CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF STATE ROAD 31 FROM STATE ROAD 80 (PALM BEACH BOULEVARD) TO NORTH OF COUNTY ROAD 78 (NORTH RIVER ROAD) LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT # 428917-1-22-01

SEARCH PROJECT # 2628-11024

PREPARED FOR

THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DISTRICT ONE

IN COOPERATION WITH

INWOOD CONSULTING ENGINEERS, INC.

BY

SOUTHEASTERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH, INC.

JULY 2012

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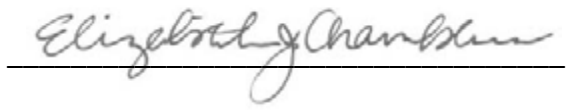
ELIZABETH J. CHAMBLESS, EDWARD SALO, CHRISTOPHER MICKWEE,
KEITH PICKLES, AND RYAN VANDYKE



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JULY 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for the widening of State Road (SR) 31 from SR 80 (Palm Beach Boulevard) to north of County Road (CR) 78 (North River Road) in Lee County, Florida. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 1, is evaluating the widening of the existing two-lane roadway to a four-lane roadway. The study is also evaluating two options for the existing drawbridge that spans the Caloosahatchee River: (1) the replacement of the existing two-lane, low-level bascule bridge with two new two-lane, low-level bascule bridges, and (2) replacement of the existing two-lane, low-level bascule bridge with two high-level, fixed-span two-lane bridges. In addition, improvements are being considered for the SR 31 intersections with SR 80, SR 78, and CR 78. A CRAS was also conducted for proposed ponds associated with the project; this CRAS is presented as an appendix to the present corridor report.

Fifty-eight shovel tests were excavated within the existing and proposed right-of-way along the three-mile-long project corridor. Numerous shovel tests noted clay and limestone fill material. No artifacts were recovered from any of the 58 shovel tests, and no archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the SR 31 project Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Six historic resources (8LL01898 and 8LL02582–8LL02586) were recorded within the APE. One of these resources (8LL01898, Seaboard Air Line Railroad Grade) was previously recorded, while the remaining five resources (8LL02582–8LL02586) were newly identified during the current survey. All six historic resources were evaluated as to their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). One previously recorded historic structure (8LL01596) was determined by the map review and fieldwork to have been misplotted by the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) GIS database; 8LL01596 is not located within the SR 31 APE and for this reason was not updated by the present survey.

Resource Group 8LL02586 (Caloosahatchee River Canal) is recommended eligible for NRHP listing, with that portion of the canal located within the APE contributing to the resource group. The proposed widening of SR 31 and replacement of the existing SR 31 bridge over the Caloosahatchee River will have no adverse effect on this resource. The canal has been bridged since the 1960s, and the proposed replacement bridge will not impede the flow of the canal. No further work is recommended.

The remaining resources all lack architectural distinction or significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the NRHP and are considered ineligible. No potential NRHP districts were identified due to the lack of concentration of historic structures.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study for the widening of State Road (SR) 31 from SR 80 (Palm Beach Boulevard) to north of County Road (CR) 78 (North River Road) in Lee County, Florida (**Figure 1**). The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 1, is evaluating the widening of the existing two-lane roadway to a four-lane roadway. The study also is evaluating two options for the existing drawbridge that spans the Caloosahatchee River: (1) the replacement of the existing two-lane, low-level bascule bridge with two new two-lane, low-level bascule bridges, and (2) replacement of the existing two-lane, low-level bascule bridge with two high-level, fixed-span two-lane bridges. In addition, improvements are being considered for the SR 31 intersections with SR 80, SR 78, and CR 78.

The project Area of Potential Effect (APE) was developed to consider any visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that the project may have on historic properties. The APE was defined to include the existing and proposed right-of-way along SR 31, SR 80, SR 78, and CR 78 and was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to the corridor or a distance of no more than 330 feet from the right-of-way (**Figure 2**). The architectural survey included the entire APE. The archaeological APE was defined as the existing and proposed right-of-way along SR 31, SR 80, SR 78, and CR 78. A CRAS was conducted for proposed ponds associated with the project; this CRAS is presented as **Appendix A**.

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 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).

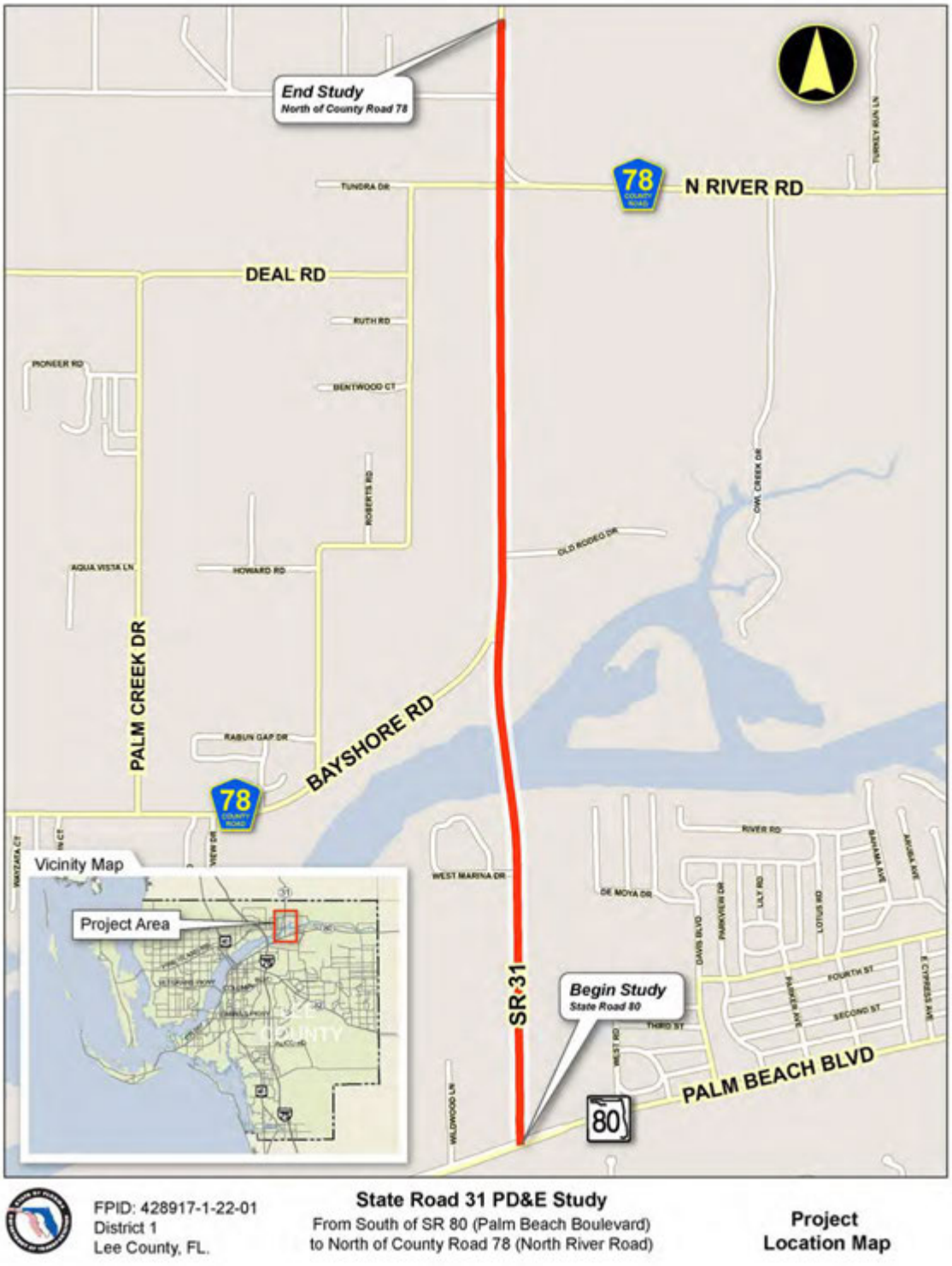


Figure 1. SR 31 project location in Lee County, Florida.

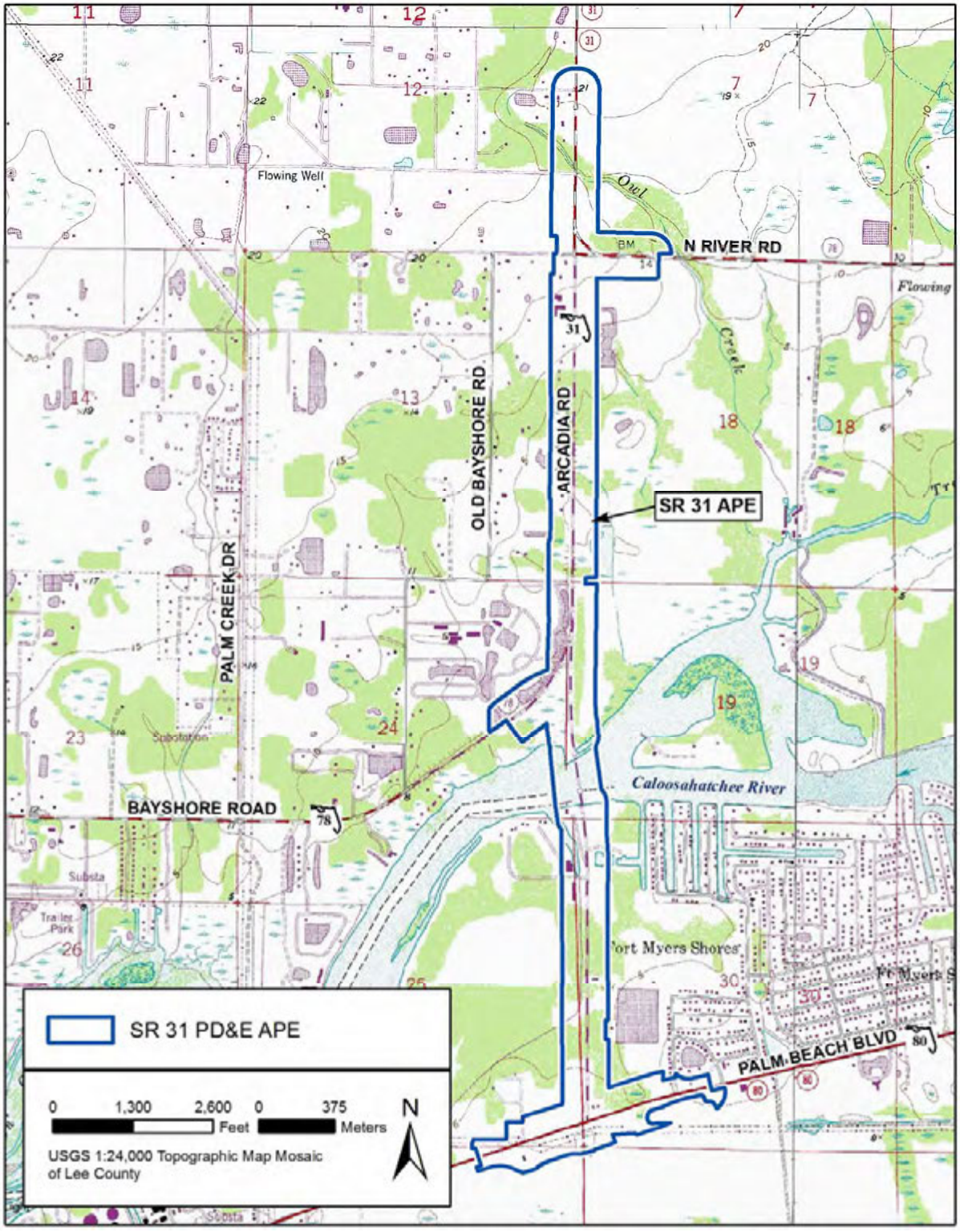


Figure 2. SR 31 Area of Potential Effect.

PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

The SR 31 project corridor is located in northern Lee County, in the community of Fort Myers Shores, just east of the City of Fort Myers. The project corridor traverses Sections 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36 of Township 43 South, Range 25 East, and Sections 7, 8, 18, 19, 30, and 31 of Township 43 South, Range 26 East. The Caloosahatchee River intersects the project corridor toward the southern end of the APE while Owl Creek intersects the project area to the north. Prominent freshwater marshlands are located about a mile north of the project area, some of which have been drained or filled for agricultural use. Elevations within the APE are generally higher north of the Caloosahatchee River, and range from 20 feet above mean sea level (amsl) in the northernmost portion of the APE to less than 5 feet amsl along the banks of the Caloosahatchee.

The project APE is located in the Southwestern Flatwoods physiographic district (Brooks 1981). Specifically, the project corridor lies within the Caloosahatchee River Valley, which is dominated by flatwoods and wet prairie (Brooks 1981). The flatwoods community generally occurs along level terrain, as the name implies. Soils are poorly to somewhat poorly drained with coarse texturing. Pine flatwoods are typically a pyric or fire-dependent community that includes a mixture of longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), typical slash pine (*Pinus elliottii* var. *elliottii*), south Florida slash pine (*Pinus elliottii* var. *densa*), and pond pine (*Pinus serotina*). Fire restrains hardwood growth while promoting pine regeneration (Abrahamson and Hartnett 1990:131). The wet prairies of the Southwestern Flatwoods district are characterized by a wide variety of grass and sedge species (Kushlan 1990:342).

The northern end of the project APE is rural, consisting primarily of improved agricultural and horticultural areas. The area south of the Caloosahatchee River remains fairly undeveloped, with some commercial establishments (restaurants, shopping, banks, etc.) on the south side of SR 80. Soils within the project APE are generally poorly to very poorly drained, with one large pocket and two small pockets of moderately well-drained Caloosa fine sands located on either side of the Caloosahatchee River (**Figure 3**). Caloosa fine sand represents soils that have formed as a result of dredging or other earth-moving activities (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1984).

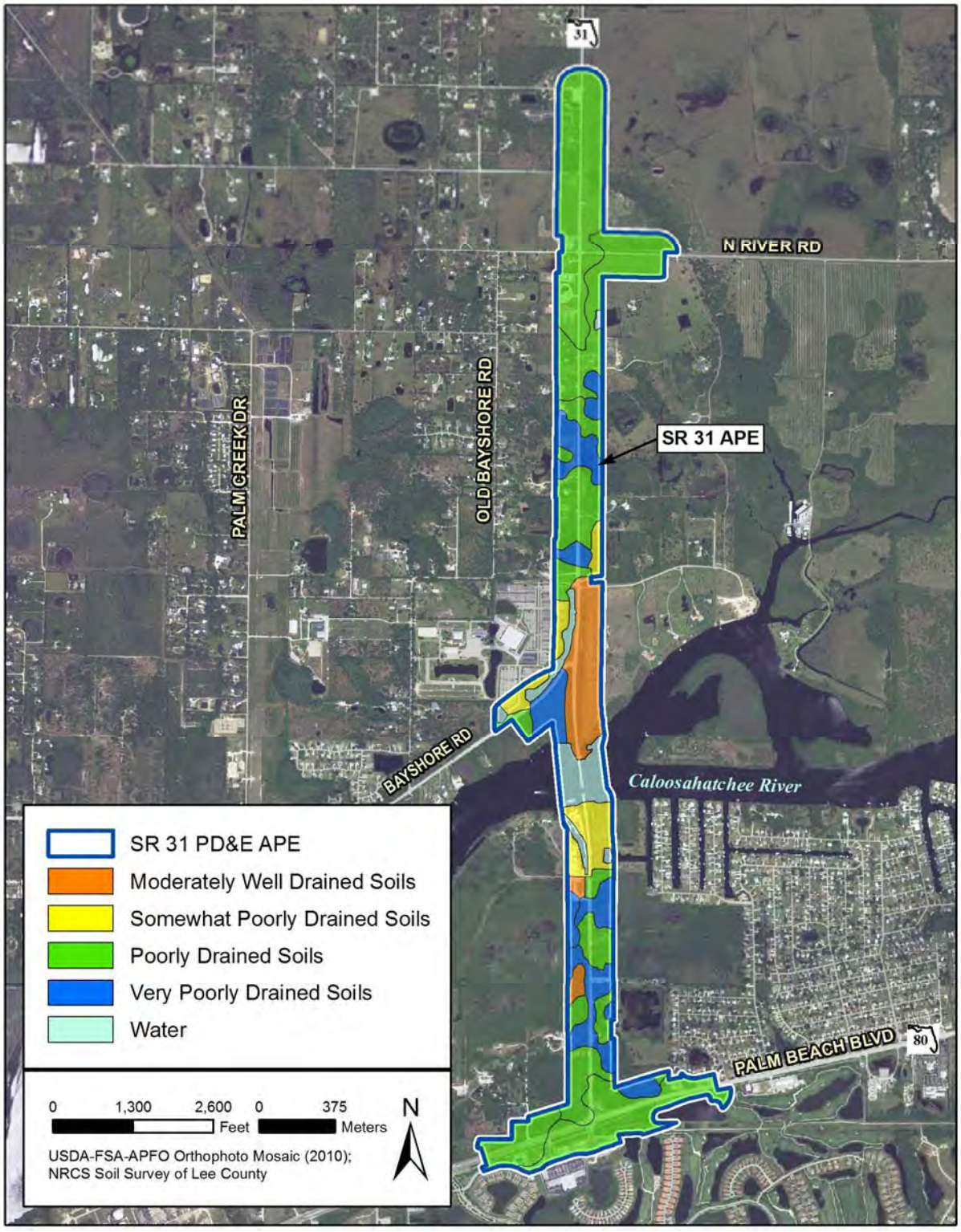


Figure 3. Soil drainage in the SR 31 APE.

PALEOENVIRONMENT

Between 18,000 to 12,000 years before present (16,000–10,000 BC), 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 16,000 BC. 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 7000 BC, 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 2000–1000 BC, the climate had changed to one of increased precipitation and surface water flow. By the late Holocene, ca. 2000 BC, 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.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE HISTORY

Paleoindian Period

Current evidence indicates that the first inhabitants of Florida entered the area approximately 12,000 years ago. During the Paleoindian period (10,000–8000 BC), sea level was much lower than today and the Florida peninsula was wider and drier, particularly in the central interior. Most of the known Paleoindian sites are located in north and west-central Florida, where karst springs and chert were readily available.

Florida's early Native Americans may have been nomadic hunter-gatherers who relied on now-extinct mammals (mammoth, mastodon, camel, horse, dire wolf) and wild plant foods for their subsistence (Milanich 1994). However, by the late Paleoindian period it appears that these people were spending part of each year in large habitation sites located near freshwater springs and lithic raw material sources (Daniel and Wisenbaker 1987). The Paleoindian tool assemblage contains lanceolate-shaped projectile points, blades, bola stones, carinate scrapers, drills, end scrapers, thumbnail scrapers, gouges, and Edgefield scrapers, reflecting a reliance on hunting and butchering of animals as well as the use of well-made scraping tools for woodworking, hide scraping, and other tasks. Lanceolate-shaped Suwannee and Simpson projectile points are commonly found on sites in the karst regions of north and central Florida, although they are

sometimes found in south Florida as well. Purdy (1981) has suggested that the Paleoindian populations followed the rivers through north Florida, exploiting the resources of the Florida Highlands and the Gulf Coast. A similar pattern has been suggested for Paleoindian groups that inhabited the central Gulf Coast (Goodyear et al. 1983).

The earliest documented evidence for human occupation in south Florida comes from Warm Mineral and Little Salt Springs in Sarasota County, where radiocarbon dates of 10,000 BC have been obtained (Clausen et al. 1979; Cockrell and Murphy 1978). No Paleoindian sites have been identified as yet in the Caloosahatchee area.

Archaic Period

During the Archaic period (8000–1000 BC), subsistence strategies became more diverse with the inclusion of new plant and animal species. This increase in subsistence adaptations was due in large part to the physiographic and climatic changes that took place in Florida during this period. As a result, the subsistence patterns of Archaic hunting and gathering groups also changed.

The Early Archaic was apparently very arid and warm (Watts and Hansen 1988) and was characterized by the spread of oak hardwood forests and hammocks. Early Archaic campsites and habitation sites tend to be located in the same places that earlier Paleoindian sites are located, i.e., around springs and spring-fed rivers. However, the characteristic side-notched projectile points that identify this period archaeologically have been found as far south as Dade County (Carr 1986) as well as along the southwest coast (Hazeltine 1983). The Middle Archaic was a wetter period with the intrusion of mixed pine and oak into the hardwood forests. As conditions became wetter, riparian and lacustrine adaptations became increasingly common, particularly along the coast, where relatively sedentary habitation apparently took place (Russo 1991). In the interior, Archaic hunter-gatherers may have remained fairly mobile (Austin 1996). By the Late Archaic period a trend toward more sedentary occupations and more circumscribed territories became more dominant as conditions became increasingly more similar to the modern environment.

The earliest pottery appeared in the Southeast around 2000 BC, during the Late Archaic period. In Florida this pottery is referred to as the Orange series. This fiber-tempered pottery often displays different design motifs. The terminal Late Archaic period, 1250–1000 BC, is characterized by the addition of sand with the plant fibers as tempering agents and the introduction of the coiling method of pottery construction (Sassaman 1993). This sand-and-fiber-tempered pottery is referred to as Norwood along the Gulf Coast. The people who made fiber-tempered pottery continued to practice a hunting-and-gathering lifestyle.

In southwest Florida, evidence for preceramic Archaic occupation comes from coastal shell middens (Milanich et al. 1984; Russo 1991), interior lithic scatter sites (Beriault et al. 1981; Clausen et al. 1979), and wetland cemeteries (Beriault et al. 1981; Clausen et al. 1979). Inundated Middle Archaic-aged occupations are known from several sites in the Gulf (Faught

1988, 1995; Gifford and Koski 1994). Late Archaic sites containing fiber-tempered and sand-and-fiber-tempered pottery are common along the coast (e.g., Bullen and Bullen 1956; McMichael 1982; Widmer 1974).

Caloosahatchee Period

Following the Archaic period there began a gradual development of more complex forms of political, social, and religious community life throughout much of Florida, including the southwest coast. This was accompanied by the establishment of more formal, settled communities and increased regional diversity. This regional diversity, due primarily to local adaptation to varied ecological conditions within the state, has traditionally been described in terms of cultural periods based on variations in ceramic types. The ceramic tradition for southwest Florida, characterized by sand-tempered bowls with incurvate rims, is known as the Caloosahatchee cultural tradition. A ceramic sequence for the greater south Florida region was established by John Goggin on the basis of work he conducted during the 1930s, 1940s, and early 1950s. Subsequent research has served to refine his basic chronological framework (Griffin 1988; Griffin et al. 1984; Marquardt 1992).

The Caloosahatchee culture was centered in the Charlotte Harbor and Ten Thousand Islands area. The historic descendants were the Calusa Indians, a politically powerful group that controlled much of south Florida at the time of Spanish contact. The Caloosahatchee culture was adapted to a rich maritime environment, and site density is exceptionally great. Caloosahatchee people built large shell mounds, shell embankments, plazas, and causeways, and dug canals. They were a socially stratified society at the time of Spanish contact and may have reached this level of social and political complexity as early as AD 700-800 (Widmer 1988). Caloosahatchee people were primarily fisherfolk who also gathered plants and occasionally hunted deer and other small game.

A number of archaeological sites associated with the Caloosahatchee cultural tradition are located along the southwest coast of Florida, with some of the smaller islands and keys composed almost entirely of shellworks and shell middens with enclosed plazas. The most famous of these is the site at Key Marco, where a large assortment of perishable artifacts was found preserved in the muck of a mangrove swamp (Cushing 1897; Durnford 1895; Gilliland 1975; Widmer 1996). Carved wooden masks and vessels, cordage, netting, bone and shell tools, and the remains of wooden structures were recovered, providing a wealth of information about aspects of prehistoric life that are rarely represented at typical archaeological sites in Florida. The ceramic assemblage indicates a late fifteenth-century, precontact period of occupation. Other Caloosahatchee sites include those at Gordons Pass (Goggin 1939), Goodland Point (Goggin 1949), Useppa Island (Milanich et al. 1984), Horrs Island (McMichael 1982), Sanibel Island (Fradkin 1976), Josselyn Island (Marquardt 1984), Buck Key, and Pineland (Walker and Marquardt n.d.).

POST-CONTACT HISTORY

Unlike the northern parts of Florida, present-day Lee County was not part of the initial settlement of the state by Europeans. It was not until the early nineteenth century that conflict between the Seminoles and European-American settlers planted the seeds of some of the nonnative settlements in the project area. The Second Seminole War brought troops to present-day Lee County with the establishment of Fort Harvie on November 4, 1841. With the conclusion of the war, the fort was deactivated on March 21, 1842 (Forsythe 1989). Initially, present-day Lee County was located within the Seminole Reservation when the reservation was reconfigured at the end of the war, thus limiting, for a short time, its settlement by European-Americans (Mahon 1985). Between the wars, there was still conflict between Americans and Seminoles, and the US Army continued to maintain a presence in the area. One of the forts the military established was Fort Myers on February 20, 1850, as part of its plan to remove the few remaining Native Americans from South Florida (Brown 1991; Dovell 1952). **Figure 4** is a map showing the military forts along the river.

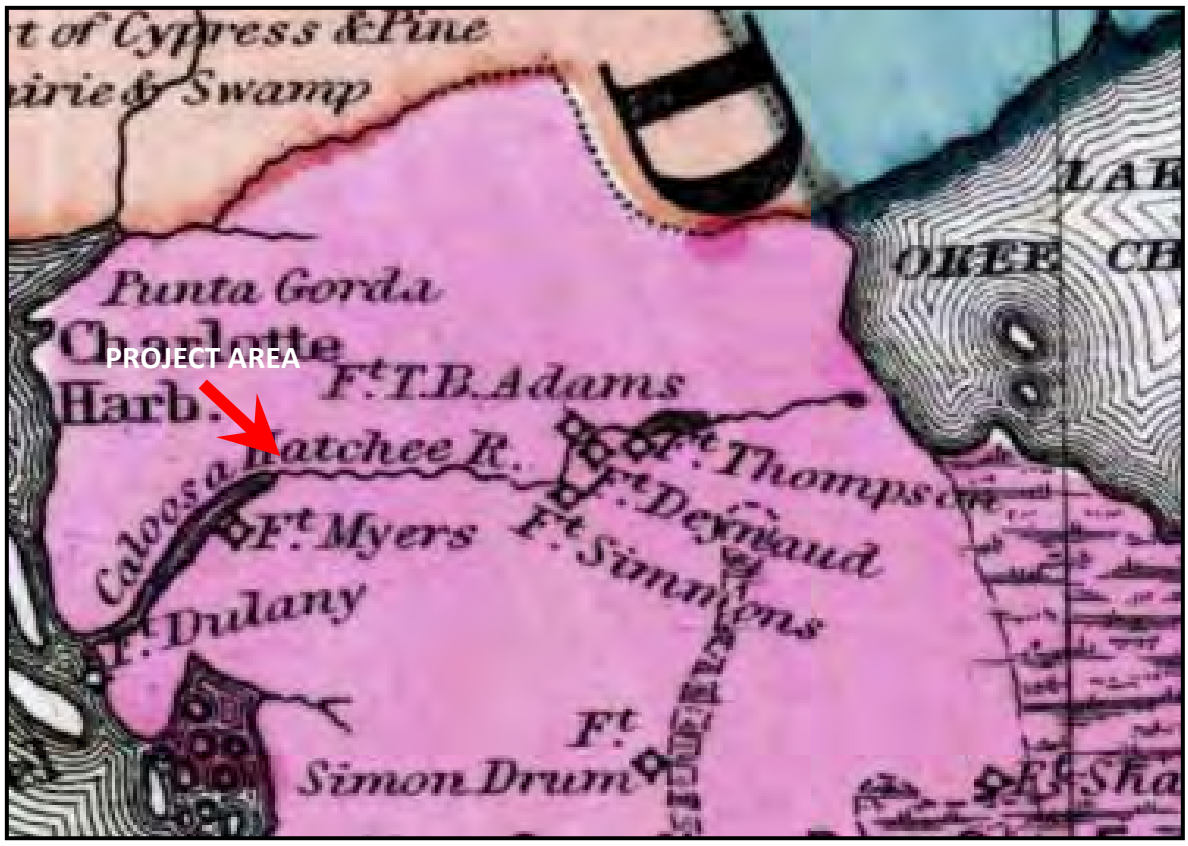
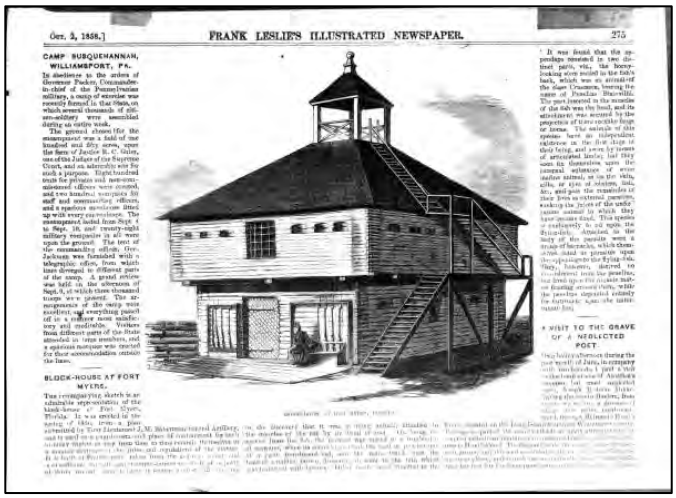


Figure 4. 1873 map of Florida showing the approximate location of the project area in relation to military forts along the Caloosahatchee River. Source: http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/maps/index.htm.

By 1855, the American government was again in armed conflict with the Seminole nation in southern Florida. One of the underlying causes of the Third Seminole War was the desire of

central Florida cattlemen to range their herds over the expansive prairies of southern Florida, including the area west of Lake Okeechobee. From Forts Myers, Denaud, and Thompson, the US Army made extensive incursions into the southwest Florida frontier in an attempt to "round up" the steadfast and elusive Seminoles. By the end of the war, several hundred had been removed, and although a significant number remained ensconced in the Everglades, the American government declared that the issue was settled (Covington 1982; Mahon 1985).

During the Third Seminole War, Fort Myers served as the primary base of operations for US troops (Tebeau 1971) (**Figure 5**). The fort was deactivated shortly after the war's conclusion, but would again see Federal forces during the Civil War. During this brief period of peace, cattlemen began migrating into the southern half of Florida, fueled by the building of a wharf at Punta Gorda in 1860 for shipping cattle to Cuba. The Cuban cattle trade was cut short by the start of the Civil War (Brown 1991). Fort Myers was reestablished by Union forces in January 1864 as a recruitment base to enlist dissatisfied former Confederate sympathizers. From Fort Myers, Union forces disrupted cattle drives to the north, capturing beef, horses, and supplies essential to the Confederate military. Frustrated with Union success, a Confederate force of 200 men left Tampa in February 1865 to attack Fort Myers. Realizing the opposition was too strong, they failed to oust the Federal forces, and the war ended shortly thereafter (Buker 1993; Gannon 1996). Reportedly, Union forces had captured approximately 4,500 head of cattle from south Florida ranges (Tebeau 1971).


FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

CAMP SUSQUEHANNAH, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

BLOCK-HOUSE AT FORT MYERS.

A VISIT TO THE GRAVE OF A NEGLECTED POET.

Figure 5. Drawing of the blockhouse at Fort Myers. Source: Florida Memory, No. RC00-1.

Following the Civil War, cattlemen continued to move into present-day Lee and surrounding counties, looking for pasturage for their ever-increasing stock. In 1870, Francis A. Hendry, the largest cattle owner in the state, settled in one of the abandoned officers' quarters at Fort Myers, moving his herd closer to Punta Rassa, an important dock for shipping cattle to Cuba (**Figure 6**). Five years later, Hendry's herd totaled 25,000 head of cattle, and before his death on February 12, 1917, the herd numbered 50,000. With Hendry's success, others followed in his footsteps, prompting the development of the entire region (Brown 1991; Morris 1995).

With the arrival of the Florida Southern Railroad in south Florida in 1886 and the success of agriculture and cattle, Fort Myers grew in importance. Hendry successfully petitioned the Florida legislature to carve Lee County from Monroe County on May 13, 1887, and the town became the county seat. Hendry named the new county "Lee" after Confederate General Robert E. Lee (Morris 1995; Norton 1892). At the time, most of Lee County's small population was involved in agriculture or cattle. Agriculture would remain the primary economic pursuit in

Figure 6. Captain Francis A. Hendry (center, standing) poses with a group of Seminole Indians, ca. 1870. Source: Florida Memory, No. RC00964.

Lee County throughout the twentieth century, especially after the Great Freeze of 1894–1895, which shifted the agriculture industry to the southern parts of the state. Lee County, along with Manatee and De Soto Counties and groves along the Indian River, produced all of the state's 150,000 boxes of oranges picked after the Great Freeze. These counties' citrus industries prospered as orange production moved farther down the peninsula (Dovell 1952).

Although agriculture was the predominant industry in Fort Myers, the foundation for the retirement and tourism industry was laid in the late nineteenth century. In 1885, the famous inventor Thomas Edison purchased 13 acres here and established a home called Seminole Lodge (8LL00098). Edison was followed in the early twentieth century by other prominent Americans such as Henry Ford and Nelson Burroughs, who purchased homes in the area and drew national attention to its healthful climate and beautiful scenery (Board and Colcord 1992:8).

Fort Myers would finally receive a railroad in 1904 when the Plant Railroad system extended its line from Punta Gorda to Fort Myers (Brown 1991). The 1920s brought another important

change to the infrastructure for Fort Myers. As the automobile began to supplant the railroad in bringing tourists and prospective homesteaders to Florida, the state began a concerted effort to build and improve roads. In late 1923 a cross-state highway opened connecting Fort Myers to West Palm Beach. Five years later the Tamiami Trail, connecting Fort Myers to booming Miami, opened for traffic (Dovell 1952) (**Figure 7**).

Figure 7. Tamiami Trail Bridge across Caloosahatchee River, Fort Myers, Florida, ca. 1930.
Source: Florida Memory Collection, No. PC120.9

With such economic potential because of its location and connection to the growing transportation network, Fort Myers continued to grow. The land boom of the early 1920s that swept Florida also affected Fort Myers. During this period, countless outside speculators purchased and sold land in the area. Entrepreneurs built attractions including a casino, a new dock on the Caloosahatchee to accept steamers, a gas plant, and streetlights in some parts of the town. In the meantime, the business section of Fort Myers expanded as did the city limits. The changes also touched the local government, which abandoned the existing council form of government for the more modern commission-manager form in 1921 (Grismer 1949:216–217, 220). The boom would continue until the devastating 1926 Miami hurricane that caused extensive damage to the entire southern portion of Florida. "There is no doubt," wrote one historian who had lived through the prosperous times, "that the hurricanes of September 18, 1926 marked the end of the Florida boom so far as Fort Myers was concerned. In the aftermath of the storm, one of the worst in American history, real estate prices plummeted, buyers disappeared, and the city found itself in debt" (Grismer 1949:230–232).

Fort Myers had only begun to recover from the hurricane of 1926 when the stock market crashed in 1929. Local effects of the crash included the closing of two major banks. The minimal economic recovery that was achieved following the hurricane came to an abrupt halt. As with the rest of the nation, unemployment grew in Lee County during the 1930s but was somewhat lessened with several large-scale public works projects. Edison Bridge (8LL00654) was built over the Caloosahatchee in 1930, and a new post office was constructed in 1933. Federal relief agencies—including the Civilian Works Administration, the Federal Emergency Relief Association, and the Works Progress Administrations (WPA)—also helped construct sidewalks, repair school buildings, and compile county records along with a variety of other projects in the county. Most influential among these projects was the WPA's expansion of the Lee County airport (Page Field, 8LL01466), the new Lee Memorial Hospital, and a waterfront park (Grismer 1949:238–243).

While the influx of federal funds during the New Deal helped to slow the Great Depression, it was the large-scale government spending as part of the expansion of the military in preparation for World War II that pulled Fort Myers out of the depression. Page Field (mentioned above) was a training facility for B-24 Liberator crews, as well as a base for antisubmarine operations. Additionally, the Army Air Forces established Buckingham Army Airfield as a flexible gunnery training base, used to train the gunners who would defend bombers (Gannon 1993; Grismer 1949:246–248). At the height of the war, more than 16,000 members of the Army Air Forces were stationed at Buckingham (Grismer 1949:248).

Fort Myers and the surrounding area experienced an era of prosperity in the post-World War II period that had not been seen since the land boom of the 1920s. After peace was finally achieved in 1945, a large number of the servicemen who were stationed in Fort Myers during the war returned to make their homes in the city. In 1948, the city boasted a population of at least 20,000 people (Grismer 1949:254). That number grew as the 1950s progressed and Florida became one of the fastest growing states in the nation.

One development that illustrates the rapid growth around Fort Myers is Fort Myers Shores, located east of the project area. In 1955, M. H. Davis Development announced the construction of a new 1,400-acre neighborhood with approximately 10,000 low-priced home sites, naming the development Fort Myers Shores (*Sunday Herald* 1955) (**Figure 8**). Milton H. Davis Sr., the president of the company, stated:

> [The] site for Fort Myers Shores was chosen, first, for its natural beauty. Second, for its convenient proximity to Fort Myers proper, one the fastest-growing, most attractive small cities in Florida. Third, because we could offer exceptionally desirable property at low prices to more people with modest incomes, particularly the retired class (*Sunday Herald* 1955).

To illustrate the type of families that the developer desired, an advertisement offered "Flowers for the Ladies!, Balloons for the Kiddies!, Cigars for the Men!" (*Palm Beach Post* 1955). It can be discerned from the advertisement that the neighborhood was offering what was portrayed

in the 1950s as the American Dream. While the lots cost only $499 each, the buyer was required to purchase two lots, creating large, spacious parcels that were not available in northern states (*Sunday Herald* 1955).

The new development proved to be successful. By the end of the first year of operation, developer had sold 3,000 of the 10,000 lots. Surprisingly, many of the initial purchases were by younger investors who were looking to build a summer cottage, vacation home, or future home (*St. Petersburg Times* 1956).

Figure 8. Advertisement for Fort Myers Shores, ca. 1955. Source: Turner 2005:115.

The tourism industry, which could trace its roots to the late 1880s in Fort Myers, was now bigger than ever. Coupled with the completion of Interstate 75 and the birth of the retirement industry, Fort Myers underwent a tremendous transformation in the late twentieth century. The city ranked among the nation's 11 fastest-growing metropolitan regions in the country in 1980 (Gannon 1993). While the government, retail trade, and service sectors employed the majority of the county's population, 517 farms consisting of 106,721 acres still produced a range of crops including sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, peppers, potatoes, squash, and tomatoes in 1992. Additionally, the commercial fishing industry caught 5,011,534 pounds of fish and 2,408,395 pounds of shellfish in 1991 (Institute of Science and Public Affairs 1994).

Seaboard Air Line Railroad

The Seaboard Air Line Railroad (SAL) was founded in 1900 as a conglomerate of 19 railroads that ran from New York City to Tampa, Florida. In 1926, the SAL expanded into southwest Florida with the leasing of the Charlotte Harbor & Northern Railroad (Turner 2000). Seeing the potential of the Fort Myers area for economic growth, S. Davies Warfield, chairman and president of SAL, pushed for the Fort Myers–Naples extension and created the Seaboard–All Florida Railway subsidiary in 1925 (Turner 2008). This subsidiary authorized the east–west

extensions of two lines from Fort Myers: one east to LaBelle and one west to Punta Rassa (**Figure 9**). The portion of the SAL within the current APE is part of the LaBelle extension that opened in 1927. The 30-mile branch served Buckingham, Alva, Floweree, and Fort Denaud. The first line carried agricultural products and livestock, but the biggest commodities transported on the line were citrus and timber (Turner 2000, 2008). The first train arrived in LaBelle in March 1927, and the extension was officially opened in April 1927 (Turner 2000). The line operated until 1942 when, in an attempt to cut costs, the SAL discontinued the 13-mile stretch from Alva to LaBelle. By 1950, the rails from Fort Myers to LaBelle were completely run down (Turner 2000). Two years later, in November 1952, SAL announced the discontinuation of operations and began physical removal of tracks within the project area (Turner 2000, 2008).

Figure 9. Map showing the SAL routes in Florida, 1936. Source: *Seaboard Air Line Time Tables* published May 13, 1936.

Caloosahatchee River Canal

Since the initial American settlement of Florida, the conversion of the southern part of Florida into productive agriculture land had been a major theme. In 1847, two years after Florida was granted statehood, J. D. Westcott, one of the state's original US senators, made the first known proposal to drain the overflowed lands of the lower peninsula. The next year, Treasury Secretary Robert Walker instructed Buckingham Smith of St. Augustine to make a general inspection of the area and to report his findings. Smith reported to the US Senate in June 1848 that he believed the Everglades could be reclaimed by a sensible system of canals and by deepening the various streams that flowed both east and west to the coasts. Two years later, Congress passed the Swamp and Overflowed Lands Act of 1850, which conveyed the whole of Florida's swamp and overflowed lands to state ownership. A stipulation in the act was that the sale of the lands to private interests should finance the necessary work of reclamation (Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan [CERP] n.d.). However, the Civil War stopped any reclamation work in the area.

The post-Civil War emergence of the coast towns of Tampa, Punta Gorda, and Fort Myers and the gradual inland push of settlement encouraged the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to again explore the navigational situation of the rivers that flowed into the Gulf. In 1879, Assistant Army Engineer J. L. Meigs conducted the first survey of the Caloosahatchee River. Before departing Fort Myers on March 3 with a party bound for Lake Okeechobee, Meigs heard

that the scattered farms between Fort Thompson and Lake Okeechobee had been abandoned in the wake of flooding along the river during the previous year. As Meigs and his party progressed inland along the river in a two-ton sloop, they, too, encountered the challenges of this environment. Once they reached Lake Flirt (east of LaBelle), dense water vegetation along with a serpentine channel hampered further progress. Exiting the lake on March 8, the party continued eastward before reaching Sugar Berry Hammock. In this area, the channel was about 15 feet wide and 5 to 8 feet deep. The party soon encountered further obstructions: "From a lookout in the [Sugar Berry Hammock] 35 feet high," noted Meigs, "nothing could be seen eastward, northeastward, or southeastward but saw-grass" (USACE 1879). In fact, the sawgrass was so dense that some of Meigs' men attempted to procure canoes from Seminole Indians living near Fort Center and proceed into Lake Okeechobee via Fisheating Creek. From there, they planned to set fire to the sawgrass surrounding Hicpochee until they reached Meigs. The corpsmen failed in this effort, although a contingent of citizens from Fort Myers under Captain Francis A. Hendry was able to fire a passage for Meigs on both sides of Hicpochee. East of Hicpochee, Meigs determined that the channel of the river was nonexistent. In other words, the source of the Caloosahatchee River was Lake Hicpochee rather than Lake Okeechobee as had been believed. The effort to reach Lake Okeechobee was therefore abandoned (USACE 1879).

As a result of his survey, Meigs recommended a canal between Lakes Okeechobee and Hicpochee as well as one between Hicpochee and the Sugar Berry Hammock area. Such a canal would promote trade in the region, and through drainage, the fertile soils along the Caloosahatchee would be freed from the threat of flooding. Although he saw potential in the region, Meigs did not believe the cost of such improvements to be warranted at the time. He noted that "the commerce [of the Caloosahatchee Valley] does not require such improvement. The very sparse population is almost wholly engaged in raising cattle, which are pastured in the wide space between the Kissimmee and Caloosahatchee rivers, and in the country between the Caloosahatchee and Big Cypress Swamp" (USACE 1879).

In order to build railroads and make other improvements in Florida after the Civil War, capital was necessary; therefore, the state's Internal Improvement Commission sold 4 million acres of land for $1 million in 1881 to the Florida Land and Improvement Company, owned by Hamilton Disston and associates (Light and Dineen 1994:53; Mohl and Mormino 1996:427). Disston was a wealthy Philadelphia capitalist who had heard about the idea to drain south Florida and the Everglades while on a fishing trip to the state in 1879. In 1881, Disston signed a contract with the state whereby he would, through the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company, drain some 12 million acres across central and southern Florida (including Glades County) in exchange for title to 4 million of these acres (**Figure 10**).

Over the next several years, Disston's dredges embarked on his master plan, which spanned much of central and southern Florida. First, the conversion of the Kissimmee River into a canal proceeded, and experimentations in sugar cultivation commenced near the new town of Kissimmee. In this region, drainage was achieved and new settlers began to arrive. Planned next were other canals stemming from Lake Okeechobee toward the Gulf of Mexico. From the

western side of Lake Okeechobee toward Lake Hicpochee (near present-day Moore Haven), Disston's dredges created a channel where an ancient Calusa canal once existed, but difficulties were soon encountered (Grunwald 2006). In addition to the canal, Disston experimented with rice, sugarcane, potatoes, peaches, grapes, pineapples, vegetables, and cattle (US Senate 1911:73–83) (**Figure 11**).

Figure 10. Stock certificate from Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company. Source: www.scripophily.com.

One of the channelized rivers was the Caloosahatchee River, resulting in the construction of a canal that was part of Hamilton Disston's initial attempt to drain the Everglades (Grismer 1949). The Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company constructed a canal with a minimum cross section of 22 feet by 5 feet, opening Lake Okeechobee to the headwaters of the

Figure 11. Saint Cloud Canal running through the Disston sugar plantation. Source: Florida Memory, No. RC02678.

Caloosahatchee River. The project also included the deepening of the channel from Fort Myers to a depth of 7 feet at mean low water for a width of 100 feet. In 1880 and 1888, this project was modified again to include the improvement of the upper river as far as Fort Thompson by the removal of snags and overhanging trees and by deepening the channel near Beautiful Islands (US House of Representatives 1895:1233).

In 1888, Disston terminated dredging due to the failure of the drainage project to create sugarcane-producing land (Grismer 1949). The economic downturn of 1893 and Disston's death shortly thereafter brought his work to a halt. However, Disston's efforts validated Buckingham Smith's report and laid the intellectual groundwork for governmental efforts to drain the Everglades.

Because of the failure of private individuals to continue the drainage operations, the state and federal government took over the operation. In 1906, the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund and the Drainage Commissioners purchased and operated dredges along the rivers of the southern part of the state (CERP n.d.). Four years later, in 1910, Congress passed the Rivers and Harbors Act, which authorized deepening and widening of the channel in the Caloosahatchee River from Punta Rassa to Fort Thompson. The canal utilized the natural Caloosahatchee River and transformed the previously winding river into a straighter, deeper waterway. That same year, three locks were built in Glades County: one at Moore Haven, another near Ortona, and a third near LaBelle. **Figure 12** shows a postcard from ca. 1912 that celebrates the creation of the Caloosahatchee River Canal and presents the accomplishment as proof of progressive action in the state.

While the Army Corps surveyed the river several times, it did not recommend improvements on the upper portions of the river until the late 1920s. From the early twentieth-century reports, it is evident that drought as well as flooding was a cyclical issue in the Caloosahatchee River Valley. In 1916, Junior Engineer W. W. Fineren reported on the last several years of history in the Caloosahatchee Valley:

> During the year 1913 the water level in Lake Okeechobee was so lowered by drainage operations of the State of Florida that navigation in the upper Caloosahatchee River was ruined and the settlers abandoned their homesteads and moved away. In 1914, the river at its junction with the lake became dry, and at LaBelle there was only 1.5 feet of water, not enough to float the boats in the trade. Considering that in 1912 there was a thriving business between Fort Myers and Lake Okeechobee; that many settlements had sprung into existence; that hundreds of people had purchased the drained lands and settled thereon; the loss of the Caloosahatchee River can be realized during the last three years (Secretary of War 1918).

The advancement of canal digging on the south side of Lake Okeechobee influenced a return to the normal water level of the Caloosahatchee River, including the portion that had been involved in Disston's 1880s canal project. A map from the 1917 *Geographic Manual and New*

Figure 12. Postcard celebrating "Progressive Florida, Reclaiming the Great Everglades," ca. 1912. Source: Florida Memory, No.PR02935.

Atlas shows the extent of the canal at that time, extending from Moore Haven at Lake Okeechobee all the way to the Gulf of Mexico (Mawson 1917:169) (**Figure 13**).

Additional alterations to the canal include deepening and straightening of the canal in the 1930s in response to hurricanes during the 1920s; in addition, the canal was enlarged to a width of 250 feet (Foster and Wessel 2009). In 1937, the 155-mile Okeechobee Waterway opened. Stretching from the east coast at Fort Pierce to Fort Myers on the west coast, the waterway consists of the St. Lucie Canal, the southern reaches of Lake Okeechobee, and the Caloosahatchee Canal. The waterway has since been used by both pleasure craft and small commercial vessels. The waterway also serves as an outlet for floodwaters (USACE 2009).

In the post-World War II era, the federal government restructured its approach to the water management problems of southern Florida. The approach sought to inject millions of dollars into controlling the movement of water in the region. The Central and Southern Florida (C&SF) Flood Control Project that the Army Corps devised shortly after World War II has been described as the largest earth-moving effort since the Panama Canal. The plan, which operated on state and federal funding, called for the creation of 2,000 miles of levees and canals, along with hundreds of spillways, floodgates, and pumps spanning 19 counties (including the Caloosahatchee Canal) (Grunwald 2006:218–221; McCally 1999:153).

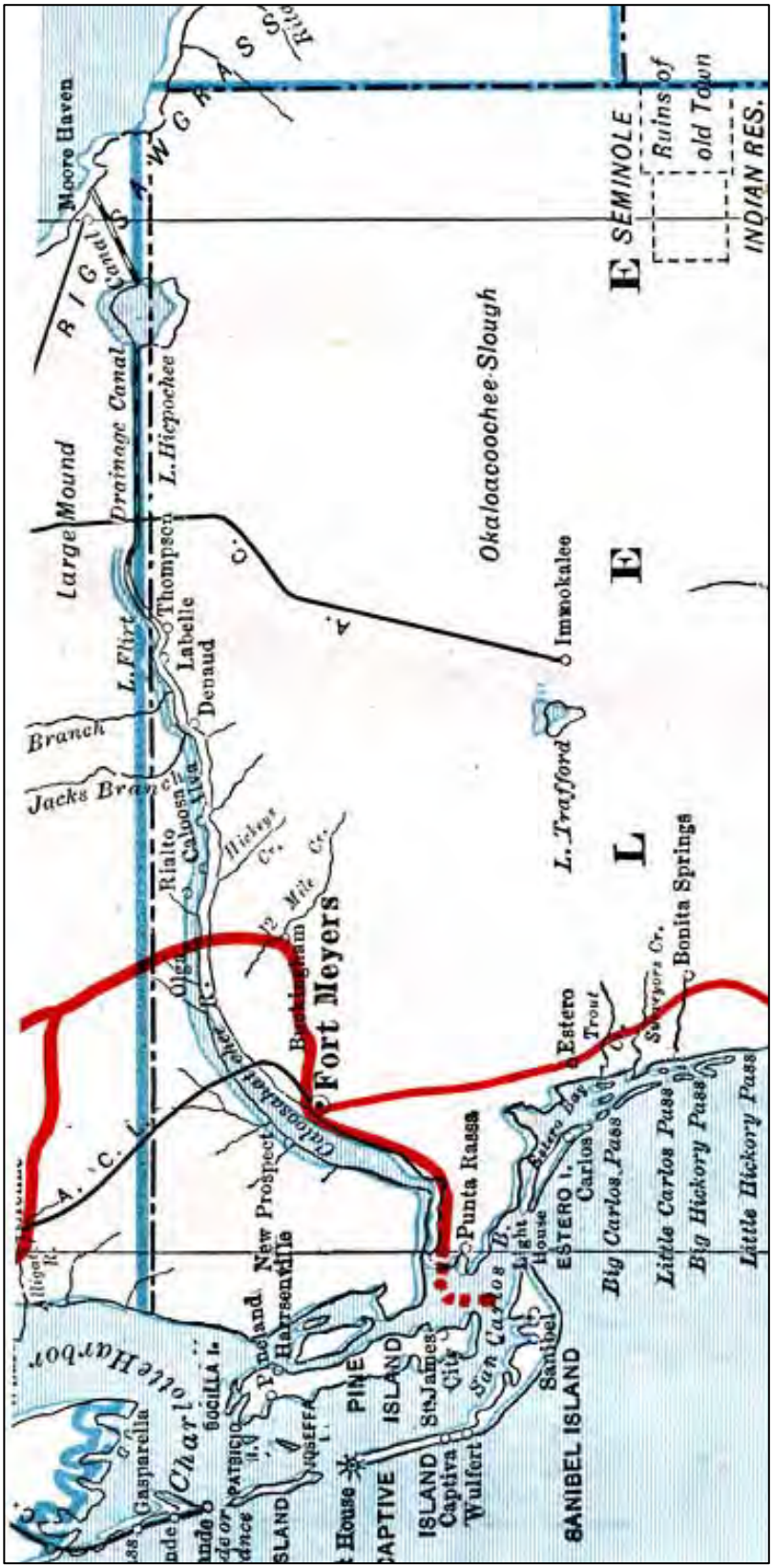


Figure 13. 1917 map showing the Caloosahatchee Canal extending from Moore Haven to Punta Rassa. Source: Mawson 1917:169.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

Florida Master Site File (FMSF) data from April 2012 were reviewed to identify any previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the project APE. The FMSF indicates that 14 previous cultural resource surveys have been conducted within one mile of the SR 31 project APE (**Table 1**).

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys within One Mile of the SR 31 APE.

Survey No.	Title	Date	Author
2165	Cultural Resource Reassessment Survey of a Segment of SR80 in Lee County, Florida	1989	Ballo, George R.
3014	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Southwest Florida Pipeline Company Corridor, Hillsborough, Polk, DeSoto, Charlotte, and Lee Counties, Florida	1991	Janus Research
3044	An Archaeological Survey of Parcel 1 and 2 of the Orange River Canoe Trail Park Property, Lee County, Florida	1991	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
3144	Historical Report and Survey Supplement for Lee County, Florida	1992	Nickerson, Michael J.
3460	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Southwest Florida Pipeline Company Corridor Realignment, DeSoto, Charlotte, and Lee Counties, Florida	1993	Janus Research
5699	Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation Report of the Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase IV Expansion	1999	SEARCH
5868	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Four Contractor Staging Areas Associated with the Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase IV Expansion, Florida	2000	SEARCH
5884	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Five Mud Disposal Sites and Seven Contractor Staging Areas Associated with the Florida Gas Transmission Company Phase IV Expansion	2000	SEARCH
6575	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Verandah Parcel, Lee County, Florida	2001	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy
10537	A Phase One Archaeological Assessment of the State Road 80 CR30 Parcel, Lee County, Florida	2004	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy
12279	A Cultural Resource Assessment of the Caloosa Landing Project Area in Lee County, Florida	2005	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
12953	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey, Marina Del Lago, Lee County, Florida	2006	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
14057	An Addendum to the Cultural Resource Predictive Model, The Babcock Ranch Community, Charlotte and Lee Counties, Florida	2007	Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
15456	A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the North River Assemblage Parcels, Lee County, Florida	2007	Archaeological and Historical Conservancy

The FMSF review also indicated that seven archaeological sites, two historic structures, and one resource group have been recorded previously within one mile of the SR 31 project APE (**Table 2; Figure 14**). All of the previously recorded resources are located in the vicinity of the southern half of the project corridor; no resources have been recorded within a mile of the northern half of the corridor. Of the previously recorded resources, only the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Grade (8LL01898) and historic structure 8LL01596 are plotted within the current APE. According to the FMSF forms for these resources, neither 8LL01898 nor 8LL01596 has been evaluated for listing in the NRHP by the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as of April 2012.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within One Mile of the SR 31 APE.

Archaeological Sites				
FMSF No.	**Name**	**Time Period**	**Surveyor Evaluation**	**SHPO Evaluation**
8LL01763	SWFPL Realignment 1	Prehistoric	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8LL01764	SWFPL Realignment 2	Prehistoric	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8LL01984	Packing House Site	Twentieth-century American, 1900–present	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
8LL02027	King Homestead	Twentieth-century American, 1900–present	Insufficient Information	Ineligible for NRHP
8LL02397	Trout Creek Hunt Camp	Late Archaic	Insufficient Information	Potentially eligible for NRHP
8LL02398	Intrigue Site	Late Archaic	Insufficient Information	Potentially eligible for NRHP
8LL02399	Majestic Gumbo Limbo Site	Not specified	Eligible for NRHP	Potentially eligible for NRHP
Historic Structures				
FMSF No.	**Address**	**Year Built**	**Surveyor Evaluation**	**SHPO Evaluation**
8LL01596	11831 Bayshore Road	ca. 1918	Likely NRHP eligible	Not evaluated by SHPO
8LL02030	Not provided	ca. 1930	Ineligible for NRHP	Ineligible for NRHP
Resource Groups				
Site No.	**Site Name**	**Time Period**		**SHPO Evaluation**
8LL01898	Seaboard Air Line Railroad Grade	Twentieth-century American, 1900–present		Not evaluated by SHPO

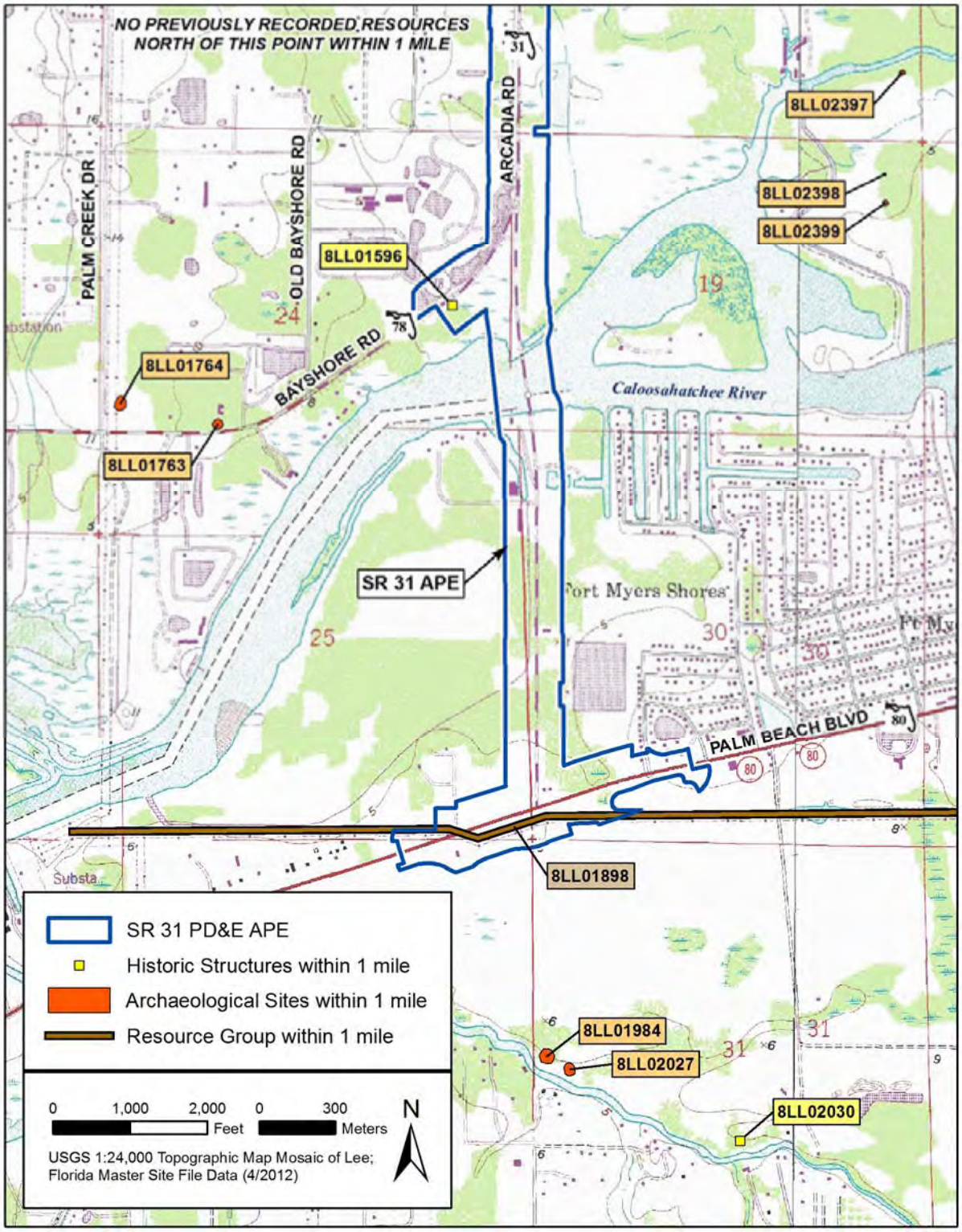


Figure 14. Previously recorded resources within one mile of the SR 31 APE.

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 SR 31 project APE. The earliest available maps of detail are the General Land Office (GLO) survey maps created by US government land surveyors in the first half of the nineteenth century. 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.

This part of Lee County was first surveyed in 1859; the resultant plat maps published in 1869 and 1872 show no cultural features in the vicinity of or within the current SR 31 APE (GLO 1869, 1872). An annual report from the Surveyor General in 1856 shows the majority of settlement occurring several miles to the southwest in Fort Myers and east in Fort Denaud and Fort Thompson (Drew 1856). Small communities such as Olga and Alva began to appear on the banks of the Caloosahatchee River in late nineteenth-century maps (Rand McNally and Co. 1903; Wm. M. Bradley and Bros. 1889). An 1889 map shows that the Everglades drainage efforts had succeeded in connecting the Caloosahatchee River to Lake Hicpochee and to Lake Okeechobee (Wm. M. Bradley and Bros. 1889). Additionally, an 1899 map of Lee County confirms the construction of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad corridor into the Fort Myers area southwest of the project APE (Cram 1899).

Early twentieth-century maps depict the project area as a largely rural area, with the majority of development occurring several miles southwest of the project area in Fort Myers and east along the Caloosahatchee River. A 1932 map of Lee County shows the Seaboard Air Line Railroad (SAL) corridor extending into the project area (US Department of Interior Geological Survey 1932). The railroad corridor corresponds with the branch line of the SAL stretching west from Fort Myers to LaBelle and that officially opened in 1927 (Turner 2000). A more detailed General Highway Map of Lee County was created in 1936, and it shows small areas of rural development on the northern side of the Caloosahatchee, including the construction of Old Bayshore Road, identified as “317” and “Rd 2” (FDOT 1936). The landscape had been significantly altered by this time with the introduction of several roads into the project area, and several structures are shown dotting the landscape.

The USDA began taking aerial photographs of the state of Florida in the 1930s; this area of Lee County was first documented in 1944. These aerial photographs reflect the same level of development shown in the earlier General Highway Map. By 1944, the area west of the APE (including Old Bayshore Road) and the portion of the APE north of the intersection of North River Road and Bayshore Road appear much like they do today. Scattered agricultural development is visible along both of these transportation corridors. To the south, the SAL LaBelle branch and modifications to the Caloosahatchee River also are visible; however, the modifications appear much narrower than they do currently (USDA 1944). The 1953 aerial shows the introduction of SR 80 (Palm Beach Boulevard) just north of the SAL LaBelle branch corridor. To the southwest of the project, the SAL LaBelle branch corridor crosses the Orange

River; however, the crossing and part of the corridor appear to be missing, indicating that the railroad line was not operational in 1953 (USDA 1953). By 1958, SR 31 connects with Bayshore Road and continues north; however, the road does not cross the Caloosahatchee River. The 1958 aerials also show development beginning to the north of SR 80, and several of the finger canals just east of the current APE are visible (USDA 1958). By 1970, portions of the Caloosahatchee River are visibly wider than those in the 1958 aerial, and the SR 31 bridge is visible crossing the river (USDA 1970).

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 (NPS), the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. that are associated with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Based on an examination of environmental variables (soil drainage, access to wetlands and marine resources, relative elevation), as well as the results of previously conducted surveys, the potential for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites to be present within the project APE was considered to be generally low. This assessment was based on the presence of poorly drained soils and the fact that much of the right-of-way has been modified with fill material on which the existing SR 31 roadway was constructed. While there is a large area of moderately well-drained soils just north of the Caloosahatchee River, this area is composed of Caloosa fine sand, which represents spoil from dredging activities in the river. Overall, the project corridor had a low probability for encountering intact archaeological deposits and historic resources.

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. The majority of the APE was tested at staggered 200-meter intervals such that the effective distance between shovel tests was 100 meters. In areas judged in the field to have moderate site potential, shovel tests were excavated at staggered 100-meter intervals with an effective interval of 50 meters. Due to the extensive disturbance (sidewalks, drainage ditches, buried utilities, and landscaping) evident within the existing and proposed right-of-way along SR 80 at the southern end of the project, this area was subjected to judgmental testing only. No shovel tests were excavated within the existing or proposed-right-of-way at the SR 31 intersection with SR 78/Bayshore Road as the roadway in this area is built atop a man-made berm; there is no natural ground exposed on the north side of Bayshore Road in this area, and the natural area to the south is low and wet. The entire project corridor was visually examined via pedestrian survey for the presence of exposed artifacts and aboveground features (chert outcrops, sand mounds, etc.).

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 WAAS-enabled handheld 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 1967. 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.

Informant Interviews

SEARCH staff did not identify any local informants during the fieldwork.

Certified Local Government Consultation

Because this project took place in Lee County, SEARCH initiated consultation with Gloria Sajgo, Historic Preservation Planner and Certified Local Government representative for Lee County. SEARCH staff e-mailed Ms. Sajgo on July 6, 2011, and telephoned her the following week. Ms. Sajgo did not identify any concerns regarding cultural resources within the APE.

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 1 upon project completion; copies will be retained by SEARCH.

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 1 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 1 Environmental Administrator must be contacted. The discovery must be reported to local law enforcement, who will 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.

Appendix B provides more detailed information on actions to take should any unanticipated discoveries be found subsequent to this report.

RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Fifty-eight shovel tests were excavated within the existing and proposed right-of-way within the project APE (**Figure 15**). Shovel tests along the northern portion of the corridor typically encountered gray-brown sand from 0 to 20 cmbs (0–8 inches), then light gray sand from 20 to 100 cmbs (8–39 inches); water was frequently encountered prior to 100 cmbs. Closer to the north bank of the Caloosahatchee River, shovel tests encountered clay and limestone fill material below 20 cmbs (8 inches). South of the river, a typical shovel test revealed dark gray sand from 0 to 40 cmbs (0–16 inches), dark gray-brown sand from 40 to 60 cmbs (16–24 inches), and gray-brown sand from 60 to 80 cmbs (24–32 inches), at which point water was encountered. Numerous shovel tests encountered clay and limestone fill material in this area as well. No artifacts were recovered from any of the 58 shovel tests, and no archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the SR 31 project APE.

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Six historic resources (8LL01898 and 8LL02582–8LL02586) were recorded within the APE. One of these resources (8LL01898) was previously recorded, while the remaining five resources (8LL02582–8LL02586) were newly identified during the current survey (**Table 3; Figure 16**). Resource Group 8LL02586 is recommended eligible, with the portion of the resource group located within the APE contributing to the overall resource group. The remaining resources all lack the architectural distinction or significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the NRHP and are considered ineligible. No potential NRHP districts were located due to the lack of concentration of historic structures. Previously recorded historic structure 8LL01596 (Bostleman House) had been plotted by the FMSF as being located within the SR 31 project APE (see **Figure 14**). During the fieldwork and map review, SEARCH determined that 8LL01596 has been misplotted; this building is not located within the current APE and for this reason was not documented during the present survey. FMSF forms were completed for the six resources identified within the APE, and these are contained in **Appendix C.** The project survey log sheet is provided in **Appendix D**.

Table 3. Historic Resources Recorded within the SR 31 APE.

FMSF No.	Name	Style	Year Built	NRHP Evaluation
8LL01898	Seaboard Air Line Railroad Grade	Railroad	ca. 1926	Not eligible
8LL02582	11950 Shirley Lane	Frame Vernacular	ca. 1960	Not eligible
8LL02583	19381 SR 31	Ranch	ca. 1962	Not eligible
8LL02584	19321 SR 31	Ranch	ca. 1962	Not eligible
8LL02585	Wilson Pigott Bridge	Bascule Bridge	ca. 1960	Not eligible
8LL02586	Caloosahatchee River Canal	Canal	ca. 1943	Eligible

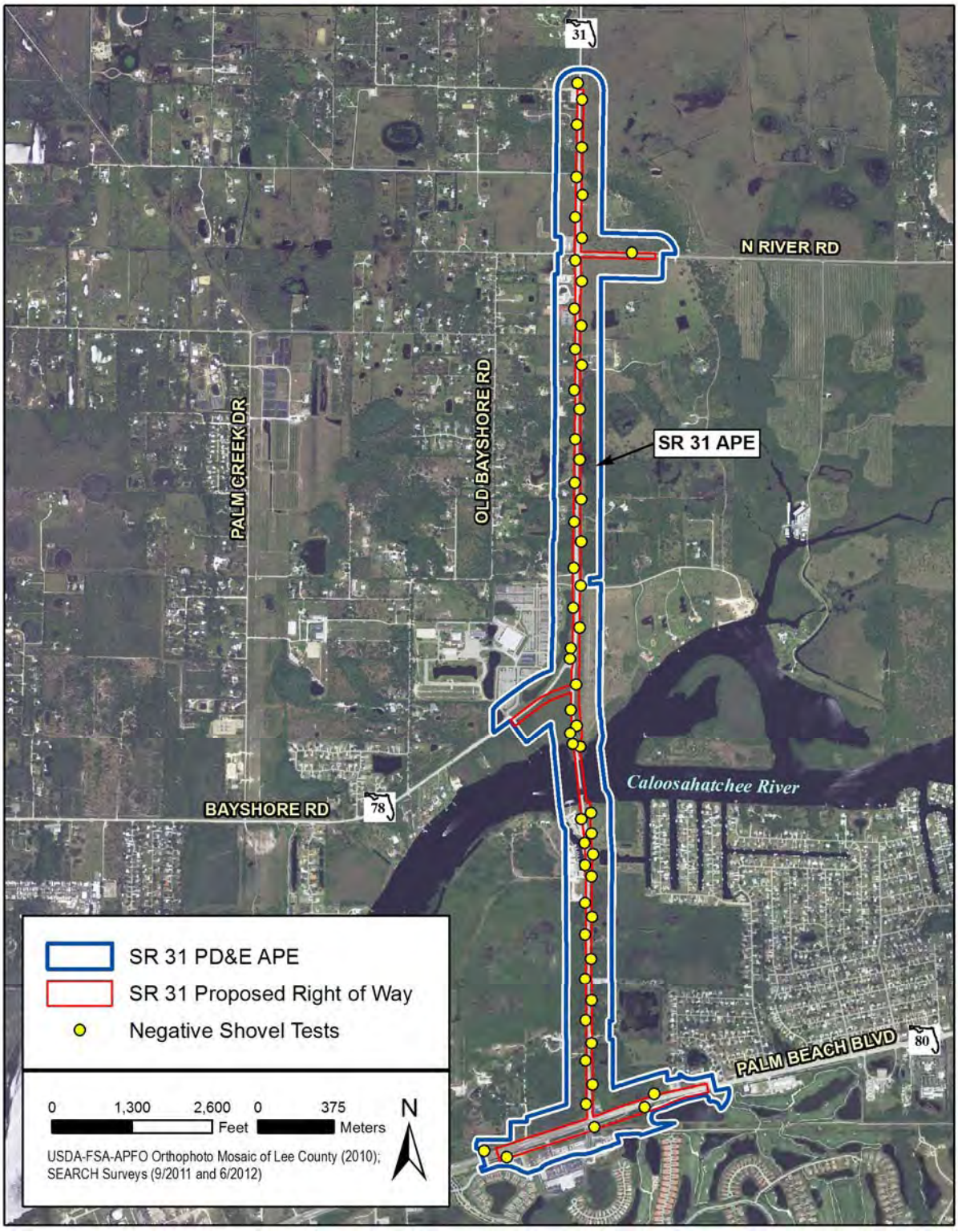


Figure 15. Shovel test locations within the SR 31 APE.

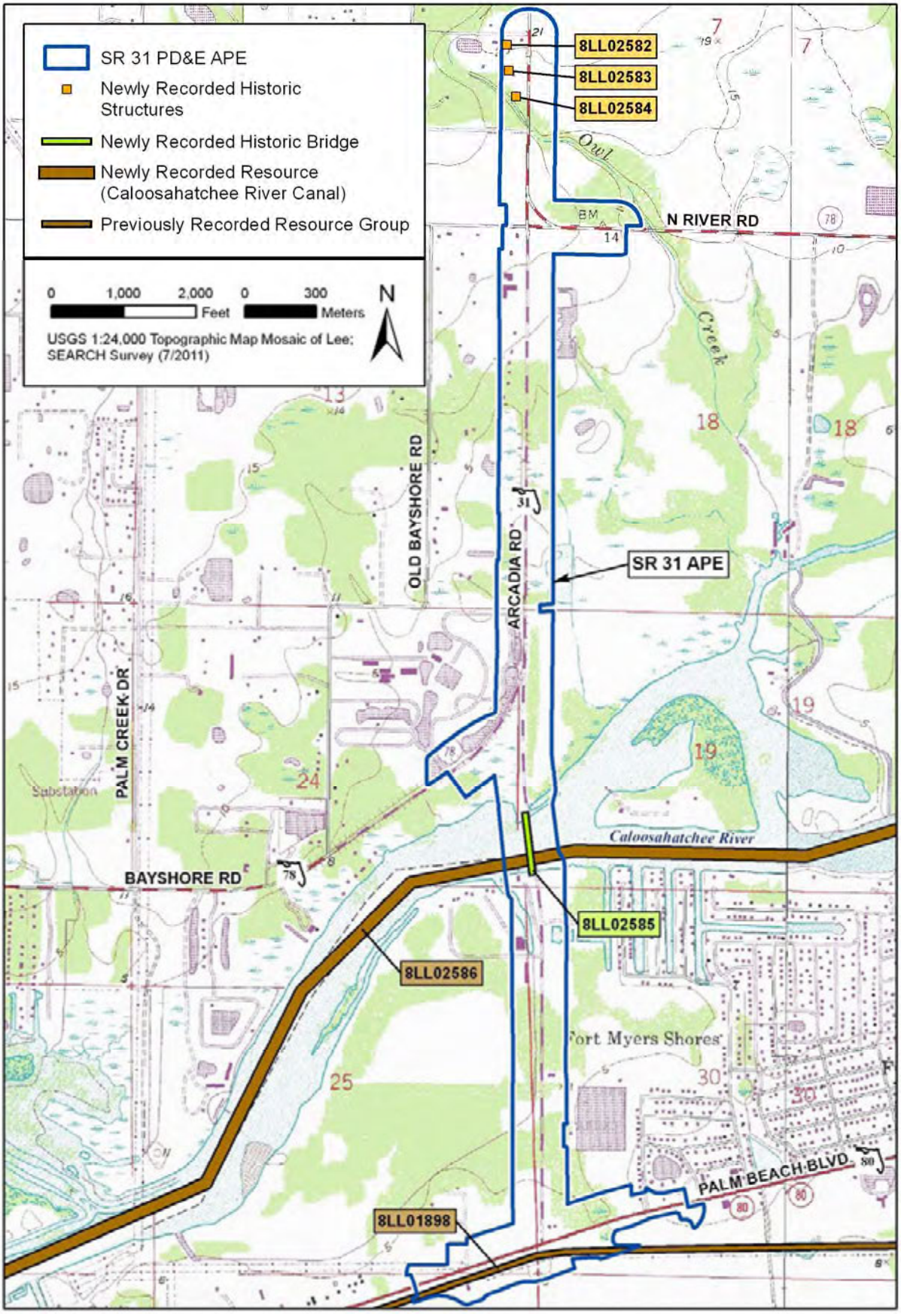


Figure 16. Historic resources recorded within the SR 31 APE.

8LL01898, Seaboard Air Line Railroad Grade

Figure 17. Resource 8LL01898, facing east-northeast.

The Seaboard Air Line Railroad (8LL01898) was previously recorded in Lee County (Denson et al. 1996:100). The previous surveyor recommended a segment of 8LL01898 that is not located within the current APE as potentially eligible as a contributing element to a historic district related to logging operations. However, the SHPO has not evaluated the resource. A portion of the former Seaboard Air Line Railroad crosses the southern portion of the current APE in Section 25 of Township 43 South, Range 25 East, and in Section 30 of Township 43 South, Range 26 East, as shown on the *Fort Myers, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 16**). Within the APE, the railroad grade is located just south of and parallel to Palm Beach Boulevard (SR 80), where the remains of the former railroad berm are visible on the east side of the intersection of SR 31 and Palm Beach Boulevard (SR 80) (**Figure 17**). A slightly raised area to the west of the intersection of SR 31 and Palm Beach Boulevard was also noted during field examination. Nonhistoric alterations include the removal of cross ties, rails, gravel bed, and tie plates; the only remnant of the historic rail line is the raised berm that it once traveled.

The previously surveyed section of 8LL01898 was recommended not individually eligible, but was associated with a proposed historic district associated with logging near Fort Myers. However, unlike the other APE, the current APE is not associated with logging operations. The removal of significant historic fabric from the segment of the railroad within the APE has severely affected the resource's integrity, and as a result, the portion of the resource within the APE no longer retains five of the seven aspects of historic integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association). The removal of the cross ties, rails, etc., in ca. 1952 has altered the design, materials, and workmanship of the former rail line. Furthermore, because there is no current railroad within the linear resource, the resource no longer retains its feeling or association. Because of its lack of integrity, it is the opinion of the Principal Investigator that the portion of resource 8LL01898 located within the current project APE does not meet the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district or the 8LL01898 resource group.

8LL02582, 11950 Shirley Lane

Figure 18. Resource 8LL02852, facing west.

This newly recorded one-story Frame Vernacular-style building is located in Section 12 of Township 43 South, Range 25 East, as shown on the on the *Fort Myers, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 16**). Built ca. 1960, 8LL02582 currently functions as a private residence. The wood-frame structure is clad with vinyl siding and rests on a concrete-block continuous foundation (**Figure 18**). The low-pitched side-gable roof is covered with composition shingles and features diagonal-patterned vinyl siding in the gable ends. The main entrance features a nonhistoric paneled metal door with decorative metal security door on the east elevation and is flanked by four-light awning windows and diagonal vinyl siding. The entrance is sheltered by an extended flat-roof porch supported by square wood posts. Fenestration consists of three-light metal awning windows with decorative shutters. The house has been altered by the addition of a large nonhistoric two-bay garage to the south elevation.

Resource 8LL02582 is a simple Frame Vernacular-style residence of common design. This type of building represents a highly prevalent approach to residential design in Florida, as well as the United States in general. Its architectural integrity has been compromised by several nonhistoric alterations including the addition of a large garage addition to the south elevation and the replacement of the historic fabric with nonhistoric exterior surface material. Because of its lack of historical and architectural significance, resource 8LL02582 is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. It is not significant under Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period or theme. It is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history, and it is not eligible under Criterion C because of its lack of architectural distinction. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. In conclusion, it is the opinion of the Principal Investigator that resource 8LL02582 does not meet the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8LL02583, 19381 SR 31

Figure 19. Resource 8LL02583, facing west-northwest.

This newly recorded one-story Ranch-style residence is located in Section 12 of Township 43 South, Range 25 East, as shown on the on the *Fort Myers, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 16**). Constructed ca. 1962, resource 8LL02583 currently functions as a private residence. The concrete-block structure is clad with brick veneer and stucco and rests on a concrete-block continuous foundation (**Figure 19**). The low-pitched side-gable roof is covered with nonhistoric corrugated sheet metal and features a slight extension on the east elevation that provides a two-bay built-in carport. A large exterior brick chimney, which characterizes the Ranch style, is located on the east elevation, offset south of the main entrance. The main entrance features a nonhistoric paneled metal door with center fanlight and is accessed by a poured-concrete stoop. Fenestration consists of three- and four-light metal awning windows and one-over-one nonhistoric single-hung sash vinyl windows.

Resource 8LL02583 is a simple Ranch-style residence of common design. This type of building represents a highly prevalent approach to residential design in Florida, as well as the United States in general. Its architectural integrity has been compromised by several nonhistoric alterations, which include the addition of stucco exterior fabric, corrugated sheet-metal roofing material, and nonhistoric replacement windows and main entrance door. Because of its lack of historical and architectural significance, resource 8LL02583 is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. It is not significant under Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period or theme. It is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history, and it is not eligible under Criterion C because of its lack of architectural distinction. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. In conclusion, it is the opinion of the Principal Investigator that resource 8LL02583 does not meet the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8LL02584, 19321 SR 31

Figure 20. Resource 8LL02584, facing northwest.

This newly recorded one-story Ranch-style residence is located in Section 12 of Township 43 South, Range 25 East, as shown on the on the *Fort Myers, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 16**). Built ca. 1962, 8LL02584 currently functions as a private residence. The concrete-block structure is clad with concrete block and wood siding in the gable end and rests on a continuous concrete-block foundation (**Figure 20**). The low-pitched gable and hip roof is covered with composition shingles and features a large interior concrete-block chimney on the west gable slope. A slight extension of the gable eave provides shelter for the main entry on the east facade. The main entry features a set of double glass and metal doors flanked by brick veneer. Fenestration consists of large center fixed picture windows flanked by one-over-one single-hung sash vinyl windows and one-over-one nonhistoric single-hung sash vinyl windows. Nonhistoric additions include a large hip-roof addition attached to the north elevation that features a built-in carport and wood-clad enclosure, and a small gable-roof addition attached to the west elevation.

Resource 8LL02584 is a simple Ranch-style residence of common design. This type of building represents a highly prevalent approach to residential design in Florida, as well as the United States in general. Its architectural integrity has been compromised by several nonhistoric alterations, which include the addition of nonhistoric replacement windows and main entrance door and nonhistoric additions including the large hip-roof addition on the north elevation and the gable-roof addition on the west elevation. Because of its lack of historical and architectural significance, resource 8LL02584 is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. It is not significant under Criterion A because it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period or theme. It is not eligible under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history, and it is not eligible under Criterion C because of its lack of architectural distinction. Finally, the building is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. In conclusion, it is the opinion of the Principal Investigator that resource 8LL02584 does not meet the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

8LL02585, Wilson Pigott Bridge (FDOT #120064)

The Wilson Pigott Bridge (FDOT #120064), located in the southern portion of the project area, carries SR 31 over the Caloosahatchee River in Section 19 of Township 43 South, Range 26 East, as shown on the *Fort Myers, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 16**). The Wilson Pigott Bridge is a 780-foot-long, double-leaf, trunnion-type bascule bridge (**Figure 21**). The bridge was constructed in 1960 and named after the 1960 chairman of the Lee County Commission, Wilson Pigott.

Figure 21. Resource 8LL02585 (Wilson Pigott Bridge), looking east-northeast.

The superstructure of the Wilson Pigott Bridge features steel stringers with solid-concrete piers and concrete bents. The approach spans feature two-lane, two-way concrete and asphalt deck, and the main span is composed of metal grating. The bridge road width, curb to curb, is approximately 20 feet, while the deck width, out to out, is approximately 35 feet and includes raised pedestrian walkways on both sides of the bridge. The north approach is approximately 500 feet in total length and comprises eight and a half spans, with the northernmost spans measuring approximately 40 feet in length and the spans closer to the main span measuring 60 feet in length. The southern approach is approximately 180 feet in total length and comprises three and a half spans, with complete spans measuring 40 feet in length. The main span measures approximately 100 feet in length and consists of two bascule leaves. The railing on the approach spans consists of reinforced-concrete post-and-beam deck balustrades, and the main span features metal post-and-beam balustrades. Appurtenant structures to the bridge include a pair of flared fenders with angled concrete supports and wood plank deck on both the east and west sides of the bridge. A metal plaque that lists the 1960 county commissioners is located at the south end of the bridge on the east side. The county commissioners include Wilson Pigott (chairman), Mack Jones, Alvin Gorton, Herman Hastings, and Dawson McDaniel.

The bridge-tender station is attached to the east side of the bridge near the south end of the main bascule span (**Figure 22**). It is two stories and features a rectangular plan with a low-pitch concrete hip roof. The stucco exterior is eroding on the main (west) facade, and the fenestration consists of one-over-one metal single-hung sash windows. Metal grating has been applied on the exterior of the windows for security. The main entrance is located on the west

Figure 22. Bridge-tender station, looking east.

facade and features a paneled metal door. An inscription reading "1960" is located above the door.

Applying the "Numerical Evaluation System for Florida Historic Bridges" adopted by the FDOT, the Wilson Pigott Bridge receives a low historical and engineering significance of 310 points, which does not meet the minimum 500-point value generally required for consideration in the NRHP (**Table 4**). The bridge rating system was developed by Roy Jackson of the FDOT, Joseph King of the Center for Historic Preservation and Technology at Texas Tech University, and research associate Donald Abbe. The evaluation system has been approved by the FDOT, the Federal Highway Administration, and the Florida SHPO. The numerical system, according to its authors, "permits a more regular and disciplined examination of each bridge by unchanging standards" (Jackson 1992:44). Recognized standards for identifying and designating historic engineering structures formed the basis of the system, including the criteria established by the NRHP, the Historic American Engineering Record, and the American Society of Civil Engineers (Jackson 1992:47). The rating system is based on a 1,000-point scale, with 500 points generally serving as the minimum threshold for a bridge to be considered historically significant and potentially eligible for the NRHP. Bridges rated below 500 points "are judged not historically important, since they lack the cultural and/or technical characteristics present in the spans determined to be significant resources" (Jackson 1992:6).

Based on its low point value, 8LL02585 (FDOT Bridge #120064) does not appear to meet the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP. Although it retains its integrity, it lacks sufficient engineering and architectural distinction as a double-leaf, trunnion-type, bascule bridge to be eligible under Criterion C. Nor does the bridge possess sufficient historical significance under Criteria A or B to warrant inclusion in the NRHP. Bridge #120064 is one of 161 bascule highway bridges built in Florida between 1913 and 2001 (FDOT 2001). Unlike other movable bridges, the Florida Department of Transportation continues to build bascule bridges, making it a common movable bridge type. Because of its lack of sufficient historical and engineering significance, it is the opinion of the Principal Investigator that 8LL02585 (FDOT Bridge #120064) is not eligible for individual listing in the National Register.

Table 4. Numerical Evaluation of the Wilson Pigott Bridge (8LL02585/FDOT Bridge #120064).

I. Date of Construction (250 points maximum)				
1. Pre-1920 construction	250 points	_____		
2. 1921-1930 construction	225 points	_____		
3. 1931-1940 construction	150 points	_____		
4. 1941-1950 construction	100 points	_____		
5. Post 1950 (first of type only)	50 points	_____	Subtotal	0
II. Length of Bridge (100 points maximum)				
A. Overall length--250 feet or more	25 points	x		
B. Length of main span				
1. 150 feet or more	75 points	_____		
2. 100 to 149 feet	50 points	x		
3. 50 to 99 feet	25 points	_____	Subtotal	75
III. Bridge type (250 points maximum)				
A. Fixed Bridges				
1. Concrete Through-Arch	250 points	_____		
2. Concrete Deck-Arch	200 points	_____		
3. Steel Through-Truss	200 points	_____		
4. Steel Pony-Truss	150 points	_____		
5. Steel Deck-Truss	150 points	_____		
6. Suspension Bridge	250 points	_____	Subtotal	0
B. Movable Bridges				
1. Vertical lift	250 points	_____		
2. Swing bridge	200 points	_____		
3. Bascule bridge	150 points	x	Subtotal	150
IV. Integrity (100 points maximum)				
A. Structural Integrity				
1. Original condition	75 points	_____		
2. Minor alterations	40 points	x		
3. Major alterations	0 points	_____	Subtotal	40
B. Location and Setting				
1. Original setting	25 points	x		
2. Changed setting or location	15 points	_____	Subtotal	25
V. Historical Significance (300 points maximum)				
A. Technical significance (200 points maximum)				
1. Notable builder/contractor	50 points	_____		
Known builder/contractor	25 points	_____		
2. Notable designer/engineer	50 points	_____		
Known designer/engineer	25 points	_____		
3.Innovativedesign	30 points	_____		
4. Engineering challenge	30 points	_____		
5. Uniqueness in Florida	40 points	_____	Subtotal	0
B. Cultural Significance (100 points maximum)				
1. Historical association with a major historical figure/event	20 points	_____		
2. Architectural features	20 points	_____		
3. Within a NRHP District	20 points	_____		
Within an acknowledged or recognizable historical area	10 points	_____		
4. Historical importance				
a. National level	40 points	_____		
b. State level	30 points	_____		
c. Regional level (within FL)	20 points	_____		
d. Local level	20 points	x	Subtotal	20
			Overall Bridge Total	310

8LL02586, Caloosahatchee River Canal

The Caloosahatchee River Canal (8LL02586) runs approximately 65 miles from Lake Okeechobee in southeastern Glades County to the Gulf of Mexico in Lee County (University of Florida and Florida Department of Environmental Protection 2009). Crossing through three counties (Glades, Hendry, and Lee), the Caloosahatchee River Canal has been previously recorded in Glades County with FMSF number 8GL00442; it has not been recorded in Hendry County; and it is newly recorded as FMSF number 8LL02586 in Lee County. The extent of 8LL02586 within Lee County is illustrated in **Figure 23**.

The Caloosahatchee River Canal is a straight, upland flow-through canal (University of Florida and Florida Department of Environmental Protection 2009). The canal maintains flow between two open boundaries, with Lake Okeechobee as the eastern boundary and the Gulf of Mexico as the western boundary. It is utilized to facilitate drainage and flood control, navigation, salinity control, irrigation, municipal water supplies, and maintenance of the Lake Okeechobee regulation schedule (University of Florida and Florida Department of Environmental Protection 2009). For the current project, the portion of 8LL02586 (**Figure 24**) within the APE is located in Section 19 of Township 43 South, Range 26 East, as shown on the *Fort Myers, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map (see **Figure 16**). Within the APE, the canal ranges from 700 to 1,200 feet in width.

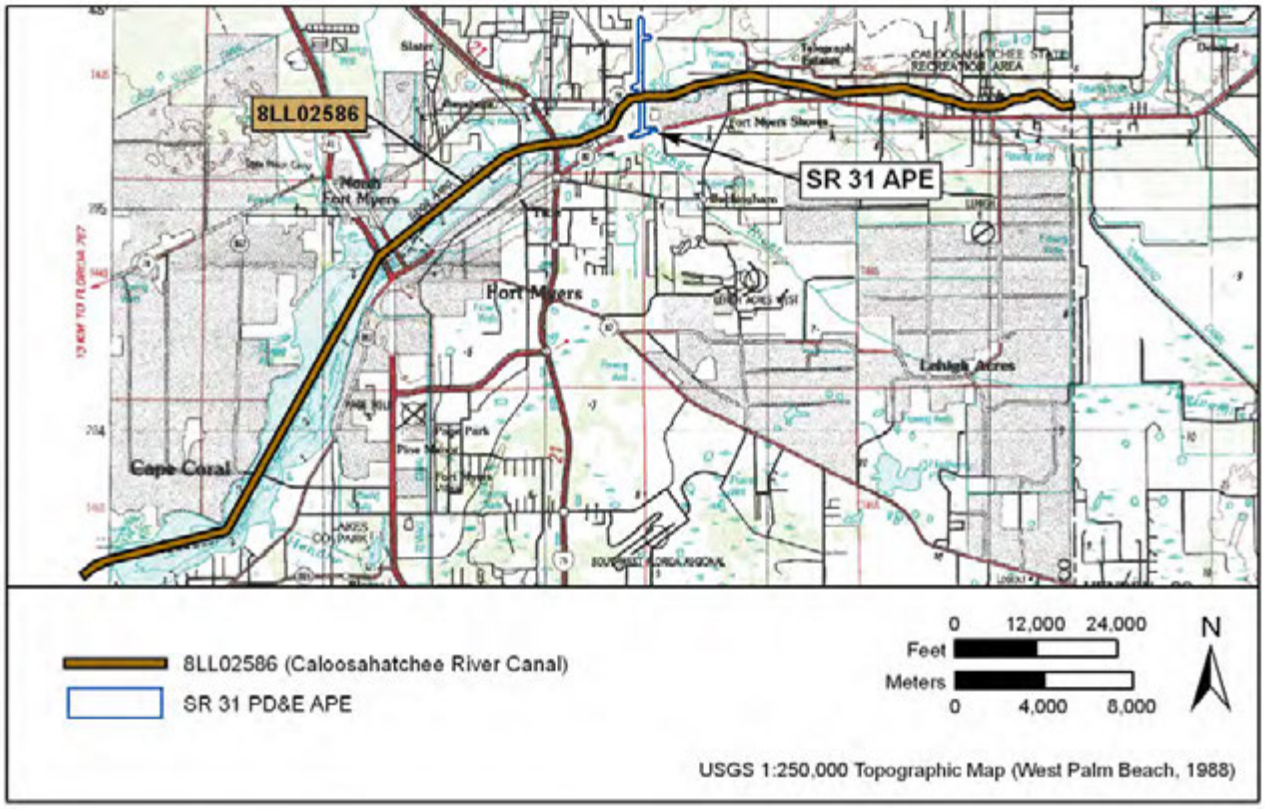


Figure 23. Extent of 8LL02586 within Lee County.

Figure 24. Resource 8LL02586, facing east from SR 31 toward Havens Island.

The Caloosahatchee River Canal was originally constructed in the 1880s and 1890s as part of Hamilton Disston's initial attempt to construct canals east, west, and south of Lake Okeechobee in order to drain the Everglades. The canal has been altered since it was originally constructed. The alterations include the deepening and straightening of the canal in the 1930s in response to hurricanes in the 1920s. In the mid-1950s, the canal was enlarged to a width of 250 feet and a depth of 8 feet (Foster and Wessel 2009). The historic path (i.e., location) of the canal through the project area has not been disrupted or changed since it was originally constructed in the nineteenth century. Historic aerial photographs from the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s indicate that the area immediately adjacent to the canal and berm within the project area was undeveloped with no agricultural fields evident.

Canals, whether they are used for drainage, irrigation, or transportation, are common features in Florida. Since the mid-1800s, people have been constructing canal systems to reclaim swampland and marshland for farming. According to guidance from the FDHR, canals may be potentially eligible if they are "older canals (19th c.), transportation canals, larger regional canals dug as part of the early 20th c. reclamation activities, or canals used in industry (such as logging, cotton)" (Anderson 2005). Anderson (2005) suggests that when assessing a canal system, one should be "thinking in terms of 'bird's eye view' when assessing integrity. If you were flying above the resource, would these [nonhistoric] changes be visible?" Using aerial photographs from the 1940s (USDA 1944) and recent aerials, it was determined that the section of the canal within the APE still maintains its historic layout, location, and feeling. Also, because it is still used as a canal, it retains its historic association.

Because of its direct association with late nineteenth-century efforts to drain the Everglades and develop agricultural pursuits in south Florida, it is the opinion of the Principal Investigator that the Caloosahatchee River Canal Resource Group (8LL02586) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A. The portion of the Caloosahatchee River Canal within the current APE is considered to be a contributing element to the larger resource group because it retains its integrity and conveys its period of significance. The replacement of the Wilson Pigott Bridge

(FDOT #120064) will not have an adverse effect on the canal, as the canal has been bridged since the 1960s and the proposed replacement bridge does not impede the flow of the canal.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey conducted in support of a PD&E Study for the widening of SR 31 from SR 80 (Palm Beach Boulevard) to north of CR 78 (North River Road) in Lee County, Florida. FDOT District 1 is evaluating the widening of the existing two-lane roadway to a four-lane roadway. The study is also evaluating two options for the existing drawbridge that spans the Caloosahatchee River: (1) the replacement of the existing two-lane, low-level bascule bridge with two new two-lane, low-level bascule bridges, and (2) replacement of the existing two-lane, low-level bascule bridge with two high-level, fixed-span two-lane bridges. In addition, improvements are being considered for the SR 31 intersections with SR 80, SR 78, and CR 78.

Fifty-eight shovel tests were excavated within the existing and proposed right-of-way along the three-mile-long project corridor. No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the SR 31 project APE.

Six historic resources (8LL01898 and 8LL02582–8LL02586) were recorded within the APE. One of these resources (8LL01898, Seaboard Air Line Railroad Grade) was previously recorded, while the remaining five resources (8LL02582–8LL02586) were newly identified during the current survey. Resource Group 8LL02586 (Caloosahatchee River Canal) is recommended eligible for NRHP listing, with the portion of the resource group within the APE contributing to the overall resource group. The remaining resources all lack architectural distinction or significant historical associations necessary to be considered for listing in the NRHP and are considered ineligible. No potential NRHP districts were identified due to the lack of concentration of historic structures. Previously recorded historic structure 8LL01596 (Bostleman House) had been plotted by the FMSF as being located within the SR 31 project APE. During the fieldwork and map review, SEARCH determined that 8LL01596 has been misplotted; this building is not located within the current APE and for this reason was not documented during the present survey.

The current project will replace the existing two-lane, low-level bascule bridge with either two new two-lane, low-level bascule bridges or two new high-level, fixed-span two-lane bridges. Neither alternative will have an adverse effect on historic resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. While the canal (8LL02586) over which the new bridge will be constructed is recommended eligible for the NRHP, the replacement of the Wilson Pigott Bridge or construction of an additional bridge will have no adverse effect on the canal, as it has been bridged since the 1960s and the proposed replacement bridge will not impede the flow of the canal. No further work is recommended.

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APPENDIX A.

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM:

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF FOUR PROPOSED PONDS ALONG STATE ROAD 31 FROM STATE ROAD 80 (PALM BEACH BOULEVARD) TO NORTH OF COUNTY ROAD 78 (NORTH RIVER ROAD) LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM:
CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF FOUR PROPOSED PONDS ALONG STATE ROAD 31 FROM STATE ROAD 80 (PALM BEACH BOULEVARD) TO NORTH OF COUNTY ROAD 78 (NORTH RIVER ROAD) LEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

CONSULTANT: Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH)
428 E. Government Street, Pensacola, FL 32502
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Elizabeth J. Chambless, MS, RPA
CLIENT: Inwood Consulting Engineers, Inc.
DATE: May 2012
FM#: 428917-1-22-1

This technical memorandum details the results of a Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) of four pond locations associated with the proposed improvements to State Road (SR) 31 in Lee County, Florida. The four ponds currently under study are located east of the city of Fort Myers in Lee County. The project segment of SR 31 is currently a two-lane, rural roadway that extends from SR 80 (Palm Beach Boulevard) to north of County Road (CR) 78 (North River Road). The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 1, is evaluating the widening of the existing two-lane roadway to a four-lane roadway with possible future expansion to six lanes.

This technical memorandum serves as an addendum to the 2011 SEARCH report titled *Cultural Resource Survey of State Road 31 from State Road 80 (Palm Beach Boulevard) to North of County Road 78 (North River Road), Lee County, Florida*. The regional prehistory and history, environment, research design, background research, and field and laboratory methods for this study are discussed in the previous report and not repeated in this memorandum.

The purpose of the survey is to locate, identify, and bound any archaeological resources, historic structures, and potential districts within the project area and to 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 Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual (revised January 1999) and the 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 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended) and its implementing regulation 36 CFR Part 800 (Protection of Historic Properties).

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) defines the area within which visual, audible, and atmospheric effects that the roadway improvements and subsequent maintenance may have to historic properties will be considered. The APE defined for this project includes the proposed pond boundaries in addition to a 100-foot buffer (**Figure 1, Attachment 1**).

SURVEY RESULTS

Archaeology Results

In addition to information regarding previously recorded archaeological sites (**Figure 2, Attachment 1**), soil drainage characteristics were examined in order to develop testing strategies for the four ponds (**Figure 3, Attachment 1**). Pond 1 is an existing pond with no likelihood of intact archaeological resources. Pond 2 is located on a patch of moderately drained soils, but considering its location between two roads, this area has likely been greatly disturbed during road construction. Pond 3 is located in an area of rural estate homes that has had little soil disturbance, but the soils are at best somewhat poorly drained. Pond 4 is located just north of CR 78 (North River Road), just west of Owl Creek, in an area of poorly drained soils. Overall, the pond sites were determined to have low to moderate archaeological site potential.

Thirteen shovel tests were excavated within the proposed boundaries of Ponds 1, 2, 3, and 4 (**Figure 4, Attachment 1**). No archaeological sites or archaeological occurrences (AOs) were identified as a result of the archaeological survey

Pond 1

No shovel tests were excavated within the footprint of Pond 1 because there is an existing pond in this location. No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the proposed location of Pond 1.

Pond 2

The majority of the proposed location for Pond 2 is a depression to the south of the intersection of SR 78 (Bayshore Road) and SR 31 near the Lee County Civic Center. One shovel test was excavated within the proposed footprint of Pond 2. The soil profile revealed a dark gray, loamy muck soil to 30 centimeters below surface (cmbs) (12 inches), below which was gray wet, loamy sand to 80 cmbs (31 inches). Water filled the shovel test below 80 cmbs (31 inches). No cultural material was recovered from the shovel test. No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the proposed location of Pond 2.

Pond 3

Ten shovel tests were excavated within the proposed boundaries of Pond 3. Soil profiles revealed gray sand to 12 cmbs (6 inches), below which was light gray-brown sand to 50 cmbs and gray-brown to brown sandy clay to a depth of 50–55 cmbs (19–21 inches). One shovel test, near an existing sand borrow pit, showed a reversed soil profile with brown sandy clay marl to 25 cmbs (10 inches) followed by gray sand to 45 cmbs (18 inches) and then brown sandy clay marl below the gray sand. No shovel test went further than 70 cmbs (27 inches) due to the thick clay marl that was encountered. No cultural material was recovered from any of the 10 shovel tests. No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the proposed location of Pond 3.

Pond 4

Two shovel tests were excavated within the proposed boundaries of Pond 4. Soil profiles revealed a single stratum of light gray sand to 100 cmbs (39 inches). No cultural material was recovered from either shovel test. No archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the proposed location of Pond 4.

Architecture Results

A review of the Lee County Property Appraiser's database, in addition to a pedestrian survey of the four pond locations, indicates that no historic resources are located within the SR 31 Ponds APEs.

CONCLUSIONS

This technical memorandum details the results of a cultural resource assessment survey of four proposed ponds along SR 31 in Lee County, Florida. FDOT District 1 is evaluating widening SR 31 from SR 80 to north of CR 78 from the existing two-lane roadway to a four-lane roadway with possible future expansion to six lanes.

The archaeological survey included the excavation of 13 shovel tests within the proposed pond footprints. No artifacts were recovered by any of the 13 shovel tests, and no archaeological sites or occurrences were identified within the SR 31 Ponds APEs. No historic structures were identified within any of the four ponds. No NRHP-eligible or listed resources were identified within the SR 31 Ponds APEs, and no further work is recommended for these locations.

REFERENCE CITED

Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc. (SEARCH)
2011 *Cultural Resource Survey of State Road 31 from State Road 80 (Palm Beach Boulevard) to North of County Road 78 (North River Road), Lee County, Florida.* FMSF Survey No. TBA. On file, Southeastern Archaeological Research, Inc., Newberry, Florida.

ATTACHMENT 1:

FIGURES

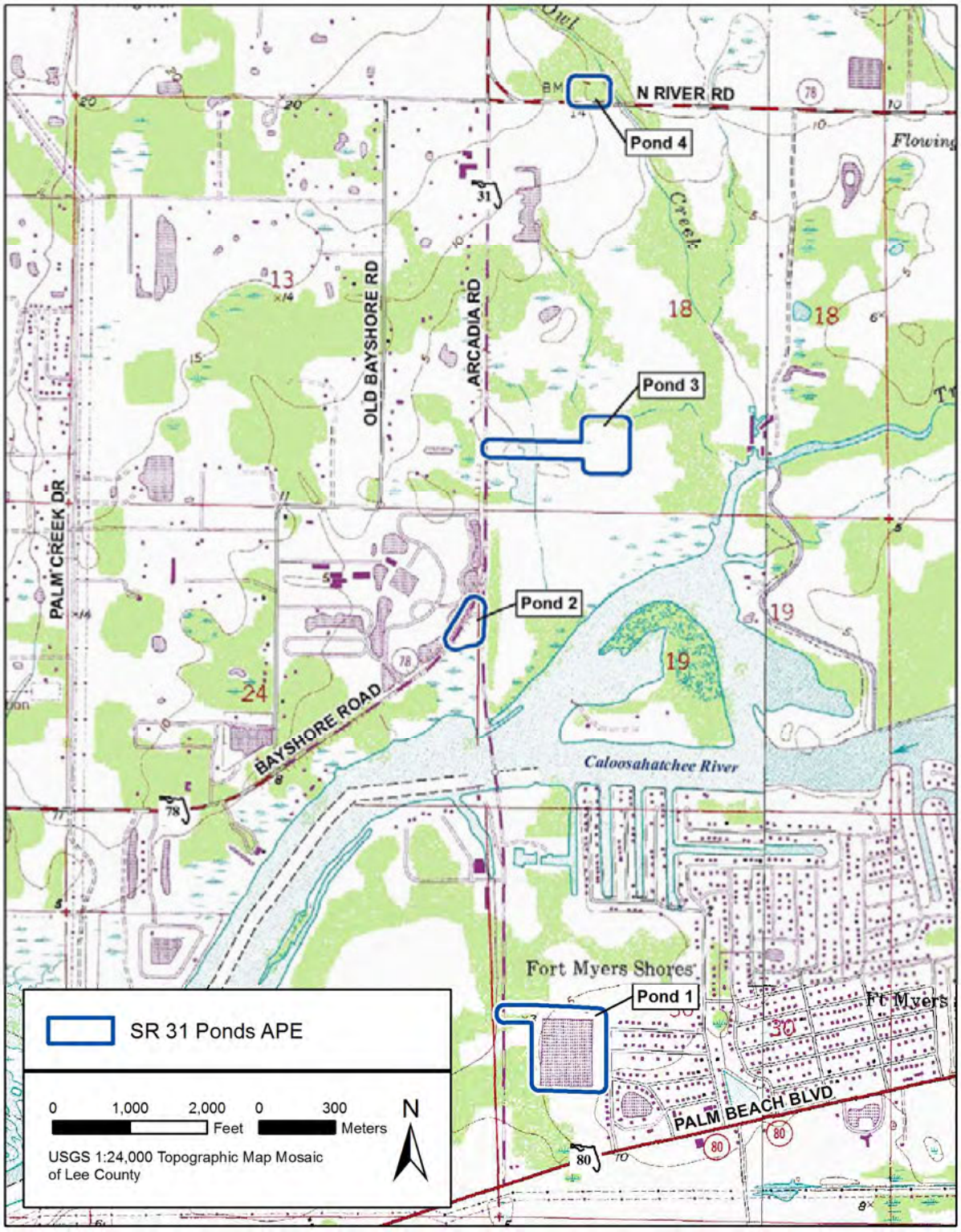


Figure 1. SR 31 Ponds project location, Lee County, Florida.

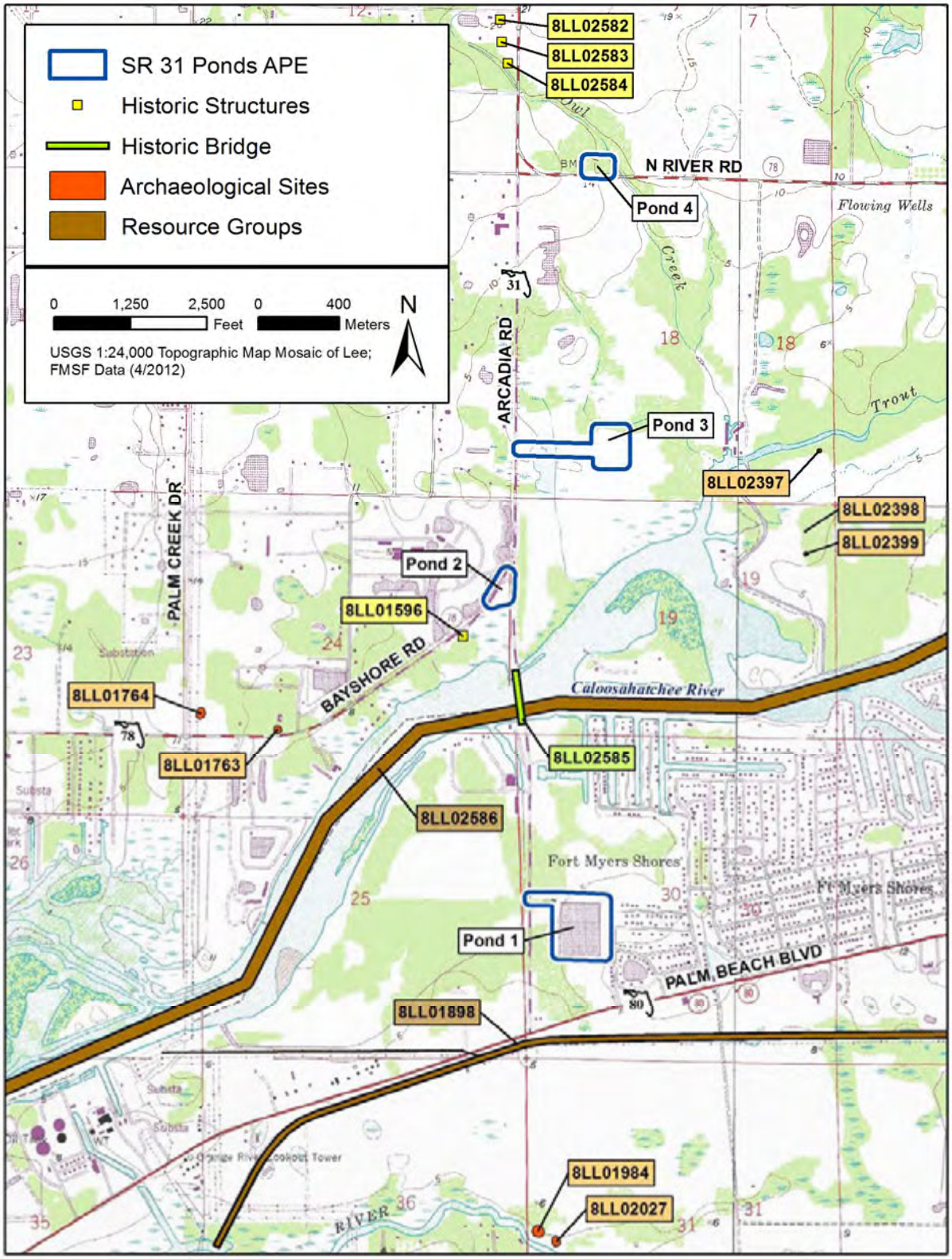


Figure 2. Previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the SR 31 Ponds APE in Lee County, Florida.

Figure 3. Soil drainage characteristics within the proposed SR 31 ponds locations, Lee County, Florida.

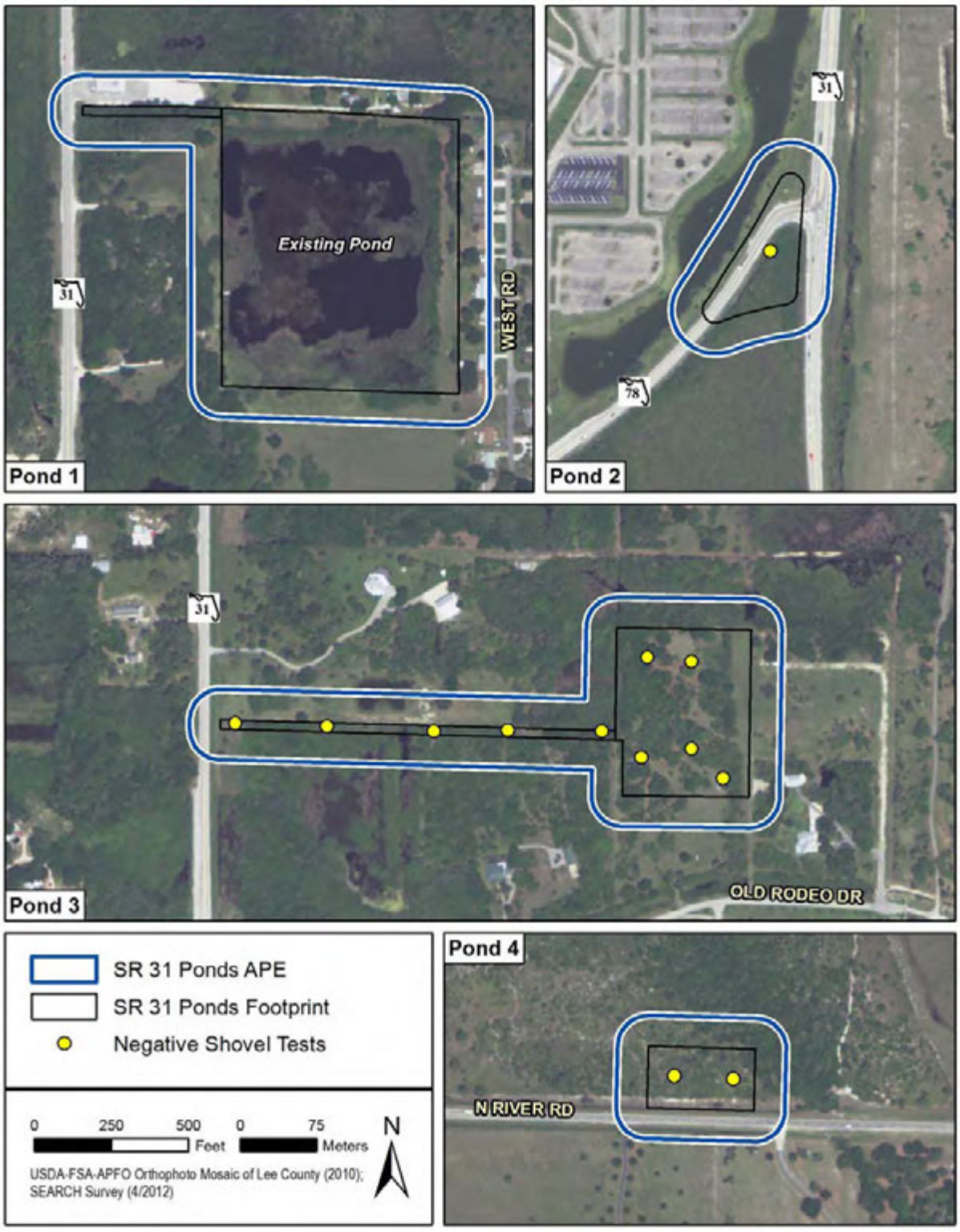


Figure 4. Shovel test locations within the proposed SR 31 ponds in Lee County, Florida.

ATTACHMENT 2:

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 Four Proposed Ponds in support of the SR 31 from SR 80 to North of CR 78 Improvements, Lee County, Florida

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Technical Memorandum: Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Four Proposed Ponds in Support of the Proposed Improvements to SR 31 from SR 80 (Palm Beach Blvd.) to North of CR 78 (North River Road) Lee County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Chambless, Elizabeth 3. _____ 2. _____ 4. _____

Publication Date (year) 2012 **Total Number of Pages in Report** (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 10

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

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

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Newberry

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

1. pond 3. SR 31 5. CR 78 (North River Road) 7. SR 80 (Palm Beach Blvd.)
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____ 8. _____

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

Name _____ Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 1

Address/Phone/E-mail _____

Recorder of Log Sheet Betz, Matthew **Date Log Sheet Completed** 4-20-2012

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

Mapping

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

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

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

1. Name FORT MYERS Year 1991 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 12-5-2011 End 12-6-2011 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____hectares _____acres

Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 4

If Corridor (fill in one for each) **Width:** _____meters _____feet **Length:** _____kilometers _____miles

Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

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 13 shovel tests excavated at 100m and 50m intervals, walkover of entire APE.

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

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

☐other (describe): _____

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

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

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

☐other (describe): _____

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

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

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

☐other (describe): _____

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ☐Yes ☒No

Count of Previously Recorded Sites 0 **Count of Newly Recorded Sites** 0

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

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) CL1420

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

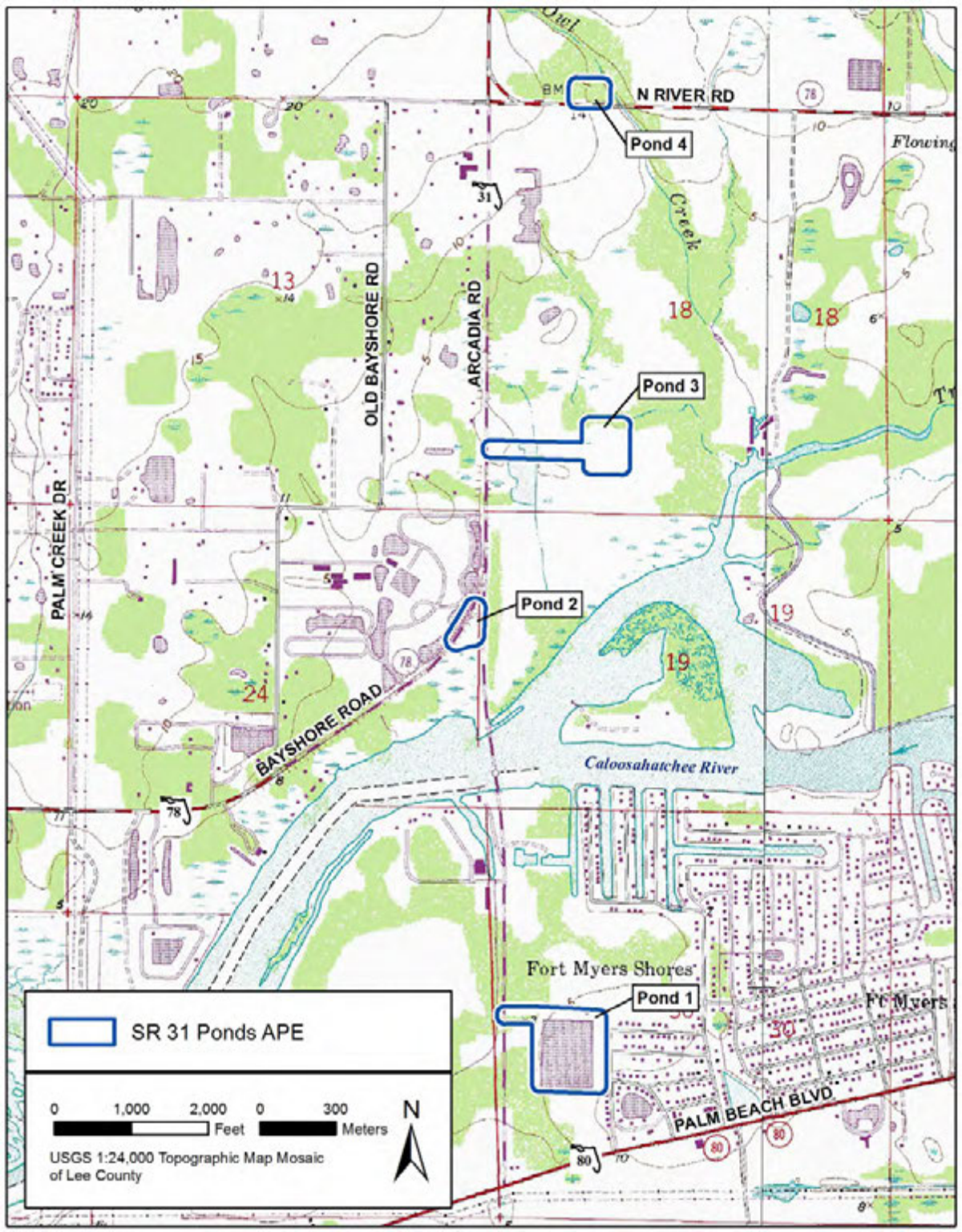
*****REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)*****

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:** _____


N RIVER RD
Pond 4
Pond 3
Pond 2
Pond 1
OLD BAYSHORE RD
ARCADIA RD
PALM CREEK DR
BAYSHORE ROAD
PALM BEACH BLVD
Caloosahatchee River
Fort Myers Shores
SR 31 Ponds APE
0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 300 Meters
N
USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map Mosaic of Lee County

APPENDIX B.

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES STATEMENT

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERIES
OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SITES
INCLUDING HUMAN REMAINS

Although a project area may receive a complete cultural resource assessment survey, it is impossible to ensure that all cultural resources will be discovered. Even at sites that have been previously identified and assessed, there is a potential for the discovery of previously unidentified archaeological components, features, or human remains that may require investigation and assessment. Therefore, a procedure has been developed for the treatment of any unexpected discoveries that may occur during site development.

If unexpected cultural resources are discovered the following steps should be taken:

(1) Initially, all work in the immediate area of the discovery should cease and reasonable efforts should be made to avoid or minimize impacts to the cultural resources.
(2) A qualified Professional Archaeologist should be contacted immediately and should evaluate the nature of the discovery.
(3) The Archaeologist should then contact the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, if necessary, the State Archaeologist.
(4) As much information as possible concerning the cultural resource, such as resource type, location, and size, as well as any information on its significance, should be provided to the SHPO.
(5) Consultation with the SHPO should occur in order to obtain technical advice and guidance for the evaluation of the discovered cultural resource.
(6) If necessary, a mitigation plan should be prepared for the discovered cultural resource. This plan should be sent to the SHPO for review and comment. The SHPO should be expected to respond with preliminary comments within two working days, with final comments to follow as quickly as possible.
(7) If a formal data recovery mitigation plan is required, development activities in the near vicinity of the cultural resource should be avoided to ensure that no adverse impact to the resource occurs until the mitigation plan can be executed.

If human remains are encountered during site development, the stipulations of Chapter 872.05 (Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves) should be followed. All work in the near vicinity of the human remains should cease and reasonable efforts should be made to avoid and protect the remains from additional impact. In cases of inclement weather, the human remains should be protected with tarpaulins. A qualified Professional Archaeologist should be retained to investigate the reported discovery, inventory the remains and any associated artifacts, and assist in coordinating with state and local officials.

(1) The County Medical Examiner should be immediately notified as to the findings. If the remains are found to be other than human, any construction will be cleared to proceed. If the remains are human, and are less than 75 years old, the Medical Examiner and local law enforcement officials will assume jurisdiction. If the remains are found to be human and older than 75 years, the State Archaeologist should be notified and may assume jurisdiction of the remains.
(2) If jurisdiction is assumed by the State Archaeologist, he will (a) determine whether the human remains represent a significant archaeological resource, and (b) make a reasonable effort to identify and locate persons who can establish direct kinship, tribal community, or ethnic relationship with the remains. If such a relationship cannot be established, then the State Archaeologist may consult with a committee of four to determine the proper disposition of the remains. This committee shall consist of a human skeletal analyst, two Native American members of current state tribes recommended by the Governor's Council on Indian Affairs, and "an individual who has special knowledge or expertise regarding the particular type of the unmarked human burial."
(3) A plan for the avoidance of any further impact to the human remains and/or mitigative excavation, reinterment, or a combination of these treatments will be developed in consultation with the State Archaeologist, the SHPO, and, if applicable, appropriate Indian tribes or closest lineal descendents. All parties will be expected to respond with advice and guidance in an efficient time frame. Once the plan is agreed to by all parties, the plan will be implemented.

The points of contact for Florida are:

Robert Bendus, State Historic Preservation Officer
Florida Division of Historical Resources
R.A. Gray Building
500 S. Bronough St.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
PH: 850-245-6333

Mary Glowacki, Ph.D., Chief and State Archaeologist
Bureau of Archaeological Research
B. Calvin Jones Center for Archaeology at the Governor Martin House
1001 de Soto Park Drive
Tallahassee, FL 32301
PH: 850-245-6301

APPENDIX C.

FMSF RESOURCE FORMS

☐ Original
☒ Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site # LL01898
Field Date 7-7-2011
Form Date 7-12-2011
Recorder# _____

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name Seaboard Air Line Railroad Grade Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Project Name CRAS of SR 31 from SR 80 to North of CR 78 FMSF Survey # _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☐building(s) ☐structure ☐district ☒site ☐object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☐canal ☒railway ☐road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☒private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:					

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

1) Township 43S Range 26E Section 30 ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
2) Township 43S Range 25E Section 25 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☒SE ☐NE
3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE

USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name FORT MYERS USGS Date 1987
2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) Within project area, railroad grade runs parallel on south side of Palm Beach Blvd (SR 80) and intersects entry access to shopping center. 30-mile east-west branch of SAL Railroad from Fort Myers to LaBelle

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

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 LL01898

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1927 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

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

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

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)

1. Twentieth C American
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) Branch line runs east-west from Fort Myers to LaBelle. Carried farm products, livestock, citrus, & timber. Portion from Alva to Fort Myers abandoned & rails removed in 1952. Only remainder of berm is visible on east side of SR 31 & SR 80 intersection.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (specify) windshield and pedestrian surveys

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) The resource no longer retains its feeling, workmanship, materials, or setting. Due to severe lack of integrity, the portion of the LaBelle SAL Branch within the APE is not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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

1._____ 3._____ 5._____

2._____ 4._____ 6._____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s 2628-11024T

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name VanDyke, Ryan Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 315 NW 138th Terr, Newberry, FL 32669/352-333-0049/352-333-0069/ryan@searchinc.com

Required Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED

❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED

❸ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)

❹ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

8LL1898_a Facing ENE.JPG

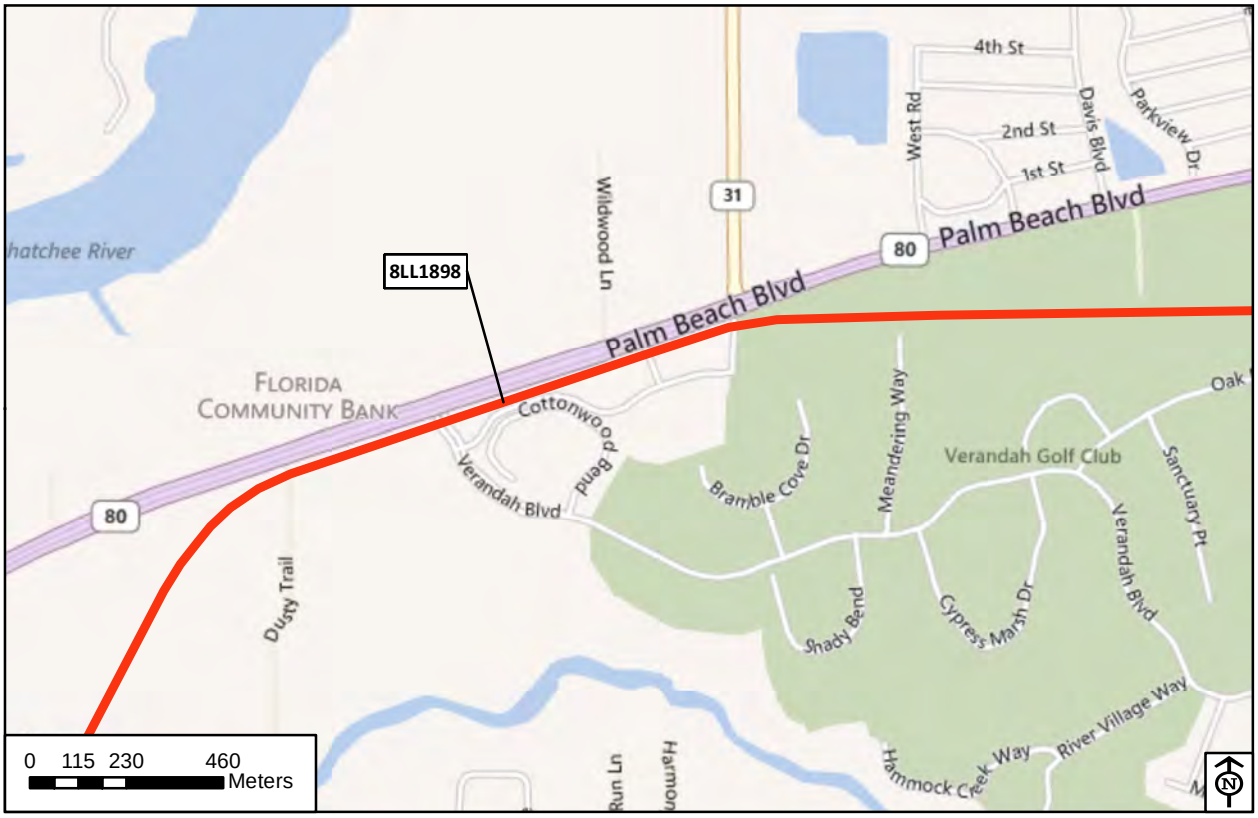
8LL1898_b Facing ENE.JPG

8LL1898_c Facing WSW.JPG

8LL1898_d Facing WSW.JPG

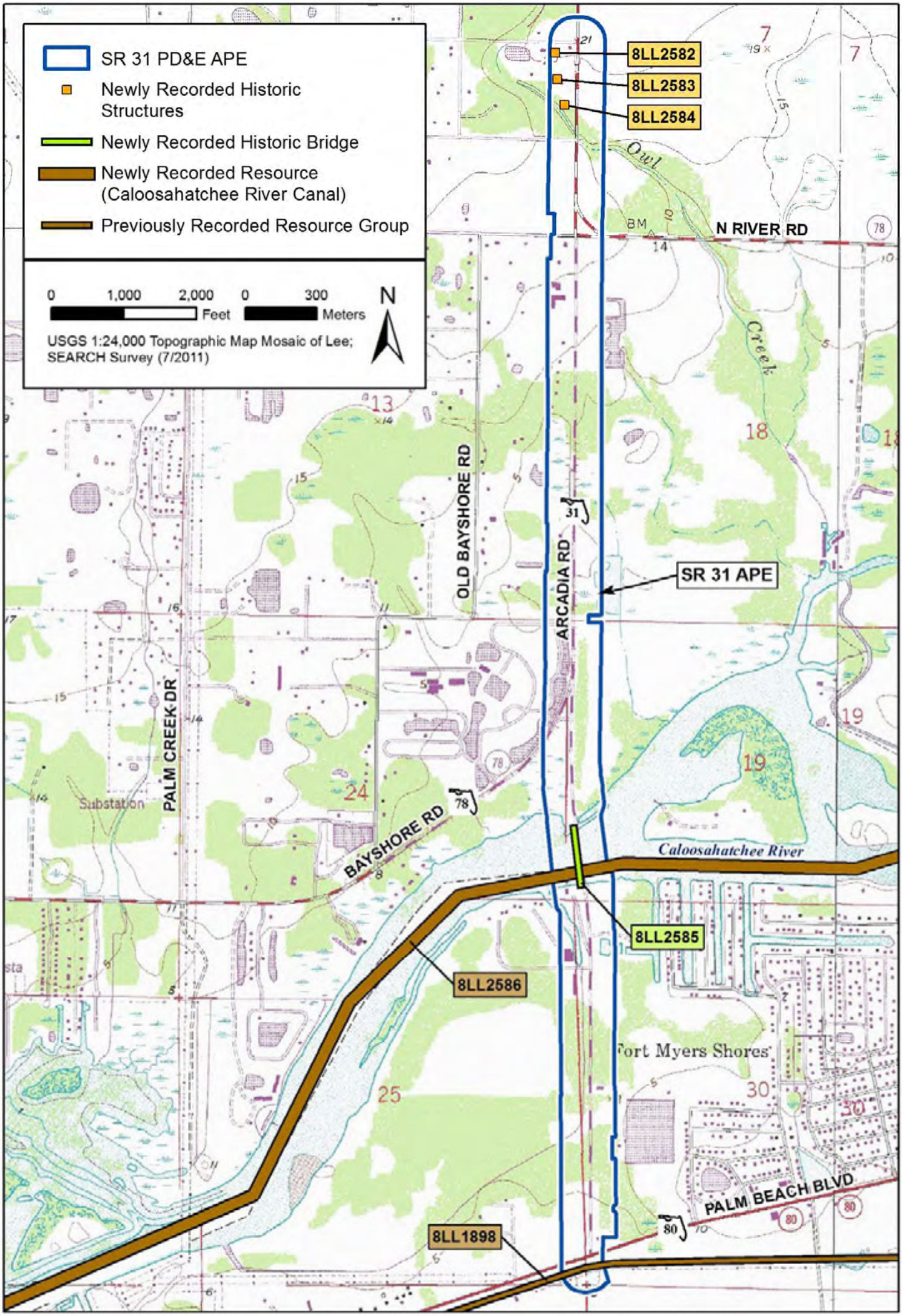
8LL1898_e Facing WSW.JPG

8LL1898
Seaboard Air Line Railroad Grade



Historical Technician: Ryan VanDyke
July 2011

SEARCH Project #: 2628-11024T
www.searchinc.com


SR 31 PD&E APE
Newly Recorded Historic Structures
Newly Recorded Historic Bridge
Newly Recorded Resource (Caloosahatchee River Canal)
Previously Recorded Resource Group
0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 300 Meters
N
USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map Mosaic of Lee; SEARCH Survey (7/2011)
8LL2582
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N RIVER RD
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ARCADIA RD
SR 31 APE
PALM CREEK DR
BAYSHORE RD
Caloosahatchee River
8LL2585
8LL2586
8LL1898
PALM BEACH BLVD
Fort Myers Shores
Substation
Owl Creek

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 LL02582
Field Date 7-7-2011
Form Date 8-10-2011
Recorder #

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 11950 Shirley Lane — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name CRAS of SR 31 from SR 80 to North of CR 78 — Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	11950		Shirley	Lane	

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Shirley Ln/SR 31
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT MYERS — USGS Date 1987 — Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) North Fort Myers — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Lee
Township 43S — Range 25E — Section 12 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☒SE ☐NE — Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 12-43-25-00-0003.0200 — Landgrant
Subdivision Name — Block — Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 — Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ — Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: — Y: — Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1960 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private residence — From (year): 1960 — To (year): 2011
Current Use Private residence — From (year): 1960 — To (year): 2011
Other Use — From (year): — To (year):
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown — Date: — Original address
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: — Nature nonhistoric door
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — Date: — Nature 2-bay garage addition to south
Architect (last name first): unknown — Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Frame Vernacular — Exterior Plan Rectangular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Vinyl — 2. — 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable — 2. — 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt/Composition shingles — 2. — 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. — 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 3 and 4-light metal awning windows

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) low-pitch side gable roof, decorative shutters, decorative metal security door, diagonal vinyl siding at entry

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) attached 2-bay garage

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 LL02582

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) Main entry on east features paneled metal door w/metal security door, flanked by awning windows & diagonal siding.
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) open, E/main entry/square post supports/E, extended flat roof

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

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) windshield and pedestrian survey
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Due to lack of historical & architectural distinction, Resource 8LL2582 does not meet the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location — Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description photos, maps, field notes, aerials — File or accession #'s 2682-11024T

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name VanDyke, Ryan — Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 315 NW 138th Terr, Newberry, FL 32669/352-333-0049/352-333-0069/ryan@searchinc.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED**
❷ **LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP** (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ **PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

8LL2582_a Facing South.JPG

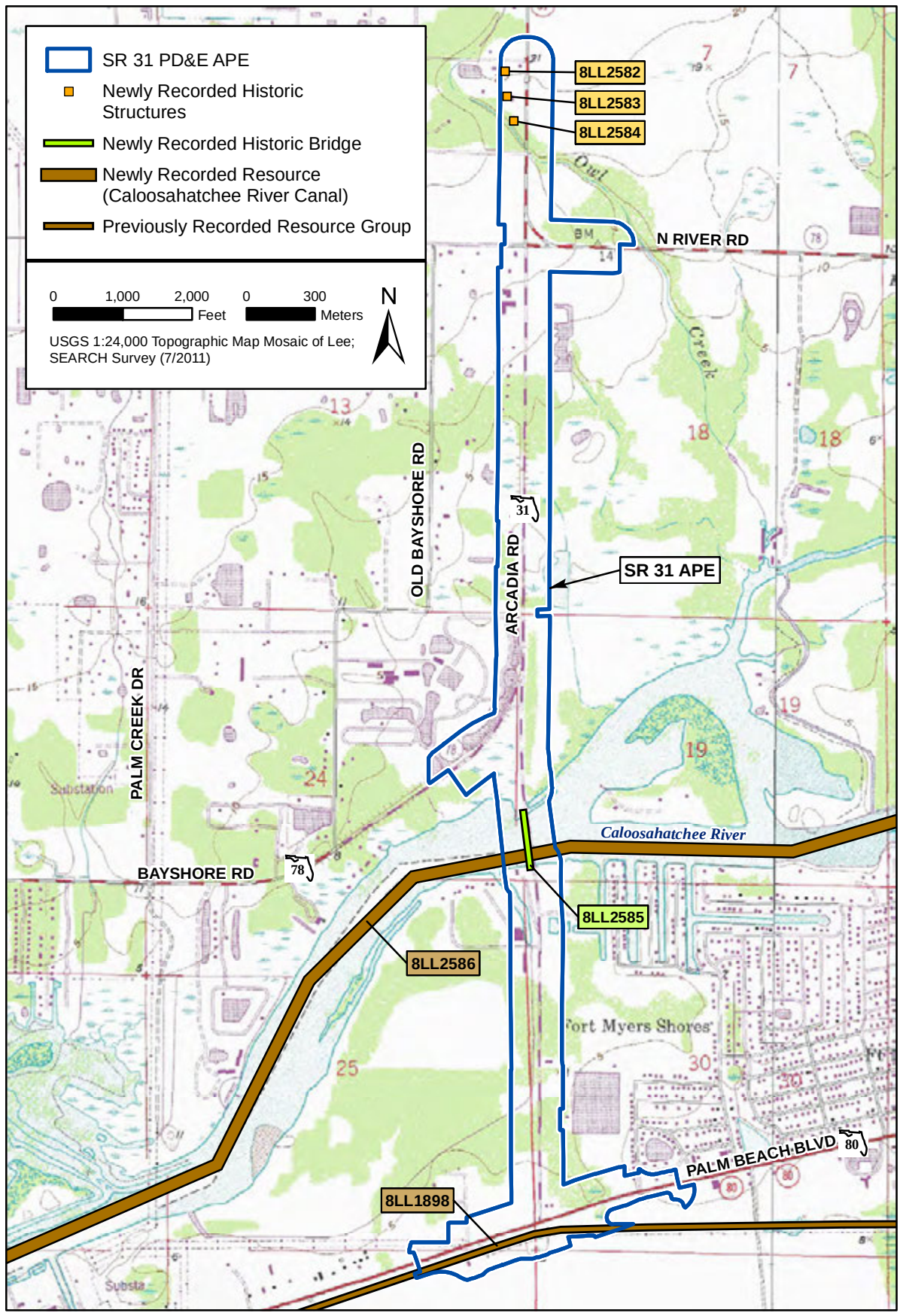
8LL2582_b Facing South.JPG

8LL2582_c Facing Southwest.JPG

8LL2582_d Facing West.JPG

8LL2582_e Facing WNW.JPG

8LL2582
at 11950 Shirley Lane


SR 31 PD&E APE
Newly Recorded Historic Structures
Newly Recorded Historic Bridge
Newly Recorded Resource (Caloosahatchee River Canal)
Previously Recorded Resource Group
0 1,000 2,000 Feet
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USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map Mosaic of Lee; SEARCH Survey (7/2011)
8LL2582
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Caloosahatchee River
8LL2585
8LL2586
Fort Myers Shores
PALM BEACH BLVD
8LL1898
Substation
Owl Creek

☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 LL02583
Field Date 7-7-2011
Form Date 8-10-2011
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 19381 SR 31 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of SR 31 from SR 80 to North of CR 78 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	19381		State Road 31		

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Shirley Ln/SR 31
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT MYERS USGS Date 1987 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) North Fort Myers In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Lee
Township 43S Range 25E Section 12 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☒SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 12-43-25-00-0003.0050 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private residence From (year): 1962 To (year): 2011
Current Use Private residence From (year): 1962 To (year): 2011
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature nonhistoric door, windows, roof material
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature 2-bay built in carport addition to south
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan Rectangular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. Brick 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Sheet metal:corrugated 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) 3 and 4-light metal awning windows and 1/1 vinyl SHS windows

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) brick veneer, low-pitch side gable roof, large exterior brick chimney

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

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 LL02583

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Brick 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details) Main entry on east features paneled metal door w/center fanlight & accessed by poured concrete stoop.

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

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

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) windshield and pedestrian survey

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Due to lack of historical & architectural distinction, Resource 8LL2583 does not meet the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____

2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location — Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research

Document description photos, maps, field notes, aerials — File or accession #'s 2682-11024T

2) Document type _____ — Maintaining organization _____

Document description _____ — File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name VanDyke, Ryan — Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 315 NW 138th Terr, Newberry, FL 32669/352-333-0049/352-333-0069/ryan@searchinc.com

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ **USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED**

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

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

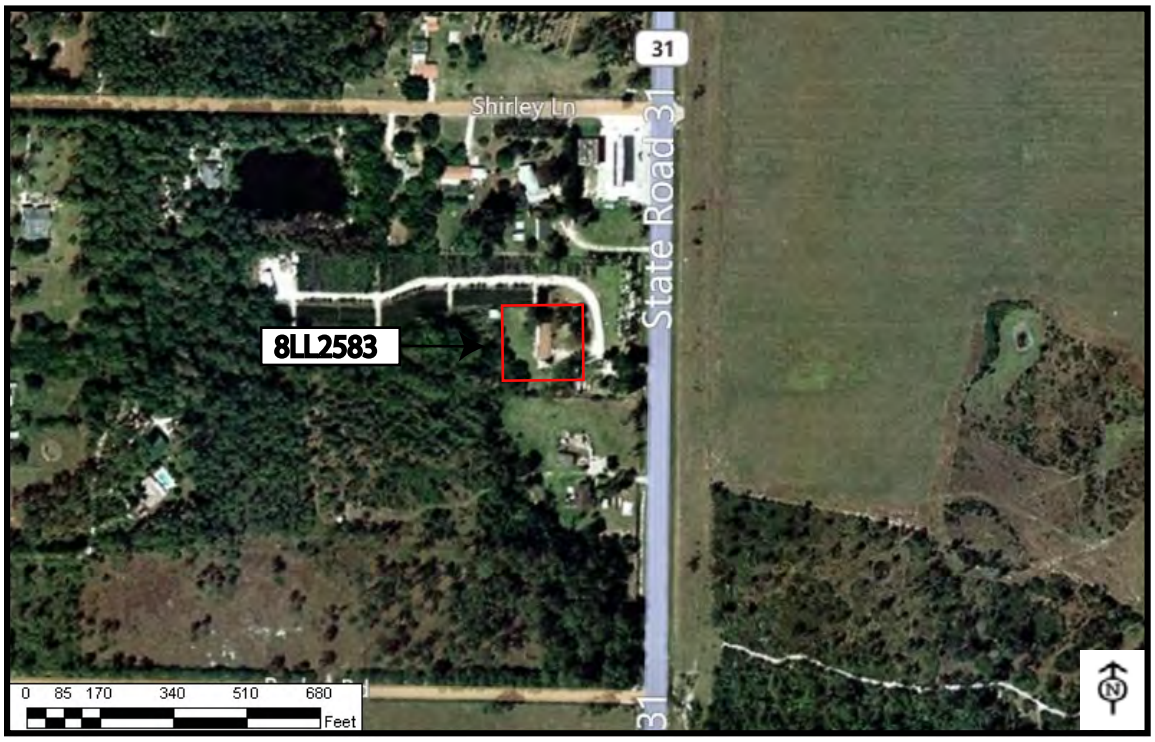
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

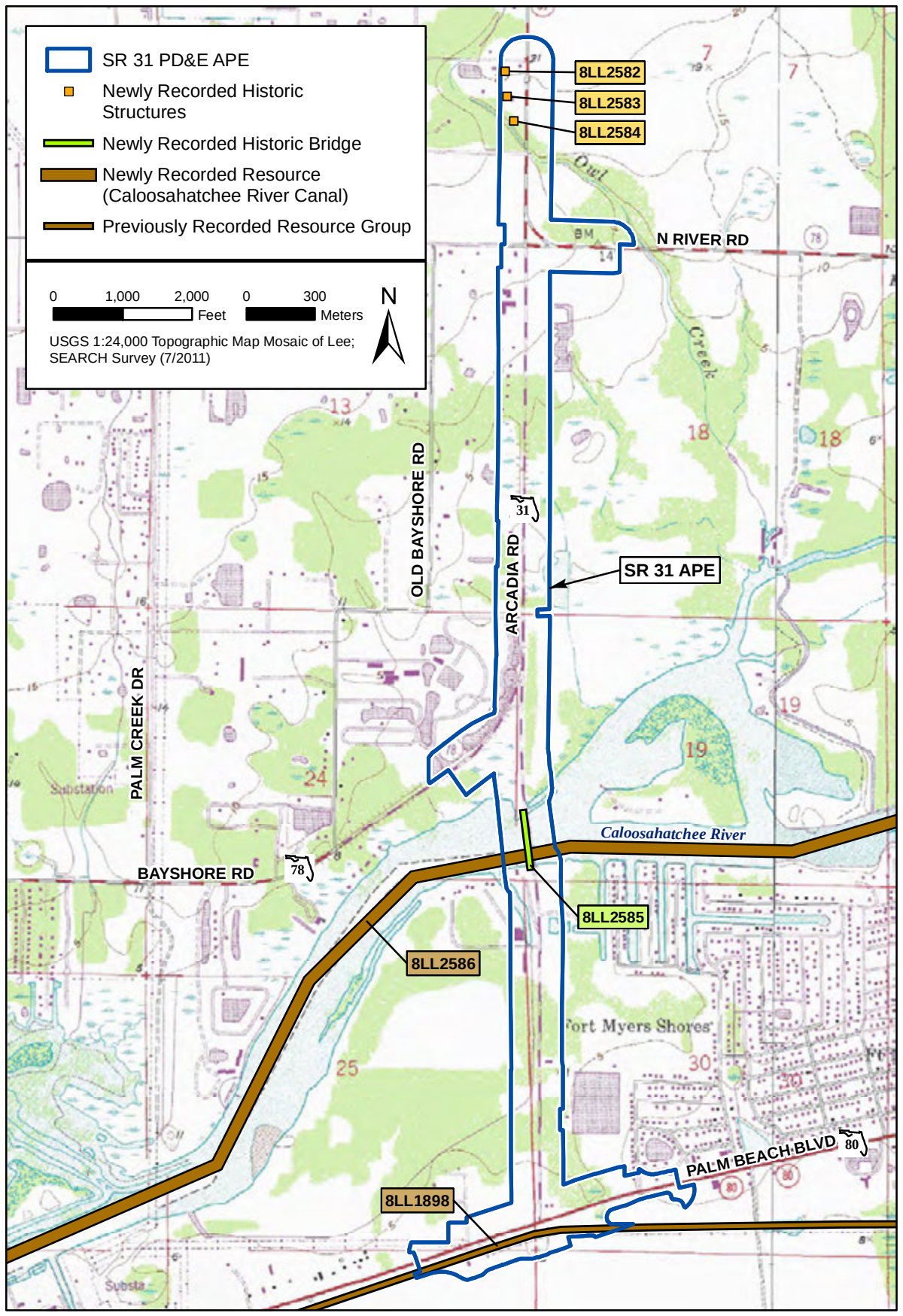
8LL2583_a Facing Southwest.JPG

8LL2583_b Facing West.JPG

8LL2583_c Facing WNW.JPG

8LL2583
at 19381 State Road 31




SR 31 PD&E APE
Newly Recorded Historic Structures
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Newly Recorded Resource (Caloosahatchee River Canal)
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Fort Myers Shores
PALM BEACH BLVD
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Substation
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☒ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site #8 LL02584
Field Date 7-7-2011
Form Date 8-10-2011
Recorder # _____

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 19321 SR 31 Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name CRAS of SR 31 from SR 80 to North of CR 78 Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☒private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:	19321		State Road 31		

Cross Streets (nearest / between) Shirley Ln/SR 31
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT MYERS USGS Date 1987 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) North Fort Myers In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown County Lee
Township 43S Range 25E Section 12 ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☒SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 12-43-25-00-0004.0000 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name _____ Block _____ Lot _____
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1962 ☐approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Private residence From (year): 1962 To (year): 2011
Current Use Private residence From (year): 1962 To (year): 2011
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature nonhistoric door, windows
Additions: ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Date: _____ Nature additions to north & west elevations
Architect (last name first): unknown Builder (last name first): unknown
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style Ranch Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Wood siding 3. Brick
Roof Type(s) 1. Gable 2. Hip 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Asphalt/Composition shingles 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____
Windows (types, materials, etc.) large center fixed picture windows flanked by 1/1 vinyl SHS windows and 1/1 vinyl SHS windows
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) low-pitch side gable roof, large interior brick chimney, wood siding in gable end, brick veneer near entrance
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) _____

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

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8 LL02584

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____

Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. _____ 3. _____

Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____

Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details) East facade, main entry features glass & metal exterior double doors sheltered by slight gable extension.

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) incised, E/main entry/1x3/E, principle gable with slight extension; open, N/carport/concrete block columns/N & E, hip

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

Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (describe) windshield and pedestrian survey

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Due to lack of historical & architectural distinction, Resource 8LL2584 does not meet the minimum criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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

1. _____ 3. _____ 5. _____

2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location — Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research

Document description photos, maps, field notes, aerials — File or accession #'s 2682-11024T

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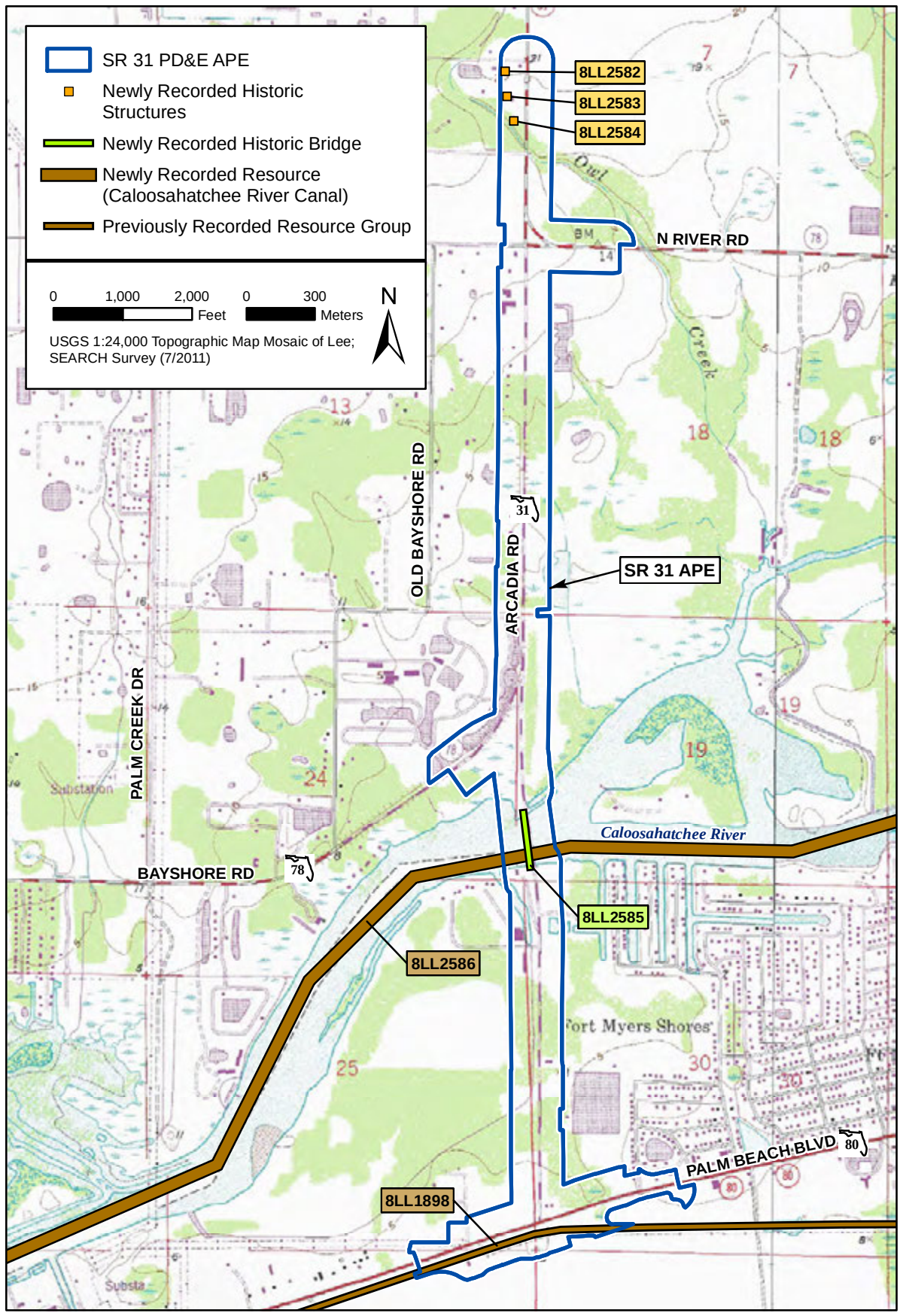
8LL2584_b Facing Southwest.JPG

8LL2584_c Facing West.JPG

8LL2584_d Facing Northwest.JPG

8LL2584
at 19321 State Road 31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Newly Recorded Historic Structures
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Caloosahatchee River
8LL2585
8LL2586
Fort Myers Shores
PALM BEACH BLVD
8LL1898
Substation
Owl Creek

☒Original
☐Update

HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

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

Site #8 LL02585
Field Date 7-7-2011
Form Date 9-6-2011
Recorder #
FDOT Bridge # 120064

Bridge Name(s) Wilson Pigott Bridge — **M**ultiple Listing (DHR only)
Project Name CRAS of SR 31 from SR 80 to North of CR 78 — **S**urvey # (DHR only)
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☒state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Route(s) Carried/**F**eature(s) Crossed SR 31/Caloosahatchee River
USGS 7.5 Map Name FORT MYERS — **U**SGS Date 1987 — **P**lat or Other Map
City/Town (within 3 miles) North Fort Myers — **I**n City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — **C**ounty Lee
Township 43S **R**ange 26E **S**ection 19 ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name:
Township **R**ange **S**ection ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
Landgrant — **T**ax Parcel #
UTM Coordinates: **Z**one ☐16 ☐17 **E**asting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ **N**orthing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: Y: — **C**oordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Year Built 1960 ☐approximately ☒year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Still in use? ☒yes ☐no ☐restricted use (describe)
Prior Fords, Ferries, or Bridges at this Location

Bridge Use: original and current with dates (standard descriptions: auto, railway, pedestrian, fishing pier, abandoned) auto

Ownership history current owner: State Highway Agency

Designers/Engineers unknown
Builders/Contractors unknown
Text of Plaque or Inscription Plaque: Wilson Pigott Bridge Built Under Administration of County Commissioners Wilson Pigott, Chairman, Mack Jones, Alvin Gorton, Herman Hastings, Dawson McDaniel 1960

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

DESCRIPTION

GENERAL

Overall Bridge Design 1. Movable--Bascule 2.
Overall Condition ☒excellent ☐good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Style and Decorative Details double-leaf, trunnion-type bascule bridge with steel stringers approach spans, concrete post-and-beam balustrade on approaches, metal post-and-beam balustrade on bascule spans, flared fenders on east & west sides
Tender Station Description 2-story, rectangular plan building featuring concrete flat roof, stucco exterior, 1/1 metal SHS windows, metal paneled entry door on west facade with an inscription, "1960" above entry door.
Alterations: Dates and Descriptions Replacement of concrete balustrade on north end of eastern side of bridge approach

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

HISTORICAL BRIDGE FORM

Site #8 LL02585

DESCRIPTION (continued)

SUPERSTRUCTURE

Spans: Number 13 Total Length(ft) 780

Main Spans: Number 1 Length(ft) 100 Width(ft) 20 Roadway width(ft) 35
Main Span Design Movable--Bascule
Main Span Materials 1. Metal Grating 2. _____

Approach Spans: Number 12 Length(ft) 680 Width(ft) 20 Roadway width(ft) 35
Approach Span Design Stayed--Girder
Approach Span Materials 1. Concrete 2. Steel

Deck Materials 1. Asphalt 2. _____

SUBSTRUCTURE

Abutment Materials 1. Concrete 2. _____
Abutment Description concrete bags

Pier Materials 1. Concrete 2. Steel
Pier Description 2 concrete columns on pile footings; 4 square bents

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒ Other methods (specify) pedestrian and windshield survey

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

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Potentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required,** use separate sheet if needed) Because of its lack of sufficient historical, and engineering significance, it is the opinion of the Principal Investigator that 8LL2585 (FDOT Bridge #120064) is not recommended eligible for individual listing in the National Register.

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location — Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description photos, maps, field notes — File or accession #'s 2628-11024T

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

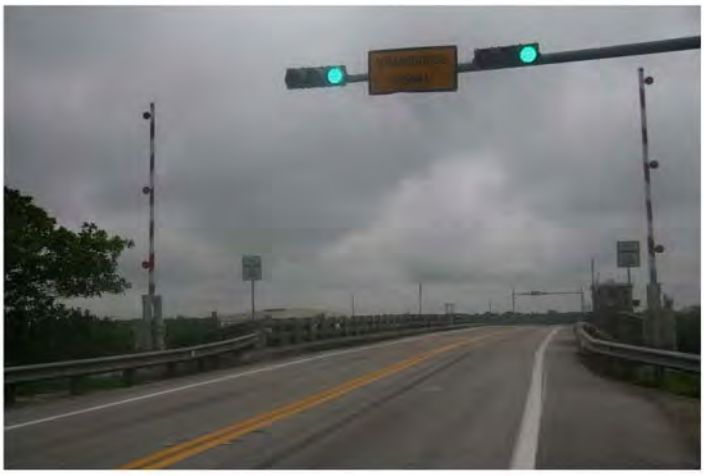
RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name VanDyke, Ryan — Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research
Recorder Contact Information 315 NW 138th Terr, Newberry, FL 32669/352-333-0049/352-333-0069/ryan@searchinc.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

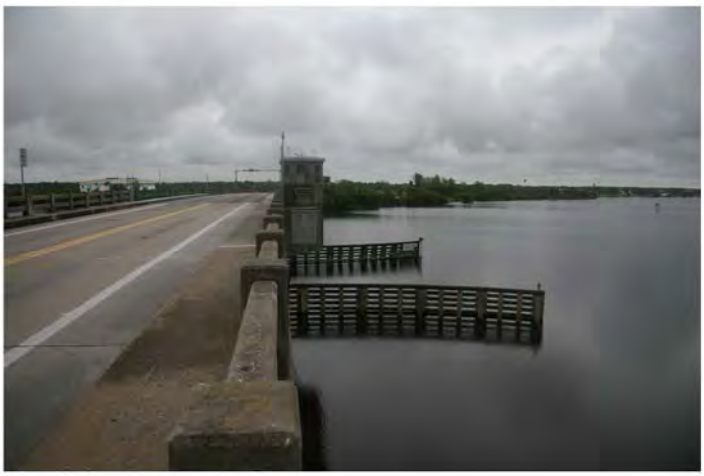
❶ **USGS 7.5' TOPO MAP WITH BRIDGE LOCATION MARKED**

❷ **PHOTO OF BRIDGE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE**
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.



8LL2585_a Facing North.JPG

8LL2585_b Facing Northeast.JPG



8LL2585_c Facing North.JPG

8LL2585_d Facing East.JPG

8LL2585_e Facing NNE.JPG

8LL2585_f Facing SSE.JPG

8LL2585_g Facing Northeast.JPG

8LL2585_h Facing Southeast.JPG

8LL2585_i Facing Southwest.JPG

8LL2585_j Facing South.JPG

8LL2585_k Facing South.JPG

8LL2585_l Facing Northwest.JPG

8LL2585_m Facing East.JPG

8LL2585_n Facing Northeast.JPG

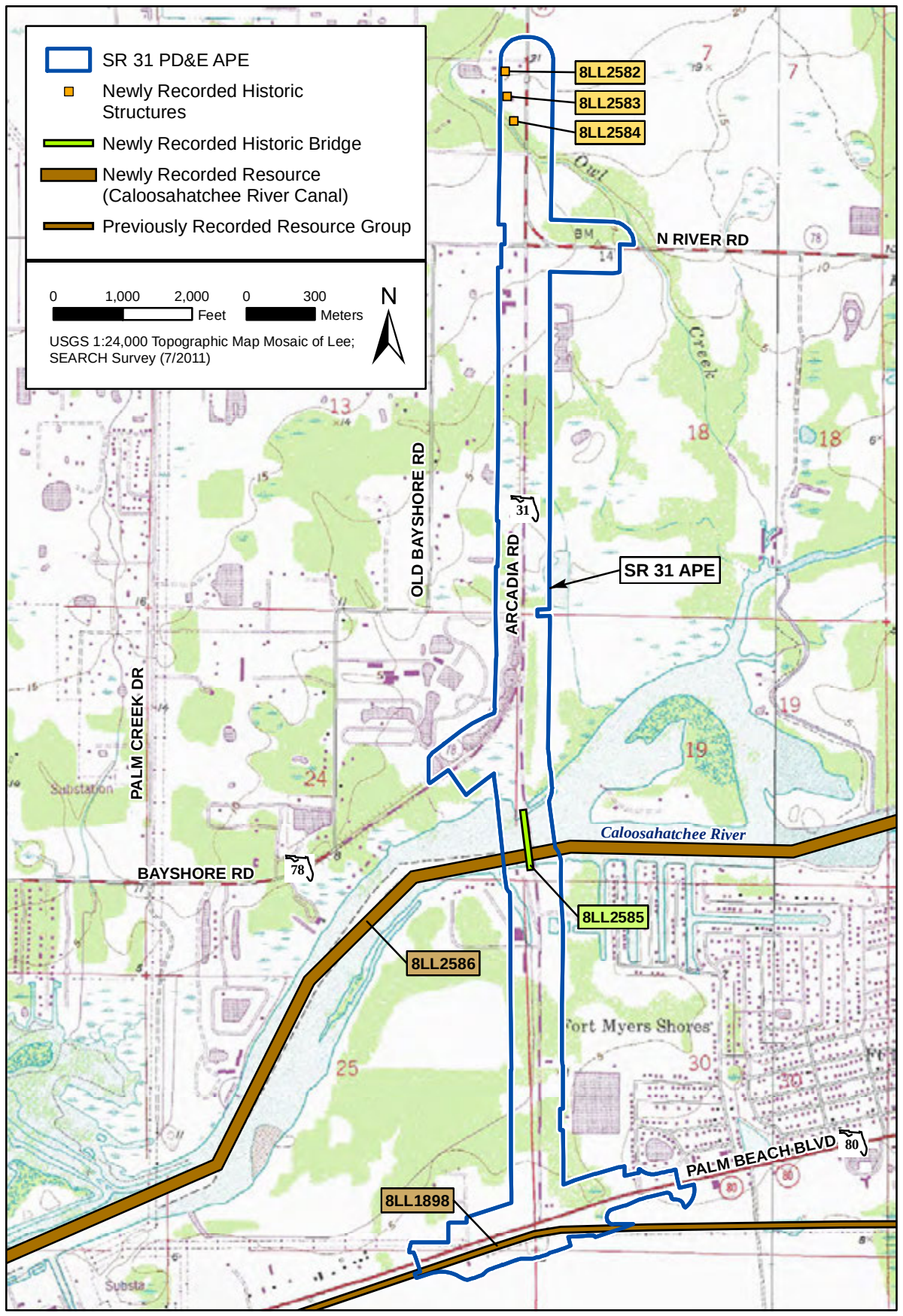
8LL2585_o Facing ENE.JPG

8LL2585_p Facing East.JPG

8LL2585_q Facing East.JPG

8LL2585_r Facing Southeast.JPG

8LL2585
Wilson Pigott Bridge
at SR 31/Caloosahatchee River Canal


SR 31 PD&E APE
Newly Recorded Historic Structures
Newly Recorded Historic Bridge
Newly Recorded Resource (Caloosahatchee River Canal)
Previously Recorded Resource Group
0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 300 Meters
N
USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map Mosaic of Lee; SEARCH Survey (7/2011)
8LL2582
8LL2583
8LL2584
N RIVER RD
OLD BAYSHORE RD
ARCADIA RD
SR 31 APE
PALM CREEK DR
BAYSHORE RD
Caloosahatchee River
8LL2585
8LL2586
Fort Myers Shores
PALM BEACH BLVD
8LL1898
Substation
Owl Creek

☒ Original
☐ Update

RESOURCE GROUP FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Site # LL02586
Field Date 7-7-2011
Form Date 7-15-2011
Recorder# _____

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

Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:

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

Resource Group Name Caloosahatchee River Canal Multiple Listing [DHR only] _____
Project Name CRAS of SR 31 from SR 80 to North of CR 78 FMSF Survey # _____
National Register Category (please check one): ☐building(s) ☐structure ☐district ☒site ☐object
Linear Resource Type (if applicable): ☒canal ☐railway ☐road ☐other (describe): _____
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☒state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☐unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Address: (Street Number / Direction / Street Name / Street Type / Suffix Direction)
City/Town (within 3 miles) North Fort Myers In Current City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) Lee
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
1) Township 43S Range 26E Section 19 ¼ section: ☐NW ☒SW ☐SE ☐NE Irregular-name: _____
2) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☒SE ☐NE
3) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
4) Township _____ Range _____ Section _____ ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE
USGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name FORT MYERS USGS Date 1987
2) Name _____ USGS Date _____
Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) _____
Landgrant _____
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) modified Caloosahatchee River, runs mostly east-west from Gulf of Mexico to Lake Okeechobee in Glades County, current portion intersects with SR 31 just north of Palm Beach Blvd

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

RESOURCE GROUP FORM

Site #8 LL02586

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION

Construction Year: 1880 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later

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

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

Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. *1895-1925*)

1. Nineteenth C. American 1821-1899
2. Twentieth C American
3. _____
4. _____

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; fit a summary into 3 lines or attach supplementary sheets if needed) Hamilton Disston began efforts to drain Everglades by dredging the Caloosahatchee River. In 1910, efforts made to widen & deepen Caloosahatchee from Punta Rassa to Fort Thompson. Add'l alterations in 1930s & 1950s to deepen, widen & straighten river.

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

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

☒other methods (specify) windshield and pedestrian surveys

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.) Caloosahatchee River Canal Resource Group (8LL2586) is considered to be potentially eligible for listing in NRHP for its association with late 19th century efforts to drain Everglades & develop agricultural pursuits in South FL (Criterion A).

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

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

DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research
Document description photos, maps, field notes File or accession #'s 2628-11024T

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

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name VanDyke, Ryan Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research

Recorder Contact Information 315 NW 138th Terr, Newberry, FL 32669/352-333-0049/352-333-0069/ryan@searchinc.com
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 7.5' MAP WITH DISTRICT BOUNDARY CLEARLY MARKED

❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP WITH RESOURCES MAPPED & LABELED

❸ TABULATION OF ALL INCLUDED RESOURCES (name, FMSF #, contributing? Y/N, resource category, street address or township-range-section if no address)

❹ PHOTOS OF GENERAL STREETSCAPE OR VIEWS (Optional: aerial photos, views of typical resources)
Photos may be archival B&W prints OR digital image files. If submitting digital image files, they must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable). Digital images must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

8LL2586_a Facing West.JPG

8LL2586_b Facing East.JPG

8LL2586_c Facing East.JPG

8LL2586_d Facing West.JPG

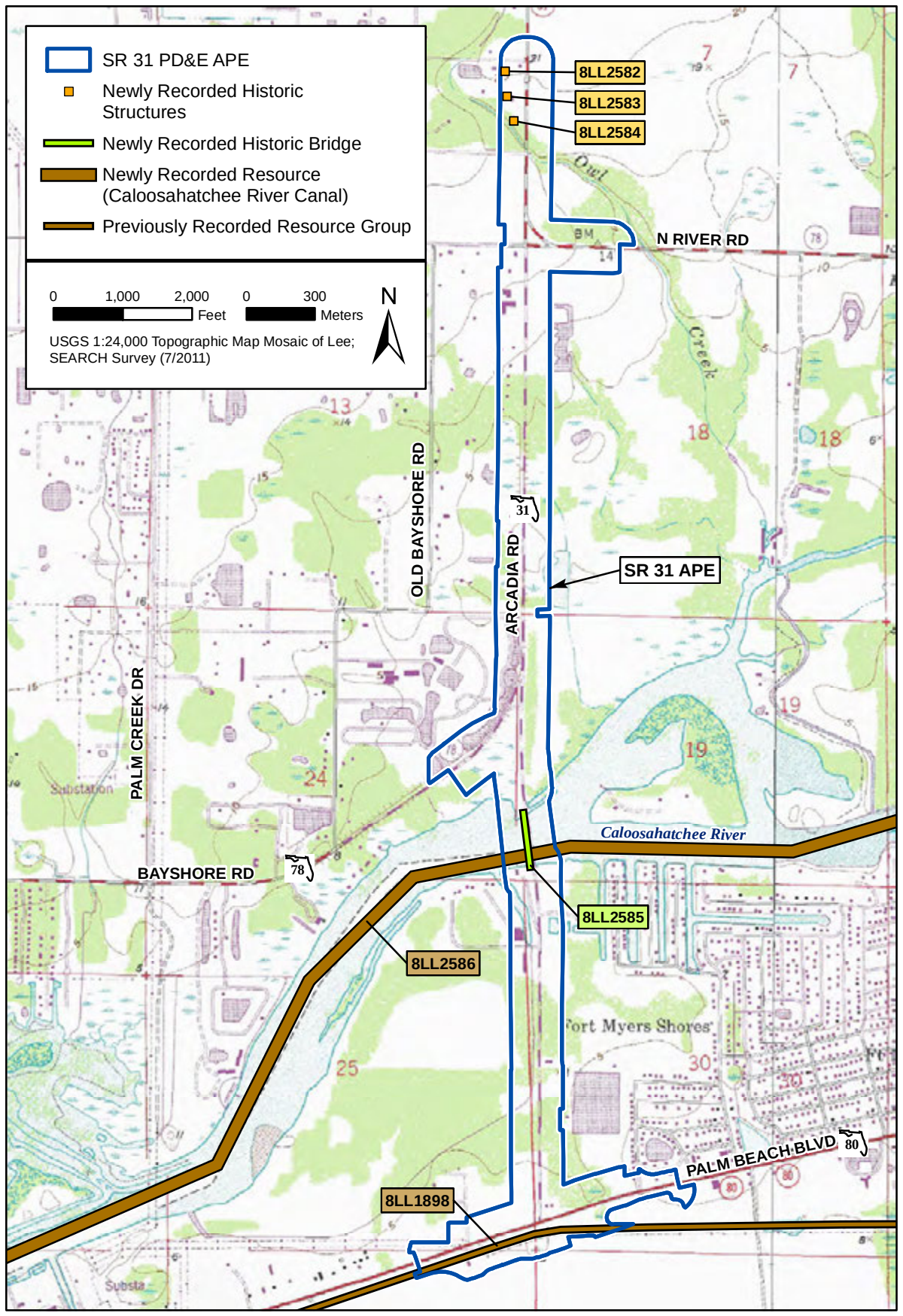
8LL2586_e Facing East.JPG

8LL2586_f Facing West.JPG

8LL2586
Caloosahatchee River Canal

Historical Technician: Ryan VanDyke
July 2011

SEARCH Project #: 2628-11024T
www.searchinc.com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Newly Recorded Resource (Caloosahatchee River Canal)
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USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map Mosaic of Lee; SEARCH Survey (7/2011)
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8LL2584
N RIVER RD
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ARCADIA RD
SR 31 APE
PALM CREEK DR
BAYSHORE RD
Caloosahatchee River
8LL2585
8LL2586
Fort Myers Shores
PALM BEACH BLVD
8LL1898
Substation
Owl Creek

APPENDIX D.

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 SR 31 from SR 80 (Palm Beach Blvd) to North of CR 78 (North River Road), Lee County, FL

Report Title (exactly as on title page) Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 31 from State Road 80 (Palm Beach Boulevard) to North of County Road 78 (North River Road) Lee County, Florida

Report Authors (as on title page, last names first) 1. Chambless, Elizabeth J. 3. VanDyke, Ryan M.
2. Salo, Edward G. 4. Pickles, Keith

Publication Date (year) 2012 **Total Number of Pages in Report** (count text, figures, tables, not site forms) 50

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 FL DHR and SEARCH, Newberry, FL

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

Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Newberry, FL

Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like *archaeology*, *structure*, *survey, architecture, etc.*)
1. Caloosahatchee River Can 3. Wilson Pigott Bridge 5. _____ 7. _____
2. Seaboard Air Line Railro 4. North Fort Myers 6. _____ 8. _____

Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organization or person directly funding fieldwork)
Name _____ Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 1
Address/Phone/E-mail _____

Recorder of Log Sheet VanDyke, Ryan M. **Date Log Sheet Completed** 7-10-2012

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. Lee 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)
1. Name FORT MYERS Year 1991 4. Name _____ Year _____
2. Name _____ Year _____ 5. Name _____ Year _____
3. Name _____ Year _____ 6. Name _____ Year _____

Description of Survey Area

Dates for Fieldwork: Start 7-7-2011 End 6-29-2012 **Total Area Surveyed** (fill in one) _____ hectares 383.5 acres
Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 1
If Corridor (fill in one for each) **Width:** _____ meters _____ feet **Length:** _____ kilometers _____ miles

Survey Log Sheet

Survey #_____

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 Majority of APE tested at staggered 200m and staggered 100m intervals with each ST measuring approximately 50cm in diameter, excavated to minimum depth of 100cmbs, and screened through 1/4" mesh hardware cloth. Pedestrian survey of APE.

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

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

☐other (describe): _____

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

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

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

☐other (describe): _____

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

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

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

☒other (describe): pedestrian and windshield survey

Survey Results (cultural resources recorded)

Site Significance Evaluated? ☒Yes ☐No

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

Previously Recorded Site #'s with Site File Update Forms (List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) LL01898

Newly Recorded Site #'s (Are all originals and not updates? List site #'s without "8". Attach additional pages if necessary.) LL02582-LL02586

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

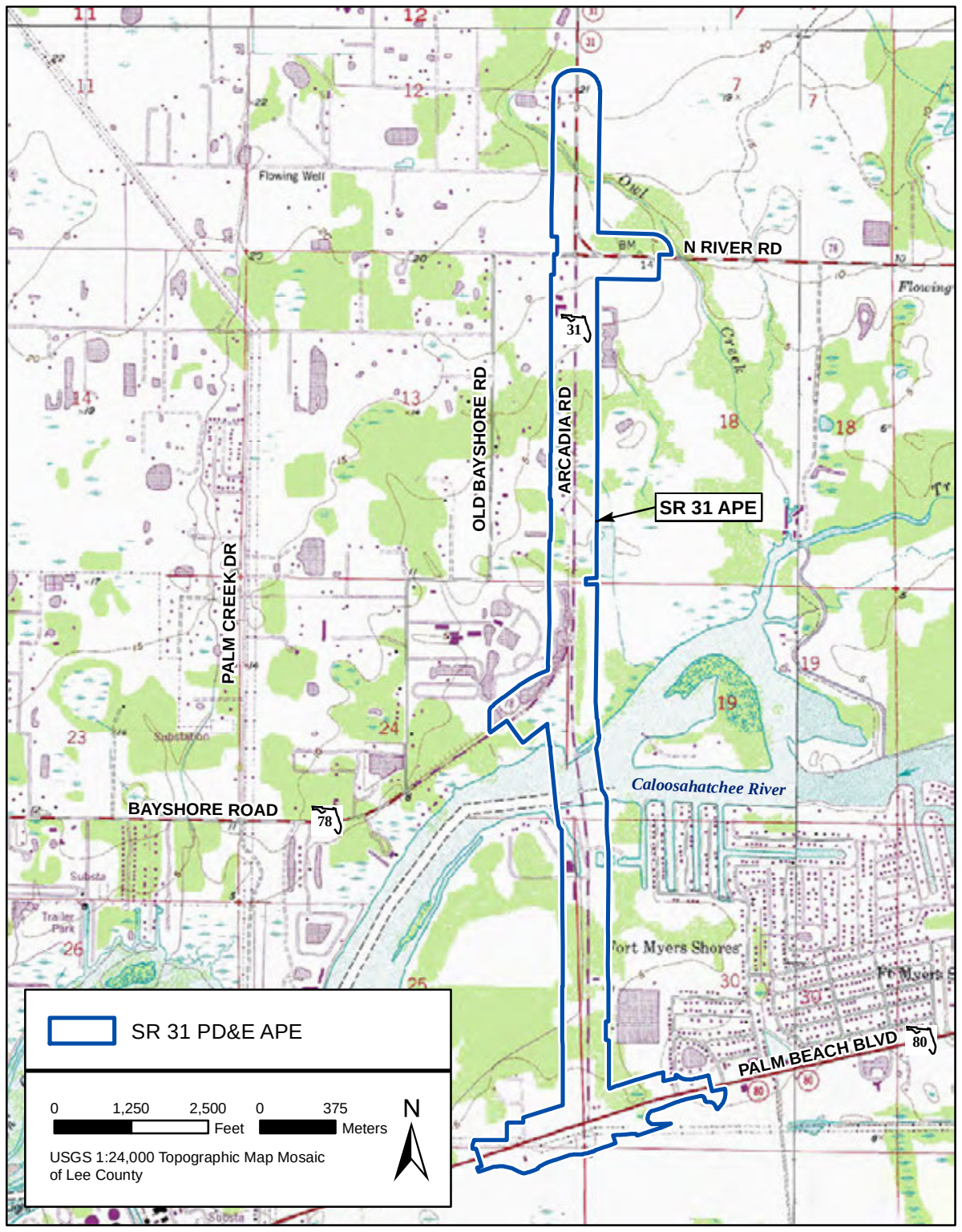
*****REQUIRED: ATTACH PLOT OF SURVEY AREA ON PHOTOCOPY OF USGS 1:24,000 MAP(S)*****

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:** _____


N RIVER RD
ARCADIA RD
OLD BAYSHORE RD
PALM CREEK DR
SR 31 APE
BAYSHORE ROAD
Caloosahatchee River
PALM BEACH BLVD
Flowing Well
Creek
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Trailer Park
Fort Myers Shores
SR 31 PD&E APE
0 1,250 2,500 Feet
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N
USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Map Mosaic of Lee County