**Appendix D**
**Cultural Resource Assessment**

# CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
# DESKTOP ANALYSIS
# WOODBURY ROAD CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS
# LAKE UNDERHILL ROAD TO COLONIAL DRIVE (SR 50)
# ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

**Orange County Professional Contract #Y18-810**

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**September 2019**

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## Executive Summary

Based on the research documented in this desktop analysis, there are no cultural resources (archaeological or historic) listed, determined eligible, or appear to be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) within the project area. As such, historic resources should not be a critical issue. In addition, based on the research, there is a low to moderate potential for discovery of one or more prehistoric sites should a survey be conducted. Sites in this area are typically small lithic and/or artifact scatters which are not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP. No historic resources are anticipated during a field survey.

## Introduction

Archaeological Consultants, Inc. (ACI) in association with Inwood Consulting Engineers conducted a desktop analysis of the 1.5-mile corridor of Woodbury Road from Lake Underhill Road to Colonial Drive (SR 50) in Orlando, Florida; northeast Orange County (**Figure 1**). The work is being conducted by Orange County as part of the Woodbury Road Roadway Conceptual Analysis (RCA) Study for the proposed transportation infrastructure improvements. The proposed infrastructure improvements include widening the road to four lanes and adding bicycle and pedestrian accommodations to the existing two lane sections of Woodbury Road. The issue is that we don't know if we will include the multipurpose trail or not due to RW constraints.

ACI's study includes the identification and description of archaeological sites and historic resources within or adjacent to the proposed alignment, as well as a discussion of potential archaeologically sensitive areas. Background research indicated that no archaeological sites have been recorded within/adjacent to the alignment. However, based on the desktop analysis, there is moderate potential for the discovery of prehistoric archaeological sites along the alignment, particularly adjacent to wetlands.

No historic structures have been recorded along the alignment. A review of the property appraiser data and historic aerial photographs suggested no potential for historic structures within or adjacent to the proposed alignment (Singh 2019; USDA 1947a, 1947b, 1954).

If fieldwork is required, it should comply with requirements set forth in Chapters 267, 373 and 872.05, *Florida Statutes* (*FS*), as well as Part 2, Chapter 8 of the Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) PD&E Manual and applicable federal regulations for the purpose of determining possible effects on historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the NRHP, or otherwise of historical, architectural or archaeological value.

## Location and Environmental Setting

The approximately 1.5-mile Woodbury Road corridor is in Sections 22 and 27of Township 23 South, Range 22 East, Range 31 East (United States Geological Survey [USGS] Oviedo SW) (**Figure 2**). It extends from Lake Underhill Road to SR 50. The corridor is currently a two-lane road with residential developments and parking facilities along both sides.

In general, the project area is characterized by very gently rolling terrain with a general elevation of 20 to 23 meters (m) (65-75 feet [ft]) above mean sea level. It lies within the Osceola Plain (White 1970).

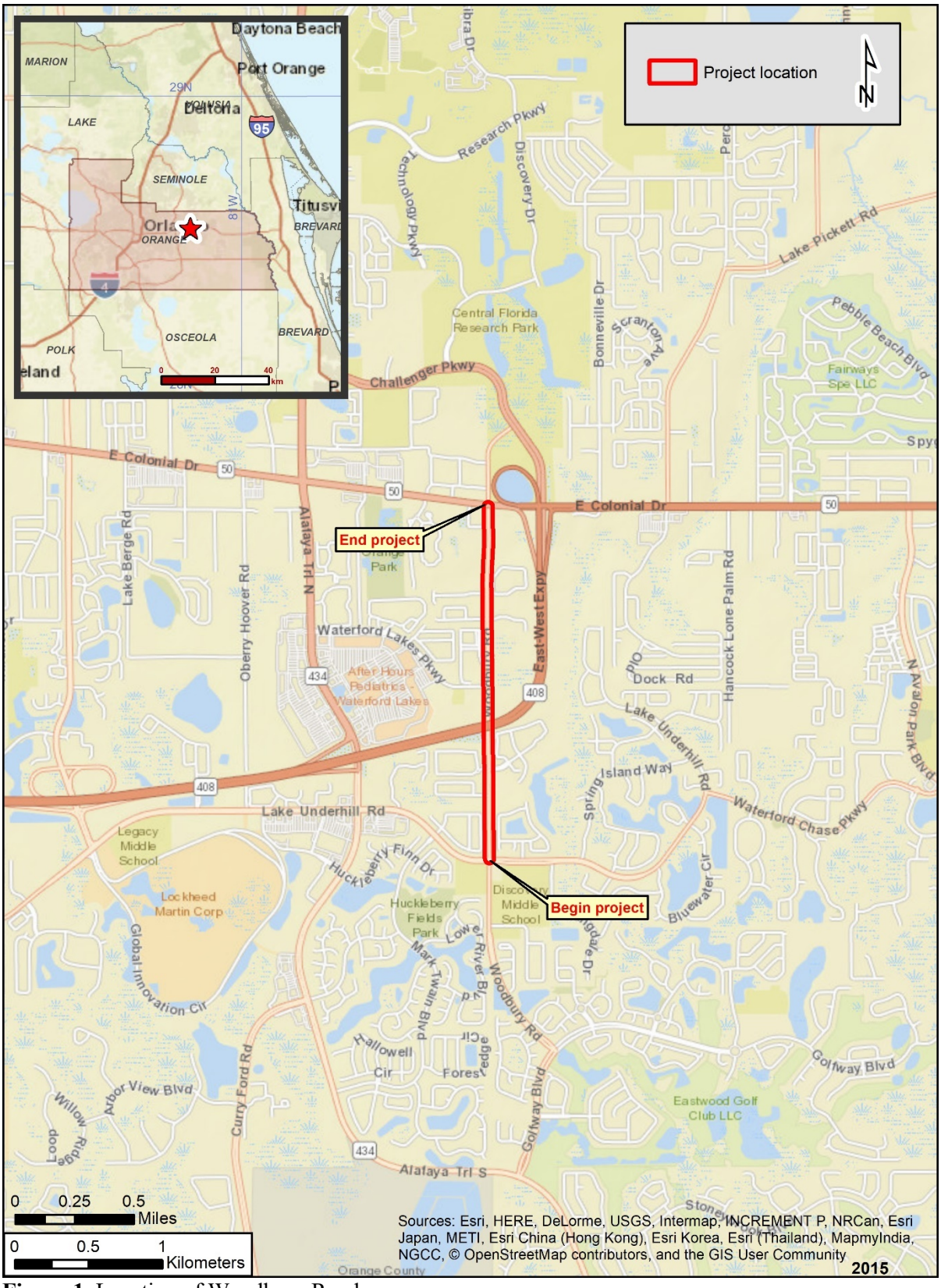


**Figure 1.** Location of Woodbury Road.

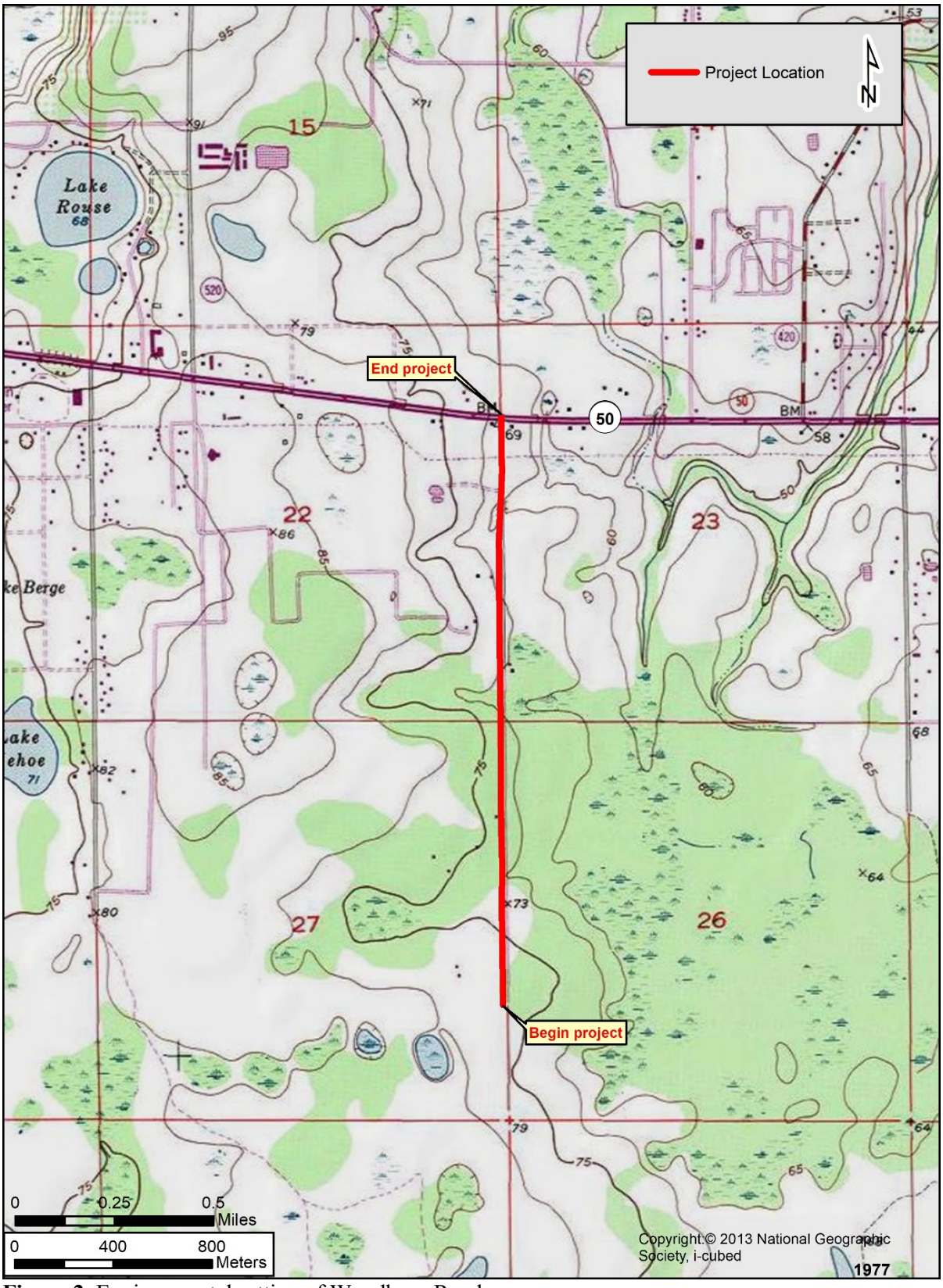


**Figure 2.** Environmental setting of Woodbury Road.

Undifferentiated soils of the Pleistocene and Holocene underlie the northern quarter of the corridor, while Beach Ridge and Dune soils underlie the southern three-quarters. These are surficially evidenced by medium fine sand and silt (Florida Department of Environmental Protection [FDEP] 2001a, 2001b).

Two soil associations underlie the Woodbury Road corridor. The Smyrna-Pomello-Immokalee association, found in the northern half of the corridor, is characterized by nearly level to gently sloping, poorly drained and moderately well drained sandy soils in broad flatwood areas interspersed with low ridges and knolls. In areas of Smyrna and Immokalee soils, the natural vegetation is longleaf pine and slash pine. The understory includes saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, inkberry, and running oak. In areas of Pomello soils, the natural vegetation is mostly longleaf pine, sand pine, and slash pine. The understory includes waxmyrtle, saw palmetto, fetterbush, creeping bluestem, chalky bluestem, pineland threeawn, and running oak. The Smyrna-Basinger-St. Johns association, found in the southern half of the corridor, consists of nearly level, poorly drained and very poorly drained sandy soils in broad, flatwoods interspersed with many broad sloughs, depressions, and poorly defined drainageways. In areas of Smyrna and St. Johns soils, the natural vegetation is longleaf pine and slash pine. The understory includes waxmyrtle, saw palmetto, pineland threeawn, bluestem, inkberry, and running oak. In areas of Basinger soils, the natural vegetation consists of mixed stands of pondcypress, sweetgum, scattered pond pine, and black tupelo. The understory includes blue maidencane, chalky bluestem, and other water-tolerant grasses and sedges. (Doolittle and Schellentrager 1989). **Table 1** provides a list of the specific soil types along the Woodbury Road study corridor and **Figure 4** indicates their locations.

**Table 1.** Soil types along Woodbury Road.

| Soil Type/slope | Drainage | Setting |
|---|---|---|
| Basinger fine sand, depressional | Very poor | Shallow depressions and sloughs, and along the edges of freshwater marshes and swamps |
| Immokalee fine sand | Poor | Broad flatwoods |
| Pomello fine sand, 0-5% | Moderately well | Low ridges and knolls on the flatwoods |
| Smyrna-Smyrna wet fine sands | Poor | Low areas in the flatwoods |
| St Johns fine sand | Poor | Broad flatwoods |

The soils support different vegetative regimes, which in turn provide habitats for the local animal population, and thus providing essential food resources. However, the soils have variable suitability for openland, woodland, and wetland habitats. The habitat for openland wildlife consists of cropland, pasture, meadows, and areas that are overgrown with grasses, herbs, shrubs, and vines. These areas produce grain and seed crops, grasses, and legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. The wildlife attracted to these areas include bobwhite quail, dove, meadowlark, field sparrow, cottontail, and red fox. Smyrna and St. Johns's soils are rated as fair for openland wildlife habitat. Woodland wildlife habitat includes area of deciduous plants or coniferous plants or both and associated grasses, legumes, and wild herbaceous plants. Wildlife attracted to these areas include turkey, thrushes, woodpeckers, squirrels, gray fox, racoon, and deer. Smyrna and St. John's soils are rated fair for this type of habitat. The habitat for wetland wildlife includes areas of open, marshy or swampy, shallow water areas. Wildlife in these areas include ducks, egrets, herons, alligators, and otter. Samsula soils are well suited for wetland habitat; Smyrna and St. John's fine sand is rated fair (Doolittle and Schellentrager 1989: Table 8).

## Background Research and Literature Review

A review of pertinent archaeological and historical literature, records, and other documents and data pertaining to the general area was conducted. The focus of this desktop analysis was to ascertain the types of cultural resources known in the project vicinity, as well as the potential for the occurrence of yet unrecorded resources. Research included a review of sites listed in the NRHP and the Florida Master Site

File (FMSF) (September 2019 GIS update); an examination the Orange County Property Appraiser's data; soil survey information; plat map, field notes, and tract book records; historic aerial photos on file with the Publication of Archival Library and Museum Materials (PALMM); regional prehistories, histories, and site location predictive models; relevant Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) reports and manuscripts; as well as municipal planning reports.

## Archaeological and Historical Considerations

The archaeological background research indicated that no archaeological sites are located within the Woodbury Road study corridor, and there is one site located within one mile (**Figure 3**). 8OR00514 was recorded during the survey of the Central Florida Research Park (SEARCH 1987). The site is a low density artifact scatter that has not been evaluated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for eligibility for listing in the NRHP. **Table 2** provides a list of the CRAS projects conducted within one mile of the Woodbury Road study corridor.

**Table 2.** CRAS projects conducted within a mile of Woodbury Road.

| SURVEY # | AUTHOR | YEAR | PROJECT | # of newly recorded resources | # of previously recorded resources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 704 | Kehoe, Stewart, and Weiss | 1982 | An Archaeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Huckleberry Planner Unit Development | 0 | 0 |
| 1510 | Austin and Ballo | 1987 | CRAS of the Central Florida Research Park DRI, Orange County, Florida | 1 | 0 |
| 5886 | Dickinson and Wayne | 2000 | Woodland Lakes CRAS, Orange County, Florida | 0 | 0 |
| 7315 | Parker | 2002 | Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties Within the One-Half Mile APE of the Proposed 99-foot FPC O'Berry-Hoover Road Telecommunications Tower | 0 | 0 |
| 7404 | Johnson | 2001 | Proposed Cellular Tower: "Bonneville" Tower Site/ PIES #015724 | 0 | 0 |
| 9263 | Stokes | 2003 | CRAS of Seven Proposed Retention Ponds for the Widening of SR 50, from Dean Road to Old Cheney Highway, Orange County | 0 | 0 |
| 9568 | Pochurek | 2003 | Phase 1 CRAS of the Woodbury Road Project Site, Orange County, Florida | 0 | 0 |
| 16827 | Dynamic Environmental Associates, Inc. | 2009 | Section 106 Review, FCC Form 620, Hwy 50 Tower Site, Orange County, Florida (TBCom Properties, LLC No. TB-109) | 0 | 0 |
| 20236 | Nodine | 2009 | Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Assessment of the Orlando Utilities Commission (OUC) Bithlo Transmission Line, Orange County, Florida | 0 | 0 |
| 23693 | Dynamic Environmental Associates, Inc. | 2015 | Section 106 Review. Form 620 Waterford Lakes, 12315 Lake Underhill Road, Orange County, FL, DEA No. 21506008 | 0 | 0 |
| 24542 | Armstrong, Chambless, and Matusik | 2017 | CRAS for the State Road 408 Eastern Extension PD&E Study, Orange County, Florida. | 104 | 3 |

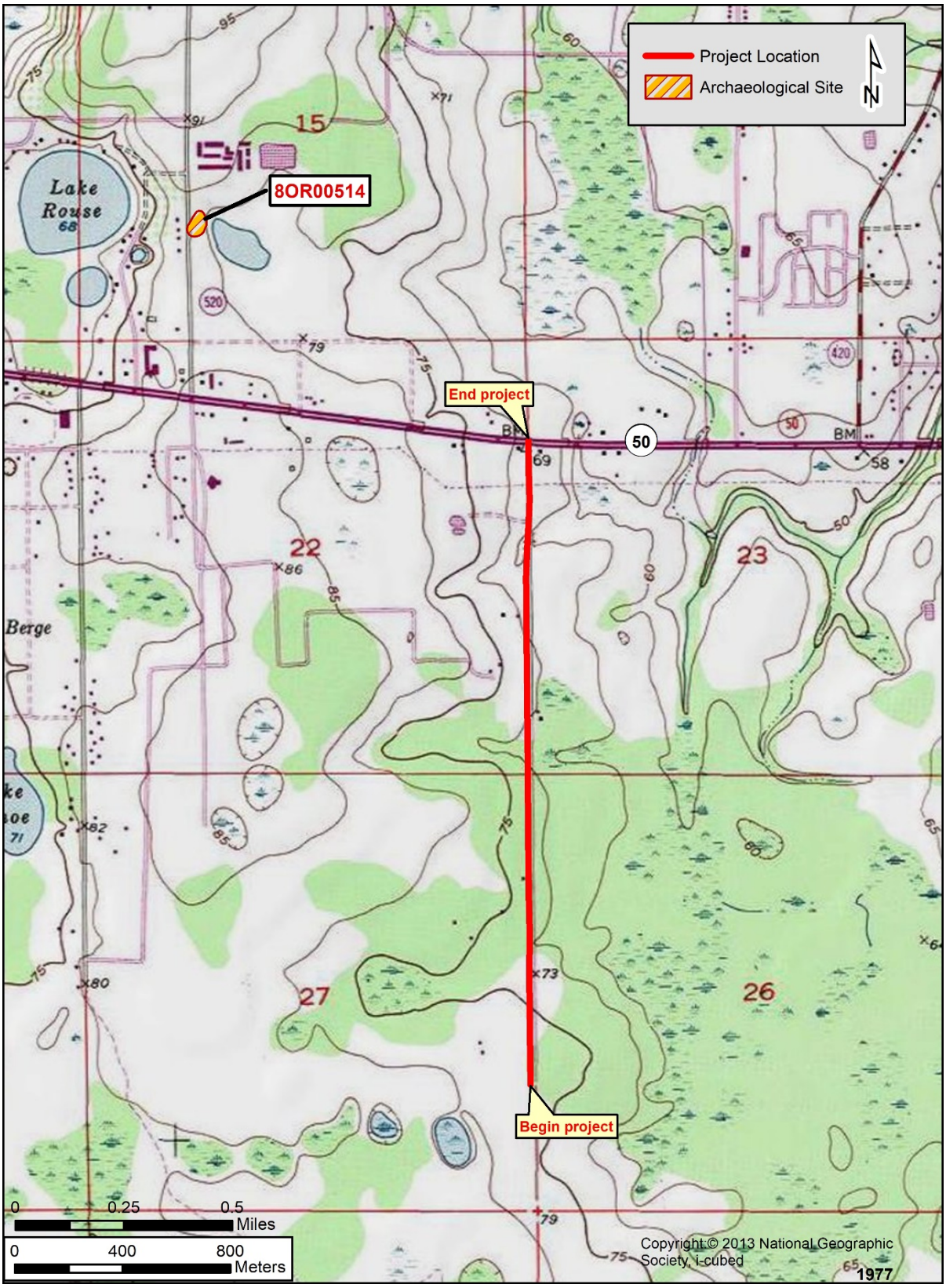


**Figure 3.** Location of the previously recorded cultural resources proximate to Woodbury Road.

Based on these data, and other regional site location predictive models (Ellis et al. 1994; Johnson and Basinet 1995) informed expectations concerning the types of sites likely to occur within the project area, as well as their probable environmental settings, was generated. As archaeologists have long realized, aboriginal populations did not select their habitation sites and activity areas in a random fashion. Rather, many environmental factors had a direct influence upon site location selection including soil drainage, distance to freshwater, relative topography, and proximity to food and other resources. Upland sites well removed from potable water are rare. In the pine flatwoods, sites tend to be situated on ridges and knolls near a freshwater source. It should be noted that this settlement pattern could not be applied to sites of the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods, which precede the onset of modern environmental conditions. These were tied to water and lithic resources much more so than during the later periods.

It has been repeatedly demonstrated that non-coastal archaeological sites are most often located near a permanent or semi-permanent source of potable water. Analysis of the data for Osceola Plain Valley physiographic region was conducted. This revealed that 97 of the sites are located within 100 m (328 ft) of a water source, of which six are completely contained within a swamp. The other 28 are located between 100 and 300 m (328-984 ft) of water. Eighty-three of the sites are associated with wetlands/swamps, 16 are proximate to a creek, 20 are associated with a pond or lake, and six are next to a river (**Table 3**). The sites occurring completely within a wetland/swamp or extend at least half way into the wetland/swamp, suggests occupation during the dry season or during periods of low groundwater. Many other sites, also extend into areas classified as wetland/swamps; clearly proximity to water is a major site locational factor

**Table 3.** Site distance from water source.

| | within | | <100 m | | <200 m | | <300 m | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type** | **cnt** | **%** | **cnt** | **%** | **cnt** | **%** | **cnt** | **%** | **cnt** | **%** |
| creek | | 0.00% | 14 | 11.20% | 2 | 1.60% | | 0.00% | 16 | 12.80% |
| lake | | 0.00% | 2 | 1.60% | | 0.00% | | 0.00% | 2 | 1.60% |
| pond | | 0.00% | 16 | 12.80% | 2 | 1.60% | | 0.00% | 18 | 14.40% |
| river | | 0.00% | 5 | 4.00% | 1 | 0.80% | | 0.00% | 6 | 4.80% |
| swamp | 6 | 4.80% | 54 | 43.20% | 21 | 16.80% | 2 | 1.60% | 83 | 66.40% |
| **Total** | **6** | **4.80%** | **91** | **72.80%** | **26** | **20.80%** | **2** | **1.60%** | **125** | **100.00%** |

Soil types and their drainage characteristics can also be used to assess the likelihood for aboriginal site occurrence (Almy 1978). There are 49 soil types within the Osceola Plain of Orange County; only 23 of which have recorded archaeological sites (**Table 4**). Many of the sites occurred on more than one soil type. This analysis only included the four types covering the greatest acreage for each site, which totaled 198 soil type occurrences. The first soil column, indicates that this soil type had the greatest area of the site, and so on down the line, so that the 4$^{th}$ column had the smallest site acreage. The Osceola Plain in Orange County is underlain by 60.8% poorly drained soils, 21.6%, very poorly drained soils, 7.2% moderately well drained, 3.2% somewhat poorly drained soils, and 0.4% excessively drained soils; the remaining 6.7% being water, urban land, pits, or arents. As can been seen in the table, there is not a normal distribution of sites across the landscape. Some of the more interesting differences are highlighted in red. The poorly drained soils, which cover 61% of the area only have 46% of the sites. The Emeralda and Holopaw fine sands, frequently flooded and Immokalee fine sand have the highest probability for site occurrence within the poorly drained soils. These account for a little over 6% of the area, but have almost 14% of the sites. However, there is a very clear preference for Pomello fine sand, which accounts for 23% of the sites, but covers only 5% of the area. Zolfo sand

is also one of the preferred types, accounting for almost 13% of the sites and covering less than 3% of the area.

**Table 4.** Distribution of sites by soil type.

| Drainage/soil type, slopes | Acres | % of area | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | cnt | % of sites |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EXCESSIVELY DRAINED** | | | | | | | | |
| Candler fine sand (fs), 0-5% | 608.73 | 0.18% | 5 | | 2 | | 7 | 3.54% |
| Candler fs, 5-12% | 167.80 | 0.05% | | 1 | | | 1 | 0.51% |
| Candler-Apopka fs, 5-12% | 38.04 | 0.01% | 1 | | | | 1 | 0.51% |
| Candler-Urban land complex, 0-5% | 60.85 | 0.02% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Candler-Urban land complex, 5-12% | 8.94 | 0.00% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Lake fs, 0-5% | 1.12 | 0.00% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| St. Lucie fs, 0-5% | 189.16 | 0.06% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| St. Lucie-Urban land complex, 0-5% | 198.08 | 0.06% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| **Total** | **1272.71** | 0.38% | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 4.55% |
| **MODERATELY WELL DRAINED** | | | | | | | | |
| Archbold fs, 0-5% | 1188.10 | 0.36% | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | 1.52% |
| Florahome fs, 0-5% | 27.81 | 0.01% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Millhopper-Urban land complex, 0-5% | 7.16 | 0.00% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Pomello fs, 0-5% | 17917.55 | 5.37% | 32 | 11 | 3 | | 46 | 23.23% |
| Pomello-urban land complex, 0-5% | 1515.66 | 0.45% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Tavares fs, 0-5% | 1699.76 | 0.51% | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | 1.52% |
| Tavares-Millhopper fs, 0-5% | 464.40 | 0.14% | | 2 | | | 2 | 1.01% |
| Tavares-Urban land complex, 0-5% | 1080.97 | 0.32% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| **Total** | **23901.40** | 7.16% | 34 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 54 | 27.27% |
| **POORLY DRAINED** | | | | | | | | |
| Emeralda and Holopaw fs, frequently flooded (ff) | 7797.29 | 2.34% | 13 | | | | 13 | 6.57% |
| Felda fs | 722.15 | 0.22% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Felda fs, ff | 5578.88 | 1.67% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Felda fs, occasionally flooded | 893.31 | 0.27% | 1 | | | | 1 | 0.51% |
| Immokalee fs | 13535.94 | 4.06% | 10 | 3 | 1 | | 14 | 7.07% |
| Malabar fs | 2530.90 | 0.76% | 2 | | | | 2 | 1.01% |
| Ona fs | 3517.63 | 1.05% | 5 | 1 | | | 6 | 3.03% |
| Ona-Urban land complex | 1728.09 | 0.52% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Pineda fs | 212.65 | 0.06% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Pinellas fs | 288.55 | 0.09% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Pompano fs | 309.57 | 0.09% | | 1 | | | 1 | 0.51% |
| Smyrna fs | 129828.59 | 38.91% | 25 | 17 | 1 | | 43 | 21.72% |
| Smyrna-Urban land complex | 8541.66 | 2.56% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| St. Johns fs | 23697.22 | 7.10% | 5 | 3 | 1 | | 9 | 4.55% |
| Wabasso fs | 1746.82 | 0.52% | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 1.01% |
| Wabasso-Urban land complex | 1926.90 | 0.58% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Wauberg fs | 148.87 | 0.04% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| **Total** | **203005.02** | 60.84% | 62 | 26 | 3 | 0 | 91 | 45.96% |

| Drainage/soil type, slopes | Acres | % of area | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | cnt | % of sites |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOMEWHAT POORLY DRAINED** | | | | | | | | |
| Lochloosa fs | 89.43 | 0.03% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Seffner fs | 242.20 | 0.07% | | 1 | | | 1 | 0.51% |
| Zolfo fs | 8964.45 | 2.69% | 17 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 12.63% |
| Zolfo-Urban land complex | 1536.88 | 0.46% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| **Total** | **10832.96** | 3.25% | 17 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 13.13% |
| **VERY POORLY DRAINED** | | | | | | | | |
| Basinger fs, depressional (depr) | 23211.43 | 6.96% | 2 | 4 | | | 6 | 3.03% |
| Floridana fs, ff | 626.26 | 0.19% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Floridana mucky fs, depr | 426.29 | 0.13% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Hontoon muck | 1472.65 | 0.44% | | 1 | | | 1 | 0.51% |
| Placid fs, depr | 1.04 | 0.00% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Samsula muck | 4154.33 | 1.25% | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | 1.52% |
| Samsula-Hontoon-Basinger association, depr | 21732.15 | 6.51% | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 1.01% |
| Sanibel muck | 20542.00 | 6.16% | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3.03% |
| **Total** | **72166.14** | 21.63% | 5 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 9.09% |
| **OTHER** | | | | | | | | |
| Arents, nearly level | 4152.37 | 1.24% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Pits | 193.24 | 0.06% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Urban land | 3928.34 | 1.18% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| Water | 14192.28 | 4.25% | | | | | 0 | 0.00% |
| **Total** | **22466.23** | 6.73% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00% |
| **Grand Total** | **333644.47** | 100.00% | | | | | 198 | 100.00% |

Based on the above analysis, the project area has a variable potential for aboriginal archaeological sites. The areas of highest potential would be on the Pomello, Smyrna, and Immokalee sands within 100 m (328 ft) of a water source. Areas of lesser potential would include the other soils within 100 m (328 ft) of water, especially those that are better drained. Lands 200 m (656 ft) or more from a water source are considered to have low archaeological potential. **Figure 4** shows the locations of the soil types and the hatch marks indicate areas within 100 m (328 ft) of water. However, the majority of the areas along the road corridor have been extensively disturbed through road construction, utilities, and other development; thus reducing the archaeological potential, however, how much would be identified once the field investigations were undertaken.

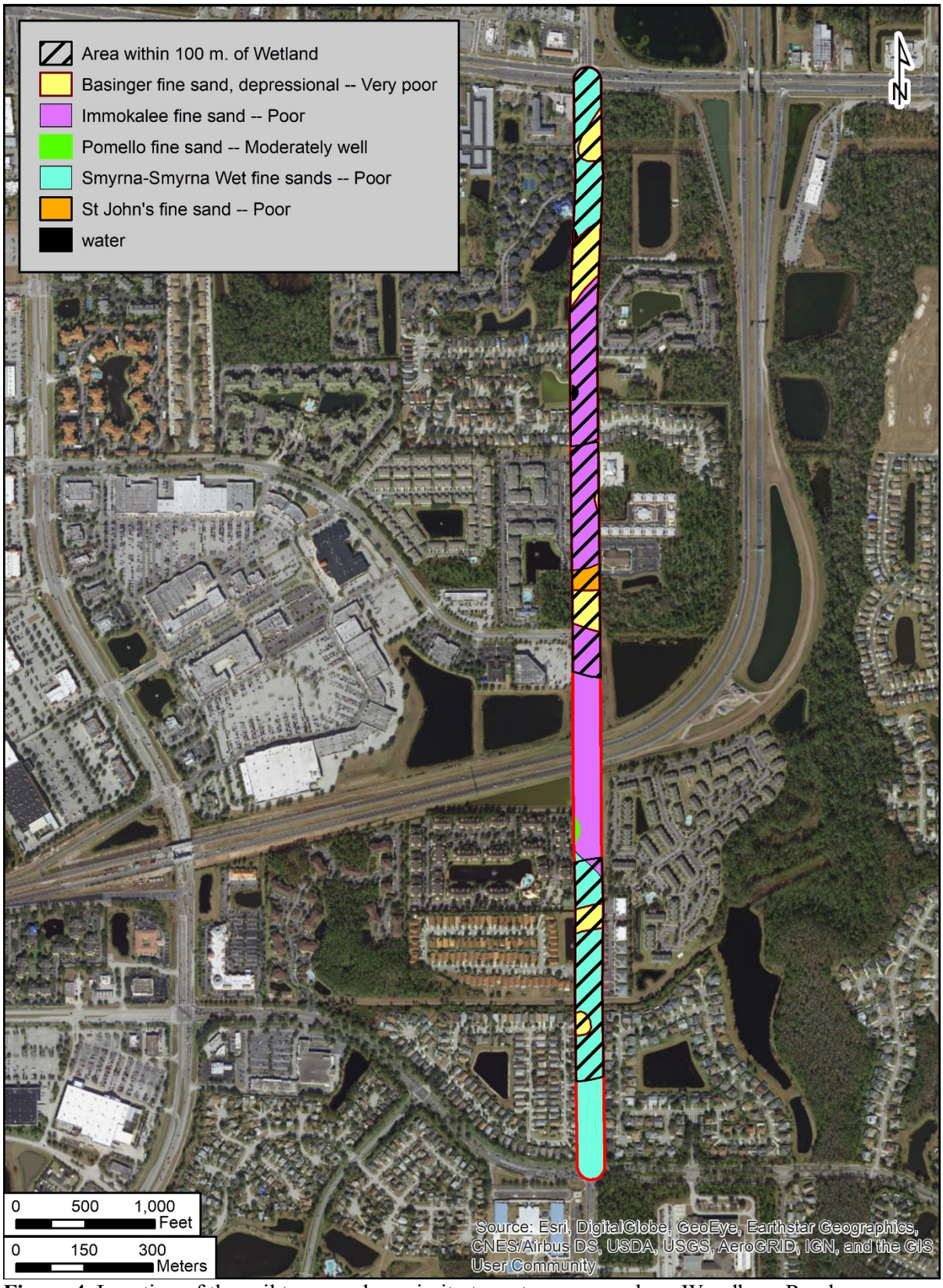


**Figure 4.** Location of the soil types and proximity to water sources along Woodbury Road.

The potential for yet unrecorded historic period archaeological sites was also assessed and found to low. The project area was initially surveyed in 1843 by Henry Washington and the subdivisions were surveyed in 1848 by R.W. Norris. No historic features are depicted along the alignment or within the immediate vicinity (State of Florida 1849) (**Figure 5)**. The land around the alignment was generally described as 3rd rate flat pine and palmetto and some cypress swamp (State of Florida 1848:221, 223, 231-235). The portions of the lands within which the alignment runs were obtained 1892 by the South Florida Railway Company, while other portions were later obtained by Robert Gardner (1916), Robert King (1914), and Willis Hancock (1917). (State of Florida n.d.:233-234).

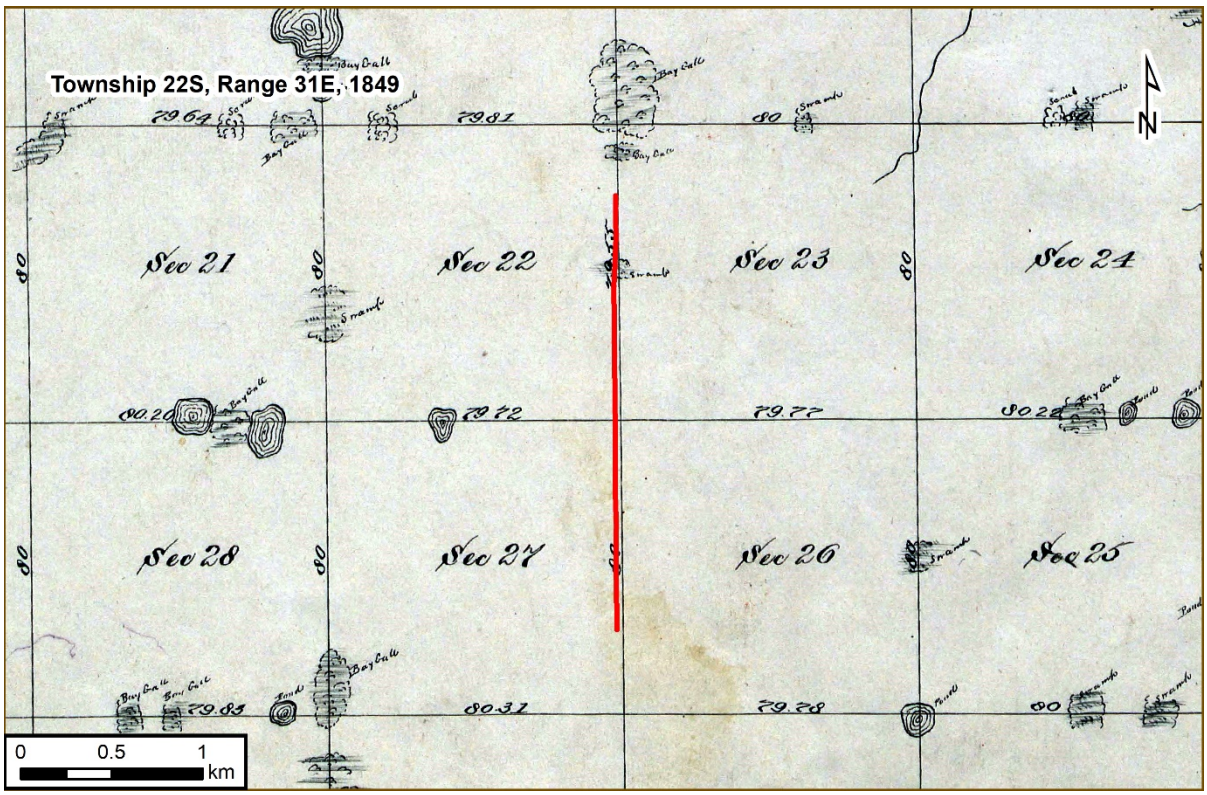

**Figure 5.** Plats showing the project area.

A review of the historic aerial photos indicated no major development of the project area in 1947, Woodbury Road had been constructed by that time, however it did not extend to Lake Underhill Road at the time. A few structures are noted on the aerials along the northern portion of the corridor. By 1980 most of the area retained its rural nature, but the roadway now extended fully to the south. Between 1980 and 1990 the East-West Expressway was constructed, which crosses the corridor, in addition, by 1990 development had begun in the area, and many of the previously noted structures are no longer visible (USDA 1947a, 1947b, 1954a, 1954b, 1980, 1990) (**Figures 6** and **7**).

Background research also indicated that no historic (50 years of age or more) resource (buildings, structures, cemeteries, bridges) are recorded within the Woodbury Road project area. None of the structures noted on the 1947 aerial are visible on modern aerials (USDA 1947a, 1947b, 1954a, 1954b, 2018). In addition, the Orange County property appraiser does not list any buildings/structures that are 50 years of age or older along the corridor (Singh 2019).

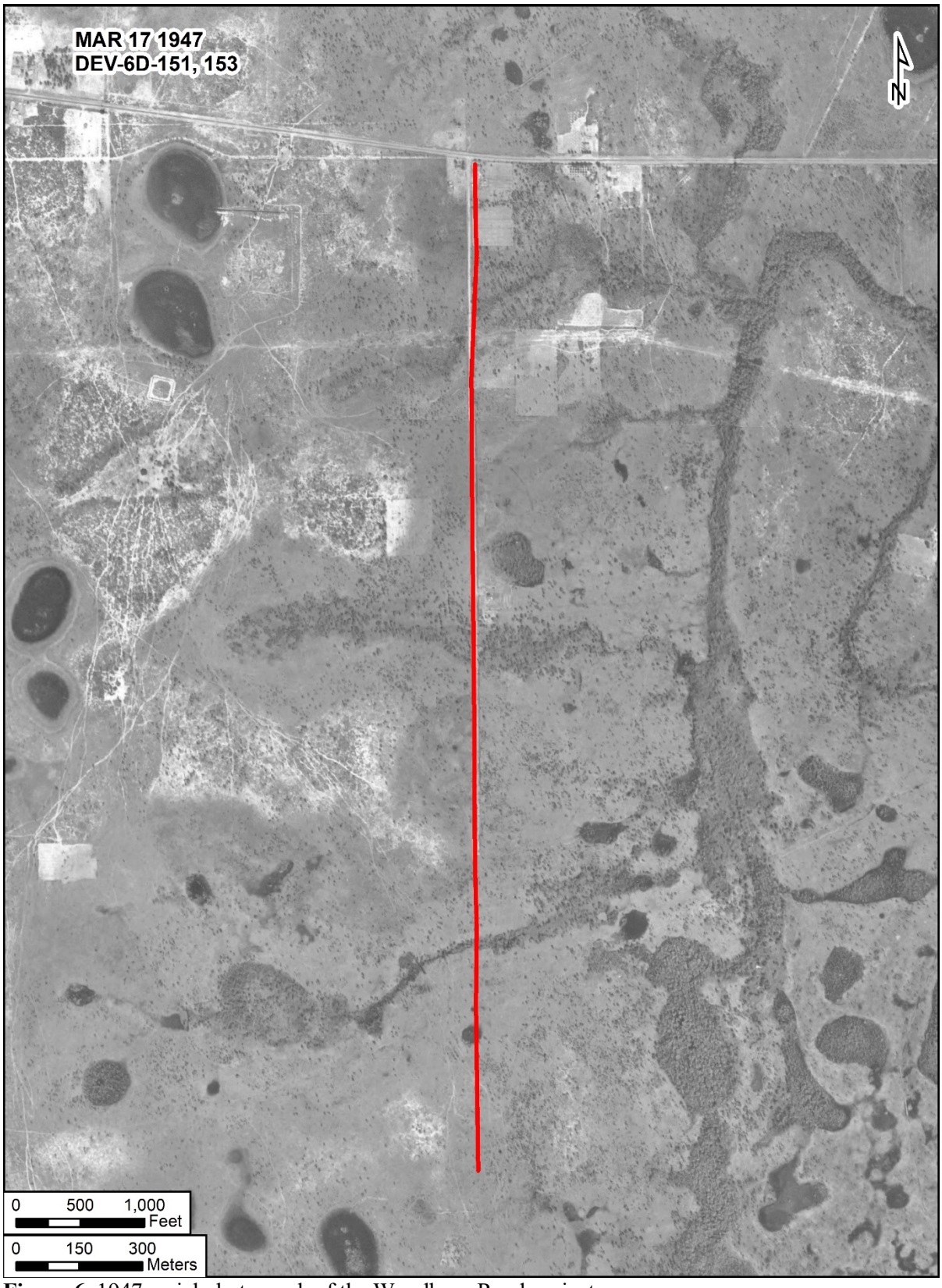


**Figure 6.** 1947 aerial photograph of the Woodbury Road project area.

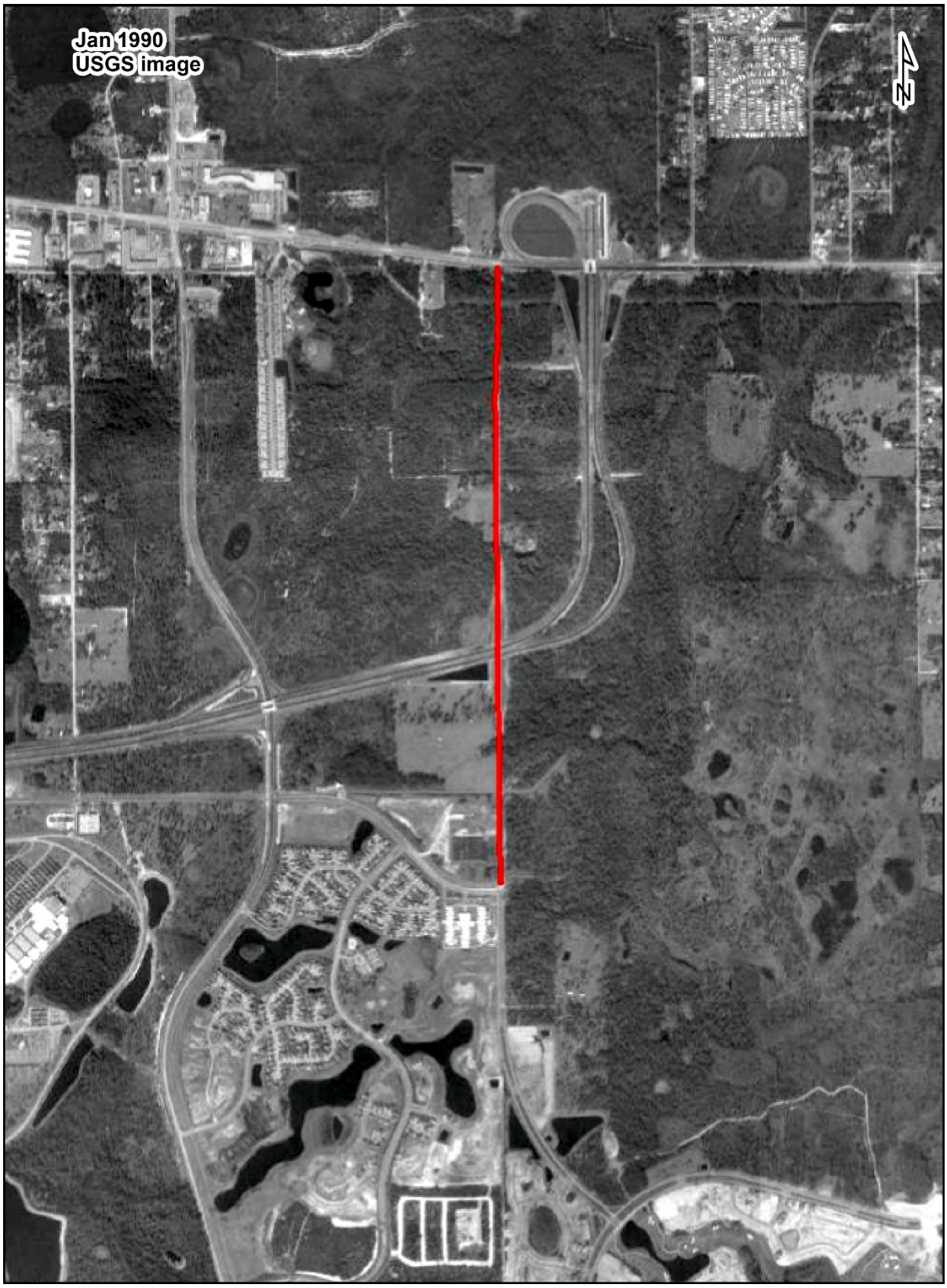


**Figure 7.** 1990 aerial photograph of the Woodbury Road project area.

Much of the new development occurring within southwest Orange County is part of a developmental model that promotes connectivity between land uses and pedestrian environments (Orange 2017). Many of the new multi-use land developments contain connecting greenbelts. Most of the existing greenbelts are located east of Woodbury Road.

## Conclusions

The background research revealed that there were no recorded archaeological sites within the project alignment or within the immediate vicinity. There is a variable probability for aboriginal archaeological sites along the Woodbury Road study corridor. Areas of highest archaeological potential would be within 100 m (328 ft) of a freshwater source on Pomello, Smyrna, or Immokalee sand. There is a low probability for historic archaeological sites. However, the road itself was constructed before 1947, making it historic.

Based on these results, a standard archaeological and historic/architectural survey may be required. The fieldwork should meet the requirements of Chapters 267, 373, and 872.05, *FS*, Florida's Coastal Management Program, as well as any applicable federal regulations and Part 2, Chapter 8 of the FDOT PD&E Manual.

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