

**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY
OF THE CARROLL STREET PROJECT DEVELOPMENT
AND ENVIRONMENT STUDY (PD&E)
FROM JOHN YOUNG PARKWAY TO MICHIGAN AVENUE
OSCEOLA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT No. 433204-1-28-01

ETDM No. 13794

SEARCH PROJECT No. 3412-15074

PREPARED FOR

**OSCEOLA BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
KISSIMMEE, FLORIDA**

BY

SEARCH

AUGUST 2015

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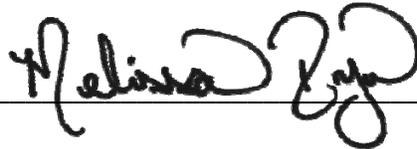
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the proposed widening, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of 1.5 miles of Carroll Street from John Young Parkway to Michigan Avenue in Osceola County, Florida. The project Area of Potential Effect (APE) was defined as the proposed Carroll Street right-of-way and was extended to the back or side property lines of adjacent parcels for a distance of no more than 100 meters (330 feet) from the right-of-way. The APE also includes the footprints of any proposed pond locations, including a 30-meter (100-foot) buffer. The archaeological survey was conducted within the proposed right-of-way and pond footprints. The architectural survey included the entire APE.

The archaeological survey of the Carroll Street APE included pedestrian inspection along the existing right-of-way. It is the opinion of SEARCH that, based on the heavily disturbed nature of the soils, there is no potential for intact archaeological sites to be located within the right-of-way. Call Sunshine utility locators met SEARCH archaeologists on-site and identified all areas of the existing right-of-way which contained buried utilities. Shovel testing was not possible in any portion of the right-of-way due to unsafe conditions posed by buried utilities. The presence of buried utilities and urban development indicates an extensive level of disturbance within the right-of-way. No further archaeological work is recommended within the Carroll Street right-of-way. Eight shovel tests were excavated within the footprints of two proposed ponds; no archaeological occurrences or archaeological sites were identified. No further archaeological work is recommended.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 34 historic resources within the Carroll Street CRAS APE, including 26 newly recorded resources and eight previously recorded resources. One newly recorded resource group, the Old Dixie Highway Resource Group (8OS02797) is recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The remaining 25 resources (8OS02796 and 8OS02798-8OS02821) are recommended not eligible for listing in the NHRP. Of the previously recorded resources, one resource group, the South Florida Railroad Resource Group (8OS02540) is a NRHP-eligible resource and the seven remaining previously recorded resources (8OS02598, 8OS02639, 8OS02644, 8OS02645, 8OS02646, 8OS02647, and 8OS02648) are recommended not eligible.

In the opinion of SEARCH, the proposed improvements will have no effect on cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	iii
Table of Contents.....	v
List of Figures	vi
List of Tables	vi
Introduction	1
Project Location and Environment	4
Location and Modern Conditions	4
Paleoenvironment	4
Historic Overview.....	6
Native American Culture History	6
Post-Contact History	10
Background Research	16
Florida Master Site File Review.....	16
Historic Map and Aerial Photograph Review.....	19
Research Design.....	26
Project Goals.....	26
NRHP Criteria	26
Cultural Resource Potential	27
Survey Methods	27
Results.....	29
Archaeological Resources	29
Architectural Resources.....	33
Conclusion and Recommendations	43
References Cited.....	45
Appendix A: Historic Structures in the Carroll Street CRAS APE	
Appendix B: FMSF Resource Forms	
Appendix C: FDHR Survey Log Sheet	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	Location of the Carroll Street CRAS APE in Osceola County, Florida.....	2
Figure 2.	Location of the Carroll Street CRAS APE in Osceola County, Florida.....	3
Figure 3.	Soil drainage within the Carroll Street CRAS APE in Osceola County, Florida.....	5
Figure 4.	Kissimmee as it appeared from the roof of the South Florida Railroad Company's Tropical Hotel in the 1880s.....	15
Figure 5.	Previously recorded resources within one half-mile of the Carroll Street CRAS APE in Osceola County, Florida	17
Figure 6.	1849 General Land Office map with Carroll Street CRAS APE	20
Figure 7.	1936 Florida Department of Transportation map with Carroll Street CRAS APE.....	21
Figure 8.	1944 US Department of Agriculture aerial photograph with Carroll Street CRAS APE	23
Figure 9.	1953 US Geological Survey topographic map with Carroll Street CRAS APE	24
Figure 10.	1970 US Geological Survey topographic map with Carroll Street CRAS APE	25
Figure 11.	Disturbances within the Carroll Street CRAS APE.....	30
Figure 12.	Shovel test locations within two ponds associated with the Carroll Street CRAS APE	31
Figure 13.	Overview of Pond #2, view west (left) and sample soil profile (right)	32
Figure 14.	Overview of Pond #3, view northwest (left) and sample soil profile (right)	32
Figure 15.	Historic resources recorded within the Carroll Street CRAS APE	34
Figure 16.	Example of Masonry Vernacular style: Resource 8OS02644, facing southeast	35
Figure 17.	Example of Commercial style: Resource 8OS02811, facing southeast	36
Figure 18.	Example of Mobile Home style: Resource 8OS02804, facing north.....	36
Figure 19.	Example of Resource Group 8OS02540, facing north	37
Figure 20.	Example of Frame Vernacular style: Resource 8OS02814, facing north	37
Figure 21.	Example of Ranch style: Resource 8OS02812, facing east	38
Figure 22.	Resource Group 8OS02540, facing south	39
Figure 23.	Resource Group 8OS02796, facing north	40
Figure 24.	Resource Group 8OS02797, facing north	41
Figure 25.	Alignments of the Dixie Highway.....	42

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Previous Cultural Resource Assessment Surveys within One Half-Mile of the Carroll Street CRAS APE	16
Table 2.	Previously Identified Cultural Resources within One Half-Mile of the Carroll Street CRAS APE	18
Table 3.	Historic Resources Recorded within the Carroll Street CRAS APE.....	33
Table 4.	Major Architectural Styles within the Carroll Street CRAS APE.....	35

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the proposed widening, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of Carroll Street from John Young Parkway to Michigan Avenue in Osceola County, Florida. The project corridor stretches for a distance of approximately 1.5 miles (2.4 kilometers). The Osceola Board of County Commissioners is proposing to widen and reconstruct this section of Carroll Street and construct stormwater retention ponds (**Figure 1**). There are three potential pond sites but one is an existing pond.

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) was developed to consider visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that the project may have on historic properties. The APE includes the proposed Carroll Street right-of-way and was extended to the back or side property lines of adjacent parcels for a distance of no more than 100 meters (330 feet) from the right-of-way (**Figure 2**). The APE also includes the footprints of any proposed pond locations, including a 30-meter (100-foot) buffer.

The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify, and bound any archaeological resources, historic structures, and potential districts within the project's APE and assess their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This study was conducted to comply with Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code. All work was performed in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 12 of the FDOT's Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Manual (revised January 1999) and Cultural Resource Management Handbook (revised November 2004), as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) recommendations for such projects as stipulated in the FDHR's Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operations Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals. The Principal Investigator for this project meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716-42). This study also complies with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 U.S.C.), which incorporates the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979, as amended. The study also complies with the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106 found in 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*).

Melissa M. Dye, MA, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator for the project. The report was written by Jessica Fish, MSt, RPA, Chris Sypniewski, MA, RPA, Mikel Travisano, MS, and Allen Kent, PhD. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by Chris Sypniewski, MA, RPA, and Rocky Jarvis, BA. Field and report graphics were prepared by Chris Sypniewski, MA, RPA, and Brian Shoemaker, BA. Jason Burns, MA, RPA, conducted the quality-control review, and Katy Harris, MS, and Rasha Slepow, BS, edited and produced the document.



Figure 1. Location of Carroll Street CRAS APE in Osceola County, Florida.

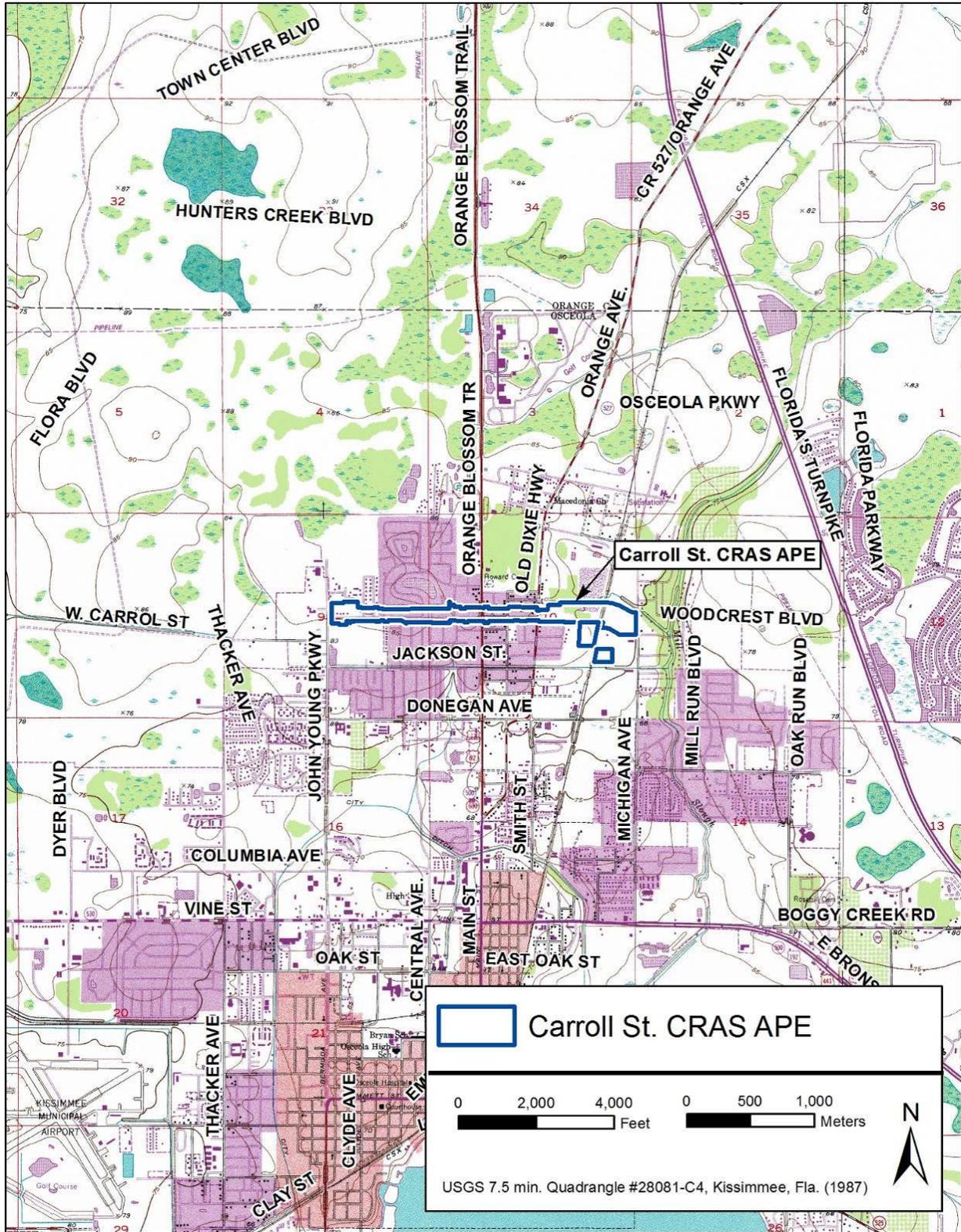


Figure 2. Location of the Carroll Street CRAS APE in Osceola County, Florida.

PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

The Carroll Street project area includes both sides of Carroll Street between its intersections with John Young Parkway and Michigan Avenue in Osceola County, Florida. Two proposed pond locations are located immediately south of the project on either side of the South Florida railroad line. The project area is located in Township 25 South, Range 29 East, Sections 9 and 10 and is situated in an urban area just north of Kissimmee typified by residential and commercial developments.

The project area and its immediate surroundings fall within the Kissimmee Valley physiographic region, which is part of the larger Eastern Flatwoods District (Brooks 1981). The terrain in this region consists of seasonally flooded lowlands comprised of river swamp, grassland prairies, flatwoods, and swamp forest (Brooks 1981; Griffith et al. 1997). These are underlain by silty sand, remnant of Plio-Pleistocene lagoons. Elevations are generally higher than 50 feet above mean sea level (amsl) (Brooks 1981). Within the Carroll Street CRAS APE, soils range from moderately well drained to very poorly drained, with the majority of the soils in the APE classified as poorly drained (**Figure 3**).

PALEOENVIRONMENT

Between 18,000 and 12,000 years before present (BP), Florida was a much cooler and drier place than it is today. Melting of the continental ice sheets led to a major global rise in sea level (summarized for long time scales by Rohling et al. 1998) that started from a low stand of -120 meters at 18,000 BP. The rise was slow while glacial conditions prevailed at high latitudes but became very rapid in the latest Pleistocene and earliest Holocene. It became warmer and wetter rather rapidly during the next three millennia. By about 9000 BP, a warmer and drier climate began to prevail. These changes were more drastic in northern Florida and southern Georgia than in southern Florida, where the “peninsular effect” and a more tropically influenced climate tempered the effects of the continental glaciers that were melting far to the north (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975, 1980). Sea levels, though higher, were still much lower than at present; surface water was limited, and extensive grasslands probably existed, which may have attracted mammoth, bison, and other large grazing mammals. By 6000–5000 BP, the climate had changed to one of increased precipitation and surface water flow. By the late Holocene, ca. 4000 BP, the climate, water levels, and plant communities of Florida attained essentially modern conditions. These have been relatively stable with only minor fluctuations over the past 4,000 years.

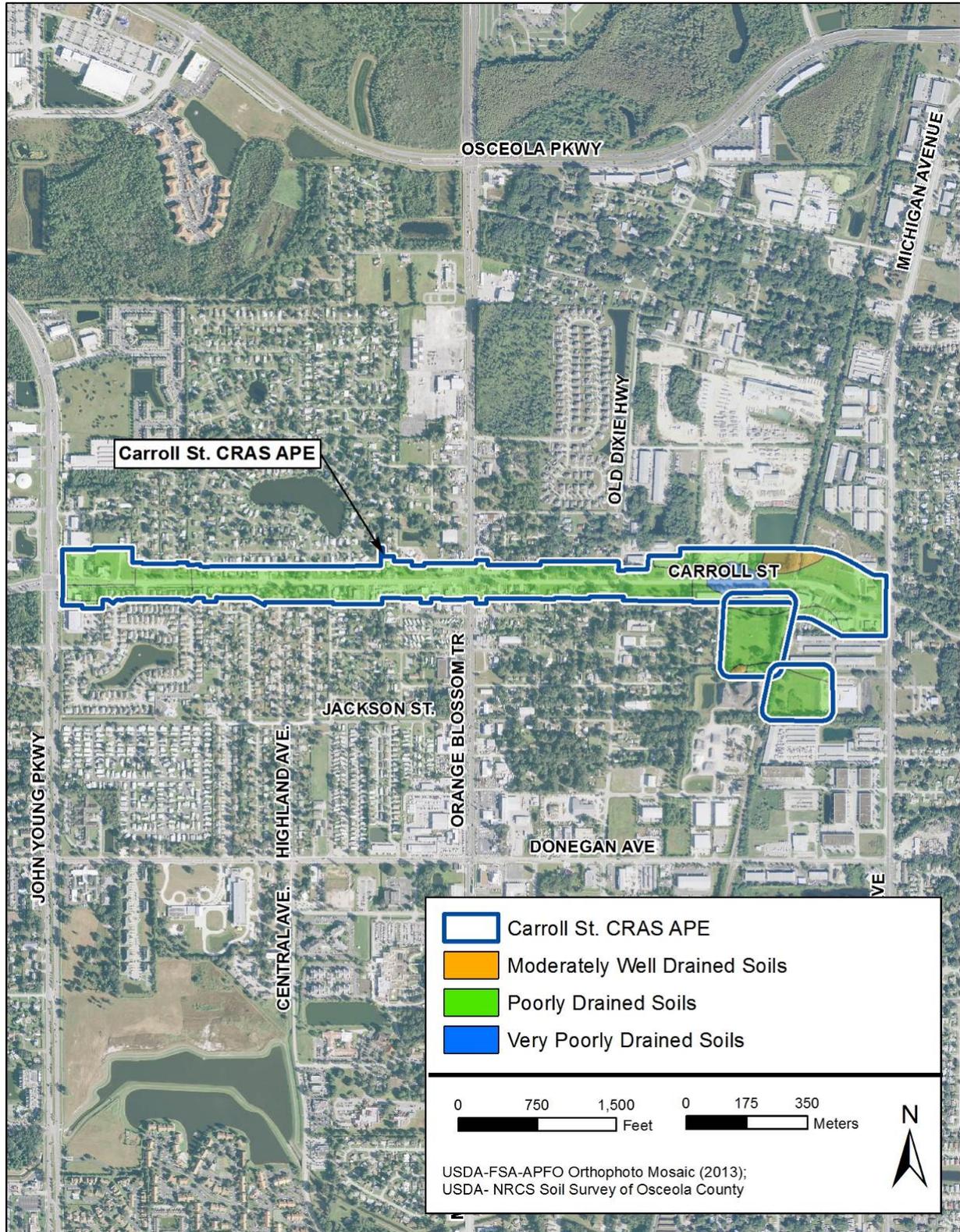


Figure 3. Soil drainage within the Carroll Street CRAS APE in Osceola County, Florida.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE HISTORY

The following prehistoric overview of central Florida consists of a four-part chronology, with each period based on distinct cultural and technological characteristics recognized by archaeologists. From oldest to most recent, the four temporal periods include Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. While each period is briefly discussed below, readers are referred to Milanich (1994) for a more comprehensive treatment of the prehistory of Florida.

Paleoindian Period (10,000–8000 BC)

The most widely accepted model for the peopling of the New World argues that Asian populations migrated to North America over the Beringia land bridge that formerly linked Siberia and Alaska some 12,000 years ago. However, data are mounting in support of migrations that date to before 12,000 years ago. Regardless of the precise timing of the first occupations of the New World, it does not appear that Florida was inhabited by humans prior to about 10,000 years ago. Although limited, radiocarbon dates from Paleoindian sites in western Florida date to between 10,000 and 7500 BC (Clausen et al. 1979; Cockrell and Murphy 1978; Dunbar et al. 1988). The conventional view of Paleoindian existence in Florida is that they were nomadic hunters and gatherers who wandered into an environment quite different than that of the present.

Excavations at the Harney Flats site in Hillsborough County have altered this view and many archaeologists believe that Paleoindian people lived part of the year in habitation sites that were located near critical resources such as fresh water. The climate during the Paleoindian period was cooler than at present and the land drier, with coastal sea levels and the inland water table much lower than at present (Carbone 1983; Watts and Hansen 1988). The paucity of potable water sources is thought by some archaeologists to have played a crucial role in the distribution of Paleoindian bands across the landscape. They hypothesize that human groups frequented sinkholes and springs to collect water and exploit the flora and fauna that were also attracted to these locations (Dunbar 1991; Milanich 1994; Webb et al. 1984). As an added bonus, many of these freshwater sources were located in areas of exposed Tertiary age limestone that had become silicified, providing the Paleoindians with a raw material source (chert) for tool manufacture. Thus, it is thought that permanent freshwater sources (sinkholes, springs) along with locations of high quality chert were primary factors influencing Paleoindian settlement patterns in Florida.

Archaic Period (8000–500 BC)

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

In central Florida, evidence of the earliest occupations usually consists of lithic scatters containing chert debitage and occasionally projectile points. While Early Archaic Bolen projectile points have been recovered at sites in central Florida, Middle Archaic points, such as Hardee, Sumter, Alachua, Putnam, and Newnan, are typically much more common (Smith and Bond 1984:53-55). As life became more settled during the Archaic period, an array of site types evolved that included residential bases, short-term settlements, specialized procurement camps, and cemeteries (Milanich 1994:75-85). Collectively, these comprised the regional settlement-subsistence system.

The trend toward increased sedentism and more circumscribed territories continued into the Late Archaic period, as environmental and climatic conditions approached those of today. A major technological innovation of the Late Archaic was the development of fired-clay pottery around 2000 BC. Referred to as Orange pottery by archaeologists, this early ceramic ware was tempered with vegetal fibers, either thin strands of palmetto or Spanish moss (Bullen 1972; Griffin 1945). During a span of approximately 1,500 years, plain, incised, and punctated types were produced; however, decorated variants underwent periods of stylistic popularity. With regard to vessel form, early pots were hand-molded and tended to be thick-walled, whereas some of the later vessels were thinner and formed by coiling. This Transitional period is characterized by the emergence of ceramic traditions and the inception of limited horticulture. Horticulture preceded the early fiber-tempered pottery, which appeared simultaneously in three areas of the southeastern United States (Sassaman 1993). People belonging to the Orange culture lived along the Atlantic Coast between southern South Carolina and northern Florida. While fiber-tempered pottery is found sparingly throughout Florida, it is primarily recovered in eastern and central portions of the state.

Orange fiber-tempered ceramics were first described by James Griffin (1945:219) and are considered among the earliest pottery types in North America. The next recognized early fiber-tempered ceramic culture, Norwood, extended from the Gulf coast to the Orange series on the East coast. These early ceramic periods are characterized by fiber-tempered ceramics with sand temper or inclusions. The fiber-tempered Norwood pottery is usually undecorated or

stick-impressed. A variety of the later Deptford simple-stamped ceramic ware found on the Gulf coast is also stick impressed and seems to be derived from the earlier Norwood ceramic assemblage (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

A third fiber-tempered ceramic variant known as Tick Island Incised was produced at the same time as Orange series ware and occurs in the Upper St. Johns River drainage area. The designs incised onto the exterior of Tick Island ware are curvilinear and incorporate small dashes or punctations. A typical design uses concentric circles and small dashes between the lines of the circle. This type is somewhat localized and is not typical at sites outside of the Upper St. Johns area.

During the late Transitional period, more and more sand was added to the clay used to make pottery as a tempering agent. Eventually, this technique replaced the practice of using plant fibers as temper. Early sand- and grit-tempered pottery in north Florida was produced by the Deptford culture. The other dominant pottery type that followed the fiber-tempered tradition is called St. Johns ware, produced in northeast Florida. St. Johns pottery relies on microscopic sponge spicules, or exoskeletons, as temper. Although some sand was added to this pottery, St. Johns ware lacks the fiber, sand, and grit temper that is typical of prehistoric pottery giving it a chalky texture. Deptford and St. Johns were produced at the same time and are often recovered in association with each other.

Woodland and Mississippian Periods (500 BC–AD 1565)

Research to date finds that St. Johns is the dominant ceramic type in this area of central Florida. Culturally it is currently included within the east and central Florida region, which is dominated by the St. Johns tradition. St. Johns is characterized by chalky pottery produced between 500 BC and AD 1565, increased population and settlement numbers compared to the Archaic period, construction of sand burial mounds, continued economic dependence on aquatic resources, and greater emphasis on plant cultivation (Goggin 1952:40; Milanich 1994:243-274). While St. Johns ceramics are found across the peninsula, the St. Johns River drainage in central and northeastern Florida was the core area of the St. Johns culture. In eastern and central Florida, the St. Johns culture grew directly out of the Orange culture. This is evidenced by the carryover of late Orange period designs to early St. Johns period pottery. Within the St. Johns period there are two major subdivisions (I and II).

In addition to St. Johns wares, sites in the region typically contain Glades and Belle Glade ceramics, which originate in the Lake Okeechobee region. These are more common in the south central portion of this district, whereas purer St. Johns assemblages are found in the northern portion of the region (Sears 1959). Sites in this area are often characterized by freshwater shell and black earth middens located along the banks of inland rivers and lakes (Austin and Hansen 1988; Hardin et al. 1984).

St. Johns I

The St. Johns I period is divided into three subperiods (I, Ia, and Ib) on the basis of observable changes in material culture, most notably ceramics (Goggin 1952:40; Milanich 1994:247). People of the St. Johns I culture (500 BC to AD 100) were foragers who relied primarily upon hunting, fishing and wild plant collecting. During this time, the resources found near freshwater wetlands, swamps, and the coastal zones were typically the most heavily exploited. St. Johns I sites are typically shell middens in coastal zones that contain St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Incised pottery.

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

St. Johns II

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

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

In addition to the exploitation of aquatic resources for subsistence, it has been suggested that there was an increased dependence on horticulture during St. Johns II times (Goggin 1952; Milanich 1994:263-264). In fact, sixteenth century French and Spanish documents allege that

beans, squash, and maize were heavily cultivated by the Timucua of northern Florida (Bennett 1964, 1968, 1975; Lawson 1992), although direct evidence of prehistoric horticulture is lacking for the St. Johns region.

POST-CONTACT HISTORY

Early Exploration, 1513–1564

This historic context presents an overview of Osceola County from the early period of European contact to recent times. Florida served as an important stage for early European explorations of North America. Juan Ponce de León left Puerto Rico on March 3, 1513, and landed either north of Cape Canaveral (Brevard County) (Milanich 1995) or south of the Cape near modern-day Melbourne Beach (Brevard County) on April 2, 1513 (Gannon 1996). Either landing spot puts Ponce de León just east of present-day Osceola County. Despite the fact that the area had already been occupied and inhabited for thousands of years by indigenous groups, Ponce de León claimed to discover Florida. Ponce called this land *La Florida*, since it was sighted during the Feast of Flowers (*Pascua Florida*) (Milanich 1995). Ponce de León was followed by Pánfilo de Narváez in 1528. Narváez landed near Tampa Bay and trekked into the interior of Florida, reaching the Apalachee region of west Florida in several months. He died later in the year when his fleet of ships sank en route to Mexico. Two survivors, Cabeza de Vaca and his companion, Estevan, began their 10-year trek from northwestern Florida across southern North America, representing the first contact of Europeans with many indigenous groups of the Southeast and Southwest (Clayton et al. 1995).

Cabeza de Vaca's account of his journey influenced subsequent explorers, particularly Hernando de Soto. In 1539, the de Soto expedition entered the peninsula near Bradenton (Manatee County), Florida, and traveled northward through the peninsula, though it is highly unlikely they traveled as far east as Orange County. After some time traveling north, de Soto turned westward, going as far as Tallahassee, then turned north into what is now Georgia (Carswell 1991). First Spanish contact with natives of central Florida, including the Ais and Mayaca of present-day Osceola County, may have happened in the 1560s with the arrival of Pedro Menéndez de Avilés and the first permanent Spanish settlements at St. Augustine. Menendez's many travels served to secure the territory for Spain and to ward off French interests in the peninsula. His attempts to rid the area of French influence and establish coastal settlements also took him inland to the lands of central Florida (Lyon 1996).

First Spanish Period, 1565–1762

Early Spanish settlements in Florida were concentrated on the coasts and in the northern half of the peninsula. Menéndez had been ordered by the crown to implement a massive missionizing effort among the Indians. He petitioned the Jesuit Order for missionaries, and they arrived in St. Augustine in June 1566 (Thomas 1990). The Jesuits focused their missionizing

efforts on the native villages around St. Augustine, along the lower St. Johns River, and among the Guales and Oristas who lived farther north. A few missions were established in central Florida during the early seventeenth century but were soon abandoned (Deagan 1978; Milanich 1995). The Spanish established a line of missions linking St. Augustine on the east coast to Apalachee province in the panhandle. However, this focus on the northern and coastal regions meant little Spanish activity in the early period in present-day Osceola County (Wickman 1999).

By the 1690s, the Spanish actively sought to set up missions among the Jororo Indians, who they combined in their writings with the Mayaca, as both spoke a similar language. The Spanish traveled down the St. John's River into Mayaca territory (Seminole and Lake Counties, and possibly Orange County) and then further south to the Jororo (Orange and Osceola Counties). This area was so far from established Spanish settlements that the Spaniards called the Mayaca and Jororo region *la rinconada*, "meaning a corner or nook, a place away from major activities" (Milanich 1995). Spanish interest in the area was lacking until the late seventeenth century, especially after the decline of native populations in other parts of the territory.

British Colonial Period, 1763–1783

The Spanish mission system caused a drastic decline in the Native American populations in Florida. Their numbers dropped significantly due to war and disease, and this allowed the Creeks from Georgia and the Carolinas to migrate into the area. In 1765, British surveyor, William Gerard de Brahm referred to these migrating Indians using the Spanish term *cimarrón*, meaning "wild" or "runaway," in the field notes accompanying his new map of Florida. The *cimarrón* Indians moved into wild, unsettled territories, largely those in central Florida, such as present-day Osceola County (Fairbanks 1975). The name "Seminole" is thought to have derived from this reference (Fernald and Purdum 1992).

The English, who had settled in Charleston, South Carolina, began pushing for more territory and influenced the natives to overthrow the Spanish in Florida (Tebeau 1971). In response, the Spanish began building a stone fort in St. Augustine, forcing Apalachee Indians to provide labor for its construction (Paisley 1989). During the ever-shifting alliances between Native American groups and various colonial groups, the Spanish began courting Creek Native Americans to settle in the once-thriving Apalachee region (today's Leon, Jefferson, and Wakulla Counties). Many accepted the invitation after the British defeated the Creeks in the Yamasee War of 1715 (Paisley 1989). Like the Spanish, the British focused on the coastal settlements and northern peninsular region of the territory, while Spanish missions had shifted their focus to converting natives in central Florida.

The British continued to vie for Florida, but not until the Seven Years' War with Spain and England on opposing sides did the British realize their dream. At the end of the war in 1763, the British traded their recent conquest of Havana to Spain for the Florida peninsula. The new acquisition was divided along the Apalachicola River into East and West Florida. Present-day Osceola County was part of British East Florida, whose capital was at St. Augustine. Britain took possession of Florida in July 1763 and held control until 1783 (Wright 1975).

Instead of the mission system of the Spanish, the British set up several trading posts in Florida. During this time, runaway black slaves from the Carolina colonies fled to Florida and sought refuge either in a black colony outside St. Augustine, where they were to become farmers and occasionally soldiers, or in the Indian settlements in the interior of the colony. Native Americans, especially Seminoles, helped the runaways form their own settlements and often prevented slave-catchers from recapturing them. The large population of Seminoles in central Florida helped many slaves escape to freedom amongst the natives (Fairbanks 1975).

Second Spanish Period, 1784–1821

The American colonies declared their independence from British rule in 1776. Georgia and South Carolina required their citizens to take a strict oath of loyalty to the cause of the American colonies, thus forcing many British loyalists to seek shelter in British Florida (Wright 1975). After years of fighting between the colonists and the British Army, the Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolution and returned Florida to Spain in 1783. However, by the early decades of the nineteenth century, the United States was increasing pressure on Spain to surrender its claim to Florida. Rising conflicts over territory also involved the British, Native Americans of the region, as well as runaway slaves who had found refuge in Florida. Andrew Jackson's invasion of Florida in 1818 highlighted Spain's weak control over Florida and led to the transfer of the territory to the United States several years later. During the First Seminole War, Jackson marched into Pensacola and across the Florida panhandle. Though the move was criticized by many in the United States, it led to Spain's cession of Florida to the United States in 1821 (Coker and Parker 1996).

American Territorial Period, 1821–1844

Osceola County was originally part of St. Johns County, a massive expanse that covered all Florida territory south and east of the Suwannee River when it was created in 1821. However, a massive reorganizing took place in the first few years of Florida's status as a territory. By 1824, portions of present-day Osceola County likely stretched into Mosquito County, the original name for Orange County, which then covered large portions of the Atlantic Coast. But a majority of Osceola lay within the boundaries of the Seminole Reservation that was established by the Treaty of Moultrie Creek in 1823. The treaty restricted the Seminoles to a little more than 4 million acres of land in the center of the state (Mahon 1985). However, this agreement was unpopular with the Seminole because they believed the land was not suited for cultivation. Even though the amount of land was expanded, subsequent treaties were equally unpopular with native groups. This dissatisfaction led to the Second Seminole War (1835–1842). Seminole Indians and the escaped slaves who had settled with them raised some wild cattle and established farming land. They used guerilla tactics to fight against the white soldiers and settlers who encroached on their land (Mahon 1985). The county's name comes from Seminole leader, Osceola, who helped lead resistance against white settlement in Seminole land. During this conflict, several forts were established along the Kissimmee River, including Fort Gardner, Fort Kissimmee, Fort Basinger, and Fort Davenport (Hetherington 1980).

Following the Second Seminole War, the US government attempted to encourage settlement by passing the Armed Occupation Act in 1842. The act made available for homesteading 200,000 acres of land that was once the Seminole Reservation. Homesteads of 160 acres were awarded to any head of a family or single man, 18 years of age or older, who would agree to cultivate at least five acres, build a dwelling, and defend the land for five years. However, few white settlers inhabited the central Florida land that would become Osceola County. Those who did migrate to the area picked up where the Seminoles left off, largely raising cattle and small-scale farming. The Homestead Acts of 1866 and 1876 would later provide further incentives to settlers (Tebeau 1971).

Early Statehood, Civil War, and Reconstruction, 1845–1877

Florida gained admission as the twenty-seventh state in March 1845 (Schafer 1996). After the Seminole Reservation parameters were removed, today's Osceola County was part of Orange County (formerly Mosquito) and St. Lucie County (later Brevard). The population in Orange County was miniscule at the time of statehood, but would continue to increase over the next few decades, reaching nearly 1,000 by the start of the Civil War. Brevard's population was even smaller, reaching a little more than 200 by 1860. Conditions in both counties were frontier-like for decades to come, with farmers settled sparsely across the open, rural land. Cattle farming remained the dominant industry in the period before and immediately after the Civil War, although there was some small-scale farming in citrus and sugar cane (Blackman 1927; Robinson and Andrews 1995). Florida seceded from the United States and joined the Confederacy in January 1861. Most of Florida's involvement in the Civil War (1861–1865) was relegated to the coastal regions, where Union forces raided and occupied Florida coastal communities at will. Though Orange and Brevard Counties did send men to join the Confederate Army as soldiers, no major battles were fought in and around this central portion of the state (Bacon 1975).

After both the Seminole Wars and the Civil War, soldiers were some of the first people to settle further and further into the untamed territory of the Florida wilderness. Though some settlers—including Aaron Jernigan, one the earliest pioneers of Orange County—established themselves in the area around what would become Orlando (Orange County), not many traveled into the swamps, marshlands, and lake-covered areas of present-day Osceola County. Citrus agriculture took off in Orange County, and cattle farm grew in popularity. Additionally, the county gained fairly significant numbers of new settlers, boasting a population 6,000 residents by the end of the 1870s. Towns like Apopka, Winter Park, Maitland, and especially Orlando grew in numbers yearly. However, it would not be until the 1880s that southern areas of the county (along with western portions of Brevard County) would experience their own growth (Porter 2009; Robinson and Andrews 1995).

Late Nineteenth Century, 1878–1899

The growth of citrus agriculture in the central portion of the state required more and improved methods of transportation to the area. Railroads extended their lines into the region during the 1870s and 1880s, thus giving growers the means to get their crops to markets in other parts of the state and the country. Prior to 1880, very little settlement took place in today's Osceola County (Porter 2009). The future town of Kissimmee, first known as Allendale, was not much more than a cow camp along the shores of Lake Tohopekaliga. For the adventurous settlers willing to travel this far south into untamed Florida lands, it served as an early trading post (Federal Writers Project 1939; Moore-Wilson 1935; Tebeau 1971). This all changed in 1881, with the arrival of Hamilton Disston, a wealthy Philadelphia industrialist. Disston was an impressive businessman, and he was able to purchase more than 6,000 square miles in what became Osceola County, stretching from Kissimmee down to Lake Okeechobee and even west over to the Gulf of Mexico. He immediately set out to drain the land around the Kissimmee River and Lake Okeechobee to make it more fit for settlement and cultivation of agriculture. With his business venture taking off, Disston established his office on the northern shore of Lake Tohopekaliga, the beginnings of the future county seat of Kissimmee. After draining land around the lake, Disston set up a sugar manufacturing company and planted hundreds of acres of sugar cane (Robinson and Andrews 1995).

By 1883, four steamships operated out of Kissimmee, where a person could travel by boat from Kissimmee to Lake Okeechobee and on to Ft. Myers. With the arrival of the train during this same period, Kissimmee began to blossom (Dovell 1952; Gannon 1993; Reeves 1989). In 1882, the South Florida Railroad obtained sufficient capital to build a railroad from Sanford to Kissimmee, but not enough to complete the line to Tampa. In spring of 1883, Henry Plant bought interest in the South Florida Railroad. Plant also negotiated the purchase of the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West charter to lay tracks between Kissimmee and Tampa. Working from both ends of the line with two crews of more than 1,000 men each, Plant completed the South Florida Railroad in a little more than seven months, a mere two days before the charter expired. The two ends were joined on January 22, 1884, approximately 38 miles east of Tampa. All along the line, new towns were born (Brown 1991; Dovell 1952; Johnson 1966). The railroad focused most of Osceola County's growth to its northern portion (**Figure 4**), with the area south of Lake Tohopekaliga virtually void of any settlements (Norton 1892).

The railroad brought growth and prosperity to the thriving community and surround region. By 1883, Kissimmee received its first post office. Four years later in 1887, Osceola County was formed from Brevard and Orange counties, with Kissimmee established as the county seat (Morris 1995; Reeves 1989; Robinson and Andrews 1995). Henry Plant's railroads and ships accelerated not just the development of Osceola County, but all of Southwest Florida. Shortly after his death, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company purchased the Plant System's railroad holdings which covered four southern states, including Florida. Two hard freezes, one in December 1894 and the other in February 1895, devastated the citrus industry throughout central and northern Florida. Growers in the central Florida area recovered, however, and the industry was soon thriving again (Brown 1991; Covington 1957; Johnson 1966).



Figure 4. Kissimmee as it appeared from the roof of the South Florida Railroad Company's Tropical Hotel in the 1880s. Courtesy of the Florida Photographic Collection.

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The Twentieth Century, 1900–Present

Though cattle, citrus, and, to a certain extent, transportation remained the primary forms of economic activity, Osceola County began diversifying its business practices by the beginnings of the twentieth century. During the early 1900s, the timber industry in central Florida grew exponentially. Turpentine operations were common throughout the early twentieth century. This industry was highly exploitative, causing damage to both the laborers employed in the practice and the trees and surrounding environment involved. There was little governmental concern for these workers, especially the largely African-American labor force that experienced literal slave-like conditions, or for the affected landscapes of central Florida. This business destroyed acre upon acre of forest in the region, and the practice would fade from Osceola County by around mid-century (Robinson and Andrews 1995). Improved transportation methods, including brick-paved roads in addition to rail and water travel, also meant an increase in tourism to the area. Many travelers from the Northeast and Midwest made Florida

an annual stop in the winter; by 1920, their numbers reached more than 1,000. Better transportation, growing industries, and improved living conditions also brought more permanent settlers as well, and the number of people calling Kissimmee home reached nearly 3,000 by the same year (Shiver 1993).

Though the county surely experienced economic difficulties during the Great Depression, the range of agricultural businesses and the transportation industry helped keep Osceola afloat. By the 1930s, approximately 45,000 head of cattle grazed in Osceola County, worth almost \$7 million, and approximately 250,000 boxes of oranges were shipped annually from Osceola groves, worth about \$375,000 (Moore-Wilson 1935). By the mid-1930s, large state and national highways passed through Kissimmee, including SR 24/US 192 and SR 2/US 92, bringing even more business and travel through the region (Florida Department of Transportation [FDOT] 1936).

During the 1960s, construction began on the Disney World Entertainment Complex; the collection of parks first opened in the fall of 1971, paving the way for the tourist industry that today is the major economic force in the region. Coupled with the construction of I-4, I-75, and the Florida Turnpike, Osceola County has experienced large growth and development during the past 30 years (Reeves 1989).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

FMSF data from July 2015 were reviewed to identify any previously recorded cultural resources within one half-mile of the Carroll Street CRAS APE. The FMSF review indicates that five previous cultural resource surveys have been conducted within one half-mile of the current project area (**Table 1; Figure 5**). The most relevant previous survey to the current project is the

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Assessment Surveys within One Half-Mile of the Carroll Street CRAS APE.

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Reference
67	Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Kissimmee Transmission Corridor	1977	Willis, Raymond F.
4242	A Cultural Resource Survey of Highway US 441 (17/92) from Osceola Parkway in Osceola to Taft-Vineland Road in Orange County, Florida	1994	Florida Archaeological Services, Inc.
12573	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report Central Florida Commuter Rail Transit (CFCRT) Environmental Assessment, Volusia, Seminole, Orange, and Osceola Counties, Florida	2005	Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI)
17943	Technical Memorandum Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Five Ponds along State Road 500 in Osceola County, Florida	2010	SEARCH
17827	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, State Road 500 PD&E Study, Osceola County, Florida	2010	SEARCH

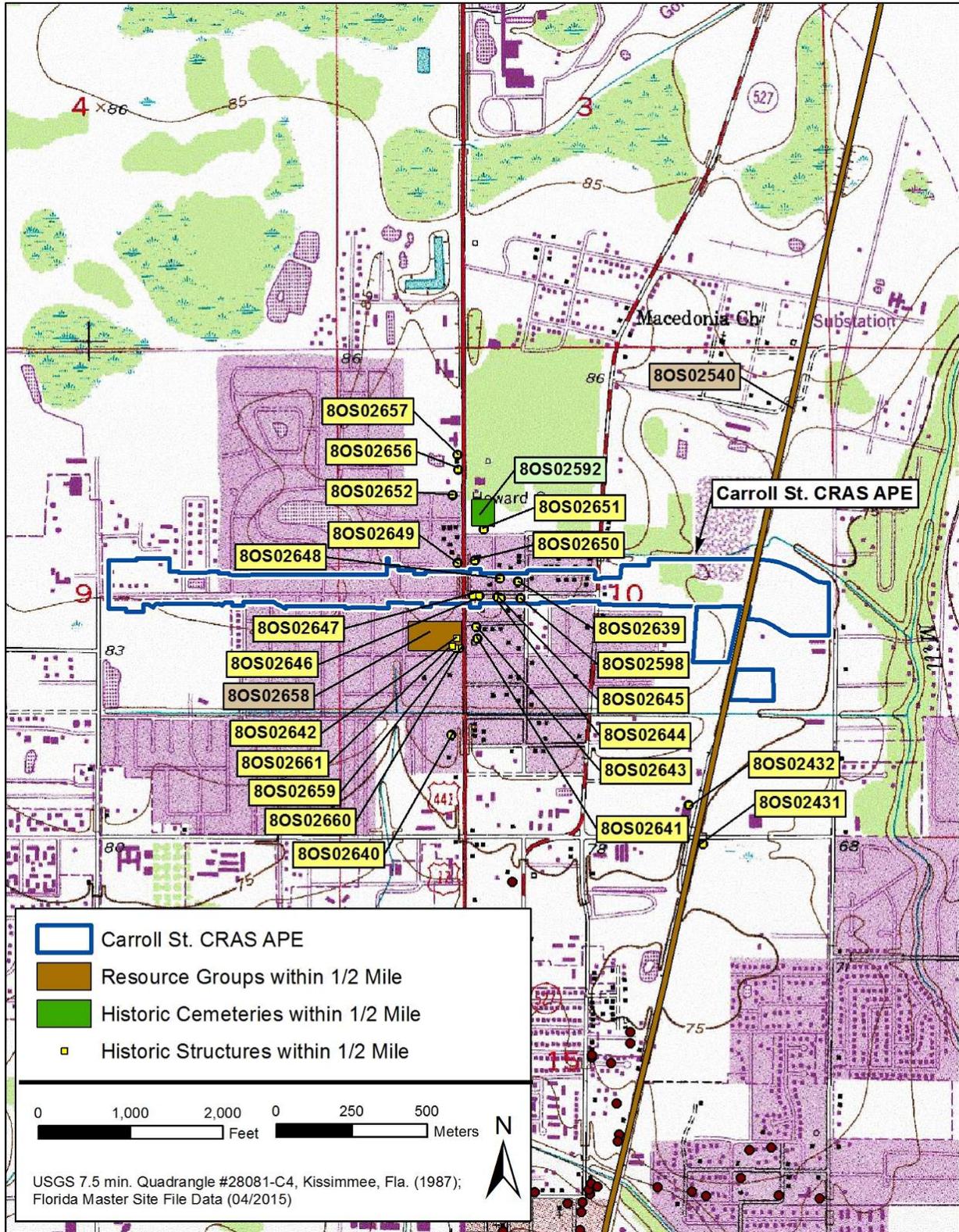


Figure 5. Previously recorded resources within one half-mile of the Carroll Street CRAS APE in Osceola County, Florida.

2010 SEARCH survey of SR 500 (Orange Blossom Trail) (SEARCH 2010a, FMSF Survey No. 17827). This survey resulted in the identification of 71 historic buildings, of which seven are located within the Carroll Street CRAS APE.

The FMSF review indicates that 22 historic structures, one historic cemetery, and two resource groups have been recorded within one half-mile of the Carroll Street CRAS APE (Table 2). Of these resources, seven of the historic structures and one resource group are located within the boundaries of the project area. All of the historic resources were recorded by SEARCH in the 2010 survey of SR 500 (SEARCH 2010a). These masonry or frame vernacular residences and

Table 2. Previously Identified Cultural Resources within One Half-Mile of the Carroll Street CRAS APE.

Historic Structures				
FMSF No.	Address	Year Built	Surveyor Evaluation	SHPO Evaluation
8OS02431	Donegan Avenue	1940	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02432	735 Duncan Avenue	1949	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02598	2690 Sample Street	ca. 1926	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02639	2704 Sample Street	ca. 1954	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02640	2580 N Orange Blossom Trail	ca. 1950	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02641	2655 N Orange Blossom Trail	ca. 1962	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02642	2660 N Orange Blossom Trail	ca. 1944	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02643	2669 Orange Blossom Trail	ca. 1960	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02644	106 E Carroll Street	ca. 1960	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02645	110 E Carroll Street	ca. 1936	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02646	14 E Carroll Street	ca. 1949	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02647	2695 N Orange Blossom Trail	ca. 1950	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02648	105 E Carroll Street	ca. 1957	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02649	2720 N Orange Blossom Trail	ca. 1940	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02650	2723 N Orange Blossom Trail	ca. 1960	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02651	2749 N Orange Blossom Trail	ca. 1959	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02652	2776 N Orange Blossom Trail	ca. 1957	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02656	2802 N Orange Blossom Trail	ca. 1955	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02657	2802 N Orange Blossom Trail	ca. 1955	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02659	2660 N Orange Blossom Trail	ca. 1946	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02660	2660 N Orange Blossom Trail	ca. 1946	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8OS02661	2660 N Orange Blossom Trail	ca. 1946	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
Cemeteries				
FMSF No.	Name	Year Established	Condition	SHPO Evaluation
8OS02592	Pine Ridge Civic and Historical Cemetery	ca. 1907	Well maintained	Ineligible for NRHP
Resource Groups				
FMSF No.	Name	Period of Significance		SHPO Evaluation
8OS02540	South Florida RR	American, 1821–present; Post-Reconstruction, 1880–1897; 1884-1960		Eligible for NRHP
8OS02658	Osceola Mobile Park	Twentieth century American, 1900–present		Ineligible for NRHP

Yellow-shaded resources are located within the project APE.

commercial buildings date from ca. 1926 to ca. 1960. All of the structures were determined to be ineligible for the NRHP by the SHPO. The South Florida RR (8OS02540) is a linear resource which bisects the eastern end of the Carroll Street CRAS APE. The line was built in 1884 and operated until 1960. In 2009, the SHPO determined it to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined in order to identify past land use in the vicinity of the Carroll Street CRAS APE. The earliest detailed maps consulted 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. In Florida, these maps characteristically show landscape features such as vegetation, bodies of water, roads, and Spanish land grants. The level of detail in GLO maps varies, with some also depicting structures, Indian villages, railroads, and agricultural fields. GLO survey maps of Township 25 South, Range 29 East were first created in 1849 and show little evidence of human settlement near the project area (GLO 1834) (**Figure 6**). Just north of the APE, crossing the line between Sections 9 and 10, is a pond or lake; multiple other small bodies of water are visible further north, as well as a swamp and prairie. South of the APE are more, even smaller bodies of water and another prairie. A trail crosses through the eastern portion of the APE, passing from north to south, in the middle of Section 10 (see **Figure 6**). During the Second Seminole War, the Army made various trails between forts in this largely untamed land. It is difficult to confirm that this is such a trail; however, the lack of settlement in the area points toward potential military usage (Robinson and Andrews 1995).

Many regions of central Florida remained largely unsettled until the later decades of the nineteenth century. This was especially true in Osceola County, which was covered with swamps, lakes, and marshy land until the implementation of intensive drainage systems in the 1880s. In addition to this drainage, the growth of citrus agriculture, cattle farming, and improved transportation systems brought more settlers, businessmen, and tourists to the region. In 1887, Osceola County was created from parts of Orange and Brevard counties, with Kissimmee named as the county seat. Cattle, citrus, and then turpentine and logging dominated the economy well into the twentieth century, before tourism took an even larger role with the establishment of Walt Disney World Entertainment in 1971 (Federal Writers Project 1939; Morris 1995; Robinson and Andrews 1995).

Improvements in transportation continued included the establishment of state and federal highways passing through the county, especially through Kissimmee. A 1936 FDOT map shows SR 24/US 192 passing through the town from east to west, as well as SR 2/US 92 (Old Dixie Highway) crossing northeast to southwest and passing through the APE in Section 10 (FDOT 1936) (**Figure 7**). The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad is also visible, traveling through the APE and roughly paralleling old US 92. Other, unimproved roads border the APE, and one crosses

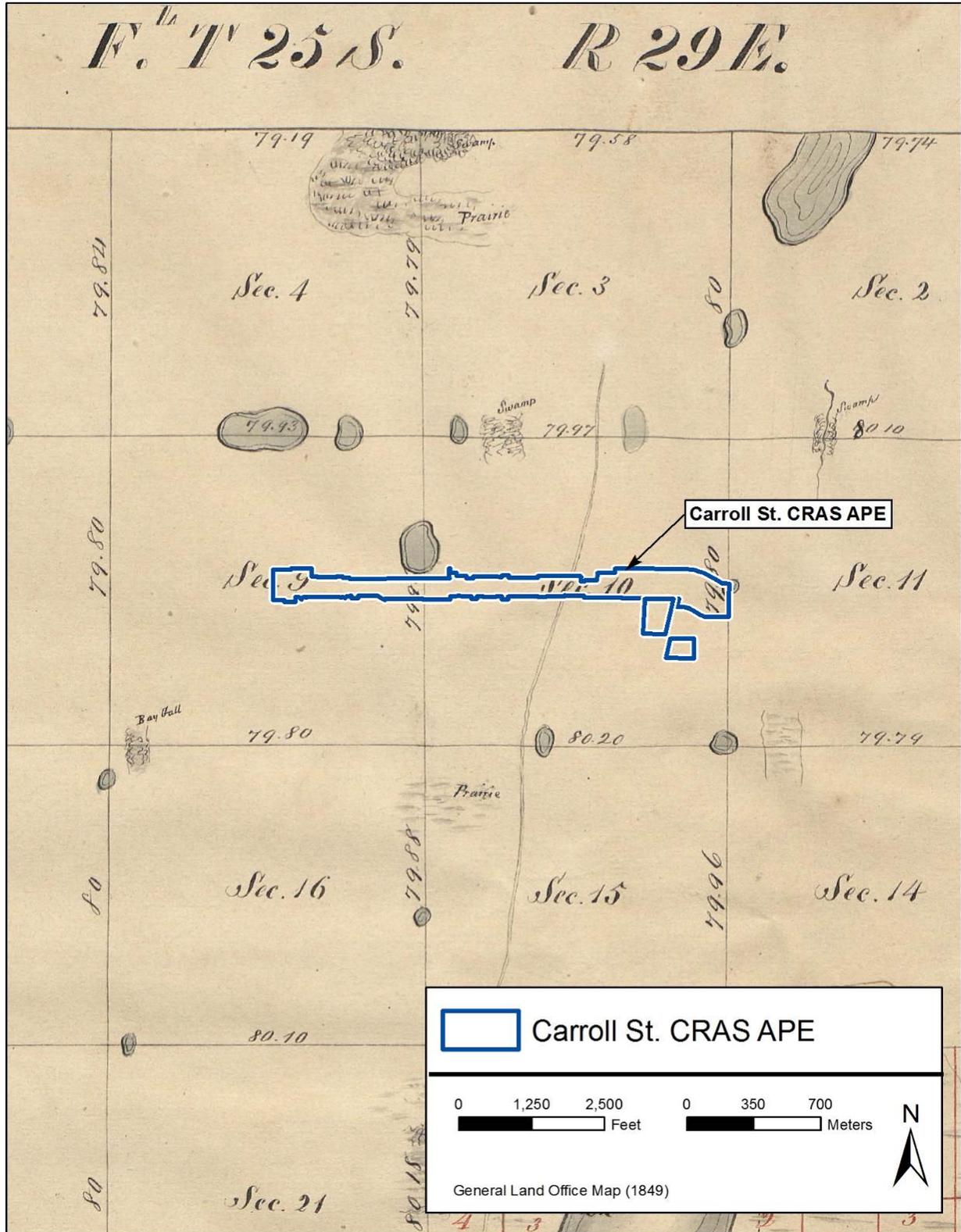


Figure 6. 1849 General Land Office map with Carroll Street CRAS APE.

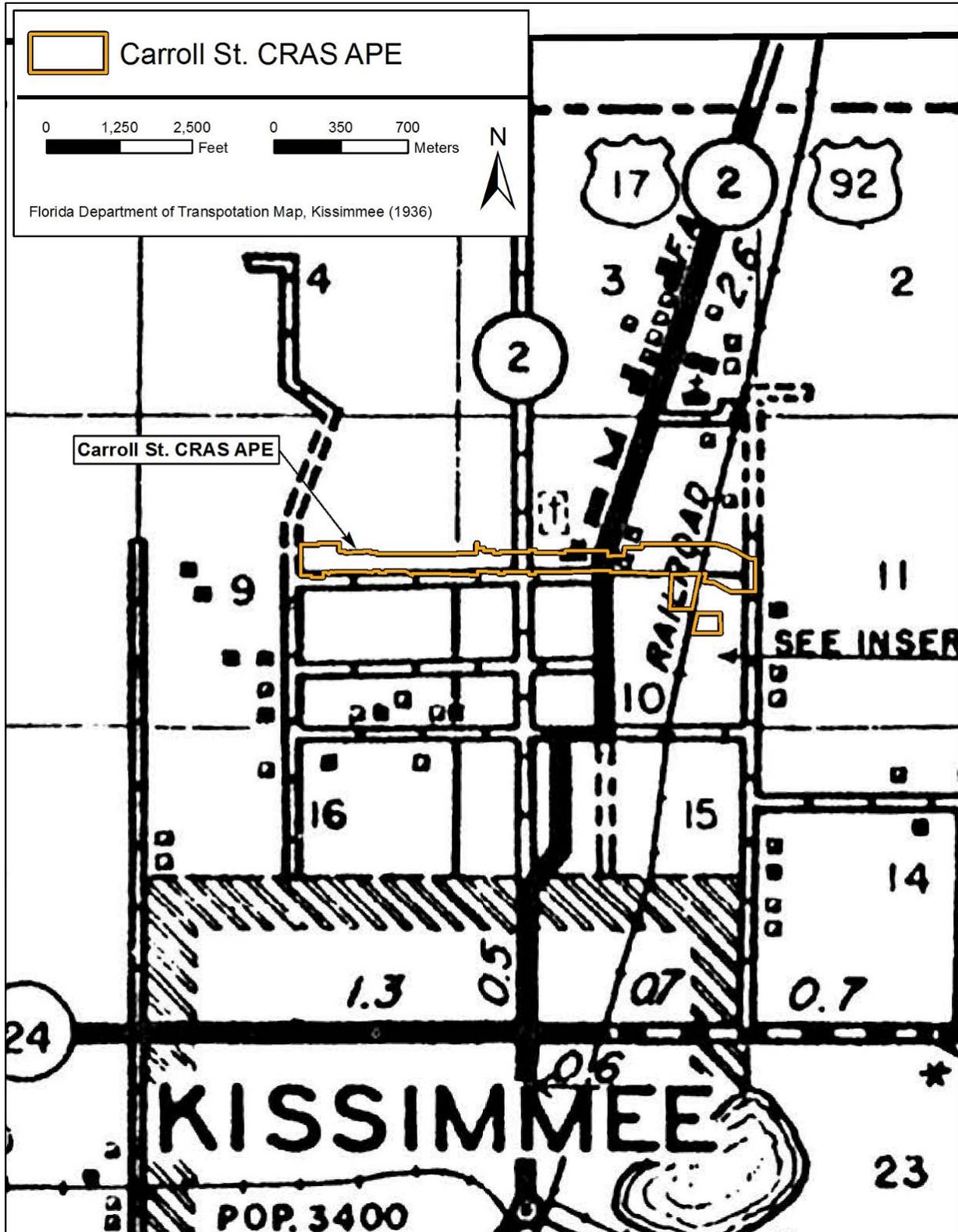


Figure 7. 1936 Florida Department of Transportation map with Carroll Street CRAS APE.

through the center of the APE from north to south. This map also shows various structures around town, with one or two visible in the eastern portion of the APE (see **Figure 7**).

An aerial photograph of Osceola County, taken by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) in 1944, shows the network of roads evident in the 1936 road map (USDA 1944) (**Figure 8**). The railway line is visible passing through the eastern portion of the APE; improvements to a road west of Old Dixie Highway are apparent and are the beginnings of Orange Blossom Trail/new US 92. This road crosses the APE near its center from north to south. West Carroll Street is also shown bisecting the APE from west to east, though in 1944, the road stopped at the Old Dixie Highway. There are some structures within the APE, however, it is difficult to assess how many. The land around the APE is mostly cleared, with some apparent forests, waterways, and swamps within and around the project area.

Two topographic maps from the US Geological Survey (USGS) help show the continued development of roads in the region, as well growing numbers of structures within and around the APE. A 1953 map shows Orange Blossom Trail passing through the center of the APE from north to south and is now marked as US 92, US 17, US 441, and SR 600 (USGS 1953) (**Figure 9**). Old US 92/Old Dixie Highway is now designated as SR 527, and continues to pass through the APE between US 92 and the railroad line. West Carroll Street, apparent on the 1944 aerial, is only shown as a connector between US 92 and SR 527; the street does not extend past either highway. Structures depicted on this map show development within the APE—with around 10 structures present inside the APE's borders—as well as just north and south of the project area (see **Figure 9**).

Just north of the APE, east of Orange Blossom Trail, is Howard Cemetery, also known as Pine Ridge Cemetery, which dates back to 1906. This burial site was an African-American cemetery in an era when segregation even followed people to their graves. Some local residents claim that the Orange Blossom Trail was built over and through the cemetery (Millican 1994) (see **Figure 9**). A 1970 topographic map also marks Howard Cemetery, as well as the roads discussed in previous maps (USGS 1970) (**Figure 10**). A few more structures are evident within the APE, and new side streets have been built to connect the roads in and around the APE. West Carroll Street now extends further west through the western terminus of the APE, while to the east, it still ends at SR 527 and does not extend to Michigan Ave., as it does today. Many more structures are depicted further southwest and north of the APE and appear to be new residential neighborhoods (see **Figure 10**).

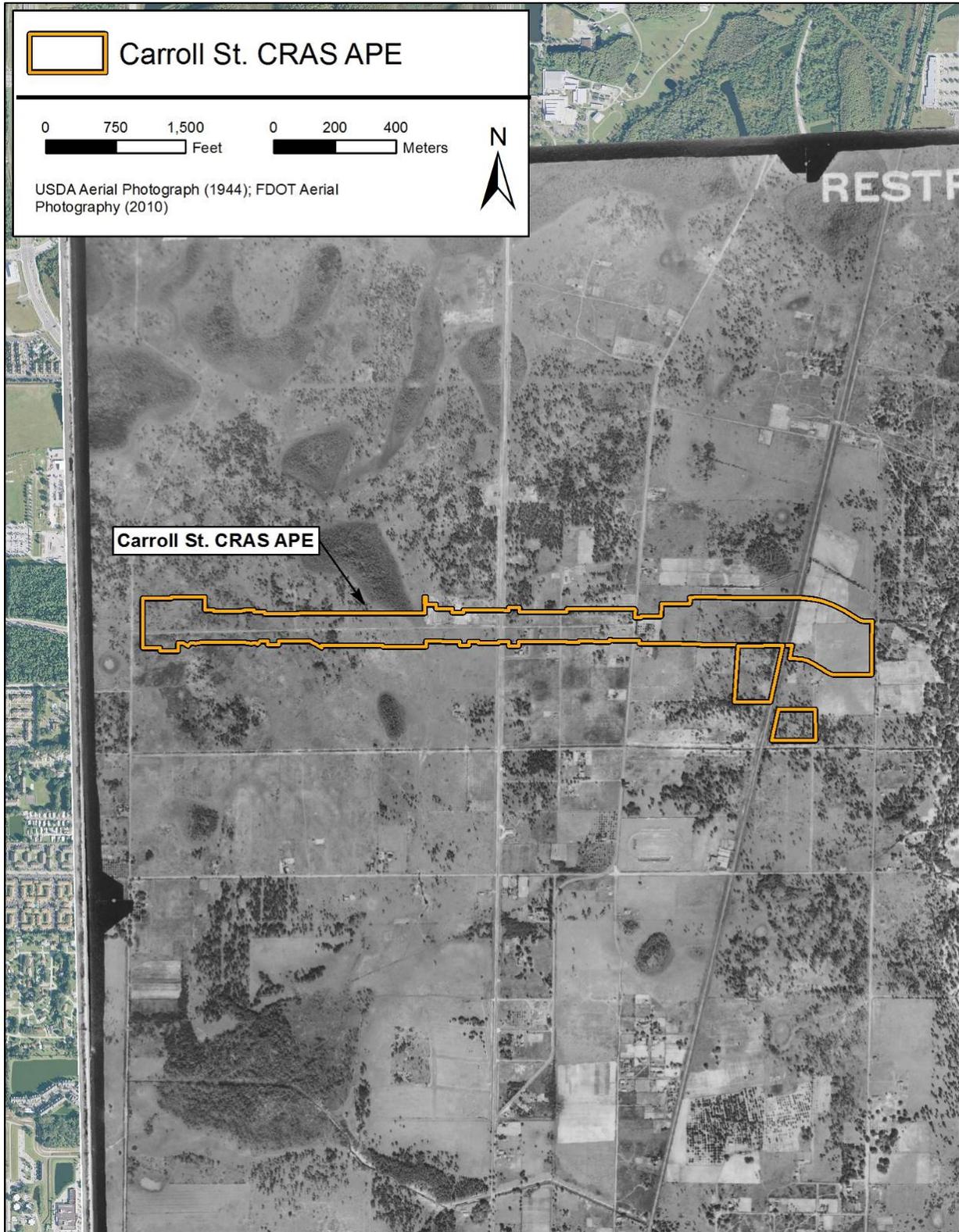


Figure 8. 1944 US Department of Agriculture aerial photograph with Carroll Street CRAS APE.

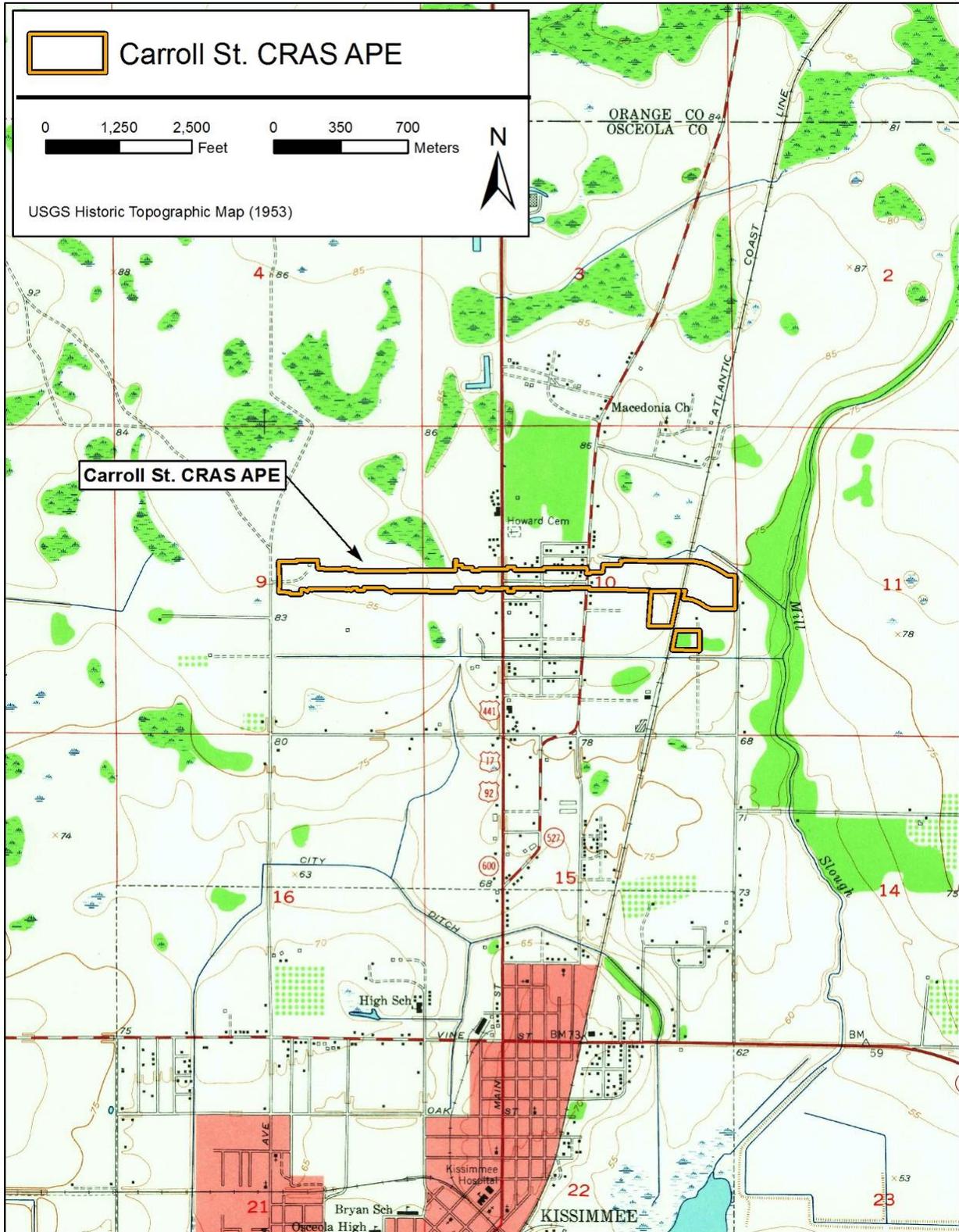


Figure 9. 1953 US Geological Survey topographic map with Carroll Street CRAS APE.

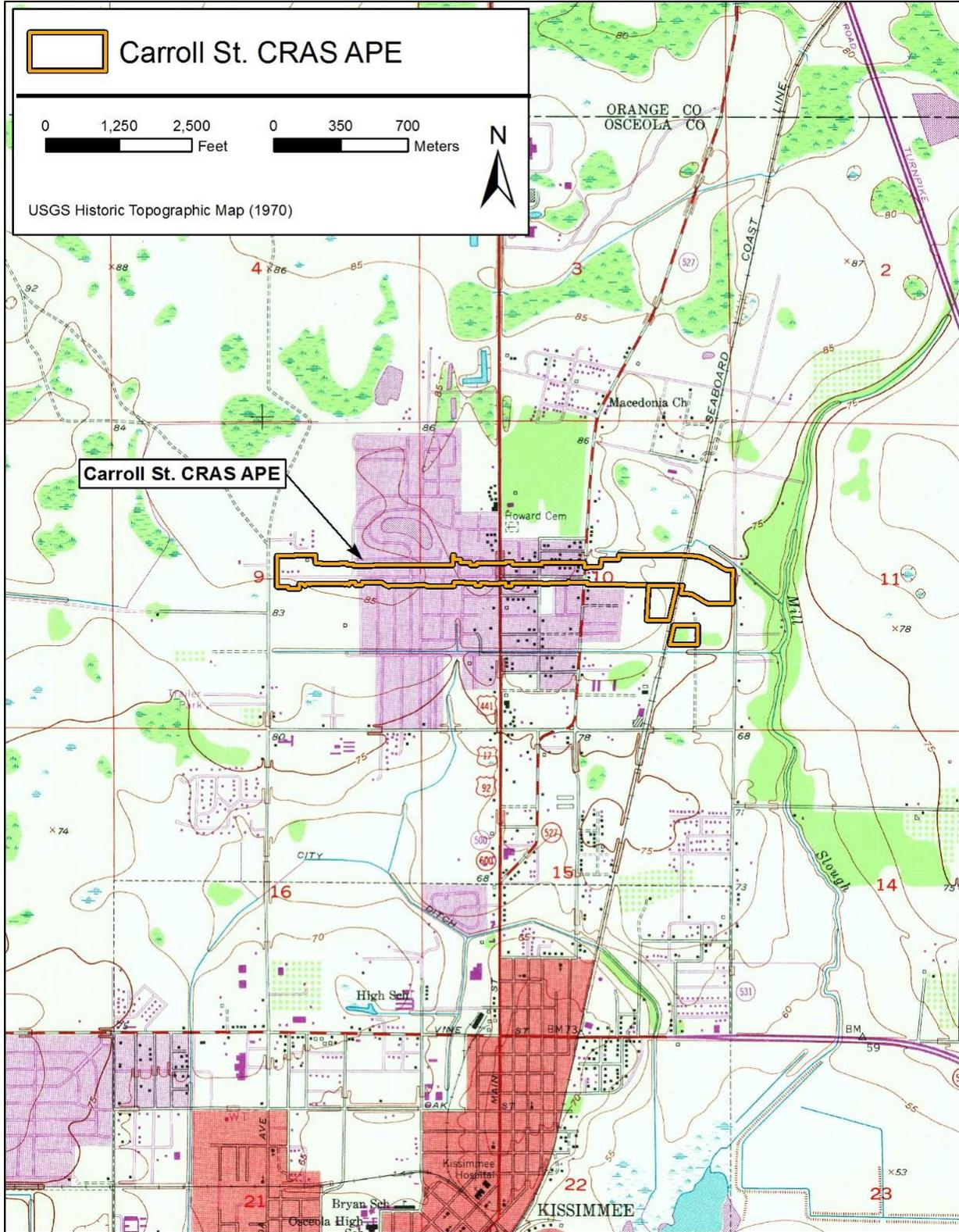


Figure 10. 1970 US Geological Survey topographic map with Carroll Street CRAS APE.

RESEARCH DESIGN

PROJECT GOALS

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

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

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

NRHP CRITERIA

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

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

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

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Based on an examination of environmental variables (soil drainage, relative elevation, and access to marine resources), as well as the results of previously conducted surveys, the potential for prehistoric archaeological sites to be present within the Carroll Street CRAS APE was considered to be low, based on the poorly-drained nature of the soils and lack of previously identified archaeological sites in the vicinity.

Historic maps and previous archaeological surveys indicate that the APE east of SR 500 (Orange Blossom Trail) has been developed since at least the 1950s (USGS 1953). Based on the number of previously identified historic structures and parcels potentially containing unidentified historic buildings, the Carroll Street CRAS APE has been assessed with moderate sensitivity for historic resources and archaeological sites.

SURVEY METHODS

Archaeological Field Methods

The Phase I field survey consisted of systematic subsurface shovel testing according to the potential for containing buried archaeological sites. In areas of moderate site potential, shovel tests were excavated at 50-meter intervals, or judgmentally based on field observations. The FDHR manual specifies that non-systematic testing (i.e., judgmental testing) is appropriate in “geographically restricted areas such as proposed pond sites” (FDHR 2002:17-18).

Shovel tests measured approximately 50 centimeters in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs), subsurface conditions permitting. All excavated sediments were screened through 1/4-inch-mesh hardware cloth. The location of each shovel test was marked on aerial photographs and recorded with Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS)-enabled handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) units. The

cultural content, soil strata, and environmental setting of each shovel test were recorded in field notebooks.

Architectural Field Methods

The architectural survey for the project utilized standard procedures for the location, investigation, and recording of historic properties. In addition to a search of the FMSF for previously recorded historic properties within the project area, US Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle maps were reviewed for structures that were constructed prior to 1971. The field survey inventoried existing buildings, structures, and other aspects of the built environment within the project APE. The location of each historic resource was recorded with a WAAS-enabled GPS unit and plotted on USGS quadrangle maps and on project aerials. All identified historic resources were photographed with a digital camera, and all pertinent information regarding the architectural style, distinguishing characteristics, and present condition was recorded on FMSF structure forms. Upon completion of fieldwork, forms, and photographs were returned to the SEARCH offices for analysis. Date of construction, design, architectural features, condition, and integrity of the structure, as well as how the resources relate to the surrounding landscape, were carefully considered.

Laboratory Methods

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

Curation

The original maps and field notes are presently housed at the Newberry office of SEARCH. The original maps and field notes will be turned over to FDOT, District 5, upon project completion; copies will be retained by SEARCH.

Informant Interviews

SEARCH met with property owner Jose Rivera on the morning of July 8, 2015. He informed the architectural historian that 240 West Carroll Street included his mobile home and his place of business, the auto sales and repair shop, Fifth Gear Auto Group Inc.

Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries

Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; however, the possibility exists that evidence of cultural resources may yet be encountered within the project limits. Should evidence of unrecorded cultural resources be discovered during construction activities, all work in that portion of the project area must stop. Evidence of cultural resources includes aboriginal

or historic pottery, prehistoric stone tools, bone or shell tools, historic trash pits, and historic building foundations. Should questionable materials be uncovered during the excavation of the project area, representatives of FDOT, District 5, will assist in the identification and preliminary assessment of the materials. If such evidence is found, the FDHR will be notified within two working days.

In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are uncovered within the project area, all work in that area must stop. The FDOT, District 5, Cultural Resources Coordinator must be contacted. The discovery must be reported to local law enforcement, who will in turn contact the medical examiner. The medical examiner will determine whether the State Archaeologist should be contacted per the requirements of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes.

RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

No shovel tests were excavated within the Carroll Street right-of-way. Buried utilities, water, sewer, and sidewalks within the right-of-way precluded the excavation of shovel tests (**Figure 11**). Given the extensive urban development that has occurred within the right-of-way, any cultural resources present have likely been disturbed or contextually destroyed. Eight shovel tests were excavated within the footprints of two proposed ponds (Pond #2 and Pond #3) (**Figure 12**). The results of these excavations are discussed in greater detail below.

Pond #2

Shovel testing within Pond #2 consisted of four tests placed approximately 75 meters apart in the four corners of the footprint. The center was not tested due to the location of a high voltage radio antenna with associated buried utilities. Stratum I in a typical soil profile within Pond #2 consisted of dark gray to light gray fine sand between 0 and 40 centimeters below ground surface (cmbs) (0-15.7 inches) (**Figure 13**). Stratum II was a disturbed zone composed of brown, light gray, and dark grayish-brown fine sand that extended to 70 cmbs (27.6 inches). Shovel tests terminated at 100 cmbs (39.4 inches) in very compact, dark grayish brown spodic-like soil or hardpan. No archaeological sites or occurrences were observed within the Pond #2 footprint. No further archaeological work is recommended within the Pond #2 footprint.

Pond #3

Shovel testing within Pond #3 consisted of four tests placed approximately 75 meters apart in the four corners of the footprint. The center was not tested due to the location of an existing pond. Typical shovel tests in Pond #3 revealed a Stratum I consisting of gray fine sand with road gravel and asphalt pieces to 70 cmbs (27.6 inches) (**Figure 14**). Stratum II was a disturbed



Figure 11. Disturbances within the Carroll Street CRAS APE. Top Left: Sewer drainage near the junction of Carroll Street and Michigan Ave., view west. Top Right: Drainage and water main near railroad crossing, view west. Middle Left: Landscaping near Orange Blossom Trail, view east. Middle Right: Buried utilities along Carroll Street, view west. Bottom Left: Buried utilities near Carroll Street and John Young Parkway, view east. Bottom Right: Buried utilities near Carroll and Midway Streets, view south.

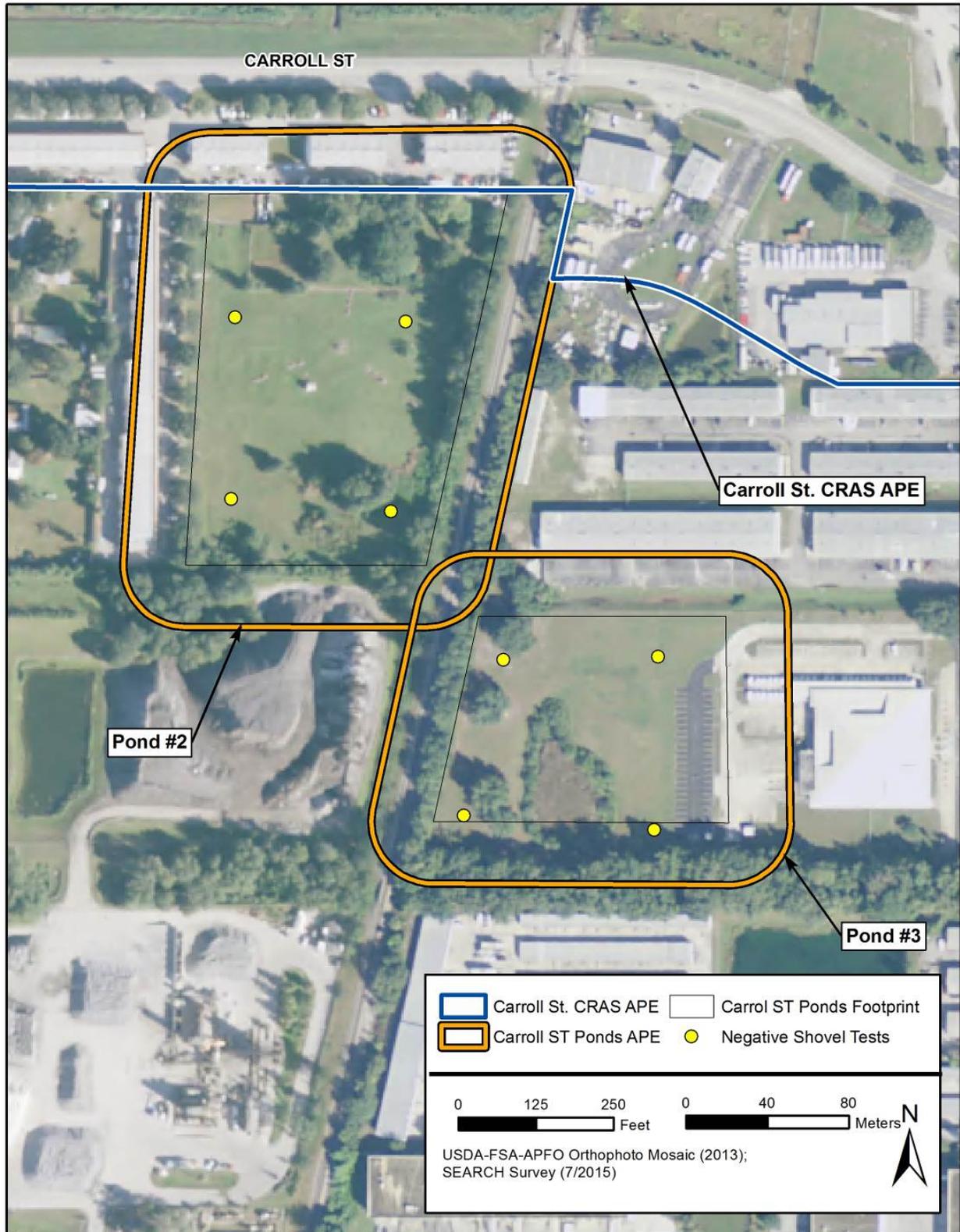


Figure 12. Shovel test locations within two ponds associated with the Carroll Street CRAS APE.



Figure 13. Overview of Pond #2, view west (left) and sample soil profile (right).



Figure 14. Overview of Pond #3, view northwest (left) and sample soil profile (right).

zone composed of brown, light gray, and dark grayish-brown fine sand that extended to 80 cmbs (31.5 inches) before becoming water saturated. No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the Pond #3 footprint. No further archaeological work is recommended within the Pond #3 footprint.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 34 historic resources within the Carroll Street CRAS APE (**Table 3; Figure 15**). One of the resources is a previously recorded resource group: the South Florida Railroad (8OS02540). Seven of the resources are previously recorded historic buildings. Two of resources are newly recorded resource groups and the remaining 24 resources are newly recorded historic buildings and mobile homes.

Table 3. Historic Resources Recorded within the Carroll Street CRAS APE.

FMSF No.	Address	Architectural Style	Date	NRHP Status
8OS02540	South Florida Railroad	No Style	ca. 1884	Eligible
8OS02598	2690 Sample Street	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1926	Not eligible
8OS02639	2704 Sample Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1954	Not eligible
8OS02644	106 E Carroll Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1960	Not eligible
8OS02645	110 E Carroll Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1939	Not eligible
8OS02646	14 E Carroll Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1949	Not eligible
8OS02647	2695 Orange Blossom Trail	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	Not eligible
8OS02648	105 E Carroll Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1957	Not eligible
8OS02796	Orange Blossom Trail	No Style	ca. 1940	Not eligible
8OS02797	Old Dixie Hwy	No Style	ca. 1920	Eligible
8OS02798	2634 Coral Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1970	Not eligible
8OS02799	2633 Coral Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	Not eligible
8OS02800	2630 Martina Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1960	Not eligible
8OS02801	2631 Martina Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1960	Not eligible
8OS02802	2630 Milton Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1960	Not eligible
8OS02803	2631 Milton Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	Not eligible
8OS02804	455 W Carroll Street	Mobile Home	ca. 1967	Not eligible
8OS02805	405 W Carroll Street	Mobile Home	ca. 1965	Not eligible
8OS02806	400 W Carroll Street	Commercial Vernacular	ca. 1970	Not eligible
8OS02807	386 W Carroll Street	Commercial Vernacular	ca. 1968	Not eligible
8OS02808	240 W Carroll Street Building 1	Commercial Vernacular	ca. 1968	Not eligible
8OS02809	240 W Carroll Street Building 2	Mobile Home	ca. 1965	Not eligible
8OS02810	140 W Carroll Street	Commercial Vernacular	ca. 1968	Not eligible
8OS02811	120 W Carroll Street	Commercial Vernacular	ca. 1969	Not eligible
8OS02812	215 E Carroll Street	Ranch	ca. 1970	Not eligible
8OS02813	311 E Carroll Street	Ranch (Contemporary)	ca. 1955	Not eligible
8OS02814	2704 Old Dixie Hwy	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1939	Not eligible
8OS02815	555 W Carroll Street	Mobile Home	ca. 1968	Not eligible
8OS02816	575 W Carroll Street	Ranch	ca. 1963	Not eligible
8OS02817	595 W Carroll Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1962	Not eligible
8OS02818	625 W Carroll Street	Ranch (Contemporary)	ca. 1960	Not eligible
8OS02819	705 W Carroll Street	Mobile Home	ca. 1970	Not eligible
8OS02820	725 W Carroll Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1965	Not eligible
8OS02821	1001 W Carroll Street	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1968	Not eligible

Yellow shading indicates resources eligible for listing in the NRHP.

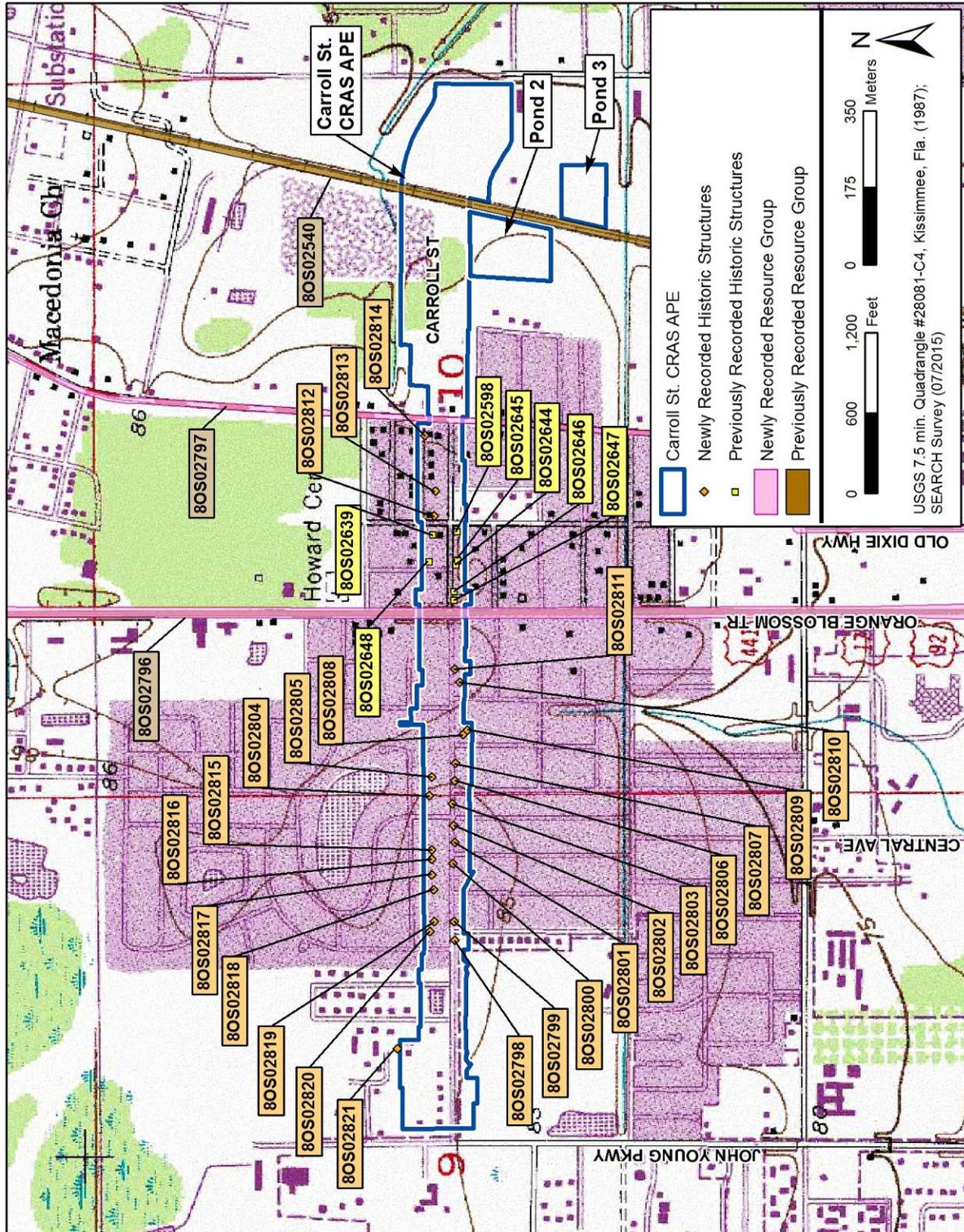


Figure 15. Historic resources recorded within the Carroll Street CRAS APE.

The resource groups are discussed below, as the presentation of their attributes in a table was not sufficient. The remaining resources are described and evaluated in **Appendix A**. FMSF forms were completed for the resources and are included in **Appendix B**. A survey log sheet is provided in **Appendix C**.

One building (2652 Liberty Street / 350 W. Carroll Street) within the APE is identified in GIS data and by the property appraiser as being constructed in 1968 (Osceola County Property Appraiser 2015). However, a review of historic satellite images (Google Earth 2006) indicates a smaller building on the site, as seen on February 28, 2006. In addition, Google Earth (2008) shows that after January 30, 2008, there was no structure on the site indicating that building was completely demolished to construct the current building.

Architectural Styles Represented in the APE

The Carroll Street CRAS APE contains several architectural styles that represent the development of architecture in America during the twentieth century. **Table 4** provides the major architectural styles in the APE along with the number and percentages of resources of each style.

Table 4. Major Architectural Styles within the Carroll Street CRAS APE.

Architectural Style	Number of Examples	Percentage
Masonry Vernacular	15	44.11%
Commercial	5	14.70%
Mobile Home	5	14.70%
Ranch	4	11.76%
No Style	3	8.83%
Frame Vernacular	2	5.90%

Masonry Vernacular

There are 15 buildings within the Carroll Street CRAS APE that can be categorized as Masonry Vernacular (**Figure 16**). The Masonry Vernacular style generally refers to a type of building most often constructed by lay, or self-taught, builders (McAlester 2013). Masonry Vernacular buildings typically have no predominant stylistic details and are not associated with any particular period of construction. Masonry Vernacular buildings are generally constructed of brick or concrete block and have a continuous or slab foundation. Many times these buildings incorporate



Figure 16. Example of Masonry Vernacular style: Resource 8OS02644, facing southeast.

elements from various architectural styles including, but not limited to, Classical Revival, Georgian Revival, and Mediterranean Revival.

Commercial

Five buildings within the Carroll Street CRAS APE can be classified as Commercial style buildings (Figure 17). Although buildings designated solely for commercial purposes did not appear in America until the early nineteenth century, buildings for transacting business, such as public marketplaces and shops with attached residences, have always been familiar and prominent features of communities (Longstreth 1986). In the early 1800s, commercial buildings were first constructed with functional features that differentiated them from other types of buildings, and by the end of the century, commercial architecture had become a national trend. Richard Longstreth (1986) compares commercial buildings to “vessels, efficient containers of flexible space, form determined by one set of demands and their internal organization dictated by others.” Typically, the massing and floor plans of commercial buildings vary considerably, making a classification system difficult to establish. Instead of groups of rooms designed with specialized functions and relationships to other rooms in mind, commercial floor plans are designed to be flexible.



Figure 17. Example of Commercial style: Resource 8OS02811, facing southeast.

Mobile Home

Five resources in the Carroll Street CRAS APE can be categorized as mobile homes (Figure 18). Prior to World War II, the majority of trailers were utilized in a mobile fashion. Symbols of motion such as lightning or waves were popular in trailer design. Streamlined, vehicle-like bodies dominated the market. Doors usually featured a porthole or a rounded square window. Often silver with a rounded front and back, the trailers were short in length (just more than 25 feet long) and usually no more than eight feet wide (Wallis 1991).



Figure 18. Example of Mobile Home style: Resource 8OS02804, facing north.

The shift toward the use of trailers for permanent housing occurred during the 1950s (Wallis 1989:34–35). At this time, manufacturers began offering several upgrades including picture windows and eventually bay windows. Trailer manufacturers experimented with foldout porches, awnings, and other details for convenience on site. Trailer length and width tended to increase. In 1954, at the Florida Mobile Home Exposition in Sarasota, Elmer Frey introduced a trailer 10 feet wide and up to 50 feet long. It was built on a wood frame rather than a chassis (Wallis 1991). As trailers increased in length, a distinction grew between the mobile home and the house trailer. Over time, interiors of house trailers were made more house-like while the exteriors continued to appear vehicular. Nonetheless, Wallis notes in “House Trailers: Innovation and Accommodation in Vernacular Housing” that “the more sculptural shaping of the sides of the trailer for streamlining had given way to a boxier appearance better suited to the utilization of interior space” (Wallis 1989:40).

Common types of trailer homes include the single-shed development, featuring an enclosed or open self-supported structure attached along the entry side of the mobile home, and the double-shed development, consisting of the original trailer flanked on both sides by sheds (Wallis 1989:41).

No Style

There are three resource groups in the Carroll Street CRAS APE that have no style. This term is generally applied to structures, objects, districts, bridges, roads, resource groups, or cemeteries. These resource groups (**Figure 19**) are covered individually in the Resource Group Section of the report.

Frame Vernacular

Two buildings in the Carroll Street CRAS APE can be categorized as Frame Vernacular (**Figure 20**). Although classified as a building style, the term “Frame Vernacular” most often refers to a building constructed by a self-taught builder, utilizing local materials. Frame Vernacular structures usually are not associated with any predominant stylistic



Figure 19. Example of Resource Group 8OS02540, facing north.



Figure 20. Example of Frame Vernacular style: Resource 8OS02814, facing north.

details or any one particular period of construction. Frame Vernacular residences are of basic wood-frame construction with some type of wood siding. Most are one to two stories high, rectangular in plan, often with a gable or hip roof, and generally set about one to two feet above ground on brick or concrete-block pier foundations. Windows are typically wood double-hung sash with traditional one-over-one, two-over-two, or four-over-four panes, although some may have popular Craftsman-style four-vertical-over-one or two-vertical-over-one panes. Many of these residences have been re-clad with asbestos shingle, metal, or vinyl siding. Windows are typically replaced with metal awning or single-hung sash.

Ranch

Four buildings in the Carroll Street CRAS APE have elements of the Ranch style (**Figure 21**). The Ranch style originated in California during the mid-1930s; by the early 1950s, its popularity had spread throughout the United States, and it eventually became the dominant domestic building style across the country during the 1960s (McAlester 2013). Even today, the Ranch style remains popular in many areas, as builders continue to construct new homes in this style. Ranch-style buildings feature a long, rambling facade and often include a built-in garage at one end. The style is rooted in the Spanish Colonial forms of the American Southwest and heavily influenced by the modernism of the Craftsman and Prairie styles during the early twentieth century. Most Ranch-style houses have asymmetrical one-story shapes and low-pitched roofs. The most common roof form is the hip roof, followed by the cross-gabled and side-gabled versions. Wall cladding typically involves brick or wood. Five subcategories of the Ranch home exist: Plain, Contemporary, Colonial Revival, Rustic, and Spanish Colonial (New South Associates 2010).



Figure 21. Example of Ranch style: Resource 8OS02812, facing east.

NRHP Evaluations

Resource Groups

8OS02540, South Florida Railroad

This section of the previously recorded South Florida Railroad Resource Group (8OS02540) is located in Section 10 of Township 25 South, Range 29 East, as shown on the 1987 *Kissimmee, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 15**). This section of the resource group is roughly bounded by Joelson Road to the north, Boyd Street to the south, Michigan Avenue to the east,

and Midway Street to the west. The development of the South Florida Railroad can be traced back to the charter of the Lake Monroe and Orlando Railroad in 1875. In 1879 a new charter for the railroad was obtained from the St. Johns River to Charlotte Harbor on the Gulf of Mexico and the name was changed to the South Florida Railroad. By 1880 the railroad extended from Sanford to Orlando, a distance of 23 miles, and by 1882 the railroad extended to Kissimmee. In 1883, a three-fifth interest of the railroad was sold to Henry Plant. He intended to extend the line to Tampa Bay and to work with New York interests to run steamships from Tampa to Havana (Pettengill 1998:41). The railroad was extended again in the 1880s, and by 1884, the line passed through the current Carroll Street CRAS APE (**Figure 22**). The South Florida Railroad eventually reached the Port of Tampa, the largest phosphate shipping terminal in the world, and connected Tampa to regional and national markets (Turner 2008:126).



Figure 22. Resource Group 8OS02540, facing south.

The Florida SHPO has determined a segment of the previously recorded South Florida Railroad Resource Group (8OS02540) eligible for listing in the NRHP in a letter dated April 16, 2008 (SEARCH 2007). *Florida's Historic Railroad Resources*, the NRHP Multiple Property Nomination Form (Johnston and Mattick 2001), was used as a guide to evaluate Resource 8OS02540. The nomination establishes the historical contexts for Florida's railroad resources to aid in the evaluation of their eligibility to the NRHP, as well as providing associated property types. According to *Florida's Historic Railroad Resources* (Johnston and Mattick 2001:F-67), railroads eligible for listing in the NRHP must have served a historic railroad function, been constructed during one of Florida's historic railroad periods, be associated with important local historic events, and/or be exceptional examples of a type of architecture or engineering. Railroads must also retain their original appearance to a high degree.

As a contributing resource to the South Florida Railroad Resource Group (8OS02540), this segment of the rail roadbed must contain certain aspects of railroad construction. According to the NRHP Multiple Property Nomination form, a rail roadbed is an F.3 property type, which is categorized as a variety of historic structures including rail roadbeds. The rail roadbed consists of ballast, cross ties, rails, and tie plates. The rail roadbed within the APE appears to have not

been altered since it was originally constructed. It is reasonable to assume that by wearing away over time, the original wood ties and steel rails were replaced with in-kind materials. Railroads are dynamic and changing, being parts of an engineering system that must be improved over time, including the replacement of rails and cross ties. Such upgrades and maintenance typically do not adversely affect the integrity of a railroad. Types of changes that could substantially affect the integrity of a linear resource such as a railroad include the following:

- (1) Rerouting of the railroad corridor;
- (2) Disruption of the railroad such as dead-ending or removal of roadbed;
- (3) Substantial widening or substantial loss of width;
- (4) Concentrated number of roadways or other crossovers that prohibit travel;
- (5) Severing of railway from other transportation resources such as other railroads, stations, depots, stations, rail yards, or shipyards that results in change of historic function; and
- (6) Removal of historic ancillary structures original to the railroad's design and purpose such as roundhouses, water tanks, turntables, or siding. The loss of one feature may not be enough to substantially damage integrity, but the removal of many such features may collectively inhibit the resource's ability to convey its significance.

Within the Carroll Street CRAS APE, none of the six above-mentioned changes have occurred and as such, the overall integrity of the rail roadbed of South Florida Railroad Resource Group (8OS02540) within the project APE has not been adversely affected. It is the opinion of SEARCH that the segment of Resource Group 8OS02540 within the Carroll Street CRAS APE is eligible for listing in the NRHP as a contributing element to the overall resource group.

The proposed Carroll Street improvements will intersect with 8OS02540. The proposed improvements will require no right-of-way from 8OS02540 and they will not impede or require the rerouting of rail traffic. No historic fabric associated with 8OS02540 will be removed or altered by the Carroll Street improvements. It is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed Carroll Street improvements will have no effect on 8OS02540.

8OS02796, Orange Blossom Trail

The newly recorded Orange Blossom Trail Resource Group (8OS02796) is located in Section 10 of Township 25 South, Range 29 East, as shown on the 1987 *Kissimmee, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 15**). This segment of the Orange Blossom Trail Resource Group (8OS02796) (**Figure 23**) is roughly bounded by Tropical Lake Drive to the



Figure 23. Resource Group 8OS02796, facing north.

north, W/E Keen Street to the south, Lucille Street to the east, and Lehigh Avenue to the west. This segment of the Orange Blossom Trail Resource Group (8OS02796) has its origins in the 1930s and 1940s as US 92 (FDOT 1936) (see **Figure 7**) and from the mid-1940s it has also been known as US 441. In addition it is alternately known as US 17, SR 600, CR 532, and Main Street in Kissimmee. Sections of the aforementioned roads are associated with the historic Dixie Highway in other parts of Florida; however, the alignment of the Dixie Highway in this part of Kissimmee is further west, as such this section of road has no historical associations with that highway.

The Orange Blossom Trail Resource Group (8OS02796) has a segment located within the Carroll Street CRAS APE. This segment of the resource group has been significantly altered and does not retain its original historic feel. The roadway has been altered over the years from an improved road and expanded to five lanes (including a center turning lane) in addition to right turn lanes and modern signals. Based on the current survey, Resource Group 8OS02796 is not significant under NRHP Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, it is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, this segment of the resource group is not eligible under Criterion C due to its lack of engineering distinction, removals, and alterations. Finally, this section of the resource group is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. It is the opinion of the SEARCH that the segment of Resource Group 8OS02796 within the Carroll Street CRAS APE is not eligible for listing in the NRHP or as a contributing element to the overall resource group.

8OS02797, Old Dixie Highway

The Old Dixie Highway Resource Group (8OS02797) is a newly recorded segment of a previously recorded resource group. This segment of the Old Dixie Highway Resource Group (8OS02797) is located in Section 10 of Township 25 South, Range 29 East, as shown on the 1987 *Kissimmee, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 15**). This section of the resource group is roughly bounded by Beckley Street to the north, Manning Drive to the south, Midway Street to the east, and Cedar Avenue to the west (**Figure 24**). In Florida, the Dixie Highway was divided into an eastern and western division. The eastern division ran from Jacksonville to Miami and the western division from



Figure 24. Resource Group 8OS02797, facing north.



Figure 25. Alignments of the Dixie Highway.
Source: US Highways, n.d.

Tallahassee to Punta Gorda. The two divisions met by way of the Tamiami Trail, which connected Punta Gorda to Miami. A review of FMSF resource groups indicates that there are no previously recorded sections of the Old Dixie Highway in Osceola County. In fact, the only previously recorded segment of the western division is the Tampa-St. Petersburg Loop of the Dixie Highway, which diverges from the main highway in Ocala. This previously recorded segment of the Old Dixie Highway (8PA02568) is located Sections 1, 11, 14, 22, 17, and 34 of Township 24 South, Range 16 East in Pasco County, Florida (ACI 2008).

The beginnings of the Dixie Highway can be traced back to 1914 and to Carl Fischer, an Indianapolis entrepreneur who spearheaded the project as a north and south alternative to the Lincoln highway, which was currently under construction (Carver and Stager 2006). Fischer and many backers of the project, including businessmen and politicians, promoted the project not only as a way to stimulate economic development along the route, but also as a way to assemble a route for tourists to travel safely to Florida on a reliable road with rest stops. This was a calculated move by Fischer, who in 1910 had established a real estate business relationship with John S. Collins of Miami Beach. Fischer would later become involved with the development of Miami Beach as a tourist and resort destination (Carver and Stager 2006). The western division eventually connected Chicago to Punta Gorda and the eastern division connected Sault Ste. Marie to Miami Beach (Figure 25). Fischer organized the Dixie Highway Association, which assembled existing roads into the Dixie Highway route, and he convinced local politicians and governments to construct new roads to be incorporated into the designated

route. So many existing roads were cobbled together as part of the Dixie Highway that western division incorporated 66 numbered highways along the entire length (Carver and Stager 2006). Over the years, the Dixie Highway has fragmented into various sections and retains little of its historic fabric. The segment of the Old Dixie Highway within the APE is alternately known as CR 527.

The Florida SHPO determined the previously recorded segment of the Old Dixie Highway Resource Group (8PA02568) potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP in a letter dated February 9, 2009 (ACI 2008). Based on the available historic information, Resource Group 8OS02797 is individually eligible under NRHP Criterion A for its significance as an original segment of the Dixie Highway. The highway was influential to the development of Florida tourism and real estate development during the first half of the twentieth century and contributed to the maturation of the burgeoning automobile culture in the United States. Resource Group 8OS02797 is not individually eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Resource Group 8OS02797 is ineligible under Criterion C. Although this segment retains its original alignment and function as a two lane road, the many other attributes of the original roadway have changed over time as part of a dynamic and evolving engineered roadway. The surface, originally brick and approximately 9 feet in width, has been paved with asphalt and widened to approximately 23 feet and modern signals have been installed. Finally Resource Group 8OS02797 is not individually eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Based on previous and current surveys, it is the opinion of SEARCH that this segment of Resource Group 8OS02797 within the Carroll Street CRAS APE is eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The proposed Carroll Street improvements will intersect with 8OS02797. The proposed improvements will require no right-of-way from 8OS02797 and they will not impede or alter traffic. No historic fabric associated with 8OS02797 will be removed or altered by the Carroll Street improvements. It is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed Carroll Street improvements will have no effect on 8OS02797.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of the proposed widening, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of Carroll Street from John Young Parkway to Michigan Avenue in Osceola County, Florida. The project corridor stretches for a distance of approximately 1.5 miles (2.4 kilometers). The Osceola Board of County Commissioners is proposing to widen and reconstruct this section of Carroll Street and construct two stormwater retention ponds.

The archaeological survey of the Carroll Street APE included pedestrian inspection along the existing right-of-way. It is the opinion of SEARCH that, based on the heavily disturbed nature of the soils, there is no potential for intact archaeological sites to be located within the right-of-

way. Call Sunshine utility locators met SEARCH archaeologists on-site and identified all areas of the existing right-of-way which contained buried utilities. Shovel testing was not possible in any portion of the right-of-way due to unsafe conditions posed by buried utilities. The presence of buried utilities and urban development indicates an extensive level of disturbance within the right-of-way. No further archaeological work is recommended within the Carroll Street right-of-way. Eight shovel tests were excavated within the footprints of the two proposed ponds; no archaeological occurrences or archaeological sites were identified. No further archaeological work is recommended.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of 34 recorded resources, consisting of three resource groups and 31 resources. The South Florida Railroad Resource Group (8OS02540) is NRHP-eligible and based on the results of previous and current surveys it is recommended eligible. The Old Dixie Highway Resource Group (8OS02797) was previously determined eligible for the NRHP in Pasco County and is recommended eligible based on the results of the current survey. The proposed Carroll Street improvement crosses both Resource Group 8OS02540 and Resource Group 8OS02797. The proposed improvements will require no right-of-way from either resource group and will not alter or impede existing road or rail traffic. Further, no historic fabric associated with Resource Group 8OS02540 or Resource Group 8OS02797 will be altered or removed for the proposed improvements. As such, the improvements will not alter or diminish those qualities and characteristics that make these resources eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed improvements will have no effect on Resource Group 8OS02540 and Resource Group 8OS02797. The remaining 32 resources within the Carroll Street CRAS APE lack the architectural and engineering distinction and significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the NRHP and are recommended ineligible. No other NRHP districts were identified. No further architectural work is recommended.

Based on the results of this survey, it is the opinion of SEARCH that the proposed Carroll Street improvements will have no effect on properties listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

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APPENDIX A.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES IN THE CARROLL STREET CRAS APE

FMSF Information		Resource Location			Resource Description						Resource Evaluation	
Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification
8OS02540	Update	South Florida Railroad	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	South Florida Railroad	South Florida Railroad	No Style	ca. 1884	See report for description and assessment	See Report	Eligible	This section of the railroad is recommended eligible under Criterion A for its association with the South Florida Railroad, the development of the Port of Tampa and its association with the phosphate mining industry, and the State of Florida as part of a greater system of rails.
8OS02598	Update	2690 Sample St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1926	One-story, irregular-plan, wood Frame Vernacular residence with a corrugated metal, intersecting-gable roof set on a continuous concrete foundation. An exterior stucco-clad chimney is attached to the south façade and rises through the intersection of the gable roof. The exterior walls of the building are covered with stucco and weatherboard siding at the gable-ends. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 1/1 DHS windows with wood frames, a 12-light, metal frame, partial casement window and jalousie, metal-frame windows. The building has two concrete block additions on the west façade. The first has composition shingles on a shed roof, a metal screen door, three jalousie windows and a retractable clamshell metal awning. The second has a corrugated metal, gable roof and a rectangular, louvered vent that pierces the weatherboard siding at the gable ends. The main entrance is covered by a corrugated metal shed roof supported by wood and metal posts that create a front porch. The main door features a metal screen door covering the front door. There is one stucco-covered chimney that engages the northeast corner of the building and pierces the roof at the eaves.	New roof, windows, doors, and 2 concrete block additions.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

FMSF Information		Resource Location			Resource Description							Resource Evaluation	
Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification	
8OS02639	Update	2704 Sample St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1954	One-story, irregular-plan, Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is concrete block, covered with a cementitious material. The concrete block has been laid in alternating courses that produces horizontal banding on the façade. The intersecting-gable/shed roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include jalousie, metal frame windows, metal frame, casement windows, and a picture window surrounded by 11 window lights. An attached two door garage is located at the north side of the building. The garage has one metal frame, jalousie window door; one, rolling metal garage door; and one wood garage door on the east façade. An attached enclosed porch is located on the east façade. The main entrance leads to the porch and is located on the north façade. The entrance features a wood door with a semi-circular window. The residence has one brick chimney that engages the south façade and pierces the roof at the eaves.	New roof, new garage door.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8OS02644	Update	106 E Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1960	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is concrete block. The gable roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include jalousie, metal frame windows, and metal frame awning windows. All the windows feature false opening board and batten shutters. A small, shed roof carport extends from the east façade. An attached enclosed porch is located on the north façade. The main entrance leads to the porch on the north façade. The entrance features a wood and metal screen door covering the eight-panel, wood front door. There is one retractable clamshell metal awning on the west façade.	New roof, carport.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8OS02645	Update	110 E Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1939	One-story, irregular-plan, Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is brick veneer. The intersecting gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 2/2 SHS metal frame windows. An attached enclosed porch is located on the north façade. The porch has a brick knee-wall surmounted with wood framed metal screens. The main entrance leads to the porch. The entrance features a wood and metal screen door covering the eight-panel, wood front door. There is one detached wood frame garage with a gable roof and a large fenced lot associated with the residence.	New roof, windows, doors.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

FMSF Information		Resource Location			Resource Description							Resource Evaluation	
Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification	
8OS02646	Update	14 E Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Private Residence	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1949	One-story, irregular-plan, Masonry Vernacular commercial building set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is stucco-covered concrete block. The gable/shed roof is covered with composition shingles. The gable-ends feature vertical wood planks with scalloped edges. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include metal frame, casement windows and metal frame, casement corner windows. There is an open sided entry porch on the north façade that is covered by an extension of the gable roof. A large gable roof, metal frame, two-bay auto workspace is located directly adjacent to the south façade. The building is currently used as a tire garage.	New roof, security bars on windows and covered workspace.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8OS02647	Update	2695 N Orange Blossom Trail	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Private Residence	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1950	One-story, rectangular-plan, Masonry Vernacular commercial building set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is stucco-covered concrete block. The hip roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 1/1 SHS metal frame windows, fixed-sash, metal frame windows, and horizontal sliding, metal frame windows. There is an open-sided carport on the south façade and a shed roof addition on the east façade. An open-sided entry porch is located on the west façade and is covered by an extension of the hip roof. The entry porch leads to the double-leaf, glass and metal storefront doors. The building is currently used for a used car dealership.	New roof, windows, doors, shed roof addition on east facade.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8OS02648	Update	105 E Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1957	One-story, rectangular-plan, Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is painted concrete block. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 6/6 SHS metal frame window. A brick chimney pierces the roof at the ridge. There is a shed roof addition on the east façade and a detached concrete block outbuilding directly north of the residence. Sections of the walls on the shed roof addition have been in-filled and new windows have been added. An open-sided entry porch is located on the west façade and is covered by an extension of the gable roof. The entry porch leads to a six-panel, wood front door.	New roof, windows, doors, shed roof addition with alterations.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8OS02796	Original	Orange Blossom Trail	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Road	Road	No Style	ca.1940	See report for description and assessment	See Report	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations	

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Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification
8OS02797	Original	Old Dixie Hwy	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Road	Road	No Style	ca.1920	See report for description and assessment	See Report	Eligible	This section of the Dixie Highway is recommended eligible under Criterion A for its association with the development of tourism and real estate in Florida and as part of a the overall Dixie Highway, a historic system of roads.
8OS02798	Original	2634 Coral St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S09	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1970	One-story, L-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is painted concrete block and brick veneer. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 2/2 SHS wood frame windows. The windows are shaded with retractable clamshell metal awnings. An open-sided entry porch/carport is located on the east façade and is covered by a gable roof supported by three wood posts. The entry porch leads to a metal screen door covering the multi-panel wood front door.	New doors; carport addition	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8OS02799	Original	2633 Coral St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S09	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is painted concrete block and brick veneer. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 2/2 SHS wood frame windows. The windows are shaded with retractable clamshell metal awnings and the windows on the west façade feature false opening louvered shutters. An attached carport is located on the north façade and is covered by the gable roof. The north wall of the carport has a knee-wall surmounted by a lattice wood screen wall. The main entrance on the west façade is a metal security door covering the front door. An out building has been connected to the residence by a glass and metal hyphen. The gable roof outbuilding has concrete block walls and in-filled windows. The out building has one glass and metal door located on the west façade.	New roof, windows, doors, glass and metal hyphen, in-filled windows.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

FMSF Information		Resource Location			Resource Description							Resource Evaluation	
Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification	
8OS02800	Original	2630 Martina St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S09	Private Residence	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1960	One-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular commercial building set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is stucco-covered concrete block. The intersecting gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 1/1, 6/6, 8/8, and 10/10 SHS wood frame windows. A large attached metal and fabric canopy extends from the east façade and shelters the driveway and main entrance. The front door is a four-panel wood door with a five-light, semi-circular window. There is a non-historic building on a separate adjacent parcel associated with 2630 Martina St.	New roof, windows, doors.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8OS02801	Original	2631 Martina St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S09	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1960	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is painted concrete block. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 1/1 SHS wood frame windows. An attached, open-sided carport is located on the north façade and is covered by the gable roof. The north end of the carport is supported by three pipe columns. The main entrance is located on the west façade and features a nine-panel wood door.	New roof	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8OS02802	Original	2630 Milton St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S09	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1960	One-story, L-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is painted concrete block and brick veneer. The low-slope, intersecting gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 3/3 and 6/6 SHS metal frame windows. A three-flue chimney is located on the west slope of the roof. A large attached garage extends from the east façade. The main door is located where the garage meets the residence and is covered by a metal security door. The garage door is a wide, vertical rolling door.	New roof, windows, doors.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8OS02803	Original	2631 Milton St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S09	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1959	One-story, L-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is painted concrete block and brick veneer. The gable roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 1/1 SHS wood frame windows. All the windows on the west façade feature false opening, louvered shutters. An attached carport is located on the north façade and is covered by a gable roof. The north wall of the carport is concrete block and has two external doors. The roof is supported by the wall and four steel pipe columns. The main entrance is located under an extension of the gable roof and features a wood door covered by a metal screen door.	New roof, windows, and doors.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

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Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification
8OS02804	Original	455 W Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S09	Private Residence	Private Residence	Mobile Home	ca. 1967	One-story, rectangular-plan mobile home residence set on an unknown foundation. The foundation is covered by faux stone skirting. The exterior fabric is corrugated sheet metal siding. The front gable/flat roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 1/1 SHS metal frame windows and metal frame awning windows. All the windows feature false opening, louvered shutters. The main entrance is located on the south façade and features a single-leaf metal door. A small wood deck with three wood steps is located in front of the door. A non-historic mobile home is located on the property directly west of the historic mobile home.	Wood deck	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8OS02805	Original	405 W Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Private Residence	Private Residence	Mobile Home	ca. 1965	One-story, rectangular-plan mobile home residence set on a concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is corrugated sheet metal siding. The flat roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 4/4 SHS metal frame windows and metal frame awning windows. Some of the windows feature false opening, louvered shutters and retractable clamshell metal awnings. The mobile home has an enclosed screen porch, an open porch on the south façade, and an open porch on the north façade. The porch on the south façade extends the entire length of the mobile home and is covered by a corrugated metal shed roof. The rear porch was only partially visible from the right-of-way and is covered by a shed roof. The main entrance is located under the open-sided porch on the south façade and features a door with a centered, jalousie window.	New windows and front and rear porch additions.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8OS02806	Original	400 W Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	ca. 1970	One-story, irregular-plan commercial building set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is stucco-covered concrete block and stone veneer. The front gable/flat roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include fixed-sash, metal frame windows. Two glass and metal storefront doors are located on the north façade. The west façade has two large garage door openings. A large gable roof, metal frame, two-bay auto workspace is located directly adjacent to the east façade. The building is currently used as a garage.	New doors, windows.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

FMSF Information		Resource Location			Resource Description							Resource Evaluation	
Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification	
8OS02807	Original	386 W Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	ca. 1968	One-story, rectangular-plan commercial building set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is concrete block and the north façade has a parapet wall that extends above the roofline. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The building has two equally-spaced, fixed-sash, metal frame windows on the north façade. The main entrance is a metal door with one vision window. There is a rolling metal garage door on the east façade. The building is currently used for garage/auto sales.	New roof, windows, doors.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8OS02808	Original	240 W Carroll St Building 1	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	ca. 1968	One-story, irregular-plan commercial building set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is concrete block with stone veneer and sheet metal. A corrugated sheet metal, flat/shed roof covers the building. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include paired and single-light, fixed-sash, metal frame windows. All the doors are glass and metal storefront doors. The main entrance is located on the north façade and features a glass and metal door with one sidelight. A large gable roof, metal frame, two-bay auto workspace is located directly west of the building. The parcel also contains a historic-age mobile home.	New roof, windows, doors, Two metal outbuildings.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8OS02809	Original	240 W Carroll St Building 2	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Private Residence	Private Residence	Mobile Home	ca. 1965	One-story, rectangular-plan mobile home residence set on an elevated metal foundation. The exterior fabric is corrugated sheet metal siding. The gable roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 1/1 SHS metal frame windows and metal frame, awning windows. Some of the windows have retractable clamshell metal awnings. The mobile home has an open shed roof porch extending from the north façade. The main entrance is located under the open-sided porch and features a metal door. A gable roof, metal carport is located directly west of mobile home. The mobile home is associated with the commercial building at 240 W. Carroll St.	New carport.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

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Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification	
8OS02810	Original	140 W Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	ca. 1968	One-story, irregular-plan commercial building set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is concrete block with brick veneer accents. A built-up, flat roof covers the building. The east side of the north façade is dominated by a four-bay loading dock with eight vertical opening, rolling metal doors. The loading dock is covered by an extension of the flat roof and is supported by four metal posts. There are paired, fixed-sash, metal frame windows located at the northwest corner of the building. The main entrance is located on the north façade and between the paired windows. The front door is a glass and metal storefront door and is approached on a concrete ramp/walkway with an attached steel pipe railing.	New roof, windows, doors.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8OS02811	Original	120 W Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	ca. 1969	One-story, rectangular-plan commercial building set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is stucco-covered concrete block with brick veneer accents around the front door. A built-up, flat roof covers the building. The building features engaged, concrete block piers on the north, east, and west façades. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include fixed-sash, metal frame windows on the north and east façades. The main entrance is located on the north façade and is covered by a projecting concrete sun shade. The front door has a vision window with simulated divided-light diamond-shaped windows.	New doors and windows.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8OS02812	Original	215 E Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Private Residence	Private Residence	Ranch	ca. 1970	One-story, rectangular-plan ranch residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is painted concrete block and brick veneer. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 1/1 SHS metal frame windows, three-light, metal frame, awning windows, and metal frame, jalousie windows. All the windows have false opening, louvered shutters. A brick chimney is located on the north slope of the roof. A gable roof, concrete block addition is attached to the east façade. The gated main entrance is located behind a fence and features a front door with a four-light awning window. The addition has two windows and a six-panel door on the east façade. The residence has two outbuildings; the first is a corrugated steel shed located directly north of the residence. The second is a concrete block, gable roof outbuilding directly east of the residence.	Addition on north façade.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

FMSF Information		Resource Location			Resource Description						Resource Evaluation	
Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification
8OS02813	Original	311 E Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Private Residence	Private Residence	Contemporary Ranch	ca. 1955	One-story, rectangular-plan contemporary ranch residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is stucco-covered concrete block. The residence has a low-slope, built-up gable roof. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 6/6 SHS wood frame windows and two-light, horizontal sliding metal frame windows. There is one in-filled and one partially in-filled window on the south façade. The residence has a partially enclosed, shed roof porch at the northeast corner. The porch has a brick veneer base, five metal screen window openings, and a wood door on the south façade. The residence has two chimneys; the first is a brick chimney on the north slope of the roof. The second is a stucco-covered chimney on the shed roof addition. The main entrance is a corrugated metal, shed roof supported by four stucco-covered piers with a low stucco-covered wall between the piers. The front door is a multi-panel wood door.	New roof, windows, doors, in-filled windows.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8OS02814	Original	2704 Old Dixie Hwy	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S10	Private Residence	Private Residence	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1939	One-story, irregular-plan Frame Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The exterior fabric is stucco with stone veneer accents at the corners and between the windows. The residence has a combination of a hip-on-gable/shed roof and a double-pile gable roof covered with composition shingles. The gables on the south façade feature an open, side gable and a deeply recessed, box gable. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 1/1 and 2/2 SHS metal windows. The residence has an elevated, screened, hip roof porch extending from the east façade. The porch leads to the wood front door. The residence has two chimneys; the first is an engaged stucco-covered chimney on the north façade. The second is a stucco-covered chimney on that pierces the shed roof.	New roof, stucco and stone veneer.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8OS02815	Original	555 W Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S09	Private Residence	Private Residence	Mobile Home	ca. 1968	One-story, rectangular-plan mobile home residence set on an elevated metal post foundation. The exterior fabric is corrugated sheet metal siding. The gable roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 1/1 and 2/2 SHS metal frame windows and three-light metal awning windows. Some of the windows feature retractable clamshell metal awnings. The mobile home has an open-sided, shed roof porch extending across the east façade. The main entrance is located under the porch and features a multi-panel door. A corrugated metal, shed roof addition is attached to the west façade.	New porch and addition.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

FMSF Information		Resource Location			Resource Description						Resource Evaluation	
Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification
8OS02816	Original	575 W Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S09	Private Residence	Private Residence	Ranch	ca. 1963	One-story, L-plan, ranch residence set on a continuous concrete foundation. The exterior fabric is fiber cement shingles. The wide eave, gable- roof is covered with composition shingles. The south facing, open gable has a circular louvered vent centered below the roof ridge. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 1/1 SHS metal frame windows. A brick chimney is located on the north slope of the roof. The main entrance is located on the south façade and features a six-panel door with a semi-circular window.	New roof, windows, doors.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8OS02817	Original	595 W Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S09	Warehouse	Warehouse	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1962	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular warehouse set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is stucco-covered concrete block. A built-up flat roof covers the building. The warehouse has an asphalt shingle mansard roof attached to the south façade. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 2/2 SHS metal frame windows. There are false opening board and batten shutters flanking all the doors and windows. All the windows on the south façade have metal security bars on the lower half. There is a shed roof, corrugated steel addition on the east side of the building. The addition has two vertical-opening metal garage doors on the east façade and is located behind a steel post fence.	New roof, windows, doors addition.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8OS02818	Original	625 W Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S09	Private Residence	Private Residence	Ranch	ca. 1960	One-story, rectangular-plan ranch residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is painted concrete block and T1-11 plywood siding. The gable roof is covered with roll roofing. The gable roof ascends in three steps as you move across the residence from west to east. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 3/3 and 6/6 SHS metal frame windows, metal frame, awning windows and horizontal sliding, metal frame windows. The four-panel front door is located on the west façade.	New roof, windows and doors.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.
8OS02819	Original	705 W Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S09	Private Residence	Private Residence	Mobile Home	ca. 1970	One-story, rectangular-plan, mobile home residence set on a concrete pier foundation. The exterior fabric is corrugated sheet metal siding. The flat roof is covered with aluminum. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include 1/1 SHS metal frame windows. Some of the windows feature retractable clamshell metal awnings. The mobile home has an enclosed wood and metal screen shed roof porch extending from the west façade. The main entrance is located inside the screened porch. A wood outbuilding with a gable/shed roof is located directly east of the mobile home.	New porch, outbuilding	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.

FMSF Information		Resource Location			Resource Description							Resource Evaluation	
Florida Master Site File Number	Original or Updated Site File	Street Address or Name	USGS Quad Map	Township Range Section	Original Use	Present Use	Architectural Style	Built Date	Physical Description	Alterations	NRHP Status	Recommendation Justification	
8OS02820	Original	725 W Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S09	Private Residence	Private Residence	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1965	One-story, L-plan Masonry Vernacular residence set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is painted concrete block and brick veneer. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles and features wide eaves and open gables clad with horizontal vinyl siding. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include grouped 6/6 SHS metal frame windows and 2/2 SHS metal frame windows. Some of the windows feature false opening, louvered shutters. An attached garage with a single large door extends from the south façade. An open-sided, shed roof carport is located at the northwest corner of the residence. A non-historic mobile home with a separate address and parcel number is associated with the residence.	New roof, windows, doors, carport.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	
8OS02821	Original	1001 W Carroll St	Kissimmee (1987)	T25S R29E S09	Church	Church	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1968	One-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular church set on a continuous concrete block foundation. The exterior fabric is painted concrete block and stucco. A cross-topped steeple rises from the roof ridge near the south façade. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The windows are not arranged in any particular pattern and include fixed-sash, metal frame windows. A gable roof porte-cochere extends from the west façade and is supported by four concrete piers with a lantern on each pier. The porte-cochere shelters the double-leaf glass and metal storefront doors. A covered walkway leads to gable roof addition. The addition has a garage door and a steel personnel door on the west façade. There are two non-historic trailers directly west of the church and one steel shed directly north of the church.	New roof, windows, addition, outbuilding and two trailers.	Not eligible	Lacks significant historical associations and architectural distinction.	

APPENDIX B.

**FMSF RESOURCE FORMS
(ON ATTACHED CD)**

APPENDIX C.

FDHR SURVEY LOG SHEET

Ent D (FMSF only) _____



Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File
Version 4.1 1/07

Survey # (FMSF only) _____

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

Identification and Bibliographic Information

Survey Project (name and project phase) CRAS of the Carroll Street Widening Project from the John Young Parkway to Michigan Avenue, Osceola County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Carroll Street Project Development and Environment Study (PD&E) from John Young Parkway to Michigan Avenue

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Fish, Jessica 3. Travisano, Mikel
2. Sypniewski, Chris 4. Kent, Allen

Publication Date (year) 2015 Total Number of Pages in Report (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 52

Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of *American Antiquity*.)
on file at SEARCH, Newberry. SEARCH Project No. 3412 FDOT FM No.433204-1-28-01

Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Chambless, Elizabeth J.

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Pensacola

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

1. road widening 3. _____ 5. _____ 7. _____
2. pond 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name _____ Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 3

Address/Phone/E-mail Chipley, Florida

Recorder of Log Sheet Fish, Jessica Date Log Sheet Completed 7-30-2015

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

Mapping

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

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

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

1. Name KISSIMMEE Year 1987 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 7-8-2015 End 7-23-2015 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) _____ hectares 75.4 acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 3

If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: 160 meters _____ feet Length: 2.00 kilometers _____ miles

Research and Field Methods

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

Scope/Intensity/Procedures Shovel tests excavated judgementally within pond footprints. Recording structures 45 years old or older.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

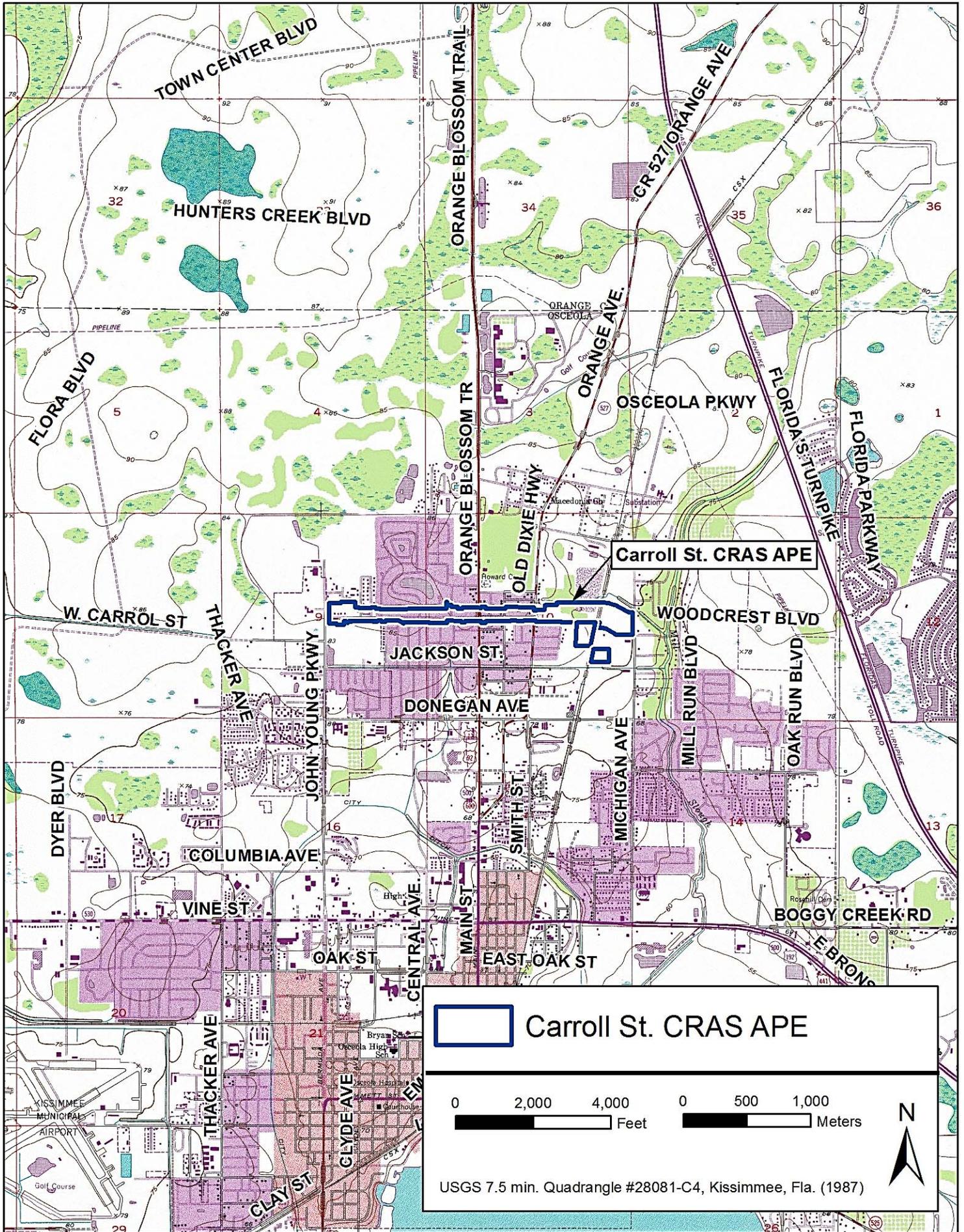
Site Significance Evaluated? Yes No
Count of Previously Recorded Sites 8 Count of Newly Recorded Sites 26
Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) OS02540, OS02598, OS02639, OS02644-OS02648

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) OS02796-OS02821

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

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

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



 Carroll St. CRAS APE

0 2,000 4,000
Feet

0 500 1,000
Meters



USGS 7.5 min. Quadrangle #28081-C4, Kissimmee, Fla. (1987)