STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION TECHNICAL REPORT COVERSHEET

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY ADDENDUM REPORT

Florida Department of Transportation District One

Limits of Project: SR 29 from Oil Well Road (CR 858) to SR 82

Collier County, Florida

Financial Management Number: 417540-1-22-01

ETDM Number: 3752

Date: February 2024

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated May 26, 2022 and executed by the Federal Highway Administration and FDOT.

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STATE ROAD (SR) 29 PD&E STUDY FROM OIL WELL ROAD (COUNTY ROAD [CR] 858) TO SR 82

COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA

Financial Project ID Nos.: 417540-1-22-01 ETDM: 3752

Prepared for:

Florida Department of Transportation
District One
801 North Broadway Avenue
Bartow, Florida 33830

Prepared by:

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. 8110 Blaikie Court, Suite A Sarasota, Florida 34240

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1. INTRODUCTION

A Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Public Hearing was held on November 15, 2018, to present the Preferred Alternative and provide the public with the opportunity to review project documents and provide comments. Refinements to the Preferred Alternative have been made to meet the FDOT Design Manual (FDM) requirements and include the identification of stormwater management facilities (SMF), necessary to accommodate stormwater runoff. This Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) Addendum supplements the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the State Road 29 Project Development & Environmental Study from Oil Well Road (County Road 858) to State Road 82, July 2018) and specifically addresses the design refinements for the project.

Refer to Appendix A for updated concept plans.

CR 846 to SR 29 Bypass Junction: The proposed new signalized intersection at CR 846 and the proposed intersection at Gopher Ridge Road have been revised to roundabouts at these locations. The proposed right-of-way (ROW) requirement previously varied from 108 feet to 200 feet and has been increased to varying from 144 feet to 250 feet. The two 11-foot travel lanes in each direction have been increased to 12-foot travel lanes in each direction from CR 846 to Gopher Ridge Road. The 6-foot sidewalk and 7-foot buffered bicycle lanes in each direction have been replaced with 12-foot shared use paths from CR 846 to Gopher Ridge Road. Twelve-foot shared use paths have been added to both sides of the corridor from Gopher Ridge Road to the SR 29 Bypass Junction. As a result of criteria updates, the proposed design speeds, ranging from 45-50 miles per hour (mph), have been updated and range from 45-55 mph. Three SMFs have been identified. The three proposed SMFs will require approximately 22 acres of offsite right-of-way. Stormwater runoff will be conveyed to the proposed SMFs by an open drainage system within the existing mainline right-of-way.

North of New Market Road West to SR 82: The currently existing signalized intersection at New Market Road West and SR 29 has been revised to a roundabout at this location. A 10-foot shared use path has been added on the east side of the roadway from north of New Market Road West to SR 82, thus providing a 10-foot shared use path on both sides of the corridor. The mainline roadway improvements required for the proposed project will not require any additional right-of-way. As a result of criteria updates, the proposed design speeds, ranging from 50-60 mph, have been unified at 55 mph. Six SMFs have been identified. The six proposed SMFs will require approximately 20.3 acres of offsite right-of-way. Stormwater runoff will be conveyed to the proposed SMFs by an open drainage system within the existing mainline right-of-way.



Figure 1. Location of the proposed project from CR 846 to north of New Market Road W.

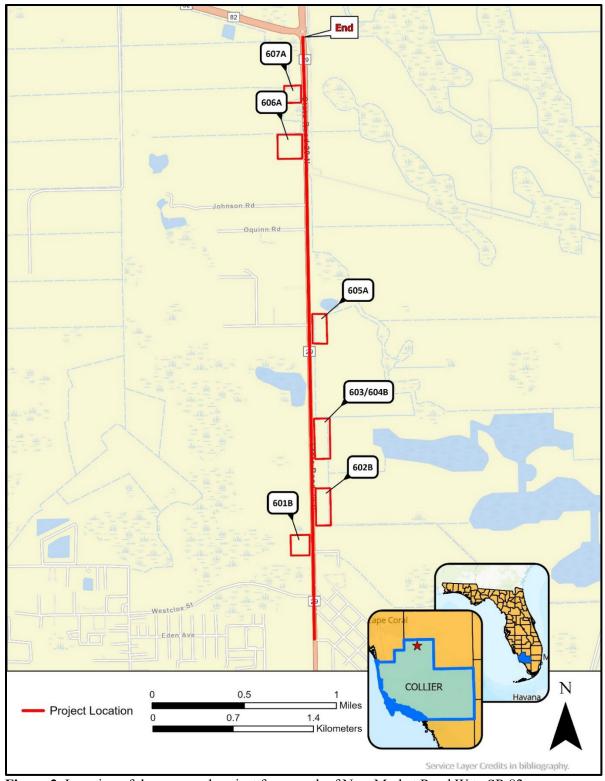


Figure 2. Location of the proposed project from north of New Market Road W to SR 82.

A CRAS was prepared by Janus Research in 2018 for the PD&E Study (Janus Research 2018; Survey No. 25332). The CRAS resulted in the discovery of no pre-Contact or historic archaeological sites. In addition, two (2) previously recorded historic resources (8CR00642 and 8CR01087), and 44 newly recorded historic resources (8CR01180 – 8CR01196, 8CR01236 – 8CR01238, 8CR01245, 8CR01246, 8CR01252, 8CR01256, 8CR01309, 8CR01323 – 8CR01329, 8CR01331 – 8CR01334, 8CR01368 – 8CR01370, 8CR01496 – 8CR01499, 8CR01500) were identified. These 46 historic resources include 36 buildings, two bridges, five linear resources, and three resource groups. Of the 46 historic resources, 45 were considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP. The Immokalee Ice Plant (8CR00642) was considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development, Agriculture, and Industry for its role in Immokalee's development from a community of individual, isolated farmsteads to a more modern agricultural community. The resource is not located within the current survey corridor. The CRAS was submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in 2018 and the SHPO concurred with the survey findings (SHPO File No. 2018-3480; Parsons 2018).

The purpose of this survey was to locate and identify any cultural resources within the project APE that were not previously addressed in earlier studies and to assess their significance in terms of eligibility for listing in the NRHP. As defined in 36 CFR Part § 800.16(d), the APE is the "geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." The archaeological APE is defined as the footprint of construction of the pond sites and within the corridor. The historical/architectural APE includes the archaeological APE and adjacent parcels up to 200 feet from edge of existing ROW and 100 feet from preferred pond sites. This APE remains in-keeping with the 2018 CRAS (Janus Research 2018; Survey No. 25332). The archaeological and historical/architectural field surveys were conducted in November and December 2023.

All work was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties, effective August 2004), as well as Chapter 267 and 373, Florida Statutes (FS) and Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code (FAC). All work was performed in accordance with the standards outlined in the Cultural Resources Management Standards & Operational Manual (Florida Division of Historical Resources [FDHR] 2003) and the Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Manual (FDOT 2023). The purpose of this analysis was to identify the presence of resources listed in or considered eligible for listing in the NRHP per the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4 and if applicable, to apply the Criteria of Adverse Effects, as set forth in 36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(1) to the project. Principal Investigators meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44716) for archaeology, history, architecture, architectural history, or historic architecture.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project is located in Sections 17, 20-21, 28-29 and 33-34 of Township 46 South, Range 29 East and Section 3 of Township 47 South, Range 29 East in Collier County, Florida (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Immokalee 1958). The elevation is between 30 and 40 feet above mean sea level (amsl), within the Immokalee Rise, which is underlain by the Tamiami Formation surficially evidenced by limestone, sand, and clay of the Pliocene. The rise was formed as a submarine shoal that extended southward from a mainland cape during the Late Pleistocene Epoch. Numerous small karst lakes are located along the margins of the Immokalee Rise (USDA 1998). Fresh water in the general area consists of swamps, marshes, and seasonal wetlands.

The proposed project consists of a patchwork of mixed flatwoods, open grassland, pasture, scrub oak habitat, citrus and tomato cultivation, and sod farming. The overall terrain is generally level defined by active agricultural land use with rural residential lots that transition to urban lands, including the Immokalee Airport and the town of Immokalee, as well as infrastructure improvements. Subsurface conditions include assorted buried utilities (i.e. gas, fiber-optic, cable, storm sewer, electric), swales, culverts, sidewalks, and street-lights extending within and beyond the ROW limits (**Photos 1-30**).



Photo 1. Project start conditions at Immokalee Airport Park, facing north.



Photo 2. Conditions of SR 29/CR 846 E intersection, facing south from west roundabout.



Photo 3. Conditions of SR 29/CR 846 E intersection, facing north from south roundabout.



Photo 4. New alignment conditions overlapping Airport Road between SR 29 and Gopher Ridge Road, facing north.



Photo 5. New alignment conditions (citrus grove) between Gopher Ridge Road and Indian River Street, facing west.



Photo 6. New alignment scrub conditions between Indian River Street and Heritage Boulevard, facing south.



Photo 7. Pond 501B and new alignment conditions from Airport Road to Gopher Ridge Road, facing southeast.



Photo 8. Pond 501C mixed saw palmetto/scrub oak conditions, facing north.



Photo 9. Pond 502A citrus grove conditions, facing northwest.



Photo 10. Pond 502B citrus grove with irrigation canal truncating northwest pond limits, facing east.

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Photo 11. Pond 503A mixed pasture/saw palmetto conditions, facing southeast.



Photo 12. Additional view of Pond 503A mixed pasture, saw palmetto conditions, facing northwest.



Photo 13. East side of Pond 503B mixed pasture/saw palmetto conditions, facing northwest.



Photo 14. West side of Pond 503B pine flatwoods conditions, facing northwest.



Photo 15. SR 29 at the project starting point north of Lake Trafford Road, facing north.



Photo 16. Westclox Street on the west side of the southern roundabout, facing west.



Photo 17. New Market Road on the east side of the southern roundabout, facing southeast.



Photo 18. Buried utility disturbance along SR 29 at Westclox Street, facing north.



Photo 19. Buried storm sewer, fiber-optic, gas, and cable line disturbance along SR 29, facing north.



Photo 20. Conditions along SR 29 between UF-IFAS and SR 82, facing north.



Photo 21. Powerline, streetlamp, and sidewalk disturbance along SR 29 at SR 82, facing north.



Photo 22. Conditions at the SR 82 roundabout and end of project, facing south.



Photo 23. Improved pasture conditions of Pond 601a, facing south.



Photo 24. Wetland conditions overlapping the northern boundary of Pond 601a, facing north.



Photo 25. Sod farm conditions of Pond 602b, facing north. Note Pond 903/604b share similar conditions.



Photo 26. Conditions of abandoned citrus grove with irrigation canal within Pond 605a, facing southeast.



Photo 27. Additional view of overgrown conditions within abandoned citrus grove of Pond 605a, facing northwest.



Photo 28. Improved pasture conditions within Pond 606a, facing southwest.



Photo 29. View of active tomato cultivation within Pond 607a, facing southwest.



Photo 30. Irrigation canal within Pond 607a adjacent to tomato cultivation, facing south.

There are three soil associations found within the current study area. The first association is the Urban lands-Udorthents-Holopaw-Immokalee soil association (USDA 1998). This soil association is characterized by nearly level, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained in areas of urban land that consist of mixed sandy and loamy fill over limestone bedrock, are sandy throughout, or are sandy with a loamy subsoil. Natural vegetation is scarce in these areas, but consists of scattered slash pine, saw palmetto, grasses, and weeds. Most areas have also been artificially drained by canals and ditches. The second soil association is the Immokalee-Oldsmar-Basinger, which is characterized by nearly level, poorly drained, sandy soils that have a weakly to strongly developed, organically coated subsoil or that have a loamy subsoil. These soils are found in the flatwoods and in the sloughs. Natural vegetation in the flatwoods consists mainly of saw palmetto and some scattered areas of South Florida slash pine, waxmyrtle, and gallberry. In the sloughs, natural vegetation consists of scattered areas of slash pine, scrub cypress, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, waxmyrtle, sand cordgrass, pineland threeawn, panicums, and chalky bluestem. The third soil association consists of the Holopaw-Wabasso-Winder soil association (USDA 1998). These soils consist of nearly level, poorly drained and very poorly drained, sandy soils that have a loamy subsoil, while some also have an organically coated subsoil. Natural vegetation consists in the flatwoods is dominantly saw palmetto and scattered areas of South Florida slash pine, gallbery and waxmyrtle. Natural vegetation in the sloughs consist of scattered areas of South Florida slash pine, scrub cypress, cabbage palm, saw palmetto, waxmyrtle, sand cordgrass, pineland threeawn, panicums, and chalky bluestem. In the closed depression, the natural vegetation is pickerelweed, St. Johnswort, and maidencane. The specific soil types are listed in Table 1 and shown in Figures 3 and 4.

Table 1. Soil types and their description

Soil Type, Slope %	Drainage	Setting	
Basinger fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	Sloughs and poorly defined drainageways	
Chobee, Winder, Gator soils, depressional	Very poor	Depressions and marshes	
Holopaw fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	Sloughs and poorly defined drainageways	
Immokalee fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	Flatwoods	
Immokalee fine sand-Urban land complex, 0-2%	Poor	Areas of urban land	
Immokalee-Oldsmar, limestone substratum-	Poor	Areas of urban land	
urban land complex, 0-2%			
Myakka fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	Flatwoods	
Myakka fine sand-Urban land complex, 0-2%	Poor	Areas of urban land	
Oldsmar fine sand, 0-2%	Poor	Flatwoods	
Pomello fine sand, 0-2%	Moderately well	Low ridges on flatwoods	
Pomello fine sand-Urban land complex, 0-2%	Poor	Areas of urban land	

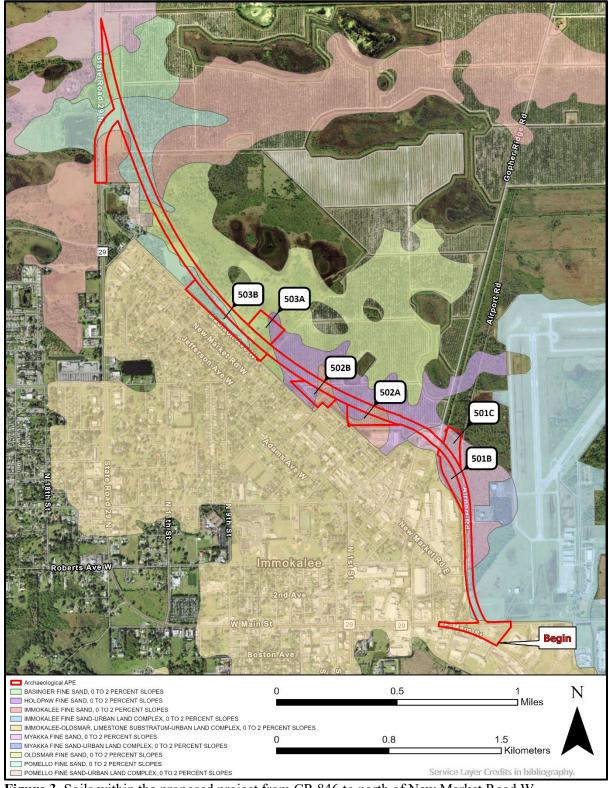
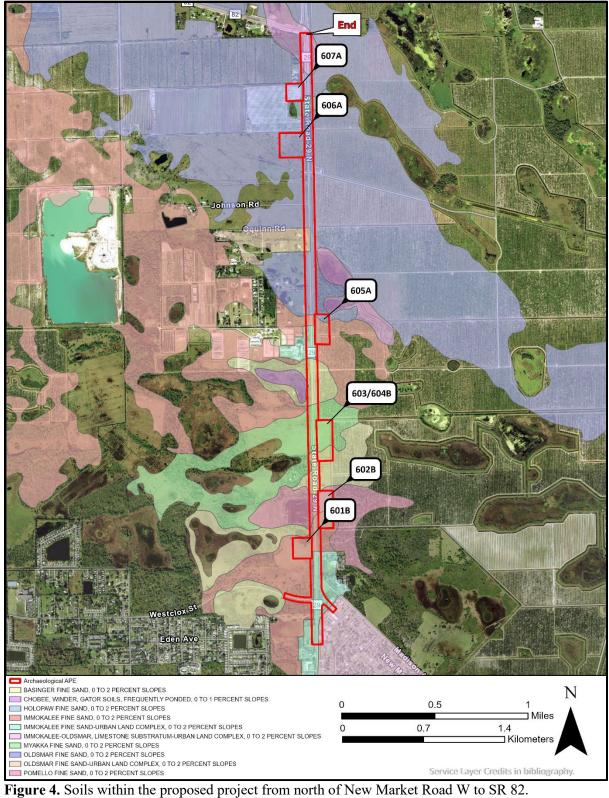


Figure 3. Soils within the proposed project from CR 846 to north of New Market Road W.



3. CULTURAL OVERVIEWS

Extensive historic and pre-Contact period overviews have been included in the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the SR 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road (CR 858) to SR 82, Collier County* (Janus Research 2018, Survey No. 25332) as well as several surveys conducted in close proximity to the current project APE (refer to Section 4, **Table 2**) and thus the overviews are not repeated here. None of these surveys resulted in the location of any NRHP eligible resources.

4. BACKGROUND RESEARCH & CONSIDERATIONS

A review of archaeological and historical literature, records and other documents and data pertaining to the project area was conducted. The focus of this research was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project area and vicinity, their temporal/cultural affiliations, site location information, and other relevant data. This included a review of sites listed in the NRHP, the FMSF database, cultural resource survey reports including the SR 29 PD&E study conducted by Janus Research (2018), published books and articles, unpublished manuscripts, and maps. No local individuals were available for interview.

Archaeological Sites: A check of the FMSF digital database (July 2023 and updated November 2023) indicated that no previously recorded pre-Contact or historic period archaeological sites are located within the archaeological APE (Figures 5 and 6). However, there are two pre-Contact archaeological sites within one mile. The first site is a multicomponent habitation area and midden (8CR01396 – Immokalee #2) dating from the Glades period (1000-BCE-1700 CE) to the Twentieth century American period (1900-present). The site also has a Seminole occupational component (1716-present). Site 8CR01396 was recorded during a CRAS project conducted by the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) for a private developer during which it was considered eligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO (Keyte and Mahoney 2015). The second site is a ceramic artifact scatter (8CR000708 – NN [No Name]) that was recorded during a county wide survey for archaeological resources. Ceramic sherds were recovered, although they were found mixed within a trash refuse pit (Dickel and Carr 1991). Site 8CR00708 has not yet been evaluated for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO.

In addition to these previous surveys, 13 other surveys were conducted proximate to the APE. These include a countywide historical and architectural survey Collier County, private development surveys, and several surveys for roadways and bridges, cell towers, and utilities (see **Table 2** for specific survey details). No archaeological sites were found during these surveys. As a result, the APE was considered to have a low to moderate archaeological potential and a low to moderate potential for historic period archaeological sites.

Table 2. Previously conducted surveys within and proximate to the APE.

Survey No.	Title	Reference
1108	Historical/Architectural Survey of Collier County, Florida	FPS 1986
4140	Cultural Resources Assessment Survey SR 29 from 1.5 Miles North of Oil Well Road to South of CR 846 (Two Miles ad One Bridge), Collier County, Florida	
7991	Proposed Cellular Tower Site: Immokalee	ACI 2001
8141	An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed DT Immokalee Tower Location in Collier County, Florida.	Batategas 2001
10926	An Archaeological and Historic Reconnaissance Survey of the Immokalee Regional Airport Parcel, Collier County, Florida.	Beriault 2004

Survey No.	Title	Reference
14907	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of State Road 82 from Lee Boulevard to State Road 29, Lee, Hendry, and Collier Counties, Florida	Janus Research 2007
14027	An Addendum to the Cultural Resource Predictive Model Collier Enterprises, LTD. The Tradeport DRI, Collier County, Florida	ACI 2007
15682	An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Proposed Florida Army National Guard Readiness Center, Collier County, Florida	Bland 2008
16907	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study S.R. 29 from North of S.R. 82 to south of C.R. 80A Collier and Hendry Counties, Florida	ACI 2009
17694	Section 106 Review of a Mindbank FCC Proposed Cell Tower Site (NW ¼, Sec 10, T47S, R29E) Immokalee Seminole Indian Reservation, Collier County, Florida	Bury 2007
20872	CRAS Lee County Electric Cooperative (LCEC) SR 82 and SR 29 Distribution line Replacement, Collier County, Florida	ACI 2014
21792	CRAS Technical Memorandum Preferred Stormwater Treatment Areas, State Road (SR) 82 from Gator Slough to SR 29, Collier County, Florida. Financial Project ID No.: 43089-1-52-01.	ACI 2015a
21923	CRAS Technical Memo Addendum Preferred Stormwater Treatment Areas, State Road (SR) 82 from Gator Slough to SR 29, Collier County, Florida. Financial Project ID No.: 43089-1-52-01.	ACI 2015b
22719	A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment of the Immokalee 4-H Property Trust Application Project, Immokalee, Florida.	Keyte and Mahoney 2015
23126	CRAS Technical Memo, Regional Stormwater Pond 4B and Proposed Roundabout State Road 82 from Gator Slough Lane to SR 29, Collier County, Florida. Financial Project ID No.: 438049-1-32-01	ACI 2016
24480	CRAS Technical Memo Preferred Ponds, Drainage Easements, and Right- of-Way, SR 82 from the Hendry County Line to Gator Slough Lane, Collier County, Florida. Financial Project ID No.: 430848-1-52-01	ACI 2017
25332	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey SR 29 Immokalee Project Development & Environment (PD&E) Study from Oil Well Road to SR 82, Collier County, Florida	Janus Research 2018
25900	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Immokalee Complete Streets Tiger Grant IX Project, Collier County, Florida.	Janus Research 2019
26738	CRAS, Career Pathways Learning Lab, Collier County, Florida.	ACI 2020
27289	CRAS Eleven Bridge Replacements, Collier and Hendry County, Florida.	ACI 2018

Historic Resources: The historical/architectural background research included a review of the previous SR 29 CRAS report, the FMSF database, and NRHP. The research indicated that 17 historic resources have been previously recorded within the APE (**Figures 5 and 6; Table 3**). Of these, all 17 (8CR01087, 8CR01184, 8CR01185, 8CR01187, 8CR01188, 8CR01189, 8CR01236, 8CR01237, 8CR01238, 8CR01309, 8CR01333, 8CR01334, 8CR01368, 8CR01370, 8CR01496, 8CR01498, 8CR01500) were recorded during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the State Road 29 Project Development and Environmental Study from Oil Well Road (County Road 858) to State Road 82, Collier County, Florida* conducted by Janus Research in 2018 and determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO (Survey No. 25332).

Table 3. Previously recorded historic resources within the SR 29 APE.

FMSF No.	Address/Site Name	Year Built	Style/Type	SHPO Evaluation
8CR01087	Immokalee Regional Airport	ca. 1942	Designed Historic Landscape	Ineligible
8CR01184	601 E Main Street/Florida Specialties	ca. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8CR01185	525 E Main Street/Shaw Brother Oil Co.	ca. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8CR01187	3077 SR 29 N	ca. 1967	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8CR01188	3065 SR 29 N	ca. 1969	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8CR01189	1407 New Market RD W/ Legal Associates of Collier	ca. 1967	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8CR01236	1395 N 15th Street	ca. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8CR01237	1390 N 15th Street/Florida Community Bank	ca. 1962	Mid-Century Modern	Ineligible
8CR01238	1475 N 15th Street	ca. 1955	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8CR01309	State Road 29 (SR 29)	ca. 1936	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8CR01333	800 E Main Street	ca. 1966	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8CR01334	730 E Main Street/Sunoco	ca. 1952	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8CR01368	Madison Avenue Canal	ca. 1953	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8CR01370	504 E Main Street/Budget Inn	ca. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible
8CR01496	FDOT Bridge 030019	ca. 1965	Bridge (Culvert)	Ineligible
8CR01498	Eutopia Canal	ca. 1940	Linear Resource	Ineligible
8CR01500	Immokalee State Farmers Market	ca. 1966	Building Complex Resource Group	Ineligible

In addition, a segment of State Road 82 (SR 82) (8CR00979) was recorded to the north of the APE during the *Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Technical Memorandum Preferred Stormwater Treatment Areas, State Road (SR) 82 from Gator Slough Lane to SR 29, Collier County, Florida* conducted by ACI in 2015 and determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO (Survey No. 21792).

A review of relevant historic USGS quadrangle maps, historic aerial photographs, and the Collier property appraiser's website data revealed the potential for four new historic resources 49 years of age or older (constructed in 1974 or earlier) within the APE (Skinner 2023). Additionally, a review of the Veteran's Grave Registration compiled in 1940-1941, did not record any graves or cemeteries in the sections where the APE is located (Work Progress Administration [WPA] 1941).

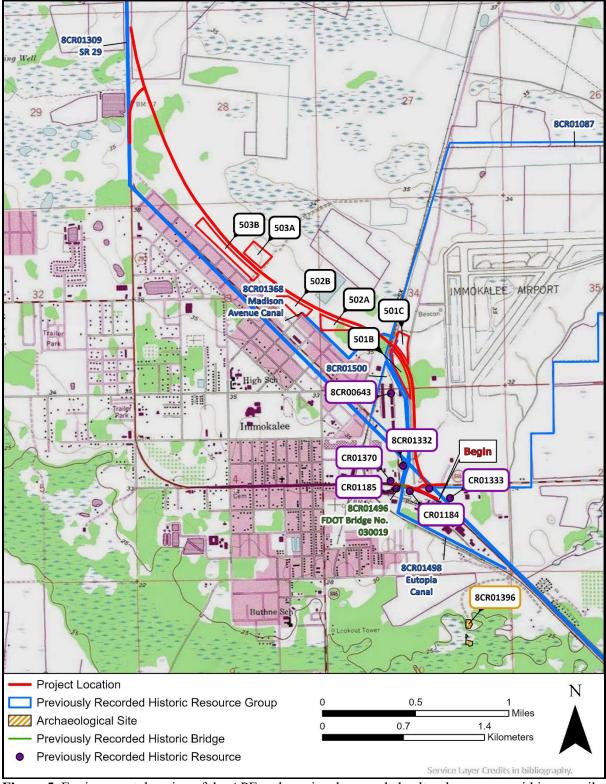


Figure 5. Environmental setting of the APE and previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the proposed project from CR 846 to north of New Market Road W (USGS 1958).

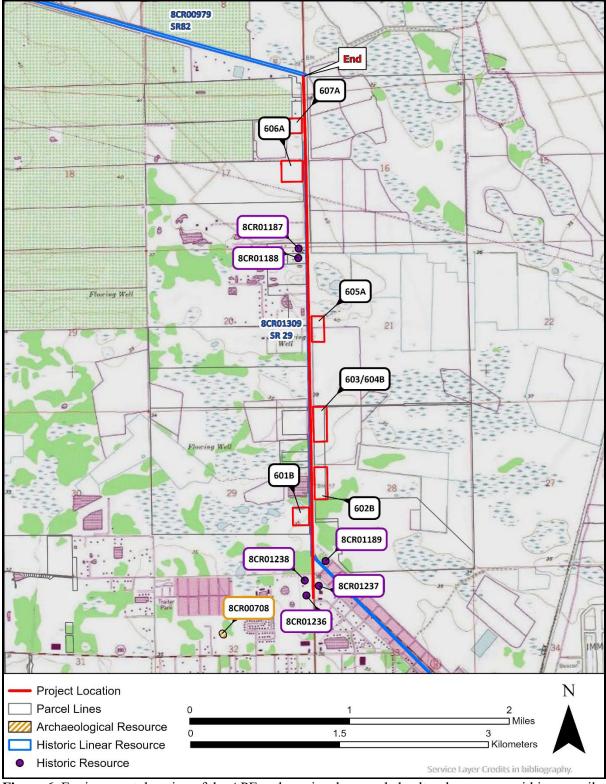


Figure 6. Environmental setting of the APE and previously recorded cultural resources within one mile of the proposed project from north of New Market Road W to SR 82 (USGS 1958).

FPID No.: 417540-1-22-01

5. STUDY METHODS

The FDHR's Module Three, *Guidelines for Use by Historic Professionals*, indicates that the first stage of archaeological field survey is a reconnaissance of the project area to "ground truth," or ascertain the validity of the predictive model (FDHR 2003). During this part of the survey, the researcher assesses whether the initial predictive model needs adjustment based on disturbance or conditions such as constructed features (i.e., parking lots, buildings, etc.), underground utilities, landscape alterations (i.e., ditches and swales, mined land, dredged and filled land, agricultural fields), or other constraints that may affect the archaeological potential. Additionally, these Guidelines indicate that non-systematic "judgmental" testing may be appropriate in urbanized environments where pavement, utilities, and constructed features make systematic testing unfeasible; in geographically restricted areas such as proposed pond sites; or within project areas that have limited high and moderate probability zones, but where a larger subsurface testing sample may be desired. While predictive models are useful in determining preliminary testing strategies in a broad context, it is understood that testing intervals may be altered due to conditions encountered by the field crew at the time of survey.

Archaeology: As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and special activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection. Among these variables are soil types and drainage distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources including stone and clay. Within the general area, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. In general, pre-Contact sites are found on better drained soils and at the better drained upland margins of wetland features such as swamps, sinkholes, lakes, and ponds. Also, site locations often occur where a diversity of natural habitats could be exploited expeditiously. The soils within the archaeological APE are all poorly to moderately well drained (Figures 3, 4, 7, 8).

However, this model is not wholly applicable to pre-Contact southern Florida, where a flat landscape and extensive areas covered by slow-moving water are characteristic, while elevated, well-drained landscapes are in very limited supply. Instead, as research has shown, the key to site location in the project vicinity lies in an understanding of the environment prior to land modifications (canals, agricultural ditches, clear cutting, etc.), and the identification of landscape signatures visible today in existing data (aerial photographs, historic maps, GIS imagery, on-the-ground inspection, and others) that, in combination with elevation and soil data, can be used to identify site probability areas for archaeological survey. A survey strategy for use in southern Florida was prepared for the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP) model (Smith 2008). It provides a detailed discussion of site location techniques in southern Florida, which are not detailed here, but were utilized to evaluate the archaeological potential of the archaeological APE.

As noted in the CERP, much of southern Florida has undergone multiple changes as the result of ditching, berm construction, clearing, agriculture, and the timber, citrus, and cattle industries. Thus, some of the original land features have been altered. Research in the vicinity has proven that survey in such areas is most successful when it uses a research design that identifies the location of hammocks and tree islands that existed near ponds, sloughs, or other water sources. The tools used in the development of such a survey strategy include the historic aerial photograph from the 1940s to 1970s, supplemented by various maps (soil, vegetation, historic, etc.), as available. Through these methods, ACI was able to locate targets visible on historic aerials (ponds, tree islands, ridge formations, and the like). *The Preliminary Revision to the Existing South Florida Archaeological Context* (Janus Research 2008), prepared as a companion to the CERP survey strategy, noted that almost every tree island hammock in the interior of southern Florida had the potential to contain an archaeological site, and most sites were black dirt, accretionary middens (Janus Research 2008:9).

The project falls within the subregion referred to as the Everglades West and Picayune (Smith 2008: 72; 95-100). Within this subregion the pre-Contact sites would be situated on small areas of raised elevation. On these small patches of higher elevation, there are limestone depressions that collect water and have either a concentration of young cypress situated in the lowest area of the depression, or willow trees will surround the depression (Smith 2008: 72; Figure 49). Given the generally wet and seasonally inundated nature of the project, it was unlikely that pre-Contact year-round village sites would be found; rather sites would be small, short-term camp sites represented by middens, mounds, and/or artifact scatters.

In keeping with the CERP model several historic maps were reviewed. The forts of southern Florida rarely met the size and permanency of forts such as Brooke, King, and Mellon to the north. Captain MacKay and Lieutenant Blake mapped the forts, depots, and trails of Florida in 1839 on a map titled Map of the Seat of the War in Florida (Mackay and Blake 1839). Figure 9 notes at least one "Indian" camp to the southeast of the APE, three historic roads to the east and north, and at least five forts north and east proximate to the project. Similarly, Lieut. J.C. Ives produced a Military Map of The Peninsula of Florida South of Tampa Bay in 1856 (Ives 1856). A trail running south from Fort Denaud is noted in the vicinity of the project. It is likely this trail eventually became the route for SR 29. There also appears to have been several historic military trails immediately south of the APE, running through the northern areas of Big Cypress Swamp (Figure 10). The 1873 and 1874 Plats show historic roads in the area (Figures 11, 12). In 1930, Roy Nash published a map documenting the location of known permanent Seminole camps (Nash 1930), none were noted in the immediate vicinity of the APE (Figure 13). A review of the historic quad and aerial photographs suggests that parts of the archaeological APE falls along historic sloughways and on slightly elevated soils and thus have a higher potential for tree island sites, although both the quad and aerials also show the increased urban development and thus disturbance since the late 1950s (Figures 14, 15, 16, 17). These areas correspond with the soil survey map from 1954, as well (Figures 7, 8). Thus, based on this preliminary research, the archaeological APE has a variable potential for finding pre-Contact period archaeological sites.

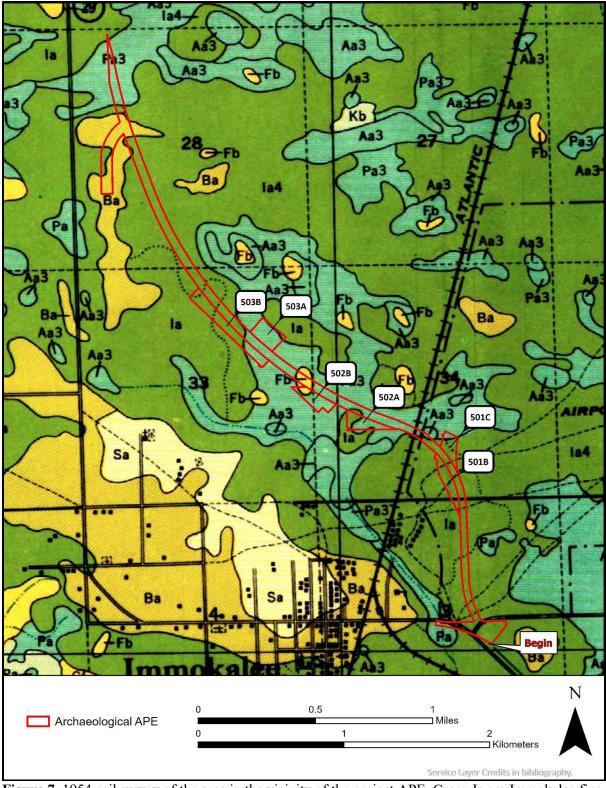


Figure 7. 1954 soil survey of the area in the vicinity of the project APE. Green Ia are Immokalee fine sand identified as intermediately drained soil. Light green Pa are Pompano fine sands identified as poorly drained soil.

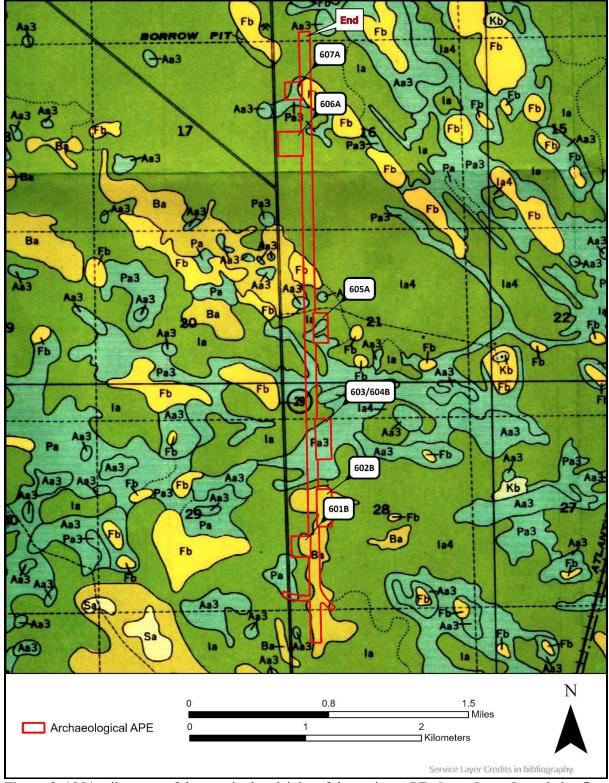


Figure 8. 1954 soil survey of the area in the vicinity of the project APE. Green Ia are Immokalee fine sand identified as intermediately drained soil. Yellow Fb are freshwater marshes. Orangey Ba are Blanton fine sands identified as well drained soil. Light green Pa are Pompano fine sands identified as poorly drained soil.

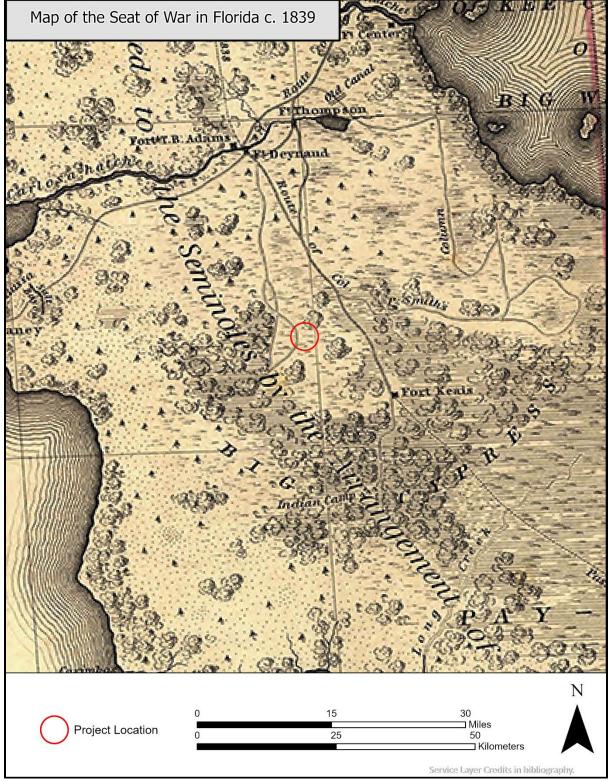


Figure 9. Map of the seat of War 1839 (MacKay and Blake).



Figure 10. Ives' 1856 map of military forts and trails.

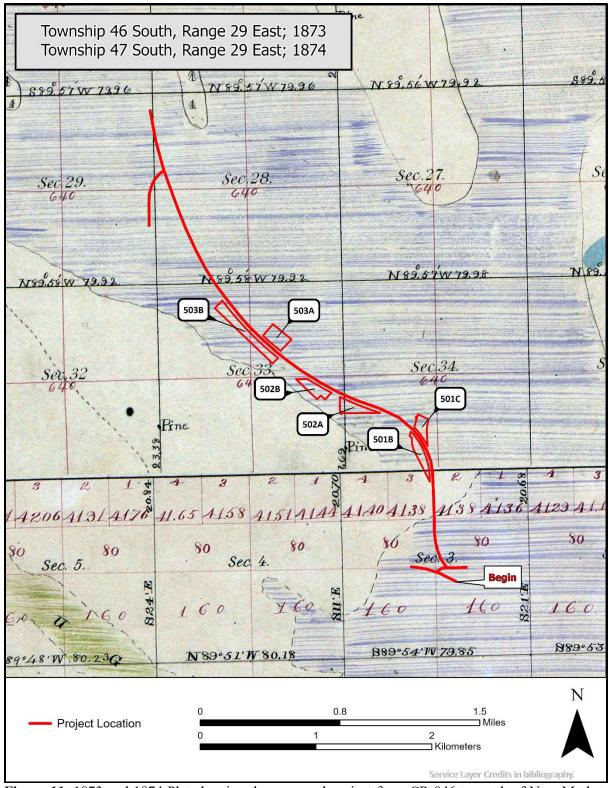


Figure 11. 1873 and 1874 Plat showing the proposed project from CR 846 to north of New Market Road W.

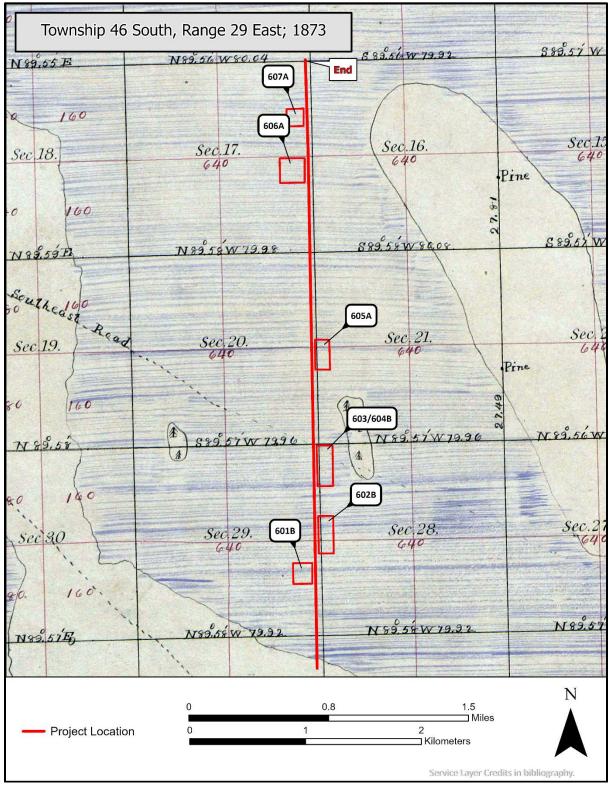


Figure 12. 1873 Plat showing the proposed project from north of New Market Road W to SR 82.



Figure 13. 1930 Map of the Approximate Location of Permanent Seminole Camps (Nash 1932).

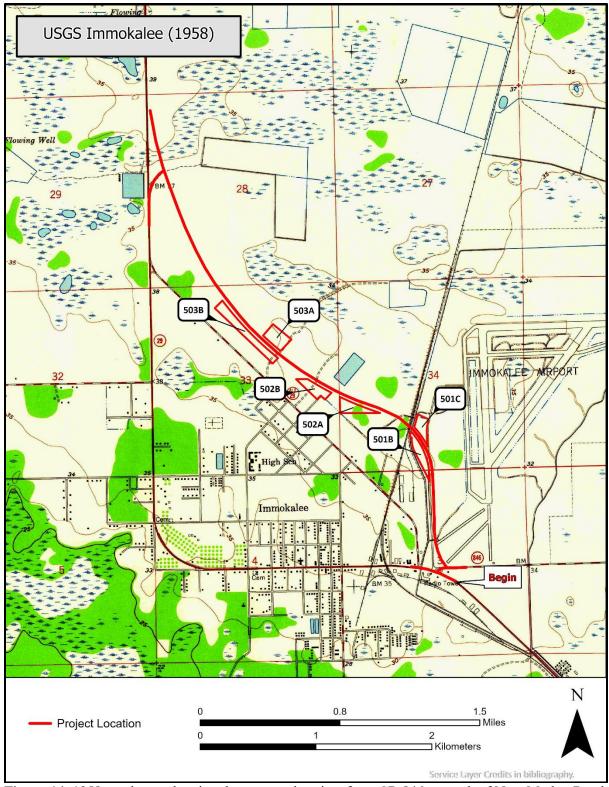


Figure 14. 1958 quad map showing the proposed project from CR 846 to north of New Market Road W (USGS Immokalee 1958).

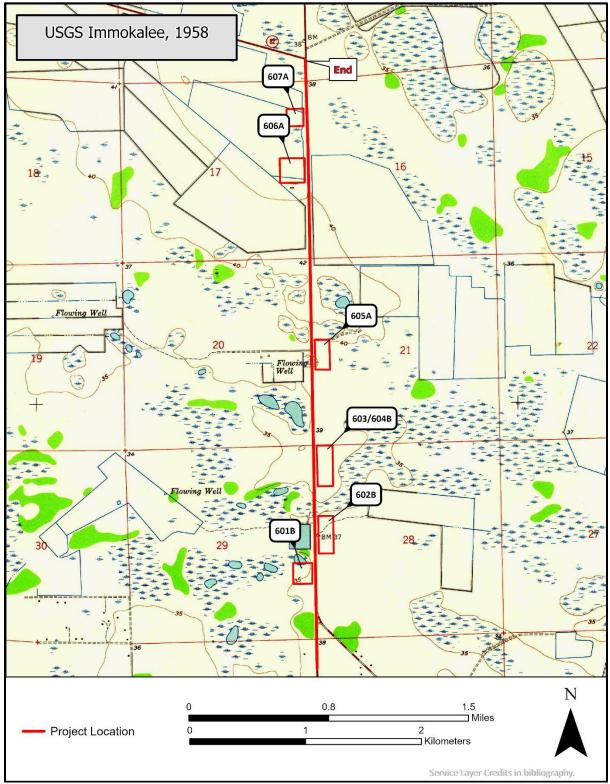


Figure 15. 1958 quad map of the proposed project from north of New Market Road W to SR 82 (USGS Immokalee 1958).

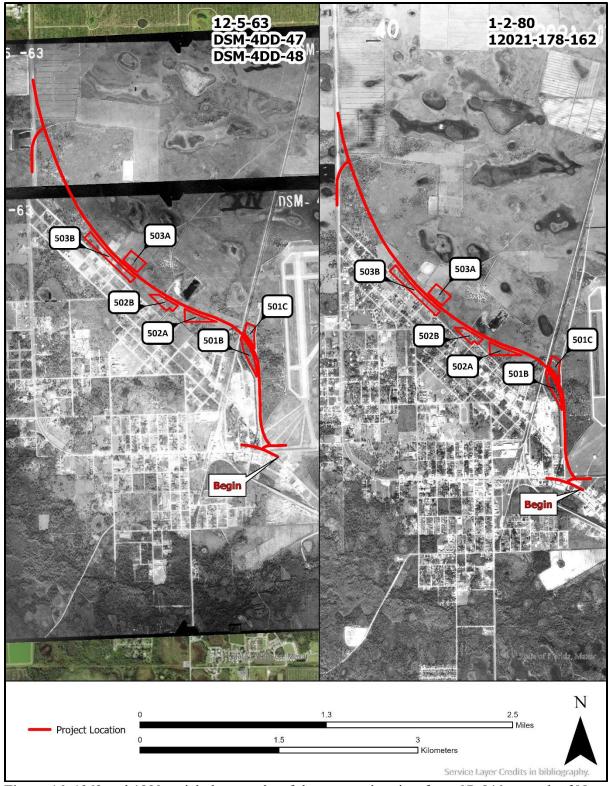


Figure 16. 1963 and 1980 aerial photographs of the proposed project from CR 846 to north of New Market Road W. Note the historic ponds (black areas), sloughways (dark gray areas), and slightly elevated or drier soils (lighter areas) in both aerials.

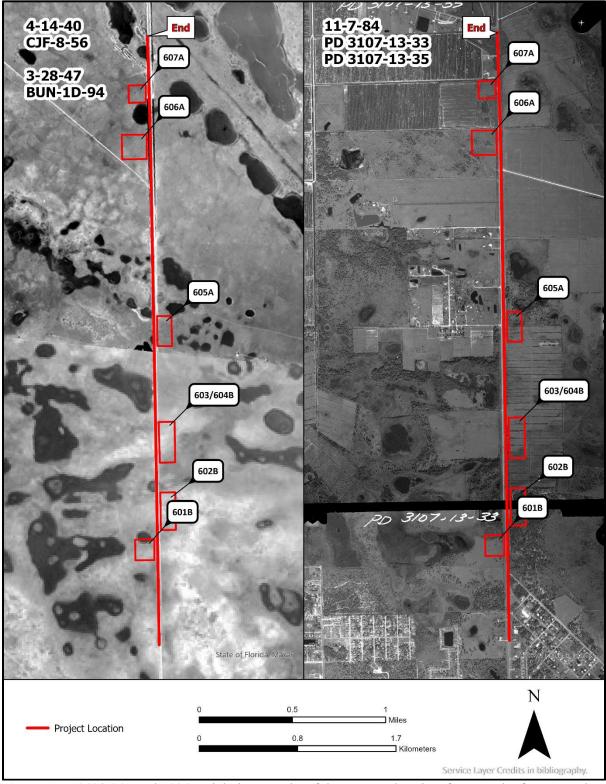


Figure 17. 1940/1947 and 1984 aerial photographs of the proposed project from north of New Market Road W to SR 82. Note the historic ponds (black areas), sloughways (dark gray areas), and slightly elevated or drier soils (lighter areas) in the 1940s aerials.

Archaeological field methodology consisted of a visual examination of the APE followed by systematic and judgmental shovel testing. Systematic shovel tests were placed at 50 and 100-meter (m) intervals (some of the 100 m intervals was due to the heightened degree of agricultural and urban infrastructure disturbance) and most shovel tests were dug to 100 centimeters (cm). All soil removed from the shovel tests (ST) were screened through a 6.4-millimeter (mm) mesh hardware cloth to maximize the recovery of artifacts. The locations of all shovel tests were recorded with ArcGIS Field Maps (ESRI) mobile mapping application using a Samsung 21 and Samsung 23 Ultra cellular devices. Following the recording of relevant data such as stratigraphic profile, all shovel tests were refilled.

Historical/architectural: Historic/architectural field methodology consisted of a field survey of the APE to determine and verify the location of all buildings and other historic resources (i.e. bridges, roads, cemeteries) that are 49 years of age or older (constructed in or prior to 1974), and to establish if any such resources could be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP. The field survey focused on the assessment of existing conditions for all previously recorded historic resources located within the project APE, and the presence of unrecorded historic resources within the project area. For each property, photographs were taken, and information needed for the completion of FMSF forms was gathered. In addition to architectural descriptions, each historic resource was reviewed to assess style, historic context, condition, and potential NRHP eligibility. Also, informant interviews would have been conducted, if possible, with knowledgeable persons to obtain site-specific building construction dates and/or possible associations with individuals or events significant to local or regional history.

Laboratory Methods and Curation: Artifacts, if found, would have been cleaned and sorted by artifact class and subjected to a limited technological analysis; however, no artifacts were found. All project records (including photos, field notes, and maps) will be curated at ACI in Sarasota in Project file P19064B, P19087, and P19093.

Inadvertent/Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains: Occasionally, archaeological deposits, subsurface features or unmarked human remains are encountered during development, even though the project area may have previously received a thorough and professionally adequate cultural resources assessment. Such events are rare, but they do occur. In the event pre-contact or historic period artifacts, such as pottery or ceramics, projectile points, shell or bone tools, dugout canoes, metal implements, historic building materials, or any other physical remains that could be associated with Native American, early European, or American settlement are encountered or observed during development activities at any time within the project site, the permitted project shall cease all activities involving subsurface disturbance in the immediate vicinity of the discovery and a professional archaeologist will be contacted to evaluate the importance of the discovery. The area will be examined by the archaeologist, who, in consultation with the staff of the Florida SHPO, will determine if the discovery is significant or potentially significant.

In the event the discovery is found to be not significant, the work may immediately resume. If, on the other hand, the discovery is found to be significant or potentially significant, then development activities in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will continue to be suspended until a mitigation plan, acceptable to the SHPO, is developed and implemented. Development activities may then resume within the discovery area, but only when conducted in accordance with the guidelines and conditions of the approved mitigation plan. If human remains are encountered during development, the procedures outlined in Chapter 872.05 FS must be followed, all activities in the vicinity of the discovery must cease and the local Medical Examiner and State Archaeologist should be notified.

6. RESULTS

Archaeology: Archaeological field survey consisted of visual reconnaissance, judgmental and systematic subsurface testing (Figures 18-22). Although in the early stages of the project, the archaeological APE was determined to have a low to moderate probability, during the fieldwork, the APE was downgraded to a low probability (LPZ) due to the heightened degree of agricultural and urban infrastructure disturbance; however, where possible, shovel tests were placed at closer intervals to ensure adequate coverage. Shovel tests included a total of 100 excavated by ACI and 90 excavated by Janus Research in 2018. The current shovel tests were placed at 50 and 100 m intervals and most were dug to 100 cm unless impeded by fill or water; Janus placed their shovel tests at 25 and 50 m intervals. The stratigraphy throughout the SR 29 ROW, as observed by ACI, was generally consistent with 0-20 centimeters below surface (cmbs) of gray sand, 20-80 cmbs of pale brown (hardpan) sand, and 80-100 cmbs of dark brown (hardpan) sand (**Photo 31**) or 0-60 cmbs grayish-brown gravelly sand, 60-80 cmbs dark brown (hardpan) sand, and 80-100 cmbs light brown muck with water at 80 cmbs, Shovel tests within the pond sites indicated variable profiles; pond results are noted in **Table 4** and shown on **Photos** 32-44. No historic or pre-Contact period cultural materials were recovered from the shovel tests or noted on the surface during ACI's survey or the survey conducted by Janus. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in 36 CFR § 800.4(b)(1) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to survey all areas of the project APE.

Table 4. Archaeological data.

Pond Sites	STs	ZAP*	Stratigraphy			
501B	19	HPZ	Previously tested by Janus Research 2018; (Photo 32); strata description not available			
501C	5	LPZ	0-20 cmbs gray sand; 20-80 cmbs pale brown sand; 80-100 cmbs dark brown (hardpan) sand (Photo 33)			
502A	4	LPZ	0-50 cmbs dark grayish-brown sand; 50-70 cmbs dark gray sand; 70-100 cmbs light brown sand (Photo 34)			
502B	5	LPZ	0-20 cmbs light gray sand; 20-70 cmbs dark gray sand; 70-100 cmbs light gray sand (Photo 35)			
503A	5	LPZ	0-20 cmbs gray sand; 20-60 cmbs light gray sand; 60-70 cmbs dark brown (hardpan) sand; 70-100 cmbs light brown sand (Photo 36)			
503B	6	LPZ	0-20 cmbs gray sand; 20-100 cmbs light gray sand (Photo 37)			
601A	7	MPZ	0-20 cmbs gray sand; 20-80 cmbs light gray sand; 80-100 cmbs dark brown (hardpan) sand (Photo 38)			
602B	6	LPZ	0-20 cmbs gray sand; 20-70 cmbs light gray sand; 70-80 cmbs dark brown (hardpan) sand; 80-100 cmbs light brown sand (Photo 39)			
603/60 4B	6	LPZ	0-20 cmbs gray sand; 20-70 cmbs light gray sand; 70-80 cmbs dark brown (hardpan) sand; 80-100 cmbs light brown sand; water at 80 cmbs (Photo 40)			
605A	5	LPZ	0-60 cmbs mixed alternating layers of light gray and dark gray sand; 60-100 cmbs light gray sand (Photo 41)			
606A	5	LPZ	0-20 cmbs gray sand; 20-80 cmbs light gray sand; 80-100 cmbs dark brown (hardpan) sand; water at 80 cmbs (Photo 42)			
607A	5	LPZ	0-50 cmbs dark grayish brown sand; 50-100 cmbs gray sand; water at 70 cmbs (Photo 43)			

^{*} Zone of Archaeological Potential

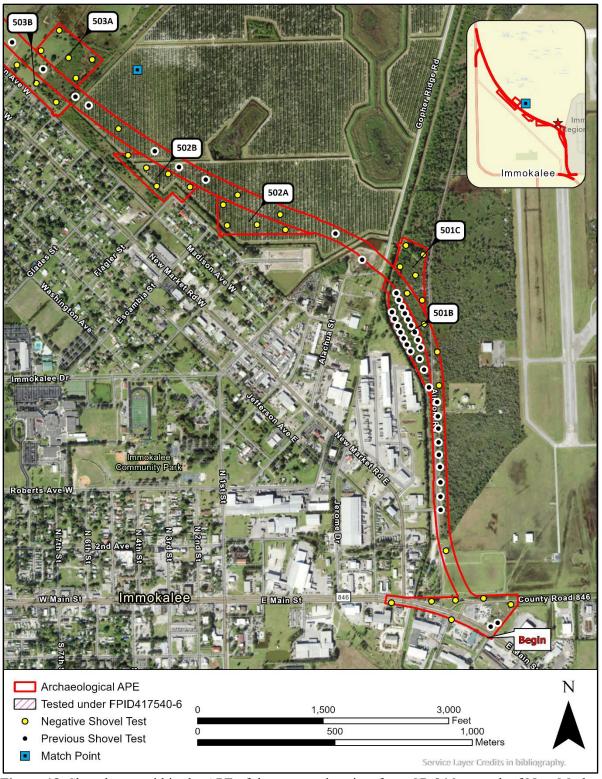


Figure 18. Shovel tests within the APE of the proposed project from CR 846 to north of New Market Road W. The previous shovel tests are included from the survey conducted by Janus Research (Survey No. 25332).

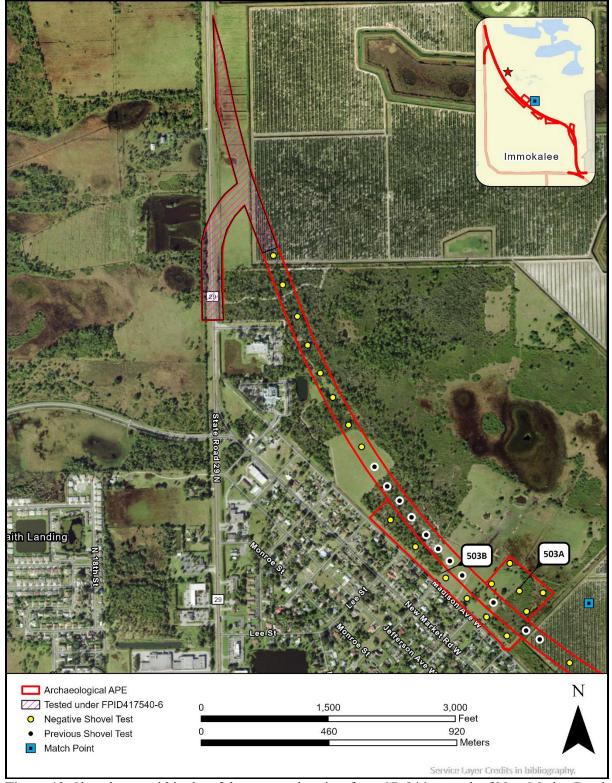


Figure 19. Shovel tests within the of the proposed project from CR 846 to north of New Market Road W. The previous shovel tests are included from the survey conducted by Janus Research (Survey No. 25332).

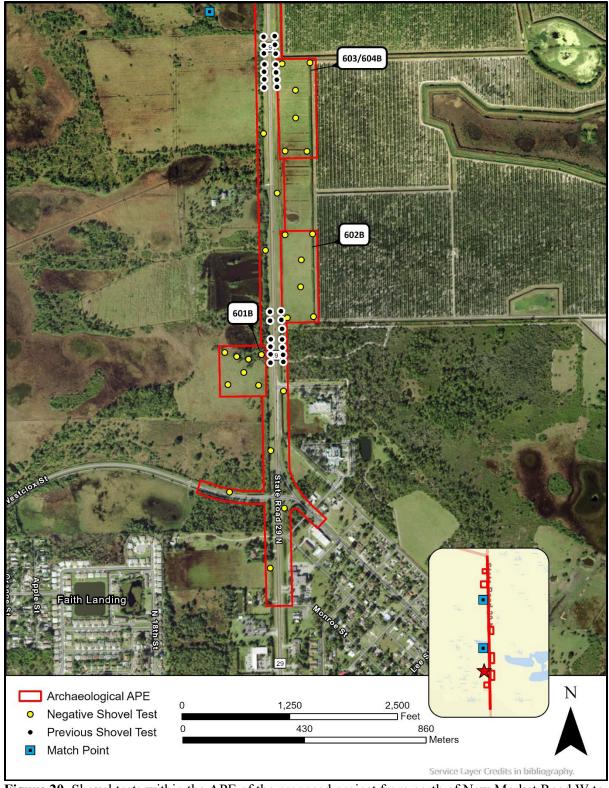


Figure 20. Shovel tests within the APE of the proposed project from north of New Market Road W to SR 82. The previous shovel tests are included from the survey conducted by Janus Research (Survey No. 25332).



Figure 21. Shovel tests within the APE of the proposed project from north of New Market Road W to SR 82. The previous shovel tests are included from the survey conducted by Janus Research (Survey No. 25332).

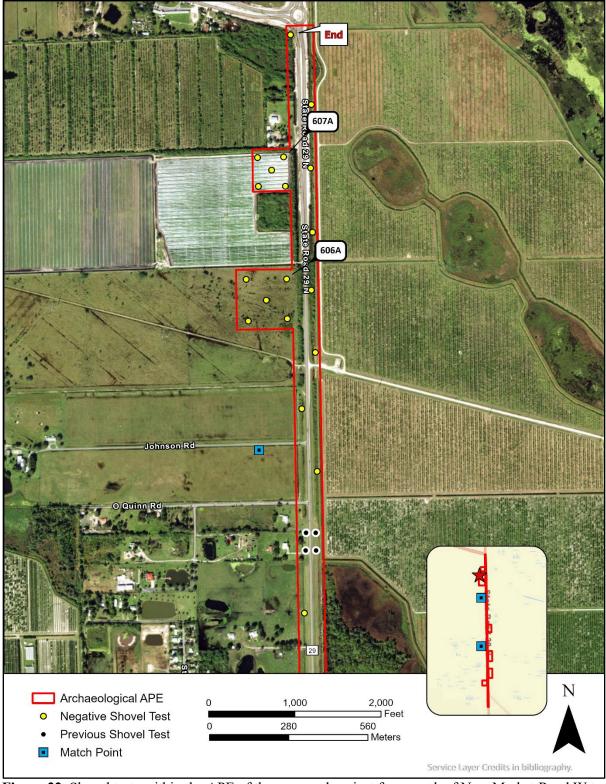


Figure 22. Shovel tests within the APE of the proposed project from north of New Market Road W to SR 82. The previous shovel tests are included from the survey conducted by Janus Research (Survey No. 25332).



Photo 31. SR 29 new alignment stratigraphy, facing north.



Photo 32. Pond 501B stratigraphy from previous Janus Research (2018) survey.



Photo 33. Pond 501C stratigraphy, facing north.



Photo 34. Pond 502A stratigraphy, facing north.



Photo 35. Pond 502B stratigraphy, facing north.



Photo 36. Pond 503A stratigraphy, facing north.



Photo 37. Pond 503B stratigraphy, facing north.



Photo 38. SR 29 stratigraphy, facing north.



Photo 39. Pond 601a stratigraphy, facing north.



Photo 40. Pond 602b stratigraphy, facing north.



Photo 41. Pond 603/604b stratigraphy, facing north.



Photo 42. Pond 605a stratigraphy, facing north.





Photo 43. Pond 606a stratigraphy, facing north.

Photo 44. Pond 607a stratigraphy, facing north.

Historical/Architectural Results: Background research revealed that 17 historic resources were previously recorded within the APE (8CR01087, 8CR01184, 8CR01185, 8CR01187, 8CR01188, 8CR01189, 8CR01236, 8CR01237, 8CR01238, 8CR01309, 8CR01333, 8CR01334, 8CR01368, 8CR01370, 8CR01496, 8CR01498, 8CR01500). These include 11 buildings, three linear resources, one culvert, one building complex resource group, and one designed historic landscape that have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO.

As a result of the historic/architectural field survey, 19 historic resources were identified within the APE (Table 5; Figures 23-25). Of these, two buildings, a ca. 1971 Mid-Century Modern style building (8CR01645) and a ca. 1970 Masonry Vernacular style building (8CR01646), were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated within the APE. Overall, the newly identified buildings lack sufficient architectural features, and are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, a 0.25-mile segment of SR 29 (8CR01309) was updated within the APE to account for the modifications extending the northern portion of the original study corridor to SR 82. The linear resource is a common example of a four-lane divided roadway found throughout Collier County and is the same design as the segments that were previously recorded and evaluated as ineligible by the SHPO within the APE to the south. Background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. The remaining 16 historic resources were previously recorded (8CR01087, 8CR01184, 8CR01185, 8CR01187, 8CR01188, 8CR01189, 8CR01236, 8CR01237, 8CR01238, 8CR01333, 8CR01334, 8CR01368, 8CR01370, 8CR01496, 8CR01498, 8CR01500) within the APE and were not re-evaluated since the SHPO already determined they were ineligible for listing in the NRHP, and no significant changes were observed during the field survey. Of the 12 extant historic resources, two previously recorded historic resources, the boundary of Immokalee Regional Airport (8CR01087) and Eutopia Canal (8CR01498), are located within the proposed pond sites, Ponds 501B and 501C. In addition, Madison Avenue Canal (8CR01368) is located adjacent to Ponds 502A and 502B and the Eutopia Canal (8CR01498) is located adjacent to Pond 501C. SR 29 (8CR01309) is located adjacent to six proposed pond sites (601A, 602B, 603/604B, 605A, 606A, and 607A).

Descriptions and photographs of the historic resources follow, and copies of the newly completed and updated FMSF forms are included in **Appendix B**. A reasonable and good faith effort was made per the regulations laid out in $36\ CFR\ \S\ 800.4(b)(1)$ (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation n.d.) to survey all areas of the APE.

Table 5. Newly recorded and previously recorded historic resources within the SR 29 APE.

FMSF No.	SF No. Address/Site Name		Style/Type	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation				
Structures								
8CR01184	601 E Main Street / Florida Specialties	ca. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible (2018)				
8CR01185	525 E Main Street / Shaw Brother Oil Co.	ca. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible (2018)				
8CR01187	3077 SR 29 N	ca. 1967	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible (2018)				
8CR01188	3065 SR 29 N	ca. 1969	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible (2018)				
8CR01189	1407 New Market RD W/ Legal Associates of Collier	ca. 1967	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible (2018)				
8CR01236	1395 N 15th Street	ca. 1958	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible (2018)				
8CR01237	1390 N 15 th Street/Florida Community Bank	ca. 1962	Mid-Century Modern	Ineligible (2018)				
8CR01238	1475 N 15th Street	ca. 1955	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible (2018)				
8CR01333	800 E Main Street	ca. 1966	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible (2018)				
8CR01334	730 E Main Street/Sunoco	ca. 1952	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible (2018)				
8CR01370	504 E Main Street / Budget Inn	ca. 1950	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible (2018)				
8CR01645	1390 N 15th Street	ca. 1971	Mid-Century Modern	Ineligible				
8CR01646	775 E Main Street	ca. 1970	Masonry Vernacular	Ineligible				
Resource Groups								
8CR01087	Immokalee Regional Airport	ca. 1942	Designed Historic Landscape	Ineligible (2018)				
8CR01500	Immokalee State Farmers Market	ca. 1966	Building Complex Resource Group	Ineligible (2018)				
Linear Resources								
*8CR01309	State Road 29 (SR 29)	ca. 1936	Linear Resource	Ineligible				
8CR01368	Madison Avenue Canal	ca. 1953	Linear Resource	Ineligible (2018)				
8CR01498			Linear Resource	Ineligible (2018)				
Bridges								
8CR01496	FDOT Bridge No. 030019	ca. 1965	Bridge (Culvert)	Ineligible (2018)				

^{*}indicates previously recorded historic resources that have been updated during this survey. The green highlight indicates previously recorded resources already evaluated by the SHPO.

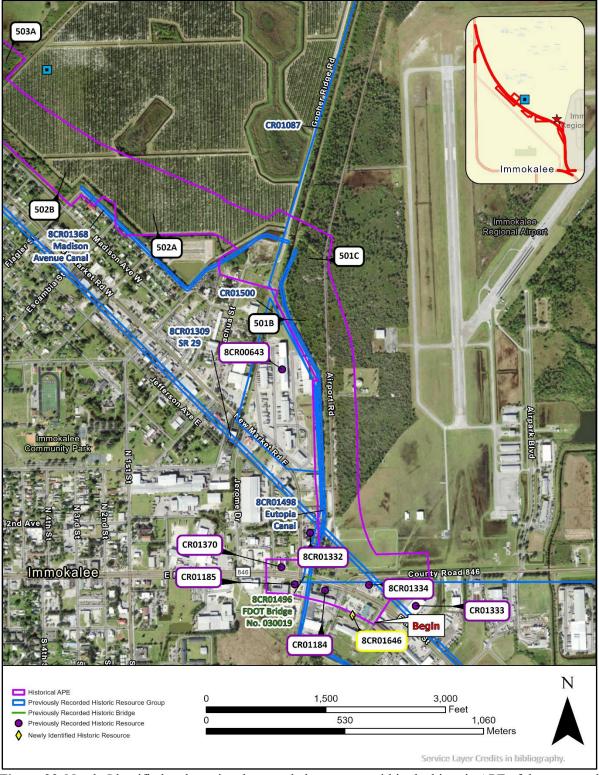


Figure 23. Newly Identified and previously recorded resources within the historic APE of the proposed project from CR 846 to north of New Market Road W. The previously recorded resources are from the survey conducted by Janus Research in 2018 (Survey No. 25332).

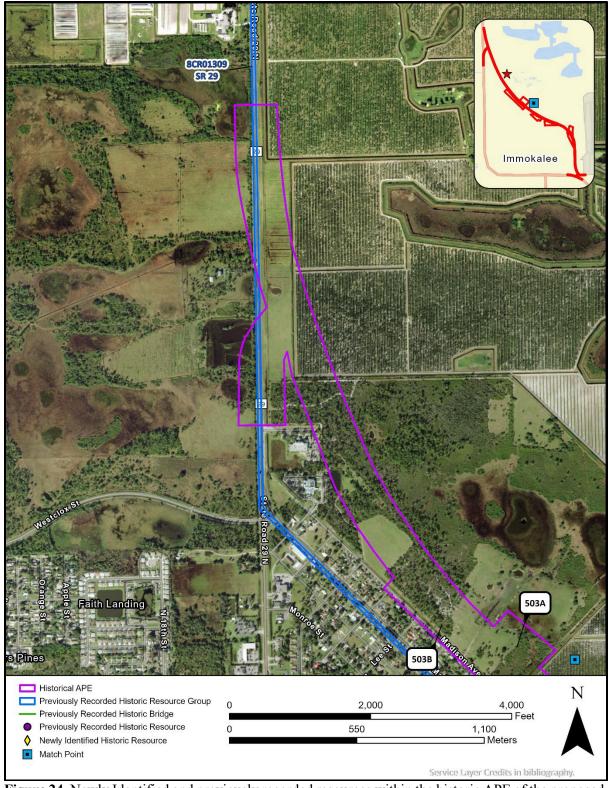


Figure 24. Newly Identified and previously recorded resources within the historic APE of the proposed project from CR 846 to north of New Market Road W. The previously recorded resources are from the survey conducted by Janus Research in 2018 (Survey No. 25332)

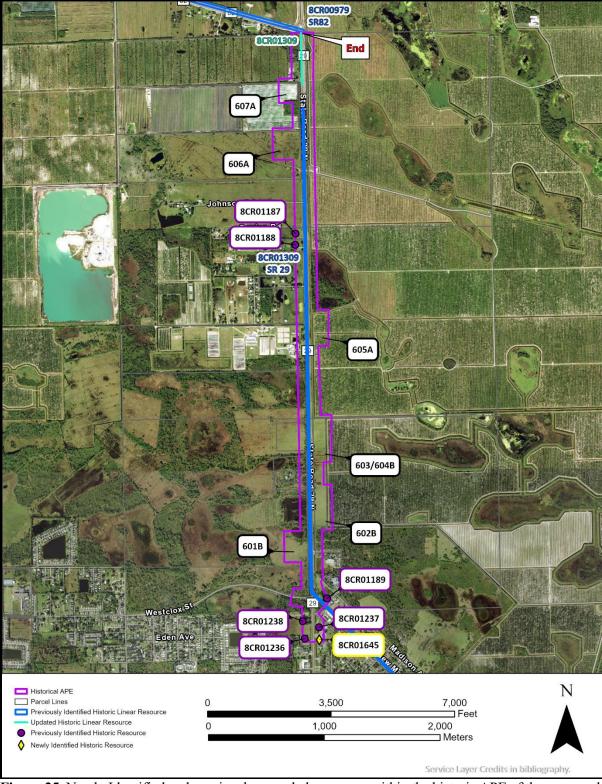


Figure 25. Newly Identified and previously recorded resources within the historic APE of the proposed project from north of New Market Road W to SR 82. The previously recorded resources are from the survey conducted by Janus Research in 2018 (Survey No. 25332).



Photo 45. 1390 N 15th Street (8CR01645), looking southeast.

8CR01645: The Mid-Century Modern style office building at 1390 N 15th Street was constructed in ca. 1971 (Photo 45). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a concrete block structural system clad in brick veneer and stucco. The flat roof is covered with built-up roofing membrane. The main entryways are on the north elevation through single metal doors recessed beneath the principal roof. Three doorways are present; however, it is unclear how many units are contained within the building. Visible windows include a mixture of individual single pane metal fixed units with enamel panels above and below the windows and stucco pilasters along the sides. Distinguishing architectural features include a flat roof with metal coping, stucco pilasters, stucco signage fascia, venting, and enamel window panels. Alterations include replacement roofing. The building is associated with a ca. 1962 two-story Mid-Century Modern style bank (8CR01237) that is located to the north of the building on the same parcel. The office building (8CR01645) is currently utilized as the Synovus Bank Impact Center. Overall, the building lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8CR01645 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 46. 775 E Main Street (8CR01646), looking southeast.

8CR01646: The Masonry Vernacular style building at 775 E Main Street was constructed in ca. 1970 (**Photo 46**). The one-story, irregular plan building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a painted concrete block structural system partially clad in stucco. The flat roof is covered with built-up roofing membrane. The main entryway is on the north elevation through a single one-car width garage bay. Visible windows include a mixture of individual and paired, ten-stacked metal awning units. Distinguishing architectural features include a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves and a garage bay. Alterations include replacement roofing. The building is set back on the parcel and largely obscured by surrounding equipment. Overall, the building has been altered, lacks sufficient architectural features, and is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. As a result, 8CR01646 does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.



Photo 47. State Road 29 (SR 29) (8CR01309), looking south.

8CR01309: State Road 29 (SR 29), as contained within the APE, is located in Sections 8 and 17 of Township 46 South, Range 29 East (USGS 1958) (Photo 47). The segment within the APE is approximately 0.28 miles long, extending south from the roundabout intersection of SR 29 and SR 82 to north of Immokalee. This segment of SR 29 is a divided four-lane highway which utilizes merge lanes to become a two-lane divided highway. The central median is landscaped with grass. The surrounding view shed is rural agricultural. SR 29 as it is currently constructed spans from US 27 in Palmdale (Glades County) south to US 41 in Carnestown (Collier County) a distance of approximately 76 miles (AA Roads n.d.). From Carnestown, the road continues south to Everglades City and Chokoloskee via Collier County Road 29. SR 29 was constructed through Collier County in ca. 1926 and was known as State Road 164 prior to the 1940 renumbering of the State Road system (Collier County 2023; Janus Research 2018). The portion of SR 29 located to the south of Immokalee was constructed through the "ditch and drain" method, resulting in an adjacent borrow canal from which dirt was taken to build the roadway (Collier County 2023). The portion of SR 29 spanning from north of Immokalee to La Belle, however, appears to have been a pre-existing roadway that was incorporated into SR 29. This pre-existing roadway is present on a State Road Department (now FDOT) map dating to 1917 (FDOT n.d.). As such, the segment within the APE is believed to date to 1917 or earlier. Over the years, the roadway has been altered. The most significant alteration occurred in ca. 2021 when the undivided two-lane roadway was reconstructed as a divided roadway leading into a roundabout which replaced the former SR 29/SR 82 intersection (Google Earth 2023). The overwhelming majority of the road's 76-mile total length is located outside the APE. Surveying and recording the entire roadway are beyond the scope of this report, as such only the segment within the APE was surveyed and recorded.

A segment of SR 29 was recorded to the south of the APE by Janus Research during the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the State Road 29 Project Development and Environmental Study from Oil Well Road (County Road 858) to State Road 82, Collier County, Florida conducted in 2018 and determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO (Survey No. 25332). A portion of this previously recorded segment extends into the current APE. The segment currently being surveyed is a common four-lane divided roadway found throughout Collier County, without historic paving or markers. It lacks specific design features or characteristics that would differentiate it from other similar roads and has been significantly altered by the construction of the adjacent roundabout and necessary

associated alterations. As such, the segment of 8CR01309 within the APE does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

Non-accessible Resources

In addition to the 19 historic resources identified within the APE, the Collier County property appraiser identified two historic resources that could not be evaluated or recorded during the field survey due to lack of accessibility and/or obstructed views from the ROW (Figure 26). These include one ca. 1963 building located at 3751 SR 29 N and one ca. 1966 building at 3883 SR 29 N. Both buildings are located to the west of SR 29 with moderate setbacks and obscured from the public ROW by surrounding vegetation. The ca. 1966 building at 3883 SR 29 N is entirely encapsulated by vegetation, whereas the ca. 1963 building located at 3751 SR 29 N is within an open lot but sufficiently blocked from view by closely planted trees. Based on available information, these resources are probably typical examples of vernacular style buildings; however, because the resources are not visible or accessible from the ROW, the status and condition of the resources are unknown. Per the project Roadway Plans dated August 2023, adjacent roadway improvements including widening and the construction of a shared use path and guardrail will remain within the existing ROW. The ca. 1963 building at 2751 SR 29 N is located adjacent to, but outside of, proposed Pond 607A.

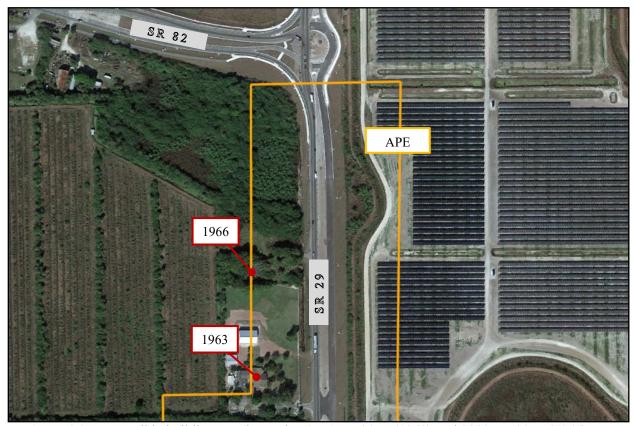


Figure 26. Inaccessible buildings are located at 3751 SR 29 N (1963) and 3883 SR 29 N (1966).

7. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological survey consisted of a visual examination of the APE followed by subsurface excavation of a total of 100 shovel tests excavated by ACI and 90 excavated by Janus Research in 2018 within the APE. No artifacts were recovered from any of the shovel tests within the project APE. The historical/architectural field survey resulted in the identification of 19 historic resources within the APE. Of these, two buildings, a ca. 1971 Mid-Century Modern style building (8CR01645) and a ca. 1970 Masonry Vernacular style building (8CR01646), were newly identified, recorded, and evaluated. Overall, the newly identified buildings lack sufficient architectural features, and are not significant embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. In addition, a 0.25-mile segment of SR 29 (8CR01309) was updated within the APE to account for the modifications extending the northern portion of the original study corridor to SR 82. The linear resource is a common example of a four-lane divided roadway found throughout Collier County and is the same design as the segments that were previously recorded and evaluated as ineligible by the SHPO within the APE to the south. Background research did not reveal any historic associations with significant persons and/or events. Thus, the resources do not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a part of a historic district. The remaining 16 historic resources were previously recorded (8CR01087, 8CR01184, 8CR01185, 8CR01187, 8CR01188, 8CR01189, 8CR01236, 8CR01237, 8CR01238, 8CR01333, 8CR01334, 8CR01368, 8CR01370, 8CR01496, 8CR01498, 8CR01500) within the APE and were not re-evaluated since the SHPO already determined they were ineligible for listing in the NRHP, and no significant changes were observed during the field survey. Of the 12 extant historic resources, two previously recorded historic resources, the boundary of Immokalee Regional Airport (8CR01087) and Eutopia Canal (8CR01498), are located within the proposed pond sites, Ponds 501B and 501C. In addition, Madison Avenue Canal (8CR01368) is located adjacent to Ponds 502A and 502B and the Eutopia Canal (8CR01498) is located adjacent to Pond 501C. SR 29 (8CR01309) is located adjacent to six proposed pond sites (601A, 602B, 603/604B, 605A, 606A, and 607A).

Based on the results of the background research and field investigations, no archaeological sites or historic resources that are listed, eligible, or that appear potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP are located within the APE. Therefore, it is the professional opinion of ACI that the proposed undertaking will result in no historic properties affected.

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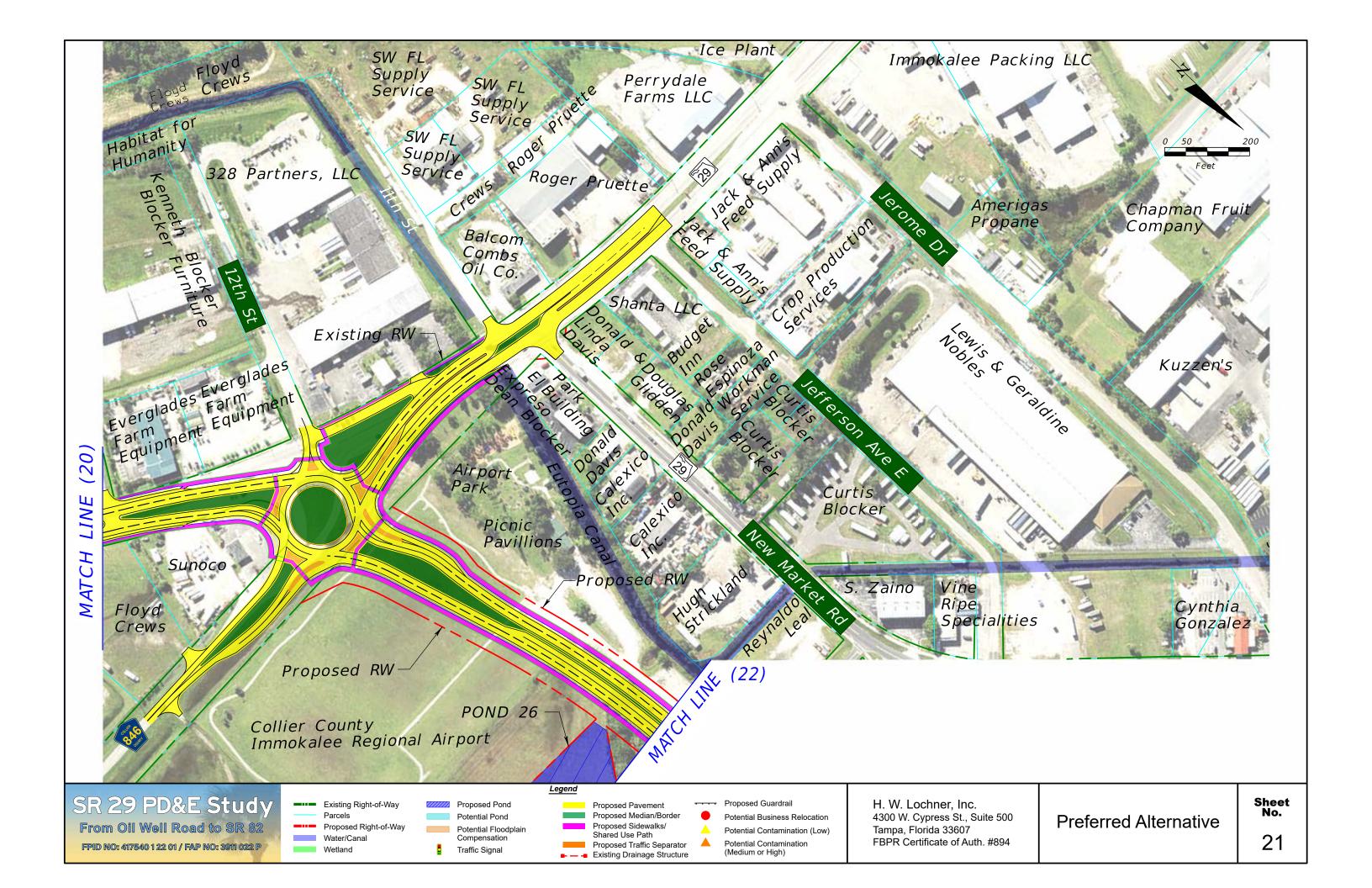
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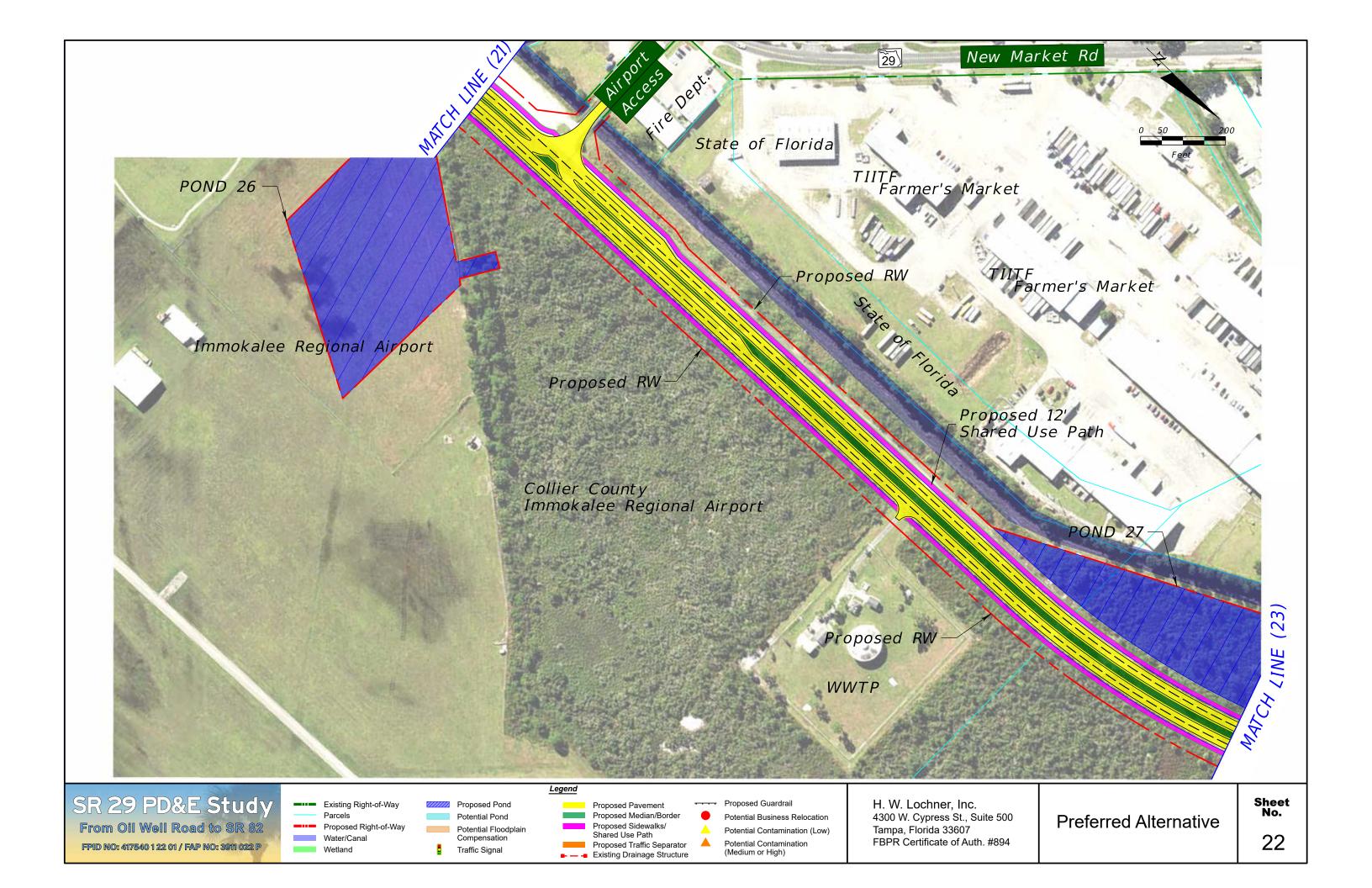
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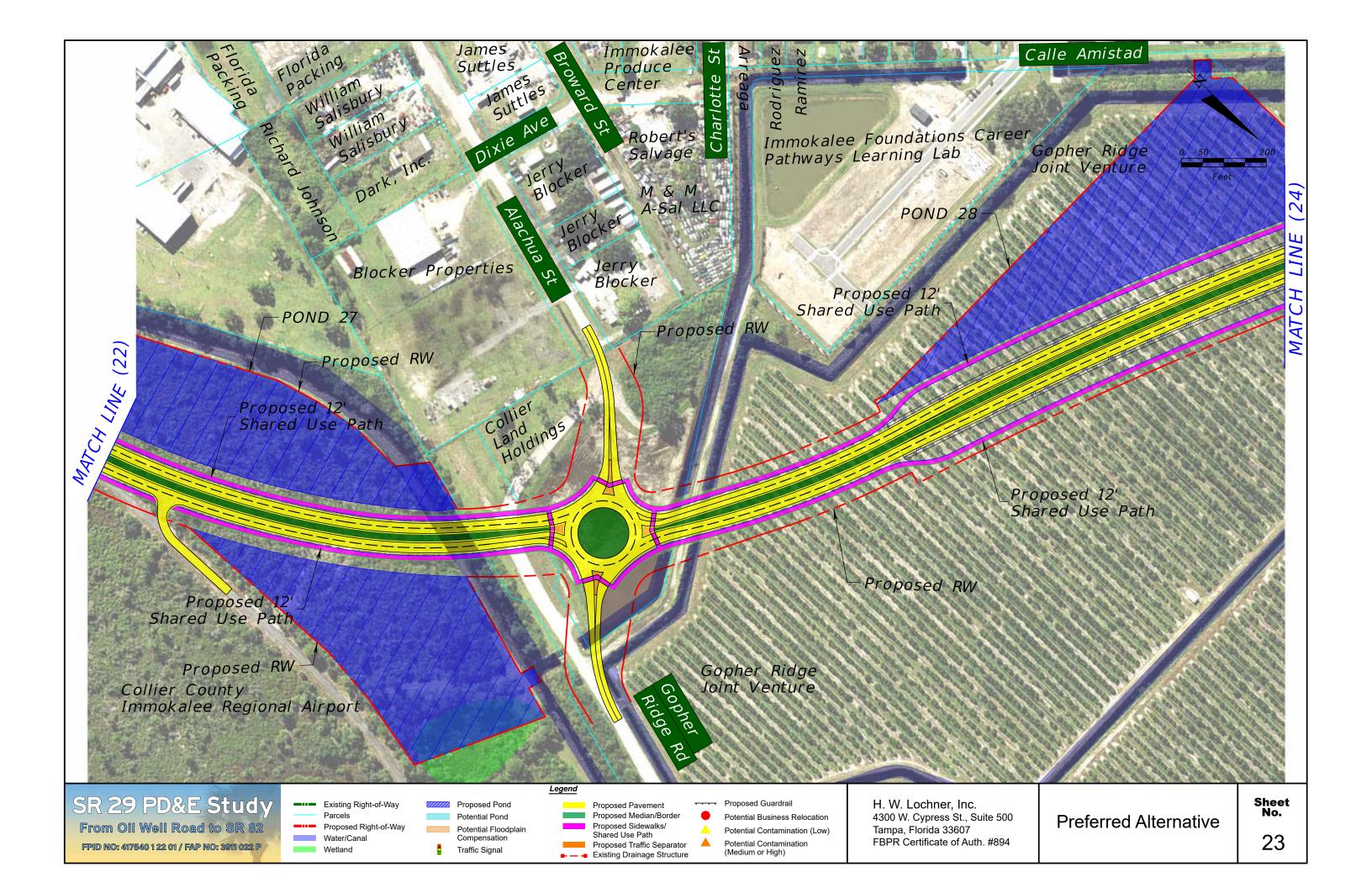
SR 29 52 CRAS Addendum FPID No.: 417540-1-22-01

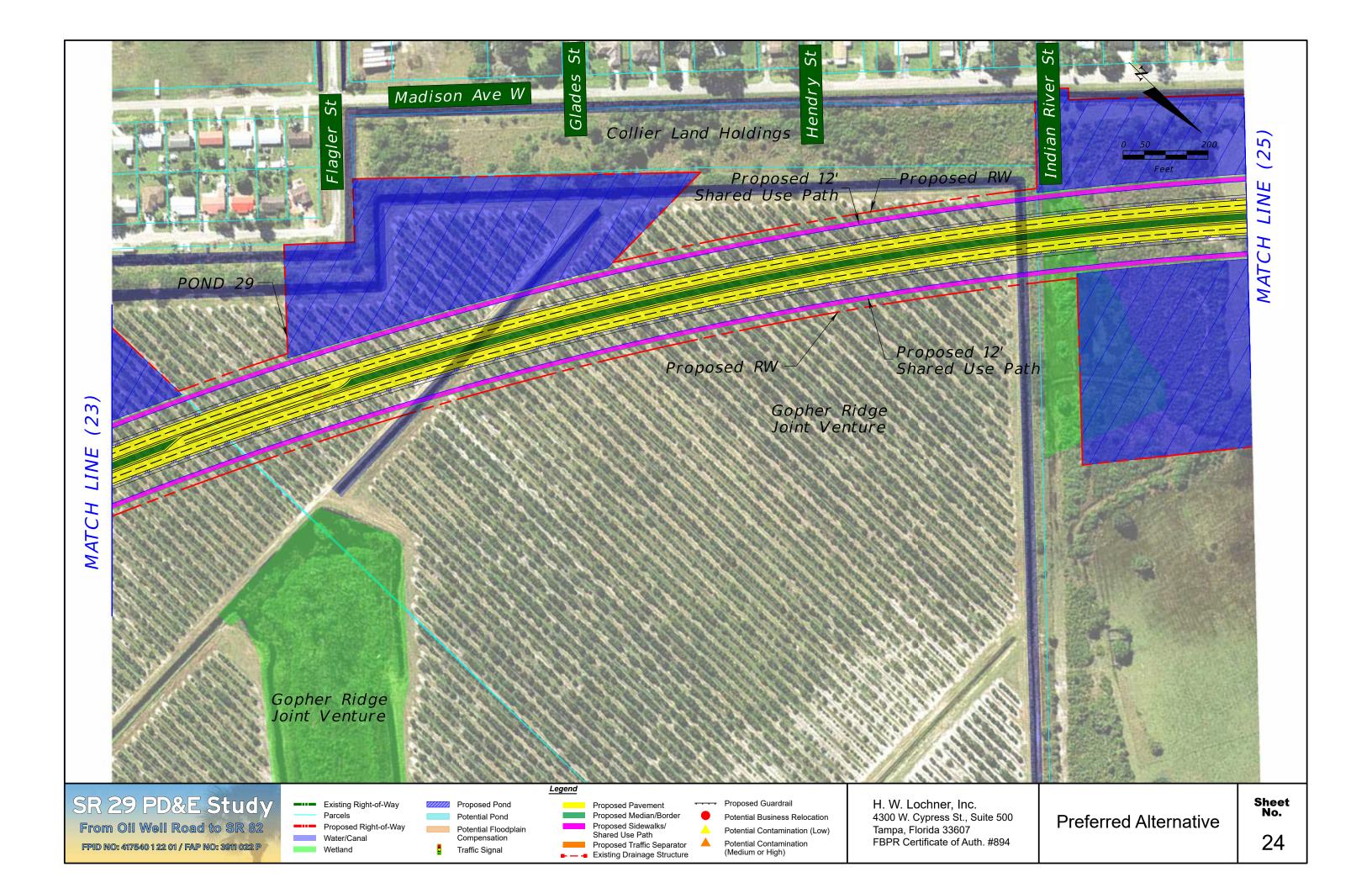
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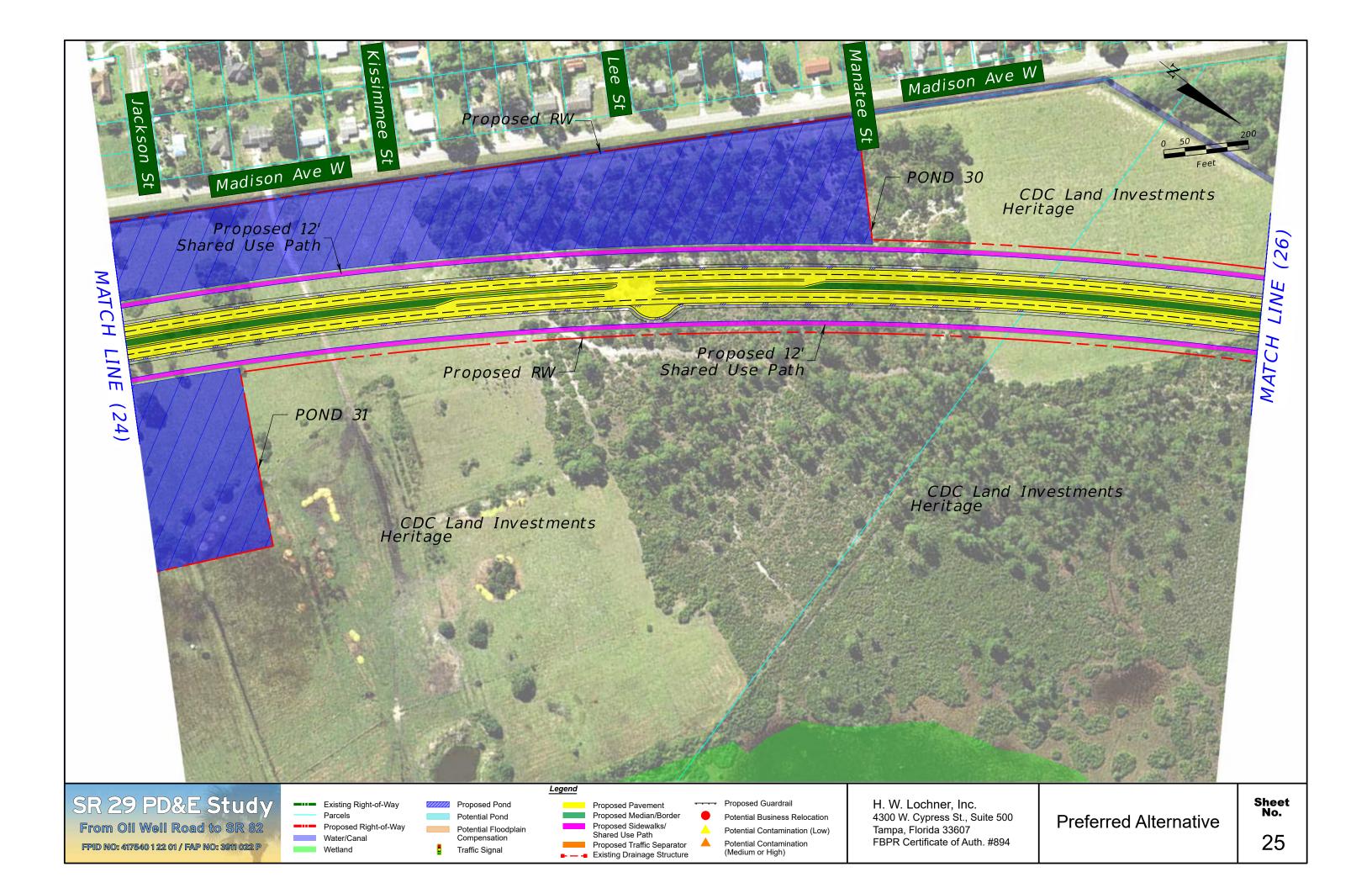
Concept Plans & Typical Sections

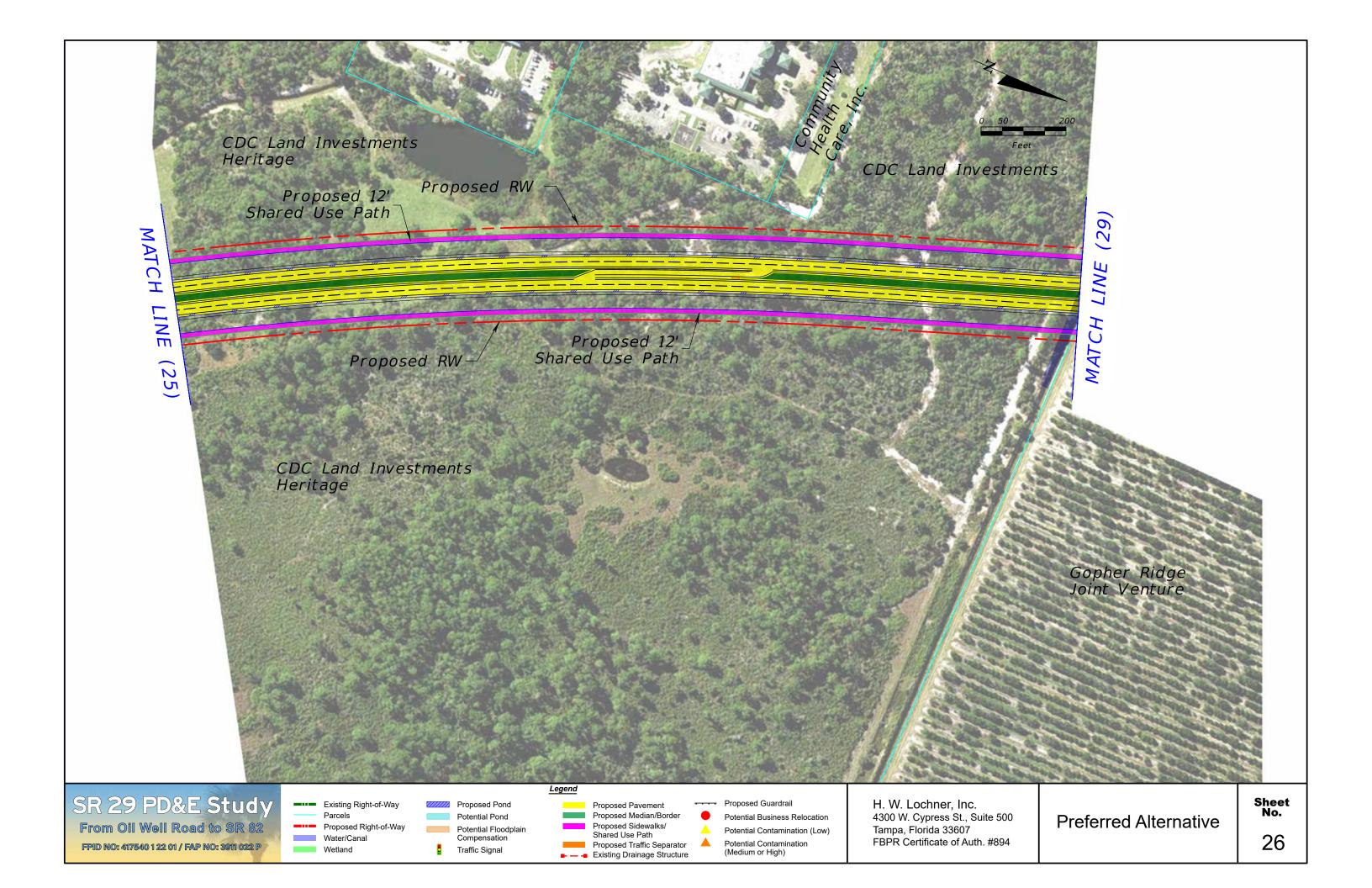


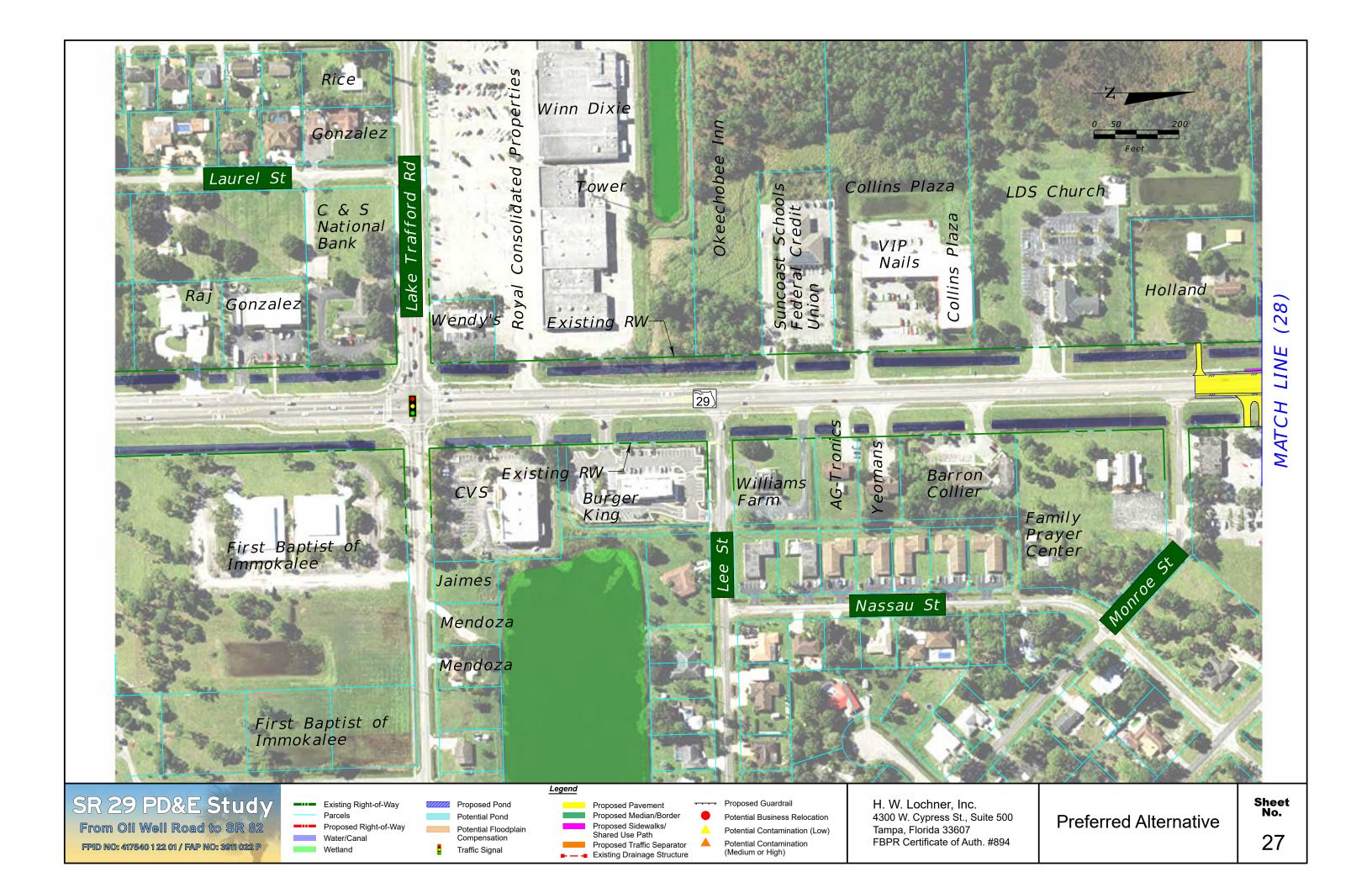


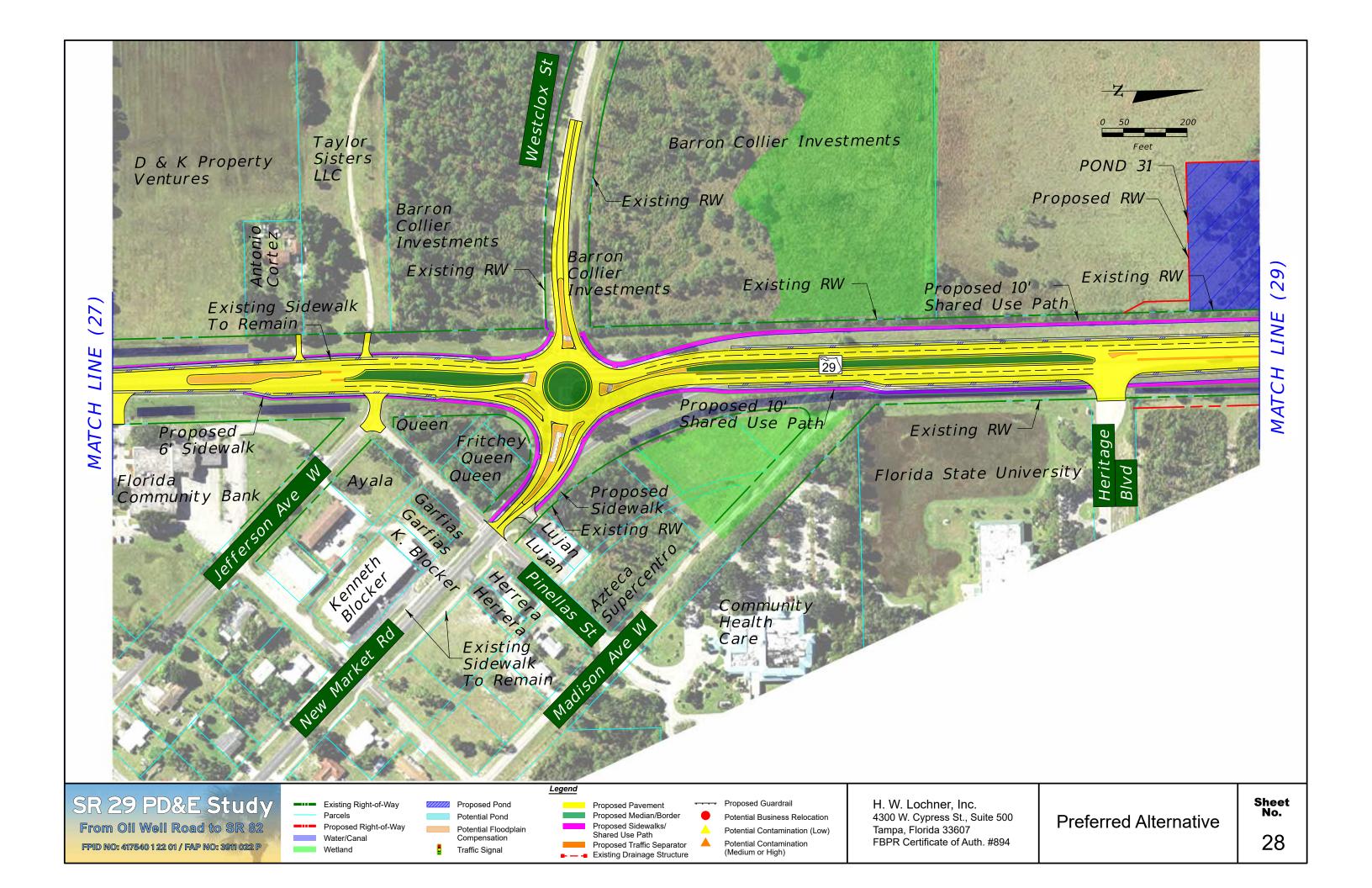


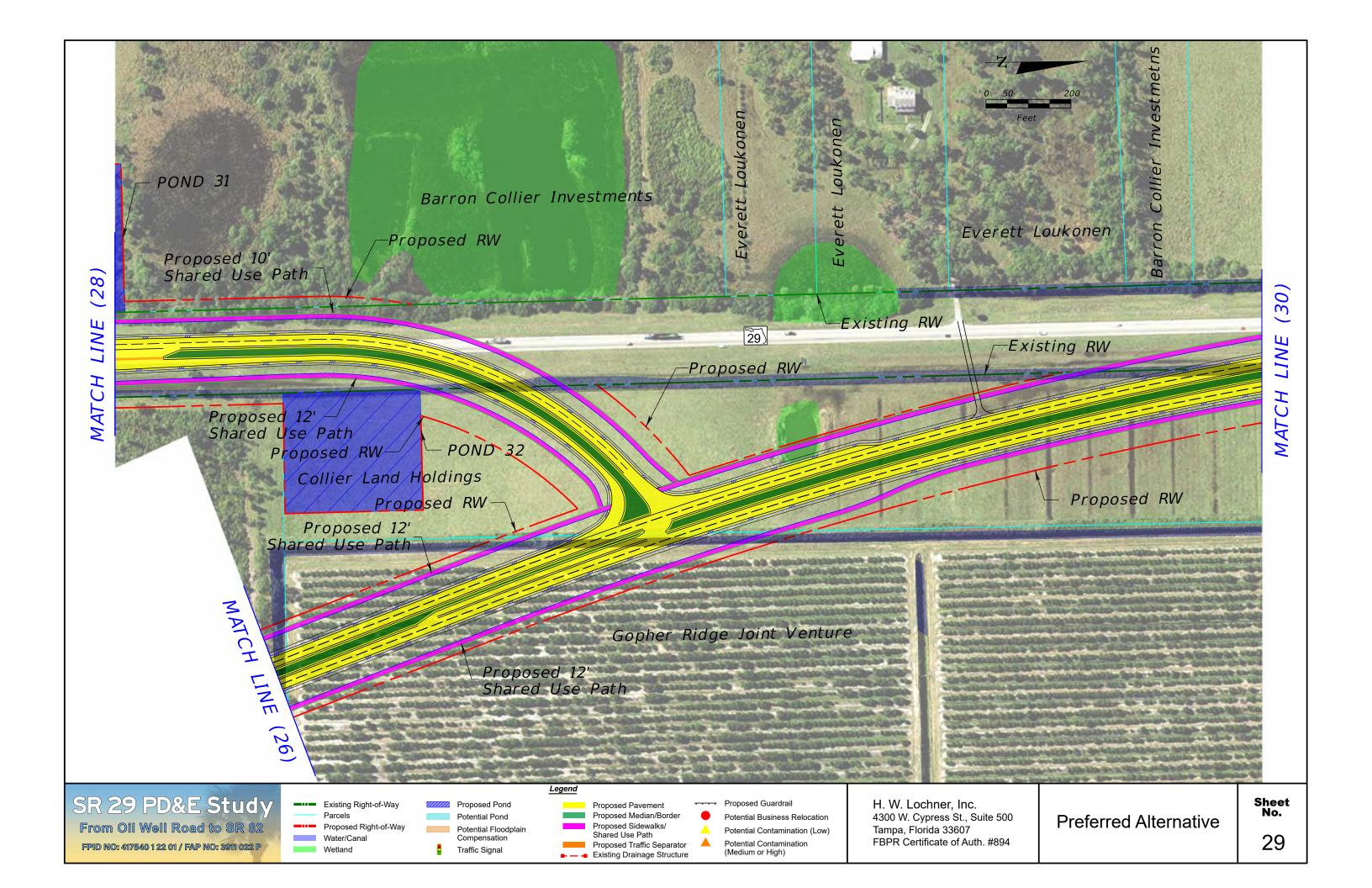


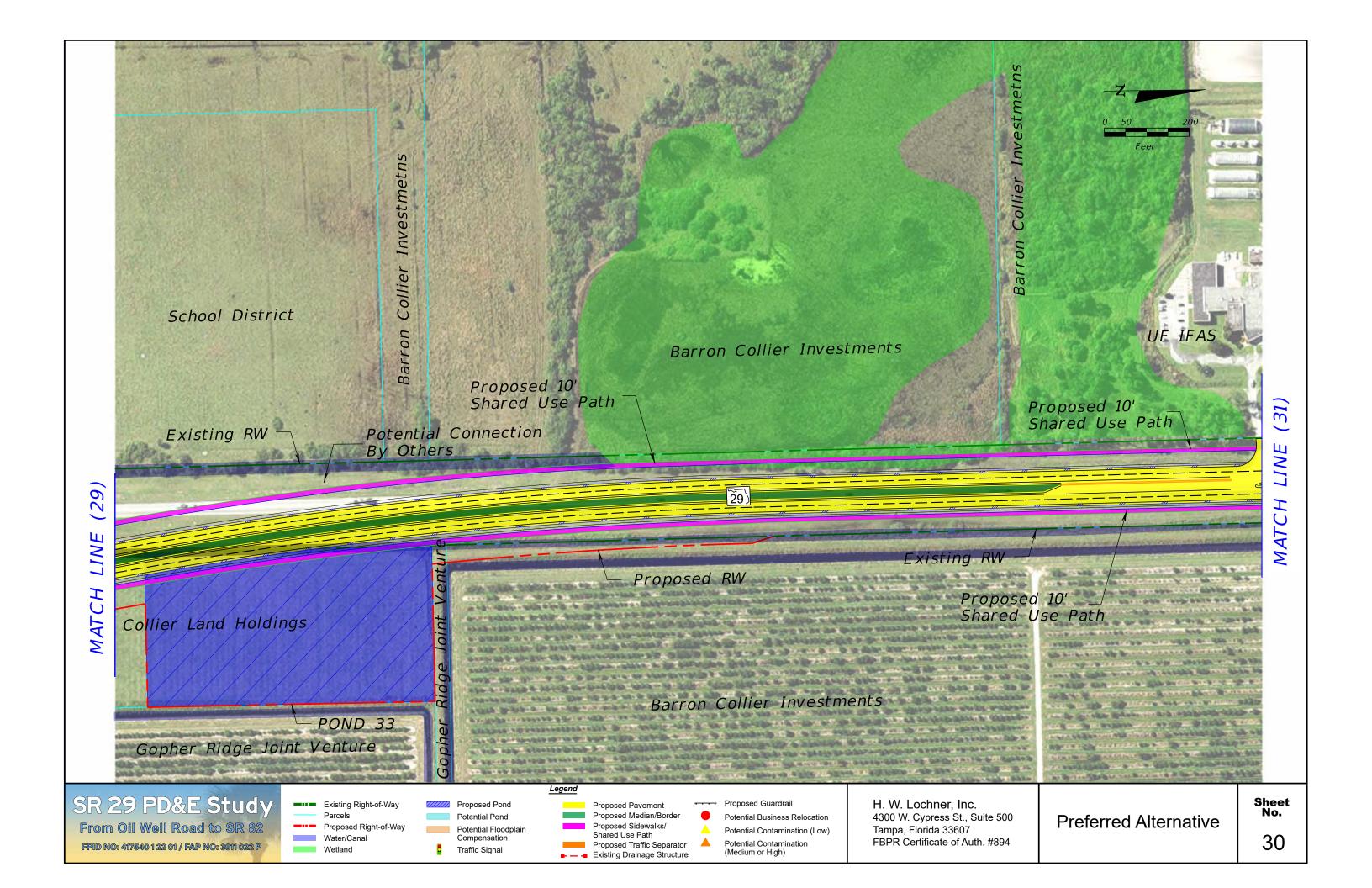


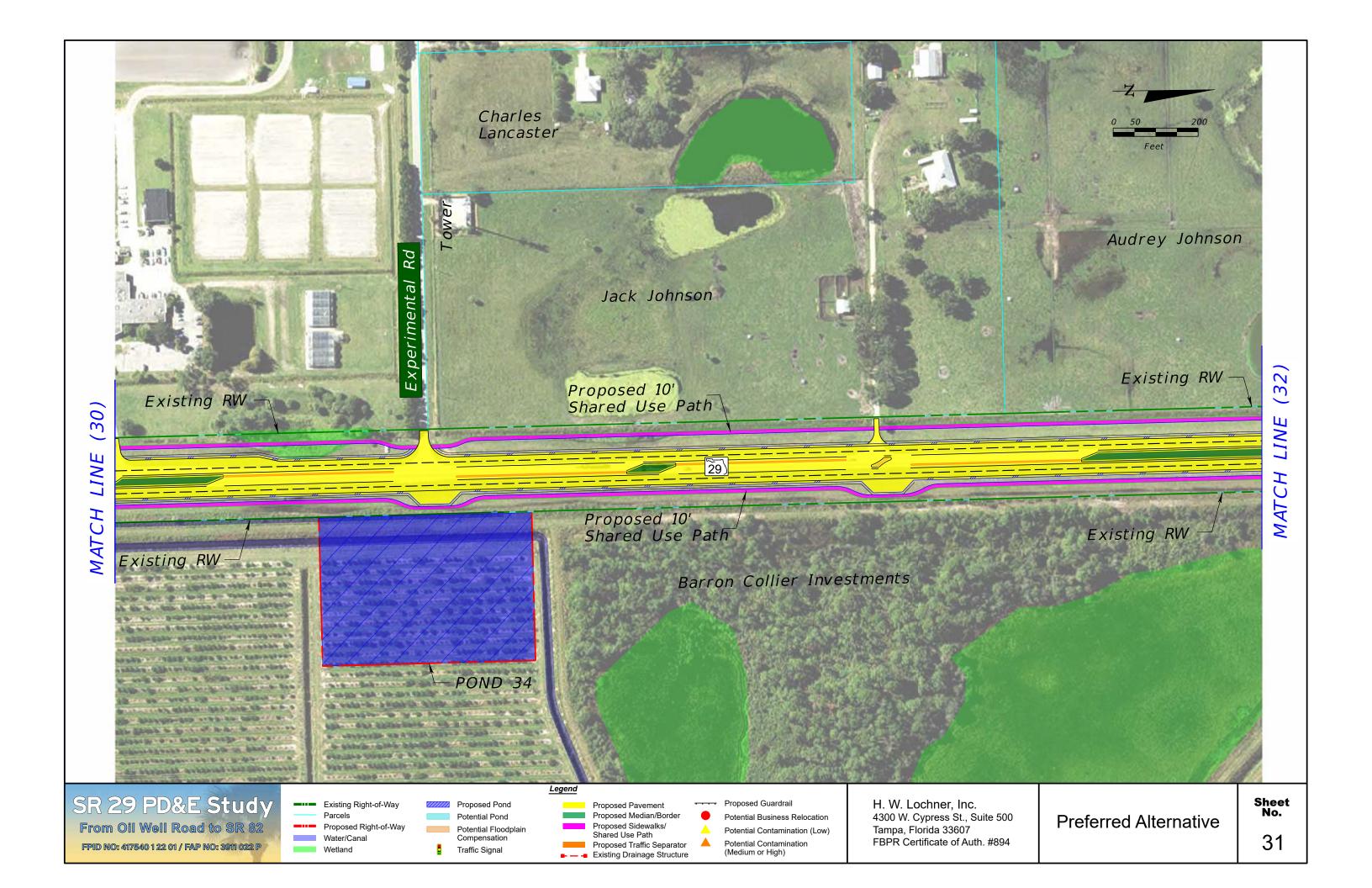


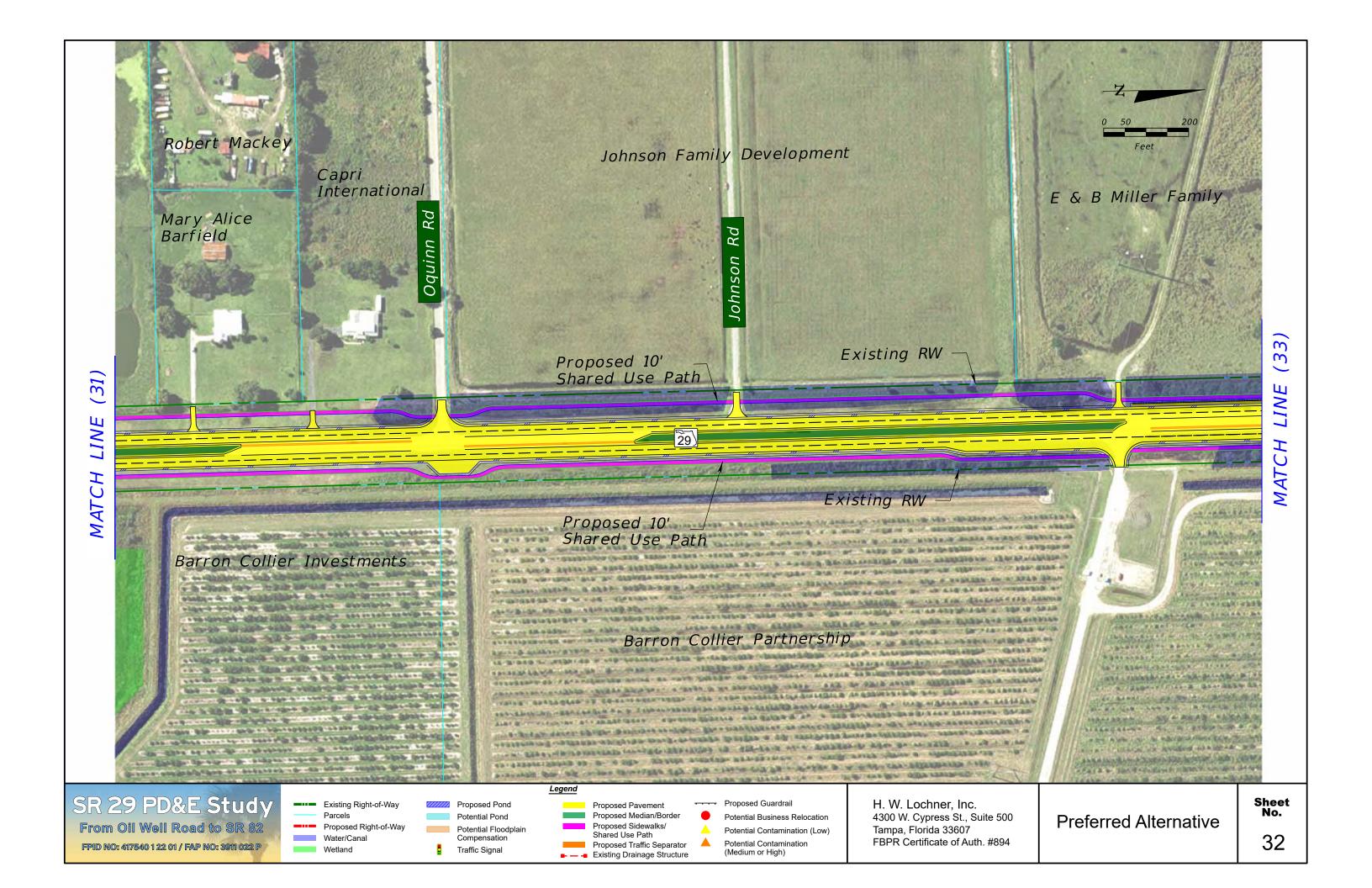


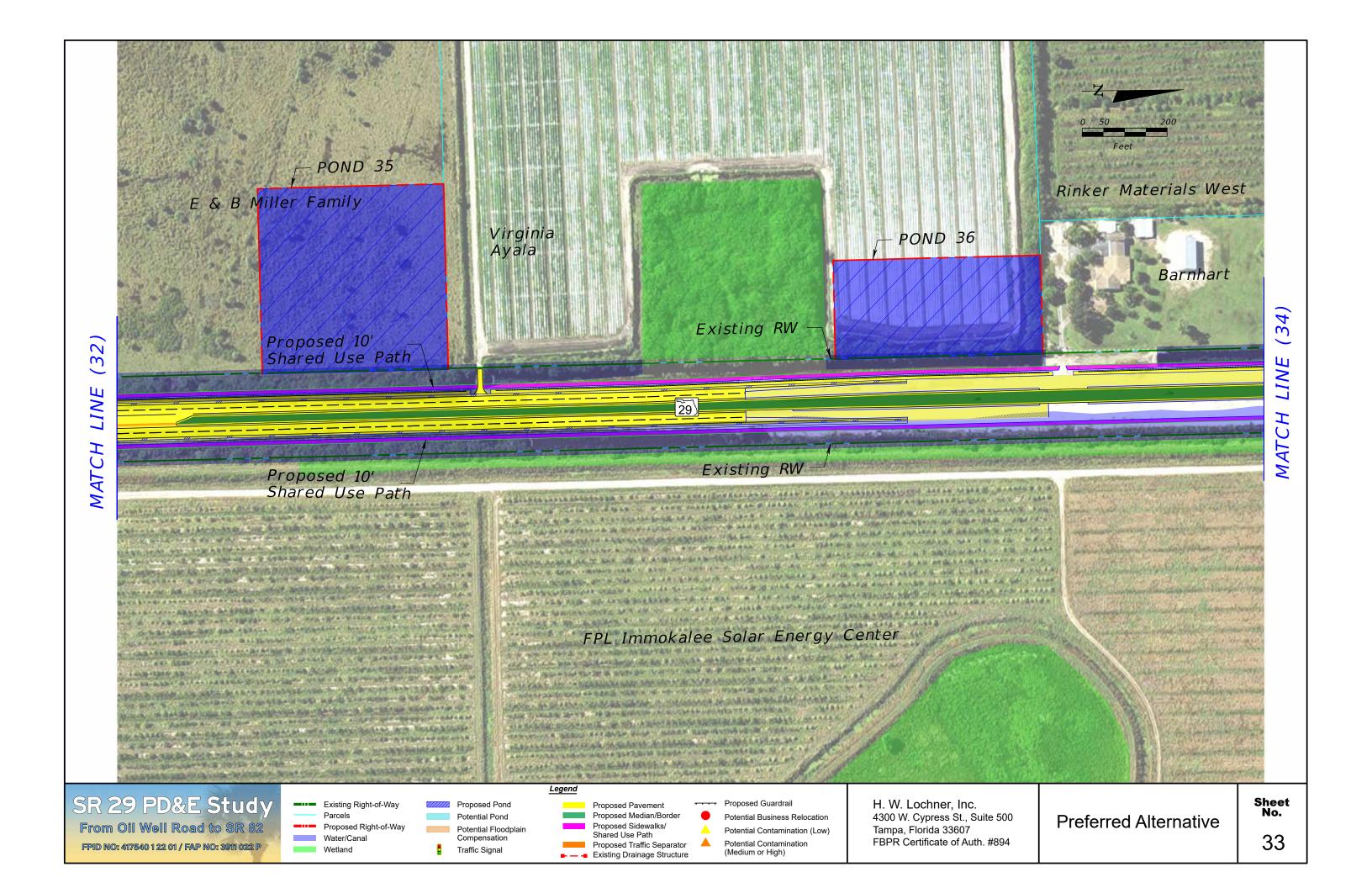


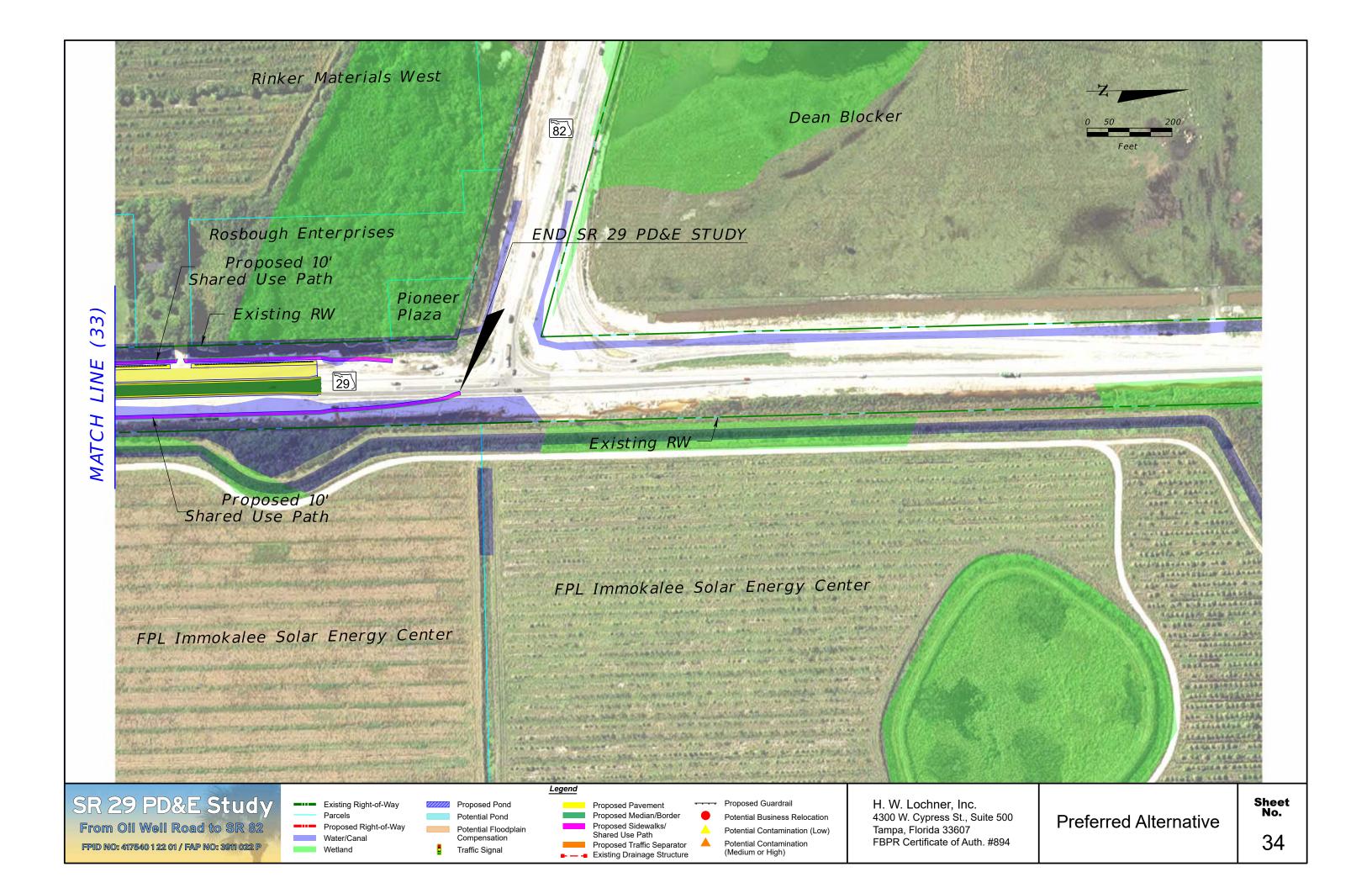












APPENDIX B:

Florida Master Site File Forms

Page 1

☐Original ☑Update



RESOURCE GROUP FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 _ CR01309
Field Date_11-10-2023
Form Date 12-13-2023
Recorder#

Consult the Guide to the Resource Group Form for additional instructions

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

dividual resources included drider the livir 3 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 <u>and</u> buildings) Building complex (NR category usually "building(s)"): multiple buildings in close spatial <u>and</u> functional association Designed historic landscape (NR category usually "district" or "site"): can include multiple resources (see <i>National Register Bulletin #18</i> , 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 <i>National Register Bulletin #30</i> , <i>Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes</i> for more detailed definition and examples: e.g. farmsteads, fish camps, lumber camps, traditional ceremonial sites, etc.) Linear resource (NR category usually "structure"): Linear resources are a special type of structure or historic landscape and can include canals, railways, roads, etc.				
Resource Group Name State Road 29 (SR 29) Project Name CRAS SR 29 Reevaluation and Ponds, Collier Co. National Register Category (please check one): Duilding(s) Structure district site object Linear Resource Type (if applicable): Canal Canal				
LOCATION & MAPPING				
Street Number Direction ddress: ty/Town (within 3 miles)Immokalee	_			
Township 46S Range 29E Section 8,17 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE Township Range Section 1/4 section: NW SW SE NE SGS 7.5' Map(s) 1) Name IMMOKALEE USGS Date 1958 2) Name USGS Date 1958 4t, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location)	_			
Landgrant				
Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map) The segment of SR 29 within the APE is approximately 0.28 miles long, extending south from the SR 29/SR 82 roundabout located north of Immokalee.				
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY				
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing:				

HISTORY & DESCRIPTION					
Construction Year: approximately year listed or earlier year listed or later Architect/Designer: Builder: Total number of individual resources included in this Resource Group: # of contributing 1 # of non-contributing 0					
Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925) 1Twentieth C American 3					
24					
Narrative Description (National Register Bulletin 16A pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed) See continuation sheet.					
RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)					
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Ibrary research ☐Duilding permits ☐Sanborn maps ☐Duilding permits ☐Dui					
http://palmm.fcla.edu/					
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE					
Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places? yes Image:					
See continuation sheet.					
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development",					
1. 3. 5. 6. 2. 6. 6.					
2 4 0					
DOCUMENTATION					
Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Archaeological Consultants Inc Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19064B					
Document time					
2) Document description File or accession #'s					
RECORDER INFORMATION					
Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Recorder Contact Information (address/phone/fax/e-mail) Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.n	 et				

Required Attachments

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

8CR01309: State Road 29 (SR 29), as contained within the APE, is located in Sections 8 and 17 of Township 46 South, Range 29 East (USGS 1958). The segment within the APE is approximately 0.28 miles long, extending south from the roundabout intersection of SR 29 and SR 82 north of Immokalee. This segment of SR 29 is a divided four-lane highway which utilizes merge lanes to become a two-lane divided highway. The central median is landscaped with grass. The surrounding view shed is rural agricultural. SR 29 as it is currently constructed spans from US 27 in Palmdale (Glades County) south to US 41 in Carnestown (Collier County) — a distance of approximately 76 miles (AA Roads n.d.). From Carnestown, the road continues south to Everglades City and Chokoloskee via Collier County Road 29. SR 29 was constructed through Collier County in ca. 1926 and was known as State Road 164 prior to the 1940 renumbering of the State Road system (Collier County 2023; Janus Research 2018). The portion of SR 29 located to the south of Immokalee was constructed through the "ditch and drain" method, resulting in an adjacent borrow canal from which dirt was taken to build the roadway (Collier County 2023). The portion of SR 29 spanning from north of Immokalee to La Belle, however, appears to have been a pre-existing roadway that was incorporated into SR 29. This pre-existing roadway is present on a State Road Department (now Florida Department of Transportation [FDOT]) map dating to 1917 (FDOT n.d.). As such, the segment within the APE is believed to date to 1917 or earlier. Over the years, the roadway has been altered. The most significant alteration occurred in ca. 2021 when the undivided two-lane roadway was reconstructed as a divided roadway leading into a roundabout which replaced the former SR 29/SR 82 intersection (Google Earth 2023). The overwhelming majority of the road's 76-mile total length is located outside the APE. Surveying and recording the entire roadway are beyond the scope of this report, as such only the segment within the APE was surveyed and recorded. A segment of SR 29 was recorded to the south of the APE by Janus Research during the Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the State Road 29 Project Development and Environmental Study from Oil Well Road (County Road 858) to State Road 82, Collier County, Florida conducted in 2018 and determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO (Survey No. 25332). The surveyed segment is a common four-lane divided roadway found throughout Collier County, without historic paving or markers. It lacks specific design features or characteristics that would differentiate it from other similar roads and has been significantly altered by the construction of the adjacent roundabout and necessary associated alterations. As such, the segment of 8CR01309 within the APE does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as part of a historic district.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Google Earth

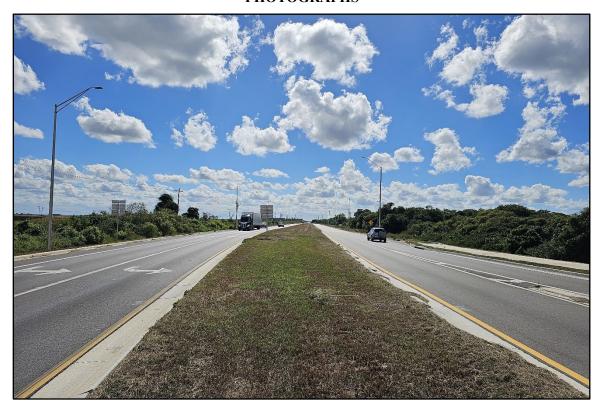
2023 Google Earth Aerial Imagery.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

1958 Immokalee, Fla. Photorevised 1973.



PHOTOGRAPHS



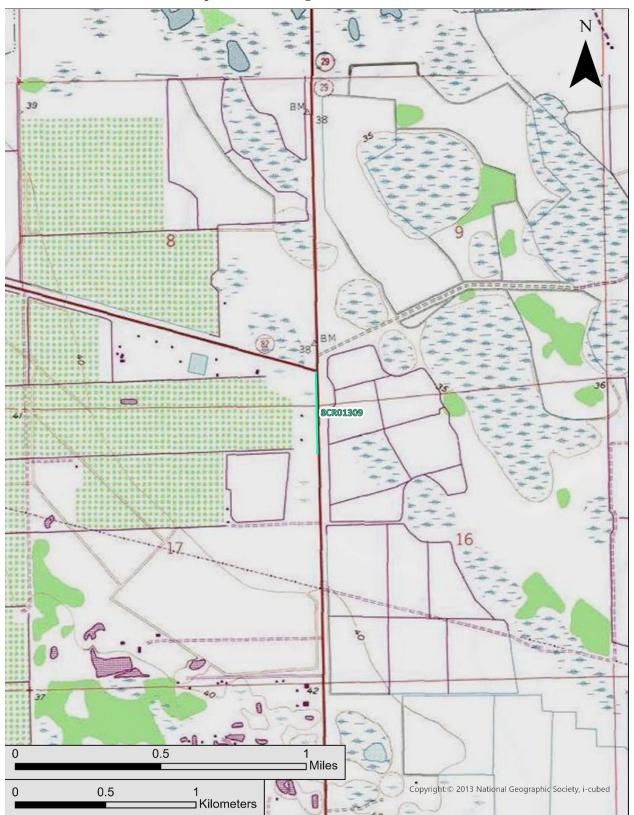


AERIAL MAP





USGS Immokalee Township 46 South, Range 29 East, Sections 8 and 17



Page 1

☑ Original
☐ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	CR01645
Field Date	11-10-2023
Form Date	12-12-2023
Recorder #	

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

National Register Category (please check one)	and Ponds, Collier Co. Survey # (DHR only)
LC	OCATION & MAPPING
Street Number Direction Street Name	Street Type Suffix Direction Street
City / Town (within 3 miles) Immokalee	USGS Date 1958 Plat or Other Map In City Limits? ⊠yes □no □unknown CountyCollier
Township 46S Range 29E Section 33	1/4 section: □NW □SW □SE □NE Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 00084560003	Landgrant Lot
Subdivision Name	Block Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☑17 Easting 4 5 6	7 8 8 Northing 2 9 2 4 2 8 1
	Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)	
	HISTORY
Construction Year: 1971	
Original Use Office building	
Other Use	From (year): To (year): From (year): To (year):
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date:	Original address
Alterations: Xyes Ino Inknown Date:	Nature Roofing
Additions: yes no unknown Date:	Nature
	Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Premier American Bank (2010); Federal	
Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinar	nce?
	DESCRIPTION
Style Mid-Century Modern	Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Brick	
	2 3
Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up	2 3
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1.	2
Windows (types, materials, etc.)	
Fixed, metal, single, one-pane	
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornan	
Flat roof w/ metal coping, stucco pila panels	sters, stucco signage fascia, venting, enamel window
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major lar	ndscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
ca. 1962 two-story Mid-Century Modern	
DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for I	
KEEPER – Determined eligible: □Owner Objection NR Criteria for Evaluation: □a □	□yes □no Date b □c □d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)

DESCRIPTION (continued)				
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. Main Entrance (stylistic details) N ELEV: three individual metal doors, recessed beneath the principal roof				
IN BEEV. CHICC INGIVIDUAL MICCUI GOOD, ICCOSSICUI SCHOOL CHIC PITHOLPAT 1001				
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)				
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☑ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous Narrative Description of Resource				
A one-story Mid-Century Modern style office building that is currently utilized as the Synovus Bank Impact Center (associated with the adjacent bank [8CR01237] on the parcel).				
Archaeological Remains Check if Archaeological Form Completed				
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)				
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐Iibrary research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐ Cocupant/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) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/				
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE				
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) The building is not a significant embodiment of a type, period, or method of construction; and has no known significant historic associations.				
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) 1				
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19064B 2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s Maintaining organization File or accession #'s				
Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net				

Required Attachments

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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



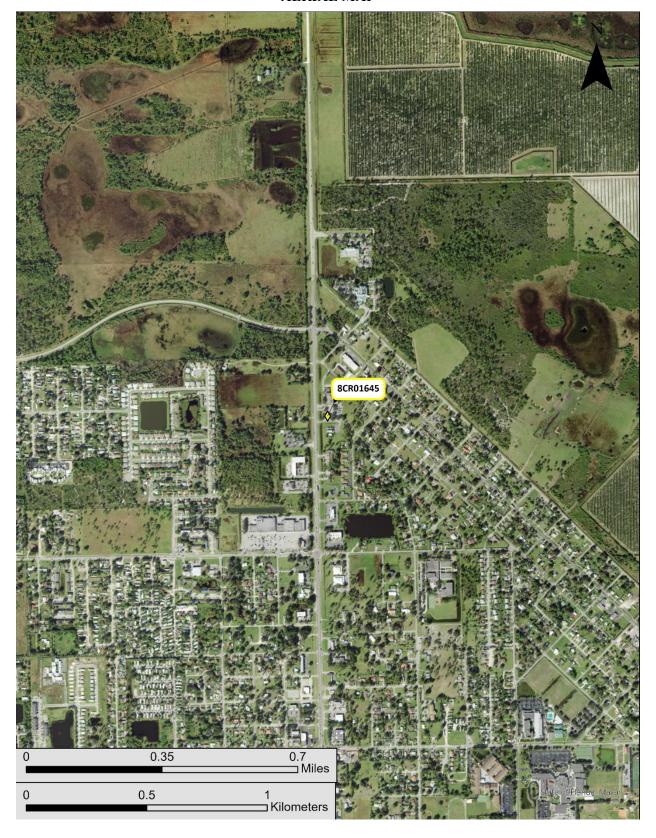
PHOTOGRAPHS







AERIAL MAP





USGS Immokalee Township 46 South, Range 29 East, Section 33



Page 1



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8	CR01646
Field Date	12-1-2023
Form Date	12-14-2023
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) 775 E Main Street Survey Project Name CRAS Pond Memo SR 29 fr CR 846 to New Market Rd Survey Project Name Description of the New Market Rd Survey # (DHR only) Survey # (DHR only) Description of the New Market Rd Survey # (DHR onl				
Continue				
HISTORY				
Construction Year: 1970 papproximately papproximately				
DESCRIPTION				
Style Masonry Vernacular Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Concrete block 2. Stucco 3. Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. 3. Roof Material(s) 1. Built-up 2. 3. Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2. Windows (types, materials, etc.) Jalousie, metal, single, paired, 10+ stacked				
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) Flat roof w/ wide overhanging eaves, garage bay Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)				
DHR USE ONLY OFFICIAL EVALUATION DHR USE ONLY				
NR List Date SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: SHPO – Date Init. KEEPER – Determined eligible: Syes Ino State Init. NR Criteria for Evaluation: Init.				

DESCRIPTION (continued)
Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. 2. 3. Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. 3. Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. Main Entrance (stylistic details) N ELEV: single garage bay
Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)
Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☑good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous Narrative Description of Resource
A one-story Masonry Vernacular style building w/ a single one-car width garage bay. The building is set back on the lot and largely obscured by surrounding equipment.
Archaeological Remains
RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)
☑FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ library research ☐ building permits ☐ Sanborn maps ☐FL State Archives/photo collection ☐ city directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☐ plat maps ☑ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP) ☐ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search ☑ other methods (describe) ☐ USDA historic aerial photographs (PALMM) Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM), accessible online at: http://palmm.fcla.edu/
OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? Open
Area(s) of Historical Significance (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.) 1
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 Archaeological Consultants Inc Document description Files, photos, research, document File or accession #'s P19087 2) Document type Maintaining organization File or accession #'s RECORDER INFORMATION
Recorder Name Savannah Y. Finch Affiliation Archaeological Consultants Inc Recorder Contact Information (address / phone / fax / e-mail) 8110 Blaikie Court, Ste. A / Sarasota, FL/ 34240 /aciflorida@comcast.net

Required Attachments

- **1** USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED
- 2 LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
- **3** PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

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





PHOTOGRAPHS





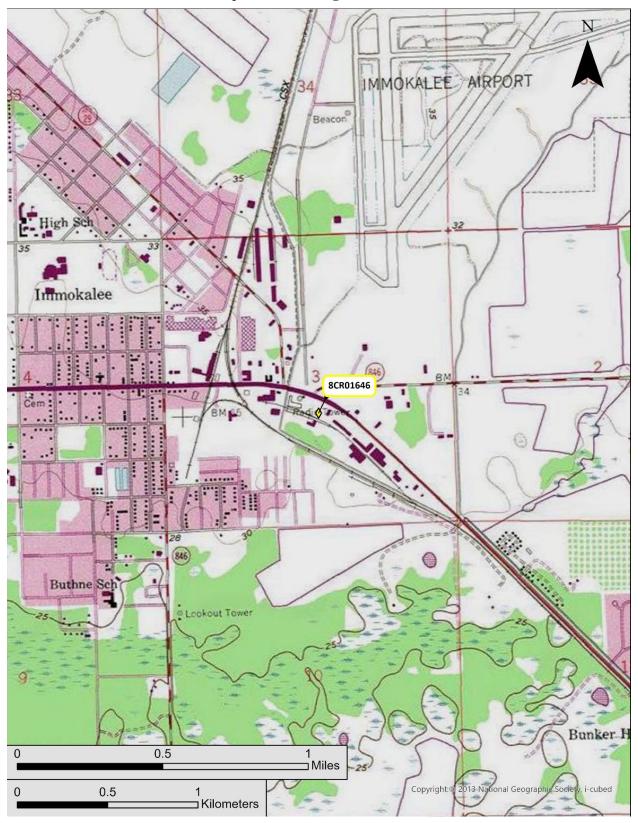
AERIAL MAP







USGS Immokalee Township 47 South, Range 29 East, Section 3



APPENDIX C:

Survey Log

Ent D (FMSF only)	
	3

Survey Log Sheet

Survey # (FMSF only)

Florida Master Site File Version 5.0 3/19

Consult Guide to the Survey Log Sheet for detailed instructions.

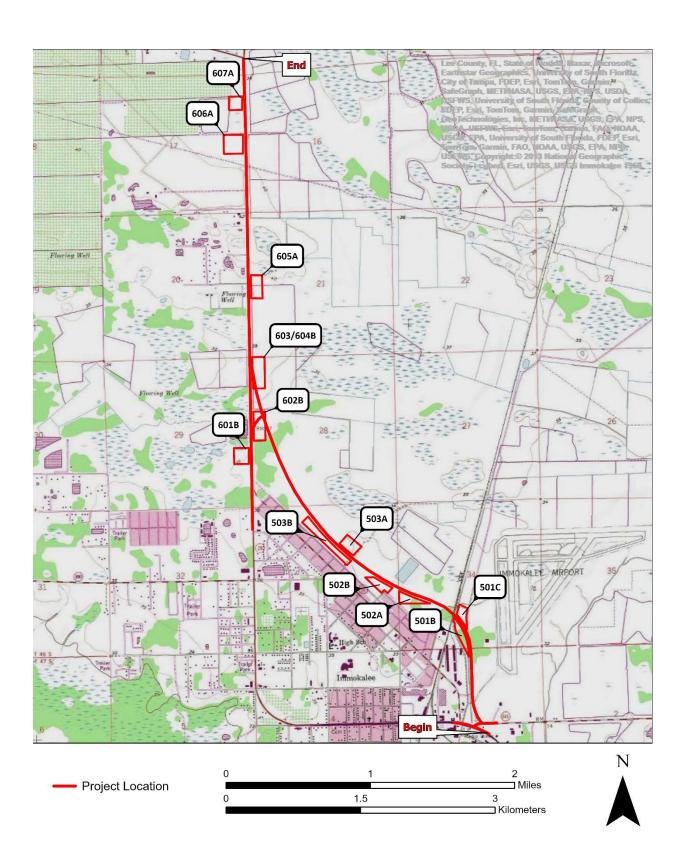
Manuscript Information
Survey Project (name and project phase)
CRAS Addendum SR 29 from Oil Well Rd to SR 82, Collier County, Florida, Phase I
2,
Report Title (exactly as on title page)
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Addendum, State Road (SR) 29 PD&E Study from Oil Well Road (CR 858)to SR 82, Collier County, Florida. Financial Project ID No.: 417540-1-22-01
Report Authors (as on title page) 1. ACI 3.
2 4
Publication Year 2024 Number of Pages in Report (do not include site forms) 59
Publication Information (Give series, number in series, publisher and city. For article or chapter, cite page numbers. Use the style of American Antiquity.)
P19064,19087, P19093; ACI Florida, Sarasota
Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Hutchinson, Lee
Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Archaeological Consultants Inc City Sarasota
Key Words/Phrases (Don't use county name, or common words like archaeology, structure, survey, architecture, etc.)
•
1. 3. 5. 7. 2. 4. 6. 8.
Survey Sponsors (corporation, government unit, organization, or person funding fieldwork) Name Organization Florida Dept of Transportation - District 1 Address/Phone/E-mail 801 North Broadway Avenue, Bartow, Florida 33830
Recorder of Log Sheet Crystal Perrelli Date Log Sheet Completed 1-31-2024
Is this survey or project a continuation of a previous project? No Previous survey #s (FMSF only)
To this carry or project a continuation of a provious project.
Project Area Mapping
Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary) 1. Collier 3. 5. 5. 2. 6.
USGS 1:24,000 Map Names/Year of Latest Revision (attach additional sheet if necessary)
1. Name IMMOKALEE Year 1958 4. Name Year
2. Name Year 5. Name Year
3. Name Year 6. Name Year
Field Dates and Project Area Description
Fieldwork Dates: Start 11-27-2023 End 12-1-2023 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) hectares 200.00 acres Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 13 If Corridor (fill in one for each) Width: meters feet Length: kilometers 7.23 miles

Page 2 Survey Log Sheet Survey #____

Research and Field Methods						
Types of Survey (select all that apply): ⊠archaeological			rchival [underwater	
	damage assessment	☐monitoring report		other(describe):		
Scope/Intensity/Procedures						
Background research, sur						
tests at 50m & 100m inter historic survey; photos			cm diamete	er, 1 m de	ep, 6.4 mm	mesh screen;
Preliminary Methods (select as mai	ny as apply to the project as a	whole)				
□Florida Archives (Gray Building) □library research- local public ☑local property or tax records ☑other historic maps □LIDAR						
☐Florida Photo Archives (Gray Building) ☑Site File property search	☑Public Lands Survey (maps at DEP) ☑Iliterature search ☑windshield survey					urvey
⊠Site File survey search	□local informant(s)		□Sanborn Insura	nce maps	⊠aerial photog	graphy
other (describe):						
Archaeological Methods (select as		ıs a whole	e)			
Check here if NO archaeological me	_					
surface collection, controlled surface collection, uncontrolled	shovel test-other screen siz	: e	_	excavation (at le esistivity	ast 2x2 m)	☐metal detector ☐other remote sensing
Shovel test-1/4" screen	posthole tests			esistivity letometer		pedestrian survey
□shovel test-1/8" screen	auger tests			scan sonar		unknown
□shovel test 1/16"screen	coring			nd penetrating rad	ar (GPR)	
shovel test-unscreened	☐test excavation (at least 1x	(2 m)	□LIDA	R		
other (describe):						
Historical/Architectural Methods Check here if NO historical/architect building permits commercial permits interior documentation other (describe):		e project	□neigh □occu	bor interview pant interview pation permits		□subdivision maps □tax records □unknown
		Survey	Results			
Resource Significance Evaluated? Count of Previously Recorded Resources 1 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 2 List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed (attach additional pages if necessary) CR01309						
List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (a	ttach additional pages if neces	sary)				
CR01645, CR01646						
Site Forms Used: ☐Site File Paper Forms ☑Site File PDF Forms						
REQUIRED: Attach Map of Survey or Project Area Boundary						
SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY SHPO USE ONLY						
Origin of Report: □872 □Public L □Grant Project # _	ands □UW □1A32#		mpliance Review:	Acade	emic Contra	act Avocational
Type of Document: Archaeological	Survey Historical/Architectur		•		er CRAS Mo	onitoring Report
	Excavation Report Multi-Site			ructure Detailed I	Report Libra	ary, Hist. or Archival Doc

Document Destination: Plottable Projects

Plotability:



SR 29 PD&E Study

Sections 17, 20-21, 28-29 and 33-34 of Township 46 South, Range 29 East and Section 3 of Township 47 South, Range 29 East USGS Immokalee 1958 Collier County, Florida Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Addendum SR 29 PD&E Study from CR 846 East SR 82, Collier County, Florida Financial Project ID No.: 417540-1-22-01