



## SR 524 PD&E Study

Friday Road to Industry Road in Brevard County, Florida

## Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Report

FDOT Office  
District Five

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*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 December 14, 2016, and executed by the Federal Highway Administration and FDOT.*



**CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY FOR THE  
STATE ROAD 524 IMPROVEMENTS  
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT STUDY FROM  
NORTH FRIDAY ROAD TO INDUSTRY ROAD,  
BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study for improvements of State Road (SR) 524 in Brevard County, Florida. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 5, is investigating the expansion of the two-lane rural roadway to a four-lane divided facility to increase the capacity of SR 524 along an approximately 3.4-mile (5.5-kilometer) segment from North Friday Road northeast to Industry Road. The project also will improve safety, provide multi-modal facilities for pedestrian and bicyclists, and evaluate improvements to the Interstate 95 (I-95) interchange. Additionally, 14 potential pond locations were surveyed in conjunction with the SR 524 improvements.

To encompass all potential improvements, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the roadway corridor was defined as the maximum SR 524 right-of-way incorporating all potential alternatives, extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to proposed new right-of-way, or a distance of no more than 328 feet (100 meters) from the maximum right-of-way line. For the proposed ponds, the APE was defined as the pond footprint with an additional 100-foot (30.5-meter) buffer. The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way, as well as within the pond footprints. The historic structure survey was conducted within the entire SR 524 Improvements APE and SR 524 Improvements Ponds APE.

The archaeological field survey included visual reconnaissance and intensive systematic subsurface examination of the project right-of-way and pond footprints. A total of 75 shovel tests were excavated, with three shovel tests positive for cultural material, resulting in the identification of one newly recorded prehistoric archaeological site, Cocoa Hill (8BR04221). This site was identified [REDACTED]; the narrow footprint limited delineation of the site to a single transect of shovel tests. Although the shovel tests produced a moderate to high density of prehistoric cultural materials, including 164 pottery sherds, 37 charcoal fragments, and two animal bone fragments, the nature of the artifact assemblage is unexceptional. Considering the lack of stone tools, diagnostic artifacts, subsurface features, and evidence of occupation during multiple time periods, it does not appear that the archaeological deposits within Cocoa Hill (8BR04221), as expressed within the current project limits, have the potential to yield further information important in the prehistory of the region. As such, SEARCH recommends that 8BR04221, as expressed within the SR 524 Improvements footprint, does not meet the minimum criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. No other sites or occurrences were identified, and no further archaeological work is recommended for the SR 524 Improvements project.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of six historic resources within the SR 524 Improvements APE and SR 524 Improvements Ponds APE, including one previously recorded resource and five newly recorded resources. The previously recorded

historic resource is a structure, 2921 Slippery Rock Drive (8BR03331). The newly recorded historic resources include one resource group (8BR04195) and four structures (8BR04196-8BR04198 and 8BR04214).

The historic structure at 2921 Slippery Rock Drive (8BR03331) was determined ineligible for the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on November 23, 2015 (SEARCH 2015). Based on the current survey, SEARCH recommends that 8BR03331 remains ineligible for listing in the NRHP due to a lack of significant historic associations and architectural distinction.

Furthermore, SEARCH recommends that the remaining five historic resources are ineligible for the NRHP due to a lack of the significant historic associations and architectural distinction. No further architectural work is recommended.

Given the results of the CRAS, it is the opinion of SEARCH that construction of the SR 524 Improvements project will pose no effect to cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a Phase I cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted in support of a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study for improvements of State Road (SR) 524 in Brevard County, Florida (**Figure 1**). The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), District 5, is investigating the expansion of the existing two-lane rural roadway to a four-lane divided facility to increase the capacity of SR 524 along an approximately 3.4-mile (5.5-kilometer) segment from North Friday Road northeast to Industry Road. The project also will improve safety, provide multi-modal facilities for pedestrian and bicyclists, and evaluate improvements to the Interstate 95 (I-95) interchange. Additionally, 14 potential pond locations were surveyed in conjunction with the SR 524 improvements.

To encompass all potential improvements, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the roadway corridor was defined as the maximum SR 524 right-of-way incorporating all potential alternatives, and was extended to the back or side property lines of parcels adjacent to proposed new right-of-way, or a distance of no more than 328 feet (100 meters) from the maximum right-of-way line (**Figure 2**). For the proposed ponds, the APE was defined as the pond footprint with an additional 100-foot (30.5-meter) buffer. The archaeological survey was conducted within the existing and proposed right-of-way, as well as within the pond footprints. The historic structure survey was conducted within the entire SR 524 Improvements APE and SR 524 Improvements Ponds APE. For the purposes of this report, when referring to the APE, it references both the corridor and ponds unless specified otherwise.

The purpose of the survey was to locate, identify, and bound any archaeological resources, historic structures, and potential districts within the project APE and to assess their potential for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This study was conducted to comply with Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes and Rule Chapter 1A-46, Florida Administrative Code. All work was performed in accordance with Part 2, Chapter 8 of the FDOT's PD&E Manual (revised January 2019), as well as the Florida Division of Historical Resources' (FDHR) recommendations for such projects, as stipulated in the FDHR's *Cultural Resource Management Standards & Operations Manual, Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historic Preservation Professionals*. The Principal Investigator for this project meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716-42). This study also complies with Public Law 113-287 (Title 54 U.S.C.), which incorporates the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979, as amended. The study also complies with the regulations for implementing NHPA Section 106 found in 36 CFR Part 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*).

Angela Matusik, MA, served as the Principal Investigator for Archaeology. Kirsten Armstrong, MPhil, served as the Principal Investigator for Architectural History. Allen Kent, PhD, served as the Historian. Sarah Bennett, MA, RPA, Catherine Gould, MA, RPA, and Kelly Guerrieri, MA, conducted the fieldwork. Ms. Matusik, Ms. Armstrong, Mr. Kent, and Ms. Guerrieri wrote the report. Mason Guinto, MA, and Angelica Costa, MA, produced the Geographic Information System (GIS) field maps and figures. Elizabeth Chambliss, MS, RPA, conducted the quality-control review. Rasha Slepow, BS, edited and produced the document.

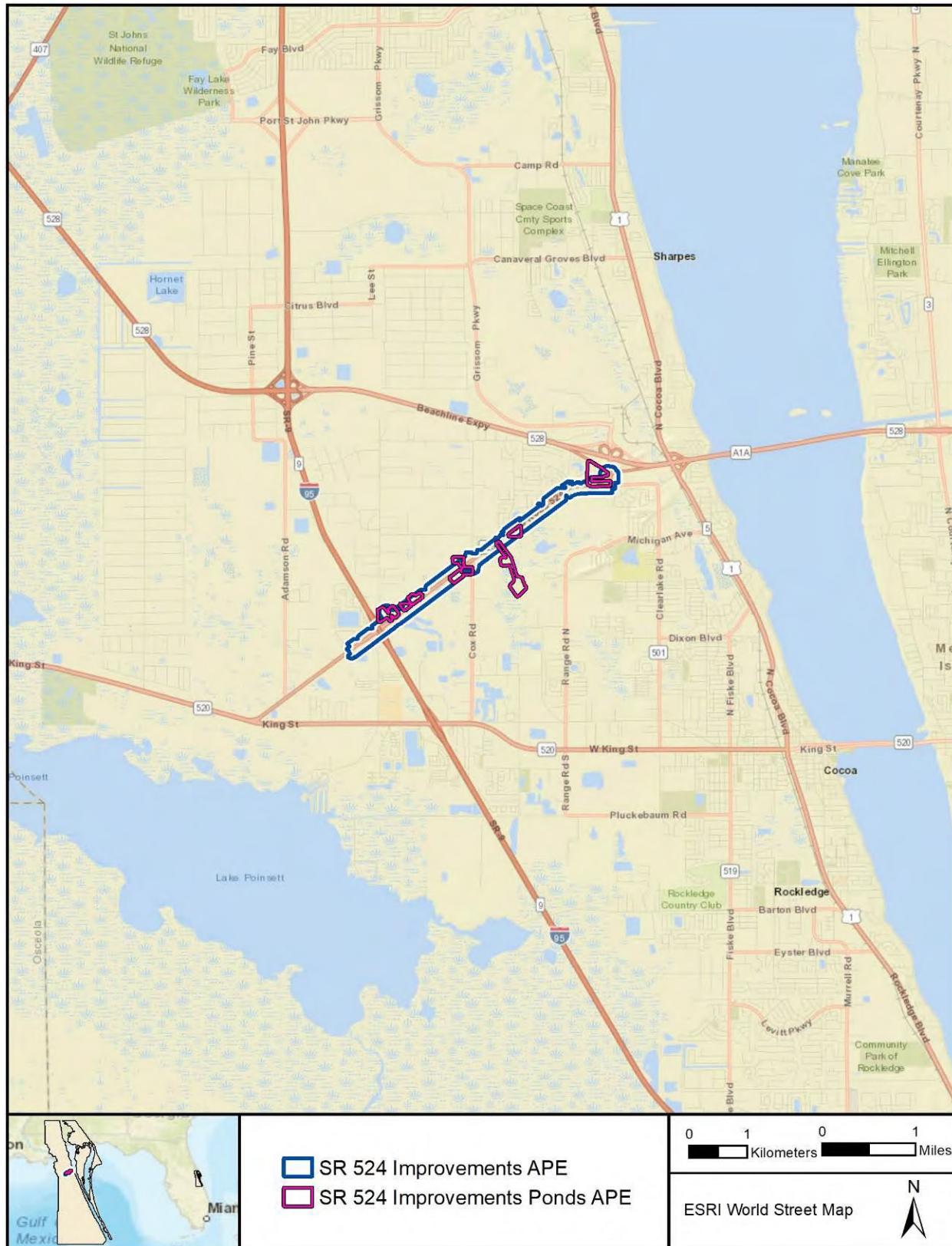


Figure 1. SR 524 Improvements project location.

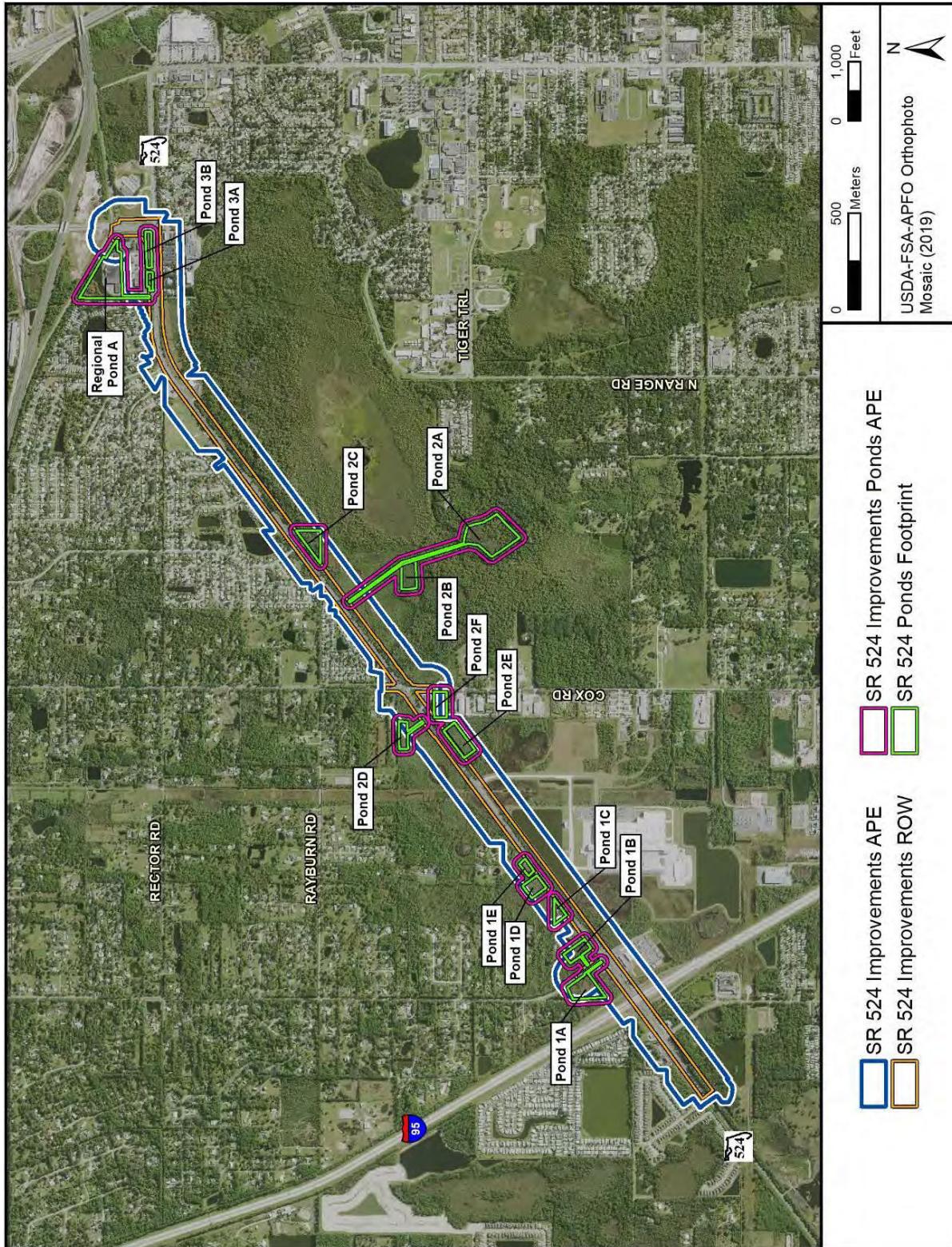


Figure 2. SR 524 Improvements APE and SR 524 Improvements Ponds APE.

## PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

### LOCATION AND MODERN CONDITIONS

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The SR 524 Improvements project involves the two-lane to four-lane widening of an approximately 3.4-mile (5.5-kilometer) segment of SR 524 from North Friday Road northeast to Industry Road, in addition to the potential modification of the existing interchange at I-95 and SR 524. Additionally, 14 potential pond locations were surveyed in conjunction with the SR 524 improvements. The APE is comprised of mixed-use land and spans the following divisions set by the Public Land Survey System (PLSS):

- Township 24 South, Range 35 East, Sections 13, 22, 23, 24, 26, and 27
- Township 24 South, Range 36 East, Section 18

Much of the APE along the south side of the SR 524 corridor traverses privately and corporately owned undeveloped land, although there is some development west of I-95, along Cox Road, and in the vicinity of East Industry Road. The majority of development is located along the north side of the SR 524 corridor between Cox Road and East Industry Road. Overhead utilities, traffic poles and signalization systems, buried utility markers, and traffic signage are present throughout the APE.

The relatively flat terrain crossed by the corridor ranges in elevation from 16.4 feet (5.0 meters) to 36.1 feet (11.0 meters) above mean sea level (amsl), with the higher elevations occurring in the northeastern portion of the APE. The southwestern portion of the APE remains consistent at 19.7 feet (6.0 meters) until just northeast of Cox Road. The general vegetation in undeveloped areas ranges from dense underbrush and natural woodlands to cleared fields.

Geologically, the southwestern portion of the APE, from its southwestern terminus to approximately 908.8 feet (277.0 meters) southwest of Cox Road, is situated within the St. Johns Wet Prairie province, while the remainder of the APE is located within the Upper St. Johns Karst province. The provinces are located within the larger Eastern Flatwoods district that generally consists of lowlands that originated from barrier islands and lagoons (Brooks 1981). The St. Johns Wet Prairie province is an area of seasonally flooded marshes and grass prairies with lake basins situated atop lagoonal deposits, and the Upper St. Johns Karst province is a flatwood area of poor drainage situated atop shell deposits and karst depressions (Brooks 1981).

Soils within the SR 524 Improvements APE and SR 524 Improvements Ponds APE range from excessively drained to very poorly drained, with poorly drained soils comprising approximately half of the area (**Tables 1** and **2**, respectively; **Figure 3**). Poor soil drainage typically coincides with the presence of lakes, swamps, and wetlands. Excessively drained soils are largely concentrated within the last approximately 0.7 miles (1.1 kilometers) of the northeastern end of the roadway corridor.

**Table 1. Soil Drainage within the SR 524 Improvements APE.**

Soil Drainage Characteristics/Name	Acres	Percentage
<b><i>Excessively Drained Soils</i></b>		
Paola Fine Sand, 0 to 8 Percent Slopes	7.36	6.92%
Paola-Urban Land Complex, 0 to 8 Percent Slopes	0.12	0.11%
St. Lucie Fine Sand, 0 to 5 Percent Slopes	7.13	6.71%
St. Lucie Fine Sand, 5 to 12 Percent Slopes	2.78	2.61%
<b>Excessively Drained Total</b>	<b>17.39</b>	<b>16.36%</b>
<b><i>Somewhat Poorly Drained Soils</i></b>		
Pomello Sand, 0 to 5 Percent Slopes	10.64	10.00%
<b><i>Poorly Drained Soil</i></b>		
Eaugallie Sand	0.28	2.63%
Immokalee Sand, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes	14.07	13.23%
Malabar Sand, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes	4.09	3.85%
Myakka Sand, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes	38.08	35.82%
Pompano Sand, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes	0.16	0.15%
St. Johns Sand, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes	1.36	1.28%
Valkaria Sand	0.02	0.02%
<b>Poorly Drained Total</b>	<b>72.41</b>	<b>68.11%</b>
<b><i>Very Poorly Drained Soils</i></b>		
Anclote Sand	0.69	0.65%
Anclote Sand, Frequently Ponded, 0 to 1 Percent Slopes	1.19	1.12%
Basinger Sand, Depressional	1.57	1.48%
Myakka Sand, Depressional	1.13	1.06%
St. Johns Sand, Depressional	1.30	1.22%
<b>Very Poorly Drained Total</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.53%</b>
<b>APE Total</b>	<b>106.32</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 2. Soil Drainage within the SR 524 Improvements Ponds APE.**

Soil Drainage Characteristics/Name	Acres	Percentage
<b><i>Excessively Drained Soils</i></b>		
St. Lucie Fine Sand, 0 to 5 Percent Slopes	1.50	3.46%
St. Lucie Fine Sand, 5 to 12 Percent Slopes	2.15	4.95%
<b>Excessively Drained Total</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>8.41%</b>
<b><i>Somewhat Poorly Drained Soils</i></b>		
Pomello Sand, 0 to 5 Percent Slopes	2.14	4.93%
<b><i>Poorly Drained Soil</i></b>		
Basinger Sand	0.18	0.41%
Immokalee Sand, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes	8.22	18.94%
Myakka Sand, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes	9.73	22.42%
St. Johns Sand, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes	3.52	8.11%
<b>Poorly Drained Total</b>	<b>21.65</b>	<b>49.88%</b>
<b><i>Very Poorly Drained Soils</i></b>		
Anclote Sand, Frequently Ponded, 0 to 1 Percent Slopes	1.80	4.15%
Myakka Sand, Depressional	4.83	11.13%
St. Johns Sand, Depressional	1.04	2.40%
Terra Ceia Muck, Frequently Flooded	6.87	15.83%
Tomoka Muck, Frequently Ponded, 0 to 1 Percent Slopes	1.42	3.28%
<b>Very Poorly Drained Total</b>	<b>15.96</b>	<b>36.77%</b>
<b>APE Total</b>	<b>43.40</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

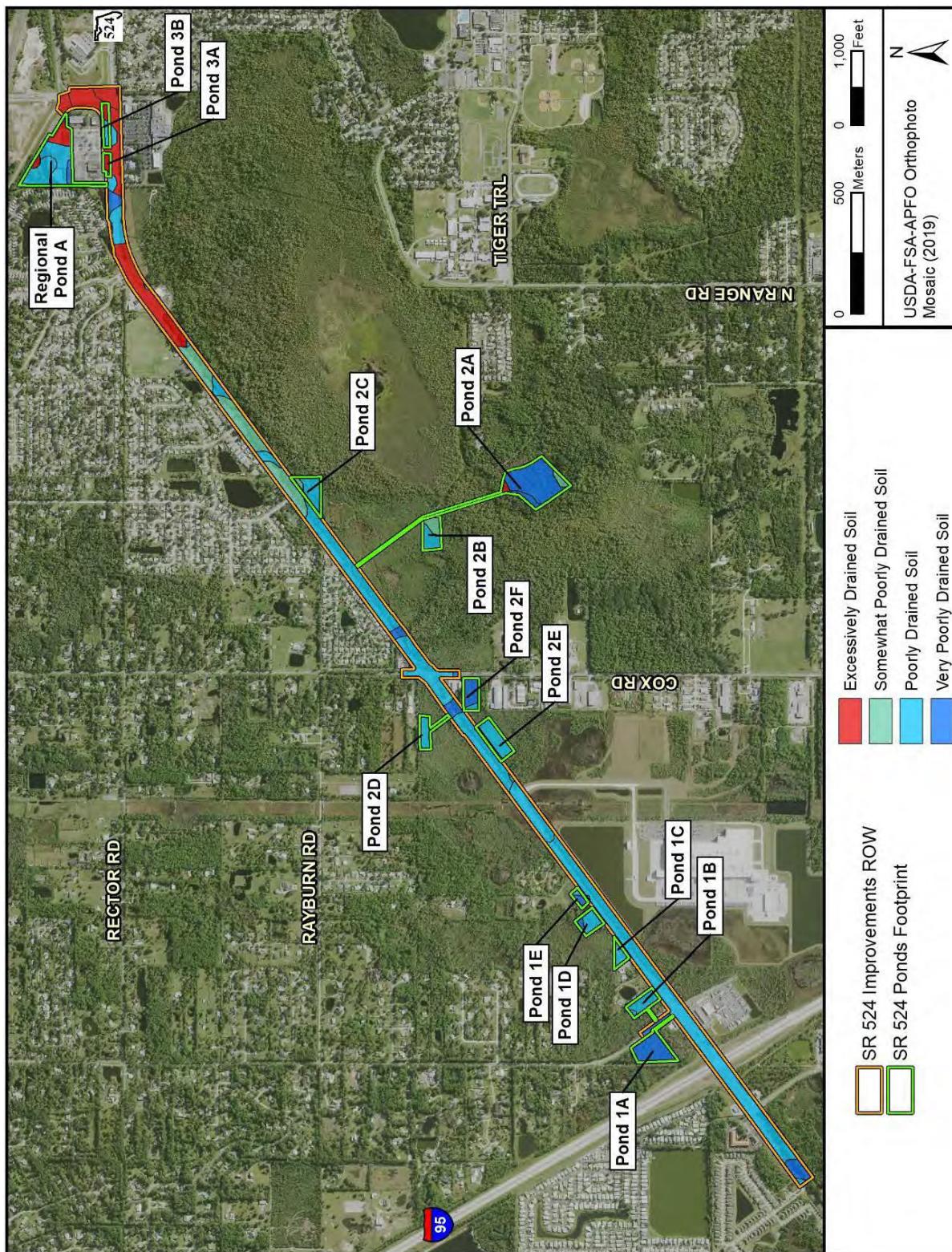


Figure 3. Soil drainage within the SR 524 Improvements and SR 524 Improvements Ponds APEs.

## PALAEONvironment

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Between 18,000 and 12,000 years before present (BP), Florida was much cooler and drier. Melting continental ice sheets led to a major global rise in sea level (Rohling et al. 1998). Sea level started from a low stand of -120 meters in 18,000 BP. Slow rises continued while glacial conditions prevailed at high latitudes. During the latest Pleistocene and earliest Holocene, the rise accelerated. Florida's climate rapidly became warmer and wetter during the next three millennia. By approximately 9000 BP, a warmer and drier climate prevailed. These changes were more drastic in northern Florida and southern Georgia. Southern Florida experienced the "peninsular effect" and a more tropically influenced climate tempered the effects of the continental glaciers that were melting far to the north (Watts 1969, 1971, 1975, 1980). Sea levels, though higher, were still much lower than at the present. Surface water was limited. Extensive grasslands probably existed, which may have attracted mammoth, bison, and other large grazing mammals. By 6000–5000 BP, the climate had changed to one of increased precipitation and surface water flow. By the late Holocene (ca. 4000 BP), the climate, water levels, and plant communities of Florida attained essentially modern climatic conditions. Conditions have remained relatively stable with minor fluctuations during the past 4,000 years.

## HISTORIC OVERVIEW

### NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE HISTORY

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The following prehistoric overview of central Florida consists of a four-part chronology, with each period based on distinct cultural and technological characteristics recognized by archaeologists. From oldest to most recent, the four temporal periods are Paleoindian, Archaic, Post-Archaic, and Contact.

#### Paleoindian Period (10,000–8000 BP)

The most widely accepted model for the peopling of the Americas argues that populations originating in Asia crossed the Beringia land bridge that formerly linked Siberia to Alaska and entered the North American continent some 12,000 years ago (Smith 1986). However, data have mounted in support of entry prior to 12,000 years ago (Adovasio et al. 1990; Dillehay et al. 2008). Alternative pre-12,000 BP migration routes that have been hypothesized include populations traveling along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts using boats or following an exposed shoreline (Anderson and Gillam 2000; Bradley and Stanford 2004; Dixon 1993; Faught 2008; Fladmark 1979). Many of their early occupation sites would now be inundated as a result of higher sea levels. Recent evidence from the Page-Ladson site (8JE00591) provides the earliest evidence of human occupation of Florida at about 14,500 years ago (Halligan et al. 2016). Butchered mammoth remains and lithic debitage, as well as a single biface, were recovered from intact deposits in an underwater sinkhole at the Aucilla River. This find fits with an

increasingly broad acceptance of a fairly rapid pre-Clovis peopling of the Americas. The conventional view of Paleoindian existence in Florida is that they were nomadic hunters and gatherers who entered an environment quite different than that of the present.

The Paleoindian Database of the Americas (PIDBA) is the leading repository for information regarding the distribution of Paleoindian sites in North America (Anderson et al. 2010). The current PIDBA locational database lists four Paleoindian Suwannee points from Brevard County (PIDBA 2018). Nearby in the Central Florida area, six Suwannee points in Lake County, one Suwannee point in Seminole County, and six points (four Clovis and two Suwannee) from Polk County, with zero Paleoindian points for Orange or Osceola Counties (PIDBA 2018).

## Archaic Period (8000–500 BC)

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

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

The trend toward increased sedentism and more circumscribed territories continued into the Late Archaic period, as environmental and climatic conditions approached those of today. This period is characterized by the emergence of ceramic traditions and the inception of limited horticulture (Sassaman 1993). The development of pottery occurred around 2000 BC. Referred to as Orange pottery by archaeologists, this early ceramic ware was tempered with vegetal fibers such as thin strands of palmetto or Spanish moss (Bullen 1972; Griffin 1945). During a span of approximately 1,500 years, plain, incised, and punctated types were produced; however, decorated variants underwent periods of stylistic popularity. With regard to vessel form, early pots were hand molded and tended to be thick walled, whereas some of the later

vessels were thinner and formed by coiling. While Orange pottery is found sparingly throughout Florida, it is primarily recovered in eastern and central portions of the state.

Another early fiber-tempered ceramic type, Norwood, extended from the Gulf coast to the Orange series on the East coast. Norwood pottery is usually undecorated or stick-impressed. A variety of the later Deptford simple-stamped ceramic ware found on the Gulf coast also is stick impressed and seems to be derived from the earlier Norwood ceramic assemblage (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980).

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

## Woodland and Mississippian Periods (500 BC–AD 1565)

By about 500 BC, the cultural landscape of Florida had diversified with regionally distinct cultural traditions, including pottery types, subsistence practices, and settlement patterns. Milanich (1994) places the current survey area within the east and central Florida region. Within this region, the St. Johns culture grew directly out of the Orange culture. This is evidenced by the carryover of late Orange period designs to early St. Johns period pottery. St. Johns is characterized by chalky pottery tempered with sponge spicules and was produced between 500 BC and AD 1565. Other hallmarks of the post-Archaic periods include increased population and settlement numbers, construction of sand burial mounds, continued economic dependence on aquatic resources, and greater emphasis on plant cultivation (Goggin 1952:40; Milanich 1994:243–274).

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

Two major subdivisions are recognized within the St. Johns culture area, including the east and central Florida. These subdivisions are referred to as St. Johns I and St. Johns II. People of the St. Johns I culture (500 BC–AD 100) relied primarily upon hunting, fishing, and foraging. During this time, the resources found near freshwater wetlands, swamps, and the coastal zones were typically the most heavily exploited. St. Johns I sites are typically shell middens in coastal zones that contain St. Johns Plain and St. Johns Incised pottery.

The emergence of check stamping marks the beginning of the St. Johns II period around AD 750 and, along with plain pottery, dominates the assemblages throughout the period. During

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

In addition to the exploitation of aquatic resources for subsistence, it has been suggested that there was an increased dependence on horticulture during St. Johns II times (Goggin 1952; Milanich 1994:263-264). In fact, sixteenth-century French and Spanish documents allege that beans, squash, and maize were heavily cultivated by the Timucua of northern Florida (Bennett 1964, 1968, 1975; Lawson 1992), although direct evidence of prehistoric horticulture is lacking for the St. Johns region.

## POST-CONTACT HISTORY

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The area that is now Brevard County served as an important stage for many early European expeditions in North America. Some historians believe that the Italian captain John Cabot sailed south along the Brevard coast during his 1498 explorations (Dovell 1952; Eriksen 1994). There also is evidence that Spanish slave traders raided the indigenous coastal villages, for when Juan Ponce de León came to Florida, he found a local who understood Spanish. Ponce de León left Puerto Rico on March 3, 1513, with three ships. After sailing on a northwesterly course for 30 days, the ships landed either north of Cape Canaveral (Milanich 1995) or in the vicinity of modern-day Melbourne Beach (Eriksen 1994; Gannon 1996). Ponce de León called this land *La Florida* since it was sighted during the Feast of Flowers (*Pascua Florida*) (Milanich 1995). Ponce de León remained at this initial landing place for six days before pulling anchor and sailing toward Jupiter Inlet, where he landed to restock firewood and water for the ships. The fleet rode the countercurrents of the Gulf Stream to Biscayne Bay and eventually rounded the southern tip of the peninsula (Gannon 1996; Milanich 1995). The island off the Brevard coast was named Canaveral, the Spanish term for canebrake. The Cape is found on many sixteenth-century maps and is one of the oldest place names in North America (Eriksen 1994).

The Gulf Stream located off the Brevard coast was an important thoroughfare for the transportation of New World supplies to Europe. The Spanish treasure galleons rode this warm current from Havana through the Bahama Channel. Wrecks were common in the treacherous shoals around Cape Canaveral, and the local Indian tribe, the Ais, would often recover the

cargo. The Spanish crown realized the importance of this trade route, and when they heard that the French were developing a colony, Fort Caroline, on the St. Johns River near modern-day Jacksonville, they decided to act. Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, a highly respected officer in the Spanish navy, was issued the task of eradicating the French influence in the area and starting a colony in *La Florida* (Milanich 1995). The French colony was awaiting supplies and reinforcements coming from France under the command of Jean Ribault. Menéndez felt it was crucial to reach and destroy Fort Caroline before Ribault arrived. In August 1565, Menéndez, with his fleet of 10 ships, sighted Cape Canaveral (Gannon 1996; Milanich 1995). The Spanish force searched for six weeks along the northern Florida coast before they found the French fort. A tropical storm had scattered the French defenses and left the fort an easy target for Menéndez to destroy. During the gale, a ship of French colonists had wrecked somewhere near Cape Canaveral. While Menéndez marched south along the coast to meet the wayward French force, he kept a detailed description of the area, including Brevard County. The Spanish garrison Santa Lucia was constructed on the high plateau near Jupiter Inlet as a line of defense for the new colony (Eriksen 1994; Milanich 1995).

In 1605, the Spanish sent a delegation under the command of Alvaro Mexia to the Brevard area. The diplomat was charged with placating the aggressive Ais and mapping the region. His mission was a success. Mexia was named an honorary chief of the tribe, and the Indian and Banana Rivers (which the Spanish called Rio de Ais and Ulumay Lagoon) were explored and recorded. Mexia's maps detail many Native settlements along the shores of Mosquito Lagoon (at the north end of the Banana River). It is possible that his entourage spread orange seeds along the banks of the Indian River (Eriksen 1994).

On July 24, 1715, a flotilla of 11 Spanish ships carrying 14 million pesos in gold, silver, and jewels left Havana for Europe. A few days into the voyage, 10 of the 11 ships wrecked off the East Florida coast between St. Lucie and Mantanzas. Approximately 700 sailors died, and an additional 1,500 were washed up on the coast. The Ais aided the Spaniards by providing them with supplies and instructions for gathering food in the dunes. The Spanish government, desperate to recover the lost treasure, established an encampment of salvagers in the vicinity of the present-day Sebastian State Park. Salvagers recovered only one-third of the lost cargo (Eriksen 1994).

In the mid-1700s, European colonial powers fought a worldwide war, the Seven Years' War, as a means to consolidate their colonial holdings. After the British victory in the Seven Years' War in 1763, they traded their Havana conquest to Spain for Florida. The British divided the colony along the Apalachicola River into East and West Florida. In 1765, the botanist John Bartram and his son William searched for the St. Johns River headwaters (Eriksen 1994; Tebeau 1971). The two became the first Europeans to document the Brevard region (Eriksen 1994). In 1783, the Treaty of Paris restored Florida to Spain, whose control of the territory was now quite tenuous (Tebeau 1971). Zespedes, the Spanish governor, wrote to the king in 1785 that isolated groups of Americans had settled in the area (Eriksen 1994; Tebeau 1971). Immigrants from the Indian tribes north of Florida now numbered 5,000 to 6,000 in the colony. The majority of these "Seminoles" were confined west of the St. Johns River. Brevard County at this time was known as the Mosquito Coast (Eriksen 1994).

Florida became a territorial possession of the United States after President James Monroe ratified the Adams-Onís Treaty on February 22, 1821. General Andrew Jackson was appointed governor of the territory later that same year (Eriksen 1994; Tebeau 1971). Jackson partitioned Florida into two counties, Escambia to the west and St. Johns to the east. In 1824, the area encompassing most of east-central Florida, including Brevard County, was designated as Mosquito County. Colonel James Gadsden led a survey party through the eastern portion of the county in 1825 to find a route for a road from St. Augustine to what is now Dade County (Eriksen 1994; Fernald and Purdum 1992). Close to 4 million acres of the interior of the state was the reservation of the Seminoles, including the southwestern corner of modern-day Brevard County (Mahon 1985).

On Christmas Day 1835, the beginning of the Second Seminole War was seen in East Florida when Indian forces razed Mosquito Lagoon plantations. Along with a severe freeze in 1835, the war decimated Mosquito County's population, as most everyone fled to safe havens outside the county (Shofner 1995:36). The military erected forts throughout the Brevard area, and 600 mounted militiamen, under General Joseph Hernandez's command, constructed Fort Ann a mile south of modern-day Haulover Canal. Camp Hernandez was erected south of present-day Scottsmoor in northern Brevard County. General Hernandez collected his troops at the camps on January 3, 1838, and proceeded to advance south along the eastern coast. Their path followed the high ground along the western side of the Indian River Lagoon before swinging west to meet Fort Taylor on Lake Winder, then angling southeast on a course parallel to what is now I-95. Of all the military trails created in Brevard, this is the only one that historians are able to pinpoint accurately (Eriksen 1994:38-39). The war ended in 1842, and on March 14, 1844, Brevard County, originally named Saint Lucie County, was created from Mosquito County (present-day Orange County) (Carter 1962:994-995; Dunn 1998:34).

On March 3, 1845, Florida became the twenty-seventh state admitted to the Union (Eriksen 1994). Judge Theodore Washington Brevard settled in Tallahassee two years later. He spent 12 years as state comptroller and was honored for his work on January 6, 1855, when St. Lucie County was renamed Brevard County. This new county encompassed more than 7,000 square miles and had its seat of government in the small town of Susannah, north of Fort Pierce (Eriksen 1994; Fernald and Purdum 1992; Morris 1995). John Houston established Arlington, the first permanent US settlement in south Brevard County, in 1854. This town was located on land fronting the Indian River and Elbow Creek (Eriksen 1994).

On January 10, 1861, Florida seceded from the Union (Tebeau 1971). Brevard County was far removed from the battlefields to the north, but still played an important role in the war. The settlers along the Indian River engaged in salt production for the Confederate Army, and the cattle range in western Brevard supplied beef. Blockade runners frequently utilized the inlets and bays of the Indian River and Mosquito Lagoon during their smuggling ventures.

Prior to the 1880s, water transportation, both sea and river, was the dominant mode of long-distance travel for most of Florida's residents. Due to Florida's dearth of population, underdevelopment, and lack of capital, railroads penetrated into the state slowly. By the mid-

1800s, Florida claimed only one successful rail line, and it connected Tallahassee to the Gulf of Mexico at St. Marks (Brown 1991:13-14). Most of Florida's roads were nothing but slow, bumpy, waterlogged (during summer months), sand-laden trails that even ox teams had a difficult time traversing. As one weary Florida traveler wrote to a friend back home in 1851, "My [horse] rides were somewhat fatiguing, but they secured me two of the greatest comforts of life, a keen appetite & sound sleep" (Norwood 1951:270). With the arrival of Henry Flagler and Henry Plant in the 1880s, trains began to cross the Florida landscape. Especially for communities located in the interior of Florida, trains provided "rapid transit" for agricultural produce to northern markets. While agriculture and other Florida products flowed north along the rails, tourist, immigrants, and goods traveled south in the new trains. Railroads generally brought growth to the communities and regions they touched (Covington 1957:136, 169; Johnson 1966:129).

The area south of Melbourne had few settlers before 1880; one of the first was E. B. Arnold, who settled at present-day Malabar around 1873. By 1883, additional settlers warned the opening of a post office. Two hotels also were constructed in the 1880s, and several stores were operational. New post offices for smaller settlements south of Malabar were established at Micco (1884), Valkaria (1890), and Grant (1891) (Shofner 1995).

Citizens elected Titusville as the permanent seat of government for Brevard County in 1879. The population of the Indian River area was rapidly expanding due to a solid economic base of agriculture and recreational fishing. In 1880, Melbourne, founded by Richard W. Goode, obtained a post office. Titusville was chosen as a stop on the Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway in 1885. Columbus Willard established Cocoa in 1882, and by 1887, the town had six stores and was quickly expanding around its deep-water landing. In 1890, a group of wealthy Harvard graduates founded the 18,000-acre Canaveral Club, which is now the Merritt Island National Wildlife Preserve. In 1893, the Flagler East Coast Railway line came to Titusville and Eau Gallie. In 1895, a double blast of freezing temperatures devastated the area's citrus industry. The orange and pineapple groves recovered by 1897. The economy of the area boomed with the rejuvenated citrus industry and the new railway.

Not until the end of the nineteenth century did Florida realize any concerted effort in road development. With the proliferation of railroads, farmers, merchants, and others clamored for better roads to get goods and people to and from the railroad depots. Additionally, during the 1910s and 1920s, the number of automobiles in the state and nation increased exponentially, exerting more pressure on the government to develop roads. Prior to 1924, only 748 miles of hard-surfaced road existed in the state. By 1928, this number grew to 1,588 miles with an additional 59 miles in the process of being paved (Jackson 1992; Kendrick 1964; Tebeau 1971). Not surprisingly, as car ownership increased and roads improved, train dominance diminished.

The county was in the midst of a massive program of internal improvements during the first 20 years of the new century. Municipal governments constructed water towers, sewage lines, and new roads. The county purchased a large trenching machine in 1911 and began to drain the floodplain east of the St. Johns to open land for new development. The Dixie Highway

route of 1915 brought an infusion of tourists to the area. In 1917, Brevard achieved its modern-day dimension when the southern portions of the county became St. Lucie and Okeechobee Counties and the western portion became Osceola County (Fernald and Purdum 1992). The center of population in the county shifted from Titusville in the north to Eau Gallie, Cocoa, and Melbourne in the south. In 1920, 1,445 people lived in Cocoa, 1,361 in Titusville, and 533 in Melbourne. A bridge constructed from Cocoa to Merritt Island opened a link to the many small communities on the coast. Another toll bridge from Melbourne to Merritt Island followed four years later, and by the mid-1920s, four bridges spanned the river. New towns sprouted up along the beaches as a result of these bridges. After the Eighteenth Amendment prohibited alcohol sales, the inlets along the Indian River once again became smuggling hotbeds. The Chicago gangster Al Capone coordinated rum-running from the Bahamas to the United States at a small hideaway in Eau Gallie (Eriksen 1994).

Florida began paving its portion of US 1 (State Road No. 4) during this era; when completed, US 1 stretched from Canada to the southern tip of Florida. State Road No. 4 paralleled Florida's east coast and became a major economic artery. Although the road was still incomplete in 1923, the legislature designated State Road No. 4, along with six other roads, to the first tier of a two-tiered road system. By 1925, nearly half a million tourists drove their cars into the Sunshine State (Federal Writers' Project 1939; Frazer and Guthrie 1995; King 1992). In 1927, the State Road Department trumpeted, "The net result of the year's work is that all the gaps [in US 1] have been closed and that there is a continuous paved road between the Georgia State line and Miami" (*Florida Highways* 1928:2). Communities along or near the road, including the smaller towns of Malabar and Micco, enjoyed growth and tourism during the boom years due to the roadway (Shofner 1996). **Figure 4** provides a view of the Dixie Highway in the 1920s.



**Figure 4.** Meeting friends along the Dixie Highway, ca. 1928. Courtesy of the Florida Memory Collection, No. RC12876.

After the stock market crash of 1929, the number of tourists visiting Brevard County dramatically waned. This decline crippled the economy and bankrupted the government. The area received aid from the Civil Works Administration (CWA), which employed 800 people from December 1933 to March 1934 to repair roads, build schools, and excavate Indian mounds. In 1935, the Works Progress Administration (WPA) replaced the CWA. This agency constructed the Canaveral port and the Melbourne airport and dredged the Intracoastal Waterway from Cumberland to Miami in 1936. As World War II approached in 1939, the military chose land south of Cocoa Beach to build the Banana River Naval Air Station (Eriksen 1994). In 1942, the Navy opened the Melbourne Naval Air Station to train pilots to fly Hellcats launched from aircraft carriers. The bases became the epicenter of the economy. At war's end, both bases were closed (Morris 1948; Stone 1988).

In 1949, the US Air Force developed a long-range missile testing ground at the former Banana River Naval Air Station. The base was renamed Patrick Air Force Base in 1950 and was the site of experimental launches of hybrid rockets. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) began operations on the Cape in 1958, and in 1963, the agency received 88,000 acres on Merritt Island on which to build Kennedy Space Center. A complex of more than 50 buildings was constructed on the island, including the largest building in the world, the Vehicle Assembly Building. The space industry had a dramatic effect on the area. Brevard County grew by 371 percent from 1950 to 1960, and the population doubled again during the 1960s (Tebeau 1971). This growth continued to nearly 400,000 residents in 1990 and more than 500,000 by 2010 (US Census Bureau 1995, 2010).

## BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE REVIEW

A review of the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) GIS database (updated January 2020) indicates that 13 previous cultural resource surveys intersect the project APE (Table 3; Figure 5). All of the surveys overlap only portions of the project APE. The most relevant post-2002 surveys that meet FDHR's Module 3 guidelines are briefly discussed below.

**Table 3. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Intersecting the SR 524 Improvements APE and SR 524 Improvements Ponds APE.**

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Reference
2391	Archaeological Assessment of Six Selected areas in Brevard County: a First Generation Model	1990	University of West Florida
5840	Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Proposed Buccaneer Gas Pipeline, Florida	2000	Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
5941	An Intensive Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the Brevard Crossing DRI Brevard County, Florida	2000	Environmental Services, Inc.
6794	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Interstate 95 PD&E Study from State Road 514 to State Road 50, Brevard County, Florida	2001	Janus Research

**Table 3. Previous Cultural Resource Surveys Intersecting the SR 524 Improvements APE and SR 524 Improvements Ponds APE.**

FMSF No.	Title	Year	Reference
9816	Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of the Clearlake Cove Development Tract, Brevard County, Florida	2004	Florida Archaeological Consulting, Inc.
11305	A Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of the Emerald Lake Tract, Brevard County, Florida	2005	Environmental Services, Inc.
11478	An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Treetop Condominiums, Brevard County, Florida	2005	Thomas Penders & Associates
11594	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the State Road 528 PD&E Study From State Road 520 to the Port Canaveral Terminal B Interchange, Orange and Brevard Counties	2005	Janus Research
15937	Technical Memorandum on Field Testing the Shell Feature, Fountain SR524 Property, Brevard County, Florida	2008	SEARCH
22376	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Clearlake Road (SR 501) From Michigan Avenue to Industry Road, Brevard County, Florida	2015	SEARCH
22744	Technical Memorandum: Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Eight Proposed Ponds in Support of the Improvements to Clearlake Road (SR 501), Brevard County, Florida	2016	SEARCH
25295	A Cultural Resource Assessment Survey for the Proposed Preserver at Cocoa, Development, Cocoa, Brevard County, Florida	2018	Penders, Thomas E.
26082	Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of the SR 528 from East of SR 524 (Industry Road) to East of SR 3, Brevard County, Florida	2019	SEARCH

FMSF Survey Nos. 11478 and 25295 overlap the APE just east of the center of the corridor and cover the approximate same location. FMSF Survey No 11478 included 10 negative shovel tests within the current right-of-way, and FMSF Survey No. 25295 included two additional negative shovel tests within the current right-of-way. No newly identified archaeological sites or historic resources were recorded within the current APE as a result of these surveys.

FMSF Survey No. 15937 was conducted by SEARCH in 2008 as a field-testing study on a shell feature within a parcel along SR 524 on behalf of the FDHR. This study included limited subsurface testing and resulted in the recording of the shell feature as site 8BR02319 (SEARCH 2008). Resource 8BR02319 is within the SR 524 Improvements APE, but adjacent to and outside the SR 524 Improvements right-of-way. The site was determined ineligible for the NRHP on December 16, 2008 (SEARCH 2008).

FMSF Survey No. 22376 is a CRAS conducted in 2015 by SEARCH covering a total of 132 acres in Brevard County. This survey intersects the current APE at the northeastern end of the corridor. Field methodology included an architectural survey, as well as archaeological testing, which revealed the right-of-way to be heavily disturbed. A total of 31 newly recorded architectural resources were identified during this survey (8BR03301-8BR03331) (SEARCH 2015:35). Only historic structure 8BR03331 is located within the current APE, and it was determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (SEARCH 2015).

FMSF Survey No. 22744 was conducted in 2016 by SEARCH as a CRAS addendum for eight proposed ponds along SR 501 in Brevard County, Florida. The survey encompassed a total of

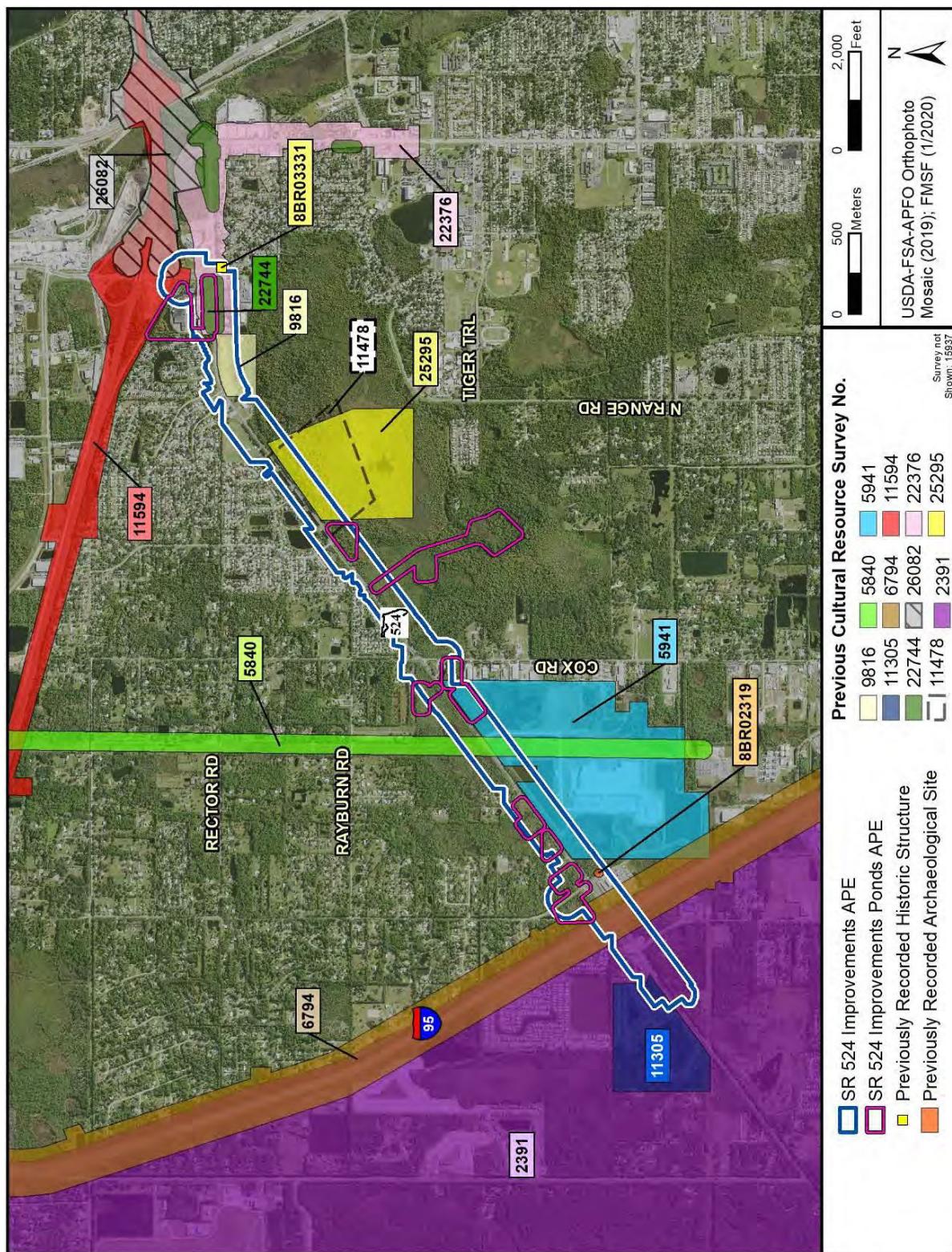


Figure 5. Previous cultural resource surveys and previously recorded resources within the SR 524 Improvements and Ponds APEs.

31.3 acres and intersects the current APE at the northeastern end, including Ponds 3A and 3B. An archaeological pedestrian survey and an architectural survey were completed. The architectural survey resulted in the identification of six newly recorded historic buildings (8BR03360-8BR03365) (SEARCH 2016:8). None of the cultural resources recorded during FMSF Survey No. 22744 are within the current APE.

Overall, the FMSF review indicates that one historic structure (8BR03331) and one archaeological site (8BR02319, discussed above) have been recorded within the SR 524 Improvements APE (Table 4; see Figure 5). Both have been determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the SHPO.

**Table 4. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the SR 524 Improvements APE.**

<i>Historic Structures</i>				
FMSF No.	Address	Year Built	Surveyor Evaluation	SHPO Determination
8BR03331	2921 Slippery Rock Drive	ca. 1968	Ineligible	Ineligible
<i>Archaeological Sites</i>				
FMSF No.	Name	Time Period	Surveyor Evaluation	SHPO Determination
8BR02319	Fountain Shell Feature	Prehistoric-Ceramic	Ineligible	Ineligible

## **HISTORIC MAP AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW**

Historic maps and aerial photographs were examined in order to identify past land use in the vicinity of the SR 524 Improvements and Ponds APEs. The earliest detailed maps consulted were General Land Office (GLO) survey maps. The GLO maps were created by government land surveyors during the nineteenth century as part of the surveying, platting, and sale of public lands. These maps characteristically show landscape features such as vegetation, bodies of water, roads, and other features. The level of detail in GLO maps varies, with some also depicting structures, Native American villages, railroads, and agricultural fields. GLO maps of Florida Township 24 South, Ranges 35 and 36 East created in the 1840s and 1850s show few clear signs of development within or around the APE (Figure 6) (GLO 1845, 1859). The APE falls along land that is largely covered by ponds, prairies, and swamps. Land within Range 26 East is divided into individual plots; the earliest claim on land within the APE dates to 1897 (GLO 1897). No improvements, including lines of transportation, structures, or agricultural fields, are illustrated within or immediately around the APE.

By the late nineteenth century, a railroad line had made its way to the far northern portion of Brevard County, as the Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West line is illustrated ending at Titusville on an 1890 map. Though the line ended there, many other settlements are indicated south of Titusville, including Cocoa. No developments are illustrated between Cocoa and Lake Poinsett (Norton 1890). By 1917, the railroad line—then a part of the Florida East Coast Railway, though it is not labeled on this map—continued southward through the county; additionally, a state highway follows the route of the rail, with both passing through Cocoa. Still no roads or other features are evident between Cocoa and Lake Poinsett (Florida State Road Department [FSRD] 1917). By 1939, a road is illustrated traveling inland from Cocoa on the north side of Lake

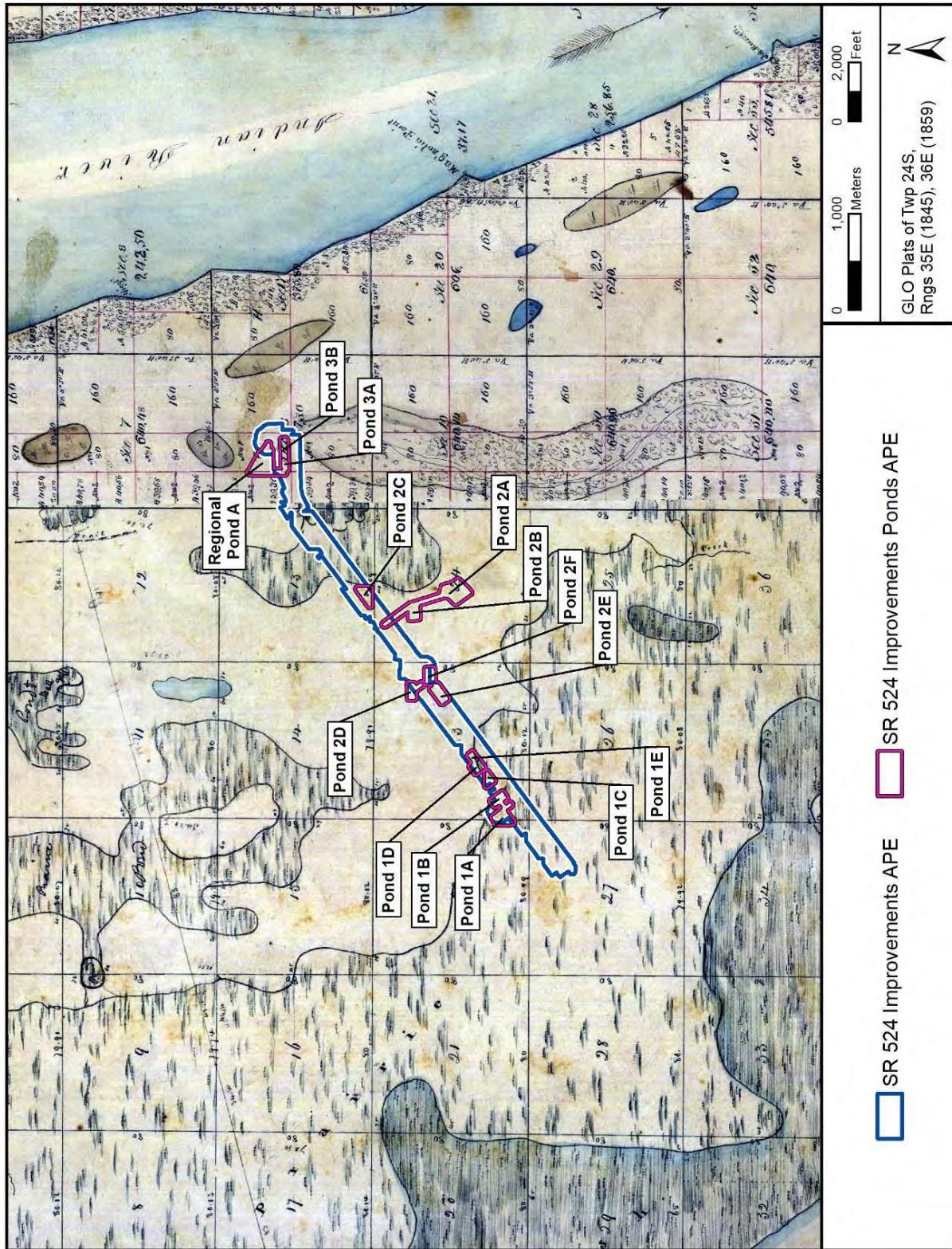


Figure 6. GLO maps of Township 24 South, Ranges 35 and 36 East (GLO 1845, 1859).

Poinsett and ending at the St. Johns River. This road follows a similar path as today's SR 520 (FSRD 1939).

Aerial photographs from the early 1940s confirm that no major lines of transportation passed through the APE by that point (**Figure 7**) (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1943). Two improved roads cross north-south through the southwestern and central portions of the APE, while unimproved roads are evident in the central and northeastern sections. No other features are readily apparent, and most of the land appears largely uncleared. These same observations are reflected on topographic maps from the early 1960s (**Figure 8**) (US Geological Survey [USGS] 1961, 1962). Nearly all of the land within the APE is shaded green to indicate vegetation or that it is uncleared land. The roads pass through the APE as mentioned above.

However, significant changes are apparent on an aerial photograph taken in 1977 (**Figure 9**) (USGS 1977). SR 524 is evident running through the entirety of the APE. Additionally, I-95 is apparent crossing northwest to southeast through the southwestern portion of the APE. At least one more north-south improved road also passes through the APE, and as many as five structures may be present inside the project boundaries.

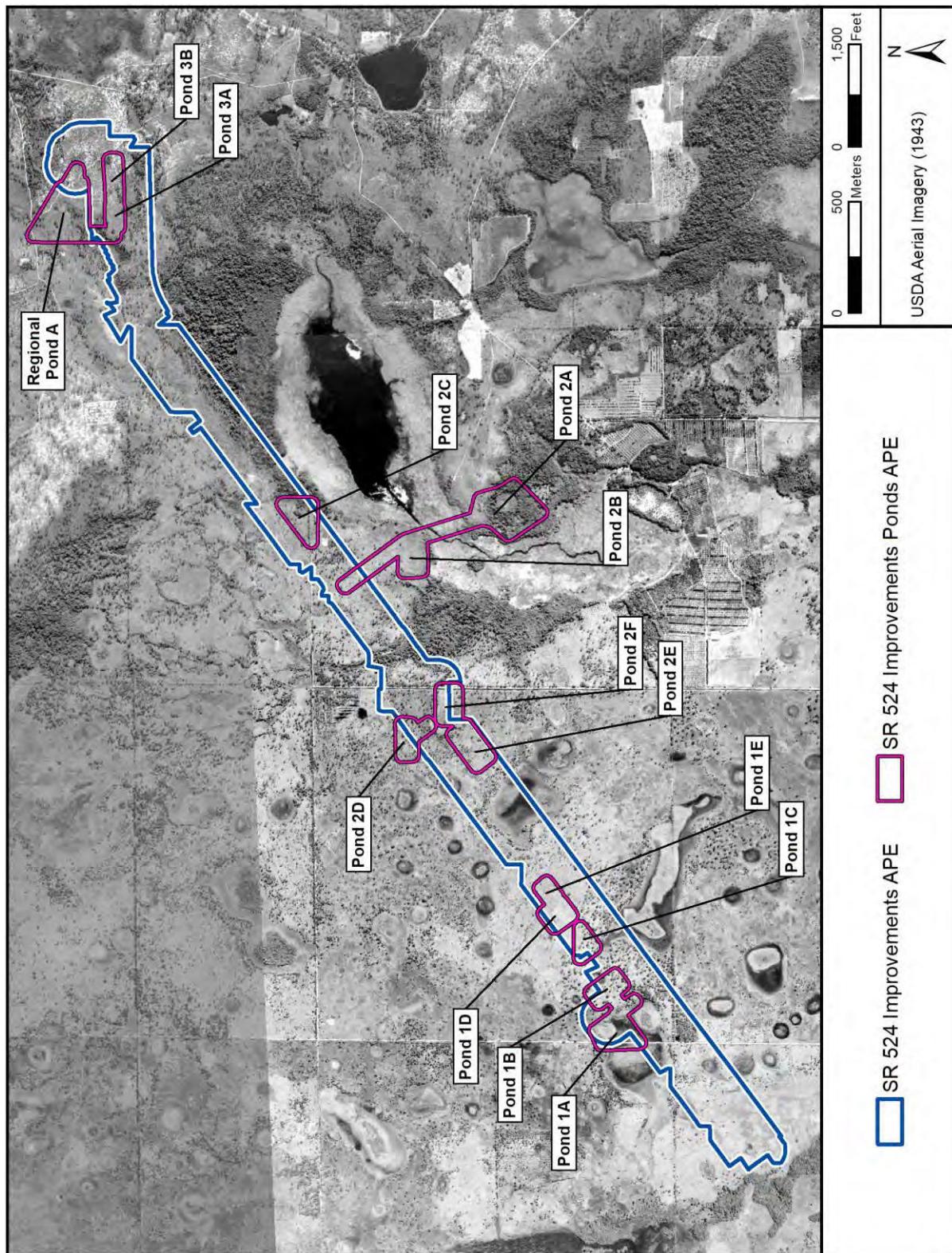


Figure 7. 1943 USDA aerial photographs of Brevard County, Florida.

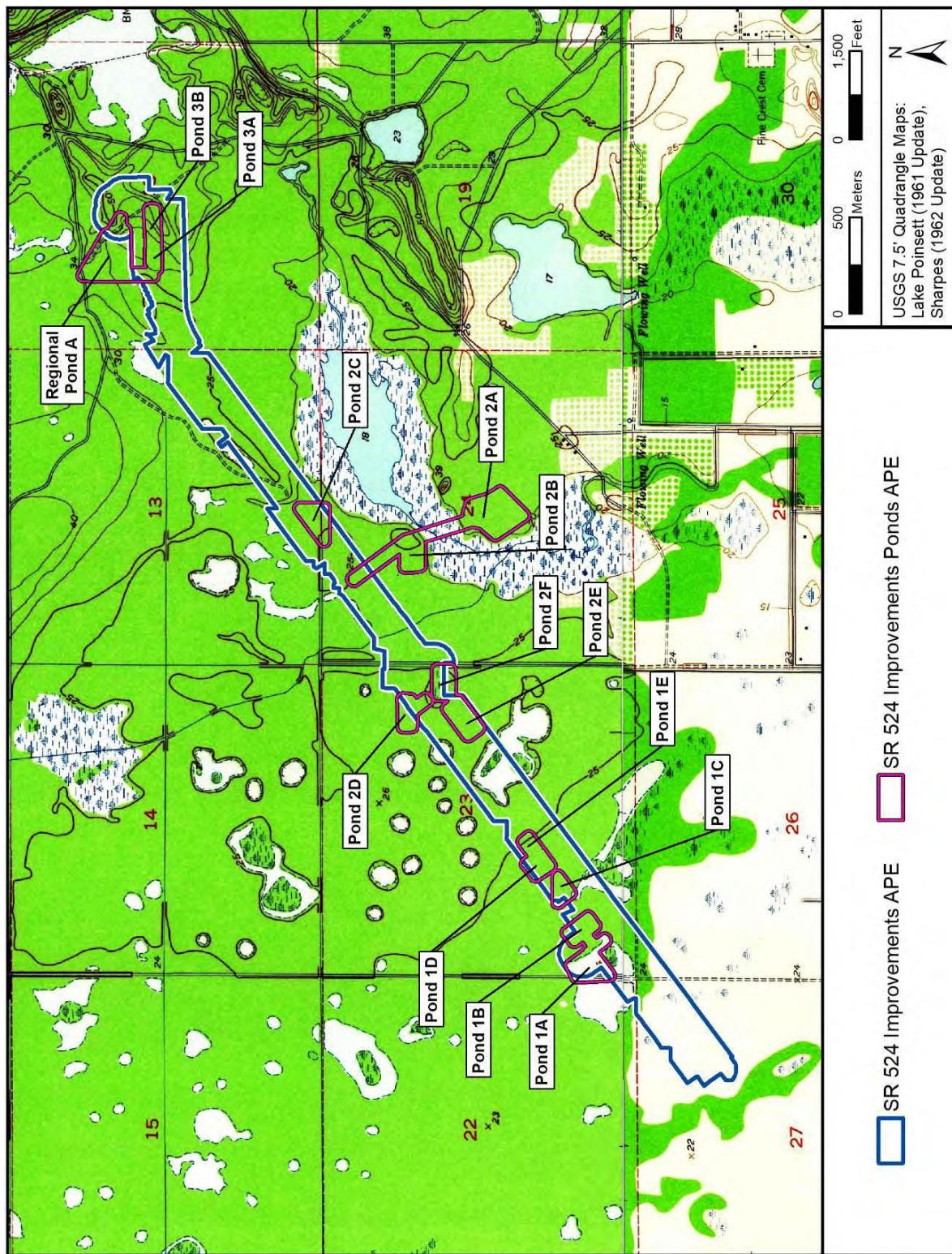


Figure 8. USGS topographic maps of Lake Poinsett and Sharpes, Florida (USGS 1961, 1962).

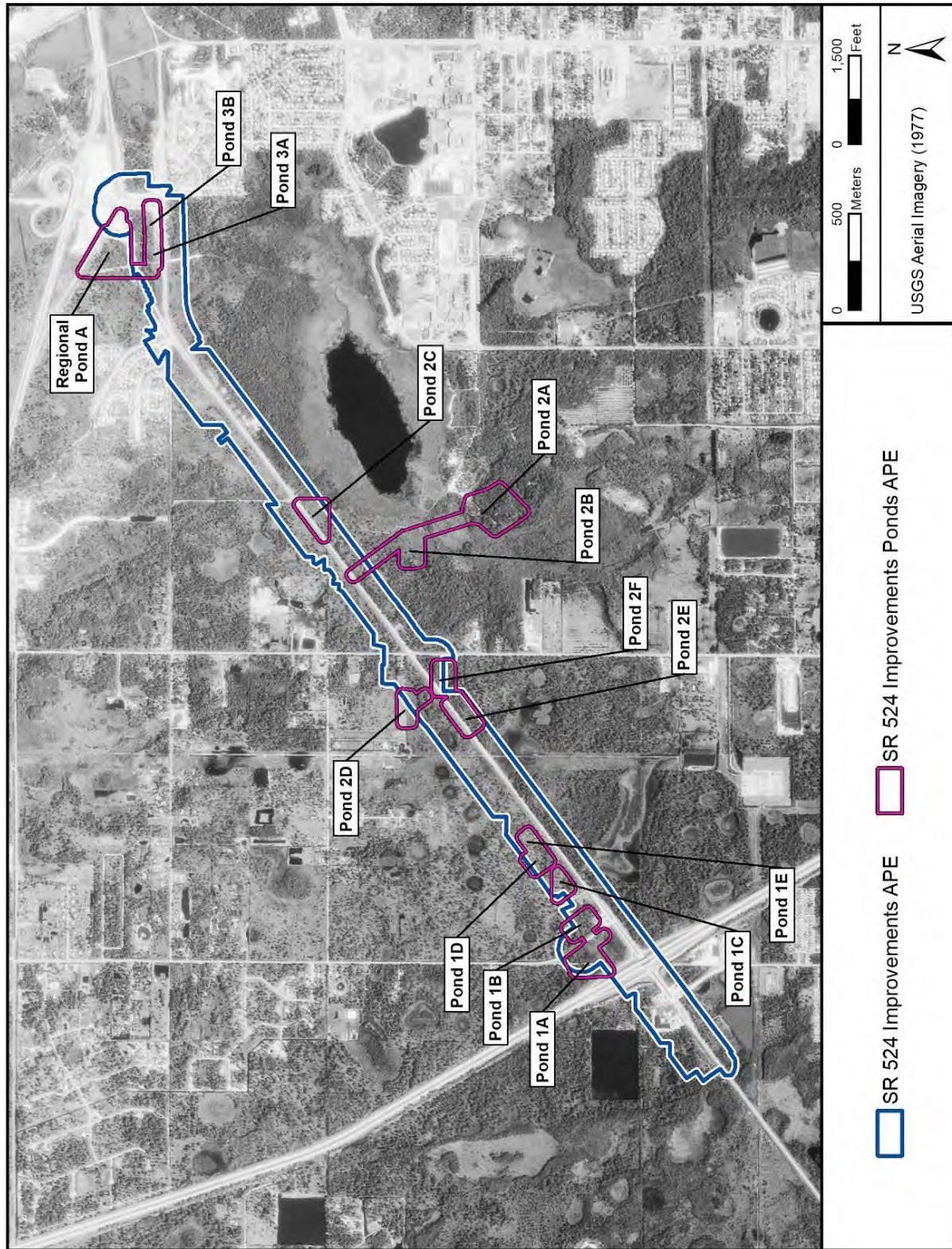


Figure 9. 1977 USGS aerial photographs of Florida.

## RESEARCH DESIGN

### PROJECT GOALS

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

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

### NRHP CRITERIA

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

- A. that are associated with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that

represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

## CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

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Common environmental variables for prehistoric habitation include elevated, relatively level landforms and access to fresh water and/or nearby protected marine habitats. Prehistoric sites also tend to be situated in areas of well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils in close proximity to wetlands, ponds, and creeks. These variables indicate a higher cultural resource potential, as does the location of previously recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the APE. A majority of the current APE can be classified as having poorly drained to very poorly drained soils that are not located near fresh water; however, the northeastern portion of the corridor APE has excessively drained soils. In addition, 11 of the 14 potential ponds are located on previously undeveloped land, with several of the pond alternatives having portions that are excessively drained or somewhat poorly drained soils. There is one previously recorded archaeological site (8BR02319) within the SR 524 Improvements APE (outside the right-of-way). Therefore, the potential for prehistoric archaeological resources within the APEs was considered to be high in the areas with better drainage in the vicinity of the archaeological site and low to moderate elsewhere.

Based on the historic development (as described in the map review) observed within and adjacent to the project APE, the potential for historic-period archaeological sites was considered to be low. An examination of aerial photographs, topographic maps, and the FMSF GIS database indicates that one previously recorded historic resource is located within the project APE: 2921 Slippery Rock Drive (8BR03331). In addition, four parcels were identified that may contain structures of historic age. Additionally, SR 524 itself was found to be historic. Therefore, the potential for historic resources within the SR 524 Improvements APE and SR 524 Improvements Ponds APE was considered to be high.

## SURVEY METHODS

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### Archaeological Field Methods

The Phase I field survey consisted of thorough pedestrian inspection and systematic subsurface shovel testing according to the potential for buried archaeological sites. As the SR 524 right-of-

way and ponds footprints were determined to have a variable archaeological potential, shovel tests were pre-plotted at 25-, 50- and 100-meter intervals within the roadway corridor. Within the pond footprints, pre-plotted shovel tests were based on soil drainage and pond acreage in order to achieve sufficient coverage. Shovel tests measured approximately 50 centimeters (19.7 inches) in diameter and were excavated to a minimum depth of 100 centimeters below surface (cmbs) (39.4 inches), subsurface conditions permitting. Positive tests were delineated with shovel tests at reduced intervals (12.5 meters [41 feet]). Shovel testing continued until two negative tests were excavated in the cardinal directions within the right-of-way limits and/or pond footprints. No additional subsurface testing was completed in areas where previous shovel testing was conducted.

All excavated sediments were screened through 1/4-inch (0.6-centimeter) mesh hardware cloth. The location of each shovel test was marked on aerial photographs and recorded on a Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS) -enabled handheld Global Positioning System (GPS) unit. The cultural content, soil strata, and environmental setting of each shovel test were recorded in field notebooks. A Canon PowerShot digital camera was utilized to photograph select shovel test profiles and environmental settings when appropriate.

## Architectural Field Methods

The architectural survey for the project utilized standard procedures for the location, investigation, and recording of historic properties. In addition to a search of the FMSF for previously recorded historic properties within the project area, USGS quadrangle maps were reviewed for structures that were constructed prior to 1976. The field survey inventoried existing buildings, structures, and other aspects of the built environment within the project APE. Each historic resource was plotted with a GPS unit on USGS quadrangle maps and on project aerials. All identified historic resources were photographed with a digital camera, and all pertinent information regarding the architectural style, distinguishing characteristics, and condition was recorded on FMSF structure forms. Upon completion of fieldwork, forms and photographs were returned to the SEARCH offices for analysis. Date of construction, design, architectural features, condition, and integrity of the structure, as well as how the resources relate to the surrounding landscape, were carefully considered. The resources were categorized according to their significance for listing in the NRHP and then recommended eligible, potentially eligible, or not eligible.

## Laboratory Methods

Analysis identified standard type/frequency counts and provided information on the stability and conditions of the materials present. All archaeological material recovered during the project was retained for laboratory analysis. This material was provenienced, entered into a Field Specimen (FS) log in the field, and transferred to the SEARCH laboratory for processing and analysis. At the SEARCH laboratory, all items were washed, dried, and analyzed using appropriate reference materials. The artifacts were re-bagged in acid-free, 4-mil polyethylene bags with acid-free paper label inserts following federally accepted standards (36 CFR Part 79).

All materials were analyzed with no sub sampling. Materials recovered have been conserved and prepared for curation and will be provided to the appropriate repository or returned to the FDOT, District 5, at the conclusion of the project, along with acid-free and digital copies of all field notes, records, maps, and photographs. The complete artifact data inventory is provided in **Appendix A**.

## **Ceramic Artifacts**

In addition to counts and weights, ceramics recovered during excavation were analyzed to determine type based on paste, temper, surface treatment, and vessel form. Paste, temper, and surface treatment were examined both macroscopically and microscopically. Microscopic analysis was conducted at low magnification under white light with a 70X Olympus Stereo Zoom Microscope. Small pieces of each sherd were broken to expose fresh surfaces for paste and temper characterizations. Temper types generally include fiber, sand, grit, clay, limestone, and shell.

## **Curation**

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

## **Certified Local Government Consultation**

There is no Certified Local Government (CLG) listed for Brevard County or the City of Cocoa on the current list (updated February 2020) from the FDHR; therefore, no CLG consultation was required.

## **Procedures to Deal with Unexpected Discoveries**

Every reasonable effort has been made during this investigation to identify and evaluate possible locations of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; however, the possibility exists that evidence of cultural resources may yet be encountered within the project limits. Should evidence of unrecorded cultural resources be discovered during construction activities, all work in that portion of the project area must stop. Evidence of cultural resources includes aboriginal or historic pottery, prehistoric stone tools, bone or shell tools, historic trash pits, and historic building foundations. Should questionable materials be uncovered during the excavation of the project area, representatives of FDOT, District 5, will assist in the identification and preliminary assessment of the materials. If such evidence is found, the FDHR will be notified within two working days.

In the unlikely event that human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are uncovered within the project area, all work in that area must stop. The FDOT, District 5, Cultural

Resources Coordinator must be contacted. The discovery must be reported to local law enforcement, who will in turn contact the medical examiner. The medical examiner will determine whether or not the State Archaeologist should be contacted per the requirements of Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes.

## RESULTS

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The archaeological survey consisted of a thorough pedestrian survey and subsurface testing within the SR 524 right-of-way and pond footprints, according to archaeological potential. A total of 75 shovel tests were excavated, three of which were positive for cultural material (**Figures 10-12**). An additional 20 planned shovel tests were unable to be excavated due to standing water, wetland/swampy conditions, impassable vegetation, and/or disturbances such as buried utility lines, drainage ditches/structures, sidewalk, driveways, and/or raised roadbed. Of the 75 excavated shovel tests, 52 did not reach the target depth of 100 cmbs (39.4 inches) due to subsurface conditions including inundation (n=43), excessively compact/spodic soils (n=8), and clay impasse (n=1).

Soils within the project right-of-way and ponds were found to be of variable composition and recorded as combinations of sand, loam, and/or silt. Within the 23 shovel tests that were excavated to the target depth, the majority (n=18) consisted of three or four strata. Representative examples of negative shovel test data are presented in **Table 5**. Representative environmental photographs of the 20 “no dig” shovel tests are provided in **Figure 13**.

The three positive shovel tests resulted in the identification of one newly recorded prehistoric archaeological site, Cocoa Hill (8BR04221) (see **Figure 11**). The site was identified [REDACTED]; [REDACTED] is narrow and limited delineation of the site to a single transect of shovel tests. **Appendix A** provides the complete artifact data inventory. **Appendix B** contains the FMSF resource forms for the newly recorded archaeological site. The site description and evaluation are provided below.

### Newly Recorded Site

#### **8BR04221, Cocoa Hill**

Location: Northwestern quarter of Township 24 South, Range 35 East of Section 24 of the USGS Sharps quadrangle.

Setting: [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] (Figure 14; see Figure 11). The CCA is comprised of wet flatlands, mesic flatlands, oak and pine scrub, and seepage wetland.

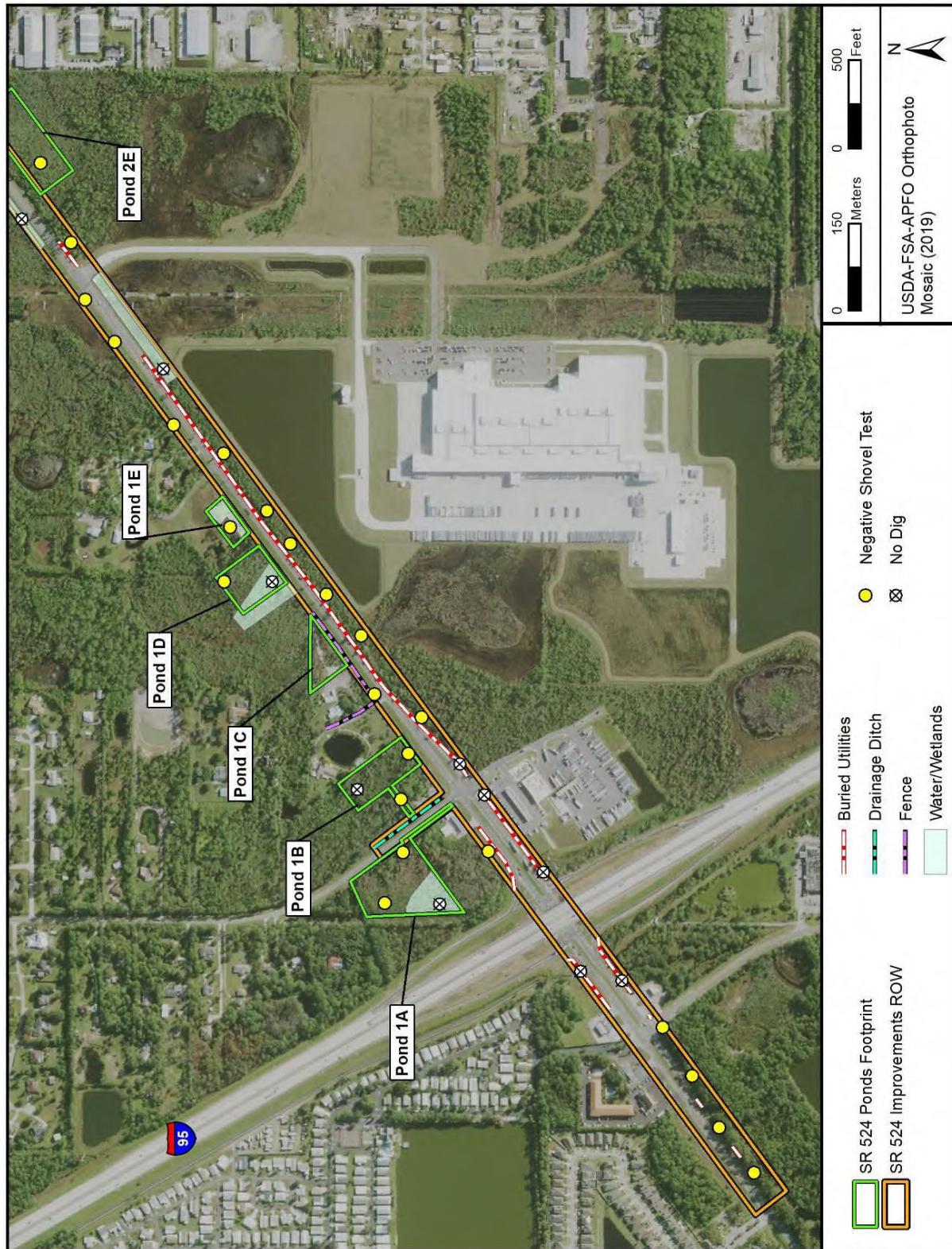


Figure 10. Archaeological survey results within the western portion of the SR 524 right-of-way and ponds.



Figure 11. Archaeological survey results within the central portion of the SR 524 right-of-way and ponds.



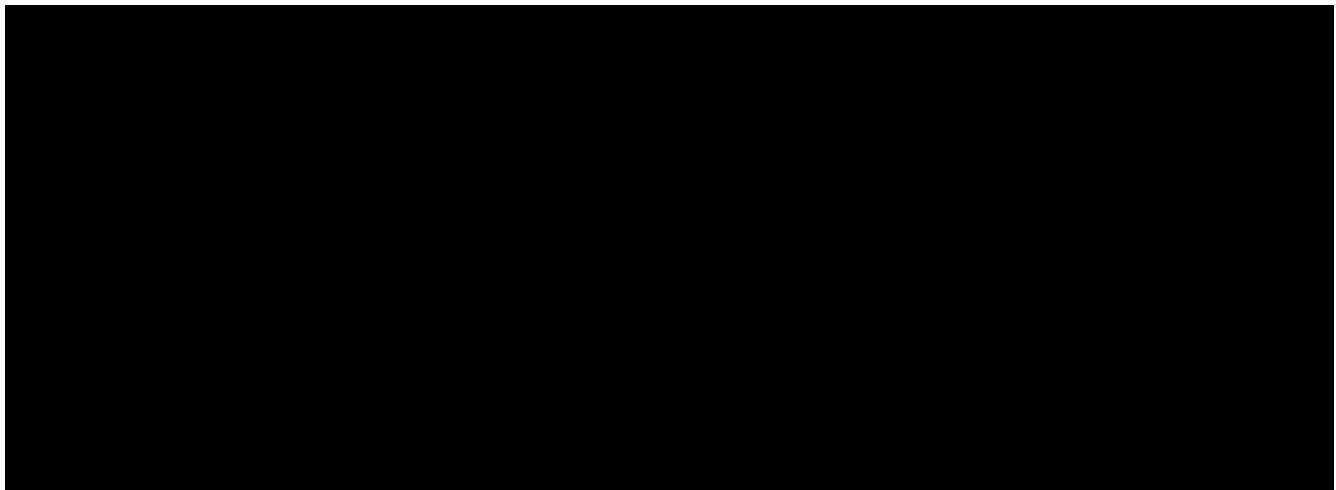
Figure 12. Archaeological survey results within the eastern portion of the SR 524 right-of-way and ponds.

**Table 5. Examples of Negative Shovel Test Data.**

Shovel Test	Strata	Depth (cmbs)	Matrix Description	Photo
15 Located on south side of SR 524 east of Thien Thai Lane within right-of-way	I	0-10	Grayish-brown loamy sand with gravel	
	II	10-30	Stratum I with light gray sand and pale brown clay striations	
	III	30-60	Very dark grayish-brown compact sand (wet)	
	IV	60-70	Gray sand (wet)	
		70+	Water	
52 Located on north side of SR 524 just east of London Boulevard	I	0-15	Dark grayish-brown loamy sand	
	II	15-40	Yellowish-brown clay loamy sand with shell fragment inclusions	
	III	40-45	Strong brown sandy silt	
	IV	45-100	Light gray coarse and wet sand	
70 Located within Regional Pond A at northwestern corner	I	0-45	Very dark grayish-brown clayish loam with gravel inclusions	
	II	45-100	White sand	



**Figure 13. Environmental photographs of “no dig” shovel test locations. Top left: View of clayish, wetland within western portion of Pond 1A. Top right: View north/northwest from shovel test located on north side of SR 524 and just west of I-95. Middle left: View south from shovel test at north end of right-of-way west of East Industry Road. Middle right: View east from shovel test north of SR 524 and west of Pond 3A. Bottom left: View north from shovel test north of SR 524 and south of the Fred Gay Golf Academy. Bottom right: View southwest from shovel test north of SR 524 and east of entrance to Walmart.**



**Figure 14.** Environmental views around 8BR04221. Left: view north from Shovel Test 37; right: view north toward site from Shovel Test 90.

Elevation: 25 to 30 feet (7.6 to 9.1 meters) amsl

Soils: Undisturbed; Pomello Sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, somewhat poorly drained in northern half of the site and tomoka muck, frequently ponded, 0 to 1 percent slopes, very poorly drained in southern half.

[REDACTED] and consisted of three strata: dark gray sandy loam from the surface to 15 cmbs (0 to 5.9 inches) above very dark grayish-brown sandy silt from 15 to 65 cmbs (5.9 to 25.6 inches), with the final stratum consisting of light gray sand from 65 to 100 cmbs (25.6 to 39.4 inches) (Figure 15). Shovel Test 90 has only two strata, but due to its slightly lower elevation, the strata are similar to Shovel Test 37.

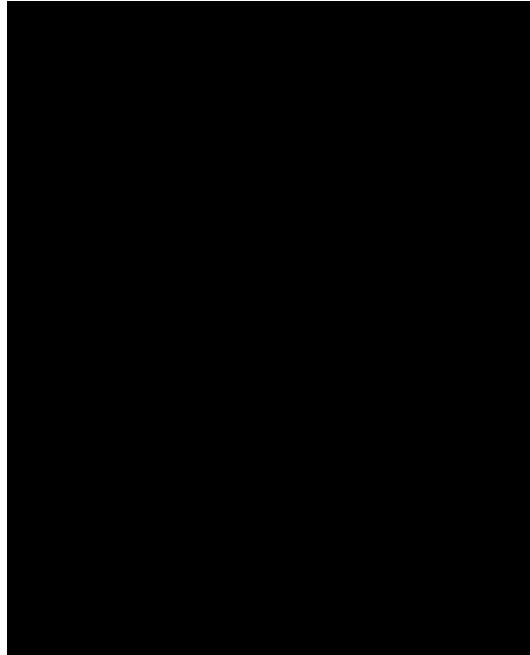
Shovel Test 87 also has three strata, but are different from the other two positive tests. The soils consist of light gray sand from the surface to 20 cmbs (0 to 7.9 inches) underlain by gray sand from 20 to 80 cmbs (7.9 to 31.5 inches) with very light gray sand from 80-100 cmbs (31.5 to 39 inches) (Figure 16).

Survey Methods: 100-meter interval shovel testing; 25- and 12.5-meter interval delineation within the project limits; pedestrian survey; 1/4-inch screen

Site Type: [REDACTED]

Site Size: [REDACTED]

Depth of Deposits: 10 to 90 cmbs (3.9 to 35.4 inches)



**Figure 15.** Soil profile for positive Shovel Test 37.

Chronology: St. Johns, likely St. Johns Ia.

Artifacts: [REDACTED]

Comments: [REDACTED]

Collected artifacts include [REDACTED]

(see Figure 11).

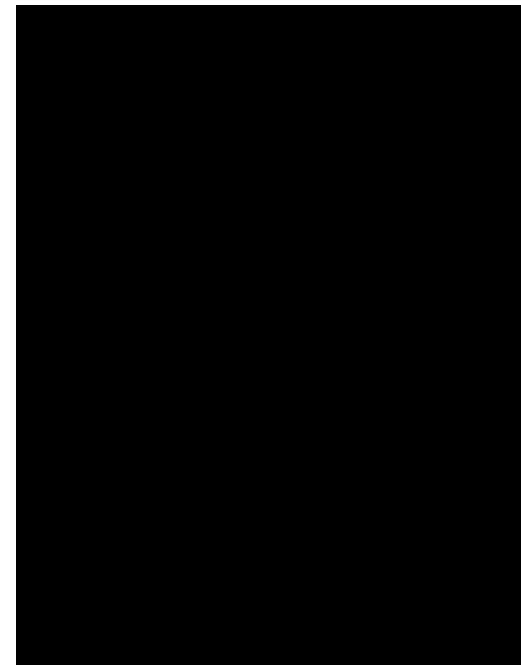


Figure 16. Soil profile for positive  
Shovel Test 87.

Figure 17. Examples of pottery sherds from Shovel Test 37, Stratum II. Left: St. Johns sherd, indeterminate decoration; right: St. Johns Plain sherds.

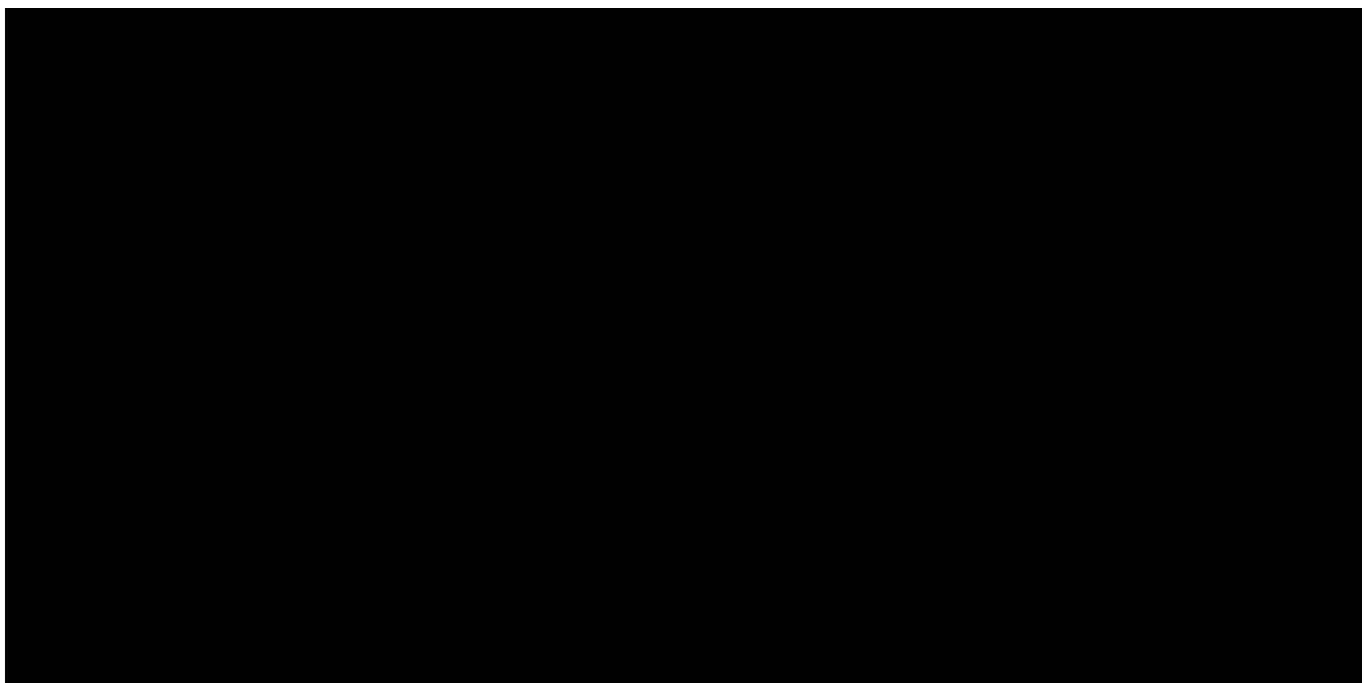


Figure 17. Examples of pottery sherds from Shovel Test 37, Stratum II. Left: St. Johns sherd, indeterminate decoration; right: St. Johns Plain sherds.



**Evaluation:** The Cocoa Hill (8BR04221) is a prehistoric ceramic site that likely dates to the Middle Woodland/St. Johns 1a period (AD 100–500). Although the density of prehistoric cultural materials was moderate to high, the nature of the artifact assemblage is unexceptional. Considering the lack of diagnostic artifacts, subsurface features, and evidence of occupation during multiple time periods, together with the limited artifact assemblage, it does not appear that the Cocoa Hill site (8BR04221), as expressed within the current project limits, has the potential to yield further information important in the prehistory of the region. In the opinion of SEARCH, the portion of 8BR04221 located within the SR 524 Improvements project limits is ineligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended for the SR 524 Improvements project.

## ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of six historic resources within the SR 524 Improvements and SR 524 Improvements Ponds APEs, including one previously recorded resource and five newly recorded resources (Table 6; Figures 18-23). The previously recorded historic resource is a structure, 2921 Slippery Rock Drive (8BR03331). The newly recorded historic resources include one resource group (8BR04195) and four structures (8BR04196-8BR04198 and 8BR04214).

Table 6. Historic Resources Recorded within the SR 524 Improvements APE.

FMSF No.	Name/Address	Style	Year Built	Recommended NRHP Status
8BR03331	2921 Slippery Rock Drive	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1965	Ineligible
8BR04195	State Road 524	No style	ca. 1970 or earlier	Ineligible
8BR04196	5580 State Road 524	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	Ineligible
8BR04197	5550 State Road 524	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1967	Ineligible
8BR04198	5555 State Road 524	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1966	Ineligible
8BR04214	5600 State Road 524	Masonry Vernacular	ca. 1973	Ineligible

Descriptions and evaluations are provided below for all resources. FMSF forms and their associated maps and photographs are provided in Appendix B. The FDHR survey log sheet is provided in Appendix C.

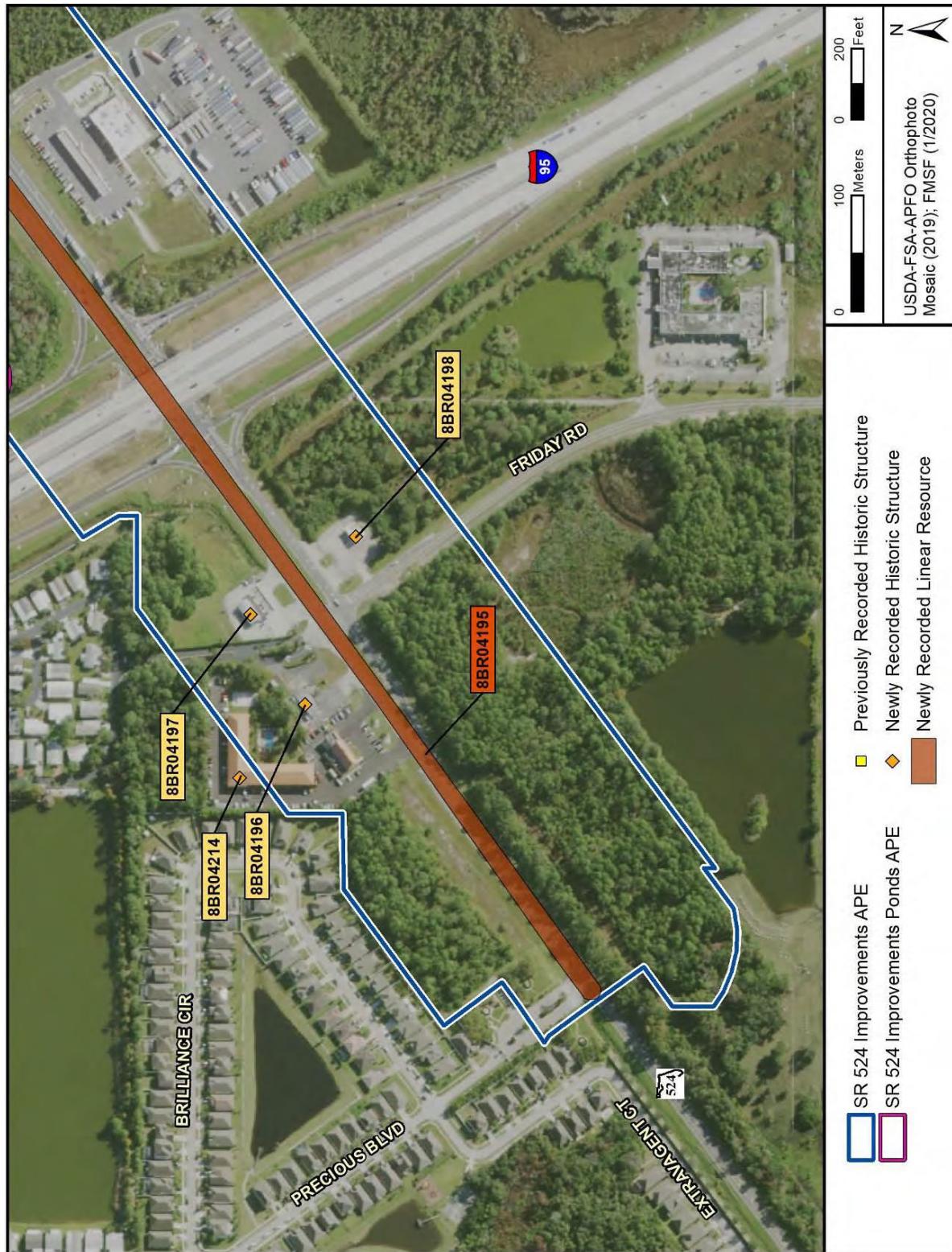


Figure 18. Historic resources recorded within the SR 524 Improvements and Ponds APES, map 1 of 6.

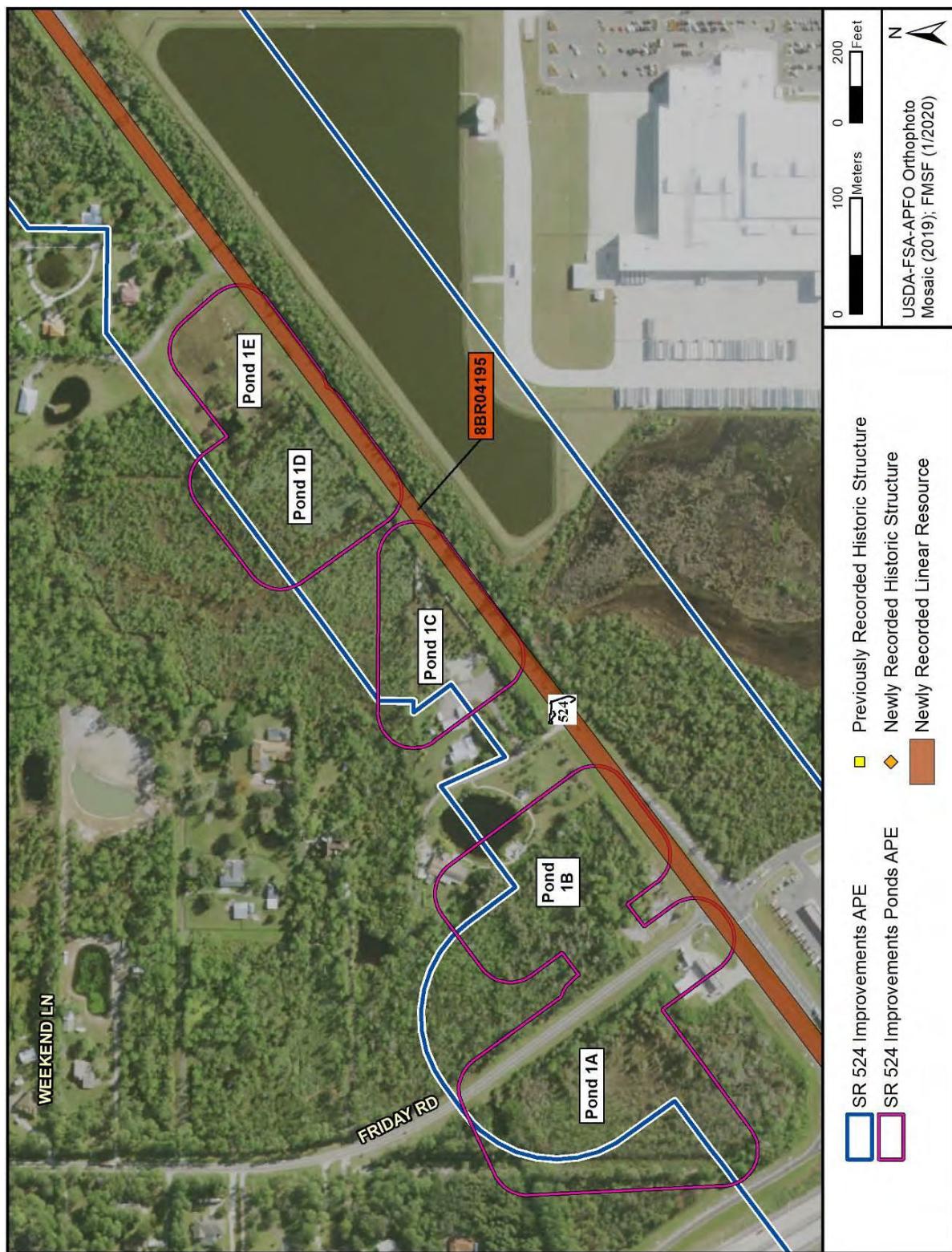


Figure 19. Historic resources recorded within the SR 524 Improvements and Ponds APEs, map 2 of 6.

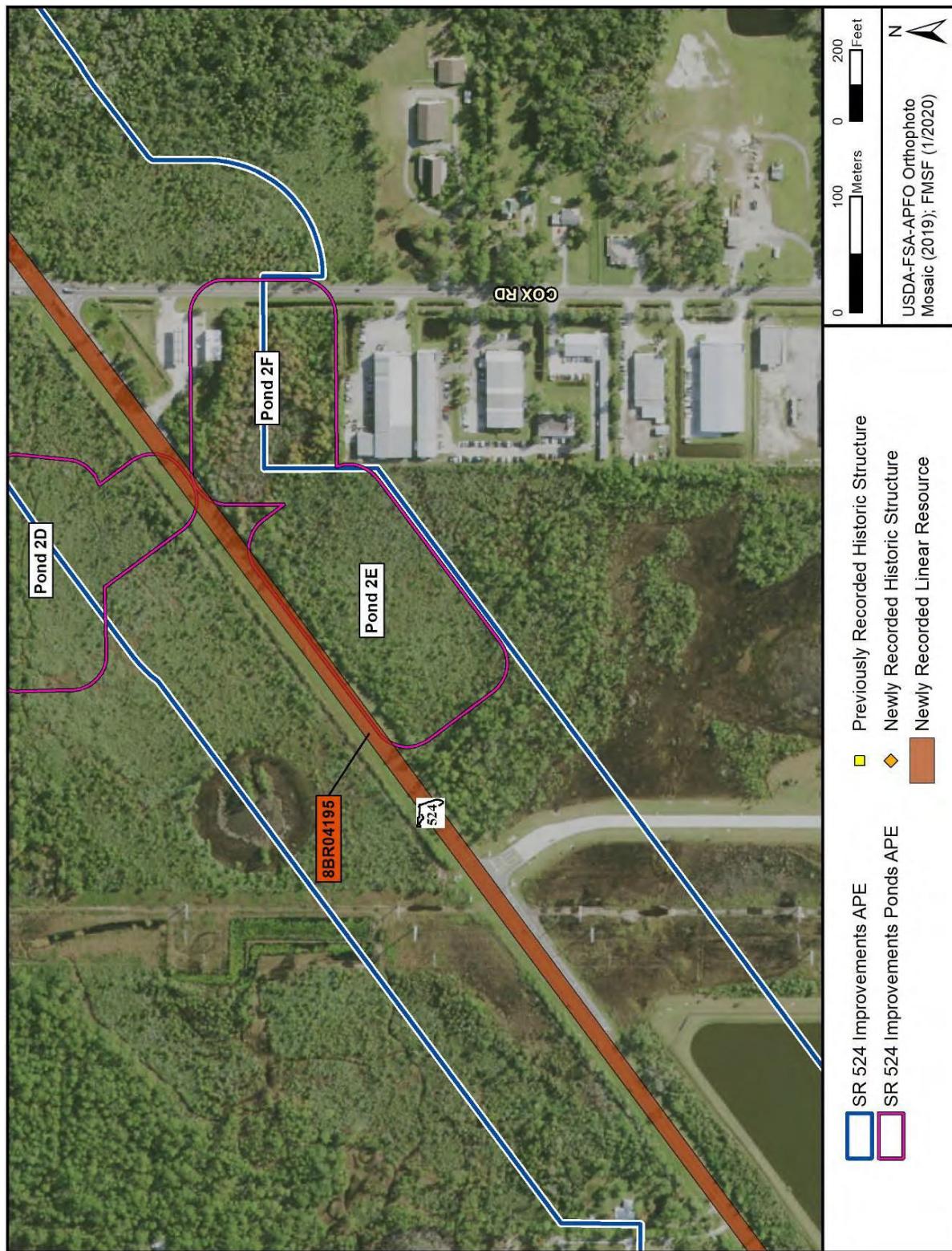


Figure 20. Historic resources recorded within the SR 524 Improvements and Ponds APEs, map 3 of 6.

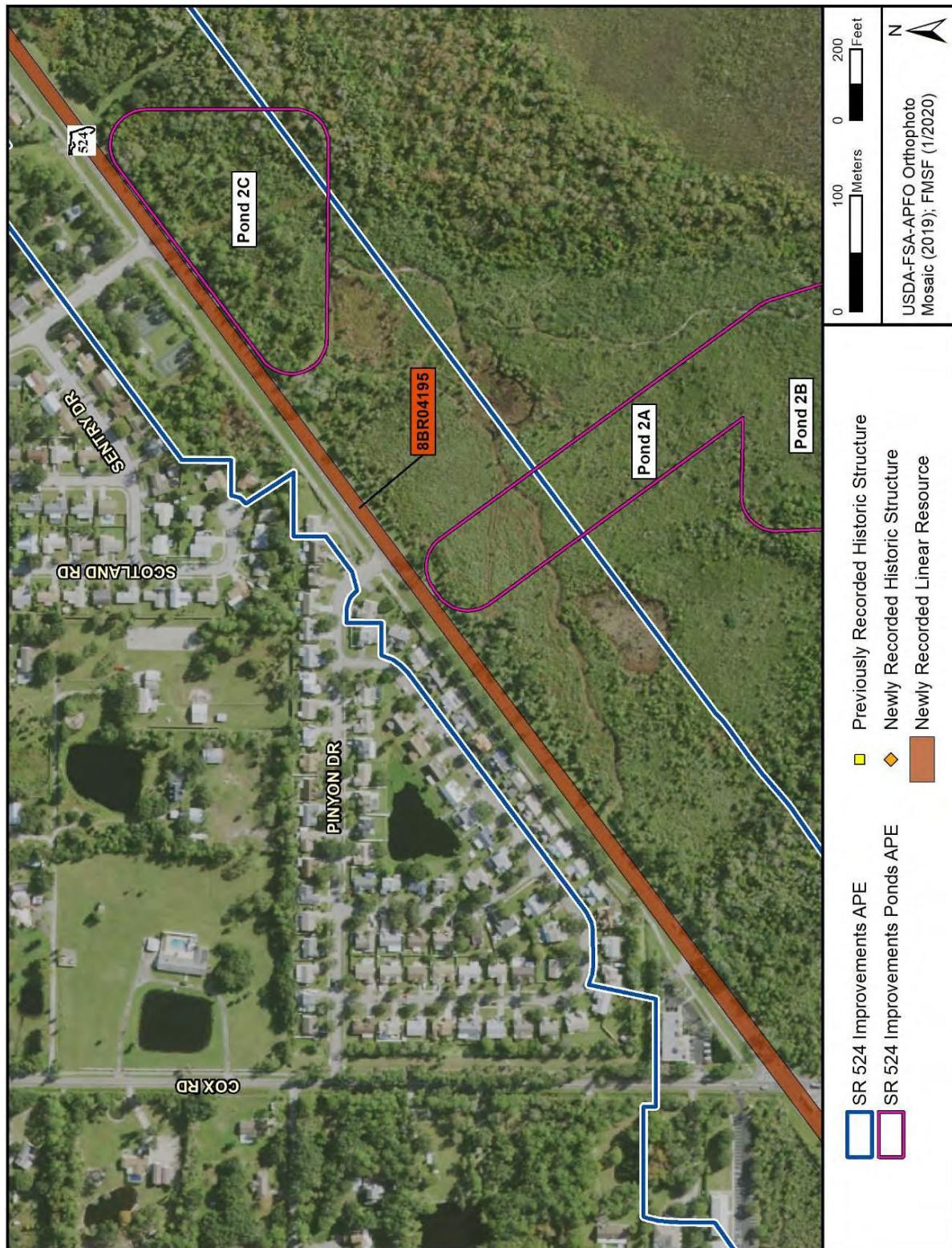


Figure 21. Historic resources recorded within the SR 524 Improvements and Ponds APEs, map 4 of 6.



Figure 22. Historic resources recorded within the SR 524 Improvements and Ponds APEs, map 5 of 6.

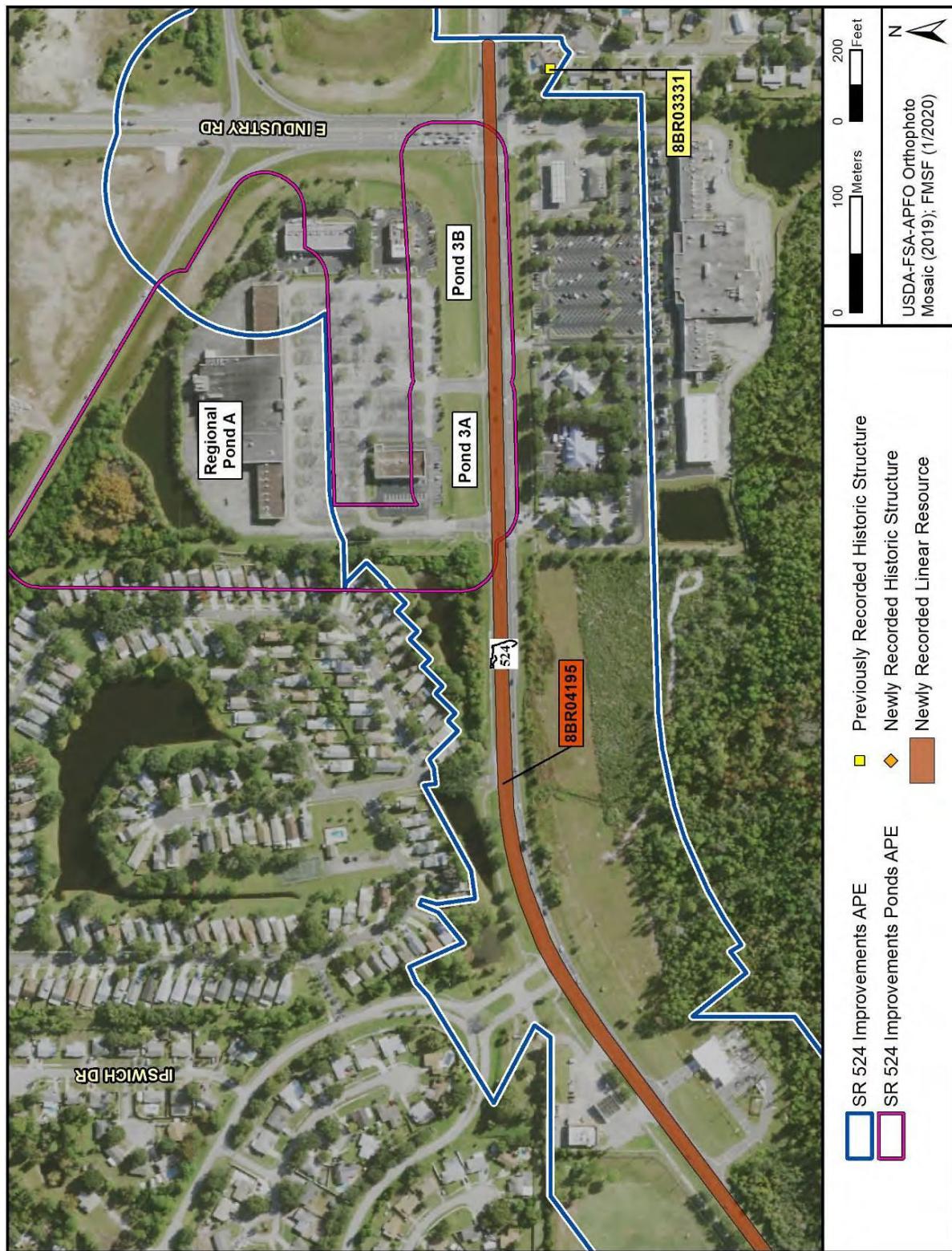


Figure 23. Historic resources recorded within the SR 524 Improvements and Ponds APEs, map 6 of 6.

## Architectural Styles Represented in the APEs

The SR 524 Improvements APE and SR 524 Improvements Ponds APE contains architectural styles that represent the development of architecture in America during the twentieth century. Table 7 provides the major architectural styles in the APEs along with the number and percentages of resources of each style.

**Table 7. Major Architectural Styles within the SR 524 Improvements APE and SR 524 Improvements Ponds APE.**

Architectural Style	Number of Examples	Percentage
Masonry Vernacular	5	83.33%
No Style	1	16.67%

### ***Masonry Vernacular***

There are five Masonry Vernacular building within the SR 524 Improvements APE (Figure 24). Masonry Vernacular buildings were designed on a basis of local need, material availability, and tradition. Materials of this style include brick, cement block, oolitic limestone, Ocala block, hollow clay tile, stucco, and stone, amongst others. Decoration is often sparse. However, examples of Masonry Vernacular may be influenced by a variety of high styles.



**Figure 24.** Resource 8BR04196 provides an example of the Masonry Vernacular style within the SR 524 Improvements APE. Photograph facing northwest.

The style is further characterized by:

- Masonry construction;
- Simple, geometric forms;
- Relatively unadorned exterior;
- Some variation of stone, concrete, brick, or stucco as the exterior material; and
- Design meant to take advantage of the environment and site (McAlester 2013).

### ***No Style***

This term is generally applied to structures, objects, districts, cemeteries, or previously recorded resources that do not display one singular style or to which style does not pertain. One resource within the SR 524 Improvements APE has no style.

## NRHP EVALUATIONS

### Linear Resource

#### **8BR04195, State Road 524**

SR 524 (8BR04195) is a newly recorded linear resource in Brevard County (see **Figures 18-23**). Within the SR 524 Improvements APE and SR 524 Improvements Ponds APE, 8BR04195 is situated in Sections 13, 23, 24, and 27 of Township 24 South, Range 35 East and Section 18 of Township 24 South, Range 36 East, as shown on the 2018 *Lake Poinsett, Fla. and Sharpes, Fla.* USGS quadrangle maps. The road is oriented southwest-northeast and runs approximately 3.3 miles (5.3 kilometers) within the APE. It begins at the southwestern terminus of the SR 524 Improvements APE, approximately 0.3 miles (0.5 kilometers) southwest of I-95, and travels northeast, terminating at its intersection with East Industry Road. Within the APE, 8BR04195 is an asphalt-paved highway that consists of two travel lanes, central and outside turning lanes, and occasional grassy and concrete medians. In the southwestern half of the APE, 8BR04195 has grassy boundaries and with minimal development immediately adjacent. In the northeastern half of the APE, it is bordered by residential development on its northwestern side, with commercial development located at the eastern terminus of the SR 524 Improvements APE near East Industry Road (**Figure 25**).

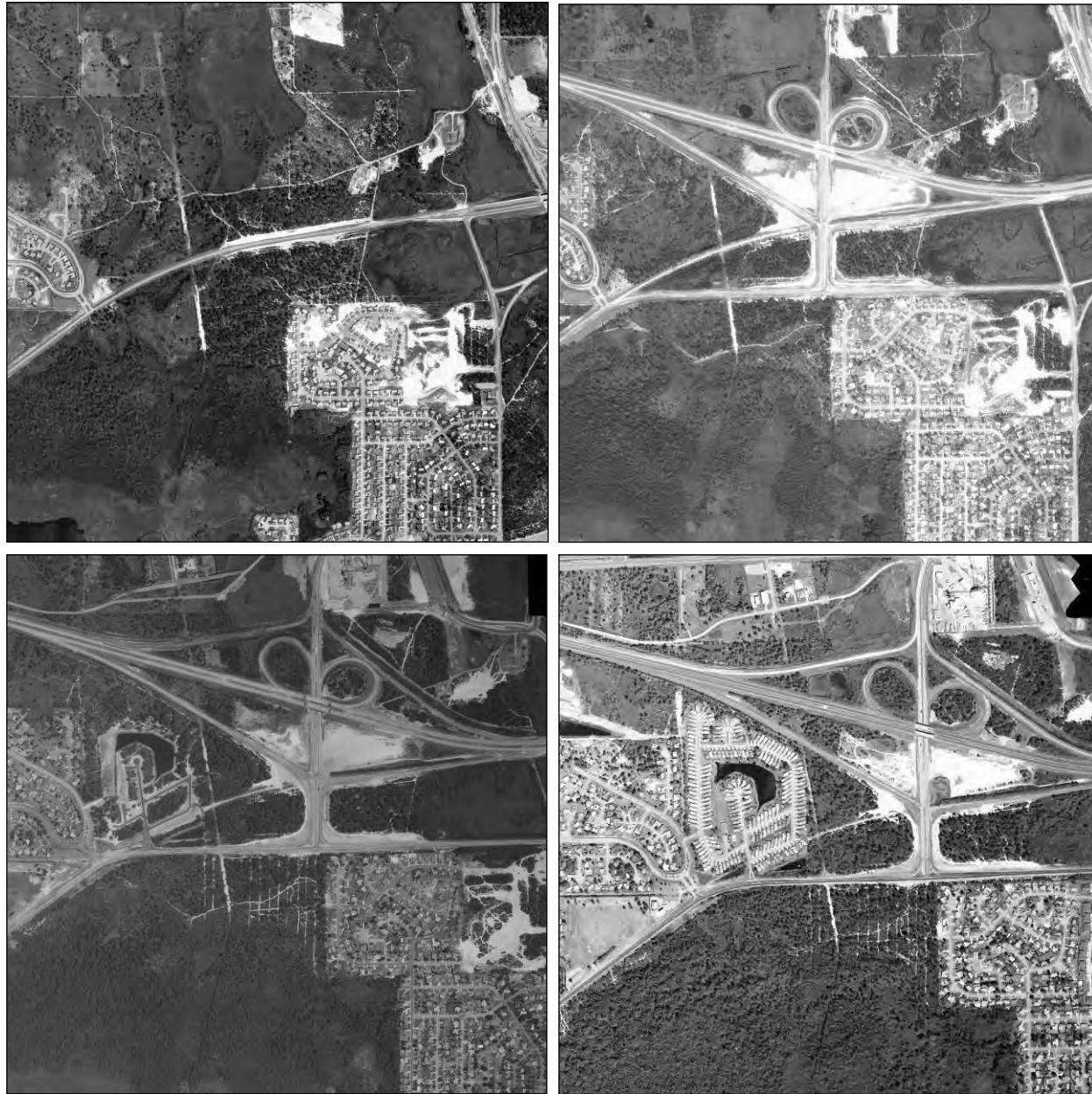


**Figure 25.** Representative view of Resource 8BR04195, facing northeast.

SR 524 was constructed by 1970 (USDA 1970) to connect SR 520 to the Bennett Causeway (SR A1A) and Cape Canaveral. Upon completion of the Martin B. Anderson Beachline Expressway, formerly known as the Bee Line, in 1974, the road was renamed SR 524 and the Bee Line became SR 528 (AARoads 2018; Shofner 2001:46). The original SR 524 connection to US 1 and the Bennett Causeway was retained as the SR 528 on-ramp from Industry Road, but was disconnected from SR 524. The easternmost end of SR 524 was realigned to the south (FDOT 1972, 1980, 1986, 1993) (**Figure 26**). A review of aerial imagery from 1972 to 2018 shows that it has remained relatively unaltered since its realignment (FDOT 1972, 1980, 1983, 1986, 1993, 2005, 2012, 2015, 2018).

#### *Assessment*

SR 524 (8BR04195) is associated with the early history of the Bee Line and Bennett Causeway, which connected Central Florida with Merritt Island and Cape Canaveral. However, the road



**Figure 26. Historic aerials showing realignment of the eastern end of SR 524. Top left, FDOT 1972; top right, FDOT 1980; bottom left, FDOT 1986; bottom right, FDOT 1993.**

only served as the connector road to the Bennett Causeway for a few years prior to the construction of the Bee Line. Following the extension of the Bee Line to the Bennett Causeway in 1974, 8BR04195 was disconnected from the Bennett Causeway, realigned, and retained as a secondary highway. Therefore, it is not significantly associated with the Bee Line, the Bennett Causeway, or the development of transportation on Florida's East Coast and is not eligible under Criterion A. Resource 8BR04195 is not significant under Criterion B as it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. The resource is not significant under Criterion C as it is not a rare or early example of a standard type of road, does not display any distinctive or character-defining engineering or aesthetic elements, and does not have a significant

association with a prominent builder, designer, engineer, or planner. Finally, the resource is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that this segment of 8BR04195 lacks the minimum criteria for listing and is ineligible for the NRHP, both individually and as a contributing resource to a historic district.

## Structures

### **8BR03331, 2921 Slippery Rock Drive**

Resource 8BR03331, 2921 Slippery Rock Drive, is a previously recorded resource within Brevard County (see **Figure 23**). It was determined ineligible for the NRHP by the SHPO on November 23, 2015 (SEARCH 2015). Resource 8BR03331 is a residence situated in Section 18 of Township 24 South, Range 36 East, as shown on the 2018 *Sharpes, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The structure is located on an irregular parcel, bounded to the north by SR 524, to the west by a commercial driveway, and to the east and south by private parcels. The ca. 1965 residence is a one-story, L-shaped-plan



**Figure 27. Resource 8BR03331, facing northwest.**

Masonry Vernacular structure set on a continuous concrete block foundation (**Figure 27**). The gable roof intersects a gable-on-hip roof; both are clad with composition shingles. The windows consist of sliding, two-light aluminum windows with faux shutters. The exterior material consists of painted concrete block. There is a metal chimney near the northwestern corner of the roof. The main entrance is located on the northeast façade at its intersection with the southeast façade. It features a single door obscured by a metal and screen storm door. There is a partial-width incised porch on the southeast façade, which intersects the northeast façade where the main entry is situated. The porch features a brick platform sheltered by the structure's main gable roof. A concrete block kneewall is located to the southeast of the structure extending from the northeast façade, and a paved concrete driveway is located to the southeast.

## Assessment

Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 2921 Slippery Rock Drive (8BR03331) is not significant under Criterion A as it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, 8BR03331 is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of

architectural or engineering distinction. The resource is a concrete block building possessing no outstanding features or design. Finally, 8BR03331 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 8BR03331 lacks the minimum criteria for listing and is ineligible for the NRHP, both individually and as a contributing resource to a historic district.

### **8BR04196, 5580 State Road 524**

Resource 8BR04196, 5580 State Road 524, is a newly recorded resource within Brevard County (see **Figure 18**). Resource 8BR04196 is situated in Section 27 of Township 24 South, Range 35 East, as shown on the 2018 *Lake Poinsett, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The structure is located on an irregular parcel, bounded to the southeast by SR 524, to the east by Friday Road, and to the southwest and northwest by private parcels. The ca. 1967 commercial structure is a one-story, irregular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a concrete slab foundation (**Figure 28**). The gable roof is clad with composition roll. The windows consist of fixed, vinyl-framed, individual, one-light windows. The exterior material consists of painted concrete block, brick, and fluted and flat decorative plywood panels. The main entrances are located on the south and east ends of the southeast façade and feature two single vinyl-framed doors with central glass panels. A porte-cochère is attached to the southeast façade east of center and is composed of a gable roof supported by wood posts over asphalt decking. An additional incised porch is located on the south end of the southeast façade and is composed of concrete decking sheltered by the main gable roof and supported by a wood post. An asphalt-paved lot is located to the south and east of the structure. Resource 8BR04196 is located southwest of and shares a tax parcel with a non-historic prefabricated house.



**Figure 28. Resource 8BR04196, facing north.**

### **Assessment**

Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 5580 State Road 524 (8BR04196) is not significant under Criterion A as it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, 8BR04196 is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. The resource is a concrete block building possessing no outstanding features or design. Finally, 8BR04196 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, it is the opinion of

SEARCH that 8BR04196 lacks the minimum criteria for listing and is ineligible for the NRHP, both individually and as a contributing resource to a historic district.

### **8BR04197, 5550 State Road 524**

Resource 8BR04197, 5550 State Road 524, is a newly recorded resource within Brevard County (see **Figure 18**). Resource 8BR04196 is situated in Section 27 of Township 24 South, Range 35 East, as shown on the 2018 *Lake Poinsett, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The structure is a gas station, located on a rectangular parcel, bounded to the southeast by SR 524, to the southwest by Friday Road, and to the northwest and northeast by private parcels. The ca. 1967 gas station is a one-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular building set on a concrete slab foundation (**Figure 29**). The gable roof is clad with composition roll. The windows consist of fixed and transom continuous single-light metal windows. The exterior material consists of concrete block and artstone. The main entrance is located east of center on the southeast façade and features double metal-framed doors with central glass panels. There are transoms above the doors. An open porch across the full width of the southeastern façade is formed of a concrete platform sheltered by a metal commercial-style block parapet. An artstone kneewall extends from the southeast structure façade to the southwest of the structure, and a gas shelter is located to the southeast of the building. A metal sign also is located to the east of the building, and a concrete lot fills the parcel.



**Figure 29. Resource 8BR04197, facing west.**

### **Assessment**

Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 5550 State Road 524 (8BR04197) is not significant under Criterion A as it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, 8BR04197 is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. The resource is a concrete block building possessing no outstanding features or design. Finally, 8BR04197 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 8BR04197 lacks the minimum criteria for listing and is ineligible for the NRHP, both individually and as a contributing resource to a historic district.

### **8BR04198, 5555 State Road 524**

Resource 8BR04198, 5555 State Road 524, is a newly recorded resource within Brevard County (see **Figure 18**). Resource 8BR04198 is situated in Section 27 of Township 24 South, Range 35 East, as shown on the 2018 *Lake Poinsett, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The structure is located on a rectangular parcel, bounded to the northwest by SR 524, to the southwest by Friday Road, and to the northeast and southeast by private parcels. The ca. 1966 commercial structure is a one-story, rectangular-plan Masonry Vernacular structure set on a continuous brick foundation (**Figure 30**).

The flat roof is built-up. The windows consist of three-light, metal-framed, individual awning windows, most of which are boarded over with plywood. The exterior material consists of painted brick. The main entrance is obscured by plywood, but is likely located on the west end of the northwest façade. Roll-down metal garage doors, partially obscured by plywood, also are visible on the northwest façade on the north end. Aerial photography indicates that a porte-cochère was removed from the west end of the northwest façade in 2019 or later. A paved concrete lot fills the parcel and surrounds the structure.

#### *Assessment*

Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 5555 State Road 524 (8BR04198) is not significant under Criterion A as it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, 8BR04198 is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. The resource is a concrete block building possessing no outstanding features or design. Finally, 8BR04198 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 8BR04198 lacks the minimum criteria for listing and is ineligible for the NRHP, both individually and as a contributing resource to a historic district.

### **8BR04214, 5600 State Road 524**

Resource 8BR04214, 5600 State Road 524, is a newly recorded resource within Brevard County (see **Figure 18**). Resource 8BR04214 is situated in Section 17 of Township 24 South, Range 35 East, as shown on the 2018 *Lake Poinsett, Fla.* USGS quadrangle map. The structure is located on an irregular parcel, bounded to the southeast by SR 524, to the east by Friday Road and



Figure 30. Resource 8BR04198, facing east.

private parcels, and to the north and west by private parcels. The ca. 1973 hotel is a two-story, L-shaped Masonry Vernacular structure set on a concrete slab foundation (**Figure 31**). Corrugated sheet metal covers the steeply pitched hip roof. The windows consist of two-light, metal-framed, individual sliding windows, with roughly one window per hotel room unit. The exterior material consists of stucco-clad concrete block. Each unit is entered via a single wood door with a wood doorframe. There is a full-width porch on the north, east, and south façades of the first story with a concrete walkway sheltered by the second story balconies. The second stories on the north, east, and south façades also contain full-width balconies with concrete platforms, metal railings, and metal posts sheltered by the main hip roof. A paved asphalt parking lot is located to the north and west of the structure.



Figure 31. Resource 8BR04214, facing northwest.

The second stories on the north, east, and south façades also contain full-width balconies with concrete platforms, metal railings, and metal posts sheltered by the main hip roof. A paved asphalt parking lot is located to the north and west of the structure.

### Assessment

Based on the field survey and further research, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 5600 State Road 524 (8BR04214) is not significant under Criterion A as it is not indicative of a particular era and is not associated with any significant period, event, or theme. Furthermore, the resource is not significant under Criterion B because it lacks association with any person(s) significant in history. Also, 8BR04214 is not significant under Criterion C due to its lack of architectural or engineering distinction. The resource is a concrete block building possessing no outstanding features or design. Finally, 8BR04214 is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, it is the opinion of SEARCH that 8BR04214 lacks the minimum criteria for listing and is ineligible for the NRHP, both individually and as a contributing resource to a historic district.

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report presents the findings of a Phase I CRAS conducted in support of a PD&E study for improvements of SR 524 in Brevard County, Florida. The FDOT, District 5, is investigating the expansion of the existing two-lane rural roadway to a four-lane divided facility to increase the capacity of SR 524 along an approximately 3.4-mile (5.5-kilometer) segment from North Friday Road northeast to Industry Road. The project also will improve safety, provide multi-modal facilities for pedestrian and bicyclists, and evaluate improvements to the I-95 interchange. Additionally, 14 potential pond locations were surveyed in conjunction with the SR 524 improvements.

The archaeological field survey included visual reconnaissance and intensive systematic subsurface examination of the project right-of-way and pond footprints. A total of 75 shovel tests were excavated, with three shovel tests positive for cultural material, resulting in the identification of one newly recorded prehistoric archaeological site, Cocoa Hill (8BR04221). Considering the unexceptional artifact assemblage and the lack of stone tools, diagnostic artifacts, or subsurface features, it does not appear that the Cocoa Hill site (8BR04221), as expressed within the current project limits, has the potential to yield further information important in the prehistory of the region. In the opinion of SEARCH, the portion of 8BR04221 located within the SR 524 Improvements project limits is ineligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work is recommended for the SR 524 Improvements project.

The architectural survey resulted in the identification and evaluation of six historic resources within the SR 524 Improvements APE, including one previously recorded resource and five newly recorded resources. SEARCH recommends that the six historic resources (8BR03331, 8BR04195-8BR4198, and 8BR04214) are ineligible for the NRHP due to a lack of the significant historic associations and architectural distinction. No further architectural work is recommended.

It is the opinion of SEARCH that, based on the results of the current survey, the SR 524 Improvements project will have no effect on cultural resources that are listed, eligible, or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. No further work is recommended in support of the current improvements.

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**APPENDIX A**

**ARTIFACT DATA INVENTORY**



Site Number	FS#	LS#	Catalog#	ST#	Strata	Depth	Description	Count	Weight	Date Excavated	Exc/Rec
840221	1	1	1.01	37	II					2/19/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	1	1	1.02	37	II					2/19/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	1	1	1.03	37	II					2/19/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	1	1	1.04	37	II					2/19/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	1	1	1.05	37	II					2/19/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	1	1	1.06	37	II					2/19/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	2	2	2.01	37	III					2/19/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	2	2	2.02	37	III					2/19/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	3	3	3.01	87	II					4/7/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	3	3	3.02	87	II					4/7/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	3	3	3.03	87	II					4/7/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	3	3	3.04	87	II					4/7/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	4	4	4.01	87	III					4/7/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	4	4	4.02	87	III					4/7/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	4	4	4.03	87	III					4/7/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	5	5	5.01	91	I					4/7/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	5	5	5.02	91	I					4/7/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	5	5	5.03	91	I					4/7/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	5	5	5.04	91	I					4/7/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	5	5	5.05	91	I					4/7/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	5	5	5.06	91	I					4/7/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	6	6	6.01	91	II					4/7/2020	CEG, SMB
840221	6	6	6.02	91	II					4/7/2020	CEG, SMB



**APPENDIX B**

**FMSF RESOURCE FORMS**





# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

### Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 **BR04221**  
 Field Date 4-7-2020  
 Form Date 4-15-2020  
 Recorder # \_\_\_\_\_

Consult Guide to Archaeological Site Form for detailed instructions

Site Name(s) Cocoa Hill

Project Name CRAS for SR 524 Improvements

Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

## LOCATION & MAPPING

USGS 7.5 Map Name SHARPES

USGS Date 2018 Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_

City/Town (within 3 miles) Cocoa In City Limits?  yes  no  unknown County Brevard

Township 24S Range 35E Section 24  $\frac{1}{4}$  section:  NW  SW  SE  NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_

Township \_\_\_\_\_ Range \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{1}{4}$  section:  NW  SW  SE  NE

Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Parcel #: \_\_\_\_\_

Address / Vicinity / Route to: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) Cocoa Conservation Area

## TYPE OF SITE (select all that apply)

### SETTING

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land (terrestrial)	<input type="checkbox"/> Wetland (palustrine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Lake/Pond (lacustrine)	<input type="checkbox"/> usually flooded
<input type="checkbox"/> River/Stream/Creek (riverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> usually dry
<input type="checkbox"/> Tidal (estuarine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Sink (subterranean)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saltwater (marine)	<input type="checkbox"/> terrestrial
	<input type="checkbox"/> aquatic

### STRUCTURES OR FEATURES

<input type="checkbox"/> log boat	<input type="checkbox"/> fort	<input type="checkbox"/> road segment
<input type="checkbox"/> agric/farm building	<input type="checkbox"/> midden	<input type="checkbox"/> shell midden
<input type="checkbox"/> burial mound	<input type="checkbox"/> mill	<input type="checkbox"/> shell mound
<input type="checkbox"/> building remains	<input type="checkbox"/> mission	<input type="checkbox"/> shipwreck
<input type="checkbox"/> cemetery/grave	<input type="checkbox"/> mound, nonspecific	<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface features
<input type="checkbox"/> dump/refuse	<input type="checkbox"/> plantation	<input type="checkbox"/> surface scatter
<input type="checkbox"/> earthworks (historic)	<input type="checkbox"/> platform mound	<input type="checkbox"/> well

### FUNCTION

<input type="checkbox"/> campsite
<input type="checkbox"/> extractive site
<input type="checkbox"/> habitation (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> homestead (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> farmstead
<input type="checkbox"/> village (prehistoric)
<input type="checkbox"/> town (historic)
<input type="checkbox"/> quarry (prehistoric)

Other Features or Functions (Choose from the list or type a response.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

## CULTURE PERIODS (select all that apply)

### ABORIGINAL

<input type="checkbox"/> Alachua	<input type="checkbox"/> Englewood	<input type="checkbox"/> Manasota
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> Fort Walton	<input type="checkbox"/> Mississippian
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Early	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Taylor
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Middle	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades I	<input type="checkbox"/> Norwood
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic, Late	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades II	<input type="checkbox"/> Orange
<input type="checkbox"/> Belle Glade	<input type="checkbox"/> Glades III	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian
<input type="checkbox"/> Cades Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Hickory Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> Pensacola
<input type="checkbox"/> Caloosahatchee	<input type="checkbox"/> Leon-Jefferson	<input type="checkbox"/> Perico Island
<input type="checkbox"/> Deptford	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar I	<input type="checkbox"/> Safety Harbor
	<input type="checkbox"/> Malabar II	<input type="checkbox"/> St. Augustine

### NON-ABORIGINAL

<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek (nonspecific)	
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns I	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Early
<input type="checkbox"/> St. Johns II	<input type="checkbox"/> Swift Creek, Late
<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa	<input type="checkbox"/> Transitional
<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Rosa-Swift Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island (nonspecific)
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole (nonspecific)	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island I
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: Colonization	<input type="checkbox"/> Weeden Island II
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 1st War To 2nd	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric (nonspecific)
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 2nd War To 3rd	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric non-ceramic
<input type="checkbox"/> Seminole: 3rd War & After	<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric ceramic

Other Cultures (Choose from the list or type a response. For historic sites, give specific dates.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required if evaluated; use separate sheet if needed)

Although density of prehistoric sherds was moderate to high, the nature of the artifact assemblage is unexceptional, plus lack of stone tools, diagnostic artifacts, subsurface features, and multiple time periods.

Recommendations for Owner or SHPO Action

Construction to be limited to surveyed area

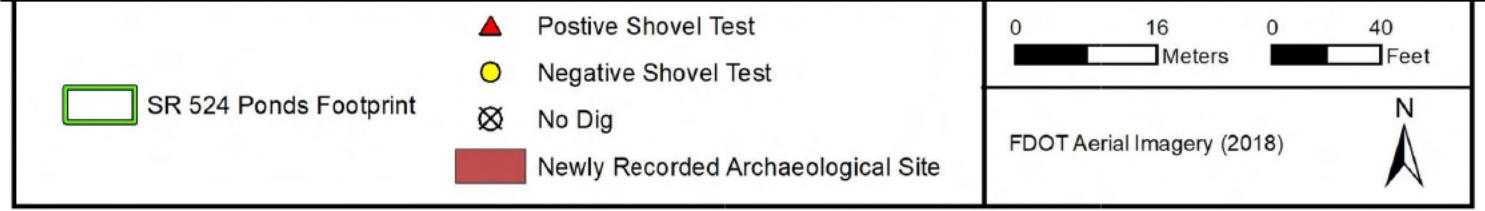
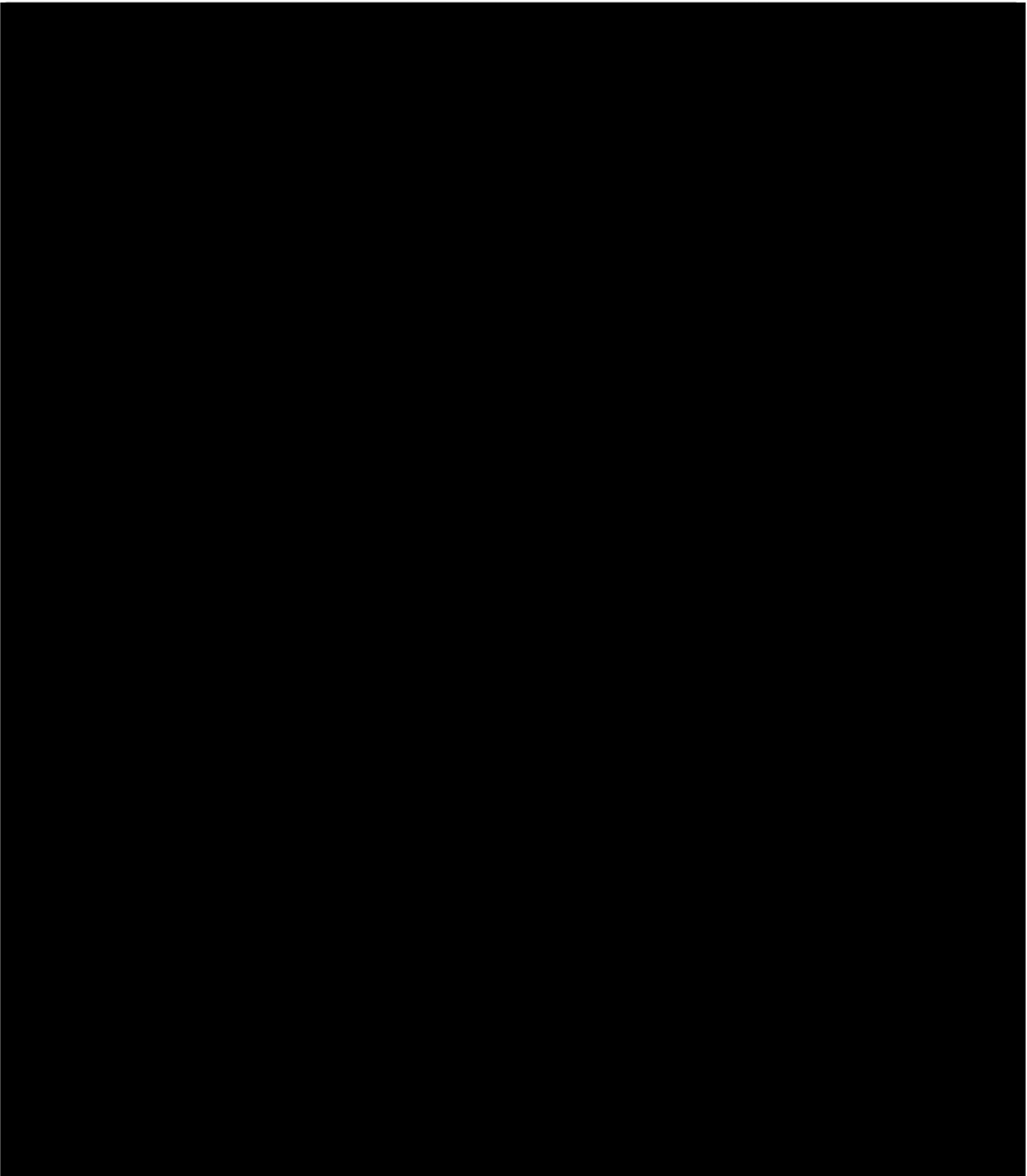
## DHR USE ONLY

## OFFICIAL EVALUATION

## DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date _____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date _____	Init. _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date _____	
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)		





 Newly Recorded Archaeological Site

0 200 0 500  
 Meters  Feet

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Maps -  
Sharpes (2018), Lake Poinsett (2018)





# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

### Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **BR03331**  
 Field Date 2-11-2020  
 Form Date 2-12-2020  
 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) 2921 Slippery Rock Drive Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Survey Project Name SR 524 Improvements Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_

National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object

Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
<b>Address:</b> <u>2921</u>		<u>Slippery Rock</u>	<u>Drive</u>	
Cross Streets (nearest / between) <u>Otterbein Ave</u>				
USGS 7.5 Map Name <u>SHARPES</u> USGS Date <u>2018</u> Plat or Other Map _____				
City / Town (within 3 miles) <u>Cocoa</u> In City Limits? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown County <u>Brevard</u>				
Township <u>24S</u>	Range <u>36E</u>	Section <u>18</u>	1/4 section: <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE	Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # <u>24-36-18-76-17-52</u> Landgrant _____				
Subdivision Name <u>College Green Estates</u> Block <u>17</u> Lot <u>52</u>				
UTM Coordinates: Zone <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17 Easting <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Northing <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____				
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____				

### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1965  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later

Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1965 To (year): 2020

Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1965 To (year): 2020

Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_

Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_

Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_

Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_

Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

Current owners, Amber S. and Tara R. Padrick, purchased 2016.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style <u>Masonry Vernacular</u>	Exterior Plan <u>L-shaped</u>	Number of Stories <u>1</u>
Exterior Fabric(s) <u>1. Concrete block</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3. T1-11 siding</u>
Roof Type(s) <u>1. Gable</u>	<u>2. Gable on hip</u>	<u>3.</u>
Roof Material(s) <u>1. Composition shingles</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>3.</u>

Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.

Windows (types, materials, etc.) Sliding, metal-framed, individual, 2-light, with faux shutters

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

T1-11 siding in gable ends; raked eaves; gable with extension SE façade; concrete windowsills

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

Concrete driveway SE of building; concrete block kneewall SE of building; concrete wall, trees on N, W parcel boundaries; wood fence E, W of building

### DHR USE ONLY

### OFFICIAL EVALUATION

### DHR USE ONLY

NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info	Date _____	Init. _____
Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no	Date _____	
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)		

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Metal 2. \_\_\_\_\_Structural System(s): 1. Concrete block 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. \_\_\_\_\_Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

NE façade N end, single door obscured by metal and screen storm door

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

Incised porch SE façade; brick platform sheltered by main gable roof overhangCondition (overall resource condition):  excellent  good  fair  deteriorated  ruinous

## Narrative Description of Resource

Resource 8BR03331 is a 1-story, Masonry Vernacular house with an L-shaped plan set at grade on a continuous concrete block foundation. Composition shingles cover the gable and gable-on-hip roofs, and the walls are of concrete block.

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_  Check if Archaeological Form Completed

## RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research	<input type="checkbox"/> building permits	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps
<input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection	<input type="checkbox"/> city directory	<input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview	<input type="checkbox"/> plat maps
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records	<input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files	<input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)	<input type="checkbox"/> historic photos	<input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection	<input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>Pedestrian/Windshield Survey</u>			

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

--

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8BR03331 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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

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

## DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research  
 Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerial File or accession #'s T18263

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

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological Research  
 Recorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4072367799/kelly.guerrieri+  
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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 FAÇADE, 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.



8BR03331\_a Facing North



8BR03331\_b Facing Northwest



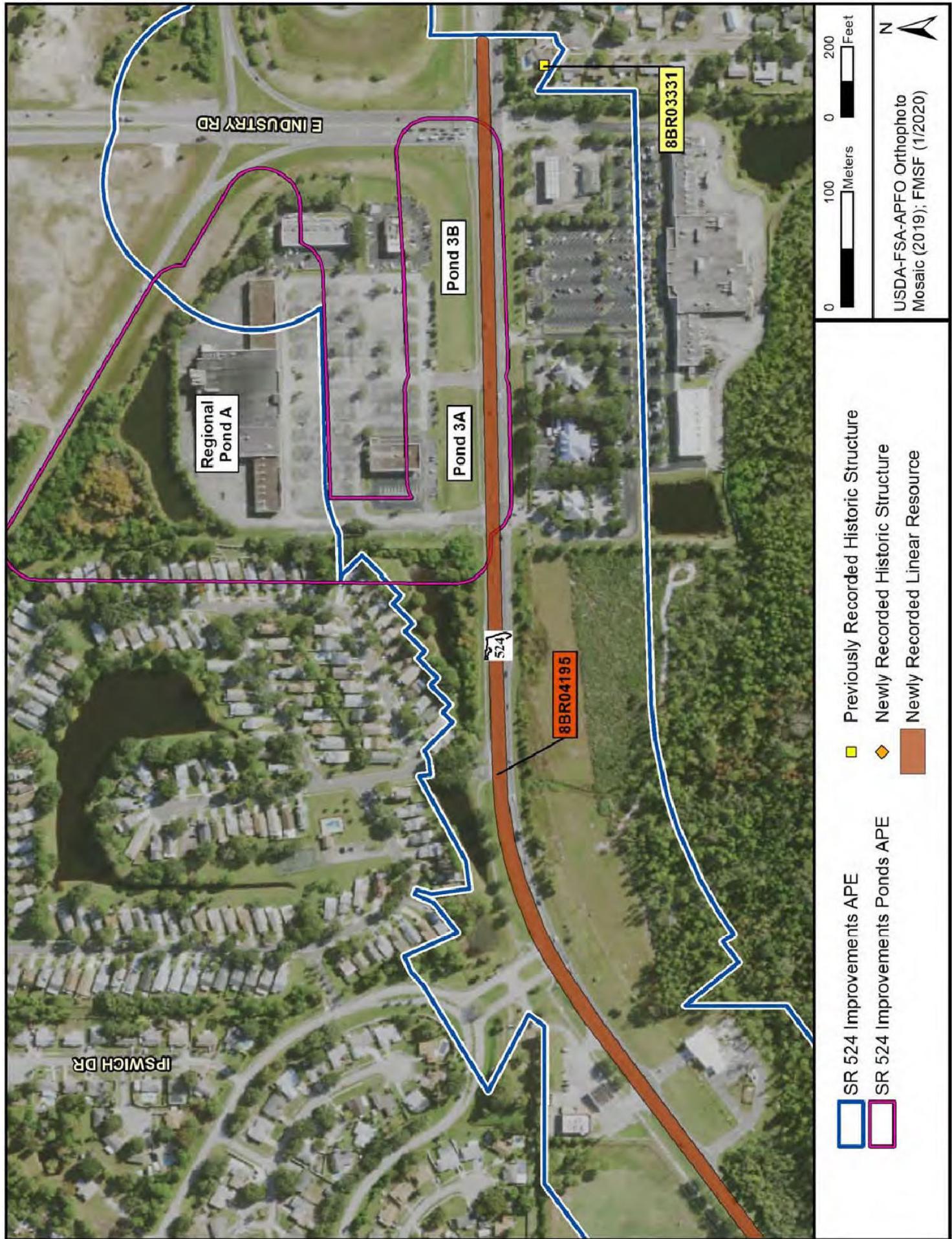
8BR03331\_c Facing Northwest

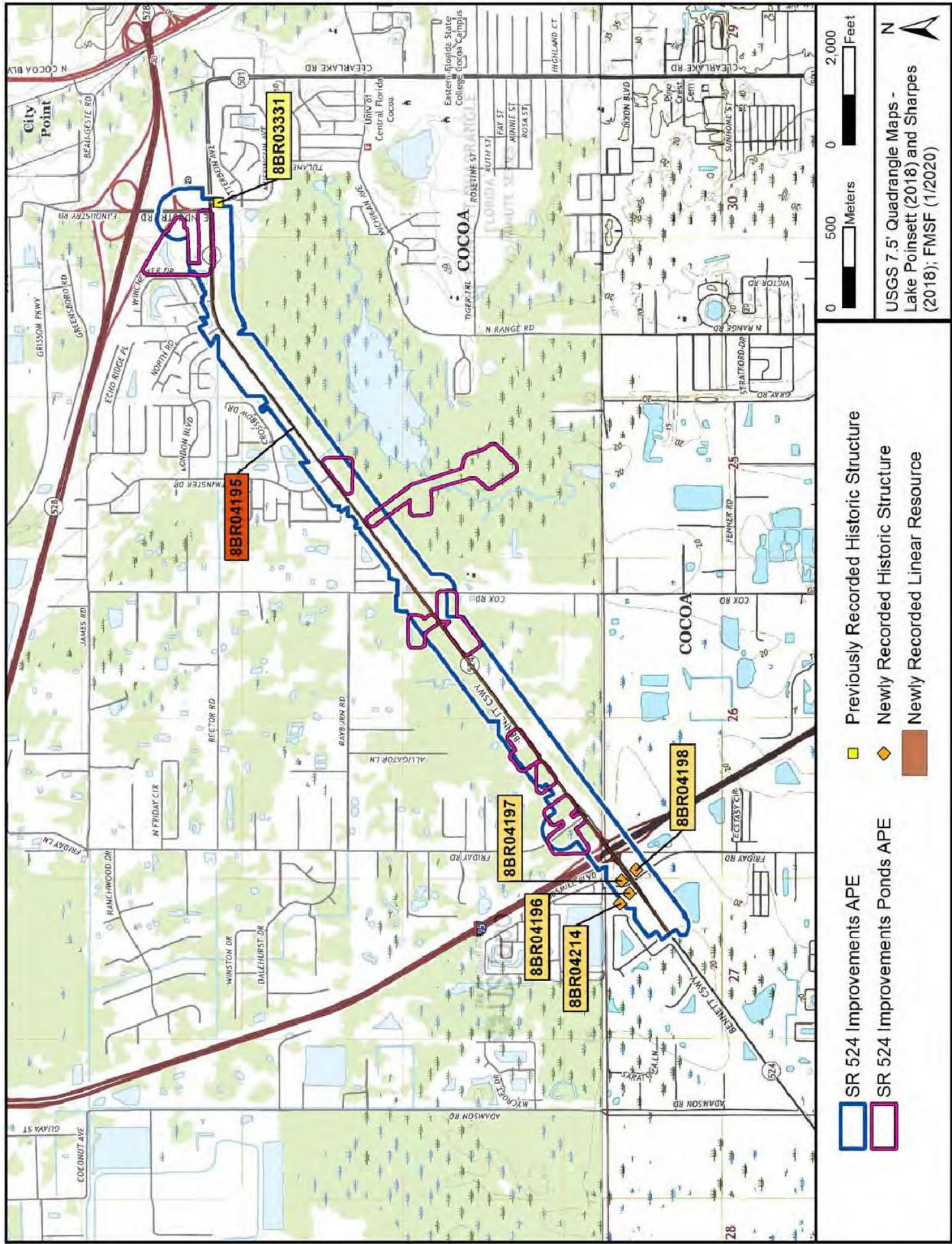


8BR03331\_d Facing West



8BR03331\_e Facing West









# RESOURCE GROUP FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

### Version 5.0 3/19

Site #8 **BR04195**  
 Field Date 2-11-2020  
 Form Date 2-12-2020  
 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.

**Check ONE box that best describes the Resource Group:**

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

Resource Group Name State Road 524      Multiple Listing [DHR only] \_\_\_\_\_  
 Project Name SR 524 Improvements      FMSF Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
 National Register Category (please check one):       building(s)       structure       district       site       object  
 Linear Resource Type (if applicable):       canal       railway       road       other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ownership:  private-profit       private-nonprofit       private-individual       private-nonspecific       city       county       state       federal       Native American       foreign       unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Address:		<b>State Road 524</b>		
City/Town (within 3 miles)		<u>Cocoa</u>	In Current City Limits?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown
County or Counties (do not abbreviate) <u>Brevard</u>				
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____				
1) Township <u>24S</u>	Range <u>35E</u>	Section <u>13, 23</u>	1/4 section: <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE	Irregular-name: _____
2) Township <u>24S</u>	Range <u>35E</u>	Section <u>24, 27</u>	1/4 section: <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE	
3) Township <u>24S</u>	Range <u>36E</u>	Section <u>18</u>	1/4 section: <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE	
4) Township _____	Range _____	Section _____	1/4 section: <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE	
USGS 7.5' Map(s)		1) Name <u>SHARPES</u>	USGS Date <u>2018</u>	
		2) Name <u>LAKE POINSETT</u>	USGS Date <u>2018</u>	

Plat, Aerial, or Other Map (map's name, originating office with location) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_

Verbal Description of Boundaries (description does not replace required map)

Within the APE, 8BR04195 is oriented SW-NE. It begins at the southwestern terminus of the APE, approximately 0.3 miles (0.5 kilometers) southwest of I-95 and travels northeast for 3.3 mi (5.3 km) terminating at its intersection with East Industry Road.

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date <hr/>	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info		Date _____	Init. _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		Date _____	
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin 15</i> , p. 2)			

**RESOURCE GROUP FORM****HISTORY & DESCRIPTION**Construction Year: 1970  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 0Time period(s) of significance (choose a period from the list or type in date range(s), e.g. 1895-1925)1. Twentieth C American 3. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description (*National Register Bulletin 16A* pp. 33-34; attach supplementary sheets if needed)

Resource 8BR04195 is a 2-lane, asphalt-paved road with turning lanes and medians constructed to connect to the Bennett Causeway. Following the completion of the Bee Line, SR 524 was disconnected from the Bennett Causeway and terminated at Industry Rd.

**RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	<input type="checkbox"/> library research	<input type="checkbox"/> building permits	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps
<input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection	<input type="checkbox"/> city directory	<input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview	<input type="checkbox"/> plat maps
<input type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records	<input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files	<input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> historic photos	<input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection	<input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (specify) <u>Pedestrian/windshield survey</u>			

Bibliographic References (give FMSF Manuscript # if relevant)

**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**Potentially eligible individually for National Register of Historic Places?  yes  no  insufficient informationPotentially eligible as contributor to a National Register district?  yes  no  insufficient informationExplanation of Evaluation (required, see *National Register Bulletin 16A* p. 48-49. Attach longer statement, if needed, on separate sheet.)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8BR04195 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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

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

**DOCUMENTATION**

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological ResearchDocument description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerial File or accession #'s T182832) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_**RECORDER INFORMATION**Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological ResearchRecorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4072367799/kelly.guerrieri+  
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)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.



8BR04195\_a Facing Southwest



8BR04195\_b Facing Northeast



8BR04195\_c Facing Southeast



8BR04195\_d Facing Southeast



8BR04195\_e Facing Northeast



8BR04195\_f Facing North



8BR04195\_g Facing Southwest



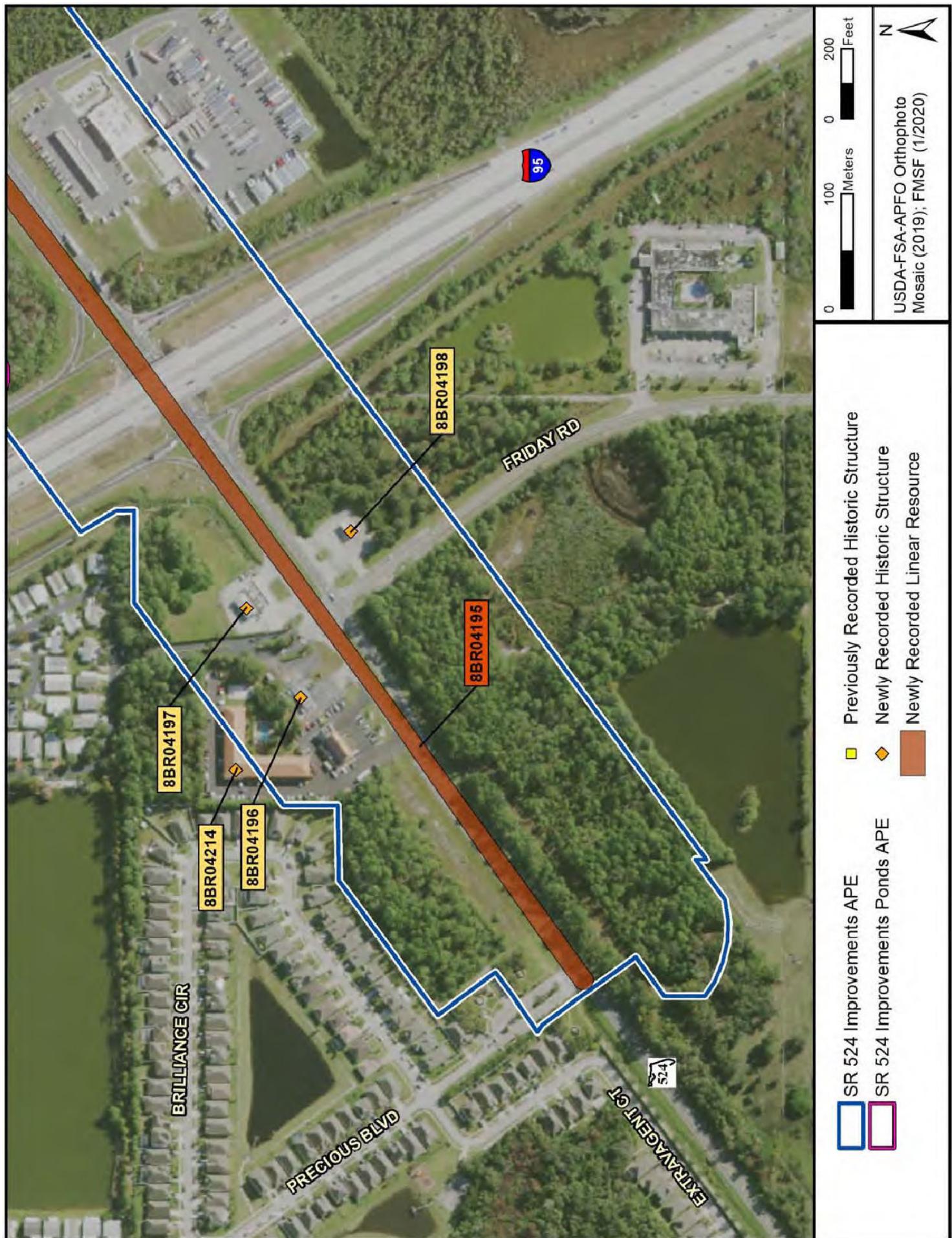
8BR04195\_h Facing North

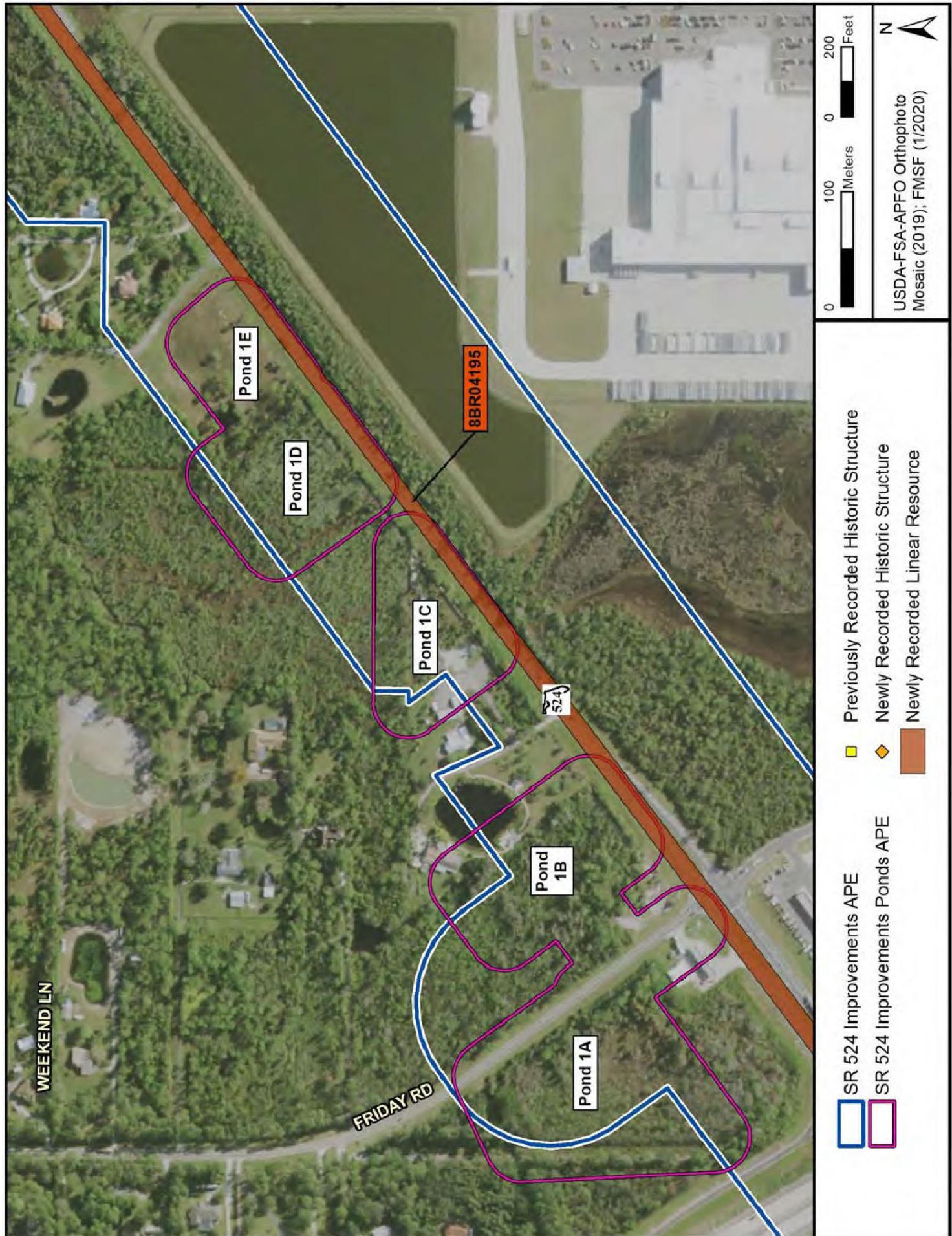


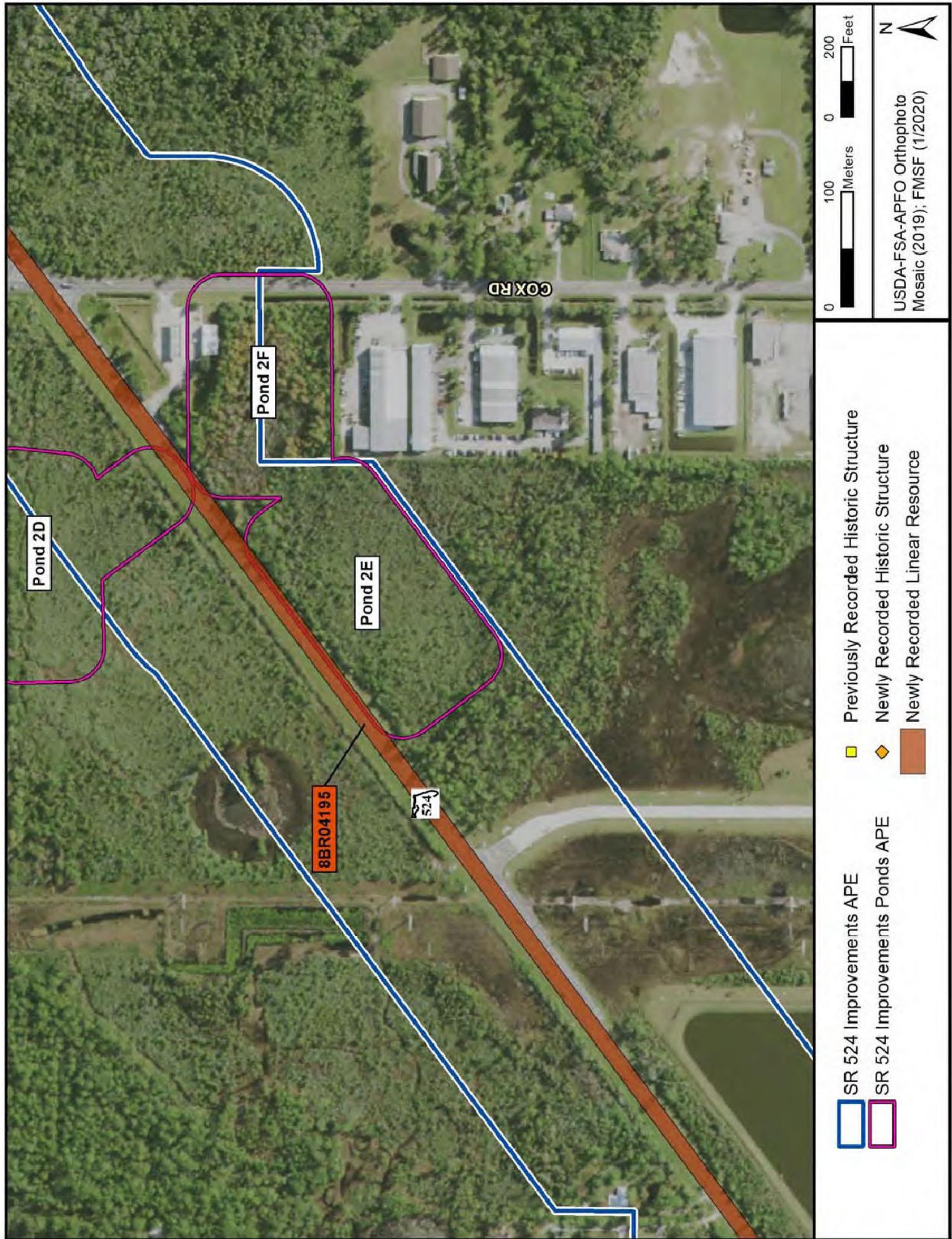
8BR04195\_i Facing Northwest

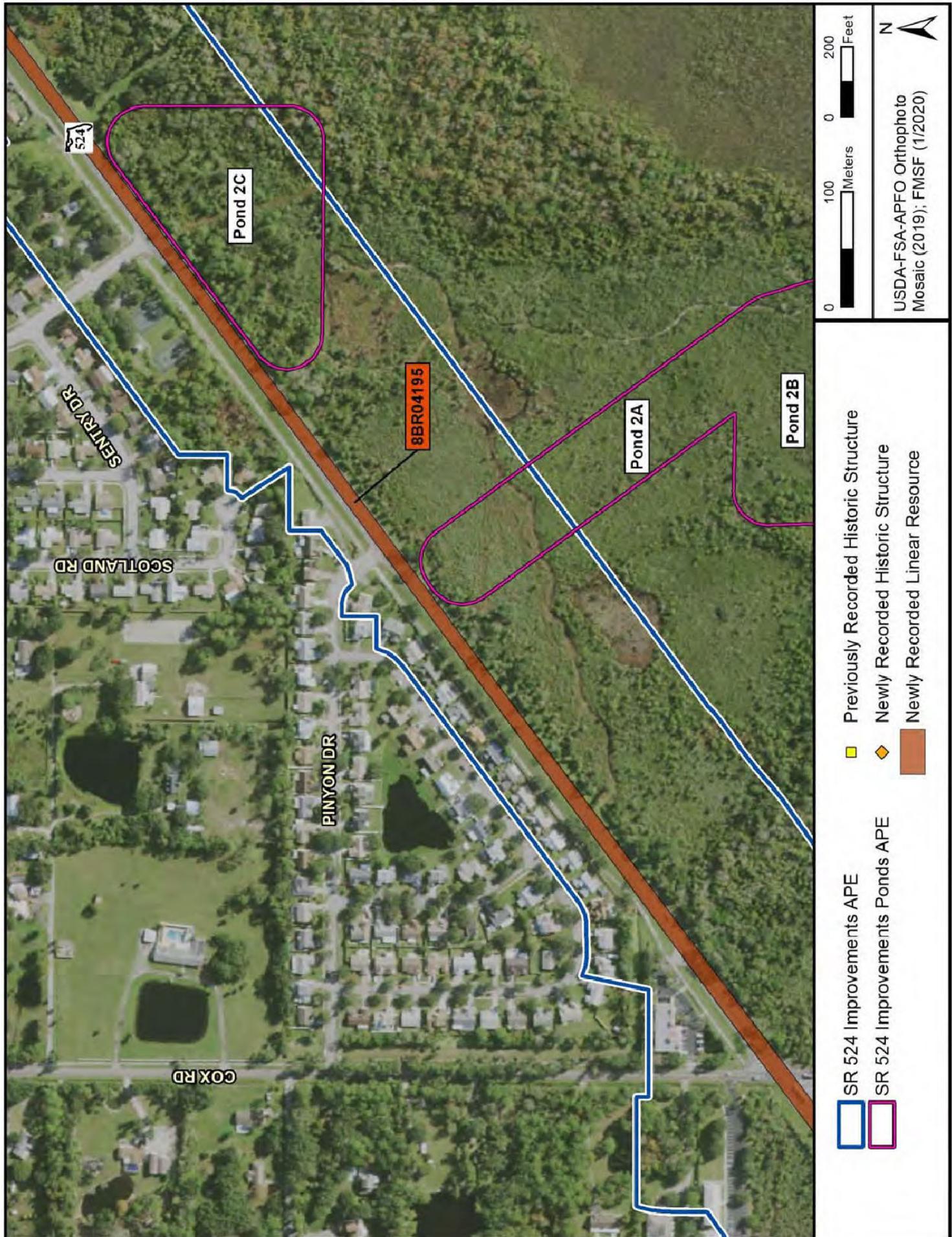


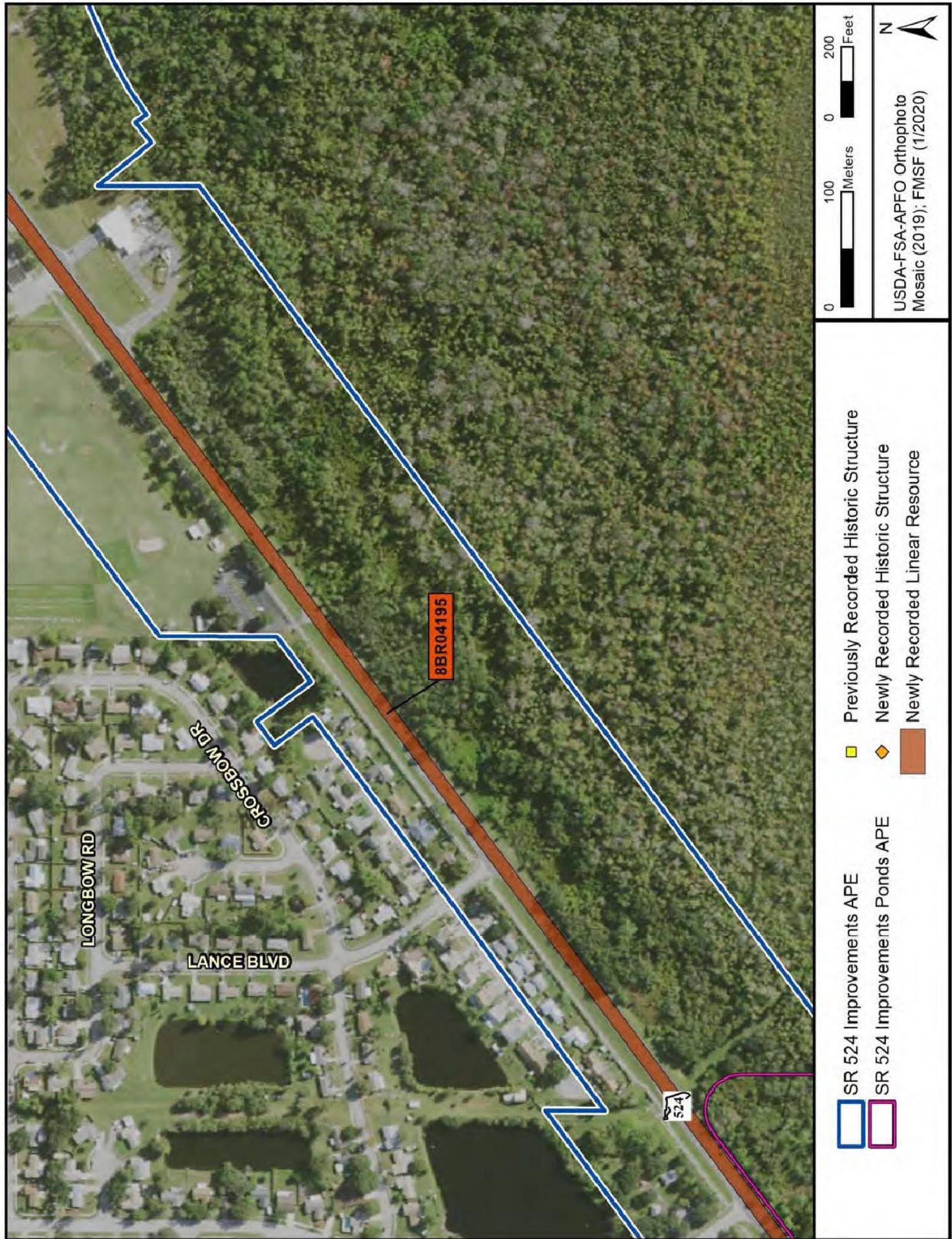
8BR04195\_j Facing East

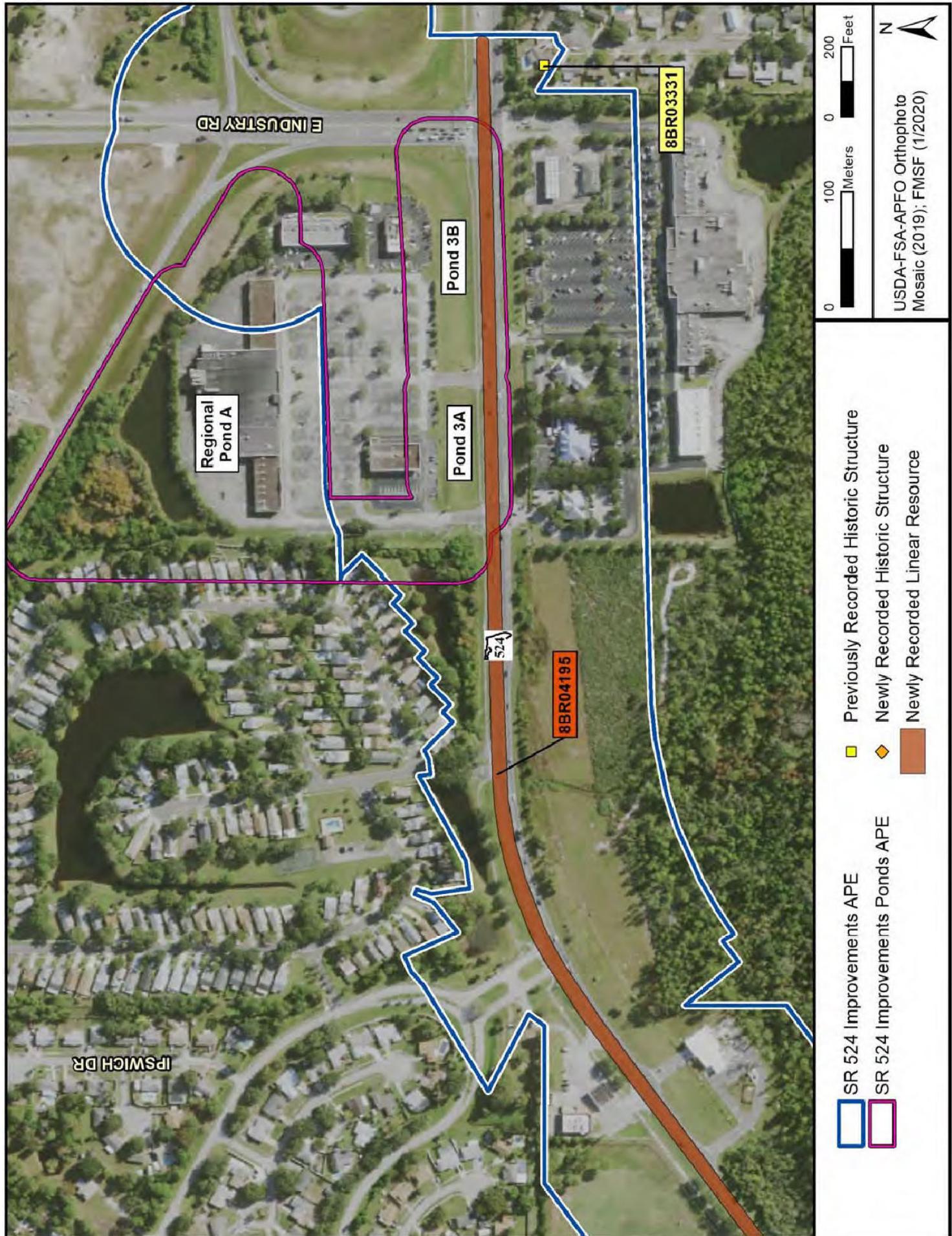














# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

### Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **BR04196**  
 Field Date 2-11-2020  
 Form Date 2-12-2020  
 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) **5580 State Road 524** Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Survey Project Name **SR 524 Improvements** Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_

National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object

Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
<b>Address: 5580</b>		<b>State Road 524</b>		
Cross Streets (nearest/between) <b>Friday Rd &amp; Precious Blvd</b>				
USGS 7.5 Map Name <b>LAKE POINSETT</b> USGS Date <b>2018</b> Plat or Other Map _____				
City / Town (within 3 miles) <b>Cocoa</b> In City Limits? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown County <b>Brevard</b>				
Township <b>24S</b>	Range <b>35E</b>	Section <b>27</b>	1/4 section: <input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE	Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # <b>24-35-27-00-1.1</b> Landgrant _____				
Subdivision Name <b>N/A</b> Block <b>N/A</b> Lot <b>N/A</b>				
UTM Coordinates: Zone <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17 Easting <b>_____</b> Northing <b>_____</b>				
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____				
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____				

### HISTORY

Construction Year: <b>1967</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> approximately	<input type="checkbox"/> year listed or earlier	<input type="checkbox"/> year listed or later
Original Use <b>Commercial</b>	From (year): <b>1967</b>	To (year): <b>2020</b>	
Current Use <b>Commercial</b>	From (year): <b>1967</b>	To (year): <b>2020</b>	
Other Use _____	From (year): _____	To (year): _____	
Moves: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown Date: _____	Original address _____		
Alterations: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown Date: <b>1-1-2007</b>	Nature <b>Or earlier. Vinyl doors</b>		
Additions: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown Date: <b>1-1-1994</b>	Nature <b>Or later. 2 rect. add. to NE</b>		
Architect (last name first): _____	Builder (last name first): _____		
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) <b>Current owner, Saturn Sales, Inc., purchased 1997.</b>			

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style <b>Masonry Vernacular</b>	Exterior Plan <b>Irregular</b>	Number of Stories <b>1</b>
Exterior Fabric(s) <b>1. Concrete block</b>	<b>2. Wood/Plywood</b>	<b>3. Brick</b>
Roof Type(s) <b>1. Gable</b>	<b>2. </b>	<b>3. </b>
Roof Material(s) <b>1. Composition roll</b>	<b>2. </b>	<b>3. </b>
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) <b>1. </b>	<b>2. </b>	

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
**Fixed, vinyl-framed, individual, 1-light**

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
**Fluted plywood and flat plywood panels in gable end and S/E ends of SE façade; brick S, E façades and S/E ends of SE façade**

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
**Asphalt-paved lot to S and E of structure; trees to SE of structure; located SW of and shares a parcel with a non-historic prefabricated house**

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

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_Structural System(s): 1. Masonry - General 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_Foundation Type(s): 1. Slab 2. \_\_\_\_\_Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

SE façade S end and E of cen., single vinyl-framed doors with central glass panel

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

Porte-cochere attached to SE façade E of cen., gable roof supported by wood posts over asphalt decking; incised porch SE façade S end, concrete decking sheltered by main gable roof supported by wood postCondition (overall resource condition):  excellent  good  fair  deteriorated  ruinous

## Narrative Description of Resource

Resource 8BR04196 is a 1-story, Masonry Vernacular commercial structure with an irregular plan formed by additions raised above grade on a concrete slab foundation. Composition roll covers the gable roof, and the walls are concrete block and brick.Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_  Check if Archaeological Form Completed

## RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research	<input type="checkbox"/> building permits	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps
<input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection	<input type="checkbox"/> city directory	<input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview	<input type="checkbox"/> plat maps
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records	<input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files	<input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)	<input type="checkbox"/> historic photos	<input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection	<input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>Pedestrian/Windshield Survey</u>			

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

--

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8BR04196 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

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

## DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research  
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerial File or accession #'s T182632) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological ResearchRecorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4072367799/kelly.guerrieri+  
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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 FAÇADE, 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.



8BR04196\_a Facing North



8BR04196\_b Facing North



8BR04196\_c Facing Northwest



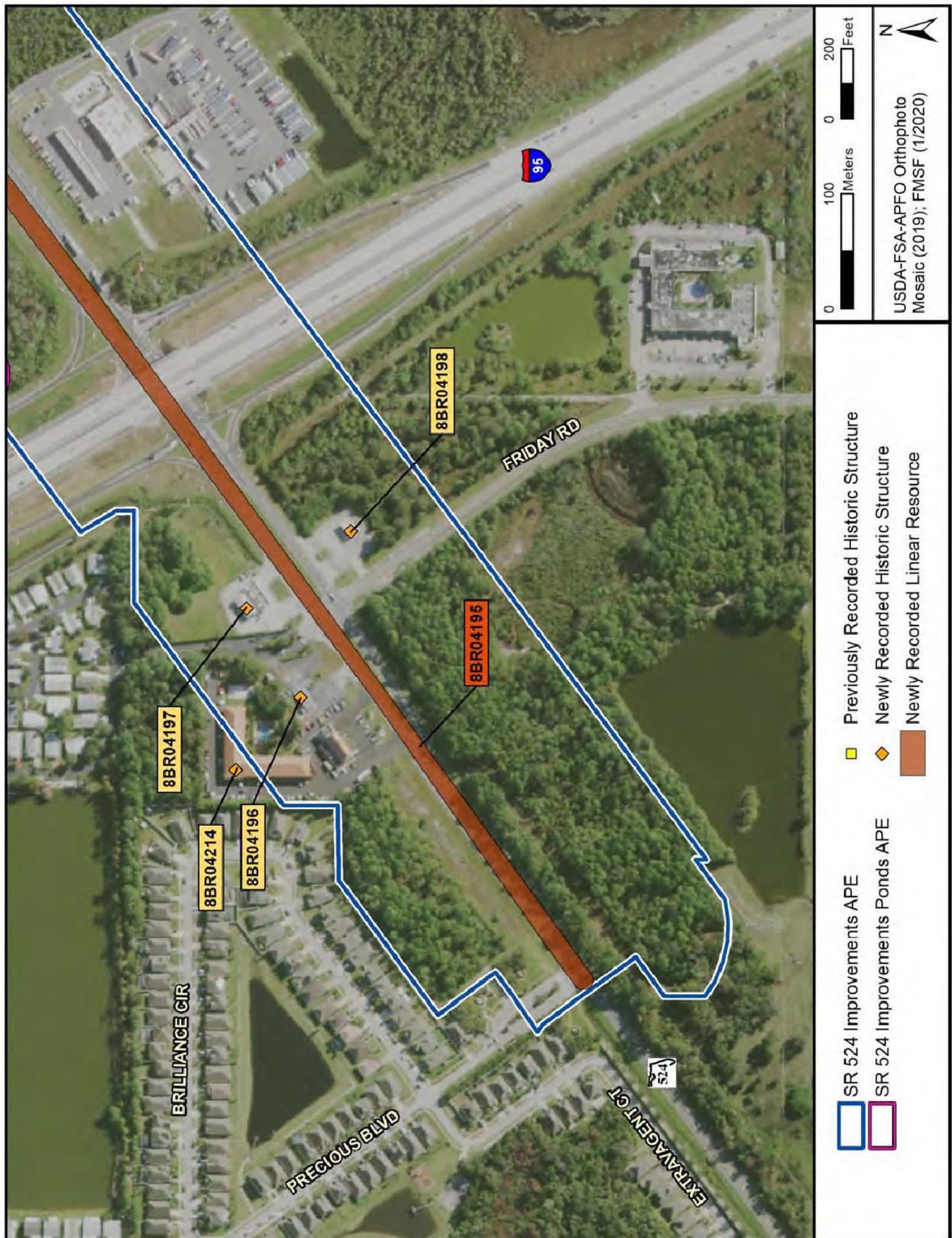
8BR04196\_d Facing Northwest

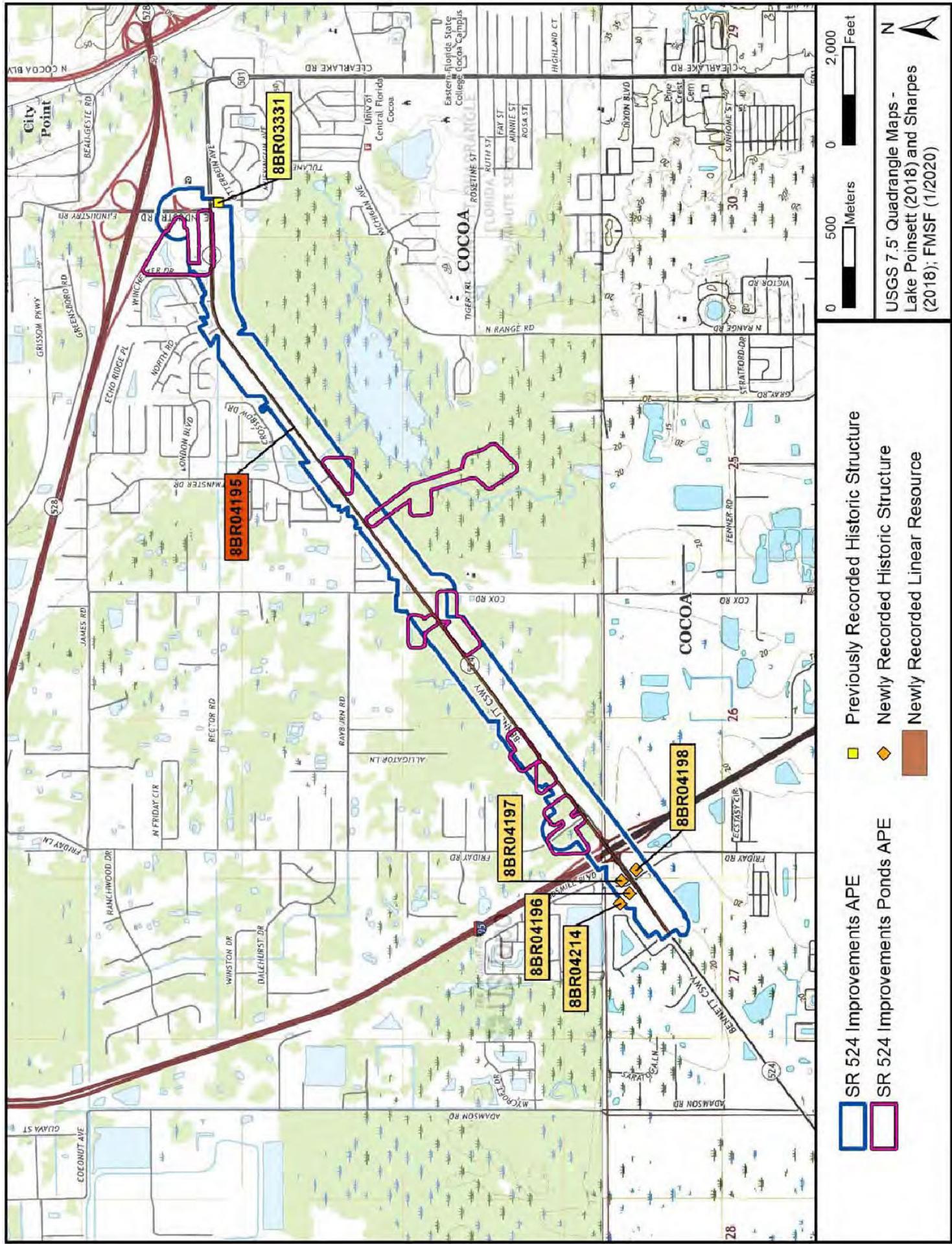


8BR04196\_e Facing West



8BR04196\_f Facing Northwest









# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

### Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **BR04197**  
 Field Date 2-11-2020  
 Form Date 2-12-2020  
 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) **5550 State Road 524** Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Survey Project Name **SR 524 Improvements** Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_

National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object

Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:	<b>5550</b>	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix	Direction	
				<b>State Road 524</b>				
Cross Streets (nearest/between) <b>Friday Rd &amp; I-95 Off-ramp</b>								
USGS 7.5 Map Name <b>LAKE POINSETT</b> USGS Date <b>2018</b> Plat or Other Map _____								
City / Town (within 3 miles) <b>Cocoa</b> In City Limits? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown County <b>Brevard</b>								
Township	<b>24S</b>	Range	<b>35E</b>	Section	<b>27</b>	1/4 section:	<input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE Irregular-name: _____	
Tax Parcel # <b>24-35-27-00-3</b>				Landgrant _____				
Subdivision Name <b>N/A</b> Block <b>N/A</b> Lot <b>N/A</b>								
UTM Coordinates: Zone <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17 Easting <b>_____</b> Northing <b>_____</b>								
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____								
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____								

### HISTORY

Construction Year: **1967**  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
 Original Use **Auto repair/Gas station** From (year): **1967** To (year): **2020**  
 Current Use **Auto repair/Gas station** From (year): **1967** To (year): **2020**  
 Other Use From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature **Poss. artstone façade alt.**  
 Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
 Current owner, All American Oil, LLC, purchased 2012.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style <b>Masonry Vernacular</b>	Exterior Plan <b>Rectangular</b>	Number of Stories <b>1</b>
Exterior Fabric(s) <b>1. Concrete block</b>	<b>2. Artbrick, artstone</b>	<b>3.</b>
Roof Type(s) <b>1. Gable</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>
Roof Material(s) <b>1. Composition roll</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>

Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) **1. Flat extension** **2.**

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
 Fixed, metal-framed, continuous, 1-light; fixed, metal-framed, transom, 1-light

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)

Artstone lower 1/3 SE façade and N half NE façade; exposed and extended rafter tails; commercial-style flat parapet SE façade

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

Artstone kneewall extending from SE structure façade to SW; gas shelter to SE of structure; metal sign to E of structure; concrete lot surrounding

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info		Date _____	Init. _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		Date _____	
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see <i>National Register Bulletin</i> 15, 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)

SE façade E of cen., double metal-framed doors with central glass panels and transoms above

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

Open porch SE façade, concrete platform sheltered by metal commercial-style parapetCondition (overall resource condition):  excellent  good  fair  deteriorated  ruinous

## Narrative Description of Resource

Resource 8BR04197 is a 1-story, Masonry Vernacular commercial structure with a rectangular plan raised above grade on a concrete slab foundation. Composition roll covers the gable roof, and the walls are concrete block with sections of artstone.

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_  Check if Archaeological Form Completed

## RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research	<input type="checkbox"/> building permits	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps
<input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection	<input type="checkbox"/> city directory	<input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview	<input type="checkbox"/> plat maps
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records	<input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files	<input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)	<input type="checkbox"/> historic photos	<input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection	<input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>Pedestrian/Windshield Survey</u>			

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

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## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8BR04197 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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

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

## DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research  
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerial File or accession #'s T182632) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological ResearchRecorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4072367799/kelly.guerrieri+  
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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 FAÇADE, 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.



8BR04197\_a Facing North



8BR04197\_b Facing Northwest



8BR04197\_c Facing West



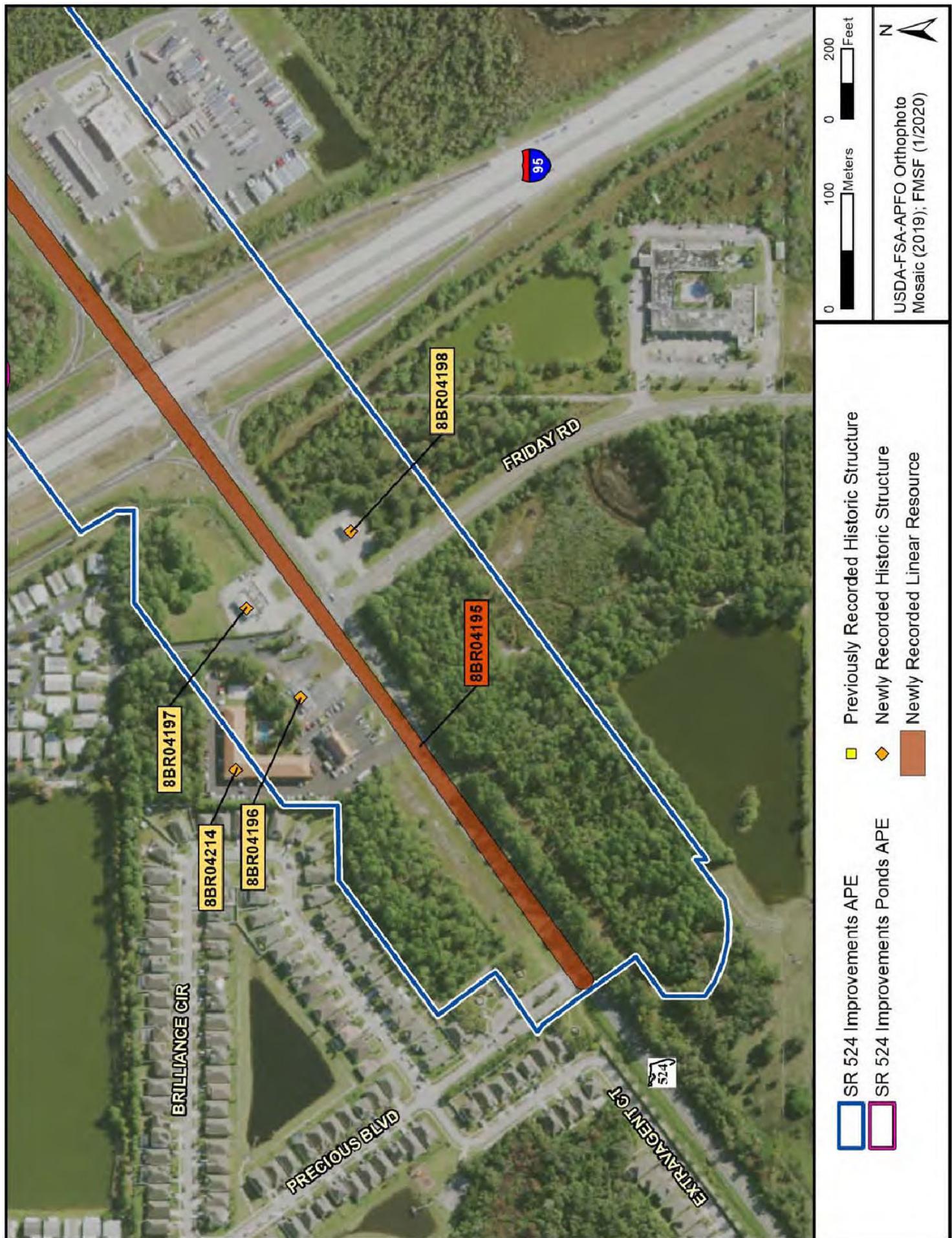
8BR04197\_d Facing South

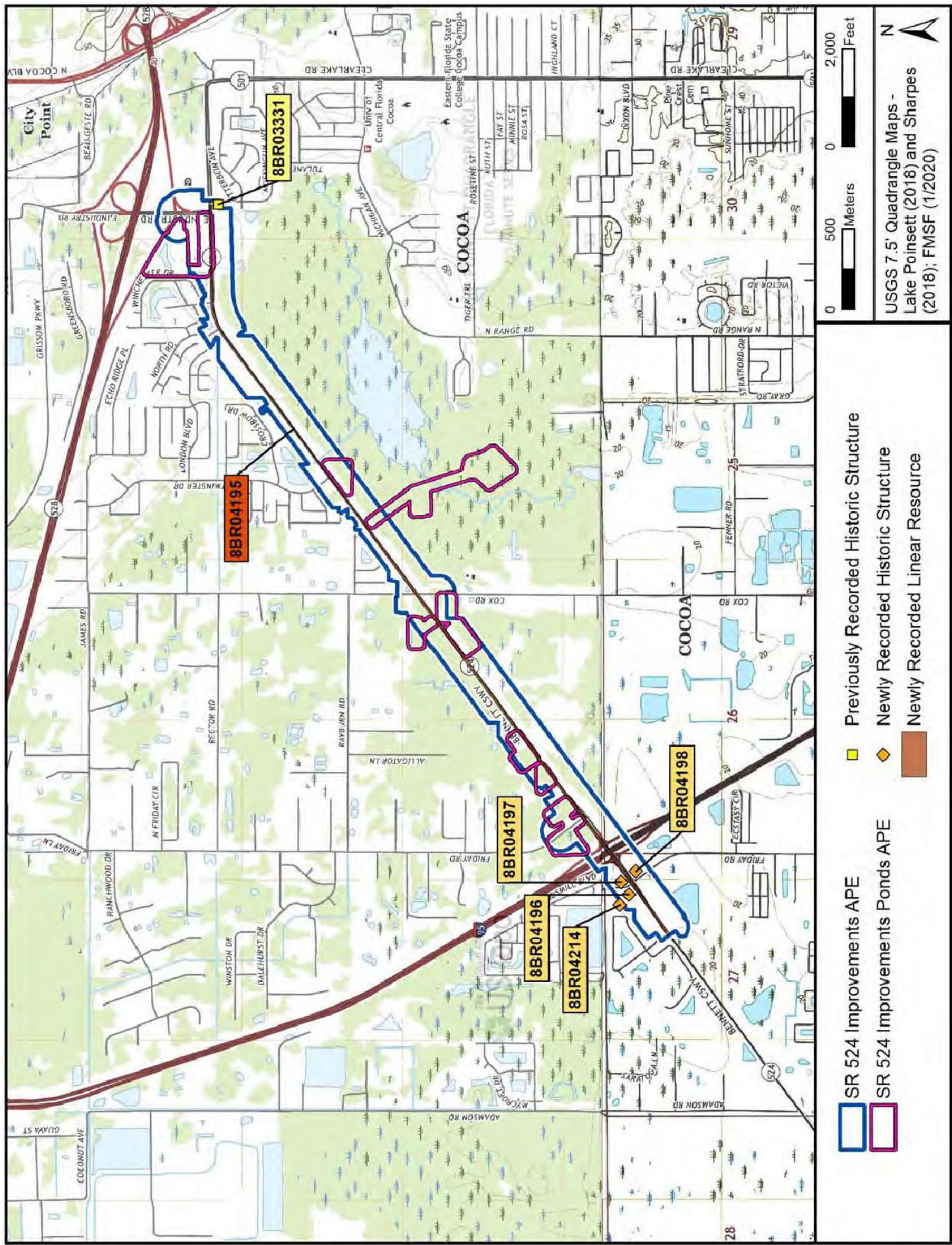


8BR04197\_e Facing West



8BR04197\_f Facing North









# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

### Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **BR04198**  
 Field Date 2-11-2020  
 Form Date 2-12-2020  
 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) **5555 State Road 524** Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Survey Project Name **SR 524 Improvements** Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_

National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object

Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:	<b>5555</b>	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix	Direction				
		<b>State Road 524</b>									
Cross Streets (nearest/between)	<b>Friday Rd &amp; I-95 Off-ramp</b>										
USGS 7.5 Map Name	<b>LAKE POINSETT</b>										
City / Town (within 3 miles)	<b>Cocoa</b>										
Township	<b>24S</b>	Range	<b>35E</b>	Section	<b>27</b>	1/4 section:	<input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE	Irregular-name:			
Tax Parcel #	<b>24-35-27-00-4</b>							Landgrant			
Subdivision Name	<b>N/A</b>							Block	<b>N/A</b>	Lot	<b>N/A</b>
UTM Coordinates: Zone	<input type="checkbox"/> 16	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17	Easting	<b>████████</b>	Northing	<b>████████</b>					
Other Coordinates: X:								Y:	Coordinate System & Datum		
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)											

### HISTORY

Construction Year: **1966**  approximately  year listed or earlier  year listed or later  
 Original Use **Commercial** From (year): **1966** To (year): **2017**  
 Current Use **Abandoned/Vacant** From (year): **2017** To (year): **2020**  
 Other Use From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Moves:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Alterations:  yes  no  unknown Date: **1-1-2019** Nature \_\_\_\_\_ Or later. NW porte-cochere removed.  
 Additions:  yes  no  unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
 Current owner, AAO Stores, LLC, purchased 2012.

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style	<b>Masonry Vernacular</b>	Exterior Plan	<b>Rectangular</b>	Number of Stories	<b>1</b>
Exterior Fabric(s)	1. <b>Brick</b>	2.	3.		
Roof Type(s)	1. <b>Flat</b>	2.	3.		
Roof Material(s)	1. <b>Built-up</b>	2.	3.		

Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
 Awning, individual, metal-framed, 3-light, most boarded with plywood

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
 Lower 1/3 brick painted red NE, NW, SW façades; most doors, windows boarded with plywood; overhanging flat roof NW, SW façades

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
 Concrete lot surrounding building

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

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_Structural System(s): 1. Brick 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. \_\_\_\_\_Foundation Material(s): 1. Brick 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

Obscured by plywood, likely located on NW façade W end; roll-down garage doors NW façade N end obscured by plywood

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

N/A

Condition (overall resource condition):  excellent  good  fair  deteriorated  ruined

## Narrative Description of Resource

Resource 8BR04198 is a 1-story, Masonry Vernacular commercial structure with a rectangular plan set at grade on a continuous brick foundation. The flat roof is built-up, and the walls are brick. It is abandoned, and plywood covers most doors and windows.

Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_  Check if Archaeological Form Completed

## RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research	<input type="checkbox"/> building permits	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps
<input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection	<input type="checkbox"/> city directory	<input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview	<input type="checkbox"/> plat maps
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records	<input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files	<input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)	<input type="checkbox"/> historic photos	<input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection	<input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>Pedestrian/Windshield Survey</u>			

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

## OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

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

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8BR04198 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.

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

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

## DOCUMENTATION

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

1) Document type All materials at one location Maintaining organization Southeastern Archaeological Research  
Document description Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerial File or accession #'s T182632) Document type \_\_\_\_\_ Maintaining organization \_\_\_\_\_  
Document description \_\_\_\_\_ File or accession #'s \_\_\_\_\_

## RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological ResearchRecorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4072367799/kelly.guerrieri+  
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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 FAÇADE, 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.



8BR04198\_a Facing Southeast



8BR04198\_b Facing South



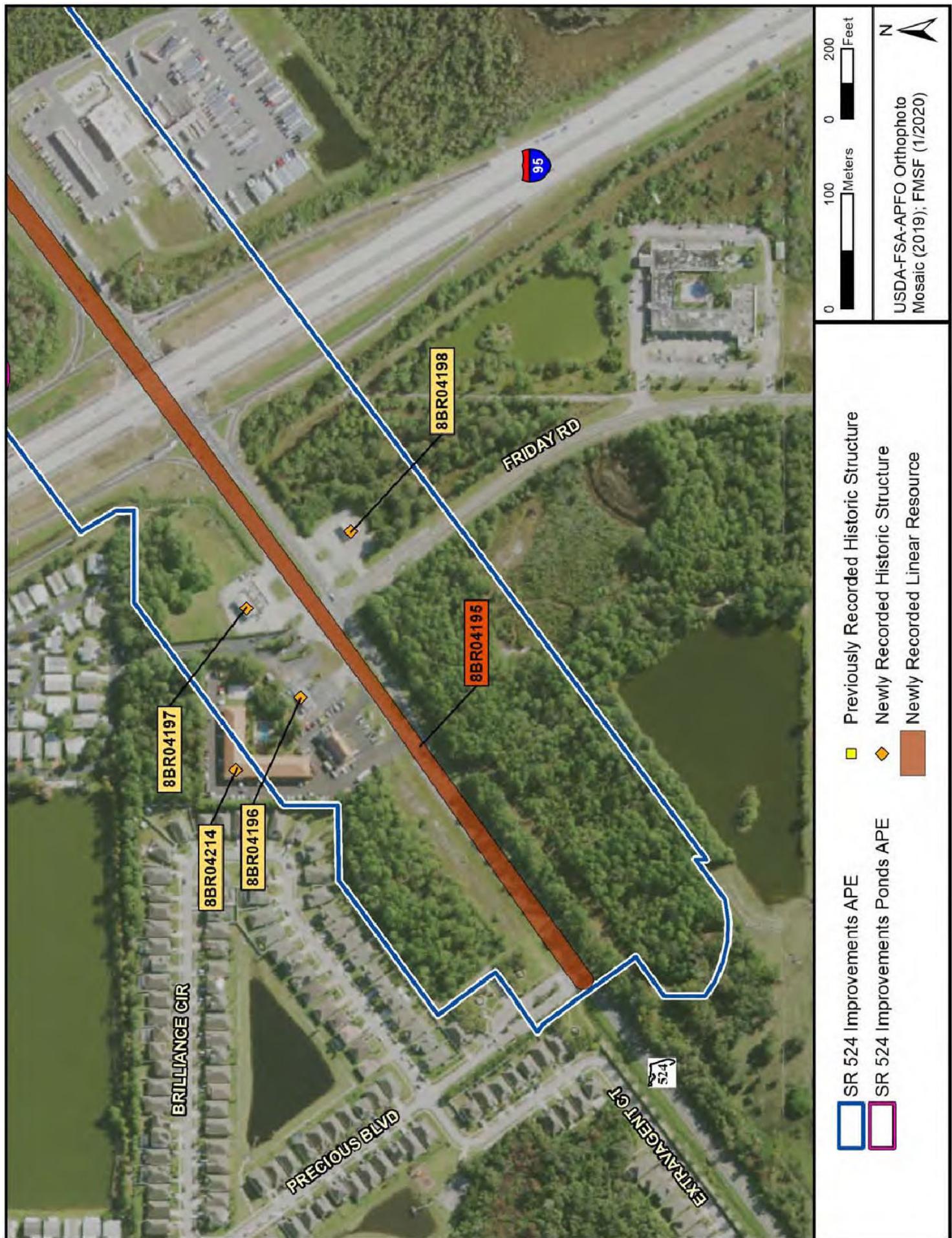
8BR04198\_c Facing East

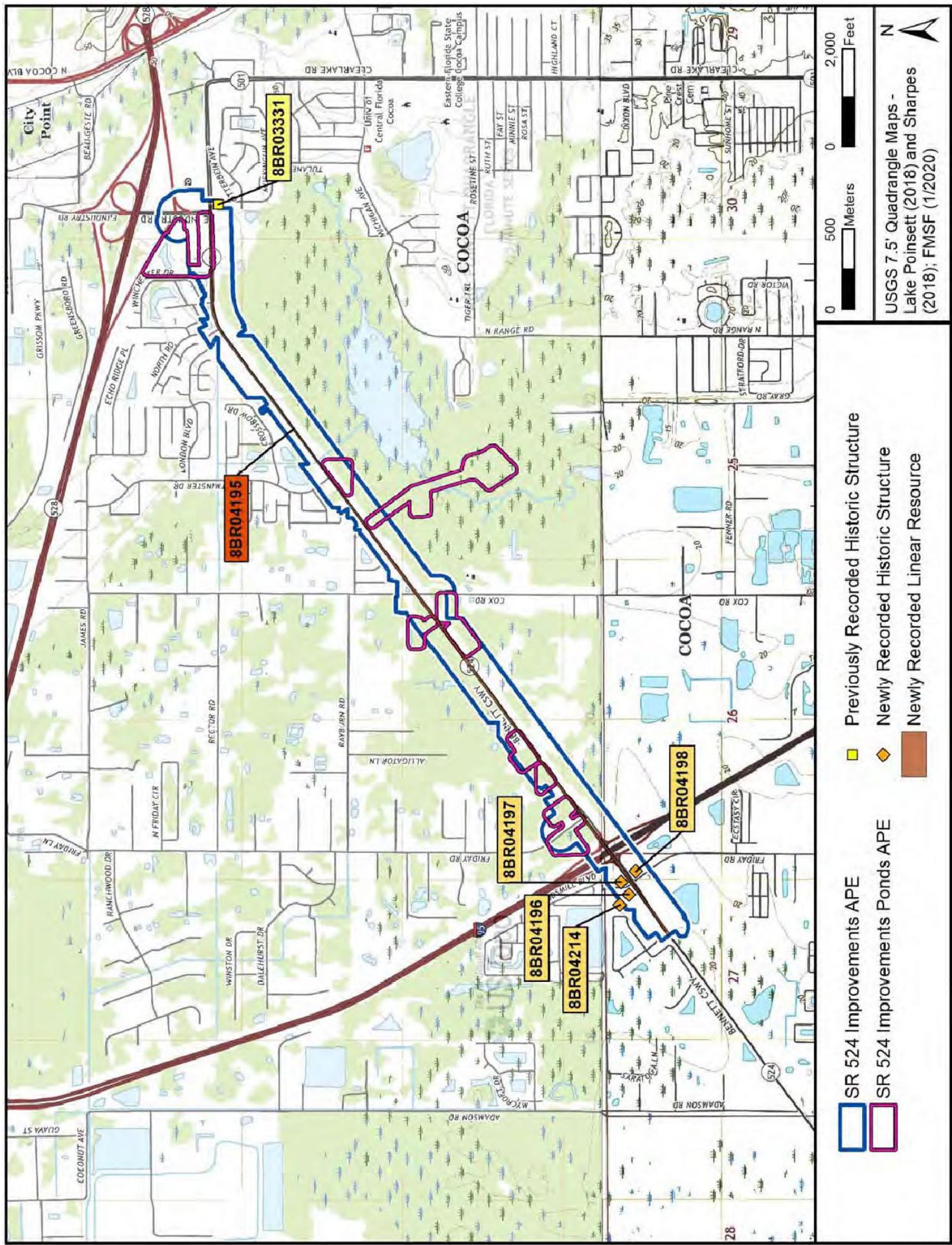


8BR04198\_d Facing Northeast



8BR04198\_e Facing North









# HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

## FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

### Version 5.0 3/19

Site#8 **BR04214**  
 Field Date 2-19-2020  
 Form Date 2-25-2020  
 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) **5600 State Road 524** Multiple Listing (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Survey Project Name **SR 524 Improvements** Survey # (DHR only) \_\_\_\_\_

National Register Category (please check one)  building  structure  district  site  object

Ownership:  private-profit  private-nonprofit  private-individual  private-nonspecific  city  county  state  federal  Native American  foreign  unknown

### LOCATION & MAPPING

Address:	<b>5600</b>	Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix	Direction
		<b>State Road 524</b>					
Cross Streets (nearest/between) <b>Friday Rd &amp; Precious Blvd</b>							
USGS 7.5 Map Name <b>LAKE POINSETT</b>				USGS Date <b>2018</b> Plat or Other Map _____			
City / Town (within 3 miles) <b>Cocoa</b>				In City Limits? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown County <b>Brevard</b>			
Township	<b>24S</b>	Range	<b>35E</b>	Section	<b>17</b>	1/4 section:	<input type="checkbox"/> NW <input type="checkbox"/> SW <input type="checkbox"/> SE <input type="checkbox"/> NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # <b>24-35-27-00-7</b>				Landgrant _____			
Subdivision Name <b>N/A</b>				Block	<b>N/A</b>	Lot	<b>N/A</b>
UTM Coordinates: Zone <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17 Easting <b>_____</b> Northing <b>_____</b>				Coordinate System & Datum _____			
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____							
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____							

### HISTORY

Construction Year:	<b>1973</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> approximately	<input type="checkbox"/> year listed or earlier	<input type="checkbox"/> year listed or later	
Original Use	<b>Hotel</b>	From (year):	<b>1973</b>	To (year):	<b>2020</b>
Current Use	<b>Hotel</b>	From (year):	<b>1973</b>	To (year):	<b>2020</b>
Other Use	_____	From (year):	_____	To (year):	_____
Moves:	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown	Date:	Original address _____		
Alterations:	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown	Date:	Nature _____		
Additions:	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> unknown	Date:	Nature _____		
Architect (last name first):	_____	Builder (last name first): _____			
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)					
Current owner, U.M. Management LLC, purchased 2019.					

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance?  yes  no  unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIPTION

Style	<b>Masonry Vernacular</b>	Exterior Plan	<b>L-shaped</b>	Number of Stories	<b>2</b>
Exterior Fabric(s)	<b>1. Stucco</b>	2.	3.		
Roof Type(s)	<b>1. Hip</b>	2.	3.		
Roof Material(s)	<b>1. Sheet metal:corrugated</b>	2.	3.		
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.)	<b>1.</b>	2.	3.		

Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
**Sliding, metal-framed, individual, 2-light**

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
**Pilasters E, N facades; metal railing and flat metal posts 2nd story E, N, S facades; flat stucco stringcourse at story division on N facades**

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
**Shares a parcel with and located N of non-historic restaurant; asphalt parking lot to W, N of structure; external metal staircases to 2nd story**

DHR USE ONLY		OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY	
NR List Date	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info		Date _____	Init. _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		Date _____	
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> 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, E, S facades, single wood doors with wood doorframes entering each unit

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

Open porch N, E, S facades, 1st story porch formed from flat 2nd story balcony over concrete decking, 2nd story porch formed from hip roof overhang over concrete balcony supported by metal posts and railingCondition (overall resource condition):  excellent  good  fair  deteriorated  ruinous

## Narrative Description of Resource

Resource 8BR04214 is a 2-story Masonry Vernacular hotel with an L-shaped plan set at grade on a concrete slab foundation. Corrugated sheet metal covers the steeply pitched hip roof, and stucco clads the walls. External metal stairs access the 2nd story.Archaeological Remains \_\_\_\_\_  Check if Archaeological Form Completed**RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> library research	<input type="checkbox"/> building permits	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps
<input type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection	<input type="checkbox"/> city directory	<input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview	<input type="checkbox"/> plat maps
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records	<input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files	<input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS)	<input type="checkbox"/> historic photos	<input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection	<input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>Pedestrian/Windshield Survey</u>			

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

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**OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE**Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually?  yes  no  insufficient informationAppears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district?  yes  no  insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

Due to lack of sufficient historic significance and architectural distinction, 8BR04214 is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential or existing historic district.Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

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

**DOCUMENTATION**

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

1) Document type <u>All materials at one location</u>	Maintaining organization <u>Southeastern Archaeological Research</u>
1) Document description <u>Photos, Maps, Field Notes, Aerial</u>	File or accession #'s <u>T18263</u>
2) Document type _____	Maintaining organization _____
2) Document description _____	File or accession #'s _____

**RECORDER INFORMATION**Recorder Name Guerrieri, Kelly Affiliation Southeastern Archaeological ResearchRecorder Contact Information 3117 Edgewater Dr., Orlando, FL 32804/4072367711/4072367799/kelly.guerrieri+  
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

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 FAÇADE, 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.



8BR04214\_a Facing West



8BR04214\_b Facing West



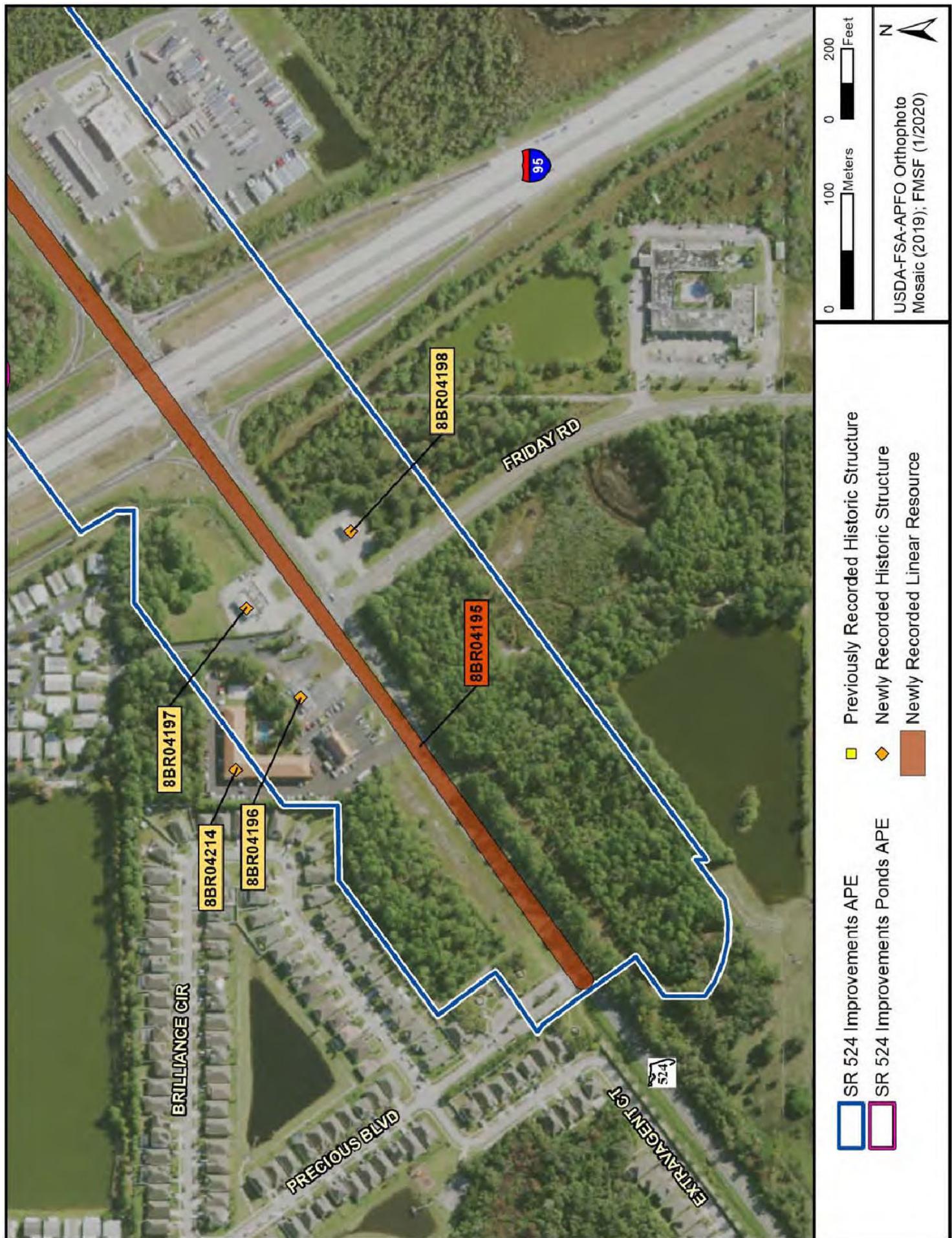
8BR04214\_c Facing South

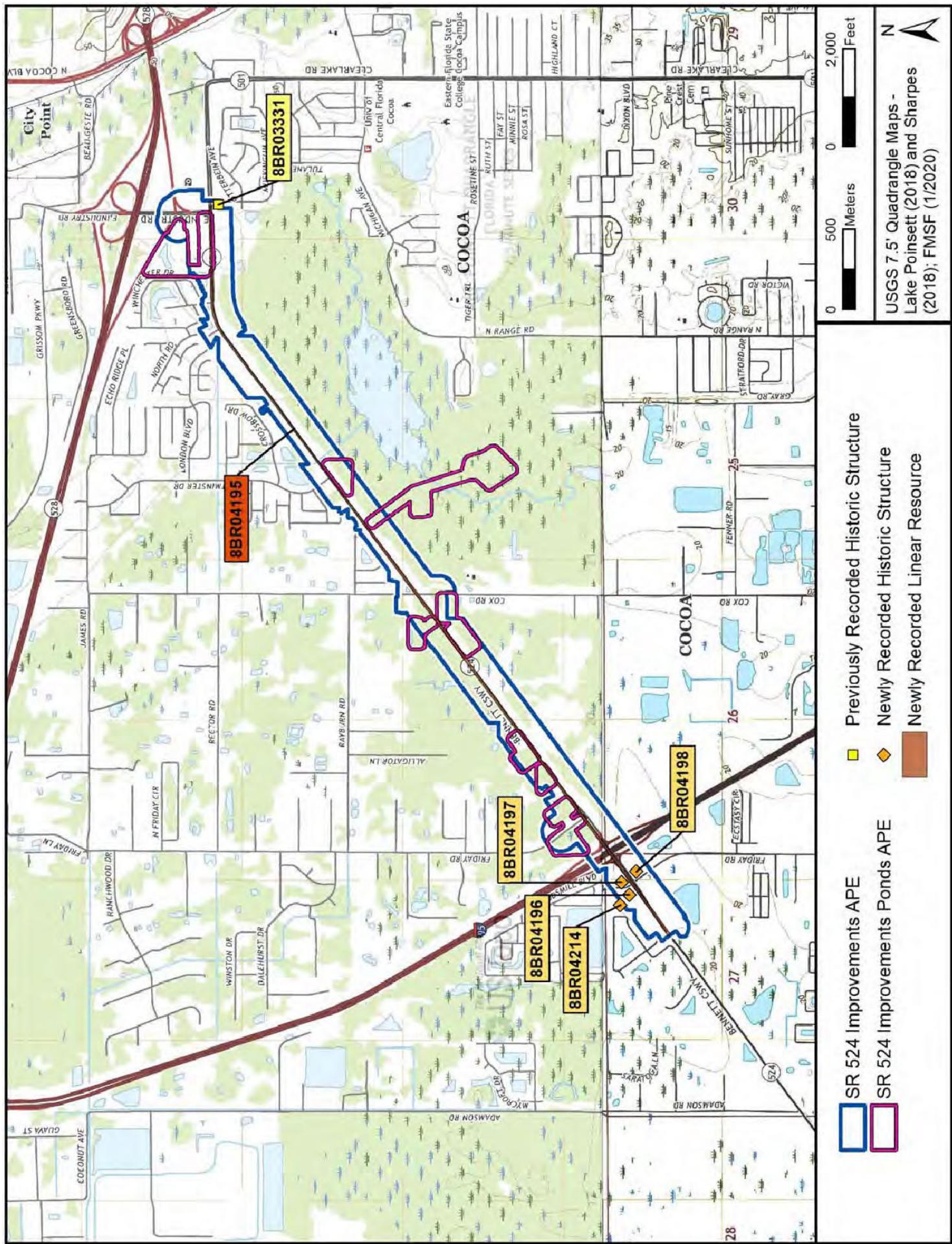


8BR04214\_d Facing South



8BR04214\_e Facing Northwest







**APPENDIX C**

**FDHR SURVEY LOG SHEET**



Ent D (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_



# Survey Log Sheet

Florida Master Site File

Version 5.0 3/19

Survey # (FMSF only) \_\_\_\_\_

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

## Manuscript Information

### Survey Project (name and project phase)

Phase I CRAS for SR 524 Improvements (FM 437983-1-22-01)

### Report Title (exactly as on title page)

CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY FOR THE STATE ROAD 524 IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT STUDY FROM NORTH FRIDAY ROAD TO INDUSTRY ROAD, BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

### Report Authors (as on title page)

1. Angela Matusik	3. Kelly Guerrieri
2. Kirsten Armstrong	4. Allen Kent

### Publication Year 2020

### 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*.)

On file, SEARCH, Newberry, Florida. SEARCH Project No. T18263. FPID 437983-1-22-01.

### Supervisors of Fieldwork (even if same as author) Names Angela Matusik

### Affiliation of Fieldworkers: Organization Southeastern Archaeological Research City Orlando

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

1. Cocoa Conservation Ar	3. Potter	5. _____	7. _____
2. St Johns IA	4. _____	6. _____	8. _____

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

### Name FDOT Organization \_\_\_\_\_

### Address/Phone/E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

### Recorder of Log Sheet Angela Matusik Date Log Sheet Completed 4-15-2020

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

## Project Area Mapping

### Counties (select every county in which field survey was done; attach additional sheet if necessary)

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

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

1. Name SHARPES	Year 2018	4. Name _____	Year _____
2. Name LAKE POINSETT	Year 2018	5. Name _____	Year _____
3. Name _____	Year _____	6. Name _____	Year _____

## Field Dates and Project Area Description

### Fieldwork Dates: Start 2-17-2020 End 4-7-2020 Total Area Surveyed (fill in one) \_\_\_\_\_ hectares 460.00 acres

### Number of Distinct Tracts or Areas Surveyed 15

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

## Research and Field Methods

**Types of Survey** (select all that apply):  archaeological  architectural  historical/archival  underwater  
 damage assessment  monitoring report  other(describe): \_\_\_\_\_

## Scope/Intensity/Procedures

Archaeological and architectural pedestrian survey; shovel testing based on archaeological potential, 50cm in diameter excavated to 100cmbs; 25m and 12.5m delineation testing; recording of cultural resources within APE and evaluation for NRHP

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

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

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

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

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

Check here if **NO** historical/architectural methods were used.  
 building permits  demolition permits  neighbor interview  subdivision maps  
 commercial permits  windshield survey  occupant interview  tax records  
 interior documentation  local property records  occupation permits  unknown  
 other (describe): Historic maps/aerials, pedestrian survey

## Survey Results

Resource Significance Evaluated?  Yes  No

Count of Previously Recorded Resources 1 Count of Newly Recorded Resources 6

List Previously Recorded Site ID#s with Site File Forms Completed (attach additional pages if necessary)

BR03331

List Newly Recorded Site ID#s (attach additional pages if necessary)

BR04195-8BR04198, BR04214, BR04221

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: <input type="checkbox"/> 872 <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands <input type="checkbox"/> UW <input type="checkbox"/> 1A32 # _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Academic <input type="checkbox"/> Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Avocational	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grant Project # _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Compliance Review: CRAT # _____	
Type of Document: <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Historical/Architectural Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Cell Tower CRAS <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring Report	<input type="checkbox"/> Overview <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation Report <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Site Excavation Report <input type="checkbox"/> Structure Detailed Report <input type="checkbox"/> Library, Hist. or Archival Doc	<input type="checkbox"/> Desktop Analysis <input type="checkbox"/> MPS <input type="checkbox"/> MRA <input type="checkbox"/> TG <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
Document Destination: <u>Plottable Projects</u>	Plotability: _____	

