts)
- ☐ selective (some artifacts)
- ☐ mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

- ☐ uncollected
- ☐ unknown
- ☐ general (not by subarea)
- ☐ controlled (by subarea)
- ☐ variable spatial control
- ☐ other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

A - Lithics
_ - _____
_ - _____
_ - _____
_ - _____
_ - _____
_ - _____
_ - _____

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

- A - category always collected
- S - some items in category collected
- O - observed first hand, but not collected
- R - collected and subsequently left at site
- I - informant reported category present
- U - unknown

Artifact Comments

Few chert lithic flakes/shatter - nothing diagnostic

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

1. _____ N=____ 4. _____ N=____ 7. _____ N=____
2. _____ N=____ 5. _____ N=____ 8. _____ N=____
3. _____ N=____ 6. _____ N=____ 9. _____ N=____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Wetland Name Unnamed wetland Distance from site (m) 230
Natural community _____ Topography Floodplain Elevation: Min 15 m Max 20 m
Local vegetation Grass
Present land use Pasture
SCS soil series Placid fine sand, frequently ponded Soil association _____

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 Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson
Document description Field notes, photos, field maps, etc. File or accession #s 20-00219-001

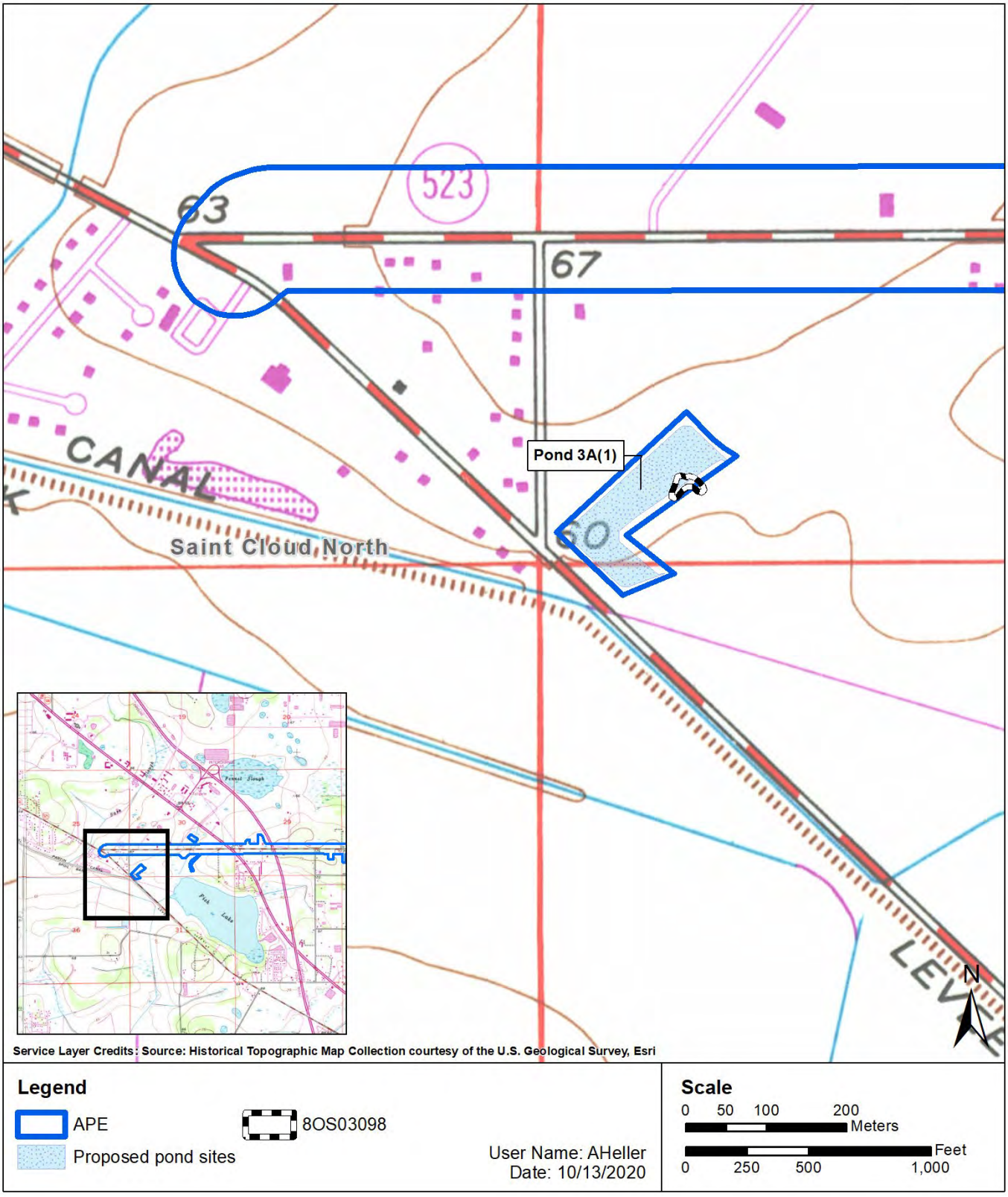
2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #s _____

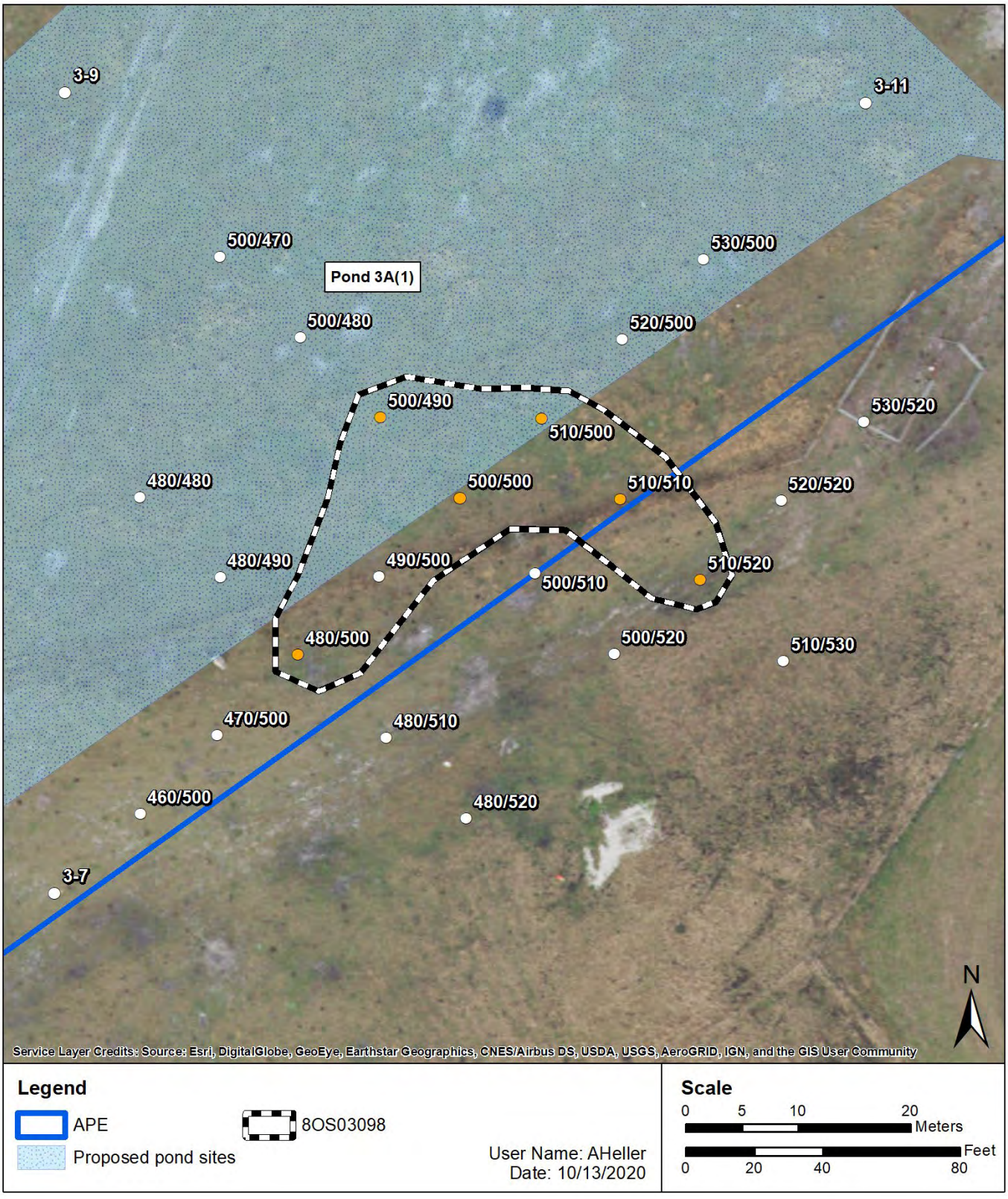
RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name _____
Address / Phone / E-mail _____
Recorder Information: Name Abigail Heller Affiliation Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson
Address / Phone / E-mail 1600 Market Street, Suite 520, Philadelphia, PA 19103 / aheller@jmt.com

Required Attachments

❶ **PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED *and* SITE PLAN**
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.


523
63
67
CANAL
Saint Cloud North
Pond 3A(1)
N
Service Layer Credits: Source: Historical Topographic Map Collection courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey, Esri
Legend
APE
8OS03098
Proposed pond sites
User Name: AHeller
Date: 10/13/2020
Scale
0 50 100 200
Meters
0 250 500 1,000
Feet


3-9
3-11
500/470
530/500
Pond 3A(1)
500/480
520/500
500/490
530/520
510/500
480/480
500/500
510/510
520/520
480/490
490/500
510/520
500/510
480/500
500/520
510/530
470/500
480/510
460/500
480/520
3-7
N
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
Legend
APE
8OS03098
Proposed pond sites
User Name: AHeller
Date: 10/13/2020
Scale
0 5 10 20
Meters
0 20 40 80
Feet

II. Updated: 8OS00125

Page 1

☐Original
☒Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

Site #8 OS00125
Field Date 9-17-2020
Form Date 10-12-2020
Recorder #

Site Name(s) Partin-Bumby Homes — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name Partin Settlement Rd Widening and Reconstruction — Survey # (DHR only)
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map
City/Town (within 3 miles) St. Cloud/Kissimmee — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Osceola
Township 25S — Range 30E — Section 29 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☒SE ☐NE — Irregular-name:
Township — Range — Section — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant — Tax Parcel # PARCELNO 20253048290001000C0
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 Easting 467320 Northing 3127950
Other Coordinates: X: 28°16'45.46"N Y: 81°19'57.76"W — Coordinate System & Datum WGS 1984 (Google Earth)
Address / Vicinity / Route to:
Northwest quadrant of Partin Settlement Road and Remington Blvd

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING
- ☒Land (*terrestrial*)
- ☐Lake/Pond (*lacustrine*)
- ☐River/Stream/Creek (*riverine*)
- ☐Tidal (*estuarine*)
- ☐Saltwater (*marine*)
- ☐Wetland (*palustrine*)
  - ☐usually flooded
  - ☐usually dry
- ☐Cave/Sink (*subterranean*)
  - ☐terrestrial
  - ☐aquatic

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES
- ☐log boat
- ☐agric/farm building
- ☐burial mound
- ☐building remains
- ☐cemetery/grave
- ☐dump/refuse
- ☐earthworks (historic)
- ☐fort
- ☐midden
- ☐mill
- ☐mission
- ☐mound, nonspecific
- ☐plantation
- ☐platform mound
- ☐road segment
- ☐shell midden
- ☐shell mound
- ☐shipwreck
- ☐subsurface features
- ☐surface scatter
- ☐well

FUNCTION
- ☐campsite
- ☐extractive site
- ☐habitation (prehistoric)
- ☒homestead (historic)
- ☐farmstead
- ☐village (prehistoric)
- ☐town (historic)
- ☐quarry (prehistoric)

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
1. — 2.

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

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

NON-ABORIGINAL
- ☐First Spanish 1513-99
- ☐First Spanish 1600-99
- ☐First Spanish 1700-1763
- ☐First Spanish (nonspecific)
- ☐British 1763-1783
- ☐Second Spanish 1783-1821
- ☒American Territorial 1821-45
- ☒American Civil War 1861-65
- ☒American 19th Century
- ☒American 20th Century
- ☐American (nonspecific)
- ☐African-American

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)
1. — 3.
2. — 4.

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)
Previously determined not eligible on 3/28/1991

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action
No further work is recommended for this site

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)	

HR6E045R0319, effective 05/2016
Rule 1A-46.001, F.A.C.

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**

Page 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 OS00125

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION			SITE BOUNDARY		
☐no field check	☐exposed ground	☐screened shovel	☐bounds unknown	☐remote sensing	☐unscreened shovel
☒literature search	☐posthole tests	☐screened shovel-1/4"	☐none by recorder	☐exposed ground	☐screened shovel
☐informant report	☐auger tests	☐screened shovel-1/8"	☒literature search	☐posthole tests	☐block excavations
☐remote sensing	☐unscreened shovel	☐screened shovel-1/16"	☐informant report	☐auger tests	☐estimate or guess

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

No STPs were placed within the site boundary due to existing subsurface utilities, drainage pond, and development of the entire parcel for the Lucas Lakes residential subdivision. Area was visually inspected.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m^2) 5,525 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Original site final indicates depth of 0-30 cmbs.

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☒single component ☐multiple component ☐uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Original site final indicates the Partin house was built in the 1880s and was a wood frame structure described by an informant as large one-story house. It was gone by the 1920s and replaced by the Bumby home, which burned in the late 1930s.

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Site was destroyed following initial documentation with the development of the parcel for the Lucas Lakes residential subdivision between 2003 and 2004.

Surface collection: area collected _____ m^2 # collection units _____ | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # _____ ○count ○estimate | Surface # _____ | Subsurface # _____

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

☐unknown ☐unselective (all artifacts) ☐selective (some artifacts) ☐mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

☐uncollected ☐general (not by subarea) ☐unknown ☐controlled (by subarea) ☐variable spatial control ☐other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments

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

1. _____ N=____ 4. _____ N=____ 7. _____ N=____
2. _____ N=____ 5. _____ N=____ 8. _____ N=____
3. _____ N=____ 6. _____ N=____ 9. _____ N=____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Lake > 5 acres Name E Lake Tohopekaliga Distance from site (m) 850
Natural community MESIC FLATWOODS Topography Hammock-wetland Elevation: Min 75 m Max 75 m
Local vegetation Grass
Present land use Residential subdivision
SCS soil series Adamsville sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes Soil association _____

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 Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson
Document description Field notes, photos, field maps, etc. File or accession #s 20-00219-001

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

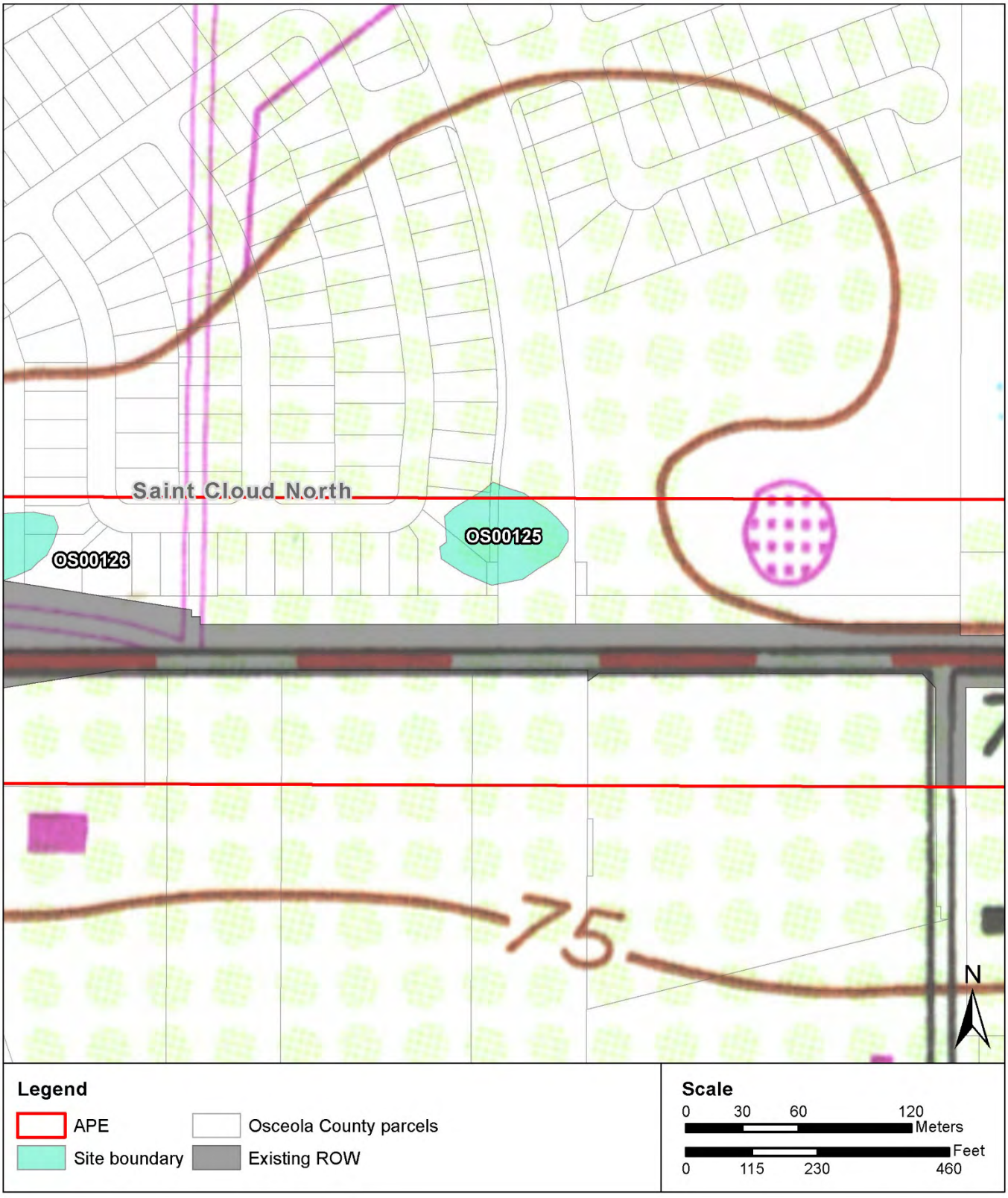
RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name _____
Address / Phone / E-mail _____

Recorder Information: Name Abigail Heller Affiliation Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson
Address / Phone / E-mail 1600 Market Street, Suite 520, Philadelphia, PA 19103 / aheller@jmt.com

Required Attachments

❶ **PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED *and* SITE PLAN**
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.


Saint Cloud North
OS00125
OS00126
75
N
Legend
APE
Site boundary
Osceola County parcels
Existing ROW
Scale
0 30 60 120
Meters
Feet
0 115 230 460


OS00125
N
Legend
APE
Site boundary
Scale
0 20 40 80
Meters
Feet
0 75 150 300

III. Updated: 8OS00126

Page 1

☐ Original
☒ Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

Site #8 OS00126
Field Date 9-17-2020
Form Date 10-12-2020
Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) Myerson Meyer Home — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name Partin Settlement Rd Widening and Reconstruction — Survey # (DHR only) _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) St. Cloud/Kissimmee — In City Limits? ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — County Osceola
Township 25S — Range 30E — Section 29 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name: _____
Township _____ — Range _____ — Section _____ — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant _____ — Tax Parcel # PARCELNO 2925305041000100F0
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☒17 — Easting 467090 — Northing 3127950
Other Coordinates: X: 28°16'45.25"N — Y: 81°20'7.28"W — Coordinate System & Datum WGS 1984 (Google Earth)
Address / Vicinity / Route to:

Just northeast of Partin Settlement Road overpass over Florida Turnpike

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING

- ☒ Land (*terrestrial*)
- ☐ Lake/Pond (*lacustrine*)
- ☐ River/Stream/Creek (*riverine*)
- ☐ Tidal (*estuarine*)
- ☐ Saltwater (*marine*)
- ☐ Wetland (*palustrine*)
  - ☐ usually flooded
  - ☐ usually dry
- ☐ Cave/Sink (*subterranean*)
  - ☐ terrestrial
  - ☐ aquatic

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES

- ☐ log boat
- ☐ agric/farm building
- ☐ burial mound
- ☐ building remains
- ☐ cemetery/grave
- ☐ dump/refuse
- ☐ earthworks (historic)
- ☐ fort
- ☐ midden
- ☐ mill
- ☐ mission
- ☐ mound, nonspecific
- ☐ plantation
- ☐ platform mound
- ☐ road segment
- ☐ shell midden
- ☐ shell mound
- ☐ shipwreck
- ☐ subsurface features
- ☐ surface scatter
- ☐ well

FUNCTION

- ☐ campsite
- ☐ extractive site
- ☐ habitation (prehistoric)
- ☒ homestead (historic)
- ☐ farmstead
- ☐ village (prehistoric)
- ☐ town (historic)
- ☐ quarry (prehistoric)

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
1. _____ 2. _____

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL

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

NON-ABORIGINAL

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

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)
1. _____ 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

Previously determined not eligible on 3/28/1991

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

No further work is recommended for this site

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)	

HR6E045R0319, effective 05/2016
Rule 1A-46.001, F.A.C.

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**

Page 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 OS00126

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION			SITE BOUNDARY		
☐no field check	☐exposed ground	☐screened shovel	☐bounds unknown	☐remote sensing	☐unscreened shovel
☒literature search	☐posthole tests	☐screened shovel-1/4"	☐none by recorder	☐exposed ground	☐screened shovel
☐informant report	☐auger tests	☐screened shovel-1/8"	☒literature search	☐posthole tests	☐block excavations
☐remote sensing	☐unscreened shovel	☐screened shovel-1/16"	☐informant report	☐auger tests	☐estimate or guess

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

No STPs were placed within the site boundary due to existing subsurface utilities, drainage pond, and development of the entire parcel for the Lucas Lakes residential subdivision. Area was visually inspected.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m^2) 5,525 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Original site final indicates depth of 0-30 cmbs.

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☒single component ☐multiple component ☐uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Original site final indicates the Myerson Meyers house was built in the late 1890s or early 1900s. It was a derelict structure by the late 1930s and was torn down by the Wells family when they bought the property.

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Site was destroyed following initial documentation with the development of the parcel for the Lucas Lakes residential subdivision between 2003 and 2004.

Surface collection: area collected _____ m^2 # collection units _____ | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # _____ ○count ○estimate | Surface # _____ | Subsurface # _____

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

☐unknown ☐unselective (all artifacts) ☐selective (some artifacts) ☐mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

☐uncollected ☐general (not by subarea) ☐unknown ☐controlled (by subarea) ☐variable spatial control ☐other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments

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

1. _____	N=____	4. _____	N=____	7. _____	N=____
2. _____	N=____	5. _____	N=____	8. _____	N=____
3. _____	N=____	6. _____	N=____	9. _____	N=____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Lake > 5 acres Name E Lake Tohopekaliga Distance from site (m) 850

Natural community MESIC FLATWOODS Topography Hammock-wetland Elevation: Min 75 m Max 75 m

Local vegetation Grass

Present land use Residential subdivision

SCS soil series Adamsville sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes Soil association _____

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 Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson
Document description Field notes, photos, field maps, etc. File or accession #s 20-00219-001

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

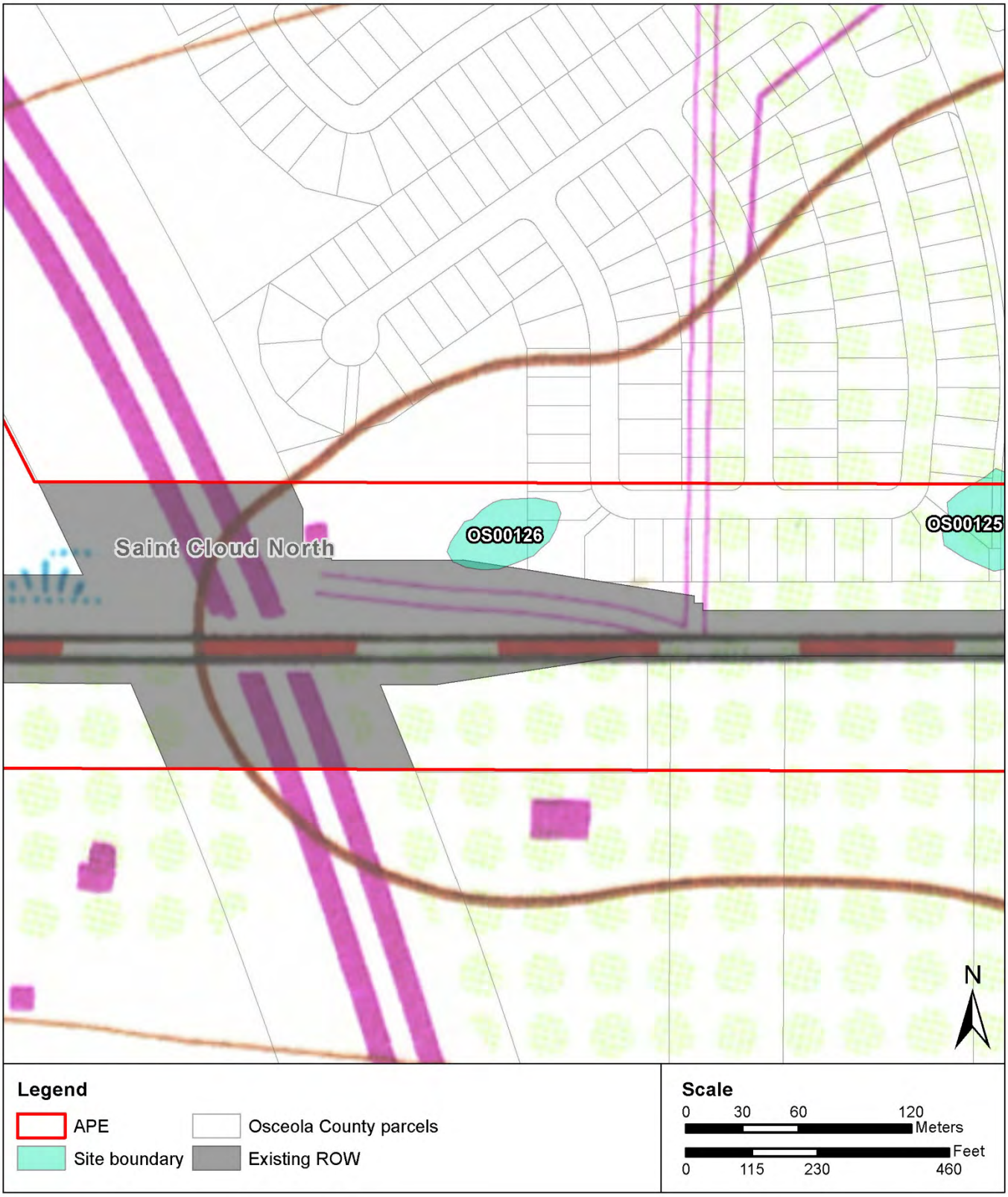
RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name _____
Address / Phone / E-mail _____

Recorder Information: Name Abigail Heller Affiliation Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson
Address / Phone / E-mail 1600 Market Street, Suite 520, Philadelphia, PA 19103 / aheller@jmt.com

Required Attachments

❶ **PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED *and* SITE PLAN**
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.


Saint Cloud North
OS00126
OS00125
N
Legend
APE
Site boundary
Osceola County parcels
Existing ROW
Scale
0 30 60 120
Meters
0 115 230 460
Feet


OS00126
N
Legend
APE
Site boundary
Scale
0 20 40 80
Meters
Feet
0 75 150 300

IV. Updated: 8OS01844

Page 1

☐ Original
☒ Update

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 5.0 3/19

Consult *Guide to Archaeological Site Form* for detailed instructions

Site #8 OS01844
Field Date 9-17-2020
Form Date 10-12-2020
Recorder # _____

Site Name(s) Kamikaze Kow — Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Project Name Partin Settlement Rd Widening and Reconstruction — Survey # (DHR only) _____
Ownership: ☒ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☐ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name ST. CLOUD NORTH — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map _____
City/Town (within 3 miles) St. Cloud/Kissimmee — In City Limits? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown — County Osceola
Township 25S — Range 30E — Section 30/31 — ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☒ NE — Irregular-name: _____
Township _____ — Range _____ — Section _____ — ¼ section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE
Landgrant _____ — Tax Parcel # PARCELNO 2025304829000100C0
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 — Easting 466176 — Northing 3127690
Other Coordinates: X: 28°16'37.46"N — Y: 81°20'41.02"W — Coordinate System & Datum WGS 1984 (Google Earth)
Address / Vicinity / Route to:

South of Partin Settlement Road, near intersection of Cobblers Lane and Cobblestone Circle

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

TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

SETTING

- ☒ Land (*terrestrial*)
- ☐ Lake/Pond (*lacustrine*)
- ☐ River/Stream/Creek (*riverine*)
- ☐ Tidal (*estuarine*)
- ☐ Saltwater (*marine*)
- ☐ Wetland (*palustrine*)
  - ☐ usually flooded
  - ☐ usually dry
- ☐ Cave/Sink (*subterranean*)
  - ☐ terrestrial
  - ☐ aquatic

STRUCTURES OR FEATURES

- ☐ log boat
- ☐ agric/farm building
- ☐ burial mound
- ☐ building remains
- ☐ cemetery/grave
- ☐ dump/refuse
- ☐ earthworks (historic)
- ☐ fort
- ☐ midden
- ☐ mill
- ☐ mission
- ☐ mound, nonspecific
- ☐ plantation
- ☐ platform mound
- ☐ road segment
- ☐ shell midden
- ☐ shell mound
- ☐ shipwreck
- ☐ subsurface features
- ☐ surface scatter
- ☐ well

FUNCTION

- ☐ campsite
- ☐ extractive site
- ☒ habitation (prehistoric)
- ☐ homestead (historic)
- ☐ farmstead
- ☐ village (prehistoric)
- ☐ town (historic)
- ☐ quarry (prehistoric)

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)
1. _____ 2. _____

CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

ABORIGINAL

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

NON-ABORIGINAL

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

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)
1. _____ 3. _____
2. _____ 4. _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

Previously determined not eligible on 8/24/2000

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

No further work is recommended for this site

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)	

HR6E045R0319, effective 05/2016
Rule 1A-46.001, F.A.C.

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**

Page 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

Site #8 OS01844

FIELD METHODS (select all that apply)

SITE DETECTION			SITE BOUNDARY		
☐no field check	☐exposed ground	☐screened shovel	☐bounds unknown	☐remote sensing	☐unscreened shovel
☒literature search	☐posthole tests	☐screened shovel-1/4"	☐none by recorder	☐exposed ground	☐screened shovel
☐informant report	☐auger tests	☐screened shovel-1/8"	☒literature search	☐posthole tests	☐block excavations
☐remote sensing	☐unscreened shovel	☐screened shovel-1/16"	☐informant report	☐auger tests	☐estimate or guess

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

No STPs were placed within the site boundary due to existing subsurface utilities, drainage pond, and development of the entire parcel for the Cobblestone Apartment complex. Area was visually inspected.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Extent/Size (m^2) 810,0 Depth/stratigraphy of cultural deposit (describe below)

Original site final indicates depth of 0-110 cmbs.

Temporal Interpretation - Components (check one): ☐single component ☒multiple component ☐uncertain

Describe each occupation in plan (refer to attached large scale map) and stratigraphically. Discuss temporal and functional interpretations:

Original site final indicates the site is a multicomponent site, ranging temporally from the Late Archaic period to the Early Mississippian period

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

Disturbances / threats / protective measures

Site was destroyed following initial documentation with the development of the parcel for the Cobblestone Apartment complex between 1999 and 2003.

Surface collection: area collected _____ m^2 # collection units _____ | Excavation: # noncontiguous blocks _____

ARTIFACTS

Total Artifacts # _____ ○count ○estimate | Surface # _____ | Subsurface # _____

COLLECTION SELECTIVITY

☐unknown ☐unselective (all artifacts)
☐selective (some artifacts)
☐mixed selectivity

SPATIAL CONTROL

☐uncollected ☐general (not by subarea)
☐unknown ☐controlled (by subarea)
☐variable spatial control
☐other (describe in comments below)

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES and DISPOSITIONS

____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____
____ - _____

select a disposition from the list below for each artifact category selected at left

A - category always collected
S - some items in category collected
O - observed first hand, but not collected
R - collected and subsequently left at site
I - informant reported category present
U - unknown

Artifact Comments

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

1. _____	N=____	4. _____	N=____	7. _____	N=____
2. _____	N=____	5. _____	N=____	8. _____	N=____
3. _____	N=____	6. _____	N=____	9. _____	N=____

ENVIRONMENT

Nearest fresh water: Type Pond < 5 acres Name Fish Lake Distance from site (m) 100
Natural community MESIC FLATWOODS Topography Hill slope Elevation: Min 18 m Max 21 m
Local vegetation Grass
Present land use Apartment complex
SCS soil series Adamsville sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes Soil association

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 Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson
Document description Field notes, photos, field maps, etc. File or accession #s 20-00219-001

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

RECORDER & INFORMANT INFORMATION

Informant Information: Name _____
Address / Phone / E-mail _____

Recorder Information: Name Abigail Heller Affiliation Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson
Address / Phone / E-mail 1600 Market Street, Suite 520, Philadelphia, PA 19103 / aheller@jmt.com

Required Attachments

❶ **PHOTOCOPY OF 7.5' USGS QUAD MAP WITH SITE BOUNDARIES MARKED *and* SITE PLAN**
Plan at 1:3,600 or larger. Show boundaries, scale, north arrow, test/collection units, landmarks and date.


OS01844
Saint Cloud North
N
Legend
APE
Site boundary
Osceola County parcels
Existing ROW
Scale
0 30 60 120
Meters
Feet
0 115 230 460


OS01844
N
Legend
APE
Site boundary
Scale
0 20 40 80
Meters
Feet
0 75 150 300

Appendix B: FMSF Survey Log Form

Page 1

Ent D (FMSF only) _____

Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Manuscript Information

Survey Project (name and project phase)
Partin Settlement Road Widening and Reconstruction Project - Phase I Archaeology

Report Title (exactly as on title page)
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Partin Settlement Road Widening and Reconstruction Project, Osceola County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page) 1. Heller, Abigail 3. McLaughlin, Sara
2. Gimbal, Carolyn 4. _____

Publication Year 2020 **Number of Pages in Report** (do not include site forms) 68

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)
Johnson, Mirmiran & Thompson, Lake Mary, FL

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Abigail Heller, RPA

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Johnson, Mirmiran and Thompson City Philadelphia, PA

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like *archaeology, structure, survey, architecture, etc.*)
1. Partin Settlement Rd 3. _____ 5. _____ 7. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Recorder of Log Sheet Abigail Heller **Date Log Sheet Completed** 10-19-2020

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

Project Area Mapping

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

USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)
1. Name ST. CLOUD NORTH Year 1987 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Field Dates and Project Area Description

Fieldwork Dates: Start 9-9-2020 End 9-18-2020 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) 78.60 hectares _____ acres
Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1
If Corridor (fill in one for each) **Width:** 76 meters _____ feet **Length:** 4.34 kilometers _____ miles

Page 2

Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures

The purpose of this CRAS was to identify historic and archaeological resources and assess eligibility and potential effects of the proposed project within the 78.6-hectares (194.3-acre) APE.

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

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

☐other (describe): _____

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

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

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

☐other (describe): _____

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

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

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

☒other (describe): Historic aerials and maps

Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated? ☒Yes ☐No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 3 **Count of Newly Recorded Resources** 1

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

OS00125, OS00126, OS01844

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

FS-2 (Pending site number)

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

REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary

SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY	SHPO USE ONLY

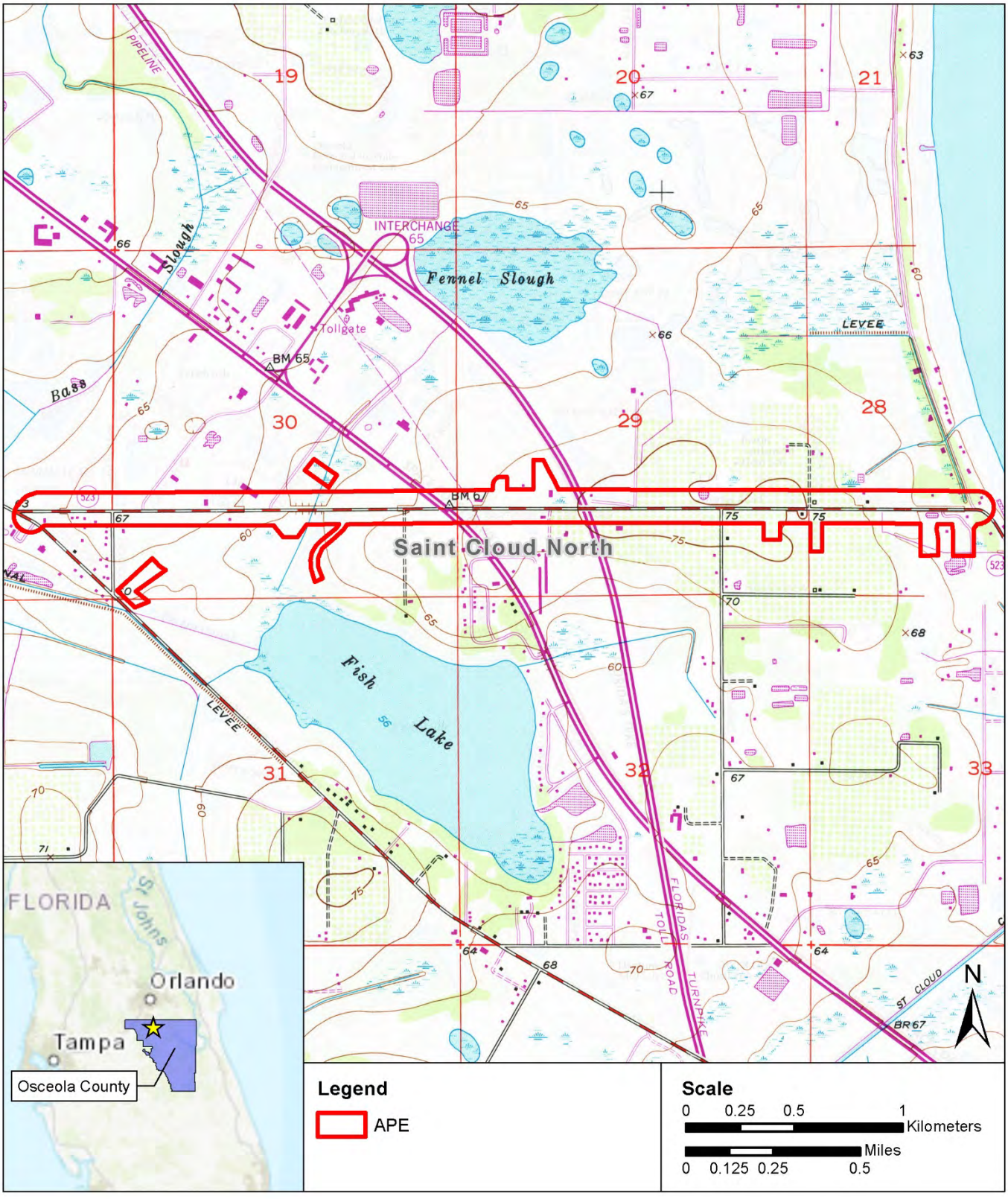
Origin of Report: ☐872 ☐Public Lands ☐UW ☐1A32 #_____ ☐Academic ☐Contract ☐Avocational ☐Grant Project #_____ ☐Compliance Review: CRAT #_____

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

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

HR6L066R0719, effective 05/2016
Rule 1A-46.001, F.A.C.

Florida Master Site File / Div. of Historical Resources / R.A. Gray Bldg / 500 S Bronough St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Phone 850.245.6440, Fax 850.245.6439, Email: SiteFile@dos.myflorida.com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Fish Lake
Bass Slough
PIPELINE
INTERCHANGE
Tollgate
BM 65
LEVEE
FLORIDA'S TURNPIKE
TOLL ROAD
ST. CLOUD
BR67
19
20
21
28
29
30
31
32
33
FLORIDA
St. Johns
Orlando
Tampa
Osceola County
Legend
APE
Scale
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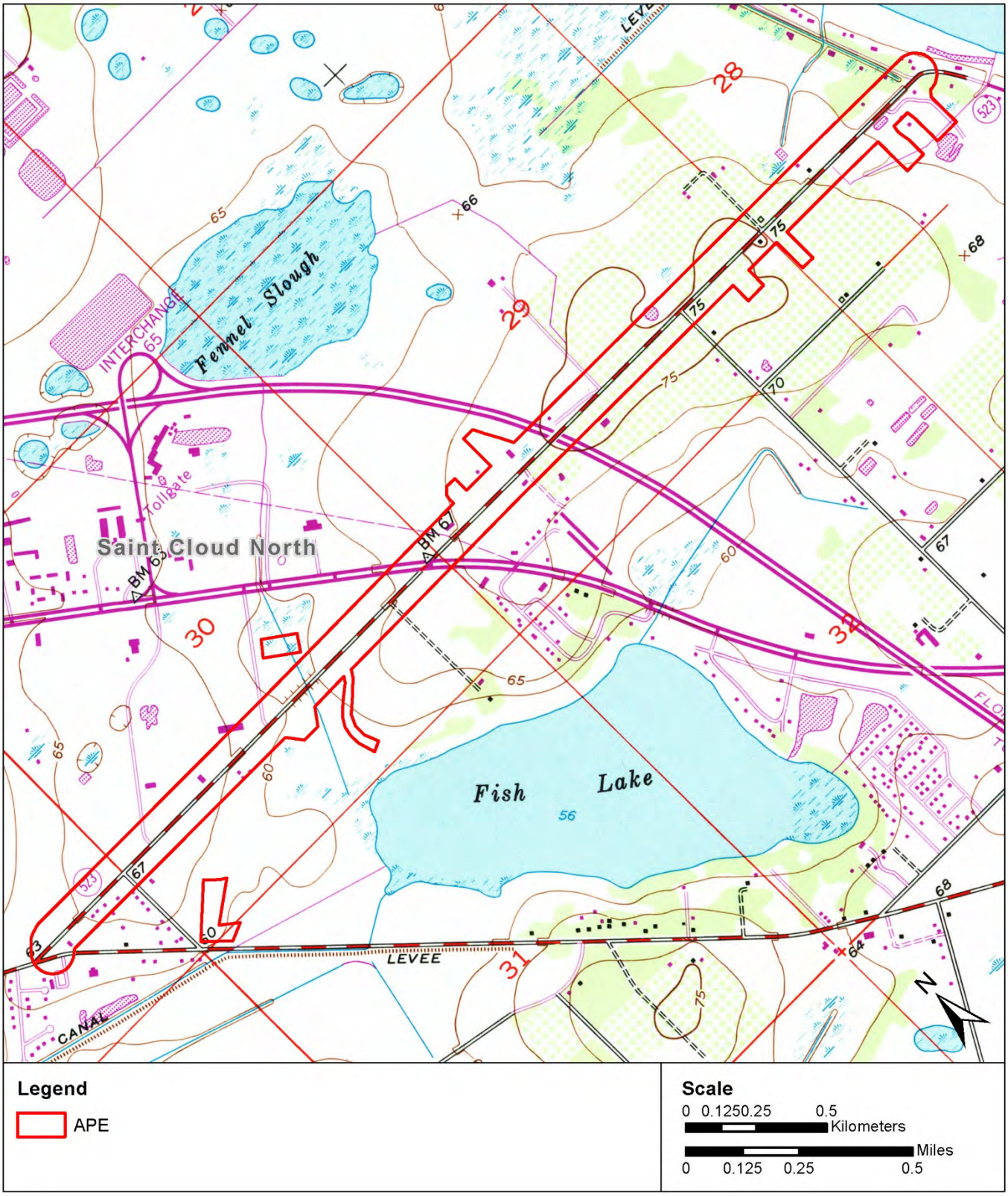
0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles
N


Fennel Slough
INTERCHANGE 65
Tollgate
Saint Cloud North
BM 65
BM 67
Fish Lake
56
LEVEE
CANAL
28
29
30
31
32
N
Legend
APE
Scale
0 0.1250.25 0.5
Kilometers
Miles
0 0.125 0.25 0.5

Appendix C: Artifact Log

Field Bag #	Site	Transect	STP	Stratum	Depth (cmbs)	Quantity	Period	Material	Type	Notes	Initials	Date
1	FS-1	3	5	II	0-30	1	Prehistoric	Chert	Flake/flake fragment	Secondary chert flake	NS	10-Sep
2	8OS03098	3	10	II	55-65	1	Prehistoric	Agatized coral	Debitage/blocky shatter	Secondary debitage	NS	11-Sep
3	8OS03098	3	510/500	II	25-70	1	Prehistoric	Agatized coral	Debitage/blocky shatter	Tertiary debitage	CD	17-Sep
4	8OS03098	3	490/500	II	30-60	1	Prehistoric	Chert	Flake/flake fragment	Tertiary chert flake	CD	17-Sep
5	8OS03098	3	480/500	II	22-70	1	Prehistoric	Chert	Flake/flake fragment	Tertiary chert flake	CD	17-Sep
6	8OS03098	3	510/510	II	22-70	1	Prehistoric	Chert	Flake/flake fragment	Tertiary chert flake fragment	CD	18-Sep
6	8OS03098	3	510/510	II	22-70	1	Prehistoric	Agatized coral	Debitage/blocky shatter	Tertiary debitage	CD	18-Sep
7	8OS03098	3	510/520	II	30/67	1	Prehistoric	Agatized coral	Flake/flake fragment	Tertiary flake fragment	CD	18-Sep
8	FS-3	3	12	II	30-55	2	Prehistoric	Agatized coral	Flake/flake fragment	Two secondary flake fragments	NS	11-Sep
8	FS-3	3	12	II	30-55	1	Prehistoric	Agatized coral	Debitage/blocky shatter	Tertiary debitage	NS	11-Sep