

# **Appendix 3**

## **Memorandum Cultural Resource Analysis**

**MEMORANDUM  
CULTURAL RESOURCE ANALYSIS: WILSON BOULEVARD  
EXTENSION/BENFIELD ROAD CORRIDOR STUDY  
COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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## MEMORANDUM

### Cultural Resource Analysis: Wilson Boulevard Extension/Benfield Road Corridor Study Collier County, Florida

#### Introduction

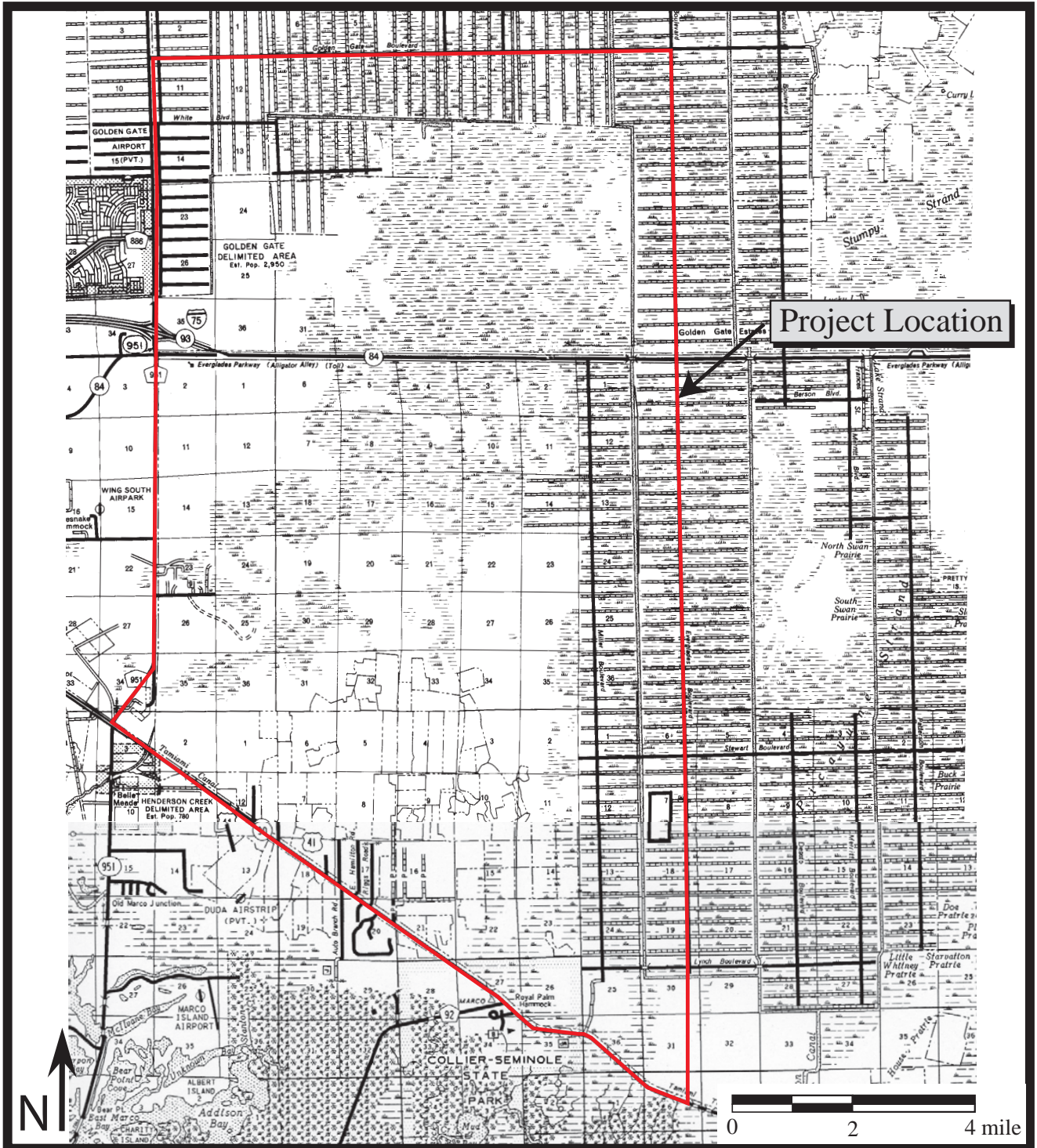
Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) conducted background research for the Wilson Boulevard Extension/Benfield Road Corridor Study project in western Collier County, Florida. The study area is currently defined as an area bounded by CR 951 (Collier Boulevard) on the east, US 41 on the south, Everglades Boulevard on the west, and Golden Gate Boulevard on the north (Figure 1).

ACI's scope of work included a review of sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the Florida Master Site File (FMSF); an examination of Collier County historical/archaeological predictive models (ACI 1992, 1999) and other regional studies (Carr 1988; Dickel and Carr 1991; Hammond 2006), cultural resource assessment survey reports for previous work in the vicinity, published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, maps and other relevant data. The purpose of the research was to: 1) identify all known archaeological sites and historic resources within the study area which are listed, determined eligible, or considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP, and 2) to determine the potential for unrecorded archaeological or historic sites within the study area.

#### Project Location and Description

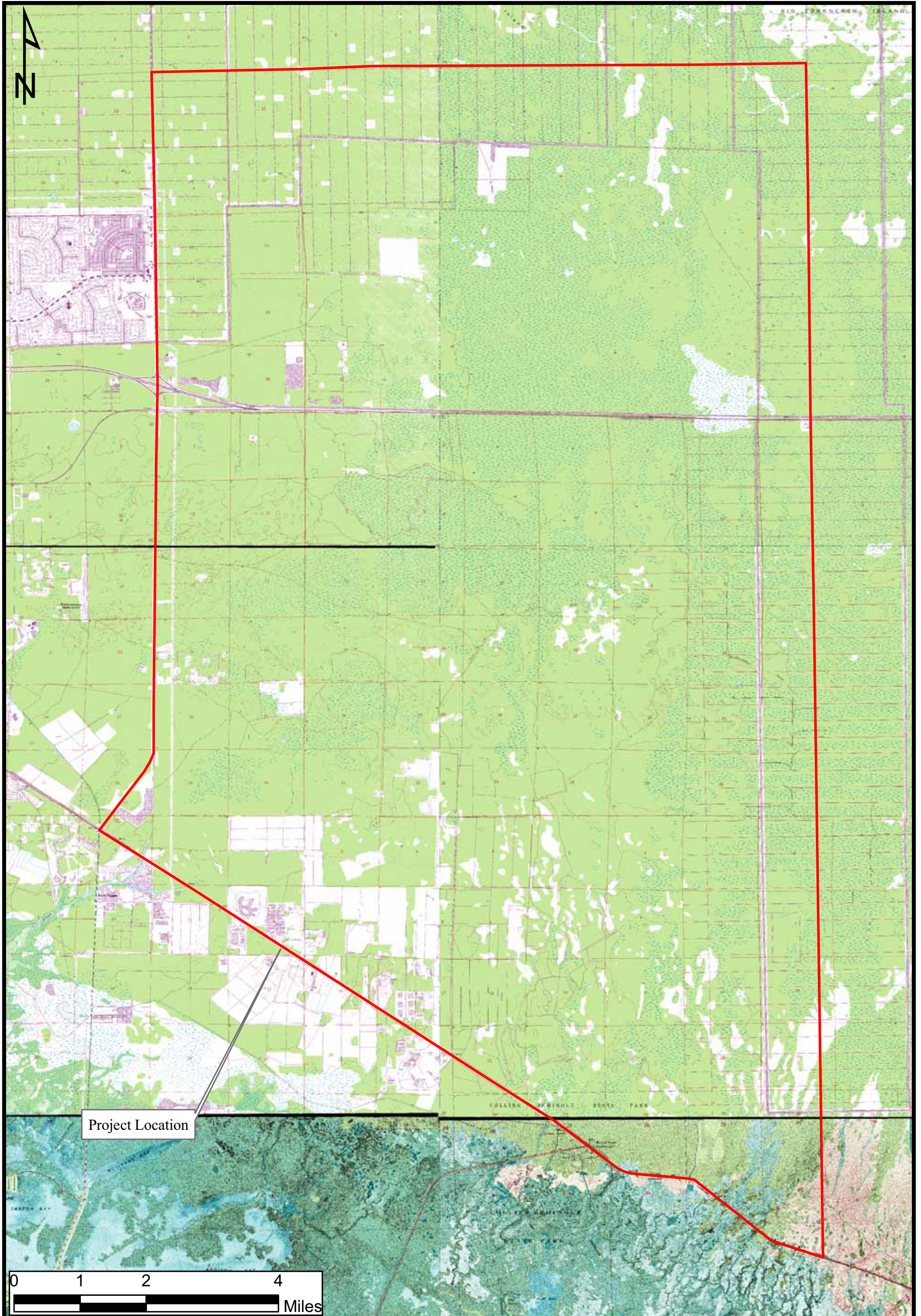
The project is located in Township 49 South, Range 26 East, Sections 11 through 14, 23 through 26, 35 and 36; Township 49 South, Range 27 East, Sections 7 through 36; Township 49 South, Range 28 East, Sections 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31; Township 50 South, Range 26 East, Sections 1, 2, 11, 14, 22 through 26, and 34 through 36; Township 50 South, Range 27 South, Sections 1 through 36; Township 50 South, Range 28 East, Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31; Township 51 South, Range 26 East, 1, 2, 3, 11, 12 and 13; Township 51 South, Range 27, 1 through 18, 20 through 28, and 34 through 36; Township 51 South, Range 28 East, Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31; Township 52 South, Range 27 East, Section 1; and Township 52 South, Range 28 East, Section 6 (USGS Belle Meade 1958, PR 1987, BA 1991; Belle Meade NE 1958, PR 1973; Belle Meade NW 1958, PR 1987; Belle Meade SE 1958, PR 1973; and Royal Palm Hammock 1973) (Figures 1 and 2). The land ranges in elevation between 1 and 15 ft above mean sea level.

Soils of the study area are included in four general associations: Holopaw-Malabar-Basinger-Immokalee, Pineda-Boca-Hallandale, Boca-Riviera-Copeland, and Kesson-Estero-Peckish. General associations, characterized by nearly level, poorly drained soils, dominate the study area; while the level, very poorly drained soils are scattered in the central and southern region of the study area. The Kesson-Estero-Peckish association appears at the southernmost point of the study area. Characteristics of these associations are summarized in Table 1; local soil types are listed in Table 2 (USDA 1998).



**Figure 1.1** Location of the Wilson Boulevard Extension/Benfield Road Corridor Study project Area, Collier County, Florida (State Mapping Office, Collier County 1993).





**Figure 2.** Environmental setting of the Wilson Boulevard Extension/Benfield Road Corridor Study. Townships 49, 50, 51 and 52 South, Ranges 26, 27 and 28 East (USGS Belle Meade, Fla. 1958, PR 1987; Belle Meade SE, Fla. 1958, 1973; Belle Meade NE, Fla. 1958, PR 1973, Belle Meade NW, Fla. 1958, PR 1987; Royal Palm Hammock, Fla. 1973; Marco Island, Fla. 1973).



**Table 1.** Soil associations within the Wilson Boulevard Extension/Benfield Road Corridor Study (USDA 1989).

<b>Soil Association Type</b>	<b>Relief and Drainage</b>	<b>Environmental Association</b>
Holopaw-Malabar-Basinger-Immokalee	Nearly level, poorly drained	Flatwoods and sloughs
Pineda-Boca-Hallandale	Nearly level, poorly drained	Sloughs and flatwoods
Boca-Riviera-Copeland	Level, very poorly drained	Cypress strands
Kesson-Estero-Peckish	Level, very poorly drained	Tidal marshes along Gulf Coast mangrove swamps

**Table 2.** Local soils of the Wilson Boulevard Extension/Benfield Road Corridor Study (USDA 1989; CH2MHill 2007).

<b>Soil Type</b>	<b>Relief and Drainage</b>	<b>Environmental Association</b>
Holopaw fine sand, limestone substratum	Nearly level, poorly drained	Sloughs and broad, poorly defined drainageways
Malabar fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained	Sloughs and poorly defined drainageways
Chobee limestone substratum, and Dania mucks, depressional	Level, very poorly drained	Cypress swamps and marshes
Riviera, limestone substratum-Copeland fine sands	Nearly level, poorly drained	Sloughs and cypress swamps
Immokalee fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained	Flatwoods
Oldsmar fine sand, limestone substratum	Nearly level, poorly drained	Flatwoods
Hallandale fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained	Flatwoods
Oldsmar fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained	Flatwoods
Basinger fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained	Sloughs and poorly defined drainageways
Riviera fine sand, limestone substratum	Nearly level, poorly drained	Sloughs and broad, poorly defined drainageways
Ft. Drum and Malabar, high, fine sands	Nearly level, poorly drained	Ridges along sloughs
Boca fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained	Flatwoods
Chobee, Winder, and Gator soils, depressional	Level, very poorly drained	Depressions and marshes
Holopaw and Okeelanta soils, depressional	Level, very poorly drained	Depressions and marshes
Boca, Riviera, limestone substratum, and Copeland fine sands, depressional	Level, very poorly drained	Depressions, cypress swamps, and marshes
Holopaw fine sand	Nearly level, poorly drained	Sloughs and poorly defined drainageways
Hilolo, Jupiter, and Margate	Nearly level, poorly drained	Hammocks and flatwoods
Urban Land	Nearly level, poorly drained	75% or more covered in urban development
Urban land-Immokalee-Oldsmar, limestone substratum, complex	Nearly level, poorly drained	Urban areas
Urban land-Matlacha-Boca complex	Nearly level, somewhat poorly and poorly drained	Urban areas and rock quarries
Pennsuco silt loam	Level, poorly drained	Low prairies
Hallandale and Boca fine sands	Nearly level, poorly drained	Sloughs and poorly defined drainageways
Ochopee fine sandy loam, low	Level, poorly drained	Low prairies
Kesson muck, frequently flooded	Level, very poorly drained	Frequently flooded tidal marshes
Estero and Peckish soils, frequently flooded	Level, very poorly drained	Frequently flooded tidal marshes
Basinger fine sand, occasionally flooded	Nearly level, poorly drained	Occasionally flooded low ridges surrounded by tidal marshes

The study area includes a portion of the Picayune State Forest south of I-75 (Alligator Alley) and a portion of the Collier-Seminole State Park which is traversed by US 41. Wetlands are scattered throughout the study area. However, natural drainage within the region has been altered by the dredging of ditches and canals in order to provide land fit for development. For instance, in the 1960s, the Gulf American Corporation began construction of Golden Gate Estates, including an extensive canal system. The Golden Gate Canal System consists of nearly 70 miles of canals “and provides drainage to a 120-mile<sup>2</sup> watershed” (South Florida Water Management District [SFWMD] 2006).

## **Background Research and Literature Review**

A comprehensive review of the archaeological and historical literature, records, maps and other documents and data pertaining to the general area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project vicinity, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. The FMSF data in this report were obtained in August and October of 2007. According to FMSF personnel, these data may not reflect all recorded resources since input may be several months or more behind receipt of reports and site files. Informant interviews were not part of the current study, as a specific project area has not yet been determined.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, according to the *Military Map of the Peninsula of Florida South of Tampa Bay* (Ives 1856), several trails existed in the study area. In addition, Old Depot No. 2 and Old Fort Foster (approximately 0.5 mile south of Depot No. 2) were illustrated in the northeastern part of the project area, and a battle ground with the date 1841 was noted southwest of the Old Fort Foster (Ives 1856). According to Florida Preservation Services (FPS 1986:9), the fort was described as follows:

*Old Fort Foster was, by all accounts, the earliest military post in the County. It was originally established by the Navy and was described as an oval shaped stockade with a small stream running through the center. The fort was activated by Major Richard A. Zantzinger, U.S. Army, on March 24, 1837 and abandoned a year later on May 2, 1838. The post was reactivated on December 29, 1841 and garrisoned by companies drawn from the 8<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry Regiment until its final evacuation in January, 1842. Old Fort Foster is believed to have been named in honor of Lieutenant Colonel William S. Foster, 4<sup>th</sup> U.S. Infantry (as was another fort on the Hillsborough River), who distinguished himself at the Battle of Okeechobee.*

However, because the map was compiled by expeditions from the 1840s and 1850s, the land had not yet been subdivided by federal surveyors. Thus, it is not possible to determine precise locations of those elements in relation to the project area based on that map. Nonetheless, based upon subsequent maps, the locations of 19<sup>th</sup> century historic resources within the study area were approximated (Figures 3.1-3.7: Appendix A). Most recently, James Hammond (2006) has made a study of the *Army Forts of Southwest Florida* established during the Second and Third Seminole Wars. Based on his research, Hammond noted Old Fort Foster southeast of the intersection of



Everglades Boulevard and Golden Gate Boulevard, outside the current study area (Hammond 2006).

Federal survey of the general area was conducted between 1872 and 1882 (State of Florida 1872, 1874a, 1875, 1876a, 1881, 1882a). Examination of these records included the 19<sup>th</sup> century *Plats* and *Tract Book* records of Townships and Ranges in the study area. Survey information for each Township and Range is listed in Table 3. No plat information was available for several township and ranges, including Township 49 South, Ranges 27 and 28 East, and Township 50 South, Range 28 East. However, a map dating to 1902 placed Old Fort Foster in the northeast corner of Township 49 South, Range 27 East (Rand McNally and Co. 1902). The available 19<sup>th</sup> century plats revealed an absence of 19<sup>th</sup> century roads, forts, trails, encampments, mounds and homesteads within or adjacent to the study area (State of Florida 1874b, 1876b, 1876c, 1876d, 1882b). When comparing the original plats to modern quadrangle maps, it appears that some survey boundary lines have changed from their original lines, although the sections appear to be in the same general location as originally surveyed. According to Tract Book entries, most of the land was purchased by various railroad companies, and some of the land within the study area was deeded to individuals (State of Florida n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.c). Original ownership information is listed in Table 4.

**Table 3.** Original surveyors of land within the Wilson Boulevard Extension/Benfield Road Corridor Study (State of Florida n.d.a, n.d.b, n.d.c).

<b>Township (T), Range (R)</b>	<b>Surveyor(s) of Exteriors and Subdivisions</b>	<b>Year of Survey</b>
T 49 South, R 26 East	Exteriors: W.L. Apthorp	1872
	Subdivisions: T.S. Stearns	1874
T 50 South, R 26 East	Exteriors: W.L. Apthorp, H. Jenkins, J.A. Henderson	1872, 1875, 1876
	Subdivisions: J.A. Henderson	1876
T 51 South, R 26 East	All: J.A. Henderson	1876
T 49 South, R 27 East	Exteriors: W.L. Apthorp, T.S. Stearns, H.S. DuVal	1872, 1874, 1881
T 49 South, R 28 East	North & south exteriors: W.L. Apthorp, H.S. DuVal	1872, 1881
T 50 South, R 27 East	Exteriors: J.A. Henderson, H.S. DuVal, Henderson	1876, 1881
	Subdivisions: J.P. Apthorp	1882
T 50 South, R 28 East	Exteriors: H.S. DuVal	1881
T 51 South, R 27 East	All: J.A. Henderson	1876
T 51 South, R 28 East	Exteriors: J.A. Henderson, H.S. DuVal	1876, 1881
	Subdivisions: J.P. Apthorp	1882
T 52 South, R 27 East	All: J.A. Henderson	1876
T 52 South, R 28 East	Exteriors: J.A. Henderson, H.S. DuVal	1876, 1881
	Subdivision: J.P. Apthorp	1882

**Table 4.** Original purchasers of land within the Wilson Boulevard Extension/Benfield Road Corridor Study (State of Florida n.d.a, n.d.b).

<b>Purchaser</b>	<b>Township (T), Range (R), Section</b>	<b>Date of Deed</b>
Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad	T 49 South, R 26 East, Sections 11-14, 23-26, 35, 36	December 31, 1888
Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad Co.	T 49 South, R 27 East, odd numbered Sections 7-35	October 15, 1897
	T 49 South, R 28 East, odd numbered sections	October 15, 1897
	T 50 South, R 27 East, odd numbered sections	December 31, 1888
	T 51 South, R 28 East, odd numbered sections (except the east ½ of the southwest ¼ of Section 7)	December 30, 1888
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.	T 49 South, R 27 East, even numbered Sections 8-14, and even numbered Sections 18-36	July 2, 1897
	T 49 South, R 28 East, even numbered sections (except Section 16)	July 2, 1897
	T 50 South, R 26 East, Section 1, 2, 11-14, 22-26, 34-36	July 21, 1896
	T 50 South, R 28 East, all even sections (except Section 16)	July 2, 1897
	T 51 South, R 26 East, Sections 1, 2, north ½ and north ½ of southeast ¼ of 3; northeast ¼, northeast ¼ of northwest ¼, and south ½ of northwest ¼ 11; 12, 13	February 21, 1896
	T 51 South, R 27 East, Sections 1-15, 17, 18, 20-28, 34-36	February 21, 1896
	T 52 South, R 27 East, Section 1	December 23, 1892
	T 52 South, R 28 East, southeast ¼ and west ½ of Section 6	July 2, 1897
	T 52 South, R 28 East, northeast ¼ Section 6	December 5, 1907
War. Bros. (originally reserved for the school board until purchased)	T 49 South, R 27 East, Section 16	Date illegible
The Florida Southern Railway Co.	T 50 South, R 27 East, even numbered Section 2-14, and even numbered sections 18-36	April 22, 1886
School	T 50 South, R 27 East, 16	No purchase date (March 3, 1845 is date of title derived from the U.S.)
Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway Co.	T 50 South, R 28 East, all odd numbered sections	July 2, 1897
Robert A Demerett	T 51 South, R 26 East, south ½ of southeast ¼, and south ½ of southwest ¼ Section 3	November 11, 1896
William B. Kirkland	T 51 South, R 26 East, northwest ¼ of northwest ¼ of Section 11	December 17, 1903

**Table 4. (Cont.)**

Walter G. Sorokoty, Trustee (originally reserved for the school board until purchased)	T 51 South, R 27 East, Section 16	Purchased April 15, 1956; Deeded January 28, 1958
The Plant Investment Co.	T 51 South, R 28 East, all even numbered sections (except Section 16 and the south ½ of Section 34)	August 10, 1886
Morris Steigler	T 51 South, R 28 East, east ½ of southwest ¼ of Section 7	Purchased September 29, 1958; Deeded April 12, 1963

To facilitate settlement and development of the county, Barron Gift Collier (for whom the county was named) made a pledge to the Florida State Legislature to complete the Tamiami Trail. The name “Tamiami Trail” was first suggested in 1915 (Tebeau 1957), and the road was completed in 1928. Although the roadway made travel through Collier County feasible to automotive traffic, it interrupted the Seminoles’ traditional canoe routes. As a result, many Seminole families moved closer to the Trail in order to use the adjacent Tamiami Canal for transportation (Carr 2002; ACI 2005).

In 1923, Collier County had one of the largest stands of virgin cypress and pine timber in the country (Tebeau 1966). As roads leading into the Everglades were completed in the 1920s, logging companies began to exploit the region’s cypress and pine (Klinkenberg 1994). Logging activities in the Big Cypress Swamp and Fakahatchee Strand were prevalent in the 1940s “in response to wartime needs” (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.). The cypress was used in the construction of P.T. Boats, and later, was shipped to Europe to supply the post-war rebuilding efforts (Klinkenberg 1994.). Two of the companies with logging operations in the area were the Lee Tidewater Cypress Company and the C.J. Jones Logging Company. The logging industry required the construction of rail lines used by steam locomotives, and resulted in the establishment of a number of saw mills and lumber towns within the region. The largest of these towns was Jerome, located off of present-day State Road 29 near US 41 (Tamiami Trail), southeast of the project area (Klinkenberg 1994). According to Tebeau (1966:252), “Two mills, one at Naples and the other at Bonita Springs, reached into the timber lands from the west coast.” However, as a result of heavy lumbering activities from the 1940s to 1957, much of the trees were cleared (Tebeau 1966; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service n.d.; Florida Department of Environmental Protection 2005). When the cypress supply was exhausted, logging establishments became ghost towns, and the tram lines were abandoned, leaving only remnant segments of trails and ditches.

Based on maps from the USDA 1954 *Soil Survey for Collier County, Florida*, a series of trails and railroad or tram lines once spread into the swampy interior region of the county from the west coast, some traversing the current study area (Figures 3.1-3.7: Appendix A). Also, the 1954 Soil Survey map notes several camps in the general area. Within the study area, the Weeks Lake Camp was located in Section 20 of Township 49 South, Range 27 East, and the Deep Slough Camp was established in Section 11 of Township 49 South, Range 27 East. The railroad, trails and camps would have been part of the county’s cypress and pine timbering industry, and may date between 1920 and the 1950s. Workers, often African American men, would ride steam locomotives along the temporary rail lines into the cypress swamps (Klinkenberg 1994).

However, many of the trees were cleared due to heavy lumbering activities from the 1940s to 1957 (Tebeau 1966).

Within the study area, two of these trams or railroads have been recently documented in the FMSF. The Picayune Strand Tram-lines (8CR977) resource group, including all logging rail lines within the Picayune Strand State Forest, was recorded by Cynthia Thomas (Thomas 2007). These lines date from 1940 to 1957. According to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the resource group is not eligible for the NRHP. In August 2007, another resource group was recorded documenting a separate system of logging rails: 8CR1064, the Logging Rail Routes-West Site (ACI 2007). Only a small segment of one line of the system was observed. Based on maps for the 1954 USDA *Soil Survey of Collier County* (Series 1948), this is a relatively small portion of a series of connected, abandoned rail lines in the western portion of the county. This rail system was most likely established no earlier than the 1920s, and most of the lines were abandoned by the early 1950s (USDA 1954). ACI did not consider the observed segment of 8CR1064 to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, due to lack of integrity (ACI 2007).

Background research of the FMSF records indicated that 51 archaeological sites and three cultural resource groups have been recorded within or immediately adjacent the study boundaries (Table 5; Figures 3.1-3.7: Appendix A). The archaeological sites are dominated by middens dating to the Glades Culture Period (ca. 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1700). Human remains have been found in association with sites 8CR723, 8CR868 and 8CR875, and the FMSF form for 8CR557 indicates that human remains may be encountered at that site as well. Although FMSF/GIS data indicates a potential for human remains at 8CR726, FMSF forms for that site provide no evidence for such findings. In addition, building remains (8CR857) and tram lines (8CR977 and 8CR1064) evidence the area's once-extensive logging industry of the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. According to FMSF/GIS information, SHPO has determined that 12 resources are potentially eligible and for listing in the NRHP (Table 5). In addition, 16 sites have been evaluated as eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP by surveyors, although they have not been evaluated by SHPO. Site ID number in Table 5 corresponds to numbers noted on Figures 3.1 - 3.7 (Appendix A).

**Table 5.** Previously recorded cultural resources within the study area.

Site ID	Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Culture	Evaluations
1	8CR729	Lone Fallen Oak	Midden, campsite (prehistoric)	Glades, Ib, prehistoric with pottery, 20 <sup>th</sup> Century American	SHPO: Potentially NRHP eligible; Not eligible, as per FMSF form
2	8CR898	Newton Hammock	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), extractive site, habitation	Glades	Surveyor: NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated
3	8CR902	C-01 (Gator Glades)	Midden, campsite	Glades	Surveyor: Not NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated
4	8CR903	C-02	Midden, extractive site, habitation	Glades Ia, Ib	SHPO: Potentially NRHP eligible

**Table 5. (Cont.)**

<b>Site ID</b>	<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Culture</b>	<b>Evaluations</b>
5	8CR921	no name	Campsite, extractive site, special activity area	Glades Ia, Ib	SHPO: Not NRHP eligible
6	8CR183	Conch	Midden	Glades; Prehistoric unspecified	SHPO: Insufficient information
7	8CR184	Deer Leg	Midden	Possibly Glades; Prehistoric unspecified	Surveyor: Not NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated
8	8CR824	Crosby	Midden	Prehistoric unspecified	Surveyor: Potentially NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated
9	8CR825	Kirkland Hammock	Midden, subsurface features, campsite (prehistoric), habitation, extractive site	Late Archaic, Glades, Glades II	Surveyor: Insufficient information SHPO: Not evaluated
10	8CR826	Silver Hard Hat	Midden	Glades III	Surveyor: Potentially NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated
11	8CR840	Bottoms Up	Lithic scatter (as per FMSF form); Cave/rock shelter (GIS data)	Prehistoric lacking pottery	SHPO: Insufficient information
12	8CR556	Hunting Camp Hammock	Campsite, habitation, extractive site, midden	Glades	SHPO: Potentially NRHP eligible
13	8CR557	Palmetto Cluster	Sand mound with possible prehistoric burials	Glades	Surveyor & SHPO: Not evaluated
14	8CR723	Oughtabeea	Midden, extractive site, dense artifact scatter, prehistoric burial	Late Archaic, Glades Ia, Ib, prehistoric with pottery, Transitional	SHPO: Potentially NRHP eligible
15	8CR726	Buschelman	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), extractive site	Late Archaic?, Glades IIb, Glades	SHPO: Not NRHP eligible
16	8CR739	Mosquito Swamp	Midden	Glades, prehistoric with pottery	Surveyor: Not NRHP eligible or Insufficient information SHPO: Not evaluated
17	8CR740	1882 Hammock	Unspecified	Unspecified	Surveyor: Insufficient information SHPO: Not evaluated
18	8CR780	Kyle	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), dense artifact scatter	Glades, prehistoric with pottery	Surveyor: Insufficient information SHPO: Not evaluated
19	8CR786	Hunting Camp Hammock Midden	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), dense artifact scatter	Glades Ia, I and II	Surveyor: NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated

**Table 5. (Cont.)**

<b>Site ID</b>	<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Culture</b>	<b>Evaluations</b>
20	8CR787	Marsh Sentinel Site	Midden, extractive site, diffuse artifact scatter	Late Archaic, Glades I	Surveyor: NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated
21	8CR788	Hawkfeather Hammock Site	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), extractive site, diffuse artifact scatter	Glades I	Surveyor: NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated
22	8CR789	Citrus Camp Site	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), extractive site, dense artifact scatter	Late Archaic, Glades I	Surveyor: NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated
23	8CR790	Gnat Haven Hammock	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), habitation, extractive site, dense artifact scatter	Glades I and IIa	Surveyor: NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated
24	8CR791	Twenty Oaks Island Site	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), extractive site, dense artifact scatter	Glades I and II	Surveyor: NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated
25	8CR792	Palmetto Mound	Mound, diffuse artifact scatter	Glades I and II	Surveyor: NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated
26	8CR793	Frog Chorus Lithic Site	Campsite (prehistoric), extractive site, diffuse scatter	Middle Archaic	Surveyor: NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated
27	8CR794	Swamp Surprise Midden Site	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), extractive site, dense artifact scatter	Glades I and II	Surveyor: NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated
28	8CR795	Oak Clearing Site	Midden, extractive site, diffuse artifact scatter	Glades I and II	Surveyor: NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated
29	8CR796	Cabbage Palm Point Site	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), extractive site	Late Archaic, Glades I and II	Surveyor: NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated
30	8CR853	Exotic Orchid	Midden	Glades Ia	SHPO: Insufficient information
31	8CR854	Hardrock Hammock	Midden	Prehistoric unspecified	Surveyor: Insufficient information SHPO: Not evaluated
32	8CR855	Last Day Hammock	Midden	Prehistoric unspecified	Surveyor: Insufficient information SHPO: Not evaluated

**Table 5. (Cont.)**

<b>Site ID</b>	<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Culture</b>	<b>Evaluations</b>
33	8CR856	North Townsend (Hunt) Camp	Midden	Prehistoric unspecified	Surveyor: Insufficient information SHPO: Not evaluated
34	8CR857	Old Saw Mill	Building remains: lumber mill	20 <sup>th</sup> century American	SHPO: Not NRHP eligible
35	8CR858	Omar's	Midden	Prehistoric unspecified	Surveyor: Insufficient information SHPO: Not evaluated
36	8CR867	Last Day Hammock West	Midden	Prehistoric unspecified	Surveyor: Insufficient information SHPO: Not evaluated
37	8CR868	Snake Skin Hammock	Prehistoric burial(s), midden	Prehistoric unspecified	Surveyor: Potentially NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated
38	8CR869	Green School Bus	Midden	Prehistoric unspecified	Surveyor: Insufficient information SHPO: Not evaluated
39	8CR873	Northwest Rattlesnake Hammock	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), extractive site, habitation	Late Archaic, Glades	SHPO: Not NRHP eligible
40	8CR874	Rockedge Midden	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), extractive site, habitation	Late Archaic, Glades, Glades Ib	SHPO: Potentially NRHP eligible
41	8CR875	Hamella (or Hamelia) Midden	Prehistoric burial(s), midden, campsite, extractive site, habitation	Late Archaic, Glades, Glades Ib,	SHPO: Potentially NRHP eligible
42	8CR878	Clamshell Cove Midden	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), extractive site, habitation	Glades	SHPO: Potentially NRHP eligible
43	8CR879	White Shell Hammock	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), extractive site, habitation	Glades	SHPO: Potentially NRHP eligible
44	8CR880	Deep Marsh Hammock	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), extractive site, habitation	Glades	SHPO: Potentially NRHP eligible
45	8CR881	Jump Start Hammock	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), extractive site, habitation	Glades	SHPO: Potentially NRHP eligible
46	8CR882	Ghost Orchids (includes Gumbo Limbo, 8CR883)	Midden, campsite (prehistoric)	Glades, Glades I	Surveyor: Insufficient information SHPO: Not evaluated
47	8CR887	Jungle Barry	Midden	Glades	Surveyor: Insufficient information SHPO: Not evaluated

**Table 5. (Cont.)**

Site ID	Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Culture	Evaluations
48	8CR896	Newton Square Ridge #1	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), extractive site, habitation	Glades	Surveyor: Insufficient information SHPO: Not evaluated
49	8CR897	Newton Square Ridge #2	Midden, campsite (prehistoric), extractive, habitation	Glades	Surveyor: NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated
50	8CR934	no name	Mound, midden, campsite, extractive site	Glades Ia, IIa	SHPO: Potentially NRHP eligible
51	8CR971	Picayune Canoe	Log boat	A.D. 1660 to 1960, most likely from the logging industry and not Native American	SHPO: Insufficient information
52	8CR977	Picayune Strand Tram-lines	Resource group: Logging industry rail-lines	American, ca. 1940 to 1957	SHPO: Not NRHP eligible
53	8CR125	Collier Seminole State Forest	Resource group: State Park	American, Seminole	SHPO: Potentially NRHP eligible
54	8CR1064	Logging Rail Routes-West Site	Resource group: Logging industry rail-lines	American, ca. 1920s to early 1950s	Surveyor: Not NRHP eligible SHPO: Not evaluated

In addition, two historic structures were recorded south of the study boundaries. These include 8CR138, a walking dredge used in the construction of I-75, and CR658, a 1920s gas station. No additional historic structures were recorded within or adjacent the study area. Review of the appropriate quadrangles and maps from the 1954 USDA *Soil Survey of Collier County* indicate limited development prior to 1958.

Numerous cultural resource surveys have been performed within and immediately adjacent the study area. Surveys resulting in the recording of cultural resources within the study area include general cultural resource studies of Collier County (Dickel and Carr 1991; ACI 1992), roadway corridors (ACI 2002a), development tracts (ACI 2007a; Beriault 1999, 2003a, 2004a, 2004b), and state lands (Glowacki et al. 2003a; Heller et al. 2005; Loubster and Sheffield 2005; Loubster et al. 2006). Several other surveys recorded sites within the general project vicinity, but beyond the project boundaries (Beriault et al. 2003; Carr and Steele 1993; Carr 2006; Weisman and Newman 1992; Glowacki et al. 2003b).

### **Potential for Discovery of Prehistoric and Historic Sites within the Study Area**

As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and special use activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection. Among these variables are soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources including stone and



clay. In general, on the basis of the aforementioned projects, plus more general regional studies, comparative site locational data for Collier County indicate a pattern of site distribution favoring the relatively better drained terrain relative to the surrounding terrain and near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water including rivers, creeks, ponds, and freshwater marshes. Upland sites well removed from potable water are rare. In the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be situated on ridges and knolls near a freshwater source. A number of sites are also found in predominantly wetland regions within the study area. Dickel and Carr (1991:11) note that the “generally hospitable swamp areas” were utilized due to the rich faunal diversity. However, they specify that “...the sites are generally restricted to hardwood hammocks or tree islands, rather than in low lying swamp forest *per se*” (Dickel and Carr 1991:111). According to Carr (1988:51-52), tree island sites often include sand mounds (usually within sloughs and swamps), and middens “that frequently occur on hardwood and cabbage palm islands.” It should be noted that the settlement patterns noted above cannot be applied to sites of the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions. Furthermore, as Dickel and Carr note (1991:112), site environment descriptions are typically based on present-day conditions “after the introduction of exotic species, decades of farming and timber clearing, and lowering of water tables through canal construction and other drainage projects.”

Given these known patterns of aboriginal settlement within the study area, discrete locales were identified as having a moderate to high potential for the occurrence of prehistoric archaeological sites (Figures 3.1-3.7: Appendix A). The remainder of the project area was considered to have a low potential for prehistoric archaeological sites. Research suggests that midden sites are common in the general region, as are short-term campsites evidenced by artifact scatters. Prehistoric sites in the study area typically date to the Late Archaic to Glades period cultures. The site probability areas correspond to the slightly elevated terrain, especially adjacent to natural drainageways and amidst wetlands dispersed within the study area.

Based on the results of the historical research, the potential for historic period archaeological sites was considered moderate to high within the vicinity of previously recorded sites with historic components, such as in areas once occupied by a 19<sup>th</sup> century fort, battle ground and/or trails, as well as 20<sup>th</sup> century camps and rail lines (Figures 3.1-3.7: Appendix A); elsewhere the potential for historic archaeological resources was considered low. According to Carr (1988:52), Seminole and U.S. military sites are important site types in the interior zone of Collier County. In addition to railroads and 19<sup>th</sup> century trails, the USGS quadrangle maps and the 1954 Collier County soil maps indicate various unimproved trails within the study area. The FMSF may require such trails to be recorded if evidence is discovered during field survey. However, such sites are not typically considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, and therefore, are not included in supplementary GIS material. In addition, US 41 (a historic road) would require recording with the FMSF, as well as the associated canal. Similarly, background research suggested a limited potential for the discovery of standing buildings constructed prior to 1958 within the study area. The number of potential structures is contingent upon anticipated project construction dates, as well as the viewshed of construction, which may impact sites beyond the study boundary.

Based on observation of modern aeriels, it appears that modern development has affected the natural as well as historic landscape within the region. Construction of roads, housing developments, and the dredging of ditches and installation of utilities may have destroyed

potential sites, as well as those already recorded. Thus, field survey of proposed development will be necessary to verify potential of probability zones as well as the presence of known cultural resources.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Based on the results of background research, 54 previously recorded cultural resources (including 51 archaeological sites and three resource groups) were identified within the study area. In addition, because a number of prehistoric sites have been recorded in the general vicinity, and in environments similar to that of the study area, it is the opinion of ACI that a cultural resource assessment survey will be required if state or federal dollars are used, and/or if a South Florida Water Management District permit is required. The resulting Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report should meet the completeness and sufficiency requirements set forth in Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code, and the effort would have to include systematic subsurface testing in high to moderate ZAPs, and judgmental testing in low ZAPs. Also, any building 50 years of age or older within the study area would have to be recorded in the FMSF and evaluated for NRHP eligibility. In conclusion, few areas will present cultural resource issues.

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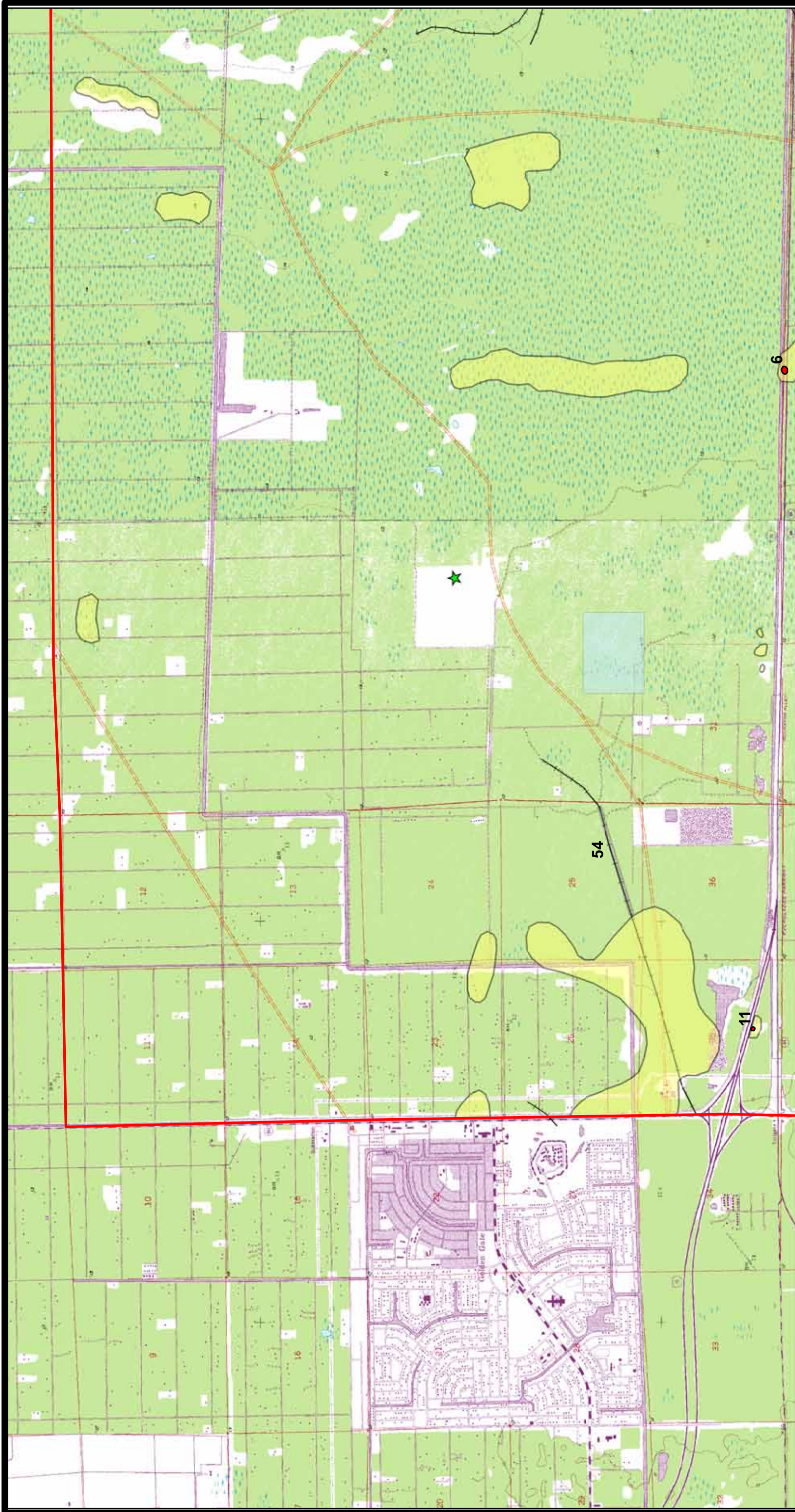
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**Appendix A:** Figures 3.1-3.7. Previously recorded sites, zones of archaeological probability, and potential historic resources within the Wilson Boulevard Extension/Benfield Road Corridor Study.

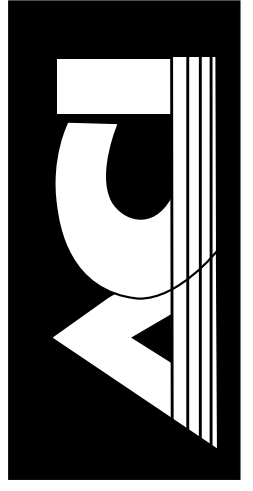
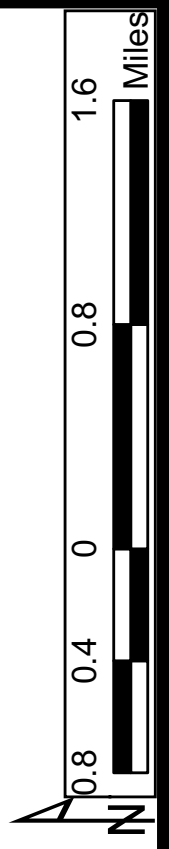
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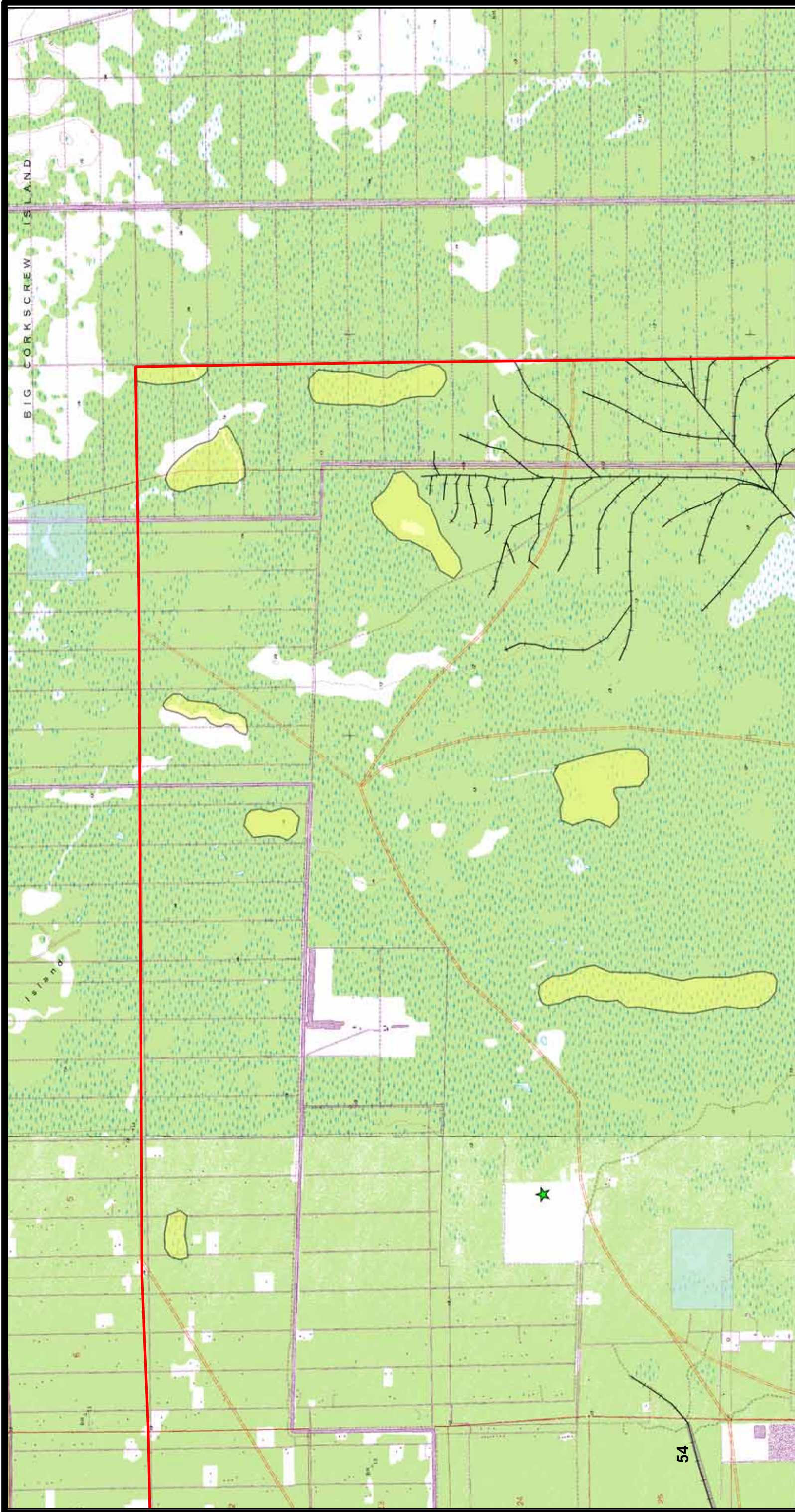




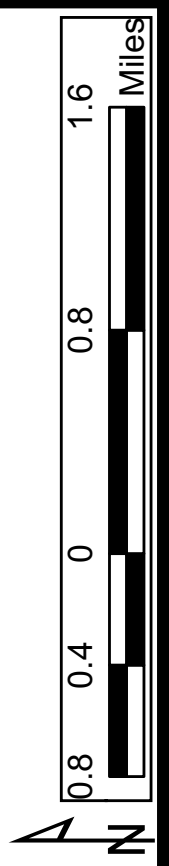
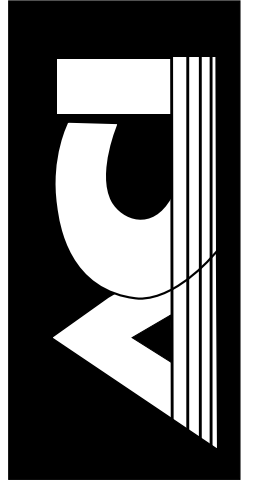
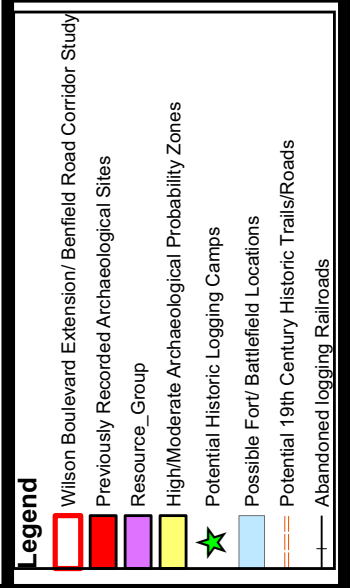
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  - Resource\_Group
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  - Potential Historic Logging Camps
  - Possible Fort/ Battlefield Locations
  - Potential 19th Century Historic Trails/Roads
  - Abandoned logging Railroads

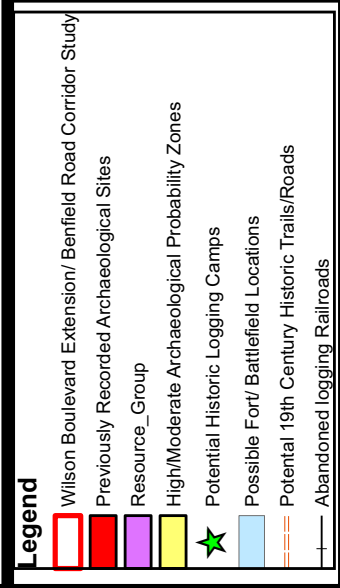
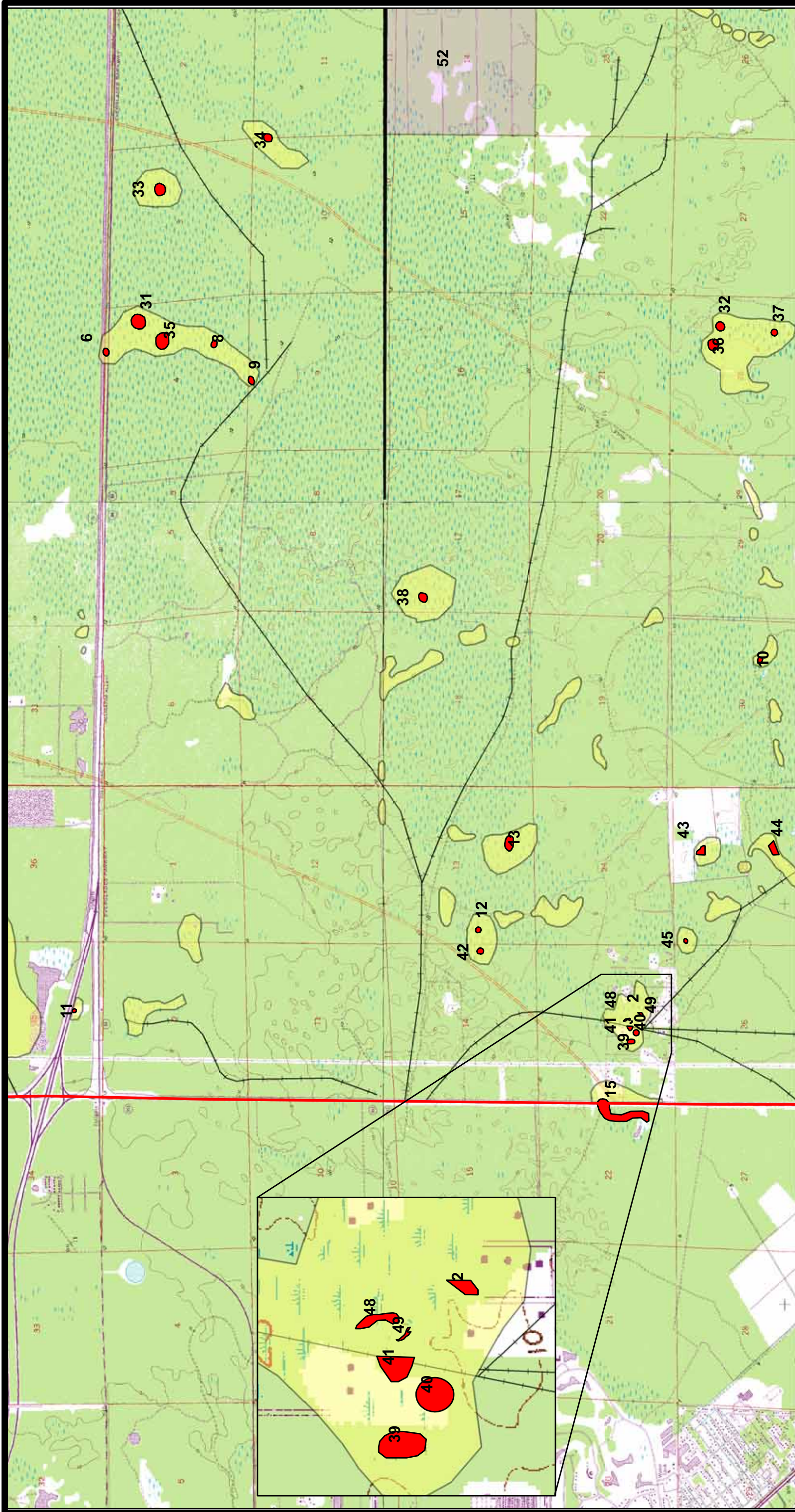
**Figure 3.1.** Previously recorded cultural resources, zones of archaeological probability, and potential historic resources within and adjacent to the Wilson Boulevard Extension/Benfield Road Corridor Study. Townships 49, 50, 51 and 52 South, Ranges 26, 27 and 28 East (USGS Belle Meade, Fla. 1958, 1973; Belle Meade SE, Fla. 1958, 1973; Belle Meade NE, Fla. 1958, PR 1973, Belle Meade NW, Fla. 1958, PR 1987; Royal Palm Hammock, Fla. 1973; Marco Island, Fla. 1973). Numbers correspond to Table 5.



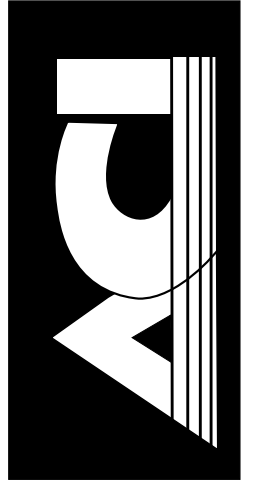


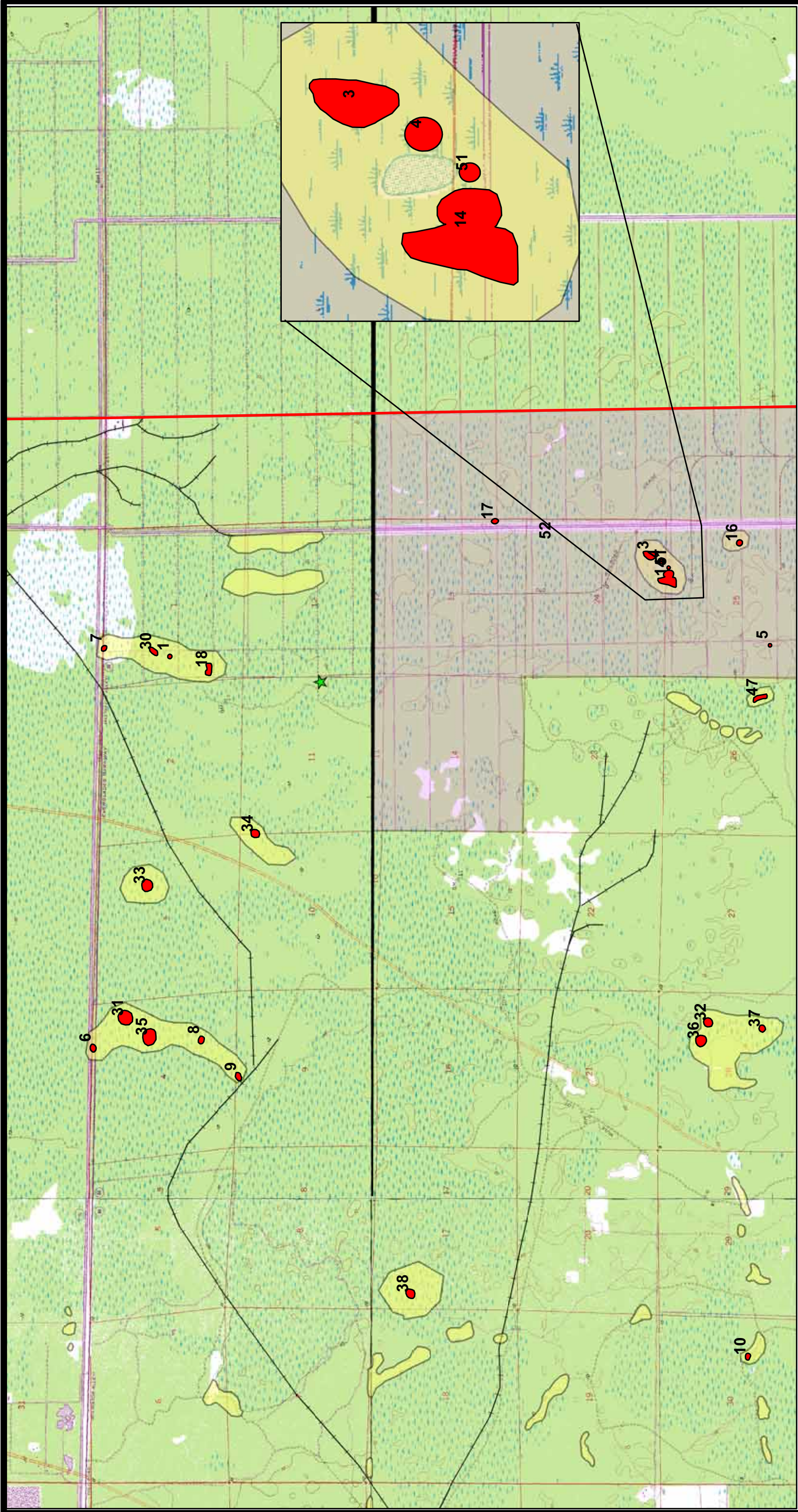
**Figure 3.2.** Previously recorded cultural resources, zones of archaeological probability, and potential historic resources within and adjacent to the Wilson Boulevard Extension/Benfield Road Corridor Study. Townships 49, 50, 51 and 52 South, Ranges 26, 27 and 28 East (USGS Belle Meade, Fla. 1958, 1973; Belle Meade SE, Fla. 1958, 1973; Belle Meade NE, Fla. 1958, 1973, Belle Meade NW, Fla. 1958, 1973; Royal Palm Hammock, Fla. 1973; Marco Island, Fla. 1973). Numbers correspond to Table 5.





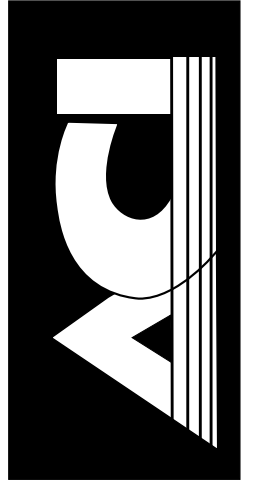
**Figure 3.3.** Previously recorded cultural resources, zones of archaeological probability, and potential historic resources within and adjacent to the Wilson Boulevard Extension/Benfield Road Corridor Study. Townships 49, 50, 51 and 52 South, Ranges 26, 27 and 28 East (USGS Belle Meade, Fla. 1958, PR 1987; Belle Meade SE, Fla. 1958, 1973; Belle Meade NE, Fla. 1958, PR 1973, Belle Meade NW, Fla. 1958, PR 1987; Royal Palm Hammock, Fla. 1973; Marco Island, Fla. 1973). Numbers correspond to Table 5.

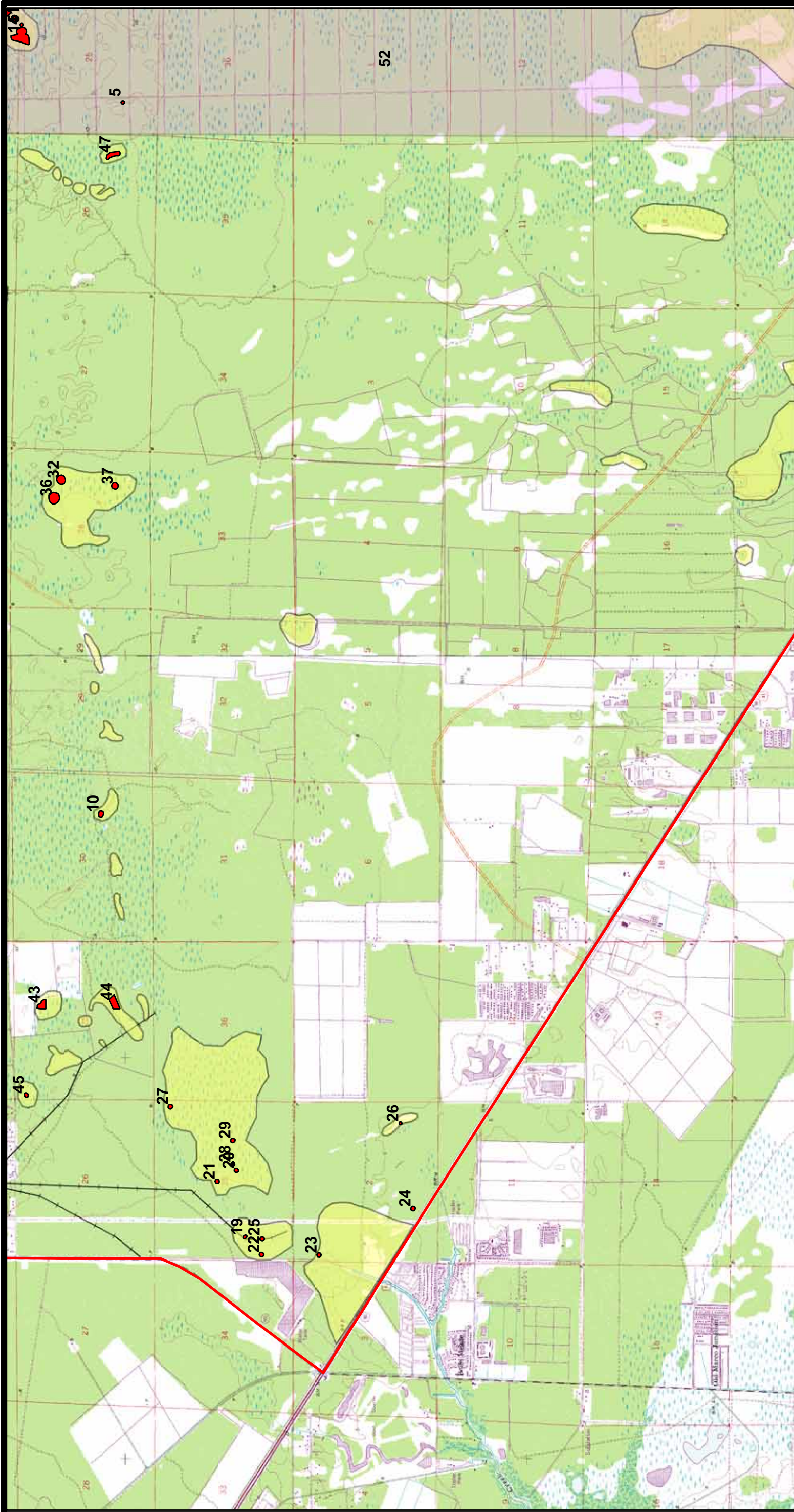




**Figure 3.4.** Previously recorded cultural resources, zones of archaeological probability, and potential historic resources within and adjacent to the Wilson Boulevard Extension/Benfield Road Corridor Study. Townships 49, 50, 51 and 52 South, Ranges 26, 27 and 28 East (USGS Belle Meade, Fla. 1958, PR 1987; Belle Meade SE, Fla. 1958, 1973; Belle Meade NE, Fla. 1958, PR 1973, Belle Meade NW, Fla. 1958, PR 1987; Royal Palm Hammock, Fla. 1973; Marco Island, Fla. 1973). Numbers correspond to Table 5.

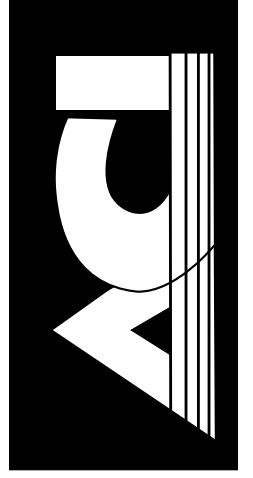
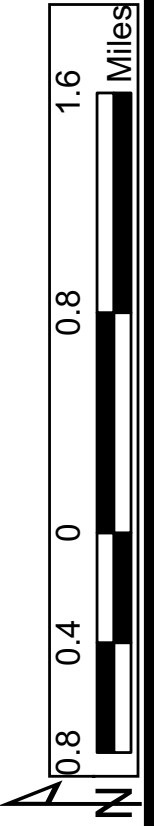
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  - Resource\_Group
  - High/Moderate Archaeological Probability Zones
  - Potential Historic Logging Camps
  - Possible Fort/ Battlefield Locations
  - Potential 19th Century Historic Trails/Roads
  - Abandoned logging Railroads

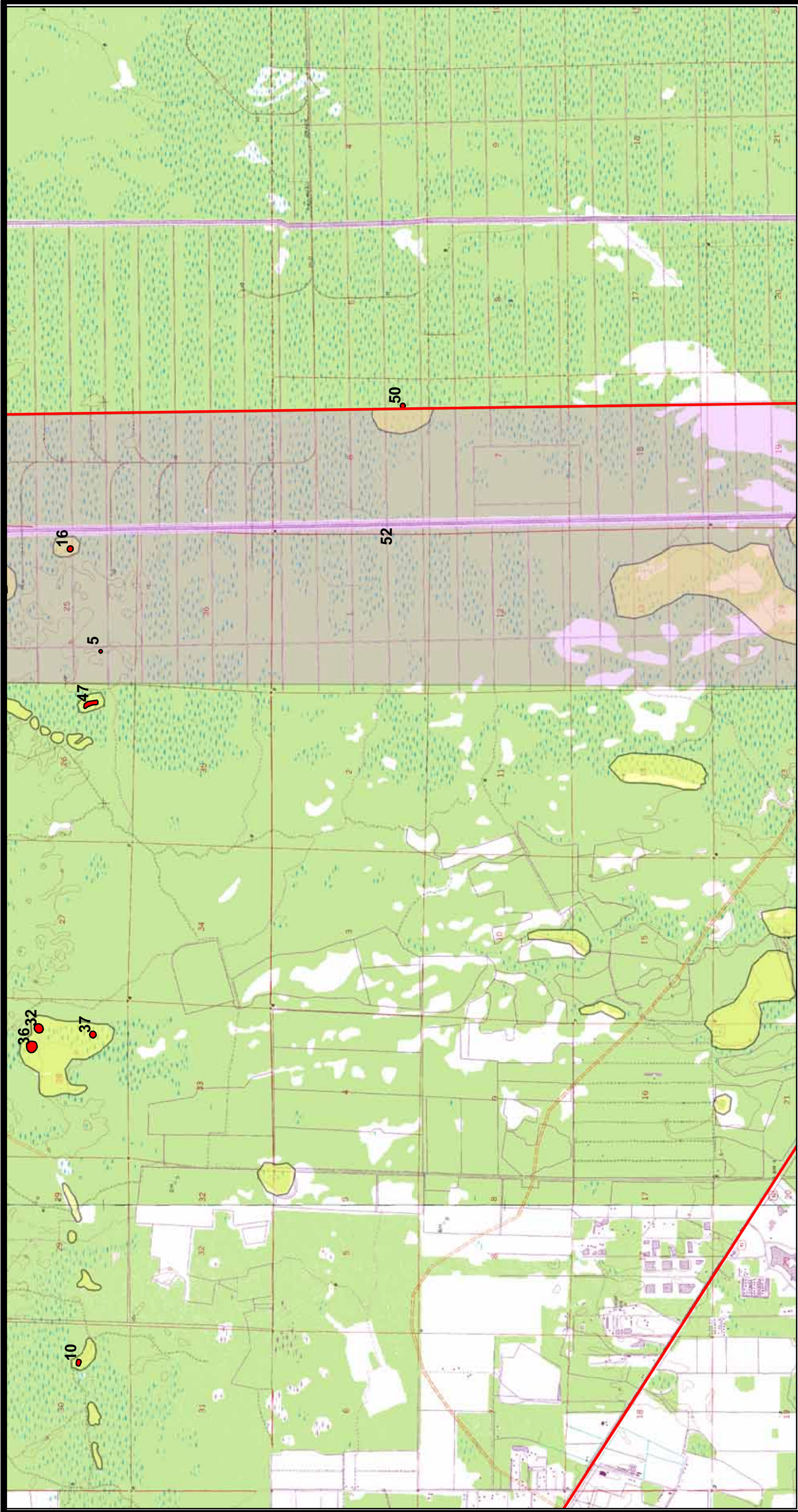




- Legend**
- Wilson Boulevard Extension/ Benfield Road Corridor Study
  - Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites
  - Resource\_Group
  - High/Moderate Archaeological Probability Zones
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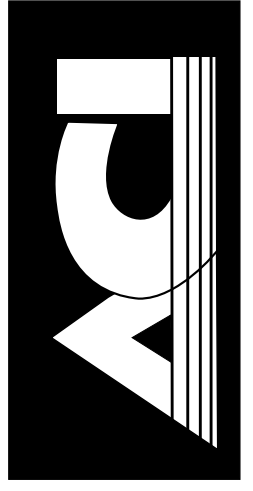
**Figure 3.5.** Previously recorded cultural resources, zones of archaeological probability, and potential historic resources within and adjacent to the Wilson Boulevard Extension/Benfield Road Corridor Study. Townships 49, 50, 51 and 52 South, Ranges 26, 27 and 28 East (USGS Belle Meade, Fla. 1958, PR 1987; Belle Meade SE, Fla. 1958, 1973; Belle Meade NE, Fla. 1958, PR 1973, Belle Meade NW, Fla. 1958, PR 1987; Royal Palm Hammock, Fla. 1973; Marco Island, Fla. 1973). Numbers correspond to Table 5.

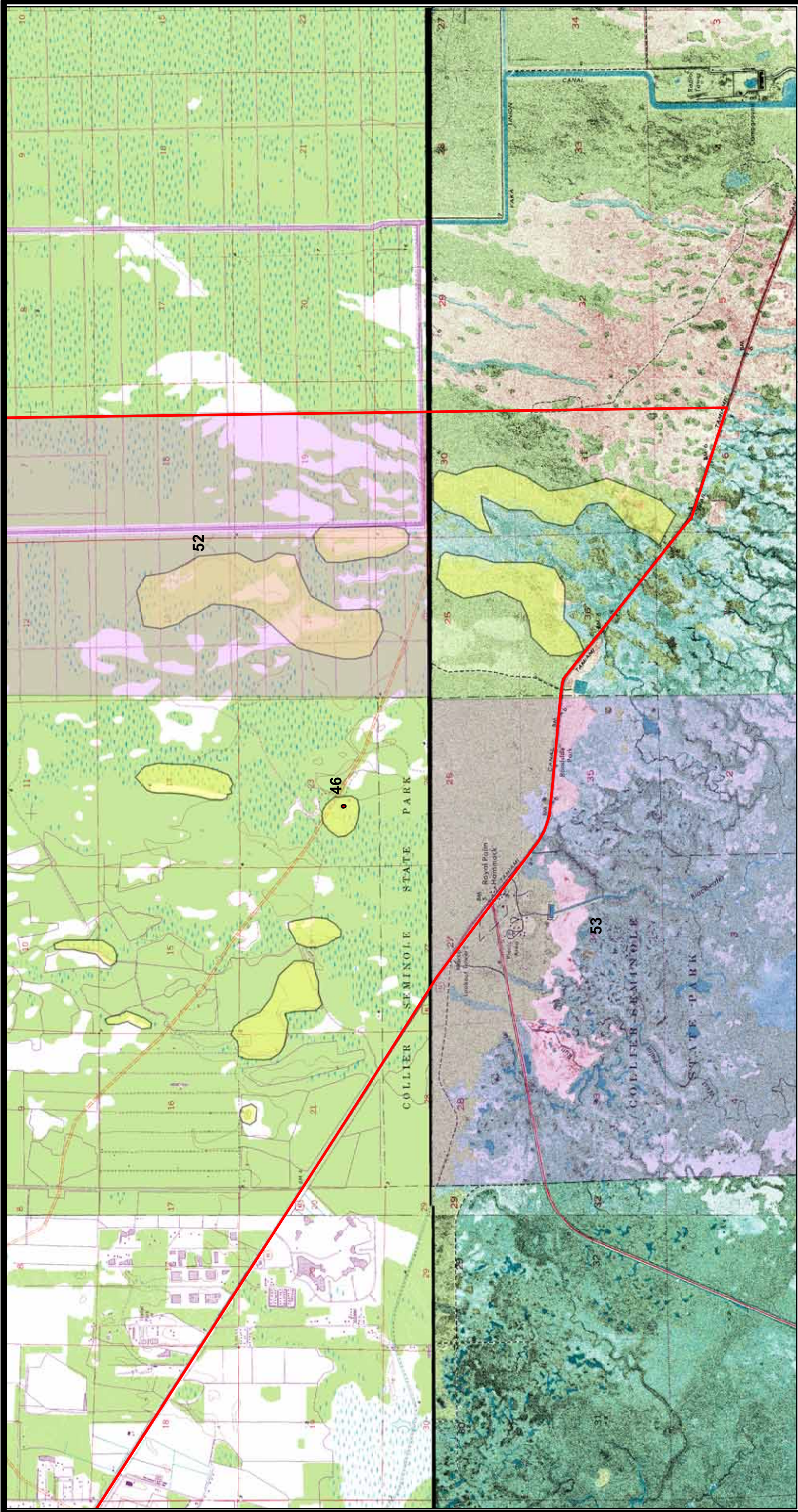




**Figure 3.6.** Previously recorded cultural resources, zones of archaeological probability, and potential historic resources within and adjacent to the Wilson Boulevard Extension/Benfield Road Corridor Study. Townships 49, 50, 51 and 52 South, Ranges 26, 27 and 28 East (USGS Belle Meade, Fla. 1958, 1973; Belle Meade SE, Fla. 1958, 1973; Belle Meade NE, Fla. 1958, 1973, PR 1973, Belle Meade NW, Fla. 1958, 1973; Royal Palm Hammock, Fla. 1973; Marco Island, Fla. 1973). Numbers correspond to Table 5.

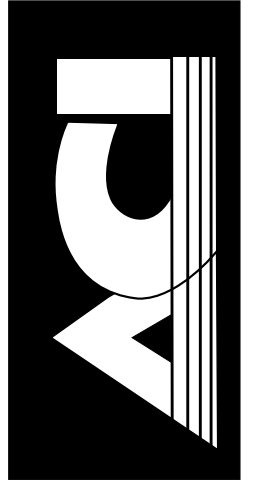
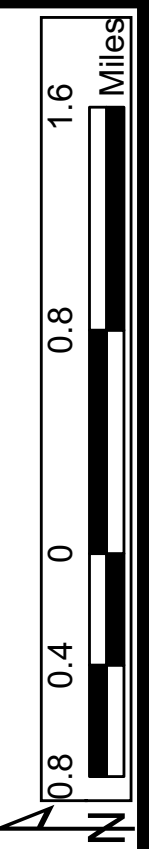
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- Wilson Boulevard Extension/ Benfield Road Corridor Study
  - Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites
  - Resource\_Group
  - High/Moderate Archaeological Probability Zones
  - Potential Historic Logging Camps
  - Possible Fort/ Battlefield Locations
  - Potential 19th Century Historic Trails/Roads
  - Abandoned logging Railroads





- Legend**
- Wilson Boulevard Extension/ Benfield Road Corridor Study
  - Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites
  - Resource\_Group
  - High/Moderate Archaeological Probability Zones
  - Potential Historic Logging Camps
  - Possible Fort/ Battlefield Locations
  - Potential 19th Century Historic Trails/Roads
  - Abandoned logging Railroads

**Figure 3.7.** Previously recorded cultural resources, zones of archaeological probability, and potential historic resources within and adjacent to the Wilson Boulevard Extension/Benfield Road Corridor Study. Townships 49, 50, 51 and 52 South, Ranges 26, 27 and 28 East (USGS Belle Meade, Fla. 1958, PR 1987; Belle Meade SE, Fla. 1958, 1973; Belle Meade NE, Fla. 1958, PR 1973, Belle Meade NW, Fla. 1958, PR 1987; Royal Palm Hammock, Fla. 1973; Marco Island, Fla. 1973). Numbers correspond to Table 5.



## **Appendix B: Survey Log**

P07074/November 2007



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) \_\_\_\_\_

Report Title (exactly as on title page) \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

Affiliation of Fieldworkers (organization, city) \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address/Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Recorder of *Log Sheet* \_\_\_\_\_ Date *Log Sheet* Completed \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_

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

## Mapping

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

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

## Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ End \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares \_\_\_\_\_ acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Research and Field Methods**

**Types of Survey** (check all that apply):  archaeological  architectural  historical/archival  underwater  other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Preliminary Methods** (✓ Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

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

**Archaeological Methods** (✓ Check as many as apply to the project as a whole.)

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

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> surface collection, controlled           | <input type="checkbox"/> other screen shovel test (size: _____) | <input type="checkbox"/> block excavation (at least 2x2 M) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> surface collection, <u>un</u> controlled | <input type="checkbox"/> water screen (finest size: _____)      | <input type="checkbox"/> soil resistivity                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shovel test- 1/4" screen                 | <input type="checkbox"/> posthole tests                         | <input type="checkbox"/> magnetometer                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shovel test- 1/8" screen                 | <input type="checkbox"/> auger (size: _____)                    | <input type="checkbox"/> side scan sonar                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shovel test 1/16" screen                 | <input type="checkbox"/> coring                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shovel test-unscreened                   | <input type="checkbox"/> test excavation (at least 1x2 M)       |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 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.

- |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> building permits        | <input type="checkbox"/> demolition permits       | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> subdivision maps |
| <input type="checkbox"/> commercial permits      | <input type="checkbox"/> exposed ground inspected | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant interview | <input type="checkbox"/> tax records      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> interior documentation  | <input type="checkbox"/> local property records   | <input type="checkbox"/> occupation permits | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other (describe): _____ |   |   |   |

**Scope/Intensity/Procedures** \_\_\_\_\_

**Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)**

**Site Significance Evaluated?**  Yes  No If *Yes*, circle NR-eligible/significant site numbers below.

**Site Counts:** Previously Recorded Sites \_\_\_\_\_ Newly Recorded Sites \_\_\_\_\_

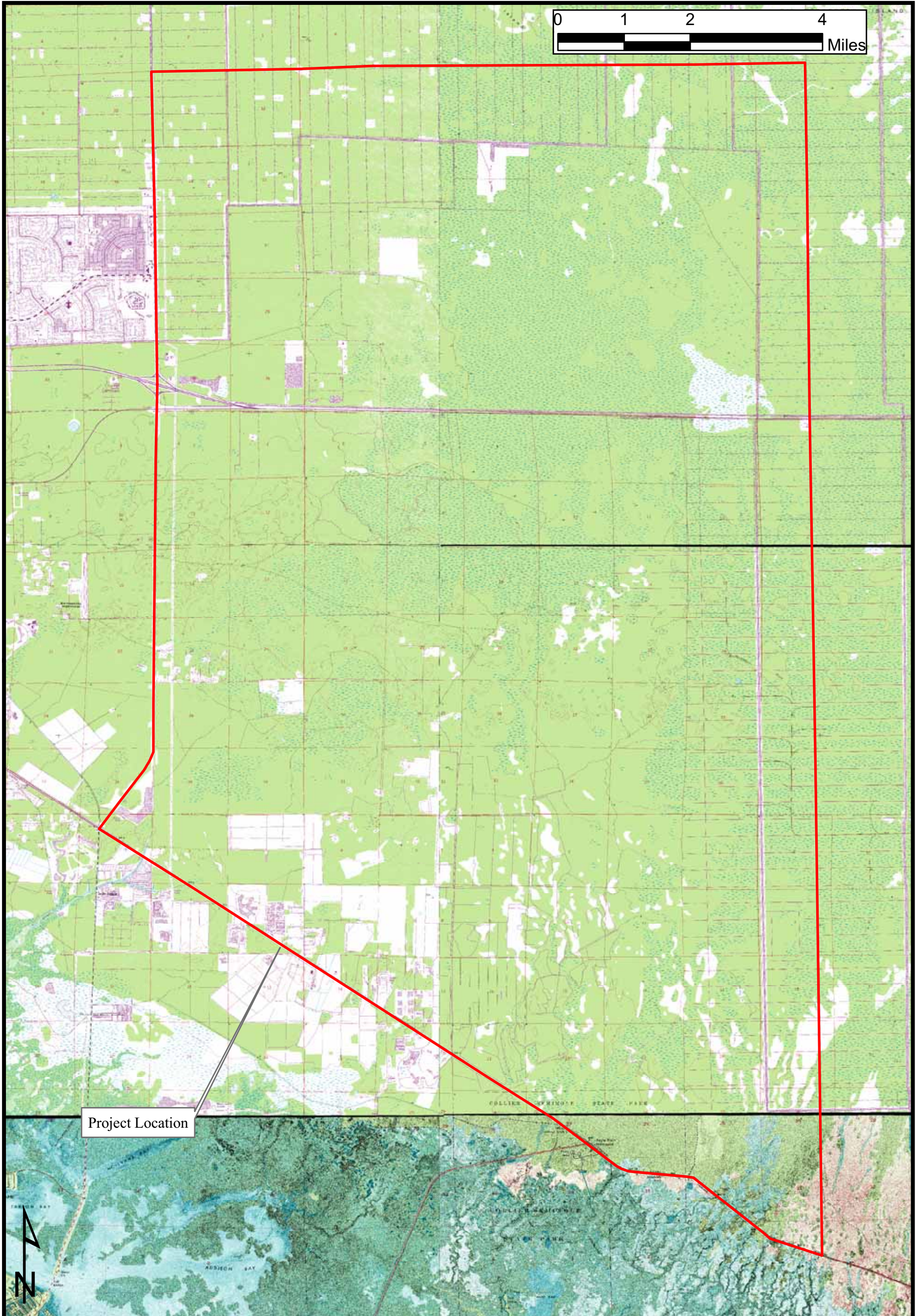
**Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms** (List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary) \_\_\_\_\_

**Newly Recorded Site #'s** (Are you sure all are originals and not updates? Identify methods used to check for updates, i.e., researched Site File records. List site #'s without "8." Attach supplementary pages if necessary.) \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

DO NOT USE	SITE FILE USE ONLY	DO NOT USE
<b>BAR Related</b>		<b>BHP Related</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> 872	<input type="checkbox"/> 1A32 # _____	<input type="checkbox"/> State Historic Preservation Grant
<input type="checkbox"/> CARL	<input type="checkbox"/> UW _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Compliance Review: CRAT # _____



Project Location

Wilson Boulevard Extension/Benfield Road Corridor Study. Townships 49, 50, 51 and 52 South, Ranges 26, 27 and 28 East (USGS Belle Meade, Fla. 1958, PR 1987; Belle Meade SE, Fla. 1958, 1973; Belle Meade NE, Fla. 1958, PR 1973, Belle Meade NW, Fla. 1958, PR 1987; Royal Palm Hammock, Fla. 1973; Marco Island, Fla. 1973).

